

# The Dutch SUT-system

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# Outline

- Why compile a SUT?
- Characteristics of the Dutch SUT
- Compilation cycle
- Automation with ‘machines’
- Challenges ahead

# Why compile a SUT?

- SUT is a comprehensive NA-framework with
  - common structure and classification
  - accounting identities
- Make best use of all data available
- More easy to identify and solve inconsistencies at detailed level
- Strengths and weaknesses of data become apparent
  - action to improve weaknesses
- Outcome gives coherent picture of the economy
- Learning element for statisticians

# Characteristics of the Dutch SUT

- Detail: industries (120), commodities (200, but 600 for final year)
- Focus on year-on-year changes (afterwards seasonal adjustment)
- Simultaneous balancing of current and constant prices (6-pack)
- Data gaps filled with assumptions and extrapolations

# Characteristics of the Dutch SUT

Supply table

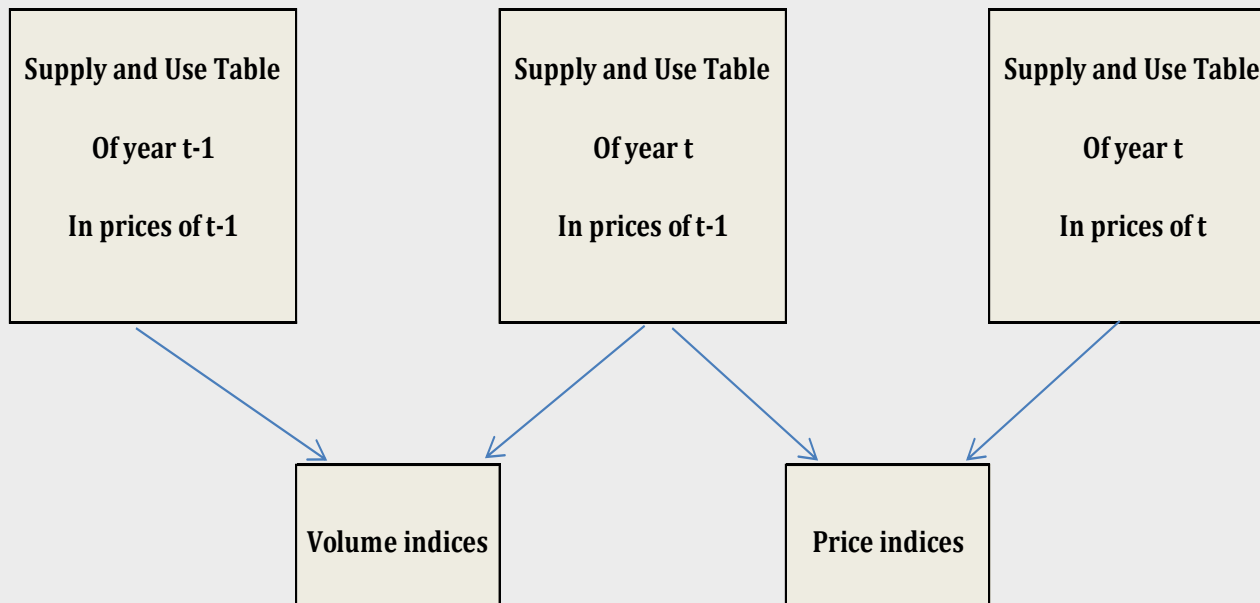
Domestic production basic prices	Imports cif	Valuation  Taxes/ subsidies on products  trade and transport margins	Total supply
Total output			

Use table

Intermediate consumption Purchasers prices excl. VAT	Final expenditure	Total use
Non deductible VAT	Non deductible VAT	
Value added		
Total output		

# Characteristics of the Dutch SUT

## Simultaneous balancing of the supply and use table



# Compilation cycle

- Quarterly data
  - Flash estimates (t+45 and t+30 days)
  - Regular estimates (t+90 days)
- Annual data
  - Provisional data (t+6 months)
  - Improved provisional data (t+18 months)
  - Final data (t+30 months)
- Revisions
  - Conceptual, alignment with source data (2010, 2001, 1995)

# Automation with 'machines'

- Only semi-automatic integration
  - Major problems tackled manually
  - Small problems resolved through automation
- Balancing machine (quadratic optimization model)
  - Base period (t-1); balanced
  - Current period (t); unbalanced data in current and constant prices
  - Model maintains price and volume changes as much as possible
- Hard and soft constraints
  - Supply is equal to use
  - Preserve i/o-ratios by branches of industry
  - Fixation of variables
  - Weighting of variables based on quality of datasource
  - Specific relations (import and re-exports, building materials and construction)



# Automation with 'machines'

- Machines for different purposes:
  - Balancing machine: balancing single SUT
  - Quarterly machine: rebasing years and aligning quarters
  - Time-series machine: rebasing time-series
- Advantages:
  - Efficiency gains
  - More structured process
  - More quality (transparency, consistency)

# Challenges ahead

- Major (benchmark) revisions every 5 years
- From 3 to 2 annual estimates; speeding up final year
- Reducing revisions, especially between flash and regular / final estimates
- Further development of very first estimate (t+30) ?

# Production proces - Dutch National Accounts

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