Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)

Supply and Use Tables, Definitions & Compilation (SNA-2008)

Amman- Jordan

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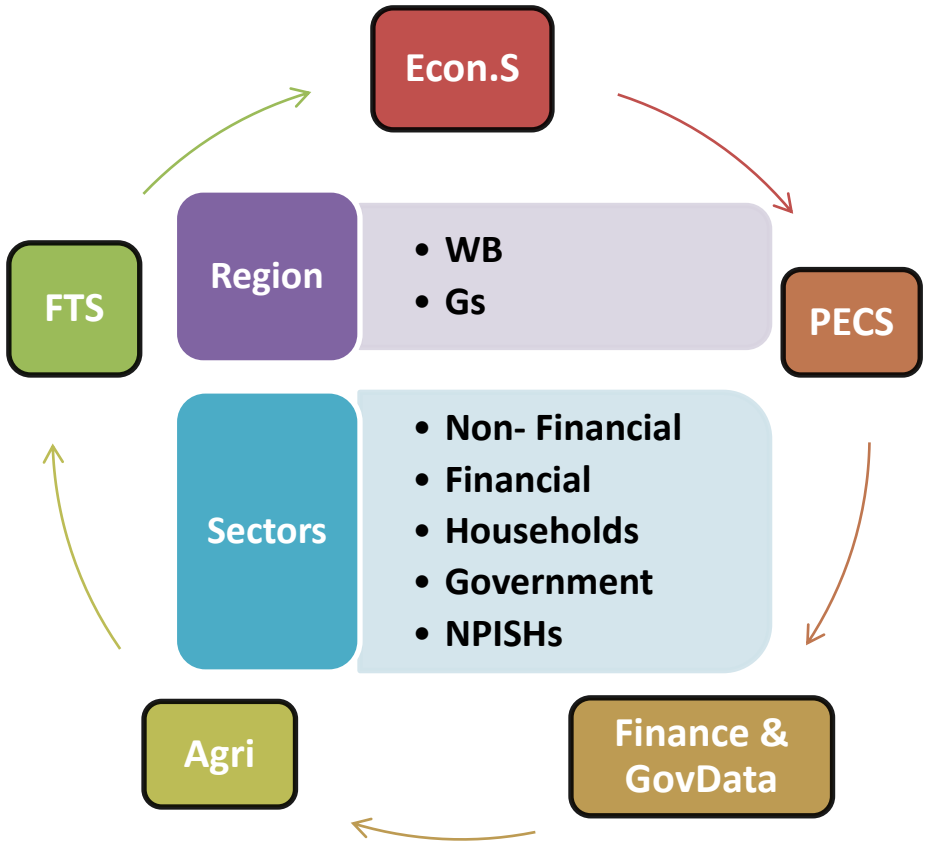
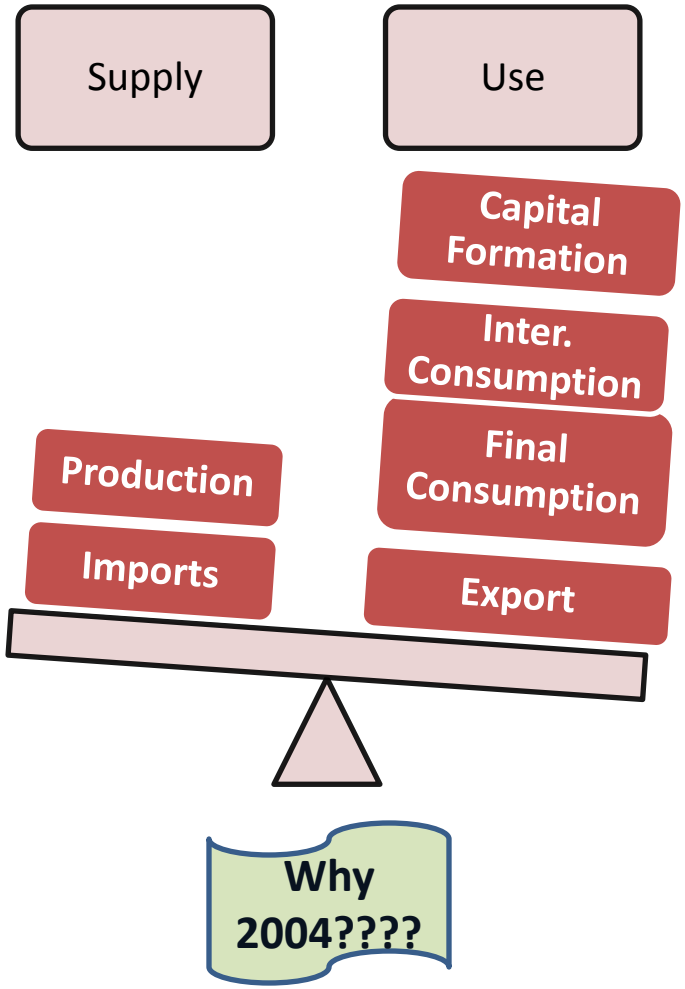
Part I: Supply and Use Tables

Importance of SUT:

- Different measurement for both Production and Expenditure sides.
- A powerful tool to compare and contrast data from various sources and improve
- Balancing: Supply (P.1+ P.7) = Use (P.2+P.3+P.5+P.6)
- Provides details data based on activities and commodities in one year (could use the share of the details in SUT of particular year to calculate the equivalent details for other periods) such as intermediate consumption details (forenterprises) and household consumption details.

Components and Data Sources





SUT 2004, SUT 1998, SUT 2013

SUT 2004: 55 Activities/ 95 Product

SUT Data Base

Year	Region	Sector	Sup/Use	Trans	Activity	Prod	Value	Source
2004	1	11	S	P.1	A-D.1514ol	P-A.1514ol	200	OilPres
2004	1	12	S	P.1	A-D.18	P-D.1810	100	ES
2004	1	13	S	P.1				
2004	2	14	U	P.2				
2004	2	11	S	P.1				

SUT Layout

Conceptual Lay-out of the Supply and Use Compilation and Balancing Framework

SUPPLY TABLE

PRODUCTS (m)	Total supply (purchasers' prices) TotSup	Value Added Tax VAT	INDUSTRIES (n) SUPPLY MATRIX (producers' prices) P.1	Imports (cif) P.7	cif/fob adjust-ment CIF/FOB	Import duties D2.Im	Trade and transport margins TTM
			Total industry output (producers' prices)				
			Trade and transport margins TTM				
			Total industry output (purchasers' prices) P.1/s				

USE TABLE

PRODUCTS (m)	Product balances ΔP = TotSup - TotUse	Total use (purcha-sers' prices) TotUse	INDUSTRIES (n) USE MATRIX (purchasers' prices) P.2	<---------- Final demand ----------> Exports (fob) P.6	Final consumption expenditure (purchasers' prices) P.3	Gross capital formation (purchasers' prices) P.5
			Compensation of Employees *D.1*			
			Net Taxes on Products *D.2-D.3*			
			Consumption of fixed capital *K.1*			
			Operating Surplus/Mixed income *B.2*			
			Value Added (producers' prices) B.1			
			Total industry Input (purchasers' prices) P.1/u = P.2 + B.1			
			Industry balances Δ I = (P.1/s - P.1/u)			

In Palestine:

B.2g = K.1 + B.2	**Gross** operating surplus = Cons of Fixed Capital + **Net** operating surplus

By **definition**, the Product Balances and Industry Balances should be **ZERO**

Findings: GDP, 2004

RWB :2004~Base Year: **Gaza.S**

SUT:

2,981

Published:

1,493

Published:

2,836

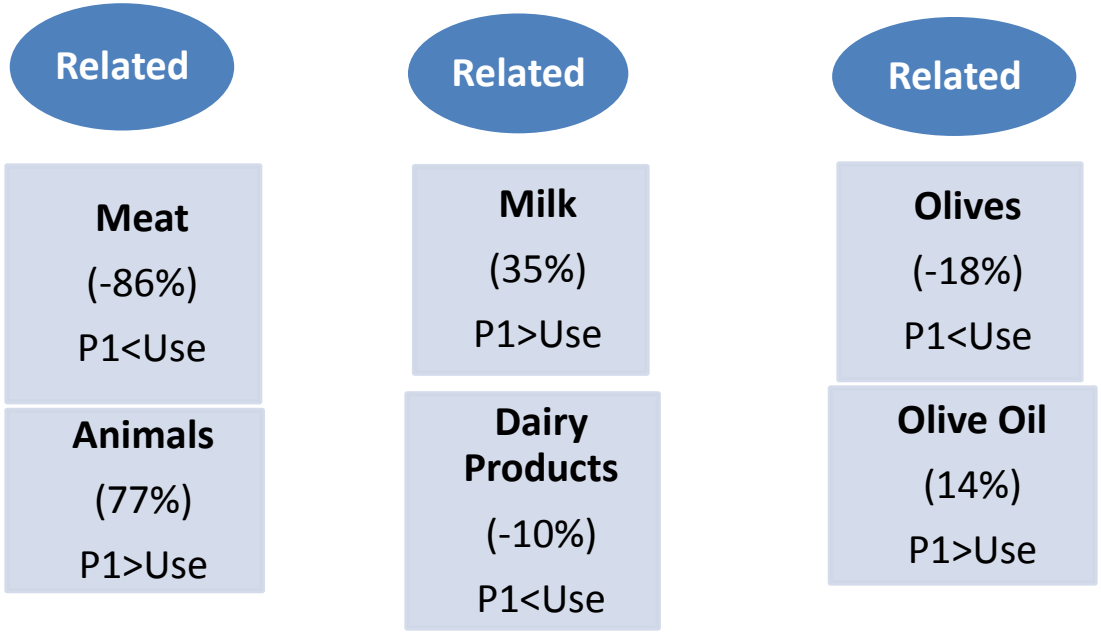
SUT:

1,349

Balancing

- Different data sources (surveys and AR)
- International practices + Palestinian Case
- Export/ Import Data and PECS
- Regional Transfers between WB & GS
- Start the balancing Procedure

Major Discrepancies



Main Challenges

- Unstable political situation (occupation)
- Choose the Base year (instability)
- No national currency (market price recording)
- No control on borders (under coverage)
- Compile the financial account and balance sheet. (sequences accounts)
- Full consistency among the data

Future Plan

- Compile Non financial Assets for Household and government sector (Improve questionnaire/ Adjustments) and Cooperate with MOFP.
- Improve the Economic and FIN Surveys Series questionnaires.
- Cooperate with PMA (Monetary statistics) of banking sector
- Cooperate with MOFAP to compile the Assets for Gov. sector
- Create a technical committee to manage the project.
- With partners, prepare the action Plan for compiling.
- Insure more consistency among the accounts.
- Change the Base year (chain linking)

Thank You

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