Supply and Use Tables for Macedonia

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Introduction

- 2004 - experimental compilation of the SUTs at current prices for the year 2000

  - The first aim - to check availability and reliability of data and data sources needed for more detailed breakdown of GDP aggregates into primary and secondary activities and by products.

  - The main data sources – regular statistical surveys and other administrative data sources (no additional survey was conducted for the compilation of the SUTs).

Introduction

- ESA95 concepts and definitions, the same general rules of treatment for transactions as elsewhere in the System of National Accounts.

- Important assistance:
  - 2005 – expert mission from National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria,
  - 2007 – training course for SUTs in Sarajevo within the 3CARDS Regional Programme on Statistics
  - 2007-2013 - EU twining projects for support to the State Statistical Office - most important for the National Accounts – an expert assistance from the Czech Statistical Office.

- 2008 - started regular compilation of:
  - SUTs at current prices - annual compilation (three years after the reference year), (2005, 2006, ...., 2012)
  - Symmetric input-output tables (SIOTs) - five-yearly (2005, 2010)
Introduction

- Transmission to EUROSTAT – according to EUROSTAT Transmission Program and templates for SUTs and SIOTs (tables 15 and 16 at current prices and tables 17, 18 and 19)

- Already calculated and published values of GDP aggregates on the level of NACE divisions and totals were used as a frame for the compilation of SUTs.

- 2013 - SUTs were used for the first time as a tool for balancing GDP data calculated by production and expenditure approach.
  - GDP preliminary data for 2012 were balanced by SUTs.

- 2014 – SUTs at current and previous year prices were used as a balancing tool within the National Accounts revision for the period 2005-2012.

- 2014 - SUTs for 2012 were compiled according to ESA2010.
Data Sources - supply

Supply at basic prices

- Gross value of output at basic prices
  - Annual financial statement reports-accounts (Central Register Agency and other administrative sources)
  - Annual statistical report for the calculation of the value added for non-financial enterprises
  - Annual statistical survey for mining, quarrying and manufacturing

Supply at purchaser prices

- Imports (c.i.f.)
  - External trade statistics; Balance of payments of NB
- Trade margins
- Transport margins
- Taxes less subsidies on products
  - Biennial surveys for the wholesale and retail distributive trade; Household budget survey
- Economic accounts for agriculture
- Surveys for the distributive trade, catering trade, surveys for transport and survey for research and development
- Statistical surveys for transport

Household budget survey
Data Sources - supply

- The value data classified by products - the most important data for the SUTs compilation

- Data sources for the output:
    - All enterprises are obliged by law to submit the full set to the Central Register, which in turn submits the set to the State Statistical Office in electronic format. All data from those reports are stored in the Data Warehouse and processed in SAS software.
  - Annual statistical survey for calculation of value added for non-financial enterprises - used to observe the secondary activities within the organisation structure of enterprises.
Data Sources - supply

- Economic Accounts for Agriculture - compiled annually since 1998 and cover all production activities and production units (including Households small farms). Near to 46 agricultural goods and services are presented in EAA.

- Annual statistical survey on mining, quarrying and manufacturing - used to distinguish the commodity structure of output of NACE activities 05-35. It is based on the PRODCOM list and provides detailed information about the commodity structure of production by activities.

- Annual statistical survey on construction, quarterly statistical survey on distributive trade, quarterly statistical survey on catering trade and annual statistical surveys on transport - used to distinguish the commodity structure of output of NACE activities 41-56.
Data Sources - supply

- Data sources for imports of goods and services: Foreign trade statistics and the Balance of payments of the National Bank.

- Calculation of the wholesale trade margins by CPA commodity groups - the gross values of output and imports are multiplied by the wholesale margin rates.

- Calculation of the retail trade margins by CPA commodity groups - the values of final consumption of households and purchases on the domestic territory by non-residents are multiplied by the retail margin rates.

- The wholesale and retail trade margin rates are calculated on the basis of data from trade and price statistics.
Data Sources - supply

- The transport margins by CPA commodity groups are calculated on the basis of data from the annual statistical surveys on transport, annual financial statement reports-accounts of enterprises and other organisations and the data from the “Special form for the needs of Government”.

- Taxes on products: value added tax (VAT), excise duties and import duties.
  - Theoretical distribution of VAT by CPA commodity groups - taxable purchases (final consumption of households, purchases on the domestic territory by non-residents, intermediate consumption and gross fixed capital formation for VAT non-payers) are multiplied by the prescribed tax rates (5% and 18%).
  - Theoretical distribution of import duties by CPA commodity groups - the value of imports are multiplied by the prescribed customs rates on products.
  - Calculated (theoretical) taxes are afterwards adjusted to the data from tax records.
Data Sources - use

Use at purchaser prices

Intermediate consumption
  - Annual financial statement reports-accounts (Central Register Agency and other administrative sources)
  - Annual statistical survey for mining, quarrying and manufacturing
  - Economic accounts for agriculture
  - Statistical surveys for construction, catering trade and transport

Final consumption expenditures
  - Expenditures for final consumption of households
  - Expenditures for final consumption of government
  - Expenditures for final consumption of NPISH

Gross capital formation
  - Gross fixed capital formation
  - Changes in inventories
  - Household budget survey
  - Biennial statistical surveys for the wholesale and retail distributive trade

Exports (fob)
  - External trade statistics; Balance of payments of NB
  - Annual statistical survey on GFCF

Expenditures for final consumption of government

Expenditures for final consumption of households

Expenditures for final consumption of NPISH

Annual statistical survey for mining, quarrying and manufacturing

Gross fixed capital formation

Changes in inventories
Data Sources - use

- Data sources for the intermediate consumption:

  - Annual Financial Reports - Accounts (supplemented with the “Special form for the needs of Government”).

  - Economic Accounts for Agriculture - the intermediate inputs of agricultural activity (seeds and planting stock, energy, lubricants, fertilisers and soil improvers, plant protection products and pesticides, veterinary expenses, feeding stuffs, etc.).

  - Annual statistical survey on mining, quarrying and manufacturing - expenditures of raw materials, energy and fuels by NACE activities 05-35 and by domestic production and imports.

  - Annual statistical survey on construction – expenditures of building materials and energy by NACE activities 41-43.
Data Sources - use

- Annual statistical survey on expenditures of raw materials for food preparation in catering trade (NACE activities 55-56).

- Final consumption expenditures of households:
  - main data source is Household Budget Survey;
  - data from the Public Revenue Office concerning VAT statistics, data from the Insurance Supervision Agency, data from the National Bank regarding other financial services and
  - data directly taken from the bookkeeping documentation of companies that provide certain services to households (electricity, heating, telephone and post services, insurance and financial services, games of chance)

- Final Consumption expenditures of Government and NPISH - annual financial statement reports of the budget users and of the budget itself as well as data from Ministry of Finance.
Data Sources - use

- GFCF – data from the annual statistical survey on investments, data from construction statistics, commodity flow method for calculation of GFCF in the part of machinery and equipment, data from Annual Financial Reports - Accounts.

- Changes in inventories – distribution by products is based on data from the annual statistical survey on mining, quarrying and manufacturing and biennial statistical surveys on internal distributive trade.

- Exports of goods and services - Foreign trade statistics and the Balance of payments of the National Bank.
Compilation of the Supply and Use Tables – at current prices

- The SUTs are compiled at the 2-digit level of activities (within the columns) according to the National Classification of Activities – NKD (compatible with NACE REV.2) and at the 2-digit level of products (within the rows) according to the CPA 2008.

- The SUTs data at current prices on output, intermediate consumption and gross value added components by activities are adjusted to the Sector Accounts data by the same group of activities. (The Sector Accounts data are already adjusted with methodological and exhaustiveness adjustments and balanced by activities.)

- As the Sector Accounts data are balanced by activities, column totals of the domestic Supply Table at basic prices (outputs by activity) are equal to the left hand side of the Use Table (inputs by activity). The activity (column) balance condition is fulfilled but is not fixed.
Compilation of the Supply and Use Tables – at current prices

- The Czech Statistical Office provided the National Account Sector with the MS Excel software for the compilation of the System of Tables (Sector Accounts and Supply and Use Tables).

- The System of tables is established on one PC in the State Statistical Office. National Accounts staff have special permissions (“full control” or “read only”) for online work on the tables.

- The System provide full cooperation between National Accounts staff who work on the compilation of: Sector Accounts, Supply and Use Tables and GDP estimations at current and previous year prices.

- The whole System is fully standardised, which enabled comparability of data in the time series. Adding, deleted and merging of cells, columns and rows will cause breakdown of the system.
Compilation of the Supply and Use Tables – at current prices

- There are several Excel files (SUP, USE, SEK, SO etc.) interconnected by functional relations (links), comprising the whole System of Tables.

- SUP and USE files are designed for the compilation of the Supply and Use Tables, deflation and balancing commodity flows at current and previous years’ prices.

- Both files are mutually linked and include many sheets.

- Most sheets contain three types of tables:
  - input data is in the last table (on the bottom),
  - tables with different adjustments are located in the middle and
  - the first table on a sheet (on the top) contains resulting (final) data (computed data + adjustments).
### Supply and use table for Macedonia, general overview, current prices, in million denars, 2012

| Sector Description                                      | Total output | Imports (1-6) | Supply (1-6) | Transport and storage services (1-6) | Tax less subsidies on goods and services (1-6) | Transportation and storage services (1-6) | Total use of goods and services at producer prices (1-3,4-6) | Final consumption (1-3,4-6) | Goods and services of household producers (1-3,4-6) | Changes in inventories (1-3,4-6) | Changes in valuation (1-3,4-6) | Total final consumption (1-3,4-6) | Total use of goods and services at final consumption prices (1-3,4-6) | Changes in inventory valuation (1-3,4-6) | Changes in free capital formation (1-3,4-6) | Changes in endowment (1-3,4-6) | Changes in capital formation (1-3,4-6) | Final consumption expenditure by households (1-3,4-6) | Final consumption expenditure by government (1-3,4-6) | Gross fixed capital formation (1-3,4-6) | Changes in inventory valuation (1-3,4-6) | Changes in endowment (1-3,4-6) | Changes in capital formation (1-3,4-6) |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total output                                            |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Retail and wholesale trade services; repair services of |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other     |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Transport and storage services                          |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Wholesale and retail trade services; repair services of |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Motor vehicles and motorcycles                          |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Construction and related services                       |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and           |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Environmental remediation activities                    |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Services of households as employers;                    |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| undifferentiated goods and services produced by         |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| households for own use                                  |              |               |              |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |
| Total                                                   | 867 606      | 319 650       | 1 187 256    |                                      |                                               |                                           |                                               |                                      |                                                |                                        |                                |                                               |                                                  |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                |

**Legend:**
- **(1)**: Includes goods and services of undifferentiated household producers.
- **(2)**: Excludes consumption of intermediate goods and services in the calculation of gross fixed capital formation.
- **(3)**: Excludes consumption of intermediate goods and services in the calculation of changes in inventory valuation.
- **(4)**: Excludes consumption of intermediate goods and services in the calculation of changes in endowment.
- **(5)**: Excludes consumption of intermediate goods and services in the calculation of changes in capital formation.
- **(6)**: Excludes consumption of intermediate goods and services in the calculation of changes in free capital formation.
Compilation of the Supply and Use Tables – at prices of the previous year

- The State Statistical Office uses the previous year as the base year for national accounts deflation method.

- The SUTs provide a good and consistent framework for the calculation and balancing of national accounts aggregates at previous year’s prices.

- Flows of goods and services (output, imports, intermediate consumption, final consumption expenditure of households, of NPISH and of government, GFCF, inventories and exports) are deflated at basic prices to which price indices refer.

- At the level of individual CPA divisions of goods and services the same price indices at basic prices are used for all flows, which enables consistency of used indices at the supply and use side.

- Margins and taxes are deflated separately on the use side and then transferred also to the supply side.
Compilation of the Supply and Use Tables – at prices of the previous year

- The whole process consists of the decomposition of the SUTs to individual value components and compilation of many sub-tables.

- The supply table at basic prices is split into: imports and domestic output.
  - The domestic output is split into: market output, non-market output and specific output (trade and transport margins, imputed rents and FISIM).
  - The domestic output is also split into: output for domestic use and output for export (total export reduced by non-resident purchases from imports and margins).

- The use table is calculated at basic prices (use at purchasers’ prices less margins, taxes) because the use side has to be equal in all value components to the supply side. All components of the use table at basic prices (intermediate consumption, final consumption) are split into: use of imports and use of domestic output.
Compilation of the Supply and Use Tables – at prices of the previous year

- The respective price indices are applied to individual sub-tables of the supply and use side.
  
  - Market output for domestic use - is valued at basic prices and deflated by PPIs.
  
  - The components of non-market output are deflated separately:
    - intermediate consumption - deflated by implicit deflator from the use side by products,
    - compensation of employees - deflated by change in average wage and
    - consumption of fixed capital - deflated by general PPI.
  
  - Import of goods and other services - deflated by unit value indices of imports.

  - Export of goods and services - deflated by unit value indices of exports.
Compilation of the Supply and Use Tables – at prices of the previous year

- FHCE expenditure is calculated at basic prices and split into use of domestic output (deflated by PPIs) and use of imports (deflated by ImUVI).

- VAT, trade and transport margins, subsidies on products, and taxes on products without VAT – are deflated separately. The rates of the previous year are applied on the uses of goods and services valued at previous year’s prices (at basic values). Deflation is done in use table data and then transferred also to the supply side.

- The individual components at prices of the previous year are then aggregated back and the SUTs at previous year's prices are thus acquired.

- From these tables, the volume and implicit deflators of output, intermediate consumption, value added, final demand components, at any level of aggregation, are derived in separate tables.
Supply and Use Tables as an integral part of GDP balancing process

- The annual estimates of GDP are produced independently with the production, expenditure and income approach.

- Calculations of GDP with the production and expenditure approaches are carried out using separate data sources.

- Calculation of GDP with the income approach is also carried out, but uses the same data sources as the production approach.

- The SUTs framework provides a statistical framework to include the components of three approaches to measuring GDP, enabling a balanced estimate of GDP at current and previous year’s prices to be achieved.

- The process of SUTs balancing is the final stage of the whole process of GDP estimation.
Supply and Use Tables as an integral part of GDP balancing process

- First stage of balancing SUTs:
  - The SUTs are:
    - compiled and adjusted to the Sector Accounts data;
    - the activity (column) balance condition is fulfilled but is not fixed.
    - during the process of SUTs balancing by products, the data by activities can be adjusted too. (The matrix nature of the SUTs means that adjustments to one cell to bring a row into balance can introduce imbalances into other rows and columns.)
  - The time series of individual aggregates are prepared in the necessary format and classifications and updated:
    - output,
    - imports,
    - net taxes on products (taxes minus subsidies),
    - trade margins, transport margins,
    - intermediate consumption,
    - household consumption expenditure,
    - government and non-profit institutions consumption expenditure,
    - GFCF, acquisitions less disposals of valuables, changes in inventories and exports
Supply and Use Tables as an integral part of GDP balancing process

- Time series for the period 2005-2012 at current and previous year prices are prepared in several files with many sheets:
  
  - Output, intermediate consumption, ratio intermediate consumption/output by 88 NACE activity groups
  
  - Output for each of the 88 NACE activity groups by CPA commodity groups (commodity structure of output)
  
  - Intermediate consumption for each of the 88 NACE activity groups by CPA commodity groups (commodity structure of intermediate consumption)
  
  - Commodity structure of all individual aggregates (output, imports, net taxes on products, trade margins, transport margins, intermediate consumption, household consumption expenditure, government and non-profit institutions consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation and acquisitions less disposals of valuables, changes in inventories and exports) at 88 CPA commodity groups.
Supply and Use Tables as an integral part of GDP balancing process

- Second stage of balancing SUTs:
  - The product balance condition should be achieved:
    - horizontal balancing of supply and use data within the commodity group: total supply of each commodity group has to be equal to the total use of the same group ("commodity flows" method).
  - There are no strict rules how to make balancing adjustment in order to balance commodity flows. The most important is the history and expert knowledge.
  - Analysing the time series of individual aggregates by activities and products and comparing data with other available statistics (quarterly estimates of GDP, industrial output index, index of construction work, sales indices in the individual industries).
Supply and Use Tables as an integral part of GDP balancing process

- Major deviations from the average values in time series of respective aggregates or ratio indicators are subjected to thorough analysis in order to reveal possible errors in the source data.

- If there are no source data errors detected and there is no explanation for the deviation, the figures are adjusted by balancing corrections.

- Usually the figures are manually adjusted to follow the trend of a related indicator.

- The difference between supply and use within one commodity group is allocated to one or more aggregates (intermediate consumption, FHCE, GFCF or changes in inventories).

- After the deflation procedure is finished, the time series of aggregates in industry and commodity breakdown is checked again and significant inconsistencies are adjusted.
Supply and Use Tables as an integral part of GDP balancing process

- Third stage of balancing SUTs:
  - When manual adjustments have brought the tables into an “almost balanced” state, minor discrepancies by commodity groups are eliminated using the RAS excel application.
  - RAS procedure enables to change the intermediate consumption matrix and distribute the small differences in the intermediate consumption.
  - Required data for RAS: an initial structure of the intermediate consumption matrix and new frame (row sums and column sums).
  - The pre-balancing and the post-balancing data are compared systematically and any balancing adjustments are documented for all compiled SUTs.
Supply and Use Tables as an integral part of GDP balancing process

- Balancing adjustments made in the Supply and Use Tables are provided to Sector Accounts to be incorporated in the goods and services account, sector and sub-sector figures.

- Full consistency between Supply and Use Tables and Sector Accounts is obtained.

- GDP estimates with the production and expenditure approaches are balanced through SUTs.
# Goods and services account

## Balancing difference SUT 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESA 2010</th>
<th>Initial data</th>
<th>Final data</th>
<th>Adjustment</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before balancing</td>
<td>Initial data</td>
<td>Final data</td>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>866,079</td>
<td>867,606</td>
<td>1,527</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on product</td>
<td>63,577</td>
<td>63,688</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other subsidies on products</td>
<td>-669</td>
<td>-669</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import of goods and services</td>
<td>324007</td>
<td>324007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>1,252,994</td>
<td>1,254,632</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate consumption</td>
<td>459,326</td>
<td>463,922</td>
<td>4,596</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final consumption expenditures</td>
<td>378,667</td>
<td>431,883</td>
<td>53,216</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which households</td>
<td>287,659</td>
<td>340,875</td>
<td>53,216</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross capital formation</td>
<td>121,401</td>
<td>135,004</td>
<td>13,603</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which GFCF</td>
<td>96,151</td>
<td>109,071</td>
<td>12,920</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>25,250</td>
<td>25,583</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuables</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export of goods and services</td>
<td>221563</td>
<td>223823</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USES</td>
<td>1,180,957</td>
<td>1,254,632</td>
<td>73,675</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing difference</td>
<td>72,037</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-72,037</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross value added</td>
<td>406,753</td>
<td>403,684</td>
<td>-3,069</td>
<td>-0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP output approach</td>
<td>469,661</td>
<td>466,703</td>
<td>-2,958</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP expenditure approach</td>
<td>397,624</td>
<td>466,703</td>
<td>69,079</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6-P7</td>
<td>Net export</td>
<td>-102,444</td>
<td>-100,184</td>
<td>2,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3+P5</td>
<td>Gross domestic expenditures</td>
<td>500,068</td>
<td>566,887</td>
<td>66,819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transformation of Supply and Use tables into Symmetric Input-Output Tables

- Base for transformation – supply and use tables valued at basic prices.

- “Product technology” assumption is applied. This method assumes:
  - Transfer of secondary products from the industry where they were produced to the industry in which they represent the primary products.
  - The input structure of the primary producer serves as basis for derivation of input structure of the product.

- The transformation of SUTs only rearranges, on the basis of the output table and the assumption applied, the columns of the intermediate consumption from the use table at basic prices.

- The final use data are left unchanged as in the use table at basic prices.
Transformation of Supply and Use tables to Symmetric Input-Output Tables

- The special MS excel application for symmetric I/O table conversion provided by the Czech Statistical Office is used.

- Symmetric “product-by-product” I/O tables are compiled for total, domestic production and imports.
Conclusions

- The Supply and Use Tables are fully integrated into the National Accounts compilation process and provide an adequate accounting framework for compiling consistent and reliable national accounts data.

- The Supply and Use Tables became an important tool for reconciliation of GDP data in an integrated approach.

- As a result of everything mentioned above, the Supply and Use Tables will continuously develop and improve.
Thank you for your attention!