

Die Informationsmanager

A consistent price system for supply/use tables

Price and volume measures in ESA 95

- Covered in ESA 95 chapter 10, SNA 93 chapter XVI (SNA 08 chapter XV)
- Importance of harmonized methods of price and volume measures:
 - Administration of Pact for stability and growth
 - Important instrument for economic policy
 - Development of prices over time
 - Price adjusted economic values over time (volume growth of GDP)
 - Comparing different economies at the same time (development, level)
- Basic principles for price and volume measures in the EU:
 - Commission Decisions 98/715 and 2002/990
 - Eurostat Handbook on price and volume measures
 - Reports of specific task forces (recommendations)
 - Member states have submitted price and volume inventories
- Efforts on harmonization in progress, especially on individually attributable non-market services (education, health)

Real supply/use tables and ESA 95

- ESA 10.66: "Estimating accounts data in constant prices has to be done at the finest level of detail possible if the data are to be consistent within the framework of an integrated system of price and volume measures. The supply and use tables form the central, conceptual and statistical framework for all the measures at constant prices. Additional data are found in supplementary tables."
- > SU-Tables as ideal framework for a system of consistent price indicators which relate to a system of economic independent flows of goods and service:
 - Creation of transparency between prices for consumption, production, imports and exports (deflators)
 - Provision of consistent weights for the calculation of different versions of price indices (e.g. production price indices for goods or for activities)

Generating an integrated system



An integrated system of price and volume indices should be based on flow of goods specified by the system of national accounts

Full integration

Identifying mutual relations to the system accurately

System conformity

Conformity

and transactions

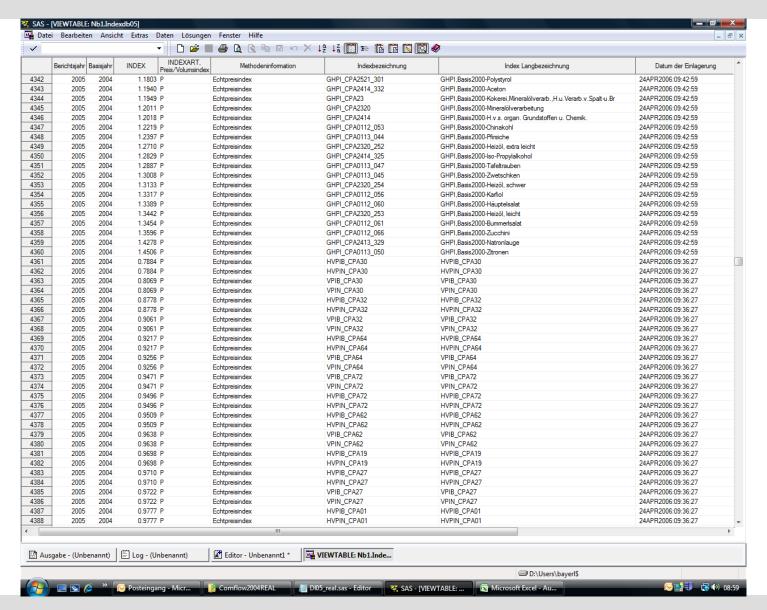
Requirements for a real accounting system

- Calculation on detailed level of flow of goods: Central database of price indices containing as much price information for each transaction as possible
- Consideration of all the assumptions concerning the purchase of goods by different trade channels and the impact of margins and taxes: All the assumptions of the IO-model must be integrated in the real accounting system, involves a detailed reproducing of all the valuation steps from the basic price version to the purchasers' price version
- Assessment of adequacy of price indices for specific transactions
- Hierarchy in the use of price information: Indices based on real price information must be preferred to the remaining indices
- Getting from available price information to non-existing price data (e.g. margins)
- Use of as much as possible information of the production, expenditure and the income approach and the SU-balancing process

MAIN RULE FOR CALCULATING REAL SU-TABLES: EQUAL ISSUES HAVE TO BE TREATED EQUALLY ON THE SUPPLY SIDE AS WELL AS ON THE USE SIDE

PRICE DEVELOPMENT SELLER SIDE = PRICE DEVELOPMENT PURCHASER SIDE

Central database for price indices

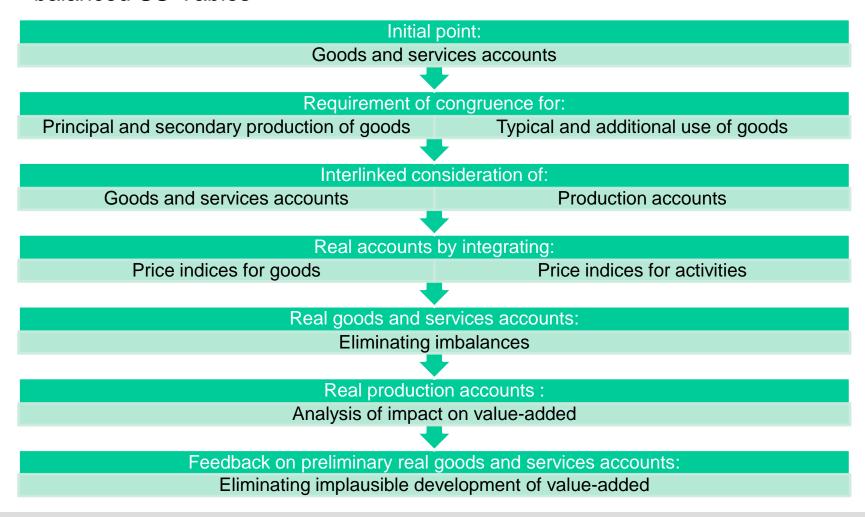


SU-Tables as a framework for price statistics

			Supp	ly							Use				
P.1 Output at basic prices of establishment producing for:			Imports cif	Transport and distribuation margin adjustment	D.21- D.31 Taxes less subsidies		P.2 Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices of establishments producing for:			P.32 Collective consumpt ion	P.5 Gross capital formation		rmation	P.6 Exports fob	
P.11 Market	P.12 Own use	P.13 Other non- market	P.7 Imports fob			cif/fob adjustment	P.11 Market	P.12 Own Use	P.13 Other non- market			P.51 Gross fixed capital formation	P.52 Change in inventories	P.53 Acquisition s less disposals of valuables	
Product x	Product x Industry	Product x	+ Goods	+ Goods (+)	+ Product x	Goods (+)	= Product x	Product x Industry	Product x	+ Product x 1	Product x	Product x 1	Product x 1	Product x 1 +	Product x 1
Industry	industry	Industry	Services	Services (-)	1	Services (-)	Industry	industry	Industry		1	1			
Producer Price Index (PPI) Implicit deflator for other non-market output (IDI)		Import Price Index (IMPI)	Price Index for distribution and transport margins	Price Index for taxes and subsidies	Price Index for cif/fob adjustment	Producer Price Index (PPI), Wholesale Price Index, Consumer Price Index (CPI/HICP), Agricultural Price Index		Wholesale Price Index, Consumer Price Index (CPI/HICP), Volume Indicators	Inputs Price Index	Price Index on Producer Durables, Producer Price Index (PPI)		Valuables price Index	Producer Price Index, foreign markets		
Outpu	t Price Inde	x (YPI)										Total final	l uses price in	ndex	
		(SPI_BP), bas	ic prices												
							+	+	+						
							B.1 Value added 1 x	B.1 Value added 1 x	B.1 Value added 1 x						
					Double def	lated value index	added price								
=	=	=					=	=	=						
P.11	P.12	P.13					P.11	P.12	P.13						
Output at basic	Output at basic	Output at basic					= Output at basic	Output at basic	Output at basic						
		Supply Price	Index (SPI_P	P), purchasers pr	ices				U	Jse Price Inde	x (UPI_PP),	purchasers	prices		
	OTATIOTIL ALIOTOLA														

Current Balancing of real SU-Tables in Austria

At the moment sequential balancing, not simultaneous, based on nominally balanced SU-Tables



Imbalances of goods and production accounts

Possible reasons for preliminary imbalances

- Different index values for equal issues on the supply side as well as on the use side
- ➤ Different level of detail: Deflation of aggregates of goods or parts of the valuation matrices on the one hand and of detailed single components on the other hand
- Different composition of the product-mix on the supply and the use side

Further approach:

- Balancing agricultural and manufacturing goods: Based on commodity-flow account
- Balancing services: Based on nominal balancing data set

Real balancing and Commodity-Flow account

Commodity-Flow account:

- Calculated for agricultural and manufactured goods (CPA 01-36)
- Allocation of domestically available supply (domestic production+importsexports) to final demand categories
- Displays flow of specific goods from supply at producers' prices to use at purchasers' prices by defining rates for intermediate and final use categories, assumptions on the purchase of goods by different trade channels and margin and tax rate for each good

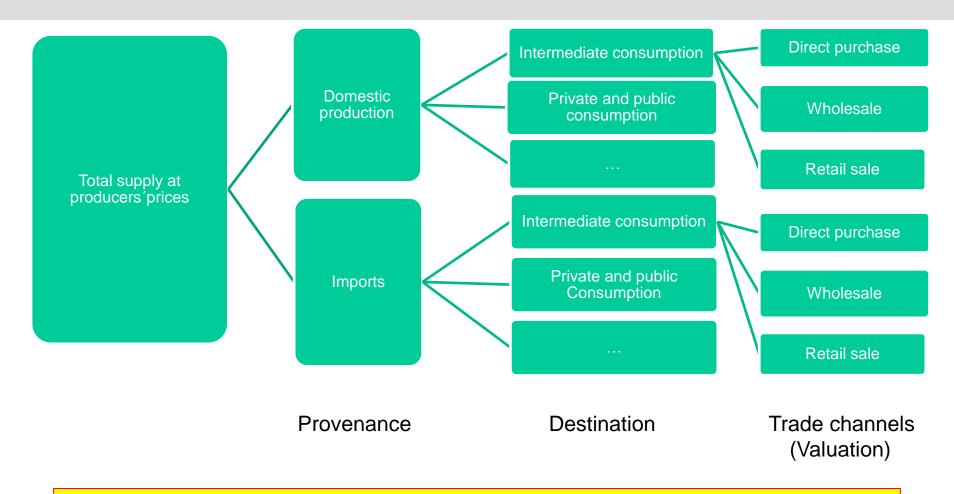
Advantages of the commodity-flow approach for real balancing:

- Permanent equality of supply and use side, no SU-imbalances
- Full transparency over the steps of valuation
- Availability of information of goods at a very detailed level (CPA-6 digit level according CPA 2003 classification)
- Fully automated system: Immediate availability of new nominal and real results, when the nominal flow account is changed

BUT: For full real accounts <u>further calculation steps</u> are necessary:

- Not the total balancing process is displayed
- No activity dimensions (important for supply and intermediate consumption)

Distribution and valuation of goods



Good at producers prices+Trade and transport margins+non deductable VAT =Good at purchasers prices

This equation has to be valid in nominal as well as in real terms

Adequacy of price indices for transactions

CPA 151118 Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies												
Provenience	Total Supply/Use at	at										
Procurement Procurement	producers´p rices		Destination	Procurement		Valuation	component		purchasers' prices		accounting	
				Direct/	Whole Sale	Retail Sale		Non			_	Real Total
		Domestic/	Use- categories	Whole Sale/ Retail Sale	Trade Margin	Trade Margin	Transport Margin	deductable VAT		Price Index Code	INDEX	Supply/Use at
Domestic		Import	categories	Ketan Sale	Margin	Margin	Margin	VAI		Price index code	INDEX	purchasers' prices
Private Consumption Direct Procurement				4,52	2 0,00	0 0,00	0 0,07	7 0,46	5,05	5 EPI_EP_CPA_15111	1,04908333	3 4,814003771
Domestic Private Consumption Whole Sale			273,95	9,18	8 21,15	5 0,00	0 0,14	4 3,05	33,57	2 GHPI_CPA1511	1,1844	4 28,30041659
Domestic	4											
Private Consumption Retail Sale				260,26	37,03	3 97,18	3 4,08	39,86	438,42	2 HVPIB_PK_CPA151118	1,00488	8 436,2862813
Domestic Intermediate Consumption		333,52										
Direct procurement				39,14	4 0,00	0,00	0 0,58	8 0,42	40,14	4 EPI_EP_CPA_15111	1,04908333	3 38,25937179
Domestic Intermediate Consumption			59,57									
Whole Sale Domestic				14,47	7 4,96	6 0,00	0 0,21	1 0,21	19,86	6 GHPI_CPA1511	1,1844	4 16,76718829
Intermediate Consumption				5.00	- 0.1	1.0	- 0.00	0.00	9.20		4 0450402	- 0.120922250
Retail Sale Import	1024,64		_	5,96	6 0,14	4 1,99	9 0,09	9 0,09	8,20	6 HVPIB_CPA1511	1,01504934	4 8,138822359
Private Consumption Direct Procurement				9,37	7 0,00	0 0,00	0 0,15	5 0,95	10,47	7 EPI_EP_CPA_15111	1,04908333	3 9,975513232
Import Private Consumption Whole Sale			567,69	19,02	2 43,83	3 0,00	0 0,30	0 6,31	69,46	6 GHPI_CPA1511	1,1844	4 58,64373889
Import Private Consumption												
Retail Sale Import Intermediate		691,12		539,30	0 76,74	4 201,38	8 8,46	6 82,59	906,46	8 HVPIB_PK_CPA151118	1,0048802	2 904,0665066
Consumption Direct Procurement				81,10	0,00	0,00	0 1,20	0,88	83,17	7 EPI_EP_CPA_15111	1,04908333	3 79,2805506
Import Intermediate Consumption			123,43	20.0	10.3	-	_		41.11		1.104	0.4.74473005
Whole Sale Import				29,99	9 10,28	8 0,00	0 0,44	4 0,44	41,15	5 GHPI_CPA1511	1,1844	4 34,74473985
Intermediate Consumption Retail Sale				12,34	4 0,29	9 4,13	3 0,18	8 0,18	17,17	2 HVPIB_CPA1511	1,01504934	4 16,86515715

Calculating real valuation steps: Feedback loop

CPA 151118 Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies								
Provenience Destination Procurement	Procurement at producers´ prices		Valuation o	Total Supply/Use at purchasers´prices				
	Direct/ Whole Sale/ Retail Sale	Whole Sale Trade Margin	Retail Sale Trade Margin	Transport Margin	Non deductable VAT			
Domestic Private	260,26	37,03	97,18	4,08	39,86	438,42		
Price Index Code	EPI_D_EP_CPA_15111		ved price ind ave to range b	HVPIB_PK_CPA151118				
INDEX	1,027916667	prod purchasers´ţ	lucers'prices prices, implici elopments, in iteratively ar	1,004880204				
Real Value	253,19	436,29						

Further steps for full real accounts

- Calculation of a difference line $Diff_{(2digit)}$ to obtain the boundary values of the Balancing Process BV_{Ind} per producing industry (NACE-2-digit)
- Transforming the column vector of the boundary values of the Comflow Account BV_{CPA_CF} for production and intermediate consumption to the matrix form with the activity dimension by iterative RAS-Adjustment Algorithm

CPA x NACE	NACE _{1 (2digit)}	$NACE_{2 (2digit)} \cdots NACE_{n (2digit)} \Sigma$
$CPA_{1(6digit)}$	$//CPA_1/Ind_1$	$CPA_1/Ind_2 \cdots CPA_1/Ind_n \ CPA_2/Ind_2 \cdots CPA_2/Ind_n \ BV_{CPA_2CF}$
CPA _{2 (6digit)}	\bigcap CPA ₂ /Ind ₁	$CPA_2/Ind_2 \cdots CPA_2/Ind_n \mid BV_{CPA2_CF}$
:	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
$CPA_{n (6digit)}$	$\backslash CPA_n/Ind_1$	$CPA_n/Ind_2 \cdots CPA_n/Ind_n/BV_{CPAn_CF}$ $Diff_{CPA} \ Diff_{CPA} \ Diff_{CPA})/BV_{CPA2_Diff}$
CPA _{n (6digit)} Diff _(2digit)	\setminus (Dif f_{CPA}	$Diff_{CPA}$ $Diff_{CPA}$ $Diff_{CPA}$) / BV_{CPA2_Diff}
Σ	BV_{Ind} 1	$BV_{Ind 2} \qquad \cdots \qquad BV_{Ind n}$
	Bal	Bal Bal

Balancing real services accounts

Based on the nominal balancing data set with the full range of relevant variables:

- Not the same detail information as for agricultural and manufactured goods disposable: product-mix, price index availability
- Not as detailed consideration on different valuation steps as for agricultural and manufactured goods necessary: No trade and transport margins for services

Real balancing procedure for services:

- Allocation of prices indices and creation of preliminary real accounts
- Analysing the reasons for imbalances: equal issues not treated equally on supply and use side, use of different indices, use of different index values
- Basic rule for further steps: The best information concerning the real transaction (level of detail, quality of price information, adequacy) has to be used respectively
- Manual corrections from the supply side to the use side and vice versa
- Change of indices by fixing one account side and transmitting real information on the other account side (Automatically by programme): Creation of a quota calculation system which is transferred into the fully coded balancing data file

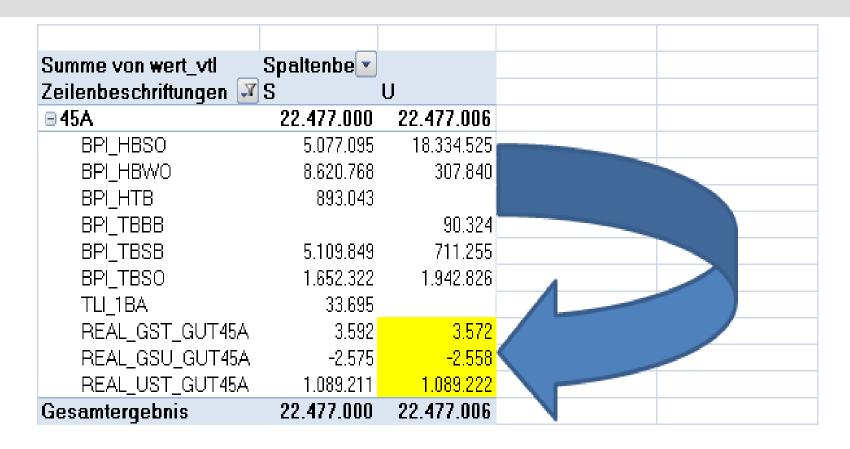
Preliminary accounts and analysing imbalances

Good 45A Works for complete construction or parts thereof

Summe von wert_vtl	Spaltenbe		
Zeilenbeschriftungen 🛂	S	U	
■ 45A	22.477.000	22.477.006	
BPI_HBS0	5.077.095	19.249.785	Construction above ground others
BPI_HBW0	8.620.768	307.963	Dwellings
BPI_HTB	893.043		Construction above and below ground
BPI_TBBB		103.182	Construction below ground bridge construction
BPI_TBSB	5.109.849	776.113	Construction below ground road construction
BPI_TBS0	1.652.322	2.039.964	Construction below ground others
TLI_1BA	33.695		Wage labour
REAL_GST_GUT45A	3.592		Taxes on products
REAL_GSU_GUT45A	-2.575		Subsidies on products
REAL_UST_GUT45A	1.089.211		VAT non-deductable
Gesamtergebnis	22.477.000	22.477.006	

- Detail information on product-mix
- Flow of goods at basic prices and at purchasers prices

Correction 1: Manual correction steps



Separate allocation of indices to the components of the valuation matrix on the use side

Correction 2: Transforming from use to supply

	Werte	
	Summe von	
Zeilenbeschriftungen 🛂	wert_vtl_s	wert_vtl_u
■ 45A	22.477.000	22.477.006
BPI_HBSO	5.077.095	18.334.525
BPI_HBWO	8.620.768	307.840
BPI_HTB	893.043	0
BPI_TBBB	9 0.325	90.324
BPI_TBSB (5.109.850	711.255
BPI_TBSO	1.561.997	1.942.826
TLI_1BA	33.695	0
REAL_GST_GUT45A	3.592	3.572
REAL_GSU_GUT45A	-2.575	-2.558
REAL_UST_GUT45A	1.089.211	1.089.222
Gesamtergebnis	22.477.000	22.477.006

Production of the use of specific goods: construction below ground bridge construction TBBB against construction below ground others TBSO

Correction 3: Transforming from supply to use

	Spaltenbeschriftun				
	gen 💌				
			Summe von		
_	Summe von Wert		wert_real		
Zeilenbeschriftungen 🛂	S	U	S	U	
■ 45A	22.477.000	22.477.006	22.059.517	22.059.522	
BPI_HBSO	5.077.095	(-) 5.077.095	4.919.665	4.919.665	
BPI_HBWO	8.620.768	(+)8.620.751	8.418.719	8.418.702	
BPI_HTB	893.043	(+) 893.041	878.115	878.113	
BPI_TBBB	90.325	() 90.324	88.902	88.902	
BPI_TBSB	5.109.850	(-) 5.109.841	5.094.566	5.094.557	
BPI_TBSO	1.561.997	(-) 1.561.997	1.563.560	1.563.560	
TLI_1BA	33.695	(+) 33.695	32.889	32.889	
REAL_GST_GUT45A	3.592	(+) 3.592	3.534	3.534	
REAL_GSU_GUT45A	-2.575	(-) -2.541	-2.514	-2.481	
REAL_UST_GUT45A	1.089.211	(-) 1.089.211	1.062.079	1.062.079	
Gesamtergebnis	22.477.000	22.477.006	22.059.517	22.059.522	

- Elimination of high surplusses in use of HBSO (Construction above ground others), in use of TBSO (Construction below ground others) and in UST (VAT non-deductable)
- Real SU-equilibrium at prices of the previous year

Summary and outlook

- High requirements for an integrated system can be met well so far
- Works for continuous improvements are in progress
- Importance of price statistics for National Accounts
- Future work:
 - Improvements for the service activities in general
 - Special approaches: e.g. ESA revision and treatment of R&D as capital goods Index for R&D