

### **3 USE OF GDP AND NATIONAL WEALTH BY TYPE**

The chapter describes the expenditure method of estimation of gross domestic product and national wealth by type. Data contained in the chapter are – from the point of view of methodology – comparable and they were created by transition from original classifications. Data for 1993 to 2010 are based mainly on existing data from older versions of the national accounts to which updated methodological adjustments were added. Data for 1990-1991 were transferred from original balances of the national economy in combination with original data from available statistical surveys. The chapter provides only data for the Czech Republic, i.e. exports and imports of goods and services include also trade with Slovakia.

Expenditure on final consumption is made in the sector of households, the general government, and NPISHs. The 1990-2010 time series provides data on final consumption expenditure of households according to the CZ-COICOP classification. Since 1993, expenditure of the general government is split to individual and collective consumption. This breakdown is not available for 1990 to 1992 especially due to changes in the system of health care provision. Separate data on social transfers in kind (D.63) are thus not available for 1990 to 1992.

Gross capital formation (P.5) is divided to gross fixed capital formation (P.51) by type, changes in inventories (P.52) by type, and it includes total value of acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53). Consumption of fixed capital (K.1) is available in the same breakdown as gross fixed capital formation. The same as in other chapters of the Yearbook, consumption of fixed capital in the whole time series is based on the perpetual inventory method (PIM) and thus it does not result from book depreciation. Structure of fixed capital and inventories by type corresponds to the classification of assets in the ESA95 classification.

Data on exports are available in the whole 1990-2010 time series in the breakdown by the CZ-CPA classification, which was implemented to the national accounts in 2011. Exports are valued at FOB prices (i.e. the price on the border of the exporting country) and it fully respects the principle of change in ownership between a resident and non-resident, by which it complies with the ESA95 methodology. Exports in the ESA95 concept ensure harmony between non-financial and financial flows. Therefore, exports may differ from the external trade statistics, which is based on records of the value of goods crossing the border. Imports are valued at CIF prices (i.e. the price on the border of the importing country) and it is broken down the same as exports according to the CZ-CPA classification. Valuation of exports and imports of goods and services in Tables 3-10 and 3-11 corresponds to the concept of supply and use tables, which is different from the concept in sector accounts (Chapter 6).

Data on the national wealth structure by type are available in full extent (including financial assets and liabilities) since 1992 (stock as at 31 December 1992). A complete sequence of accounts including balance sheets was compiled for the first time for 1994. Data on stocks as at 1 January 1993 or rather 31 December 1992 were grossed up using the assumption that other changes in volume were zero. Data on the structure of fixed assets are available in the whole time series as they are calculated as a model by the perpetual inventory method.