

# Standard documentation Meta information

(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)

on

## Regional economic accounts for agriculture (REAA)

This documentation is valid from the reference period:

**1995**

Status: **6 April 2023**



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## Executive Summary

The regional economic accounts for agriculture (REAA) provide data on the economic situation of agriculture at the level of the federal provinces, and are therefore an important extension to the economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) at national level.

The REAA has been part of the mandatory EU delivery program for the EAA since 2023. The legal basis is Regulation (EC) No. 138/2004 of the European Parliament and Council on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture in the Community as amended. The REAA are therefore based on Europe-wide consistent concepts and rules.

The REAA are also used as a basis for calculations in the regional accounts (RA) in the framework of the national accounts (NA).

The area of focus of the REAA is the **agricultural industry**. This is not directly congruent with the agricultural industry as defined in the RA. The scope of the REAA is defined on the basis of the list of characteristic agricultural activities and units according to the EAA at national level. In principle, the agricultural industry in a region comprises the units (agricultural holdings) engaged in agricultural activities on the regional territory.

The REAA contain the following **accounts** (see also Figure 1):

- **Production account** (output, intermediate consumption, value added);
- **Generation of income account** (net operating surplus/mixed income);
- **Entrepreneurial income account** (net entrepreneurial income) and
- Parts of the **capital account** (fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, capital transfers).

According to the transmission program of Eurostat data has to be provided at current prices.

Main **data sources** for the REAA are agricultural production and price statistics as well as the results from the national farm accountancy data network. As far as possible bottom-up methods are used for the calculations. However, it is not always possible to avoid regionalizing the corresponding federal value in the top-down method using indicators.

The reference period is the calendar year.

The main publication date of the REAA for a particular reference year is the end of September (till 2022: October) of the following year. The results are consistent with the EAA data published in July of the same year.

**Figure 1: Eurostat delivery program for the regional economic accounts for agriculture**

Production account	Generation of income account
Output - Intermediate consumption = <b>Gross value added</b> - Consumption of fixed capital = <b>Net value added</b>	Net value added - Other taxes on production + Other subsidies on production = <b>Net value added at factor cost (Factor income)</b> - Compensation of employees = <b>Net operating surplus/ Net mixed income</b>
Entrepreneurial income account	Parts of the capital account
Net operating surplus/ Net mixed income + Interest received - Interest paid - Rents paid = <b>Net entrepreneurial income</b>	Gross/net fixed capital formation Changes in inventories Capital transfers received

## Regional economic accounts for agriculture – Main Key Points

<b>Subject matter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the agricultural production process</li> <li>• Determination of income from agricultural activity</li> </ul>
<b>Population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural industry (the definition differs from that in the regional accounts in the framework of the national accounts)</li> <li>• Basic unit: agricultural holding</li> </ul>
<b>Type of statistics</b>	Economic accounts
<b>Data sources/Survey techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural production statistics (Harvest survey, Livestock surveys, Slaughtering statistics, etc.), agricultural price statistics and other agricultural statistics (Farm structure survey, Survey of commercial fruit plantations, Horticultural and field vegetable cultivation survey, etc.)</li> <li>• Farm accountancy data network</li> <li>• Data from other institutions (e.g. AMA, BML, BAB, QGV)</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>
<b>Reference period or due day</b>	Reference period: calendar year
<b>Periodicity</b>	Yearly
<b>Survey participation (in case of a survey)</b>	Does not apply
<b>Main legal acts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 as amended</li> <li>• Agreement concluded between the BML on its own behalf and on behalf of the federal provinces and Statistics Austria</li> </ul>
<b>Most detailed regional breakdown</b>	Federal province level (NUTS 2)
<b>Availability of results</b>	<p>Crop and animal output values (estimate): April t+1</p> <p>Agricultural output values (semi-definitive): July of the year t+1</p> <p>All REAA items (semi-definitive): September (till 2022: October) t+1</p> <p>With the publication of the results for the following year, data for t-2 are usually revised.</p>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of the REAA are also used in the regional accounts in the framework of the national accounts. Since there are certain conceptual differences between these two systems of economic accounts, some modifications are required.</li> <li>• Unlike the national EAA, the regional data is not updated several times a year, which means that deviations compared with the current EAA results at national level may occur.</li> </ul>