

**Economic and Social Council**

Distr.: General
8 March 2016

Original: English

Economic Commission for Europe**Conference of European Statisticians****Group of Experts on National Accounts****Fifteenth session**

Geneva, 17-20 May 2016

Item 2 of the provisional agenda

Development of Supply and Use Tables**Compilation of national accounts supply, use and input-output tables**

Prepared by Eurostat¹

Summary

Compilation of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables in European countries by Eurostat presents the results of a survey of European countries in 2014 on their national practice in compiling supply, use and input-output tables in accordance with the European System of Accounts 2010. The review covers six main areas: organisation, data sources, production process, methodology, dissemination and quality, applications and satellite systems. The review is publicly available on Eurostat website. The document gives insights to compilers and users on how those tables are built up in each European country (for which information is available), what are the primary data sources needed, how National Statistical Offices are organised, what are the information technology tools and the methodology underlying supply, use and input-output tables. It is a useful tool for countries developing supply and use tables to position themselves in comparison to some European countries.

¹ Prepared by Isabelle Rémond-Tiedrez (ESTAT.C.2, phone: +352 4301-36905, e-mail: isabelle.remond-tiedrez@ec.europa.eu) and Pille Defense (ESATAT.C.2, phone: +352 4301 37585, e-mail: pille.paljarv@ec.europa.eu).

I. Introduction

1. This document describes the compilation of supply, use and input-output tables (SUIOTs) in European countries. A questionnaire was sent in summer 2014 to all European Union (EU) Member States, Switzerland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYRoM). The questionnaire was divided in six chapters:

- (a) organization;
- (b) data;
- (c) process;
- (d) methodology;
- (e) dissemination and quality; and
- (f) applications and satellite systems.

2. By autumn 2014, 25 countries had responded: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, fYRoM, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom (UK).

II. Questionnaire results

A. Organization

3. National statistical institutes (NSIs) or national statistical offices (NSOs) are responsible for compiling National Accounts data for all areas except Balance of Payments statistics and Financial Accounts. The one exception is Belgium,² where the National Central Bank (NCB) compiles annual and quarterly National Accounts. In Slovakia, the NCB and NSI share responsibility for compiling the quarterly National Accounts. In Austria the quarterly National Accounts is compiled by the NSI and by the Austrian Institute of Economic Research. In Switzerland it is done in cooperation between the NSI and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO).

4. NCBs are usually responsible for Balance of Payments statistics, but in Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the UK they are the responsibility of the NSI. In Austria and Malta, the data are compiled in cooperation between NCB and NSI.

5. In five of the 25 countries (Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland and Slovakia), the compilation of Financial Accounts statistics is shared between NSIs and NCBs³. In 12 countries, the NCB compiles the statistics and in the remaining seven, this is done by the NSIs.

² In Belgium, the National Accounts are published by the National Accounts Institute, which was set up by law in December 1994. There is cooperation between Statistics Belgium, the Federal Planning Bureau (FPB) and the National Bank of Belgium (NBB). The NBB compiles institutional sector accounts, annual and quarterly National Accounts, regional accounts and SUTs. The FPB is in charge of IOTs and the NSI is in charge of business statistics and collecting survey data for the National Accounts.

³ In the Czech Republic, the NSI is responsible for annual, and the NCB for quarterly financial accounts.

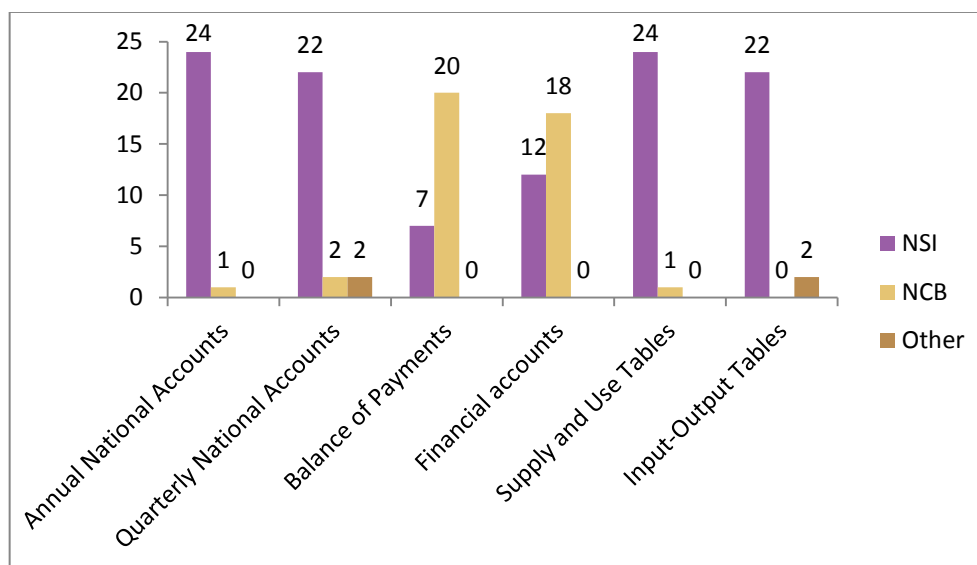
6. With some exceptions, NSIs are generally responsible for compiling **SUIOTs**. In Belgium supply and use tables (SUTs) are compiled by the NCB, while input-output tables (IOTs) are handled by the Federal Planning Bureau.

7. Annex 1 provides a list of contact persons for National Accounts and SUIOTs.

8. In 24 of the 25 countries, SUTs and IOTs are compiled in the National Accounts department. Figure 1 illustrates how National Accounts work is shared out between the compiling organisations. Annex 2 provides detailed information on the organisations in each country.

Figure 1

Overview of compiling organisations



B. Data sources supporting SUIOTs

9. The data sources for compiling SUIOTs include business surveys, household surveys, administrative sources and company accounts.

1. Business survey data

10. Data from annual, quarterly and monthly business surveys can be used simultaneously for compiling SUIOTs. All of the countries use at least one annual business survey to compile SUIOTs, while over half use up to five business surveys.

11. The annual surveys cited by countries include:

- production statistics survey;
- structural business survey;
- material input and commodity survey;
- purchases of goods and services survey;
- investment survey;
- census data on specific industries;
- financial intermediation activity survey;

- international trade statistics;
- survey on R&D activities; and
- tourism activity survey.

12. Some countries also use multi-annual surveys, e.g. a five-yearly survey on the structure of intermediate consumption (Slovenia and Hungary), a five-yearly report on the value of materials, energy and services used and stocks of materials (Poland), a four-yearly material input and commodity survey (Germany).

13. 13 countries use quarterly business surveys, such as:

- trade survey;
- balance of payments survey;
- financial sector survey;
- specific sector survey (e.g. fYRoM, for catering);
- services producer prices survey; and, more generally
- short-term statistics survey (turnover, industrial production, producer price indices, etc.); and
- profits and stock survey.

14. 12 countries use at least one monthly business survey:

- foreign trade statistics;
- balance of payments survey;
- turnover survey;
- PRODCOM survey;
- consumer price indices;
- monthly business survey;
- tourism survey; and
- producer prices survey.

15. Business surveys are one source of data for compiling SUIOTs and National Accounts in general. They are based mainly on samples, but some countries have annual census data, e.g. Lithuania (structural business statistics), Ireland (industrial production census), Switzerland (complete inventory of 450 000 businesses) and Portugal (Simplified Business Information covering around 400 000 units).

16. To determine their exhaustiveness, many business surveys have thresholds based on turnover or number of employees. Sample size ranges from one country to another, from a few thousand to 73 000. Annex 3 provides detailed information on surveys used to compile SUIOTs in different countries.

2. Household survey data

17. The main annual household survey used to compile SUIOTs is the household budget survey (HBS), cited as the primary source by 15 of the 16 countries that use at least one annual survey. The second most widely used annual source, mentioned by three countries (the Netherlands, Slovenia and UK), are holiday/tourism surveys.

18. The number of households covered by the HBS varies from 865⁴ to 28 000, with a median size of 5 040 and quartiles of 3 500 and 7 000 households. Annex 4 provides details on individual countries' household surveys.

3. Administrative data

19. All countries use administrative data to compile SUIOTs; these include:

- Value added tax (VAT) data;
- annual financial accounts;
- income tax data;
- balance of payments;
- local or central government financial statistics;
- foreign trade statistics; and
- social data.

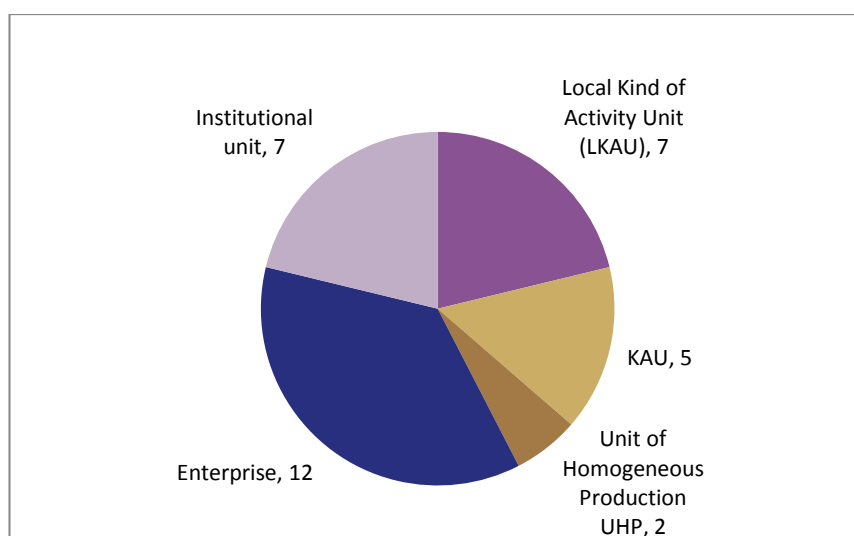
20. A complete overview of administrative and other sources can be found in Annex 5.

4. Statistical unit

21. In response to the question 'which statistical unit is the basis for the SUTs?', seven countries said that they used the local 'kind of activity' unit (LKAU) and five the 'kind of activity' unit (KAU). In 12 countries, SUTs are compiled on the basis of the enterprise unit (see chart 1).

Chart 1

Statistical units for SUT compilation



22. The total exceeds 24, as seven countries gave multiple responses to the question. The following countries specified two statistical units: Ireland (LKAU and enterprise), Lithuania (enterprise and institutional unit), Malta (KAU and institutional unit), Romania

⁴ Statistics Denmark records data from approximately 865 households annually, but three years of samples are weighted together.

(KAU and unit of homogeneous production (UHP)), Slovakia (enterprise and institutional unit) and Sweden (KAU and enterprise) specified two statistical units and the Netherlands specified four (LKAU, KAU, enterprise and others).

C. Compilation process

1. Legal framework

23. Since 2014, SUIOTs in the EU have been compiled and transmitted according to the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) methodology,⁵ which involves the transmission of:

- annual SUTs;
- five-yearly IOTs (with a breakdown between domestic production and imports);
- five-yearly use tables at basic prices (with a breakdown between domestic production and imports); and
- five-yearly valuations tables (trade and transport margins and taxes less subsidies).

24. ESA 2010 is binding for EU Member States and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries⁶, but some other European countries also follow the guidelines.

25. In addition to this supranational legal act, nine countries⁷ answered that they are bound also by national requirements.

2. Classifications

26. Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) Rev. 2 and the classification of products by activity (CPA) are the classifications most commonly used for compiling SUIOTs. France uses customised national classifications for industries and products.

27. The classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP), the classification of the functions of government (COFOG) and the classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions serving households (COPNI) are also used to compile SUIOTs at different levels of detail. Nine countries use COICOP at four-digit level, three at three-digit level and three at two-digit level.

28. In addition, the Combined Nomenclature (CN), the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) and the Broad Economic Classification (BEC) are used for international trade data.

3. Size of tables

29. Tables vary as regards numbers of products and industries, but usually go into more detail than the 64 products and 64 industries required under ESA 2010. In many countries, the number of products used for SUTs is much greater than the number of industries: 13 EU countries have more than 250 products and 12 disseminate more detailed tables than required under the ESA 2010 transmission programme. Denmark has the highest number of

⁵ Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union.

⁶ Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland

⁷ 9 countries have additional national requirements: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, FYRoM, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Romania.

products (approximately 2 350), followed by Hungary (820), Finland (776), the Netherlands (630), Austria and Poland (both around 550). Slovenia has the largest number of industries (230), followed by Hungary and Finland.

30. At the other end of the scale, Croatia, Ireland, Switzerland and FYRoM compile and balance their SUIOTs at less detailed level (49 products and industries in the case of Switzerland; 64 in the case of Croatia). In all countries, compilation and balancing are done at the same level of detail.

31. As regards IOTs, the number of products is equal to that of industries, except for the Czech Republic and the Netherlands, which have more products than industries. However, in the majority of countries, the IOTs have a much less detailed product breakdown than the SUTs. For example, the Netherlands has 200 products, the Czech Republic 184 and Finland 179 products. Romania is an exception, with about 615 products in its IOTs as compared with 99 in its SUTs.

Figure 2

Level of detail for SUT compilation (products)⁸

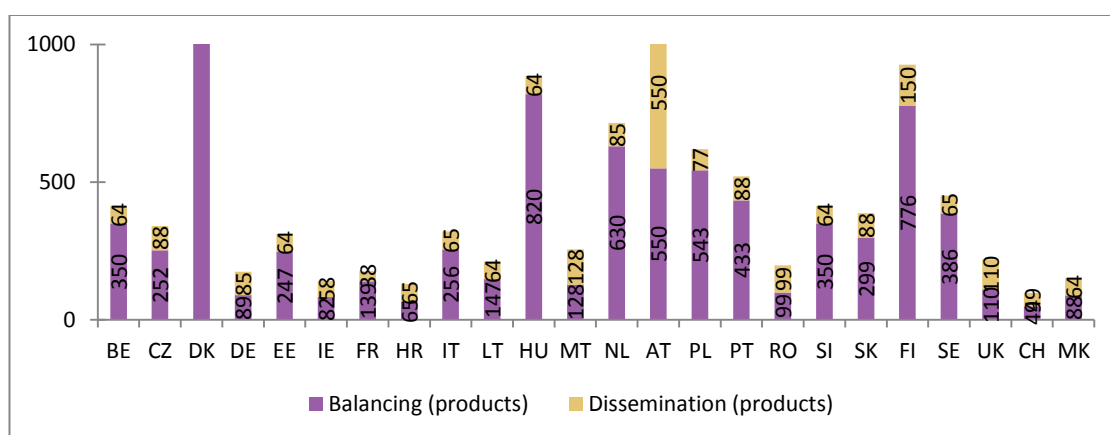
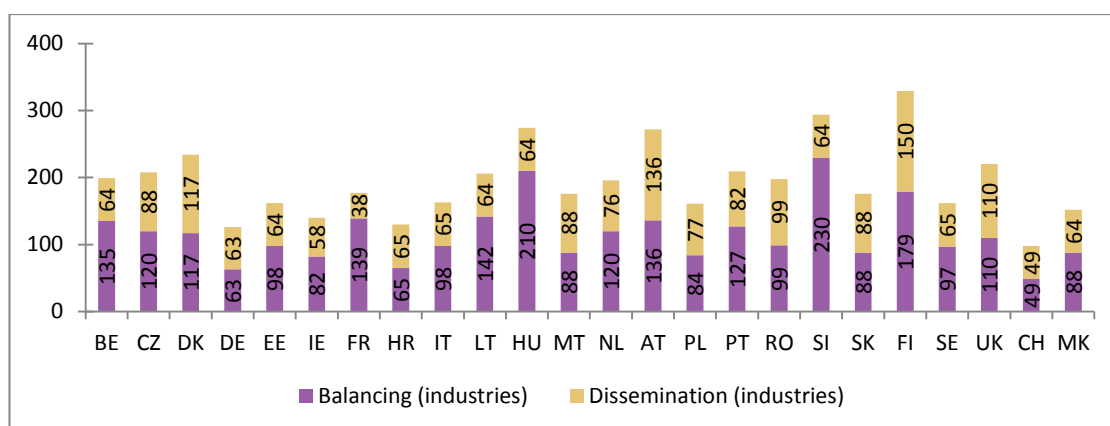


Figure 3

Level of detail for SUT compilation (industries)



⁸ Denmark has approximately 2 350 products.

4. Frequency

32. Countries tend to compile SUTs annually and IOTs on an annual or five-yearly basis. As the EU requirement is for five-yearly IOTs, this is not surprising.

33. The Netherlands and France compile SUTs every quarter. Switzerland compiles them on a three-yearly basis. In Czech Republic SUTs structures are used in quarterly estimates especially for deflation, e.g. shares of use from import or domestic production, shares of output for export and domestic use in commodity breakdown etc.

5. Timeliness and revision

34. ESA 2010 requires countries to transmit data to Eurostat within 36 months of the end of the reference period. In practice, deadlines for publishing the SUTs vary from five months in France to 39 months in Poland. Eight countries (the Czech Republic, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, the UK and fYRoM) disseminate their SUTs within two years or a matter of months. Of 23 countries that replied to this question, six (the Czech Republic, France, the Netherlands, the UK, fYRoM and Switzerland) disseminate three versions of their SUTs.

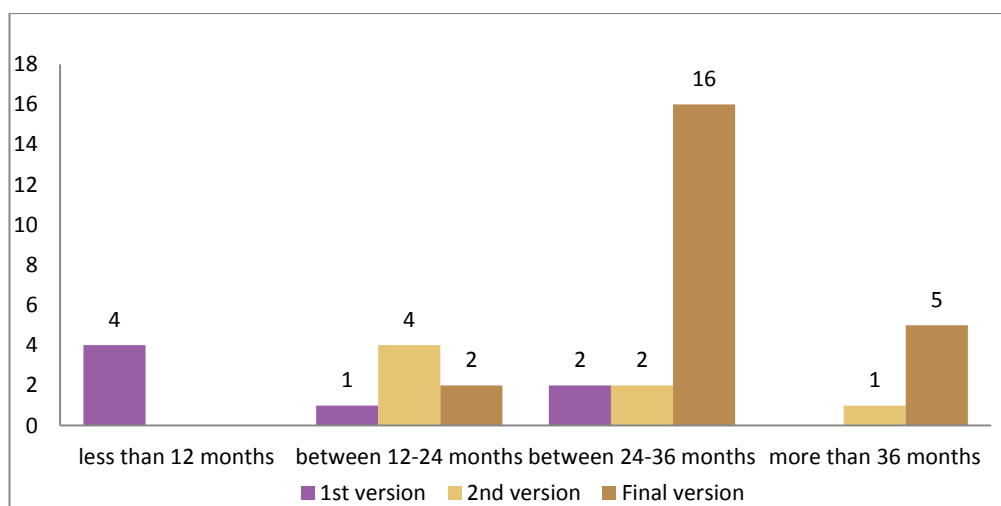
35. Policies on revising SUTs vary. 16 countries do not revise SUTs after they have been disseminated, while others correct and revise them. In France and the Netherlands, the compilation of SUTs is integrated into the quarterly compilation of National Accounts. France revises its quarterly SUTs in line with its definitive annual SUT.

36. Key macroeconomic statistics (such as GDP) may be benchmarked against SUTs or *vice versa*. Similarly, some countries bring SUT data into line with aggregate figures, while others revise the main aggregates on a quarterly or annual basis to bring them into line with SUTs. Austria, the Czech Republic, France and the UK carry out revisions at the level of detail used for compilation.

37. IOTs are revised less frequently, e.g. if SUTs are revised or legal requirements change (such as the switch from ESA 95 to ESA 2010).

Figure 4

Publication deadlines for SUTs (number of countries)

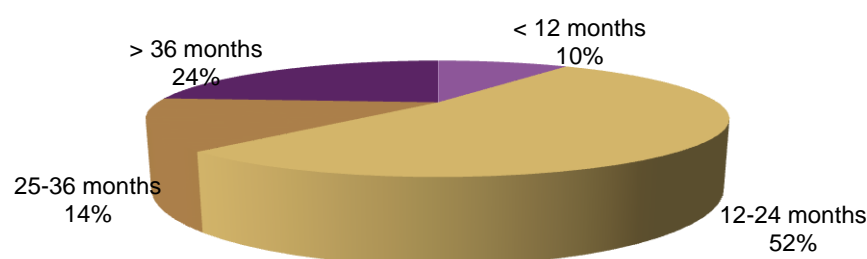


6. Resources

38. The resources allocated for compiling and balancing SUTs and IOTs vary from nine to 96 person-months. Resource allocation for supply and use differs in line with countries' traditions and internal working arrangements. It covers a wide variety of situations and the concept of 'person-month' has to be interpreted in country-specific contexts. In the Czech Republic, France and the Netherlands, for example, where SUTs are integrated in the compilation of quarterly National Accounts data, it is difficult to distinguish the number of months dedicated only to SUTs. Other countries may also include the compilation of IOTs, while some may exclude the balancing process. Also, the fact that some countries revise their tables regularly, while others produce only one final version, influences the number of person-months used for SUIOTs. Of the five countries that allocate more than 36 person-months, three disseminate three versions of their SUTs. There is no direct correlation with the size of the country or the level of detail as regards products and industries in the tables.

Figure 5

Resources allocated to compilation of SUIOTs (number of countries/person-months)



7. IT tools

39. All countries use Excel and other IT tools to compile SUTs and IOTs. 14 use relation databases such as Oracle or Microsoft SQL and 11 use SAS or similar statistical packages. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia use SNA-NT software developed by Norwegian colleagues to balance their SUTs. Some countries use software developed in-house, often based on SAS and Oracle. Some use Matlab, Gauss and GAMS.

D. Methodology for SUTs and IOTs

40. The ESA 2010 transmission programme requires Member States to transmit:

(a) annually:

- a supply table at basic prices, including conversion into purchasers' prices; and
- a use table at purchasers' prices;

(b) on a five-yearly basis:

- an IOT at basic prices (product by product); including sub-tables for:
 - domestic output at basic prices; and
 - imports at basic prices;
- a use table at basic prices;

- a use table for domestic output at basic prices;
- a use table for imports at basic prices;
- a table of trade and transport margins; and
- a table of taxes less subsidies on products.

41. SUTs at previous year's prices will have to be transmitted for the first time by the end of 2018 for the 2015 reference year.

Table 1

Overview of compiled tables and their frequency (number of countries)

	Supply Table at basic prices	Supply Table at purchasers' prices	Supply Table at other price valuation	Use Table at basic prices	Use Table at purchasers' prices	Use Table at producers' prices	Use Table for domestic at basic prices	Use Table for imports at basic prices
Quarterly	2	1			2	1		1
Annual	23	19	1	18	23	6	17	16
Multiannual				4			4	4

1. Price valuation and deflation

42. All countries compile SUTs at current prices. Although the transmission programme does not require it, 16 already compile tables at previous year's prices for years prior to 2015 and France compiles additional tables at constant prices.

43. When countries compile SUTs in volume terms, almost half use the same level of detail as for SUTs at current prices. The only exception is Switzerland, where the current-price table is compiled at more aggregated level (49 products and industries) than that at the previous year's prices (54).

44. The price deflators used by countries vary. They include: the producer price index (PPI), the consumer price index (CPI), unit value indices (UVIs), the services producer price index (SPPI), the import price index (IPI), the export price index (EPI), construction and agricultural price indices and implicit price deflators. In France, some prices are also observed at the level of intermediate consumption.

45. Of the 24 countries, 16 use the double deflation method to derive gross value added in volume terms. In France and in Portugal National Accounts, production in constant prices minus intermediate consumption in constant prices must be consistent with the sum of final expenditures in constant prices (as SUIOTs are calculated entirely at current and previous years' prices). In Germany, SUTs at current prices are used to calculate the weightings for deflation of output and intermediate consumption.

46. Valuation matrices (taxes less subsidies and transport and trade margins) are compiled more frequently (annually for the most part) than the required five-yearly intervals. Many countries also compile the various layers annually: non-deductible VAT (18 countries), taxes on products excluding invoiced VAT (16), subsidies on products (17), transport margins (16) and retail and wholesale trade margins (14).

2. Balancing process

47. The compilation of SUTs involves 'data confrontation', a balancing process ensuring that all key identities in the SUT framework are consistent. Countries may use an automatic or manual procedure only or combine both approaches. In practice, all 24 use manual balancing and 17 also use automatic procedures, including four (Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland) that balance 90 % of cells or more in this way. Many countries that use manual balancing solve large balancing issues manually, sometimes for virtually all cells. Remaining issues are then solved by an automatic procedure such as RAS or the Stone, Champernowne and Meade (1942) approach.

48. Manual balancing involves significant human resources and may be very time-consuming. For example, in the UK, it takes eight full-time equivalent SUT staff and around 10 seconded Office for National Statistics staff about six weeks, until almost the end of the process, when an RAS algorithm is performed to remove final, minor imbalances. Depending on a country's organizational arrangements, balancing involve a number of persons devoting part of their time to the task, but in at least six countries just one or two staff members are involved.

3. Other methodological issues

49. SUTs bring together the components enabling compilation of the GDP measure via three approaches (production, income and expenditure approach). One of their main purposes, when balanced, is to provide a single estimate of GDP. However, not all countries use SUTs in line with the three approaches. Use of national SUTs to measure GDP according to the income and production approaches may differ as regards the timing of the calculation. Five countries (the Czech Republic, Italy, fYRoM, the Netherlands and Sweden) use the supply and use framework for the first GDP estimate. In Poland and Slovakia, it is used for the second estimate.

50. As surveys and other data sources do not always provide complete information, 15 of the 24 countries use different methods to treat missing data. Four (Denmark, Estonia, Slovenia and the UK) use forecasting and seven (Denmark, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the UK) use backcasting. Some mentioned other techniques, e.g. updating multi-annual survey results (Slovenia and Hungary).

51. Of the 24 countries, 15 compile regional/provincial accounts that are consistent with national SUTs using the same framework. The regional accounts are mostly compiled at the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) 3 level and the industry breakdown is at NACE A10 level.

52. As regards imports in the supply table, all countries compile these in valuation including cost, insurance and freight (CIF) and 15 also adjust them to free on board (FOB) valuation. 18 are able to split their import data and provide more details, in the majority of cases showing an intra/extra-EU import breakdown and a further intra/extra-euro area breakdown.

53. Many countries compile additional tables to support the use table, e.g. final consumption by type of product (COICOP or COFOG), and gross fixed capital formation by type of product and industry. These tables are often not released publicly, but used as internal input for supply and use compilation.

54. Responses to the question on goods sent abroad for processing show that 20 countries take a net approach to this measure, while five take a gross approach. The UK compiles estimates based on both approaches.

55. Sixteen countries produce IOTs annually, five on a five-yearly basis and Switzerland every three years. 19 compile 'product by product' tables and eight compile 'industry by

industry' tables. Four (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Italy) produce both types of table. IOTs are often the result of a transformation model run on the SUTs. Most countries derive IOTs on the basis of the 'product technology' assumption, whereby each product has its specific technology irrespective of the industry that produces it. Nine use the 'fixed product sales structure' assumption and some also use the hybrid assumption.

E. Dissemination and quality

56. Under confidentiality rules applying to SUTs and IOTs, not all countries can disseminate full tables. Nine countries apply confidentiality rules, which cover between 0.3 % (Sweden) and 5 % of the cells (Poland).

57. Fourteen countries assess the quality of their tables on the basis of national codes of practice or the European Statistics Code of Practice.

58. Ten countries indicated that they analyse users' needs on the basis of informal contacts or via internet etc. However, user surveys are not carried out on a regular basis and the results are normally not publicly available.

59. Under the ESA2010 transmission programme, countries transmit their SUIOTs to Eurostat and many other users, such as policy analysis bodies, universities, research institutes, national banks, local and international organizations and (in particular, finance) ministries. The SUIOTs may be transmitted to other users (e.g. students, journalists, etc.) in response to *ad hoc* requests.

60. The majority of countries make documentation on SUTs and SUIOTs publicly available. Annex 6 contains a list of links to useful country documentation.

F. Applications and satellite accounts

61. Many countries compile various applications of tables and satellite accounts. This is not always done by NSIs only: research institutes or ministries cooperate with NSIs or compile them independently. Annex 7 provides an overview of work done in different countries.

Annex I: Contact persons for National Accounts and SUIOTs (English only)

	Head of National Accounts	E-mail address	Head of SUTs/IOTs	E-mail address
BE	Pierre Crevits	pierre.crevits@nbb.be	Hans De Dyn (Team leader SUT)	hans.dedyn@nbb.be
			Bart Hertveldt (Team leader Input-Output)	bh@plan.be
CZ	Vladimír Kermiet	vladimir.kermiet@czso.cz	Petr Musil	petr.musil@czso.cz
DK	Kirsten Balling	kba@dst.dk	Peter Rørmose Jensen	prj@dst.dk
DE	Irmtraud Beuerlein	irmtraud.beuerlein@destatis.de	Norbert Räth	norbert.raeth@destatis.de
EE	Agnes Naarits	agnes.naarits@stat.ee	Dedegkajeva Iljen	iljen.dedegkajeva@stat.ee
IE	Jennifer Banim	jennifer.banim@cso.ie	Paul Morrin	paul.morrin@cso.ie
FR	Ronan Mahieu	ronan.mahieu@insee.fr	Lorrainde Aeberhardt	lorraine.aeberhardt@insee.fr
HR	Galjinka Dominić	DominicG@dzs.hr	Darko Vrančić	VrancicD@dzs.hr
IT	Gian Paolo Oneto	oneto@istat.it	Francesca Di Palma	dipalma@istat.it
LT	Gailutė Juškienė	gailute.juskiene@stat.gov.lt	Aldona Lazarevičienė	aldona.lazareviciene@stat.gov.lt
HU	Zsuzsanna Boros Szőkéné	Zsuzsanna.Boros@ksh.hu	Dr Mária Forgon	maria.forgon@ksh.hu
MT	Vanessa Dimech	vanessa.dimech@gov.mt	Vanessa Dimech	vanessa.dimech@gov.mt
NL	Gerard J. Eding	gedg@cbs.nl	Marcel Pommée	mpoe@cbs.nl
AT	Ferdinand Leitner	ferdinand.leitner@statistik.gv.at	Erwin Kolleritsch	erwin.kolleritsch@statistik.gv.at
PL	Maria Jeznach	m.jeznach@stat.gov.pl	Hanna Gembarzewska	h.gembarzewska@stat.gov.pl
PT	Idilio Freire	idilio.freire@ine.pt	Maria João David	mjoao.david@ine.pt
RO	Adriana Ciuchea	Adriana.Ciuchea@insse.ro	Alina Predescu	Alina.Predescu@insse.ro
SI	Andrej Flajs	andrej.flajs@gov.si	Janja Kalin	janja.kalin@gov.si
SK	Frantisek Bernadic	frantisek.bernadic@statistics.sk	Anna Zvrskovcova	anna.zvrskovcova@statistics.sk
FI	Ville Tolkki	ville.tolkki@stat.fi	Mr Markku Rätty	markku.ratty@stat.fi
SE	Ylva Hedén Westerdahl	Ylva.Heden@scb.se	Mats Haglund	mats.haglund@scb.se
UK	Nick Vaughan	nick.vaughan@ons.gov.uk	Richard Wild	richard.wild@ons.gov.uk
MK	Verka Panova	national.accounts@stat.gov.mk		
CH	Philippe Küttel	Philippe.Kuettel@bfs.admin.ch	Dr Jerry Suk	Jerry.Suk@bfs.admin.ch

Annex II: Compiling organizations (English only)

	NSI	NCB	Other
Annual National Accounts	CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK, ME, MK, CH	BE	
Quarterly National Accounts	CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK, ME, MK	BE, SK	AT, CH
Balance of Payments	DK, IE, MT, AT, FI, SE, UK,	BE, CZ, DE, EE, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, ME, MK, CH	
Financial accounts	CZ, DK, EE, IE, LT, NL, AT, PL, SK, FI, SE, UK,	BE, CZ, DE, EE, FR, HR, IT, HU, MT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, ME, MK, CH	
Supply and Use Tables	CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK, ME, MK, CH	BE	
Input-Output Tables	CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK, MK, CH		BE, PT

Annex III: Business surveys used in countries (English only)

Monthly surveys

	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
DE	Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS)	
IE	Merchandise Trade	
FR	Consumer price index CPI	
IT	International trade in goods	Census survey based on joint administrative-statistical declarations
MT	Balance of Payments Direct Reporting Survey	1000 units
	TOURSTAT	4500 passengers
NL	International Trade in Goods	All companies with international trade > 900000 euro
AT	Short Term Statistics (PRODCOM Survey)	Approximately 12000
	Foreign Trade Statistics	Approximately 13700 (INTRASTAT)
PT	Statistics of International Trade	Exhaustive
SI	Intrastat statistics - deliveries of goods within EU member states	
	Consumer price indices	
	Producer price indices of manufactured goods (for domestic market and for export), Producer price indices of agricultural products, Agricultural input price indices	
	Construction cost indices	
	Import price indices External trade unit value indices	
FI	Foreign trade in goods	Total
	Information Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's production statistics	Total
	Statistics on Building and Dwelling Production	Total
	Finnish Forest Research Institute's statistics	Total
MK	Monthly report on the turnover	All large and medium enterprises that perform one of the trade activities in section G of NACE Rev.2 as their main activity, while the rest were determined randomly.

Quarterly surveys

	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
CZ	Quarterly questionnaire in business units P3 -04	
	Quarterly statement of imports and exports of services ZO 1-04	
	Quarterly questionnaire of other financial institutions that keep accounting system for non-financial businesses.(Pen 3c-04)	
DK	Industrial Commodity Statistics (Prodcum)	Survey population covers 93%
IE	Balance of International Payments	
FR	Turnover index, industrial production index, producer price index, building and civil engineering index, price index for dwellings	Dwellings maintenance and improvement price index, construction cost index, services producer prices index, agricultural producer prices index
IT	Balance of payments	
HU	STS	9000
MT	Profit and Loss Statements of Banks, Insurances and Collective Investment Schemes	Census
NL	International Trade in Services	Large companies: 300 Small/medium: 5000
AT	Survey on Trade in Services	Approximately 5000
PL	Report on income, costs, financial result and investment outlays at F-01/I-01 form	Full survey; quarterly (entities employing more than 49 persons) and half-year (entities employing from 10 to 49 persons); according to methodology
SI	Services producer price indices	
UK	Quarterly Acquisitions and Disposals of Capital Assets Survey (annually benchmarked to the Annual Business Survey)	27000
	Quarterly Stocks Survey (annually benchmarked to the Annual Business Survey)	5500
	Quarterly Operating Profits Survey	1600
	Quarterly Security Dealers' Survey	75
MK	Quarterly statistical survey for the catering trade	The business entities from the catering activity classified in section I of NACE Rev.2 as well as business entities which in their strukture have business units whose activity belong to the catering.

Annual surveys

	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
BE	Prodcom	
	Structural Business Surveys	
CZ	Annual statistical survey in business units P5-01	
	Annual statistical survey in government institutions VI 1-01 Annual survey of non-profit institutions, housing cooperatives and the chosen institutions NI 1-01	
	Banking monetary institutions – annual statistical survey (Pen 5a-01)	
	Annual statistical questionnaire for non-banking institutions that keep accounting system for financial institutions Pen 5b-01, Annual statistical survey of Insurance Companies Poj5a-01, Annual survey of industrial companies Prüm 2-01	
	Labour cost survey UNP 4-01	
DK	Structural business statistics	8.000 grossed up with administrative register to full coverage
	Raw Material and Industrial Services Statistics (Manufacturing)	As a general rule, the statistics cover manufacturing firms with at least 50 full time employees
	Agriculture and horticulture statistics and fishery	Grossed up with administrative register to full coverage
	General enterprise statistics	Statistics based on administrative data
	Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	Administrative data
	Financial sector	Statistics based on administrative data
DE	Output survey on enterprises and lokal KAUS (Produktionsstatistik)	
	Structural surveys on enterprises	
	Survey on sales structure in trade	
	Material input and commodity survey on enterprises (multi annual - all 4 years, last one 2010)	
EE	Structural Business Statistics	circa 12 000
	Agricultural, forestry and fishing enterprise survey	circa 2 000
	PRODCOM	circa 2 400
	Energy statistics	circa 4 000

	Financial intermediation and auxiliary services enterprise survey	
	Survey for NPISH	800-1500
IE	Census of Industrial Production	
	Annual Services Inquiry	
	Building and Construction Inquiry	
	Output, Input and Income in Agriculture	
	PRODCOM Product Sales	
FR	Annual production survey	
	Leasing survey	
	Annual sectoral survey	
HR	Financial statements total coverage	
	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
IT	The Survey on Economic and financial accounts of large enterprises	Census survey on Enterprises operating in Italy with at least 100 persons employed (industrial and services sectors)
	New information base obtained through the integration of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) survey and administrative sources such as enterprises balances and business sector analyses	Census information on Enterprises operating in Italy with 1 to 99 persons employed (industrial and services sectors)
	REA survey	18 thousand agricole enterprises
	PRODCOM survey	
LT	Structural Business Statistics	Census
	PRODCOM survey	90% income at class (4-digit) level by NACE Rev.2; cut-off
	Services surveys (trade, transport, accomodation etc.)	
	Purchases of goods and services of enterprises	Sample survey, 1000 enterprises
	Breakdown of turnover by products of CPA in section G by NACE Rev.2	
HU	Structural Business Statistics	13500
	PRODCOM survey	10000
	Annual statistical survey of construction activities	5000
	Survey on transport, telecommunication, public accommodation establishments and other	14000/1400/4200/3100/25000

	services/Survey on computer and related activities, television and radio programmes broadcasting/Survey on structure of intermediate consumption (5 yearly)/Survey on structure of retailed trade turnoverSurvey on investment structure	
	Foreign trade surveys (Intrastat and QR for services)	26000
MT	Structural Business Statistics	4954 units
	English Language School Survey	Census
	Balance of Payments Direct Reporting Survey	1000 units
	Aquaculture Census	Census
	Malta Tourism Authority Survey	2961 persons
NL	Investment survey	50000
	Production statistics	Large companies: 10260 (all units)Small/medium: 42082
AT	Structural Business Statistics	appr 35000
	Material Input Statistics	appr 2500
PL	Report on production at P-01 form	full survey; entities employing more than 9 persons; according to methodology
	Report on construction and assembly production of construction enterprises at B-01 form	full survey; entities employing more than 9 persons; according to methodology
	Report on construction and assembly production of non-construction enterprises at B-02 form	full survey; entities employing more than 9 persons; according to methodology
	Report on transport and communications services at T-02 form	full survey; entities employing more than 9 persons; according to methodology
	Annual questionnaire of enterprise at SP form	full survey; entities employing more than 9 persons; according to methodology
	Statistical financial report at F-02 form	full survey; entities employing more than 9 persons; according to methodology
PT	IAPI - Annual Industrial Output Survey	16182
RO	Structural survey	51661
	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
SI	Annual survey of manufacturing activityAnnual survey of construction activityAnnual survey of trade activityAnnual surveys of transport activityAnnual survey of R&D activity	

	Survey of the structure of intermediate consumption (five-yearly)	
	Annual survey on gross fixed capital formation Annual survey on business services	
SK	The statistical questionnaires Roc1-01, Roc2-01 for S11	20 000 units
	Data compilation. Annual exhaustive statistical surveys	
	Pen P5-01 and Poi P5-01 for S12.	850 units
FI	Structural Business Statistics	total
	The Business Register/Banking statistics/Insurance Supervision Authority's statistics	total
	The statistics on industrial output and input	3000-3500 KAUs
	Business Service Statistics	about 3100 enterprises
	International trade in services	3600 enterprises
	Statistics on Research and Development Expenditure	about 6500 enterprises
SE	SBS, surveys for detailed information	
UK	Annual Business Survey	73000
	PRODCOM (UK Manufacturers' Sales by Product)	21500
	International Trade in Services (ITIS)	14000
	Annual Survey of Insurance Companies	70
	Property Unit Trusts Annual return of Liabilities and Assets	15
	Business Enterprise Research and Development Survey (BERD)	4000
MK	Annual report for the calculation of value added for non-financial enterprises	The survey is carried out for large and medium non-financial enterprises (and as a sample survey for small enterprises with more than 10 employees) who have registered local units and / or units with activity different from the main activity or in the different municipalities.
	Economic Accounts for Agriculture	Cover all production activities and production units (including Households small farms).

	Annual statistical survey for mining, quarrying and manufacturing (PRODCOM)	The enterprises and the lokal KAUs classified in sections B, C and D of NACE Rev.2 as well as the local units whose main activity is industry, but their legal unit does not belong to the industry, but forestry, construction etc.
	Annual statistical survey for construction	The business entities from the construction activity classified in section F of NACE Rev.2, as well as the business entities that are not classified in the construction sector but are performing large-scale construction activities.
	Annual report for spent building materials and energy	The business entities from the construction activity classified in section F of NACE Rev.2, as well as the business entities that are not classified in the construction sector but are performing large-scale construction activities.
	Annual statistical survey on scientific and research-development activity	The public research institutions, research units in business entities in the area of economy, public higher education institutions, business entities in the area of economy not registered for scientific-research activity.
CH	STATENT	approx. 450000 (complete inventory count)
	Statistics of Value Added	20000

Annex IV: Household surveys used by countries for SUIOT compilation (English only)

Monthly surveys

	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
DK	Retail sales index	
EE	Household Budget Survey	820 households per month
PL	Household Budget Survey	0.003
SI	Survey on arrivals and overnight stays of tourists	
SK	Monthly questionnaire on trade, catering and lodging	5 300 units

Quarterly surveys

	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
EE	Labour Force Survey	9400 households per year
IE	Quarterly National Household Survey	
	Tourism and Travel Survey	
HU	Household Budget Survey	10000
PT	IE – Employment survey	22 554
SI	Tourism travels of domestic population	
SK	Household Budget Survey	5 000 units
MK	Household Budget Survey	Sample of 5040 households which is about 1% of the total number of households in the country

Annual surveys

	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
BE	Household Budget Survey	
CZ	Household Budget Survey	3000
DK	Household Budget Survey	approximately 865 households annual, but 3 years of samples are weighted together.
DE	Survey of household income and expenditure	
	Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP)	
IE	Household Budget Survey (5-yearly)	
HR	Annual 2011	4160
	Annual 2010	6500
IT	Household Budget Survey	28 thousand households
MT	Household Budget Survey (multi-annual)	3732 participating households
NL	Household Budget Survey (Five-yearly starting 2015)	6000
	Holiday Survey (CVO)	6000
	Name of the survey	Size of the survey
AT	Household Budget Survey (Five- yearly)	appr 6500
PT	Household Budget Survey (Five-yearly)	16 815
RO	Households Budget Survey	9360
SI	Households Budget Survey	
	Foreign tourists in Slovenia (Three-yearly)	
	Foreign travellers in Slovenia (Three-yearly)	
FI	Household Budget Survey	3500 answers of 8500
SE	Household Budget Survey, intermittent every third year. Annual up until 2009.	
UK	Living Costs and Food Survey	11800
	International Passenger Survey	375000
CH	HABE	approx. 3000

Annex 5: Administrative and other data sources used for SUIOT compilation (English only)

	Administrative sources	Other sources
BE	Annual Business Accounts, Balance of Payments data, foreign trade (goods) data, VAT data (also VAT client listings)	Government data on government bodies, survey for the financial institutions, agriculture Accounts made by Statistics Belgium
CZ	Tax declarations, profit and loss statements, accrual taxes, Balance of Payments	
DK	VAT-data	
DE	VAT Statistics	Economic Accounts of Agriculture
EE	Balance of Payments, customs statistics, the data from the bookkeeping system of the governmental accounting, tax declarations on business income of sole proprietors	
IE	Government Departmental Estimates, Companies Registration Office	Census of Population (5-yearly), National Income and Expenditure
FR	Gouvernement accounts (Dgfp), Annual Declaration of Social Data / DADS, data from Acof (which collects social security contributions), data from DGDDI (Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects), data from the Bank of France, customs data, Balance of Payments (a part of which is based on a survey: ECEIS), data from ACPR (autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution)	Satellite accounts (dwelling, health, education, social, transport...), data from the Ministry of Research, data from SSP (Ministry of Agriculture), data from ARCEP (telecom regulator), data from employer associations (CCFA, CPDP...), data from the employment , ministry about temporary work, household employee, purchaser or consumer panel data (not realized by the public statistical services): AC Nielsen, GfK, Kantar, IFM, IPEA - mainly in order to assess household consumption
HR	Ministry of Finance, National Bank, different surveys of Croatia Statistics	National Accounts intermediate consumption survey, industry intermediate consumption survey
IT	The Business Register ASIA, the State Budget Reporting ("Rendiconto Generale dello Stato"); State Sector consolidated account ; detailed State current revenues and expenditures on a cash and assessment base, detailed Tax revenues of the State, on a cash and on an assessment base provided by the Department of finance (DoF), detailed information supplied by Ministries' departments on the management of off-budget funds, state expenditures on military equipment under long term contracts, Population and Housing Census; the Agriculture Census; the Industries and Services Census; the Non-Profit Institutions Census	Enterprises balances, business sector analyses
LT	Data on the Implementation of National Budget, Balance of Payments, Agriculture Economic Accounts	
HU	Corporate tax declaration, VAT declaration	

MT	Income Tax Data (using the Tax of Financial Index Classification - TIFD), Government Statistics (using the Departmental Accounting System - DAS, and the Financial Direct Reporting System (FDRS), Government Statistics (Extra Budgetary Units), Economic Accounts of Agriculture, International Trade Data	
NL	Value added tax data, other tax data, Administration of social security, Data on cost and financing (care industry), Government accounts, Data on financial corporation from the Central Bank	Harvest survey, agricultural census
AT	VAT-Statistics, Income Tax Statistics, Corporate Tax Statistics, Social Security Statistics	Government Statistics, NPISH Survey, Agricultural Statistics
	Administrative sources	Other sources
PL	Data registered on customs declaration, EXTRASTAT system, full survey, INTRASTAT system, estimations of trade values for parties trading with EU Member States whose turnover do not exceed the thresholds of statistical and are exempt from submitting the INTRASTAT declarations, Annual report on the execution plan for state budget revenues and expenditures at Rb forms,	
PT	SBI - Simplified Business Information	
RO	Budget execution	
SI	Annual accounting statements of corporations, unincorporated enterprises, public services providers, budgetary units, societies, legal persons of private law, Financial statements of monetary institutions and of insurance undertakings, VAT declarations, budget tax revenue data, Extrastat foreign trade data	Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry, Balance of Payments
SK	Administrative data sources (income statements) for S12 and revenues and expenditure for general government (8 000 units), administrative data sources for the sectors S14 and S15 (6 000 units), Balance of payments for S2	The data sources for S13 are annual exhaustive statistical surveys NSPO1-01, NSRO1-01, MO1-01. (800, 3 800, 2 650 units), the data sources for S15 are statistical questionnaires NSNO1-01 and NSNO2-01 (5 000 units)
FI	The Business Register, Statistics on the Finances of Municipalities, Central Government Accounting Records	Structural Business Statistics
SE	Structural Business Survey	Tax Agency information, income statements
UK	HM Treasury OSCAR database (Central Government expenditure) census, Department for Communities and Local Government budget forecast/outturns) census, Department of Health NHS fees census, Civil	National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) (NPISH data) 10000, Public Corporations (annual accounts for seven largest UK Public Corporations) 7, Private Non-Profit Survey (of R&D)

	Aviation Authority census, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs census, Bank of England (FISIM) census, Bank of England Profit and Loss Survey census, HMRC annual company/individual tax returns census, HMRC trade in goods data census, Government Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) census	(biennial) 180
MK	Annual Financial Accounts supplemented with the “Special form for the needs of Government”, foreign trade statistics, Balance of Payments	Sector Accounts, GDP estimation by production approach, GDP estimation by expenditure approach
CH	Value Added Statistics (> 300'000), customs statistics	

Annex 6: National documentation made available to users (English only)

Cou ntry	URL address
AT	http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/volkswirtschaftliche_gesamtrechnungen/input-output-statistik/index.html
BE	http://www.nbb.be/pub/stats/na/na.htm?l=en
CZ	http://apl.czso.cz/nufile/Inventory_staleceny_cz_publikace.pdf
DK	http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/Publikationer/VisPub.aspx?cid=15234
EE	http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/I_Databas/Economy/23National_accounts/03Input_output_framework/04Supply_and_use_tables/04Supply_and_use_tables.asp
FI	http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/pt/meta_en.html
FR	http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/comptes-nationaux/default.asp?page=base_2000/documentation/methodologie/resume_nb1.htm http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/comptes-nationaux/default.asp?page=base_2000/documentation/methodologie/resume_nb13.htm
HU	http://www.ksh.hu/apps/meta.objektum?p_lang=EN&p_menu_id=120&p_ot_id=100&p_obj_id=QPA&p_session_id=98872080
IE	http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-sauio/supplyanduseandinput-outputputtablesforireland2010/
IT	http://www3.istat.it/dati/catalogo/20090618_00/revisione_generale_conti_nazionali05_atti_del_convegno.pdf
LT	http://osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/648955/IPL_aprasas.pdf/63064df5-cbb6-4c73-8e7b-5e2e8d3a201b
PL	http://stat.gov.pl/en/publications/search.html?topic=21
RO	http://www.google.ro/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CCsQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fcolectaredate.insse.ro%2Fmetadata%2Fview.file%3FresearchId%3D801%26type%3Dmethodology%26file%3DMethodologia%2520Conturilor%2520Nationale%2520din%2520Romania.pdf&ei
SE	http://www.scb.se/sv/_Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Nationalrakenskaper/Nationalrakenskaper/Nationalrakenskaper-tidigare-definitioner/38443/38450/
SI	http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/Common/PrikaziDokument.ashx?IdDatoteke=8106
UK	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/input-output/input-output-supply-and-use-tables/index.html
CH	http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/04/02/01/dos/02.html
MK	http://www.stat.gov.mk/Meta_en.aspx

Annex 7: Applications and satellite accounts (English only)

	Compiled by NSI	Compiled by other organizations
Physical Input-output tables	AT, DE (only 1995), DK, FI, NL, SE	FR (Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie)
Environmental accounts	AT, CZ, DK, EE, FI, HR, HU, IT, LT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, UK	BE (Federal Planning Bureau), FR (Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie)
Education accounts	AT, NL, PL (Statistical Office in Gdansk, methodological work in progress), RO	FR (Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche)
Health accounts	AT, LT, MT, NL, PL (Statistical Office in Kraków, methodological work in progress), PT, RO, SE, SI	DE (Wifor Basys etc.), FR (Drees, Ministère des Affaires sociales de la Santé et des Droits des femmes), HR (Croatian Health Insurance Fund), MT (Ministry of Health)
Tourism accounts	AT, CZ, EE, HU, IT, LT, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, UK, CH	DE (DIW econ), DK (www.crt.dk), FR (DGE, Ministère de l'Économie, de l'Industrie et du Numérique), HR (Institute for Tourism), PL (Ministry of Sport and Tourism and the Institute of Tourism)
Employment statistics	AT, DK, FR, HR, HU, IT, NL, RO, UK, CH	AT (Social Security Statistics), BE (Federal Planning Bureau)
Productivity accounts	DK, FI, FR, NL, UK, CH	
Social accounting matrices	CZ, DE (only 2000), CH	FR (Drees, Ministère des Affaires sociales de la Santé et des Droits des femmes), SI (different research institutions, not on a regular basis)
Other		LT (Sports economic accounts; Education and Culture Statistics)

List of abbreviations

BEC	Broad Economic Classification
CIF	cost, insurance, freight
COFOG	classification of the functions of government
COICOP	classification of individual consumption by purpose
COPNI	classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions serving households
CN	Combined Nomenclature
CPA	classification of products by activity
CPI	consumer price index
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPI	export price index
ESA2010	European System of Accounts
EU	European Union
FOB	free on board
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
HBS	household budget survey
HS	Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System
IOT	input-output table
IPI	import price index
KAU	‘kind of activity’ unit
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NCB	national central bank
NSI	national statistical institute
NSO	national statistical office
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
PPI	producer price index
PRODCOM	<i>production communautaire</i> (Community production)
R&D	research and development
SPPI	services producer price index
SUIOT	supply, use and input-output table
SUT	supply and use table
UVI	unit value index
VAT	value added tax