

# Compilation of Import Use Table and Domestic Use Table

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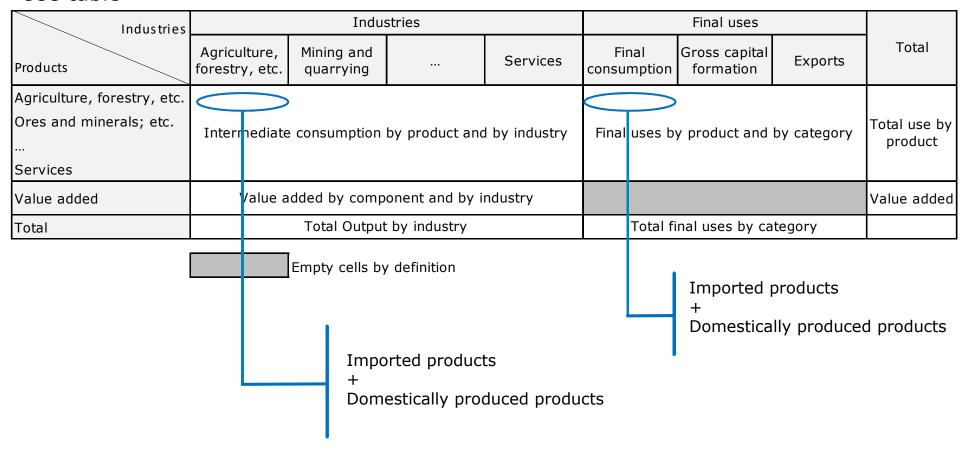


- Format of the tables
- General overview of compilation methods
- Data sources
- Cases of special attention



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#### Use table





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## Import Use table

Industries			Industr	ies			Total use			
Draduata	J	Manufac- turing		Services	Total	Final Consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports	Total	at basic prices
Agriculture Manufacturing Other Services	Imported products for intermediate consumption at CIF values			Total imported products for intermediate consumption	Imported products for final uses at CIF values			Total imported products for final uses	Imported total use	
Total	Intermediate consumption by Industry					Total final uses by category				

## Domestic Use table

Industries			Industries				Total use at			
Products	Agriculture	Manufacturing		Services	Total	Final Consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports	Total	basic prices
Agriculture										
Manufacturing	Domestic products for intermediate consumption					Domestic products for final uses				Total use by
		at	basic prices			at basic prices				product
Other Services										
Total at basic prices		Domestic interme	diate inputs a	t basic prices	8	Final uses at basic prices				
Imports, CIF	Total i	mported products	s for intermed	iate consump	tion	Total imported products for final uses				
Taxes less subsidies on products	Net to	axes on products	s for internedia	ate consumpt	ion	Net taxes on products for final use				
Total at purchasers' prices		Intermediate inp	uts at purcha	sers' prices		Final uses at purchasers' prices				
GVA		Total valu	e added by in	dustry						
Total Inputs at basic prices		Total i	nput by indus	try						



- Historically the compilation of the Imports Use Table was mainly considered as <u>an intermediate step</u> towards the compilation of IOTs (though not an essential step).
- Important in its own right for analytical purposes. With the globalization of economic activities, exports and imports are growing rapidly and the GVA chains in production are becoming more complex and more international. Therefore, it is very important for the National Accounts to provide sectored disaggregation of macroeconomic data for both domestic production and imports.
- Basis for TiVA and GVC analyses, and also for the compilation of multi-country SUTs and IOTs.



- Once the Imports Use Table is compiled, the Domestic Use Table is obtained by deducting the Imports Use Table from the Use Table.
- Some countries compile and reconcile both the Imports Use Table and Domestic Use Table concurrently, instead of compiling the Use Table first, and then compiling the Imports Use Table and Domestic Use Table.

For example, where there may be very good quality data on both imports and domestic use, separately available.

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- The compilation of the Imports Use Table <u>is challenging</u> because <u>direct information</u> for the estimates of imported products by industry and by final use may not be available or only available in limited cases.
- The estimation of use of imported products by industry and final use thus is often based on a mix of:
  - directly collected data and
  - assumptions on the imports
- Working on a highly detailed level of product groups is usually a better option. A detailed level helps identify the likely users of a specific imported product.

## Main data sources for the Imports Use Table

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## Main data sources :

- <u>Business surveys</u> which could be developed further, for example, for each industry, more product detail of imports of goods and services by type of product as well more information on imports of services.
- <u>Trade surveys</u> which provide extensive details of imports of goods.
   Traditionally the Customs Department collects foreign trade statistics.
- Micro-data linking of units' data from trade and business registers provides another source also ensuring some degree of coherence between the two sources.

## Assumptions such as

 imports of a certain product are used in the same proportion across all industries intermediate inputs and final uses (except exports and allowing for imports for re-exports)

## For example

If imports of semiconductors represent 50% of the domestic supply of semi-conductors, then it is assumed that each industry that purchases semi-conductors purchases 50% from foreign sources.



## Specific cases in the compilation of Imports Use Table

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- Recording of goods sent abroad for processing
   2008 SNA treatment for recording goods for processing.
- Investment goods repaired abroad

Investment goods which are sent abroad for major repair result in substantial amount of value being created in the reconstruction. Both the export and the re-import are part of the import and export flows.

Imports for re-exports

Re-exports are transactions of goods which were previously imported with a change in economic ownership and then exported without any substantial transformation. These re-exports are included as exports in foreign trade statistics

Direct expenditures by residents abroad

All purchases of goods and services made by residents while travelling abroad for business or pleasure. Such purchases are part of the import flows and need to be estimated on a product basis. Therefore, these purchases have to be allocated to intermediate use in case of business travellers and to household final consumption in the case of private travelers.



## Thank you