



# Overview of supply and use tables

Regional Course on Supply and Use Tables  
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## Outline of presentation



- What are supply and use tables (SUTs)?
- Simplified SUTs
- Benefits of SUTs
- Reference

## What are SUTs?



- Part of the wider Input-Output Table 'family', SUTs are designed to support the production of GDP through coherent and regular benchmarking of estimates
- Matrices by production and industry showing the production processes and transactions for particular products or industries
- Scalable to country circumstance and economy (using standard product and industry classifications)

## What are SUTs?



### Two interlinked tables

#### Supply table

- Describes the supply of goods and services, which are either produced in the domestic industry or imported

#### Use table

- Shows where and how goods and services are used (final/intermediate) in the economy
- Shows the income generated in the production process

# Simplified SUTs



## Supply table

Products \ Industries	Industries				Imports	Total
	Agriculture, forestry, etc.	Mining and quarrying	...	Services		
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	Output by product by industry				Imports by product	Total supply by product
Ores and minerals; etc.						
...						
Services						
Total	Total Output by Industry				Total imports	Total supply

## Use table

Products \ Industries	Industries				Final uses			Total
	Agriculture, forestry, etc.	Mining and quarrying	...	Services	Final consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports	
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	Intermediate consumption by product and by industry				Final uses by product and by category			Total use by product
Ores and minerals; etc.								
...								
Services								
Value added	Value added by component and by industry							Value added
Total	Total Output by industry				Total final uses by category			

Empty cells by definition

# Simplified SUTs - Main identities (1)



## Supply table

Products	Industries			Output	Imports	Total supply
	Agriculture	Manufact. and Construction	Services			
Agriculture	270	30	50	350	20	370
Manufacturing	6	380	87	473	42	515
Construction	4	50	13	67	8	75
Trade, transport and communication	10	15	210	235	7	242
Finance and business services	6	17	240	263	11	274
Other services	4	8	100	112	12	124
Total	300	500	700	1 500	100	1 600

## Main identities (1) Supply = Use

Output + Imports = Intermediate consumption + Final consumption + capital formation + Exports

e.g.

For product 'agriculture'

$$350 + 20 = 370$$

$$= 34 + 59 + 93 + 131 + 21 + 32$$

For the whole economy:

$$1500 + 100 = 1600$$

$$= 210 + 290 + 229 + 561 + 185 + 125$$

## Use table

Products	Industries				Final use			Total use
	Agriculture	Manufact. and Construction	Services	Total	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports	
Agriculture	34	59	93	186	131	21	32	370
Manufacturing	97	107	57	261	122	73	59	515
Construction	9	12	4	25	17	30	3	75
Trade, transport and communication	42	24	11	77	140	20	5	242
Finance and business services	14	53	42	109	116	31	18	274
Other services	14	35	22	71	35	10	8	124
Total	210	290	229	729	561	185	125	1 600
GVA	90	210	471	771				
Total	300	500	700	1 500				

## Simplified SUTs - Main identities (2)



Supply table

	Industries				Imports	Total supply
	Agriculture	Manufact. and Construction	Services	Total		
Agriculture	270	30	50	350	20	370
Manufacturing	6	380	87	473	42	515
Construction	4	50	13	67	8	75
Trade, transport and communication	10	15	210	235	7	242
Finance and business services	6	17	240	263	11	274
Other services	4	8	100	112	12	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 600</b>

### Main identities (2) Output = Input

Output = Intermediate consumption + GVA

e.g.

For Industry 'Agriculture'

$$300 = 210 + 90$$

For the whole economy:

$$1500 = 729 + 771$$

Use table

	Industries				Final use			Total use
	Agriculture	Manufact. and Construction	Services	Total	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports	
Agriculture	34	59	93	186	131	21	32	370
Manufacturing	97	107	57	261	122	73	59	515
Construction	9	12	4	25	17	30	3	75
Trade, transport and communication	42	24	11	77	140	20	5	242
Finance and business services	14	53	42	109	116	31	18	274
Other services	14	35	22	71	35	10	8	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1 600</b>
GVA	90	210	471	771				
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1 500</b>				

## Simplified SUTs - Main identities (3)



Supply table

	Industries				Imports	Total supply
	Agriculture	Manufact. and Construction	Services	Total		
Agriculture	270	30	50	350	20	370
Manufacturing	6	380	87	473	42	515
Construction	4	50	13	67	8	75
Trade, transport and communication	10	15	210	235	7	242
Finance and business services	6	17	240	263	11	274
Other services	4	8	100	112	12	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 600</b>

### Main identities (3)

#### GVA production = GVA income

Output-Intermediate consumption =  
Compensation of employees + Gross operating surplus + Other taxes/subsidies on production

Use table

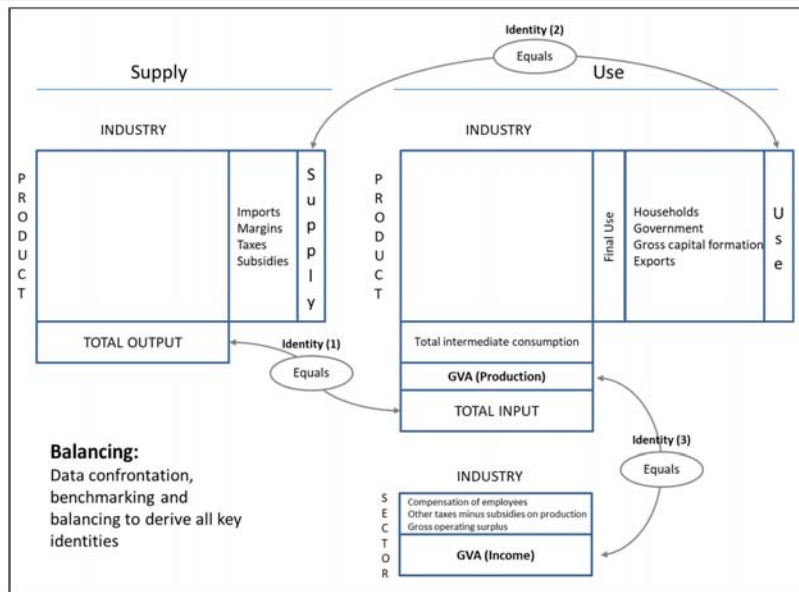
	Industries				Final use			Total use
	Agriculture	Manufact. and Construction	Services	Total	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports	
Agriculture	34	59	93	186	131	21	32	370
Manufacturing	97	107	57	261	122	73	59	515
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Trade, transport and communication	42	24	11	77	140	20	5	242
Finance and business services	14	53	42	109	116	31	18	274
Other services	14	35	22	71	35	10	8	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1 600</b>
GVA	90	210	471	771				
Compensation of employees	50	120	200	370				
Operating surplus / Mixed income	30	60	171	261				
Other Taxes less subsidies on production	10	30	100	140				
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1 500</b>				

For industry 'Agriculture':

$$300 - 210 = 90$$

$$= 50 + 40$$

# Summary of the main identities



# Benefits of SUTs



## Benefits of SUTs



### Statistical benefits

Provide an integrated framework for checking consistency and completeness of data

Provide a balancing framework that reconciles GDP calculation via the expenditure, income and production approaches

Benchmark national accounts:

- Exhaustive and complete coverage
- Make the best use of all available data
- Correct for coverage and other data source issues
- Produce three coherent measure of GDP

## Benefits of SUTs



### Analytical benefits

Show the links between domestic industries, plus links to imports and exports, thus enabling important studies of economic policy

Provide the first 'product' view of interactions within the economy

## Benefits of SUTs



### Policy benefits

#### Economic analyses

- Export shares
- Import penetration
- Concentration ratios
- Links between prices and costs
- Links between energy production consumption and emissions, etc.

#### Impact and policy analyses

- Sensitivity analyses and impacts of taxation changes
- Price changes
- Introduction of a min. wage
- Specific economic crisis, earthquakes, etc.
- Consumption/demand based accounting and analyses of air emissions, material flows, energy, water, etc.

## Benefits of SUTs



### Policy benefits

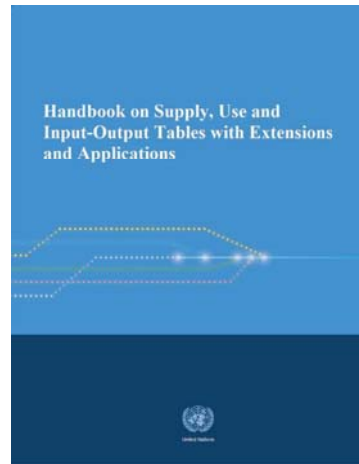
#### Industrial and sectoral analyses

- Changes to specific sectors over time like ICT, oil and gas, food, sport, creative sector, tourism, health, etc.,
- Analyses covering the digital economy, sharing economy and collaborative economy
- Product-specific global value chains.

#### Other

- Computable general equilibrium (CGE) models,
- Environmental analyses,
- Supply-side based models, etc.

## Reference



[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SUT\\_IOT\\_HB\\_wc.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SUT_IOT_HB_wc.pdf)



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