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ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE

BASE 2021

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION

On 23 September 2024, the INE - Statistics Portugal published the first results of a new series of National Accounts (CN), using 2021 as the base year, keeping the European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) as the methodological reference manual, which provides a consistent, systematic and detailed methodology for their compilation, guaranteeing the international comparability of the results.

The process of introducing the 2021 base of the Portuguese National Accounts (CNP) involves the adaptation of the Regional Accounts and Satellite Accounts to it, in this case the satellite account for agriculture (Economic Accounts for Agriculture, EAA). Thus, at the end of September 2024, the 2016 base of the EAA was updated and replaced by the 2021 base, compatible with the same base of the CNP. With the implementation of the 2021 base, the EAA data was revised to the available 1980-2023 series.

The main changes underlying the implementation of the 2021 EAA base were the integration of methodological changes, mainly due to updates/changes in calculation methods for some variables and the incorporation of more up-to-date data from some information sources.

In the next chapter (2. Methodological notes), this document presents some of the methodological rules involved in the construction of the EAA, as well as the main differences between the 2021 base and the 2016 base.

2. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

2.1 Introductory notes

The EAA are governed by Reg. (CE) N.º 138/2004 of 5 December 2003, updated by Reg. (CE) N.º 212/2008 of 7 March 2008, in turn modified by Reg. (EU) 2022/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022, with regard to the regional economic accounts for agriculture.

The EAA are a satellite account of the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010 is currently in use), adapted to the specific nature of the agricultural sector, providing complementary information and concepts. Although the structure of the EAA is very similar to that of the national accounts, their compilation requires the formulation of appropriate rules and methods. From a technical point of view, the EAA are based on the Manual of Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry (MCEAS 97 - Rev. 1.1), revised and updated by the "[Economic accounts for agriculture manual, October 2024 Edition](#)".

The detail of the information provided and the timing of its publication are also different from the CNP, given the demands of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) at European level. The EAA data transmission programme provided for by [Reg. \(UE\) 2022/590](#) has three distinct moments: 30 September - definitive data for n-2 and provisional data for n-1; 30 November - first estimate for year n, and 31 March - second estimate for year n-1.

Thus, although the unit that can be statistically observed is the same for CNP and EAA (local economic activity unit - UAEL), which in the case of agricultural activity corresponds to the agricultural holding, the set of units considered in the EAA is different from that of CNP and is broader.

The agricultural activity segment of the EAA shows some differences from the agricultural segment of the central framework of the CNP. These differences are related to both the definition of the activities and the units considered and can be summarised below:

<p>Agricultural activity segment of the EAA =</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Wine and olive oil production units such as producer groups, cooperatives, etc. - Seed production units (for research or certification) - Units that produce services associated with agriculture, except agricultural contract work (e.g. the operation of an irrigation system, the design, planting and maintenance of gardens, parks and green spaces for sports centres and the others; the cutting back of trees and the pruning of shrubs). - Units for which agricultural activity is only a hobby + Agricultural activities of units for which the main activity is not agricultural 	<p>Agricultural activity segment of the NA</p>
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The UAEL can be observed statistically through the main elements of their production process: Production, Intermediate consumption, Subsidies, Employee remuneration, Operating surplus, Gross fixed capital formation and Employment volume.

Production is the result of agricultural activity, but also of non-agricultural secondary activities that are linked to the main activity but cannot be identified separately using the available information. Two types of secondary activities can be mentioned:

- activities that represent a continuation of agricultural activity and use agricultural products (e.g. conversion of agricultural products);
- activities that use the agricultural holding and its inputs (e.g. agro-tourism).

2.2 The main economic aggregates

The preparation of the EAA involves collecting, compiling, analysing and processing information from surveys, administrative data, expert information and estimates in order to establish macroeconomic aggregates and indicators.

2.2.1 Product transactions

2.2.1.1 Production

Production should be evaluated and recorded at the time it is generated and should be treated as a continuous process. Thus, the production of products whose production cycle is not completed at the end of the calendar year should be understood and recorded as work in progress. In practice, this rule is applied to the production of products with long production cycles, such as animals.

Production should be valued at basic prices, which are defined as:

Base prices = producer prices - taxes on products + subsidies on products

2.2.1.2 Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption (IC) represents the value of all goods and services used during the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as Consumption of fixed capital. IC should also include:

- trade in agricultural products between agricultural holdings;

- agricultural products used as intermediate consumption in the same production unit, if they relate to two separate activities and are recorded under production (e.g. fodder plants used for animal feed);

- payment for the use of intangible assets (e.g. production rights such as the rental of milk quotas).

2.2.1.3 Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

The GFCF corresponds to acquisitions net of fixed asset¹ disposals made by resident producers, plus increases in the value of non-produced assets resulting from the production activity of economic units in the reference period.

The GFCF in plantations refers to the costs associated with establishing and growing plantations until they reach maturity. As well as the costs of transferring ownership related to exchanges between agricultural units.

The GFCF in livestock is defined as the acquisition (natural growth and imports) of animals classified as fixed assets², net of disposals (slaughtering and exports) and the transfer costs associated with exchanges between agricultural units. For practical reasons, the GFCF³ is calculated using an indirect method based on the change in the number of animals between the end and the beginning of the year, valued at the average annual price, to which an adjustment values, discount for slaughter or *décote* is added. The discount for slaughter or *décote* is an additional calculation designed to correct the GFCF calculated using only the valuation of the annual change in livestock, given the difficulty of having detailed information that can measure, for example, the growth of animals or their prices during their entire productive life. The slaughter discount corresponds to the difference between the value of the animals valued as productive animals (capital price) and the value of those same animals valued as animals destined for slaughter, which means the selling price at the slaughterhouse. This difference is added to the value of GFCF in animals, correcting the underestimation that would result from analysing the change in livestock at the average annual price.

In addition to the Plantations and Animals headings (goods and services produced by the Agricultural Sector), GFCF also records goods and services bought from other sectors of activity such as machinery and equipment, transport equipment, software, etc.

¹ Capital goods used in production for more than one year.

² Animals used repeatedly and continuously in production processes for example reproductive animals, dairy cattle, draught animals and sheep raised for wool production.

³ Animal GFCF = Annual change in livestock valued at the average annual capital price + 'Slaughter discount' + Other losses in productive animals + Costs associated with the transfer of ownership (MCEAS 97 - Rev. 1.1)

2.2.2 Distribution and other flows

2.2.2.1 Employees remuneration

The item Employees' compensation is the total remuneration, in cash or goods, that employers pay their employees in return for the work they do during the reference period. This operation includes the gross wages and salaries (in cash and goods) and the employers' social contributions (actual and imputed).

2.2.2.2 Taxes

The taxes considered are mandatory payments without a counterpart, imposed by public administrations or the institutions of the European Union (EU) and which are applied to the production of goods and services, employment, ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production. The taxes considered in the EAA are generally classified as 'Taxes on products' (D.214) or 'Other taxes on production' (D.29).

Taxes on products include the amounts due for each unit of a good or service produced or marketed. It can be a certain amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service, or calculated as a percentage of its unit price or value. Product taxes include the co-responsibility levies that are used for cereals, fines for exceeding national milk quotas and excise duty on alcoholic beverages. The IVA (Value Added Tax) is not taken into consideration when valuing production as it is applied to the consumer and is calculated when the product is marketed. Due to the rule of accounting for production at basic prices, taxes on products are deducted from the value of production at producer prices.

The Other taxes on production correspond to the amounts owed by economic units for carrying out a productive activity, regardless of the quantity or value of the goods and services produced or sold. These taxes are the only ones recorded in the EAA operating account, which means they are recorded under a visible heading for the purposes of calculating Net Business Income (NBI). Other taxes on production include, for example, municipal property tax (IMI), the single road tax (IUC), stamp tax and other taxes.

2.2.2.3 Subsidies

The subsidies in question are current transfers, without any return, that public administrations or EU institutions provide to resident producers, with the purpose of influencing their production levels, prices or the remuneration of production factors. Subsidies recorded in the EAA are generally classified as Subsidies on products (D.319) and Other subsidies on production (D.39).

Product subsidies include grants paid for each unit of a good or service produced. They can consist of a specific monetary amount to be paid per unit of a good or service or be calculated as a percentage of the unit price. Due to the rule of recording production at basic prices, subsidies on products are recorded in the Production Account, which means they are included in its value. Product subsidies include payments to cereal producers, payments per head of cattle or sheep, aid for olive oil production (olives for oil), etc.

The Other subsidies on production are the remaining amounts classified as subsidies that resident production units can benefit from their production activities. This type of subsidy is the only one that is recorded in the EAA operating account, which means that it is recorded under a visible heading for the calculation of Net Business Income (NBI).

Other production subsidies include for example: the Basic Payment System (BPS), interest rebates, aid for land withdrawals, compensatory allowances, some agri-environmental measures, etc. This heading does not include, for example, capital grants (investment aids and others), transfers paid to families in their role as consumers, etc.

2.2.2.4 Property income

Property income corresponds to the amounts that the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset receives in exchange for providing funds to another institutional unit or making the tangible non-produced asset available to that unit. In the EAA, this income corresponds to interest and rent on agricultural lands.

Interest payable represents the counterpart of loans granted to meet the needs of the agricultural economic unit. Interest receivable refers to the income received from agricultural activities by units that are part of agricultural companies. In the case of individual enterprises, interest received is excluded from the assessment of agricultural business income, as it is considered that most income-earning assets are not linked to the agricultural activity of the units and that it is very difficult to distinguish family assets from assets used in production.

The IC for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM), calculated by the CNP, corresponds to expenses that must be subtracted from the interest paid by borrowers to financial intermediaries (FISIM on loans) and added to the interest received by depositors (FISIM on deposits). These expenses are remuneration for the services provided by financial intermediaries to their clients and not as interest payments.

Rents record the amounts paid by farmers to the owners of agricultural land. Land rents should not include rents for buildings and accommodations located on that land.

2.2.2.5 Capital transfers

The EAA includes capital transfers which are divided into the headings Investment grants and Other capital transfers. Both don't affect the calculation of income from agricultural activity.

Investment grants are capital transfers, in cash or in kind, made by public administrations and the rest of the world to other resident institutional units, with the goal of financing, in whole or in part, the acquisition of fixed capital goods. Investment grants include measures to restructure vineyards and olive groves, support for irrigation, aid for investment by young farmers, etc.

Other capital transfers cover all other transfers which, without being income distribution operations, redistribute savings or assets between the different sectors or with the rest of the world (some examples: aid for the permanent abandonment of orchards or vineyards, aid for the cessation of activity or reduction in production, compensation for exceptional losses of fixed assets, etc.).

2.2.2.6 Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

CFC records the expected wear and obsolescence of fixed capital goods over a considered period, corresponding to implicit charges as long as these goods remain unreplaced. The CFC must be distinguished from depreciation calculated for tax purposes or from depreciation which appears in the accounts of production units and must be measured based on all fixed assets and the probable economic life (average) of the different categories of goods considered.

2.2.3 Income indicators of the agricultural sector

One of the main objectives of the EAA is to evaluate the income of the agricultural sector which corresponds to the income generated by agricultural activity (and inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities) in a given period. However, it should not be considered as the income of agricultural families, since they may have other incomes (non-agricultural activities, salaries, social benefits, pensions, property income, etc).

As a measure of agricultural income, the EAA uses “Indicator A”: an index of real factor income in agriculture per unit of work a year. The price index implicit in the country's GDP is used as a deflator. This indicator, also referred by Eurostat as agricultural labor productivity, is meant to assess the evolution of agricultural income between two consecutive years, at real prices, per unit of work. For greater technical accuracy, this agricultural labor productivity should not be confused with the total income of agricultural families or with the income of a person working in agriculture.

$$\text{INDICATOR A} = \frac{[(\text{Factor Income year } n / \text{GDP deflator}) / \text{VMOA year } n]}{[\text{Factor Income year } n-1 / \text{VMOA year } n-1]}$$

2.2.4 Labour input

The Agricultural Labor Volume (VMOA) corresponds to the work actually applied in the production of agricultural products and non-agricultural activities that are not separable from the agricultural units that make up the sector of activity. By definition, it is divided into salaried and non-salaried and is expressed in annual work unit (AWU).

The calculation of the VMOA is based on AWU information from the agricultural structural surveys (Census of Agriculture and Farm Structure Survey) and, in addition, on the volume of employment from the Employment Survey.

2.3 Main differences between the 2021 base and the 2016 base of the EAA

The new 1980-2023 EAA series, released at the end of September 2024, is based on the year 2021 and is compatible with the recent 2021 CNP base.

The main changes involved in the implementation of the 2021 EAA base were:

- reclassification of institutional units in the agricultural sector.
- matching with the introduction of a new calculation process for the CFC in the CNP.
- new base information: results of the 2021 Census, updated series of the Employment Survey, Family Expenditure Survey 2022/23, new series of the Balance of Payments and information from the e-fatura, as a complement to the Simplified Business Information (SBI).
- new series of statistics on vegetal and animal production, resulting from the 2019 Agricultural Census; new series of prices and agricultural price index base 2020; update of the classification of subsidies conceded by the Instituto de Financiamento da Agricultura e Pescas I.P. (IFAP, I.P.).
- change in the methodology adopted to calculate rents paid using information collected by agricultural structural surveys (Census and Farm Structure Surveys);
- new series of the GDP deflator (according to the 2021 base of the CNP), with repercussions on the calculation of indicator A.

The effects on the main items of the EAA, due to the changes made on the new base, are presented in the following table for the years 2021-2023:

Contas Económicas da Agricultura (valores a preço de base correntes)

Base 2021 vs Base 2016

			2021	2022	2023
Total da Produção	Base 2016	10 ⁶ €	9 652,1	10 644,5	12 424,8
	Base 2021	10 ⁶ €	9 579,1	10 669,6	12 229,4
	Revisão		-0,8%	0,2%	-1,6%
Consumo intermédio	Base 2016	10 ⁶ €	6 013,1	7 271,7	7 975,6
	Base 2021	10 ⁶ €	5 918,4	7 283,9	7 890,2
	Revisão		-1,6%	0,2%	-1,1%
Valor acrescentado bruto	Base 2016	10 ⁶ €	3 639,0	3 372,8	4 449,2
	Base 2021	10 ⁶ €	3 660,7	3 385,7	4 339,2
	Revisão		0,6%	0,4%	-2,5%
Remunerações	Base 2016	10 ⁶ €	1 110,0	1 203,3	1 343,3
	Base 2021	10 ⁶ €	1 155,1	1 258,2	1 406,1
	Revisão		4,1%	4,6%	4,7%
Outros subsídios à produção	Base 2016	10 ⁶ €	1 002,0	1 049,4	565,4
	Base 2021	10 ⁶ €	1 002,0	1 038,2	567,0
	Revisão		0,0%	-1,1%	0,3%
Rendimento dos fatores	Base 2016	10 ⁶ €	3 671,1	3 372,7	3 872,6
	Base 2021	10 ⁶ €	3 816,1	3 488,3	3 879,9
	Revisão		3,9%	3,4%	0,2%
Rendimento empresarial líquido	Base 2016	10 ⁶ €	2 345,9	1 957,2	2 318,0
	Base 2021	10 ⁶ €	2 380,3	1 959,3	2 262,2
	Revisão		1,5%	0,1%	-2,4%
VMOA	Base 2016	10 ³ UTA	226,7	222,8	220,0
	Base 2021	10 ³ UTA	226,6	223,1	220,6
	Revisão		0,0%	0,2%	0,3%

VARIAÇÕES						
	Base 2021 (%)		Base 2016 (%)		Base 2021 - Base 2016 (p.p.)	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Total da Produção	11,4	14,6	10,3	16,7	1,1	- 2,1
Subsídios ao produto	3,2	19,7	8,8	13,6	- 5,6	6,1
Valor acrescentado bruto	- 7,5	28,2	- 7,3	31,9	- 0,2	- 3,7
Outros subsídios à produção	3,6	- 45,4	4,7	- 46,1	- 1,1	0,7
Indicador de rendimento (A)	- 11,8	5,2	- 11,0	8,5	- 0,8	- 3,3

2.4 Retropolation 1980-2020

The retropolation of information up until 1980 was carried out in the highest detail, using projections based on changes in volume and value in the 2016 base year, whenever there were no methodological changes or it was not possible to obtain detailed information from the sources of information for the years prior to the base year.

2.5 Value series at constant prices 2021

For the purposes of economic analysis, the change in value data is usually subdivided into changes in volume and changes in prices. In practical terms, the calculation should be carried out at a high level of detail, in order to get as close as possible to fully homogeneous elementary products. However, in some cases, statistical information is only available at a more aggregated level, and it is necessary to deflate the current year's value data using an appropriate price index in order to calculate volume changes.

In any case, whichever method is used, the price and volume measures are constructed in a way that:

$$\text{Value Index} = \text{Price Index} \times \text{Volume Index},$$

this means that any change in the value of a given flow is attributed to a change in price or a change in volume, or a combination of these two types of change.

Changes in volume are calculated using index types such as Laspeyres, whereby changes in the quantities of elementary series are weighted by the value in the base year. Price changes are calculated using index types such as Paasche, whereby changes in the prices of elementary series are weighted by the value in the current year, at base year prices. The base year is the year from which prices are used to draw up the weighting system.

In the calculation of the series at constant prices, the totals may not correspond to the sum of the components due to the difference in the non-additivity of the data connected in volume.

2.6 FAQ

1. Where can I find information about the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)?

Information about the EAA can be consulted on INE website, in the National Accounts publication area, in section E.1 - Satellite Accounts. At the moment, the INE website has 4 series of EAA data, which correspond to data from 4 different Portuguese National Accounts Bases (CNP).

At international level, it is also possible to consult Portugal's EAA results on the websites of International Organizations (especially Eurostat), in the thematic areas dedicated to the dissemination of data on agricultural activity.

2. What is the difference between the series of EAA results available on the INE website? Which is the most recent version?

The EAA data series available on INE's website differ according to the CNP base (Base 2006 (ESA 95); Base 2011 (ESA 2010); Base 2016 (ESA 2010) and Base 2021 (ESA 2010)) and the EAA methodological manuals adopted ([“Economic accounts for agriculture manual, October 2024 Edition”](#)).

The changes to the CNP base can be caused by the adoption of a new methodological manual, the update of processes and/or methods, the update of reference universes and the incorporation of new sources of information.

Every time the CNP changes its base year, the EAA are obliged to reflect these changes in their methods and results, in order to guarantee the consistency and comparability of the statistical information produced. On the other hand, these changes are also reflected in the results of years before the base year of the CNP, in order to preserve long series of information on the same basis.

Therefore, the most recent and updated version of the EAA is the results of the EAA, base year 2021, compiled in accordance with the ESA 2010 and the EAA Manual, 2024 edition.

3. Where can I get methodological information about the EAA?

The EAA methodological reference manuals can be consulted at:

- [Economic accounts for agriculture manual, October 2024 Edition](#)

- European System of Accounts 2010:

http://www.ine.pt/ngt_server/attachfileu.jsp?look_parentBoui=220674406&att_display=n&att_download=y

In addition, INE provides the methodological notes for compiling the EAA in Portugal at:

https://ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_docmetodsec2010b2016_cn&contexto=cs&perfil=392023991

4. What is INE's obligation to produce the EAA?

The EAA were implemented at INE in 1989, as part of a “ gentlemen's agreement ” of the European Statistical System (ESS) and due to the statistical need to produce indicators of income from agricultural activity for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), since Portugal joined the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1986.

Subsequently, the EAA had a legal basis:

- Reg. (CE) n.º 138/2004, of December 5, 2004,
- Updated by Reg. (CE) n.º 212/2008, of March 7, 2008,
- Modified by Reg. (UE) 2022/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 6, 2022 relative to the regional economic accounts for agriculture.

Currently, the EAA are produced regularly, as required by the Regulation that obliges the Portuguese Government to produce and transmit EAA data: [Reg. \(UE\) 2022/590](#).

5. What are the EAA's publication schedules?

At international level and in compliance with the timetable of Reg. (UE) 2022/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Portugal should transmit the completed tables to Eurostat as follows:

- until November 30 of year N, data from the first estimate of the year N
- until March 31 of year N+1, data from the second estimate of year N
- until September 30 of year N+1, provisional data for year N and final data for year N-1

At national level,

- publication of data tables on INE's website, in the National Accounts area, in section E.1 - Satellite Accounts, after validation with Eurostat;
- Press releases were made at the same time as the tables on the website, in mid-December of year N, with information on the first EAA estimate for year N and before Eurostat's release.

6. How geographically significant are the EAA's results?

The EAA results are representative for Portugal.

At regional level, there are EAA results by NUTS 2, in the satellite account Regional Economic Accounts for Agriculture (CEAREG), also available on the INE website, in the National Accounts publication area, in section E.1 - Satellite Accounts.

7. Which results period is available for the EAA?

At the date of this document, the EAA provides information for the years 1980-2024.

8. In the EAA, what is included in the subsidies?

The subsidies are current transfers, without any return, that public administrations or EU institutions provide to resident producers, with the purpose of influencing their production levels, prices or the remuneration of production factors. Subsidies recorded in the EAA are generally classified as Subsidies on products (D.319) and Other subsidies on production (D.39). (see 2.2.3 Subsidies)

9. Which IFAP subsidies are included separately in the Product Subsidies and Other Production Subsidies categories?

For the first EAA estimate, INE uses the information provided by IFAP in November (of year n) on the amounts paid between January 1 and October 31, divided by type of aid, as well as a forecast of the amounts to be granted by the end of the year in question. In operational terms, the list of amounts granted by the IFAP, which is provided to the INE, is classified according to the ESA 2010 guidelines and the EAA methodology, so that the amounts can then be integrated into the CN and EAA. The classification is made according to the characteristics of the aid complemented, where necessary, with additional clarifications from IFAP and technical guidance from Eurostat.

Once the subsidies have been selected, they are classified into the two possible types:

- Product subsidies, which include grants paid for each unit of a good or service produced. They can consist of a specific monetary amount to be paid per unit quantity of a good or service or be calculated as a percentage of the unit price. Due to the rule of accounting for production at basic prices, subsidies on products are recorded in the Production Account, which means they are included in its valuation.

The ways in which subsidies are granted have changed over time and the “direct aids”, granted per ton of production, have mostly been replaced by other types of aid, some of which depend on less direct factors, but are still granted proportionally. However, their classification as product subsidies depends on the availability of a detailed breakdown of their values according to the list of products involved. If INE doesn't have this information, then the amounts are classified under “Other production subsidies”. For example, payments to cereal producers, payments per head of cattle or sheep, aid for olive oil production (olives for oil), etc. are considered to be subsidies on products.

In 2024, the integration of agricultural policies for the 2023-2027 period, the Strategic Plan for the Common Agricultural Policy (PEPAC) for Portugal, increased the role of agriculture in improving the environment and preserving biodiversity. The value of subsidies, which are becoming more agri-environmental, depends, even less directly, on the number of animals or hectares (for example, the protection of species in places with agricultural land status, which includes measures such as the Protection of the Iberian Wolf, the Protection of Birds in Rice Fields and Other Wetlands and the Protection of the Hunting Eagle). In these cases, INE asked IFAP to break down the amounts of aid in question by the type of product involved and its value.

- The Other subsidies on production are the remaining amounts classified as subsidies that resident production units can benefit from their production activities. This type of subsidy is the only one that is recorded in the EAA operating account, which means that it is recorded under a visible heading for the calculation of Net Business Income (NBI).

The Other subsidies on production of the EAA (and CN) include: the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS), interest rebates, aid for land withdrawals, compensatory allowances, some agri-environmental measures, etc.

In 2024, highlights include: aspects of the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS), BPS redistributive payment and payment to small farmers, eco-schemes and support for mountain areas.

10. In the EAA, at constant prices, why is the sum of the values of the parts different from the total values, both in the IC and in agricultural products?

In the EAA, as in the CN, the implicit calculation methodology for volume data (constant prices or connected volume data) means that the total values at constant prices may not correspond exactly to the sum of the components, due to the difference in the non-additivity of the connected volume data. The warning about this situation is included in the metadata attached to the tables on the INE website: "The totals don't correspond exactly to the sum of the components due to the difference in the non-additivity of the connected volume data."

11. Does the EAA include all production of grapes for wine and olives for oil?

No, only the production of grapes for wine and olives for olive oil that is not consumed by the units that are part of the EAA (this means production destined to be sold to units outside the EAA's sector of agricultural activity) is considered. Implicitly, the remaining production is transformed into wine and olive oil products by cooperatives and small producers.

2.7 Abbreviations used

CCF (CFC)	Consumo de Capital Fixo (Consumption of Fixed Capital)
CEA (EAA)	Contas Económicas da Agricultura (Economic Accounts for Agriculture)
CEAREG	Contas Económicas da Agricultura Regionais (Regional Economic Accounts for Agriculture)
CEE (EEC)	Comunidade Económica Europeia (European Economic Community)
CI (IC)	Consumo Intermédio (Intermediate Consumption)
CN	Contas Nacionais (National Accounts)
CNP	Contas Nacionais Portuguesas (Portuguese National Accounts)
FBCF (GFCF)	Formação Bruta de Capital Fixo (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)
IES	Informação Empresarial Simplificada (Simplified Business Information - SBI)
IFAP	Instituto de Financiamento da Agricultura e Pescas, I.P. (Financing Institute for Agriculture and Fisheries)
IMI	Imposto Municipal sobre Imóveis (Property tax)
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística, I.P. (National Institute of Statistics, Portugal)
IVA	Imposto sobre o Valor Acrescentado (Value-added tax)
MCEAS	Manual de Contas Económicas da Agricultura (Manual of Economic Accounts for Agriculture)
PAC (CAP)	Política Agrícola Comum (Common Agriculture Policy)
PEPAC	Plano Estratégico da Política Agrícola Comum (Strategic Plan for the Common Agricultural Policy)
PIB (GDP)	Produto Interno Bruto (Gross Domestic Product)
RPB (BPS)	Regime de Pagamento Base (Basic payment system)
REL (NBI)	Rendimento Empresarial Líquido (Net Business Income)
SEC 2010 (ESA 2010)	Sistema Europeu de Contas Nacionais e Regionais 2010 (European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010)
SEE (ESS)	Sistema Europeu de Estatísticas (European Statistics System)
SIFIM (FISIM)	Serviços de Intermediação Financeira Indirectamente Medidos (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured)

UAEL	Unidade de Atividade Económica Local (Local Economic Activity Unit)
EU	União Europeia (European Union)
UTA (AWU)	Unidade Trabalho Ano (Annual Work Unit)
VMOA	Volume de Mão-de-Obra Agrícola (Agricultural Labour Volume)