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NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Special Committee on Agriculture

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Subject: Annexes to the Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards regional economic accounts for agriculture
- Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

1. With the view of the 1650th meeting of the Special Committee on Agriculture taking place on 21 June, delegations will find in Annex a clean text of the Annex to the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 as regards regional economic accounts for agriculture, as agreed at Working Party level through an informal written procedure last Monday the 14th of June.
2. The Special Committee on Agriculture is invited to adopt the text without discussion as a mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament.

ANNEX I

Annex I is amended as follows:

(1) in the ‘Contents’ section, the following point VII. Regional economic accounts for agriculture is added:

‘VII. Regional economic accounts for agriculture

A. General principles

1. Introduction
2. Regional economy, regional territory
3. Basic unit in the compilation of the regional economic accounts for agriculture
4. Methods of compiling the REAA
5. Concepts of residence and territory
6. Agricultural industry and characteristic units

B. Transactions in products

1. Output
2. Intermediate consumption
3. Gross capital formation

C. Distributive transactions and other flows

1. General rules
2. Value added
3. Consumption of fixed capital
4. Subsidies

5. Taxes
6. Compensation of employees
7. Operating surplus, net
8. Interest, rents
9. Agricultural entrepreneurial income: general calculation rules

D. A brief look at implementation

1. Introduction
2. Defining regional agriculture
3. Measuring agricultural output
4. Inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities
5. Intermediate consumption’;

(2) In point 1.27. the third indent is replaced by the following:

‘— by convention, they may not include production of GFCF of non-agricultural products (such as buildings or machines) for own account. This production for own final use is presumed to be a separable activity and is recorded as the production of an identifiable local KAU. Accommodation services made available to employees as remuneration in kind must be treated in a similar manner (they are recorded as remuneration in kind in the generation of income account),’;

(3) Point 2.006. is replaced by the following:

‘2.006 In the EAA, prices should be recorded either to the nearest whole number or correct to one or two decimal places, depending on the statistical reliability of the price data available. Relevant price information on input and output is necessary to compile the EAA.’;

(4) in point 2.108., point g) is replaced by the following:

‘g) remuneration for services contained in gross premiums of insurance taken out to provide the enterprise with coverage for risks such as the loss of livestock, damage by hail, frost, fire and gales, etc. The remainder, i.e. the net premium, is the component of the gross premium paid which is available to insurance companies for settling claims.

An accurate breakdown of the gross premiums into the two components can only be done for the national economy as a whole, as is done for the national accounts. The allocation of the service component between production branches is generally done using adequate breakdown keys, in connection with the construction of input-output tables. Reference should therefore be made to national accounts when completing this item in the EAA (for the recording of subsidies related to insurance services, see 3.063., footnote 1);’

(5) in point 2.136., the third indent is replaced by the following:

‘— changes in classification or structure of fixed assets: e.g. changes in the economic purpose of agricultural land, dairy livestock intended for meat production (cf. 2.149., footnote 1) or agricultural buildings which have been altered for private or other economic use.’;

(6) The following Chapter VII. Regional economic accounts for agriculture is added:

‘VII. REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE

A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Introduction

7.01. Regional accounts play an important role in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of regional policies. Objective, reliable, consistent, relevant and harmonised regional statistical indicators provide a firm foundation for policies aimed at reducing economic and social disparities between the European regions.

- 7.02. The regional economic accounts for agriculture (REAA) are a regional-level adaptation of the economic accounts for agriculture (EAA).
- 7.03. The REAA comprise the same set of accounts as the EAA, but conceptual and measurement problems result in a set of accounts for regions which are more limited in scope and detail than EAA at national level.
- 7.04. As regional accounts, the REAA shall be compiled on the basis of regional data collected directly and national data that have regional breakdowns based on assumptions. The lack of sufficiently complete, timely and reliable regional information requires assumptions in compiling regional accounts. This implies that some differences between regions are not necessarily reflected in regional accounts (ESA 2010, 13.08).

2. *Regional economy, regional territory*

- 7.05. Any compilation of regional accounts, whether they refer to industries or institutional sectors, needs a strict definition of the regional economy and regional territory. In theory, the agricultural industry in a region covers the units (agricultural holdings) engaged in agricultural activities (cf. 1.60. to 1.66.) on the regional territory.
- 7.06. A regional economy of a country is part of the total economy of that country. The total economy is defined in terms of institutional units and sectors. It consists of all the institutional units that have a centre of predominant economic interest in the economic territory of a country. The economic territory does not coincide exactly with the geographic territory (cf. 7.08.). The economic territory of a country is divided into regional territories and the extra-regio territory (ESA 2010, 13.09).

- 7.07. The regional territory consists of that part of the economic territory of a country that is directly assigned to a region as defined in the ESA 2010. Free zones, including bonded warehouses and factories under customs control, are attached to the regions where they are located.
- 7.08. However, this division of territory is not totally consistent with the concept of national economic territory as used by the national accounts. The extra-regio territory is made up of parts of the economic territory of a country which cannot be attached directly to a single region, and which are excluded from the REAA, i.e.:
- (a) the national air-space, territorial waters and the continental shelf lying in international waters over which the country enjoys exclusive rights;
 - (b) territorial enclaves (i.e. geographic territories situated in the rest of the world and used, under international treaties or agreements between States, by general government agencies of the country (embassies, consulates, military bases, scientific bases, etc.);
 - (c) deposits of oil, natural gas etc. in international waters, outside the continental shelf of the country, worked by resident units.
- 7.09. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS)⁽¹⁾ classification provides a single, uniform breakdown of the economic territory of the European Union. For national purposes, regional accounts may also be compiled at a more detailed regional level (ESA 2010, 13.12).

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS): <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02003R1059-20191113>.

3. Basic unit in the compilation of the regional economic accounts for agriculture

- 7.10. The units used for the regional accounts by industry are local kind-of-activity units (local KAUs). The local KAU is the observable form of the production unit.
- 7.11. The statistical approach (industry) ‘makes do’ with an observable unit even if this means deviating from the single activity. As with the 2008 SNA, the ESA 2010 prefers the statistical approach and advocates the local KAU for the compilation of national accounts by industry. They thus define the same unit for the industries whether these are covered at regional or national level.
- 7.12. Like the EAA, the REAA use the agricultural holding – ‘adapted’ in line with certain conventions to comply with the objectives in question - as the basic unit for the agricultural industry. There are two crucial reasons for this choice. On the one hand, the ‘agricultural holding’ unit is the local kind-of-activity unit for agriculture (cf. 1.09. to 1.17.), defined as that part of a kind-of-activity unit (KAU) which refers to the local level. The local KAU is also the most appropriate unit for the agricultural industry, even if it includes non-agricultural secondary activities, which cannot be shown separately from the agricultural activities (cf. 1.15. and 1.16, 1.25. to 1.32.).
- 7.13. Using the agricultural holding as the basic unit means including the non-agricultural secondary activities of those holdings in the regional accounts for agriculture (cf. 7.12.). Since the purpose of the EAA is to measure, describe and analyse the formation of income from agricultural economic activity, it excludes units that produce solely a leisure activity (e.g. kitchen gardens and private livestock rearing). In contrast, units engaged in subsistence farming are included in the EAA (cf. 1.24.).

7.14. The agricultural holding is the reference unit for statistical surveys relating to agriculture, whether these are national or regional. This has the advantage that evaluations of output in quantity terms may be based directly on the statistical systems for measuring areas, yields, herd sizes, etc. The choice of the agricultural holding also makes for better accounting consistency.

4. *Methods of compiling the REAA*

7.15. The ESA (ESA 2010, 13.24 to 13.32) proposes two methods, applying to either industries or institutional sectors: the bottom-up and the top-down methods. The first consists in collecting the data at the level of the units (local KAUs, institutional units) and then summing them to obtain the regional value for the different aggregates. The top-down method reconstructs the regional values by breaking down the national figure, using an indicator that reflects as closely as possible the regional distribution of the variable in question. These two methods may also be combined in various ways, combinations which the ESA refers to as ‘a mixture of bottom-up and top-down methods’. Priority is given to the bottom-up methods, although it is realised that in many cases ‘a mixture of bottom-up and top-down methods’ is actually used.

5. *Concepts of residence and territory*

7.16. Economic transactions of both enterprises and households may cross regional boundaries. Enterprises may also operate in more than one region, either at permanent sites or on a temporary basis, e.g. big farms may undertake work in different regions. Therefore a clear principle is needed to help Member States to consistently allocate this interregional activity to a region.

- 7.17. The regional accounts of the industries are based on the criterion of residence of the production unit. Each industry at a regional level refers to the group of local KAUs of the same or similar principal economic activity, which have their centre of economic interest in that regional territory. More often than not, this centre of interest is associated with a specific long-term location in the region, like the institutional units to which the local KAUs belong.
- 7.18. However, the regional accounts have a number of distinct features. For certain activities, it is not always easy to define the region as a specific area. The relationship between the location of the head office and the physical location of the holding can create a problem, as factors of agricultural production may be managed by a head office in another region. For the REAA, it is important to split the two entities, and for this reason a holding must be assigned to the region where its factors of production are situated and not to the region where its headquarters are located. One head office may therefore give rise to several units within the meaning of the REAA - as many units as there are regions of residence for local KAUs that are away from the region of the head office.
- 7.19. An alternative concept, which is generally not applied in the national and regional accounts, would be strictly territorial. This concept implies that activities are allocated to the territory where they actually take place, regardless of the residence of the units involved in the activity.
- 7.20. Though the residential approach takes precedence for the regional allocation of transactions of resident units, ESA 2010 gives some limited scope for the application of the territorial approach (ESA 2010, 13.21). This occurs where notional units are created for land and buildings in the region or country in which the land or buildings are located.

7.21. In the hypothetical case where units resident in a region only have activities within their regional territory, the residence concept coincides with the territory concept. This is also the case for the regional allocation based on notional units created for land and buildings and for unincorporated enterprises in other countries or in regions that are different from the region of residence of the owner.

6. *Agricultural industry and characteristic units*

7.22. The industry consists of all the local kind-of-activity units, which carry out an identical or similar economic activity (cf. 1.59.). The agricultural industry, as described in the EAA, corresponds, in principle, to Division 01 in NACE Revision 2, with differences shown in paragraphs 1.62. to 1.66. The scope of the REAA is defined on the basis of the list of characteristic activities drawn up for the EAA. There are some differences between the agricultural industry in the EAA, and thus in the REAA, and the industry established for the central framework of the national accounts (cf. 1.93.).

B. TRANSACTIONS IN PRODUCTS

7.23. Valuing agricultural output poses a number of specific problems. The most important relate to seasonal products, livestock production and the timing of the entries in the accounts. The EAA methodology puts forward precise rules governing how the effects of the storage of seasonal products should be taken into account, how the output of livestock should be measured and how products on which work is in progress must be recorded. These principles must be complied with when the REAA are compiled. However, this does not rule out certain adaptations at regional level, for example for livestock production. It should be stressed that the total of the regional valuation must be identical with the EAA valuations.

1. Output

a) Measurement of output

7.24. In the REAA, output of a region represents all products within the scope of EAA produced over the accounting period in that region by all the units of the agricultural industry, whether it is intended for marketing outside the industry, for sale to other holdings or, in certain cases, for use by the same holding. Consequently:

- (a) any agricultural product leaving a holding in the region should be recorded as part of the output of the region, irrespective of its destination or the unit buying it;
- (b) certain agricultural products used as intermediate consumption by the same holding should be included in the output of the region (cf. 2.056.).

7.25. The production process of livestock generally takes several years. When livestock is valued, a distinction must be made between animals classified as fixed assets (breeding and draught animals, dairy cows, etc.) and those classified as stocks (animals intended mainly for meat). Thus, in order to avoid double counting, transactions involving the movement of animals between holdings (which are taken to be 'positive' sales for the holdings selling the livestock and 'negative' sales for the purchasing holdings), are dealt with as set out below.

- (a) Transactions between holdings in the same region involving animals classified as fixed assets cancel each other out, apart from the transfer of ownership costs ⁽²⁾. They are not entered as the holdings' sales and are therefore not included in the output of the region in question.

² As long as the corresponding sales and purchases fall in the same accounting period.

- (b) Animals classified as stock and which are the subject of a transaction between regions are treated as positive sales (along with exports) for the region of origin and animals bought from other regions as negative sales (along with imports)⁽³⁾.
- (c) When ownership transfer costs (transport, trade margins, etc.) relate to trade in animals classified as stock, they are deducted from output. This happens automatically when purchases from holdings in other regions are involved, since the costs are part of ‘negative’ sales, whereas an adjustment must be made in sales, and thus in output, for trade in animals between holdings in the same region.

b) Valuation of output

- 7.26. Output should be valued at basic prices (cf. 2.082.), i.e. including subsidies on products, less taxes on products. This method of calculation means that taxes and subsidies on products need to be broken down by region.

2. *Intermediate consumption*

a) Definition

- 7.27. Intermediate consumption consists of the goods (other than fixed assets) and market services consumed during the production process to produce other goods (cf. 2.097. to 2.109.).
- 7.28. When the REAA are compiled, intermediate consumption includes:
- (a) agricultural products purchased for consumption during the production process from other holdings (whether in the same region or in another region);
 - (b) certain products used as intra-unit consumption and entered as output (cf. 2.054. to 2.058. and 7.24.).

³ The purchase of an animal is never to be recorded as intermediate consumption (basically, it is an acquisition of work in progress, cf. 2.067.) and the calculation of animal output can only be calculated indirectly, on the basis of the sales, the GFCF and the stock changes.

7.29. The particular case of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is treated in regional accounts in the same way as in national accounts. If the estimation of stocks of loans and deposits is available by region, the bottom-up method can be followed. However, usually estimates of stocks of loans and deposits are not available by region. Where this is the case, the allocation of FISIM to the user industry is made with a second-best method: regional gross output or gross value added by industry are used as distribution indicators (ESA 2010, 13.40).

b) Valuation of intermediate consumption

7.30. All products and services used for intermediate consumption should be valued at the acquisition price (excluding deductible VAT) (cf. 2.110. to 2.114.).

3. Gross capital formation

7.31. Gross capital formation for agriculture is subdivided into:

(a) gross fixed capital formation;

(b) changes in inventories.

a) Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

7.32. There is fixed capital formation in agriculture whenever a holder acquires or produces fixed assets which are intended to be used for a period of more than 1 year as a means of production in the agricultural production process. The allocation criterion for the recording of GFCF refers to the user industries and not to the industry to which the legal owner belongs.

- 7.33. Fixed assets owned by a multiregional unit are allocated to the local KAUs where they are used. Fixed assets used under an operating lease are recorded in the region of the owner of the assets, and those used under a financial lease are recorded in the region of the user (ESA 2010, 13.33).
- 7.34. New assets being included in fixed capital are entered gross, i.e. without deducting the consumption of fixed capital. In addition, the consumption of fixed capital is generally calculated on these assets. Net capital formation is obtained by deducting the consumption of fixed assets from gross capital formation.
- 7.35. Production units can sell existing assets to each other, e.g. second-hand machinery. When assets move between industries and regions, the total price paid should be included in the GFCF in one industry or region and the price received should be deducted from GFCF in the other industry or region. Transaction costs of ownership of assets, such as legal fees on sales of land and existing buildings, are counted as additional GFCF by the acquirer, even if some of the costs are paid by the seller.

7.36. The GFCF for ~~breeding stock and draught animals~~ **livestock** of a region corresponds to the difference between **must be compiled according to ESA 2010 (3.124 to 3.138) and to paragraphs 2.149 to 2.161, taking into account** purchases outside the region (including imports), **natural growth** and sales to other regions (including exports), ~~account being taken of the~~ **as well as** ownership transfer costs of sales within the region. **Thus, GFCF for livestock is equivalent to the difference between livestock acquisitions over the year (natural growth and purchases outside the region - including imports), including those resulting from own-account production, and livestock disposals (for slaughter, sales to other regions - including exports - or any other final use).** When all the regions are aggregated, it is important to make sure that interregional flows cancel each other out (excluding ownership transfer costs) so that the sum of all the regional GFCFs is the same as the GFCF of the national agricultural accounts. When ~~the fixed capital is made up of livestock, such as draught animals or breeding stock, or of dairy animals, they must be valued when the bottom-up method is used,~~ **in line with the following convention applies:** sales of animals to holdings in other regions constitute negative GFCF whereas purchases from other regions are positive GFCF. **For the calculation of GFCF for livestock of a region, the recommended indirect method can be used (cf. 2.156).**

b) Changes in inventories

7.37. Inventories comprise all the assets which are not part of fixed capital and which, at a given moment, are held temporarily by production units. A distinction is made between two types of inventories: input inventories and output inventories (cf. 2.171.).

7.38. For animals classified as inventories, the trade to be taken into account in the calculation of changes in inventories includes sales to and purchases from other regions as well as imports and exports.

C. DISTRIBUTIVE TRANSACTIONS AND OTHER FLOWS

7.39. The practical difficulties of obtaining reliable regional information on distributive transactions in certain cases, in particular when units carry out activities in more than one region, or when the region is not always a clearly defined area in which certain activities are carried out, explain why the ESA covers the regional accounts of the agricultural industry only with respect to a few aggregates: value added, subsidies, taxes, compensation of employees, rents and other income, interest and GFCF.

1. General rules

7.40. The distributive transactions are recorded on an accrual basis, i.e. at the time an economic value, amount due or claim is created, transformed or cancelled or ceases to exist, and not when payment is actually made. This recording principle (based on rights and obligations) is applied to all flows, irrespective of whether they are monetary flows, or whether they occur between units or within a single unit.

7.41. However, when the date on which the claim (debt) is acquired cannot be determined precisely, the payment date or another acceptable approximation of the accrual basis may be used (cf. 3.007.).

2. *Value added*

a) General rules

7.42. Value added is the result of the production activity of an economy or of one of its industries during a given period, and it is the balancing item of the production account. It is the difference between the value of output and the value of intermediate consumption. It is a key item in measuring the productivity of an economy or industry (cf. 3.013.) or a region or industry within a region.

b) Valuation of value added

7.43. Value added may be entered gross (gross value added at basic prices) or net (net value added at basic prices), i.e. before or after the deduction of the consumption of fixed capital. In line with the method for valuing output (basic price) and intermediate consumption (purchaser prices), value added is measured at basic prices (cf. 3.013.).

7.44. The use of basic prices means that the taxes on products and subsidies on products must be assigned to specific goods and services, which then have to be allocated among the regions.

7.45. By deducting other taxes on production from the value added at basic prices, and adding other subsidies on production, the value added at factor cost is obtained. Net value added at factor cost constitutes the income of the factors of production (cf. 3.014.).

3. Consumption of fixed capital

7.46. In the REAA, goods and services which make up the holding's fixed capital (such as plantations yielding repeat products, machinery and buildings, major improvements to land, software, costs of ownership transfer of non-produced assets, etc.) suffer wear and tear and obsolescence as means of production in the production process. Such wear and tear and obsolescence are measured as the consumption of fixed capital. Similar to the EAA, the consumption of fixed capital should not be calculated for productive animals.

4. Subsidies

7.47. The REAA applies the same rules as the EAA: flows that are classified as operating subsidies in the EAA are classified in the same way in the REAA, a similar treatment applying for flows in the form of capital transfers.

5. Taxes

7.48. The REAA applies the same rules as the EAA: the different kind of taxes are classified in the same way in REAA as they are classified in EAA.

6. Compensation of employees

7.49. For producers, compensation of employees is allocated to the local KAUs where the people are employed. Where this data are not available, compensation of employees is allocated as a second best method based on the hours worked. If neither compensation of employees nor hours worked are available, the number of employees by local KAU is used (cf. ESA 2010, 13.42).

7. Net operating surplus

7.50. Net operating surplus is obtained from net value added at basic prices by deducting the compensation of employees and other taxes on production and by adding other subsidies on production.

8. *Interest, rents*

7.51. The REAA applies the same rules as the EAA: flows that are classified as interest, rents in the EAA are classified in the same way in the REAA.

9. *Agricultural entrepreneurial income: general calculation rules*

7.52. Directly payable property income arising from agricultural activities and non-agricultural secondary activities, i.e. interest paid on loans taken out in connection with these activities, including for the purchase of agricultural land, and rents paid to landowners, is deducted from operating surplus (cf. 3.070. to 3.087.).

D. A BRIEF LOOK AT IMPLEMENTATION

1. *Introduction*

7.53. This section aims to highlight some aspects of the methodology, in particular the choice of agricultural holding and the measure of output.

7.54. The agricultural holding is the reference unit for statistical surveys on agriculture, at both national and sub-national level. This is a major advantage for the REAA because it means that the valuation of output quantities can be based directly on statistical systems for measuring land areas, yields, herd sizes etc. Choosing the holding also has the advantage of enabling accounts to be more consistent. Output and costs relate, in fact, to identical sets of units, even if the extrapolation methods vary from one source to another. Lastly, choosing the holding, together with the concepts of characteristic activities and units, avoids having to make adjustments that might be contentious, as could be the case for kitchen gardens and private non-holder livestock rearing. This convention makes it easier to make comparisons between countries. Indeed, the link with statistical data in physical quantities, which are crucial for agriculture and guarantee that measurements of accounting entries will be consistent because adjustments or ‘extra-statistical’ corrections are thus restricted, obviously simplifies and improves the calculations. These aspects are also consistent with the aim of giving priority to the bottom-up approach in the REAA.

2. Defining regional agriculture

7.55. For each region, the agricultural industry consists of all the holdings whose factors of production are located in the region. This principle, which is consistent with the concept of the residence of production units, may pose a few problems: agricultural statistics usually define the location of holdings according to their headquarters and not directly according to the location of the factors of production. These two locations are not always the same and this phenomenon is likely to be more frequent as holdings get larger. When the REAA are compiled, therefore, some holdings should be reclassified between regions and even, in some cases, split up. This is likely to be difficult in practice, in which case it may be preferable to keep the same location for the holdings as in the statistical surveys. This proposal, however, depends on two conditions: firstly, the method of defining the location must be identical for all the regions in the country and secondly the accounting entries must all be valued from sources that use the same rules for defining the location of the holdings.

3. *Measuring agricultural output*

7.56. Agricultural output includes certain crop products that are used again by the same holding in the form of intermediate consumption; this concerns mainly products for animal feedingstuffs. For arable crops in particular, regional output may often be determined on the basis of the quantities harvested in each region, these then being given a value via prices. In this case, all output is valued, whether it is intended for marketing outside the industry, sale to other holdings or use by the same holding. The output of each region is thus obtained directly, in line with the concept adopted in the EAA and the REAA. The prices by which output forming intra-unit consumption is valued may also be based on regional data, corresponding to the prices at which output is marketed. However, the lack of regional price data poses a general problem when it comes to valuing output, both (regional) output which is marketed and output which forms intra-unit consumption. Thus the REAA valuation of products forming intra-unit consumption raises the same difficulties as the valuation of products that are marketed. Obviously, it is a different matter when the quantities cannot be valued at regional level. In this case, a top-down method based on national-level valuations is generally the only one that can be used ⁽⁴⁾.

7.57. As regards animals, whether these are classified as inventories or fixed capital, the following points should be taken into account:

- valuations at regional level of changes in inventories and in GFCF relating to animals, these two flows being in fact components of the indirect method of calculating output;
- (1) valuations of trade in animals between regions, this trade also being a component of the indirect method of calculating output;

⁴ According to the method used, the intra-unit consumption should be adjusted to the EAA values.

- (2) the breakdown between regions of the import and export flows of animals;
- (3) the appropriate treatment of ownership transfer costs;
- (4) the method of adjusting the REAA against the EAA.

7.58. In certain cases, the indirect method of calculating animal output can be too difficult at regional level. In such cases, it is better to calculate output on the basis of a model using physical data and then adjust the values to those in the EAA.

4. *Inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities*

7.59. There are various ways of incorporating inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities into the REAA, depending on the type of activity. Indeed, some of these secondary activities are highly concentrated at regional level - agricultural product processing, for example. In this case, output valuations of both quantities and prices can rely on local statistical data. For this output, the values in the EAA are *de facto* the same as those in the REAA. Other cases, however, may be more difficult. For example, there may be no regional source for some activities, especially if they are not concentrated in particular regions from the outset. For other activities, regional data are provided by statistical surveys or micro-economic accounts information (the farm accountancy data network (FADN), for example) but there is no guarantee that these are regionally representative. Furthermore, data may be old with no sources available for reliable updating. Lastly, it is only sometimes that there are qualitative indicators at regional level. In all these cases, the values of the EAA are the starting point for the REAA and top-down methods must often be used.

5. *Intermediate consumption*

- 7.60. Intermediate consumption in the REAA includes agricultural products used by holdings, whether these are directly traded between holders in the same region or different regions or change hands via intermediaries who may or may not become the owners of the products before they are resold, etc. Moreover, some agricultural products of intra-unit consumption are also entered as intermediate consumption, essentially certain crops used as animal feed. No purchases of animals - even those imported - are to be entered as intermediate consumption.
- 7.61. The first method of calculating the intermediate consumption of agricultural products at the regional level is to calculate the difference between the output of the REAA and that part of the output which is intended to leave the industry, on a product-by-product basis (⁵). However, it is not a totally accurate representation of the intermediate consumption of agricultural products in each region, because while agricultural products intended for intermediate consumption by holdings in other regions are included, agricultural products which come from holdings in other regions are not included. Intermediate consumption must, therefore, be adjusted in line with the values in the EAA.
- 7.62. Another calculation method is also possible, using the FADN as a source of information. This source enables the intermediate consumption of agricultural products to be valued, irrespective of whether they come from sales by other holdings or from other sources such as imports. However, the FADN does not cover in exactly the same way the products that are used as intermediate consumption by the same holding, and thus corrections are necessary. Similarly, therefore, intermediate consumption must be adjusted in line with the values in the EAA.’

⁵ Excluded here are imported agricultural products (except animals).

ANNEX II

Annex II is replaced by the following:

‘ANNEX II

TRANSMISSION PROGRAMME OF DATA

For each of the output items (items 01 to 18, including sub-items), the value at basic prices as well as its components (value at producer prices, subsidies on products and taxes on products) have to be transmitted.

The data for production account and for gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) have to be transmitted at both current prices and the prices of the previous year.

All values should be expressed in millions of units of the national currency. Labour input should be expressed in 1 000 annual work units (AWUs).

The data for regional accounts for agriculture have to be **provided at NUTS 2 level and to be** transmitted at current prices only.

1. Production account

		Transmission concerning reference year n			
		a	b	c	d
Item	List of variables	November year n (EAA estimates)	March year n+1 (EAA estimates)	September year n+1 (final EAA data)	June September r year n+2 (REAA)
01	CEREALS (including seeds)	X	X	X	X
01.1	Wheat and spelt	X	X	X	X
01.1/1	Soft wheat and spelt	—	—	X	X
01.1/2	Durum wheat	—	—	X	X
01.2	Rye and meslin	X	X	X	X
01.3	Barley	X	X	X	X

		Transmission concerning reference year n			
		a	b	c	d
Item	List of variables	November year n (EAA estimates)	March year n+1 (EAA estimates)	September year n+1 (final EAA data)	June September r year n+2 (REAA)
01.4	Oats and summer cereal mixtures	X	X	X	X
01.5	Grain maize	X	X	X	X
01.6	Rice	X	X	X	X
01.7	Other cereals	X	X	X	X
02	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	X	X	X	X
02.1	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (including seeds)	X	X	X	X
02.1/1	Rape and turnip rape seed	—	—	X	X
02.1/2	Sunflower	—	—	X	X
02.1/3	Soya	—	—	X	X
02.1/4	Other oleaginous products	—	—	X	X
02.2	Protein crops (including seeds)	X	X	X	X
02.3	Raw tobacco	X	X	X	X
02.4	Sugar beet	X	X	X	X
02.5	Other industrial crops	X	X	X	X
02.5/1	Fibre plants	—	—	X	—
02.5/2	Hops	—	—	X	—
02.5/3	Other industrial crops: others	—	—	X	—
03	FORAGE PLANTS	X	X	X	X
03.1	Fodder maize	—	—	X	X
03.2	Fodder root crops (including forage beet)	—	—	X	X
03.3	Other forage plants	—	—	X	X
04	VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS	X	X	X	X
04.1	Fresh vegetables	X	X	X	X
04.1/1	Cauliflower	—	—	X	—

		Transmission concerning reference year n			
		a	b	c	d
Item	List of variables	November year n (EAA estimates)	March year n+1 (EAA estimates)	September year n+1 (final EAA data)	June September r year n+2 (REAA)
04.1/2	Tomatoes	—	—	X	—
04.1/3	Other fresh vegetables	—	—	X	—
04.2	Plants and flowers	X	X	X	X
04.2/1	Nursery plants	—	—	X	—
04.2/2	Ornamental plants and flowers (including Christmas trees)	—	—	X	—
04.2/3	Plantations	—	—	X	—

05	POTATOES (including seeds)	X	X	X	X
06	FRUITS	X	X	X	X
06.1	Fresh fruit	X	X	X	X
06.1/1	Dessert apples	—	—	X	—
06.1/2	Dessert pears	—	—	X	—
06.1/3	Peaches	—	—	X	—
06.1/4	Other fresh fruit	—	—	X	—
06.2	Citrus fruits	X	X	X	X
06.2/1	Sweet oranges	—	—	X	—
06.2/2	Mandarins	—	—	X	—
06.2/3	Lemons	—	—	X	—
06.2/4	Other citrus fruits	—	—	X	—
06.3	Tropical fruit	X	X	X	X
06.4	Grapes	X	X	X	X
06.4/1	Dessert grapes	—	—	X	—
06.4/2	Other grapes	—	—	X	—
06.5	Olives	X	X	X	X
06.5/1	Table olives	—	—	X	—
06.5/2	Other olives	—	—	X	—

07	WINE	X	X	X	X
07.1	Table wine	—	—	X	—
07.2	Quality wine	—	—	X	—
08	OLIVE OIL	X	X	X	X
09	OTHER CROP PRODUCTS	X	X	X	X
09.1	Vegetable materials used primarily for plaiting	—	—	X	—
09.2	Seeds	—	—	X	—
09.3	Other crop products: others	—	—	X	—
10	CROP OUTPUT (01 TO 09)	X	X	X	X
11	ANIMALS	X	X	X	X
11.1	Cattle	X	X	X	X
11.2	Pigs	X	X	X	X
11.3	Equines	X	X	X	X
11.4	Sheep and goats	X	X	X	X
11.5	Poultry	X	X	X	X
11.6	Other animals	X	X	X	X
12	ANIMAL PRODUCTS	X	X	X	X
12.1	Milk	X	X	X	X
12.2	Eggs	X	X	X	X
12.3	Other animal products	X	X	X	X
12.3/1	Raw wool	—	—	X	—
12.3/2	Silkworm cocoons	—	—	X	—
12.3/3	Other animal products: others	—	—	X	—
13	ANIMAL OUTPUT (11+12)	X	X	X	X
14	AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT (10+13)	X	X	X	X
15	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT	X	X	X	X
15.1	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	—	—	X	—
15.2	RENTING OF MILK QUOTA	—	—	X	—
16	AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT (14+15)	X	X	X	X
17	NON-AGRICULTURAL SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)	X	X	X	X

17.1	PROCESSING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	X	X	X	X
17.2	OTHER INSEPARABLE SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (GOODS AND SERVICES)	X	X	X	X
18	OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY (16+17)	X	X	X	X
19	TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	X	X	X	X
19.01	SEEDS AND PLANTING INVENTORY	X	X	X	X
19.02	ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	X	X	X	X
19.02/1	- electricity	—	—	X	—
19.02/2	- gas	—	—	X	—
19.02/3	- other fuels and propellants	—	—	X	—
19.02/4	- other	—	—	X	—
19.03	FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	X	X	X	X
19.04	PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS AND PESTICIDES	X	X	X	X
19.05	VETERINARY EXPENSES	X	X	X	X
19.06	ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS	X	X	X	X
19.06/1	- feedingstuffs supplied by other agricultural holdings	X	X	X	X
19.06/2	- feedingstuffs purchased from outside the agricultural industry	X	X	X	X
19.06/3	- feedingstuffs produced and consumed by the same holding	X	X	X	X
19.07	MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	X	X	X	X
19.08	MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	X	X	X	X
19.09	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	X	X	X	X
19.10	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED (FISIM)	X	X	X	X
19.11	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	X	X	X	X

20	GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES (18-19)	X	X	X	X
21	FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION	X	X	X	X
21.1	EQUIPMENT	—	—	X	—
21.2	BUILDINGS	—	—	X	—
21.3	PLANTATIONS	—	—	X	—
21.4	OTHERS	—	—	X	—
22	NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES (20-21)	X	X	X	X

2. Generation of income account

		Transmission concerning reference year n			
		a	b	c	d
Item	List of variables	November year n (EAA estimates)	March year n+1 (EAA estimates)	September year n+1 (final EAA data)	June September year n+2 (REAA)
23	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	X	X	X	X
24	OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION	X	X	X	X
25	OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION	X	X	X	X
26	FACTOR INCOME (22-24+25)	X	X	X	X
27	OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME (22-23-24+25)	X	X	X	X

3. Entrepreneurial income account

		Transmission concerning reference year n			
		a	b	c	d
Item	List of variables	November year n (EAA estimates)	March year n+1 (EAA estimates)	September year n+1 (final EAA data)	June September r year n+2 (REAA)
28	RENTS AND OTHER REAL ESTATE RENTAL CHARGES TO BE PAID	X	X	X	X
29	INTEREST PAYABLE	X	X	X	X
30	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	X	X	X	X
31	ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME (27-28-29+30)	X	X	X	X

4. Elements of the capital account

		Transmission concerning reference year n			
		a	b	c	d
Item	List of variables	November year n (EAA estimates)	March year n+1 (EAA estimates)	September year n+1 (final EAA data)	June September r year n+2 (REAA)
32	GFCF IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	—	—	X	X
32.1	GFCF IN PLANTATIONS	—	—	X	—
32.2	GFCF IN ANIMALS	—	—	X	—
33	GFCF IN NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	—	—	X	X
33.1	GFCF IN MATERIALS	—	—	X	—
33.2	GFCF IN BUILDINGS	—	—	X	—
33.3	OTHER GFCF	—	—	X	—

34	GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (EXCLUDING DEDUCTIBLE VAT) (32+33)	—	—	X	X
35	NET FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (EXCLUDING DEDUCTIBLE VAT) (34-21)	—	—	X	X
36	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES	—	—	X	X
37	CAPITAL TRANSFERS	—	—	X	X
37.1	INVESTMENT GRANTS	—	—	X	—
37.2	OTHER CAPITAL TRANSFERS	—	—	X	—

5. Agricultural labour input

		Transmission concerning reference year n		
		a	b	C
Item	List of variables	November year n (EAA estimates)	March year n+1 (EAA estimates)	September year n+1 (final EAA data)
38	TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT	X	X	X
38.1	NON-SALARIED AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT	X	X	X
38.2	SALARIED AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT	X	X	X