

# Standard documentation Meta information

(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)

on

## Supply balance sheets for the animal and crop sector

This documentation is valid from the reference period:

**2002**

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## Executive Summary

Supply balances are based on the principle that the supply of a product or product group must correspond to its use. This principle enables a summary of quantitative and qualitative information on agriculture and its downstream food sector. By including foreign trade and changes in stocks, a meaningful picture of a product or product group can be created for a country. In this context, the balance sheets also provide information on parameters such as the degree of self-sufficiency or per capita consumption.

In order to capture the entirety of a product, the most important processed products, which are also included in foreign trade, are likewise included in the balance of the respective primary agricultural product. These amounts of processed product are converted into the raw state (i.e. the primary product) using coefficients so that they can be included in the balance at a comparable unit level. When preparing the supply balances, a variety of aspects are considered in order to be able to recognize and take into account short and long-term developments for the individual products or product groups. Depending on the product or product group, analyses are carried out from production through to the various forms of use, such as use in the food industry or the technical-chemical industry. The supply balances therefore consider use in a holistic context, which includes the industrial utilization of agricultural products in addition to consumption as food and animal feed.

The data from the supply balances can be used in interdisciplinary cooperation with other relevant studies such as the consumer survey by Statistics Austria, the household panel of Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA), various results from market research institutes or scientific studies to assess statements about the market situation, eating habits and health policy aspects. The conceptual framework of supply balances means that aspects such as food waste cannot be mapped - neither at consumer level nor at the level of the food processing or food producing industry.

Upon joining the EU, a new foreign trade recording system was introduced on the one hand and the EU methodology for drawing up supply balances was adopted on the other. This methodological break results in limitations in comparability with the balance sheet data prior to 1995. The nutritional balance sheets drawn up until then were aimed at presenting the supply of foodstuffs, which was illustrated by calculating available calories for the population, among other things, whereas the supply balances illustrate the supply in its entirety.

At present, 12 supply balances are published for the plant sector and 6 for the animal sector, which in turn are aggregated from over 100 product balances. Key figures and graphics for selected products and product groups are published on the Statistics Austria homepage. All supply balances from 1995 onwards can be accessed in detail in the statistical database STATcube.

## Supply balance sheets for the crop and animal sector – Main Key Points

<b>Subject matter</b>	Supply and use of primary agricultural products of plant and animal origin
<b>Population</b>	Physical quantities of food and animal feed of plant and animal origin
<b>Type of statistics</b>	Total account in form of a supply and use calculation
<b>Data sources/Survey techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural production statistics</li> <li>• Foreign trade statistics</li> <li>• Business statistics</li> <li>• Population statistics</li> <li>• Enterprises in the food and feed processing industry</li> <li>• Data and calculations from other institutions (e.g. Agrarmarkt Austria)</li> <li>• Other data sources (e.g. studies)</li> </ul>
<b>Reference period or due day</b>	<p>July 01 of the current year to June 30 of the following year for the crop sector (Wine: August 01 of the current year to July 31 of the following year; Sugar: October 01 of the current year to September 31 of the following year)</p> <p>January 01 to December 30 of the current year for the animal sector</p>
<b>Periodicity</b>	Annual
<b>Survey participation (in case of a survey)</b>	Not applicable (secondary statistics)
<b>Main legal acts</b>	<p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management – BML</li> </ul> <p>EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply balance for wine, regulated in Commission Regulation <a href="#">(EC) 2017/1185</a></li> <li>• Supply balance for crops and oilseeds, regulated in Commission Regulation <a href="#">(EC) 2022/2379 (Statistics on agricultural input and output – SAIO)</a></li> </ul>
<b>Most detailed regional breakdown</b>	Federal territory
<b>Availability of results</b>	<p>Supply balance sheets for the crop sector: provisional t + 5 months and t + 10m</p> <p>Supply balance sheets for the animal sector: t + 8m</p>
<b>Other</b>	–