



## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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# SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Supply balance sheets of agricultural products, Slovenia, annually (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,
  - for seeds,
  - for feed,
  - for further processing,
  - for industrial production,
  - for human consumption,
- quantitative stocks of agricultural products,
- self-sufficiency rate,
- quantitative consumption per capita.

## 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys](#) (LPSR),
- [National Statistics Act](#) (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01).

## 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

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

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

Data	Statistical research (only in Slovene)
Population	Sestava prebivalstva (DEM-PREB/ČL)
Export and import of goods	Menjava blaga s tujino INTRASTAT, EKSTRASTAT (INTRASTAT- EKSTRASTAT/M)
Industrial production	Proizvodnja živilskih proizvodov (IND-15/M)
Animal husbandry	Živinoreja in posejane površine v jesenski setvi (KME-DEC)
Livestock slaughter	Zakol živine v klavnicah (KME-ZAKOL/M)
Plant production	- Doseženi pridelki zgodnjih posevkov in zgodnjega sadja ter pričakovani pridelki pomembnejših poznih posevkov (KME-ZGK-K/L) - Doseženi pridelki poznih posevkov, sadja in grozdja (KME-POZK-K/L) - Posejane površine (KME-JUN/L)
Purchase of agricultural products	- Odkup kmetijskih pridelkov (KME-ODK/M) - Prodaja kmetijskih pridelkov (KME-PRO/M)
Sales at markets	Prodaja kmetijskih pridelkov iz lastne pridelave na živilskih trgih (KME-TRGI/L)
Agriculture Census	- Struktura kmetijskih gospodarstev (KME-JUNSTRK/3L) - Popis kmetijskih gospodarstev (POPIS-KME/10L) - Popis tržnega vrtnarstva (POPIS-VRT/3L)

Compilation of the supply balance sheets for agricultural products is also carried out on the basis of administrative data sources:

- Market information system for the egg market from the Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development (MAFF) until 2017, then data

from SURS,

- Agricultural Institute of Slovenia for data on seed production - until 2017, then the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection,
- Register of Grapes and Wine (MAFF),
- Eurostat lists of codes of the Combined Nomenclature and technical conversion coefficients.

## 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. 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.). They are defined by the NACE nomenclature and described in the framework of methodological explanations for individual areas of statistics (e.g. crop production statistics). 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. 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
	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	Meat and 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.

**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 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),
- 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). Degree of self-sufficiency, lower than 100,

expresses a deficit, and degree above 100 a surplus in the supply (domestic production).

**self-sufficiency rate = 100 \* production/domestic consumption**

**Available quantity for consumption per capita** in the balance sheets shows the amount of products available to the population in the country in the reference period. Available quantity for consumption per capita is calculated by dividing food consumption by the number of inhabitants. Number of population is taken from the official statistical sources. In the calendar supply balance sheets the number of people on the 30<sup>st</sup> of June is taken into account; in the market supply balance sheets the number of population on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December is taken into account.

**Available quantity for consumption per capita = human consumption/population number**

## **7 EXPLANATIONS**

### **7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS**

Basis 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**

#### **DATA EDITING**

Data editing was not performed.

#### **WEIGHTING**

Weighting was not performed.

#### **DATA PROCESSING OTHER**

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 (Eurostats) 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 INDICES**

Indices are not published.

### **7.4 PRECISION**

The precision is not calculated.

### **7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS**

## **8 PUBLISHING**

- SiStat Database: SI-STAT Data Portal: Agriculture and Fishing – Supply Balance sheets – [Supply and use balance sheets for market year](#), [Supply and use balance sheets for calendar year](#).
- First Release (Balance sheets, Slovenia): »Supply balance sheets of agricultural products, 2022 «.
- Electronic Release (Balance sheets, Slovenia): »Supply balance sheets of agricultural products, 2022 «.
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)

## **9 REVISION OF THE DATA**

### **9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA**

In the research "supply balance sheets of agricultural products" we publish provisional and final data on market and calendar balances. We publish provisional data on market balances at the end of January. We publish provisional data on calendar balances at the beginning of June. We publish the final data on market and calendar balances together at the beginning of November.

Methodological notes on data revisions is available on the website <http://www.stat.si/dokument/5296/RevidiranjeStatisticnihPodatkovMPsplosna.pd>



f.

Publishing of provisional and final data is planned. Due to the needs of users for timely information, provisional data are published that meet the criteria of the quality of official statistical data but do not meet the quality that can be met with complete coverage. Data are revised when recent, more complete and better data can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making.

## 9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

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

## 10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURSs website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

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.

- Proizvodnja živilskih proizvodov (IND-15/M),

theme: Industry, sub-theme: Production and Turnover in Industry.

- Intrastat (INTRASTAT),

theme: Trade and Services, sub-theme: Exports and Imports of Goods.