

European Agricultural Account (EAA)

-Component C: Infrastructures for Agricultural statistics
Activity C.4: Economic Accounts for Agriculture
23-25 January 2017

- Mads Meyer-Dissing
- Mona Larsen

“The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) is a satellite account of the European system of national and regional accounts, adapted to the specific nature of the agricultural sector”

The EAA measure the total output (quantity x price) of the agricultural activity which includes:

- Output sold (including trade in agricultural goods and services between agricultural units)
- Changes in stocks
- Output for own final consumption and own-account gross-fixed capital formation
- Output produced for further processing by other agricultural producers;
- Intra-unit consumption of livestock feed products.

In other words it measures Gross Domestic Products (GDP) at factor prices



EAA Forecast

- One yearly forecast of the EAA is made 1 month before the end of the year
- The forecast is based on prices
- All EU memberstates makes this
- Figures are aggregated for all EU and used for policy decisions.

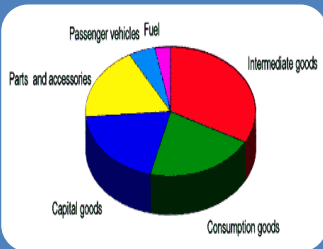


Main elements of the EAA:



Production Value

- Sales products
- Agricultural services and secondary activities
- Changes in stock



Intermediate consumption

- Seeds
- Energy
- Fertilizers
- Chemicals
- Feeding stuff
- Maintenance



Fixed capital consumption

- Labour input (hired)
- Subsidies and rents/interest
- Capital formation.
- Subsidies and taxes

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture can be split up into the following headings:

- + Total value of agricultural sales ex producer
- + Total income from agricultural services
- + Income from non-agricultural secondary activities
- + Total value of stock changes at producers
- = **Output of agricultural industry**
- Total intermediate consumption
- = **Gross value added at producer prices**
- + Subsidies on products
- Taxes and duties on products
- = **Gross value added at basic prices**
- + General subsidies
- General taxes and duties
- = **Gross domestic product at factor cost prices.**



Danish EAA in figures

Gross domestic product at factor cost for agriculture by type and time

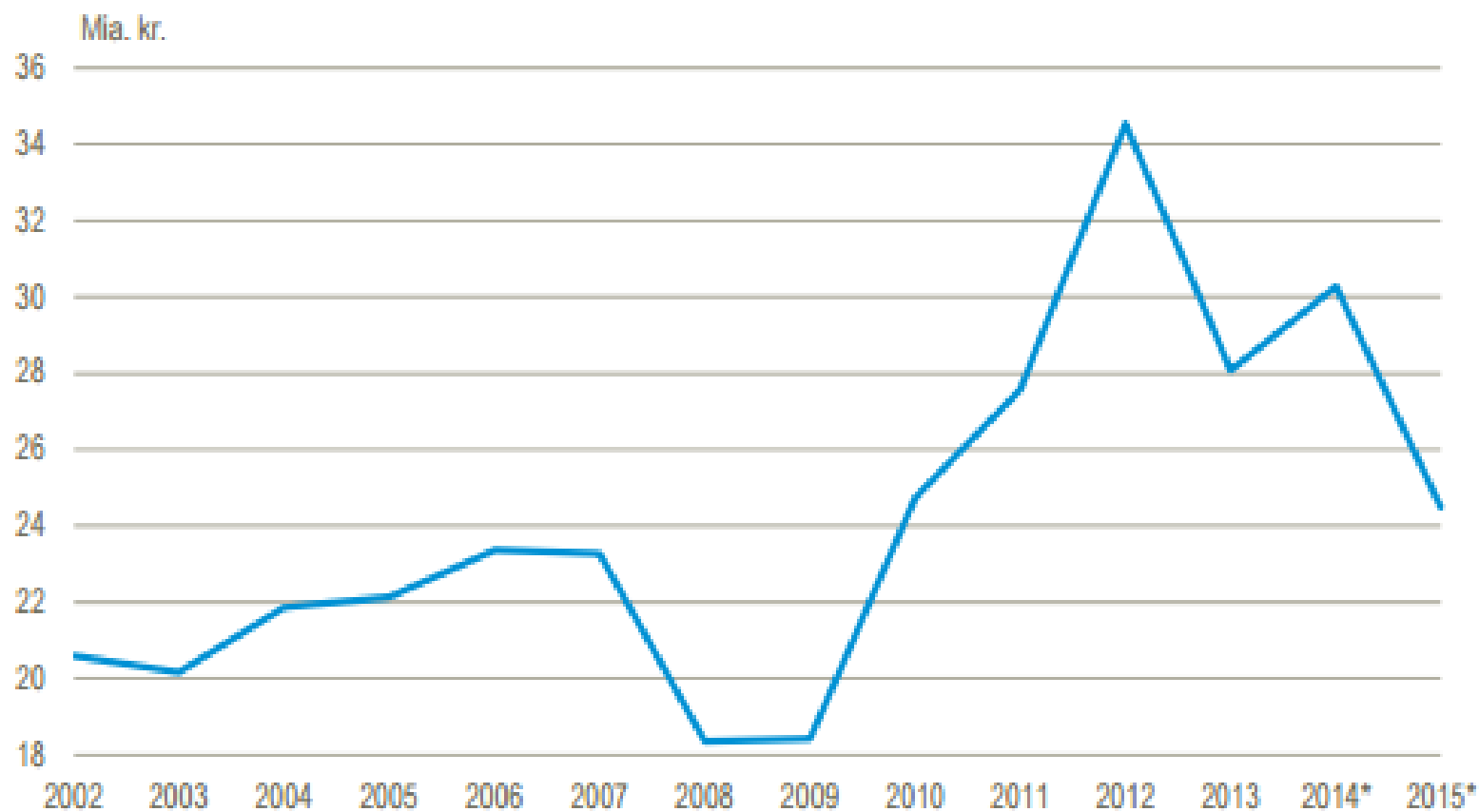
StatBank tabel LBF11

DKK in
Millions

Year 2011

AGRICULTURAL GOODS, SOLD, TOTAL	74.354
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	2.613
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES	1.088
Changes in stocks at farms, total	-1.333
OUTPUT, TOTAL	76.722
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION, TOTAL	57.955
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT PRODUCER PRICES	18.767
Subsidies on products	246
Subsidies and taxes on products	71
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	18.942
Subsidies, general	7.544
Taxes on production	792
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	25.694

Danish EAA development



Output Data Sources

- Farmers
- Retailers
- Agricultural Consultants
- Dairies, slaughteries, Mink auctions
- Specialised companies
- Associations of growers
- "Standard calculations"
- No "city markets"
- Import and export from PRODCOM
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture



Output (1) - from crops

Crop output

- Cereals (Survey and Cooperatives)
- Industrial crops (Survey and agri experts)
- Forage plants (Farmers and agri experts)
- Vegetables and horticulture products (Survey)
- Potatoes (Survey and price statistics)
- Fruits (Major national retailer)
- Other crop products (seeds - survey)



Output (2) – Animals and animal products

Animals

- Cattle
- Pigs
- Equines
- Sheep and goats
- Poultry
- Other animals

Animal products

- Milk
- Eggs
- Raw wool
- Other animals products:
(fur, honey, renting of bees and export of eggs for hatching)



Output : Animal

Slaughtering + use at farm + eksport – import - the dead animals

In general, the calculation of the values of animal output is the quantity multiplied by average prices.

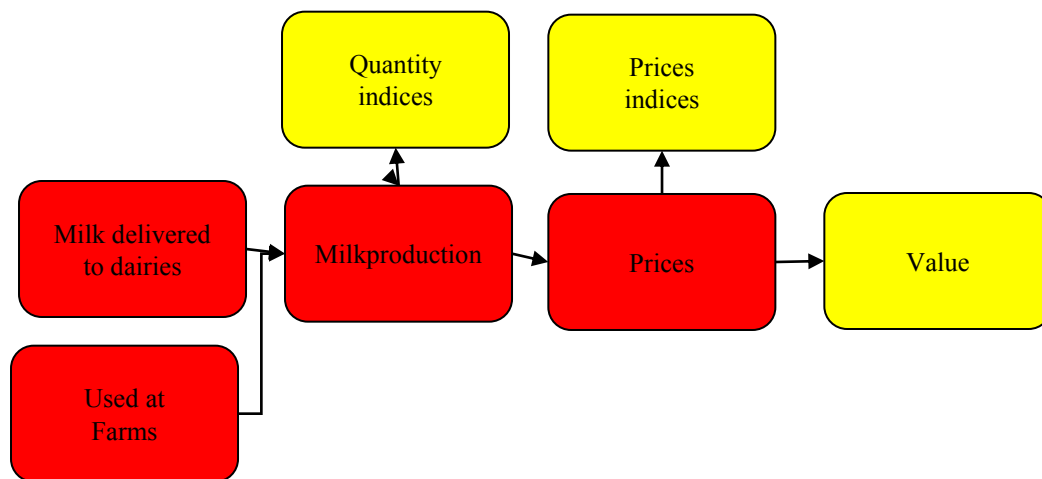
Quanties of animals = total weight on groups on animals.

Vallues of animals = total weight on groups of animals multiplied by average prices plus bonus minus deductions.



Milk

Production and value



Output: Animal

- The quantities of slaughtered animals are converting into the slaughtered weight for several different categories of animals
- The unit prices at farm gate are used.
- The use at the holdings is estimated.
- The export and import of living animals is included, where it is significant.
- The cost of deductions of dead animals is only included if it is significant.

- Trade between the holdings with breeding animals is not included in the value.



Output: Animal products

Milk:

- The total milk delivered to dairies
- The use at producers (estimated)
- An average price is calculated and regulated for fat and protein content, deducted for costs.

Eggs:

- All eggs delivered to egg packing stations (split in 4 different kinds of production forms)
- The use and sale at producers (estimated)
- The prices are farm gate

Other animal products:

- Fur : The total sold furs and the prices are farm gate (auctions)



Output: Animal

The change in stock (the change in value of livestock).

- The calculation is the number of animal in each category of animal at the end of a periode minus the number of animal at the beginning of a periode.
- The change in the population are multiplied by an average weight (kg) and the average price per unit (kg) or head.
- The number of animals are coming from the cattle survey, the pig survey and the farm structure survey.
- It is calculated every quarter for cattle and pigs and once a year for the other categories (horses, sheep and furred animals).
- In DK the change in stock goes from 1 th Janury to 31 December
- The prices are slaughter prices for all livestock except breeding animals and furred animals.



Output: Animal

- Cattle: Change in stock of cattle (breeding animals=over 2 years)
- Bulls:the average slaughter price for the prima bulls
- Heifter over 2 years the price of a prima heifer.
- Cows: A fall in the stock are estimated to the price of slaghter and a rise in the stock are estimated to the price of a prima heifer.



Thank you for your attention !

Statistics Denmark
Food Industries

