Gross and net domestic product per capita are shown in Table 8. Net domestic product is calculated as a difference between gross domestic product and consumption of fixed capital.

The gross value added by cost components is a sum of compensation of employees, net taxes on production, consumption of fixed capital, and net operating surplus and/or net mixed income:

- Compensation of employees includes all payments in cash and in kind made by employers in remuneration for the work done by their employees during the accounting period, employers' actual social contributions and contributions to Requalification and Unemployment Fund.

- Taxes on production are compulsory, unrequited payments made by employers to the State budget. They are shown net of the subsidies received from the State budget. Pay-roll increase taxes are included here.

- Consumption of fixed capital is an estimate based on the reported depreciation of the produced tangible fixed assets.

- Net operating surplus and/or net mixed income are balancing items defined as gross value added minus compensation of employees, net taxes on production and consumption of fixed capital. The value added of the imputed rents of owner occupied dwellings is shown in Table 5 as an operating surplus of 'Household sector'.

Data on gross domestic product and its final use are presented in Table 9. The final use of GDP is individual and collective final consumption expenditures on goods and services, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and external balance of goods and services.

Individual consumption is measured by:

- Household final consumption expenditures - the purchases of goods (excluding those purchased for intermediate consumption); the value of consumed home produced goods; the purchases of services fully or partially paid; the service of owner occupied dwellings measured by imputed rents;

- Final consumption expenditures of the non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) - the expenditures of trade-unions, religious and other NPISHs rendering goods and services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant;

- Government expenditures on individual goods and services - the expenditures incurred by the State budget with the purpose of providing free individual services to households such as education, culture and arts, and health.

Collective consumption services are measured by the expenditures incurred by general government for maintenance of settlements (lighting, cleaning, planting, grassing, etc.), science, government administration, defence, security.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) includes the investments made during the year for acquisition of tangible fixed assets (including unfinished construction projects), as well as the expenditures for acquisition of second hand assets, minus the revenues from the sales of the existing tangible fixed assets. The evaluation of the gross capital formation is calculated by adding to GFCF the changes in inventories of raw materials, the work-in-progress, finished goods, goods for resale and wrappage, young animals and animals for fattening.

This chapter includes a broader range of macroeconomic indicators and the main interrelations between them. Macroeconomic indicators are estimated by compiling national accounts by institutional sector: Production, Generation of Income, Allocation of Primary Income, Secondary Distribution of Income, Redistribution of Income in Kind, Use of Disposable Income, Use of Adjusted Disposable Income, Capital account and accounts for Rest of the World. The balancing items of the accounts are recorded gross or net of the consumption of fixed capital.

The following main macroeconomic indicators and interrelations between them are presented (Table 6):

- Primary incomes from the rest of the world, net - the difference between the primary incomes receivable from non-residents and primary incomes payable to non-residents.

- Gross national income is a balancing item of the Allocation of Primary Income account and is a balance of the primary incomes of the institutional units-residents for the total economy. It is also calculated as a sum of the gross domestic product and primary incomes from the rest of the world, net. Gross national income is identical with gross national product. (The indicators of gross and net national income per capita are presented in Table 8.)

- Current transfers from the rest of the world, net - i.e. the difference between the current transfers from the rest of the world and current transfers to the rest of the world.

- Disposable income, gross, is the balancing item of Secondary Distribution of Income account. It is calculated as a sum of the gross national income and current transfers from the rest of the world, net.

- Final consumption expenditures are obtained from the Use of Disposable Income account. These are the individual and collective consumption expenditures, discussed above.

- Savings, gross, are the balancing item of the Use of Income (disposable and adjusted disposable) account. The interrelation between disposable income, gross, and savings, gross, is shown here. Savings, gross, refer to the difference between disposable income, gross, and final consumption expenditures.

- The interrelation between savings, gross, and the indicator 'Net lending/ net borrowing' is presented at the end. It is a balancing item in the Capital account.

Table 7 shows the described above macroeconomic indicators by institutional sector.

Make - Use tables (Table 10.1 and Table 10.2) are coherent matrices: Make matrix showing the domestic production of goods and services and Use matrix showing the use of the resources by purpose.

The Make matrix (Table 10.1) contains detailed data on the resource of goods and services produced by