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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. Cion doc.:	10592/22 + ADD 1-2
Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 as regards conversion of the Farm Accountancy Data Network into a Farm Sustainability Data Network <i>- Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement</i>

The Annex to this note contains the text of the above-mentioned proposal reflecting the political agreement reached at the second trilogue on 29 June 2023. The text is identical in substance to that in the fourth column of the table annexed to document 12078/23, except for some minor technical corrections (e.g., to the numbering, cross-references, presentation and punctuation).

At the meeting of the Special Committee on Agriculture on 11 September the Presidency will ask delegations to approve the annexed text and to mandate its chair to write to the chair of the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development to confirm the political agreement.

REGULATION (EU) 2023/ ...

OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of ...

**amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 as regards conversion of the Farm
Accountancy Data Network into a Farm Sustainability Data Network**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,

■
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure²,

¹ OJ C 75, 28.2.2023, p. 164.

² Position of the European Parliament of ... (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of

Whereas:

- (1) The **analysis and** development of the Union agricultural sector and of the common agricultural policy **require** objective, **up-to-date** and relevant information on the performance and sustainability of the Union **holdings**. The Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) had been established by Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009³.
- (2) In the Commission impact assessment supporting the 2018 legislative proposals for the common agricultural policy (CAP) post 2020, the need to enhance the collection of farm-level data was identified.
- (3) In the Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled ‘A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system’, the Commission announced its intention to convert the FADN into a Farm Sustainability Data Network (FSDN), with a view to collect farm level data on sustainability. The conversion will **enable the data network to support the development of evidence- and performance-based policies, as well as the analysis of agricultural sectors in the Member States and in the Union, gauging progress and providing valuable guidance to policy makers. It will** also contribute to the **analysis of the enhanced economic, environmental and social dimensions of the CAP, to the** improvement of advisory services to farmers and benchmarking of farm performance, **and to the transparency and fairness of the agri-food supply chain.**

³ Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 of 30 November 2009 setting up a network for the collection of accountancy data on the incomes and business operation of agricultural holdings in the European Union (OJ L 328, 15.12.2009, p. 27).

- (4) *In order to give substance to the objectives of the CAP as established by Article 39 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), as well as to ensure that the Union adequately addresses its current and future challenges, it is appropriate to cover the three dimensions of Union agriculture’s sustainability, namely the economic, environmental and social dimensions, in particular as provided for in Articles 5 and 6 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴. In line with Article 11 TFEU, data concerning environmental protection could be integrated into FSDN in order to contribute to the assessment of additional aspects related to Union agriculture’s sustainability. In this regard, in order to strengthen the link to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the framework for the holdings’ sustainability of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals should be taken into account along three main aspects: economic, environmental and social.*
- (5) *Those objectives can be attained only by means of a Union network for the collection of farm sustainability data (‘data network’), based on data collectors existing in each Member State, enjoying the confidence of the parties concerned.*

⁴ *Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1).*

- (6) *Data are currently collected mainly to assess economic aspects of holdings, while there is a need that an overall sustainability of the holding is assessed including environmental data linked to soil, air, water and biodiversity, as well as data covering the social dimension of farming, with particular attention given to the situation of women as farmers and farm workers and of young farmers and farm workers. It is appropriate to lay down the main categories of economic, environmental and social data that can be collected and compiled in the FSDN in an annex to this Regulation. The data topics should be linked to the needs of the CAP and be relevant for the assessment of Union agriculture's and holdings' sustainability. In order to take into account future sustainability challenges, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts to amend that annex, including by modifying topics and adding new ones while taking into consideration the relevance of the data to be collected and compiled and the administrative burden on national authorities and holdings. Moreover, when adding topics, to give sufficient time to Member States to prepare the data collection, the Commission should provide for a minimum period of at least one year before the application of the related implementing act. In addition, the Commission should not add new topics in the first three years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.*

- (7) *To describe the social dimension of sustainability, it is necessary to compile certain types of personal data of persons working in the agricultural sector. Such information should support the analysis for the specific objectives of the CAP under Article 6(1), points (g) and (h), of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115. The processing of such personal data should be limited to the data categories that are strictly necessary to fulfil the purpose of this Regulation in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, in particular Article 9(1) thereof, and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶, in particular Article 10(1) thereof.*

⁵ *Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).*

⁶ *Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).*

- (8) *The Commission should publish the results of analyses on the state of Union's sustainability, in particular to allow the use of those results for benchmarking purposes. Advisory services provided to returning holdings based on FSDN data can be valuable and thus provide a significant incentive to take part in FSDN provided that the advice is based on relevant and as recent as possible data, taking into account science-based developments and the latest available knowledge on best practices. Dissemination of FSDN aggregated data related to environmental topics as set out in an annex to this Regulation, under the conditions set forth by this Regulation should serve the purpose of active and systematic dissemination to the public of environmental information required by Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ and by Regulation (EU) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸.*

⁷ *Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26).*

⁸ *Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies (OJ L 264, 25.9.2006, p. 13).*

- (9) *Article 8(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ and Article 4(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ give the possibilities to Member States to use other sources for statistical surveys. Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ refers to the use of FADN data. Based on those options and for the purpose of the reuse of data and gaining efficiencies it should be useful to allow Member States to use FSDN data for statistical purposes.*
- (10) *In order to gather for the larger scope of FSDN data it is appropriate to adapt the definitions. In particular, the definition of ‘farmer’ should be revised to identify the subject legally responsible for the holding, ‘farm’ and ‘holding’ should be made more suitable for analytical purposes in coherence with similar definitions used for statistical purposes. The definition of ‘individual data’ should reflect the concept that data of both, natural persons and legal persons, should be protected in case such data make it possible to identify, directly or indirectly, those persons. The definition of ‘aggregated data’ should clearly refer to data of several holdings, which is the main characteristic of the aggregation technique.*

⁹ *Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 on statistics on agricultural input and output, amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 617/2008 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1165/2008, (EC) No 543/2009 and (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 96/16/EC (OJ L 315, 7.12.2022, p. 1).*

¹⁰ *Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011 (OJ L 200, 7.8.2018, p. 1).*

¹¹ *Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community (OJ L 33, 5.2.2004, p. 1).*

- (11) *Member States or responsible national authorities should endeavour to modernise data collection modes as far as possible. Moreover, it is necessary to collect harmonised data and to avoid duplication of data already collected, for example, through statistics on agricultural input and output or the CAP.* In order to reduce the *administrative* burden for farmers and data collectors, with the aim to avoid the duplication of data requests and *data collection and* to enrich the FSDN data set, the principle of ‘collect data once and re-use it multiple times’ should be applied. *Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹²* will be considered. The use of digital solutions **■** , including re-use of data and data sharing with other sources **■** , should be *promoted and should always be made a first choice, where it is conducive to the broad participation of farmers and the accuracy of data collected. For that purpose, developing or optimising available digital tools for data collection should be explored. It should be provided for that the system based exclusively on farm accountancy offices may be extended in view of collecting environmental and social variables.*

¹² Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (*OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56*).

(12) *In order to improve the efficiency of compiling the farm returns and to reduce the burden on the returning holdings, liaison agencies should be able to use in a timely manner and free of charge national data sources that may be used as relevant data for compiling the farm returns as defined and set out in this Regulation. The use of such data sources is necessary for the exercise of tasks vested in the liaison agencies. For those purposes it is appropriate to define modalities to access such data sources and use other data compilation methods or innovative approaches, including to establish cooperation mechanisms between data-handling entities within the Member State. A list of relevant data sources available at national level that liaison agencies may use to compile farm returns should be set out. The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts to amend that list to ensure that it remains up-to-date and pertinent. In particular, datasets derived from the integrated farm statistics established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 and from statistics on agricultural input and output established by Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 should be added to that list when data sharing from those data sources will be legally enabled.*

(13) *In addition to the data contained in the farm return for returning holdings, Member States should provide the means for the Commission to enhance the capacity to analyse sustainability matters by complementing farm return data with content from Data for Monitoring and Evaluation (DME) or Integrated Administrative and Control System (IACS) established by Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³, while avoiding increasing the administrative burden on the Member States and returning holdings. Data collection and compilation approaches and methodologies, for example in definitions and reference times, may differ between FSDN and those other datasets which may make it necessary that consistency issues are taken into account when analysing the data. In this connection, the Member States' obligation should be understood as an obligation to provide the data contained in those datasets but not to ensure complete consistency with FSDN. In order to keep the list of datasets as up-to-date as possible, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts to amend the list of datasets and to add new appropriate and relevant datasets that are suitable for linkage at Union level while taking into consideration and duly justifying the relevance of the data to be collected and compiled and the administrative burden on national authorities and holdings.*

¹³ *Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 187).*

(14) *With regard to DME of CAP Strategic Plans obtained in accordance with the implementing act adopted on the basis of Article 133 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, an example of such data would be disaggregated data on CAP interventions. With regard to data in the IACS, examples of such data would include land cover of agricultural areas, crops, landscape features, management under organic farming practices. The identification of holdings in those other datasets is managed by Member States authorities at national level through specific identifiers. Based on those identifiers, the national authorities are able to link such data at individual farm level. Member States should choose to send to the Commission either those links or the relevant data related to the returning holding included in those datasets. In the latter case, the data should include the FSDN number, in order to allow the relevant content to be merged with farm returns, at Union level. The way to link this information at individual farm level should be specified, including with regards to data protection. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts to list the data to be extracted from those datasets which should be linked to one or more of the topics set out in this Regulation as well as to set detailed rules on data management, including technical specification and deadlines for data transmission, storage, processing and data sharing.*

- (15) With regards to the field of survey set out in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009, the main criteria for the representativeness of accountancy data and the selection criteria for ■ surveys should be maintained, while adding further information for the other aspects of sustainability and bearing in mind that the resulting survey may not be representative with respect to environmental or social variables. ■
- (16) *FSDN should rely on voluntary participation. Nevertheless, considering that some Member States face problems with holdings' participation in the data network, it should be possible for Member States to adopt national rules to address this issue without imposing penalties on the farmers. Member States should encourage farmers to participate in FSDN by using incentives that they should set up in a plan.*
- (17) *The conversion to FSDN should enable the benchmarking of data from the returning holding against aggregated data where the data represents several returning holdings and is presented in the form of regional, national, Union or sectorial averages. Regarding accountancy data, holdings' accounts constitute the basic source for any assessment of their income or study of their business operation. The regional, national, Union or sectorial averages should also be made available at Member State level to enhance knowledge on agricultural situation. The information collected may also be used to provide improved tailored advisory services and feedback to farmers with the aim to improve farm management and the holdings' sustainability.*

- (18) *FSDN data should refer to agricultural activities and other gainful activities directly related to the holdings to make it possible to cover all relevant aspects of holdings' activities. Off-farm activities should also be taken into account, as a necessary indication of the overall viability and sustainability of the holding. In this case the granularity of the data compiled should be strictly limited to what is necessary to analyse their significance in relation to agricultural activities. No data related to private assets should be considered in preparing the farm returns.*
- (19) *In order to ensure that the data in the farm return are comparable, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to adopt implementing acts on the surveys, to define the variables for which data should be compiled and the rules for data transmission to the Commission. When defining these variables, the Commission should endeavour to use existing data sources and analyse the feasibility of the variables, based on inputs from Member States on possible data sources and methods, with a view to limiting the burden on Member States and returning holdings. While striving to ensure that the data collected are comparable and useful for analytical purposes, in order to obtain a complete and uniform Union-wide dataset, it is appropriate to accommodate specific circumstances of Member States, and specific and justified exemptions should therefore be possible.*
- (20) *The existing computerised data system established by the Commission should continue to function for data transmission and verification between the Member States and the Commission and analysis of the data both at individual farm level and at aggregated level. This computerised system should be adapted to allow the Commission or Member States to combine data at individual farm level between FSDN and other datasets (DME and IACS). The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts to lay down detailed rules on storage, processing, reuse and sharing of data within the Commission.*

- (21) *In order to increase the acceptance of farmers to participate in the data gathering and to protect the individual data from unauthorised or unsuitable usage, it is necessary to clarify that individual data should only be used for analytical purposes linked to the CAP objectives and Union's agriculture sustainability, and where Member States so opt, for statistical purposes. Any other usage of the individual data by the Member States or by the Commission, in particular for controls in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 or for taxation purposes, should be prohibited.*
- (22) *Where FSDN data and data from other datasets is shared by the Commission or liaison agencies, it is of utmost importance to guarantee data protection and give assurance to farmers, both natural and legal persons, that their individual data and all other individual details obtained pursuant to this Regulation will be anonymised to avoid their identification. Therefore, this Regulation should specify that FSDN data and data from other datasets may be made public provided that they are both aggregated and anonymised. Concerning the data from other datasets, it should be clarified in addition that making them public in aggregated and anonymised format is performed only for the purposes of this Regulation and is thus without prejudice to the rules on these datasets provided for in the relevant specific Union legislation.*
- (23) *It should be possible to grant access to pseudonymised data for research purposes, in the interest of scientific progress in the agricultural area in the Union and in order to contribute to addressing the challenges faced by Union agriculture. The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts in order to ensure the high level of protection that those data require. For that reason the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor should be obtained before adopting those acts.*

- (24) *Data management with regard to the protection of individual data should be specified by the Commission and Member States through appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure that the information is used only for the purpose of this Regulation. Processes corresponding to, and coherent with, those used to ensure compliance with Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 should be used as regards the choice of technical and organisational measures to protect data as well as the evaluation and documentation of such measures. In addition, provisions should be established prohibiting persons participating in the data network from disclosing individual data. Concerning personal data, the full scope of protection, including the rights and obligations of the data subjects and the data processors, should comply with Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725.*
- (25) *In accordance with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725, personal data have to be retained only for as long as they are needed for the purposes for which that data were collected. The uses of FSDN data, and of the personal data included therein, should include the possibility to analyse long-term trends based on indicators, such as on nutrient management or emissions, the evolution of those indicators which needs to be assessed over a long period of time to keep pace with natural phenomena. Therefore, analyses should be regularly performed, especially on environmental information. Other subjects that imply the use of long-term analyses include land use and prices, which inform about structural changes in farming. It should also be possible to build such long-term analysis based on sharing of data between different datasets established through linkages at individual level. Data sharing should enhance information availability, considering challenges that Union agriculture may face in the future. Such challenges are not possible to foresee at the current stage, especially with regard to the future needs for retrospective studies that cannot be established with sufficient certainty. In view of the above, it is not appropriate to set a time limit for the utilisation of data, but rather to keep data as long as it is needed to perform time series analyses.*

- (26) *The compilation, processing and use of personal data should be justified and proportionate in relation to the purposes of the operations, concerned, in accordance with, among others, the principle of data minimisation. A high proportion of farmers in the Union are natural persons. Information available from the Union integrated farm statistic shows that, in 2020, among the total number of holdings in the Union, 96 % were natural persons. It is therefore necessary that the data collected through FSDN cover the natural persons, to ensure that the results of the data analysis are representative of the reality of the agricultural sector.*
- (27) *For the purposes of processing of personal data at Union level, roles connected to the management and processing of personal data should be determined. The data processing roles at Union level should apply to the data as from the transmission of that data to the Commission through the farm returns. Member States should determine the management of personal data within their jurisdiction, including data protection roles, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, taking into consideration in particular the fact that data may be collected for multiple purposes, one of which may be the use in farm returns.*

(28) With the enlarged scope of the FSDN *compared to FADN*, it is needed to adapt rules on budget █. *Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 provides that the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) finances the establishment and maintenance of agricultural accounting information systems which is an expenditure under direct management. An amount should continue to be payable from EAGF to the Member States for the delivery, within the set deadline, of duly completed farm returns, which might be proportionate to the extent to which those farm returns cover the relevant data topics set out in this Regulation. Furthermore EAGF should contribute financially to the implementation of Member State systems in order to align them with the revised scope and management of FSDN. It is appropriate to empower the Commission to adopt implementing acts establishing the procedure for the amounts and contributions to be paid to the Member States from the Union budget, including the criteria for the allocation of financial contributions.* Member States should have the possibility to set incentives for farmers' participation in the data network, such as financial contribution, feedback on the farm performance █, *or* advice based on FSDN information.

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(29) The name of the Committee for the Farm Accountancy Data Network should be modified to reflect the changes in the current Regulation. █

(30) *Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the creation of the Farm Sustainability Data Network, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.*

- (31) *The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on 11 August 2022.*
- (32) *When adopting delegated acts pursuant to this Regulation, it is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹⁴. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.*
- (33) *The implementing powers conferred on the Commission in this Regulation should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵.*
- (34) Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 should therefore be amended accordingly,

¹⁴ *OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.*

¹⁵ *Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).*

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 is amended as follows:

(1) the title of the Regulation is replaced by the following:

‘Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 of 30 November 2009 setting up *the Farm Sustainability Data Network*’;

(2) the title of Chapter I is replaced by the following:

‘CREATION OF A UNION FARM SUSTAINABILITY DATA NETWORK’;

(3) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 1

1. *To meet the needs of the common agricultural policy, including the evaluation of its impact on the agricultural sector, a Union farm sustainability data network (‘FSDN’ or ‘data network’) is set up for the collection and analysis of farm level sustainability data covering the economic, environmental and social dimensions (‘FSDN data’). The data collected may be used to contribute to the assessment of additional aspects related to Union agriculture’s sustainability and to address challenges faced by Union agriculture.*
2. *FSDN data shall cover the topics set out in Annex -I. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 19a, amending Annex -I in order to modify the topics or add new ones. When exercising its power to adopt delegated acts, the Commission shall:*
 - (a) *ensure that the delegated acts are duly justified and do not create significant additional burden for the Member States or for the returning holdings;*

- (b) carry out analyses of the relevance, feasibility and proportionality of such an amendment, including availability and quality of appropriate data sources, in particular relevant administrative sources, and take their results duly into account;*
 - (c) ensure that new topics added are linked to the CAP objectives;*
 - (d) not add new topics in the first three years after the entry into force of this Regulation;*
 - (e) adopt those delegated acts, when new topics are added, at least one year before the application of the related implementing act as referred to in Article 8(4).*
3. *FSDN data and data from other datasets set out in Article 4a shall be used to carry out analyses on the state of sustainability of Union agriculture, including in a format allowing benchmarking. Results from the analyses in a form of aggregated and anonymised FSDN data shall be made publicly available by the Commission. Those data may be used to provide benchmarking information or advice to farmers with the aim of facilitating the management of holdings and improving their sustainability. The publication of results and the use of data for benchmarking or advice purposes shall comply with Article 16.*

4. *Member States may decide to use the FSDN data as data source as referred to in Article 8(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council*, or Article 4(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, or Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council***, or other acts adopted on the basis of Article 338(1) TFEU.*

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- * *Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 on statistics on agricultural input and output, amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 617/2008 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1165/2008, (EC) No 543/2009 and (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 96/16/EC (OJ L 315, 7.12.2022, p. 1).*
- ** *Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011 (OJ L 200, 7.8.2018, p. 1).*
- *** *Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community (OJ L 33, 5.2.2004, p. 1).;*

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(4) Article 2 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 2

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘farmer’ means *a natural or legal person whose holding is situated in the Union*;
- (2) ‘farm’ or ‘holding’ means a *single unit, both technically and economically, that has a single management and that undertakes economic activities in agriculture* in accordance with *the* general use *of those terms* in the context of Union agricultural surveys and censuses;
- (3) ‘category of holding’ means a group of **■** holdings that belong to the same categories, as regards the type of farming and economic size as defined in the Union typology for **■** holdings defined in Article 5b;
- (4) ‘returning holding’ means *any holding for which a farm return is compiled for the purposes of the data network*;
- (5) ‘farm return’ means the *form, either to be compiled or already compiled, with data about the returning holding excluding the links and data referred to in Article 4a(1)*;
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- (6) ‘Farm Sustainability Data Network division’ or ‘FSDN division’ means the territory of a Member State, or any part thereof, delimited with a view to the selection of returning holdings; *a list of such divisions is set out in Annex I*;
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- (7) ‘data collector’ means *a liaison agency or an entity tasked by the liaison agency with collecting FSDN data*;
- (8) ‘standard output’ means standard value of gross production;

(9) ‘personal data’ means personal data as defined in *Article 4(1) of Regulation*–(EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council* and *in Article 3(1) of Regulation* (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council** █ ;

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(10) ‘*individual* data’ means data associated with *a returning holding which allow the holding or the farmer to be identified, either directly or indirectly, and which can be personal data or data of legal persons*;

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(11) ‘anonymised data’ means data █ in a form which does not allow natural or legal persons to be identified directly or indirectly;

(12) ‘pseudonymised data’ means *individual* data that *can no longer be* attributed to a specific *natural or legal persons* without the use of additional information, provided that such additional information is kept separately and is subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure that the *individual* data are not attributed to an identified or identifiable natural or legal person;

(13) ‘aggregated data’ means the output resulting from *combinations or calculations based on data related to several returning holdings*.

* Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

** Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).’;

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- (5) Article 3 shall be replaced by the following:

‘Article 3

In order to ensure that the list of *FSDN* divisions can be updated following a request by a Member State, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 19a, amending Annex I with respect to the list of *FSDN* divisions per Member State.’;

- (6) the title of Chapter II is replaced by the following:

‘DATA FOR *COMPILING FARM RETURNS AND DATA LINKAGE*’;

- (7) Article 4 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 4

1. *Farm returns shall be compiled by means of surveys for which Member States may use where relevant data from the data sources referred to in paragraph 2 and other relevant data sources, as well as data compilation methods or innovative approaches for data sharing and compiling.*

-
2. *The liaison agencies shall have the right to access and use, free of charge, the following data sources:*

- (a) *the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) established by Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council*;*
- (b) *the system for the identification and registration of terrestrial animals established by Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council**;*

- (c) *the vineyard register implemented in accordance with Article 145 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council***;*
 - (d) *the organic farming registers set up pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council****;*
 - (e) *Member States' data for monitoring and evaluation of CAP Strategic Plans obtained in accordance with the implementing act adopted on the basis of Article 133 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council*****;*
 - (f) *where relevant, farm level records collected for the elaboration of the action programmes elaborated by Member States pursuant to Article 5 of Council Directive 91/676/EEC*****;*
 - (g) *any other relevant data source accessible to Member States' authorities.*
3. *Member States shall ensure that liaison agencies have the right to access and use the data sources referred to in paragraph 2. Member States may establish for that purpose the necessary cooperation mechanisms that facilitate effective access to and use of those data sources. The right of access and use shall also be granted in case where the liaison agencies delegate tasks to legal and natural persons to be carried out on their behalf.*

4. The Commission *is* empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 19a *amending paragraph 2 of this Article by adding new appropriate data sources established by Union law.*



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- * *Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 187).*
- ** *Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1).*
- *** *Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).*
- **** *Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 1).*
- ***** *Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1).*
- ***** *Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).;*

(8) *the following Article is inserted:*

'Article 4a

1. In addition to the farm return the Member States shall determine the links between the returning holding and the identifiers pertaining to this holding in the following datasets:

(a) data for monitoring and evaluation of CAP Strategic Plans obtained in accordance with the implementing act adopted on the basis of Article 133 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115;

(b) data from IACS.

Member States shall send to the Commission those links, or directly the data related to the returning holding in the datasets referred to in the first subparagraph, other than the identifiers. In the latter case, Member States shall provide the FSDN number of the returning holding.

2. *The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 19a, amending the list of datasets referred to in paragraph 1 and adding new appropriate and relevant datasets. When exercising its power to adopt delegated acts, the Commission shall:*
 - (a) *ensure that the delegated acts are duly justified and do not create significant additional burden for the Member States or for the returning holdings;*
 - (b) *carry out analyses of the relevance, feasibility, proportionality and quality of such datasets and take their results duly into account.*
3. *The Commission shall adopt implementing acts listing the data to be extracted from those datasets, which shall be linked to the purpose of this Regulation as stated in Article 1 and to one or more of the topics set out in Annex -I, as well as laying down detailed rules on technical specifications and deadlines for transmission of the data between Member States and the Commission. When adopting those implementing acts, the Commission shall take into account the relevance of that data and feasibility of extracting data referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 19b(2).*
4. *The Commission shall prepare and make available to the Member States technical guidelines on the methodology for extracting the relevant data.’;*

(9) Article 5 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 5

1. The field of the survey shall cover ■ holdings having an economic size equal to, or greater than, a threshold ■ corresponding to one of the lower limits of the economic size classes of the Union typology for ■ holdings defined in Article 5b.

The Commission *is* empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 19a, supplementing this Regulation with the rules on fixing the threshold referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph. ***Those rules shall ensure that farms of smaller economic size are adequately represented in the plans for the selection of returning holdings established by the Member States in accordance with Article 5a.***

The Commission shall adopt, on the basis of data ***and input*** received from Member States, implementing acts fixing the threshold referred to in the first subparagraph ***of this paragraph***. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 19b(2).

2. To qualify as a returning holding, ***a*** holding shall:
 - (a) be covered by the field of the survey referred to in paragraph 1;
 - (b) be representative, together with the other holdings and at the level of each FSDN division ***referred to in Annex I***, of the field of survey.
3. ***Member States may adopt national rules to encourage participation in surveys.***

In exceptional cases, Member States may also adopt rules to address possible cases in which the number of returning holdings set in the plan for the selection of returning holdings is likely not to be achieved. Such rules, however, shall not provide for penalties for farmers.

■ ’;

(10) Article 5a is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

(i) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘Each Member State shall draw up a plan for the selection of returning holdings that ensures a representative sample of the field of survey ■.’;

(ii) **in the second subparagraph, the second indent is replaced by the following:**

‘- **are presented in accordance with the Union typology for holdings, and;**’;

(b) paragraphs 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:

‘2. In accordance with the rules adopted in accordance with paragraph 1, and on the basis of the data received from Member States, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts fixing the number of returning holdings per Member State and per *FSDN* division. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 19b(2).

3. The number of returning holdings to be selected per *FSDN* division may differ from the number laid down in the implementing acts to be adopted pursuant to paragraph 2 by a maximum of 20 % in either direction, provided that the total number of the returning holdings of the Member State concerned is respected.’;

(11) in Article 5b, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. ■ Holdings shall be classified in a uniform manner according to the Union typology for ■ holdings ■.’

The typology for ■ holdings shall be used in particular for the presentation, by type of farming and by economic size class, of data collected through the Union farm structure surveys and the FSDN.’;

(12) Article 6 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Each Member State shall set up a national committee for the *farm sustainability* data network (█ ‘the National Committee’).’;

(b) in paragraph 4, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘4. Member States which have several *FSDN* divisions, may, for each of the *FSDN* divisions under their jurisdiction, set up a regional committee of the data network (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Regional Committee’).’;

(13) in Article 7, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Each Member State shall appoint a liaison agency whose tasks shall be:

(a) to inform the National Committee, the Regional Committees and the data collectors █ of the applicable regulatory framework and to ensure proper implementation thereof;

(b) to draw up the plan for the selection of returning holdings, to submit it to the National Committee for its approval and, thereafter, to forward it to the Commission;

(c) to compile:

(i) the list of returning holdings;

(ii) where applicable, the list of the data collectors able to complete farm returns;

(d) to produce the farm returns █ ;

(e) to verify that the farm returns have been duly completed, *and where necessary, to address any errors or inaccuracies detected*;

(f) to forward the duly completed farm returns to the Commission in the required format and within the set deadline;

- (g) *to send the links or the data referred to in Article 4a(1);*
- (h) to transmit the requests for information provided for in Article 17 to the National Committee, to the Regional Committees and to the data collectors and to forward the relevant answers to the Commission;
- (i) *to offer to any returning holding the possibility to obtain its results either from the liaison agency or from an organisation it appoints, as soon as possible but no later than four months after the Commission confirms that the farm return is duly completed; the results shall include benchmarking information, where possible, comparing these results with regional, national, Union or sectorial averages;*
- (j) *to set out a plan to incentivise farmer participation in the data network and to submit it to the Commission together with the plan for the selection of returning holdings;*
- (k) *to make available, either by itself or by an organisation it appoints, the obtained results in a form of aggregated and anonymised data such as at regional, national, Union or sectorial level.’;*

(14) Article 8 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 8

1. Each returning holding shall be the subject of an individual farm return and ***shall be identified in FSDN by a unique national FSDN number.***
2. The data provided by each duly completed farm return shall be such that it is possible:
 - (a) to ***describe*** the returning holding by reference to the main elements of its factors of production;
 - (b) to ***describe*** the income of the holding in its various forms;

- (c) to *describe* the economic, environmental and social *situation* of the holding;
 - (d) to *verify, by appropriate* means *such as* on-the-spot checks *and remote controls*, the information given.
3. The data on the farm return shall relate to a single ■ holding and to a single reporting year of 12 consecutive months ■ . Those data shall refer to agricultural activities of the holding itself and other gainful activities directly related to the holding. *No data related to any inheritance, private bank accounts, property other than the holding, personal taxation or private insurance, shall be taken into account in preparing the farm returns.*
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4. In order to ensure that the data collected by means of ■ farm returns are comparable, irrespective of the returning holdings surveyed, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down *rules on the following*:
- (a) *the variables and the definitions of variables linked to one or more of the topics set out in Annex -I;*
 - (b) *the start and the end of the reporting year;*
 - (c) *the form and layout of the farm return;*
 - (d) *the methods and deadlines for data transmission to the Commission, including possible extensions of deadlines and exemptions for specific variables that may be granted to a Member State upon justified request;*
 - (e) *the frequency of data transmission which shall be annual or less frequent depending on the nature of variables.*

When adopting those implementing acts, the Commission shall, to the greatest extent possible, make use of variables available from existing data sources when adding, modifying or replacing variables, and take into account the need not to create significant additional burden, for the Member States or for the returning holdings. Before adopting those implementing acts, the Commission shall analyse the feasibility of the proposed variables based on inter alia inputs from Member States, including the availability and quality of new and existing data sources, possible implementation of new methods, and the financial burden on respondents and Member States. The results of that analysis shall be discussed in the Committee referred to in Article 19b(1).

The implementing acts referred to in this paragraph shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 19b(2).’;

(15) *the following Article is inserted:*

‘Article 8a

- 1. The farm returns and either the links or the data referred to in Article 4a shall be submitted to the Commission by the liaison agency by means of a computerised data system established by the Commission. The data shall be submitted electronically on the basis of forms made available to the liaison agency through that system.*
- 2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on storage, processing, reuse and sharing of data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within the Commission. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 19b(2).’;*

(16) Article 16 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 16

1. *Individual data obtained in the implementation of this Regulation shall be used only for performing tasks for the purpose of Article 1 of this Regulation. In any case such individual data shall not be used by the Member States or Commission for any other purposes, in particular for controls in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, or for taxation purposes.*

2. *FSDN data and, for the purpose of this Regulation, data from other datasets set out in Article 4a may be made public provided that they are both aggregated and anonymised.*

3. *The Commission may grant access to pseudonymised data for research purposes. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 19a to supplement this Regulation with the rules and conditions for such access at Union level. When adopting those delegated acts, the Commission shall take into account the need for the protection of individual data and, in particular, the rules for data transfers to recipients located outside the territory of the Union as set out by Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725. The Commission shall request the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor prior to adopting those delegated acts.’;*

(17) *the following Articles are inserted:*

Article 16a

1. *The Member States and the Commission shall each adopt and implement appropriate technical and organisational measures, including the computerised data system referred to in Article 8a, to ensure and to be able to demonstrate that their collection, processing, compilation and transmission of individual data are restricted to the purposes of this Regulation.*
2. *Individual data shall be kept as long as it is needed to perform time series analyses.*
3. *Individual data shall not be made available to persons other than those whose functions require them to have an access for the purposes of this Regulation.*
4. *It shall be prohibited for any person participating or having participated in the data network to divulge any individual data or any other individual details of which knowledge was acquired in the exercise of their duties or otherwise incidentally to such exercise. Member States and the Commission shall take all appropriate measures to address infringements of this prohibition.*

Article 16b

1. *The processing, management and use of personal data collected under this Regulation shall comply with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725.*
2. *The Commission shall be the controller for the processing of personal data included in farm returns from the moment in which the data is received by the Commission. Member States shall determine the controller, and where relevant the processor, for the processing of personal data included in farm returns concerning holdings situated in their territories.’;*

(18) in Article 17, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

1. The National Committee, the Regional Committees, the liaison agency and data collectors shall be bound, within their respective areas of responsibility, to furnish the Commission with any *relevant* information which the latter may request of them regarding the discharge of their duties under this Regulation.

Such requests for information made to the National Committee, the Regional Committees or to the data collectors and the relevant answers shall be forwarded in writing through the liaison agency.’;

(19) Article 19 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 19

1. ***The European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) shall finance expenditure covering:***

- (a) ***an amount*** payable to the Member States for the delivery of duly completed farm returns delivered within the set deadline up to the maximum number of returning holdings as fixed in accordance with Article 5a(2); where the total number of duly completed and delivered farm returns in respect of a FSDN division or a Member State is less than 80 % of the number of returning holdings laid down ***in accordance with Article 5a(3)*** for that FSDN division or for the Member State concerned, ***the amount applied for each farm return from that FSDN division or from the Member State concerned shall be reduced by 20 %; if such reduction was applied for the two previous consecutive years in respect of a FSDN division or Member States, the reduction shall be of 25 %;***

■

- (b) all the costs of the computerised systems operated by the Commission for running and developing the network, the reception, verification, processing, interoperability, analysis, of the data supplied by the Member States; those costs include, where appropriate, the costs of disseminating the results of those operations and the costs of studies into, and development of, other aspects of the data network.

2. ***EAGF shall*** also provide financial contributions to Member States in order to ***contribute to Member States'*** implementation costs ***when*** setting up the system for collecting the environmental and social variables ***under this Regulation***, including ***for*** training and interoperability between data collection systems, necessitates significant adaptations in the FADN data collection system of a Member State. ***Such contributions shall be provided to Member States no later than 31 December 2027.***

3. ***The amount referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), may be partly or entirely paid to farmers for their participation to FSDN surveys according to an allocation criteria established by Member States.***
4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the detailed procedures in relation to the ***amount*** referred to in paragraph 1, ***point (a), and to contributions referred to in paragraph 2. In the implementing act in relation to the contributions, the Commission shall make clear on the basis of which criteria those contributions will be allocated.*** Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 19b(2).';

(20) Article 19a is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article **1(2)**, **Article 3**, Article 4(4), Article **4a(2)**, Article 5(1), Article 5a(1), Article 5b(2) and (3) and Article **16(3)** shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from ... [the date of entry into force of this amending Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.’;

(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. The delegation of power referred to in Article **1(2)**, **Article 3**, Article 4(4), Article **4a(2)**, **Article 5(1)**, Article 5a(1), Article 5b(2) and (3) and Article **16(3)** may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.’;

(c) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:

‘5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article **1(2)**, **Article 3**, Article 4(4), Article **4a(2)**, Article 5(1), Article 5a(1), Article 5b(2) and (3) and Article **16(3)** shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.’;

(21) **Article 19b** is replaced by the following:

Article 19b

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee called ‘Committee for the Farm Sustainability Data Network’. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council*.
2. ***Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.***

In the case of implementing acts referred to in Article 4a(3) and Article 8(4), point (a), of this Regulation, where the Committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and Article 5(4), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

* Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission’s exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).’;

(22) *Article 19c is added:*

'Article 19c

The Commission shall prepare an evaluation report on the implementation of Article 4a and Article 7(1), point (g), five years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, accompanied, where appropriate, by a proposal for a legislative act amending Article 19(1), point (a).';

(23) *the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation is inserted as Annex -I.*

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the *twentieth* day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at ...,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

Annex

‘Annex -I

List of topics referred to in Article 1(2)

Economic

General information on the holding

Type of occupation

Assets and investments

Quotas and other rights

Debts/credits

Value added tax

Inputs

Land use and crops

Livestock production

Animal products and services

Market integration

Quality products – Geographical indications

Membership in producer organisations

Risk management

Innovation and digitalisation

Other gainful activities related to the farm

Subsidies

Indicative share of off-farm income

Environment

Farming practices

Soil management

Nutrient use and management

Carbon farming

Greenhouse gas emissions and removals

Air pollution

Water use and management

Plant protection use

Antimicrobial use

Animal welfare

Biodiversity

Organic farming

Certification schemes

Energy consumption and energy production

Food loss on primary production level

Waste management

Social

Labour

Education

Gender balance

Working conditions

Social inclusion

Social security

Infrastructure and essential services

Generation renewal’.
