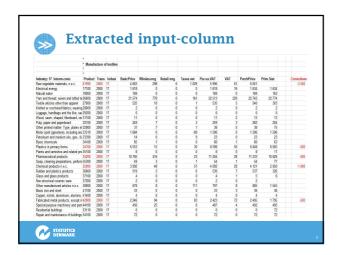




Adjustment of input to input-targets

- Make sure that there is no need to change the target value. Otherwise wait until a better target is available.
- 2. Mark the column and extract it from the SUT.
- 3. Verify that inputs conform with common sense.
- 4. Notice if some products seem to be missing from the inputs.
- 5. Compare the values in purchaser's prices with the value in the "Primary Statistics" field.



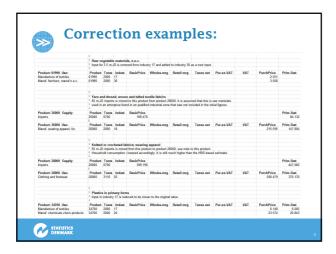


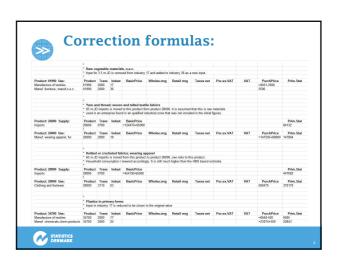


If total input is too big:

- Look for improbable inputs. Determine if they can be moved to other uses.
- Look for products with purchaser's value greater than the "Prim.Stat" field. Determine if they can be moved to other uses.
- Surplus input should preferably be moved to:
 - Industries that obviously need this product as input.
 - Final uses: Household consumption or GFCF.
 - Input in construction or wholesale and retail trade. These
 inputs are adjusted at the end of the balancing process.









If total input is too small:

- · Look for missing inputs. Determine if they can be moved from other uses.
- Look for products with purchaser's value less than the "Prim.Stat" field. Determine if they can be moved from other uses.
- · input should preferably be moved from:
 - Industries that obviously has too much input of this product.
 - · Final uses: Household consumption or GFCF.
 - Input in wholesale and retail trade or construction. These inputs are adjusted at the end of the balancing process.





Supply should - in general - not be changed.

Supply should only be changed in exceptional cases:

- When it must be assumed that some supply has been coded incorrectly. In such cases supply can be removed from one product and added to another within the same column. The column totals in basic prices should not be changed.
- If uses cannot be lowered to the value from the supply side and there is no reason to believe that this can be explained by incorrect coding (see above) an additional - informal production may be added. This solution should only be used where the existence of informal production is credible.





Uses that should not be affected by balancing.

- Imports and exports should only be corrected when errors are detected.
- · Government consumption is fully predetermined and should always equal the share of government production that is not sales revenue.
- · Changes in inventories should usually not be changed. If there is reason to change the value of an inventory change of a product, a similar change in purchaser's prices with opposite sign should be entered for another product in the same kind of inventory . Column totals in purchaser's prices for inventory changes should not be changed.





Exception: Changes in "Special" inventories.

· If the only credible explanation to a balancing problem is, that a change in inventories is missing from the initial estimates, a change can be inserted in the column for "Special" inventories. This should only be used as a last resort.





Acceptable distances to targets

- In most cases it is sufficient to bring column totals within a distance from the target value of 5 to 10 m.JD. depending on the size of the target value.
- · When targets are small it is recommended to bring the distance below 10 % of the target value.
- · The residuals that are left by the manual adjustments can usually be removed by automatic methods without damage to the input structure.





Complex rearrangements of several inputs.

- · Inputs in service industries of service products have been changed considerably as the composition of supply was different from the composition of initial uses of the same products.
- · Adjustment to supply may have changed the sum of such inputs in a number of industries. In these cases it may not be feasible to adjust the inputs manually.
- In such cases it is possible to rearrange the group of inputs automatically using the secret button's "RASarea" adjustment.



