

# **Standard documentation Meta information**

(Definitions, explanations, methods, quality)

on

## **Supply balance sheets for the animal and crop sector**

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**2002**

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## **Executive Summary**

Supply balance sheets are used to represent the supply and use of agricultural production (food and feedstuffs). One key aspect is therefore to provide information on the food sector subordinated to agriculture. In this connection, the balance sheets also supply information about parameters such as the degree of self-sufficiency and per capita consumption. In order to record a product in its entirety, the supply balance sheet for a basic agricultural product (such as wheat) also takes into account the most important processed products (e.g. wheat flour and wheat starch), provided that these products do not have their own balance sheets.

Currently supply balance sheets are calculated for 117 food products and feedstuffs, whereas the animal sector comprises 6 main groups and the crop sector comprises 12 main groups.

In interdisciplinary collaboration with other activities relevant to the topic such as the Household Budget Survey, Agrarmarkt Austria's household panel, various results from market research institutes (Nielsen) or scientific studies by the Department of Nutritional Sciences at the University of Vienna, information on the market situation, nutritional habits and other social medicine aspects can be related to the data on the supply balance sheet.

The introduction of a new recording system for foreign trade and adoption of EU methodology when compiling supply balance sheets resulted in limited comparability with balance sheet data prior to 1995. New calculations were carried out retrospectively back to 1960 in order to facilitate comparison of the most important products and balance sheet items (such as meat and wine).

Supply balance sheets for the animal and crop sector – Important elements	
Main purpose of the statistics	Basic agricultural products, animal and vegetable origin
Observed unit / reporting unit / presentation unit	Entire supply and use of food and feedstuffs, animal and vegetable origin
Type of statistics	Supply and use calculation based on primary and secondary statistical data.
Data sources/Survey techniques	Agricultural production statistics, foreign trade statistics, economy statistics, population statistics, companies of manufacturing food and feedstuff
Reference period or due day	01 July – 30 June for the crop sector (Wine: 01.08. – 31.07.; Sugar: 01.10. – 30.09.) 01 January – 30 December for the animal sector
Periodicity	Annual
Survey participation	-
Legal bases	<b>National:</b> agreement with the Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism (BMNT) <b>EU:</b> supply balance sheet for wine, which is governed by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1185/2017
Regional breakdown	Federal territory
Availability of the results	Supply balance sheets for the crop sector: t + 10m Supply balance sheets for the animal sector: t + 8m
Other	-

# 1 General information

## 1.1 Objective and purpose, history

After the war, Austria began to compile supply balance sheets as part of the Marshall Plan. First of all, a pre-war balance sheet was calculated to ascertain the average of the years 1934 to 1938 and of the post-war 1947/48 marketing year. No calculations were able to be carried out for the 1945/46 and 1946/47 marketing years due to incomplete and inadequate data. The balance sheets for 1934 to 1938 and 1947/48 were published in a notification by the Federal Ministry of National Nutrition in April 1949. In the following years balance sheets were compiled and made available to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Austria's first supply balance sheets were compiled by the Federal Ministry of National Nutrition in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. After the Federal Ministry of National Nutrition had been dissolved, the department of economic affairs at the Federal Ministry of the Interior took over responsibility for the balance sheets. In 1963, competences were redefined and responsibility for the supply balance sheets passed to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Austrian Statistical Central Office (ÖSTAT) has been responsible for compiling the supply balance sheets since 1972/73. Both the crop and animal balance sheets were calculated on the basis of the marketing year (1 July to 30 June). The results were depicted in a standardised diagram and published annually. From 1975 onwards, it became necessary to also calculate calendar year balance sheets for the animal sector for reasons of comparability with the balance sheets of the OECD member states. From then on, ÖSTAT compiled and published two balance sheets per year.

When Austria acceded to the EU in 1995, the Austrian supply balance sheet system had to be converted to the European system of supply balance sheets. Official foreign trade statistics became available in 1996, enabling supply balance sheets to be compiled for crop products for the 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97 crop years and for animal products for the 1995, 1996 and 1997 calendar years. These supply balance sheets now fulfil both national and EU requirements. The results were published in the "Statistische Nachrichten" (10/97 issue, 6/98 issue and 10/98 issue) in the order in which they were completed.

Supply balance sheets<sup>1</sup> enable the supply and use of a product or group of products to be compared within a geographical area (EU and/or member states) and over a reporting period (calendar year and/or crop year), and depict the supply situation and its development for the most important agricultural products.

Supply balance sheet data serves the following national and international purposes:

- basis for decisions on agricultural policy taken as part of the Common Agricultural Policy;
- instrument giving an overview of national and EU agricultural markets that enables these markets to be managed;
- assessment of the focus and development of the markets;
- contribution to the report on the state of affairs in Austrian agriculture (Green Report) by the Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism (BMNT)
- compilation of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA);

The national balance sheets are consolidated by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) in order to compile common supply balance sheets.

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<sup>1</sup> The balance sheet takes into account the basic products of agricultural food and feedstuffs and their processed products, in particular in the area of foreign trade.

## 1.2 Contracting entity

Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism (BMNT)

## 1.3 Main users

### National Institutions:

- Federal Ministries
- Federal Chancellery
- Political Institutions (National Council, Federal Council)
- Representations of interests (e.g. chambers, social partners)
- Austrian Federal Institutions
- Statistics Austria (internal users)
- Austrian Institute of Economic Research
- Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics, Rural and Mountain Research
- Federal Office for Food Safety

### International Institutions:

- European Commission/Eurostat
- UNO and their sub organisations
- Non-Profit-Organisations
- FAO

### Other users:

- Media
- Education Institutions
- Institutions for Health
- Enterprises
- Non-Profit-Organisations
- General Public

## 1.4 Legal basis

### National legal basis:

The compilation of national supply balance sheets is governed by the agreement of 11 August 2000 between the Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism (principal) and Statistics Austria (agent).

### EU legal basis:

Supply balance for Wine is governed by Commission [Regulation \(EC\) 1185/2017 der Kommission](#).

## **2 Concepts and Processing**

### **2.1 Statistical concepts and methodology**

#### **2.1.1 Statistical purpose**

Supply balance sheets provide summarised quantitative and qualitative information on agriculture and the food sector. In order to record a product in its entirety, the supply balance sheet for a basic agricultural product (such as wheat) also takes into account the most important processed products (e.g. wheat flour and wheat starch), provided that these products do not have their own balance sheets. Only by using this method is it possible to obtain a complete overview of foreign trade and the supply of a product.

Supply balance sheets are calculated for the most important food products and feedstuffs, taking into account national factors (production and marketing structures for agriculture and the food sector, differentiated data and data availability, determination and use of technical coefficients in detailed balance sheets, foreign trade situation, etc.). They are published as a supply and use calculation in detailed product-specific balance sheets.

#### **2.1.2 Observed unit / reporting unit / presentation unit**

##### Supply balance sheets for the animal sector

The animal sector comprises six main groups with 27 detailed balance sheets, and relates to the period from 1 January to 31 December (calendar year).

- Milk and dairy products (cows' milk, sheep's milk, goats' milk, drinking milk, single and double cream, condensed milk, whole milk powder, skimmed milk powder, butter, cheese, processed cheese)
- Meat (beef and veal, pork, lamb and goat, horse, offal, poultry, game and rabbit)
- Poultry (chicken, turkey, duck, goose)
- Eggs (eggs for consumption, hatching eggs, egg products)
- Fish
- Animal fats (slaughter fat from cattle and pigs, fat from carcass disposal).

##### Supply balance sheets for the crop sector

The crop sector comprises 12 main groups with 90 detailed balance sheets, and relates to the period from 1 July to 30 June (crop year). The wine marketing year, which runs from 1 August to 31 July, applies to the wine balance sheet. Since the balance 2007/08 the marketing year for sugar runs from 1 October to 30 September, before sugar balance related to the period of crop year.

- Cereals (common wheat, durum wheat, rye, barley, oats, grain maize, triticale, meslin, millet)
- Oil seeds (rape and turnip rape, soya beans, sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, linseeds, other oil seeds)
- Vegetable fats and oils (rape, sunflower and pumpkin seed oil, other vegetable fats and oils)
- Fruit (apples, pears, strawberries, apricots, bananas, oranges, etc.)
- Vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuces, cabbages, carrots, onions, etc.)
- Potatoes and potato starch
- Rice

- Pulses (garden peas and broad beans)
- Honey
- Sugar
- Wine (Protected Designation of Origin, Protected Geographical Indication, Varietal wines without PDO/PGI)
- Beer

### **2.1.3 Data sources, coverage**

The following basic statistics are used to compile supply balance sheets:

- Agricultural production statistics: slaughter statistics, livestock census, hatching eggs laid, aquaculture survey, milk production and use, fruit harvest, vegetable harvest, field crop harvest, wine harvest;
- Foreign trade statistics: CN Chapters 1-24 and 35;
- Short term statistics: ÖPRODCOM 10 (Manufacture of food products and beverages);
- Population statistics: state of the population.

The following bodies represent important sources of information for compiling the statistics:

Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, AMA, Austrian Chamber of Agriculture, University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Department of Nutritional Sciences, Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW).

### **2.1.4 Reporting unit and respondents**

See basic statistics.

### **2.1.5 Survey format**

Not a survey in the conventional sense.

### **2.1.6 Sample characteristics**

See standard documentation on the relevant basic statistics.

### **2.1.7 Survey techniques / data transmission**

The basic statistics are available in electronic form (Excel spreadsheets, ISIS database) and are loaded into the relevant application in order to compile the balance sheet. External data and information are obtained from bilateral meetings with experts or working group meetings. The data and information are transferred by e-mail (Excel spreadsheets) or telephone.

### **2.1.8 Survey questionnaire (including explanatory notes)**

Not relevant.

### **2.1.9 Survey participation**

Voluntary.

## 2.1.10 Variables surveyed and derived, indicators (including definitions)

Geographical sector: The customs territory of the relevant member states, which was defined in the annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2645/98 of 9 December 1998, applies to national supply balance sheets.

Unit: Tonnes or hectolitres.

General balance sheet classification: supply (reserves) = use.

Figure 1: General balance sheet classification

supply (RESERVEs)	use
Production	Domestic use
Foreign trade (imports)	Foreign trade (exports)
	Change in stocks

The following equations can be made on the basis of the classification shown in Figure 1:

- (1) Supply (reserves) = production + imports
- (2) Use = domestic use + exports + change in stock
- (3) Domestic use = seeds or hatching eggs + losses + animal feed + industrial use + processing + human consumption

### Definition of the balance sheet item "Production"

This item comprises:

- the quantity of intensively and extensively cultivated fruit and vegetables harvested (including private gardens);
- the quantity of potatoes, cereals, pulses and oil seeds harvested;
- agricultural and commercial production of vegetable fats and oils;
- industrial production of potato starch;
- industrial production of beer;
- production of wine and grape juice;
- industrial extraction of sugar from sugar beet;
- production of meat: gross indigenous production (GIP)
  - = net production (domestic slaughterings)
  - imported live animals (breeding and production animals)
  - + exported live animals (breeding and production animals)
- animal fat obtained during slaughter;
- milk from cows, sheep and goats;
- agricultural and industrial production of dairy products;
- production of hens' eggs for hatching and human consumption;
- game shot;
- production in aquacultures and fish caught by commercial and recreational anglers.

### Definition of the balance sheet item "Foreign trade"

Data on foreign trade is compiled in accordance with Community legal regulations on the statistics relating to the trading of goods (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1172/95 of 22 May 1995), based on the provisions of the Community Customs Code (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2913/92 of 12 October 1992).

Around 2 000 agricultural products in foreign trade are currently included in the supply balance sheets. The source of this data is official foreign trade statistics, in particular the goods in Chapters 1 to 24, 35 of the Combined Nomenclature that:

- enter or leave the statistical territory of the EU (external trade with third countries – Extrastat),
- circulate between the statistical territories of the member states (intra-EU trade – Intrastat).

### Definition of the balance sheet item "Imports"

The following data is recorded at the time of importation:

- for goods that are not in free circulation within the Community, the country of origin (the country from which the goods originate in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods, last amended by the instrument of accession),
- for goods that are in free circulation within the Community, the source country.

If goods in free circulation within the Community were transported in transit through one or more countries before they arrived in the country of importation, and if the goods were stored or subject to legal transactions (other than those relating to transportation) in this country or these countries, the source country is considered to be the last country in which the goods were stored or in which legal transactions of this kind took place.

### Definition of the balance sheet item "Exports"

When goods are exported, the country of destination is recorded. The country of destination is the country to which the goods are ultimately intended to be transported, provided that this destination is known at the time of export. Quantities supplied as food aid are included in the data on exports.

### Definition of the balance sheet item "Stocks"

#### Opening stock

The opening stock at the start of the balance sheet period relates to unused but stored product quantities that are in existence on the first day of the reference period and that originate from the preceding reference period(s). These products may be of domestic origin or may be imported products.

#### Closing stock

The closing stock at the end of the period comprises the quantities that are in storage on the last day of the reference period. This stock, which at the same time constitutes the opening stock for the following reference period, is published in the balance sheet item "Closing stock".

#### Change in stock

Change in stock corresponds to the development of stocks during the reference period (closing stock minus opening stock). Stocks essentially comprise:

- producers' stocks (agriculture, industry and commerce);
- market stocks (held by wholesalers, importers and/or exporters, and processors);
- government stock (intervention and buffer stocks).

Stocks held by retailers and households are excluded as these stocks are included in the various domestic uses.

The ease with which stocks are recorded at the start and end of a balance sheet reference period varies, depending on the product and type of stock. Official information (e.g. Regulation (EC) No. 1282/2001 on wine balance sheets) or statistics based on administrative data (e.g. statistics on intervention stocks for meat and cereals) are available for a number of products. For other products, however, stocks need to be estimated in consultation with experts.

#### Definition of the balance sheet item "Domestic use"

Domestic use can be shown in two ways:

- (1) Domestic use = Production  
 + Imports  
 - Exports  
 - changes in stock (>0 or <0)
- (2) Domestic use = seeds or hatching eggs  
 + Losses  
 + animal feed  
 + Processing  
 + industrial use  
 + human consumption

If a product derived from a raw material is used in different ways, the quantity of raw material used for the product is also assigned to different balance sheet items.

Example: Glucose, which is produced from maize, is used for both industrial purposes and human consumption. The relevant quantities of maize are therefore assigned to the balance sheet items "Use in industry" and "Human consumption".

#### Description of the individual usage categories

- Seeds or hatching eggs: This is the quantity of raw material used in the subsequent production cycle. Data permitting, a distinction is made between seeds of domestic origin and seeds of foreign origin.
- Losses: Losses both in agricultural operation and on the market are taken into account. Losses occur during storage, transport, processing, packaging and sorting. Depending on the product, losses can be calculated either as the difference from the other usage categories or using coefficients on the basis of an expert estimate.
- Animal feed: Both the quantities used for direct animal feed and the quantities supplied to the feedstuff industry are included here.
- Processing: This balance sheet item relates to the quantity of a (raw material) product used to manufacture processed products, including products for which there is a specific balance sheet. These balance sheets contain information that cannot be shown in the balance sheet for the starting product (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Examples of processing

starting product	processed Product
Raw milk	Dairy products
Potatoes	Potato starch
Fruit	Fruit juice, must

Wine	Wine vinegar, vermouth
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- Industrial use: The quantities used by industry in the course of the reference period are included in this balance sheet item, provided that the quantities are not intended for human consumption or as animal feed. In other words, the quantities used by the food industry are not shown in this balance sheet item, but in the "Human consumption" item (or in exports or stocks). The cereal (or starch) used by the food industry for food production is thus recorded under "Human consumption", while the cereal (or starch) used for industrial purposes is shown in the "Industrial use" item. The raw materials (e.g. barley) or processed products (e.g. malt) used for alcohol and beer production are included in the "Use in industry" item.
- Human consumption: All quantities of food available to the population for consumption during the reference period are recorded. These are quantities that enter the market in their original or processed state as well as quantities that are consumed directly by the producers.

### Definitions of additional calculations

#### Per capita consumption

Per capita consumption is calculated by dividing the product quantity defined for human consumption by the number of inhabitants.

$$\text{Per capita consumption} = \frac{\text{Food consumption}}{\text{Number of inhabitants}}$$

However, per capita consumption only indicates the average human consumption per inhabitant. Varying consumption depending on age, gender, income level, consumer habits or season is as difficult to record as the influence of the tourist economy, and is therefore not taken into account.

The supply balance sheet for cereals (unit: cereals in grains) is a special case for which human consumption per capita is expressed as "flour equivalent" or "nutriment". Data is converted using comminution rates.

In the case of supply balance sheets for meat, coefficients are used to calculate the proportions of bone and sinew, household losses and quantities of pet food, based on consumption. The quantities determined are deducted from consumption and shown as "Human consumption".

Calculation the number of inhabitants for the given balance sheet periods is bases on the demographic data.

#### Degree of self-sufficiency

The degree of self-sufficiency indicates the extent to which "domestic production" in a region is capable of covering all the needs or the "domestic use" (total use for humans, animals and industry) in this region.

The degree of self-sufficiency is calculated as the quotient of "domestic production" and "domestic use".

$$\text{Degree of self-sufficiency} = \frac{\text{Domestic production} \times 100}{\text{Domestic use}}$$

If the figure is below 100, this means that the region cannot cover demand from its own production, while a value above 100 indicates quantities that exceed domestic requirements and which can thus be either stored or exported.

### **2.1.11 Classifications used**

With respect to imports and exports, compilation of the balance sheets is based on the [Combined Nomenclature for foreign trade statistics](#). Beyond this, no specific classifications

are used in the supply balance sheet. In general, national supply balance sheets are compiled on the basis of common and national concepts. Common concepts are formulated in collaboration with the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) and the member states during working group meetings of the agricultural statistics committee and provided to the member states in the form of balance sheet handbooks.

Austrian supply balance sheets are calculated on the basis of the EU handbooks and FAO principles, taking into consideration national factors and requirements. Member states are primarily concerned with taking their national requirements into account in the calculations, meaning that methodological procedures can at best be harmonised throughout the EU. Procedures are harmonised in a dynamic process (bilateral or an exchange of information in working groups), which is sometimes influenced by the differing interests of the member states. It has not proved possible to reach a consensus in certain areas, such as the foreign trade codes used in the balance sheets.

### **2.1.12 Regional breakdown of the results**

Austria

## **2.2 Production of statistics, processing, quality assurance measures**

### **2.2.1 Data capture**

Internal and external data is aggregated to give detailed balance sheets.

### **2.2.2 Coding**

Not relevant.

### **2.2.3 Editing and verification of data sources used**

See standard documentation for basic statistics; participation in various working group meetings; discussions with experts.

As a supply and use calculation, the balance sheet facilitates a plausibility check in itself (balance sheet self-check).

### **2.2.4 Imputation (where responses are missing or data incomplete)**

See standard documentation for basic statistics.

### **2.2.5 Grossing up procedures (weighting)**

Not relevant.

### **2.2.6 Compilation of the final data set, (other) models and statistical estimation techniques used**

No special computer models are used.

Estimates and assumptions need to be carried out in the following detailed balance sheets:

- Milk and dairy products (production and use of butter, cheese and cream on the farm)
- Meat (production of lamb, goat meat and rabbit meat)
- Poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese; imported chicks)
- Eggs (production)

- Fish (production of commercial and recreational fishing)
- Cereals (losses, feed)
- Vegetable fats and oils (production in small agricultural and commercial facilities)
- Fruit (losses)
- Vegetables (losses)
- Honey (production).

### **2.2.7 Other quality assurance measures**

On the supply side, the detailed results are discussed with the compilers of the basic statistics that form the basis for the supply balance sheets. On the use side, the results are discussed with external experts, e.g. experts from food production and processing, market research, interest groups and science (University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Department of Nutritional Sciences at the University of Vienna). In addition, supply balance sheets of countries with a similar structure and the results of relevant studies are used as control material. The supply balance sheets are also used in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry, and thus undergo analysis and plausibility checks.

As a dynamic system, supply balance sheets are subject to continuous adjustment to the constantly changing conditions of the agricultural and food sectors. The most important quality insurance measure is therefore to analyse these different developments in consultation with experts in the relevant fields and to implement them in the supply sheet balances in a suitable form.

## **2.3 Publication (accessibility)**

### **2.3.1 Preliminary results**

None.

### **2.3.2 Final results**

Supply balance sheets for the animal sector: ongoing until 31 August after work commences in June of the calendar year following the reporting period.

Supply balance sheets for the crop sector: ongoing until 30 April after work commences in November of the crop year following the reporting period.

### **2.3.3 Revisions**

If the basic statistics are revised or factors change, this is taken into account in the calculation and any corrections to previous years are carried out.

### **2.3.4 Publication media**

Results are published in the following publication media from Statistics Austria:

#### Printed publications

- [Statistik der Landwirtschaft](#) (Agricultural statistics; available in German only)
- [Statistisches Jahrbuch Österreichs](#) (Statistical Yearbook of Austria): Key results are published in Chapter 17.

#### Internet

- The results of recent balance sheet years can be viewed on [Statistics Austria's website](#).

- [Statistische Übersichten](#) (Statistical overviews): Selected partial results for the last three years are available in Chapter 6 (Agriculture and forestry) on Statistics Austria's website.
- [Eurostat database](#): Since 2013 only the wine supply balance sheets will continue.
- Supply balance sheets are available as part of the "Green Report" as well as on the websites of the [Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism](#) (available in German only) and the [Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics](#).
- Detailed results of all supply balance sheets since 1995 are available in [STATcube](#).

#### Electronic availability

The detailed balance sheets are created in Excel and can be accessed by internal users in the Regional Economy directorate as well as by the Information Service and press office via the in-house communication drive O:\R\Agrarökonomik\Versorgungsbilanzen. This ensures that a customised selection of updated balance sheets can be quickly e-mailed to interested parties.

### **2.3.5 Treatment of confidential data**

Not relevant, since the data is aggregated at national level and only published in this form. Secrecy regulations for data controlled by Federal Statistics Act 2003, consolidated version §19 (2) and (3), are strictly abided.

## **3 Quality**

### **3.1 Relevance**

Supply balance sheets fulfil both national and international requirements. Any additional requests from users are, wherever possible and reasonable, taken into account and satisfied by the provision of information (by telephone or e-mail) or special evaluations.

Regular discussions and working group meetings with experts in the relevant sectors guarantee that any new data or information is taken into account, and thus ensure the compilation of high quality supply balance sheets. In addition, any specialist problems are discussed and solutions developed.

### **3.2 Accuracy**

To a large extent, the accuracy of the supply balance sheet depends on the quality of the basic statistics used (agricultural production statistics, foreign trade statistics and population statistics) (for more information, see the relevant standard documentation).

#### **3.2.1 Sampling effects**

Not relevant.

#### **3.2.2 Non-sampling effects**

##### **3.2.2.1 Quality of data sources used**

Internal: see relevant standard documentation.

External: Only a few of the relevant processes that result in the data incorporated in the supply balance sheets are known to Statistics Austria, which cannot check these processes (e.g. volume processed of a particular product, marketing data, etc.). Nevertheless, it can be assumed that the quality of the data is very good since these processes are either based on extensive plausibility checks or the data is examined by the experts who provide it. This group's keen interest in the supply balance sheets and, as a consequence, their willingness to share their specialist knowledge suggests that the balance sheets are of a very high quality. The

acceptance of this data by other institutions is a further indication that the data is of a high quality.

### **3.2.2.2 Coverage (misclassifications, undercoverage / overcoverage)**

Complete in balance sheet terms.

### **3.2.2.3 Missing responses (unit non-response, item non-response)**

Not relevant.

### **3.2.2.4 Measurement errors (entry errors)**

Not relevant.

### **3.2.2.5 Processing errors**

Not relevant.

### **3.2.2.6 Model assumption effects**

Not relevant.

## **3.3 Timeliness and punctuality**

### Data acquisition and recording

The topicality of supply balance sheets is primarily determined by the availability of the basic statistics. Foreign trade statistics are particularly important in this respect, since the schedules for compiling and delivering the supply balance sheets are based on these statistics according to the availability of the calendar or crop year results.

It should be borne in mind that:

- The final (revised) annual result must be available for calendar years
- The provisional result for the months January to June/July must be available for crop years.

### Data processing and adjustment

Data and information are processed electronically via PC (Excel). The balance sheets are constantly updated and revised whenever necessary.

### Publication of data

Experience has shown that the schedules depicted in Figures 3 and 4 ensure that results are up-to-date and forwarded to the contracting entity in due time.

Figure 3: Schedule for the animal sector

<b>SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS FOR THE ANIMAL SECTOR</b>	
<b>Reporting period from 1 January to 31 December</b>	
Work start date:	May of the calendar year following the reporting period
Contractual delivery of the finalised detailed balances to the BMNT:	ongoing until 31 August

Figure 4: Schedule for the crop sector

<b>SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS FOR THE CROP SECTOR</b>	
<b>Reporting period from 1 July to 30 June (reporting period for wine: 1 August to 31 July)</b>	
Work start date for the detailed balance sheets:	September of the crop year following the reporting period
Contractual delivery of the detailed balances to the BMNT:	ongoing until 30 April

Supply balance sheets for wine are forwarded via BMNT to GD AGRI.

### **3.4 Comparability**

#### **3.4.1 Comparability over time**

Any evaluation of national comparisons with the supply balance sheets compiled before 1995 will vary depending on the product. For important products such as meat, milk and wine, these balance sheets were calculated retrospectively back to 1960 on the basis of new methodological approaches in order to facilitate time series comparisons. In other areas, for instance fruit, vegetables, cereals and fish, methodological differences are negligible and time series can therefore be compared easily without back-casting.

#### **3.4.2 Comparability over region**

The supply balance sheets relate to the entire federal territory and can be compared easily with the supply balance sheets of other countries, in particular European Union member states.

#### **3.4.3 Comparability over other domains**

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### **3.5 Coherence**

It is difficult to compare supply balance sheets with the results of the Household Budget Survey, Agrarmarkt Austria's household panel or market research, or with the results of studies conducted by various institutes (such as the Department of Nutritional Sciences). Whereas these activities often have very specific requirements in comparison with the supply balance sheets and therefore frequently examine a particular product and a geographically limited area very closely, supply balance sheets show a wide range of products at national level in aggregated form. The prerequisite is that the basic statistics required to calculate the supply balance sheets are and remain sufficiently detailed.

## 4 Outlook

Production and purpose of agricultural products are characterized by both agricultural policy and economic conditions. Therefore an ongoing updating process is important for the balances. This process is based on the content provided by national experts in consideration of the EU guidelines.

## Glossary

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## List of abbreviations

<b>AMA</b>	Agrarmarkt Austria
<b>BABF</b>	Bundesanstalt für Agrarwirtschaft und Bergbauernfragen (Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics, Rural and Mountain Research)
<b>BEE</b>	Bruttoeigenerzeugung (Gross indigenous production GIP)
<b>BMNT</b>	Bundesministerium für Nachhaltigkeit und Tourismus (Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism)
<b>ESVG 95</b>	Europäisches System Volkswirtschaftlicher Gesamtrechnung 95 (European System of National Accounts 95)
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUROSTAT</b>	Statistical Office of the European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>DG-AGRI</b>	Directorate-General Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>KN</b>	Kombinierte Nomenklatur (Combined Nomenclature)
<b>LGR</b>	Landwirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung (Economic Accounts for Agriculture)
<b>LKÖ</b>	Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich (Austrian Chamber of Agriculture)
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>ÖPRODCOM</b>	Nationales Güterverzeichnis (National catalogue of goods)
<b>VB</b>	Versorgungsbilanz (supply balance sheets)