#### **Explanatory Document on the Published Data**

#### Name (please insert survey name)

## **Capital Configuration Survey**

Sector:

Agricultural statistics

<u>Accuracy</u> <u>Comparability</u> <u>Data Accessibility</u>

Content

Time

#### **Directorate and contact person**

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## Purpose and historical reference Purpose

The agricultural survey aims to:

- 1. Provision of the accurate statistical figures of capital configuration in the agricultural sector.
- 2. Identification of the amount of investment in the agricultural sector;
- 3. Identification of the type and significance of investment in the agricultural sector in terms of the following components:-
  - A) Buildings and facilities of agricultural sector;
  - B) Wills and types of wills;
  - C) Purchased and second-handed machineries and equipment;
  - D) Fruiting trees;
  - E) Farm animals.

# Historical reference (please indicate the year the survey started)

1987

#### **Users and Applications:**

Users: national accounts, Central Bank, FAO, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural experts, university professors, university students, agricultural producers, and agricultural companies.

### Source (please write all data resources)

Data is collected by means of paper form designed especially for the purposes of this Survey.

# Authorized organization to collect and publish data

Department of Statistics under the Law No. 24 of 1950 as amended.

Department of Statistics under the Law No. 12 of 2012.

#### 1. Contents

#### **1-1 Content description**

This survey provides the following basic information on the volume and value of capital configuration of the agricultural sector in the Kingdom in addition to detailed data on the type, value and number of investments in the agricultural sector.

#### 1-2 statistical definitions

- **1- Capital Configuration:** is the monetary value of additions to the fixed assets by means of purchasing or local production of new capital commodity minus the value of the sold items of these used fixed assets for a sector other than the agricultural sector.
- **2- Building:** it is every erected structure existing inside the agricultural tenancy whatever its construction material.
- **3- Damaged:** is the value of assets that became non-productive.
- **4- Depreciation**: is the value of the assets that can be reproduced and which were consumed within a limited accounting period (calculated on the basis of current replacement cost as a result of normal use or depreciation).
- 5- Wells: means every well that is used in agricultural production whether such well is artesian well or water harvesting pool or storage well. Wells not used for the purposes of agricultural production such as drinking water wells are not considered.

#### 3-1 variables

The most significant variables:

Fixed assets and change that occurs to such assets during the period of the Survey.

Farm animals

Number of animals in the date of time reference.

Permanent implanting of a tenancy.

#### 4-1 Classifications (basis of details in the tables)

- 1- Schedules of buildings and constructions
- 2- Schedules of wells and water reservoirs
- 3- Schedules of machines and equipment
- 4- Schedules of farm animals
- 5- Schedules of permanent plants

# 2-Time

2-1 reference period (during which the data is collected)

The Survey is carried out annually from September to February of each year.

2-2 date of dissemination

Data are not published

3-2 commitment to date of dissemination

None

4-2 periodicity

Annual

5-2 availability of time series (mention available time series of this survey)

There is a time series of annual surveys from 2003 – 2013.

# 3- Accuracy

3-1 overall accuracy (very high if all items in checklist are implemented, high if two thirds are implemented, medium if less than half the items are implemented)

Very high

3-2 sources of inaccuracy

The sample

3-3 available accuracy measures

Descriptive accuracy measures

# **4- Comparability**

4-1 comparability over time (ability to compare data with previously published data)

The data is comparable with previously published data, due to using the same methodology and application of international standards.

4-2comparability with other statistics (ability to compare data with figures in other surveys, and with other countries)

The data is comparable with other statistics, which use the same international standards and classifications.

# 5- data accessibility

5-1 publication formats (how can the user access the data, e.g. DOS website, paper copies, etc..)

The data is published in printed form.