Use of administrative data and other data sources in Dutch FADN

Pacioli 23

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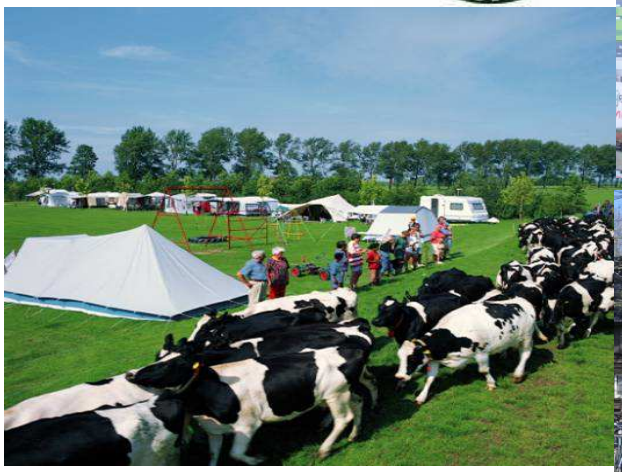
Overview

- Changing needs for farm level data
- Flexible system to adopt to changing needs
- Examples of use of extended data
- Use of electronically available data for better quality data and higher efficiency

Agriculture changes



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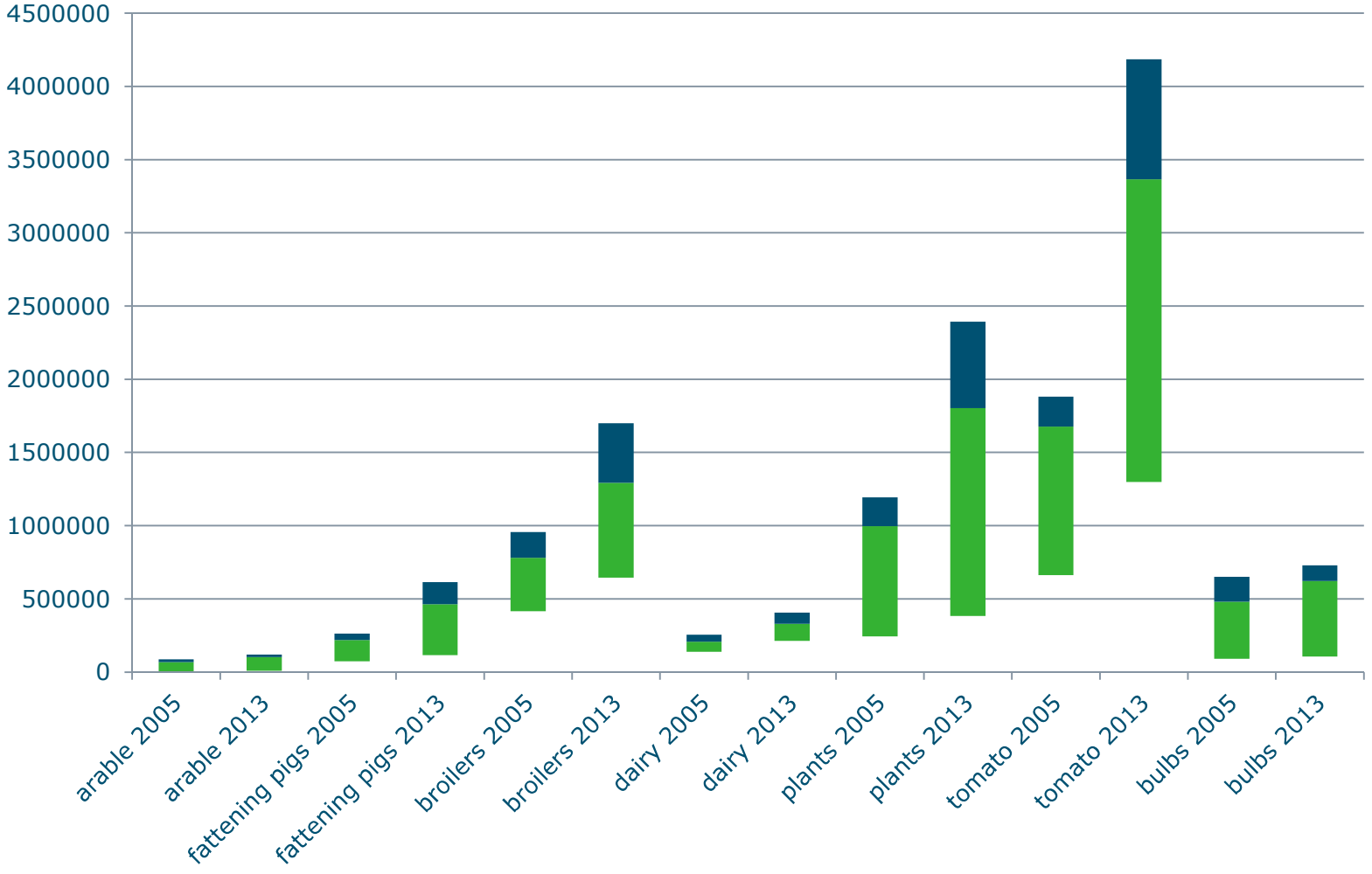
With increasing farm scale (mean, 25, 75)



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(New) themes

- Energy
- Innovation
- Nature management
- Use of antibiotics
- Impact of pesticides
- Manure and minerals
- Other income sources
- Water quality
- Farm tourism

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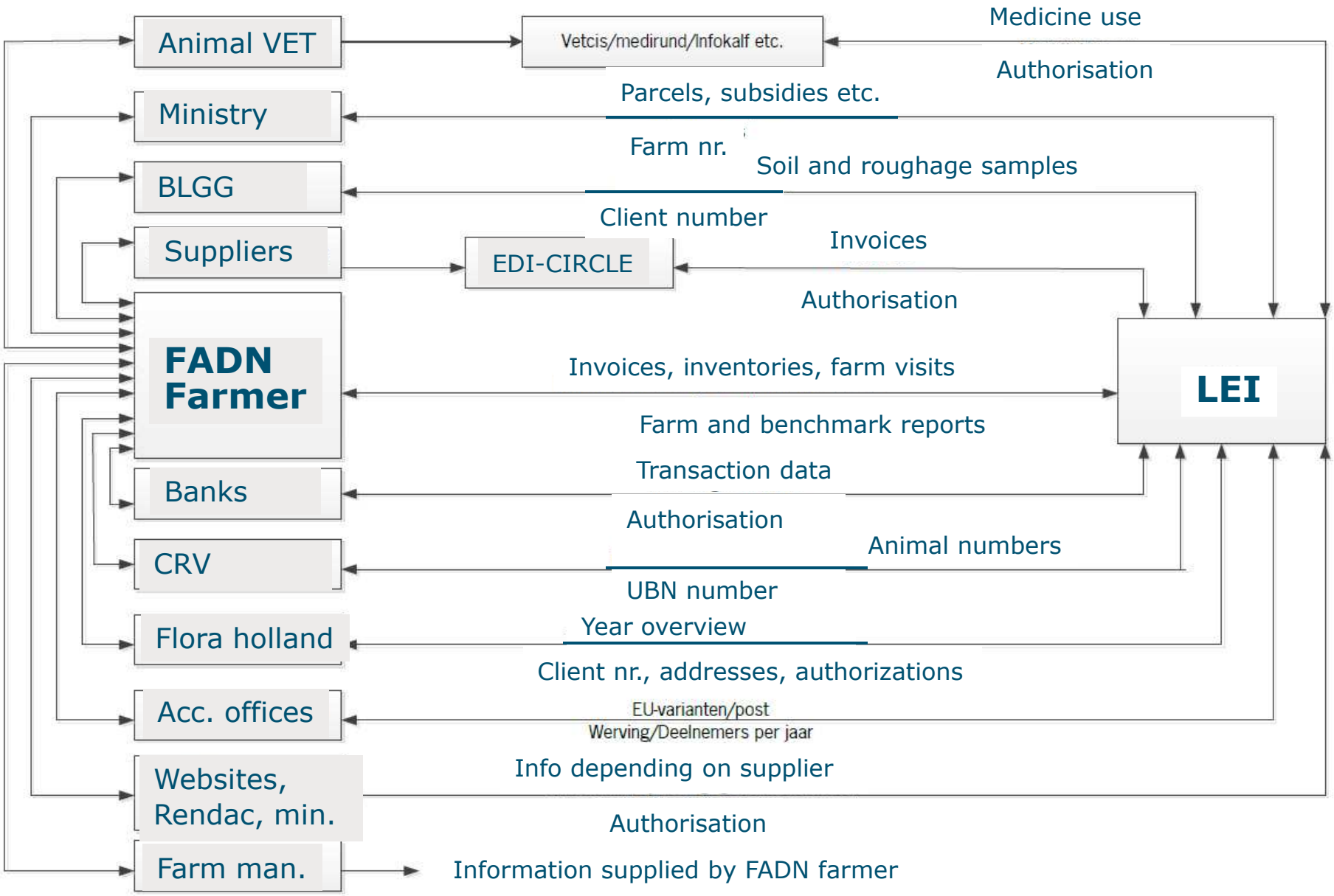
Philosophy of Dutch FADN

- Collect farm level data on a wide range of **sustainability issues** to provide **policy and research relevant data**
- Integrated data collection
  - As a base for other statutory tasks
  - Adaptation of data collection to new policy needs
- Principles
  - Collect once use multiple times
  - Minimize (administrative) burden of farmers
  - Use as much as possible (electronically) available data
  - Provide useful information for all stakeholders

Examples of use

- Monitoring antibiotics use
- Monitoring energy covenant
- Design and evaluation of Dutch mineral / manure policies
- Evidence for derogation for nitrate directive
- Integrated sustainability measurement
- Differences and driving forces in sustainability performance in pigs / dairy sector
- Sustainability report for individual farmers

Electronic data gathering in FADN



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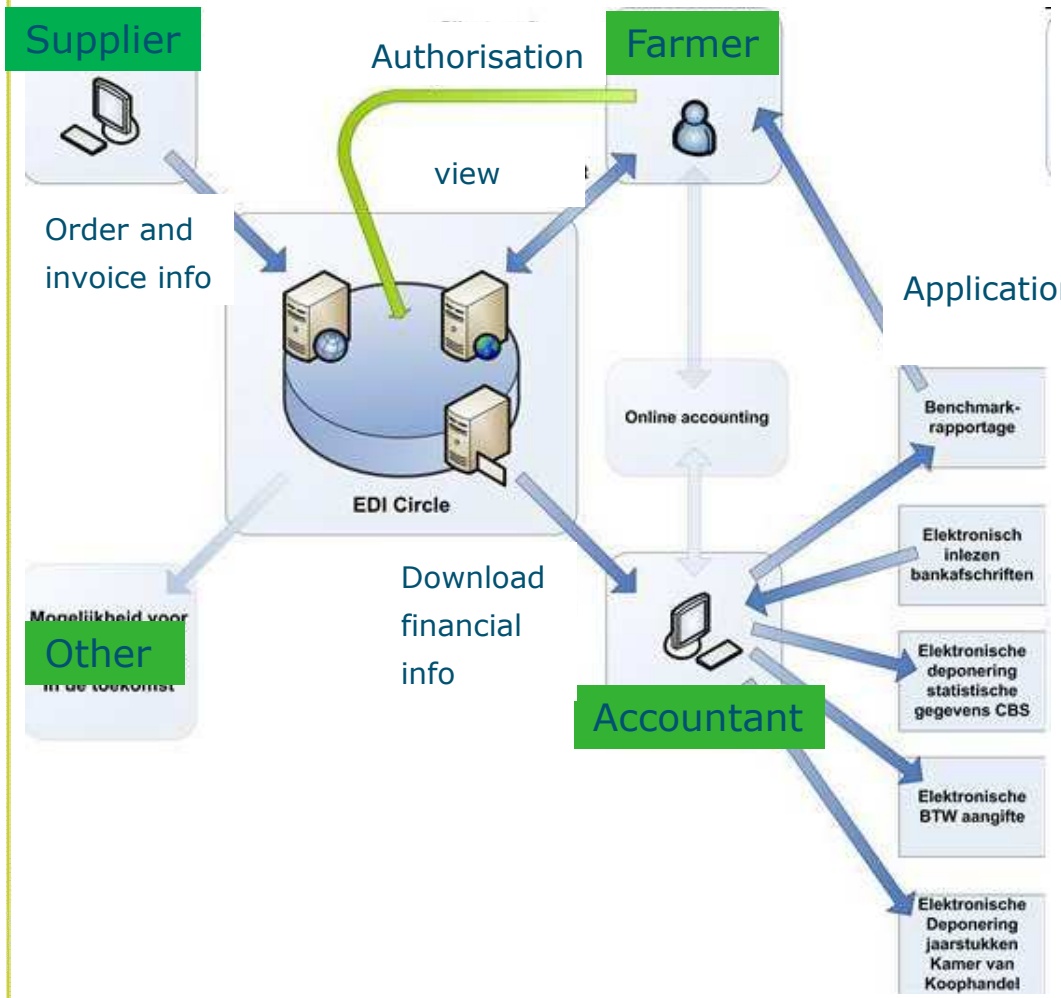
Supplier
Authorisation
Farmer
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Order and
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Application
Online accounting
EDI Circle
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Deponering
jaarstukken
Kamer van
Koophandel
Download
financial
info
Accountant
Other

Data from RVO (Ministry Agency) I

- Derogation
  - Ha grassland, Ha arable land, P status, derogation, some other manure management strategies
- Parcel registration
  - Crop, size, soil type, rent / ownership
- Production rights (poultry, pigs)
- Entitlements
  - Amount, type (sugar, dairy, calves etc.)

Data from RVO (Ministry Agency) II

- Subsidy payments
  - Taking into account modulation
  - Direct payment, investment subsidies, broad weather insurance, sustainable stables, animal friendly production
  - Nature management (type and amount)

Data from RVO (Ministry Agency) III

- Annual overview feed supply (kg, kg N, kg P)
- Beginning and end stocks of manure (type of manure, kg, kg N, kg P)
- Manure transport (totals per month) (type of manure, kg, kg N, kg P)
- Manure transport (details, per transport) (type of manure, kg, kg N, kg P)

Other

- CRV - animal identification and registration system: cattle numbers

LMM impact of policies on water quality

- Requirement from Nitrate directive and Dutch derogation
- Collecting data on farm structure, farm management and farm results (economic and environmental) by LEI
- Measurement of water quality by RIVM
- Enables integrated analyses of the whole chain:

  policy => farm management

  => environmental pressure

  => environmental impact

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To conclude

- Agricultural information is important for good decisions and policies
- FADN is the most important database for farm level data
- Continuous change in policy and societal issues
- Flexible system to adapt to changes

Discussion

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For further questions:

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