



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Supply balance sheets, Slovenia, annual (First Release)

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1 PURPOSE

The purposes of the compilation of supply balance sheets for agricultural products are:

- monitoring of market trends,
- compilation of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture,
- calculation of weights for the price developments monitoring in agriculture,
- regulating market relations of the individual agricultural markets in EU,
- monitoring the structure and development of individual markets,
- providing information for agro-economic decisions.

Key statistics from the survey on supply balance sheets for agricultural products are:

- quantity of domestic production of agricultural products,
- quantity of imports of agricultural products,
- quantity of exports of agricultural products,
- quantity of domestic consumption of agricultural products,
 - o for seeds,
 - o for feed,
 - o for further processing,
 - o for industrial production,
 - o for human consumption,
- quantitative stocks of agricultural products,
- self-sufficiency rate,
- quantitative consumption per capita,
- population number.

2 LEGAL BASIS

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\)](#) (only in Slovene)
- [National Statistics Act](#) (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- [Regulation of the Council \(EU\) on the common organisation of the market in wine](#) (No. 1493/1999) (CELEX: 31999R1493),
- [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1282/2001 of 28 June 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1493/1999 as regards the gathering of information to identify wine products and to monitor the wine market and amending Regulation \(EC\) No 1623/2000](#) (No. 1282/2001) (CELEX: 32001R1282),
- [Commission Regulation \(EC\) on the common organization of the market in wine as regards support programs, trade with third countries, production potential and on controls in the wine sector](#) (No. 479/2008) (CELEX: 32008R479),

Data sent to Eurostat do not differ from data published in a SI-STAT data portal.

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

Supply balance sheets can refer to primary (basic) or processed products, or to primary and processed products together. If the balance sheet relates to primary and processed products together, the products have to be converted to the same unit (usually to the equivalent of the primary product). Supply balance sheets are prepared on the basis of Eurostat code lists for products from the industrial classification and the combined nomenclature for foreign trade for groups of agricultural products, and technical conversion coefficients for the conversion of the processed products to the equivalent of the primary products. Units in calendar supply balance sheets describe standardized information on supply and demand for groups of agricultural products for the calendar reference period of 12 months, and in market supply balance sheets for the production period of 12 months, which does not equal the calendar year.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Compilation of the supply balance sheets for agricultural products covers all basic and/or processed products corresponding to the Eurostat recommended lists of products (production and foreign trade) for individual supply balance sheet (cereals, meat, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, sugar, rice, fruit and wine).

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Compilation of the supply balance sheets for agricultural products is carried out on the basis of data acquisition from various statistical questionnaires:

- crop production statistics (Areas sown KME-JUN, Achieved yield of early crops and early fruits KME-ZGK-P/L Expected yield of late crops, fruits and grapes KME-POZK-P/L, Farm Structure Survey KME-JUNSTRK/3L Agricultural Census POPIS),
- animal production and slaughter statistics (Livestock and areas sown in autumn sowing KME-DEC, Livestock slaughter in slaughterhouses KME-SLAUGHTER/M),
- industrial production statistics (Industrial Production IND-L),
- foreign trade statistics (Intrastat INTRASTAT),

and administrative data sources:

- Market information system for the egg market from the Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development (MAFF),
- Register of Grapes and Wine (MAFF),
- Eurostat lists of codes of the Combined Nomenclature and technical conversion coefficients,
- statistical estimates,
- experts' estimates of the Agricultural Institute.

Input data for the calendar balances are collected from January to December of the current year, drawn from the previous calendar year (t-1).

6 DEFINITIONS

Supply balance sheets of agricultural products are standardized information for a certain period on supply and demand for a particular agricultural product or group of products and refer to the country as a whole. Balance are prepared as provisional and final, according to the input compilation data. They represent the synthesis of a wide variety of statistical and other information in the agricultural and food industry statistical field. Compilation of the supply balance sheets according to a common methodology is included in regular statistics' production in all the EU Member States. Supply balance sheets in Slovenia are also prepared according to Eurostat's methodological recommendations.

Depending on the **degree of processing supply balance sheets** can refer only to primary products, only to processed products or primary and processed products together. If the balance sheet refers to the primary and processed products together, all products have to be converted to the same unit (usually the equivalent of the primary product). For conversion of the processed products into primary product (and vice versa) the technical coefficients are used.

Primary product is a product in its initial state (eg. cereals, potatoes, eggs, etc.). Quantities of the primary products are expressed in a mass of the standard product.

Processed products are a result of the processing of the primary products. Processing stages may be various (eg. primary product - corn, the first stage of processing - starch, the second stage of processing - glucose, the third stage of processing - isoglucose). By-products resulting from processing of the primary products (eg. bran), are not taken into account in the balance sheets.

Reference period for compilation of the supply balance sheets covers 12 consecutive months; for **animal products**, this period coincides with the calendar year, and for the **crop products**, except for vegetable fat, this period coincides with the marketing year; it is not the same for all product groups. According to the reference period, the supply balance sheets are divided into calendar and market balance sheets.

The reference period for the supply balance sheets of agricultural products:

1 April - 31 March	Vegetables by type Fruit by type
1 July - 30 June	Cereals Dried pulses Potatoes, potato starch Vegetables Fruits Sugar beet, sugar, honey Oilseeds, vegetable fat, oil cake Feed
1 August - 31 July	Wine
1 September - 31 August	Rice
1 January - 31 December	Vegetable fat, processed fat

Meat
Milk and milk products
Eggs

Production includes all the useful quantities produced in the country in a given reference period, irrespective of the type of consumption. In crop production it means harvested yield in the calendar year covered by the start of the reference period. Non-harvested yield and losses at harvesting and transport are not considered as production.

Total domestic production of wine includes wines and must intended for the production of wine. **Production for use**, other than wine, is negligible. Breakdown of quality is conducted in accordance with national legislation. All wines produced from the farms are considered to be table wines. **Usable production** consists of yield (gross output minus the loss of yield) of grapes (divided by color) in a calendar year, which represents the beginning of the reference period, which is then converted into wine by using technical rates of extraction. **Industrial domestic** use includes quantities of wine distilled for the production of ethyl alcohol and wine used in the manufacture of vinegar. **Processing** includes quantities of wine intended for the production of vermouth and aromatic wines. **Human consumption** includes quantities of wine and must for human consumption. **The balance sheet for wine is the only shown supply balance sheet compiled for the marketing year, wine year.**

External trade includes import and export of products in accordance with the combined nomenclature (CN), separately for the transport between other countries and EU Member States and for the transport with other countries (outside the EU). The code lists and technical conversion coefficients for the calculation to the appropriate units (equivalents) are set separately for each balance sheet.

Changes in stocks should refer to all stocks, regardless of where they are located. It means the difference between stocks at the end and stocks at the beginning of the reference period. Initial stocks are defined as quantities of unused products from the production of the previous reference period, which are held on the first day of the reference period. **Ending stocks** are stocks on the last day of the reference period. As a rule, in the supply balance sheets stocks of those products which are taken into account in external trade have to be taken into account. Stocks in retail trade and end consumers (households) are not included (they are included in the various forms of domestic use).

Domestic use consists also of **seeds or eggs** which are used for the next production cycle, the losses that have occurred during storage, during transport, processing and market preparation, including the amounts that were withdrawn from the market, **feed** intended directly for **animal feed** or for production materials, industrial use for the production of products for uses other than for human consumption (the quantities of basic products used for further processing) and **human consumption** in processed or unprocessed form; the latter also includes losses and changes in stocks at the level of trade retailers and end consumers.

Self-sufficiency rate shows the extent to which domestic production (from primary domestic product) meets domestic consumption (consumption for feed, food and industrial consumption).

self-sufficiency rate = 100 * production/domestic consumption

Degree of self-sufficiency, lower than 100, expresses a deficit, and degree above 100 a surplus in the supply (domestic production).

Consumption per capita is calculated by the ratio of domestic use of food and population. For the calculation the data on the population from official statistical sources are used. In the calendar supply balance sheets the number of population on 30 June is used and in the market supply balance sheets the number of population on 31 December is used. Data refer to the people who usually reside in the country. People who otherwise live in the country but are temporarily absent are also taken into account, while foreigners who are temporarily living in the country are not included.

Consumption per capita = human consumption/population number

Consumption per capita calculation is based number of population from the official statistical sources. In the calendar supply balance sheets the number of people on the 1st of July is taken into account; in the market supply balance sheets the number of population on the 1st of January is taken into account.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

B for the supply balance sheets compilation is represented by the industrial and foreign trade classifications - <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/Methods/Classifications>.

Nomenclature of Industrial Products is used as a basis for the selection of products, which monitors the quantity of production. Combined Nomenclature represents the basis for the selection of products, which monitors the quantity of imports and exports.

Classifications are applied at the aggregated level of activity.

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

After receiving the input data, a comparative study of data values is done on the basis of a value comparison between different years and also between (potentially) existing related data sources. Any uncertainty regarding the data is previously verified with input sources, any error correction is carried out in cooperation with them. After checking and correcting, data are entered in prepared (Eurostat's) standard tables for the supply balance sheets. After completing the entry of the input data and tabulating of working tables, the experts' estimates and balancing items are calculated for the missing data contents; tabulating of results is obtained with the preparation of the final tables, arranged according to the value of certain variables in standard format for transmission to Eurostat. Procedures (imputation, inserting, weighting) for any missing responses (non-response) are not conducted in this survey. Data are at the end

checked again with values from previous years by individual variables, and any significant discrepancies are further examined.

7.3 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Transmission of the supply balance sheets to Eurostat is under the revision; in preparation for the European Framework Regulation on statistics on agricultural inputs and outputs (SAIO) in the preparation phase, which will, inter alia, determine type, reference period, structure and transmission deadlines on the international level (Eurostat). The strategy is expected to come into force in 2020.

8 PUBLISHING

Data are published:

Annually:

- SI-STAT Data Portal: Environment and natural resources – Agriculture and Fishing – Supply Balance sheets – [Supply and use balance sheets for market year](#), [Supply and use balance sheets for calendar year](#).
- First Release (Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, Supply Balance Sheets): »Supply Balance Sheets, annual«
- Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat).

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Only final data are published.

9.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There were no breaks in time series, so all time points are comparable.

Methodological notes on data revisions is available on the website

<http://www.stat.si/dokument/5296/RevidiranjeStatisticnihPodatkovMPsplosna.pdf>

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Questionnaire (only in Slovene):

- Posejane površine (KME-JUN),
theme: Agriculture, forestry, fishery, sub-theme: Crop production.
- Doseženi pridelki zgodnjih posevkov in zgodnjega sadja (KME-ZGK-P/L),
theme: Agriculture, forestry, fishery, sub-theme: Crop production.
- Pričakovani pridelki poznih posevkov, sadja in grozdja (KME_POZK-P/L),
theme: Agriculture, forestry, fishery, sub-theme: Crop production.
- Raziskovanje strukture kmetijskih gospodarstev (KME-JUNSTRK/3),
theme: Agriculture, forestry, fishery, sub-theme: Crop production.

- Popis kmetijstva (POPIS KMETIJSTVA),
theme: Agriculture, forestry, fishery, sub-theme: Crop production.
- Živinoreja in posejane površine v jesenski setvi (KME-DEC),
theme: Agriculture, forestry, fishery, sub-theme: Animal production, milk and milk products.
- Zakol živine v klavnicah (KME-ZAKOL/M),
theme: Agriculture, forestry, fishery, sub-theme: Animal production, milk and milk products.
- Industrijska proizvodnja (IND-L),
theme: Industry, sub-theme: Production and Turnover in Industry.
- Intrastat (INTRASTAT),
theme: Trade and Services, sub-theme: Exports and Imports of Goods.

<http://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>

General concepts of the supply balance sheets:

- **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/447,**
- **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/459,**
- **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/471.**

Eurostat methodological recommendations for individual balance sheets:

- **Doc. ASA/PE/635** Handbook with the general concept of the supply balance sheets of agricultural products,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/636** Guide for compilation of cereals balance sheet,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/637** Guide for compilation of rice balance sheet,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/638** Guide for compilation of dried pulses balance sheet,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/639** Guide for compilation of potato and potato starch balance sheet,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/640** Guide for compilation of the vegetables balance sheet,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/641** Guide for compilation of the fruit balance sheet,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/642** Guide for compilation of the sugar and honey balance sheet,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/643** Guide for compilation of the oil and oil seeds balance sheet,
- **Doc. ASA/PE/644** Rev.1 Guide for compilation of wine balance sheet - <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/publications/manuals-and-guidelines>.