

потреблението на основен капитал (амортизацията).

Регионализирането на БВП и БДС е подчинено на общите концепции и дефиниции, прилагани при разработването на системата от национални сметки за страната. То е направено на ниво райони за планиране.

Изчисленията следват методологическата последователност на производствения метод. Поради специфични особености на определени отраслови дейности - най-вече в сферата на услугите, са използвани регионални индикатори, които са с висока корелационна зависимост по отношение на добавената стойност (средногоду-

шен брой на заетите и средства за работна заплата в съответните отрасли).

Регионалният еквивалент на БВП - БВПР - се оценява по пазарни цени. Изчислената на регионално ниво брутна добавена стойност по базисни цени се дооценява по отношение на нето данъците върху продуктите (данъци минус субсидии) и косвено измерените услуги на финансовите посредници. Сумата от БВПР по пазарни цени за шестте района за планиране изчерпва БВП по пазарни цени за националната икономика.

Метаданни за Националните сметки са включени в Общата система за разпространение на данни на Международния валутен фонд.

VII. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounts data are compiled according to the internationally accepted methodological guidelines 'System of National Accounts, 1993', a joint issue of UN, OECD, Eurostat, IMF and the World Bank and 'European system of accounts, 1995', an issue of Eurostat. The tables present the structural components of gross domestic product (GDP) by the production, by the expenditure and by the income sides. The 1998, 1999 and 2000 aggregates are compiled on the basis of preliminary data. The main macroeconomic indicators characterising the economic development for the period 1991 - 2000 are presented in Table 1.

The production approach shows the contribution of the economy's branches and sectors in GDP, measured by gross value added generated by all resident institutional units. Gross value added is a balancing item and is calculated as a difference between the gross output and the intermediate consumption. According to its designation gross output consists of market output, output produced for own final use and other non-market output. Gross output and respectively gross value added are estimated at basic prices, excluding net taxes on products. Intermediate consumption includes the inputs made in the production process and the purchased external services. It is valued at purchasers' prices.

Gross domestic product by the production approach is obtained as follows:

(+) Gross value added at basic prices: total for the economy

(+) Adjustments

= Gross domestic product at market prices.

Adjustments cover financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), net taxes on products (since 1994 excises only); value added tax and import duties.

The data presented in Table 2 and Table 3 are grouped in conformity with the economic sector allocation and the ownership type of the institutional units. In Tables 4, 5 and 6 data are grouped by economic sector, branch allocation and ownership type. Since 1997 a new National Classification of Economic Activities (NCEA), consistent with international standards (NACE) is used by NSI. Classification differences determine part of the structural changes of value added for the period 1995 - 2000. In order to give a notion of the size of these differences in Table 2: 'Gross value added by economic sector', 1996 value added data at current prices are presented in accordance with both the old and the new branch classifications (CBNE '86 and NCEA). The main classification changes are the following:

- unincorporated activities of households related to own produced and processed agricultural products, which were treated as a separate activity within industrial economic sector till 1996, are now included in agriculture as a secondary activity;