

# **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**

Status: **08.05.2020**



STATISTICS AUSTRIA  
Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich  
A-1110 Vienna, Guglgasse 13  
Phone: +43-1-71128-0  
[www.statistik.at](http://www.statistik.at)

---

**Directorate Spatial Statistics**  
**Organizational unit Agriculture and Forestry**

Contact person:  
Erwin Wildling  
Phone +43-1-71128-7044  
E-Mail: [erwin.wildling@statistik.gv.at](mailto:erwin.wildling@statistik.gv.at)

## **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 – Main Features

<b>Subject matter</b>	Basic agricultural products, animal and vegetable origin
<b>Population</b>	Entire supply and use of food and feedstuffs, animal and vegetable origin
<b>Type of statistics</b>	Supply and use calculation based on primary and secondary statistical data.
<b>Data sources/Survey techniques</b>	Agricultural production statistics, foreign trade statistics, economy statistics, population statistics, companies of manufacturing food and feedstuff
<b>Reference period or due day</b>	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
<b>Periodicity</b>	Annual
<b>Survey participation (in case of a survey)</b>	-
<b>Main legal acts</b>	<b>National:</b> agreement with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism (BMLRT) <b>EU:</b> gentlemen's agreement, with the exception of the supply balance sheet for wine, which is governed by <a href="#">Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1185/2017</a>
<b>Most detailed regional breakdown</b>	Federal territory
<b>Availability of results</b>	Supply balance sheets for the crop sector: t + 10m Supply balance sheets for the animal sector: t + 8m
<b>Other</b>	-