

Digital Supplies and Use Tables

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Digitalisation has profoundly transformed the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services, posing new challenges for national statistical systems and for the measurement of economic activity. Supply and Use Tables, although they constitute a comprehensive statistical framework within the System of National Accounts, do not always allow for the clear identification of many activities related to the digital economy within macroeconomic statistics. In order to improve the visibility and measurement of this phenomenon, the Directorate General for National Accounts is developing Digital Supply and Use Tables, based on the methodological framework proposed by the OECD.

This paper presents the progress made in the implementation of this conceptual framework, which structures the measurement of the digital economy around three main dimensions. First, the nature of the transaction (how), which distinguishes between digitally ordered transactions and digitally delivered transactions. Second, the dimension of digital products (what), which identifies information and communication technology (ICT) goods and digital services, such as cloud computing and digital intermediation services. Third, the dimension of digital industries (who), which classifies producers according to their degree of reliance on digital technologies and platform-based business models.

The study describes the progress achieved in measuring each of these dimensions, the priority indicators developed, the main statistical sources used, and the methodological challenges encountered during the implementation process. In addition, it presents the collaborative approach established between the public sector, the private sector and academia, highlighting the synergies generated through this initiative.

The results of this project will enable the production of indicators on digital transactions, products and industries, contributing to a better understanding of the digital transformation of the economy and its implications for productivity, value creation and the design of public policies