

Session 6. Supply-Use Tables



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Overview



- What are SNA supply and use tables (SUTs)?
- Purpose of SU tables
- Structure
- Valuation
- Supply table
- Use table
- SEEA 2012: extending the SUTs...



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What are SU tables?

- Supply use tables (SUTs) are matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and from imports and how these supplies are allocated to various final and intermediate uses, including exports.





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SUTs



- They are an expansion of the SNA Production Account.
- SUTs can support detailed analyses of the process of production, the use of goods and services, and the income generated from that production.



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Purpose of SUTs

1. They provide a means of analysing links between final demand and the output of industry.
2. They provide a framework for checking consistency of statistics on flows of goods and services obtained from different data sources.
3. They provide a framework for balancing supply and demand of products.
4. Support investigations of deficiencies in data collected from various sources.



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Structure of SUTs

- SUTs present supply and use of products by type of product and by industry
- Industry – groups of units engaged in similar kinds of activities
 - ISIC e.g. Agriculture, Manufacturing
 - For each industry sum of inputs equals sum of outputs
- Product – classification of goods and services
 - CPC e.g. copper, natural gas
 - For each product, supply equals demand



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Supply table

- Supply is the output of domestic industries, plus imports – by product

Supply of products at basic prices

	Output of industries at basic prices			Total economy	Imports	Total supply at basic prices	Retail trade and transport margins	Taxes less subsidies on products	Total supply at purchasers' prices
	Mining	Steel manufacture	Car manufacture						
Coal									
Iron ore									
Steel									
Cars									
Total industry output at basic prices									
Other column total									





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Valuation

- Supply and use are valued at purchasers' prices.
 - Purchasers' prices = amount paid by the purchaser in order to take delivery of goods and services – including any taxes (less subsidies) payable on production.





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Valuation, *continued*...

- Supply table starts with output at basic prices and ends up with supply at purchasers' prices
 - Basic prices = amount received by the producer for a good or service produced, less taxes payable (plus subsidies receivable) resulting from its production or sale; it excludes transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
- Use table derives both intermediate consumption and final use at purchasers' prices.



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Supply table, *cont...*



- **Output** – value of goods and services produced during the period
- **Imports** – value of goods and services received by residents from non-residents
- **Taxes less subsidies** on products – paid to government in relation to production of a particular product
- **Margins**
 - Trade – the difference between purchase price and selling price of a good
 - Transport – the cost of delivering new products



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Supply table, *cont...*



	Output (Sales – Δ Inventories)
plus	Imports
equals	Supply at basic prices
plus	Margins
plus	Taxes on products
less	Subsidies on products
Equals	Total supply at purchasers' prices



Use table, *continued...*



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Use categories:

- Intermediate use – value of goods and services used as inputs to the production process
- Final consumption expenditure –
 - Value of goods and services acquired by resident households
 - Plus value of collective services provided by government to the community
- Gross fixed capital formation
 - Value of acquisitions less disposals of assets





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Use table, *continued*...



Use categories (*continued*):

- Change in inventories –
 - Difference between inventories acquired and disposed of by enterprises during the period
- Exports
 - Value of goods and services provided to non-residents by residents



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Use table, *continued...*



Primary inputs

Compensation of employees

- Total remuneration payable by an enterprise to an employee for work done during the period

Gross operating surplus

- Income from production by enterprises
- Includes income from production by unincorporated enterprises

Other taxes less subsidies on production

- Levied / paid by the government to the producer regardless of whether or not anything is produced e.g. payroll tax.

Gross Value Added



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SUTs and the SEEA 2012

- SEEA 2012 broadens the scope of SUTs beyond that measured by the SNA
- SEEA 2012 also supports SUT measured in both physical terms (i.e. tonnes, joules etc.) and monetary terms (\$)



Basic (SNA) Supply and Use Table

Industries	Households	Government	Accumulation	Rest of the world	Total
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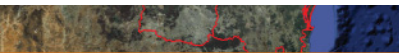
Supply table

Products	Output				Imports	Total supply
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Use table

Products	Intermediate consumption	Household final consumption expenditure	Government final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation (incl. changes in inventories)	Exports	Total use
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Value added



Product Flows in the SEEA



The diagram illustrates the flow of products between the Economy and the Environment. The Economy is represented by a white oval containing 'Enterprises', 'Households', and 'Government'. The Environment is represented by a larger grey oval containing 'Mineral and energy resources', 'Timber resources', 'Fish resources', 'Water resources', 'Soil resources', and 'Land'. Three blue arrows show the flow: 'Natural inputs' from Environment to Economy, 'Products' from Economy to Environment, and 'Residuals' from Economy to Environment.

Economy

Enterprises
Households
Government

Natural inputs (e.g. minerals,
energy, timber, fish and water)

Products

Residuals (e.g. air emissions,
solid waste, return flows of
water)

Environment

Mineral and energy resources
Timber resources
Fish resources
Water resources
Soil resources
Land

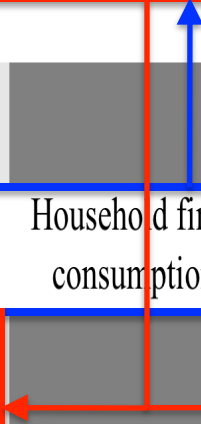
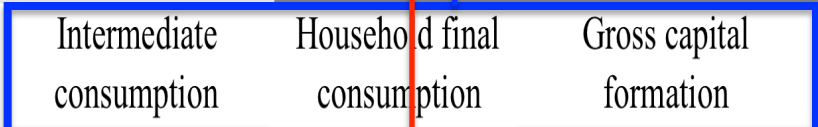
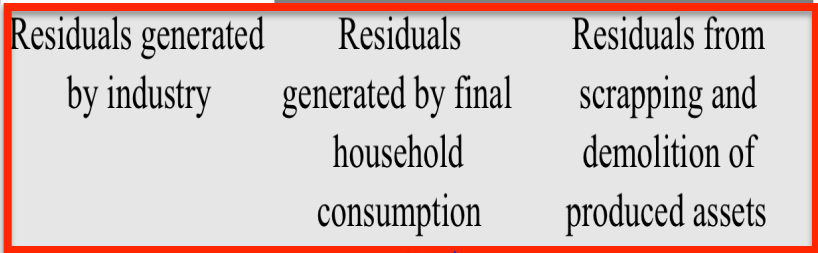


	Industries	Households	Accumulation	Rest of the world	Environment	Total
Supply table						
Natural inputs					Flows from the environment	Total supply of natural inputs
Products	Output			Imports		Total supply of products
Residuals						Total supply of residuals
Use table						
Natural inputs	Extraction of natural inputs					Total use of natural inputs
Products	Intermediate consumption	Household final consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports		Total use of products
Residuals						Total use of residuals





	Industries	Households	Accumulation	Rest of the world	Environment	Total
Supply table						
Natural inputs					Flows from the environment	Total supply of natural inputs
Products	Output			Imports		Total supply of products
Residuals	Residuals generated by industry	Residuals generated by final household consumption	Residuals from scrapping and demolition of produced assets			Total supply of residuals
Use table						
Natural inputs	Extraction of natural inputs					Total use of natural inputs
Products	Intermediate consumption	Household final consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports		Total use of products
Residuals	Collection & treatment of waste and other residuals		Accumulation of waste in controlled landfill sites		Residual flows direct to environment	Total use of residuals





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