



General rules

- Only include values in your correction that you want to change, rest should be removed or marked with *
- Make sure you only change the total value for production, import, export or changes in inventory if you are sure of your correction, and remember also to change your targets.
- Changes to the supply are made in basic price.
- Changes to the use are made in purchasers' price.



Source data

- Going back to source data can help you with:
 - Product characteristics.
 - Have the same product been given one code for the supply and another demand.
 - Any problems with the transformation to NA-codes
 - Any other problems with the source data.
- It's important to know the strengths and weaknesses of your source data.
- Use cpc-codes to get a better understanding for the content of a NA-product.



➤ [example 1: Wrong source data coding](#)



Adjusting supply for national uses

- Move production between two products produced in the same industry
- Import can be moved between different products, but the total value for import of goods and services should not be changed.
- Export can be moved between different products, but total value for export of goods and services should not be changed
 - Remember to change in purchasers' price, the goods can have different margins.



➤ [example 2: Adjusting supply](#)



Adjusting the national use

- Use available information on product characteristics when adjusting the use.
- If you have no information, start by adjusting all or some of the uses proportionally.
 - Use product characteristics to decide which types of uses (IC, household consumption or GFCF) that should be adjusted.
 - Adding all the imbalance to a single use may create odd coefficients in the IO-tables.
- Remember that this is an initial balancing and will be changed again.



Adjusting the national use

- The product distribution of Changes in inventory may be altered during the balancing but:
 - Any correction should be offset by another correction so that the total value for changes in inventory are the same.
 - Corrections are made in purchasers' price



> [example 3: Adjusting national use](#)



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Price layers

- The different price layers (wholesale margin, retail margin, Tax and VAT) are based on initial estimates and calculated with formulas.
- Formulas and percentages used in the calculations can be changed during the balancing.
- Corrections should be made direct in the SUT and not saved as values in a correction.



Price layers

- Trade margins:
 - The default margin for wholesale and retail is changed in column FP.
- Tax:
 - Changes to taxes or subsidies should be saved in the "bridge column".
 - Total value for taxes and subsidies should not be altered.
- VAT:
 - Changes to VAT should be made in the sheet "VATrates" and not saved as corrections to the SUT.

