



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Food Balance Sheets

FBS component: Industrial Use

# Learning Objectives

At the end of this session, the audience will know:

- a) Different data sources for industrial use
- b) Recommended approach for Imputation and estimation of industrial use

# Outline

1. Data sources
2. Imputation and Estimation

# Introduction

- Industrial use refers to utilization of any food items in any non-food industry.
- Industrial uses of agricultural products have been **growing over the past few decades**, to a large extent driven by the expansion of the **biofuels market**.
- In Africa there is the example of Shea butter which is used in the **local manufacture** of many **industrial or semi-industrial** products.
- Industrial uses of agricultural products are **very context-specific**. It is not possible to provide universally-applicable advice on data sources or imputation methodologies.

# Introduction

- Instead, compilers are encouraged to first seek out **industry and commodity experts**.
- **Investigate** which products are utilized for industrial purposes.
- How their use can be modelled in cases of **missing data**.

# 1. Data sources

## Official data sources

- Country FBS compilers are first encouraged to consult **any official data sources** about the possibility of industrial uses of any commodities.
- Countries with large industrial utilizations of certain products may collect data on the quantity or share of production that is destined for such uses in an **annual statistical yearbook**.
- If there is a large amount of industrial use of a certain product that is not captured in current official surveys, countries are encouraged to consider **collecting official data** on those uses

# 1. Data sources

## Alternative data sources

- For countries where no official data collection on industrial uses is currently taking place, compilers have some alternatives.
- In some countries, it may be possible to obtain **estimates of industrial uses** by accessing purchase or sales records from private agro-industrial companies.
- Some estimates on industrial uses may also be obtained directly from commodity associations, that likely already consult with or get information directly from agro processors.

# 1. Data sources

## Alternative data sources

- In cases where industrial uses are almost entirely biofuel-related, countries may be able to use the current policy framework to assist in estimating industrial use data.
- In cases where none of these strategies seem feasible, countries can also consult two additional data sources:
  - OECD/FAO medium-term outlook, which provides estimates of ethanol production, biodiesel production, and biofuel use for a selection of the world's countries.  
<http://www.agri-outlook.org/database/>.
  - the USDA's Production, Supply and Distribution (PS&D) database estimates for "Industrial Domestic Consumption" of oil crops.  
<https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home>.

## 2. Imputation and estimation

- At present, there is no recommended imputation methodology for industrial uses.
- Partly because industrial uses tend to be strongly related to the contexts of specific commodities and countries.
- Compilers are encouraged to focus their efforts on consulting with commodity experts, and advocating for official data collection if industrial uses are found to be large.

# References

- Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics, 2017. *Handbook of Food Balance Sheet*, Rome, Italy, chapter 3.5, section 3.5.9
- Technical Conversion Factors (TFC) for Agricultural Commodities

Thank You