

Supply and Use Tables

for Selected Economies in Asia and the Pacific

A Research Study



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Foreword

Regional technical assistance (RETA) 6483: Adopting the Supply and Use Framework Towards 1993 System of National Accounts Compliance in Selected Developing Member Countries is an initiative of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project aimed to assist participating economies in implementing the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) through the compilation of supply and use tables (SUTs). Aptly known as the SUT Project, it utilized the supply and use framework which is an integrated model that allows compilation of more reliable, consistent, and internationally comparable estimates of gross domestic product (GDP). The improved GDP estimates are expected to provide a better basis for measuring economic output and growth; informed policy making; and monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, relating especially to poverty alleviation. Eighteen ADB developing member countries participated in the RETA. They are: Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the People's Republic of China; Fiji; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; the Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

This publication presents the SUT concepts, practices, implementation strategies adopted, and the results of the SUT Project. It also includes the 28 products and 23 industries SUTs of the 18 participating economies, an abridged version of the SUTs, and an analysis of the economic structures based on the SUTs.

Significant developments were achieved by the SUT Project. First, the project enabled the 18 participating economies to compile their SUTs leading to an improved 1993 SNA conceptual compliance, which sets the cornerstone toward adoption of the 2008 SNA recommendations. With the technical knowledge gained in the SUT compilation, more reliable gross domestic product and gross domestic expenditure estimates within a balanced framework can be made available. Second, it showed that the “phased approach” distributed the work for SUT compilation reasonably well without overwhelming the national implementing agencies. The phased strategy also helped the ADB SUT Project team to better understand the capabilities of the compilers and accordingly address concerns encountered during the SUT compilation. Third, the SUT exercise is another step towards improved statistical capacity in the region. The national implementing agencies of the participating economies had gained sufficient knowledge in compiling SUTs, enabling them to carry forward the work on SUT construction, its application and improving the reliability of GDP estimation. Finally, with their useful experience in SUT compilation, the participating economies are expected to be in a strong position to provide the GDP expenditure weights required for the 2011 International Comparison Program.

I sincerely thank all those who have contributed to making the SUT Project a success—the international and national consultants; resource persons; and most importantly, the national implementing agencies and other government agencies in each of the 18 participating economies for their in-kind contribution, cooperation, and hard work. Sincere appreciation is extended to the Development Indicators and Policy Research Division of the Economics and Research Department SUT Project team for their dedication in achieving the objectives of RETA 6483.



Changyong Rhee
Chief Economist
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ADB gratefully acknowledges the valuable contributions to the project by international experts Derek Blades and Ramesh Kolli. Special thanks are due to the heads, national coordinators, and the Supply and Use Table Project team members in all national implementing agencies for their active participation and hard work in collating the various data sources and compiling the supply and use tables. The national implementing agencies were the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; National Statistics Bureau, Bhutan; Department of Economic Planning and Development, Brunei Darussalam; National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia; National Bureau of Statistics of China; Fiji Bureau of Statistics; Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong, China; Central Statistics Office, India; Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia; Department of Statistics, Malaysia; Department of National Planning, the Maldives; National Statistical Office of Mongolia; Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal; Department of Statistics, Singapore; Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei, China; National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand; and General Statistics Office, Viet Nam.

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Contents

Foreword	iii
Acknowledgments	iv
Abbreviations.....	xii
Executive Summary	xiv
Introduction.....	xiv
Governance and Organization of the SUT Project	xiv
The Phased Approach to SUT Compilation.....	xv
Lessons Learned and Future Direction.....	xv
Conclusions.....	xvi
1. Introduction	1
The System of National Accounts and Implementation in the Region	1
Supply and Use Tables: The Basic Framework	1
RETA 6483 (SUT Project): A Step Towards 1993 System of National Accounts Compliance in Asia and the Pacific	2
Project Implementation: The Phased Approach.....	3
Structure of the Publication	4
2. Supply and Use Tables and Basic Concepts: An Overview	6
Introduction	6
A Simplified Supply and Use Table.....	6
Uses of the Supply and Use Table	7
Value Added Component of the Supply and Use Table	8
Implementation of the Supply and Use Table Compilation	8
Balancing the Supply and Use Table	12
3. The ADB Phased Approach to Supply and Use Table Compilation	14
Introduction	14
The Advantages of a Phased Approach	14
Operationalizing the Phased Approach.....	16
Pre-Compilation Phase	16
Phase 1: Development of Prototype Matrix and Correspondence Tables and Construction of Gross Output and Intermediate Consumption Matrices	16
Phase 2: Development of Final Demand Matrix	19
Phase 3: Development of Valuation Vectors and Balancing the SUT	20
Phase 4: Development of the Uses of the Value Added Quadrant.....	21
Phase 5: Finalization of SUT.....	23
4. Addressing the Key Challenges in Compiling Supply and Use Tables	25

5. Major Results and Findings.....	35
Introduction	35
Economic Composition and Structures: Regional and Subgroup Outlook	35
Economic Analysis of Supply and Use Tables	53
6. Milestones, Lessons Learned, and Future Direction.....	84
Introduction	84
Milestones Achieved	84
Lessons from the SUT Project.....	85
Future Direction	86
7. Economy Reports Data Sources and Methods for Supply and Use Table Compilation	88
Introduction	88
Bangladesh	88
Bhutan	91
Brunei Darussalam	93
Cambodia.....	95
People's Republic of China	98
Fiji	102
Hong Kong, China.....	104
India.....	107
Indonesia	110
Malaysia	114
The Maldives.....	117
Mongolia	120
Nepal	124
Singapore.....	126
Sri Lanka	129
Taipei, China	131
Thailand.....	133
Viet Nam.....	135
8. Detailed Results	139
Appendixes	213
1. Minimum Requirements Data Set Table 1.1 Generated from the Supply and Use Tables.....	213
2. Minimum Requirements Data Set Tables 2.1 and 2.3 Generated from the Supply and Use Tables	223
3. List and Broad Descriptions of the 51 Products and 32 Industries.....	260
4. RAS Adjustment Method for Balancing a Supply and Use Table	264
Glossary	266
References	272

List of Tables, Figures, and Boxes

Tables

1. List of Participating Economies in the Supply and Use Table Project.....	3
2. Simplified Supply and Use Table.....	6
3. Value Added Quadrant of the Supply and Use Table.....	8
4. Expanded Supply Quadrant of the Supply and Use Figure	9
5. Adjustment for Transport Costs and Trade Margins	10
6. CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	10

7. Supply Quadrant with Adjustments	12
8. Use Quadrant with Adjustments	12
9. Simplified Overview of a Supply and Use Table	18
10. Gross Output and Intermediate Consumption Matrices.....	18
11. Final Use Matrix and Imports Vector.....	19
12. The Valuation Vectors.....	20
13. Value Added Quadrant.....	21
14. Composition of Total Supply.....	36
15. Composition of Total Use.....	37
16. Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply at Basic Prices	37
17. Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry	38
18. Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product	39
19. Composition of Total Supply, High Income Subgroup.....	40
20. Composition of Total Use, High Income Subgroup.....	40
21. Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply, High Income Subgroup.....	41
22. Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry, High Income Subgroup	41
23. Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product, High Income Subgroup	42
24. Composition of Total Supply, Mekong Subgroup.....	42
25. Composition of Total Use, Mekong Subgroup	43
26. Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply at Basic Prices, Mekong Subgroup.....	43
27. Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry, Mekong Subgroup.....	44
28. Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product, Mekong Subgroup.....	44
29. Composition of Total Supply, South Asia Subgroup	45
30. Composition of Total Use, South Asia Subgroup	45
31. Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply at Basic Prices, South Asia Subgroup..	46
32. Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry, South Asia Subgroup.....	47
33. Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product, South Asia Subgroup.....	48
34. Composition of Total Supply, Southeast Asia Subgroup	49
35. Composition of Total Use, Southeast Asia Subgroup	49
36. Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply at Basic Prices, Southeast Asia Subgroup	50
37. Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry, Southeast Asia Subgroup....	50
38. Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product, Southeast Asia Subgroup.....	51
39. Composition of Total Supply, Subgroups and Asia and the Pacific Region.....	52
40. Composition of Total Use and Goods and Services, Subgroups and Asia and the Pacific.....	53
41. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Bangladesh, 2006	54
42. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Bhutan, 2007.....	56
43. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Brunei Darussalam, 2005	58
44. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Cambodia, 2005.....	60
45. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, People's Republic of China, 2005	61
46. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Fiji, 2005	62
47. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Hong Kong, China, 2005	64
48. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, India, 2006.....	66
49. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Indonesia, 2008.....	68
50. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Malaysia, 2005	69
51. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Maldives, 2007	71
52. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Mongolia, 2008.....	73
53. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Nepal, 2005.....	74
54. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Singapore, 2005	76
55. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Sri Lanka, 2006	78
56. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Taipei, China, 2006.....	79
57. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Thailand, 2007.....	81
58. Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Viet Nam, 2007.....	83

59.	Assessment of the Benchmark Year for Supply and Use Table	94
60	Data Sources and Compilation Method for Gross Output in the PRC Supply and Use Table	99
61.	Main Data Sources of the Singapore 2005 Input–Output Table by Sector	127
62.	Benchmark Input–Output Tables for Viet Nam	136
63.	20 x 23 Supply and Use Table, Reference Years by Economy	139
64.	Supply and Use Tables, Bangladesh, 2006	140
65.	Supply and Use Tables, Bhutan, 2007	144
66.	Supply and Use Tables, Brunei Darussalam, 2005	148
67.	Supply and Use Tables, Cambodia, 2005	152
68.	Supply and Use Tables, People’s Republic of China, 2005	156
69.	Supply and Use Tables, Fiji, 2005	160
70.	Supply and Use Tables, Hong Kong, China, 2005	164
71.	Supply and Use Tables, India, 2006	168
72.	Supply and Use Tables, Indonesia, 2008	172
73.	Supply and Use Tables, Malaysia, 2005	176
74.	Supply and Use Tables, Maldives, 2007	180
75.	Supply and Use Tables, Mongolia, 2008	184
76.	Supply and Use Tables, Nepal, 2005	188
77.	Supply and Use Tables, Singapore, 2005	192
78.	Supply and Use Tables, Sri Lanka, 2006	196
79.	Supply and Use Tables, Taipei, China, 2006	200
80.	Supply and Use Tables, Thailand, 2007	204
81.	Supply and Use Tables, Viet Nam, 2007	208

Appendix Tables

1.	Minimum Requirements Data Set, Reference Years by Economy	213
1.1A.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Bangladesh, 2006	214
1.1B.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Bhutan, 2007	214
1.1C.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Brunei Darussalam, 2005	215
1.1D.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Cambodia, 2005	215
1.1E.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, People’s Republic of China, 2005	216
1.1F.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Fiji, 2005	216
1.1G.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Hong Kong, China, 2005	217
1.1H.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, India, 2006	217
1.1I.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Indonesia, 2008	218
1.1J.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Malaysia, 2005	218
1.1K.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Maldives, 2007	219
1.1L.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Mongolia, 2008	219
1.1M.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Nepal, 2005	220
1.1N.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Singapore, 2005	220
1.1O.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Sri Lanka, 2006	221
1.1P.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Taipei, China, 2006	221
1.1Q.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Thailand, 2007	222
1.1R.	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Viet Nam, 2007	222
2.1A.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Bangladesh, 2006	224
2.1B.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Bhutan, 2007	225
2.1C.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Brunei Darussalam, 2005	226
2.1D.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Cambodia, 2005	227
2.1E.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, People’s Republic of China, 2005	228
2.1F.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Fiji, 2005	229
2.1G.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Hong Kong, China, 2005	230
2.1H.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, India, 2006	231
2.1I.	Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Indonesia, 2008	232

2.1J. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Malaysia, 2005	233
2.1K. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Maldives, 2007	234
2.1L. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Mongolia, 2008	235
2.1M. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Nepal, 2005	236
2.1N. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Singapore, 2005	237
2.1O. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Sri Lanka, 2006	238
2.1P. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Taipei, China, 2006	239
2.1Q. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Thailand, 2007	240
2.1R. Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Viet Nam, 2007	241
2.3A. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Bangladesh, 2006	242
2.3B. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Bhutan, 2007	242
2.3C. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Brunei Darussalam, 2005	244
2.3D. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Cambodia, 2005	244
2.3E. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, People's Republic of China, 2005	246
2.3F. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Fiji, 2005	246
2.3G. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Hong Kong, China, 2005	248
2.3H. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, India, 2006	248
2.3I. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Indonesia, 2008	250
2.3J. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Malaysia, 2005	250
2.3K. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Maldives, 2007	252
2.3L. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Mongolia, 2008	252
2.3M. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Nepal, 2005	254
2.3N. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Singapore, 2005	254
2.3O. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Sri Lanka, 2006	256
2.3P. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Taipei, China, 2006	256
2.3Q. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Thailand, 2007	258
2.3R. Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Viet Nam, 2007	258
3.1. List and Broad Description of the 23 Industries with Corresponding ISIC Revision 3.1 Codes	260
3.2. List and Broad Description of the 51 Products (Commodities) with Corresponding CPC Version 1.1 Codes	262
4.1. Matrix of Domestic Production	264
4.2. First Iteration: Recalculating the Row Totals (First Round)	264
4.3. Second Iteration: Recalculating the Column Totals (First Round)	265
4.4. Third Iteration: Recalculating the Row Totals (Second Round)	265
4.5. Fourth Iteration: Recalculating the Column Totals (Second Round)	265
4.6. Fifth Iteration: Recalculating the Row Totals (Third Round)	265

Figures

1. Supply and Use Table Compilation Phases	15
2. Decision Guide on Determining and Classifying Payment to Government	32
3. The Way Forward—Proposed Activities by the Participating Economies	86

Boxes

1. Supply and Use Table Compilation Phases	4
2. Relationship between Basic and Purchaser's Prices	9
3. Report 1 Outline	19
4. Report 2 Outline	20
5. Report 3 Outline	21
6. Priority of Gross Value Added Components	22
7. Report 4 Outline	23
8. Report 5 Outline	24

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BAN	Bangladesh
BHU	Bhutan
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BOP	balance of payments
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia), Indonesia
BRU	Brunei Darussalam
CAM	Cambodia
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal
CSD	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong, China
CFC	consumption of fixed capital
CIF/cif	cost, insurance, and freight
Δ INV	changes in inventories
COE	compensation of employees
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
COPNI	Classification of the Purposes of Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households
CPC	Central Product Classification
CSO	Central Statistics Office, India
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka
DGBAS	Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei, China
DMC	developing member country
DNP	Department of National Planning, the Maldives
DOS(M)	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
DOS(S)	Department of Statistics, Singapore
DP	domestic production
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FBOS	Fiji Bureau of Statistics
FIJ	Fiji
FISIM	financial intermediation services indirectly measured
FOB/fob	free on board
GCE	government consumption expenditure
GDP	gross domestic product
GDP (E)	gross domestic product by expenditure approach
GDP (I)	gross domestic product by income approach
GDP (P)	gross domestic product by production approach
GFCE	government final consumption expenditure
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
GO	gross output
GSO	General Statistics Office, Viet Nam
GVA	gross value added
HFCE	household final consumption expenditure

HIES	household income and expenditure survey
HKG	Hong Kong, China
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
IC	intermediate consumption
ICP	International Comparison Program
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IND	India
INO	Indonesia
INV	inventories
IOT/IO	Input–Output table
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (United Nations)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPKE	Department of Economic Planning and Development, Brunei Darussalam
M	imports of goods and services
MAL	Malaysia
MLD	Maldives
MON	Mongolia
MPS	Material Product System
MRDS	Minimum Requirements Data Set
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics, People’s Republic of China
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand
NEP	Nepal
NIA	national implementing agency
NIS	National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia
NSB	National Statistical Bureau, Bhutan
NSO	national statistical office
NPISH	nonprofit institutions serving households
OS	operating surplus
OECD	Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development
PCE	private consumption expenditure
PIM	perpetual inventory method
PRC	People’s Republic of China
RDTA	regional development technical assistance
RETA	regional technical assistance
SIN	Singapore
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRI	Sri Lanka
SUT	supply and use table
TAP	Taipei, China
THA	Thailand
TTM	trade and transport margins
UN	United Nations
VAT	value added tax
VIE	Viet Nam
X	exports of goods and services

Executive Summary

Introduction

The construction and application of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) is one of the steps required for a country to comply with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). The SUT provides the framework for estimating gross domestic product (GDP) consistently from both the production and expenditure sides. The balanced SUTs provide consistency and coherency between the first three accounts of the national accounts framework: Goods and Services Accounts; Production Accounts by industry and sectors; and Generation of Income Accounts by industry and sectors. Finally, SUTs provide the basis for economies to compile three main tables of the Minimum Requirements Data Set (MRDS) of the 1993 SNA.

SUTs provide a detailed picture of the supply of goods and services by domestic production and imports; and the use of goods and services for intermediate consumption and final use (consumption expenditure of households, government and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH), gross capital formation, and exports). By comparing the individual supply and use of all these goods and services at the product level, inconsistencies can be identified, which at a more aggregated level might have been netted out. Thus, the SUT provides for consistency of results at the detailed product level and thereby improves the accuracy of national accounts data.

Governance and Organization of the SUT Project

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) initiated regional technical assistance (RETA) 6483, *“Adopting the Supply and Use Framework Towards 1993 System of National Accounts Compliance in Selected Developing*

Member Countries”, in the last quarter of 2008. The primary objective was to assist participating economies to implement the 1993 SNA through a Supply and Use framework. This framework allows for compilation of more reliable, consistent and internationally comparable estimates of GDP through an integrated model. These improved GDP estimates, in turn, will provide a better basis for informed policy-making, for measuring economic output and growth and for monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) relating especially to poverty alleviation.

The scope of the SUT Project included (i) reviewing the availability of data in the economies for compilation of SUTs, (ii) organization of regional training and data review workshops involving national statistical offices and related agencies on the compilation of SUTs, (iii) preparing concordance tables to meet international classifications and standard, and (iv) helping the economies in SUT construction.

Implementation of the project was in partnership with the national implementing agencies (NIAs) of eighteen ADB-member economies which include: Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the People’s Republic of China; Fiji; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; the Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

At the onset, concurrences thru a letter of no objection from the Ministries of Finance and State Banks were obtained. Framework of Partnership (FOP) between ADB and the NIA of each participating economy was agreed upon to ensure support of the Governments and the smooth delivery of project outputs. The FOP stipulated the objectives, deliverables, responsibilities, and the resource requirements for the project.

The Phased Approach to SUT Compilation

Compiling SUTs is not an easy task even in countries which have reasonably well developed statistical systems. SUTs place considerable demand on source data and on the methodological skills of the compilers of national accounts. In the process of SUT compilation, economies faced major challenges essentially due to lack of (i) adequate source data at detailed product level; (ii) technical expertise and (iii) manpower and financial resources. As regards data constraints, the main problem was the lack of up-to-date establishment/enterprise surveys to provide information required for constructing SUTs. Conceptual clarity on the 1993 SNA, particularly with reference to the treatment of special and borderline cases, has been a major issue due to the regular shifting of knowledgeable staff on account of transfers or promotions. Regarding human and financial resources, staff shortage for national accounts work is a major constraint. Lack of budgetary resources to conduct regular statistical surveys is a constant problem for many economies.

Cognizant of the constraints faced by economies, the ADB SUT Project team made the important decision at the start of the project to undertake SUT compilation in a phased manner. Thus, the coming on board for the SUT Project would not put a sudden additional burden on the economies in terms of data and technical expertise required for the task. This phased implementation meant that the participating economies could assess the progress of the work and raise issues and concerns as the work progressed. In the process, the ADB SUT Project team had better understanding of the concerns of the developing member countries (DMCs) which enabled them to address the issues raised and provide appropriate training on need basis.

The ADB conducted regular workshops to ensure that the phased implementation was effective and productive. Each workshop assessed the progress made by the economies, reviewed the estimates made and addressed individual economy concerns. The workshops followed up on the experiences of the previous workshops and provided a venue for the economies and the ADB SUT Project team to discuss issues, concerns and methodologies. At the beginning of each workshop, each economy presented the issues they faced in constructing the following part of their SUT, and this helped the ADB SUT Project team in evaluating their progress. In a way, the workshops and the efforts of the ADB SUT Project team kept the commitment and momentum going among the participating economies.

Another important aspect of ADB's approach was to keep the lines of communication open between the economies and ADB outside the workshops. Substantial backstopping services on concepts, technical guidance, numerical examples, and reference materials were provided on-line to economies. In addition, specific assistance was also provided to economies as and when sought, through on-line support.

Lessons Learned and Future Direction

With the guidance, encouragement and collective efforts of everyone involved in the project, both in the ADB and in the economies, all the participating economies successfully compiled the SUTs for their economies. Different reference years for the SUTs were adopted on account of availability of detailed source data required for compiling SUTs. The Publication presents the detailed and abridged SUTs of all the participating economies, together with a brief analysis of the structure of their economies.

The project demonstrated that with adequate technical support on concepts and suggestions on alternative data sources, methodology and practical solutions to issues raised on an economy by economy basis, substantial results in terms of capacity building and compilation of specific tables and accounts can be achieved.

While not all the MRDS can be derived from the SUTs, all the economies now have current price GDP by expenditure and value added by kind of activity and its components. In some cases only value added was previously available on a regular basis. In addition, conceptual compliance with the 1993 SNA has certainly increased: for example financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is now allocated to consuming sectors as recommended in the 1993 SNA.

The workshops provided an opportunity for the economies to learn from the more statistically advanced economies and establish communication channels with other economies. Several participants established discussion groups with their counterparts in other participating economies, for resolving outstanding issues.

From the experience in delivering the project's outputs, it is clear that the economies have developed sufficient capacity to compile SUTs and are in a better position to work on the SUT perhaps on a more regular basis. The SNA recommends that SUTs should be compiled

as a first step in preparing the national accounts. It is, therefore, expected that economies will capitalize on the knowledge acquired and make compiling SUTs an annual exercise and an integral part of their national accounts compilation. This is, in fact, already the situation in most developed countries and the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific are now in a position to do likewise.

The successful completion of this project has shown that SUTs can be constructed even with the limited source data that is available in many economies by using auxiliary and unconventional data sources. These should, however, be seen as temporary stop-gaps and economies need to make efforts to augment the existing data sources in order to fill data gaps in the compilation of national accounts. This requires additional resources to be allocated to national statistical offices for collection of the requisite data.

The economies that took part in the project are also participating in the research and development technical assistance (RDTA) 7507: 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) for Asia and the Pacific which ADB is currently implementing. If the SUTs can be updated to 2011, these economies will be in a strong position to provide the expenditure weights required for the ICP.

Finally, upon the successful completion of the RETA 6483, participating economies will be in a better position to move towards the latest version of the SNA, namely, the 2008 SNA.

Conclusion

The publication of the results of the collective efforts of the ADB and participating economies in the compilation of the SUT is, indeed, a source of achievement for both parties, this being the first initiative of this nature covering eighteen ADB member economies. Therefore, this is a milestone in many ways. The SUTs are also the basis for the construction of the input–output table (IOT). While SUTs are close to statistical sources and actual observations, IOTs serve in a better way the analytical uses for economic analyses and projections. The IOT framework comprises supply tables at basic prices with transformation into purchasers' prices and use tables at purchasers' prices which can be transformed to basic prices. Both these tables provide the data required to produce symmetric IOTs which are built up from the SUT at basic prices. The next phase of the SUT Project could be deriving IOTs from the SUT for the 18 participating economies.

This section discusses the importance of compliance with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), in particular the supply and use tables (SUTs). It highlights the advantages of an SUT, as a tool for improving gross domestic product (GDP) estimates and data sources; and it is followed by a brief discussion of the implementation of the regional technical assistance (RETA) 6483: Adopting the Supply and Use Framework Towards 1993 System of National Accounts Compliance in Selected Developing Member Countries (DMCs). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the RETA project in 2008. The structure and discussions in the various sections of this publication is hoped to be a useful knowledge tool for national accounts practitioners and users in Asia and the Pacific and in other regions as well.

The System of National Accounts and Implementation in the Region

The SNA is, by far, the most widely used framework for accounting the economic activities, productive assets, and wealth of a particular economy. It prescribes internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules for the compilation of the various components of the national accounts. The adoption of these national accounts conventions promotes international comparability of the GDP and related indicators.

The first national accounts standard was produced in 1953 (1953 SNA) under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). Revisions have been made to the SNA—in 1968, 1993, and more recently in 2008—to take account of the evolution of economies worldwide. The 1993 SNA, in particular, represents a major advance in national accounting, and embodies the result of harmonizing the SNA and other international statistical standards more completely than in previous versions.

The UNSC monitors 1993 SNA implementation in accordance with an assessment framework using *Compliance with 1993 SNA Concepts and Scope of the Account*. *Compliance with the SNA 1993 Concepts* is referred to as conceptual compliance while the *Scope of the Accounts* is the compilation of the Minimum Requirements Data Set (MRDS) (European Commission, et. al. 1993, para 1.1). The MRDS is a subset of the 1993 SNA tables and accounts that countries are expected to compile for 1993 SNA compliance. It comprises seven tables that include three tables derived from the supply and use framework. UNSC's assessment in 2006 on the implementation of the 1993 SNA showed that 45% of developing countries had achieved conceptual compliance while only 19% had complied with the MRDS. ADB's own assessment in 2008, among 20 of its members, indicated similar results on conceptual compliance and implementation of the MRDS—there is progress but full compliance has not been achieved.¹

Supply and Use Tables: The Basic Framework

The SUT provides the framework for estimating GDP consistently from both the production and expenditure sides. The balanced SUTs provide consistency and coherency between the first three accounts of the SNA framework: Goods and Services Accounts, Production Accounts by industry and sector, and Generation of Income Accounts by industry and sector.

The SUTs are based on the principle that the amount of a product available for use within the economy must have been supplied either by *domestic production* or by *imports*. The amount of supply of the product must be used, in the same accounting period, for either or

¹ ADB. 2008. *Technical Assistance for Adopting the Supply and Use Framework Towards 1993 System of National Accounts Compliance in Selected Developing Member Countries*. Manila.

both of *intermediate consumption* and *final uses* which comprise final consumption by households, nonprofit institutions serving households, and general government; gross capital formation (GCF); and exports.

SUTs are a powerful tool to compare and contrast data from various sources, and thereby improve the coherence of economic information system. In most developed countries, SUTs are the starting point in the compilation of national accounts as they produce consistent and reconciled GDP estimates from the production, expenditure, and income sides. An added advantage of SUTs is that the balancing between supply and use is done not only at the overall level of products and industries, but at each individual product level. “Commodity flow” is another use of the SUT, where missing information or weak data sources can be identified and estimated using the supply and use framework.

The SUT in general increases reliability and consistency of GDP estimates through several ways as explained below.

Integration of GDP compilation. In principle, GDP can be estimated by three approaches: production, expenditure, and income. On the production side, GDP equals total output *minus* intermediate consumption *plus* taxes less subsidies not included in the value of output. On the expenditure side, GDP equals final consumption expenditure *plus* GCF *plus* exports *minus* imports. Seen from the income side, GDP is equal to the sum of gross value added by kind of activity which can be broken down into compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports, and gross mixed income/operating surplus. However, these three methods often generate different results, particularly when each approach is implemented separately. In the SUT though, GDP from the production side and the expenditure side are generated simultaneously. This ensures that final domestic expenditures, intermediate consumption, and exports are consistent with domestic output and imports. A balanced estimate of GDP implies that there are no statistical discrepancies between the production and expenditure approaches to measuring GDP. (In the SUT, only the gross value added by kind of economic activity can be generated. The components of gross value added have to be obtained using information outside the supply and use framework.)

Consistency of supply and use at commodity level. SUTs provide a detailed picture of the supply of goods

and services and their uses. Comparing the supply and use of the goods and services at the product level will reveal inconsistencies. Thus, the SUT ensures the consistency of data at the detailed product level.

Framework for value concepts: basic, producers’, and purchasers’ prices. The SUT serves as a framework to establish the connection between the various valuations—basic prices, producers’ prices, and purchasers’ prices. It shows how output at basic prices is converted to purchasers’ prices by the addition of trade margins, transport costs, and taxes (*less* subsidies) on products. Output at producers’ prices can also be derived as an intermediate stage between basic and purchasers’ prices.

Most efficient way to incorporate all basic data inconsistency. Data used in the estimation of supply and uses of output of goods and services come from different statistical sources, such as establishment/enterprise surveys and censuses, household income and expenditure surveys, administrative statistics, trade statistics, balance of payments statistics, and other ad hoc sources. The supply and use framework links all these data on products, industries, and final uses in a systematic way.

Confrontation of data inconsistencies. Data are collected from many different sources which do not necessarily apply the same definitions, classifications, and concepts. For instance, data for an establishment/enterprise from an establishment/enterprise survey is often not consistent with information on establishment turnover found in tax reports. The supply and use framework is an effective way to confront data consistency from different sources and make appropriate corrections.

Identification of data gaps. The supply and use framework requires data on output and its uses from all sources at the detailed product level, which help to identify data gaps. For instance, if an output of advertising services is recorded on the supply side but is not shown as being used, this suggests that business surveys do not collect data on advertising costs or at least not as a separate item.

RETA 6483 (SUT Project): A Step Towards 1993 System of National Accounts Compliance in Asia and the Pacific

The usefulness of SUTs is widely recognized. However, only a few DMCs have embarked on SUT compilation

largely due to constraints posed by data inadequacy and quality, and the availability of resources. The need to assist economies in their efforts to meet the requirements of the 1993 SNA was also highlighted in the 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP) for Asia and the Pacific (ADB, 2007). GDP breakdown at the 155 expenditure categories are the required for the computation of Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs). This led ADB to implement RETA 6483. The primary objective of the project was to assist ADB DMCs to better implement the 1993 SNA through the SUT framework. The framework allows for compilation of more reliable, consistent, and internationally comparable estimates of GDP through an integrated model. These improved GDP estimates will provide a better basis for informed policy formulation, economic analysis, and monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, relating in particular to poverty alleviation.

The project especially aimed to

- establish the supply and use framework for estimating GDP according to the 1993 SNA,
- assist DMCs to complete the MRDS toward the 1993 SNA compliance,
- develop a framework for estimating expenditure weights for the 2011 round of the ICP for PPP computation, and
- enhance the technical expertise of national accountants in the DMCs by exposing them to alternative approaches for compiling consistent GDP aggregates based on the 1993 SNA.

To achieve its objectives, the scope of the project was designed as comprehensively as possible bearing in mind that SUT compilation will be the first for most of the participating economies. The project covered an assessment of the status of compilation of the 7 tables comprising the MRDS; review of available data in the participating economies, conduct of regional training and data review workshops, construction of benchmark SUTs, and validation of the SUTs.

Project Implementation: The Phased Approach

In September 2008, the ADB Board approved RETA 6483. Activities commenced during the last quarter of the same year with 18 DMCs signing in for the project. The list of participating economies is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 List of Participating Economies in the Supply and Use Table Project

Bangladesh	Hong Kong, China	Nepal
Bhutan	India	Singapore
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Cambodia	Malaysia	Taipei, China
People's Republic of China	The Maldives	Thailand
Fiji	Mongolia	Viet Nam

An inception workshop held on 10–13 February 2009 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, focused on the presentation of the principles and concepts on national accounting and the supply and use framework. Since SNA compliance is assessed on three dimensions—conceptual compliance, scope of implementation, and data quality—all of these were discussed during the workshop.

Compiling SUTs is not an easy task even in economies which have reasonably well developed statistical systems. Aside from the Maldives and Mongolia, for most of the participating economies, this project was a pioneer attempt in compiling SUTs. To prepare the participating economies on the expected work ahead and set targets as clearly as possible, the supply and use framework was presented, and the key aggregates/matrices of SUTs and data requirements were defined. It was emphasized that the data requirements for compiling SUTs are demanding and the economies—developed and developing—expressed concerns on meeting the requirements and the expected outputs of the project. It was concurred that given the data limitations, SUT construction inevitably involves approximations and plausible assumptions, but should be anchored on well established and reliable data.

The general strategy for implementing the project through a phased approach was discussed at length with explanations on the coverage and outputs of each phase. The training-cum-workshops and other support mechanisms to be provided were also presented. Concerns over differences that may arise between published GDP estimates and those derived from the SUT were importantly addressed. A consensus agreed by the project team and participating economies was to consider the SUT results as a research initiative.

The phased approach (Box 1) was decided upon after carefully weighing the considerable demand on source data and the technical and methodological knowledge of the national accounts compilers in the participating economies. Such an approach would enable the NIAs staff to integrate the additional work in compiling the SUT into their regular work program and not put a

Box 1 Supply and Use Table Compilation Phases	
Phase	Coverage
1	Development of prototype matrix and correspondence tables and construction of gross output and intermediate consumption matrices
2	Development of the final demand matrix and imports vector
3	Development of valuation vectors and balancing the Supply and Use Table
4	Development of the uses of the value added quadrant
5	Finalization of the Supply and Use Table

sudden additional burden on the NSOs in terms of data and technical expertise required for the task.

This phased approach also meant that the participating economies are able to assess the progress of their work and raise issues and concerns as compilation progressed. At the same time, this strategy helped the ADB SUT Project team to better understand and address the concerns of the NIAs, and provide appropriate and timely training and practical solutions. Since the ensuing steps are to be built on the previous steps, it is necessary that all issues raised are addressed at that stage before embarking on the next stage of the compilation.

As an integral part of phasing the compilation and to ensure that the phased implementation was effective and productive, a workshop was conducted before each phase. Participants attended each workshop with a set of estimates for specific SUT components discussed at the previous workshop. Estimates were reviewed, problems encountered discussed, and solutions identified/offered. At the end of each workshop, a timetable of deliverables was agreed upon prior to the next workshop.

The workshops, thus, served as the forum for collectively discussing methodologies and concepts, assessing the progress and reviewing estimates on particular components of the SUTs, and identifying practical solutions to concerns identified. Aside from providing an opportunity to learn from the more statistically advanced economies, the workshops also served as a platform for statistical capacity building in the NSOs.

Another important aspect of the project, which contributed to the successful implementation of the SUT, was the substantial backstopping support provided on-line by the ADB SUT Project team on concepts, technical guidance, numerical examples, and reference materials. In addition, the project maintained a review process that included alerts and comments on the data

supplied by the participating economies during each phase. On a need basis, specific assistance was provided through on-line support. The regular workshops and the open channels of communication maintained kept the commitment and momentum going. Several participants established discussion groups with their counterparts in other participating economies, for resolving outstanding issues. On hindsight, this may as well signal an opportunity to form a community of SUT compilers in Asia and the Pacific.

At the conclusion of the project, an international conference was organized to enable economies to present their SUTs and the challenges faced. With the strong and unwavering commitment of the participating economies, and the close collaboration between them and the ADB SUT Project team, the project completed these outputs:

- assessed available data and identified administrative and other data sources in addition to survey data for SUT construction;
- assessed the status of the national accounts, with focus on the MRDS for compliance with the 1993 SNA;
- developed a supply and use framework which entailed review of concepts, methodologies, and recommendations of the 1993 SNA;
- conducted regional training and data review workshops on the compilation of national accounts statistics, in particular the SUT and MRDS; finalized and published the SUTs of 18 participating economies and Tables 1.1, 2.1 and 2.3 of the MRDS; and
- developed a framework to derive detailed expenditure weights for use in the next ICP round.

Structure of the Publication

Compiling SUTs involves complex and sector- and economy-specific efforts. Documenting such multifaceted activities posed great challenge in preparing the report. It is important for the documentation to capture the most relevant information from the long lists of work done without discounting the actual accomplishments. It should be detailed yet simple enough for the readers to have appreciation of the procedures and methods adopted throughout the project. This publication hopes to address these requirements and serve as a useful reference to national accountants of implementing agencies, as well

as to a wider audience of economists, statisticians, and academicians.

The publication specifically includes the processes undertaken and the outputs achieved under the SUT Project. An added value is the attempt to analyze the data generated by the SUTs at the economy, subgroup, and regional levels. While caution must be exercised in making conclusions from the data, the regional analysis was done to demonstrate the usefulness of SUTs in inter-economy, inter-subgroup, and regional comparison. The publication has seven major sections and appendixes.

Section 1 provides a brief background on the 1993 SNA and the supply and use framework, and emphasizes the importance of compliance with the 1993 SNA, in particular the SUTs. It also presents the processes and brief description of the approach undertaken in the compilation of SUTs; and the advantages of an SUT as a tool for improving GDP estimates and data sources. A brief background on RETA 6483 and the rationale for its implementation are also explained.

Section 2 discusses the basic concepts of SUTs and the various adjustment items and balancing procedures required in their compilation.

Section 3 summarizes the phased approach adopted for the SUT Project, including the coverage, outputs, and support mechanisms available to the participating economies.

Section 4 explains the key challenges and practical solutions adopted in the SUT Project.

Section 5 examines the main results of RETA 6483, by analyzing the supply and use structures at the economy, subgroup, and regional levels. The analysis of the SUT for each participating economy includes a short commentary on how the tables were compiled and what they show in terms of supply, uses, and value added. An additional feature of the report is the subgroup approach to the data generated by the SUTs of the participating economies. They were divided into four subgroups: High Income, Mekong, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. The simple average of the shares within the supply, use, and value added data of the economies was taken to represent the subgroup.

Section 6 describes the milestones and lessons learned in the compilation of SUT and documents the future plans to continue with the work started under the SUT Project.

Section 7 explains the reports on data sources and methods used to compile the SUT of each participating economy, including challenges faced and future plans.

The publication has appendixes which include the Tables 1.1, 2.1, and 2.3 of the MRDS (Appendixes 1 and 2); the correspondence tables between the United Nations classification systems (Appendix 3) and the SUT Project classification; and an explanation of the RAS method (Appendix 4). The appendix also contains a glossary describing the most important terms in the publication and the relevant references.

2

Supply and Use Tables and Basic Concepts: An Overview

Introduction

This section describes the basic SUT concepts and explains the components of the SUT, price valuations, various adjustment items and balancing procedures required in the compilation of the tables. A brief discussion is also made of the uses of the SUT.

A Simplified Supply and Use Table

A simplified SUT is shown in Table 2. The total *Supply* of goods and services that becomes available during a given period is shown in the left-hand side of the table while the various *Uses* of the goods and services are shown on the right-hand side. The *Supply* of goods and services comes from *domestic production* and imports; and their *Uses* are classified into four main categories: (i) intermediate consumption; (ii) final consumption of government, households, and nonprofit institutions serving households; (iii) capital formation; and (iv) exports.

Domestic production (DP) of goods and services comes from enterprises in agriculture, industry, construction,

trade, transport, and other services. It includes the services produced by government which are valued at cost of production.

Imports (M) and exports (X) include both goods and services.

Intermediate consumption (IC) covers goods and services used in *DP*.

Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) consists of expenditures incurred by general government on both individual and collective consumption services.

Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) consists of expenditure incurred by resident households on consumption goods or services and is the largest item on the *Use* side.

Nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH) include trade unions, political parties, religious and charitable organizations, and sporting and recreational associations. In many economies, the expenditure by *NPISH* is included in *HFCE* but the SNA recommends showing their consumption expenditure in a separate column.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is usually broken down into its main components: residential and nonresidential buildings; other construction; machinery and equipment; and other *GFCF*, which consists mainly of the increase in stocks of certain types of farm animals, purchases and development of computer software, and costs of mineral exploration.

Changes in inventories (ΔINV) may either be a positive or a negative entry. As a positive entry, *changes in inventories* includes goods and services produced or imported during the current period but have not yet been used during the period or will be used at a later period. As a negative entry, it includes goods and services that

Table 2 **Simplified Supply and Use Table**

Table 2. Simplified Supply and Use Table										
Goods and Services	Supply		Total Supply and Use	Use						
	Domestic Production	Imports		Intermediate Consumption	Final Consumption Expenditure			Capital Formation		Exports
					Government	Households	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	
Goods										
1										
2										
Services										
1										
2										
Total										

were produced or imported in an earlier period and used in the current period. *Changes in inventories* ensure that the two sides of the SUT—the *Supply* on the left-hand side and the *Uses* on the right-hand side—will always be equal.

As the two sides of the SUT are equal, the SUT can be written as in Equation 1.

$$DP + M - IC + GFCE + HFCE + NPISH + GFCF + \Delta INV + X \quad \text{equation (1)}$$

Subtracting *imports* and *intermediate consumption* from both sides gives Equation 2.

$$DP - IC - GFCE + HFCE + NPISH + GFCF + \Delta INV + X - M \quad \text{equation (2)}$$

Equation 2 is referred to as the “GDP Equation,” and it shows that *DP minus IC* is equal to the sum of the final uses, which comprise *GFCE*, *HFCE*, *NPISH*, *GFCF*, and *X minus M* or the “*Trade Balance*.” The left-hand side of the equation is usually called “GDP from the Production Side” or GDP (P), while the right-hand side is “GDP from the Expenditure Side” or GDP (E).²

Note that both GDP (P) and GDP (E) are “balancing items” or “residuals” and neither can be directly observed. GDP (P) is what is left after subtracting *IC* from *DP* and GDP (E) is what is left after subtracting imports from final uses.

Uses of the Supply and Use Table

Equation 2 demonstrates a key property of the SUT: it generates GDP (P) and GDP (E) simultaneously; and, since both are produced at the same time, they must always be equal.

In the Asia and Pacific region, most national accounts compilers generally find it easier to first estimate GDP (P) because of data availability. Once GDP (P) estimates

have been established, the uses side is then compiled to obtain GDP (E). If uses are estimated independently of supply, a statistical discrepancy between GDP (P) and GDP (E) invariably occurs. The discrepancy is usually attributed to GDP (E) which is considered to be the less reliable estimate of GDP. Sometimes there is no statistical discrepancy because *HFCE* or ΔINV , or both, are derived as residuals. For policy purposes, however, GDP (E) is more useful than GDP (P). Fiscal and monetary policy instruments, such as product and income taxes, money supply, and interest and exchange rates, affect the expenditure components of GDP. Hence, it is crucial that policy makers in central banks and ministries of finance know the effects of these various policy measures on the expenditure components of GDP.

Estimating GDP through an SUT is the best way to make sure that both GDP (P) and GDP (E) are equal since there is no statistical discrepancy in the SUT. The compilation of the SUT involves balancing the *Uses* and *Supply* at a detailed commodity level; thus, enhancing the accuracy of both GDP (P) and GDP (E). Most developed countries now derive their GDP estimates through annual SUTs while developing countries are far behind in using the supply and use framework to produce the national accounts estimates. At best some of them estimate benchmark SUTs at 4- or 5-year intervals.

Commodity flow is another estimation technique widely used based on the supply and use framework. The following examples show applications of the framework in commodity flows:

- Information is available on domestic production and imports of cigarettes; it is neither exported nor goes into intermediate consumption, and change in inventories is reported by manufacturers and importers. As the government does not consume cigarettes and none is used for intermediate consumption, *HFCE* on cigarettes can be estimated as the difference between domestic production plus imports and the increase in inventories. This is an example of how commodity flow can be used to derive a missing figure for the national accounts compilation.
- Information is available on domestic production and imports of coffee, and change in inventories, and household consumption of coffee. The total supply of coffee from domestic production and

² GDP (I) is also used to denote GDP as the sum of incomes, namely, compensation of employees, other taxes on production, and gross operating surplus. Note that this is not a third way of defining GDP but rather an alternative way of estimating GDP (P). When producers are asked to report employee compensation and operating surplus, they are estimating their contribution to GDP (P) instead of the national accounts compiler doing it for them at an aggregated level.

imports is lower than the sum of household consumption and increase in inventories. The national accounts compiler has ascertained that the estimate of coffee imports is weak; and, therefore, assumed that part of household consumption must have come from unrecorded (smuggled) imports. Hence, the estimate of coffee from imports is adjusted upwards. This is an example of how commodity flow is used to check and correct weak estimates.

The SUT can also be used to compile Input–Output Tables (IOT), as presented in the latest versions of the SNA.³ The various assumptions and processes required to move from SUT to IOT are explained in detail in the United Nations publication, *Handbook of Input–Output Table Compilation and Analysis* (UN 1999). Countries which have succeeded in compiling SUT will be well placed to move on to the production of an IOT.

Value Added Component of the Supply and Use Table

The SUT in Table 2 can be expanded by adding a third quadrant, the value added quadrant, as shown in Table 3. This quadrant is obtained by subtracting intermediate consumption from domestic production. In SUTs, both domestic production and intermediate consumption are broken down by kind of activity. Hence, value added, as the difference between these two components, can also be shown using the same activity classification.

Gross value added (GVA) in the lower quadrant can be broken down into the following components:

- Compensation of employees (COE);
- Taxes (T) less subsidies (S) on production, other than taxes and subsidies on products;
- Net operating surplus (NOS)/mixed income;
- Consumption of fixed capital (CFC); and
- Gross operating surplus/mixed income.

³ The latest versions refer to the *System of National Accounts 1993 and System of National Accounts 2008* jointly published by the Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations, and the World Bank. The publications were drafted by working groups composed of statisticians from both developing and developed countries and staff of the Statistical Office of the European Union, OECD, IMF, and the World Bank. ADB RETA 6483 used the *System of National Accounts 1993* as the main reference.

Table 3 Value Added Quadrant of the Supply and Use Table

Table 3 Value Added Quadrant of the Supply and Use Table											
	Supply					Use					
	Domestic Production					Intermediate Consumption			Final Consumption	Capital Formation	Exports
	Agriculture	Industry	Services			Agriculture	Industry	Services			
Goods					Goods						
Services					Services						
Total					Total						
					GVA	Domestic Production less Intermediate Consumption					
					COE						
					T-S						
					NOS						
					CFC						
					GOS						

COE = compensation of employees, CFC = consumption of fixed capital, GOS = gross operating surplus, GVA = gross value added, NOS = net operating surplus, T-S = taxes less subsidies.

Countries are also encouraged to show labor input or the numbers of employed persons as a memorandum item in the GVA quadrant. Note that only the total value added by kind of activity is obtained from the SUT. The components of value added and labor input are obtained from other sources and are not generated within the SUT. The GVA quadrant clearly adds to the analytical value of the SUT but it should be seen as an appendix to the SUT rather than as an integral part of it.

Implementation of the Supply and Use Table Compilation

Table 2 shows a simplified way of presenting an SUT. However, several refinements and adjustments, as discussed below, are required to estimate GDP (P) and GDP (E) simultaneously.

Cross-Classification by Commodity and Industry

The columns shown in Table 2 for domestic production and intermediate consumption are matrices with commodities in the rows and industries (“kinds of activities” in SNA terminology) in the columns. Almost always there are more commodities (in rows) distinguished than industries (in columns). The *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Revision 3.1* (ISIC Rev.3.1) was used to define the industries (activities); and the *Central Product Classification, Version 1.1* (CPC Ver.1.1) was

used to define commodities (goods and services).⁴ In this publication, a standard SUT size, 28 commodities and 23 industries, is reported. This means that both the domestic production and intermediate consumption matrices contain 28 x 23 – 644 cells. However, the size of the matrices depended on the details available from the basic data sources and on staff resources. In general, the greater the level of details available, the easier and more accurate it is to allocate domestic production and intermediate consumption.

Basic Prices and Purchasers' Prices

In statistical surveys, producers usually report the value of their output at “farm-gate” or “ex-factory” prices. In a market economy, producers set these prices at a level that generates profit (“operating surplus” in SNA terminology), in addition to covering the costs of intermediate inputs, COE, and fees or taxes on production that must be paid to the government. Examples of these fees and taxes are property taxes on land and buildings, taxes on employment, and vehicle license fees. Producers also transport their goods to the purchasers so that the price charged by the producers will also include transport costs. The farm-gate or ex-factory prices are referred to in the SNA as *basic prices*.

The imports column in the SUT shows goods and services at cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) prices. These are prices that include the costs of transport and insurance charges to bring the goods to the port of entry of the importing country but exclude any customs duties that will be paid later by the purchasers. The CIF prices are also referred to as *basic prices*.

Prices paid by users of domestically produced or imported goods are called *purchasers' prices* (1993 SNA 6.205-206). These prices are higher than the *basic prices* because of a number of costs incurred between the sales of commodities at the place where they are produced and the place where they will be used. The relationship between *basic prices* and *purchasers' prices* is shown in Box 2.

For services, there are no transport costs or trade margins but there will often be taxes or subsidies on products.

⁴ ISIC Rev.3.1 and CPC Ver 1.1, are respectively, the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3.1* (ISIC Rev.3.1) and the *Central Product Classification, Version 1.1* (CPC Ver.1.1). Both are published and maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The UNSD website (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/default.asp?Lg=1>) contains a detailed registry of these and other statistical classifications maintained by UNSD.

Box 2 Relationship between Basic and Purchaser's Prices	
	Basic Price
Plus	Transport costs
Plus	Wholesale and retail trade margins
Plus	Taxes on products (i.e., sales taxes, customs duties, and value added taxes)
Less	Subsidies on products
Equals	Purchasers' price

In the SUT, *Supply at Basic Prices* can be converted to *Supply at Purchasers' Prices* by adding columns to the *Supply* quadrant for costs paid by purchasers (Table 4).

The final column of Table 4 shows the total *Supply* of goods and services at *purchasers' prices*. This column will be equal to the total of the *Uses* in the right-hand side of the SUT as these are valued at the prices paid by those who purchased the goods and services.

Table 4 Expanded Supply Quadrant of the Supply and Use Table						
	Supply at Basic Prices		plus Adjustments to Move from Basic to Purchasers' Prices			equals Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Domestic Production	Imports	Transport Costs Separately Invoiced to the Purchaser	Wholesale and Retail Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	
Goods						
1						
2						
..						
Services						
1						
2						
..						
Total						

Transport Costs and Trade Margins

Since transport costs and trade margins are now shown as additional columns in the *Supply* quadrant, there arises a problem of double counting because trade and transport services are also included in the first column of the SUT in the commodities that are produced or imported. To avoid double counting, counter-entries are required as shown in Table 5. Transport costs (13) and trade margins (140) are shown as services produced in the domestic production column of Table 5. These same amounts are also included in the transport and trade margin columns as adjustments to move from *basic* to *purchasers' prices*. The value of the transport

Table 5 Adjustment for Transport Costs and Trade Margins

	Supply at Basic Prices		Adjustments to Move from Basic to Purchasers' Prices			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Domestic Production	Imports	Transport Costs Invoiced to the Purchaser	Wholesale and Retail Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	
Food			8	50		58
Clothing			5	90		95
Transport Services	13		-13			0
Trade Services	140			-140		0
Other Services						
Total	153		0	0		153

and trade services must be cancelled out by negative entries, which are -13 and -140 in their respective columns, to eliminate double counting. In the example, the *Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices* of 153 now excludes transport costs and trade margins.

CIF/FOB Adjustment

In the SNA, both imports and exports are theoretically valued free on board (FOB). In practice, exports are valued FOB but almost all countries record imports at CIF. Reporting imports at CIF is another source of double counting as explained below.

- The value of imported goods includes the transport and insurance services incurred in bringing them to the importing country.
- But the transport and insurance services are also included either in *domestic production* if the transport and insurance services are provided by residents or in *imports* (of services) if the transport and insurance services are provided by nonresidents.

Table 6 shows the adjustments required to avoid double counting freight and insurance services when, as is usually the case, imports are recorded at CIF. An additional column and an additional row, similarly labeled CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports, are introduced in the SUT.

In this example, the difference between imports CIF and imports FOB is 20. Some amounts may have been paid to domestic transport and insurance enterprises and some to nonresident enterprises. The amount paid may have been included in either *Domestic Production* or *Imports of services*. The total amount of 20 should

Table 6 CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports

	Supply at Basic Prices		Adjustments to Move from Basic to Purchasers' Prices			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Domestic Production	Imports	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Transport Costs Invoiced to the Purchaser	Wholesale and Retail Margins	
Food						
Clothing						
Transport			-15			-15
Insurance			-5			-5
Other Services						
CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports		-20	20			0
Total		-20	0			-20

CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board.

be deducted from *Imports* to avoid counting it twice. Note that it is not necessary to know how much was provided by domestic producers and how much by nonresidents. Here, insurance on imports was estimated at 5 and the freight transport at 15. These amounts are subtracted from transport and insurance. *Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices* is, therefore, reduced by the same amount and double counting is avoided. Total imports is now valued at FOB prices as required by the SNA, and an offsetting entry of +20 is required at the intersection of the CIF/FOB Adjustment column and row so that the CIF/FOB adjustment has no further effect on the SUT.

If imports are recorded FOB, the adjustment items are not required. For economies which report imports at CIF, CIF/FOB adjustment items in the SUTs are required

Purchases Abroad by Residents and Purchases in the Domestic Market by Nonresidents

In the SNA, HFCE refers to purchases made by the resident population. This means that

- *HFCE* includes purchases abroad by residents and excludes purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents.
- *Exports* include purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents, and imports include purchases abroad by residents.

Many economies estimate *HFCE* using data from household expenditure surveys which cover only

resident households and usually ask respondents to record their expenditures abroad. Thus if an economy uses the household expenditure survey to estimate *HFCE*, the estimates will be fully consistent with the SNA: *purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents* are automatically excluded because nonresidents are not covered by the survey, while expenditures abroad of resident households are reported as required by the survey. However, if the household expenditure survey does not ask households to report their expenditures abroad, the *HFCE* estimate has to be adjusted to include the value of their purchases abroad. But this case is rare and household expenditure surveys usually generate estimates of *HFCE* that are consistent with the SNA. Hence, these economies do not have to make any adjustment to their *HFCE* to account for the direct purchases made by resident households abroad (and nonresident purchases in the domestic economy).

Some economies base their estimates of *HFCE* on retail sales or production statistics. In this case, the estimate of *HFCE* will not be consistent with the SNA rules because the *purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents* are included and *purchases by resident households abroad* are excluded. Economies whose initial estimates of *HFCE* are not consistent with the SNA can do either one of the following adjustments:

- If detailed information on *purchases abroad by residents* and *purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents is available*, adjustments in the initial *HFCE* estimates can be done at a detailed level.
- If the total value of *purchases abroad by residents* and *purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents can be estimated*, one-line adjustments to the initial *HFCE* estimates can be done by adding the purchases abroad of residents and subtracting the domestic purchases of nonresidents.

Many economies choose the second adjustment method because it is less data-demanding and the result is that *purchases of residents abroad* is shown as a plus entry and *purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents* as a negative entry in the *HFCE* column of the SUT.

Exports and *Imports* must include *purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents* and *purchases of residents abroad*, respectively. These are two entries

in the standard balance of payments and are usually shown as totals with no detail on the types of goods and services involved. The *Supply* quadrant of the SUT, therefore, includes a line for *purchases of residents abroad* so that these can be added as a single figure to imports. And the *Use* quadrant includes a line for *purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents* so that these can be added as a single figure to exports.

In practice, some economies are able to classify these purchases by commodity, which can then be added to imports and exports. In this case, no entry will be required for *purchases of residents abroad* under *Imports*, and no entry for *purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents* under *Exports*.

Because of the different ways of estimating the purchases of residents and nonresidents, possible adjustments to the SUT, which are consistent with the SNA rules, are summarized as follows:

- no adjustment items for *HFCE* but with adjustment items for exports and imports;
- no adjustment items for *HFCE*, exports, and imports;
- with adjustment items for *HFCE*, exports, and imports; or
- with adjustment items for *HFCE* but no adjustment items for exports or imports.

Table 7 shows the *Supply* quadrant of the SUT with all the possible adjustments. The adjustments for transport costs and trade margins must always be made, but the adjustment for CIF/FOB and for purchases by residents abroad and nonresidents in the domestic market, may or may not be required. If economies record their imports at CIF, they are required to make the necessary adjustment to get to FOB values. On the other hand, no adjustment is required for economies that can provide detailed imports at FOB values.

Table 8 shows the *Use* quadrant of the SUT with adjustments for *HFCE* and exports. Depending on how *HFCE* is estimated, the adjustments in Table 7 may not be required. The adjustment for exports will not be necessary if an economy can distribute purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents according to commodity. If this is not possible, then an adjustment item is necessary.

Table 7 Supply Quadrant with Adjustments

	Supply at Basic Prices					Adjustments to Move from Basic to Purchasers' Prices			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Domestic Production			Imports	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Transport Costs Invoiced to the Purchaser	Wholesale and Retail Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	
	Agriculture	Industry	Services						
Goods						+ transp	+ trade		
Services					−CIF/FOB	−transp	−trade		
CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports				−CIF/FOB	+CIF/FOB				
Purchases Abroad by Residents				+ res					
Total									

CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; res = purchases by residents abroad; trade = trade margins on goods; transp = transport charges on goods.

Balancing the Supply and Use Table

There were more than 3,500 entries in the SUT compiled under the SUT Project. If all entries were accurately known, *Supply* and *Use* would be equal, and balancing the SUT will not be required. In practice, however, the *Supply* and *Use* do not balance because many of the entries could only be estimated. Economies usually encounter significant differences between the first estimate of *Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices* and the first estimate of *Total Uses*.

The SUT can be balanced either manually or by an automatic procedure. Manual balancing requires the compilers to identify the major discrepancies and assess the reliability of the estimates. If an estimate is based on a weak data source, other sources can be used to cross-check the reliability of the estimate. Survey reports may also be referred to for limitations of survey results, for example, if data provided by the respondents are prone to under or overstatement. The SUT compilers may also use their own knowledge of informal or unrecorded activities to adjust the supply of certain goods and services upwards if the first estimate

of uses is higher than the apparent supply or the first estimate of supply is lower than the first estimate of uses. Balancing the SUT through manual procedures is tedious and time consuming, but it is the best procedure to adopt that will ensure the final estimates based on available data.

In balancing the SUT by automatic procedure, the RAS method, which is the best known and most commonly used. Automatic procedures, like RAS, force the internal entries in a matrix to agree with the margin totals. The margin totals are assumed to be accurate and RAS revises the internal entries in a way that minimizes the difference between the original and revised figures. A modified form of RAS can also be used in which the vectors or cells believed to be correct are fixed, and only the other vectors or cells that are less reliable are adjusted. For example, vectors for product taxes, imports and exports, and government expenditure are usually regarded as reliable; hence, these are “fixed” and not adjusted by the RAS procedure.

Participating economies were encouraged to make every effort to balance the SUT using the manual method, and

Table 8 Use Quadrant with Adjustments

	Intermediate Consumption			Final Consumption			Capital Formation		Exports	Total Use at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Government	Households	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories		
Goods										
Services										
Purchases Abroad by Residents					+ res					
Purchases in the Domestic Market by Nonresidents					–n.res				+ n.res	
Total										

res = purchases by residents abroad, n.res = purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents.

to resort to automatic procedures only when the difference between total supply and use has been reduced to 5% or less. Appendix 4 contains both a worked example of RAS using an iterative procedure and an explanation using matrix algebra. Most statistical software includes RAS applications.

As the focus was on the production of benchmark SUTs, the need for manual balancing was emphasized.

However, once a benchmark SUT had been produced, automatic updating can be done to a greater extent if the internal relationships within the SUT have not changed much in the short term. The usual procedure is to introduce the new margin figures together with any known vectors, such as for product taxes, imports and exports, and allow a modified RAS to adjust the internal entries to agree with the new margin figures.

3

The ADB Phased Approach to Supply and Use Table Compilation

Introduction

This section discusses the different phases of compiling the SUTs followed under RETA 6483. Other institutions and countries planning to undertake SUT compilation could learn from the experiences of the project in sequencing the compilation of SUTs. While this initiative was undertaken for the first time in the Asia and Pacific region, the experiences could provide lessons for future work in this area not only in the region but in other regions as well. The phased approach could also serve as a model for similar projects in other regions.

The discussion of concepts, practical solutions provided to resolve methodological concerns, and agreements reached in each phase of the work are likewise presented in this section. It also describes the activities undertaken during each phase of the compilation to prepare the participating economies in the next phase of the compilation process. These included workshops, training, consultations, and on-line support which were also instrumental in building the knowledge and skills of the SUT compilers

The Advantages of a Phased Approach

Compiling a SUT is no easy task even in countries with reasonably well developed statistical systems. Knowledge of the SNA concepts, a clear understanding of flows and double entry system, and the availability of reliable data are necessary when developing SUTs. Aware of the capabilities of DMCs along with the requirements and steps involved in SUT compilation, the ADB SUT Project team decided at the onset to organize the implementation into several phases.

The phased approach had two advantages. First, SUT compilation would simultaneously put heavy pressure on the staff in learning the concepts, collecting the data, developing the matrices, and resolving problems

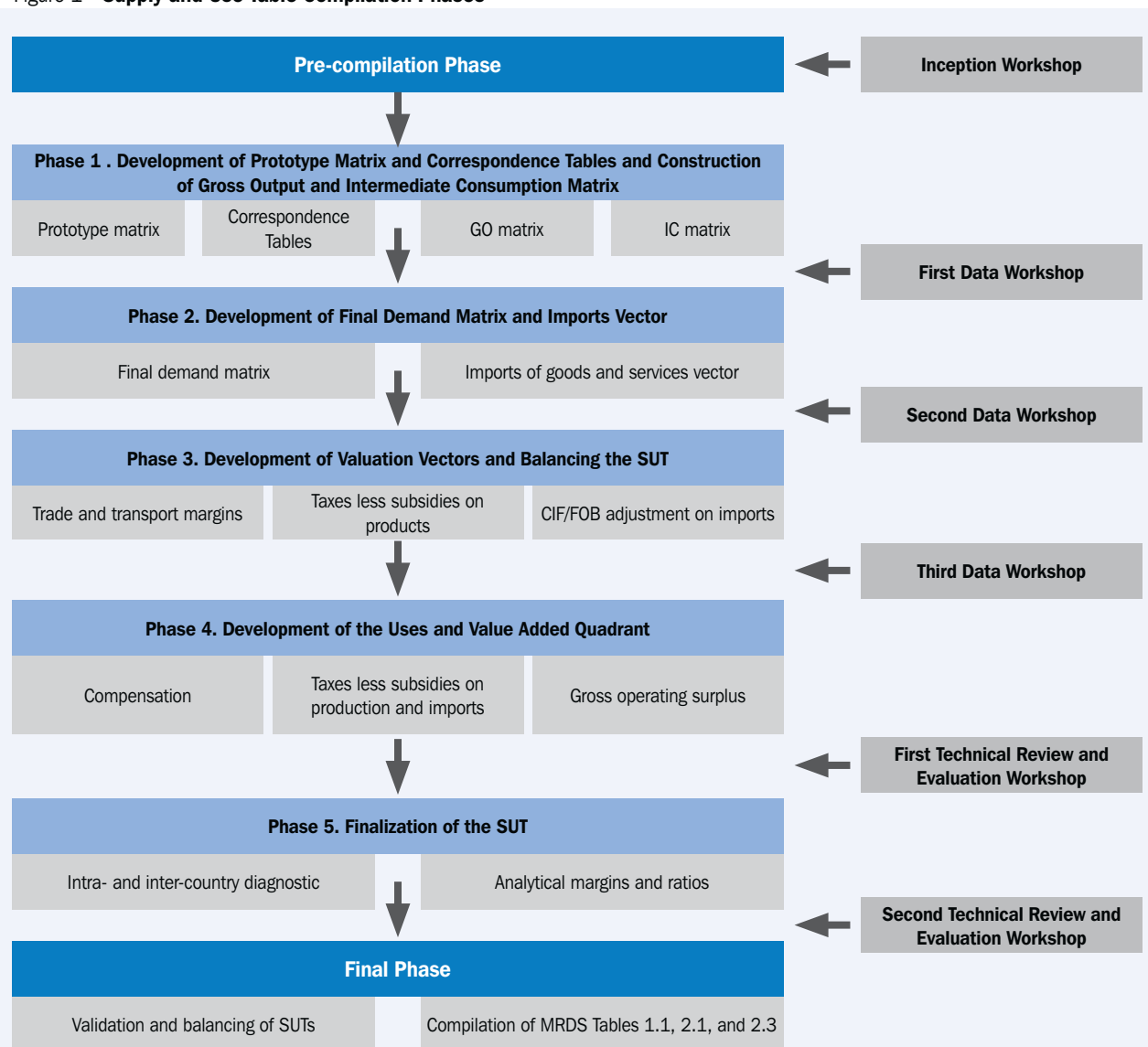
encountered in the compilation process. By grouping the different SUT compilation components into phases, with each phase anchored on the results of the previous phase, the work is reasonably and logically managed. The staff could more easily fit the various tasks into their regular work programs.

Secondly, the phased approach also meant timely monitoring of work progress and it provided the compilers an opportune time to raise issues and concerns as the work progressed. This also enabled the ADB SUT Project team to understand the concerns of the DMCs at an early stage, and provide interventions that were appropriate and timely at that stage. These included guidance; practical solutions; support through workshops, training, online data support, consultations with experts and the ADB project team; and other forms of assistance. These measures also served as avenues for building the capacity of the NIAs both on the SNA and SUT.

The success of the phased approach is also attributed to the workshops conducted between phases, focusing on a set of conceptual and estimation methodologies appropriate at each particular stage and in preparation for the ensuing phase. The various workshops held and the stages at which these workshops were conducted are in Figure 1. Another mechanism that helped promote the success of the phased approach is the open and on-line communication between NSOs and the ADB team. The communication links were maintained even after the SUT compilation had been completed.

The regular workshops assessed progress in each participating economy at each compilation phase, conducted data review, and addressed the concerns of the economies. During each workshop, progress and issues faced in compiling the SUT were presented. Each workshop, a build-up of the previous workshop, provided the venue for economies and experts to discuss face-to-face, methodological issues and

Figure 1 Supply and Use Table Compilation Phases



CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; GO = gross output; IC = intermediate consumption; MRDS = Minimum Requirements Data Set; SUT = supply and use table.

concerns. The workshops also served as the forum for managing expectations from the SUT compilers. At the end of each workshop, a timetable was agreed for the submission of estimates for the next stage of the compilation process.

Noticeably, the workshops kept the commitment and momentum of the staff to continue and complete their SUTs. It also provided the opportunity to learn from the more advanced economies. Some participants had established bilateral working relationships with their counterparts from other participating economies to share methodologies and practical measures and solutions to issues encountered.

Another important aspect of the approach was to keep the lines of communication open between the ADB project team and the participating economies (and among the participants) outside of the workshops. This was necessary to enable assistance to be provided at the opportune time and fast. It also enabled assistance/guidance to be provided at crucial stages of the work, and the exchange of lessons and learning from each other were done in a seamless fashion. Substantial backstopping services on concepts, technical guidance, numerical examples, and reference materials were provided on-line to the participating economies. Specific assistance was also provided on a need basis through on-line support.

Operationalizing the Phased Approach

SUT compilation was undertaken in five phases, preceded by a preparatory or pre-compilation phase with each phase tackling a particular set of estimation issues or SUT components. The different phases of the SUT compilation and the outputs (matrices) of each phase, and the facilitating workshops held before and after each phase to prepare the participants for the next phase of the work are shown in Figure 1. It culminated in a final phase for the validation of the SUTs and the compilation of Tables 1.1, 2.1, and 2.3 of the MRDS. During each workshop, the participants presented their initial estimates and the problems encountered; reviewed the estimates, and discussed practical solutions to these problems. It was hoped that economies experiencing the same problems could learn from the discussions and the solutions provided.

The following section summarizes the coverage at each phase of implementation, concepts relevant to the SUT component covered in each phase, the intervening workshop conducted and discussions during the workshop.

Pre-Compilation Phase

This preparatory phase assessed the implementation of the 1993 SNA on the scope of implementation and conceptual compliance by 20 ADB member economies which initially signified willingness to participate in the SUT Project.

For the purpose of establishing scope of implementation, economies were requested to respond to a standard SNA questionnaire to assess their compilation of the MRDS, which comprises seven recommended tables. The results of the survey showed that while most of the 18 participating economies were compiling the seven MRDS tables, only 10 were compiling value added components by industry at current prices and the numbers employed, and 12 were compiling the Rest of the World Accounts (up to net lending).

Conceptual compliance was assessed in terms of the extent of application of the new concepts and definitions of the 1993 SNA. The ADB members who participated in the survey replied to the following seven questions:

- a. Is government defense expenditure on fixed assets that can be used for civilian purposes included in gross capital formation (GCF)?
- b. Is consumption of fixed capital (CFC) included in all government fixed assets (roads, dams and breakwaters, and other forms of construction except structures)?
- c. Is expenditure on all mineral exploration (successful and unsuccessful) capitalized?
- d. Is expenditure on computer software included in GCF and is expenditure on software development included in output?
- e. Is expenditure on entertainment, literary or artistic originals included in GCF and expenditure on their development included in output?
- f. Is the net acquisition of valuables included in GCF?
- g. Is financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) allocated to intermediate consumption and final consumption?

The assessment confirmed that most of the participating economies had made progress in conceptual compliance, but few had implemented all of the new requirements. The items in *b*, *e*, and *f* proved difficult for most of the participating economies while several of them were still working on FISIM (item *g*). The results of the assessment revealed the extent of readiness of the participating economies to compile SUTs and to design the most appropriate implementation approach, assistance needed by each economy and contents of training and workshops.

Phase 1: Development of Prototype Matrix and Correspondence Tables and Construction of Gross Output and Intermediate Consumption Matrixes

Standard Structure and Classification Systems Adopted

It was agreed that there is no single “ideal” matrix size for compiling SUTs. Economies usually use as much detail as possible in compiling their SUTs but collapse their classifications to a much smaller number of items for publication purposes. In consideration of the ICP requirements (GDP to be disaggregated into 155 expenditure categories) vis-à-vis the readiness of economies, the ADB SUT Project team recommended

a minimum of 51 products (rows) and 32 industries (columns) matrix size. It was deemed that an SUT smaller than this would not be very useful for ensuring consistency between the expenditure and output estimates of GDP. The list and broad descriptions of the 51 products and 32 industries for the SUTs are provided in Appendix 3.

Under the 1993 SNA, the CPC and ISIC were the recommended classifications for the SUT's row and column, respectively. The other international standard classifications that were used to the extent possible included: Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) for HFCE; Classification of the Purposes of Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (COPNI) for NPISH; Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) for government consumption expenditure (GCE); and Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) 2002 for imports and exports.

Most economies participating in the SUT Project had their own national classifications which were found to be broadly consistent with the CPC or the ISIC. It was observed that most national classifications of participating economies were not necessarily identical or exactly matched with the international standard classifications for all products or industries. Where there were differences between national and international classifications or treatment of particular product or industry, economies were advised to use their own national classification being more representative of their respective economic structures, and to document the observed differences.

Several correspondence tables were prepared to standardize the process (in implementing the 52 products and 31 industry classification and matrix size) and for all economies to gradually adopt the prescribed UN classifications. The correspondence tables aligned the CPC (products) with COICOP, COPNI, COFOG, and HS (imports and exports of goods). The various correspondence tables provided in Appendix 3 brought together the different classifications into the SUT framework.

Developing the Prototype Worksheets—Overall Framework

The next steps on deciding the matrix size and finalizing the correspondence tables, involved the development

of prototype worksheets for the components of the SUTs. These were developed along the 52 product and 31 industry matrix in MS Excel format, patterned after the simplified UN prescribed SUT as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 also illustrates how the phased approach was implemented—by subdividing the SUTs into several quadrants/parts which formed the basis for each prototype worksheet. Economies were given the leeway to compile the matrices at the most detailed level possible or as much as their data would support, but the minimum SUT size expected of the economies was 51 (products) by 32 (industries) as agreed upon.

Compiling the Gross Output and Intermediate Consumption

Development of the 51 (products by CPC) in the rows and 32 (industries by ISIC) in the columns prototype worksheets, started with the preparation of the gross output and intermediate consumption matrices following the 1993 SNA concepts on supply and use. A simplified version is presented in Table 10. It is essential that the number and type of products and industries in both the matrices are the same to balance the gross output and intermediate consumption matrices. It was also critical that the basic concepts and requirements for compiling the gross output and intermediate consumption matrices are explained below.

The gross output refers to the domestic supply of products (rows) by kind of activity (columns) in the Supply table. It also shows how the output of industry is broken down by type of products. The Use table shows the intermediate consumption of products by industries. These two matrices are the components needed to derive GVA at basic prices for each industry, using the production approach, i.e., gross output at basic prices minus intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The GVA derived from the SUT could be validated with published official GVA.

In compiling the gross output matrix, a number of participating economies had difficulty in the valuation of the gross output. Theoretically, the gross output matrix should be valued at *basic prices* so that *taxes less subsidies on products* are excluded from the value of gross output. In practice, however, what is desired is an estimate of total supply (domestic production plus imports) at market prices. This means that if it were more convenient to leave some taxes on products in domestic

Table 9 Simplified Overview of a Supply and Use Table

Supply of Products	Domestic Production			Total Domestic Production	Imports, FOB	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture	Industry	Services				Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products		
Products of Agriculture Products of Industry Services	Output by Product and by Industry				by Product		Valuation Items			
Total										
CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports										
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents										
Output at Basic Prices										

Use of Products	Intermediate Consumption			Total Intermediate Consumption	Final Use							Total Use at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture	Industry	Services		Household Final Consumption Expenditure	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Changes in Valuables	Changes in Inventories	Exports, FOB	Total Final Use	
Products of Agriculture Products of Industry Services	Intermediate Consumption by Product and by Industry				Final Use by Product and by Expenditure Item							
Total												
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents												
Direct Purchases in the Domestic Market by Nonresidents												
Total												
Compensation of Employees Other Net Taxes on Production Consumption of Fixed Capital Operating Surplus, Net Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	Value Added by Components and by Industry											
Output at Basic Prices												

CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board.

Table 10 Gross Output and Intermediate Consumption Matrices

Supply of Products	Domestic Production			Total Domestic Production
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Products of Agriculture Products of Industry Services	Output by Product and by Industry			
Total				
CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports				
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents				
Output at Basic Prices				

Use of Products	Intermediate Consumption			Total Intermediate Consumption
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Products of Agriculture Products of Industry Services	Intermediate Consumption by Product and by Industry			
Total				
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents				
Direct Purchases in the Domestic Market by Nonresidents				
Total				

CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board.

production, this will not matter provided a correct figure for *total supply at purchasers' prices* can be derived.

Most economies also faced difficulties in compiling the intermediate consumption matrix as industry surveys rarely collected complete information on inputs. To respond, they were recommended to use other data sources and alternate approaches such as structures and ratios from neighboring countries with similar industry structures; ad hoc surveys of large domestic producers; and information from trade associations and expert opinion.

Implementing Phase 1

During the First Data Review Workshop, the gross output and intermediate consumption matrices, and the problems encountered in compiling the matrices were reviewed and possible solutions discussed. Participants were required, prior to the commencement of the workshop, to submit reports based on the outline shown in Box 3. Such a requirement compelled participants to come prepared for the workshop to facilitate discussions.

Box 3 Report 1 Outline	
1	Background and current situation regarding System of National Accounts data
2	Reasons for the choice of base year for the Supply and Use Table
3	Level of aggregation for the classification by product (commodity) and industry (activity)
4	Compilation methodology
5	Data sources available for the gross output and intermediate consumption matrices
6	Problems encountered

Also explained at the workshop, were the next steps in the compilation of the vectors for imports and exports, final consumption by government, households, NPISH, and GFCF; and the timetable for the submission of the vectors to the ADB SUT Project team. To facilitate the preparation for the next phase in compiling the SUT, explanation on concepts on the following SUT vectors were also explained and provided during the workshop:

- Individual consumption expenditure by households;
- Individual consumption expenditure by NPISH;
- Individual consumption expenditure by general government;
- Collective consumption expenditure by general government;
- Gross fixed capital formation;

Table 11 Final Use Matrix and Imports Vector

Supply of Products	Imports, FOB
Products of Agriculture	by Products
Products of Industry	
Services	
Total	
CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	
Output at Basic Prices	

Use of Products	Final Use						
	Household Final Consumption Expenditure	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Changes in Valuables	Changes in Inventories	Exports, FOB	Total Final Use
Products of Agriculture	Final Use by Product and by Expenditure Items						
Products of Industry							
Services							
Total							
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents							
Direct Purchases in the Domestic Market by Nonresidents							
Total							

CIF = cost, insurance, and freight, FOB = free on board.

- Changes in inventories; and
- Imports and exports of goods and services.

Phase 2: Development of Final Demand Matrix

The second phase, focused on the compilation of the final use matrix (*Use* table) and imports of goods and services vector (*Supply* table) as shown in Table 11.

Final Use Matrix—Components and Challenges

The Final Use matrix comprises information on household consumption expenditure; government consumption expenditure broken down by individual and collective expenditures; NPISH; GCF broken down by fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisition of valuables; and exports of goods and services. Under this phase, all the final use aggregates needed to be disaggregated into expenditure on 51 products.

Implementing Phase 2

The Second Data Review Workshop discussed the concerns; concepts; and methods along with the relevant matrices, tables, and prototype worksheets. The discussions were also used to evaluate Phase 2 of the SUT Project. Specifically, the workshop aimed to:

- assess the current compilation status of the gross output, intermediate consumption, and final demand matrices
- review estimates of the use vectors discussed in the First Data Review Workshop;
- discuss problems in compiling the vectors and possible solutions;

- explain the need for the CIF/FOB adjustment;
- discuss the balancing techniques to bring total uses into line with total supply; and
- present the next steps in the compilation process: taxes less subsidies on products, trade margins, and transport costs.

For this phase, the reports followed the outline in Box 4.

Box 4 Report 2 Outline	
1	Matrix size and classification by product and by industry
2	Sources and compilation methodology for final consumption, capital formation, exports, and imports
3	Adjustments for undercoverage on account of the non-observed economy and unincorporated enterprises
4	Preliminary results for final consumption and capital formation
5	Issues and problems

To prepare economies for the third phase of SUT compilation, the workshop also explained the concepts on the

- valuation adjustments to balance supply and uses, which required estimating trade and transport margins (TTMs) and taxes net of subsidies on products so that supply is valued at purchasers' prices;
- valuation adjustments in taxes *less* subsidies on products since these are not included in basic prices and must be added to arrive at total supply at purchasers' prices; and
- CIF/FOB adjustment to avoid double counting of freight and insurance on imports.

The participating economies were also advised that balancing supply and use should be done at the detailed commodity level and that the manual method is recommended. This required the elimination of differences item by item after assessing the reliability of the estimates of supply and use at the most detailed level available. After performing manual balancing for relatively stronger estimates (or those with sufficient and detailed data support); and when most of the differences have been eliminated, the SUTs could then be balanced automatically using the RAS⁵ or modified

RAS method(s) (Appendix 4). The workshop then discussed when and how the RAS and modified RAS procedure should be used.

Phase 3: Development of Valuation Vectors and Balancing the SUT

Adjustments in the Valuation of Supply

This phase covered the valuation of total *Supply* from basic prices to purchasers' prices which is a necessary stage to arrive at balanced SUTs. The *Supply* table is valued at basic prices while the *Use* table is valued at purchasers' prices. Three adjustments are therefore, required in order to make the total *Supply* comparable to total *Use* of goods and services. Table 12 shows how these adjustments are presented in the SUT.

Table 12 Valuation Vectors

Supply of Products	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation		Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
		Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	
Products of Agriculture		Valuation Items		
Products of Industry				
Services				
Total				
CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports				
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents				
Output at Basic Prices				

CIF = cost, insurance, and freight, FOB = free on board.

The **first adjustment** converts the supply of goods and services at basic prices to purchasers' prices. This is done by allocating trade and transport margins and taxes *less* subsidies on products to total *Supply* by product. The **second adjustment** relates to eliminating double counting of freight and insurance on imports and the trade and transport margins. This refers to freight and insurance paid on imports by residents and nonresidents. In practice, countries report imports at CIF value. However, because the CIF values of imports include the costs of freight and insurance, there is a risk of double counting. The same freight and insurance costs that are included in the values of imports are also included as imports of services (for nonresident transporters and insurers) and as part of domestic gross

⁵ Some experts believe that the RAS method is named after the economist Richard Stone (1919–1991), who, among his other achievements, co-authored the 1968 SNA together with Abraham

Aidenof. His full name was John Richard Nicholas Stone. He did not have "A" as his middle initial so there must be another explanation for RAS.

output (for resident transporters and insurers). The **third adjustment** balances the estimates of supply with the estimates of final expenditures/uses.

Most of the adjustments had to be done manually. This was the hardest part of the whole exercise, and it requires good knowledge and reliability of the basic data. It largely adopted trial and error, where statistical discrepancies were eliminated step by step. It also inevitably involves judgment of the staff, building on their knowledge of the economy and other information available. Elements to look for when balancing include, among others, missing or negative values, very high or low margins, and margins allocated to services.

At the final stage, when the difference/statistical discrepancy between estimates on supply side and the demand side is “small,” or under five percent, mathematical techniques to force the two sides to agree completely can be considered. The RAS, method could be used to making the internal entries in a matrix consistent with the row and column totals. When RAS is used to balance the SUT, the standard recommendation is that the internal entries should first be adjusted manually using whatever direct or indirect information is available and to reduce the differences to as low as possible before applying the RAS method.

Implementing Phase 3

The Third Data Review Workshop was organized to assess the implementation of Phase 3 of the SUT compilation and to determine if additional assistance was needed by the participating economies. Specifically, the workshop participants

- reviewed the preliminary results of the balanced (or unbalanced SUT) submitted by participating economies ;
- discussed, clarified, and resolved concerns/issues related to the three phase of SUT implementation;
- reviewed the value added components; and
- discussed the adjustment for freight and insurance on imports.

At the same workshop, the participants presented their methodologies and experiences on the SUT components as shown in Box 5.

To facilitate the discussion further, the ADB project team developed SUT diagnostic and analytical tables for

Box 5 Report 3 Outline	
1	Converting the Supply Table at Basic/Producers' Prices to Purchasers' Prices
2	Data Sources and Compilation Methodology for:
2.1	Trade Margins
2.2	Transport Costs
2.3	Taxes and Subsidies on Products
2.4	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports
3	Preliminary Result of Balanced/Unbalanced SUT
4	Comparison of Published GDP versus GDP Derived from the SUT
5	Outstanding Issues and Concerns

CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; GDP = gross domestic product; SUT = supply and use table.

intra- (within) and inter-country (across) comparisons of structures and margins. Interpretations and actual applications and uses of the tables in terms of evaluating the SUTs were also explained.

Phase 4: Development of the Uses of the Value Added Quadrant

Estimating Value Added

The Value Added quadrant, which is the last quadrant, was completed in order to compile a full set of SUT. GVA is shown in the lower left quadrant of the *Use* table (Table 13), as the difference between output at basic prices and total intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices, and at the same time, as the sum of all value

Table 13 Value Added Quadrant				
Use of Products	Intermediate Consumption			Total Intermediate Consumption
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Products of Agriculture				
Products of Industry				
Services				
Total				
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents				
Direct Purchases in the Domestic Market by Nonresidents				
Total				
Compensation of Employees	Value Added by Components and by Industries			
Other Taxes on Production, Net				
Consumption of Fixed Capital				
Operating Surplus, Net				
Gross Value Added at Basic Prices				
Output at Basic Prices				

added components. GVA in the SUT is at basic prices and is smaller than GDP (as normally defined), by the amount of net taxes on products.

In the Value Added quadrant, GVA at basic prices is broken down into the following four components:

Compensation of employees. It is defined in the SNA as consisting of wages and salaries in cash and in kind *plus* employers' actual or imputed social contributions. Wages and salaries in kind include the cost to the employer of providing free or subsidized housing, clothing, food, and transport. Employers' actual and imputed social contributions are payments actually made (or imputed) on behalf of employees to provide for pensions and other social security benefits.

Other taxes on production (net). This is part of GVA because gross output in the *Supply* part of the SUT is valued at basic prices which includes other taxes on production (*less* other subsidies on production). These taxes are not included in intermediate consumption, but are included in GVA. "Other taxes on production" include taxes on ownership of land, buildings, and motor vehicles; and on the number of persons employed, which is the most important type of "other taxes on production" in most countries.

Consumption of fixed capital. It refers to the decline in the market value of assets through wear, tear, and obsolescence during the accounting period. Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) should be measured at current market prices; it refers to the cost at current prices of restoring the assets to their condition at the beginning of the accounting period. The SNA recommends that CFC be derived from a Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) estimate of the capital stock because it is the best method for correctly valuing CFC.

In practice, not many countries have PIM estimates; and, instead, they use depreciation estimates as published in company or government accounts. The depreciation estimates almost always value assets at their historic or acquisition prices. As the assets may have been acquired several years ago, their current market values, taking account of inflation, may be much higher than their acquisition values. Many economies show depreciation from government or company accounts as their best estimate of CFC as defined in the SNA, but it is usually a poor substitute for what is required for SNA purposes. It is nevertheless better than having no estimate at all. If

CFC for government is ignored both government output and government consumption will be underestimated and the GDP estimates will not conform to the 1993 SNA standards.

Net operating surplus/Mixed income. This item is what is left from GVA when COE, other taxes on production, and CFC have been deducted. Net operating surplus/Mixed income is what is earned by land and fixed capital assets, the labor input supplied by owners of unincorporated enterprises, and entrepreneurship. Corporate enterprises earn operating surplus and unincorporated enterprises earn mixed income but there is no requirement to separate the two.

GVA for each of the 31 industries can be obtained from the SUT; however, the value added components cannot be derived from the SUT. In any case, the value added components do not play any part in the balancing of the SUT which is achieved by matching supply with uses. However, GVA and its components are included in the final output of the SUT Project to make the SUT more useful for economic analysis and comparison of the

- relative shares of COE in GVA between different kinds of activities in a given economy;
- relative shares of COE in GVA in a given kind of activity between different economies;
- value added per person employed (labor productivity) in different kinds of activity in a given economy; and
- value added per person employed (labor productivity) in a given kind of activity between different economies.

For economic analysis, the components of GVA can be classified into high and low priority groups (see Box 6).

Box 6 **Priority of Gross Value Added Components**

High priority	Gross Value Added
	Compensation of Employees
	Labor Input
Low priority	Other Taxes on Production, Net
	Consumption of Fixed Capital

Gross operating surplus/Mixed income is also a high priority item but it is not listed above because it is the difference between GVA and COE, the two other high priority items.

Most economies, however, could not provide the full breakdown of GVA components by the 31 ISIC industries. Clearly the breakdown by kind of activity should be as detailed as possible but the data are still useful for economic analysis even if some of the 31 kinds of activities were reduced to a smaller number. In agriculture, for example, it may not be possible to estimate the numbers employed separately for grain crops, fruits and vegetables, and animal husbandry, and only a single figure can be shown for agriculture. Data constraints may also require that some detailed manufacturing activities are combined.

Implementing Phase 4

This phase involved the deliberation of the revised preliminary SUTs; assisting economies in reviewing their estimates; and resolving outstanding issues on the SUT compilation. Specifically, the Technical Review and Evaluation Workshop (Fourth Workshop) (i) discussed the preliminary results of SUTs and outstanding issues, (ii) discussed the recommended courses of action to resolve outstanding issues and concerns, (iii) reviewed the selected performance indicators from the SUT and national accounts frameworks with special focus on trade and transport margins, (iv) presented the revised analytical ratios and diagnostic tables of economic structures, and (v) discussed the uses of the SUT results in the 2011 ICP.

In the same venue, the participants presented the various items outlined in Box 7.

During this workshop, the participating economies were divided into two groups; each group was led by

Box 7 Report 4 Outline	
1	Trade Margin and Transport Cost, and Taxes and Subsidies
2	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports
3	Discrepancies and Balancing Techniques: Manual and RAS
4	Value Added Components by Industry: Data Sources and Methodology
5	Comparison of Published GDP versus SUT: Production and Expenditure
6	Issues Raised in the Previous Workshops and Action Taken
7	Outstanding Issues and Problems

cif = cost, insurance, and freight; fob = free on board; GDP = gross domestic product; SUT = supply and use table.

an ADB SUT Project team member and a resource person/consultant. Each economy's SUT was examined with their ratios (Input–Output ratios; ratio of trade and transport margin to output, etc.) compared with the ratios of other participating economies, the averages for subgroups of economies, and that of the whole group of participating economies. The exercise revealed problems with trade and transport margins, IC/GO ratios, and the allocation of commodities to GFCF. The participating economies were requested to re-examine the various issues raised about their SUTs in preparation for the Second Technical Review (Fifth Workshop) of the preliminary SUT results. They were also requested to prepare their validated and balanced SUTs; and compile the MRDS Tables 1.1, 2.1, and 2.3.

Phase 5: Finalization of SUT

Comparison of SUTs

In Phase 5 (the last phase), analytical ratios and diagnostics for intra- and inter-country comparison of structures and margins based on the preliminary balanced SUT were conducted. The diagnostics were done by the ADB SUT Project team and the results were communicated to the participating economies. The comparison of analytical ratios and margins led to the identification of outliers that the concerned participating economy needed to check and re-estimate. The ratios and margins compared include the

- weighted averages of trade and transport margins, and net tax ratios by participating economy;
- structure of major expenditure components by products;
- share of GVA to gross output by industry;
- trade and transport margins ratio for each product in relation to total gross output (total domestic and imported); and
- net tax margin for each product in relation to total supply for that product (domestic output plus imports).

It must be emphasized that diagnostics were conducted at every phase of the SUT compilation while the complete diagnostics on the balanced SUT was done in this phase. Significantly higher and lower ratios were used to alert the participating economies on the estimates for further checking and verification.

Implementing Phase 5

Phase 5, the last phase, was reserved for detailed examination of each economy’s preliminary SUT using cross-country diagnostic tables, and resolution of outstanding issues. After assessing the preliminary SUTs for the first time, during Phase 4, it was at this stage that the experts and national accountants jointly discussed to present and review the revised preliminary SUTs and agree to implement recommendations made in Phase 4. All outstanding issues and concerns resulting from intra- and inter-country diagnostics and analysis of production and cost structures, expenditure structures, and margin ratios were explained.

Economies were also required to present the items under Box 8 in this Second Technical SUT Results Review Workshop (Fifth Workshop).

Box 8 Report 5 Outline	
1	Published GVA/GDP compared with GDP (P) and GDP (E) derived from the SUT
2	Published Input–Output Table (where relevant) compared with the SUT
3	Responses to issues and concerns discussed in the previous review workshop
4	Revised preliminary SUT

GDP = gross domestic product, GDP (E) = GDP expenditure approach, GDP (P) = GDP production approach, GVA = gross valued added, SUT = supply and use table.

Agreements on the matrix size of the SUT for publication were also formalized at this workshop. The final results of the SUT were presented at an international conference and organized by the ADB SUT Project team held at the ADB headquarters in Manila.

Addressing the Key Challenges in Compiling Supply and Use Tables

4

The participating economies encountered challenges and issues in the course of implementing the SUT Project. This section summarizes these challenges and describes the practical solutions that were adopted. In order to have clearer understanding on how these key challenges were addressed, this section covers the treatment of domestic production and intermediate consumption including secondary products; household final consumption expenditure (HFCE); general government consumption expenditure (GGCE); financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM); gross fixed capital formation (GFCF); change in inventories, acquisition less disposal of valuables; direct purchases abroad by residents and purchases in domestic economy by nonresidents; CIF/FOB adjustments; the informal imports (from shuttle trades); trade and transport margins; taxes and fees; and other conceptual issues where the SUT Project offered practical solutions.

Domestic Production and Intermediate Consumption by Industries are presented as matrices in the SUT. The 51 commodities/products were assigned to 32 industries or “kinds of activity” in both the domestic production and intermediate consumption matrices. The approach for domestic production is relatively simple as most of the entries lie on or around the diagonal. To illustrate, crops and livestock are products of agriculture, and minerals are products of the mining industry. However, there were some off-diagonal entries because while enterprises or establishments are assigned to their principal kind of activity producing products that were characteristic of their main kind of activity, some produced by-products of their main activity or related to it. In economies which have, or recently had, central planning regimes, there were some very large enterprises that produced a range of goods and services in addition to their principal products. Such was the case in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and Mongolia. In these economies, the column for a particular kind of activity contains several entries for commodities that appear to have no connection with

that kind of activity. For example, an enterprise whose main activity is mining may also generate electricity, construct roads and buildings, or refine and smelt ores. Ideally, these large enterprises should be broken down into separate establishments for survey purposes but this is not always practical. As a result, the distribution of domestic production by kind of activity in these countries will be less comparable with countries which have fewer large, multi-product enterprises.

Constructing the matrix for intermediate consumption is the most difficult part of the SUT. Some of the participating economies regularly compile IOTs and they have fairly reliable information on the types of goods and services used in production at a detailed commodity or industry level. The economies with regular IOTs every 5 years, or even more frequently, include the PRC; India; Singapore; Taipei, China; and Viet Nam. Most economies participating in the SUT Project, however, only had partial information on intermediate consumption. They may have had an industry or large-scale survey in a recent year which identified the main inputs, but there would usually be a large item for “other inputs” which had to be reallocated to the commodities.

Where data or details were inadequate or even lacking, the participating economies had to use one or more of the following sources:

- **Most recent surveys for production functions/ structures.** The production structures gathered by the latest surveys in the economies used to estimate current output to derive intermediate consumption by industry. However, some production functions used were dated and the price structures may have changed.
- **Input coefficients of neighboring countries.** The production structure of an industry from a neighboring country with similar level of development and industry structure provided

the parameters for estimating the intermediate consumption of industries. This meant that if one country had detailed information on production function for an activity, the information could be “borrowed” by other countries in the region, which is an internationally accepted practice. In many cases, the same multinational companies operating in several countries in the region are producing the same goods and services using the same production techniques and patterns of intermediate consumption. Examples of these goods or industries include production of textiles, clothing, footwear, motor vehicles, and electronic consumer goods.

- **Input–Output Table.** The patterns of intermediate consumption from an SUT or IOT compiled by one country can also be useful to other countries. For many goods and services, the production techniques are likely to be similar across countries and the production structure may also be “borrowed” by other countries. While it is a common practice worldwide to borrow production structures of other economies, the validity of the ratios is crucial and should be examined more closely. Citing the case of Cambodia, which had no direct information on patterns of intermediate consumption for most kinds of activities, it borrowed ratios from the IOTs for a province in Viet Nam bordering Cambodia. Some participating economies under the SUT Project also resorted to borrowing intermediate consumption patterns from other economies, but to a lesser extent.
- **Expert opinion from company accountants or trade associations.** Company accountants, trade associations, and other industry experts could provide relevant information on intermediate consumption, in particular for large enterprises.
- **Estimates of informal activities.** Statistical surveys generally cover only the formal sector. Estimates for the informal sector have to be made, especially in countries where informal activity is large.
- **Company reports.** These are usually available, especially for large companies, and are useful to update and validate input structures.
- **Control totals.** These totals are figures at a very detailed commodity or industry level believed to be accurate. For example, accurate information on imports of wine is available. Noting that wine is not produced in the country, the total can be

used to represent the total supply of wine, which has to be broken down into wine going to the retail sector for sale to households and wine used as intermediate consumption by the hotel and restaurant industry. Control totals may also be at a more aggregated level. For example, with accurate figure for total sales of electricity, it can be used to derive the breakdown of electricity sales among the purchasers of electricity.

Secondary products are an integral part of domestic production and intermediate consumption. Producers are classified to ISIC kinds of activities according to their principal output. Many producers have secondary outputs, i.e., goods or services that belong to a different kind of activity, but are less important in value added than the principal product. For example, a farmer whose principal output is crops may also keep some dairy cows; an enterprise whose principal output is plastic sandals may also produce plastic containers.

Some economies (Cambodia, for example) did not obtain information about secondary output directly from producers, and each CPC product was allocated to the appropriate ISIC kind of activity. As a result, only the diagonal in the gross output matrix contains entries and all other cells, which show secondary production, are empty. Because of this, the breakdown of gross output by kind of activity and the value added, and its breakdown are not correct. This situation is unavoidable given the unavailability of basic data in some participating economies.

Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) is an important component of the *Use* side of the SUT. In the industrialized countries of the OECD, the breakdown of HFCE is usually based on retail trade statistics and surveys of service industries. Most of the participating economies, however, disaggregated HFCE by commodity using the results of household expenditure surveys. These were supplemented in some cases by information from administrative sources, such as vehicle registration records or excise taxes paid on tobacco and alcohol. However, not all countries conduct household expenditure surveys every year. Because of a lack of current data, the HFCE for nonsurvey years are often extrapolated by population growth rates combined with price changes taken from the consumer price index.

HFCE includes “imputed” expenditures” notably the imputed “purchases” of own-produced crops and

livestock products and imputed rents of owner-occupiers. These do not cause any particular problems for SUT compilation but are among the weaker areas of the GDP estimates in most economies. Imputing rents to owner-occupiers is particularly difficult in economies where there are only a few, and, perhaps, nontypical dwellings available for rent. Some economies are now experimenting with user-cost valuation of rents for owner-occupiers instead of valuing rent using data on rent of similar dwellings. This may eventually lead to better GDP estimates, but the estimates for imputed rents of owner-occupiers of several participating economies are weak and noncomparable.

General Government Consumption Expenditure (GGCE) refers to expenditures by all levels of government, i.e., central, federal, provincial, and local. A disaggregation of GGCE into individual and collective government consumption expenditures is required to estimate the “actual final consumption of households,” which is equal to HFCE *plus* individual consumption expenditure of government and NPISH. Government consumption expenditures have to be broken down into those incurred for the benefit of individual households and those for the community as a whole.

Expenditures incurred for individual services, such as health and education, are treated as collective only when related to the formulation and administration of government. For example, the expenditures incurred by the Department of Health at a national level involving policy, standards and regulations are to be recorded as collective expenditure. On the other hand, administrative expenditures incurred by a public hospital are to be included as individual expenditure.⁶

In practice, health and education expenditures comprise the largest government spending, and are the only types of individual consumption expenditure by government in many economies. To simplify, some countries treat the total current expenditures of the ministries of health and education as individual consumption expenditures. All other government consumption expenditures are treated as “collective.” This is a short-cut method but it can be accepted in countries where the government accounts are not sufficiently detailed to apply the full COFOG. Some participating economies were unable to classify government consumption expenditure into individual expenditure and collective consumption.

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) in earlier versions of the SNA was called imputed bank services charge, IBSC. It is the difference between the interest paid on deposits and the interest earned by banks on lending the deposits. In the 1968 SNA, FISIM was all shown as an intermediate consumption by a fictitious financial institution; but the 1993 SNA recommends countries to allocate FISIM to producers, households, government agencies, and nonresidents actually consuming FISIM. Consumption by government, households, NPISH, and nonresidents is final, rather than an intermediate consumption, and is added to GDP. It is noted that FISIM is relatively small for many countries.

The allocation of FISIM to consumers is difficult and the 1993 SNA takes a pragmatic view. If countries cannot allocate FISIM with an acceptable degree of reliability, the 1993 SNA suggests that compilers continue to follow the easier 1968 SNA treatment of FISIM. The participating economies managed to allocate FISIM on the basis of the totals of deposits by, and loans to, each sector. In the SUT, FISIM is shown as a domestically produced financial service that is either used by enterprise as intermediate consumption; or by government, households, NPISH, and the rest of the world as final consumption.

FISIM should be allocated to the institutional sector that consumes it. A minimum requirement is to separate that part of FISIM consumed by the general government, corporations, and household institutional sector, to be reflected in the intermediate consumption and final demand columns in the SUT. The allocation of FISIM can be done in two ways: (i) using the reference rate; and (2) using relevant indicators, such as the share of bank deposits or the share of bank deposits and bank loans.

The preferred methodology for allocating FISIM to intermediate consumption and final demand is to use the interest reference rate. However, its application is limited due to conceptual and practical problems, such as lack of data. In view of this, the second approach—use of either the share of bank deposits or the share of bank deposits *plus* bank loans—was recommended because it was more practical to implement.

In estimating and allocating FISIM, the following points should be remembered:

- FISIM on housing/mortgage loans and on other loans is allocated to the household institutional

6 European Commission, et. al., SNA 2008.

sector. FISIM of individuals taking loans from banks for construction of housing units through a construction company or developer, and on other loans to unincorporated enterprises is also allocated to the household institutional sector. This is consistent with the SNA recommendation that FISIM should be allocated according to institutional sectors.

- The different treatment of FISIM and IBSC in the 1993 and 1968 SNA affects GDP. While FISIM is the new term for IBSC, both are calculated as the difference between interest earned by banks and interest paid by banks. However, in the 1968 SNA, FISIM was shown as intermediate consumption; but in the 1993 SNA, FISIM is allocated to the sectors that consumed it as intermediate consumption. FISIM allocated to government and households is final consumption expenditure and, as a result, GDP level is higher than it would be if based on the 1968 SNA.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) has two principal types: machinery and equipment; and building and construction. There is a third, but much smaller category which covers expenditure on land improvement; increase in herds of draft animals, dairy cattle and wool-bearing flocks; purchases of software; and expenditures on mineral exploration. GFCF is most often classified by the sector or kind of activity of the owner of the asset or by asset type—building and construction, machinery and equipment, etc. The SUT, however, requires a different type of classification—by type of commodity. For example, an increase in herds of dairy cattle is to be shown as GFCF of an agricultural commodity; building and construction to be shown as GFCF of building and construction services; investment in software to be shown as GFCF of information processing services, etc. This means the CPC products listed in the rows of the SUT are assigned to GFCF; thus, the classification of GFCF is neither by type of asset nor by the type of owner.

Estimates are generally based either on direct reporting by the owners of the assets or on commodity flow method. In the case of machinery and equipment, for example, producers are asked to report outlays on new machinery and equipment and sales of used items. The difference between outlays and sales represents GFCF in machinery and equipment. The commodity flow method involves adding product taxes, transport costs, trade margins, and installation costs to the total CIF

values of imported machinery and equipment and the ex-factory values of domestically produced equipment.

Building and construction of roads, bridges, airports, harbor installations, and similar items are generally government assets and government accounts show annual expenditures on new construction. Household and business surveys usually collect information on new dwellings and commercial and factory buildings. Using the commodity flow method, estimates for building and construction start with data on the value of inputs—cement, bricks, glass, reinforcing steel, etc.—to which are added estimates of the cost of labor, rental of construction machinery, and overhead expenses, including operating surplus.

The recommendation in the SUT Project was to have the 51 CPC commodities listed in the standard SUTs allocated to GFCF. This was done for products of the construction and manufacturing industries producing machinery and equipment. In addition, the following types of products could also be classified as GFCF (numbers in brackets refer to the rows of the standard SUT):

- **Other products of agriculture and horticulture (row 4).** GFCF for this product consists of all outlays on the development of plantations and similar agricultural holdings.
- **Live animals and other animal products (row 6).** GFCF for this product is the net increase in the value of breeding and dairy cattle, oxen, buffaloes, and other draught animals.
- **Real estate services (row 42).** GFCF for this product includes dealers' margins, solicitors' fees, stamp duties, and other costs of transfer of ownership of fixed assets. However, in the case of land transactions, these costs are treated as land improvement and included in GCF under *Other products of agriculture and horticulture (row 4)*.
- **Other business production services (row 45).** This may include mineral exploration expenditures incurred to discover new deposits or reserves and software services. Regardless of whether the explorations are successful or not, the expenditures are included in GFCF.

Change in Inventories, if derived as residuals in the regular GDP estimates can also be done for SUT compilation. The change in inventories of each type of good identified in the commodity breakdown is that part of the total supply that cannot be allocated to any

other intermediate or final use. Participating economies were encouraged to avoid this, and to make direct estimates of changes in inventories to the extent possible. In most economies, information on stocks of major products, such as important food crops, fuel supplies held by electricity companies, and stocks of strategic goods held by government, is available. Specifically, economies were advised to explore the following data sources:

- information from industry surveys by taking the share of inventory to total output for large enterprises and applying these ratios to all enterprises;
- information and reports from public enterprises;
- financial statements of private corporations, particularly in mining and electricity generation; and
- government accounts for stocks of emergency food supplies, fuel, and other “strategic” goods.

Acquisition less Disposal of Valuables consist of precious stones and metals (gold, diamonds, etc.) paintings, sculpture, artworks recognized as work of art, and antiques that are not used primarily for production or consumption but are acquired and held primarily as stores of value. Purchases of gold by households either as jewelry or as ingots are the main kind of valuables in most economies in the region. An estimate of the net acquisition by households of gold can be obtained by deducting exports from imports plus domestic production of refined gold. Net acquisitions are then moved from household final consumption expenditure to gross fixed capital formation. This does not have any impact on GDP. Most participating economies, however, were not able to estimate acquisition less disposal of valuables as a separate item in GFCF, except Mongolia, Nepal, and Thailand.

CIF/FOB adjustments in the SNA are required so that total imports can be valued at FOB. However, the SNA assumes that no country can record detailed imports at FOB values—data on detailed flows of imports from foreign trade statistics are most usually valued at CIF prices (European Commission, et. al., 1993). To reconcile the different valuations used for total imports and the product components of imports, a global CIF/FOB adjustment on imports is made. Recording detailed imports at FOB values in the SUT is preferred over recording at CIF value. Indonesia and Fiji reported that they are recording their imports both at FOB and CIF,

the CIF/FOB adjustment is not required. For the other economies, the adjustments were done accordingly.

Informal Imports are usually captured in the SUT if total *Use* exceeds total *Supply*. This implies that informal supply may have been missed out or not fully captured. Comparing supply and demand estimates with official data, such as trade statistics, is one way to capture informal imports. For example, if inputs to sawmilling exceed the reported value of forestry production, the discrepancy may be because of unrecorded imports. It must then adjust upwards the imports of forestry products.

Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents and Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents are adjustment items shown in the SUT. SNA recommends adjustments of imports of goods and services by including direct purchases of residents abroad; and for exports of goods and services, by including direct purchases of nonresidents in the domestic economy. Balance of payments (BOP) statistics compiled according to the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund include these two adjustments to meet the requirements of the SUT compilation.

In the SNA, HFCE always refers to expenditures by resident households. This means that it must include purchases by residents abroad, and it must exclude purchases by nonresidents. Some economies start their estimates of HFCE by using sales figures reported by retailers and service providers. These figures have to be adjusted in the SUT to the correct SNA definition, by adding purchases made by residents abroad and deducting sales by retailers and service providers to nonresidents.

Still quite a number of economies, however, did not base their HFCE estimates on sales by retailers and service providers. Instead, they based their HFCE estimate on household expenditure surveys, which covered resident households and, in most cases, do not need to adjust HFCE. Direct purchases by resident households abroad were already included in HFCE, and purchases by nonresidents were excluded because they were not interviewed for the household expenditure survey. Economies that based HFCE on household expenditure surveys did not, therefore, make any adjustments for direct purchases, and these two adjustment items in the SUT did not have entries in the column for HFCE. The only exception was when the household expenditure survey did not collect information from

households on their expenditures abroad. In this case an adjustment was required for direct purchases by residents abroad.

Trade Margins are the differences between the value of retail sales and the cost of the goods sold. Some points to note are:

- Trade margins include both wholesale and retail margins. It is not required in the SUT to distinguish between the margin in wholesale and retail.
- Trade margin is only relevant for transactions in goods, and there are no trade margins on services.
- Trade margin is not the difference between the value of sales and the cost of goods bought for resale since some goods sold may have come from inventories and some goods bought for resale may have been added to inventories. Trade margin should therefore be calculated taking account of changes in inventories. Some countries ignore this refinement although it will not usually result in significant errors.
- Trade margins can be earned on goods that are traded during shipment and never actually arrive in the domestic economy. “Merchanting” is common in Hong Kong, China; and practiced to a lesser extent in Singapore; Taipei, China; and other economies.

Trade margins are shown in the SUT as one of the valuation adjustments in moving from the value of commodities domestically produced or imported at basic prices to supply at purchasers’ prices. This means that trade margins need to be allocated to each of the commodities shown in the rows of the SUT. Trade margins differ among the various types of goods since these are usually lower on goods with a fast turnover, such as food, beverages, and household consumables; and higher on goods that have a lower turnover and remain in stock for a longer period. Goods that generally have high trade margins include clothing and footwear, household durable goods, and motor vehicles.

Information on trade margins usually comes from business surveys or censuses. Most economies that participated in the SUT Project had recently carried out such surveys. As trade margins were fairly stable from year to year, estimates obtained from a survey done 4 or 5 years ago will still be relevant. A more crucial problem is that surveys often provide information on

trade margins only according to type of store—grocery store, furniture store, vehicle showroom, department store, kiosk, etc.—and not on the specific types of commodities sold. To remedy this, an approximation of trade margins by type of goods specified in the SUT was done. During the regional workshops, the estimates of item-specific trade margins prepared by the participating economies were compared, and the margins of those economies which seemed particularly high or low were recommended for further checking.

Economies where subsistence agriculture is important, record low trade margins for crops and livestock products. These include Cambodia, India, Mongolia, Nepal, Thailand, and Viet Nam. More generally, economies with high GDP per capita usually have higher rate of trade margins in percentage terms than poorer economies. For example, trade margins in Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; and Singapore, cover costs of air-conditioning, better informed sales assistants, more elaborate displays of goods on sale, and a generally luxurious ambience.

Transport costs are the costs incurred for transporting goods from where they are produced to where they arrive as imports to the place where they are acquired by purchasers. The cost paid must also be added to basic values to obtain supply in purchasers’ prices. Transport costs are shown in a column alongside that for trade margins and, like trade margins, transport costs must also be allocated to the various goods listed in the SUT.⁷ The following points should be noted in allocating transport costs:

- As with trade margins, transport costs are incurred only on goods.
- Producers and importers may pay the costs of transporting goods to the purchaser. The SNA recommends that the costs should be included in the basic price, and only the transport charges “invoiced to the purchaser” are included in the transport column of the SUT.

Total transport costs include earnings from freight transport by land, air, sea, and inland waterways. Most countries have an estimate of total transport costs from

⁷ The term “trade and transport margins” is commonly used but, strictly speaking, transport costs are not “margins.” Margins are earned when an enterprise takes possession of a good or a financial asset and then relinquishes ownership to a third party. Transporters do not take possession of the goods they carry but just charge for the transport service they provide.

their calculation of GDP from the production side. However, the problem is the allocation of the total to each of the commodities listed in the SUT. For a given mileage, transport costs depend mainly on weight. There are marked differences in transport costs as a percentage of basic values for heavy low-value goods, like coal and iron ore, on one hand; and light high-value items, such as clothing and electronic goods, on the other hand.

Physical size and population density explain some of the differences in transport costs between economies. Transport costs tend to be low in small, densely populated economies, like Hong Kong, China; and Singapore; and high in large countries, like Mongolia and Thailand, which have lower population density.

Estimates of trade margins of item-specific transport costs between economies were also compared. Those economies whose transport costs seemed particularly high or low were asked to check their estimates.

Mixed income in the 1993 and 2008 SNA was a change in name of “operating surplus” of unincorporated enterprise in the 1968 SNA. The term was changed because of the argument that it contains compensation for the labor input of the owner in addition to “operating surplus,” which is considered as the return to capital and entrepreneurship. In the 1968 SNA, the difference between the value added and compensation of employees (COE) of unincorporated enterprises was described as “operating surplus.”

In the SUT, there is no distinction made between corporations and unincorporated enterprises in the gross output and intermediate consumption matrices. As a result, the GVA, derived as gross output *minus* intermediate consumption, of enterprises includes both the operating surplus of corporate enterprises and the mixed income of unincorporated enterprises. In the value added matrix, where GVA is broken down into COE, CFC, and other taxes (net) on production, the residual is described as operating surplus/mixed income. There is no requirement to distinguish between the two components. “Operating surplus/mixed income” is shown as a single line.

Taxes on production are of two kinds: (i) those that are proportional to the volume of goods or services produced, and (ii) those that do not vary according to the amounts produced. If taxes are proportional to the volume of goods or services produced, they are defined

as taxes on products; and if not proportional to output, they are considered as other taxes on production. Some taxes on production are paid by the producers. Examples include taxes on land and buildings, taxes to own or operate vehicles, and taxes on employment. These taxes are included in the basic price of output, since producers set their ex-factory or ex-farm prices at a level that will recover these “other taxes on production. Most taxes on production, however, are paid by the purchasers. Some of these taxes are customs and excise duties, sales taxes, and value added taxes. These are called “taxes on products” and are shown in a column in the SUT. The taxes on production, in addition to trade margins and transport costs, refer to the third adjustment needed to move from valuation of supply at basic prices to valuation at purchasers’ prices. Some taxes listed below, however, pose some problems in classifying whether it is a tax on product or as other taxes on production. The suggested classification is as follows:

- **Tourist or hotel tax** paid to hotels. It is usually calculated on a “per night” basis; hence, it is a “tax on products.”
- **Employment tax.** It is charged according to the number of employees on the payroll. As it does not depend on the value or amounts of production or sales, it is an “other tax on production.”
- **Carbon tax.** The tax is charged on the quantities of carbon fuels purchased by an enterprise. As intermediate consumption is closely related to the volume of production, it is a “tax on products.”
- **Airport tax.** If this is paid to government, it is a tax. It is paid by departing passengers for using the airport facilities when they take a flight; hence, it is a “tax on products.”
- **Vineyard tax.** It is charged based on the area of land planted to vines. It does not depend on the amount of grapes grown or wine produced; hence, it is “other tax on production.”

In a number of countries, some food products, fuel, and other essentials are subsidized. The SNA treats such subsidies as “negative product taxes” and the adjustment column for taxes on products is a net figure—“taxes on products *less* subsidies on products.”

In general, tax authorities can supply both the total amount of taxes on products paid and some breakdowns according to the goods and services on which the taxes were levied. In many cases, however, the commodity classification used by the tax authorities does not coincide

exactly with the SUT commodity classification. This then entails some adjustments, based on expert opinion or consultation with the tax office. Nonetheless, for the most part, completing the column “Taxes on Products Less Subsidies on Products” was relatively straightforward for most economies.

Inclusion of other taxes on production in the value added quadrant was of major concern to some economies. Gross output in the SUT is shown at basic prices. These prices include other taxes on production. As these taxes are not included in intermediate consumption, it follows that when value added is derived by deducting intermediate consumption from gross output, these other taxes on production will necessarily be included in value added. The Value Added quadrant of the SUT calls for these to be separately identified as one of the components of value added. Some economies can do this but others cannot. In the latter case, operating surplus will include *other taxes on production*. In most cases, such taxes are not very large so that failure to separate them from operating surplus is not a major problem.

Subsidies on production are treated in the same way as taxes on production, and distinguished into “subsidies on products” and “other subsidies on production.” Basic prices exclude subsidies on products and include other subsidies on production while purchasers’ prices include both subsidies. In practice, almost all subsidies are “subsidies on products” and “other subsidies on production” are quite rare.

An important point to remember is that subsidies are only paid to producers by the government to encourage production. For example, if the government sells fertilizers to farmers at low prices, the difference between what the government paid to purchase the fertilizer and what they charged the farmer is a subsidy. In this instance, the farmer is treated as a “producer” who received the subsidy and benefitted from the government as a producer of rice or whatever agricultural crops he is growing.

Social transfers are where one party provides a good or service other than cash, to another without receiving anything in return, sometimes called “something for nothing”. Social transfers are provided directly to households as consumers. It cannot be paid as cash to households even though the intention is to help households by reducing prices of food or fuel. For example, if the government sells electricity to households at low prices that is a social transfer. To illustrate,

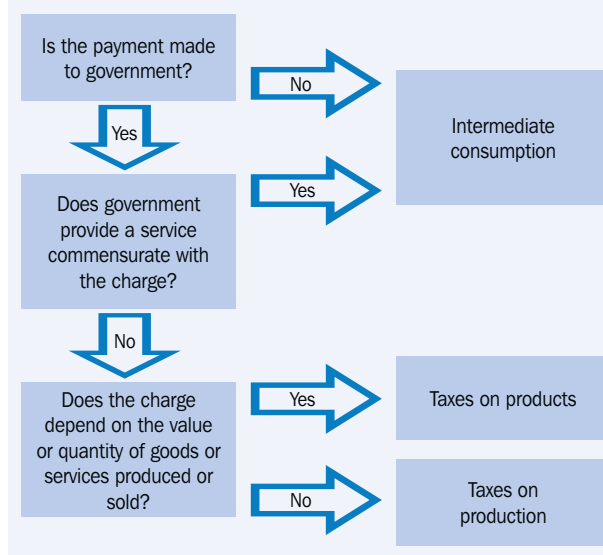
suppose that government buys electricity for 10 and sells it for 6 to households. The 6 will appear in household expenditure and the difference of 4 ($10 - 6 = 4$) will be in the government individual consumption expenditure.

Taxes and fees are clearly differentiated in the 1993 SNA. When enterprises/establishments make payments to the government and these are significant in terms of shares to total production, it is crucial to identify and classify the charges and purpose for such payments. Payments for the provision of services will be part of intermediate consumption and considered as service fees. Payments made *quid pro quo*, or that the enterprise does not receive any service in return for the payment, can be equated to additional other taxes on production.

Figure 2 can help decide if a payment to government is a tax and its classification. The figure shows fines and penalties are not taxes and are recorded as other current transfers. Likewise interest charges on overdue taxes or fines and penalties imposed for tax evasion are also not taxes and should be recorded separately as other current transfers. However, it may not be possible to separate payment of interest, fines, or other penalties from the taxes to which they relate. In practice, they are usually grouped with taxes.

Recording of government and enterprise tax. The difference between agency and enterprise taxes can be attributed to the timing of recording. Agency tax records are usually on cash basis, while enterprise

Figure 2 **Decision Guide on Determining and Classifying Payment to Government**



recording is on accrual basis. National accounts primarily involve numbers on an accrual basis since they relate to underlying transactions for the given accounting period. Enterprise data can then be used to calculate and allocate taxes that should have been collected by the government during the taxable period.

Producers' prices are introduced in the SUT by adding an extra column in the *Uses* side, where product taxes are added to gross output and imports at basic prices. Trade and transport margins are then added to these producers' prices to get total *Supply* at purchasers' prices. Inserting this extra column at producers' prices is like stopping half-way between basic prices and purchasers' prices. The SNA SUT does not require such adjustment and valuation but some economies were supportive in their current practice of having producers' price if there is continuing demand from their users and stakeholders. It should be noted, however, that the SNA SUT requires only two kinds of prices—basic prices and purchasers' prices. Basic prices are used for gross output and imports while purchasers' prices are for intermediate and final consumption.

Formal and informal productions have no clear distinction in the 1993 SNA. All activities that fall within the SNA production boundary must be included in GDP: producers that are corporate enterprises or unincorporated household enterprises; producers that are registered or not with the relevant authorities; and producers that pay taxes and social charges or do not pay their taxes, fees and other charges.

Clearly, it is more difficult to fully capture the value added of small unincorporated enterprises which may try to conceal their activities from tax authorities or other regulatory bodies or simply because of the informal nature of these activities. Examples of the latter include roadside cooked food, personal services, repair of bicycles, fruits and vegetables sold by street traders. But most countries make efforts to cover production by informal producers along with the production of large corporate enterprises which are easier to measure. Expenditure on informally produced goods may also be recorded in household expenditure surveys which could be used to estimate gross output of such production activities.

Shuttle trade and smuggling activities, which are forms of informal production, provide special cases in estimation. *Shuttle trade* refers to activities by which

individual entrepreneurs who buy goods abroad and import them for resale are often without full declaration in order to avoid import duties. The primary measurement method of shuttle trade is a direct survey of the shuttle traders. Some economies use data from a small sample of traders, which include the total number of shuttle trade journeys and the average value of goods imported or exported.

Smuggled imports and exports can be obtained from a comparison of *Supply* and *Demand* estimates for the particular type of goods with customs data on imports and exports declared and estimates of those not declared. In other words smuggled import and export of goods can be defined by the balance method as the difference between the registered production and consumption of goods. On the basis of customs statistics and expert evaluations, the relationship of the margin to the value of goods in the prices of imports can be defined. Therefore, it is better to classify the smuggled goods into several categories, depending on the level of margin. For example, goods can be categorized as household equipment and electronics, motor vehicles, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and other goods. The trade output of smuggled goods is defined as the sum of imported smuggled goods multiplied by the relevant trade margin. Intermediate consumption of the trade of smuggled goods is estimated as a percentage of output. The relevant gross value added is estimated as the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

On **illegal production**, recording within the national accounts framework does not pose special problems if the production process resembles the production process for legal activities. This is the case for the production and distribution of illegal goods, services, and counterfeit products; and for productive activities carried out by unauthorized producers.

The sale of stolen/smuggled goods should be recorded in the same way as the recording of sales of second-hand goods, i.e., recording the value added and trade margin of distribution activities.

During the workshops, the participants shared various indirect measurement techniques used to achieve “exhaustiveness” in the GDP estimates. The SUT is a useful framework for improving the exhaustiveness of the accounts because discrepancies between reported supply and reported uses can often be attributed to incomplete coverage, such as on the informal sector.

Discrepancy between the Supply and Use Table and the Published National Accounts. After compiling the preliminary SUTs, there were observed differences between the GDP derived from the SUT and the official published GDP for most economies. The national accounts compilers in some economies felt that the existence of an alternative GDP estimate will undermine users' confidence in official statistics. This concern was despite the emphasis that results of the SUT Project were considered experimental and part of a research initiative. Economies with traditions of central planning based on the Material Product System (MPS) of accounting have particular difficulties in this respect because traditionally and once published, the MPS accounts were never revised.

A number of participating economies did not see the matter as an issue given that they have their national accounts revision policy. Thus, among the recommendation is the need for all national implementing agencies to have

official, published revisions policy for national accounts estimates. A revision policy must provide for two kinds of revisions: regular revisions to national accounts of different "vintages" (e.g., flash estimates, preliminary, first revised, final revised), and benchmark revisions that become necessary following a new survey or census, or a change in methodology such as the adoption of the 1993 SNA or the compilation of an SUT.

Publication of a revision policy demonstrates to users the important point that national accounts are statistical estimates and are not accounting records. The SNA is a comprehensive system of accounts and it is practically impossible for any country to accurately measure all parts of the system. Revisions due to better data sources or improved methodology are inevitable and should inspire confidence in users of GDP. Meanwhile, national accounts that are never revised would be a cause for suspicion in itself.

Major Results and Findings

5

Introduction

This section presents the results of RETA 6483 or the SUT Project. Given the complexity and enormity of the SUTs and for meaningful analysis of results, the participating economies were grouped into four subgroups. The composition of each subgroup below was determined by level of economic development, geographic location, consumption patterns, and other socioeconomic indicators.

High Income: Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

Mekong: Cambodia, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Southeast Asia: the People's Republic of China, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mongolia.

For analytical purposes, five tables derived from the main SUT are presented. The table on the commodity composition of GDP at purchasers' prices, which is the last table in each of the subgroup, deserves close attention. It is also quite distinct as it shows value added by commodity instead of the usual disaggregation by industry. The table is obtained from the SUT by deducting the imports and intermediate consumption columns from the Total Supply column. The result gives GDP broken down by commodity valued at purchasers' prices.

In the same table, the row for retail and wholesale trade services is usually zero, as well as the row for freight transport services which is not shown separately but it is included in Other Services. The values of trade and freight transport services are incorporated in the purchasers' prices of goods that are characteristic of agriculture, forestry, and fishing; and industry. The shares shown for services commodities in GDP, therefore, exclude

the contributions of trade and transport services: these are the shares of "stand-alone" services and excluded those that depend on transactions in goods.

Another distinct feature of the table is that it contains negative values for particular commodities. A negative value added means that the provision of commodities makes a negative contribution to GDP. This is often the case with mining products, particularly oil, natural gas, and coal. In several economies, the total supply at purchasers' prices of these mining products is less than the total of the cost of importing coal and petroleum products and the intermediate consumption by industries processing the products. However, a negative value added for these commodities does not indicate that the economy concerned would be better off by not providing the commodities since most other goods and services can only be produced with the energy provided by oil, natural gas, or coal. On the other hand, the negative value added associated with these products is a measure of the potential gains to GDP in reducing imports of oil, natural gas, and coal; using the fuels more efficiently; or replacing them with domestic sources of energy.

Apart from the table of GDP by commodity, the four other analytical tables included in the regional and subgroup analyses are: Composition of Supply, Composition of Uses, Trade and Transport Margins, and Intermediate Consumption. For each table, the last column shows the arithmetic average of the estimated ratios for each economy for each item in the row. This implies that each economy's share is given equal weight.

Economic Composition and Structures: Regional and Subgroup Outlook

The analysis starts with the overall view of each table at the regional level followed by the subgroup comparative analysis. A regional analysis of the SUT and GDP in Asia and the Pacific, including the differences between the

GDP estimates officially published by the participating economies with those derived from the SUTs compiled as part of the SUT Project, are also included. Finally, analyses of the abridged SUTs of each economy are presented.

Asia and the Pacific

Composition of Supply

The contributions to total supply of domestic production, imports of goods and services, and taxes on products less subsidies are presented in Table 14. Domestic production was the predominant source of total supply of goods and services in Asia and the Pacific, accounting for almost 76% of the total supply on average. With the exception of Hong Kong, China where majority (51.3%) of the total supply was from imports, total supply for all the other participating economies were from the domestic market. Among the reporting economies, the People's Republic of China (PRC) recorded the lowest dependency on imports from domestic supply (9.8%) and had the biggest share of 90.2% for domestic production. Supplies from domestic production were also substantial at more than 80% in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, India, Indonesia, and Nepal

Composition of Uses

Total uses of goods and services (Table 15) are classified into six main groups: inter-industry use, household final consumption expenditure, general government final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions serving households, gross capital formation, and exports. Inter-industry use—broken down into three broad groups of commodities of agriculture, forestry,

and fishing; industry; and services—was the highest in almost two-thirds of the participating economies. It was significantly large in the PRC (59.7%) and it had a share of at least 40% in Fiji; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

In Bangladesh (39.0%) and Nepal (45.4%), the household sector was the highest user of total goods and services. It was only in Bhutan (28.1%); Brunei Darussalam (39.9%); and, Hong Kong, China (54.5%) where the principal user of goods and services came from exports.

Trade and Transport Margins

Table 16 shows the trade and transport margins as a percentage of total supply at basic prices for 17 product groups. Trade margins are usually lower on goods with a high rate of turnover and higher on goods that remain in stock for longer periods while transport charges are generally based on weight and distance. Based on the regional average, fish and other fishing products (31.5%); agriculture, forestry, and logging products (25.4%); and clothing and wearing apparel; leather and leather products (23.5%) were the three commodities with the highest trade and transport margin percentages.

Intermediate Consumption

Table 17 presents intermediate consumption, as percent of gross output by industry and by economy. It can also be viewed from another perspective, where the ratio of intermediate consumption can be used to derive the gross value added (GVA) as a ratio of gross output by subtracting the intermediate consumption from GVA.

Table 14 **Composition of Total Supply (%)**

Supply	Economy/Reference Year																		Average
	BAN ^a	BHU	BRU	CAM	PRC	FJI	HKG	IND ^b	INO	MAL	MLD	MON	NEP ^c	SIN	SRI	TAP	THA	VIE	
	2006	2007	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2008	2005	2007	2008	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	
Domestic Production	82.9	70.4	84.1	70.0	90.2	75.0	48.0	85.6	88.5	72.4	66.8	71.4	80.9	69.5	76.2	78.3	78.5	70.3	75.5
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	12.0	9.1	0.8	15.6	6.4	10.2	0.1	9.4	9.1	3.4	2.0	10.3	23.5	0.0	7.5	1.2	3.9	8.5	7.4
Industry	37.7	38.0	50.3	27.8	59.2	20.3	7.2	44.7	51.0	43.5	13.6	27.5	22.9	32.5	31.4	45.1	45.6	43.3	35.7
Services	33.2	23.2	32.9	26.6	24.6	44.6	40.7	31.6	28.4	25.4	51.2	33.5	34.5	36.9	37.3	31.9	29.1	18.5	32.5
Imports	13.8	28.4	16.3	27.6	9.8	19.1	51.3	11.4	11.1	26.2	28.6	24.8	15.4	29.3	19.1	20.8	19.1	26.6	22.2
Taxes on Products (Net)	3.3	1.3	-0.4	2.4	0.0	5.8	0.7	3.0	0.3	1.4	4.6	3.8	3.6	1.2	4.7	1.0	2.4	3.1	2.5
Total Supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; BAN = Bangladesh; BHU = Bhutan; BRU = Brunei Darussalam; CAM = Cambodia; PRC = People's Republic of China; FJI = Fiji; HKG = Hong Kong, China; IND = India; INO = Indonesia; MAL = Malaysia; MLD = the Maldives; MON = Mongolia; NEP = Nepal; SIN = Singapore; SRI = Sri Lanka; TAP = Taipei, China; THA = Thailand; VIE = Viet Nam.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Table 15 Composition of Total Use (%)

Use	Economy/Reference Year																		Average
	BAN ^a	BHU	BRU	CAM	PRC	FJ	HKG	IND ^b	INO	MAL	MLD	MON	NEP ^c	SIN	SRI	TAP	THA	VIE	
	2006	2007	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2008	2005	2007	2008	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	
Inter-industry Use (Total Intermediate Consumption)	35.2	27.7	21.4	34.4	59.7	41.9	21.2	44.5	44.0	45.1	31.4	38.2	30.8	44.9	34.1	45.7	48.2	44.5	38.5
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2.4	0.9	0.3	4.0	2.7	5.5	0.0	2.0	2.6	1.1	0.6	3.2	5.9	0.0	2.0	0.7	1.4	4.7	2.2
Industry	25.0	18.6	13.1	18.4	44.4	14.0	4.7	32.5	28.6	30.9	8.3	16.9	14.3	24.8	17.6	34.5	33.2	32.9	22.9
Services	7.8	8.2	8.1	12.0	12.5	22.4	16.5	10.1	12.9	13.1	22.4	18.1	10.6	20.1	14.4	10.4	13.7	6.9	13.3
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	39.0	16.8	16.2	31.1	11.8	25.6	15.1	25.1	27.4	12.5	15.7	20.5	45.4	10.3	31.5	19.6	15.3	21.8	22.3
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	2.8	8.4	14.9	2.2	4.4	6.3	2.4	4.5	3.5	3.5	9.0	5.4	4.6	2.7	7.2	4.0	3.8	2.0	5.1
Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	0.8	–	0.3	0.9	–	0.5	0.9	–	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	...	–	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Gross Capital Formation	12.5	19.0	7.3	7.1	13.1	9.6	5.8	16.1	12.5	6.3	18.2	15.6	11.4	5.1	13.1	7.6	8.2	11.7	11.1
Exports	9.7	28.1	39.9	24.3	11.0	16.1	54.5	9.8	12.3	32.6	25.4	20.0	6.9	36.9	14.1	22.8	24.5	20.0	22.7
Total Use	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

... = data not available; – = magnitude equals zero; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; BAN = Bangladesh; BHU = Bhutan; BRU = Brunei Darussalam; CAM = Cambodia; PRC = People's Republic of China; FJ = Fiji; HKG = Hong Kong, China; IND = India; INO = Indonesia; MAL = Malaysia; MLD = the Maldives; MON = Mongolia; NEP = Nepal; SIN = Singapore; SRI = Sri Lanka; TAP = Taipei, China; THA = Thailand; VIE = Viet Nam.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Table 16 Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply at Basic Prices (%)

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year																		Average
	BAN ^a	BHU	BRU	CAM	PRC	FJ	HKG	IND ^b	INO	MAL	MLD	MON	NEP ^c	SIN	SRI	TAP	THA	VIE	
	2006	2007	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2008	2005	2007	2008	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	29.0	8.2	81.5	11.9	6.4	16.5	33.3	39.2	19.3	11.1	18.4	15.5	20.4	...	40.7	50.6	19.5	10.2	25.4
Fish and Other Fishing Products	39.6	2.9	71.0	15.3	–	22.9	–	36.6	34.0	22.1	5.5	24.9	29.9	...	33.6	73.4	40.4	20.1	31.5
Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	46.4	–	–	6.8	10.5	–	13.8	28.2	0.8	11.0	–	25.5	32.9	...	1.8	0.6	7.3	5.5	14.7
Other Minerals, n.e.c.	1.8	1.0	54.2	22.9	16.6	–	–	36.2	6.8	3.1	2.9	13.8	26.9	...	38.5	26.0	30.3	8.5	19.3
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	6.6	0.3	–	8.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	13.3	2.9	0.2	6.8	5.5
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	22.2	23.0	50.2	14.4	8.7	24.1	–	8.4	22.9	16.4	9.8	15.8	17.5	...	47.7	59.8	16.8	9.1	22.9
Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	10.4	24.2	69.5	12.9	6.2	14.6	28.8	31.2	13.9	13.7	11.0	22.5	25.5	...	42.6	31.5	30.8	9.7	23.5
Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	26.8	10.4	45.2	18.0	10.5	17.5	18.4	37.6	22.2	15.8	7.6	13.3	27.7	...	27.7	25.3	17.3	8.6	20.6
Basic Chemical and Other Chemicals	29.8	5.9	11.0	14.5	5.9	5.1	–	20.8	18.0	12.7	10.9	36.4	20.8	...	28.4	12.9	14.5	8.5	16.0
Rubber and Plastics Products	16.9	8.6	–	20.6	5.1	6.6	–	28.5	17.1	9.4	3.8	12.5	20.7	...	23.6	15.2	10.7	15.1	14.3
Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	22.6	13.8	21.9	12.7	11.8	20.3	22.2	30.0	10.3	22.9	8.2	33.7	18.4	...	17.5	46.5	11.4	8.2	19.6
Basic Metals	6.8	15.6	36.3	9.6	9.4	9.3	15.7	11.0	12.1	4.7	3.5	24.3	9.9	...	18.7	10.8	10.2	8.5	12.7
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	46.5	11.6	83.3	12.7	5.2	13.4	–	20.1	18.1	5.5	4.2	18.2	20.2	...	27.2	14.6	16.8	7.6	20.3
General and Special Purpose Machinery	16.9	2.9	–	11.4	4.4	0.6	14.7	18.1	37.9	14.6	4.8	21.6	21.9	...	9.2	15.8	14.2	8.9	13.6
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	2.1	9.9	15.6	11.0	10.1	0.7	–	9.5	18.9	9.6	5.9	22.5	22.2	...	31.2	8.5	13.0	16.8	13.0
Transport Equipment	3.0	2.9	45.7	9.8	9.9	0.7	–	10.4	12.1	10.7	4.8	13.5	22.3	...	17.3	27.5	9.9	8.3	13.0
Other Manufacturing	20.5	8.2	31.2	9.3	6.5	12.3	–	18.2	14.2	22.4	23.3	20.0	21.2	...	15.2	9.4	11.4	9.5	15.8

... = data not available; – = magnitude equals zero; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; BAN = Bangladesh; BHU = Bhutan; BRU = Brunei Darussalam; CAM = Cambodia; PRC = People's Republic of China; FJ = Fiji; HKG = Hong Kong, China; IND = India; INO = Indonesia; MAL = Malaysia; MLD = the Maldives; MON = Mongolia; NEP = Nepal; SIN = Singapore; SRI = Sri Lanka; TAP = Taipei, China; THA = Thailand; VIE = Viet Nam; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Table 17 Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry

Industry	Economy/Reference Year																		Average
	BAN ^a	BHU	BRU	CAM	PRC	FUJ	HKG	IND ^b	INO	MAL	MLD	MON	NEP ^c	SIN	SRI	TAP	THA	VIE	
	2006	2007	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2008	2005	2007	2008	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	21.3	9.6	47.7	23.5	42.2	34.7	69.9	21.3	28.7	34.1	26.5	30.8	25.0	44.4	27.4	54.7	36.2	50.4	34.9
Fishing	14.4	–	20.0	31.1	–	81.3	–	14.9	26.3	18.3	34.2	76.6	15.7	61.9	23.2	62.9	28.3	71.3	38.7
Mining and Quarrying	15.4	32.6	20.8	35.9	55.1	82.1	–	23.0	23.7	11.1	21.1	34.2	20.5	–	18.6	59.4	31.2	26.8	32.0
Manufacturing	71.1	67.7	57.0	69.5	77.4	69.7	71.6	78.4	62.0	79.1	61.0	78.6	72.0	76.2	59.0	77.4	73.1	84.9	71.4
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	26.1	21.3	60.0	75.2	66.2	65.2	25.5	57.3	37.6	37.6	45.3	59.8	39.5	66.6	45.7	65.7	84.3	47.5	51.5
Construction	58.1	57.9	78.9	51.9	74.2	63.5	73.2	64.8	63.7	71.7	69.0	87.6	50.6	79.2	55.7	72.5	76.1	67.7	67.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	8.4	21.6	8.5	42.8	47.1	43.8	42.8	15.8	47.2	60.7	52.9	47.1	16.0	48.2	19.8	28.8	39.6	27.5	34.4
Hotels and Restaurants	76.9	42.7	59.4	62.0	59.1	77.9	57.9	68.2	54.9	68.1	48.6	61.5	68.3	55.7	48.7	48.4	68.8	59.2	60.3
Transport, Storage, and Communications	35.8	46.2	32.6	51.7	56.8	60.4	58.3	52.0	49.1	59.1	60.4	63.1	43.2	64.8	49.4	55.2	67.2	47.4	52.9
Financial Intermediation	34.2	7.7	12.4	40.5	38.4	25.2	37.5	10.4	34.4	27.0	17.7	40.4	24.7	54.4	24.3	28.8	50.9	17.4	29.2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	8.7	5.4	12.7	33.2	19.5	33.5	26.7	13.5	29.9	42.1	10.6	36.1	27.3	50.3	18.7	27.6	42.9	35.3	26.3
Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	40.7	44.4	38.0	57.4	–	41.5	23.7	26.9	42.7	59.4	39.6	73.8	25.7	58.8	43.2	24.5	42.4	31.6	42.0
Education	12.2	37.7	13.9	30.3	–	30.6	21.4	25.0	45.8	26.7	22.6	36.3	23.0	32.3	14.7	18.2	4.1	28.4	24.9
Health and Social Work	23.5	40.5	33.5	38.1	–	38.3	23.0	47.0	45.8	55.6	37.2	41.5	28.6	43.1	67.4	38.2	27.7	52.8	40.1
Other Community, Social, and Personal Service Activities	17.1	40.3	11.3	30.2	55.7	49.5	44.2	47.9	40.6	41.3	58.9	58.4	29.7	49.3	86.5	39.5	49.1	40.5	43.9
Total	42.4	39.4	25.5	49.1	66.2	55.9	44.3	52.0	49.7	62.3	46.9	53.5	38.0	64.6	44.7	58.4	61.4	63.4	51.0

– = magnitude equals zero; BAN = Bangladesh; BHU = Bhutan; BRU = Brunei Darussalam; CAM = Cambodia; PRC = People's Republic of China; FUJ = Fiji; HKG = Hong Kong, China; IND = India; INO = Indonesia; MAL = Malaysia; MLD = the Maldives; MON = Mongolia; NEP = Nepal; SIN = Singapore; SRI = Sri Lanka; TAP = Taipei, China; THA = Thailand; VIE = Viet Nam.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

To illustrate, in Viet Nam, intermediate consumption accounted for 84.9% of gross output of manufacturing. In the same example, GVA equals $100.0\% - 84.9\% = 15.1\%$ of gross output in manufacturing.

Manufacturing, construction, and hotels and restaurants had on average, the highest percentage of intermediate consumption relative to gross output at 71.4%, 67.6% and 60.3%, respectively. The economic activities with the lowest share of intermediate consumption in gross output were education (24.9%); real estate, renting and business activities (26.3%); and financial intermediation (29.2%).

GDP by Product/Commodity

The value added by the products or commodities characteristic of the industries are listed in the left-hand column of Table 18. It is obtained by subtracting imports and intermediate consumption from the total supply of commodities. Among the major product aggregates, industry (47.1%) and services (40.7%) are

considered more important in the region's economies. Nonetheless, agriculture, with a share of 12.3% on average, still plays a vital role to economies, like Nepal (41.6%) and Cambodia (33.2%).

Analyzing the GDP composition at a more disaggregated level, the top three contributing products to GDP in Asia and the Pacific were manufacturing (27.4%); construction (13.9%); and agriculture, forestry, and fishery products (12.3%). Products with less than 3% contribution to GDP were: electricity, gas and water (2.1%); fishing (2.3%); and financial intermediation and health and social work (2.6%).

High Income Subgroup

High income economies that participated in the SUT Project include: Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Taipei, China. The SUTs for these three economies are for 2005 while the SUT for Taipei, China is for 2006.

Table 18 Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product (%)

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year																			Average
	BAN ^a	BHU	BRU	CAM	PRC	FJI	HKG	IND ^b	INO	MAL	MLD	MON	NEP ^c	SIN	SRI	TAP	THA	VIE		
	2006	2007	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2008	2005	2007	2008	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007		
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	19.4	19.4	1.0	33.2	6.5	17.6	1.6	15.8	9.8	5.4	3.6	10.5	41.6	-0.4	15.9	3.2	4.3	13.4	12.3	
Agriculture and Forestry	14.5	19.4	0.4	24.5	6.5	11.5	1.6	14.7	7.0	4.1	0.8	10.5	41.2	-0.3	13.8	2.0	3.4	8.7	10.2	
Fishery	4.9	-0.0	0.6	8.6		6.1		1.1	2.8	1.3	2.8	-0.0	0.4	-0.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	4.7	2.3	
Industry	50.1	53.8	63.6	25.9	61.2	41.5	30.1	50.4	65.9	59.4	11.1	59.0	26.1	31.6	52.7	48.6	59.4	57.4	47.1	
Mining and Quarrying	-0.7	-3.1	56.5	0.1	-3.0	1.3	-2.8	-4.3	6.3	7.1	-1.7	24.4	0.7	-6.1	-2.1	-8.7	-7.6	9.9	3.7	
Manufacturing	34.8	6.2	3.4	12.1	41.6	33.5	26.6	35.0	37.5	42.6	-3.1	14.4	13.3	30.0	38.4	47.4	57.7	22.1	27.4	
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	1.1	18.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.6	1.3	-0.3	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	
Construction	14.9	32.3	3.1	12.8	21.1	5.5	5.8	18.5	21.4	8.7	13.2	19.5	10.8	8.0	14.4	8.9	7.8	23.9	13.9	
Services	30.5	26.8	35.5	40.9	32.3	40.9	70.5	33.8	24.3	35.2	85.3	30.5	32.3	68.8	31.4	48.2	36.2	29.2	40.7	
Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	11.5	0.0	-	-	-	-0.0	-0.0	28.4	-	3.4	-	0.0	3.9	
Hotels and Restaurants	2.7	0.4	0.9	11.0	2.2	8.6	5.6	3.6	5.0	2.2	44.7	0.7	1.5	3.5	0.5	2.3	6.2	5.8	6.0	
Transport, Storage, and Communications	7.5	4.6	2.0	6.3	0.9	7.5	12.3	4.2	4.2	2.1	8.7	5.5	9.9	11.7	6.9	5.2	4.8	1.6	5.9	
Financial Intermediation	-0.1	2.7	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.0	8.6	0.6	1.0	5.4	-0.4	0.6	1.0	8.7	4.5	4.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services	6.0	1.4	7.8	8.0	4.4	5.7	13.4	7.6	2.9	9.8	7.1	6.0	8.0	-0.1	3.9	10.6	6.2	5.0	6.3	
Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	3.8	12.4	17.5	4.0	-	6.7	5.1	7.2	4.9	7.4	16.7	5.8	3.8	11.5	11.5	9.1	7.6	4.9	8.2	
Education	2.6	1.9	4.0	2.9	-	5.8	4.4	4.5	3.5	4.1	3.0	6.2	6.3	0.8	2.4	5.5	3.9	4.5	3.9	
Health and Social Work	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	-	2.6	4.3	3.5	1.8	2.0	3.5	3.7	1.3	2.1	1.6	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	
Other Community, Social, and Personal Service	5.5	0.4	0.8	6.4	23.4	2.0	5.3	2.6	1.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.5	2.2	0.2	4.4	2.4	2.2	3.6	
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.1	
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

- = magnitude equals zero; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; BAN = Bangladesh; BHU = Bhutan; BRU = Brunei Darussalam; CAM = Cambodia; PRC = People's Republic of China; FJI = Fiji; HKG = Hong Kong, China; IND = India; INO = Indonesia; MAL = Malaysia; MLD = the Maldives; MON = Mongolia; NEP = Nepal; SIN = Singapore; SRI = Sri Lanka; TAP = Taipei, China; THA = Thailand; VIE = Viet Nam.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Composition of Supply

For the high income subgroup, total supply of goods and services are mostly coming from domestic production which on average is about 70% of total. Table 19 also shows that within domestic production, industry (33.8%) and services (35.6%) were the main sources of goods and services while agriculture, fishery, and forestry (AFF) had a negligible contribution to total supply (0.5%). Less than one-third (29.4%) of total supply was sourced from imports.

Hong Kong, China was the only economy in the subgroup, and one of the few economies in the world, where a higher proportion of goods and services came from imports (51.3%) than from domestic production (48.0%). By contrast, imports provided only 16.3%

of total supply in Brunei Darussalam; 20.8% in Taipei, China; and 29.3% in Singapore.

Industry supplied more than half of total supply (50.3%) in Brunei Darussalam, consisting largely of refined petroleum products. Industry (45.1%) was also important in Taipei, China but it covered a wide range of manufactured products, from basic metals to computers, television, and communications equipment. In Hong Kong, China, industry provided only 7.2% of supply, which consisted mainly of building and construction. Almost all manufactured products in Hong Kong, China were imported.

Net taxes on products were low in all four economies, averaging 0.6% in the subgroup, and were actually negative (-0.4%) in Brunei Darussalam, because of

Table 19 Composition of Total Supply, High Income Subgroup (%)

Supply	Economy/Reference Year				Average
	Brunei Darussalam	Hong Kong, China	Singapore	Taipei,China	
	2005	2005	2005	2006	
Domestic Production	84.1	48.0	69.5	78.3	70.0
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.5
Industry	50.3	7.2	32.5	45.1	33.8
Services	32.9	40.7	36.9	31.9	35.6
Imports	16.3	51.3	29.3	20.8	29.4
Taxes on Products (Net)	-0.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6
Total Supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

subsidies provided on refined petroleum products and electricity.

Composition of Uses

The products of agriculture used as intermediate consumption by other domestic producers in the subgroup as shown in Table 20 were found to be negligible among high income economies. In Brunei Darussalam, AFF products used by other domestic producers represented only 0.3% of all uses. The proportion of industry products used by other domestic producers in the subgroup was much higher, averaging 19.3%. On the other hand, the percentage of industry products used for intermediate consumption in Hong Kong, China was the lowest in the group at 4.7%. Most industry products in Hong Kong, China were construction products, which were mainly for final use and not for intermediate consumption.

The High Income Subgroup either exported or used most of its total supply of goods and services for inter-industry purposes. The portion used for GCF was less than 7%. General government final consumption expenditure had

the second lowest utilization of total goods and services, at 6.0%; and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH) consumed the least 0.5% of the supply of goods and services.

Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) was relatively high, at nearly 20% of all uses in Taipei,China, and relatively low in Singapore at only 10%. Government consumption was particularly high in Brunei Darussalam where it accounted for almost 15% of all uses. This was the highest percentage among the 18 economies that participated in the SUT Project.

Trade and Transport Margins

Based on the subgroup average, fish products (72.2%); agriculture (55.1%); and food, beverages, and tobacco (55.0%) were the three commodities with the highest trade and transport margin percentages (Table 21). For nine product groups, the percentage in Brunei Darussalam was substantially higher than in Hong Kong, China and Taipei,China. Greater competition among traders may have accounted for the relatively low margins recorded for Hong Kong, China.

Table 20 Composition of Total Use, High Income Subgroup (%)

Use	Economy/Reference Year				Average
	Brunei Darussalam	Hong Kong, China	Singapore	Taipei,China	
	2005	2005	2005	2006	
Inter-industry Use (Total Intermediate Consumption)	21.4	21.2	44.9	45.7	33.3
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Industry	13.1	4.7	24.8	34.5	19.3
Services	8.1	16.5	20.1	10.4	13.8
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	16.2	15.1	10.3	19.6	15.3
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	14.9	2.4	2.7	4.0	6.0
Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	0.3	0.9	...	0.3	0.5
Gross Capital Formation	7.3	5.8	5.1	7.6	6.5
Exports	39.9	54.5	36.9	22.8	38.5
Total Use	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

Table 21 Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply, High Income Subgroup

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year				Average
	Brunei Darussalam 2005	Hong Kong, China 2005	Singapore 2005	Taipei, China 2006	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	81.5	33.3	...	50.6	55.1
Fish and Other Fishing Products	71.0	–	...	73.4	72.2
Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	13.8	...	0.6	7.2
Other Minerals, n.e.c.	54.2	–	...	26.0	40.1
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	8.2	...	2.9	5.5
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	50.2	–	...	59.8	55.0
Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	69.5	28.8	...	31.5	43.3
Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	45.2	18.4	...	25.3	29.6
Basic Chemical and Other Chemicals	11.0	–	...	12.9	12.0
Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	...	15.2	15.2
Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	21.9	22.2	...	46.5	30.2
Basic Metals	36.3	15.7	...	10.8	20.9
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	83.3	–	...	14.6	49.0
General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	14.7	...	15.8	15.2
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	15.6	–	...	8.5	12.1
Transport Equipment	45.7	–	...	27.5	36.6
Other Manufacturing	31.2	–	...	9.4	20.3

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Intermediate Consumption

Looking at the High Income Subgroup averages, construction (76.0%), manufacturing (70.5%), and hotels and restaurants (55.3%) had the highest percentage of intermediate consumption relative to gross output (Table 22). The economic activities with the lowest share of intermediate consumption in gross output were wholesale and retail (32.1%), real estate (29.3%), and education (21.5%).

Estimating intermediate consumption is one of the most difficult tasks in compiling an SUT. Some of the cross-economy variation in percentages presented in the table may be due to errors of estimation. Singapore

and Taipei, China, which have been compiling Input–Output tables for some years, have more experience than the other two economies in estimating intermediate consumption.

GDP by Commodity

Table 23 highlights the special features of the GDP of Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; and Taipei, China by commodity composition or industry classification. To summarize the observations:

- Brunei Darussalam was highly dependent on industry products, which generated 63.6% of

Table 22 Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry, High Income Subgroup

Industry (Activity)	Economy/Reference Year				Average
	Brunei Darussalam 2005	Hong Kong, China 2005	Singapore 2005	Taipei, China 2006	
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	47.7	69.9	44.4	54.7	54.2
Fishing	20.0	–	61.9	62.9	48.3
Mining and Quarrying	20.8	–	–	59.4	40.1
Manufacturing	57.0	71.6	76.2	77.4	70.5
Electricity, Gas, and Water	60.0	25.5	66.6	65.7	54.4
Construction	78.9	73.2	79.2	72.5	76.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.5	42.8	48.2	28.8	32.1
Hotels and Restaurants	59.4	57.9	55.7	48.4	55.3
Transport, Storage, and Communications	32.6	58.3	64.8	55.2	52.7
Financial Intermediation	12.4	37.5	54.4	28.8	33.2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	12.7	26.7	50.3	27.6	29.3
Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	38.0	23.7	58.8	24.5	36.3
Education	13.9	21.4	32.3	18.2	21.5
Health and Social Work	33.5	23.0	43.1	38.2	34.4
Other Community, Social, and Personal Service Activities	11.3	44.2	49.3	39.5	36.1
Total	25.5	44.3	64.6	58.4	48.2

– = magnitude equals zero.

Table 23 Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product, High Income Subgroup (%)

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year			Average
	Brunei Darussalam 2005	Hong Kong, China 2005	Taipei, China 2006	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	1.0	1.6	3.2	1.9
Industry	63.6	30.1	48.6	47.4
Mining	56.5	-2.8	-8.7	15.0
Manufacturing	3.4	26.6	47.4	25.8
Electricity, Gas, and Water	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7
Construction	3.1	5.8	8.9	5.9
Services	35.5	70.5	48.2	51.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.1	11.5	3.4	5.0
Public Administration	17.5	5.1	9.1	10.6
Others	17.9	53.9	35.7	35.8
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	-	-	-	-
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	-	-2.1	-	-2.1
Gross Domestic Product at Purchasers' Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- = magnitude equals zero.

GDP. Mining products, particularly oil and natural gas, contributed 56.5% to GDP.

- In Hong Kong, China, services generated 70.5% of GDP. Other services, which included hotels, restaurants, real estate, and business services, accounted for almost 54% of GDP.
- The economic structure of Taipei, China was between industry (48.6%) and services (48.2%), while agricultural goods made up the remaining 3.2%.

The provision of mining products had a negative impact on the GDP of Hong Kong, China (-2.8%); and Taipei, China (-8.7%). In contrast, mining products generated more than half (56.5%) of the GDP of Brunei Darussalam.

All reporting high income economies had positive entries for wholesale and retail trade. These were not the usual kinds of trade services measured as the trade margin, i.e., the difference between sales and the purchase price of goods sold. Rather, these are “merchandising” services in which dealers do not take ownership of the goods but charge commissions for helping buyers and sellers locate the goods they require. Merchandising is particularly significant in Hong Kong, China.

Mekong Subgroup

Cambodia with an SUT for 2005, and Thailand and Viet Nam with SUTs for 2007 are classified in the SUT Project under the Mekong Subgroup.

Composition of Supply

The supply of goods and services in the Mekong Subgroup (Table 24) mostly came from domestic

Table 24 Composition of Total Supply, Mekong Subgroup (%)

Supply	Economy/Reference Year			Average
	Cambodia 2005	Thailand 2007	Viet Nam 2007	
Domestic Production	70.0	78.5	70.3	72.9
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	15.6	3.9	8.5	9.3
Industry	27.8	45.6	43.3	38.9
Services	26.6	29.1	18.5	24.7
Imports	27.6	19.1	26.6	24.4
Taxes on Products (Net)	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.6
Total Supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

production (72.9%), while imports provided almost one-fourth of total supply. Domestic production accounted for nearly 80% of total supply in Thailand, and 70% in both Cambodia and Viet Nam. Imports were correspondingly higher in Cambodia (27.6%) and Viet Nam (26.6%) than in Thailand (19.1%). Economies, like Thailand with a diversified industrial and agricultural base, typically import a smaller share of total supply. Taxes less subsidies on products consisted mainly of value added taxes and customs duties. These were highest in Viet Nam (3.1%) but, in general, were relatively low in all three economies.

AFF contributed 15.6% to total supply in Cambodia but only 3.9% in Thailand. Industry—manufacturing and construction—was evidently the largest sector in Thailand (45.6%). The services sector was relatively small in Viet Nam, contributing only 18.5% to total supply compared with 26.6% in Cambodia and 29.1% in Thailand.

Composition of Uses

In the Mekong Subgroup, Table 25 shows that less than half of total supply (42.4%) was utilized for inter-

Table 25 Composition of Total Use, Mekong Subgroup (%)

Use	Economy/Reference Year			Average
	Cambodia 2005	Thailand 2007	Viet Nam 2007	
Inter-industry Use (Total Intermediate Consumption)	34.4	48.2	44.5	42.4
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4.0	1.4	4.7	3.4
Industry	18.4	33.2	32.9	28.2
Services	12.0	13.7	6.9	10.9
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	31.1	15.3	21.8	22.7
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	2.2	3.8	2.0	2.7
Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3
Gross Capital Formation	7.1	8.2	11.7	9.0
Exports	24.3	24.5	20.0	22.9
Total Use	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

industry use; while almost half of total supply went into HFCE (22.7%) and exports (22.9%). Only 9% of total supply went to GCF. Thailand and Viet Nam reported relatively high percentages of total supply (more than 40%) used by producers. This is typical of economies with important manufacturing sectors. Most types of manufacturing have a high “multiplier effect” on the economy since they require goods and services from other producers of goods and services.

HFCE was exceptionally high (31.1%) in Cambodia but low in Thailand (15.3%) and Viet Nam (21.8%). Government consumption expenditure was relatively low in all economies but highest in Thailand at nearly 4% of all uses. Consumption expenditure by NPISH was negligible (0.1%) in Thailand and Viet Nam; but nearly 1% of total uses in Cambodia, where foreign-funded nongovernment organizations and international aid agencies were active. GCF was particularly high in Viet Nam, 11.7% of all uses, compared with 7.1% in Cambodia and 8.2% in Thailand.

Exports of goods and services ranged from 20.0% in Viet Nam to 24.5% in Thailand. The exports shares in this table can be compared directly with the imports shares in Table 24 as both are percentages of the same total.

Trade and Transport Margins

Based on the averages of the Mekong Subgroup in Table 26, fish (25.3%), other minerals (20.5%), and clothing and wearing apparel (17.8%) were the top three commodities with the highest trade and transport margins expressed as percentage of total supply. On the other hand, transport equipment (9.3%); coal (6.5%); and electricity, gas, and water (4.5%) had the lowest percentages.

Table 26 Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply at Basic Prices, Mekong Subgroup

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year			Average
	Cambodia 2005	Thailand 2007	Viet Nam 2007	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	11.9	19.5	10.2	13.9
Fish and Other Fishing Products	15.3	40.4	20.1	25.3
Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	6.8	7.3	5.5	6.5
Other Minerals, n.e.c.	22.9	30.3	8.5	20.5
Electricity, Gas, and Water	6.6	0.2	6.8	4.5
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	14.4	16.8	9.1	13.4
Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	12.9	30.8	9.7	17.8
Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	18.0	17.3	8.6	14.6
Basic Chemical and Other Chemicals	14.5	14.5	8.5	12.5
Rubber and Plastics Products	20.6	10.7	15.1	15.5
Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	12.7	11.4	8.2	10.8
Basic Metals	9.6	10.2	8.5	9.4
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	12.7	16.8	7.6	12.3
General and Special Purpose Machinery	11.4	14.2	8.9	11.5
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	11.0	13.0	16.8	13.6
Transport Equipment	9.8	9.9	8.3	9.3
Other Manufacturing	9.3	11.4	9.5	10.1

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Trade and transport margins were mostly higher in Thailand than the other two economies, partly due to the larger physical size of Thailand so that goods are transported over longer distances. Trade margins in Thailand may also be higher to enable retailers to recover the costs of providing more services in terms of air-conditioned shops, more sophisticated displays, better after-sales services, etc. In the case of Cambodia, it is to be noted that it borrowed information on some trade margins from Thailand.

Intermediate Consumption

Manufacturing (75.8%); electricity, gas, and water supply (69.0%); and construction (65.2%) had, on average, the highest percentages of intermediate consumption relative to gross output for the Mekong Subgroup (Table 27). On the other hand, the activities with the lowest percentage of intermediate consumption were financial intermediation (36.3%), mining and quarrying (31.3%), and education (20.9%).

The percentage of intermediate consumption is usually low in primary activities, although Viet Nam reported exceptionally high intermediate consumption in fishing at 71.3% of gross output, followed by agriculture of

Table 27 Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry, Mekong Subgroup

Industry (Activity)	Economy/Reference Year			Average
	Cambodia 2005	Thailand 2007	Viet Nam 2007	
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	23.5	36.2	50.4	36.7
Fishing	31.1	28.3	71.3	43.5
Mining and Quarrying	35.9	31.2	26.8	31.3
Manufacturing	69.5	73.1	84.9	75.8
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	75.2	84.3	47.5	69.0
Construction	51.9	76.1	67.7	65.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.8	39.6	27.5	36.6
Hotels and Restaurants	62.0	68.8	59.2	63.3
Transport, Storage, and Communications	51.7	67.2	47.4	55.4
Financial Intermediation	40.5	50.9	17.4	36.3
Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	33.2	42.9	35.3	37.2
Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	57.4	42.4	31.6	43.8
Education	30.3	4.1	28.4	20.9
Health and Social Work	38.1	27.7	52.8	39.6
Other Community, Social, and Personal Service Activities	30.2	49.1	40.5	39.9
Total	49.1	61.4	63.4	58.0

about 50%. In most Asian economies, these activities are peasant-type with few intermediate inputs. Across the Mekong Subgroup, the proportion of intermediate consumption was highest in manufacturing, ranging from 69.5% in Cambodia to 84.9% in Viet Nam. Intermediate consumption is usually low in most service activities, except for hotels and restaurant services which had a high percentage of intermediate consumption at more than 60% of gross output in the Mekong Subgroup. Activities with high percentage of intermediate consumption have useful multiplier effects on the economy. For example, when a hotel is built it provides a market for producers of food and beverages; utility companies; and providers of cleaning, transport, security, and other services.

GDP by Commodity

Table 28 very clearly shows the importance of agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing in Cambodia, contributing one-third to GDP compared with 13.4% in Viet Nam and only 4.3% in Thailand. Manufactured products in Thailand contributed 57.7% of GDP, while Viet Nam (22.1%) and Cambodia (12.1%) are well behind. In both Cambodia and Viet Nam, construction goods and services accounted for a higher share of GDP than manufactured goods. The high proportion of construction in Viet Nam is consistent with the high proportion of GCF in total uses for the Mekong Subgroup as reported in Table 25.

Table 28 Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product, Mekong Subgroup (%)

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year			Average
	Cambodia 2005	Thailand 2007	Viet Nam 2007	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	33.2	4.3	13.4	17.0
Industry	25.9	59.4	57.4	47.6
Mining	0.1	–7.6	9.9	0.8
Manufacturing	12.1	57.7	22.1	30.6
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4
Construction	12.8	7.8	23.9	14.8
Services	40.9	36.2	29.2	35.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	4.0	7.6	4.9	5.5
Others	36.9	28.6	24.3	29.9
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–
Gross Domestic Product at Purchasers' Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

– = magnitude equals zero.

Thailand has a high share of public administration in GDP at 7.6%, covering collective government services, such as defense, public order, and general administration. When health, education, and social services (included here in Other Services) were added to the government's collective services, Thailand becomes a "big government" economy. Other Services contributed about one-third of the Mekong Subgroup GDP and generated a particularly high share (36.9%) of Cambodia's GDP. Other Services include hotel and restaurant services, passenger transport, rents for dwellings, and business services.

South Asia Subgroup

There are six economies in the South Asia Subgroup—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The reference fiscal year for SUTs differed for Bangladesh, 2005–2006; India, 2006–2007; and Nepal, 2004–2005. Bhutan and the Maldives are for calendar year 2007 while Sri Lanka is for 2006.

Composition of Supply

On the average, supply for South Asia (Table 29) mostly came from domestic production at 77.1%. Imports accounted for just 19.4%. India (85.6%) and Bangladesh (82.9%) had higher ratios for domestic production as a source of supply, compared to the Maldives (66.8%) and Bhutan (70.4%). The share of domestic production in the total supply of goods and services in Nepal (80.9%) and Sri Lanka (76.2%) were close to the subgroup average.

Table 29 Composition of Total Supply, South Asia Subgroup (%)

Supply	Economy/Reference Year						Average
	Bangladesh ^a 2006	Bhutan 2007	India ^b 2006	Maldives 2007	Nepal ^c 2005	Sri Lanka 2006	
Domestic Production	82.9	70.4	85.6	66.8	80.9	76.2	77.1
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	12.0	9.1	9.4	2.0	23.5	7.5	10.6
Industry	37.7	38.0	44.7	13.6	22.9	31.4	31.4
Services	33.2	23.2	31.6	51.2	34.5	37.3	35.2
Imports	13.8	28.4	11.4	28.6	15.4	19.1	19.4
Taxes on Products (Net)	3.3	1.3	3.0	4.6	3.6	4.7	3.4
Total Supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

The share of imports in total supply varied significantly among the economies, from a low ratio of 11.4% in India; 13.8% in Bangladesh; and 15.4% in Nepal to a high ratio of 28.4% in Bhutan and 28.6% in the Maldives. The share of Sri Lanka's imports (19.1%) in its total supply was around the regional average of 19.4%.

The share of net taxes on products in the total supply of goods for most of the economies in the subgroup ranged from 3.0% to 4.7%. The share in Bhutan was relatively low at 1.3%, which was outside the range in the subgroup, while the proportion of net taxes on product in total supply of 4.7% in Sri Lanka was the highest in the subgroup.

Composition of Uses

The South Asia Subgroup used an average of 33.9% of the supply of goods for intermediate use, and 66.1% for final use as reflected in Table 30. By economy, the use of supply for intermediate and final consumption varied significantly. While Bhutan used its supply less for inter-industry use (27.7%) and more for final use

(72.3%), India's intermediate use was much higher at 44.5% as compared to the final use of 55.5%. In the other economies, the distribution of the use of supply into intermediate and final consumption was consistent with the subgroup's averages.

In South Asia, the products of agriculture (2.3%) and services (12.2%) were less consumed for inter-industry use, while a larger part of industrial products (19.4%) was for intermediate use. By industry classification of the products, agriculture accounted for 6.9% of total inter-industry use; services, 37.1%; and industry, 56.0%. Among the economies, Bangladesh (2.4%), Bhutan (0.9%), India (2.0%), the Maldives (0.6%), and Sri Lanka (2.0%) had low proportions of their agricultural products for intermediate use; while Nepal was markedly higher at 5.9%. The use of services for intermediate consumption was highest in the Maldives (22.4%), while the proportion was between 7.8% and 14.4% in the other economies in the subgroup. Those with sizeable manufacturing activities, like India (32.5%) and Bangladesh (25.0%), had a larger part of their intermediate use consisting of industrial products.

Table 30 Composition of Total Use, South Asia Subgroup (%)

Use	Economy/Reference Year						Average
	Bangladesh ^a 2006	Bhutan 2007	India ^b 2006	Maldives 2007	Nepal ^c 2005	Sri Lanka 2006	
Inter-industry Use (Total Intermediate Consumption)	35.2	27.7	44.5	31.4	30.8	34.1	33.9
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2.4	0.9	2.0	0.6	5.9	2.0	2.3
Industry	25.0	18.6	32.5	8.3	14.3	17.6	19.4
Services	7.8	8.2	10.1	22.4	10.6	14.4	12.2
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	39.0	16.8	25.1	15.7	45.4	31.5	28.9
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	2.8	8.4	4.5	9.0	4.6	7.2	6.1
Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	0.8	–	–	0.4	0.8	–	0.7
Gross Capital Formation	12.5	19.0	16.1	18.2	11.4	13.1	15.1
Exports	9.7	28.1	9.8	25.4	6.9	14.1	15.7
Total Use	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

– = magnitude equals zero.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

In contrast, the Maldives (8.3%), whose economy is dominated by the services industry, had the lowest share of industrial products for intermediate use.

The share of household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) in total use was relatively high in Nepal (45.4%) and Bangladesh (39.0%), and low in the Maldives (15.7%) and Bhutan (16.8%). In India (25.1%) and Sri Lanka (31.5%), their share of household consumption in the total use was consistent with the average of 28.9% for the South Asia Subgroup.

Bangladesh, the Maldives, and Nepal estimated separately the consumption expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH). The share of NPISH in the total use was, however, negligible, at 0.4% in the Maldives and 0.8% in both Bangladesh and Nepal.

The average share of GCF in total uses in the South Asia Subgroup was 15.1%. The share was relatively high in Bhutan (19.0%), India (16.1%), and the Maldives (18.2%); while it was lower in Bangladesh (12.5%), Nepal (11.4%), and Sri Lanka (13.1%).

The supply of goods and services exported was less than or about 10% in Nepal (6.9%), Bangladesh (9.7%), and India (9.8%). In Sri Lanka, exports accounted for 14.1% of the total use of goods and services and almost twice that in the Maldives (25.4%) and Bhutan (28.1%). For

the South Asia Subgroup, 15.7% of the total supply of goods and services was for exports.

Trade and Transport Margins

Based on the averages for the South Asia Subgroup (Table 31), agriculture and forestry products (26.0%), fish and other fishing products (24.7%), and coal (27.3%) accounted for the top three sources of trade and transport margins. On the other hand, the commodities/industries contributing the lowest shares of total supply from trade and transport margins were general and special purpose machinery (12.3%), basic metals (10.9%), and transport equipment (10.1%).

The average share of trade and transport margins in the South Asia Subgroup ranged from a low 10% for transport equipment to a high of 26% for agricultural products. For electricity, only Sri Lanka showed trade and transport margins. In general, primary products and consumer goods have higher trade and transport margins as compared to other industrial goods, possibly due to wastage in agricultural products. Agriculture and allied products had a trade and transport margin ratio of 25%, on the average, and industrial products, 14%.

The overall ratio of trade and transport margin in total supply of goods and services at basic prices was 9.5%. However, there were significant variations in

Table 31 Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply at Basic Prices, South Asia Subgroup

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year						Average
	Bangladesh ^a 2006	Bhutan 2007	India ^b 2006	Maldives 2007	Nepal ^c 2005	Sri Lanka 2006	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	29.0	8.2	39.2	18.4	20.4	40.7	26.0
Fish and Other Fishing Products	39.6	2.9	36.6	5.5	29.9	33.6	24.7
Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	46.4	–	28.2	–	32.9	1.8	27.3
Other Minerals, n.e.c.	1.8	1.0	36.2	2.9	26.9	38.5	17.9
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	13.3	13.3
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	22.2	23.0	8.4	9.8	17.5	47.7	21.5
Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	10.4	24.2	31.2	11.0	25.5	42.6	24.2
Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	26.8	10.4	37.6	7.6	27.7	27.7	23.0
Basic Chemical and Other Chemicals	29.8	5.9	20.8	10.9	20.8	28.4	19.4
Rubber and Plastics Products	16.9	8.6	28.5	3.8	20.7	23.6	17.0
Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	22.6	13.8	30.0	8.2	18.4	17.5	18.4
Basic Metals	6.8	15.6	11.0	3.5	9.9	18.7	10.9
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	46.5	11.6	20.1	4.2	20.2	27.2	21.6
General and Special Purpose Machinery	16.9	2.9	18.1	4.8	21.9	9.2	12.3
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	2.1	9.9	9.5	5.9	22.2	31.2	13.4
Transport Equipment	3.0	2.9	10.4	4.8	22.3	17.3	10.1
Other Manufacturing	20.5	8.2	18.2	23.3	21.2	15.2	17.8

– = magnitude equals zero, n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

trade and transport margins among the economies, primarily because of the degree of use of transportation services and the number of traders providing a ‘bundle of services’ along with trading. There were also data issues in measuring the trade and transport margins from the supply side. It was observed that a few economies, which do not have trade surveys, borrowed trade and transport margin ratios from their neighbors.

Intermediate Consumption

For South Asia, intermediate consumption (Table 32) was generally higher in manufacturing and lower in agriculture, mining, and most of services activities. In the South Asia Subgroup, the average ratio of intermediate consumption was 21.2% in agriculture, 47.2% in industry, and 34.4% in services. Within industry and among the 15 activities shown in the table, manufacturing activity had a high share of intermediate consumption to gross output at 68.2%. Overall, the ratio in the South Asia Subgroup was below 50%, but the ratio observed in India was marginally higher at 52.0%. The intermediate consumption ratios of Nepal (38.0%) and Bhutan (39.4%) were on the lower side.

Across South Asia, manufacturing (68.2%), construction (59.3%), and hotels and restaurants (58.9%) were the economic activities with the highest percentages of intermediate consumption to gross output. The activities

with the lowest percentages were fishing (20.5%), financial intermediation (19.8%), and real estate (14.0%).

GDP by Commodity

Industry and services were equally important in the South Asia economies on average, with shares of 40.7% and 40.0%, respectively (Table 33). The contribution of agriculture (19%) was only half of the shares of industry and services. Nonetheless, agricultural activities still play a vital role in the economy. Nepal had a bigger share (41.6%) for agriculture when compared with industry (26.1%) and services (32.3%). In Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Sri Lanka, their share of agriculture ranged 16%–19%, and it was significantly lower in the Maldives at 4%.

Except for Nepal, all the other economies in South Asia recorded a negative impact of mining products on GDP, mainly because these were imported and essentially used for intermediate consumption. While the contribution of mining products was positive in Nepal, it was marginal at less than 1% of GDP. The share of electricity, gas and water supply in GDP ranged between 1% and 3% in all the economies, except Bhutan which had a high share of almost 19%. Construction share in GDP was also very high in Bhutan (32.3%), followed by India (18.5%). These economies, together with the Maldives, also had high shares of GCF in total uses from Table 30. This implies that capital formation in the Maldives was

Table 32 Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry, South Asia Subgroup

Industry (Activity)	Economy/Reference Year						Average
	Bangladesh ^a 2006	Bhutan 2007	India ^b 2006	Maldives 2007	Nepal ^c 2005	Sri Lanka 2006	
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	21.3	9.6	21.3	26.5	25.0	27.4	21.9
Fishing	14.4	–	14.9	34.2	15.7	23.2	20.5
Mining and Quarrying	15.4	32.6	23.0	21.1	20.5	18.6	21.9
Manufacturing	71.1	67.7	78.4	61.0	72.0	59.0	68.2
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	26.1	21.3	57.3	45.3	39.5	45.7	39.2
Construction	58.1	57.9	64.8	69.0	50.6	55.7	59.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.4	21.6	15.8	52.9	16.0	19.8	22.4
Hotels and Restaurants	76.9	42.7	68.2	48.6	68.3	48.7	58.9
Transport, Storage, and Communications	35.8	46.2	52.0	60.4	43.2	49.4	47.8
Financial Intermediation	34.2	7.7	10.4	17.7	24.7	24.3	19.8
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	8.7	5.4	13.5	10.6	27.3	18.7	14.0
Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	40.7	44.4	26.9	39.6	25.7	43.2	36.7
Education	12.2	37.7	25.0	22.6	23.0	14.7	22.5
Health and Social Work	23.5	40.5	47.0	37.2	28.6	67.4	40.7
Other Community, Social, and Personal Service Activities	17.1	40.3	47.9	58.9	29.7	86.5	46.7
Total	42.4	39.4	52.0	46.9	38.0	44.7	43.9

– = magnitude equals zero.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Table 33 Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product, South Asia Subgroup (%)

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year						Average
	Bangladesh ^a 2006	Bhutan 2007	India ^b 2006	Maldives 2007	Nepal ^c 2005	Sri Lanka 2006	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	19.4	19.4	15.8	3.6	41.6	15.9	19.3
Industry	50.1	53.8	50.4	11.1	26.1	52.7	40.7
Mining	-0.7	-3.1	-4.3	-1.7	0.7	-2.1	-1.9
Manufacturing	34.8	6.2	35.0	-3.1	13.3	38.4	20.8
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1.1	18.5	1.2	2.7	1.3	2.1	4.5
Construction	14.9	32.3	18.5	13.2	10.8	14.4	17.3
Services	30.5	26.8	33.8	85.3	32.3	31.4	40.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-0.0	-	-0.0
Public Administration	3.8	12.4	7.2	16.7	3.8	11.5	9.2
Others	26.7	14.3	26.6	68.6	28.5	19.9	30.8
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Domestic Product at Purchasers' Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

mainly from machinery and equipment, which in turn was mostly imported. In the other economies, the share of construction in GDP ranged 11%–15%.

The share of manufactured products in GDP showed a similar pattern in Bangladesh (34.8%), India (35.0%), and Sri Lanka (38.4%). In Nepal and Bhutan, the share of manufactured products was 13.3% and 6.2%, respectively; while the Maldives had a negative share of 3.1%, reflecting the varying degree of industrialization in these economies. The Maldives depends on imports to a large extent for its manufactured products for intermediate consumption or final consumption.

The share of public administration to GDP in the Maldives (16.7%), Bhutan (12.4%), and Sri Lanka (11.5%) was relatively higher in these economies. India's share of public administration in GDP was 7.2%, while Bangladesh and Nepal both recorded 3.8%. For other services, a higher share was registered in the Maldives at 68.6% of GDP, mainly because of tourism services as reflected in the hotel and restaurant services. The corresponding figure for Bhutan was 14.3% and 19.9% for Sri Lanka. Meanwhile, the ratio was almost similar among Bangladesh (26.7%), India (26.6%), and Nepal (28.5%).

Southeast Asia Subgroup

The Southeast Asia Subgroup comprised five economies: the People's Republic of China (PRC), Fiji, and Malaysia, which compiled SUTs for 2005; and Indonesia and Mongolia with SUTs for 2008.

Composition of Supply

In the Southeast Asia Subgroup, domestic production (Table 34) provided almost 80% of total supply. Industry was the biggest source of total supply of goods at 40.3% while imports accounted for less than 20% of total supply. Domestic production had high shares in the PRC (90.2%) and Indonesia (88.5%). Imports in the PRC made up only 9.8% of total supply; and in Indonesia, 11.1%. Their low import ratios are typical of large economies.

AFF comprised around 10.2% of total supply in Fiji, where sugarcane is a major crop; and 10.3% in Mongolia, where many people still practice nomadic herding. Indonesia also had a significant share of AFF to total supply at 9.1%, but the shares were distinctly lower in both the PRC (6.4%) and Malaysia (3.4%).

The share of industry products in the PRC was 59.2%, the highest among all economies participating in the SUT project. The only other economy with an industry share above 50% was Indonesia. Meanwhile, the share of services commodities in Fiji (44.6%), where tourism is particularly important, was the highest within the subgroup.

Composition of Uses

Table 35 presents the uses of the supply of goods and services in the Southeast Asia Subgroup, classified into inter-industry use (45.8%), HFCE (19.6%), general government final consumption (4.6%), NPISH (0.3%),

Table 34 **Composition of Total Supply, Southeast Asia Subgroup (%)**

Supply	Economy/Reference Year					Average
	People's Republic of China 2005	Fiji 2005	Indonesia 2008	Malaysia 2005	Mongolia 2008	
Domestic Production	90.2	75.0	88.5	72.4	71.4	79.5
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	6.4	10.2	9.1	3.4	10.3	7.9
Industry	59.2	20.3	51.0	43.5	27.5	40.3
Services	24.6	44.6	28.4	25.4	33.5	31.3
Imports	9.8	19.1	11.1	26.2	24.8	18.2
Taxes on Products (Net)	–	5.8	0.3	1.4	3.8	2.8
Total Supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

– = magnitude equals zero.

Table 35 **Composition of Total Use, Southeast Asia Subgroup (%)**

Use	Economy/Reference Year					Average
	People's Republic of China 2005	Fiji 2005	Indonesia 2008	Malaysia 2005	Mongolia 2008	
Inter-industry Use (Total Intermediate Consumption)	59.7	41.9	44.0	45.1	38.2	45.8
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2.7	5.5	2.6	1.1	3.2	3.0
Industry	44.4	14.0	28.6	30.9	16.9	27.0
Services	12.5	22.4	12.9	13.1	18.1	15.8
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	11.8	25.6	27.4	12.5	20.5	19.6
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	4.4	6.3	3.5	3.5	5.4	4.6
Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	–	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Gross Capital Formation	13.1	9.6	12.5	6.3	15.6	11.4
Exports	11.0	16.1	12.3	32.6	20.0	18.4
Total Use	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

– = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

capital formation (11.4%), and exports (18.4%). Within inter-industry use, industry consumed most of the supply of goods and services in the subgroup.

Inter-industry use was highest in the PRC at almost 60% of the total supply, followed by Malaysia (45%) and Indonesia (44%). Fiji represented 5.5% of all uses for AFF products from its other domestic producers, the highest in the subgroup. The use of AFF in most of the other economies was less than half that of Fiji—2.6% in Indonesia, 1.1% in Malaysia, and 2.7% in the PRC.

Industry products used for inter-industry consumption were highest in the PRC (44.4%) and in Malaysia (30.9%), reflecting the importance of manufacturing in both economies. Most manufacturing activities drew extensively on other manufactured products for their intermediate consumption. The share in total uses of services for inter-industry consumption was particularly high in Fiji at 22.4%, on account of transport and other services associated with the tourism sector.

HFCE had a high share of total uses in Fiji (25.6%) and Indonesia (27.4%), but only about 12% in the PRC and Malaysia. Low HFCE shares are usually associated with

high rates of household savings. GFCE was relatively high in Fiji (6.3%), and almost similar with the subgroup average of 4.6% in the other economies. High shares of GCF were evident in Mongolia (15.6%), the PRC (13.1%), and Indonesia (12.5%). GCF includes change in inventories, in addition to fixed capital formation.

The share of exports shown in Table 35 can be directly compared with the import shares in Table 34. By deducting the share of imports from exports share, Mongolia (4.9%) and Fiji (3.0%) have trade deficits of total uses/supply. The other economies had trade surpluses: 1.2% of total uses/supply in the PRC and Indonesia and about five times that in Malaysia (6.3%).

Trade and Transport Margins

In Southeast Asia, the commodities with the highest trade and transport margin percentages on average (Table 36) were: fish products (26.0%); furniture and other transportable goods (19.8%); food products (17.6%); and wood products, and general and special purpose machinery (15.8%). On the other hand, the commodities with the lowest percentages shares at 12.0% or less were coal and basic metals (12.0%); rubber products

Table 36 Trade and Transport Margins as a Percentage of Total Supply at Basic Prices, Southeast Asia Subgroup

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year					Average
	People's Republic of China 2005	Fiji 2005	Indonesia 2008	Malaysia 2005	Mongolia 2008	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	6.4	16.5	19.3	11.1	15.5	13.7
Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	22.9	34.0	22.1	24.9	26.0
Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	10.5	–	0.8	11.0	25.5	12.0
Other Minerals, n.e.c.	16.6	–	6.8	3.1	13.8	10.1
Electricity, Gas, and Water	0.3	–	–	–	–	0.3
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	8.7	24.1	22.9	16.4	15.8	17.6
Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	6.2	14.6	13.9	13.7	22.5	14.2
Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	10.5	17.5	22.2	15.8	13.3	15.8
Basic Chemical and Other Chemicals	5.9	5.1	18.0	12.7	36.4	15.6
Rubber and Plastics Products	5.1	6.6	17.1	9.4	12.5	10.2
Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	11.8	20.3	10.3	22.9	33.7	19.8
Basic Metals	9.4	9.3	12.1	4.7	24.3	12.0
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	5.2	13.4	18.1	5.5	18.2	12.1
General and Special Purpose Machinery	4.4	0.6	37.9	14.6	21.6	15.8
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	10.1	0.7	18.9	9.6	22.5	12.4
Transport equipment	9.9	0.7	12.1	10.7	13.5	9.4
Other Manufacturing	6.5	12.3	14.2	22.4	20.0	15.1

– = magnitude equals zero, n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

(10.2%); other minerals (10.1%); transport equipment (9.4%); and electricity, gas, and water (0.3%).

Comparing the percentage of the value of goods at basic prices among the economies, trade and transport margins were markedly lower in the PRC, and particularly low for food and beverages (8.7%) and clothing and leather products (6.2%). Margins were generally high in Indonesia and Mongolia, which can be partly explained by high transport costs especially in Mongolia.

Intermediate Consumption

Across the Southeast Asia Subgroup, manufacturing (73.3%), construction (72.2%), and hotels and restaurants

(64.3%) had the highest percentages of intermediate consumption relative to gross output. The activities with the lowest percentages accounted for about one-third of gross outputs—real estate, renting and business activities (32.2%); financial intermediation (33.1%); and AFF (34.1%).

Intermediate consumption percentages are usually low in agriculture and high in most types of manufacturing activities, as shown in the case of Malaysia (79.1%), Mongolia (78.6%), and in the PRC (77.4%). Similarly, the percentage is also usually low in most service activities, except for hotels and restaurant services. In the Southeast Asia Subgroup, hotels and restaurant had an average intermediate consumption percentage

Table 37 Intermediate Consumption as a Percentage of Gross Output by Industry, Southeast Asia Subgroup

Industry (Activity)	Economy/Reference Year					Average
	People's Republic of China 2005	Fiji 2005	Indonesia 2008	Malaysia 2005	Mongolia 2008	
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	42.2	34.7	28.7	34.1	30.8	34.1
Fishing	–	81.3	26.3	18.3	76.6	50.6
Mining and Quarrying	55.1	82.1	23.7	11.1	34.2	41.2
Manufacturing	77.4	69.7	62.0	79.1	78.6	73.3
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	66.2	65.2	37.6	37.6	59.8	53.3
Construction	74.2	63.5	63.7	71.7	87.6	72.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.1	43.8	47.2	60.7	47.1	49.2
Hotels and Restaurants	59.1	77.9	54.9	68.1	61.5	64.3
Transport, Storage, and Communications	56.8	60.4	49.1	59.1	63.1	57.7
Financial Intermediation	38.4	25.2	34.4	27.0	40.4	33.1
Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	19.5	33.5	29.9	42.1	36.1	32.2
Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	–	41.5	42.7	59.4	73.8	54.4
Education	–	30.6	45.8	26.7	36.3	34.8
Health and Social Work	–	38.3	45.8	55.6	41.5	45.3
Other Community, Social, and Personal Service Activities	55.7	49.5	40.6	41.3	58.4	49.1
Total	66.2	55.9	49.7	62.3	53.5	57.5

– = magnitude equals zero.

of 64.3%. Activities with high percentages generate positive multiplier effects on the economy. For example, when a hotel is built it provides a market for producers of food and beverages; utility companies; and providers of cleaning, transport, security, and other services. Manufacturing also draws in commodities from other producers, particularly from other manufacturers. This partly accounts for the high GDP growth rates in Malaysia and the PRC in recent years.

While some economies participating in the SUT Project borrowed intermediate consumption coefficients from other economies, the Southeast Asia economies, with the exception of Fiji, have some years of experience in compiling Input–Output Tables (IOTs). Their estimates of intermediate consumption as percent of gross output can be considered as reliable.

GDP by Commodity

Products of AFF generated at least 10% of GDP in Fiji, Indonesia, and Mongolia; but accounted for substantially smaller shares in the PRC (6.5%) and Malaysia (5.4%). Manufacturing accounted for at least one-third of GDP in the PRC, Fiji, Indonesia, and Malaysia, compared with only 14% in Mongolia. Construction goods and services generated around 20% of GDP in the PRC, Indonesia, and Mongolia. These economies are rapidly extending their basic infrastructure on roads, bridges, tunnels, and communications systems.

Mining products generated nearly a quarter of Mongolia's GDP, consisting mainly of mineral ores exported to Kazakhstan and Russia for processing. By contrast the

provision of mining products in the PRC—petroleum products and coal—reduced GDP by 3%.

Public administration services generated a relatively high share of GDP in Malaysia (7.4%). Data on public administration services for the PRC were included in other services. Fiji had a particularly high share of other services in GDP because it includes hotels and restaurants and other tourism-related activities.

Asia and Pacific Region and the Subgroups

The previous sections highlighted the economic structures of the participating economies compared to the region and their respective subgroup averages. The analysis focused on five specific tables derived from the SUT which included the (i) composition of the supply of goods and services by source; (ii) composition of the uses of goods and services by type of use; (iii) trade and transport margins by commodity; (iv) intermediate consumption by industry; and (v) composition of GDP by commodity. In the ensuing section, the supply and uses of goods and services in the four subgroups and in the average for Asia and the Pacific are analyzed.

The simple averages of the supply and uses in the subgroups were derived to represent the data for the Asia and Pacific region. However, this measurement presents some limitations. A higher share shown by a small economy in a particular economic variable can distort the average for the region in respect of that variable, while it may be insignificant if weighted average was adopted. Because of the different reference years and currencies used by the participating economies in their SUT

Table 38 Commodity Composition of Gross Domestic Product, Southeast Asia Subgroup (%)

Product (Commodity)	Economy/Reference Year					Average
	People's Republic of China 2005	Fiji 2005	Indonesia 2008	Malaysia 2005	Mongolia 2008	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	6.5	12.1	9.8	5.4	10.5	8.8
Industry	61.2	47.0	65.9	59.4	59.0	58.5
Mining	–3.0	1.3	6.3	7.1	24.4	7.2
Manufacturing	41.6	39.0	37.5	42.6	14.4	35.0
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0
Construction	21.1	5.5	21.4	8.7	19.5	15.3
Services	32.3	40.9	24.3	35.2	30.5	32.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	6.7	4.9	7.4	5.8	6.2
Others	32.3 ^a	34.3	19.4	27.8	24.8	27.7
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gross Domestic Product at Purchasers' Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

– = magnitude equals zero.

a Includes public administration.

compilation, the analysis made use of simple averages. Hence, caution should be exercised in interpreting the tables and the analysis presented in this section.

The average composition of the total supply of goods and services in terms of domestic production, imports, and net taxes on products for the four subgroups and for Asia and the Pacific are shown in Table 39. Total supply in Asia and the Pacific was provided by domestic production (75.5%), imports (22.2%), and net taxes on products (2.5%).

Supply	Subgroup				Asia and the Pacific ^e
	High Income ^a	Mekong ^b	South Asia ^c	Southeast Asia ^d	
Domestic Production	70.0	72.9	77.1	79.5	75.5
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	0.5	9.3	10.6	7.9	7.4
Industry	33.8	38.9	31.4	40.3	35.7
Services	35.6	24.7	35.2	31.3	32.5
Imports	29.4	24.4	19.4	18.2	22.2
Taxes on Products (Net)	0.6	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.5
Total Supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	0.7	13.1	13.4	10.0	9.6
Industry	44.8	53.1	40.3	49.8	46.1
Services	54.5	33.8	46.3	40.2	44.3
Domestic Production	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a Includes Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

b Includes Cambodia, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

c Includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

d Includes the People's Republic of China, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mongolia.

e Includes Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the People's Republic of China; Fiji; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; the Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

The share of domestic production in the total supply was at least 70% in all the subgroups. Southeast Asia had the highest share of total supply from domestic production with 79.5%, followed by South Asia at 77.1% and the Mekong at 72.9%. The Mekong (24.4%) and the High Income (29.4%) subgroups had higher imports share in total supply, than the other two subgroups (19.4% for South Asia and 18.2% for Southeast Asia). The share of net taxes on products was highest in South Asia at 3.4% and lowest in the High Income Subgroup at 0.6%.

The share of agriculture, fishery and forestry (AFF) to total supply in Asia and the Pacific was 7.4%. By subgroup, it was very low for the High Income (0.5%), which was consistent with expectations. In contrast, the contribution of AFF to total domestic supply was relatively higher in the other three subgroups, in the range of 7.9%–10.6%; and continues to be important.

The overall share of industrial products to total supply was 35.7% in Asia and the Pacific, with the lowest share registered in South Asia at 31.4% and the highest in Southeast Asia at 40.3%. For the share of services in total supply, the average for Asia and the Pacific was 32.5%, which is about 3 percentage points lower than that of industry. Mekong had the lowest share of services to total supply at 24.7%, while the High Income Subgroup registered the highest share of 35.6%.

Table 39 also presents the sources of domestic production by industry/sector. In Asia and the Pacific, AFF accounted for 9.6%; industry, 46.1%; and services, 44.3%. Industry also accounted for a larger share of domestic production in the Mekong (53.1%) and Southeast Asia (49.8%) Subgroups. On the other hand, services dominated the High Income (54.5%) and South Asia (46.3%) Subgroups.

In terms of composition of the total uses of goods and services (Table 40), inter-industry use accounted for 38.5% of total uses in Asia and the Pacific with the Southeast Asia Subgroup exhibiting a high share of 45.8%, followed by the Mekong Subgroup with a share of 42.4%. These subgroups have economies with high industrial activities, thereby showing a larger inter-industry use of products. On the other hand, the High Income Subgroup used only 33.3% of the total supply of goods and services for inter-industry use, as its economy is largely service oriented.

Table 40 further shows the composition of inter-industry use by industry/sector. In Asia and the Pacific, inter-industry use was accounted for by AFF (5.8%), industry (57.3%), and services (36.9%). The dominance of industry in intermediate use, accounting for more than 50%, was also evident in all subgroups. Industry in the Mekong Subgroup comprised 65.4% of inter-industry use, the highest among the subgroups; while the High Income Subgroup registered 53.5%, the lowest among the subgroups. On the other hand, the services composition of intermediate use was lowest in Mekong Subgroup at 26.3% and highest in the High Income Subgroup at 45.7%.

Final uses of goods and services by households in Asia and the Pacific registered an average share of 22.3%; government, 5.1%; capital formation, 11.1%, and exports, 22.7%. The South Asia Subgroup had the highest share of HFCE at 28.9% and the High Income Subgroup had the lowest share of 15.3%. The general government consumption was lowest in the Mekong Subgroup at 2.7%, but quite significant in the High

Table 40 Composition of Total Use and Goods and Services, Subgroups and Asia and the Pacific (%)

Use	Subgroup				Asia and the Pacific ^e
	High Income ^a	Mekong ^b	South Asia ^c	Southeast Asia ^d	
Inter-industry Use (Total Intermediate Consumption)	33.3	42.4	33.9	45.8	38.5
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	0.3	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.2
Industry	19.3	28.2	19.4	27.0	22.9
Services	13.8	10.9	12.2	15.8	13.3
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	15.3	22.7	28.9	19.6	22.3
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	6.0	2.7	6.1	4.6	5.1
Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Gross Capital Formation	6.5	9.0	15.1	11.4	11.1
Exports	38.5	22.9	15.7	18.4	22.7
Total Use	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	0.8	8.3	6.9	6.9	5.8
Industry	53.5	65.4	56.0	57.1	57.3
Services	45.7	26.3	37.1	36.0	36.9
Domestic Production	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a Includes Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

b Includes Cambodia, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

c Includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

d Includes the People's Republic of China, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mongolia.

e Includes Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the People's Republic of China; Fiji; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; the Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

Income and South Asia Subgroups at about 6%. The consumption expenditure of NPISH was less than 1%, ranging from 0.3% to 0.7%. GCF was highest in the South Asia Subgroup with a share of 15.1% of total use, while it was lowest in the High Income Subgroup at 6.5%. Because of the high HFCE share among the uses of its products, the South Asia Subgroup exports accounted for only 15.7% of total uses. While the share of exports to total supply in the South Asia Subgroup was the lowest among the subgroups at 15.7%, it was largest in the High Income Subgroup at 38.5%.

Economic Analysis of Supply and Use Tables

This section presents each abridged 8 x 3 *Supply* and *Use* tables (SUTs) derived from the standard 51 x 32 SUTs and compiled by the participating economies under RETA 6483. Each economy subsection provides a brief analysis of the findings from the SUT on the supply and uses of goods and services. It also discusses the value added components of each economy in the context of the major industries and the total economy.

Bangladesh

Supply side. Table 41, the SUT for Bangladesh, shows that domestic production for FY2006 was 83% of total supply at purchasers' prices; imports, 14%; and taxes *less* subsidies on product, just over 3%. Within domestic production at basic prices, industrial goods accounted

for 46%; services, 40%; and agriculture, forestry, and fishery (AFF) products, 14%. These ratios indicate that the overall domestic output of Bangladesh largely came from industrial goods and services.

Of the 14% share of AFF products in the domestic output, agriculture, forestry, and logging products accounted for 11%; and fishing, 3%. In industry, electricity, gas and water (1%) and mining (0.5%) had smaller shares, while manufactured goods (33%) and construction (11%) had higher shares. In manufacturing, clothing and leather products (16%) and food products (8%) were the main activities. In services in Bangladesh, the main services products were trade (9%); public administration (3%); and other services (28%). The supply table of Bangladesh showed the presence of secondary products in addition to the principal products, although these were not very significant.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption (35%), household expenditure (39%), capital formation (12%), and exports (10%) combined accounted for the largest use of total supply. Government consumption was 3%, of which 32% was on individual expenditure on health and education; and 68% on collective services.

The products of AFF were less used in inter-industry use (31%) as compared to the final use (69%), comprising household expenditure (66%) and exports (3%). The inter-industry use of these products was mainly in food processing and textile industries, besides its use

Table 41 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Bangladesh, 2006^a (million takas)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	898,811	8,110	–	906,921		134,674	1,041,595	321,944	5,404	327,348	1,368,943
Industry	81,014	3,048,130	–	3,129,144		837,170	3,966,313	493,471	229,797	723,267	4,689,581
Mining	–	32,049	–	32,049		30,150	62,199	8,943	20,413	29,356	91,555
Manufacturing	81,014	2,183,474	–	2,264,488		807,016	3,071,504	484,527	196,856	681,383	3,752,887
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	72,602	–	72,602		–	72,602	–	2,967	2,967	75,568
Construction	–	760,005	–	760,005		4	760,009	–	9,561	9,561	769,571
Services	–	19,550	2,705,803	2,725,353		156,275	2,881,628	–815,414	30,599	–784,816	2,096,813
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	19,550	617,488	637,038		–	637,038	–637,038	–	–637,038	–
Public Administration	–	–	186,150	186,150		14,634	200,784	–	–	–	200,784
Others	–	–	1,902,166	1,902,166		141,641	2,043,807	–178,376	30,599	–147,778	1,896,029
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	979,825	3,075,790	2,705,803	6,761,419		1,128,118	7,889,537	–	265,799	265,799	8,155,336

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	81,223	324,978	21,752	427,954		907,980	–	–	–2,116	35,124	1,368,942
Industry	94,754	1,328,176	347,140	1,770,070		1,232,944	–	–	1,021,164	665,403	4,689,580
Mining	1,180	86,402	3,355	90,937		–	–	–	591	27	91,555
Manufacturing	90,915	1,109,657	300,091	1,500,663		1,185,488	–	–	402,880	663,857	3,752,888
Electricity, Gas, and Water	192	19,913	8,007	28,112		47,456	–	–	–	0	75,568
Construction	2,468	112,204	35,686	150,358		–	–	–	617,693	1,519	769,570
Services	19,679	386,318	265,919	671,916		1,042,773	230,323	63,541	–	88,261	2,096,814
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	680	15,020	13,238	28,938		–	155,622	–	–	16,224	200,784
Others	18,999	371,298	252,681	642,977		1,042,773	74,701	63,541	–	72,037	1,896,030
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	195,657	2,039,472	634,811	2,869,939		3,183,697	230,323	63,541	1,019,048	788,788	8,155,337
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	784,168	1,036,319	2,070,993	3,891,480	4,157,279						
Compensation of Employees	129,553	354,209	912,539	1,396,300	1,396,300						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	265,799						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	265,799						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–						
Gross Operating Surplus	654,615	682,110	1,158,454	2,495,179	2,495,179						

– = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

as input in the form of seeds. The products of industrial activities were relatively less used as intermediate consumption (38%), in comparison to their final use (62%); exports (14%); household consumption (26%); and capital formation (22%). Mining products were mostly imported and used for international consumption. The products of services were also used less for intermediate consumption (32%), as compared to final use (68%), comprising mainly household consumption and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH) (53%), government consumption (11%), and exports (4%).

In terms of gross domestic product (GDP), the principal final expenditures were HFCE (77%) and capital formation (25%). The government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) accounted for 6%, with net exports share in GDP being -8%. Exports had a share of 19% in GDP, while imports' share was 27% of GDP, indicating a trade deficit of 8%.

HFCE in Bangladesh showed that households spend somewhat equally on AFF products (29%); industries (39%); and services (33%). However, if food products and beverages from manufacturing were included, the share of food-related items in the household consumption will go up to almost 50%.

Exports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (84%). Clothing and leather products and fish products were the principal exports of Bangladesh. As in the case of exports, imports of Bangladesh showed a similar trend: predominant share of manufactured goods (72%); while lesser combined for services (14%), AFF products (12%), and mining (3%). Cereals and livestock products were the principal imports in AFF; while food products, clothing and leather material, basic chemicals, basic metals, and machinery and transport equipment were the main imports in industries; and in services, which were mainly related to transportation services.

Value added. The shares of the three broad industry groups were 20% of gross-value added (GVA) at basic prices for AFF; 27% for industry; and 53% for services. This presented a somewhat different picture than the output profile of products, mainly due to higher intermediate consumption in industrial activities as compared to other activities.

The value added in the activities of AFF amounted to 80% of output at basic prices; in services, 77%; and in

industry, 34%, with an overall value added ratio of 58%. This implies a much lower intermediate consumption level of 42% of output in Bangladesh. The intermediate consumption of AFF at about 20% of output and that of services at 23% were quite low as compared to other economies in the region.

The ratio of compensation of employees (COE) to GVA was 17% in AFF, 34% in industries, and 44% in services, with an overall ratio of 36%. These ratios were on the lower side, and indicated that agriculture and services activities were performed largely by self-employed in the informal sector.

Bhutan

Supply side. In 2007, domestic production in Bhutan as observed in Table 42, was 70% of total supply at purchasers' prices; imports, 28%; and taxes *less* subsidies on products, almost 2%. Within domestic output at basic prices, industrial goods accounted for 54%; services, 33%; and AFF products, 13%. The economy of Bhutan is traditionally based on agriculture (including livestock), informal manufacturing, and service products comprising mainly government services. However, Bhutan's domestic output now has a strong industrial production dominated by construction; electricity, gas and water; and, to some extent, manufactured goods.

In industry, mining had a relatively lower share (2%), while construction had the highest share (20%). Manufactured products; and electricity, gas and water accounted for 16% share each. The products under services were other services (21%), trade (4%), and public administration (8%). Most industries in Bhutan produced their characteristic main products while secondary products were less observed.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption and exports, combined, contributed to the largest use of total supply (28% each), followed by capital formation (19%) and household expenditure (17%). Government consumption was just over 8%, of which roughly 3% came from individual expenditure on health and education, and 6% on collective services.

The products of AFF were largely used for final use (87%), comprising household expenditure (48%), capital formation (30%), and exports (8%). In contrast, the inter-industry use of these products was much smaller (13%), with the bulk consisted of forestry produce and

Table 42 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Bhutan, 2007 (million ngultrums)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	10,247	–	–	10,247		607	10,854	886	–	886	11,740
Industry	–	42,725	–	42,725		26,899	69,624	4,287	1,006	5,293	74,916
Mining	–	1,322	–	1,322		2,030	3,352	28	201	229	3,581
Manufacturing	–	12,500	–	12,500		22,245	34,745	4,259	727	4,986	39,731
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	12,812	–	12,812		1,726	14,538	–	38	38	14,575
Construction	–	16,091	–	16,091		898	16,988	–	40	40	17,029
Services	–	–	26,088	26,088		4,359	30,447	–5,173	437	–4,736	25,712
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	3,088	3,088		–	3,088	–3,134	46	–3,088	–
Public Administration	–	–	6,056	6,056		686	6,742	–	105	105	6,847
Others	–	–	16,944	16,944		3,674	20,618	–2,039	286	–1,753	18,865
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	10,247	42,725	26,088	79,060		31,866	110,926	–	1,442	1,442	112,368

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	388	861	291	1,540		5,668	–	–	3,567	966	11,740
Industry	529	17,186	3,726	21,442		6,891	–	–	17,737	28,846	74,916
Mining	–	2,954	152	3,106		95	–	–	–605	985	3,581
Manufacturing	527	10,628	3,254	14,410		5,893	–	–	1,899	17,528	39,731
Electricity, Gas, and Water	2	3,604	128	3,733		509	–	–	–	10,334	14,575
Construction	–	–	193	193		394	–	–	16,442	–	17,029
Services	66	2,891	5,182	8,139		6,306	9,455	–	–	1,812	25,712
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	–	25	25		104	6,275	–	–	443	6,847
Others	66	2,891	5,157	8,114		6,202	3,179	–	–	1,370	18,865
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	984	20,938	9,199	31,121		18,864	9,455	–	21,304	31,625	112,368
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	9,264	21,787	16,889	47,940	49,382						
Compensation of Employees	3,124	7,750	7,405	18,279	18,279						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	0	1,910	225	2,135	3,578						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	1,442						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	0	1,910	225	2,135	2,135						
Gross Operating Surplus	6,140	12,127	9,259	27,525	27,525						

– = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

used as input in construction activities. Similarly, the products of industrial activities were also less used as intermediate consumption (29%) in comparison to their final use (71%) comprising mainly of exports (39%), capital formation (24%), and household consumption (9%). While manufacturing (44%); and electricity, gas, and water (71%) had large exports, construction output was mostly for capital formation (97%). The products of services were also used less for intermediate consumption (32%), as compared to final use (68%), comprising government consumption (37%), household consumption (25%), and exports (7%).

In terms of GDP, the principal final expenditures were capital formation (43%), HFCE (38%), and GFCE (19%). Exports and imports had more or less equal shares in GDP, thus, the net exports share in GDP was negligible.

One important feature of Bhutan's GDP is the share of exports in GDP, which was particularly high at about 64%. Exports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (55% of total exports); and electricity, gas and water (33% of total exports). Exports of AFF products accounted for only 3% of total exports; and services, 6%. Bhutan imports matched those of exports in terms of total value. Imports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (70%). Imports of services accounted for 14%, of which the main imports were education services, followed by transportation and communication services, public administration, and business services.

The household expenditure in Bhutan was roughly distributed in equal proportion among AFF (30%); industries (37%); and services (33%). However, if the food products and beverages from manufacturing were included, the share of food, beverages, etc. in household consumption will go up to 45%. This was comparable to the ratio of most of the participating economies with similar income levels.

Value added. By broad industry group, the GVA at basic prices 19% came from AFF; 45% from industry; and 35% from services. These ratios indicate the predominance of industrial activity in Bhutan's economy, particularly electricity, gas, and water; and construction activities.

The value added in AFF activity contributed 90% of output at basic prices; services, 65%; and industry, 51%,

with the overall value added ratio being high at 61%. This implies a lower level of intermediate consumption of 39%.

The ratio of COE to GVA was 34% in AFF; 36% in industries; and 44% in services, with the overall ratio at 38%.

Brunei Darussalam

Supply side. Domestic production in Brunei Darussalam in 2005 contributed 84% to total supply; and imports, 16%. Domestic production was dominated by crude oil and gas production, with more than half of total domestic supply coming from the oil sector (Table 43). The manufacturing sector generated only 3% of domestic supply at basic prices with most manufactured goods being imported. Services were dominated by public administration and defense, which accounted for 14% of domestic supply. Trade, transport, and real estate services were also important, with a total share of 11% of domestic supply. Agriculture and fishing were only 1% of domestic supply, divided equally between agriculture and fishing.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption absorbed only 21% of the total supply of goods and services because the manufacturing sector was small. Government consumption was very high, nearly 15%. The combined government expenditures on health and education services of 22% were low, which meant that most government expenditures were collective. Exports, mainly petroleum products, comprised 40% of total uses. HFCE (16%) and GFCF (7%) were both well below the High Income Subgroup average.

Value added. Industry, basically the oil sector, was nearly 59% of GDP; services, 40%; and AFF, 1%. For the economy as a whole, gross operating surplus was 77% of value added. This was the highest profit share in the High Income Subgroup. In the industry sector, operating surplus was 95% of value added, which was in line with the ratios for oil-producing countries in the Gulf States.

Cambodia

Supply side. In Cambodia, more than 70% of total supply at basic prices in 2005 came from domestic production, and imports of goods and services were under 30% (Table 44). Imports consisted largely of

Table 43 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Brunei Darussalam, 2005 (thousand Brunei dollars)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	231,454	82	499	232,035		81,907	313,942	242,888	-151	242,737	556,679
Industry	-	13,766,801	14,767	13,781,568		2,327,305	16,108,873	1,212,890	-106,539	1,106,351	17,215,224
Mining	-	12,161,939	-	12,161,939		8,635	12,170,574	10,245	-	10,245	12,180,819
Manufacturing	-	818,651	7,687	826,338		2,318,549	3,144,887	1,202,644	-52,670	1,149,974	4,294,862
Electricity, Gas, and Water	-	226,700	-	226,700		120	226,820	-	-53,869	-53,869	172,952
Construction	-	559,512	7,080	566,591		-	566,591	-	-	-	566,591
Services	4	297,506	9,177,384	9,474,894		1,811,183	11,286,077	-1,455,778	-	-1,455,778	9,830,299
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4	3,892	839,936	843,832		-	843,832	-798,554	-	-798,554	45,278
Public Administration	-	-	3,241,527	3,241,527		282,800	3,524,327	-	-	-	3,524,327
Others	-	293,614	5,095,922	5,389,536		1,528,383	6,917,919	-657,224	-	-657,224	6,260,694
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	-	-	-	-		340,688	340,688	-	-	-	340,688
Total	231,458	14,064,389	9,192,650	23,488,497		4,561,395	28,049,892	-	-106,690	-106,690	27,942,890

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	53,498	100,333	150,283	304,113		238,739	-	-	9,470	4,357	556,679
Industry	21,618	3,053,001	756,818	3,831,438		1,841,394	3,571	-	1,438,174	10,100,647	17,215,224
Mining	14,066	2,279,676	46,633	2,340,375		8,187	-	-	38,134	9,794,123	12,180,819
Manufacturing	7,397	744,608	632,455	1,384,459		1,729,566	-	-	874,312	306,524	4,294,862
Electricity, Gas, and Water	49	6,637	76,386	83,071		86,310	3,571	-	-	-	172,952
Construction	106	22,081	1,345	23,532		17,331	-	-	525,728	-	566,591
Services	4,855	498,745	1,346,750	1,850,350		2,178,507	4,150,180	79,077	588,292	983,892	9,830,299
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	8,058	16,720	24,778		20,500	-	-	-	-	45,278
Public Administration	18	1,158	204,521	205,697		77,103	3,241,527	-	-	-	3,524,327
Others	4,836	489,529	1,125,509	1,619,874		2,080,905	908,653	79,077	588,292	983,892	6,260,694
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	-	-	-	-		-63,879	-	-	-	63,879	-
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	-	-	-	-		340,688	-	-	-	-	340,688
Total	79,970	3,652,079	2,253,852	5,985,901		4,535,450	4,153,751	79,077	2,035,936	11,152,776	27,942,890
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	151,488	10,412,310	6,938,797	17,502,596	17,395,901						
Compensation of Employees	91,547	529,081	3,362,947	3,983,575	3,983,575						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	-	-	-	-	-106,690						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	-	-	-	-	-106,690						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	-	-	-	-	-						
Gross Operating Surplus	59,941	9,883,234	3,575,841	13,519,015	13,519,015						

- = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

manufactured goods for household consumption, semi-manufactured goods for industry, and transport equipment and other machinery and equipment for investment.

Industry as a whole contributed 40% of domestic output, followed by services at 38%; and AFF at 22%. The latter figure was high compared with the other participating economies and only Nepal had a higher share (29%). In 2005, Cambodia experienced a boom, with real GDP growth at over 13%. In large part, this was due to the rapid expansion of manufacturing, especially by new foreign-owned factories producing clothing and footwear mainly for export. Manufacturing, food processing, beverages, clothing and footwear, and other light industry generated over 30% of domestic output at basic prices.

Uses side. The 34% share of intermediate consumption and 31% share of HFCE in total uses were high in comparison with the other economies. Cambodia's GFCE was small, at only 2% of total uses. Just under a quarter of all goods and services were exported: recorded exports of AFF were relatively insignificant although exports of these goods to Thailand and Viet Nam may have been under-recorded. Manufactures and tourism services accounted for three-quarters of all exports. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) was also relatively low at 7%.

Value added. The bottom quadrant shows GDP at basic prices and its components. Product taxes and customs duties would need to be added to arrive at the usual measure of GDP at purchasers' prices. Services gave 41%, followed by AFF at 33% and industry at 26%.

Gross operating surplus accounted for about 60% of GDP in agriculture and industry, and 64% in services. In Cambodia, gross operating surplus included large amounts of "mixed income," a return to both capital and labor for unincorporated household enterprises.

People's Republic of China

Supply side. The 2005 SUT of PRC in Table 45 shows that about 90% of total supply at producers' prices came from domestic production while imports provided only 10%. Low import shares are typical of large countries; for example, at about 11% in both India and Indonesia.

Agriculture, fishery and forestry (AFF) contributed only 7% of domestic output; and services, 27%. Within services, it provided 23% of domestic production from public administration, combined with health, education, machinery rental, and other services. Industry accounted for 66% of domestic production, which consisted primarily of manufactured goods (77%); and it was followed by construction (12%) while mining and utilities each accounted for about 6% of industrial output.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption was the source of 60% of total uses—high shares of intermediate consumption are typical of countries with large manufacturing activities. The high share of total supply going into GFCF (13%) explains the PRC's success in achieving consistently high growth rates. Household consumption was 12% of all uses, compared with the average of over 20% for the Southeast Asia Subgroup under which the PRC was included. Government consumption expenditure was 4% of total supply, in line with the subgroup average. Exports of goods and services were 11% of uses, a low figure typical of large countries.

Value added. Value added shown in the bottom quadrant of the SUT was obtained by subtracting intermediate consumption from gross output. In the PRC SUT, the latter included all taxes on production and products, so that value added is at purchasers' prices.

The largest share of GDP at 49% came from industry. Malaysia and Indonesia were the only other economies where industry had the biggest share of GDP. In other economies, the services sector predominated, accounting for 39% of GDP; and AFF, 12%.

Fiji

Supply side. Fiji's total supply at purchasers' prices in 2005 was sourced mainly from domestic production (75%) and imports (19%) (Table 46). Product taxes *less* subsidies amounted to about 6% of total supply, which was somewhat on the higher side in comparison with other economies. The ratio further indicated that most outputs in Fiji attracted taxation, and there was relatively less subsistence and fewer informal activities in Fiji.

Within the domestic output at basic prices, industrial goods accounted for 27%; services, 59%; and AFF products, 14%, indicating that the economy of Fiji was largely service oriented.

Table 44 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Cambodia, 2005 (million riels)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	10,546,280	–	–	10,546,280		122,478	10,668,758	1,364,704	234,801	1,599,505	12,268,263
Industry	–	18,853,137	–	18,853,137		17,530,090	36,383,227	4,146,548	1,000,602	5,147,150	41,530,377
Mining	–	150,741	–	150,741		116,956	267,697	53,149	6,331	59,480	327,177
Manufacturing	–	14,855,036	–	14,855,036		17,196,536	32,051,572	4,058,239	812,441	4,870,680	36,922,252
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	492,991	–	492,991		41,970	534,961	35,160	8,091	43,252	578,213
Construction	–	3,354,369	–	3,354,369		174,628	3,528,996	–	173,738	173,738	3,702,735
Services	51,964	–	18,043,457	18,095,420		1,082,963	19,178,384	–5,511,252	362,133	–5,149,119	14,029,265
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	3,964,193	3,964,193		–	3,964,193	–3,964,193	–	–3,964,193	–
Public Administration	–	–	1,054,177	1,054,177		30,362	1,084,539	–	10,143	10,143	1,094,682
Others	51,964	–	13,025,087	13,077,051		1,052,601	14,129,652	–1,547,059	351,990	–1,195,069	12,934,583
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	10,598,244	18,853,137	18,043,457	47,494,837		18,735,532	66,230,369	–	1,597,536	1,597,536	67,827,905

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	1,650,425	892,825	1,062,581	3,605,831		6,831,109	–	–	1,646,694	184,629	12,268,263
Industry	985,098	11,030,978	5,300,910	17,316,986		9,329,638	–	–	3,135,201	11,748,551	41,530,377
Mining	7,011	161,909	26,950	195,870		122,027	–	–	8,997	284	327,177
Manufacturing	953,523	10,667,510	4,984,968	16,606,002		8,658,560	–	–	–82,518	11,740,208	36,922,252
Electricity, Gas, and Water	20,705	97,626	162,948	281,278		352,581	–	–	–55,647	–	578,213
Construction	3,859	103,933	126,044	233,836		196,470	–	–	3,264,369	8,060	3,702,735
Services	61,367	557,965	1,793,285	2,412,617		4,945,443	1,494,036	605,787	–	4,571,382	14,029,265
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	61	252	27,225	27,537		8,406	1,054,899	3,840	–	–	1,094,682
Others	61,306	557,713	1,766,061	2,385,080		4,937,037	439,137	601,947	–	4,571,382	12,934,583
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2,696,890	12,481,768	8,156,776	23,335,434		21,106,190	1,494,036	605,787	4,781,895	16,504,562	67,827,905
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	7,901,354	6,371,369	9,886,680	24,159,403	25,756,938						
Compensation of Employees	3,178,842	2,486,883	3,522,593	9,188,318	9,188,318						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	1,597,536						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	1,597,536						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–						
Gross Operating Surplus	4,722,512	3,884,486	6,364,087	14,971,085	14,971,085						

– = magnitude equals zero.

Table 45 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, People's Republic of China, 2005 (million yuan renminbis)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production ^a by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	3,862,863	2,344	–	3,865,207		172,247	4,037,454	258,082	...	258,082	4,295,536
Industry	–	35,814,399	–	35,814,399		5,344,227	41,158,627	2,885,099	...	2,885,099	44,043,726
Mining	–	1,981,240	–	1,981,240		627,546	2,608,786	324,050	...	324,050	2,932,835
Manufacturing	–	27,560,484	–	27,560,484		4,701,240	32,261,724	2,555,627	...	2,555,627	34,817,351
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	2,016,240	–	2,016,240		2,176	2,018,416	5,422	...	5,422	2,023,838
Construction	–	4,256,436	–	4,256,436		13,265	4,269,701	–	...	–	4,269,701
Services	–	–	14,844,504	14,844,504		423,372	15,267,875	–3,143,181	...	–3,143,181	12,124,694
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	2,380,730	2,380,730		–	2,380,730	–2,380,730	...	–2,380,730	–
Public Administration	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	...	–	–
Others	–	–	12,463,774	12,463,774		423,372	12,887,146	–762,451	...	–762,451	12,124,694
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	...	–	–
Total	3,862,863	35,816,743	14,844,504	54,524,110		5,939,846	60,463,956	–	...	–	60,463,956

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	666,407	1,987,932	270,821	2,925,159		1,081,117	28,203	–	197,063	63,994	4,295,536
Industry	786,071	22,013,080	4,614,641	27,413,792		3,128,093	–	–	7,277,203	6,224,637	44,043,726
Mining	19,083	2,749,582	93,825	2,862,490		22,310	–	–	–38,525	86,560	2,932,835
Manufacturing	715,977	17,855,120	3,877,865	22,448,962		2,835,421	–	–	3,421,656	6,111,312	34,817,351
Electricity, Gas, and Water	43,551	1,378,076	326,325	1,747,952		270,361	–	–	–	5,525	2,023,838
Construction	7,461	30,302	316,625	354,388		–	–	–	3,894,073	21,241	4,269,701
Services	178,917	2,866,450	2,689,897	5,735,264		2,949,055	2,632,317	–	430,398	377,660	12,124,694
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Others ^b	178,917	2,866,450	2,689,897	5,735,264		2,949,055	2,632,317	–	430,398	377,660	12,124,694
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,631,395	26,867,461	7,575,359	36,074,215		7,158,265	2,660,520	–	7,904,664	6,666,292	60,463,956
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	2,231,469	8,949,282	7,269,145	18,449,895	18,449,895						
Compensation of Employees	2,020,351	2,868,570	2,783,512	7,672,433	7,672,433						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	11,691	1,722,979	777,781	2,512,451	2,512,451						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production ^c	11,691	1,722,979	777,781	2,512,451	2,512,451						
Gross Operating Surplus	199,427	4,357,733	3,707,851	8,265,011	8,265,011						

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero.

a Supply of products is valued at producers' prices including VAT.

b Includes public administration.

c Includes both taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Table 46 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Fiji, 2005 (thousand Fiji dollars)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	1,324,318	240,231	–	1,564,549		47,272	1,611,821	301,726	17,445	319,170	1,930,992
Industry	–	2,396,031	–	2,396,031		2,263,408	4,659,439	481,381	638,363	1,119,744	5,779,183
Mining	–	81,140	–	81,140		3,927	85,068	–	–	–	85,068
Manufacturing	–	1,755,922	–	1,755,922		2,259,480	4,015,402	481,381	623,695	1,105,076	5,120,478
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	180,019	–	180,019		–	180,019	–	4,065	4,065	184,084
Construction	–	378,950	–	378,950		0	378,950	–	10,603	10,603	389,553
Services	–	–	5,807,032	5,807,032		1,429	5,808,461	–783,107	100,633	–682,474	5,125,986
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	778,502	778,502		–	778,502	–778,502	–	–778,502	–
Public Administration	–	–	411,273	411,273		5	411,278	–	–	–	411,278
Others	–	–	4,617,257	4,617,257		1,424	4,618,681	–4,605	100,633	96,028	4,714,709
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		179,300	179,300	–	–	–	179,300
Total	1,324,318	2,636,262	5,807,032	9,767,613		2,491,408	12,259,021	–	756,441	756,440	13,015,461

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	103,898	720,596	167,788	992,281		730,455	22,192	–	63,611	122,454	1,930,994
Industry	59,899	510,888	842,761	1,413,547		1,990,799	42,546	–	1,181,485	1,150,803	5,779,180
Mining	–	13,586	–	13,586		–	–	–	3,712	67,770	85,068
Manufacturing	48,262	428,480	684,149	1,160,891		1,913,500	20,807	–	942,244	1,083,033	5,120,475
Electricity, Gas, and Water	5,637	33,743	88,486	127,866		44,275	11,947	–	–3	–	184,084
Construction	6,000	35,079	70,125	111,204		33,024	9,792	–	235,533	–	389,553
Services	557,021	585,687	1,906,748	3,049,456		1,251,894	753,367	69,820	–	1,449	5,125,986
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	14,126	5,000	54,214	73,340		3,368	334,538	–	–	32	411,278
Others	542,895	580,687	1,852,534	2,976,116		1,248,526	418,829	69,820	–	1,417	4,714,708
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–821,300	–	–	–	821,300	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		179,300	–	–	–	–	179,300
Total	720,817	1,817,171	2,917,296	5,455,285		3,331,148	818,105	69,820	1,245,096	2,096,006	13,015,460
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	603,501	819,091	2,889,736	4,312,328	5,068,769						
Compensation of Employees	151,496	306,706	1,277,287	1,735,490	1,735,490						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	756,441						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	756,441						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–						
Gross Operating Surplus	452,005	512,385	1,612,449	2,576,839	2,576,839						

– = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

AFF products were mainly fish, vegetables, sugarcane, livestock products, and other crops. In industry, electricity, gas and water (2%); manufactured goods (18%); and construction (4%) were the key contributors. Within manufacturing, the main items produced domestically were food products, clothing, and wood and cork products. Services were dominated by hotels and restaurant services (9%), trade (8%), transport (13%), financial intermediation (5%), communication (4%), real estate and business services (6%), public administration (4%), health and education services (5%), and other services (6%). The supply table of Fiji showed that establishments produced only principal products.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption (42%), household expenditure (26%), capital formation (10%), and exports (16%) altogether were the largest users of total supply. Government consumption was 6% of total uses, of which 38% was on individual expenditure for health and education and 62% on collective services.

The products of AFF were used more in inter-industry use (51%), as compared to final use (49%), comprising household expenditure (37%), exports (6%), and capital formation (3%). The inter-industry use of these products was mainly in the industries of food processing and hotels and restaurants. The products of industrial activities were relatively less used as intermediate consumption (24%), in comparison to their final use (76%); and it comprised mainly capital formation (20%), household consumption (35%), and exports (20%). Mining products were minerals other than coal, crude, and natural gas produced within Fiji. These minerals were mostly exported, with some uses also visible in construction. The products of services were also used more for intermediate consumption (59%) as compared to final use (41%), mainly for households and NPISH consumption (26%), and government consumption (15%). It is surprising to see that there were very little exports of services, while direct purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents had a very high share in the overall exports.

In terms of GDP, the principal final expenditures came from households and NPISH (67%), and capital formation (25%). GFCE accounted for 16%, with net exports share in GDP at -8%. Exports had a share of 41% in GDP, while imports accounted for a larger share of 49%, indicating a trade deficit of 8%, but a larger volume of international trade.

Household consumption data in Fiji shows that households spend a smaller share of their expenditures on AFF products (22%), as compared to those on industries (60%) and services (38%). However, if the food products and beverages from manufacturing were included, the share of food-related items in the household consumption will increase to as high as 47%.

Exports from Fiji were predominantly manufactured products (52%), agricultural products (6%), and minerals (3%). A high proportion of exports (39%) was from direct purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents, which were related to tourism services comprising hotels and restaurants and transport. Exports of agricultural products were mainly fish, vegetables, and fruits. Food products, clothing and wood products, and chemicals were the principal manufactured products exported. On the other hand, imports consisted mainly of manufactured goods (91%) and direct purchase abroad by residents (7%). Imports of manufactured goods were mostly chemicals; office equipment and computing machinery; transport equipment; and food, beverages and tobacco.

Value added. In terms of the shares of the three broad industry groups in GVA at basic prices, AFF accounted for 14%; industry, 19%; and services, 67%. The share of services in GVA was higher than most economies in the Southeast Asia Subgroup which included Fiji.

The value added in AFF activity amounted to 46% of output at basic prices; in services, 50%; and in industry, 31%. The overall value added ratio was 44%. The intermediate consumption of AFF is about 54% of output which was mainly due to a high intermediate consumption ratio of 81% in fishing.

The ratio of COE to GVA was 25% in AFF; 37% in industries; and 44% in services, with an overall ratio of 40%. These ratios indicate a sizable proportion of hired labor engaged in economic activities.

Hong Kong, China

Supply side. Imports in Hong Kong, China in 2005 accounted for 52% of total supply at basic prices, and domestic production for 48%. As a trading hub, the economy had a higher proportion of imports to total supply than domestic production.

Table 47 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Hong Kong, China, 2005 (million Hong Kong dollars)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products^a	2,867	12,156	–	15,023		71,899	86,922	28,914	86	29,000	115,922
Industry	213	313,157	–	313,372		2,280,125	2,593,497	433,106	4,515	437,621	3,031,120
Mining ^b	–	4,040	–	4,254		90,375	94,628	13,018	3,378	16,396	111,024
Manufacturing	–	116,609	–	116,610		2,176,940	2,293,551	415,208	4,162	419,370	2,712,923
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	48,557	–	48,557		11,090	59,647	4,880	–3,025	1,855	61,502
Construction	–	143,951	–	143,951		1,720	145,671	–	–	–	145,671
Services	7	38,598	2,049,609	2,088,217		121,033	2,209,249	–462,020	29,799	–432,221	1,777,028
Wholesale and Retail Trade ^c	–	10,860	610,532	621,390		3,175	624,565	–459,529	–	–459,529	165,037
Public Administration	–	–	78,833	78,833		1,094	79,927	–	–	–	79,927
Others	7	27,738	1,360,244	1,387,994		116,764	1,504,757	–2,491	29,799	27,308	1,532,064
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		111,478	111,478	–	–	–	111,478
Total	3,087	363,913	2,049,609	2,416,611		2,584,535	5,001,146	–	34,400	34,400	5,035,546

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products^a	–	1,753	20,371	22,125		70,640	–	–	–38	23,194	115,922
Industry	1,845	177,721	155,488	335,051		233,022	–	–	234,752	2,228,294	3,031,120
Mining ^b	966	15,220	42,728	58,912		16,720	–	–	15	35,378	111,024
Manufacturing	839	93,003	74,374	168,217		200,346	–	–	155,835	2,188,523	2,712,923
Electricity, Gas, and Water	27	7,463	36,100	43,589		15,956	–	–	–	1,957	61,502
Construction	13	62,035	2,286	64,333		–	–	–	78,902	2,436	145,671
Services	304	54,523	627,721	682,553		456,235	122,378	46,807	56,611	412,444	1,777,028
Wholesale and Retail Trade ^c	–	–	3,175	3,175		–	–	–	–	161,862	165,037
Public Administration	5	1,063	7,415	8,482		583	70,862	–	–	–	79,927
Others	299	53,460	617,131	670,896		455,652	51,516	46,807	56,611	250,582	1,532,064
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–80,513	–	–	–	80,513	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents^d	8	3,841	25,845	29,694		81,784	–	–	–	–	111,478
Total	2,157	237,838	829,425	1,069,422		761,168	122,378	46,807	291,325	2,744,445	5,035,546
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	931	126,074	1,220,184	1,347,189	1,381,589						
Compensation of Employees	309	64,782	624,459	689,550	689,550						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	4	2,135	26,352	28,491	62,891						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	34,400						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	4	2,135	26,352	28,491	28,491						
Gross Operating Surplus	617	59,155	569,375	629,148	629,148						

– = magnitude equals zero.

a Includes food.

b Includes beverages and tobacco; and manufacturing n.e.c.

c Consists of gross margin from merchandising and service charges from merchandising.

d Includes purchases under household final consumption and by business travelers under intermediate consumption.

Agriculture and fishing was only 1% of domestic production; and industry, for only 13%. Services made up 86% of total domestic production and consisted primarily of wholesale and retail trades, real estate and business services, financing and insurance services, and transport and storage services. Wholesale and retail trades covered re-export trade, “merchanting,” and “merchandising.” Merchanting refers to the services associated with the trading of goods, which are purchased from and then sold to parties outside Hong Kong, China without the goods entering and leaving Hong Kong, China. The output of merchanting is the gross margin. Merchandising refers to the services of arranging, on behalf of buyers/sellers outside Hong Kong, China, the purchases/sales of goods according to their specifications. The output of merchandising is the commission and service charges for the service.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption made up 21% of the total uses at purchasers’ prices, followed by HFCE at 15% and GCF at 6%. Hong Kong, China has a small and efficient government structure and GFCE was only 2% of all uses. Exports accounted for 55% of all uses, which consisted predominantly of goods. For services, merchanting and merchandising contributed about 33% of total exports of services. In addition, air and water transport and financial and business services were also important services exports.

Value added. Value added is valued at basic prices. Value added in agriculture and fishing was negligible. Industry generated only 9% of GDP and services accounted for the remaining 91%. Hong Kong, China is one of the most service-oriented economies in Asia and worldwide.

For the economy as a whole, about half of GDP (51%) went to COE. For most of the other participating economies, COE had a lower share of GDP than gross operating surplus.

India

Supply side. Domestic production in India in 2006 made up 86% of total supply at purchasers’ prices, imports for 11%, and product taxes less subsidies for 3% (Table 48). Within domestic output at basic prices, industrial goods accounted for 52%, services for 37%, and AFF products for 11%. The overall domestic output of India largely comprised industrial goods in terms of gross value of output, dominated essentially by manufactured products with a share of over 36%.

Of the 11% share of AFF products in domestic output, crops accounted for 7%, livestock and livestock products for 3%, and forestry and fishing for 1%. In industry, electricity, gas and water (2%); and mining (2%) had smaller shares. Manufactured goods (36%) and construction (11%) had much higher shares. In services, the main products in India were trade (9%); transport (7%); hotels and restaurant services (2%); financial intermediation services (3%); real estate, owner-occupied dwellings and business services (5%); public administration (4%); and health and education services (4%). Most industries in India produced secondary products in addition to their characteristic main products.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption (44%), household expenditure (25%), capital formation (16%), and exports (10%) comprised the largest use of total supply. Government consumption was less than 5%, of which 20% was for individual expenditure on health and education and 80% for collective services.

AFF products were used somewhat equally in inter-industry (45%) and final use (55%), which was for household expenditure (49%), capital formation (2%), and exports (4%). The inter-industry use of these products was mainly in food processing industries. The products of industrial activities were also equally used for intermediate consumption and final use, comprising mainly GCF (24%), HFCE (15%), and exports (11%). Mining products were primarily for intermediate consumption (87%) and exports (13%). The products of services were used less for intermediate consumption (27%) as compared to final use (73%), mainly for household consumption (41%), government consumption (21%), and exports (11%).

In terms of GDP, the principal final expenditures were HFCE (57%) and GCF (36%). GFCE was 10%, with net exports share in GDP of –4%. Exports had a share of 22% in GDP, while imports accounted for a much larger share of 26%, indicating a moderate trade deficit. These shares of exports and imports in GDP indicate that India’s economy was largely based on domestic supply and demand.

Exports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (65% of total exports) and services (24% of total exports). Mining (7%) and AFF products (5%) had lesser shares in exports. Although exports of manufactured goods were diversified, the principal exports were basic metals, clothing and leather products, basic chemicals,

Table 48 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, India, 2006^a (ten million Indian rupees)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	858,000	8,436	–	866,436		18,023	884,459	345,324	–11,975	333,350	1,217,809
Industry	1,650	4,143,412	–	4,145,062		963,205	5,108,267	743,818	266,022	1,009,840	6,118,107
Mining	–	142,869	–	142,869		243,905	386,774	118,563	18,361	136,924	523,698
Manufacturing	1,648	2,910,283	–	2,911,930		719,299	3,631,229	625,255	226,259	851,514	4,482,744
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	180,288	–	180,288		–	180,288	–	4,464	4,464	184,752
Construction	3	909,972	–	909,975		–	909,975	–	16,938	16,938	926,913
Services	19,357	26,101	2,952,475	2,997,933		80,779	3,078,712	–1,089,142	27,650	–1,061,493	2,017,219
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,640	25,971	675,002	702,613		–	702,613	–702,613	–	–702,613	–
Public Administration	–	–	298,323	298,323		–	298,323	–	–	–	298,323
Others	17,717	130	1,979,150	1,996,996		80,779	2,077,775	–386,529	27,650	–358,880	1,718,896
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	879,007	4,177,949	2,952,475	8,009,431		1,062,007	9,071,437	–	281,697	281,698	9,353,135

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	81,402	356,469	109,756	547,627		595,955	–	...	30,665	43,561	1,217,809
Industry	90,957	2,457,211	524,982	3,073,150		922,758	–	...	1,464,595	657,606	6,118,109
Mining	0	454,774	553	455,327		3,840	–	...	–1,002	65,533	523,698
Manufacturing	75,922	1,822,911	421,430	2,320,264		847,474	–	...	722,936	592,072	4,482,745
Electricity, Gas, and Water	5,351	108,004	23,013	136,368		48,385	–	...	–	–	184,752
Construction	9,684	71,522	79,986	161,192		23,059	–	...	742,662	–	926,913
Services	12,476	223,445	305,253	541,174		824,333	421,546	...	14,527	215,637	2,017,218
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	...	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	–	–	–		–	298,323	...	–	–	298,323
Others	12,476	223,445	305,253	541,174		824,333	123,223	...	14,527	215,637	1,718,895
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	184,835	3,037,125	939,990	4,161,951		2,343,047	421,546	...	1,509,787	916,804	9,353,135
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	694,172	1,140,824	2,012,484	3,847,480	4,129,177						
Compensation of Employees	117,663	408,660	652,353	1,178,676	1,178,676						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	8,434	32,272	33,694	74,400	356,097						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	281,697						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	8,434	32,272	33,694	74,400	74,400						
Gross Operating Surplus	568,075	699,892	1,326,438	2,594,405	2,594,405						

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

a For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

and machinery. The exports of mining were mainly other minerals, while AFF exports were mainly crops and fish. In services, exports comprised mainly business services, which were essentially software exports and others. As in the case of exports, imports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (68%); mining (23%), which was primarily crude petroleum; and services (8%). Basic chemicals, basic metals, furniture and other transportable goods, machinery, and transport equipment were the main imports. In services, imports were mainly business services, hotels and restaurant services, and financial intermediation services.

Household expenditure in India shows that the consumption of AFF produce was 25%, but if food products and beverages from manufacturing were included, the share of food-related items in the household consumption will reach 42%. Ratios of household consumption of products of industries (39%) and services (35%) were almost similar.

Value added. The shares of the three broad industry groups show that AFF accounted for 18% of GVA at basic prices; industry, 30%; and services, 52%. This presents a contrasting picture to the product profile in India as shown earlier on the basis of domestic output, mainly due to higher intermediate consumption in industrial activities as compared to other activities.

The value added in AFF activity amounted to 79% of output at basic prices; in services, 68%; and in industries, 27%, with the overall value added ratio lower at 48%. The intermediate consumption ratios of the three broad industry groups were in conformity with those of similar economies in the South Asia Subgroup under which India was classified.

The ratio of COE to GVA was 17% in AFF; 36% in industries; and 32% in services, with an overall ratio of 31%. The lower ratios of COE to GVA indicates the presence of a large informal economy in India, which is mainly undertaken by self-employed.

Indonesia

Supply side. Table 49 shows that in 2008, 89% of total supply at basic prices in Indonesia came from domestic production while 11% were from imports. A small proportion of imports is typical of very large countries; for example, imports share in the People's Republic of China (PRC) was 10% and in India, 11%. Industry

provided 58% of domestic production; services, 32%; and agriculture, fishing and forestry (AFF), 10%.

Within industry, the important activities were mining of petroleum and coal; manufacturing of computers and related equipment, food, beverages and tobacco, clothing and footwear, and petroleum refining. In services, trade, transport, hotels and restaurants, and financial services accounted for the largest share of total supply.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption absorbed 44% of total supply, a high figure typical of countries where industrial production is important. Household consumption (27%) and capital formation (13%) were both above the average for Southeast Asia Subgroup. The share of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) compares with the PRC (13%) and India (16%).

At 3% of total uses, government consumption was below the Southeast Asia Subgroup average, and exports were also relatively low at 12%. A low exports share is typical of large countries.

Value added. Industry contributed the largest share to gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices, just over 50%. Construction and manufacturing activities were important in industry. Services accounted for 35% of GDP; and AFF for 15%.

For GDP as a whole, returns to labor for compensation of employees (COE) were for 39%, and capital (operating surplus) of 61%. The ratios were in line with the regional average.

Malaysia

Supply side. Total supply at purchasers' prices in Malaysia came mostly from domestic production (73%) and imports (26%) (Table 50). Product taxes *less* subsidies amounted to around 1% of total supply. Industry was the source of 60% of domestic production at basic prices; services, 35%; and AFF, 5%. Traditionally, Malaysia is heavily dependent on timber, rubber and palm oil, tin, and other minerals. Malaysia now has a particularly strong manufacturing sector dominated by hi-tech goods, such as computers and related equipment, television and communications equipment, and industrial machinery.

In services, trade was the most important activity, followed by business and financial services.

Table 49 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Indonesia, 2008 (billion rupiahs)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	1,079,456	–	–	1,079,456		53,043	1,132,500	245,320	11,229	256,549	1,389,049
Industry	–	6,147,775	3,869	6,151,645		1,104,201	7,255,846	925,659	–7,946	917,713	8,173,559
Mining	–	864,947	–	864,947		145,028	1,009,975	23,263	22,787	46,050	1,056,025
Manufacturing	–	3,830,456	3,869	3,834,325		959,173	4,793,498	902,396	40,990	943,386	5,736,884
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	208,397	–	208,397		–	208,397	–	–83,153	–83,153	125,244
Construction	–	1,243,976	–	1,243,976		–	1,243,976	–	11,430	11,430	1,255,406
Services	18,880	2,502	3,427,203	3,448,585		186,234	3,634,818	–1,170,980	36,321	–1,134,659	2,500,160
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	999,123	999,123		–	999,123	–999,123	–	–999,123	–
Public Administration	–	–	275,287	275,287		1,844	277,131	–	1,526	1,526	278,657
Others	18,880	2,502	2,152,793	2,174,175		184,390	2,358,565	–171,857	34,795	–137,062	2,221,502
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,098,336	6,150,277	3,431,072	10,679,686		1,343,478	12,023,164	–	39,603	39,603	12,062,768

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	121,483	584,750	99,709	805,942		550,511	–	1,490	1,928	29,177	1,389,049
Industry	152,779	2,588,877	762,460	3,504,116		1,847,870	–	11,563	1,492,838	1,317,173	8,173,559
Mining	4	568,186	2,215	570,405		20,491	–	–	43,359	421,769	1,056,025
Manufacturing	140,859	1,958,026	650,930	2,749,815		1,776,144	–	10,148	305,373	895,403	5,736,884
Electricity, Gas, and Water	945	46,818	36,263	84,026		39,804	–	1,415	–	0	125,244
Construction	10,971	15,847	73,052	99,870		11,430	–	–	1,144,106	–	1,255,406
Services	36,871	277,130	688,180	1,002,181		907,223	416,867	19,126	13,875	140,888	2,500,160
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	–	11,827	11,827		1,561	265,218	–	–	51	278,657
Others	36,871	277,130	676,353	990,354		905,662	151,648	19,126	13,875	140,838	2,221,502
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	311,133	3,450,757	1,550,349	5,312,240		3,305,603	416,867	32,179	1,508,641	1,487,238	12,062,768
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	787,203	2,699,520	1,880,723	5,367,446	5,407,049						
Compensation of Employees	193,098	941,281	959,742	2,094,121	2,094,121						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	6,083	116,196	42,625	164,904	204,507						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	39,603						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	6,083	116,196	42,625	164,904	164,904						
Gross Operating Surplus	588,022	1,642,043	878,356	3,108,421	3,108,421						

– = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

Table 50 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Malaysia, 2005 (million ringgits)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	59,451	9,640	–	69,091		11,992	81,083	9,774	456	10,230	91,313
Industry	1,795	779,598	1,769	783,162		428,129	1,211,292	138,406	19,116	157,523	1,368,814
Mining	–	89,345	–	89,345		19,225	108,570	11,520	2,707	14,228	122,798
Manufacturing	1,795	613,445	1,569	616,809		406,054	1,022,863	126,886	16,250	143,136	1,165,998
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	22,986	0	22,986		130	23,115	–	4	4	23,119
Construction	–	53,822	201	54,022		2,721	56,743	–	156	156	56,899
Services	2,947	31,090	477,455	511,492		38,697	550,188	–148,180	6,802	–141,378	408,810
Wholesale and Retail Trade	332	1,516	118,784	120,632		–	120,632	–120,632	–	–120,632	–
Public Administration	–	–	41,274	41,274		–	41,274	–	103	103	41,377
Others	2,615	29,574	317,397	349,586		38,697	388,283	–27,548	6,699	–20,849	367,434
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		15,597	15,597	–	–	–	15,597
Total	64,193	820,328	479,224	1,363,745		494,414	1,858,160	–	26,374	26,374	1,884,534

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	2,012	46,557	1,616	50,184		23,845	–	–	3,242	14,042	91,313
Industry	14,045	498,119	107,660	619,824		121,417	–	–	98,326	529,247	1,368,814
Mining	53	64,903	310	65,266		8	–	–	–219	57,742	122,798
Manufacturing	13,595	421,932	94,363	529,891		115,645	–	–	54,270	466,193	1,165,998
Electricity, Gas, and Water	307	9,433	7,783	17,524		5,295	–	–	1	299	23,119
Construction	90	1,850	5,203	7,143		468	–	–	44,274	5,014	56,899
Services	4,770	38,145	137,057	179,973		109,346	65,176	151	17,690	36,475	408,810
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	2	20	1,239	1,260		286	39,831	–	–	–	41,377
Others	4,769	38,126	135,818	178,712		109,060	25,346	151	17,690	36,475	367,434
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–33,931	–	–	–	33,931	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		15,597	–	–	–	–	15,597
Total	20,827	582,821	246,332	849,980		236,273	65,176	151	119,258	613,694	1,884,534
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	43,366	237,508	232,891	513,765	540,139						
Compensation of Employees	8,314	63,880	79,002	151,195	151,195						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	26,374						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	26,374						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–						
Gross Operating Surplus	35,052	172,542	154,976	362,569	362,569						

– = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption was the largest use of total supply (45%), followed by exports (33%), household expenditure (13%), and capital formation (6%). Government consumption accounted for only 3%, roughly 1% for individual expenditure on health and education and 2% on collective services. The share of exports in total uses was particularly high (33%). Exports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (76%). Mineral exports were still substantial at 9%, but service exports were only 6%; and exports of AFF products, including rubber and palm oil, were about 2% total exports.

Value added. The value added shown in the lower quadrant adds to GDP at basic prices. It was derived by subtracting intermediate consumption from domestic production. Value added in AFF amounted to 8% of GDP at basic prices; while industry, in particular mining and quarrying contributed 13%; manufacturing, 27%; electricity, gas, and water, 3%; construction, 3%; and services, 45%.

The Maldives

Supply side. Sixty seven percent of total supply at purchasers' prices in the Maldives in 2007 came from domestic production while the remaining 29% was sourced from imports (Table 51). Product taxes less subsidies amounted to over 4% of total supply. Within domestic output at basic prices, industrial goods accounted for 20%, services for 77%, and AFF products for less than 4%, indicating that the economy of the Maldives is largely service oriented.

The AFF products were essentially fish, vegetables, and fruits. In industry, as a percent of domestic production, electricity, gas, and water (4%); manufactured goods (8%); and construction (8%) were the key contributors. Services were dominated by others (61%) which include hotels and restaurant services, transport, communication, health and education services. Trade and public administration contributed 5% and 11%, respectively. The supply table of the Maldives showed the presence of secondary products, in addition to the principal products.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption (31%), household expenditure (16%), capital formation (18%), and exports (25%) had the largest use of total supply. Government consumption was 9% of total uses, of which 26% was for individual expenditure on health and education and 74% for collective services.

The products were less used in inter-industry use (40%) as compared to the final use (60%), comprising household expenditure (48%), exports (10%), and capital formation (2%). The inter-industry use of these products was mainly in the industries of food processing and hotels and restaurants. The products of industrial activities were relatively less used as intermediate consumption (35%) in comparison to their final use (65%), mainly for capital formation (42%), household consumption (13%), and exports (10%). Mining products were mostly imported for intermediate consumption. The products of services were also used less for intermediate consumption (28%) as compared to their final use (72%), mainly for household and NPISH consumption (16%), government consumption (17%), and exports (40%).

In terms of GDP at market prices, the principal final expenditures were households, including NPISH, consumption expenditure (40%); and capital formation (45%). GFCE made up 22%, with net exports share in GDP of -8%. Exports had a share of 63% in GDP, while imports accounted for a larger share of 71% of GDP, indicating a moderate trade deficit of less than 10% but significant external transactions.

The household consumption data of the Maldives shows that households spend lesser share of their expenditures on AFF products (13%), as compared to products of industries (37%) and services (50%). However, if the food products and beverages from manufacturing were included, the share of food-related items in the household consumption will go up to 27%. This was much lower as compared to other economies in the South Asia Subgroup, but the Maldives had higher per capita income among the economies in the subgroup.

Exports from the Maldives were predominantly services (82%) and industrial products (17%). Principal services exports were hotels and restaurants (70%) related to tourism activity, transport (7%), and communication services (2%). On the other hand, imports consisted mostly of manufactured goods (80%), services (13%), mining (3%), and products of AFF (4%). Imports of manufactured goods were mainly food, beverage, and tobacco products; and machinery and other manufactured products used by hotels and restaurants.

Value added. The shares of the three broad industry groups in the GVA at basic prices were 4% for AFF;

Table 51 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Maldives, 2007 (thousand rufiyaas)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	1,092,075	270,494	43,681	1,406,250		603,492	2,009,742	251,394	101,757	353,151	2,362,893
Industry	23,633	7,215,777	152,577	7,391,988		13,429,022	20,821,009	1,770,686	1,945,170	3,715,856	24,536,865
Mining	–	12,285	–	12,285		423,827	436,112	12,638	33,171	45,809	481,921
Manufacturing	23,633	2,894,645	8,057	2,926,336		13,005,194	15,931,530	1,758,048	2,001,568	3,759,616	19,691,147
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	1,427,526	–	1,427,526		0	1,427,526	–	–89,569	–89,569	1,337,957
Construction	–	2,881,321	144,520	3,025,841		–	3,025,841	–	–	–	3,025,841
Services	4,864	235,381	28,771,252	29,011,498		2,148,797	31,160,294	–2,022,080	547,331	–1,474,749	29,685,545
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	21,622	1,743,473	1,765,095		–	1,765,095	–1,765,095	–	–1,765,095	–
Public Administration	–	–	4,003,778	4,003,778		–	4,003,778	–	–	–	4,003,778
Others	4,864	213,759	23,024,001	23,242,625		2,148,797	25,391,421	–256,985	547,331	290,346	25,681,768
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,120,572	7,721,652	28,967,510	37,809,735		16,181,310	53,991,045	–	2,594,258	2,594,258	56,585,303

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	10,572	172,062	767,906	950,540		1,126,459	–	–	44,892	241,002	2,362,892
Industry	299,002	3,992,745	4,304,238	8,595,986		3,289,149	3,212	5,184	10,254,386	2,388,949	24,536,866
Mining	46	376,462	63,773	440,281		10,721	–	–	30,919	1	481,922
Manufacturing	297,683	3,374,293	3,718,543	7,390,519		2,649,844	–	943	7,260,893	2,388,948	19,691,147
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,248	224,258	494,607	720,113		617,844	–	–	–	–	1,337,957
Construction	26	17,733	27,315	45,074		10,740	3,212	4,241	2,962,573	–	3,025,841
Services	37,954	545,687	7,618,420	8,202,061		4,447,998	5,061,739	220,143	–	11,753,604	29,685,545
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	597	9,654	206,320	216,571		38,625	3,748,582	–	–	–	4,003,778
Others	37,357	536,033	7,412,100	7,985,490		4,409,373	1,313,157	220,143	–	11,753,604	25,681,767
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	347,529	4,710,494	12,690,564	17,748,586		8,863,606	5,064,951	225,327	10,299,278	14,383,555	56,585,303
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	773,043	3,011,158	16,276,946	20,061,148	22,655,407						
Compensation of Employees	14,163	1,178,191	6,144,459	7,336,814	7,336,814						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	3,720	14,418	145,800	163,938	2,758,197						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	2,594,258						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	3,720	14,418	145,800	163,938	163,938						
Gross Operating Surplus	755,160	1,818,549	9,986,687	12,560,396	12,560,396						

– = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

15% for industry; and 81% for services. The hotels and restaurants industry accounted for 34% of GVA at basic prices. No other economy in the South Asia Subgroup had as much share of services in GDP.

The value added in the activity of AFF amounted to 69% of output at basic prices; services, 56%; and industries, 39%. The overall value added ratio was 53%. This implies that intermediate consumption and value added had more or less equal proportions in the output at basic prices. The intermediate consumption of AFF at about 31% of output and that of services at 44% were comparable with those of some economies in the South Asia Subgroup.

The ratio of COE to GVA was 2% in the case of AFF; 39% in industries; and 38% in services, with the overall ratio of 37%. The low ratio of COE to GVA in agricultural activities indicates that these were of subsistence type.

Mongolia

Supply side. In Mongolia, domestic production was three quarters of total supply at basic prices in 2008 (Table 52). AFF covered the large livestock industry and accounted for 14% of domestic supply. Bhutan, Cambodia, and Nepal were the other participating economies with significant AFF production. Services accounted for 47% of total domestic production and industry for 39%.

Within services, public administration and defense accounted for 7% of domestic supply; trade, land transport, and communications were also important. Mining was the most important sector in industry, with copper and other ores outputs exported to the PRC for processing. Manufacturing was dominated by production of traditional textiles—cashmere and wool—clothing and footwear products, and food and beverages.

Uses side. Among the uses, intermediate consumption (38%), household consumption (21%), and exports (20%) were all in line with the averages for the Southeast Asia Subgroup. Government consumption was relatively high at over 5%, and was equally divided between individual and collective consumption expenditures. Because the population is dispersed over wide areas, the provision of basic health and education services was expensive. GFCF was 16% of total uses. Among

the participating economies, only the Maldives had a higher GFCF share (18%) while India had the same share as Mongolia whose GFCF was predominantly in buildings and infrastructure.

Value added. This quadrant shows GDP at basic prices. AFF—mainly animal husbandry—accounted for 22% of GDP. Only Cambodia and Nepal had higher shares among the participating economies. Of total GDP, services sector contributed 46%; and industry, 32%. Public administration and defense, trade, land transport, and real estate were the most important services. Industry included the large mining and construction sectors. Within manufacturing, food and beverages, textiles, and clothing were important activities.

Operating surplus took a higher share of GDP (63%) than those of the other participating economies, but this included a substantial amount of mixed income in agriculture.

Nepal

Supply side. Table 53 indicates that the major source of total supply at purchasers' prices in Nepal in 2005 was from domestic production, contributing 81%. The other 15% came from imports while product taxes *less* subsidies amounted to 4% of total supply. Within domestic output at basic prices, agriculture, fishery and forestry (AFF) products and industrial goods accounted for 27% each; and services, 45%. Within industrial goods, manufactured products had a share of 17% and construction 8%.

Of the 27% share of AFF products in domestic production, agriculture products accounted for 25%, and forestry and fishing, 2%. In industry, electricity, gas, and water (2%); and mining (0.4%) had smaller shares. Manufactured goods (17%) and construction (8%) had much higher shares. In other services, the main products in Nepal were trade (11%); transport (9%); hotels and restaurant services (3%); financial intermediation services (3%); real estate, owner-occupied dwellings and business services (10%); public administration (3%); and health and education services (5%). The Nepal SUT showed the presence of secondary products, but these were insignificant.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption (31%), household expenditure (45%), capital formation (11%), and exports (7%), altogether comprised the largest use of total supply. Government consumption was under 5%, of which 34%

Table 52 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Mongolia, 2008 (million togrogs)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	1,082,263	–	3,814	1,086,077		102,812	1,188,889	184,086	21,526	205,612	1,394,501
Industry	740,825	4,783,170	146,712	5,670,707		3,598,188	9,268,895	1,478,340	618,663	2,097,003	11,365,898
Mining	–	1,464,400	11,515	1,475,915		7,860	1,483,775	238,741	4,298	243,039	1,726,814
Manufacturing	740,825	1,803,246	56,981	2,601,052		3,570,812	6,171,864	1,239,599	621,830	1,861,429	8,033,293
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	289,318	4,493	293,811		9,094	302,904	–	–7,892	–7,892	295,013
Construction	–	1,226,206	73,723	1,299,929		10,422	1,310,352	–	427	427	1,310,778
Services	7,039	96,946	5,796,920	5,900,905		703,096	6,604,001	–1,662,426	32,628	–1,629,798	4,974,203
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	49,976	868,024	918,001		–	918,001	–919,190	1,189	–918,001	–
Public Administration	–	–	693,927	693,927		7,737	701,664	–	–	–	701,664
Others	7,039	46,970	4,234,969	4,288,977		695,359	4,984,336	–743,237	31,439	–711,797	4,272,538
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,830,128	4,880,116	5,947,446	12,657,689		4,404,096	17,061,785	–	672,817	672,817	17,734,602

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	201,043	333,315	71,648	606,006		350,267	–	–	333,993	104,235	1,394,501
Industry	298,753	2,092,920	1,506,947	3,898,621		2,193,836	37,858	–	2,376,010	2,859,574	11,365,898
Mining	1,165	97,772	17,817	116,753		48,781	10,196	–	–220,321	1,771,404	1,726,814
Manufacturing	285,558	1,849,470	1,384,061	3,519,090		2,042,782	24,072	–	1,365,968	1,081,381	8,033,293
Electricity, Gas, and Water	11,688	141,368	90,918	243,974		47,270	3,590	–	–	179	295,013
Construction	342	4,310	14,151	18,804		55,002	–	–	1,230,363	6,610	1,310,778
Services	63,241	569,468	1,635,217	2,267,927		1,097,906	922,023	44,394	64,638	577,315	4,974,203
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	17,095	131,730	166,150	314,975		6,543	376,963	–	–	3,183	701,664
Others	46,146	437,738	1,469,067	1,952,952		1,091,363	545,060	44,394	64,638	574,133	4,272,538
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	563,037	2,995,703	3,213,813	6,772,554		3,642,009	959,880	44,394	2,774,641	3,541,124	17,734,602
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	1,267,090	1,884,412	2,733,633	5,885,136	6,557,953						
Compensation of Employees	41,076	428,984	1,174,099	1,644,159	1,644,159						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	101	518,663	15,987	534,751	1,207,568						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	672,817						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	101	518,663	15,987	534,751	534,751						
Gross Operating Surplus	1,225,913	936,765	1,543,548	3,706,226	3,706,226						

– = magnitude equals zero.

Table 53 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Nepal, 2005^a (million Nepalese rupees)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	251,044	–	–	251,044		8,093	259,137	53,194	1,214	54,408	313,545
Industry	–	249,186	–	249,186		138,924	388,110	59,065	29,921	88,986	477,096
Mining	–	3,456	–	3,456		1,512	4,968	1,369	503	1,871	6,839
Manufacturing	–	152,428	–	152,428		136,134	288,562	57,696	28,296	85,992	374,554
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	20,619	–	20,619		1,269	21,888	–	–	–	21,888
Construction	–	72,683	–	72,683		9	72,692	–	1,123	1,123	73,815
Services	14,415	9,741	389,704	413,860		27,442	441,303	–112,259	9,791	–102,468	338,835
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	5,867	98,714	104,581		–	104,581	–104,581	–	–104,581	–
Public Administration	–	–	22,984	22,984		706	23,690	–	–	–	23,690
Others	14,415	3,874	268,006	286,295		26,736	313,032	–7,678	9,791	2,113	315,145
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	265,459	258,927	389,704	914,090		174,460	1,088,550	–	40,926	40,926	1,129,476

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	17,214	30,108	5,426	52,748		236,604	–	–	16,004	8,187	313,544
Industry	18,624	100,860	60,073	179,556		142,743	–	–	102,283	52,512	477,095
Mining	–	902	13	916		5,421	–	–	93	409	6,839
Manufacturing	18,592	96,359	42,425	157,376		129,014	–	–	36,804	51,360	374,554
Electricity, Gas, and Water	31	3,599	9,353	12,983		8,308	–	–	–	596	21,887
Construction	–	–	8,281	8,281		–	–	–	65,386	148	73,815
Services	30,252	30,900	54,050	115,202		133,867	52,453	9,319	10,527	17,468	338,836
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	–	–	–		–	19,059	–	–	4,631	23,690
Others	30,252	30,900	54,050	115,202		133,867	33,394	9,319	10,527	12,837	315,146
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	66,090	161,868	119,549	347,507		513,214	52,453	9,319	128,814	78,168	1,129,476
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	199,369	97,059	270,155	566,583	607,509						
Compensation of Employees	94,519	33,494	142,913	270,926	270,926						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	3	99	13	116	41,042						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	40,926						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	3	99	13	116	116						
Gross Operating Surplus	104,847	63,466	127,228	295,541	295,541						

– = magnitude equals zero.

a For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

was for individual expenditure on health and education and 66% on collective services. Other neighboring economies showed higher consumption expenditure for collective services.

The products of AFF were used less in inter-industry use (17%) as compared to their final use (83%), for household expenditure (75%), capital formation (5%), and exports (3%). The inter-industry use of these products was mainly in food processing industries. The products of industrial activities were also utilized less for intermediate consumption (38%) as compared to final use (62%), mainly for capital formation (21%), household consumption (30%), and exports (11%). Mining products were major inputs for household consumption (79%), which was somewhat surprising. Similarly, the products of services were used less for intermediate consumption (34%), as compared to final use (66%), household consumption (40%), government consumption (15%), exports (5%), and capital formation (3%).

In terms of gross domestic product (GDP), the principal final expenditures were for household consumption (84%) and capital formation (21%). The government consumption expenditure (GFCE) accounted for 9%, with net exports share in GDP at a high level of -16%. Exports had a share of 13% in GDP, while imports' share was more than twice higher at 29% of GDP, indicating a large trade deficit and dependence on imports.

Exports consisted mostly of manufactured goods (66%), services (22%), and AFF products (10%). Similarly, imports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (78%) and services (16%).

Household expenditure in Nepal showed that the share of consumption of AFF produce was 46%. If food products and beverages from manufacturing were included, the share of food-related items in the household consumption will increase to as high as 64%. These ratios were much higher as compared to other economies in South Asia Subgroup. The household consumption of products of industries (28%) and services (26%) were comparatively lower.

Value added. The shares of the three broad industry groups in the gross value added (GVA) at basic prices were 35% for AFF; 17% for industry; and 48% for services, showing that the economy of Nepal still depended largely on agricultural activities.

The value added in the activity of AFF amounted to 75% of output at basic prices; services, 69%; and industries, 37%. The overall value added ratio was high at 62%. The overall intermediate consumption ratio was smaller than those of similar economies in the South Asia Subgroup.

The ratio of compensation of employees (COE) to GVA was 47% in the case of AFF; 35% in industries; and 53% in services, with an overall ratio of 48%. The high ratio of COE to GVA in agricultural activities indicates a sizable presence of hired labor in these activities in Nepal.

Singapore

Supply side. Domestic production provided about 70% of total supply at basic prices in Singapore while imports accounted for nearly 30% of total supply in 2005 (Table 54). The share of imports was high compared to the average for the participating economies, but it is usual for small countries to import a large share of total supply. The large share of import for Singapore is also reflective of its open economy. AFF products were less than 0.05% of all domestic production, with industry contributing 46% and services 54%. A large part of industrial production consisted of refined petroleum products but manufacturing of computers and precision and optical instruments was also important. Wholesale and retail trade was the most important services output.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption accounted for 45% of total uses, and exports of goods and services for 37%. Petrochemicals and refined petroleum were the main exports, followed by computing and precision and optical instruments. Singapore serves as a distribution center for the Southeast Asia Subgroup and trade is an important service export.

HFCE (10% of total uses) and GFCE (3%) were relatively low. A breakdown of government consumption between the individual and collective consumption was not available. The share of GFCF in total uses (5%) was also low compared to other economies under the High Income Subgroup. On the other hand, the share of exports to total uses was high, reflecting the exported-oriented nature of the Singapore economy.

Value added. Services accounted for nearly 69% of GDP at basic prices and industry the remainder. Two-thirds of value added in industry came from gross operating surplus.

Table 54 Summary of Supply and Use Tables,^a Singapore, 2005 (million Singapore dollars)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	233	–	–	233		2,173	2,406	...	...	...	...
Industry	–	256,009	408	256,417		178,029	434,447	...	...	...	...
Mining	–	42,183	–	42,183		53,135	95,318	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	–	175,197	311	175,508		121,890	297,397	...	...	...	...
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	8,710	94	8,805		2,744	11,549	...	...	...	...
Construction	–	29,919	3	29,922		260	30,182	...	...	...	...
Services	4	7,738	298,933	306,674		57,297	363,971	...	...	...	...
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	6,389	63,403	69,793		–	69,793	...	...	...	...
Public Administration	–	–	25,909	25,909		–	25,909	...	...	...	...
Others	3	1,348	209,621	210,973		57,297	268,270	...	...	...	...
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	...	...	...	...
Total	237	263,747	299,341	563,325		237,499	800,824	...	9,496	9,496	810,321

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households ^b	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	35	428	498	961		1,247	–	...	69	129	2,406
Industry	43	161,917	31,384	193,345		20,557	–	...	32,341	188,204	434,447
Mining	3	46,141	8,148	54,292		1,573	–	...	–955	40,408	95,318
Manufacturing	32	96,227	19,413	115,672		17,372	–	...	17,790	146,564	297,397
Electricity, Gas, and Water	7	6,987	2,469	9,463		1,613	–	...	13	461	11,549
Construction	1	12,562	1,354	13,917		–	–	...	15,494	771	30,182
Services	48	38,624	130,668	169,340		54,514	21,904	...	7,667	110,547	363,971
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14	6,352	6,743	13,108		6,769	–	...	2,610	47,306	69,793
Public Administration	2	796	2,105	2,904		1,101	21,904	...	–	–	25,909
Others	32	31,476	121,820	153,328		46,644	–	...	5,057	63,241	268,270
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	...	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	...	–	–	–
Total	126	200,970	162,550	363,645		76,318	21,904	...	40,076	298,880	800,824
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	1	192	219	412		7,460			1,624		9,496
Total Use at Purchasers' Prices	126	201,162	162,769	364,058		83,778	21,904		41,700	298,880	810,321
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	111	62,585	136,572	199,268	208,764						
Compensation of Employees	52	20,741	63,145	83,939	83,939						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	12,918						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	9,496						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	3	761	2,657	3,422	3,422						
Gross Operating Surplus	55	41,082	70,769	111,907	111,907						

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero.

^a Valued at basic prices.^b Estimates on the nonprofit institutions serving households are included in household consumption expenditure.

Sri Lanka

Supply side. In 2006, Sri Lanka's total supply at purchasers' prices mostly came from domestic production (76%). Imports and product taxes *less* subsidies amounted to 19% and 5% of total supply (Table 55). This is higher than the ratio of most other economies in the South Asia Subgroup, on account of the sizable share of imports in total supply.

Within domestic production at basic prices, industrial goods were 41%; services, 49%; and AFF products, 10%. The SUT did not show the presence of secondary products.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption (34%), household expenditure (31%), capital formation (13%), and exports (14%) were the major users of total supply. Government consumption was just over 7%, of which 25% was on individual expenditure for health and education and 75% on collective services.

The products of AFF were utilized less for inter-industry use (29%) as compared to final use (71%), comprising household expenditure (57%), capital formation (6%), and exports (9%). The inter-industry use of these products was mainly in food processing industries. The products of industrial activities were also less used for intermediate consumption (36%) as compared to final use (64%), comprising mainly capital formation (19%), household consumption (28%), and exports (17%). On the other hand, mining products were mostly for intermediate consumption (72%) and exports (20%). The products of services were used less for intermediate consumption (33%) as compared to final use (67%), which was for household consumption (28%), government consumption (29%), and exports (10%).

In terms of GDP, the principal final expenditures were household consumption expenditure (67%) and capital formation (28%). The government consumption expenditure accounted for 15%, with net exports share in GDP being high at -11%. Exports had a share of 30% in GDP, while imports' share was much larger at 41% of GDP, indicating a significant trade deficit.

Exports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (69% of total exports) and services (19%). Mining (5%) and AFF products (7%) had lesser shares in exports.

Household expenditure in Sri Lanka showed that its share of consumption of AFF produce was 21%; but

if food products and beverages from manufacturing were included, the share of food-related items in the household consumption will go up to 57%. The household consumption of products of industries, excluding food products, was 21%; while the consumption of services products was 22%.

Value added. The shares of the three broad industry groups in GVA at basic prices were 13% for AFF; 33% for industry; and 54% for services. This presents a somewhat similar picture to that of other economies in the South Asia Subgroup.

The value added in the activity of AFF amounted to 73% of output at basic prices; in services, 61%; and in industries, 44%, with the overall value added ratio being lower at 55%. The intermediate consumption ratios of the three broad industry groups were consistent with those of similar economies in the South Asia Subgroup, although the ratio for industries was on the lower side.

The ratio of COE to GVA was 42% in AFF; 37% in industries; and 40% in services, with an overall ratio of 39%. The higher ratio of COE for agricultural activities indicates employment of hired labor in sizable numbers.

Taipei, China

Supply side. Domestic production in Taipei, China provided 79% of the total supply of goods and services at basic prices in 2006; and imports, 21%. Industry provided 54% of domestic production; services, 45%; and agriculture, 1% (Table 56).

Uses side. Intermediate consumption accounted for 46% of the total supply of goods and services. In countries with large manufacturing sectors, intermediate consumption typically absorbed a high proportion of total supply. Exports accounted for 23% of all uses.

Household consumption expenditure was 20% of total uses, which is similar to the average for the participating economies. Government consumption accounted for 4% of all uses, expenditures on education and health is almost 24% of the total government consumption. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) absorbed only 8% of total uses.

Value added. Services value added was two-thirds of total GVA; industry, 32%; and AFF, 2%. For all sectors

Table 55 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Sri Lanka, 2006 (million Sri Lankan rupees)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	471,885	–	–	471,885		57,671	529,556	211,190	–4,287	206,903	736,459
Industry	–	1,967,342	–	1,967,342		994,751	2,962,093	747,053	243,007	990,060	3,952,154
Mining	–	56,740	–	56,740		126,517	183,257	35,170	11,517	46,687	229,944
Manufacturing	–	1,302,111	–	1,302,111		867,643	2,169,754	694,820	224,433	919,253	3,089,008
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	127,867	–	127,867		19	127,886	17,063	3,238	20,301	148,187
Construction	–	480,624	–	480,624		572	481,196	–	3,819	3,819	485,015
Services	–	–	2,338,430	2,338,430		141,571	2,480,001	–958,242	56,444	–901,799	1,578,202
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	558,416	558,416		–	558,416	–558,416	–	–558,416	–
Public Administration	–	–	337,358	337,358		–	337,358	–	–470	–470	336,888
Others	–	–	1,442,656	1,442,656		141,571	1,584,227	–399,826	56,914	–342,913	1,241,314
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	471,885	1,967,342	2,338,430	4,777,657		1,193,994	5,971,651	–	295,164	295,164	6,266,815

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	32,829	150,442	28,132	211,403		417,426	–	–	44,352	63,279	736,460
Industry	80,243	839,888	488,339	1,408,470		1,120,760	–	–	766,596	656,327	3,952,154
Mining	–	165,256	1,128	166,384		4,221	–	–	12,767	46,572	229,944
Manufacturing	67,813	608,742	417,631	1,094,185		1,050,048	–	–	338,104	606,670	3,089,008
Electricity, Gas, and Water	9,107	53,432	23,854	86,393		61,737	–	–	–	57	148,187
Construction	3,323	12,459	45,725	61,508		4,755	–	–	415,725	3,028	485,015
Services	14,387	114,953	384,927	514,267		435,428	451,439	–	11,294	165,774	1,578,201
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	–	–	–		–	336,888	–	–	–	336,888
Others	14,387	114,953	384,927	514,267		435,428	114,551	–	11,294	165,774	1,241,313
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	127,459	1,105,283	901,398	2,134,140		1,973,614	451,439	–	822,242	885,380	6,266,815
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	111	62,585	136,572	199,268	208,764						
Compensation of Employees	52	20,741	63,145	83,939	83,939						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	12,918						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	9,496						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	3	761	2,657	3,422	3,422						
Gross Operating Surplus	55	41,082	70,769	111,907	111,907						

– = magnitude equals zero.

Table 56 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Taipei, China, 2006 (million NT dollars)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	402,114	–	–	402,114		114,162	516,276	283,638	7,834	291,472	807,748
Industry	–	15,328,967	25,586	15,354,553		6,645,126	21,999,679	2,895,635	289,373	3,185,008	25,184,687
Mining	–	96,956	–	96,956		1,070,788	1,167,744	42,941	1,935	44,876	1,212,620
Manufacturing	–	13,395,398	17,325	13,412,723		5,569,751	18,982,474	2,835,755	251,317	3,087,072	22,069,546
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	585,381	932	586,313		4,393	590,706	16,939	5,906	22,845	613,551
Construction	–	1,251,232	7,329	1,258,561		194	1,258,755	–	30,215	30,215	1,288,970
Services	49,771	1,130,452	11,618,025	12,798,248		817,551	13,615,799	–3,179,273	53,447	–3,125,826	10,489,973
Wholesale and Retail Trade ^a	–	553,870	3,009,513	3,563,383		33,560	3,596,943	–2,990,902	1,181	–2,989,721	607,222
Public Administration	–	–	1,255,649	1,255,649		18,200	1,273,849	–	–2,268	–2,268	1,271,581
Others	49,771	576,582	7,352,863	7,979,216		765,791	8,745,007	–188,371	54,534	–133,837	8,611,170
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	451,885	16,459,419	11,643,611	28,554,915		7,576,839	36,131,754	–	350,654	350,654	36,482,408

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	30,439	247,716	24,400	302,555		459,855	–	–	3,861	41,477	807,748
Industry	158,080	10,947,336	1,486,121	12,591,537		2,838,496	439	–	2,515,783	7,238,432	25,184,687
Mining	16	1,211,654	876	1,212,546		–	–	–	–2,196	2,270	1,212,620
Manufacturing	153,254	9,347,851	1,198,494	10,699,599		2,705,245	127	–	1,428,610	7,235,965	22,069,546
Electricity, Gas, and Water	3,674	339,006	141,024	483,704		129,934	–	–	–268	181	613,551
Construction	1,136	48,825	145,727	195,688		3,317	312	–	1,089,637	16	1,288,970
Services	65,777	1,406,016	2,296,213	3,768,006		3,851,860	1,468,857	98,133	257,309	1,045,808	10,489,973
Wholesale and Retail Trade ^a	625	54,395	102,854	157,874		–	–	–	–	449,348	607,222
Public Administration	1,478	34,325	98,349	134,152		41,799	1,070,804	–	–	24,826	1,271,581
Others	63,674	1,317,296	2,095,010	3,475,980		3,810,061	398,053	98,133	257,309	571,634	8,611,170
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	254,296	12,601,068	3,806,734	16,662,098		7,150,211	1,469,296	98,133	2,776,953	8,325,717	36,482,408
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	197,589	3,858,351	7,836,877	11,892,817	12,243,471						
Compensation of Employees	122,493	1,983,447	4,218,798	6,324,738	6,324,738						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–16,154	234,181	147,557	365,584	716,238						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	350,654						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–16,154	234,181	147,557	365,584	365,584						
Gross Operating Surplus	91,250	1,640,723	3,470,522	5,202,495	5,202,495						

– = magnitude equals zero.

a Consists of gross margin from merchandising and service charges from merchandising.

combined, gross operating surplus was 44% of gross value added (GVA) and compensation of employees (COE) was 53%. These ratios on returns to capital and labor were closer to that of the industrialized countries of the OECD. In most of the participating economies, the share of gross operating surplus (return to capital) was higher than the share of COE. In addition to Taipei, China, Hong Kong, China; and Viet Nam were the other economies where COE had a higher share of GVA than operating surplus.

Thailand

Supply side. Domestic production in Thailand in 2007 was 79% of total supply at purchasers' prices and imports for 19% (Table 57). Product taxes *less* subsidies amounted to 2% of total supply, which was relatively low compared to those of other participating economies in the Mekong Subgroup.

Within domestic production at basic prices, industrial goods accounted for 58%; services, 37%; and AFF products, 5%. The overall domestic production of Thailand largely comprised industrial goods dominated essentially by manufacturing products, with a share of over 49% in terms of gross value of output.

The SUT showed an insignificant presence of secondary products as output of industries.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption (48%), household expenditure (15%), capital formation (8%), and exports (25%) comprised the largest uses of total supply. GFCE accounted for almost 4%, of which 72% was on individual expenditure for health and education and 28% on collective services.

The products of AFF were used mainly in inter-industry use (66%) as compared to final use (34%), comprising HFCE (20%), capital formation (1%), and exports (13%). The inter-industry use of these products was predominantly in food processing industries. The products of industrial activities were equally used for intermediate consumption and final use, which went to household consumption (12%), capital formation (11%), and exports (27%). Mining products were mostly for intermediate consumption (95%) and exports (5%). Services were used less for intermediate use (40%) as compared to final use (60%), which consisted of household consumption (30%), government consumption (16%), and exports (14%).

In terms of GDP, the principal final expenditures were household consumption expenditure (47%) and capital formation (25%). The government consumption expenditure accounted for 11%, with net exports share in GDP at 17%. Exports had a share of 75% in GDP; while imports had a much lower share at 58% of GDP, indicating a large trade surplus and the dependence of the economy on external trade.

Exports consisted essentially of manufactured goods (76% of total exports) and services (14%). Mining (1%) and AFF products (3%) had lesser shares in exports.

Household expenditure in Thailand shows that the consumption share of primary AFF produce was 6%. However, after including food products and beverages from manufacturing items, the share of food-related items in the household consumption increased to 27%. The household consumption of products of industries (55%) and services (47%) was somewhat similar. The direct purchases abroad by residents amounted to 12% of household consumption while purchases in the domestic market by nonresidents were 3%.

Value added. The shares of the three broad industry groups in the GVA at basic prices were 8% for AFF, 41% for industry, and 51% for services. The economy of Thailand had a sizable share of services, followed by industrial activity.

The value added in the activity of AFF amounted to 65% of output at basic prices; services, 53%; and industries, 27%, with an overall value added ratio of 39%. The intermediate consumption ratios of the three broad industry groups were generally comparable with those of similar economies in the Mekong Subgroup. However, the overall intermediate consumption ratio was relatively high since Thailand largely relies on manufacturing activity.

The ratio of COE to GVA was 28% in AFF 29% in industries; and 46% in services, with an overall ratio of 37%. Evidently, these ratios indicate higher operating surplus in economic activities as compared to wage payouts.

Viet Nam

Supply side. Domestic production (70%) in Viet Nam was the major source of total supply at purchasers'

Table 57 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Thailand, 2007 (million bahts)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	1,039,942	–	–	1,039,942		71,944	1,111,886	247,737	1,128	248,865	1,360,751
Industry	–	12,472,174	627	12,472,801		4,313,121	16,785,923	2,117,814	491,473	2,609,286	19,395,209
Mining	–	364,147	–	364,147		748,436	1,112,583	102,343	27,374	129,716	1,242,300
Manufacturing	–	10,567,046	627	10,567,673		3,558,809	14,126,482	2,014,176	410,225	2,424,400	16,550,882
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	819,864	–	819,864		5,876	825,740	1,295	32,046	33,341	859,081
Construction	–	721,118	–	721,118		–	721,118	–	21,828	21,828	742,946
Services	24,731	76,854	8,003,867	8,105,451		724,360	8,829,812	–2,365,551	177,779	–2,187,772	6,642,039
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	2,009,450	2,009,450		–	2,009,450	–2,060,752	51,302	–2,009,450	–
Public Administration	–	–	686,782	686,782		–	686,782	–	–	–	686,782
Others	24,731	76,854	5,307,635	5,409,219		724,360	6,133,580	–304,799	126,477	–178,322	5,955,258
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		145,165	145,165	–	–	–	145,165
Total	1,064,673	12,549,028	8,004,494	21,618,195		5,254,590	26,872,785	–	670,379	670,379	27,543,164

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	74,127	739,990	82,695	896,812		269,519	–	–	10,586	183,834	1,360,751
Industry	250,055	7,777,844	1,698,494	9,726,393		2,325,027	–	–	2,179,305	5,164,485	19,395,209
Mining	452	1,178,413	71	1,178,936		903	–	–	3,043	59,417	1,242,300
Manufacturing	247,933	6,066,897	1,480,392	7,795,222		2,181,567	–	–	1,470,480	5,103,613	16,550,882
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,670	532,533	179,805	714,008		142,556	–	–	1,062	1,454	859,081
Construction	–	–	38,226	38,226		–	–	–	704,720	–	742,946
Services	49,796	621,575	1,980,693	2,652,064		1,960,654	1,039,270	15,140	63,649	911,263	6,642,039
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Administration	–	–	–	–		–	686,782	–	–	–	686,782
Others	49,796	621,575	1,980,693	2,652,064		1,960,654	352,488	15,140	63,649	911,263	5,955,258
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–495,280	–	–	–	495,280	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		145,165	–	–	–	–	145,165
Total	373,978	9,139,410	3,761,881	13,275,268		4,205,085	1,039,270	15,140	2,253,540	6,754,861	27,543,164
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	690,695	3,409,618	4,242,613	8,342,927	9,013,306						
Compensation of Employees	194,164	979,147	1,943,475	3,116,786	3,116,786						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	670,379						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	670,379						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–						
Gross Operating Surplus	496,531	2,430,471	2,299,138	5,226,141	5,226,141						

– = magnitude equals zero.

prices in 2007, while imports provided 27% (Table 58). Product taxes *less* subsidies amounted to less than 3% of total supply.

Within domestic production at basic prices, industrial goods accounted for 62%, services for 26%, and AFF products for 12%. The overall domestic output of Viet Nam was largely based on industrial goods dominated by manufactured products, with a share of over 44%.

Uses side. Intermediate consumption (45%), household expenditure (22%), and exports (20%) accounted for the largest use of total supply, followed by capital formation (12%). Government consumption accounted for about 2%, of which 22% was on individual expenditure for health and education and 78% on collective services.

The AFF products were largely used in inter-industry use (57%) as compared to the final use (43%), comprising household expenditure (16%), capital formation (3%), and exports (24%). The inter-industry use of these products was mainly in food processing industries. The products of industrial activities were relatively less used for intermediate consumption (47%) in comparison to their final use (53%), which was mainly for exports (21%), household consumption (17%), and capital formation (15%). Mining products were mostly exported (78%). Services were also used less for intermediate consumption (26%) as compared to final use (74%), comprising household consumption (50%), government consumption (13%), and exports (11%).

Exports consisted predominantly of manufactured goods (65% of total exports), mining products (15%), AFF products (12%), and services (8%).

In terms of GDP, the principal final expenditures were household consumption expenditure (75%) and capital formation (40%). The government consumption expenditure accounted for 7%, with net exports share in GDP of -23%. Exports had a very high share of 69% in GDP, but imports had a much larger share of 92% of GDP,

indicating a large trade deficit. The shares of exports and imports in GDP were quite large as compared to those in most other economies in the Mekong Subgroup. It is interesting to note that while the share of imports in total supply was only 27%, it corresponds to as high as 92% of GDP. This indicates a significantly low value added ratio of output in Viet Nam.

The household expenditure in Viet Nam shows a distinct pattern than those of other economies in the Mekong Subgroup, as its share of consumption from AFF (8%) was quite low, as compared to the shares of the products of industries (56%) and services (36%). However, if the food products and beverages from manufacturing were included, the share of food-related items in the household consumption will go up to 38%. This indicates that households consume more of processed food rather than in their primary forms.

Value added. The shares of the three broad industry groups in the GVA at basic prices were 15% for AFF, 40% for industry, and 45% for services. This presents a contrasting picture compared to the product profile in Viet Nam examined above, mainly due to higher intermediate consumption in industrial activities than in the other activities.

The value added in the activity of AFF amounted to 44% of output at basic prices; services, 63%; and industries, 24%, with the overall value added ratio being lower at 37%. This implies a higher level of intermediate consumption of 63%, which was also on the higher side as compared to similarly placed participating economies. The intermediate consumption of AFF at over 50% of the output was quite high as compared to those of other economies under the Mekong Subgroup, where the ratio ranged from 20% to 30%.

The ratio of COE to GVA was 88% in AFF; 42% in industries; and 56% in services, with an overall ratio of 55%. These ratios indicate that the economy of Viet Nam was generally labor intensive and the proportion of hired labor was significant.

Table 58 Summary of Supply and Use Tables, Viet Nam, 2007 (billion dong)

Supply Table											
Products	Domestic Production by Major Industry Group			Total Domestic Production	Total Economy	Import of Goods and Services	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Valuation			Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services					Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	337,112	–	–	337,112		23,265	360,378	45,106	962	46,067	406,445
Industry	–	1,713,544	3	1,713,547		904,072	2,617,619	217,316	98,009	315,325	2,932,944
Mining	–	134,637	–	134,637		4,331	138,968	8,037	1,897	9,934	148,902
Manufacturing	–	1,234,034	3	1,234,037		897,944	2,131,980	204,401	68,943	273,344	2,405,324
Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	69,440	–	69,440		1,797	71,238	4,878	7,575	12,453	83,690
Construction	–	275,433	–	275,433		–	275,433	–	19,595	19,595	295,028
Services	–	2,426	733,931	736,357		127,296	863,654	–262,422	24,112	–238,310	625,343
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	–	187,174	187,174		–	187,174	–189,080	1,906	–187,174	0
Public Administration	–	–	58,301	58,301		–	58,301	–	37	37	58,338
Others	–	2,426	488,456	490,882		127,296	618,178	–73,342	22,169	–51,173	567,006
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	337,112	1,715,971	733,934	2,787,017		1,054,634	3,841,651	–	123,082	123,082	3,964,733

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices											
Products	Intermediate Consumption by Major Industry Group			Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy	Final Uses					Total Use
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Industry	Services			Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Gross Capital Formation	Export of Goods and Services	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Products	68,342	140,817	21,270	230,429		65,246	–	–	13,629	97,141	406,445
Industry	114,838	1,105,519	151,380	1,371,737		484,045	–	–	449,201	627,961	2,932,944
Mining	384	30,498	977	31,859		2,519	–	–	–1,311	115,834	148,902
Manufacturing	110,443	1,017,310	127,243	1,254,995		460,637	–	–	177,569	512,122	2,405,324
Electricity, Gas, and Water	3,677	41,692	17,899	63,268		20,889	–	–	–471	5	83,690
Construction	334	16,018	5,261	21,614		–0	–	–	273,414	–	295,028
Services	4,265	58,029	101,571	163,865		313,682	79,106	2,603	0	66,087	625,343
Wholesale and Retail Trade	–	0	–0	0		–	–	–	0	–	0
Public Administration	12	70	2,103	2,186		7,427	48,725	–	0	–	58,338
Others	4,253	57,959	99,468	161,680		306,255	30,381	2,603	0	66,087	567,006
Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	187,445	1,304,365	274,221	1,766,031		862,973	79,106	2,603	462,830	791,189	3,964,733
Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	149,668	411,606	459,713	1,020,986	1,144,068						
Compensation of Employees	132,335	171,686	256,505	560,526	560,526						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	1,446	5,270	9,422	16,138	139,220						
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	123,082						
Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	1,446	5,270	9,422	16,138	16,138						
Gross Operating Surplus	15,887	234,649	193,786	444,322	444,322						

– = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

6

Milestones, Lessons Learned, and Future Direction

Introduction

The most significant outcome of the SUT Project was its statistical capacity building aspect as it enabled the participating economies to compile their first Supply and Use Tables on their own considering that SUT compilation is not an easy task even in economies with well-developed statistical systems. With the SUTs, more reliable and consistent gross domestic product estimates can be generated for informed policy-making. With the combined efforts of the participating economies and the ADB, and by using the phased approach to SUT compilation, key challenges that would have hindered the successful completion of the SUT project were collectively addressed.

Described in this section are the (i) key milestones achieved in SUT compilation; (ii) lessons learned from the SUT Project; and, (iii) the direction towards sustaining efforts in SUT compilation.

Milestones Achieved

Key milestones realized from the SUT project were: increased compliance with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), strengthened capacity in national accounts and SUT compilation in participating economies, and fostered closer collaboration among national accounts compilers.

Increased 1993 SNA Compliance

The SUT is part of the Recommended Data Set which is a subset of the 1993 SNA tables and accounts. Countries are expected to compile the MRDS, at the minimum, for 1993 SNA compliance on the scope of accounts. The SUT Project was implemented with the objective of helping developing member countries reach a satisfactory level of both scope and conceptual compliance to the

1993 SNA, through the adoption of the supply and use framework. The 1993 SNA recommends that national accounts estimates be compiled following a supply and use framework as it allows for balanced GDP estimates from the production [GDP (P)] and expenditure [GDP (E)] sides. The supply and use framework also leads to more reliable GDP estimates.

As a result of the compilation of SUTs, the MRDS Tables 1.1, 2.1, and 2.3 of the 1993 SNA; and a 51 x 32 SUT structure for a selected year were compiled by the 18 economies. For publication purposes, however, the individual tables of the economies were collapsed to a 28 x 23 matrix, representing products and industries, respectively.

While ADB emphasized in several forums that the SUT Project was a research initiative, the SUTs compiled was a significant step by all participating economies toward compliance with the 1993 SNA. Specifically, all participating economies now have current price GDP by expenditure and value added by kind of activity for a particular year. In some cases, only value added was previously available on a regular basis.

Through the SUT Project, conceptual compliance with the 1993 SNA has also increased, in the treatment of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) and consumption of fixed capital (CFC) on government assets. FISIM is now allocated to consuming sectors while CFC on government assets is now included in government output and government consumption expenditure. In addition to the SUTs, the three MRDS tables, and increased conceptual compliance, other main results were also achieved by the project—estimating unrecorded imports and exports; improved estimates of imputed rental for owner occupied dwelling; adjustments for direct purchases abroad by residents and purchase in domestic market by nonresidents; and CIF/FOB adjustments.

Strengthened Capacity on National Accounts and SUT Compilation

For most of the participating economies, the SUT Project was their first attempt to compile SUTs. As cited in the reports of the participating economies, they have acquired the knowledge and gained skills not only in SUT compilation but also on national accounts concepts and alignment with Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics. Effective capacity building was made possible through the adoption of the phased approach; and technical assistance and training, and support mechanisms provided by the ADB SUT Project team.

The phased approach adopted in the SUT compilation was a good strategy. As envisaged at the time of the project design, the phased approach presented two advantages. Since this approach can be likened to a “learning-by-doing” strategy, it facilitated the learning of concepts and their immediate application. At the same time, specific problems encountered in a particular component at a specific phase were better understood. These enabled the timely provision of practical solutions that were appropriate to the topic covered.

Under the phased approach, the large task of compiling an SUT was broken down into smaller tasks (phases). This enabled the participants to more easily fit the SUT compilation work into their regular work programs. And for all phases of the SUT compilation, support (face-to-face and on-line) to the participants was readily provided by the ADB SUT Project team. These included workshops held before each phase which focused on the concepts and estimation methodologies for a particular component of the SUT. As observed later, the phasing of the activities and conduct of workshops in between phases were instrumental in keeping the commitment of the participating national statistics offices and their momentum going.

Meanwhile, the regular workshops also served as a venue for the participating economies to learn from the more advanced ones; and for the more advanced participants to keep abreast of conceptual and methodological issues. These benefits thus motivated the establishment of communication lines among the participants. This was visible when some participants established bilateral working relationships with their counterparts from the other participating economies to discuss and resolve issues. This has given a positive signal on the need and opportunity to set up a community of SUT compilers in the region.

The ADB SUT Project team provided substantial backstopping services on concepts, technical guidance, numerical examples, and reference materials to the national implementing agencies. After each phase, the ADB SUT Project team reviewed the outputs submitted by the participants and provided comments, particularly on estimates that appeared doubtful.

ADB also provided the requisite concordance tables between the different international classification of commodities, kinds of activities, and purposes. These concordance tables helped the participating economies in bringing together various sets of data sources into an integrated supply and use framework.

Fostered Closer Collaboration among Compilers

Another important mechanism adopted by the SUT Project that helped ensure the effectiveness of the phased approach was keeping the lines of communication open—between the participating economies and the ADB SUT Project team outside of the workshops, and among the participating economies themselves. National accounts compilers benefited from a close working relationship with their colleagues from other economies in the region, and from the technical assistance that the ADB team provided. The ADB SUT Project team, on the other hand, acquired in-depth knowledge of the sources and methods used for GDP estimation in the participating economies, and were also able to establish cordial and productive working relations with economy experts.

Most importantly, the continued commitment of the participating economies and their motivation in completing their SUTs, which were evident throughout the project, was crucial in achieving results. The individual reports of the participating economies in Section 7 of this publication mentions the benefits gained from the SUT Project. From their feedback, the project was not just an initiative or an exploratory research by ADB—it was a joint and collaborative initiative between ADB and the participating economies.

Lessons from the SUT Project

The successful completion of the SUT Project shows that SUTs can be constructed even with limited data sources in many countries. Several alternatives like the use of auxiliary and unconventional data sources, such as

coefficients borrowed from other countries, were found to be useful for economies which did not have sufficient data from their own censuses and surveys. These should, however, be seen as a temporary stop-gap measure, and economies need to eventually augment existing data sources in order to fill data gaps in the compilation of national accounts. Inevitably, this requires additional resources to be allocated to national statistical offices for collection of the requisite data. The use of the commodity flow method in the estimation also proved useful in tracing the gaps in the supply of products and the uses of industries.

The experience from the SUT compilation proved that SUTs can be compiled despite resource constraints. The sufficient technical guidance and encouragement provided to participating economies were considered as among the factors critical in achieving the desired results of the project. Substantial results in terms of capacity building and compilation of the 1993 SNA recommended tables and accounts can be achieved, through (i) adequate technical support on concepts, (ii) suggestions on alternative data sources and methodology, and (iii) practical solutions to specific issues in an economy.

Another relevant lesson from the SUT exercise is to be fully aware of the challenges faced in SUT compilation. Some challenges may be perennial issues, such as human and financial resources and limitations of data sources; but in acknowledging and being transparent on these challenges, economies and development partners can be in a better position to formulate or design appropriate assistance projects. The SUT Project provided a venue that encouraged active participation and where each economy had an equal voice. Every issue raised was considered important needed to be resolved.

Future Direction

The SUT Project was successfully completed through outputs achieved with the compilation of 18 benchmark SUTs. This exercise was also made possible with the support and technical assistance provided by the SUT Project team. While the success was evident, there remain challenges relating to the (i) need to further strengthen the knowledge and skills gained from the SUT compilation; (ii) insufficient number of staff for the compilation of national accounts tables and

accounts; and (iii) need to strengthen data sources to fill up data gaps at the product, industry, and establishment levels.

The participating economies identified several developmental measures to sustain and carry forward activities started under the SUT Project. These focused on the SUT compilation, but it is also recognized that SUTs are needed by identified users—the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP); and policy makers for informed economic analysis, decision making, and policy formulation. The individual reports of the participating economies, including their response on future plans, are contained in Section 7 of this publication. Their plans are summarized in Figure 3 and further discussed below.

Figure 3 **The Way Forward—Proposed Activities by the Participating Economies**

➔	Compile 2008 SUT towards 2008 SNA Adoption
➔	Strengthen annual national accounts compilation, including use of commodity flow
➔	Construct IOT from SUT; compile commodity by industry IOT
➔	Integrate SUT or wider application in GDP quarterly/annual compilation, revision, or rebasing
➔	Compile/update SUT every 5 years, or in greater detail at industry and product level, and using more recent data
➔	Wider use of SUT (construction of producers' price index, GDP deflation at product level, research, and evaluation of socioeconomic development)
➔	Make national classification systems consistent with international standards
➔	Improve existing data sources
➔	Further capacity building including continued collaboration with international/regional donor agencies

GDP = gross domestic product, IOT = input-output table, SUT = supply and use table, SNA = system of national accounts.

Updating of SUTs and Integration in the National Accounts

The 18 economies which have now compiled a benchmark SUT can update their SUTs regularly. Once the updating procedure is established, SUTs can become an integral part of their annual national accounts program. Having acquired sufficient capacity to compile SUTs, the participating economies are in a better position to carry forward the work on SUT compilation. The SNA recommendation is to compile the SUT as the first step in estimating the national accounts.

To emphasize the advantages of compiling SUTs, the SUT provides GDP estimates that are consistent from both the expenditure and production sides. As GDP is also the starting point for subsequent accounts and tables of the SNA, the “quality” of the estimates will also be reflected in these accounts. If GDP were poorly estimated, the other accounts in the system will similarly be weak, resulting in a poor foundation for decision making and policy formulation. The participating economies are thus expected to capitalize on the knowledge they have acquired; and to make the compilation of SUTs an annual and integral part of their national accounts estimation, which is the practice in most developed countries.

To prepare the participating economies with SUT updating, the general approach to updating the SUT for a more recent year was discussed in the last workshop of the SUT Project. The standard procedure is to update the margins and use manual or RAS-type balancing to equalize supply and use of individual commodities. If an automatic RAS-type procedure is used, vectors within the SUT, such as exports and imports and product taxes believed to be accurate, will be frozen so that balancing adjustments are only made to other components of the SUT. India shared its experience and methodologies adopted to update the SUT. They stressed the importance of sequencing the adjustments so that components known to be accurate are not adjusted to achieve the balance between supply and use.

Toward Adoption of the 2008 SNA

Having gained considerable steps in complying with the 1993 SNA, the participating economies will be in a better position to move toward implementing the 2008 SNA.

Participation in the 2011 ICP

Participation in the International Comparison Program (ICP) 2011 requires that economies must produce gross domestic expenditure estimates disaggregated into 155 expenditure categories. The 155 expenditure categories will be used as weights in aggregating the Purchasing Power Parities from the lowest level to higher level aggregates. The norm for most of the economies in the Asia and Pacific region is to provide expenditure estimates for the 5 main aggregates (household final consumption expenditure; government final consumption expenditure; gross capital formation; import of goods and services; and export of goods and services) with limited or no further breakdown. If, however, the SUTs can be updated to 2011, economies will be better positioned to provide the 155 expenditure categories required for the 2011 ICP.

Using More Reliable Data for Economic Analysis

The way forward will not be complete without considering the users’ perspective, being the main beneficiary of improvements in the SNA as a result of adopting the supply and use framework. They will have national accounts estimates that more reliably measure the levels of GDP, and conform better to international standards. GDP estimates from the production and expenditure (and income) approaches are reconciled; and data between industries, products, and final uses are coherent. By confronting the data between the supply and uses at the product level, statistical discrepancy has been eliminated—this makes GDP estimates more robust. Although there are differences in GDP estimates from the SUTs and the published GDP estimates, there is a greater degree of complementation between the two sets of estimates. On average, the difference between GDP estimates derived from SUT and those published is of the order of 1.6%.

Economy Reports Data Sources and Methods for Supply and Use Table Compilation

Introduction

This section describes the experiences on the compilation of supply and use tables (SUTs) of the 18 economies that participated in regional technical assistance (RETA) 6483. The report of each economy provides background information on the current system employed in compiling the national accounts, data sources and estimation methods adopted, key challenge in SUT compilation and the measures to address them. The last section of each report ends with a brief description on the way forward in order to continue with, improve, and sustain the work on SUT compilation.

Bangladesh

The statistical system of Bangladesh is centralized and is coordinated by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) headed by a director general. The primary functions of the BBS are to collect, compile, analyze, and publish statistics on all sectors of the economy. It is in charge of conducting the national censuses of population, agriculture, and manufacturing industries and establishments; and national surveys of the labor force, demographic situation, agriculture, household income and expenditure, among others. The BBS also compiles and publishes national income accounts, foreign trade statistics, and selected social indicators and socioeconomic information. The data collection process is decentralized through the field offices of the BBS.

The BBS undertook SUT compilation for the first time under RETA 6483.

Current System of National Accounts

The BBS has been compiling the national accounts of Bangladesh since 1972. The data are regularly published in the BBS *Statistical Yearbook*, *Statistical Pocketbook*, and *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*.

BBS started with the compilation of the basic national accounts aggregates in collaboration with the Planning Commission. However, after the restructuring of BBS in 1975, both BBS and the Planning Commission prepared GDP estimates independently. This practice was subsequently discontinued following the recommendations of a joint committee on national accounts set up in 1988 that the BBS be chiefly responsible for national accounts compilation. The BBS has since revised the national accounts base fiscal year (FY) 1985, from the previous base FY1973. The country's fiscal year refers to July 1 of the previous year ending in June 30 of the following year (e.g. FY1985 covers the years 1984 to 1985).

To further strengthen the national accounts compilation, the government set up the National Income Commission in 1990. Following the recommendations of the commission, the BBS launched a number of surveys and studies during 1993–1995 to improve the database on various sectors and subsectors of the economy. The government then set up a task force in May 1996 to review the national accounts statistics released by the BBS. As recommended by the task force, BBS, for the third time, revised the base year to 1995–1996, and completed a draft of the revised national accounts that incorporated significant improvements in the database and methodology. In order to review and finalize the draft revisions in the national accounts, the government further set up two committees: i) international and ii) local experts. The joint international committee (interagency mission) was led by ADB with representatives from the Financial Institutions Directors' Education Program, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and the World Bank. The local expert committee comprised representatives from the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS); Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP); and the universities of Chittagong, Dhaka, and Rajshahi.

The committees extensively reviewed the draft revised estimates and recommended their publication with few minor adjustments.

BBS revised the GDP estimates using the production method by industry from FY1990 to FY2000, using the new database developed from the results of various censuses, surveys, and pilot and case studies conducted during FY1996. The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev.3.0 was adopted in this revision. Estimates of GDP by expenditure category (GDE) were also revised in terms of coverage and methodology. Due to a lack of data and other resource constraints, national accounts compilation by the BBS has largely been confined to estimation of GDP by production and expenditure approaches. GDP by the production approach is more detailed and provides gross value added (GVA) estimates by major ISIC categories. Estimates of GDP by expenditure components are less elaborate. GDP is compiled in both current and constant prices for basic aggregates of private (household) and public consumption, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) by public and private sectors, and exports and imports. Estimates of GDP by cost or income components are not yet compiled.

BBS is currently working toward a step-by-step adoption of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), and is being assisted by a technical assistance project financed by the ADB. The SUT and external sector accounts or the rest of the world accounts for Bangladesh based on the 1993 SNA framework are under development. A set of draft institutional sector accounts of Bangladesh for FY1996 was compiled and published in 1999.

Supply and Use Framework

The first SUT compiled by the BBS has FY2006 as reference year, which was chosen on the basis of availability of results from the latest census and surveys, principally, the Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), and Labor Force Survey (LFS). The SUT matrix size compiled was 51 x 32, i.e., 51 rows for Central Product Classification (CPC) groups and 32 columns for ISIC groups. Published data of the national accounts for output were unchanged in the SUT while there were changes in the final consumption and imports due to inclusion of unrecorded imports to account for the statistical discrepancy recorded under GDE. The coefficients of intermediate consumption

from the existing Input–Output table (IOT) were used to estimate intermediate consumption in the SUT. The classifications adopted were ISIC Rev.3.1 for industries, CPC Ver.1.1 for products, Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) for government consumption expenditure, and the Harmonized System (HS) for imports and exports. All product classifications were linked to the CPC for SUT compilation.

The published GDP in producers' prices was converted to basic prices by deducting product taxes net of product subsidies from the producers' prices for the SUT.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

The principal data sources for the SUT compilation were the national accounts publications; LFS FY2006, CMI, and other censuses and surveys; agricultural statistics; Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corporation; Power Development Board; Water and Sewerage Authority; annual accounts of financial and nonfinancial companies; government budget documents; and administrative data.

Supply Side

Domestic Production output is measured by the production approach at producers' prices in the annual national accounts. BBS divided the economy into 15 mutually exclusive industries/activities. For the SUT, the published output and GVA were further disaggregated into 32 ISIC activities and 51 CPC product groups.

Imports of Goods and Services and cost, insurance and freight (CIF)/free on board (FOB) Adjustment data were supplied by the Bangladesh Bank. Imports were valued at FOB prices; hence, CIF/FOB adjustment was not required. The data on imports of goods was available at 4-digit HS classifications, which were then converted to 51 CPC product groups using concordance tables.

Transport Costs and Trade Margins were based on estimates of the output of the transport and trade sectors. For estimating transport margins, total transport output were broken down into two parts: (i) margin originating from freight carrier included in the commodity, and (ii) passenger transport margin included in household final consumption. Product level trade margins were estimated using coefficients of trade margins derived from the 1992–1993 IOT compiled by CIRDAP; and the 1993–1994 IOT compiled by BIDS.

Taxes and Subsidies on Products were collected from the National Board of Revenue (NBR) and the Ministry of Finance. The tax data were used to convert output at basic prices to purchasers' prices, at the product level. Disaggregated information on subsidies by ISIC/CPC was not available from the source agencies.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption in the annual national accounts is estimated using the results of different surveys and administrative reports. For the SUT, the estimates were further disaggregated into activity/product levels, using coefficients from the IOTs.

Household Consumption Expenditure estimates, were obtained through commodity flow approach, supplemented by detailed data from HIES.

General Government Consumption Expenditure data were derived from the budget documents of government and local authorities. The data cover current expenditures on goods and services by the central government departments not engaged in trading activities. Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) was computed as the sum of compensation of employees (COE), purchase of goods and services, and consumption of fixed capital (CFC).

Consumption Expenditure of Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households was estimated using the results of the surveys of nonprofit institutions conducted in FYs 1996–1997 and 2005–2006.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation aggregates for the economy were based on the commodity flow approach. This approach uses the net availability of capital goods in value terms from domestic production and net imports adjusted for various margins. The estimates of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) for the public sector were based on government budget documents and data collected through questionnaires. Private sector GFCF was estimated as a residual by deducting public sector GFCF from the aggregate estimates of GFCF derived through commodity flow methods.

Changes in Inventories was based on published data on food balance by the Ministry of Food and the results of the Survey of Manufacturing Industries. The data were estimated product-wise.

Exports of Goods and Services were obtained from the Export Promotion Bureau and Bangladesh Bank. The data on exports of goods was available at 4-digit HS classification, and then converted to 51 CPC product groups using concordance tables for the SUT compilation.

Value Added

Compensation of Employees was estimated using the employment size; and information on wages and salaries which were independently obtained from different sources.

Taxes and Subsidies on Productions were collected from the NBR by activity. However, detailed data on subsidies on production was not available.

Depreciation or CFC was obtained from the national accounts.

Operating Surplus was obtained as a residual by deducting the components of value added from the total value added in basic prices.

Balancing Process

Manual process was adopted in balancing the SUT. The expenditure components of consumption, import, and export were re-checked at the product level and considered unrecorded imports. In addition, the consumption pattern presented in the annual national accounts was revised due to the adoption of household expenditure survey data and commodity flow methods. Further, the intermediate consumption structure also underwent revision due to the use of coefficients from the IOTs and the results of agriculture input surveys.

Meeting the Challenges

The BBS did not compile IOTs and SUTs in the past due to several reasons. IOTs for Bangladesh were constructed by independent research organizations using data from the annual national accounts compiled by BBS. Now, the BBS feels that it should compile the SUTs as part of the system of national accounts. In this context, BBS appreciates the initiative of ADB on SUT compilation through RETA 6483, and in building the capacity of national statistical offices that enabled BBS to construct SUTs on their own. The BBS benefited immensely from RETA 6483 and it will make attempts to compile the

SUT independently and to integrate it into the regular national accounts compilation in the future.

The Way Forward

For the first time, the national accounts staff of BBS experienced the tasks involved in SUT compilation, with their compilation of the SUT FY2006. However, it may take more time for BBS to integrate SUT in the system of national accounts. The Statistics Division of BBS, which is the controlling administrative body for BBS, is keen on integrating SUT in the upcoming revision and rebasing of the national accounts. For this purpose, BBS would need technical assistance and support, especially in further building the capacity of its staff through training.

Bhutan

The National Accounts and Price Division (NAPD) in the National Statistical Bureau (NSB) of Bhutan is responsible for compiling the national accounts. The NAPD estimates annual national accounts, but it has initiated the process of compiling quarterly national accounts starting with the first quarter of 2011. It undertook SUT compilation for the first time under RETA 6483.

Current System of National Accounts

The first attempt to compile and estimate GDP in Bhutan was in 1981 when the 5th Five Year Plan of the country was being formulated. GDP for one year, in 1980 prices by kind of activity, was estimated and used for national planning and policy formulation. Subsequently, Bhutan adopted the 1968 SNA in 1987 with technical support from the United Nations Development Programme. It has been publishing annual GDP time series with 1980 as base year.

Bhutan shifted the base year from 1980 to 2000 in 2004 with technical assistance from ADB. Bhutan also made significant improvements in GDP estimation, which included implementation of some of the 1993 SNA recommendations, such as allocation of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) to industries and final users, valuation of GDP at basic and purchasers' prices, and adoption of the ISIC Rev.3.1.

Bhutan has adopted both production and expenditure approaches to estimate annual GDP. The difference

between the two sets of GDP estimates is shown as a statistical discrepancy recorded on the expenditure side of GDP. The Consolidated Account for the Nation, based on the 1968 SNA, is also published in the annual national accounts reports.

While Bhutan has been making concerted efforts over the years to improve the estimation methodology and data coverage of the national accounts, undercoverage in data sources of informal activities in the economy is a limitation.

Supply and Use Framework

The year 2007 was chosen as reference year for the SUT, mainly on account of the availability of latest data, such as from the Bhutan Living Standard Survey (BLSS) and other administrative records. Besides these sources, the NAPD staff carried out a comprehensive review of data requirements for the SUT 2007, and collected detailed data based on the CPC codes from various government agencies and other stakeholders. The NAPD staff also undertook case studies, whenever necessary and required.

To maintain consistency between the SUT and the annual national accounts, the control figures from the published *National Accounts Statistics 2000–2008, October 2009 edition*, were adopted for the SUT 2007. The classifications adopted were ISIC Rev.3.1 for industries, CPC Ver.1.1 for products, Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) for the private final consumption expenditure, and HS for import and export. All product classifications were linked to the CPC using the bridge table supplied by ADB. To bring the SUTs to the same valuation at purchasers' prices, the supply table at basic prices was adjusted for taxes on products, trade margins, and transport costs.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

Censuses, surveys, and administrative records are the main sources of data for SUT compilation. Small-scale case studies were also undertaken to supplement the available data.

Supply Side

Domestic Production was estimated mainly using administrative records, which include the annual audited financial statements of companies. The production

approach was essentially adopted to compile the supply matrix, although in selected cases it was necessary to adopt the commodity flow method.

Imports of Goods and Services and CIF/FOB Adjustment estimates were from the balance of payments (BOP) statistics, which also include information on informal trade with neighboring economies. However, the data on imports of goods available was only at the aggregate level. To derive product-wise imports of goods required in the supply table, the profile of imported goods at basic HS heading level available from customs authorities was used. On the other hand, data on imports of services was available with some level of disaggregation by product in the BOP statistics. However, insurance services, an item in the BOP import figures, were discounted to obtain imports at FOB values.

Valuation Adjustments

The following adjustments were made to convert the supply side product-level gross output data at basic prices to purchasers' prices.

Transport Costs and Trade Margins survey had not been conducted in Bhutan. To fill the data gap, trade margins at the product level were calculated using the trade margin ratios of India, but customized to the Bhutanese context and supplemented and corroborated through case studies. For the product-level transport costs, information available on 'expenditure on freight transportation' in the audited reports of companies was used to compute the ratios.

Taxes and Subsidies on Products by CPC classification in Bhutan were not available. Hence, tax data at the aggregate level was distributed by CPC list using the information on total taxes paid by companies.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption was estimated from the annual reports of companies and other administrative data. In the absence of detailed breakdown of intermediate consumption by activity and product, the input structure of major companies identified by different activities and products was used to obtain intermediate consumption.

Household Consumption Expenditure was estimated using the BLSS 2007. The results of the survey were

compiled following the COICOP, and the product-level data was linked to the CPC using a bridge table.

General Government Consumption Expenditure was compiled from the annual expenditure statements of the government. Since COFOG was not used in the analysis of government expenditures, the entire government expenditure was treated as one component and further distributed between individual consumption (against health and education product rows) and collective consumption (against public administration row).

Gross Domestic Capital Formation estimates were derived from the annual reports of companies and the Annual Trade Statistics for imports of machinery and equipment. **Changes in Inventories** were derived as a residual item in the SUT compilation.

Exports of Goods and Services were compiled using the same approach used for compiling data on imports of goods and services.

Balancing Process

Owing to poor data recording system by some companies and the existence of a large informal sector, automatic balancing of the SUT was not possible. Hence, the balancing process of SUT was carried out manually.

Meeting the Challenges

The compilation of the SUT 2007 was a challenging task for the NAPD team, as it was the first time it was undertaken in Bhutan. With constant guidance and feedback by ADB, SUT 2007 compilation was a good learning experience. More importantly, the NAPD felt that understanding and learning from the experiences of other economies in compiling SUTs was of immense help. However, the lack of adequate sources of data and the balancing of the two sides of the SUT were the major challenges in the compilation of SUT 2007.

As Bhutan has also embarked on complying with the 1993 SNA, challenges faced involved a lack of technical expertise, adequate skills, knowledge, and financial resources; and data availability.

The Way Forward

With the experience and knowledge gained in SUT compilation and with possible further technical support

and guidance from ADB, the NSB expects that it would be in a better position to implement and compile SUT in greater detail by CPC and ISIC in the future. This will greatly contribute to ensuring that the national accounts of Bhutan are in compliance with the 1993 SNA.

Brunei Darussalam

The Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE) implemented the Construction of an Input–Output Table for Brunei Darussalam Project, which was commissioned to the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW econ GmbH). The project aimed to improve the data needed for the national accounts, particularly for GDP compilation, to provide the basis for the analysis of inter-industry linkages, and to lay the foundation for future economic modeling and impact analysis of policies for the economy of Brunei Darussalam. Through the project, an IOT was derived from the supply and use system. An important element of the project was the knowledge transfer from DIW econ GmbH to JPKE staff. Members of the IOT Working Group consisted of three officers from the National Accounts Section in the Department of Statistics (DOS), and two officers from the Macroeconomic Section in the Department of Planning at JPKE.

The JPKE's participation in RETA 6483 provided a useful platform for the IOT Working Group to supplement knowledge gained by the staff on IOT compilation.

Current System of National Accounts

The 2000-based GDP series for Brunei Darussalam is based on the 1993 SNA. GDP is calculated using both the production and expenditure approaches. A statistical discrepancy is added to GDP by expenditure to record the difference in the GDP values obtained from the production and expenditure approaches.

However, the full 1993 SNA has not yet been implemented by Brunei Darussalam. It has to undertake several actions to fully implement the recommendations of the 1993 SNA. These include

- preparing Income and Outlay Accounts up to savings,
- compiling GDP by income approach,
- giving more priority to the compilation of quarterly GDP,

- undertaking more data collection to gather data on intermediate consumption,
- collecting more price data,
- reducing the time lag in the availability of data, and
- preparing an IOT to evaluate and strengthen the parameters used in the estimation of GDP.

Supply and Use Framework

The year 2005 was chosen as the benchmark year to construct the SUT for the following reasons:

- availability of more statistical information from censuses, such as the Economic Census; surveys, including the Household Expenditure Survey (HES); and other statistical data gathering activities;
- the country's 'normal' economic development in 2005, i.e., an average year which is either at the peak or trough of the business cycle; and
- non-institutional changes, such as a switch from calendar year to fiscal year, implemented during the year.

For the supply and use system, the Brunei Darussalam Standard Industrial Classification (BDSIC) and Brunei Darussalam Product Classification (BDPC) for 74 product groups and 74 industries were used.⁸ Industries and products corresponded to each other and the number of industries and products were the same. For example, Industry No. 1 in the ISIC 01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities corresponded to Product Group No. 1 CPC 01-02: Products of agriculture, hunting, and related services.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

There was no problem in data availability in Brunei Darussalam for the SUT compilation. All required major sources and statistics for the national accounts, compiled by the DOS on a regular basis, are available.

The availability of additional sources on the Economic Census and Household Expenditure Survey was the main reason for the selection of 2005 as the benchmark year.

⁸ The Brunei Darussalam Standard Industrial Classification (BDSIC) reflects the latest version of the United Nations (UN) International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Revision 4), and the Brunei Darussalam Product Classification is equivalent to the newest Central Product Classification (CPC Version 2) of the UN.

Table 59 **Assessment of the Benchmark Year for Supply and Use Table**

Available Data	2005	2006	2007	2008
National Accounts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quarterly Survey of Businesses	✓	✓	✓	✓
Administrative Data	✓	✓	✓	✓
Petroleum Unit Data	✓	✓	✓	✓
External Trade Statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓
Consumer Price Index	✓	✓	✓	✓
Import Price Index	✓	✓	✓	✓
Balance of Payments	✓	✓	✓	✓
Economic Census	✓	✓
Household Expenditure Survey	✓
Labor Force Survey	✓
Economic Input–Output Survey	✓	...

... = data not available, ✓ = data available.

Supply Side

The compilation of the supply table for Brunei Darussalam 2005 can be divided into three parts. The first part focused on the compilation of the production matrix with gross trade and import vector. The second part focused on the product aggregation of the detailed BDPC of the supply table from 324 to 74, in order to obtain the matrix with primary activities on the main-diagonal, and secondary activities on the off-diagonal parts of the matrix. The third part concentrated on the compilation of the valuation matrix to obtain a transformation into purchasers' prices

Domestic Production estimates were based on data sources comprising the list of companies of Brunei Darussalam, Economic Census 2007 which contains information for 2005 and 2006, Treasury Accounting and Finance Information System (TAFIS), and the Economic Input–Output Survey 2009. The incorporation of all information into the production matrix framework was done with Excel's pivot table tool.

Imports of Goods and Services and CIF/FOB Adjustment used External Trade Statistics 2005 and BOP statistics to estimate an import vector of products at basic prices.

Valuation Adjustments are comprised of matrices on trade margins, transport margins and net taxes on products. Information on trade margins is first obtained from the trade margins of private companies from the Economic Census 2007 (i.e. trade margins of wholesale and retail trade and repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and trade margins of wholesale and retail trade services except of motor vehicles and motorcycles). Using a special procedure, the production matrix with

gross trade was first transformed into a production matrix with net trade by extracting the value of products actually traded.

Information on transport margins is also obtained from the Economic Census on land transport services, services via pipelines, water transport services, air transport services, and other transport services. Tax information was obtained from government administrative data.

Use Side

The main sources for the compilation of the use table were the Economic Census 2007 of private enterprises, Economic Input–Output Survey 2009 of private enterprises and nonprofit institutions, External Trade Statistics 2005–2008, Household Expenditure Survey 2005, and TAFIS for 2005.

Balancing Process

Balancing was carried out both manually and using RAS. The first balancing process was controlled by GDP estimates on the basis of valued added and final uses from the SUT. The next step was to estimate unbalanced values for intermediate consumption on using the total from intermediate inputs and information on the Input–Output structure of the whole economy from the Input–Output Survey 2009. The newly calculated intermediate output vector from the unbalanced intermediate and the comparable intermediate output vector calculated as difference between total and final use, showed several different values. In order to finish the balancing process of intermediate consumption and to eliminate these differences, RAS procedure was implemented by using a macro in Excel.

Meeting the Challenges

The SUT Project provided JPKE with the opportunity to learn from the experiences of other economies in SUT compilation, enabled the cross-checking of the methodologies used by the IOT consultants in Brunei Darussalam with those of other economies, and served as a useful platform for the IOT Working Group to supplement the knowledge gained from the IOT consultants. However, several challenges in compiling SUT were encountered which included the following:

- There were not enough JPKE employees involved full-time in the project. The compilation of

SUT should become an integral part of national accounts. Toward this end, more full-time experts should be employed at the DOS.

- Meetings with other institutions were needed to request additional data support.
- The DOS has not used a product classification system in economic statistics. To fill this gap, the BDPC was developed through the Construction of an Input–Output Table for Brunei Darussalam Project.
- To increase the response rate for the Economic Input–Output Survey, DOS staff made phone calls to nonresponding companies; and in some cases, they also made personal visits to assist the respondents in filling up the questionnaires.
- There were problems of missing data and information, such as in the TAFIS; and regarding subsidies on commodities, private investments, and international trade on services.

The Way Forward

SUTs should become an integral part of the national accounts. The compilation of data and construction of SUT require continuous updating as new information and survey results become available. With the results of the SUT 2005, the national accounts of Brunei Darussalam will be revised and rebased with 2005 as base year.

Newly compiled information needs to be embedded into the existing statistical system, for instance, the national accounts data relating to employment. Hence, national accounts should be balanced at the same time on the basis of sector account and SUTs.

The compiled SUT will be used to construct a producer price index for Brunei Darussalam. It will also be used as the tool for deflating GDP at the most disaggregated level of products.

Cambodia

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) at the Ministry of Planning, is the government's central statistics office. The Law on Statistics 2005 guarantees the independence of the NIS. There are five departments under the NIS, including the Department of National Accounts which is responsible for compiling the national accounts and implementing the supply and use framework. From 2008 to 2010, the National Accounts Department of the NIS compiled the SUT.

The NIS has been a recipient of technical and financial assistance from the ADB and United Nations Development Programme since 1992. Other development partners have also assisted in the development and improvement of Cambodian statistics. These include the Department of International Development (DFID), International Monetary Fund (IMF), GTZ, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Statistics Sweden, and the World Bank. Technical cooperation projects with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) started in 2006. SIDA projects included the conduct of regular annual household surveys; and improving and strengthening information technology, consumer price index, and national accounts.

Current System of National Accounts

Since 1996, the NIS had been compiling national accounts statistics in time series from 1993 onwards. These had been progressively expanded and revised and have been compiled broadly in accordance with the 1993 SNA. GDP is estimated by using both production [GDP (P)] and expenditure [GDP (E)] approaches at current and constant 2000 prices. In addition, GDP by income factors has been compiled since 2005, although the data sources are not available to compile independent estimates of GDP by income factors. Through RETA 6483, an SUT framework, with 2005 as reference year, was constructed for 32 kinds of activities, based on the ISIC Rev.3.1; and 51 products, based on the CPC Ver.1.1.1.

In principle, the Cambodia System of National Accounts (CSNA) covers all resident units for compiling GDP. However, administrative and survey data do not cover all industries and subsectors within the production account, and a number of industries are indirectly measured using expenditure data. These include the informal sectors, insurance, microfinance, financial auxiliaries, and recreational/personal services. GDP estimates do not present financial transactions taking place outside the banking sector.

Supply and Use Framework

Cambodia's SUT was constructed for 2005 as reference year, for the following reasons:

- Cambodia's economic growth in 2005, at 13.3%, was higher compared to growth in other years.
- Information on both GDP (P) and GDP (E) was available for SUT compilation. In addition, GVA by income factors was also available from the national accounts statistics.
- Data from the 2005 ICP and the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) in 2004 were available for estimating final demand.
- Producer Price Index (PPI) 2005 was also available.

The Cambodia SUT was constructed following the standard SUT framework developed by ADB for RETA 6483, with both domestic production and intermediate consumption broken down by 32 kinds of activities and 51 types of commodities.

Domestic supply and imports were valued at basic prices. The valuation and other adjustments required to convert the data to purchasers' prices were done. Intermediate and final uses were at purchasers' prices.

Supply Side

Domestic Production by kind of activity was derived from the estimates of GVA by kind of activity in the CSNA. The GVA for each kind of activity in the CSNA was at basic prices, and these estimates were first converted to GVA at producers' prices by adding net taxes on products. Coefficients representing the ratios of gross output to GVA were then used to obtain gross output at producers' prices, which was then converted back to gross output at basic prices by deducting net taxes on products. These coefficients were derived either directly from the CSNA (in cases where the CSNA showed GVA for the 32 kinds of activities) or from the Survey of Industrial Enterprises (SIE) in other cases, e.g., manufacturing and some service activities.

Imports of Goods and Services were computed at the 2-digit level of CPC Ver.1.1 from the customs data. Imports of services were based on BOP data from the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC). **Cost, insurance and freight (CIF)/free on board (FOB) Adjustment on Import of Goods and Services** were done as follows:

- CIF/FOB adjustment of import was made by assuming that 90% of the total difference between CIF and FOB consisted of transport costs, and

the remaining 10% consisted of insurance costs.

- The estimated transport costs were distributed pro rata to merchandise imports.
- Direct purchases abroad by residents were added to import values reported by customs.
- Imports of services were based on the BOP data from the NBC.

Trade and Transport Margins were estimated as total output, at basic prices, of wholesale and retail trade and land freight transport services. Trade and transport margins were then distributed pro rata according to output at basic prices of goods-producing industries. However, an exception was made for CPC Codes 26–29 (Clothing, Wearing Apparel and Footwear), where gross output at basic prices was multiplied by a trade and transport margin ratio borrowed from Thailand's 2000 Input–Output table (IOT).

Taxes and Subsidies on Products were obtained from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). Taxes and subsidies were distributed to industries pro rata according to GVA shares and then matched to CPC codes.

Use Table

Intermediate Consumption at producers' prices by industry was derived by subtracting GVA at producers' prices of each industry from that industry's gross output at producers' prices. The total intermediate consumption of each industry was then broken down into 51 commodities. This matrix of intermediate consumption at producers' prices was estimated using "borrowed" intermediate input coefficients from the SUT 2007 estimated for a province in Viet Nam that borders Cambodia, because its surveys, such as the SIE, lacked sufficiently detailed information. Viet Nam's intermediate consumption coefficients were first re-aligned to conform to the CPC 2-digit product classification of the 51 products. Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices was estimated as intermediate consumption at producers' prices plus trade and transport margins.

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured was allocated to industries based on loans granted by type of business. The data were taken from the tables compiled and published by the NBC.

Household Consumption Expenditures and its breakdown were obtained using the CSES and expenditure weights estimated for the 2005 ICP.

Government Final Consumption Expenditures were estimated by using data on GDP expenditure shares from the 2005 ICP. The same data were used to obtain total GFCE and to allocate it according to the CPC classification.

Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households were estimated based on the shares of GDP expenditure weights from 2005 ICP.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation was estimated by using data of the 2005 ICP and to obtain a control total.

Changes in Inventories were obtained as a residual by deducting all other uses from total supply at purchasers' prices.

Exports of Goods and Services were based on trade statistics and BOP data. For merchandise exports and imports, customs data in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) at the 8-digit level were reclassified to the CPC at 2-digit level. Exports and imports of services were based on BOP data and then matched to CPC.

Value Added

Compensation of Employees includes the imputed compensation of self-employed persons and working proprietors. According to the SNA, all income of self-employed persons and working proprietors is included, together with operating surplus, as "mixed income" of unincorporated enterprises. Hence, this imputation was not strictly in accordance with SNA rules. Estimates were based on the number of formal and informal sector workers and the average monthly income per type of worker taken from the LFS. The data sources were the national accounts, GVA, LFSs, CSES 2004, and smoothed formal and informal labor force estimates from 1993 onwards.

Consumption of Fixed Capital/Depreciation by industry was based on the following assumptions:

- **Livestock.** CFC for livestock was estimated as 8% of the value of female cattle and buffalos.
- **Durable equipment.** Consumption of durable equipment was assumed to equal average GFCF of durable equipment from 1996 to 2005 (10 years).
- **Construction.** CFC for construction was assumed to equal the average of gross GFCF of construction from 1993 to 2005 (13 years).

Operating Surplus for each industry was computed by deducting COE and CFC from GVA.

Data Sources

The principal data sources used for the SUT compilation were the following:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery, for data on agriculture outputs and commodity prices;
- National Accounts Statistics 1993–2008;
- NBC, for BOP statistics and financial sector data;
- General Department of Customs and Excises, for data on imports and exports of goods;
- MEF, for government finance statistics;
- CSES 1999, 2004, and 2007;
- SIE 1993, 1995, and 2000;
- LFS 1995, 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001;
- Quarterly Consumer Price Index;
- ICP 2005;
- PPI 2003–2007; and
- Viet Nam 2005 IOT, for its Southwest Province, and Viet Nam 2007 SUT.

Balancing Process

Balancing of the supply and uses of each of the 51 commodities was carried out manually, with adjustments made to sources of supply and types of uses that were regarded as less reliable. Changes in inventories was used as the balancing item after all other manual adjustments had been carried out.

Meeting the Challenges

The latest SIE (2000) did not cover all activities, and it was not able to generate estimates of secondary products. This problem will be resolved through the economic census to be completed by 2011.

The Way Forward

Continued technical and financial assistance is required to improve and update estimates of the inputs structure for the recent years. There is also a need to improve knowledge and build capacity, through specific training, on concepts, methodology, and analysis for SUT/IOT compilation. To achieve these objectives, the NIS aims to continue cooperating with international and regional donor agencies, specifically ADB, for further work on SUT/IOT.

People's Republic of China

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China implemented RETA 6483, with the objective of developing the SUT in the People's Republic of China (PRC). Through its participation in the SUT project, the NBS National Accounts staff systematically learned supply and use theories under the 1993 SNA. This enabled them to compile a tentative SUT for 2005 by using current data sources and the PRC 2005 Input–Output Table (IOT). While the staff accumulated experience from the exercise, they also encountered difficulties and faced some limitations in developing the Supply and Use Accounts for the PRC. Nevertheless, the lessons proved useful, helping them to determine the orientation of the future work on the development of the PRC supply-use accounts.

Current System of National Accounts

The scope of the PRC national accounts and tables basically follows the recommendations in the 1993 SNA. It includes gross domestic product (GDP), Input–Output (IO), balance sheet, flow of funds, and, BOP accounts. The GDP and IO accounts were established first and the data published for these accounts are more comprehensive.

GDP Accounts

Annual data are estimated separately by production, expenditure, and income approaches. GDP estimation by production approach and income approach started in 1952, while GDP estimation by expenditure approach started in 1978. GDP production is divided into 19 industries while GDP expenditure comprises rural household and urban household consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, GFCF, changes in inventories, and net exports of goods and services.

Input–Output Accounts

The 1987 IOT marked the PRC's adoption of standardized national accounts. The NBS compiles benchmark IOTs every 5 years, and nonbenchmark tables for the mid-point years between benchmarks. To date, it has compiled benchmark tables for 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, and 2007; and nonbenchmark tables for 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005. Taking the 2007 IOT as an example, the NBS published the Symmetric Table (at producers' prices, 135-commodity by 135-commodity), Output Table (at

producers' prices, 42-commodity by 42-industries), and Use Table (at producers' prices, 42-commodity by 42-industries).

Classifications Used

The classifications used consist of the following:

- **Industry classification.** The National Economy Industry Classification of the PRC (GB/T 4754-2002) is based on the ISIC Rev.3.
- **Product classification.** The Chinese Product Classification for Statistical Use (Preliminary) based on the CPC Ver.1.0, developed at the end of 2008. The classification was used for the first time for the SUT 2005 compilation.

Differences from the 1993 SNA

Limited by weaknesses of data sources, several issues remain in the PRC national accounts, as follows:

- The production boundary excludes illegal production activities.
- Production and value added are valued at producers' prices, with the value added tax included; and not at basic prices as recommended by the 1993 SNA.
- The statistical unit for industry surveys is the enterprise and not the establishment as recommended by the 1993 SNA, resulting in the lack of establishment information in data sources.
- The PRC Classification of Government Expenditure by function differs from the COFOG, which is not yet implemented by the PRC. The Classification of the Purposes of Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (COPNI) and the COICOP are also not yet implemented.
- GFCF does not cover entertainment and artistic originals, but includes the value of construction work in progress.
- Acquisition less disposal of valuables is not treated as capital formation.
- The 1993 SNA recommends that it is better to compile the SUT first, then obtain the IO symmetric table; while the PRC derives the SUT after compiling the IO and symmetric tables.
- Some GDP accounts have not been published because of the low quality of some basic data sources. These accounts include output by industry, value added at constant price by

detailed industry, and GDP at constant price by expenditure approach.

- GDP by production approach is inconsistent with GDP by expenditure approach, with the former being considered as the more accurate estimate.

Supply and Use Framework

When the SUT Project was being implemented, the NBS was in the process of data collection and compilation of the benchmark IOT for 2007. As a result, it was not possible to compile the SUT for that year. However, the 2005 IOT was available, which meant that detailed data on output, household expenditure, and imports and exports could be obtained. Detailed industrial statistics by product were also available. For these reasons, 2005 was selected as the reference year for the SUT of the PRC.

The PRC 2005 IOT had 62 commodity sectors. After analyzing ISIC Rev.3.1 and CPC Ver.1.1 as recommended by ADB, the NBS reconstituted the classification of the PRC SUT on the basis of 2-digit sectors. It then established the correspondence between the IO classification and the 2-digit levels of CPC and ISIC, so that 62 sectors in the PRC IOT were reduced to 39 commodities and 38 industries. The initial gross output and intermediate consumption matrices were compiled at this level of detail.

At a later stage of the implementation of RETA 6483, the PRC classification of sectors was revised so that the tentative 2005 SUT could be compiled for 56 commodities and 37 industries. However, several commodities and industries had to be combined to conform to the classifications used for the standard SUT proposed by ADB. As a result, only 30 commodities and 20 industries were shown in the SUT.

Valuation at Purchasers' Prices

Because of the weaknesses of detailed tax data by commodity, and in line with the current practice in the Chinese national accounts, the supply of commodities is valued at producers' prices, including value added tax (VAT). Both imports and the gross output of domestic producers are thus valued at basic prices plus all taxes on products less subsidies on products. Imports are also valued at CIF prices plus all duties and taxes on imports, while domestic production includes VAT and other taxes on products less subsidies on products. The

use of producers' prices including VAT was agreed with ADB in advance.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

The commodity by industry SUT was compiled using information from corporation units and the 2005 IOT. The two tables were then balanced.

Supply Table

Domestic Production and gross output in the Supply Table were valued at producers' prices, as the Chinese national accounts are valued at producers' prices including VAT. The prices used include not only other taxes on production in the output at basic prices, but also taxes on products less subsidies on products which are treated as negative taxes. The data sources and methods are shown in Table 60.

Table 60 **Data Sources and Compilation Method for Gross Output in the PRC Supply and Use Table**

Product	Data Sources	Compilation Method
Agriculture	Gross Output Value of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and Related services (Table M301), Department of Rural Survey, NBS	Product output multiplied by product price
Industry	Aggregative table of gross output by industry by type of product for large, medium, and small industrial enterprises, Department of Industrial Statistics, NBS	Product output multiplied by product price
Construction	Production status of Construction Enterprises (Table C102), Department of Investment and Construction Statistics, NBS	Total value of construction output taken directly from the data source
All others	Financial data of enterprises, various data from the departments of NBS, final budget of public finance, and census	For enterprises, calculated by operating income; for government agency and other units, calculated by regular operating expenditure plus depreciation

NBS = National Bureau of Statistics of China, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Imports of Goods and Services and CIF/FOB Adjustments are in line with the standard practice in the Chinese national accounts. Producers' prices of imported commodities are valued "CIF plus import taxes." Import taxes consist of import duties, excise taxes, and VAT levied by the Customs authorities. The import vector by commodity was estimated using import statistics from the Customs authorities and BOP data for 2005.

Trade and Transport Margins were moved from producers' prices, including VAT, to purchasers' prices using the following steps:

- First, the rates of trade and transport margins were estimated using information from the 2007 IO Survey.
- Second, a matrix of transport costs and trade margins was compiled by using rates applicable to each commodity.
- Third, using transport costs and trade margins in the balanced use table at producers' prices as the control total, the initial transport costs and trade margins matrices were revised to obtain the final, corrected matrices. The two separate matrices were then combined into a single matrix including both trade margins and transport costs, and this matrix was then reduced to a vector showing the total of transport costs and trade margins for each commodity.

It was noted that transport costs excluded passenger transport, as well as any freight transport costs that were covered by the producers selling commodities at a "gross price," i.e., including delivery charges. This was the reason for the entries in the row for transport and storage in the Use table at purchasers' prices.

Use Table

Intermediate Consumption statistics were not available and there was no IO survey carried out in 2005. As a result, intermediate consumption of industries cannot be compiled directly. The NBS used the IO data for 2007 and supply data for 2005 to construct the table of intermediate consumption using mathematical methods. The 2005 IOT provided the input coefficients for commodities. These were applied to the Output table at producers' prices, including VAT, to obtain intermediate consumption of each industry sector. The method and steps adopted were as follows:

- Calculate the input coefficient matrix (B) using the formula $B = AC$, in which A is the direct consumption coefficient matrix from the commodity by commodity IOT, and C is the product proportion coefficient matrix of the commodity by industry gross output table.
- Calculate the Intermediate Consumption Matrix by multiplying the gross output of each industry by the corresponding input coefficient.

In the Final Demand Matrix, the rows show goods and services; and the columns represent household consumption, GFCF, Changes in Inventories, and

exports. These are the components of final demand which are further described below.

Private Consumption Expenditure was estimated based on data from the urban and rural household surveys in 2005.

General Government Consumption Expenditure vector was estimated by utilizing the expenditure in the final budget of public finance in 2005.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation vector was estimated according to the trend of the composition of GFCF between the 2002 and 2007 IOTs, together with total GFCF shown in the 2005 IOT. This approach was used as there was no survey on the composition of fixed assets in 2005.

Changes in Inventories was estimated based on the value of inventories at the beginning and end of the year using uniform prices. Data sources were the enterprises' financial statements, related price indices table, production and operation of labor subcontractors in the construction industry, tabulations of sales of wholesale and retail commodities by total amount and by type, production condition of animal husbandry, basic conditions of rural households, population survey, and GDP accounts in the year of the economic census.

Exports were taken from the 2005 IOT. Exports of services included the value of transport services on imports by resident transport enterprises.

Value Added

The value added matrix was estimated based on the IO and output tables for 2005. The "product assumptions" principle was adopted, and the proportion of value added components in the gross output of each industry was calculated.

The primary Input Coefficient Matrix (B) was first calculated, using the formula $B = AC$, in which A is the proportion of value added components accounting for the gross output of each industry, and C is the product proportion coefficient matrix of the gross output table. The primary Input Coefficient Matrix shows value added, gross operating surplus, and compensation of employees. The components of value added were then obtained for each industry by multiplying the gross

output of each industry by the corresponding primary input coefficients.

Balancing Process: Constructing SUT at Purchasers' Prices

To get the balanced SUT at purchasers' prices, the first step was to balance the SUT at producers' prices including VAT.

Balancing SUT at producers' prices including VAT. The unbalanced data were manually adjusted at a detailed level, to balance total supply with total uses. Specifically, the following steps were done:

- **Gross output.** For products unbalanced in supply and use, the possible weaknesses of the data sources associated with the methods of measuring output and revised total output were analyzed using alternative census and survey information.
- **Changes in Inventories.** For those sectors lacking basic data, a reasonable trend in inventory changes between inventories shown in the IOTs for 2002 and 2007 was derived.
- **GFCF.** If output and other uses were measured accurately, the reasonableness of fixed asset investment data and the revised GFCF of products were analyzed.
- **Intermediate consumption.** The 2007 IO survey was completed during the late stages of the SUT project. Since no IO survey was undertaken in 2005, the intermediate consumption of several product sectors was revised using production and consumption structure derived from the 2007 survey.

Constructing SUT at purchasers' prices. As the matrix of trade and transport margins was compiled directly, the SUT at purchasers' prices was obtained as follows:

- The Supply table at producers' prices was converted to purchasers' prices by adding the vector of trade and transport margins.
- The Use table at producers' prices was converted to purchasers' prices by integrating the matrix of trade and transport margins.

Meeting the Challenges

NBS carefully studied the supply and use theories of the 1993 and 2008 SNA; and identified the differences

in coverage, indicators, and methodologies between the national accounts of the PRC and SNA. Applying theories into practice, current IO data and other data sources were utilized to compile the tentative 2005 SUT.

Through the SUT project, the NBS staff was able to study more deeply the supply and use theories, and accumulate first-hand experience in compiling SUT. However, some problems were encountered in the compilation of the tentative SUT.

The **classification** of sector in the PRC IOT was established on the basis of the National Economy Industry Classification of China, and does not exactly comply with ISIC Rev.3. To address this, a correspondence between the IO classification and CPC and ISIC was established, the cross-classified sectors were combined, and the names of sectors were standardized. These steps generated 56 commodities and 37 industries.

In terms of **valuation**, the SNA recommends that the SUT should be compiled step-by-step: at basic prices, producers' prices, and purchasers' prices. However, the PRC currently values domestic output at producers' prices, including VAT, due to a lack of sufficient data on taxes. At the same time, customs duties on each commodity are included in the value of imports. As a result, in the output matrix, gross output is valued, including VAT; and import values include customs duties.

On **balancing** the tables, the SNA recommends that gross supply should equal gross use in the SUT. However, this was not the case in the PRC because of the discrepancy between GDP estimated from the production and expenditure sides. To resolve the discrepancies occurring in supply and use, the gross output, final demand, and intermediate consumption were revised based on the principle that gross supply is equal to the gross use of each product sector. This resulted in a successful balancing of supply and use.

Since it was the first time for NBS to learn the compilation of SUT, they were confronted with unprecedented difficulties and challenges. While some challenges had been resolved through in-depth analysis of the issue at hand and consultation with the ADB SUT project team, other concerns discussed below need further study.

- **Lack of establishment data.** The foundation of supply and use theories is establishment statistics, which can reflect the production and use of each product. Unfortunately, available statistics based on corporation units do not conform to the 1993 SNA recommendation. Adoption of the supply and use framework enhances the consistency of the PRC GDP with other related macroeconomic indicators. To realize this benefit, it will be necessary to carefully study how corporations can supply information related to each of their separate establishments.
- **Inconsistencies between the Chinese industry classification criterion and international standards.** The PRC industry classification is inconsistent with ISIC, the product classification has not yet been completely put into practice, and the government function classification does not meet international standards. All of these restrictions were evident during the SUT compilation. Taking the industry and product classifications as examples, the Chinese classifications are far away from the CPC and ISIC even at the 2-digit level, not to mention at the 3- and 4-digit level.
- **Inadequate sources of basic data.** Because of this concern, the tentative 2005 SUT had a number of differences compared with SUT in the 1993 SNA. For instance, taxes less subsidies on products are not separately listed in the Supply table. In view of this, supply cannot be shown at basic prices. Nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH) final consumption is not separately listed in the Use table. Meanwhile, consumption of general government cannot be divided into collective and individual, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables are not shown separately.

The Way Forward

By participating in RETA 6483, the NBS learned the basic principles of the Supply and Use Accounts as recommended in the 1993 SNA. The NBS had also accumulated a wealth of experience on SUT compilation, and was able to enhance the technical skills of the staff on national accounting. Despite some limitations, the PRC achieved the working target set at the beginning of RETA 6483. Armed with the knowledge and skills learned from the SUT compilation, the NBS can continue to work on Supply and Use Accounts.

The preliminary plan is for the NBS, with technical support from international organizations like the OECD, to directly compile a 2008 SUT using the 2008 Economic Census and other data sources. In addition, the NBS will recommend some practical measures to strengthen the PRC survey systems.

Fiji

The Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBOS) is the core statistical organization of the Government of Fiji. The FBOS comprises six divisions, namely, the Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Social Statistics Division, Corporate Division, Coordination and Development Division, and Household Survey Division. FBOS conducts annual surveys of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water, construction, and wholesale and retail trade. For all other activities, surveys are conducted on an ad hoc basis, with the last one conducted for the year 2002. The National Accounts Unit (NAU) in the ESD is responsible for compiling the national accounts statistics.

The implementation of RETA 6483 in Fiji was undertaken by ESD. The division has six units, namely, the Business Register, Establishment Survey, Overseas Trade, Balance of Payments, Prices, and National Accounts. The division is headed by a principal statistician and assisted by a senior statistician, while each unit in the division is headed by a statistician and supported by assistant statisticians and statistical officers. The NAU comprises one statistician and three assistant statisticians.

With regular guidance provided by the ADB SUT Project team, the bureau was able to compile the SUT, despite constraints of knowledge on SUT, data gaps, and manpower limitations. The senior and principal statisticians, assisted by the statisticians of the Establishment Survey and National Accounts units, compiled the SUT after their normal working hours.

Current System of National Accounts

Fiji has been compiling and releasing GDP data for a long time, with the initial estimates for the base year 1970. The base year had undergone change over time: to 1977, 1989, and currently to 1995. FBOS compiles and releases GDP estimates from the production approach, both at current and constant prices. It also releases data at current prices for GDP expenditures, disposable

income and its appropriation, capital finance, and external transaction accounts. The GDP estimates compiled using the production and expenditure approaches show a large statistical discrepancy. FBOS is aware that the adoption of SUT is the way forward to eliminate statistical discrepancy. The production GDP is considered as a firmer estimate.

The 1993 SNA was adopted as the basis for SUT compilation. Classifications used were the ISIC Rev.3.1 for industries; CPC Ver.1.1 for commodities; COICOP for household final consumption expenditure; COPNI for nonprofit institutions; COFOG for government consumption expenditure; and HS 2002 for trade in goods.

Supply and Use Framework

The year 2005 was chosen as reference year because FBOS conducted several establishment surveys around that year, to collect data necessary for rebasing GDP to 2005.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

Fiji's establishment surveys carried out for GDP rebasing to 2005 were based on the Business Register. The Establishment Survey Unit in ESD conducted the surveys, while the Balance of Payments and National Accounts units also carried other data collection activities. The price data was sourced from the Prices Unit while the Overseas Trade Unit supplied trade-related data. All of these sources provided data for the SUT compilation.

Supply Side

Domestic Production data were obtained from special studies carried out on the primary sector, establishment/enterprise surveys, central government budget documents, employment and unemployment surveys, and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). Data from these sources were available at the required level of disaggregation for SUT compilation.

Imports of Goods and Services and CIF/FOB Adjustment were provided by the Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority. The source of data for import of services was the Reserve Bank of Fiji and the enterprise survey conducted by the Establishment Survey Unit in FIBOS. For the CIF/FOB adjustment, the ratios used were based on a study done by the FBOS in consultation

with insurance companies and freight forwarders. Of the total import of goods on CIF basis, freight expenses were assumed to range at 11%–15%; and insurance expenses, 2%. The expenses were subtracted from the value of imports of goods. The requisite data for the compilation of SUT was available at a disaggregated level from the source agencies.

Valuation Adjustments for transport costs and trade margin ratios were obtained from the transport and distributive trade surveys. The data on taxes and subsidies on products was obtained from central government budget documents.

Transport costs posed an issue in the compilation of Fiji SUT, since a major portion of the transport costs were covered by the establishments which produced the goods. Therefore, Fiji adopted a ratio of 10% of transport output coming from freight charges, with the rest attributed to passenger services. The amount equivalent to 10% of transport output on account of freight charges was further allocated to products on the basis of gross output ratios. Similarly, trade margins were allocated to products using the gross output ratios.

For the vectors of taxes and subsidies on products in the Supply table, the required detailed data is available.

Construction of Supply Table

Data on domestic production was entered into the Supply table disaggregated by 32 industries and 51 commodities in the first stage. To this, imports of goods and services were added after adjusting for insurance and freight. The result was the total gross output for the entire economy at basic prices. Having derived gross output, valuation adjustments converted gross output from basic prices to purchasers' prices.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption was obtained from special studies on the primary sector, establishment/enterprise surveys, and the central government budget documents. However, many activities were revisited to obtain detailed product-wise information on intermediate consumption.

Household Consumption Expenditure was sourced from the HIES. Data obtained was checked against the retail trade survey as well as data from other sources,

e.g., electricity sales to households by the electricity authority, among others. As a consequence, data for household consumption was adjusted. The commodity flow methods were also utilized to estimate household consumption.

General Government Consumption Expenditure data, for both individual and collective expenditures, were obtained from the central government budget documents.

Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) were sourced from the establishment surveys.

Gross Domestic Capital Formation and Changes in Inventories were from the establishment/enterprise surveys and the central government budget documents. Data on acquisition less disposal of valuables was obtained from the enterprises and trade data, but these were not included in the SUT.

Exports of Goods and Services were available from the Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority. The source of data on exports of services was the Reserve Bank of Fiji and the enterprise survey.

Construction of Use Table

Data on intermediate use was disaggregated by 32 industries and 51 commodities. The required detailed data for constructing the product-wise consumption of general government (both collective and individual) and NPISH were readily available. For the household consumption, detailed data were obtained from the HIES, validated through retail sales information and the commodity flow approach. The household final consumption expenditure was adjusted for purchases of nonresidents in the domestic economy and purchases by residents abroad. The data on gross capital formation was available by fixed capital formation and Changes in inventories in the annual national accounts. The data were disaggregated into 51 products based on the information from surveys, central government budget documents, studies on the primary sector, and imports of capital goods.

Value Added

Compensation of Employees estimate by activity were obtained from the special studies on the primary sector, establishment/enterprise surveys, and central government budget documents.

Depreciation was estimated from the special studies on the primary sector, establishment/enterprise surveys, and the central government budget documents were.

Operating Surplus or mixed income at activity level was estimated as a residual.

Balancing Process

Once all data had been entered, analysis and balancing of the two tables, which were deemed the most difficult part of the SUT compilation, were done. Both supply and use sides were analyzed, and control totals were established. The difference between the total supply vector at purchasers' prices and the total use vector at purchasers' prices was derived at product level. The difference was then adjusted manually, and the statistical discrepancy was eliminated.

Meeting the Challenges

The main challenges faced in SUT compilation were in terms of the experience and knowledge of staff, manpower and financial resources, and data limitations. As there were several vacancies in the Economic Statistics Division, only a few staff members were able to work after normal office hours to compile the SUT. Despite this constraint, the task was accomplished and SUT 2005 was completed. Meanwhile, the data limitations involved the availability of detailed data at the product level on intermediate consumption, changes in inventories, and fixed capital formation (especially for the primary industry); and underreporting in the surveys of household expenditures.

The Way Forward

Construction of the SUT 2005 was a useful learning experience for FBOS. Capitalizing on the knowledge and skills gained, it plans to commence the compilation of the next SUT as soon as data from the business surveys for 2008 become available.

Hong Kong, China

The compilation of the SUT in Hong Kong, China was undertaken by a team of four officers in one of the National Income Branches of the Census and Statistics Department (CSD). The work was carried out in addition to their routine duties.

Current System of National Accounts

GDP compiled by expenditure approach is adopted as the single measure of GDP in Hong Kong, China. The following breakdown of GDP is available:

- by expenditure component, which includes private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, gross domestic fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, export of goods, export of services, import of goods, and import of services; and
- by economic activity whereby economic activities are classified according to the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC), with one additional item on ownership of premises, according to national accounting convention.

GDP by expenditure component includes annual and quarterly series, both at current prices and in chain volume terms. GDP by economic activity includes annual series at current prices and annual and quarterly series in chain volume terms.

The production boundary and the asset boundary generally follow the 1993 SNA. Fixed assets include building and construction; costs of ownership transfer; and machinery, equipment, and computer software. Mineral exploration is not covered because it is insignificant in the economy of Hong Kong, China. Valuables and entertainment and literary or artistic originals are currently not included in capital formation.

In compiling the volume measures of GDP and its components, the annually re-weighted chain linking approach is adopted. This means that the base year for the volume estimates of a particular year is always the preceding year.

The classifications used in the compilation of GDP conform to internationally recommended systems and follow the 1993 SNA. For household final consumption expenditures, the classification of goods and services is based on the COICOP, with local adaptations. Government consumption expenditures are classified according to the COFOG. International transactions of goods are classified according to the HS. International transactions in services are based on the recommended classification given in the *5th Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM5). Sector classification of

economic activities is based on the HSIC Version 1.1, an adapted version of the ISIC.

The 1993 SNA is closely followed in compiling GDP. In particular, the 1993 SNA recommendations implemented were the (i) capitalization of computer software, (ii) allocation of FISIM using the reference rate method, and (iii) compilation of chain volume measures of GDP.

On the scope of accounts and tables, the following tables⁹ are compiled:

- Expenditures of GDP in current prices (Table 1.1),
- Expenditures of GDP in constant prices (Table 1.2),
- Accounts for the total economy (Table 1.3/ Table 4.1),
- Value added and GDP in current prices by industry (Table 2.1),
- Value added and GDP in constant prices by industry (Table 2.2),
- Value added components at current prices and employment by industry (Table 2.3),
- General government final consumption expenditure by function in current prices (Table 3.1),
- Individual consumption expenditures by purpose in current prices (Table 3.2), and
- Rest of the world accounts (until net lending) (Table 4.2).

Supply and Use Framework

Under RETA 6483, Hong Kong, China experienced compiling SUT for the first time and on an experimental basis. Reference year 2005 was selected for the SUT as more breakdowns of data were available from various economic surveys in that particular year. Given that the existing data sources were not designed for SUT compilation, however, detailed breakdowns were not fully available. Having considered the reliability of the data, the size of the matrix for Hong Kong, China's SUT was fixed at 30 types of products (10 breakdowns for goods and 20 breakdowns for services) and 23 industries (8 goods-producing sectors and 15 services sectors). Since Hong Kong, China is a service-oriented

⁹ The number in bracket refers to the table number in the UN National Accounts Questionnaire.

economy with its services sector accounting for about 90% of GDP and manufacturing accounting for less than 3%, the provision of more breakdowns of services was in line with the economic structure of Hong Kong, China.

In compiling the SUT, the sources of information were mainly the national income statistics and trade statistics, supplemented by detailed information obtained from annual economic surveys and administrative data.

Under the existing compilation framework, household final consumption expenditures were classified based on COICOP with local adaptations; whereas government consumption expenditures were classified according to COFOG. Exports and imports of goods were classified according to the HS while services were based on the recommended classification given in BPM5. For the SUT compilation, products were all converted to CPC based on relevant concordance tables, with local adaptations. The sector classification of economic activities was based on HSIC Version 1.1.

In the SUT, output was valued at basic prices whereas intermediate consumption and final demand were at purchasers' prices. Exports of goods by product were valued at FOB prices while imports of goods by product were valued at CIF prices.

Supply Side

Domestic Production was estimated mainly from the annual economic surveys supplemented by data from administrative sources.

Imports of Goods and Services were based on trade statistics and the annual economic surveys while data for CIF/FOB adjustments were collected from the Monthly Survey on Insurance and Freight Costs for Import Trade. Estimates of imports of services by product were mainly based on data collected from the Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services, supplemented by administrative data and household surveys.

Transport Costs and Trade Margins were derived from the annual economic surveys, in particular the Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Imports/Exports Trades, and Restaurants and Hotels. Transport costs were crudely estimated by making reference to ratios of similar economies.

Taxes and Subsidies on Products were obtained from government accounts.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption was mainly estimated from the annual economic surveys.

Final Consumption data on private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure by individual and collective consumption, consumption of NPISH, and gross domestic capital formation were taken from the GDP compilation system and annual economic surveys. Acquisition less disposal of valuables is not compiled.

Exports of Goods and Services data were based on trade statistics and annual economic surveys for exports of goods, while mainly based on data collected from the Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services, supplemented by administrative data, for exports of services by product.

For valuation adjustments, intermediate consumption, and gross domestic capital formation, the level of details in the existing compilation system was not sufficient for producing the SUT. The required breakdowns of data were thus only crudely estimated by making reference to output, trade statistics, retained imports statistics, among others, with detailed product breakdowns; and by using the structures and ratios of other similar economies.

Uses of Value Added

For the uses of value added, compensation of employees was compiled based on data collected from the annual economic surveys while taxes less subsidies were obtained from government accounts. Operating surplus was derived as a residual item.

Balancing Process

Based on the best possible data source for each item, a preliminary unbalanced SUT was first compiled. Products with large discrepancies between their supply and use were critically reviewed by looking at the consistency of the classification system, coverage of the products under the supply and use sides of the table, valuation method, among others. Once the inconsistencies and sources of discrepancies had been identified, adjustments were introduced taking into consideration related indicators

and ancillary information. Such adjustments were performed continuously until the discrepancies were reduced to an acceptable level. After that, automatic balancing was carried out using the RAS method to distribute the remaining discrepancies. Items with higher degree of certainty or considered to be better estimates were fixed as predetermined values during the automatic balancing process.

Meeting the Challenges

The SUT 2005 compilation was the first for Hong Kong, China. The most pressing challenge in the compilation was the unavailability of detailed breakdowns for compiling the SUT, in particular for valuation adjustments and intermediate consumption. To overcome data gaps, reference was made to the supply data or other sources (e.g., administrative data) and information from similar economies. This means that the breakdown data were crude estimates only, and caution had to be observed in analyzing the supply and use of a particular product.

Another challenge was in the identification of the sources of discrepancies. The problem areas were thoroughly investigated on, among others, re-examination of the source data, allocation method, and classification system. Discussions with data suppliers and relevant parties were also held to determine the reasons for the large gaps and find ways to minimize them.

The Way Forward

Despite data limitation, the compilation of the experimental SUT provided useful information for reconciling the aggregates of GDP from different perspectives. The SUT compilation provided a good opportunity to further check and contrast data from various sources of GDP, and to identify the weaknesses and data gaps for compiling the GDP by production and expenditure approaches under the existing system. The findings from this exercise will be incorporated into the GDP compilation framework where appropriate to improve the coherence of the current GDP estimates.

Toward the integration of SUT into the regular national accounts compilation, the commodity flow method was used extensively in compiling consumption expenditure in the domestic market, as well as investment expenditure on the machinery and equipment component of gross fixed capital formation. With the experiences gained in RETA 6483, wider application of the commodity flow

method and the SUT framework in the compilation of GDP will be further explored.

In Hong Kong, China, the compilation framework of GDP is essentially in accordance with international statistical standards as stipulated in the 1993 SNA. Hong Kong, China reviewed the updated international standards given in the 2008 SNA and carried out preparatory work to introduce relevant recommendations into Hong Kong, China's national accounting system in the coming years.

India

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is the apex body at the national level for coordinating all statistical activities in India. The National Accounts Division (NAD) in the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of the MOSPI has the responsibility for the compilation and release of national accounts statistics for India.

The NAD consists of 18 units, each unit responsible for different components of the national accounts. The division is headed by an additional director general, supported by 11 deputy directors general, 4 directors, 3 deputy directors, 13 assistant directors, and 49 senior statistical officers/statistical officers. The IOT/SUT Unit of NAD is responsible for the compilation of IOT and SUTs for India.

Current System of National Accounts

The CSO released the first official estimates of India's national income with base year FY1948 in 1956, based on the methodology recommended by the National Income Committee set up in 1949. Thereafter, the CSO continuously reviewed the methodology and incorporated additional accounts, tables, and aggregates, into the national account system following the availability of data. The additional estimates include saving, capital formation, consumption expenditure, public sector transactions, consolidated set of accounts, factor incomes, and IOTs. Data sources were the population, agriculture, livestock, and economic censuses; and a number of large-scale households and enterprise surveys. India implemented the 1993 SNA in 2007 and some recommendations of the 2008 SNA in 2010. The country's fiscal year refers to 01 April of the previous year ending in 31 March of the following year (e.g. FY1984 covers the years 1984 to 1985).

The CSO also regularly shifted the base years of the National Accounts Statistics series, from FY1948 to FY1960 in August 1967, from FY1960 to FY1970 in January 1978, from FY1970 to FY1980 in February 1988, from FY1980 to FY1993 in February 1999, from FY1993 to FY1999 in January 2006, and from FY1999 to FY2004 in January 2010. The rebasing of GDP series was implemented to properly account for the structural changes in the economy and to implement the latest SNA guidelines.

The CSO currently compiles and releases annual and quarterly GDP estimates from production and expenditure approaches at current and constant prices. It also compiles accounts (up to financial accounts) and tables recommended in the 1993 SNA for institutional sectors and the total economy. In addition, the CSO releases IOTs with 5-year periodicity, the latest of which are for FY2003. An update of the IOT for FY2006 had also been released. All the national accounts publications are freely downloadable from the MOSPI website. The detailed methodology for compilation of national accounts statistics and the data sources used are presented in the CSO publication, *National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods, 2007*. An advisory committee headed by an eminent academician and comprising experts and officials provides advice to the CSO on methodological and measurement issues on the national accounts.

Supply and Use Framework

The CSO has been compiling IOTs, but has not compiled SUTs. It undertook the compilation of SUT FY2006 for the first time in line with India's participation in regional technical assistance (RETA 6483). The reference year FY2006 was chosen because India had prepared and published the updated IOT for that year. The IOTs for India previously constructed were for reference FYs 1968, 1973, 1978, 1983, 1989, 1993, 1998, and 2003. The size of the matrices up to FY1998 IO was 115×115 ; and it became 130×130 for FY2003 and FY2006 IOTs. Additional industries/products were included in the recent IOTs, keeping in view the contribution of new and emerging activities/products to the economy.

The SUT matrix size compiled is 51×32 , i.e., 51 rows for CPC groups and 32 columns for ISIC activities. Published output and GDP data remained unchanged in the SUT while there were changes in the household final consumption, gross capital formation, imports,

and exports to account for the statistical discrepancy, which is recorded under Gross Domestic Expenditure in the annual national accounts. The coefficients of domestic production and intermediate consumption from the existing IOT were used to estimate product-wise domestic production and intermediate consumption in the SUT.

The classifications adopted for the source data were the National Industrial Classification, 1998 (which is same as ISIC Rev.3 at 4-digit level) for industries, the Annual Survey of Industry Commodity Codes (ASICC) for the products, COFOG for government consumption expenditure, COICOP for private consumption, and the HS for imports and exports. For the purpose of compiling SUT FY2006, all product and industry classifications were linked to the CPC and ISIC using concordance tables.

To bring both the SUTs to the same valuation as at purchasers' prices, the supply table at basic prices was adjusted for taxes less subsidies on products, transport costs, and trade margins.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

The principal data sources for the SUT compilation included the (i) annual national accounts, (ii) agricultural statistics, (iii) information collected through prescribed questionnaires on item-wise inputs from mining and quarrying establishments, (iv) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), (v) special studies undertaken on input structures of services, (vi) budget documents, (vii) annual accounts of companies, (viii) annual and periodic enterprise surveys, (ix) labor force surveys, (x) merchandise external trade statistics, (xi) BOP statistics, and (xii) IOTs of India. Concordance tables between IO 130 industries and ISIC (3-digit); and IO 130 products and CPC were used to generate the SUT matrices.

Supply Side

Domestic Production covered 17 industrial activities for which value of output and value added estimates were prepared as part of annual national accounts broken down into 3-digit based on ISIC Rev.3.1. The details are discussed below.

- Activities covered under agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining in the annual national accounts were disaggregated to SUT industries

on the basis of estimates of value of output available by crops and products in the annual national accounts.

- For manufacturing, the disaggregation was done using the 3-digit ISIC level information from the ASI, while maintaining consistency with the data of annual national accounts which includes unregistered manufacturing not covered by the ASI.
- For construction and services activities, GVA was broken down into 3-digit following ISIC Rev.3.1, based on the workforce engaged in these industries.
- The trade row in the intermediate consumption matrix at purchasers' prices had to be zero. Also the transport product rows (road, water, air, via pipelines, and supporting services to transport) will have the values of the passenger earnings only. Both the trade margins and freight charges were distributed to the goods in the transport and trade margin column on the basis of IO ratios.

The gross output estimated for the SUT industries was taken as the control figure, and the product profile of each of these SUT industries was based on the coefficients from the IOTs.

Imports of Goods and Services data were from customs sources while the data available at the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics was at the 8-digit HS classification. Aggregate data on imports of goods and detailed data on imports of services were available from the BOP statistics of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The detailed data were converted into 51 CPC product groups using concordance tables. The CIF/FOB on imports was done by apportioning the imports of non-life insurance and freight charges (data available in the BOP statistics) to the goods on a pro rata basis.

Transport Costs and Trade Margins were based on the results of old surveys and the IOT for 2006–07, but the control figures on trade output and freight transport output were those given in the annual national accounts. India had not conducted trade surveys for a long time and data on product-wise transport costs was not available.

Taxes and Subsidies on Products data were available from government budget documents and the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Ministry of Finance. The product-wise taxes and subsidies data were used

to convert the output at basic prices into purchasers' prices at product level.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption estimates in the annual national accounts are compiled using the results of different surveys and administrative reports. These estimates are further disaggregated by activity/product level, using the same procedures employed for domestic production.

Household Consumption Expenditure estimates are obtained through commodity flow approach, supplemented by other data source in the annual national accounts. Data are compiled at detailed product level and these were used for the SUT compilation.

General Government Consumption Expenditure was estimated from the budget documents of government at various levels and the local bodies. The data relates to current expenditures on salaries and goods and services by the central government departments and local governments not engaged in commercial activities. GFCE was computed as the sum of COE, purchase of goods and services (including repair and maintenance), and estimated CFC, minus receipts on account of sale of government services.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation aggregate for the economy were based on commodity flow approach. This approach uses the net availability of capital goods in value terms from domestic production and net imports duly adjusted for various margins. The product-wise estimates of GFCF were based on the output data provided by the ASI and enterprise surveys, government budget documents, and annual reports of corporations, agricultural surveys, and imports and exports statistics. India also estimated valuables on the basis of the supply side information and included the estimates under gross capital formation.

Changes in Inventories, product-wise, were mainly based on ASI, enterprise surveys, budget documents, and annual reports of corporations. These sources generally provide information on inventories by raw materials, stores, fuel, and semi-finished and finished goods. The values under raw materials, fuel, and stores were divided into products based on their consumption in that industry. The finished and semi-finished goods of an industry were attributed to the main product.

Exports of Goods and Services data and the procedures followed for estimating exports for the SUT were the same as those discussed for estimating imports.

Value Added

The annual national accounts provide information on the income components of GDP, namely, COE, operating surplus, other taxes less subsidies on production, and CFC for 17 industries.

Compensation of Employees was disaggregated into 32 industries using the results of the labor force surveys and ASI.

Taxes and Subsidies on Production were available in the government budget documents, and shown separately in the annual national accounts.

Depreciation for 17 industries was compiled following the perpetual inventory method in the annual national accounts. CFC estimates for 17 industries were further disaggregated into 32 SUT industries on the basis of gross output.

Operating surplus was treated as a residual.

Balancing Process

The manual balancing process was adopted in the SUT compilation. While doing so, the expenditure components of private consumption, gross capital formation, imports, and exports were re-checked at the product level, and the statistical discrepancy was accounted for under these aggregates. The Indian national accounts present the statistical discrepancy disaggregated by components under private consumption (as the difference between disposable income and sum of consumption expenditure and savings), gross capital formation (as the difference between the sum of saving and net capital inflow from abroad and the sum of GFCF estimated through commodity flow approach, Changes in inventories and valuables), and imports and exports (difference between customs data and the BOP statistics on merchandise trade). The discrepancies at the component level were adjusted in their respective components at the time of manual balancing. The GVA in the SUT 2006–2007 was in conformity with the estimate presented in the annual national accounts released in the year 2009.

Meeting the Challenges

There were many challenges encountered in the construction of the SUT FY2006. To begin with, the exercise was the first attempt by the CSO to compile on SUT. Therefore, the guidance, training, and capacity building provided by the ADB on the construction of the SUT were immensely helpful. The CSO appreciated the initiative of ADB to implement RETA 6483.

Second, India has a large unorganized sector for which detailed product level information is not available, although overall value added estimates for the informal economy are compiled indirectly through labor input methods.

Third, India has not conducted trade surveys for a long time. In view of this, trade margins and transport costs were based on the results of old surveys.

Fourth, the share of “unspecified items” reported in the product-level tables in ASI on output and intermediate consumption were very large. This created a problem in the manual balancing process.

Lastly, there were many-to-one and one-to-many cases between the CPC codes and India’s ASICC, which made the transfer of entries from the ASICC to CPC somewhat difficult.

The Way Forward

The SUT framework is yet to be integrated into the regular national accounts compilation of CSO, although IOTs are extensively used at the time of revising the base years of national accounts. Compilation of annual SUT with further disaggregation of industries and products could be attempted in the future to meet all the requirements of consistency checking of the annual national accounts and for constructing IOTs for the Indian economy.

Indonesia

In Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the National Accounts and Statistical Analysis Department is divided into three directorates, namely, Production Accounts, Expenditure Accounts, and Statistical Analysis. The Production Accounts Directorate estimates GDP by the

production approach and compiles the IOT and SUT. The Expenditure Accounts Directorate estimates GDP by the expenditure approach and compiles the Flow of Funds, Social Accounting Matrix, and Government Financial Statistics. However, the responsibilities of the two national accounts directorates are not rigidly demarcated. When the IOT was being developed, an ad hoc technical team was set up consisting of 30–40 staff from the two directorates.

The first Indonesia IOT was compiled in 1969 by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Since then, BPS, in collaboration with the Institute of Developing Economies of Japan and the Central Bank of Indonesia, has developed the survey-based IOT for 1971. Every 5 years, a benchmark IOT is published by BPS and between the 5-yearly IOTs updated versions are constructed to reflect current economic conditions. The latest benchmark IOT is for 2005 while the latest updated version is for 2008.

The Indonesia SUT was derived from the 2008 updated IOT which is already balanced. Starting with the purchasers' price, the trade and transport margins were deducted to come up with the producers' price. Product taxes and subsidies were estimated at the industry level to derive the basic price. Some industrial re-aggregation was done to comply with the standard SUT classification recommended by the ADB. Adjustments were made in imports, NPISH, and government collective consumption.

Current System of National Accounts

In general, the Indonesia national accounts system relies on the 1968 SNA, although several recommendations of the 1993 SNA have been implemented. GDP is estimated quarterly and released 35 days after the end of the quarter both for national and provincial estimates.

The IOTs are industry-by-industry and are fully consistent with the ISIC Rev.3 and show 175 kinds of activities. The 1993 SNA recommendations implemented so far include the treatment of defense expenditure, mineral exploration, computer software expenditure, cultivated asset, unincorporated enterprise, separation between collective and individual consumption, and NPISH. The recommendations on the treatment of acquisition of valuables and the allocation of FISIM have yet to be implemented.

The experience on SUT compilation helped BPS develop a system that is compatible with data conditions. This facilitated the compilation of the tables which was also expected to improve the national accounts tables by more accurately reflecting the actual data. The methodology, system, and tools used in the compilation of the national accounts were also envisioned to become better with subsequent compilations.

The format of the Indonesia IOT basically follows the United Nations SNA. The final demand sectors consist of domestic final demand, exports, and imports. Domestic final demand is further disaggregated into private consumption expenditures, government consumption expenditures, GFCF, and change in stock. The value added sectors comprise wages and salaries, operating surplus, depreciation, indirect taxes, and subsidies.

Supply and Use Framework

SUTs could be used as the first step in compiling the IOT or as a means for ensuring consistency between GDP estimated from the expenditure and output sides. The Indonesian 2008 SUT derived from the 2008 updated IOT used IO codes that do not directly match the CPC Ver.1.1 and the ISIC Rev.3.1. Bridge tables between Indonesia's IO codes and the ISIC and CPC were developed so that the SUT could be compiled for 52 commodities and 31 kinds of activity.

Supply Side

Domestic Production estimated for agriculture, forestry, and fishing was covered by BPS survey data and reports from relevant ministries. Many estimates of outputs were obtained by multiplying quantities by farm-gate prices. Secondary production by farmers, such as a paddy-farmer selling straw, was also covered.

Data on mining and quarrying were obtained from the Annual Report of Indonesian Energy and Mineral Resources and Statistics of Indonesian Petroleum (Directorate General of Oil and Gas, Ministry of Energy and Minerals Resources). The data sources to estimate output and intermediate consumption of manufacturing sectors included industrial statistics, the Survey of Small Scale and Cottage Industries, and the Special Survey for Input Output (SKIO). Some data obtained from the annual report of mining establishments, such as Pertamina, were used to estimate activities not covered by

statistical reports, such as crude oil refinery and liquefied natural gas. Estimation of output and preparation of input structure were done separately for large and medium-scale manufacturing, and for small-scale manufacturing and handicraft.

For construction, output was estimated using the commodity flow approach, as the sum of intermediate and primary inputs, such as labor, construction materials, installation costs, administration, and other costs

Output data on wholesale and retail trade were also estimated using the commodity flow approach, i.e., by summing up trade margins resulting from domestic trade of every merchandise and imports. The ratio of each of these trade margins to output of the respective sector and to import were obtained from the Trade and Services Sector Survey. Output data of restaurants were obtained from the “outside-household consumption” item in the National Socio Economic Survey (SUSENAS).

Output of hotel was derived by multiplying the number of hotel rooms and the average rate per room-night. The estimate of output of railway transport was obtained from the financial account summary of Perseroan Terbatas Kereta Api Indonesia. Output of road transport was estimated from statistics on motor vehicles and the length of road and SKSPJ data. Output of sea transport was estimated by multiplying the volume of cargoes handled with the freight rates and the number of passengers with the fare rates. Data on cargoes and passengers were provided by the Indonesian National Ship Owners’ Association. Data on average fare per unit was derived from the shipping enterprises’ annual reports. Data on banking was obtained from Bank Indonesia (the central bank) while data on insurance was from the Annual Report on Insurance Activities provided by the Financial Institution Directorate, Ministry of Finance (MOF).

Imports of Goods and Services and CIF/FOB Adjustment were derived using the data obtained from the Indonesia balance of payments reports. The information needs, approach, and method of estimation used for the SUT were similar to those for exports of services. A specified column was included in the Supply table to accommodate CIF/FOB adjustment on imports. Valuation of imports at CIF included freight and insurance; and if adjustments were not made for these items, total supply will be overstated.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption for the 2008 SUT was estimated based on fairly comprehensive set of data sources available because of the long experience of BPS with IOTs. These included the 2003 Agriculture Census; 2006 Economic Census; 2008 industrial statistics; financial report of mining establishments; data from PT. Pertamina, PLN electricity statistics, water supply statistics, and city gas statistics; financial statements of four state enterprises, i.e., PT. Indonesia Post, PT. Telkom, PT. Indosat, and PT. Exelcomindo; financial statements of Bank Indonesia and commercial banks; and reports of insurance companies. In addition, BPS conducted ad hoc surveys on intermediate consumption in agriculture and manufacturing.

For construction, a distinction was made between intermediate inputs from domestic production and imports. To derive information on both input types, BPS made available various data sources, i.e., import statistics, large- and medium-scale manufacturing statistics, construction statistics, and agricultural statistics. Estimates of administration cost, primary inputs, and the distribution of construction sector output were based on statistics of construction activity and data generated from SKIO.

Household Consumption Expenditure basic data was obtained from the 2008 SUSENAS. The survey data was converted into the 2008 IO classification for each commodity consumed. Conversion estimates were used to compile the structure of household consumption according to the 2008 IO classification. The value of goods and services consumed by households was estimated based on the consumption of households and nonprofit institutions at purchasers’ prices. These were equal to the corresponding retail prices in the trade sector.

General government consumption expenditure data, specifically on the central government’s routine expenditure, were obtained from the central government’s routine purchases, which the MOF provided in the form of budget breakdowns. Data on regional government’s routine expenditure were obtained from the results of the regional government financial survey gathered annually by BPS. Individual expenditure data were obtained from government consumption expenditure for health (Ministry of Health), education (Ministry of Education), and other government services (Ministry of Tourism, etc.). On the other hand, collective consumption

expenditure data were obtained from government consumption expenditure on defense, security, economic stabilization, public order, etc.

Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households basic data were obtained from the special survey of nonprofit organizations.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation estimate used the commodity flow approach. The value of GFCF on construction was obtained from the sector's output. The value of GFCF on machinery, equipment, and motor vehicles was estimated based on the *2008 Statistics of Import*, and the *Large and Medium-Scale Manufacturing Statistics* published by BPS. Data on fixed capital formation also included land reclamation and development, development and expansion of forest and mining area, planting and replanting of perennial crops, animals, and trade margin. Other costs associated with the transfer of ownership through transactions of land, mineral resources, forest concessions, patents, inventions, and used capital goods were estimated based on a combination of several data sources on plantation and livestock statistics, financial report of establishments, and their structure in the 2008 IOT.

Changes in Inventories data were obtained from agriculture statistics, manufacturing statistics, and the financial reports of enterprises listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Acquisition less Disposal of Valuables was not available.

Exports of Goods and Services estimates were obtained from the *Statistics of Exports and Statistics of Imports* published by the BPS, the Indonesian Economy and Finance Statistics, the Indonesian *Annual Mining Statistics* published by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and other data sources.

Uses of Value Added

Compensation of Employees was gathered from various surveys, except for COE of government civil servants which was gathered from government budget statement.

Taxes less Subsidies data were obtained from government budget statements from the MOF.

Operating Surplus is usually a balancing item in the IOT framework.

Balancing Process

In balancing the SUT, the components of the tables considered to be accurate were not adjusted. These included exports and imports, banking, government expenditures, crude oil production, and intermediate consumption. There were two ways of balancing the SUT—by looking at the rows of the SUT or at the columns. Changes in inventories was the balancing item for row-wise balancing, under the condition that adjustments not be greater than 5%. In column-wise balancing, operating surplus, which included mixed income, was the balancing item.

Meeting the Challenges

The SUT for 2008 was the first to be compiled by BPS even though IOTs have been published regularly since 1970. By participating in RETA 6483 and compiling the SUT for 2008, the staff gained more knowledge on the SNA framework which would help improve compliance with SNA standards. However, the unavailability of detailed data was a major problem in compiling the SUT. This concern was compounded by the requirement of the SUT to portray economic activities on the basis of establishments. These concerns thus prompted BPS to review the various data sources.

A lack of knowledge and skills has contributed to delays in the implementation of the 1993 SNA in Indonesia. It was felt that a clear and adequate understanding of the SNA and its components would hasten adoption of the SNA recommendations. In this light, the data workshops and practical courses conducted under RETA 6483 to explain the improvements contained in the different aspects of the 1993 SNA were found useful.

The Way Forward

Having learned SUT compilation through RETA 6483 and conscious of the need to continuously improve the quality of the national accounts, BPS plans to compile an SUT for 2010 in 2013, accompanied by the adoption of the 2008 SNA. The SUT will be compiled using various databases that will support the benchmark GDP. And in contrast to the approach employed in the compilation of the 2008 SUT, the IOT for 2010 will be derived from the SUT. It may be recalled that the 2008 SUT was derived from the IOT.

Toward smooth implementation of the 2008 SNA, BPS is in the process of reviewing this latest version of the

SNA. Focus group discussions, with the participation of all national accounts staff, are regularly being conducted. An output of the discussions is a documentation of the impact of the new SNA for review by higher level officers, to guide the development of, or improvements in, the BPS data systems.

Malaysia

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) was the national implementing agency for RETA 6483, the SUT project. The DOSM is an agency under the Prime Minister's Office entrusted with the responsibility to collect, interpret, and disseminate the latest and real time statistics in the monitoring of national economic performance and social development.

Within the DOSM, the National Accounts Statistics Division (NASD), being the compiler of national accounts statistics, was tasked to implement RETA 6483. In the NASD, the Final National Accounts Unit, with 11 staff, is responsible for GDP compilation by using a detailed commodity flow method. The compilation of the SUT 2005 was an extension of the compilation of the final 2005 GDP estimates.

Current System of National Accounts

The National Accounts System of Malaysia complies as closely as possible with the concepts and recommendations of the 1993 SNA. GDP figures are estimated quarterly and annually by using the production and expenditure approaches. Final national accounts (FNA) estimates are compiled every 5 years to provide a new benchmark for Malaysia's economic statistics. The FNA or benchmark estimates reflect changes in the country's economic structure, and identify new or emerging sectors and commodities during the last 5-year period. DOSM has extensive experience in compiling FNA; and has benchmark estimates for 1971, 1973, 1978, 1983, 1987, 1991, and 2000. The latest compilation of FNA is for 2005, and it provided a new base year for the country, replacing FNA 2000.

In line with the 1993 SNA recommendations, the SUT Project was seen as a good platform for DOSM to enhance the FNA 2005 by using the SUT 2005. It was compiled using mainly data from the Economic Census 2006 (reference year 2005) and other establishment surveys.

To meet users' needs, SUT 2005 was compiled at a very detailed level: the 10-digit level of the commodity classification and the 5-digit level of the industry classification. The very detailed SUT was reduced to the standard SUT size of 51 commodities and 32 industries.

Supply and Use Framework

Reference year 2005 was chosen for the SUT because the latest final estimates of national accounts were available for the same year. The SUT 2005 with the 51 x 32 matrix is a collapsed version of the matrix of 5,262 commodities and 663 industries drawn from FNA 2005. This extended SUT was based on the (i) Malaysia Classification of Product by Activity (MCPA) 2005; (ii) Malaysia Industrial Standard Classification (MSIC) 2000; and (iii) Framework, Classification and Coding System for the Malaysia National Accounts (FRACCS) 2005, which was used for the end user commodity codes, such as household consumption, fixed capital formation, stocks, etc.

The MCPA is in concordance with the CPC Rev.1.0 while the MSIC is in concordance with the ISIC Rev.3.0. However, RETA 6483 required economies to use CPC Rev.1.1 and ISIC Rev.3.1. The commodity and industry classifications were thus adjusted to correspond to the said versions of CPC and ISIC. Other classifications used in the SUT compilation were the COICOP, COFOG, COPNI, and HS.

Supply Side

The supply side consisted of domestic output in basic prices and imports of goods and services at CIF value. Data were compiled at basic prices and adjusted to arrive at both producers' and purchasers' prices. The Supply table thus shows the transition from basic prices to purchasers' prices, with the required columns for trade and transport margins, taxes, and subsidies shown as well. CIF/FOB adjustment was carried out to avoid double counting.

In the SUT compilation, the following procedures were observed:

- All available relevant statistical data were gathered and reconciliations done to account for deficiencies or incomplete coverage.
- Basic data usually pertain to the total value of transactions. When it was essential to use data on

quantity produced, the appropriate prices were applied to arrive at transaction values.

- On the other hand, when quantity data were not available, basic estimates and proxy measures were used in order to value the transaction.

Domestic Production data were obtained from the Economic Census 2006 (reference year 2005) and the monthly and annual surveys conducted by DOSM. These data sources provided information on output and input by commodity for each industry. Secondary data on government accounts, taxes and subsidies from other government agencies were also used in the SUT compilation. Data were also gathered from financial accounts and other documents relating to government enterprises, private companies, and other organizations for sectors which were not covered by surveys and the economic census. Published data were also utilized to estimate inadequate data, e.g., on the wholesale and retail trade industry.

Imports of Goods were based on the External Trade Statistics 2005 and imports of services were taken from the BOP Statistics 2005. Imports were valued at CIF basis, which included the value of the goods in the market at the statistical/customs frontier of the importing country plus all charges for transport and insurance while in transit but excludes the cost of unloading from the carrier unless the cost was borne by the carrier.

Adjustment for CIF/FOB was done to avoid double counting, by distributing the value of insurance and freight to the insurance and freight transport services. The ratios of insurance and freight to FOB values were calculated from the BOP and external trade statistics.

Trade Margins were taken as the published value of the gross output of distributive trade, while the gross output of freight service was taken as the total of transport costs. The breakdown by commodity of transport costs and trade margins was obtained from the Trade and Transport Margin Survey 2005, which was especially conducted for the FNA. Data from the Economic Census 2006 were also utilized to update the previous profile of transport costs and trade margins.

Taxes and Subsidies on Products by type of tax and commodity were obtained from government (accountant general) records. To obtain the tax value by commodity and user, the commodity tax rates by commodity, by commodity category (local and import), and by user

were applied to each commodity at basic price. Data on subsidies covering input and output by commodity were also compiled, from accountant general records. Subsidies data were treated in the same way as taxes.

Use Side

The Use side of the SUT consisted of intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross capital formation, and exports. All uses were valued at purchasers' prices. Therefore, total Use should be equal to total Supply as both were valued at purchasers' prices.

Intermediate Consumption was obtained from the Economic Census 2006 (reference year 2005) by industry at purchasers' prices. Reconciliation was made to arrive at the producer and basic prices. Additional information was also gathered from administrative data and the financial statements of companies.

Final Demand. Estimates of final consumption were made by allocating the goods and services from imports and domestic production that were not used for intermediate consumption to the various categories of final demand.

Household Consumption Expenditure estimates used the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2004/2005 and the published annual GDP data for 2005. Differences in these two sets of data required some adjustments. Household final consumption was analyzed according to the commodity and services groups identified in COICOP which were classified into four categories, namely, durable goods, nondurable goods, semi-durable goods, and services.

General Government Consumption Expenditure was based on the general accounting records. Data were available by detailed government activity and by level of government, i.e., federal, state, local, and statutory body. The data were based on actual transaction by each of the four levels of government.

Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households' output and consumption were estimated using the cost approach. For the SUT compilation, data were gathered through a special survey conducted by the DOSM. In Malaysia's accounts, the main organizations allocated to this category are business and employers' organizations, professional organizations, trade unions, religious organizations, political organizations, and youth organizations.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation information was obtained from the Economic Census 2006 (reference year 2005); and annual survey of economic activities, such as construction, mineral exploration, and computer software. Information on GFCF was also obtained from financial reports of companies. Import statistics provided information on imported capital goods, and information on the domestic production of capital goods was also available.

Changes in Inventories information was based on the annual surveys of establishments and the Economic Census 2006 (reference year 2005). Estimates of changes in inventories were obtained by comparing opening and closing stocks at fixed prices.

Exports of Goods and Services were valued at FOB basis, i.e., the value of goods in the market at the statistical/customs frontier of the exporting country, including all costs of transporting the goods to the statistical/customs frontier, export and other duties payable; and the cost of loading the goods onto the carrier unless the latter cost was borne by the carrier. Data source for exports of goods was the External Trade Statistics 2005 while data on exports of services was taken from the BOP 2005.

Uses of Value Added

Compensation of Employees covered all payments by resident producers of wages and salaries to their employees, in kind and in cash; and employers' contributions, paid or imputed, to social security schemes and private pension funds. It was obtained from the annual survey of establishments, economic census, financial reports of companies, and administrative data on government services. Meanwhile, employers' contributions to private pension funds whether paid or imputed are not yet included in COE because of a lack of data.

Other Taxes on Production less Subsidies included taxes paid by producers, such as vehicle taxes, employment taxes, and taxes on land and buildings. These were included in gross output at basic prices, and were therefore also included in value added. Meanwhile, it was not yet possible to estimate net other taxes on production according to kind of activity.

Consumption of Fixed Capital was not being estimated in Malaysia until recently, although a perpetual inventory

model of capital stock was being developed. CFC will be included in future SUTs.

Operating Surplus, in principle, is the difference between value added and the sum of COE, CFC, and other taxes on production net of subsidies. In the Malaysia SUT, however, operating surplus was derived as the difference between value added and COE. It therefore included gross operating surplus/mixed income plus other taxes on production net of subsidies.

Balancing Process

The supply of products must equal the use of the products. However, compilation of data from various sources gives an unbalanced structure of supply and demand by product. Therefore, a commodity balancing process is the best method to check the inconsistency of data. In Malaysia, the balancing process was done in a "vertical form" at basic prices, i.e., for each commodity listed in the rows of the SUT. All available information regarding supplies, commodity taxes, trade margins and transport costs, and demand were included in this table.

For trade margins and transport costs, only the totals were firm estimates. The basis of distribution of the costs to the commodities was relatively weak; and when there were substantial differences between supply and use, trade margins and transport costs were adjusted to achieve the balance between supply and use.

Meeting the Challenges

SUT is one of the most comprehensive components of the national accounts. It requires an integrated set of data at both the product and activity levels. Some of the challenges in compiling the SUT for Malaysia are discussed below.

- Reliable information on FISIM and on the CIF/FOB adjustment was only available for totals. It was particularly difficult to allocate intermediate consumption of FISIM by kind of activity.
- Estimation of transport costs and trade margins by product was also difficult. Further analysis had to be done to enhance the estimation method and data collection.
- Estimation of the uses of imports, other than the imports of manufactured goods, proved to be difficult.
- Users required more detailed information both by commodity (MSIC 2000) and by kind of activity

(MCPA 2005) other than those shown in the regular national accounts.

- A variety of sources had to be used to estimate activities which were not covered in either the economic census or the special surveys for the FNA.
- The development of a better computer system for producing SUTs was crucial, especially to integrate the different data sets and facilitate the balancing of supply and demand.

The Way Forward

SUT is an integral part of the SNA. DOSM expects to compile an SUT every 5 years to provide benchmark FNA estimates for the national accounts. DOSM will follow the recommendations of the 1993 and 2008 SNAs. Furthermore, DOSM has to conduct an in-depth study on the adoption of the supply and use framework for the annual and quarterly GDP compilation at both current and constant prices. The application of the SUT can eliminate problems on statistical discrepancy and inconsistencies in basic data.

Prior to embarking on SUT compilation, DOSM estimated contribution to GDP only at the industry level. But in the SUT, contributions to GDP are also shown according to products which better represents the real structure of the economy. Thus, by developing and adopting the supply and use framework for the national accounts, Malaysia will be at par with leading national statistics offices in other parts of the world.

The Maldives

The National Accounts Unit of the Statistics Division of the Department of National Planning undertook the task of compiling the SUT in the Maldives. This unit operates under the National Accounts and Economic Statistics Section of the Statistics Division. At the time of implementation of the RETA 6483, the unit had six staff, of which three were graduates and the other three had higher secondary qualification. All staff of the unit was involved in the project at various times.

Current System of National Accounts

The annual GDP estimates are prepared in constant prices by industry, following the production approach. The base year for the existing GDP series is 1995. The GDP estimates are derived from a pilot SUT prepared for the

Maldivian economy for 1995. The compilation of annual national accounts (by industry and final expenditure components) is done following the framework of a “Macro-Economic Budget.” Annual GDP estimates in constant prices are used to derive the current price GDP by incorporating the inflation rates from the consumer price index; and observations on some of the production costs, and import and export unit value indices. The 1993 SNA was adopted as the basis for the national accounts and the SUT.

Among the SNA-recommended accounts, only the production account is being produced. The country’s National Strategy for Development of Statistics includes plans to

- rebase GDP to 2003, by the end of 2010, and thereafter rebasing the GDP at 5-yearly intervals;
- continue compilation of the SUT at 5-year periodicity, beginning with the SUT for 2007;
- estimate GDP at current prices; and
- estimate quarterly GDP by production approach by 2014.

Supply and Use Framework

The SUT for the Maldives is a 51 x 32 matrix, with 51 product categories in the rows under the 2-digit CPC Ver.1.1 and the 32 industries in the columns under the ISIC Rev.3.1. The reference year chosen was 2007, as an economic survey was conducted for that year. Hence, most of the available data for the SUT compilation was for 2007.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

The main data source for the SUT 2007 compilation was the Economic Survey 2007. The other sources were the annual accounts of enterprises, SUT 2003, government budget documents, customs data, and BOP statistics of the Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA).

Supply Side

Domestic Production data were compiled mainly from the Economic Survey 2007. The survey covered 4,671 establishments across the country, which was then raised to obtain estimates for the whole economy consisting of 41,550 establishments. The economic survey data was used in the SUT for all industries, other than air transport, tourism, and trade. The survey data was

categorized according to the ISIC codes and matched with the SUT 32 industries. Product level information available under each ISIC category was also compiled from the economic survey data using the CPC 2-digit levels for the SUT. For the air transport industry, data was taken from the annual accounts of the concerned enterprises, as this activity was not covered in the survey. The output of trade was taken from the SUT 2003 suitably adjusted for inflation, as the data collected on this activity from the economic survey was unreliable. The survey data on the inputs and outputs of tourist resorts, safaris, hotels, and guest houses were not comprehensive; hence, information available from the annual accounts of companies was used to supplement data from the survey of these activities. The total output of the activities was divided into different product categories using the ratios of SUT 2003.

Expenditure data from government budget documents for 2007 was used to calculate government production on the supply side.

Imports of Goods by HS classification was obtained from customs sources. For each HS code, monthly data were available by country of origin for four categories, namely, government, tourism sector, other public sector enterprises, and other private sector enterprises. These data were re-coded to the CPC 2-digit codes of the SUT. Data on imports of services was obtained from the BOP statistics compiled by MMA. The subcategories of imports of services given in the BOP were transport, travel, and others. Since these were too broad for direct use in SUT under CPC codes, the imports of services were divided into different products using the SUT 2003 ratios.

Import data taken from customs were recorded in CIF values. For the CIF/FOB adjustment, the data on actual cost of freight and insurance incurred on the imports were not available. Hence, it was assumed that freight and insurance amounted to 12% of the CIF values of imports. This was the same assumption in the previous SUTs compiled for the Maldives. It was further assumed that 92% of the estimated freight and insurance charges was for freight, and the remaining 8% was for insurance. These amounts were entered as negative figures in the CIF/FOB adjustment in the imports column in the supply matrix.

Trade Margin was noted to be a weak area in the economic survey. Therefore, for the SUT 2007 compilation, trade

margin for 2007 was derived by adjusting the SUT 2003 margins for inflation. This was then coded under the CPC 2-digit codes. The transport costs were taken from the economic survey trade data and then classified into product groups using the SUT 2003 ratios.

Taxes less Subsidies on Products covered import duties which were the only taxes on products in the Maldives. The data were obtained from the customs database. The import duties were allocated to products according to CPC. There are no subsidies given on products. All subsidies given by the government are to state-owned enterprises producing energy and water.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption data compiled in the use side were largely taken from the expenditure blocks of the economic survey forms. All expenditures were classified by industries according to the ISIC. Expenditures on intermediate inputs such as raw materials, electricity, water fuel, etc., under each industry were coded using CPC 2-digit codes.

Air transport data was not reported in the economic survey; and, hence, data for air transport was taken from the annual accounts of concerned enterprises. For wholesale and retail trade; and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods, the details available in the annual accounts of companies engaged in trade were used. In addition to the annual accounts, data from the economic survey on repair and maintenance services was included. The expenditure details for tourist resorts, safari vessels, hotels, and guest houses were taken from the data for tourism sector; and deductions were made for taxes, depreciation and amortization provisions, interest expense, compensation, and gifts, to account for intermediate consumption. The total was distributed to products according to the SUT 2003 ratios. The control figure for intermediate consumption was calculated using the gross output/intermediate consumption ratios in the SUT 2003.

To calculate intermediate consumption for the government sector, recurrent expenditure was filtered from the actual expenditure figures for 2007 from the 2009 government budget. Data on expenditures from the economic survey were grouped and classified according to industry by ISIC code and products by CPC 2-digit code.

Household Consumption Expenditure data was taken from the HIES 2003, which was extrapolated to 2007 using inflation rates for 2003 and 2007.

General Government Consumption Expenditure data was taken from government budget documents. Individual consumption included expenditures by general government on health and education services, such as public health, recreation, culture and religion, education, social security and welfare services, and housing and sewerage services. The collective consumption expenditure of government included provision of: security and defense, public administration, public research and development, maintenance and improvement of law and order, and general administration, including the setting and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulation of public health and education.

Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households were estimated using the economic survey for one of the main nonprofit organizations in the country, Care Society. With the coverage limited to one NPISH only, the data was significantly underestimated. Therefore, in the final balancing a portion of the discrepancy was distributed to the sector, to equate the final use by NPISH to 1.3% of GDP.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation was measured based on a fair assumption that nearly all capital goods, including most construction materials, were imported since most goods are imported in the Maldives. To measure GFCF from imported goods, the national custom's database for 2007 was used. Imported capital goods with Broad Economic Categories (BEC) code 4, capital goods (except transport equipment) including parts and accessories thereof; and code 5, transport equipment including parts and accessories thereof, were sorted from the database. For furniture, data on imported capital goods with BEC codes 220 and 610 further categorized under CPC code 381 were obtained from the database. For the imports of furniture, the database provided further breakdown by user, namely, public, private, and tourism. While all furniture items imported by the public and tourism sectors were treated as capital goods, a part of private sector imports of furniture was assumed to constitute consumption goods. Similarly, the estimated construction component of GFCF was compiled from the data on total imports of construction materials obtained from the custom's database for 2007. The estimated output for the shipbuilding industry (ISIC 3511) taken from the Economic Survey

2007 was added to GFCF for transport equipment (CPC 49).

Changes in Inventories data was based on company annual accounts, particularly the balance sheet which provided product level details. Major construction, manufacturing, trade, and tourism firms were selected to calculate the inventories. More companies from other sectors deemed to be significant were added. These included major utility providers, airports, and air transport firms. The total inventory figure for each industry was divided into different products based on the product profile of intermediate consumption in the industry.

Exports of Goods were obtained from external trade statistics. Similar to imports data, customs data for exports was also available in electronic format. For each HS code, monthly data were available for four categories of trade (government, tourism, other public sector enterprises, and other private sector enterprises). The exports goods were coded using the CPC 2-digit codes. In addition, jet fuel sales by the Maldives Airports Authority (MAA) to foreign airlines were entered as re-exports. The source of data on exports of services was also the BOP statistics published by MMA. However, it was noted from the experience of the SUT 1997 and SUT 2003 that the figures reported in the BOP on services were underreported, especially for the exports of travel services. Hence, suitable adjustments were made in the data on exports of services in the previous SUTs, in consultation with the MMA. For the SUT 2007, the exports of tourism services were estimated to be 95% of tourism output (excluding cafés and restaurants). However, an ongoing World Bank study on the balance of services in the BOP for the Maldives is expected to provide better information on tourism exports. For the rest of the services, export figures were obtained from the BOP statistics and divided into products according to the SUT 2003 ratios.

Uses of Value Added

Compensation of Employees data (including wages, allowances, material benefits, and medical allowance) were obtained from the Economic Survey 2007. The survey data was raised to derive estimates for the whole economy.

Other Taxes on Production data was obtained from the government budget revenue figures for 2007. Since

there were borderline differences between other taxes on production and intermediate consumption of services, each possible revenue item was assessed with reference to the SNA criteria, and allocated to the respective industry group. However, some of the items (for example, company registration fee) were too broad to be allocated to a particular industry. Such items were allocated by industry on the basis of gross output ratios.

Depreciation figures for the economy could be obtained from the Economic Survey 2007. However, the figure was not incorporated in calculating the operating surplus for the SUT 2007.

Operating Surplus estimates were obtained as a residual.

Balancing Process

After the submission of the preliminary SUT, products with a discrepancy of 5% or more compared to the published GDP data were highlighted. These products were then individually checked against their data sources and previous SUTs, and the discrepancies were adjusted manually. In the balancing process, careful attention was paid to maintaining the industry ratios reflected in the published figures. In addition, trade and tourism activities/products were identified as the most contentious. The figures for trade industry from the Economic Survey 2007 were unreliable; therefore, trade figures were computed with a selection of annual accounts and the data inflated by total imports of goods for private and public sectors. For the tourism industry, the Economic Survey 2007 data was supplemented with annual accounts data to improve the coverage, but the issue relating to the figures on exports of tourism services remained.

Manual balancing was carried out until about 9% of the discrepancy remained at the product level between supply and use; and, after which, modified RAS balancing was done. Both SUTs were balanced after approximately 46 iterations.

Meeting the Challenges

The Statistics Division of the Department of National Planning was exposed to SUT compilation through the SUTs 1997 and 2003, which were done by consultants. Compilation of SUT 2007 under RETA 6483 was a new experience for the staff because, unlike the previous SUTs which had extensive involvement of

foreign consultants, the SUT under RETA 6483 was compiled by the national accounts unit. This also explains the lack of technical knowledge of the staff on SUTs, while noting that they also need training. High staff turnover was also noted during the SUT 2007 compilation, with the work changing hands several times. Nevertheless, the SUT 2007 compilation was an invaluable learning experience for the staff of the Statistics Division, and further efforts need to be exerted to sustain knowledge gained to ensure continuity of the work.

Data shortcomings in the SUT compilation were immense; and posed major challenges, especially in the calculation of trade and transport margins; coverage of BOP statistics, particularly on services; accounting for real estate activity; comprehensiveness of the coverage of inventory; and the updating of the input/output structure for several industries, including the tourism industry.

The Way Forward

During the compilation of the SUT 2007, activities were under way to wrap up and publish the SUT for 2003. Once the SUT has been published, the Statistics Division of the Department of National Planning will rebase GDP to 1995 prices. Comparison of the SUT 2007 with the SUT 1997 and SUT 2003, however, posed some difficulties because of differences in the bases of distribution among industries and products. Certain modifications need to be introduced in the SUTs to reflect the character of industries in the Maldives.

Mongolia

Since the early 1990s, the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Mongolia has been introducing internationally accepted methodologies in the compilation of the country's national accounts. In 1994, the Mongolian government passed the 94th Resolution and approved a program that aimed to intensify the work toward conforming statistical indicators and methodologies of the country to international standards. The program was implemented from 1994 to 1997.

The NSO of Mongolia has central and regional offices: 21 divisions in the provinces, 1 division in the capital city, and 9 units in districts of the capital city. The NSO reports to and is supervised by the Mongolian Parliament. The NSO is assisted by the National Statistics

Council, which consists of representatives from the Parliament, government, scientific research institutes, and users.

The NSO has six departments, including the Macro Economic Statistics Department which is in charge of the implementation of the 1993 SNA; compilation of the national accounts, SUT, and IOT; and the development of methodologies and conduct of related surveys. It is also in charge of collecting and processing related data at the macro level. Furthermore, the department is responsible for bridging existing methodologies in conformity with international standards.

Current System of National Accounts

Before 1991, national accounting in Mongolia used the Material Product System (MPS) standard for countries that belonged to the former Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Work on the preparation of SNA-based accounts began in 1991 and led to the publication of GDP estimates in current and constant prices using the production approach. Annual GDP by the expenditure approach in current prices has been estimated by the NSO from 2000. However, estimates for the expenditure approach in constant prices are prepared on an experimental basis from time to time but are not published. Annual measures for the production approach are available since 1989. The National Accounts of Mongolia are based on the 1993 SNA.

Several accounts at the national level by institutional sector are available for 1995–2008. These include the production account, income generation account, account of income primary and secondary distribution, account of use of income, capital account, and good and service account.

Compilation of the IOT is a long standing tradition in Mongolia; and has been compiled for 1966, 1970, 1977, 1983, and 1987 based on the MPS. The NSO compiled experimental SNA-type IOTs for 1997 and 2000 but the 2005 IOT is the first to be derived from an SUT as recommended by the SNA.

Mongolia has made special efforts to improve the coverage of the informal sector in the GDP estimates. The most recent informal sector survey is a “1-2” mixed survey to capture the informal sector in Mongolia. NSO conducted this survey with technical assistance from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for

Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and with methodology and recommendations from the Development Institute for Analysis of Long Term (DIAL), France.

The NSO uses the standard international classifications, which include ISIC, CPC, COFOG, and COICOP. In some cases, the classifications are adapted to Mongolian conditions but remain broadly consistent with international standards.

Supply and Use Framework

The NSO decided to compile the SUT with reference year 2008 primarily because of the availability of recent data for 2008. The Mongolia SUT distinguished 32 industries specified in terms of ISIC Rev.3.1, and 51 products specified in terms of CPC Ver.1.1. Specifically, the classifications used to compile SUT for 2008 were:

- Total output and intermediate consumption matrices were coded and processed in accordance with ISIC Rev.3.1 by 2 digits.
- Total output, intermediate consumption, and final uses were classified and processed by 2 digits of CPC Ver.1.1.
- For household consumption, COICOP was used.
- Consumption of government was processed in accordance to COFOG.
- Transactions in exports and imports of goods and services were classified by the HS.
- Gross capital formation was processed in accordance with the Classification of Non-Financial Assets.

The SUT for 2008 was compiled using basic prices for domestic output and imports. Uses were valued at purchasers' prices. The adjustments from basic to purchasers' prices were shown in the SUT according to the SNA recommendations.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

Mongolia's SNA is compiled using the results of a wide range of censuses, surveys, and other data sources. The SUTs are mainly based on the same official and administrative data sources used in the national accounts. However, to obtain data at a more detailed product level for some industries, the NSO conducts special surveys for big enterprises. Most of the data sources are available on an annual or quarterly basis. Information from SUT 2005 was also used in compiling SUT 2008.

The data sources used for the main components of SUT 2008 are listed below. Data sources are rich for agriculture due to the importance of this sector, particularly livestock production, in the Mongolian economy.

- **Crops**
 - Price reports for agriculture
 - Survey on production cost of agricultural companies and cooperatives
 - Reports of sown areas and crops of fruits
 - Reports of laying in and gathering of fodder
 - Annual reports of sown areas of crop entities
 - Final reports of crops of households and entities
 - Monthly reports on cultivation fallow
- **Livestock**
 - Livestock census data
 - Reports of rearing of young animals
 - Reports of losses of adult animals
 - Survey on average price of agricultural products
 - Survey on production cost of agricultural companies and cooperatives
 - Reports of prepared animals in meat production companies
- **Industry**
 - Annual report on activities of the industrial entities
 - Monthly report on industrial production
 - Balance of electricity, thermal energy, and coal
- **Construction**
 - Quarterly and annual reports on activities of construction entities
 - Reports on commissioned residential buildings
- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycle, and personal and household goods**
 - Annual reports on activities of trading entities
 - Informal sector survey on retail trade
- **Hotels and restaurants**
 - Annual reports on activities of hotels
 - Annual reports on activities of restaurants
 - Informal sector survey on food serving entities
- **Transport, storage, and communication**
 - Annual reports on activities of transport, communication, and tourism entities
 - Financial reports of air and railway companies
 - Informal sector survey on transport sectors
- **Real estate, renting, and other business activities**
 - Income and expenditure reports on housing and public service amenities
 - Reports on activities of housing owning communities
 - Income and expenditure survey of real estate and renting entities
 - Estimation of actual and imputed rentals of owner-occupied dwellings
 - Quarterly income and expenditure survey of private scientific research and development organizations
 - Quarterly and annual income and expenditure survey of entities that have other business activities
 - Report on geological field research activities of mineral resource authority
- **Public administration and defense; compulsory social security**
 - Data on central and local government budget
 - Financial reports of public administration and defense; compulsory social security organizations
- **Education**
 - Data on central and local government budget
 - Expenditure survey of public and private educational institutions
 - Quarterly reports of technical and vocational schools and other provisional studies
- **Health, social welfare and services**
 - Data on central and local government budget
 - Financial reports of public administration and defense; compulsory social security organizations
 - Income and expenditure survey of private health organizations
 - Quarterly reports on activities of veterinary hospitals
- **Other community, social, and personal service activities**
 - Data on central and local government budget
 - Financial reports of public administration and defense; compulsory social security organizations
 - Quarterly and annual reports on income and expenditure of nongovernment organizations

- Annual report on income and expenditure of monasteries
- Quarterly and annual report on income and expenditure of other business activities
- Quarterly and annual report on income and expenditure of service sectors
- Quarterly and annual report on income and expenditure of housing and personal service sectors
- **Household final consumption expenditure**
 - Quarterly household socioeconomic survey
 - Foreign trade statistics
 - Livestock census
- **Government final consumption expenditure**
 - Data on GDP by expenditure approach
 - Tax revenue and expenditure of general budget revenue and expenditure
 - Income and expenditure of the Social Insurance Fund
 - Income and expenditure of the Human Development Fund
- **Nonprofit institutions serving households final consumption expenditure**
 - Data on GDP by expenditure approach
 - Annual report on activities of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH)
 - Quarterly and annual report on activities of monasteries
- **Gross fixed capital formation**
 - Data on GDP by expenditure approach
 - Foreign trade statistics (imports of machinery and equipment)
 - Tax revenue and expenditure of general budget revenue and expenditure
- **Changes in inventories**
 - Special survey for constructing SUT
 - Receiving and remaining goods of food trading companies
 - Annual reports of economic entities
- **Compensation of employees**
 - Quarterly labor force survey
 - Survey on compensation of employees
- **Other taxes on production**
 - Data from tax authorities

Balancing Process

Balancing the SUT is the most important part of the compilation process, but it is also the most time-consuming. Balancing starts by collecting and consolidating the necessary data for the compilation.

Balancing of the SUT 2008 was an iterative procedure starting with row imbalances, then column imbalances; then row imbalances, and again column imbalances, until the rows and columns are balanced. This means total supply is equal to total demand for each product; total inputs are equal to total outputs for each industry; and the production approach is equal to the income approach for GVA of each industry.

When the supply and use of a product was not equal, the basic data sources were scrutinized. The steps done to check the entries in the rows and columns were to

For the commodities in the rows:

- compare price indexes, and their impact on the supply and use of commodities;
- compare and check the share of input products in industrial activities; and
- compare time series of input products in the industry.

For the activities in the columns:

- compare and check the production index and production cost or the raw materials used for production, and
- compare and check the compensation of employees' shares in value added.

The final step in the balancing process involved

- balancing the SUT at purchasers' prices,
- balancing the valuation matrices,
- constructing a separate domestic output and import matrix by product and activity starting from the use table, and
- balancing the SUT at basic prices.

Meeting the Challenges

As a result of compiling the SUT for 2008, it was possible for the NSO to construct the IOT 2008. Compiling the SUT has provided a major step toward full implementation of the 1993 SNA. It has been particularly

useful in integrating GDP estimated from the production and expenditure sides.

Specialists in the NSO gained wider experience at the technical level and improved their skills in compiling SUTs. However, the compilation of SUT revealed data gaps which will need to be filled in the future. With its experience, the NSO has the capability to undertake detailed research based on the SUT framework.

The Way Forward

The NSO plans to implement several measures based on the SUT, specifically to

- conduct research on new aspects of Mongolia's economic development,
- compile annual SUTs,
- reconstruct institutional integrated accounts, and
- use IOTs and SUTs for evaluating economic and social developments in Mongolia.

Nepal

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is the core statistical organization of Nepal. It is responsible for conducting censuses and surveys, and for compiling various macroeconomic indicators. The CBS comprises three divisions, namely, the Economic Statistics Division, Social Statistics Division, and Planning and Human Resources Division. The National Accounts Section of the Economic Statistics Division is responsible for compiling the country's national accounts.

The CBS is the national implementing agency of Nepal for RETA 6483, and the National Accounts Section was given the responsibility for its implementation. The section is headed by a director and supported by five statistics officers. In addition to regular estimates of the national accounts, the section carries out ad hoc surveys and studies for its own data requirements. For RETA 6483, the director in the National Accounts Section was designated as the national coordinator, and a statistics officer as alternate coordinator.

The CBS compiled the SUT for the first time under RETA 6483. Given the high importance of SUTs, the CBS created a technical committee to supervise the activity, with the director general of CBS as the chair; and the deputy director general and the directors of the

National Accounts Section, Price Statistics Section, and Agriculture Statistics Division as members. The other committee members were the directors of the Department of Customs, Inland Revenue Department, and Real Sector Division of the Central Bank. The statistics officer of the National Accounts Section, as the alternate coordinator of RETA 6483, served as the committee secretary.

Current System of National Accounts

In Nepal, national accounts estimates were prepared for the first time for FY1961. After 3 years, the CBS started to prepare the annual national accounts. The CBS received technical assistance from the ADB in 2005 with the objectives of shifting the base year to FY2001 from FY1995, aligning the national accounts to the 1993 SNA, and enabling CBS to carry out exploratory exercises toward the compilation of quarterly national accounts. To achieve these objectives, CBS conducted around 35 economic surveys primarily for use in the national accounts compilation. The results of the surveys also provided the requisite data for compiling the Nepal SUT for FY2005 under RETA 6483.

The current base year of the national accounts of Nepal is FY2001. The conceptual basis for national accounts is the 1993 SNA, especially with reference to, among others, the boundaries' principles, valuation principle, and classification systems. The national accounts are also in alignment with the BOP statistics. For estimating GDP, the production approach is the preferred method. ISIC Rev.3.1 is followed in presenting output and intermediate consumption at both current and constant prices. The expenditure side components of GDP are independently estimated, but the changes in inventories is derived as a residual. Thus, there is no statistical discrepancy recorded, but the same is included in the changes in inventories. The expenditure GDP data is also compiled in both current and constant prices. Further, the CBS also estimates the value added components.

Future plans on the system of national accounts of Nepal include preparation of sequence of accounts' changes in the current practice of estimating FISIM and its allocation to various industries and households, adoption of the COICOP and COFOG for final consumption, and release of quarterly national accounts. The CBS has a technical assistance project provided by the ADB to establish the

system of quarterly national accounts in Nepal. ADB has been providing support to CBS on the improvement of the national accounts statistics of Nepal.

Supply and Use Framework

The CBS chose the FY2005 for the SUT considering data availability. Around 40 economic surveys and studies were conducted in this fiscal year. Apart from these, Nepal conducted a manufacturing census in FY2006 and the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS) in FY2004. The CBS started preparing an SUT 215 x 53 for gross output, 169 x 53 for intermediate consumption, and 346 x 11 for final demand. However, it limited the SUT to 51 x 32 size matrix in line with ADB's recommended size of SUT under RETA 6483. The published annual national accounts statistics were taken as control figures in the compilation of the SUT. The classification systems followed were the ISIC Rev.3.1 for industry classification, CPC Ver.1.1 for product classification, and the HS for international trade classification. Gross output was valued in basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. CIF/FOB adjustment to import data was also done.

Supply Side

Domestic Production data sources for SUT FY2005 were varied: administrative records; enterprise financial statements; benchmark surveys and studies conducted in FY2005; censuses of manufacturing establishments, FY2002 and FY2007; and the first ever Distributive Trade Survey (DTS), FY2008. The CBS also used information from the NLSS FY2004, and LFS for estimating the informal economy. The published national accounts were taken as control figures and the domestic output matrix of industries and products was prepared using the various data sources.

Imports of Goods and Services used the basic source data from the Department of Customs, which maintains these statistics according to HS classification. The data were converted to CPC codes using concordance tables. The source of data for imports of services was the BOP statistics from the Central Bank of Nepal. The CIF/FOB Adjustment was done on the basis of data available on insurance and freight services in the BOP statistics. These data were apportioned on a pro rata basis against the import of goods. The **CIF/FOB adjustment** was done separately for imports from India and other countries.

Valuation Adjustments

Several adjustments, as discussed below, were made to convert the supply side product level gross output data at basic prices to purchasers' prices.

Transport Costs and Trade Margins were taken from DTS, which provided detailed data on these components for domestic production and imported goods and wholesalers and retailers. Intermediate costs associated to the freight were apportioned to transport costs, and the margins on traded goods were apportioned to trade margins.

Taxes less Subsidies on Products consisted of value added tax (VAT) on domestic production, excise duty for some selected commodities, and VAT on imports. Data on taxes was provided by the Department of Inland Revenue and Department of Customs. Disaggregated data on VAT receipts from imports, by product, were also provided by the Department of Customs. However, due to a lack of detailed disaggregated data on VAT on domestic production, the CBS apportioned the total VAT to products on the basis of domestic production, after taking care of VAT-exempt commodities. In Nepal, the VAT rate is 13% and there are some commodities for which VAT has been exempted. Information on subsidies was based on government finance statistics.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption data sources were the same as those used for domestic production. Intermediate consumption was measured at purchasers' prices and the published intermediate consumption data in the annual national accounts were taken as control total.

Household Consumption Expenditure was estimated using the NLSS FY2004. Adjustments were made for purchases made by residents abroad using BOP statistics. The NLSS data available at product level was converted to CPC codes.

General Government Consumption Expenditure was compiled for individual and collective government expenditures using government finance statistics. However, the data were not in accordance with the COFOG. Therefore, a separate correspondence between the existing government classification and CPC codes was made. Published consumption expenditure

data in the annual national accounts were taken as control total.

Consumption Expenditure of Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households was based on the survey of nongovernment organizations conducted in 2001. Published consumption expenditure of NPISH in the annual national accounts was taken as control total.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation was estimated by commodity flow method. Both domestic supplies (adjusted for exports) and imports of capital goods were taken into account. Output of construction was also considered in the estimation of GFCF for the fixed assets of construction.

Changes in Inventories estimated in the annual national accounts was derived as a residual. However, for the first time, changes in inventories were estimated independently for the SUT FY2005 based on the accounts of government-owned trading corporations and private corporations; the food balance sheet; and the NLSS, DTS, and other benchmark surveys. The differences between the published and independently measured changes in inventories were distributed to household consumption.

Acquisition less Disposal of Valuables was based on the NLSS and international trade statistics.

Exports of Goods and Services used the same data and method of compilation for the imports of goods and services.

Uses of Value Added

Compensation of Employees was estimated for all SUT industries. The data sources were the same as those used to collect data on domestic production. Wherever disaggregation is required at detailed industry level, COE at the aggregate level was apportioned to the industries on the basis of the value of output.

Taxes and Subsidies on Productions were available from government finance statistics.

Depreciation was not estimated for the SUT.

Operating Surplus was residually estimated by deducting COE and taxes less subsidies on production, from the GVA of industries.

Balancing Process

Balancing of the SUT used manual procedures. Output, intermediate consumption, government final expenditure, exports, and GFCF published in the annual national accounts were retained as the aggregates. There were differences between the published annual national accounts and SUT data on changes in inventories and household consumption.

Meeting the Challenges

The compilation of the SUT FY2005 was the first attempt in CBS to construct an SUT for Nepal, and the staff had little experience or knowledge in this area. However, with constant guidance and support received from the ADB, CBS gained considerable knowledge in preparing SUTs, as well as on SNA concepts. The CBS appreciated the initiative of ADB for instituting RETA 6483; and for providing support, training, and continuous guidance during the compilation of the SUT. ADB also provided a platform for interacting with other countries. Having learned from RETA 6483, the CBS established a mechanism to move toward compliance with the 1993 SNA. From the experience gained on SUT compilation, the CBS was encouraged to identify developmental activities, such as preparing additional SNA accounts, tables, and aggregates using existing data sources or instituting new surveys and studies.

The Way Forward

The CBS plans to prepare the SUT at 5-year intervals, in addition to the revision of the existing base year from FY2001 to FY2011 in FY2014. The preparation of the SUT for FY2011 and rebasing of the existing series will be done simultaneously. The third round of the NLSS has been completed, the population and agriculture censuses were ongoing, and a manufacturing census was planned for 2012. These surveys and censuses are expected to provide data for compiling the SUT and revising the base year. The CBS has also plans to construct IOTs from the SUT.

Singapore

The Input–Output (IO) section of the Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS) is responsible for the implementation of RETA 6483. The IO section,

which has a total of 22 staff, is divided into 3 teams, with each team focusing on a specific area of the IO compilation.

Current System of National Accounts Compilation

Singapore is compiling the national accounts in accordance with the concepts and definitions of the 1993 SNA. The current base year is 2005 and the classification used is the Singapore Standard Industrial Classification (SSIC) 2005 which adopts the basic framework and principles of the ISIC Rev.4. The *Singapore System of National Accounts 1995*, published by the DOS, contains the detailed methodology used to compile Singapore's national accounts. Information on the adoption of basic price is available in the paper, *Rebasing of the Singapore System of National Accounts to Reference Year 1995*. Information on the capitalization of software expenditure can be found in the paper, *Rebasing of Singapore's National Accounts to Reference Year 2000*. The revised methodology for the estimation and allocation of implicit charges for financial services and other recent changes in methodologies and classification systems are described in the information paper, *Rebasing of Singapore's National Accounts to Reference Year 2005*.

Supply and Use Framework

Singapore compiles IOTs¹⁰ every 5 years and the latest reference year is 2005. The IOTs are comprehensive, capturing all productive activities in Singapore that are grouped into 136 industry and commodity groups. Similar to earlier sets of IOTs, the 2005 IOTs were used to reconcile the three GDP estimates in the completed rebasing of Singapore's National Accounts to reference year 2005. For the Singapore IOTs, the industrial classification is based on the SSIC 2005 while the commodity classification follows the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev.3 and HS 2002. Singapore's IOTs are valued at basic price based on the recommendation of the SNA. It allows the links between taxes and the value of commodities used in the economy to be seen clearly. More information on the Singapore 2005 IOTs can be found in the publication, *Singapore Input–Output Tables 2005*.

10 In the Singapore IO tables, Tables 1, 2, and 3 are the supply and use tables, namely, Make Matrix, Absorption Matrix, and Import Matrix.

Supply Side

Domestic Production and Intermediate Consumption estimates in the 2005 IOT used as its main data sources the surveys and censuses conducted by DOS and various government agencies (Table 61). Administrative data from relevant government departments were also used. The estimates of ownership of dwellings were imputed based on the annual value of properties as assessed for property tax, as well as movements in housing stock.

Imports and Exports of Goods and Services data used in compiling Singapore's IOT omit goods that are imported and then subsequently re-exported without being processed. Imports are valued at CIF/FOB Adjustments while exports of goods were valued FOB, i.e., price at the domestic customs frontier before being shipped out. This is equivalent to basic prices at the border of Singapore. For imports, which are valued at CIF at the domestic customs frontier, FOB adjustments are done to get the basic values of the goods and these were shown separately as freight and insurance payments in the import matrix.

Transport Costs and Trade Margins have to be estimated, as in the IOTs, all inputs and outputs, were valued at basic price. Basic prices were adopted as they exclude taxes on products and trade and transport margins, both of which may vary depending on the type of buyer. The trade and transport margins deducted

Table 61 Main Data Sources of the Singapore 2005 Input–Output Table by Sector

Code	Description	Data Source
1	Agriculture	Census of Agriculture and Fishing Industry
2	Manufacturing	Census of Manufacturing Activities
3	Utilities	Survey of Utilities, Sewerage and Waste Management
4	Construction	Census of Construction Industry
5	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Annual Survey of Services—Wholesale Trade/Retail Trade
6	Hotels and Restaurants	Annual Survey of Services—Hotels and Catering
7	Transport and Storage	Annual Survey of Services—Transport, Information and Communications
8	Information and Communications	Annual Survey of Services—Transport, Information and Communications
9	Financial Services	Annual Survey of Services—Financial Services Annual Survey of Services—Financial Institutions/Insurance Companies
10	Business Services	Annual Survey of Services—Business Services and Real Estate
11	Other Services	Annual Survey of Services—Community, Social and Personal services/Nonprofit Organizations
12	Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	Singapore's Merchandise Trade statistics Survey of International Trade in Services

were allocated to their own industry/commodity groups, and taxes on products were shown separately. The commodity flow approach was used to derive final commodity margins estimates. Commodities' margins are reviewed on a rolling basis.

Taxes on products, such as import and excise duties, and other taxes on production, such as foreign workers' levy and property tax, were obtained from government administrative records.

Use Table

Household Consumption Expenditures were taken as the purchase of goods and services by households, including residents' expenditure abroad. However, in the estimation of private consumption expenditure (PCE) at commodity level, no distinction was made between purchases by residents and nonresidents. PCE was obtained by deducting the amount of nonresidents' expenditure from the total expenditure. The data on retained imports and retained production of consumer goods were analyzed to derive PCE on goods. Adjustments were made to commodities which had multiple uses to separate the amount for intermediate use and other uses. Further refinements were carried out to adjust for changes in inventories when the information was available. For PCE on services, the primary source was the Survey of Services. Purchases of goods and services from the producers of government services were based on the financial accounts of the government and nonprofit-making statutory boards providing government services.

Government Consumption Expenditure was estimated based on the cost of production approach, as the sum of COE and other costs and taxes on production less receipts from sales of goods and services. The data sources for government consumption expenditure included detailed income and expenditure statements of government ministries, departments, and nonprofit-nonmarket statutory boards.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation comprised construction and works, transport equipment and machinery, and equipment and software. GFCF on construction and works referred to the value of construction work put in place with respect to residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering; and the cost of ownership transfer of existing buildings. The value of construction work put in place comprised certified payments to contractors, real estate developers' margin, and other

costs incurred on property development. Data on real estate developers' margin and other construction-related costs were obtained from the Survey of Real Estate Developers. The commodity flow approach was used extensively to measure capital formation on machinery and equipment (including transport equipment). The supply of goods from local production and imports were first measured and examined to determine the proportion for capital formation. Data on the production and imports of machinery and equipment were mainly from the Census of Manufacturing Activity, external trade statistics, and other administrative data. Capital expenditure on purchased software was largely compiled through demand approach, using business surveys and government financial statements; while in-house software development expenditure was estimated using the cost of production approach, i.e., the sum of compensation of software professionals engaged in in-house software development and its associated nonlabor cost.

Changes in Inventories comprised finished goods, work-in-progress, and materials and supplies held by manufacturers; and the inventories of wholesalers and retailers. Changes in the values of manufacturers' inventories at the beginning and end of the year were obtained from the Census of Manufacturing Activities. Changes in the inventories of wholesalers and retailers were based on the wholesale and retail trade surveys.

Compensation of Employees include wages and salaries, employers' contribution to the Central Provident Fund (CPF) and pension funds, and benefits in-kind. In line with the SNA, COE excluded incomes received by self-employed or own-account workers, which are classified as mixed income and included in operating surplus. COE also excludes any taxes, such as foreign worker's levy, payable by the employer. In addition, wages and salaries are recorded before the deduction of employee's contribution to CPF. Estimates of COE were compiled based on both administrative and survey data.

Gross Operating Surplus estimates were mainly based on annual surveys that provide data on corporate profits for most industries. Estimates were also made for the entrepreneurial income of own-account workers not covered by the surveys, such as remisiers,¹¹ freelance

11 A remisier (also known as a commissioned dealer's representative) is an agent of a stock broking company and receives a commission for each transaction handled. A remisier is distinguished from a paid dealer's representative, who is a direct employee of a stock broking company and paid a fixed monthly salary.

insurance and real estate agents, hawkers, and taxi drivers. Indicators, such as the number of remisiers, commissions received, and daily takings of taxi drivers, were used. The gross operating surplus of unincorporated enterprises included imputed rental for owner-occupied dwellings. This was the residual of output estimated from the annual assessed value of properties less estimates for maintenance of properties and property tax.

Balancing Process

The reconciliation and balancing of the 2005 IOTs was mainly a manual process. Data reconciliation was undertaken at the establishment level where adjustments were made on the strength and weakness of the data sources. Large balancing adjustments were reviewed, and possible errors and estimation methods were analyzed before the adjustments were made. Mathematical or automatic balancing method, such as RAS, was not used for the 2005 IOTs.

Meeting the Challenges and the Way Forward

RETA 6483 was a useful platform for DOS to keep abreast of the conceptual and methodological issues in the compilation of SUT/IOTs.

Sri Lanka

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) is the national statistical organization for Sri Lanka. It is headed by a director general, supported by directors, deputy directors, senior statisticians, statisticians, statistical officers, and statistical assistants. The National Accounts Division (NAD), headed by a deputy director, is responsible for the compilation and release of the national accounts statistics for Sri Lanka. The data collection activities are carried out by statistical branches in key government agencies and district statistical branches in 25 administrative districts.

Current System of National Accounts

The DCS started compiling the national accounts for Sri Lanka in the early 1950s. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka, too, began publishing national accounts estimates in 1959. However, since 2007, the responsibility for the compilation and dissemination of national accounts of the country has been entrusted solely to DCS.

The estimates in real terms of the past data series were based on the constant prices of 1958, 1963, 1975, 1990, 1998, and 2002. The current prices estimates were at current factor cost prices until 1975 and at current producers' prices thereafter. The DCS follows the 1993 SNA for its national accounts. GDP estimates are compiled by industry following a combination of production and income approaches depending upon data availability. The production approach is followed mainly for agriculture; livestock; fisheries; manufacturing; mining and quarrying; and electricity, and gas and water. The income approach is mainly adopted for the post and telecommunication, banking, insurance, real estate, and government sectors. Indirect methods are also used in determining the output of construction. Price indices and quantity indicators are used to obtain constant price estimates. The base year for constant price estimates is 2002.

The DCS also releases estimates of expenditure on GDP at current and constant prices, with breakdowns for private final consumption, government consumption, capital formation, imports of goods and services, and exports of goods and services. In addition, the DCS compiles and releases components of GVA, estimates of gross national income, disposable income, consolidated national accounts tables, capital finance, and rest of the world accounts. Production accounts for the total economy, as well as GVA by industry groups and income and outlay accounts for the sectors of general government and households are also compiled and released. Supply and disposition tables are prepared to indicate balance accounts for the agriculture sector only.

The DCS releases quarterly and annual publications on the national accounts of Sri Lanka. The quarterly publications contain summarized quarterly GDP information for 13 industries while the annual publication, *National Accounts of Sri Lanka*, provides detailed national accounts tables.

Supply and Use Framework

Sri Lanka compiled the 2006 SUT under RETA 6483. The reference year chosen primarily considered data availability. Around that year, the DCS conducted several comprehensive surveys, namely, the HIES conducted from 2006 to 2007, 2007 Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2007 Annual Survey of Construction, and 2006 LFS. Another consideration for the reference year was the active participation of DCS in the 2005 ICP for Asia

and the Pacific, for which DCS computed expenditures for 155 basic headings. The classifications adopted were the ISIC Rev.3.1 for industries, CPC Ver.1.1 for products, HS classification for merchandise international trade, COFOG, and COICOP for final consumption. Valuations followed for the data were basic prices, producers' prices, and purchasers' prices.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

The main data sources for the SUT 2006 were the HIES from 2006 to 2007, ASI 2007, Annual Survey of Construction 2007, LFS 2006, Census of Agriculture 2002, Census of State and Semi Government Sector Employment 2006, annual agriculture statistics, and price statistics. In addition to the surveys and censuses, and financial statements and administrative data from government and private institutions were used in the compilation of SUT. Other important data sources included the Sri Lanka Customs, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, specific commodity development boards, authorities and corporations, financial institutions, and other key administrative agencies.

Supply Side

Domestic Production at basic prices for the 13 broad industrial groups of the annual national accounts was disaggregated into 32 SUT industry groups, using the detailed data from the relevant censuses, surveys, and administrative statistics. The product of each of these 32 industry groups was categorized according to 51 SUT product groups.

Imports of Goods were obtained from the customs department, which maintains the data according to HS classification. The data were reclassified to CPC codes using concordance tables. Data on imports of services were based on BOP statistics from the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

For the **CIF/FOB Adjustment**, information on the value of insurance and freight shown in the BOP statistics was subtracted from imports of goods on a pro rata basis.

Transport Costs and Trade Margins overall estimates for the national accounts were based on indirect methods due to lack of surveys on trade. For the SUT, the commodity-wise trade and transport margin ratios were estimated by considering the difference between

purchaser value and producer value at product level. The margin ratios were applied on product-wise domestic output at basic prices and further adjusted on a pro rata basis to match with the overall figures of trade and transport margins.

Tax data was estimated based on Inland Revenue statistics, customs data, and state accounts. Subsidies were estimated based on state accounts.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption estimates for the 13 industry groups of the national accounts were disaggregated into the 32 SUT industry groups using the data from relevant censuses, surveys, and administrative statistics. However, product-wise data on intermediate consumption was not collected in the surveys. Hence, the product-wise intermediate consumption was based on the India IOT FY2006 ratios, adjusted to the control figures of intermediate consumption for each of the 32 SUT industries.

Household Consumption Expenditure was derived from the HIES conducted from 2006 to 2007.

General Government Consumption Expenditure was based on government finance statistics. The expenditures on education and health were treated as individual consumption expenditure of general government, while the rest was treated as collective consumption expenditure of general government. Collective consumption covered expenditures on public administration and defense; compulsory social security service; recreational, cultural and sporting services; and other services, not elsewhere classified.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation consisted mainly of construction, machinery, transport equipment, and land improvement and plantation development. Livestock had not been reckoned as GFCF. The main data sources for estimating GFCF for the SUT were the customs records for exports and imports, government budget information, plantation development in the agriculture sector, and the construction sector output.

Changes in Inventories were calculated as a balancing item in the national accounts and it included statistical discrepancy. Hence, it was not possible to measure the size of statistical discrepancy. However, for the SUT, inventories of industrial production were calculated by

considering the share of inventory to the total output in the annual industry survey.

Exports of Goods were based on customs data maintained in the HS scheme. Conversion of these data to CPC codes was done using concordance tables. The source of data on exports of services was the BOP statistics from the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Uses of Value Added

Compensation of Employees estimates were derived from economic censuses and surveys, financial reports of private institutions, and administrative data on government services.

Taxes less Subsidies on Production data were based on Inland Revenue statistics, customs data, and state accounts.

Depreciation data industry-wise was not available, both for the national accounts and SUT compilation.

Gross Operating Surplus estimates were obtained as a residual.

Balancing Process

Manual balancing technique was adopted in balancing the SUT. The totals in the published annual national accounts data were kept as control figures and unchanged on the supply side at the overall level. However, adjustments were made at the product level expenditure aggregates of household consumption, capital formation, and changes in inventories to maintain the control values of output on the supply side.

Meeting the Challenges

For Sri Lanka, the SUT 2006 was its first attempt at compiling an SUT. The involvement of DCS in RETA 6483 provided an avenue for considerable knowledge and capacity building not only on the SUT construction, but also on the SNA, in general. The integration of SUT and annual national accounts has been a challenge, and continuing this work was expected to further improve the reliability of the annual national accounts. During the process of SUT compilation, knowledge was gained on the extent of adjustments and rectifications that are needed in the ongoing surveys in order to fulfill the data needs of the national accounts and SUT compilation.

To overcome these challenges, the DCS hopes to learn more on the SUT framework and national accounts, and to maintain progressive communication with the ADB and other economies.

The Way Forward

A table entitled Supply and Disposition of Commodities is regularly presented in the annual national accounts publication of Sri Lanka. However, the table is preliminary and covered agriculture only. The way forward is to utilize the knowledge gained on the SUT framework and in constructing the SUT 2006 to strengthen the compilation of the annual national accounts and its components.

Taipei, China

The Bureau of Statistics, in the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics of Executive Yuan, is in charge of compiling the national accounts and the IOTs. The National Income Statistics Section of the bureau is responsible for the compilation of the national accounts and for assessing GDP by expenditure, while the Inter-Industry Statistics Section compiles the IOTs and estimates GDP from the production and income sides. The Inter-Industry Statistics Section was responsible for the participation of Taipei, China in RETA 6483.

Current System of National Accounts

The compilation of the national accounts of Taipei, China has been adapted to the 1993 SNA. The changes from the previous methodologies included the accounting of costs of mining exploration and computer software under fixed capital formation, distribution of FISIM according to their users, calculation of CFC in respect of government infrastructure, and introduction of the concept of actual final consumption. National accounts and other statistics cover Taipei, China main island, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu. The compilation is carried out along three sides: expenditure, production, and income. The breakdown of economic activities is categorized according to the Standard Industrial Classification System of Taipei, China (Rev. 8, 2006). In every quarter, national accounts data are published on the expenditure side and the production side covering 19 industries. Each year, data are published on the expenditure side, production side, and income side, for 57 industries.

The schedule of publication of estimates and revised estimates of the national accounts is as follows:

- **Quarterly estimates:** Preliminary estimates for the reference quarter and the revised estimates for the previous quarter are released 7 to 8 weeks after the end of the reference quarter.
- **Annual revision:** The revisions of the last 2 years are released in November of each year.
- **Quinquennial revision:** Comprehensive revision is carried out every 5 years, including changing the base year of prices and retracing the time series (the present constant prices were determined at 2006 base year).

The Industry, Commerce and Service Censuses are carried out every 5 years, and it provides data for the benchmark IOTs. The commodity by industry IOTs are compiled annually, starting from 2010.

Supply and Use Framework

There was no SUT compiled for Taipei, China before 2008. To meet the criteria under RETA 6483, as well as to facilitate compilation of the 2006 benchmark IOTs, the IOTs were converted to SUT format. The IOTs used the Standard Industrial Classification System of Taipei, China (Rev. 8, 2006); and showed 166 commodity groups and 554 commodity items. To ensure the comparability of SUTs across participating economies, the commodity groups and items were consolidated to 86 kinds of activities corresponding to the ISIC Rev. 3.1, and 201 commodity items corresponding to the CPC Ver.1.1.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

The principal data source for the 2006 IOTs was the Industry, Commerce and Service Census 2006. Estimates for sectors not included in the census were based on survey statistics, official business statistics, and business income taxes compiled by various statistics agencies.

Supply Side

Output, in general, is measured using the market value of the products or services that are produced or provided by establishments. For manufacturing industries, the output is measured by multiplying average unit price by the production quantity, with an adjustment for changes in the value of work in progress. The output of

wholesale and retail industries is measured by the trade margins (sales receipts minus the cost of goods sold), while the output of service industries is based on gross revenues. For nonmarket producers, namely, the NPISH and public administration services, the output is based on their costs; the output of owner-occupied housing services is imputed by average dwelling rents; and the output of FISIM is regarded as the net interest income.

Imports of Goods data in accordance with the HS were converted into sector categories in the IOTs to estimate the values of the imports of goods. The data are at CIF prices. **Import on Services** were estimated from the BOP statistics and the external transactions account of the national accounts.

Transport Margins were extracted mainly from the *Commodity Flow and Freight Rates Survey by Goods Classes*, published by the Ministry of Transportation and Communication. The transport margins were estimated from the average freight rates of commodities for different kinds of transportation modes. **Trade Margins** were estimated using data from the Industry, Commerce, and Service Census was used to estimate the trade margin rates under different distribution channels and products, the ratios of target consumers for products, and the ratios of purchase sources for materials and supplies. The trade margins were estimated by the commodity flow method.

Indirect Tax less Subsidies were estimated based on the taxable values of commodities using tax statistics compiled by the Ministry of Finance.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption estimate was based on the Industry, Commerce, and Service Census which was the source of information on raw materials and supplies used as inputs for all sectors.

Household Final Consumption Expenditure estimates were based partly on the survey of family income and expenditure, and partly using the commodity flow method.

Government Final Consumption Expenditure estimation was done using data from the government's annual budget and final accounts.

Changes in Inventories was estimated based on the beginning and end-of-year values of finished goods, work

in process, merchandise, and materials and supplies of the Industry, Commerce, and Service Census. The data were adjusted using an inventory valuation adjustment method to eliminate holding gains and losses.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation was estimated partly from data collected by the Industry, Commerce, and Service Census on fixed assets, and partly using the commodity flow method.

Exports of Goods in accordance with the HS categories were converted into the sector categories of the IOTs to estimate the export values at FOB prices. **Exports of services** were estimated from the BOP and external transactions account of the national accounts.

Uses of Value Added

Compensation of Employees included the imputed compensation of self-employed workers and unpaid household workers besides the employees on payrolls.

Net other Taxes on Production was estimated based on the data of the Industry, Commerce, and Service Census, and related tax statistics.

Consumption of Fixed Capital was estimated using a perpetual inventory model.

Operating Surplus was estimated from the data of the Industry, Commerce, and Service Census, and survey data from various statistics agencies.

Balancing Process

The balance of the SUT was reviewed at the detailed item level. The output and the intermediate consumption of all sectors and the commodity composition of final expenditure vectors were repeatedly adjusted until demand and supply were consistent. The balancing process also involved a review of the quality and accuracy of the data sources.

Meeting the Challenges and the Way Forward

After a series of meetings hosted by the ADB, Taipei,China succeeded in compiling the SUT for 2006. This was expected to enhance the accuracy of the national accounts statistics. As with the compilation of the IOTs, however, comprehensive data on intermediate inputs were only available in the census years, and it

was relatively difficult to compile SUT in non-census years. Taipei,China plans to compile the commodity by industry IOTs for the SUT. For this purpose, existing survey questionnaires were being reviewed to ensure collection of the data necessary for the compilation.

Following the publication of the 2008 SNA, new compilation concepts were being considered and a detailed review of the concepts had been initiated. It was hoped that the national accounts and IOTs can be compiled in accordance with the 2008 SNA, at the shortest time possible.

Thailand

The National Accounts Office (NAO), in the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), is responsible for the compilation and release of the national accounts statistics. The NAO plans to publish chain volume measures (CVMs) instead of GDP at constant prices. Along with this, the NAO plans to revise and include new activities and items into the new GDP series. However, the preliminary data of the new series show a large overall statistical discrepancy. The NAO has not been able to use conventional reconciliation procedures to reduce the discrepancy. To this extent, the NAO further plans to apply the supply and use framework as recommended in the 1993 SNA.

The implementation of RETA 6483 was timely in the light of the NAO plans. The NESDB, therefore, decided to participate in RETA 6483, as SUT compilation enables reconciliation of GDP estimates using production and expenditure approaches. To compile the SUT, the NAO constituted an SUT compilation working group, which was responsible for data collection and compilation of the SUT, and for coordinating with the ADB on Thailand's participation in the various activities of RETA 6483.

Current System of National Accounts

The NAO regularly compiles the national accounts for Thailand in compliance with the 1993 SNA. The accounts cover annual GDP for all three approaches (production, expenditure, and income), and quarterly GDP for two approaches (production and expenditure). The NAO also compiles on an annual basis capital stock estimates, flow of funds account, and gross regional and provincial products; and 5-year benchmark IOTs.

In compiling the annual GDP, the production approach follows the ISIC Rev.3.0, while the expenditure approach has its own classifications: COICOP for private consumption expenditure, and the COFOG for government consumption expenditure. The use of the CPC Ver.1.0 allows standard comparison for data cross-checking with other accounts, including exports and imports on goods and services. Thailand measures economic growth based on constant terms at 1988 prices, but it plans to replace this procedure by CVMs in the near future.

Supply and Use Framework

Thailand decided to compile the SUT for 2007 since most updated and verified data were available for that year. In the context of Thailand's program on the national accounts, the SUT compilation under RETA 6483 was also expected to generate consistent GDP for Thailand's new series of national accounts and its implementation of the CVMs. The SUT planned for compilation in Thailand was at the most detailed level comprising 307 commodities and 540 activities. However, for RETA 6483, the NAO aggregated the SUT to the standard recommended size of 51 products and 32 industries. While doing this process, the NAO tried to keep the SUT data consistent with the annual national accounts for all the three approaches and the structure published in the 2005 IOT. The NAO adopted Thailand's CPC (TCPC) Revision 1.03 (CPC 1.0) and ISIC (TSIC) Revision 3.03, which were in conformity with international product and industry classifications. Valuation in the Supply table is at basic prices while the Use table values are at purchasers' prices.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

In compiling the SUT, data were mostly available from the national accounts and these were transformed into the SUT framework. For intermediate consumption trade and transport margins, the NAO applied the ratios from Thailand 2005 IOT. Data on imports and exports of goods were from the customs department while the total value of international freight and insurance was from the BOP statistics. Most of the aggregation level ratios were from the IOT.

Supply Side

Domestic Production data were from production and cost surveys of agriculture, industries, and services.

These surveys collected data according to different classifications. The NAO converted the data into TSIC Revision 3.03 for activities and TCPC Revision 1.03 for products using concordance tables. Data from the IOT were used for some items.

Imports of Goods classified by the HS were from the customs department. The data were converted into national accounts classification using concordance tables. For imports of services, the total values were collected from the BOP statistics. The total value of **CIF/FOB Adjustment** was also from the BOP statistics. The disaggregation levels for the CIF/FOB ratios were based on the survey of international freight and insurance.

Transport Costs and Trade Margins total values were obtained from the annual national accounts. These were disaggregated by product level using the ratios from the IOT.

Net Taxes on Products total was obtained from the government accounts, while product level ratios were based on the information provided by the Revenue Department. The ratios from the IOT were applied for some items.

Use Side

Intermediate Consumption overall figures by activity were taken from the national accounts. Disaggregated data at product levels were calculated from the IOT ratios.

Household Consumption Expenditure data was classified by COICOP in the national accounts. These data, including direct purchases by residents and nonresidents, were also available by TCPC codes.

General Government Consumption Expenditure comprises of individual and collective expenditures. Individual government consumption expenditures were from government accounts for public education and health services. Public administration services were consistent with the total value added of public administrative activity. Collective government consumption expenditure data were also obtained from government accounts for total purchases of goods and services consumed by government. The total value was also consistent with the total value added of public administrative activity.

Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households consumption was disaggregated from private consumption expenditure. Currently, it covers only three items: social services, services provided by trade unions, and service provided by other membership organizations.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation was classified by TCPC Revision 1.03. New private and public construction items were calculated based on direct methods, whereas data for machinery and equipment items were obtained using the commodity flow method.

Changes in Inventories total value was based on the commodity flow method while the aggregation levels were calculated using ratios from the IOT.

Valuables in the SUT 2007 cover only two items: precious stones and jewellery items. Antiques, paintings, and other valuable items were not covered.

Exports of Goods data were from the customs department, while data on exports of services and the data for adjustment of imports were from the BOP statistics. The estimates of direct purchases by nonresidents were from the tourism expense survey.

Uses of Value Added

Compensation of Employees data was compiled from the value added component ratios in the IOT.

Taxes and Subsidies on Production were not separately presented in the SUT. These were included in the operating surplus in the SUT.

Depreciation estimates were compiled from the IOT. This component, however, was included in the gross operating surplus in the SUT.

Operating Surplus estimate was derived from the ratio in the IOT. This item included taxes and subsidies on production and depreciation.

Balancing Process

In balancing the SUT at the commodity levels, manual reconciliation procedures were adopted initially. The data collected from original sources and calculation methods were re-checked, and the findings discussed with the NAO staff. The data were then revised, if necessary, on both supply and demand sides. The process was repeated

until the overall discrepancy was reduced to below 1%. After the manual balancing, the generalized least squares method, with constraint incorporation on data reliability, was used to finally balance the SUT.

Meeting the Challenges

The NAO pursued the SUT 2007 compilation with another objective of reducing statistical discrepancy between the production and expenditure approaches in the new GDP series. The NAO immensely benefited from RETA 6483 with respect to the verification of the SUT compilation framework and the underlying data. The workshop sessions held by the project facilitated better understanding of the SUT compilation procedures and SNA concepts, as well as in resolving issues faced in the compilation. In addition, the project provided an opportunity to share experiences on GDP compilation with other participating economies.

The Way Forward

After finalizing the SUT for 2007, the NAO plans to compile the SUT for 2010. It also plans to compile a series of updated SUTs for 1990–2009, for producing a consistent and balanced GDP from the production and expenditure approaches for the new GDP series. The compilation of the SUT and GDP currently follows the 1993 SNA. For future compilations, the NAO expects to adopt the 2008 SNA.

Viet Nam

The General Statistics Office (GSO) under the Ministry of Planning and Investment is the central statistics organization of Viet Nam. In addition to the GSO, there are statistical units in the ministries, ministerial-level, and government agencies; the People's Supreme Court; and the People's Supreme Procuracy. The GSO is organized vertically from central level down to local levels. Its structure consists of the Central GSO headquarters, the provincial statistics offices, and the district statistics offices. The GSO is headed by a director general and supported by three deputy directors general; and a number of directors, deputy directors, experts, and staff. The SNA Department (SNAD) of the GSO is headed by a director and comprises 2 deputy directors and 16 technical staff. This department is responsible for the compilation of the national accounts for Viet Nam.

The SNAD is also responsible for the compilation of IOTs and the SUTs. It also served as GSO's arm in the implementation of RETA 6483.

Current System of National Accounts

Prior to 1989, Viet Nam's national accounts were compiled following the Material Product System, which was the standard approach for former members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. After 1989, the United Nations SNA was adopted as the conceptual basis for the national accounts. Over the years, Viet Nam has received considerable technical assistance from international agencies for the development and improvement of the country's national accounts.

The SNAD presently compiles (i) at annual periodicity, GDP estimates at current and constant prices by the production and expenditure approaches, and current accounts for all institutional sectors including the rest of the world; (ii) the quarterly GDP estimates by production approach, and (iii) IOTs. In compiling these accounts, the SNAD receives much of the source data in an aggregated form from other departments of the GSO. The SNAD compiles intermediate consumption data and some components of gross capital formation. GDP estimates using the production approach is treated as firm estimates. For the benchmark years when the IOT is compiled, GDP is estimated by the production, income, and expenditure approaches. GDP data by production approach is at producers' prices. This is also made equal to the purchasers' prices, by including import duties, and trade and transport margins in the trading activity in the production approach GDP at producers' prices.

The GSO releases summary statistics of national accounts through the *Statistical Yearbook*. A separate publication containing detailed data on the national accounts is released once every 5 years. The GSO releases the quarterly GDP estimates through the *Report on Socio-economic Situation in Viet Nam*. There are two methodological documents on SNA statistics: the *Sources and Methods, 2003*; and the *Method to Calculate Main Indicators in Quarterly National Accounts in Viet Nam, 2003*.

National accounts estimates are released initially toward the end of the reference period, with no time lag: for quarterly accounts, toward the end of the last month of the quarter; and for the annual estimates, in September of

the current year. The estimates undergo several revisions before they are released as final.

Supply and Use Framework

In 2008, Viet Nam conducted an IO survey for compiling the IOT for 2007. The concepts and definitions followed were those recommended in the 1968 and 1993 SNA. The 2007 IOT was based on nonsquare make and use matrices (138 commodities and 112 industries), although the final IOT was for 138 x 138 commodities. The previous IOTs were of different sizes, with the previous one for 2000 at 112 x 112 (see Table 62).

Table 62 Benchmark Input–Output Tables for Viet Nam

Reference Year	Size of Input–Output Table	Type/Price	Methodology
1989	54x54	Competitive/ current price	Direct full survey, compiled from the Make and Use matrices
1996	97x97	Competitive/ current price	Direct full survey, compiled from the Make and Use matrices
2000	112x112	Competitive/ current price	Direct full survey, compiled from the Supply and Use Table
2007	138x138	Competitive/ current price	Direct full survey, compiled from the Supply and Use Table

The SNAD compiled the IOT from the Make and Use matrices as recommended in the 1968 SNA, which corresponded, to a large extent, to the SUTs recommended in the 1993 SNA. Viet Nam compiled the Make and Use matrices as intermediate steps for the construction of IOTs. This procedure was essentially adopted for SUT 2007 compiled under RETA 6483.

The SUT 2007 of Viet Nam has 112 industries and 138 commodities. The classifications used for compiling the SUT included the Viet Nam Standard Industrial Classification (VSIC) and CPC Ver.1.1; functional classifications which included the COICOP, COFOG, and COPNI; and the HS.

Data Sources and Estimation Methods

The basic source of data for the SUT was the IO survey conducted in 2008 in 36 provinces covering 20,000 establishments,¹² including traders and transporters. The survey collected information on output (main and secondary products), intermediate consumption, trade margins, and transportation costs. For compiling final

¹² The establishment is defined as a business unit that engages in one business activity, in a single location. In case of multi-activity business unit, the activities are broken down into establishment according to the activities engaged in.

uses, Viet Nam used information available from the regular surveys of enterprises, the Living Standards Survey (LSS), and retail trade survey; banking statistics; fiscal statistics; and trade statistics; and administrative data.

Make Matrix (Supply Side)

The matrix shows the domestic production of goods and services at basic value: the rows matrix presents the different activities (industries), and the columns matrix shows the goods and services (commodities) produced by the respective industries. In reality, most establishments are also engaged in secondary activities; hence, the Make matrix reflects this situation, as shown by the products of off-diagonal entries in addition to the principal products on the diagonal (in this case the Make matrix is a square matrix). Calling the Make matrix as S , the relationship is

$$S * I = \text{vector for domestic output by industry by basic prices } (X_A) \quad \text{equation (3)}$$

$$I * S = \text{vector for domestic output by commodity at basic price } (X_C) \quad \text{equation (4)}$$

where I is identity vector.

The product tax vector was compiled indirectly using information on tax rates on products. Viet Nam national accounts from the production approach GDP are at producers' prices and these are equated to GDP at purchasers' prices. The import duties, which are the difference between the two valuations, are included in the trade activity. Thus, all product taxes, including import duties, are accounted for in the GVA at producers' prices. However, for the SUT, the GSO needed to prepare the estimates of output at basic prices. This was done by segregating product taxes (estimated using tax rates on different products) from output at producers' prices.

Use Matrix (Use Side)

This matrix shows intermediate input in the columns and intermediate demand in the rows. Following the recommendation of the 1993 SNA, the goods of intermediate input (demand) are at purchase price. This means that row vectors of trade and transportation equal "zero."

Calling this matrix as U , the relationship is

$$U * I = \text{intermediate demand vector} \quad \text{equation (5)}$$

$$I * U = \text{intermediate input vector} \quad \text{equation (6)}$$

where I is the identity vector.

Final Demand Matrix

This matrix shows the component of final demand by column and commodity by row. The components of final demand include

- household consumption expenditure,
- government consumption expenditure,
- fixed capital formation,
- changes in inventories, and
- exports.

Calling this matrix as Y ,

$$U * I + Y * I = X_{CP} \quad \text{equation (7)}$$

where: $U * I$ is the intermediate demand vector
 $Y * I$ is total final demand by commodity vector
 X_{CP} is the gross output by commodity at purchaser's price vector

where:

$$X_{CP} = X_C + T_D + T_T + T_P + M \quad \text{equation (8)}$$

where: X_C is the domestic output by commodity at basic price vector
 T_D is the trade margin vector (by commodity),
 T_T is the transportation margin vector,
 T_P is the vector of tax on products,
and M is the vector of imports.

Value Added Matrix

This matrix shows the factors of value added by row and of industry by column. The factors of value added include

- compensation of employees,
- taxes on production plus subsidies (excluding taxes on products),

- depreciation, and
- operating surplus.

Calling this matrix as V , the relationship is

$$V = I' * V$$

equation (9)

where:

$$I' * V \text{ is the value added by industry vector}$$

equation (10)

I' is the identity vector with 4 elements

In conclusion,

$$I' * U + I' * V = S * I = X_A$$

equation (11)

Differences with the Published Data

Viet Nam did not use the published national accounts statistics in the SUT compilation. Despite this, it was noted that the two sets of data largely matched, as the difference was less than 2%.

Meeting the Challenges and the Way Forward

Viet Nam compiled the SUT from the IO surveys. As prescribed by the 1993 SNA, the process could be reversed by compiling the SUT first and using it to derive the IOT. However, a key problem for Viet Nam was that the classification used for the IOTs is different from the classification recommended by the ADB for the SUT compilation. The GSO hoped to resolve this issue by changing one or other sets of classifications.

There is usually no single “ideal” matrix size for compiling Supply and Use Tables (SUT). Economies use as much detail as possible in compiling their SUTs but collapse their classifications to a much smaller number of items for publication purposes. In consideration of the International Comparison Program (ICP) that requires expenditures on gross domestic product (GDP) to be disaggregated into 155 expenditure categories vis-à-vis the readiness of economies in SUT compilation, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) SUT Project team recommended a minimum of 51 products (rows) and 32 industries (columns) matrix size. It was deemed that an SUT smaller than this would not be very useful for ensuring consistency between the expenditure and output estimates of GDP. To enhance the analysis that could be derived from the 51 x 32 SUTs, the ADB SUT Project team and the participating economies agreed to come up with the 28 products and 23 industries SUT.

The detailed 28 products (commodities) and 23 industries (activities) SUTs for the 18 participating economies are set out in this part of the report. Aggregations from the 51 x 32 SUTs were based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

Revision 3.1 for the industries, and the Central Product Classification Version 1.1 for the commodities. These provide more details for analysis than the 8 x 3 matrices in the main part of this report. The reference years for the 28 x 23 SUTs are given in Table 63.

Table 63 28 x 23 Supply and Use Tables, Reference Years by Economy

Economy	Reference Year
Bangladesh	2006 ^a
Bhutan	2007
Brunei Darussalam	2005
Cambodia	2005
People's Republic of China	2005
Fiji	2005
Hong Kong, China	2005
India	2006 ^b
Indonesia	2008
Malaysia	2005
The Maldives	2007
Mongolia	2008
Nepal	2005 ^c
Singapore	2005
Sri Lanka	2006
Taipei, China	2006
Thailand	2007
Viet Nam	2007

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Table 64 **Supply and Use Tables, Bangladesh, 2006^a**
(million takas)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	708,162	–	–	7,189	826	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	190,649	–	0	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	7,436	0	0	2	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	24,418	1	–	–	0
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	1,573	929	401	0
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	81,014	–	–	514,709	0	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	1,030,769	43	2,724
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	93	237	110,023	157
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	18,016	10,237	515	658
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	289	3,915	2,309	17,219
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	584	118	13,315	74
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	806	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	0	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	2	20
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	14	997	902	33
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	47	141	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	2,895	5,480	2,011	151
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	789,176	190,649	31,854	546,216	1,053,649	129,524	21,037

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	75,320	473	–	131,934	74,367	1,056	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	491	4,939	–	53,939	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	2	62	145	17	2
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	371	809	454	4,098	812	–	874
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	189	3	91	761	3,054	331	43
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	23,020	6,731	–	119,574	17,483	1,764	1,636
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	222	6,001	6	43	394,088	3,038	88
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	1,879	838	127	5,739	19,850	34,393	361
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	27,926	938	248	3,493	21,111	8,150	4,584
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	131	1,314	5,967	1,484	277
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	383	94	54	1,195	3,927	1,109	89
12	Basic Metals	–	–	810	–	845	7,746	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	2,850	183	126	1,433	9,742	2,771	135
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	7,917	629	435	3,228	11,762	3,116	485
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	2,297	231	148	2,258	6,138	1,717	194
16	Transport Equipment	128	2,037	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	4,426	2,183	515	22,999	23,301	3,023	467
18	Construction Services	2,468	–	126	4,071	9,212	1,162	139
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	4,464	–	326	6,949	55,589	3,385	606
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	18	321	5,719	265	46
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	3,384	325	169	3,782	33,730	2,583	342
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	622	47	17	6,420	25,766	3,170	475
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	557	123	84	1,167	6,208	977	171
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	3,456	–	–	500	1,000	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	5,805	895	1,019	14,261	57,357	7,373	1,733
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	168,177	27,480	4,907	389,541	787,172	88,631	12,748
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	621,000	163,168	26,947	156,675	266,477	40,894	8,289
34	Compensation of Employees	101,171	28,382	11,491	8,785	159,021	8,347	5,391
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	519,829	134,786	15,456	160,756	107,456	32,547	2,898

Table 64 **Supply and Use Tables, Bangladesh, 2006^a**
(million takas) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	192	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
577	30	-	156	68,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	11	1,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	34	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
391	-	-	68,640	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	429	147	1,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
624	1,458	19	98,878	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104,892	1,012	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24,505	7,577	88	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802	17,396	147	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,306	36,738	76	787	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
628	348	4,404	911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	30	-	76,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	12	1	9	-	759,706	-	-	-	-	-	-
437	1,326	98	7,153	-	-	617,488	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,414	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574,641	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,086	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,333	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,627
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134,387	66,389	5,033	259,037	68,958	759,706	617,488	120,414	574,641	70,086	96,333	348,627

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
-	487	-	27,675	-	35,520	-	18,263	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,544	-	-	-	-
3,149	10	1	28,070	6,332	5,000	-	542	2,183	-	-	16
14,411	2,259	-	2,484	1,399	16,823	-	526	-	-	-	-
2,015	1,017	119	3,289	1,254	7,940	181	57	5,555	341	263	242
-	130	-	10,522	-	-	148	63,858	3,208	-	1,238	761
-	2,440	-	1,557	-	320	133	19	5,968	1,149	114	166
1,392	695	76	4,188	872	27,277	4,488	61	2,871	2,533	2,463	1,170
6,234	1,580	105	24,003	485	17,665	1,587	566	10,308	2,395	-	-
1,558	622	-	1,843	4	6,090	-	292	865	380	-	-
225	546	30	1,090	15	13,693	3,601	282	7,713	889	1,509	2,302
48,858	18,499	657	347	2,337	54,290	-	-	-	-	-	-
758	388	54	2,973	275	17,395	2,362	182	6,412	222	-	-
1,592	1,352	163	3,841	602	10,570	780	315	10,511	1,050	1,554	1,194
700	549	67	2,261	158	8,227	1,911	205	6,160	1,054	910	1,144
-	-	55	-	-	-	1,578	235	6,248	852	1,295	1,590
1,716	1,525	151	4,623	1,057	43,642	5,123	748	19,495	2,030	2,931	4,550
737	402	57	1,349	166	94,784	2,354	192	26,050	1,297	1,103	1,709
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,229	895	794	-
9,653	1,525	190	4,728	833	38,140	7,268	929	15,344	-	649	-
444	115	7	598	49	1,820	809	56	1,735	367	331	202
2,066	912	115	6,006	425	12,406	3,216	540	14,570	2,472	1,725	3,465
818	1,220	164	6,189	658	-	8,937	676	27,230	599	3,959	6,054
685	386	46	1,302	165	3,830	1,662	178	5,161	215	876	1,377
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
8,677	1,073	139	12,614	926	24,865	5,847	2,309	16,204	14,218	11,186	4,353
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105,689	37,731	2,194	151,551	18,010	441,298	51,985	92,575	198,019	32,958	32,900	30,294
28,698	28,658	2,839	107,486	50,948	318,408	565,503	27,839	376,621	37,128	63,433	318,333
1,921	1,778	2,191	16,259	5,698	133,326	59,877	6,326	154,696	8,126	43,393	7,170
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.778	26.880	648	78.359	45.250	185.082	505.626	21.513	221.925	29.002	20.040	311.163

continued on next page

Table 64 **Supply and Use Tables, Bangladesh, 2006^a**
(million takas) (continued)

Supply Table

Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
	Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	716,273	–
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	190,649	–
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	7,438	–
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	24,611	–
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	72,602	–
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	596,702	–
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	1,035,088	–
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	110,955	–
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	98,457	–
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	26,197	–
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	115,071	–
12 Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	105,946	–
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	33,289	–
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	18,797	–
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	38,930	–
16 Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	6,312	–
17 Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	78,744	–
18 Construction Services	–	–	–	–	760,005	–
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	637,038	–
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	120,414	–
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	574,641	–
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	70,086	–
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	96,333	–
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	348,627	–
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	186,150	–	–	–	186,150	–
26 Education Services	–	113,204	–	–	113,204	–
27 Health and Social Services	–	–	117,824	–	117,824	–
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	461,038	461,038	–
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Total	186,150	113,204	117,824	461,038	6,761,419	–

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	446	1,498	367,040	–
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	60,913	–
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	23	4	38	24	45,619	–
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	45,319	–
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	619	34	149	566	28,112	–
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	204	122	19	6,238	256,657	–
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	328	38	9	2,486	418,211	–
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	4,898	1,114	25	4,747	122,056	–
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	924	24,117	4,903	161,325	–
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	–	59	57	981	21,925	–
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	3,566	571	80	3,036	45,999	–
12 Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	134,389	–
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	2,093	–	–	2,888	53,242	–
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	3,857	641	559	1,462	67,615	–
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	2,052	359	154	1,951	40,845	–
16 Transport Equipment	958	467	333	1,559	17,336	–
17 Other Manufacturing	7,479	1,350	736	6,993	161,063	–
18 Construction Services	2,419	377	–	186	150,358	–
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	2,167	–	50	2,666	10,801	–
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	8,602	70	8	227	159,483	–
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	681	114	61	531	14,288	–
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	5,753	475	34	3,667	102,163	–
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	4,171	1,256	585	7,360	106,395	–
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	2,088	314	34	1,332	28,938	–
26 Education Services	4,065	–	–	2,127	6,192	–
27 Health and Social Services	5,716	–	–	–	11,672	–
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	14,054	5,572	219	21,283	231,983	–
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Total	75,794	13,861	27,713	78,712	2,869,939	–
33 Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	110,356	99,344	90,111	382,326	3,891,480	4,157,279
34 Compensation of Employees	99,186	92,947	61,011	379,807	1,396,300	1,396,300
35 Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	265,799
36 Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	265,799
37 Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38 Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–
39 Gross Operating Surplus	11,170	6,397	29,100	2,519	2,495,179	2,495,179

Table 64 **Supply and Use Tables, Bangladesh, 2006^a**
(million takas) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
134,548	–	–	134,548	850,820	246,406	5,404	1,102,631
126	–	–	126	190,775	75,538	–	266,312
10,156	–	–	10,156	17,593	8,162	20,413	46,169
19,995	–	–	19,995	44,605	781	–	45,386
–	–	–	–	72,602	–	2,967	75,568
84,226	–	–	84,226	680,928	151,061	52,051	884,040
151,758	–	–	151,758	1,186,846	123,515	2,514	1,312,875
13,941	–	–	13,941	124,896	33,487	4,758	163,140
62,097	–	–	62,097	160,554	47,868	13,996	222,417
7,865	–	–	7,865	34,062	5,766	8,635	48,462
10,914	–	–	10,914	125,985	28,479	123	154,588
69,956	–	–	69,956	175,903	11,874	13,960	201,736
7,966	–	–	7,966	41,254	19,181	82	60,517
139,043	–	–	139,043	157,841	26,711	16,570	201,122
103,910	–	–	103,910	142,840	3,002	1,073	146,916
83,431	–	–	83,431	89,743	2,712	13,112	105,567
71,908	–	–	71,908	150,652	30,873	69,983	251,507
–	4	–	4	760,009	–	9,561	769,571
–	–	–	–	637,038	–637,038	–	–
–	–	–	–	120,414	–	693	121,107
–	116,954	–	116,954	691,595	–178,376	764	513,982
–	1,154	–	1,154	71,240	–	17,545	88,784
–	12,117	–	12,117	108,450	–	3,407	111,856
–	11,080	–	11,080	359,707	–	7,576	367,283
–	14,634	–	14,634	200,784	–	–	200,784
–	–	–	–	113,204	–	–	113,204
–	–	–	–	117,824	–	109	117,933
–	336	–	336	461,374	–	506	461,879
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
971,839	156,279	–	1,128,118	7,889,537	–	265,799	8,155,336

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
730,574	–	–	–	–	730,574	1,879	–4,013	–	–2,135	7,150	–	7,150	1,102,630
177,406	–	–	–	–	177,406	–	19	–	19	27,974	–	27,974	266,312
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	550	–	550	0	–	0	46,169
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	41	27	–	27	45,386
47,456	–	–	–	–	47,456	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	75,568
629,967	–	–	–	–	629,967	–	–11,313	–	–11,313	8,728	–	8,728	884,040
276,020	–	–	–	–	276,020	–	9,206	–	9,206	609,437	–	609,437	1,312,874
39,576	–	–	–	–	39,576	–	–460	–	–460	1,968	–	1,968	163,140
58,862	–	–	–	–	58,862	–	–7,857	–	–7,857	10,087	–	10,087	222,417
23,955	–	–	–	–	23,955	–	539	–	539	2,044	–	2,044	48,462
29,633	–	–	–	–	29,633	76,043	–1,982	–	74,061	4,895	–	4,895	154,588
–	–	–	–	–	–	59,795	6,221	–	66,016	1,331	–	1,331	201,737
5,471	–	–	–	–	5,471	–	1,015	–	1,015	788	–	788	60,516
373	–	–	–	–	373	131,176	–1,571	–	129,604	3,530	–	3,530	201,122
44,220	–	–	–	–	44,220	59,862	615	–	60,477	1,374	–	1,374	146,916
5,145	–	–	–	–	5,145	78,347	287	–	78,635	4,451	–	4,451	105,567
72,266	–	–	–	–	72,266	–	2,956	–	2,956	15,223	–	15,223	251,508
–	–	–	–	–	–	617,693	–	–	617,693	–	1,519	1,519	769,570
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
110,306	–	–	–	–	110,306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121,107
342,262	–	–	–	–	342,262	–	–	–	–	–	12,237	12,237	513,982
69,356	–	–	–	–	69,356	–	–	–	–	–	5,141	5,141	88,785
7,579	–	–	–	–	7,579	–	–	–	–	–	2,114	2,114	111,856
244,421	–	–	–	–	244,421	–	–	–	–	–	16,467	16,467	367,283
–	–	155,622	155,622	–	155,622	–	–	–	–	–	16,224	16,224	200,784
42,579	43,073	–	43,073	21,360	107,012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113,204
69,476	29,671	–	29,671	7,115	106,262	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117,933
156,794	1,957	–	1,957	35,066	193,818	–	–	–	–	–	36,078	36,078	461,879
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3,183,697	74,701	155,622	230,323	63,541	3,477,561	1,024,795	–5,746	–	1,019,048	699,008	89,780	788,788	8,155,336

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

Table 65 **Supply and Use Tables, Bhutan, 2007**
(million ngultrums)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	10,247	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	211	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	1,111	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	2,470	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	759	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	1,007	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	546
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	10,247	–	1,322	2,470	759	1,007	546

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	388	–	–	202	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	86	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	2	–	3	79	10	0	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	285	–	–	172	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	2	197	230	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	5	–	–	46	60	179	0
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	237	–	28	3	55	153	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	19	–	–	191
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	5	–	10	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	389	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	86	–	0	11
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	32	–	–	22
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	3	–	347	510	20	24	19
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	7	–	2	2	–	0	20
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	56	–	5	53	9	21	81
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	47	35	–	–	39
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	984	–	432	1,722	351	617	383
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	9,264	–	890	748	408	390	163
34	Compensation of Employees	3,124	–	178	254	200	184	108
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	0	–	285	5	–	1	0
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	0	–	285	5	–	1	0
39	Gross Operating Surplus	6,140	–	427	490	208	206	54

Table 65 **Supply and Use Tables, Bhutan, 2007**
(million ngultrums) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	12,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	16,091	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,088	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,099	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,901	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	1,378
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,334	1,005	-	4,378	12,812	16,091	3,184	643	7,099	1,242	2,901	1,378

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
-	-	-	96	-	563	-	191	-	-	-	68
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
403	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-
131	-	-	966	-	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-
738	0	-	126	2,632	15	10	8	9	17	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	31	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
282	-	-	129	35	34	20	1	27	11	33	-
79	-	-	294	0	129	-	1	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	193	-	-	-	0	714	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	334	-	-	4	-	-	-	190	-	-	-
-	-	-	25	-	1,898	-	0	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	716	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
23	0	-	406	-	4,161	11	7	1,348	22	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3	27	-	205	-	1	-
165	210	-	147	-	49	327	1	241	76	57	-
3	20	-	19	29	58	92	1	161	83	22	6
35	63	-	114	14	455	108	27	449	6	7	-
2	35	-	63	16	103	92	1	96	19	89	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,879	662	-	2,852	2,730	9,310	687	275	3,616	235	225	75
455	343	-	1,526	10,082	6,781	2,497	368	3,483	1,007	2,677	1,304
240	189	-	334	3,480	2,583	200	74	766	454	440	181
6	23	-	56	2	1,531	3	0	70	1	19	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	23	-	56	2	1,531	3	0	70	1	19	13
208	131	-	1,136	6,600	2,667	2,294	294	2,648	551	2,218	1,110

continued on next page

Table 65 **Supply and Use Tables, Bhutan, 2007**
(million ngultrums) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	10,247	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	211	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	1,111	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	12,812	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	2,470	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	759	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	1,007	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	2,104	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	546	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	425	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	2,334	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	512	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	493	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	1,849	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	16,091	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	3,088	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	643	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	7,099	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	1,242	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	2,901	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	1,475	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	6,056	–	–	–	6,056	
26	Education Services	–	1,764	–	–	1,764	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	1,415	–	1,415	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	405	405	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	6,056	1,764	1,415	405	79,060	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	11	0	15	–	1,534	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	5	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	885	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	2,221	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	52	8	14	8	3,733	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	14	–	0	–	499	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	41	–	7	41	550	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	207	160	27	–	1,257	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	5	9	217	–	1,213	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	1,121	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	561	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	2,313	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	716	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	3	
16	Transport Equipment	8	–	–	–	14	
17	Other Manufacturing	38	19	6	25	6,163	
18	Construction Services	170	22	–	–	193	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	130	0	21	49	490	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	862	176	160	41	3,435	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	118	14	21	–	681	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	100	–	–	–	1,602	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	184	25	49	–	894	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	25	
26	Education Services	605	205	–	–	810	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	140	26	36	–	202	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	2,686	664	574	163	31,121	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	3,370	1,100	842	242	47,940	49,382
34	Compensation of Employees	3,303	1,078	825	85	18,279	18,279
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	67	22	17	12	2,135	3,578
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	1,442
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	67	22	17	12	2,135	2,135
39	Gross Operating Surplus	0	0	0	145	27,525	27,525

Table 65 **Supply and Use Tables, Bhutan, 2007**
(million ngultrums) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
561	–	–1	561	10,808	884	–	11,693
46	–	0	46	46	1	–	48
290	–	0	290	501	–	18	519
1,741	–	–1	1,741	2,851	28	183	3,062
1,726	–	0	1,726	14,538	–	38	14,575
2,899	–	–8	2,891	5,361	1,235	526	7,122
381	–	–1	380	1,139	276	0	1,415
841	–	–1	840	1,847	192	17	2,056
852	–	–2	850	2,954	174	37	3,165
543	–	–1	543	1,088	94	93	1,275
219	–	0	219	644	89	8	740
4,758	–	–7	4,751	7,085	1,108	34	8,227
803	–	–1	801	1,313	152	0	1,466
2,464	–	–4	2,461	2,461	71	–	2,532
2,569	–	–4	2,565	3,058	302	–	3,360
1,371	–	–2	1,368	1,368	39	–	1,408
4,584	–	–8	4,577	6,426	527	12	6,966
–	898	–	898	16,988	–	40	17,029
–	–	–	–	3,088	–3,134	46	0
–	71	–	71	714	–	36	750
–	551	–	551	7,649	–2,039	138	5,749
–	291	–	291	1,533	–	–59	1,474
–	33	–	33	2,934	–	38	2,972
–	581	–	581	2,056	–	115	2,171
–	686	–	686	6,742	–	105	6,847
–	1,941	–	1,941	3,705	–	5	3,710
–	25	–	25	1,440	–	13	1,454
–	181	–	181	586	–	–	586
–40	–	40	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26,608	5,257	–	31,866	110,926	–	1,442	112,368

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	Individual	Collective	Total			Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
5,626	–	–	–	–	5,626	–	3,567	–	3,567	966	–	966	11,693
42	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
95	–	–	–	–	95	–	–605	–	–605	144	–	144	519
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	841	–	841	3,062
509	–	–	–	–	509	–	–	–	–	10,334	–	10,334	14,575
3,230	–	–	–	–	3,230	–	983	–	983	2,410	–	2,410	7,122
522	–	–	–	–	522	–	–	–	–	343	–	343	1,415
470	–	–	–	–	470	–	–	–	–	328	–	328	2,056
332	–	–	–	–	332	–	–	–	–	1,620	–	1,620	3,165
55	–	–	–	–	55	–	–145	–	–145	243	–	243	1,275
134	–	–	–	–	134	–	536	–	536	70	–	70	740
87	–	–	–	–	87	–	688	–	688	6,891	–	6,891	8,227
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–1,365	–	–1,365	518	–	518	1,466
62	–	–	–	–	62	2,160	–412	–	1,748	6	–	6	2,532
456	–	–	–	–	456	432	–1,266	–	–834	3,734	–	3,734	3,360
406	–	–	–	–	406	1,512	–525	–	987	–	–	–	1,408
138	–	–	–	–	138	216	–916	–	–700	1,364	–	1,364	6,966
394	–	–	–	–	394	15,025	1,417	–	16,442	–	–	–	17,029
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
146	–	–	–	–	146	–	–	–	–	–	114	114	750
1,231	–	–	–	–	1,231	–	–	–	–	–	1,082	1,082	5,749
736	–	–	–	–	736	–	–	–	–	–	56	56	1,474
1,294	–	–	–	–	1,294	–	–	–	–	–	76	76	2,972
1,277	–	–	–	–	1,277	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,171
104	–	6,275	6,275	–	6,379	–	–	–	–	–	443	443	6,847
1,136	1,764	–	1,764	–	2,900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,710
38	1,415	–	1,415	–	1,454	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,454
343	–	–	–	–	343	–	–	–	–	–	41	41	586
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18,864	3,179	6,275	9,455	–	28,319	19,345	1,959	–	21,304	29,812	1,812	31,625	112,368

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 66 **Supply and Use Tables, Brunei Darussalam, 2005**
(thousand Brunei dollars)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	121,749	–	–	–	11	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	109,705	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	12,151,339	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	9,310	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	50,572	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	144,751	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	34,422	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	127	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	4	–	–	0	39	16	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	1,135	–	56	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	280,960	55	56	48	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	338	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	121,753	109,705	12,442,871	50,627	145,251	34,485	–

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products		Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	53,498	–	80,053	169	2,184	3,986	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	11,623	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	201	13,851	1,970,666	–	986	0	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	14	–	147	3	192	53	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	2	47	1,140	2	101	9	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	16	–	1	10,058	1,734	13	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	673	0	22,772	44	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	67	10	6,895	710	471	135	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	68	6,559	31,745	165	74	65	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	3	–	3,177	21	342	1	–
12	Basic Metals	94	–	54,669	49	85	264	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	177	–	125,279	1,593	542	199	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	308	–	84,676	37	94	0	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	9	–	10,632	69	124	3	–
16	Transport Equipment	80	–	5,005	9,736	2,292	8	–
17	Other Manufacturing	5	–	38,006	2	108	5	–
18	Construction Services	3	103	275	0	26	5	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	0	–	4,214	4	13	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	1,325	1	1,344	5	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	0	2	50	0	43	0	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	13	45	6,117	15	747	167	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	107	–	72,675	47	18,382	833	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	3,359	1,300	86,447	855	52,684	15,078	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	0	18	253	1	13	17	–
26	Education Services	–	–	60	–	–	0	–
27	Health and Social Services	0	5	46	0	46	1	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	4	–	7,555	1	105	34	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	58,030	21,940	2,591,778	35,161	105,504	20,924	–
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	63,723	87,765	9,851,094	15,466	39,748	13,560	–
34	Compensation of Employees	35,284	56,263	307,678	9,392	23,106	9,845	–
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	28,440	31,501	9,543,415	6,074	16,642	3,717	–

Table 66 **Supply and Use Tables, Brunei Darussalam, 2005**
(thousand Brunei dollars) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing ^a	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
–	–	–	–	–	71	33	–	0	–	–	465
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1,290	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	226,700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	5,030	125	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	90	913	–	–	–	–	194
–	–	–	–	–	153	208	–	–	–	–	67
–	–	–	8,544	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	10,678	–	–	501	–	–	–	–	–
19,664	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	32,080	–	–	–	–	–	–	336	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	10,843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2,364	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74	–	–	485,202	–	19,214	–	–	–	–	–	–
111	43	–	1,204	–	558,026	4,361	–	368	–	–	2,350
–	239	154	626	–	2,819	838,317	338	198	–	–	790
–	–	–	–	–	6,590	2,276	143,293	2,020	–	–	11,118
–	–	–	–	–	14	498	38	651,294	–	95	5,247
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	14,478	95	507,374
–	–	–	–	–	562	425	–	–	–	535,908	778
–	1,119	–	414	–	2,141	140,298	101	96,836	–	1,141	1,733,795
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	192	–	–	–	18	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	126	2,057	234	–	–	–	387
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19,849	44,325	2,518	506,667	226,700	591,096	995,110	144,129	751,195	14,478	537,255	2,262,565

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
–	20	–	192	–	1,492	3,716	8,888	–	–	–	51,397
–	–	614	–	–	–	651	36,180	–	–	–	48,568
1,656	16	–	168,131	119,599	15,024	18,229	73	3,882	1,698	0	128
27	2,858	17	3	–	300	12	661	1,588	7	3,418	9,943
7	2	0	7	5,311	58	6	34	5	24	30	337
114	94	–	1	–	2,958	9,934	37,855	140	289	–	55,987
–	0	–	12	–	1	4	2	0	14	1	76
144	20	229	3,336	8	18,100	255	46	90	4	187	10,867
264	311	–	1,835	–	4,548	1,608	273	238	186	–	11,866
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0	0	2	59	78	577	11	4	0	1	–	195
5,115	19,568	561	10,073	–	83,141	319	48	0	–	–	1,006
26	2,693	122	1,908	–	39,417	200	21	0	–	–	8,230
4	12	6	1,314	–	1,457	28	4	1	–	–	410
2	29	1	44	55	188	14	1	0	–	–	150
3	1,212	17	4,028	–	57,357	45,136	46	1	–	–	3,851
19	334	–	50,958	6,342	13,341	628	107	78,228	32	14	110
19	4	0	105	–	21,647	7	42	14	1	136	187
18	0	–	19	–	3,791	77	20	3,412	–	3,879	9,231
2	3	0	1	–	1,822	3	8	3,193	15	59	216
0	0	0	2	30	15	0	0	110	8	2	20
277	166	5	194	558	4,387	195	128	4,785	271	3,173	16,720
393	226	76	1,789	121	73,545	566	599	9,973	181	33,121	16,604
8,881	4,302	15	1,576	3,499	120,767	3,390	571	139,682	317	22,364	38,429
3	2	3	97	324	446	6	7	277	197	153	694
–	0	–	0	–	1	0	0	0	–	2	17
5	1	0	4	–	31	2	1	5	–	18	12
57	17	0	10	0	2,089	27	11	793	5	104	1,368
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17,037	31,889	1,668	245,698	135,924	466,496	85,024	85,631	246,418	3,249	66,659	286,620
2,812	12,436	850	260,969	90,776	124,600	910,086	58,497	504,777	11,230	470,596	1,975,945
982	8,055	289	39,697	44,585	85,453	219,172	45,765	98,562	8,585	120,264	561,230
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,831	4,382	561	221,273	46,191	39,148	690,913	12,731	406,217	2,644	350,330	1,414,713

continued on next page

Table 66 **Supply and Use Tables, Brunei Darussalam, 2005**
(thousand Brunei dollars) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	122,330	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	109,705	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	12,151,339	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	10,599	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	226,700	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	55,727	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	314	146,262	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	34,850	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	8,544	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	11,179	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	19,664	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	32,416	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	10,843	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	2,364	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	504,490	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	566,591	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	94	78	121	843,832	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	166,488	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	39	657,224	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	522,089	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	537,673	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	479	2,257,443	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	3,241,527	–	–	–	3,241,527	
26	Education Services	–	710,015	–	–	710,224	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	393,838	–	393,838	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	141,413	144,556	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	3,241,527	710,109	393,915	142,366	23,488,497	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	571	206,164	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	312	97,949	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	3,955	2,576	2,320,671	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	2	286	176	19,704	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	75,660	121	160	9	83,071	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	40,435	87,394	12,984	854	260,862	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	604	0	1	0	24,205	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	29,933	1,370	18	182	73,075	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	34,347	116	105,941	2,563	202,774	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	3,546	76	4	11	8,109	
12	Basic Metals	–	1,939	–	361	177,291	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	683	–	466	181,556	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	21	–	76	88,446	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	33,365	154	1,063	31	45,934	
16	Transport Equipment	–	9	–	4,669	133,449	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	130	10	380	188,758	
18	Construction Services	–	9	923	25	23,532	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	95	1	4	24,778	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	7	–	24	8,026	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	6,102	0	1	3	6,387	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	126,985	361	2,051	185	167,546	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	265,632	722	2,843	429	498,863	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	390,934	5,554	795	2,047	902,846	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	203,041	66	47	32	205,697	
26	Education Services	13,203	97	2	0	13,383	
27	Health and Social Services	9,315	2	716	2	10,210	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	269	2	102	58	12,613	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	1,233,372	98,930	131,903	16,046	5,985,901	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	2,008,155	611,179	262,012	126,320	17,502,596	17,395,906
34	Compensation of Employees	1,437,891	559,390	191,987	120,102	3,983,575	3,983,575
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	(106,690)
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	(106,690)
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	570,265	51,788	70,023	6,216	13,519,015	13,519,015

Table 66 **Supply and Use Tables, Brunei Darussalam, 2005**
(thousand Brunei dollars) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
67,641	–	–	67,641	189,971	154,910	–151	344,729
14,266	–	–	14,266	123,971	87,979	–	211,950
345	–	–	345	12,151,684	–	–	12,151,684
8,290	–	–	8,290	18,889	10,245	–	29,135
120	–	–	120	226,820	–	–53,869	172,952
361,888	–	–	361,888	417,615	209,796	22,620	650,031
245,089	–	–	245,089	391,351	271,900	1,242	664,493
83,843	–	–	83,843	118,693	53,691	1,183	173,567
283,989	–	–	283,989	292,532	32,078	3,961	328,571
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74,102	–	–	74,102	85,281	18,698	1,382	105,361
183,848	–	–	183,848	203,513	73,834	–	277,346
113,635	–	–	113,635	146,051	121,717	–	267,768
200,267	–	–	200,267	200,267	–	8,452	208,718
249,741	–	–	249,741	260,584	40,714	11,480	312,778
404,705	–	–	404,705	407,069	185,875	64,040	656,984
117,441	–	–	117,441	621,931	194,342	–167,030	649,243
–	–	–	–	566,591	–	–	566,591
–	–	–	–	843,832	–798,554	–	45,278
–	528,960	–	528,960	695,448	–	–	695,448
–	535,400	42,630	492,770	1,149,994	–657,224	–	492,770
–	8,900	–	8,900	530,989	–	–	530,989
–	40,640	–	40,640	578,313	–	–	578,313
–	425,180	–	425,180	2,682,623	–	–	2,682,623
–	282,800	–	282,800	3,524,327	–	–	3,524,327
–	–	–	–	710,224	–	–	710,224
–	31,120	–	31,120	424,958	–	–	424,958
–	813	–	813	145,369	–	–	145,369
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42,630	–	–42,630	–	–	–	–	–
–	341,000	–	340,688	340,688	–	–	340,688
2,451,842	2,194,813	–	4,561,395	28,049,892	–	–106,690	27,942,890

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
128,791	–	–	–	–	128,791	–	9,471	–	9,471	303	–	303	344,729
109,948	–	–	–	–	109,948	–	–1	–	–1	4,054	–	4,054	211,950
–	–	–	–	–	–	25,915	10,975	–	36,890	9,794,123	–	9,794,123	12,151,684
8,187	–	–	–	–	8,187	–	1,244	–	1,244	–	–	–	29,135
86,310	3,571	–	3,571	–	89,881	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	172,952
351,322	–	–	–	–	351,322	–	36,867	–	36,867	981	–	981	650,031
315,239	–	–	–	–	315,239	–	20,431	–	20,431	304,617	–	304,617	664,493
96,339	–	–	–	–	96,339	63	3,999	–	4,062	91	–	91	173,567
110,536	–	–	–	–	110,536	–	15,251	–	15,251	11	–	11	328,571
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
76,722	–	–	–	–	76,722	14,649	5,841	–	20,489	41	–	41	105,361
–	–	–	–	–	–	100,000	55	–	100,055	–	–	–	277,346
12,533	–	–	–	–	12,533	70,717	2,910	–	73,627	52	–	52	267,768
19,808	–	–	–	–	19,808	95,971	4,493	–	100,464	–	–	–	208,718
133,166	–	–	–	–	133,166	118,297	15,211	–	133,508	169	–	169	312,778
317,436	–	–	–	–	317,436	180,437	25,661	–	206,098	1	–	1	656,984
296,466	–	–	–	–	296,466	130,000	33,459	–	163,459	560	–	560	649,243
17,331	–	–	–	–	17,331	525,728	–	–	525,728	–	–	–	566,591
20,500	–	–	–	–	20,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,278
448,391	–	–	–	–	448,391	–	–	–	–	–	239,030	239,030	695,448
7,413	–	–	–	–	7,413	–	–	–	–	–	478,970	478,970	492,770
249,998	–	2,446	2,446	–	252,444	95,000	–	–	95,000	–	16,000	16,000	530,989
63,200	–	–	–	–	63,200	–	–	–	–	–	16,250	16,250	578,313
1,062,405	–	–	–	–	1,062,405	490,425	2,868	–	493,292	–	224,080	224,080	2,682,623
77,103	–	3,241,527	3,241,527	–	3,318,630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,524,327
68,708	628,133	–	628,133	–	696,841	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	710,224
48,036	278,074	–	278,074	79,077	405,187	–	–	–	–	–	9,560	9,560	424,958
132,754	–	–	–	–	132,754	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	145,369
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–63,879	–	–	–	–	–63,879	–	–	–	–	–	63,879	63,879	–
340,688	–	–	–	–	340,688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	340,688
4,535,450	909,778	3,243,973	4,153,751	79,077	8,768,278	1,847,201	188,735	–	2,035,936	10,105,004	1,047,771	11,152,776	27,942,890

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a Includes manufacture of rubber and plastic products.

Table 67 **Supply and Use Tables, Cambodia, 2005**
(million riels)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	7,813,572	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	2,732,708	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	150,741	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	2,512,469	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	9,945,119	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	349,181	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	508,735
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	41,793	10,170	–	–	–	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	7,855,365	2,742,879	150,741	2,512,469	9,945,119	349,181	508,735

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products		Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	1,277,958	13,173	4	617,256	30,272	23,942	4,206
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	1,897	357,396	–	205,023	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	36	46	2,983	173	253	226	1,286
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	3,656	3,273	7,564	6,634	4,639	524	3,839
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	3,312	17,393	578	5,046	33,455	1,239	2,245
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	71,085	93,282	–	386,646	1,540	120	60
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	7,376	15,000	104	8,992	5,648,014	29,258	7,221
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	2,623	2,111	65	74,543	98,980	53,625	3,955
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	66,355	15,495	1,439	66,715	235,175	23,921	91,891
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	12,629	8,131	349	109,805	138,757	37,027	206,495
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	3,884	3,062	623	35,340	2,159	11,013	12,745
12	Basic Metals	679	598	537	2,640	6,838	1,088	1,273
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	13,241	5,823	952	26,541	27,145	1,410	5,436
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	6,360	2,484	2,037	7,630	44,761	1,368	4,218
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	5,094	6,389	369	9,369	18,178	504	3,605
16	Transport Equipment	5,069	901	1,081	2,031	6,123	180	579
17	Other Manufacturing	318,020	287,833	24,590	280,742	377,434	8,813	15,624
18	Construction Services	3,680	179	713	853	6,141	64	720
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	6,649	3,131	787	7,243	9,076	328	560
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	11,689	5,723	5,543	36,465	47,979	4,323	13,343
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	5,912	2,817	662	2,824	5,942	530	1,038
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	5,955	3,691	161	6,544	37,141	1,125	1,586
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	6,335	1,855	2,162	7,514	27,087	410	1,052
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	51	10	5	12	152	8	4
26	Education Services	99	8	25	150	880	9	7
27	Health and Social Services	1,837	833	238	461	1,507	29	150
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	2,708	2,065	537	3,062	5,386	531	1,251
29	Adjustments:							
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	1,844,188	852,702	54,109	1,910,256	6,815,013	201,616	384,389
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	6,011,177	1,890,176	96,633	602,213	3,130,105	147,565	124,346
34	Compensation of Employees	2,250,071	928,771	14,721	239,580	986,111	70,703	295
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	3,761,106	961,406	81,911	362,633	2,143,995	76,862	124,052

Table 67 **Supply and Use Tables, Cambodia, 2005**
(million riels) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	492,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	102,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	124,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
183,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	654,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	83,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	385,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,354,369	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,964,193	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,833,966	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,382,271	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536,652	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488,786	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	67,896	-	-	-	-	2,533,676
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
183,909	659,730	83,766	612,127	492,991	3,354,369	4,032,089	2,833,966	3,382,271	536,652	488,786	2,533,676

[illegible]

continued on next page

Table 67 **Supply and Use Tables, Cambodia, 2005**
(million riels) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	7,813,572	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	2,732,708	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	150,741	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	492,991	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	2,512,469	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	9,945,119	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	349,181	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	102,010	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	508,735	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	124,812	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	183,909	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	654,029	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	5,425	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	275	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	83,766	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	385,305	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	3,354,369	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	3,964,193	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	2,833,966	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	3,382,271	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	536,652	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	488,786	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	2,653,536	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	1,054,177	–	–	–	1,054,177	
26	Education Services	–	780,860	–	–	780,860	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	525,832	–	525,832	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	1,875,148	1,875,148	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	1,054,177	780,860	525,832	1,875,148	47,494,837	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	2,091	1,477	544	12,022	2,623,502	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	2	817	76	2,169	982,328	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	52	4	58	13,693	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	36	397	30	576	182,177	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	35,460	5,170	2,640	12,374	281,278	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	17,294	1,947	289	27,433	940,246	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	41,841	1,317	812	50,357	6,059,911	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	1,102	10,905	1,697	27,207	529,535	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	3,319	6,941	74,759	19,490	990,489	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	4,002	1,311	1,849	16,483	780,985	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	19,600	5,353	1,101	2,437	306,753	
12	Basic Metals	448	487	11	1,055	401,188	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	22,955	3,305	1,009	3,011	687,178	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	13,476	7,361	2,531	6,086	474,979	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	125,799	27,395	38,882	24,232	606,816	
16	Transport Equipment	29,914	13,049	283	42,543	613,696	
17	Other Manufacturing	83,049	21,653	5,319	140,752	4,214,223	
18	Construction Services	18,654	16,657	1,045	3,197	233,836	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	3,207	2,566	4,833	1,532	76,603	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	32,273	18,710	1,079	27,224	627,661	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	17,276	6,989	1,033	4,066	234,924	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	21,854	11,077	6,583	25,233	383,998	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	21,733	36,898	6,282	16,544	643,271	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	16,276	190	132	10,168	27,537	
26	Education Services	10,133	17,190	3,688	1,102	39,508	
27	Health and Social Services	5,119	10,399	29,046	9,321	67,610	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	58,367	6,891	14,732	79,234	311,505	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	605,278	236,502	200,289	565,907	23,335,434	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	448,898	544,358	325,542	1,309,242	24,159,403	25,756,938
34	Compensation of Employees	418,536	392,960	62,394	864,394	9,188,318	9,188,318
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	1,597,536
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	1,597,536
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	30,362	151,398	263,148	444,848	14,971,085	14,971,085

Table 67 **Supply and Use Tables, Cambodia, 2005**
(million riels) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
121,389	–	–	121,389	7,934,961	946,410	182,800	9,064,171
1,089	–	–	1,089	2,733,797	418,294	52,001	3,204,092
50,583	–	–	50,583	50,583	3,448	1,721	55,752
66,373	–	–	66,373	217,114	49,701	4,610	271,426
41,970	–	–	41,970	534,961	35,160	8,091	578,213
1,142,778	–	–	1,142,778	3,655,247	525,884	172,749	4,353,881
5,871,816	–	–	5,871,816	15,816,935	2,040,024	296,699	18,153,658
355,651	–	–	355,651	704,832	126,587	16,446	847,865
1,334,443	–	–	1,334,443	1,436,453	208,056	35,494	1,680,003
309,566	–	–	309,566	818,301	168,861	54,599	1,041,761
410,579	–	–	410,579	535,392	67,830	3,770	606,992
271,449	–	–	271,449	455,358	43,704	10,468	509,530
333,458	–	–	333,458	987,487	124,920	28,066	1,140,473
837,280	–	–	837,280	842,706	96,112	27,282	966,099
1,136,309	–	–	1,136,309	1,136,584	125,405	46,273	1,308,262
704,723	–	–	704,723	788,488	77,334	13,996	879,818
4,488,484	–	–	4,488,484	4,873,788	453,522	106,599	5,433,910
–	174,628	–	174,628	3,528,996	–	173,738	3,702,735
–	–	–	–	3,964,193	–3,964,193	–	0
–	6,106	–	6,106	2,840,072	–	87,353	2,927,425
–	1,866,047	–1,252,954	613,093	3,995,364	–1,547,059	96,589	2,544,894
–	46,275	–	46,275	582,927	–	19,870	602,797
–	206,330	–139,217	67,113	555,899	–	19,250	575,149
–	200,328	–	200,328	2,853,864	–	51,812	2,905,675
–	30,362	–	30,362	1,084,539	–	10,143	1,094,682
–	36,337	–	36,337	817,197	–	–	817,197
–	21,731	–	21,731	547,562	–	–	547,562
–	61,619	–	61,619	1,936,767	–	77,116	2,013,884
–1,392,171	–	1,392,171	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16,085,770	2,649,762	–	18,735,532	66,230,369	–	1,597,536	67,827,905

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Gross Fixed Capital Formation			Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables	Goods		Services			
	Individual	Collective	Total											
4,909,524	–	–	–	–	4,909,524	84,566	1,268,789	–	1,353,355	177,789	–	177,789	9,064,171	
1,921,585	–	–	–	–	1,921,585	–	293,339	–	293,339	6,840	–	6,840	3,204,092	
50,583	–	–	–	–	50,583	–	–8,524	–	–8,524	–	–	–	55,752	
71,444	–	–	–	–	71,444	–	17,521	–	17,521	284	–	284	271,426	
352,581	–	–	–	–	352,581	–	–55,647	–	–55,647	–	–	–	578,213	
3,732,923	–	–	–	–	3,732,923	–	–384,948	–	–384,948	65,659	–	65,659	4,353,881	
829,048	–	–	–	–	829,048	–	80,274	–	80,274	11,184,425	–	11,184,425	18,153,658	
176,208	–	–	–	–	176,208	–	–	–	–	142,121	–	142,121	847,865	
680,002	–	–	–	–	680,002	–	–	–	–	9,512	–	9,512	1,680,003	
197,019	–	–	–	–	197,019	–	50,178	–	50,178	13,579	–	13,579	1,041,761	
281,058	–	–	–	–	281,058	–	–124,733	–	–124,733	143,913	–	143,913	606,992	
91,072	–	–	–	–	91,072	–	–39,219	–	–39,219	56,490	–	56,490	509,530	
242,436	–	–	–	–	242,436	414,934	–212,214	–	202,720	8,139	–	8,139	1,140,473	
237,136	–	–	–	–	237,136	489,109	–249,853	–	239,256	14,727	–	14,727	966,099	
690,155	–	–	–	–	690,155	560,158	–612,138	–	–51,980	63,270	–	63,270	1,308,262	
675,365	–	–	–	–	675,365	77,287	–511,427	–	–434,140	24,898	–	24,898	879,818	
826,138	–	–	–	–	826,138	–	380,074	–	380,074	13,475	–	13,475	5,433,910	
196,470	–	–	–	–	196,470	3,264,369	–	–	3,264,369	–	8,060	8,060	3,702,735	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
630,465	–	–	–	–	630,465	–	–	–	–	–	2,220,356	2,220,356	2,927,425	
567,774	–	–	–	–	567,774	–	–	–	–	–	1,349,459	1,349,459	2,544,894	
192,417	–	–	–	–	192,417	–	–	–	–	–	175,456	175,456	602,797	
144,168	53	–	53	–	144,221	–	–	–	–	–	46,930	46,930	575,149	
2,101,012	–	–	–	–	2,101,012	–	–	–	–	–	161,392	161,392	2,905,675	
8,406	6,673	1,048,226	1,054,899	3,840	1,067,145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,094,682	
491,097	261,213	–	261,213	25,379	777,689	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	817,197	
308,945	155,986	–	155,986	15,020	479,952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	547,562	
501,159	21,885	–	21,885	561,547	1,084,591	–	–	–	–	–	617,788	617,788	2,013,884	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
21,106,190	445,810	1,048,226	1,494,036	605,787	23,206,013	4,890,423	–108,528	–	4,781,895	11,925,121	4,579,442	16,504,562	67,827,905	

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 68 **Supply and Use Tables, People's Republic of China, 2005**
(million yuan renminbis)

Supply Table

Products	Domestic Production ^a by Industry Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities ^b	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	3,862,863	–	–	–	1,387	956	–
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	1,420,907	–	153	–	–
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	525,655	362	10	–	–
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	19,445	19,800	6,302	7,988	673
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	605	2,550,197	1,183	339	427
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	780	1,153	2,711,520	456	3,177
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	1,344	9,030	3,078	1,442,983	2,740
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	22,790	12,437	16,740	7,147	2,921
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	1,617	3,378	3,193	3,500	1,045,191
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	88	133	1,781	489	925
12 Basic Metals	–	–	32,809	123	122	7	953
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	994	709	1,594	462	563
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	26,962	453	1,547	383	4,570
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	76	–	203	259	181
16 Transport Equipment	–	–	1,010	73	1,733	25	828
17 Other Manufacturing	–	–	130,375	452	70	158	965
18 Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26 Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27 Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28 Other Services, n.e.c. ^b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Total	3,862,863	–	2,185,458	2,598,300	2,750,615	1,465,152	1,064,114

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	666,407	–	13,034	975,004	327,043	118,181	72,820
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	17,677	–	144,899	17,186	17,754	19,243	6,344
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	1,406	–	51,468	2,599	201	282	338
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	43,551	–	207,568	32,369	52,660	43,895	30,752
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	294,557	–	907	434,776	51,676	610	384
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	3,597	–	12,437	7,178	1,095,260	31,194	15,202
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	14,534	–	15,367	58,112	31,268	463,613	16,274
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	249,997	–	60,199	44,883	250,375	135,811	343,003
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	26,116	–	37,150	45,885	42,804	32,707	192,124
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	5,696	–	10,048	3,930	9,865	6,720	4,276
12 Basic Metals	4,582	–	88,613	6,123	6,233	19,806	16,980
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	9,945	–	34,144	17,037	7,378	18,836	10,357
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	29,987	–	90,268	10,733	30,974	19,428	12,135
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	5,399	–	59,476	7,706	16,635	12,898	10,321
16 Transport Equipment	13,570	–	24,886	6,186	5,175	8,858	3,876
17 Other Manufacturing	57,997	–	120,743	26,551	18,445	55,794	18,442
18 Construction Services	7,461	–	4,232	889	1,523	775	670
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	7,076	–	18,844	9,938	20,037	15,030	4,895
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	68,598	–	77,699	49,953	45,358	46,466	23,632
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	41,414	–	27,109	16,674	21,635	16,827	9,955
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	844	–	1,014	2,019	5,200	2,657	2,233
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26 Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27 Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28 Other Services, n.e.c. ^d	60,985	–	103,949	87,021	115,580	43,276	25,379
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Total	1,631,395	–	1,204,052	1,862,750	2,173,079	1,112,907	820,391
33 Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	2,231,469	–	981,406	735,550	577,536	352,244	243,723
34 Compensation of Employees	2,020,351	–	228,097	152,803	245,720	113,215	82,100
35 Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports ^e	11,691	–	179,671	256,521	91,657	59,881	39,350
36 Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37 Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38 Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39 Gross Operating Surplus	199,427	–	573,638	326,226	240,158	179,148	122,274

(million yuan renminbis) (continued)

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group												
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2,794	6,454	781	148,327	4,217	319,276	51,103	151,079	37,708	-	-	-	135
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99,392	36,180	10,952	1,029,204	512,370	3,473	4,119	6,386	20,057	-	619	4,379	-
430,010	71,892	6,811	192,100	7,547	89,337	-	-	1,388	-	-	265	-
196,539	183,488	31,741	378,510	157,180	63,374	71,860	28,077	40,049	-	13,053	5,522	-
666	550	64	55,366	1,068	3,807	36,679	282,943	7,279	-	172	10	-
8,010	41,694	10,144	93,536	6,855	15,249	24,849	6,004	9,895	-	4,285	446	-
7,794	124,434	10,882	161,501	8,115	121,738	90,791	4,660	10,990	-	17,880	2,140	-
54,753	268,512	43,340	1,073,546	15,516	117,580	18,983	5,626	5,256	-	5,021	452	-
17,114	389,823	87,522	164,813	9,887	30,405	34,013	2,929	25,789	-	225	755	-
12,827	36,647	5,270	47,631	2,188	19,053	6,741	3,901	5,153	-	6,216	1,194	-
1,029,155	1,419,337	237,019	126,608	21,516	507,759	1,666	152	8,763	-	-	2,443	-
28,292	314,122	34,891	87,890	13,894	150,961	6,988	2,020	5,678	-	2,186	2,064	-
84,457	631,632	187,857	120,052	97,888	112,896	40,445	6,416	56,174	-	10,335	5,465	-
30,551	2,019,305	59,497	78,340	139,618	153,467	77,383	2,668	18,710	-	21,792	7,130	-
20,256	74,151	512,451	16,368	17,712	12,899	70,933	744	157,640	-	7,074	5,667	-
364,199	247,476	26,816	484,745	131,373	952,699	51,760	9,810	453,061	-	6,959	15,010	-
2,226	4,117	2,027	5,554	2,447	5,843	20,787	18,608	29,778	-	22,973	38,951	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8,520	66,126	7,623	38,944	7,154	22,787	71,878	10,719	29,943	-	35,702	10,957	-
61,242	181,630	31,993	145,704	25,544	167,972	73,965	10,515	295,965	-	28,714	6,469	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22,841	79,298	12,372	71,681	44,112	22,550	67,823	14,720	91,072	-	63,574	38,941	-
825	14,965	1,553	5,961	457	493	26,360	5,030	3,941	-	32,717	5,164	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66,690	345,221	78,013	204,200	70,871	266,730	272,811	34,543	74,535	-	114,545	46,540	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,549,150	6,557,054	1,399,619	4,730,581	1,297,529	3,160,348	1,121,937	607,550	1,388,826	-	394,041	200,102	-
694,912	1,736,195	402,532	1,465,177	663,919	1,096,088	1,258,793	420,710	1,056,997	-	632,121	824,914	-
169,757	628,058	139,915	398,717	151,122	559,067	330,035	115,750	263,622	-	250,010	99,791	-
162,497	269,304	92,407	288,579	138,986	144,126	293,314	50,845	99,208	-	77,431	100,262	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
362,658	838,833	170,210	777,881	373,812	392,894	635,445	254,115	694,167	-	304,679	624,861	-

continued on next page

Table 68 **Supply and Use Tables, People's Republic of China, 2005**
(million yuan renminbis) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production ^a by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities ^c		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	3,865,207	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	1,430,349	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	550,891	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	2,016,240	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	2,587,780	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	2,754,224	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	1,476,410	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	2,814,166	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	1,131,120	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	584,927	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	3,182,314	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	1,063,234	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	3,004,841	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	4,326,372	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	1,757,429	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	2,877,667	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	4,256,436	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	2,380,730	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	1,028,260	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	2,445,822	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	1,026,162	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	1,025,016	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	
28	Other Services, n.e.c. ^b	–	–	–	6,938,515	6,938,515	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	–	–	–	6,938,515	54,524,110	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	30,795	2,925,159	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	52,635	2,002,867	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	3,978	859,623	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	167,764	1,747,952	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	59,339	1,230,853	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	171,912	1,557,747	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	367,782	1,527,877	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	469,180	3,162,032	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	26,476	1,166,536	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	45,001	232,358	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	14,408	3,511,164	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	60,735	807,417	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	172,024	1,719,166	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	584,554	3,305,448	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	125,358	1,083,804	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	102,682	3,144,561	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	185,528	354,388	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	244,183	630,355	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	177,718	1,519,138	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	102,776	765,372	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	93,938	205,370	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	
28	Other Services, n.e.c. ^d	–	–	–	604,140	2,615,029	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	–	–	–	3,862,905	36,074,215	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	–	–	–	3,075,610	18,449,895	18,449,895
34	Compensation of Employees	–	–	–	1,724,304	7,672,433	7,672,433
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports ^e	–	–	–	156,722	2,512,451	2,512,451
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	–	–	–	1,194,584	8,265,011	8,265,011

Table 68 **Supply and Use Tables, People's Republic of China, 2005**
(million yuan renminbis) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
172,247	–	–	172,247	4,037,454	258,082	–	4,295,536
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
372,856	–	–	372,856	1,803,205	190,120	–	1,993,325
254,690	–	–	254,690	805,581	133,929	–	939,510
2,176	–	–	2,176	2,018,416	5,422	–	2,023,838
96,502	–	–	96,502	2,684,282	232,525	–	2,916,807
204,875	–	–	204,875	2,959,099	182,654	–	3,141,753
118,194	–	–	118,194	1,594,604	166,679	–	1,761,283
680,794	–	–	680,794	3,494,960	205,405	–	3,700,365
73,715	–	–	73,715	1,204,835	61,865	–	1,266,700
16,075	–	–	16,075	601,003	56,345	–	657,347
328,128	–	–	328,128	3,510,442	182,095	–	3,692,536
95,528	–	–	95,528	1,158,762	50,573	–	1,209,335
547,935	–	–	547,935	3,552,777	357,900	–	3,910,676
2,129,228	–	–	2,129,228	6,455,599	652,838	–	7,108,437
168,378	–	–	168,378	1,925,807	115,779	–	2,041,586
241,889	–	–	241,889	3,119,555	290,969	–	3,410,525
–	13,265	–	13,265	4,269,701	–	–	4,269,701
–	–	–	–	2,380,730	–2,380,730	–	–
–	97,641	–	97,641	1,125,900	–	–	1,125,900
–	76,030	–	76,030	2,521,852	–762,451	–	1,759,401
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	33,983	–	33,983	1,060,144	–	–	1,060,144
–	–	–	–	1,025,016	–	–	1,025,016
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	215,718	–	215,718	7,154,233	–	–	7,154,233
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5,503,209	436,637	–	5,939,846	60,463,956	–	–	60,463,956

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	Individual	Collective	Total			Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
1,081,117	28,203	–	28,203	–	1,109,319	149,323	47,739	–	197,063	63,994	–	63,994	4,295,536
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19,932	–	–	–	–	19,932	–	–76,327	–	–76,327	46,852	–	46,852	1,993,325
2,378	–	–	–	–	2,378	–	37,802	–	37,802	39,708	–	39,708	939,510
270,361	–	–	–	–	270,361	–	–	–	–	5,525	–	5,525	2,023,838
1,205,252	–	–	–	–	1,205,252	–	312,025	–	312,025	168,677	–	168,677	2,916,807
487,197	–	–	–	–	487,197	–	51,127	–	51,127	1,045,681	–	1,045,681	3,141,753
62,382	–	–	–	–	62,382	28,079	–63,893	–	–35,814	206,838	–	206,838	1,761,283
169,642	–	–	–	–	169,642	–	66,950	–	66,950	301,741	–	301,741	3,700,365
39,265	–	–	–	–	39,265	–	–177,231	–	–177,231	238,130	–	238,130	1,266,700
136,591	–	–	–	–	136,591	37,325	–8,578	–	28,747	259,651	–	259,651	657,347
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–14,826	–	–14,826	196,198	–	196,198	3,692,536
44,859	–	–	–	–	44,859	91,185	–38,982	–	52,203	304,857	–	304,857	1,209,335
211,053	–	–	–	–	211,053	1,511,274	–6,357	–	1,504,916	475,541	–	475,541	3,910,676
207,737	–	–	–	–	207,737	1,003,343	37,289	–	1,040,633	2,554,619	–	2,554,619	7,108,437
157,936	–	–	–	–	157,936	598,073	15,589	–	613,663	186,184	–	186,184	2,041,586
113,507	–	–	–	–	113,507	–	–20,736	–	–20,736	173,193	–	173,193	3,410,525
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,894,073	–	–	3,894,073	–	21,241	21,241	4,269,701
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
442,111	–	–	–	–	442,111	–	–	–	–	–	53,434	53,434	1,125,900
142,972	59,639	–	59,639	–	202,611	–	–	–	–	–	37,652	37,652	1,759,401
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
289,082	–	–	–	–	289,082	–	–	–	–	–	5,690	5,690	1,060,144
482,343	–	–	–	–	482,343	337,303	–	–	337,303	–	–	–	1,025,016
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,592,547	1,785,167	787,512	2,572,679	–	4,165,226	93,095	–	–	93,095	–	280,883	280,883	7,154,233
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7,158,265	1,873,008	787,512	2,660,520	–	9,818,785	7,743,073	161,591	–	7,904,664	6,267,391	398,900	6,666,292	60,463,956

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a Supply of products is valued at producers' prices including value added tax.

b Includes fishing, aquaculture, and service activities incidental to fishing.

c Includes post and telecommunications; public administration and defense; education; and health and social work.

d Includes postal, courier and telecommunication services; public administration; education; health; and social services.

e Includes taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Table 69 **Supply and Use Tables, Fiji, 2005**
(thousand Fiji dollars)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	763,897	–	–	240,231	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	560,421	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	81,140	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	10,353	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	771,761	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	254,613	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	243,191	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,801
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	763,897	560,421	81,140	1,022,345	254,613	243,191	33,801

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	81,952	–	–	466,416	–	47,266	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	21,946	–	199,473	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	4,498	1,139	6,000	5,675	4,628	3,830	1,847
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	5,000	–	–	39,151	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	54,371	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	2,000	47,587	4,278
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	28,166	891	8,922	1,215	5,590	7,673	386
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	9,030
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	2,000	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	13,205	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	1,000	5,000	2,047	1,900	1,898	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	5,000	8,651	4,005	4,030	3,626	2,400
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	54,020	322,996	23,988	3,397	40,805	16,100	4,016
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	4,069	22,278	320	4,141	3,121	2,641	1,255
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	35,000	29,330	1,108	9,778	6,657	3,678	1,563
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	7,632	30,890	894	22,619	2,336	3,778	1,160
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	4,126	10,000	–	5,000	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	25,681	6,000	14,660	1,952	3,317	22,295	476
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	265,348	455,470	66,589	764,722	132,752	160,473	26,411
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	498,549	104,952	14,551	257,623	121,862	82,718	7,390
34	Compensation of Employees	121,011	30,485	26,348	87,579	48,437	31,913	4,296
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	377,538	74,466	–11,797	170,044	73,425	50,805	3,094

(thousand Fiji dollars) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	169,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	101,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	94,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	109,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	8,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	10,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	82,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	378,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	778,502	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	834,042	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290,075	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,445	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456,503	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603,672
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	197,070	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.195	118.932	10.675	278.753	169.666	378.950	975.572	834.042	1.290.075	348.445	456.503	603.672

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
-	-	-	7,441	-	-	-	7,476	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,888	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	13,586	-	-	-	-	-	-
387	777	178	1,219	5,254	3,950	4,657	28,875	27,858	1,495	7,995	2,539
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,690	199,997	-	-	-
-	-	-	12,139	-	-	-	-	20,763	-	-	-
-	3,871	-	48,667	-	1,866	67,028	4,213	35,085	-	-	-
157	1,722	229	4,681	13,399	9,915	1,616	1,206	2,704	-	6,957	1,181
-	-	-	1,400	-	-	13,600	-	2,000	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
18,500	12,000	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
482	37,291	3,960	12,626	-	7,005	6,908	-	25,842	2,833	2,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4,482	2,744	-	-	855	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,400	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	35,643	20,023	-	11,069	627	-	-
-	-	-	250	19,000	9,984	10,000	10,972	16,634	5,393	-	14,875
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
568	1,299	167	25,466	13,975	22,000	69,393	5,724	163,480	2,000	4,500	23,022
8,126	12,936	120	20,745	25,637	43,352	86,685	74,416	159,683	29,447	5,682	38,711
115	3,706	114	5,508	1,259	7,690	10,214	12,643	94,763	19,337	9,068	4,367
508	1,420	51	6,150	1,000	8,938	19,711	40,309	75,103	5,260	28,597	44,624
326	3,973	394	2,973	7,974	17,336	40,842	25,624	8,322	15,649	11,951	37,719
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,999	5,456	7,325	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	1,238	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,000	-
10,826	2,546	866	38,102	18,593	43,163	72,840	59,699	39,308	243	37,198	35,131
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39,994	81,542	6,078	187,367	110,572	240,672	427,517	649,733	900,559	89,609	114,947	202,168
4,201	37,391	4,597	91,386	59,094	138,278	548,055	184,309	389,515	258,836	341,556	401,504
1,002	8,009	3,018	22,557	23,776	49,770	179,579	87,986	170,626	46,902	93,596	92,611
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,199	29,382	1,579	68,829	35,318	88,508	368,476	96,322	218,890	211,934	247,960	308,891

continued on next page

Table 69 **Supply and Use Tables, Fiji, 2005**
(thousand Fiji dollars) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	1,004,128	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	560,421	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	81,140	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	180,019	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	771,761	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	254,613	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	243,191	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	101,591	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	33,801	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	94,547	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	44,195	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	109,947	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	8,985	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	10,675	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	82,615	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	378,950	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	778,502	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	834,042	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	1,290,075	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	348,445	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	456,503	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	603,672	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	411,273	–	–	–	411,273	
26	Education Services	–	321,400	–	–	321,400	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	148,373	–	148,373	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	417,677	614,747	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	411,273	321,400	148,373	417,677	9,767,613	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	389	–	610,940	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	35	–	381,342	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	13,586	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	2,983	3,393	1,395	7,296	127,866	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	7,459	1,165	441,462	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	247	–	87,519	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	1,330	–	215,925	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	548	2,444	–	99,601	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	6,749	–	–	–	33,779	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	33,966	–	–	–	37,966	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	44,000	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	100,947	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	644	–	8,724	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	10,400	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	80,568	
18	Construction Services	11,020	795	436	–	111,204	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	14,314	7,190	9,000	29,924	419,734	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	32,902	5,770	2,258	28,509	1,040,299	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	22,325	3,680	694	10,462	243,768	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	15,814	3,313	4,130	17,842	359,885	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	4,907	18,209	8,130	59,269	332,904	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	12,578	6,222	634	–	73,340	
26	Education Services	–	17,907	970	–	27,114	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	13,692	–	19,692	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	13,032	31,457	2,881	52,454	532,720	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	170,589	98,485	56,767	206,920	5,455,285	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	240,683	222,915	91,607	210,757	4,312,328	5,068,769
34	Compensation of Employees	238,508	188,456	87,154	91,868	1,735,490	1,735,490
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	756,441
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	756,441
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	2,175	34,459	4,452	118,888	2,576,839	2,576,839

Table 69 **Supply and Use Tables, Fiji, 2005**
(thousand Fiji dollars) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
54,410	–	–8,130	46,280	1,050,408	173,099	14,687	1,238,194
1,166	–	–174	992	561,413	128,627	2,758	692,798
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,617	0	–690	3,927	85,068	–	–	85,068
–	–	–	–	180,019	–	4,065	184,084
249,216	–	–37,240	211,976	983,738	236,875	86,866	1,307,479
171,621	–	–25,645	145,977	400,590	58,438	45,865	504,893
89,219	–	–13,332	75,888	319,079	55,817	28,110	403,005
845,108	–	–126,281	718,828	820,419	41,940	221,322	1,083,681
97,664	–	–14,594	83,071	116,872	7,758	25,522	150,152
14,606	–	–2,183	12,424	106,971	21,700	4,368	133,039
76,074	–	–11,367	64,707	108,901	10,143	19,992	139,037
83,713	–	–12,509	71,204	181,151	24,306	24,126	229,583
173,218	–	–25,883	147,335	147,335	929	45,326	193,590
353,880	385	–48,811	305,454	314,439	2,062	53,836	370,338
404,667	–	–54,107	350,560	361,235	2,450	43,175	406,861
84,716	–	–12,659	72,057	154,672	18,962	25,186	198,819
–	0	–	0	378,950	–	10,603	389,553
–	–	–	–	778,502	–778,502	–	–
–	153	–	153	834,195	–	23,052	857,246
–	487	–	487	1,290,561	–4,605	10,626	1,296,581
–	32	–	32	348,477	–	20,882	369,359
–	2	–	2	456,505	–	7,172	463,677
454	121	–65	510	604,182	–	18,500	622,682
–	5	–	5	411,278	–	–	411,278
–	19	–	19	321,419	–	402	321,821
–	8	–	8	148,381	–	1,221	149,602
242	4	–32	214	614,961	–	18,778	633,738
–393,700	–	393,700	–	–	–	–	–
179,300	–	–	179,300	179,300	–	–	179,300
2,490,193	1,215	–	2,491,408	12,259,021	–	756,441	13,015,461

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
516,328	–	6,181	6,181	–	522,509	–	63,611	–	63,611	41,136	–	41,136	1,238,196
214,127	–	16,011	16,011	–	230,138	–	–	–	–	81,318	–	81,318	692,798
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,712	–	3,712	67,770	–	67,770	85,068
44,275	–	11,947	11,947	–	56,222	–	–3	–	–3	–	–	–	184,084
478,143	–	–	–	–	478,143	–	16,450	–	16,450	371,423	–	371,423	1,307,478
253,036	–	–	–	–	253,036	–	7,631	–	7,631	156,707	–	156,707	504,893
121,034	–	1,861	1,861	–	122,895	–	504	–	504	63,681	–	63,681	403,005
629,181	16,648	2,298	18,946	–	648,127	–	35,695	–	35,695	300,257	–	300,257	1,083,680
112,810	–	–	–	–	112,810	–	178	–	178	3,385	–	3,385	150,152
89,972	–	–	–	–	89,972	–	780	–	780	4,322	–	4,322	133,040
20,010	–	–	–	–	20,010	–	1,982	–	1,982	73,045	–	73,045	139,037
92,785	–	–	–	–	92,785	–	28,797	–	28,797	7,054	–	7,054	229,583
–	–	–	–	–	–	185,986	–	–	185,986	7,604	–	7,604	193,590
33,596	–	–	–	–	33,596	290,800	1,926	–	292,726	35,291	–	35,291	370,337
12,614	–	–	–	–	12,614	368,367	2,728	–	371,095	12,752	–	12,752	406,861
70,319	–	–	–	–	70,319	–	421	–	421	47,512	–	47,512	198,819
33,024	–	9,792	9,792	–	42,816	235,533	–	–	235,533	–	–	–	389,553
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
420,249	–	16,451	16,451	–	436,700	–	–	–	–	–	813	813	857,247
218,330	–	37,460	37,460	–	255,790	–	–	–	–	–	492	492	1,296,581
125,245	–	298	298	–	125,543	–	–	–	–	–	49	49	369,359
99,040	763	3,985	4,748	–	103,788	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	463,676
244,141	–	45,586	45,586	–	289,727	–	–	–	–	–	51	51	622,682
3,368	–	334,538	334,538	–	337,906	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	411,278
53,501	193,518	8,243	201,761	39,437	294,699	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	321,822
29,469	91,885	7,618	99,503	939	129,911	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	149,603
58,551	4,874	8,148	13,022	29,444	101,017	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	633,738
–821,300	–	–	–	–	–821,300	–	–	–	–	821,300	–	821,300	–
179,300	–	–	–	–	179,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179,300
3,331,148	307,688	510,417	818,105	69,820	4,219,073	1,080,686	164,411	–	1,245,096	2,094,557	1,449	2,096,006	13,015,460

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight, FOB = free on board, n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 70 **Supply and Use Tables, Hong Kong, China, 2005**
(million Hong Kong dollars)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities ^h	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear ⁱ	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products ^j	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products ^a	2,867	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas ^b	213	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	30,900	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products ^c	–	–	–	–	–	26,108	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals ^d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery ^e	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	656	139	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services ^f	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	7	–	–	–	7,747	6,080	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services ^g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	3,087	–	–	–	39,303	32,327	–

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products		Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products ^a	–	–	–	–	2	7	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas ^b	966	–	–	–	168	43	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	27	–	–	–	555	284	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	8,870	32	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products ^c	804	–	–	–	4,974	7,653	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	13	–	–	–	212	4	–
12	Basic Metals ^d	19	–	–	–	337	134	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	3	–	–	–	5	1,788	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery ^e	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	13	–	–	–	13	17	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	5	–	–	–	103	132	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services ^f	18	–	–	–	479	614	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	2	–	–	–	112	145	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	8	–	–	–	1,164	1,075	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	215	–	–	–	11,715	6,805	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	5	–	–	–	91	117	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	3	4	–
27	Health and Social Services ^g	–	–	–	–	7	9	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	51	–	–	–	210	278	–
29	Adjustments:							
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	8	–	–	–	721	476	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	2,157	–	–	–	29,741	19,616	–
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	931	–	–	–	9,562	12,711	–
34	Compensation of Employees	309	–	–	–	5,238	7,961	–
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	4	–	–	–	355	234	–
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	4	–	–	–	355	234	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	617	–	–	–	3,968	4,515	–

(million Hong Kong dollars) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery ^k	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing ^l	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services ^m
-	-	-	12,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	48,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	14,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	8,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	18,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	17,337	-	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	143,951	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3,710	-	1,485	4,870	-	609,286	-	-	-513	-	257
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,833	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,750	12	81	770
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,052	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265,809	-
-	2,537	-	10,594	739	41	2,982	967	3,312	472	6,624	368,913
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	23,585	-	70,540	54,166	143,992	612,268	87,800	263,062	66,024	272,514	369,940

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
-	2	-	1,738	-	4	395	17,767	2,160	-	4	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,277	-	6,168	5,976	1,588	4,754	5,973	29,794	34	113	348
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	379	-	2,039	3,581	625	5,820	8,720	3,040	1,043	2,402	7,094
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	24	-	2,725	3	3	466	243	321	5	7	78
-	1,570	-	21,668	38	6,922	13,879	1,878	5,346	276	1,705	3,138
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	96	-	383	65	337	1,692	359	791	174	568	474
-	1,835	-	4,257	24	20,883	4,603	515	-	-	-	630
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,014	-	3,019	34	94	3,951	241	2,656	156	425	535
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	13	-	30	26	61,936	215	63	786	53	81	727
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,175	-	-	-	-	-
-	102	-	231	86	548	2,592	315	826	216	444	983
-	478	-	1,083	29	918	31,123	228	58,196	504	3,811	2,132
-	112	-	254	69	505	7,657	232	4,522	31,260	4,371	2,148
-	2,161	-	1,758	1,668	2,529	36,461	2,932	5,740	1,709	55,203	36,335
-	2,095	-	6,087	1,806	5,500	115,060	9,285	28,295	4,622	28,699	37,315
-	90	-	204	77	484	2,818	280	211	201	376	878
-	3	-	8	5	18	225	12	130	11	34	142
-	7	-	15	-	34	143	21	62	-	64	45
-	221	-	513	181	1,581	13,659	1,017	4,230	350	2,376	3,726
-	385	-	1,296	132	831	13,169	740	3,104	1,150	1,422	2,108
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	15,864	-	53,476	13,799	105,342	261,858	50,822	150,208	41,764	102,102	98,843
-	7,721	-	17,064	40,367	38,649	350,409	36,978	112,855	24,260	170,411	271,098
-	4,031	-	9,731	5,094	32,727	143,514	26,863	50,976	9,434	100,771	66,905
-	190	-	639	315	402	7,262	1,434	2,460	557	1,221	8,669
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	190	-	639	315	402	7,262	1,434	2,460	557	1,221	8,669
-	3,500	-	6,694	34,958	5,520	199,634	8,681	59,419	14,269	68,420	195,524

continued on next page

Table 70 **Supply and Use Tables, Hong Kong, China, 2005**
(million Hong Kong dollars) (continued)

Supply Table

Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
	Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work [§]	Other Community Service Activities [§]		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products ^a	–	–	–	–	15,023	
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas ^b	–	–	–	–	4,254	
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	48,557	
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	31,945	
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products ^c	–	–	–	–	40,258	
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	8,049	
12 Basic Metals ^d	–	–	–	–	18,360	
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery ^e	–	–	–	–	17,998	
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	
16 Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	
17 Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	
18 Construction Services	–	–	–	–	143,951	
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	1,502	621,390	
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	86,833	
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services ^f	–	–	–	–	260,614	
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	66,052	
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	265,809	
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	410	175	502	67,501	479,607	
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	78,833	–	–	–	78,833	
26 Education Services	–	61,613	–	–	61,613	
27 Health and Social Services ^g	–	–	60,489	–	60,489	
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	106,977	106,977	
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30 CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32 Total	79,243	61,787	60,991	175,980	2,416,611	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products ^a	–	3	10	24	22,125	
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	–	
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas ^b	40	197	393	1,082	58,912	
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	2,375	1,008	1,006	3,592	43,589	
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	5	70	49	251	13,153	
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products ^c	756	1,845	3,838	17,785	94,076	
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	20	61	248	712	6,208	
12 Basic Metals ^d	424	53	328	194	34,236	
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery ^e	78	171	693	1,681	20,544	
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	
16 Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	
17 Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	
18 Construction Services	106	108	37	110	64,333	
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	3,175	
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	966	439	301	1,379	9,670	
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services ^f	291	155	129	711	100,902	
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	791	372	267	720	53,542	
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	796	427	417	2,819	153,201	
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	8,816	5,782	4,827	28,889	305,813	
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	775	823	268	785	8,482	
26 Education Services	35	36	23	184	874	
27 Health and Social Services ^g	–	19	3	38	465	
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	1,498	927	616	14,995	46,429	
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30 Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	991	730	550	1,881	29,694	
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32 Total	18,763	13,227	14,004	77,834	1,069,422	
33 Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	60,480	48,560	46,987	98,146	1,347,189	1,381,589
34 Compensation of Employees	60,448	45,217	39,506	80,825	689,550	689,550
35 Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	32	431	323	3,963	28,491	62,891
36 Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	34,400
37 Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38 Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	32	431	323	3,963	28,491	28,491
39 Gross Operating Surplus	–	2,912	7,158	13,358	629,148	629,148

Table 70 **Supply and Use Tables, Hong Kong, China, 2005**
(million Hong Kong dollars) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
71,899	–	–	71,899	86,922	28,914	86	115,922
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
90,375	–	–	90,375	94,628	13,018	3,378	111,024
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11,090	–	–	11,090	59,647	4,880	–3,025	61,502
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
350,334	–	–	350,334	382,280	110,200	738	493,218
214,787	–	–	214,787	255,045	46,912	371	302,329
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
172,723	–	–	172,723	180,772	40,153	339	221,264
98,399	–	–	98,399	116,759	18,366	182	135,307
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,340,697	–	–	1,340,697	1,358,695	199,577	2,532	1,560,805
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1,720	–	1,720	145,671	–	–	145,671
–	3,175	–	3,175	624,565	–459,529	–	165,037
–	–	–	–	86,833	–	288	87,121
–	71,794	28,145	43,649	304,262	–2,491	–	301,771
–	8,671	–	8,671	74,723	–	–	74,723
–	14,922	1,863	13,059	278,868	–	6,784	285,651
–	51,119	–	51,119	530,726	–	10,659	541,385
–	1,094	–	1,094	79,927	–	–	79,927
–	–	–	–	61,613	–	–	61,613
–	–	–	–	60,489	–	–	60,489
–	266	–	266	107,243	–	12,068	119,311
–30,008	–	–30,008	–	–	–	–	–
–	111,478	–	111,478	111,478	–	–	111,478
2,320,296	264,239	–	2,584,535	5,001,146	–	34,400	5,035,546

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	Individual	Collective	Total	Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
70,640	–	–	–	–	70,640	–	–	–	–38	23,194	–	23,194	115,922
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16,720	–	–	–	–	16,720	–	–	–	15	35,378	–	35,378	111,024
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15,956	–	–	–	–	15,956	–	–	–	–	1,957	–	1,957	61,502
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
70,156	–	–	–	–	70,156	–	–	–	707	409,202	–	409,202	493,218
32,830	–	–	–	–	32,830	–	–	–	272	175,151	–	175,151	302,329
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28,193	–	–	–	–	28,193	–	–	–	1,591	185,272	–	185,272	221,264
2,423	–	–	–	–	2,423	–	–	–	28	98,619	–	98,619	135,307
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
66,744	–	–	–	–	66,744	–	–	–	153,237	1,320,279	–	1,320,279	1,560,805
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78,902	–	2,436	2,436	145,671
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161,862	161,862	165,037
77,451	–	–	–	–	77,451	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87,121
42,864	–	–	–	–	42,864	–	–	–	–	–	158,006	158,006	301,771
13,855	–	–	–	–	13,855	–	–	–	–	–	7,326	7,326	74,723
80,479	–	–	–	–	80,479	–	–	–	–	–	51,971	51,971	285,651
140,566	3,631	3,587	7,218	–	147,784	–	–	–	56,611	–	31,178	31,178	541,385
583	1,211	69,651	70,862	–	71,445	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79,927
19,822	7,776	–	7,776	33,140	60,738	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,613
23,236	36,522	–	36,522	266	60,024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,489
57,379	–	–	–	13,401	70,780	–	–	–	–	–	2,101	2,101	119,311
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
81,784	–	–	–	–	81,784	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111,478
–80,513	–	–	–	–	–80,513	–	–	–	–	–	80,513	80,513	–
761,168	49,140	73,238	122,378	46,807	930,353	–	–	–	291,325	2,249,052	495,392	2,744,445	5,035,546

... = data not available; – = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
a Includes fish and other fishing products; and food.
b Includes other minerals n.e.c.; beverages and tobacco; and manufacturing, n.e.c..
c Includes basic chemical and other chemicals; rubber and plastics products; and glass and glass products and other nonmetallic.
d Includes fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment.
e Includes office, accounting and computing machinery; electrical machinery; radio, television and communication equipment.
f Includes supporting services for land transport, water transport, and air transport.
g Includes health services only.

h Includes agriculture and fishing; and mining and quarrying.
i Includes manufacturing of wearing apparel and textiles only.
j Includes manufacturing of paper products and printing only.
k Includes manufacturing of electrical and electronic products, machinery, professional equipment, and optical goods only.
l Includes all other manufacturing industries not elsewhere included.
m Includes ownership of premises.
n Includes all personal services provided by commercial establishments and private non-profit bodies.

Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 71 **Supply and Use Tables, India, 2006^a**
(ten million Indian rupees)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	818,765	–	–	7,715	227	1	2
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	39,235	–	0	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	103,603	0	0	0	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	0	–	35,057	1	–	–	0
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	1,227	238	349	1
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	1,647	–	–	437,771	57	1	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	0	–	–	38	263,589	220	7,551
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	73	60	67,588	436
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	14,079	2,618	336	1,824
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	226	1,001	822	47,733
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	863	30	3,636	206
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	16	40	83	67
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	703	1	5	105
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	219	9	7	156
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	64	34	42	186
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	3	1	54
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	12	266	380	92
18	Construction Services	3	–	–	41	36	9	3
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	1,640	–	–	1,264	1,401	656	419
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	17,717	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	72	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	839,772	39,235	138,660	464,313	269,611	74,209	58,834

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	81,376	–	–	245,177	43,543	9,154	5,735
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	27	–	10,360	–	2	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	0	–	781	774	984	1,244	77
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	53	18	39	41
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	5,351	–	2,567	3,834	8,898	1,977	1,379
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	9,817	139	–	80,140	143	146	30
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	684	1,864	55	2,064	89,332	300	2,724
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	115	92	573	12,503	3,486	24,988	637
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	31,495	118	5,716	7,469	22,096	6,181	21,642
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	109	–	352	6,901	3,433	932	9,416
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	163	–	274	169	1,534	340	256
12	Basic Metals	2	45	8	51	40	108	258
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	26	128	2,468	379	359	250	523
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	3,899	–	5,101	573	7,285	165	338
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	29	–	6	195	171	301	29
16	Transport Equipment	467	910	602	123	–	17	8
17	Other Manufacturing	23,625	2,195	3,697	6,092	6,215	1,663	1,332
18	Construction Services	9,684	–	3,981	2,738	4,698	673	94
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	101	–	69	–	35	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	828	139	1,551	4,218	687	392	234
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	248	–	236	1,098	1,420	222	161
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	7,750	191	2,229	9,542	8,098	1,569	946
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	2,478	–	227	3,641	3,236	373	404
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	741	–	1,403	1,652	5,853	428	400
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	178,986	5,850	31,896	399,745	211,564	51,462	46,663
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	660,787	33,385	106,764	64,568	58,047	22,747	12,171
34	Compensation of Employees	112,075	5,588	25,732	12,815	14,479	5,628	3,189
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	8,029	405	1,682	2,335	2,099	823	440
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	8,029	405	1,682	2,335	2,099	823	440
39	Gross Operating Surplus	540,683	27,392	79,350	49,418	41,469	16,296	8,542

(ten million Indian rupees) (continued)

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group												
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
29	274	79	7,150	40	34,927	4	83,499	16,401	–	0	54	
–	1	–	1	0	–	–	260	0	–	–	–	
82,233	1,696	380	234,962	28,304	–	–	88	68	–	–	7	
27,101	2,178	86	23,938	8	49,876	–	–	–	–	–	–	
22,882	7,575	4,472	19,321	22,569	12,531	860	2,735	9,157	1,356	615	1,958	
90	26	7	4,136	3	–	–	24,427	215	–	37	–	
108	2,909	1,236	3,707	18	1,565	863	117	933	17	73	418	
615	7,321	905	11,263	640	14,197	6,410	437	5,637	601	2,277	979	
8,031	20,522	5,584	183,370	571	19,428	9	246	4,496	–	0	252	
699	13,476	5,488	13,804	41	118	482	3	25,271	89	138	0	
313	7,540	2,088	39,346	3,039	8,175	2,372	2,252	11,302	752	337	3,702	
112,451	157,413	22,070	4,000	7	65,662	69	–	14	–	–	–	
17,976	47,677	13,767	3,585	59	94,511	528	8	3,211	74	67	297	
1,339	36,385	11,344	5,760	1,985	3,614	389	380	4,552	82	15	2	
429	110,604	8,968	7,613	6,077	22,876	35	1,107	5,491	10,637	1,706	5,918	
28	615	25,530	400	211	399	168	6	50,942	207	755	1,779	
20,306	12,269	2,038	64,211	18,388	199,778	6,337	3,273	101,420	858	947	63	
1,857	11,219	1,355	11,108	3,423	30,375	5,014	4,769	36,415	2,369	2,008	5,991	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	145	10	2,768	2,346	9,949	294	1,925	1,758	
1,034	3,995	1,079	4,740	189	1,738	26,766	318	7,333	635	1,643	819	
3,022	11,694	1,567	4,783	1,006	1,153	4,959	700	9,890	1,276	3,338	3,433	
6,760	18,854	10,811	15,967	13,803	27,547	43,344	2,091	9,392	226	8,483	10,217	
588	14,920	1,616	7,414	72	617	4,526	494	12,285	306	469	8,681	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,205	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	863	48	–	1,844	
256	8,855	6,549	2,159	177	4	935	33	9,536	11	36	2,138	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
308,149	498,017	127,019	672,740	100,772	589,100	106,838	129,587	335,980	19,837	24,870	50,312	
82,185	146,483	44,962	207,459	75,118	320,319	568,164	60,539	249,301	78,786	213,609	323,524	
20,369	33,094	19,788	32,480	29,807	211,280	87,256	11,177	76,330	23,359	69,927	63,870	
2,972	5,297	1,626	7,500	6,208	1,289	1,907	691	4,992	2,456	951	12,162	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2,972	5,297	1,626	7,500	6,208	1,289	1,907	691	4,992	2,456	951	12,162	
58,845	108,092	23,549	167,478	39,102	107,750	479,001	48,671	167,980	52,971	142,731	247,491	

continued on next page

Table 71 **Supply and Use Tables, India, 2006^a**
(ten million Indian rupees) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	827,201	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	39,235	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	103,642	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	39,227	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	180,288	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	444,499	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	277,591	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	70,279	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	372,782	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	68,464	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	119,966	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	312,239	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	170,542	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	161,322	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	363,551	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	160,078	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	390,619	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	909,975	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	702,613	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	190,126	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	585,282	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	98,623	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	238,480	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	391,553	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	298,323	–	–	–	298,323	
26	Education Services	–	185,082	–	–	185,082	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	146,127	–	146,127	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	161,594	161,724	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	298,323	185,082	146,127	161,594	8,009,431	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	7,501	1,100	735	202	536,977	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	10,650	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	361	–	–	28	351,988	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	0	103,338	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	4,826	301	319	886	136,368	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	3,977	–	–	1	123,335	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	3,149	338	327	223	113,025	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	5,194	536	1,500	831	101,738	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	4,515	473	44,878	2,192	389,284	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	552	30	33	24	81,389	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	3,805	1,766	2,086	27,036	118,646	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	1	362,197	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	547	200	143	260	187,042	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	1,305	121	133	19	84,785	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	3,955	50	1,760	2,286	190,243	
16	Transport Equipment	2,877	232	255	501	87,034	
17	Other Manufacturing	3,515	1,379	1,561	383	481,545	
18	Construction Services	6,957	8,745	3,296	4,422	161,192	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	6,878	7,790	6,553	499	41,121	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	4,633	10,817	1,886	110	75,782	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	1,806	632	795	5,176	58,616	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	7,436	9,969	397	1,287	216,907	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	4,671	1,282	1,395	14,976	84,670	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	
26	Education Services	–	311	212	191	1,920	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	2,755	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	1,800	203	423	15,810	59,404	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	80,258	46,276	68,687	77,344	4,161,951	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	218,065	138,805	77,440	84,250	3,847,480	4,129,177
34	Compensation of Employees	182,338	65,908	36,770	35,418	1,178,676	1,178,676
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	7,402	1,177	929	1,027	74,400	356,097
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	281,697
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	7,402	1,177	929	1,027	74,400	74,400
39	Gross Operating Surplus	28,325	71,721	39,741	47,805	2,594,405	2,594,405

Table 71 **Supply and Use Tables, India, 2006^a**
(ten million Indian rupees) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
17,951	–	–95	17,856	845,057	330,893	–12,475	1,163,476
167	–	–1	166	39,401	14,432	500	54,333
165,496	–	–874	164,622	268,264	75,671	12,650	356,585
79,704	–	–421	79,283	118,510	42,892	5,711	167,114
–	–	–	–	180,288	–	4,464	184,752
26,542	–	–141	26,401	470,900	39,766	38,608	549,274
12,999	–	–69	12,930	290,521	90,626	3,140	384,287
11,488	–	–61	11,427	81,706	30,710	4,764	117,180
88,981	–	–438	88,543	461,326	95,739	14,268	571,333
6,685	–	–35	6,649	75,113	21,410	10,579	107,102
112,445	–	–1,255	111,190	231,156	69,328	2,456	302,940
228,130	–	–542	227,589	539,828	59,266	7,165	606,259
10,620	–	–56	10,564	181,106	36,479	13,660	231,245
52,310	–	–276	52,034	213,355	38,563	15,760	267,679
70,593	–	–373	70,221	433,772	41,047	33,536	508,355
49,213	–	–239	48,974	209,052	21,762	23,172	253,986
53,056	–	–280	52,776	443,395	80,559	59,149	583,104
–	–	–	–	909,975	–	16,938	926,913
–	–	–	–	702,613	–702,613	–	0
–	18,114	–	18,114	208,241	–	278	208,518
–	4,782	–	4,782	590,064	–386,529	7,613	211,147
–	2,898	–	2,898	101,521	–	1,013	102,534
–	17,111	–	17,111	255,591	–	3,351	258,942
–	30,651	–	30,651	422,204	–	8,725	430,929
–	–	–	–	298,323	–	–	298,323
–	–	–	–	185,082	–	2,219	187,300
–	–	–	–	146,127	–	1,454	147,581
–	7,222	–	7,222	168,946	–	2,998	171,944
–5,154	–	5,154	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
981,227	80,779	0	1,062,007	9,071,437	–	281,697	9,353,135

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
562,500	–	–	–	–	562,500	7,995	22,568	–	30,563	33,434	–	33,434	1,163,475
33,455	–	–	–	–	33,455	–	102	–	102	10,127	–	10,127	54,333
3,840	–	–	–	–	3,840	–	–1,662	–	–1,662	2,418	–	2,418	356,585
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	660	–	660	63,115	–	63,115	167,113
48,385	–	–	–	–	48,385	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184,752
384,955	–	–	–	–	384,955	–	8,318	–	8,318	32,664	–	32,664	549,273
161,771	–	–	–	–	161,771	1,356	2,256	–	3,612	105,879	–	105,879	384,287
17,169	–	–	–	–	17,169	242	–5,733	–	–5,490	3,763	–	3,763	117,180
97,983	–	–	–	–	97,983	–	16,816	–	16,816	67,250	–	67,250	571,333
5,456	–	–	–	–	5,456	724	4,670	–	5,394	14,864	–	14,864	107,103
28,112	–	–	–	–	28,112	98,364	7,457	–	105,820	50,362	–	50,362	302,941
–	–	–	–	–	–	74,153	3,303	–	77,456	166,606	–	166,606	606,259
10,772	–	–	–	–	10,772	19,752	–156	–	19,596	13,835	–	13,835	231,245
12,332	–	–	–	–	12,332	142,011	5,758	–	147,770	22,794	–	22,794	267,680
55,435	–	–	–	–	55,435	187,263	25,247	–	212,510	50,168	–	50,168	508,356
29,173	–	–	–	–	29,173	108,836	774	–	109,610	28,169	–	28,169	253,986
44,315	–	–	–	–	44,315	2,945	18,579	–	21,524	35,718	–	35,718	583,103
23,059	–	–	–	–	23,059	742,662	–	–	742,662	–	–	–	926,913
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
127,587	–	–	–	–	127,587	–	–	–	–	–	39,811	39,811	208,518
128,202	–	–	–	–	128,202	–	–	–	–	–	7,163	7,163	211,147
39,279	–	–	–	–	39,279	–	–	–	–	–	4,640	4,640	102,535
33,304	–	–	–	–	33,304	–	–	–	–	–	8,730	8,730	258,942
199,359	–	–	–	–	199,359	14,527	–	–	14,527	–	132,373	132,373	430,928
–	–	298,323	298,323	–	298,323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	298,323
119,975	61,682	3,724	65,406	–	185,381	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187,300
118,867	22,288	3,671	25,958	–	144,825	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147,581
57,760	–	31,859	31,859	–	89,619	–	–	–	–	–	22,920	22,920	171,943
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,343,047	83,970	337,576	421,546	–	2,764,593	1,400,831	108,956	–	1,509,787	701,167	215,637	916,804	9,353,135

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a For the fiscal year beginning 01 April.

Table 72 **Supply and Use Tables, Indonesia, 2008**
(billion rupiahs)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	895,689	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	183,767	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	618,238	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	246,709	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	1,088,017	103	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	295,990	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	275,171	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	230,523
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	18,880	–	1,262	–	–	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	914,569	183,767	866,209	1,088,017	296,093	275,171	230,523

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products		Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	95,873	1,028	131	411,591	14,111	26,306	32,554
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	16	24,566	–	53,538	0	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	122,616	657	979	540	12,020
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	4	–	25,422	529	0	41	150
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	815	130	398	1,221	6,742	4,104	1,782
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	30,436	3,109	–	195,983	9,981	1,738	6
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	206	10	525	83	76,957	350	2,087
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	516	366	366	9,764	1,517	64,322	752
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	82,017	1,755	5,365	4,946	31,783	22,266	69,734
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	359	657	104	3,368	3,295	1,140	26,844
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	81	3	19	167	1,356	1,339	225
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	8	65	71	3
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	1,996	37	1,372	248	740	813	1,309
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	2,537	330	7,770	954	3,310	3,050	2,213
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	16	1	990	12	121	856	647
16	Transport Equipment	0	1,854	2	–	–	0	0
17	Other Manufacturing	3,878	10,693	9,515	5,713	9,829	12,981	6,057
18	Construction Services	9,911	1,060	9,707	216	923	135	67
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	286	376	1,121	1,709	2,185	1,892	799
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	3,230	498	6,003	6,632	7,304	12,592	3,261
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	98	7	1,017	747	1,275	1,046	743
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	7,207	900	3,195	7,449	6,698	6,395	3,923
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	22,971	987	9,084	4,910	3,027	3,676	2,013
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	2	65	94	462	25
27	Health and Social Services	29	2	119	100	214	491	95
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	230	51	294	4,161	1,282	905	501
29	Adjustments:							
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	262,714	48,420	205,135	714,772	183,786	167,511	167,808
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	651,856	135,347	661,074	373,245	112,307	107,661	62,715
34	Compensation of Employees	162,928	30,170	148,230	119,286	48,357	41,787	26,774
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	5,296	787	13,349	30,746	1,989	1,501	1,595
36	Taxes on Products							
37	Subsidies on Products							
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	5,296	787	13,349	30,746	1,989	1,501	1,595
39	Gross Operating Surplus	483,631	104,391	499,494	223,213	61,961	64,372	34,345

Table 72 **Supply and Use Tables, Indonesia, 2008**
(billion rupiahs) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	208,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	334,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	105,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	195,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	130,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	355,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	253,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	445,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,243,976	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	999,123	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337,099	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469,460	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,642	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,696	-
-	-	1,240	-	-	-	195,206	-	-	-	-	295,933
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119,992	681,535	255,231	885,133	208,397	1,243,976	1,194,328	337,099	469,460	190,642	270,696	295,933

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
-	89	44	19,473	0	25,655	1,088	55,480	450	-	0	14
-	-	-	1,258	-	-	-	11,077	119	-	-	455
5,822	1,585	11	220,333	22,154	4	-	13	95	-	-	-
39,026	1,070	52	24,232	-	90,944	112	0	-	-	-	-
4,311	6,453	1,405	5,358	14,511	533	23,132	253	3,043	2,063	1,429	1,405
-	194	-	8,021	-	-	3,199	112,249	13,452	245	455	2,200
4	1,638	591	811	84	630	15,335	1,949	2,981	444	72	2,390
58	4,260	464	7,315	186	64,222	29,411	60	1,272	1,191	2,695	1,829
4,688	59,038	1,183	79,750	2,639	12,104	16,558	1,769	3,316	98	722	2,229
75	14,753	3,958	1,905	0	23,763	27,767	20	8,029	76	1,042	308
13	1,921	115	34,326	15	549	7,767	207	199	646	607	191
21,321	50,205	10,246	5,468	-	81,418	309	-	-	8	-	-
367	18,588	3,057	1,600	111	164,303	2,204	30	113	16	1,133	375
579	74,057	907	2,310	702	31,525	3,614	70	861	153	328	6,528
40	155,844	9,484	628	1,283	18,068	15,036	40	7,136	4,615	2,176	619
-	194	109,196	25	-	-	50,968	-	12,644	-	-	-
6,372	14,093	1,860	14,238	32,150	193,484	33,260	237	102,084	550	1,225	1,861
230	1,090	282	915	1,216	1,065	17,764	26	7,965	3,755	1,182	20,747
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
815	1,409	987	2,217	92	11,450	21,370	182	4,910	269	1,470	1,803
2,492	14,228	1,769	6,684	315	7,551	59,295	81	31,015	1,740	2,938	5,347
386	2,926	427	2,601	125	7,129	29,272	156	7,761	12,878	4,554	3,696
803	6,856	2,864	5,516	1,143	16,474	60,683	367	10,541	4,454	55,578	10,222
1,784	15,147	1,885	3,937	1,615	31,746	143,633	559	60,678	6,104	9,346	12,438
-	-	-	-	-	-	120	93	494	277	2,968	6,676
16	189	80	287	30	529	475	38	550	611	1,833	1,098
543	142	208	580	60	2,703	800	15	243	153	158	590
-	1,270	683	2,421	25	6,486	1,124	71	2,421	1,456	1,320	5,392
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89,747	447,240	151,758	452,210	78,456	792,335	564,295	185,040	282,374	41,802	93,232	88,415
30,245	234,295	103,473	432,923	129,941	451,641	630,033	152,059	187,085	148,840	177,464	207,519
12,584	107,823	46,243	145,964	35,502	208,731	241,587	70,685	145,073	64,116	59,725	52,257
821	4,284	1,550	46,002	1,378	12,982	20,272	2,617	8,966	1,944	1,313	4,750
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
821	4,284	1,550	46,002	1,378	12,982	20,272	2,617	8,966	1,944	1,313	4,750
16,841	122,189	55,680	240,957	93,061	229,928	368,174	78,757	33,046	82,780	116,426	150,511

continued on next page

Table 72 **Supply and Use Tables, Indonesia, 2008**
(billion rupiahs) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	895,689	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	183,767	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	618,238	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	246,709	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	208,397	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	1,088,121	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	295,990	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	275,171	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	334,220	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	230,523	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	105,094	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	119,992	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	195,891	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	130,634	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	355,009	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	253,992	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	3,869	449,689	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	1,243,976	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	999,123	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	337,099	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	469,460	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	190,642	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	270,696	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	304	–	512,825	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	275,287	–	–	–	275,287	
26	Education Services	–	206,154	–	–	206,154	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	105,844	–	105,844	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	81,455	81,455	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	275,287	206,154	106,148	85,325	10,679,686	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	37	3,145	18,662	7,037	712,769	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	1,751	391	93,174	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	386,829	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	1,995	–	0	183,577	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	2,450	1,922	93	473	84,026	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	17,099	2,626	400,994	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	2,472	2,925	111	63	112,718	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	5,166	23,335	36	80	219,184	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	5,823	12,961	9,250	9,906	439,899	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	730	1,104	112	2,165	121,573	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	13,218	4,507	53	224	67,748	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	169,123	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	522	604	1	40	199,578	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	2,179	170	1	242	144,390	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	2,558	3,712	229	2,725	226,837	
16	Transport Equipment	2,006	–	–	–	176,889	
17	Other Manufacturing	6,670	3,588	77	467	470,882	
18	Construction Services	17,864	3,053	68	628	99,870	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	15,145	1,475	38	79	72,077	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	15,652	2,800	60	208	191,695	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	1,886	3,358	145	983	83,215	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	6,067	3,235	139	538	221,247	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	15,705	9,987	324	2,138	363,693	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	124	918	56	101	11,827	
26	Education Services	751	7,990	145	94	15,364	
27	Health and Social Services	213	146	46	31	7,680	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	329	1,435	90	3,435	35,383	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	117,564	94,367	48,587	34,673	5,312,240	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	157,723	111,787	57,561	50,652	5,367,446	5,407,049
34	Compensation of Employees	157,723	94,861	48,846	24,869	2,094,121	2,094,121
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	891	481	1,389	164,904	204,507
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	39,603
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	891	481	1,389	164,904	164,904
39	Gross Operating Surplus	0	16,034	8,233	24,394	3,108,421	3,108,421

Table 72 **Supply and Use Tables, Indonesia, 2008**
(billion rupiahs) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
53,046	–	–195	52,851	948,540	182,815	10,522	1,141,877
193	–	–1	193	183,960	62,505	707	247,172
134,499	–	–495	134,004	752,242	5,716	19,365	777,324
11,065	–	–41	11,024	257,733	17,546	3,422	278,701
–	–	–	–	208,397	–	–83,153	125,244
61,013	–	–225	60,789	1,148,910	262,652	85,160	1,496,721
18,629	–	–69	18,561	314,550	43,816	5,478	363,845
26,391	–	–97	26,294	301,465	66,854	4,170	372,489
165,705	–	–610	165,095	499,315	89,972	7,702	596,988
16,662	–	–61	16,600	247,123	42,166	4,603	293,892
8,307	–	–31	8,277	113,370	11,685	1,884	126,940
96,600	–	–356	96,245	216,237	26,182	13,060	255,479
36,859	–	–136	36,723	232,614	42,203	4,889	279,707
116,798	–	–430	116,367	247,002	93,502	14,421	354,924
105,891	–	–390	105,501	460,511	87,181	16,422	564,114
106,205	–	–391	105,814	359,805	43,378	16,995	420,179
203,657	–	–750	202,907	652,596	92,804	–133,795	611,606
–	–	–	–	1,243,976	–	11,430	1,255,406
–	–	–	–	999,123	–999,123	–	–
–	24,798	–	24,798	361,897	–	5,894	367,791
–	64,264	–	64,264	533,724	–171,857	9,185	371,052
–	10,284	–	10,284	200,927	–	2,114	203,041
–	9,365	–	9,365	280,061	–	3,161	283,222
–	55,822	–	55,822	568,646	–	5,959	574,605
–	1,844	–	1,844	277,131	–	1,526	278,657
–	9,260	–	9,260	215,414	–	741	216,155
–	2,149	–	2,149	107,993	–	418	108,411
–	8,448	–	8,448	89,903	–	7,323	97,226
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–4,278	–	4,278	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,157,245	186,234	–	1,343,478	12,023,164	–	39,603	12,062,768

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation				Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables	Goods		Services			
	Individual	Collective	Total											
401,552	–	–	–	1,490	403,042	2,375	497	–	2,872	23,194	–	23,194	1,141,877	
148,959	–	–	–	–	148,959	–	–943	–	–943	5,983	–	5,983	247,172	
18,716	–	–	–	–	18,716	–	9,758	–	9,758	362,022	–	362,022	777,324	
1,776	–	–	–	–	1,776	–	33,601	–	33,601	59,748	–	59,748	278,701	
39,804	–	–	–	1,415	41,219	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	125,244	
937,614	–	–	–	3,381	940,995	–	11,364	–	11,364	143,368	–	143,368	1,496,721	
143,067	–	–	–	2,186	145,253	–	5,266	–	5,266	100,608	–	100,608	363,845	
38,819	–	–	–	196	39,015	–	10,736	–	10,736	103,554	–	103,554	372,489	
48,624	–	–	–	3,349	51,973	–	8,684	–	8,684	96,432	–	96,432	596,988	
93,939	–	–	–	1,036	94,975	–	2,056	–	2,056	75,287	–	75,287	293,892	
33,582	–	–	–	–	33,582	3,798	191	–	3,989	21,621	–	21,621	126,940	
962	–	–	–	–	962	–	2,691	–	2,691	82,703	–	82,703	255,479	
8,256	–	–	–	–	8,256	6,115	7,777	–	13,892	57,981	–	57,981	279,707	
29,318	–	–	–	–	29,318	132,170	3,870	–	136,040	45,175	–	45,175	354,924	
182,975	–	–	–	–	182,975	54,718	5,817	–	60,536	93,766	–	93,766	564,114	
171,467	–	–	–	–	171,467	48,033	304	–	48,337	23,486	–	23,486	420,179	
87,519	–	–	–	–	87,519	75	1,706	–	1,781	51,423	–	51,423	611,606	
11,430	–	–	–	–	11,430	1,144,106	–	–	1,144,106	–	–	–	1,255,406	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
262,654	–	–	–	346	263,000	–	–	–	–	–	32,714	32,714	367,791	
139,934	–	–	–	647	140,582	–	–	–	–	–	38,775	38,775	371,052	
103,169	–	–	–	1,070	104,238	–	–	–	–	–	15,587	15,587	203,041	
58,406	–	–	–	21	58,427	–	–	–	–	–	3,547	3,547	283,222	
164,273	–	–	–	6,667	170,940	11,796	–	–	11,796	28,176	–	28,176	574,605	
1,561	–	265,218	265,218	–	266,780	–	–	–	–	–	51	51	278,657	
86,740	103,205	–	103,205	24	189,969	–	–	–	–	–	10,822	10,822	216,155	
66,468	30,921	–	30,921	35	97,424	–	–	–	–	–	3,307	3,307	108,411	
24,018	17,522	–	17,522	10,316	51,855	2,079	–	–	2,079	–	7,909	7,909	97,226	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3,305,603	151,648	265,218	416,867	32,179	3,754,649	1,405,266	103,375	–	1,508,641	1,346,350	140,888	1,487,238	12,062,768	

– = magnitude equals zero; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 73 **Supply and Use Tables, Malaysia, 2005**
(million ringgits)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	52,710	–	–	2,203	–	–	7,436
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	6,740	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	63,785	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	1,712	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	73,946	2,060	1	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	9,854	2	96
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	1,795	–	–	0	1	33,198	25
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	452	13	87	13
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	2	20	45	29,885
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	0	1	148	26
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	3	41
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	0	12	24
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	6	356	94	203	296
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	3	1	185	435
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	299	3	–	0	0
18	Construction Services	–	–	22	312	14	41	92
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	328	4	10	542	18	43	52
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	30	0	0	0	0
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	2,615	–	10,844	3,786	1,411	314	241
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	57,448	6,744	76,709	81,605	13,490	34,282	38,666

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products		Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	1,812	–	–	28,155	290	2,958	8,044
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	200	–	1,372	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	653	49	15	18	54
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	53	–	70	16	0	6	13
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	305	2	325	609	430	670	782
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	4,220	216	–	25,507	959	20	116
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	306	10	2	47	3,889	106	263
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	720	–	10	963	143	11,414	454
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	3,418	131	269	1,469	1,260	1,795	9,923
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	332	33	29	993	783	574	4,761
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	26	5	4	1	139	17	114
12	Basic Metals	–	–	852	105	15	275	640
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	354	30	99	965	20	238	371
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	609	–	1,115	3,490	888	1,282	1,967
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	80	–	1,537	2,299	6	365	693
16	Transport Equipment	–	19	–	54	–	25	1
17	Other Manufacturing	2,873	213	700	1,809	505	1,108	673
18	Construction Services	90	–	0	172	54	149	116
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	143	1	35	96	34	88	80
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	216	5	126	78	21	51	48
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	301	4	433	955	85	1,099	313
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	893	9	207	1,253	754	1,544	728
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	2,811	358	1,836	740	701	557	355
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	2	–	10	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	1	–	2	22	5	17	21
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	26	0	216	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:							
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	19,590	1,238	8,531	71,219	10,997	24,375	30,531
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	37,859	5,507	68,177	10,386	2,492	9,906	8,135
34	Compensation of Employees	8,264	50	2,550	3,324	1,640	4,269	4,200
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	29,594	5,457	65,627	7,061	852	5,637	3,935

Table 73 **Supply and Use Tables, Malaysia, 2005**
(million ringgits) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	23,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	22,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
-	2	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	45	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	22	-	1,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	137	46	56,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	126	25	115	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
19	2,927	21	12,803	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	7
30,593	233	2	14	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	10,590	6	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	15,448	26,084	486	-	51	-	5	1	33	-	3
13	228,242	56	57	-	-	-	-	0	223	-	774
2	28	5,753	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	40	4	69,181	101	-	-	4	4	4	-	0
6	203	83	124	-	52,925	1	4	59	0	-	3
28	287	24	378	-	133	115,197	350	77	25	-	2,659
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,381	107	-	-	-
0	1	-	2,332	5	-	-	46	55,525	1,235	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	3	31,438	-	339
-	-	-	-	-	-	274	145	729	260	54,179	89
266	7,717	1,535	520	43	529	9,698	685	6,104	1,844	977	72,940
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	138	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	20	69	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.066	266.046	33.643	168.015	23.170	53.638	125.170	29.112	62.628	35.130	55.295	76.859

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
78	1,190	1,798	1,941	727	-	1,524	0	15	-	-	5
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
167	159	1	56,126	1,987	0	-	-	-	-	-	188
530	871	46	2,908	0	1,216	-	-	-	-	-	3
894	3,046	80	1,872	606	119	1,109	1,398	1,114	914	616	599
3	39	6	2,572	-	-	3,531	1,353	-	-	-	0
32	221	216	162	-	10	750	49	452	93	0	132
45	1,437	214	2,075	17	1,776	3,858	561	784	552	852	763
1,320	4,561	286	23,119	123	175	5,946	-	22	-	-	50
1,065	2,556	862	2,391	67	1,265	836	-	975	-	13	242
316	837	87	1,844	103	769	2,565	64	109	41	13	57
16,546	20,260	2,541	3,329	71	3,288	60	-	-	-	-	1
1,210	4,282	350	1,157	62	1,246	147	22	6	-	18	94
103	10,151	11,502	2,427	630	7,243	9,701	143	1,302	8	224	1,710
241	149,348	1,205	6,469	121	6,707	5,954	587	2,153	617	166	1,241
-	384	1,021	51	5	5	167	-	775	-	-	1
2,515	2,270	194	15,237	1,847	9,221	16,940	606	11,502	690	100	2,670
66	382	85	429	68	327	219	238	628	719	68	543
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	161	45	144	55	102	507	9,562	2,160	561	174	1,063
740	580	20	583	343	1,883	3,994	923	6,207	779	790	1,695
151	2,016	115	1,026	309	212	6,446	1,110	1,329	3,705	2,614	5,590
676	1,583	416	2,542	493	739	3,681	493	2,197	2,301	3,089	1,827
502	3,316	1,506	2,003	1,063	2,070	8,052	2,645	8,541	4,741	5,537	12,837
-	-	-	-	9	-	24	-	-	1,094	54	5
5	40	10	62	-	15	-	26	76	70	30	276
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	26	1
-	-	-	-	1	65	19	37	336	255	572	789
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27,238	209,691	22,606	130,473	8,708	38,450	76,030	19,816	40,682	17,140	14,957	32,382
3,828	56,354	11,037	37,542	14,462	15,188	49,141	9,296	21,945	17,991	40,338	44,477
1,615	23,238	2,488	6,671	2,816	11,069	9,209	4,236	6,134	3,140	6,611	10,036
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,213	33,117	8,549	30,872	11,646	4,120	39,931	5,060	15,811	14,851	33,727	34,444

continued on next page

Table 73 **Supply and Use Tables, Malaysia, 2005**
(million ringgits) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	62,351	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	6,740	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	87,550	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	1,795	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	22,986	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	76,043	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	10,017	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	1	–	–	36,375	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	14	–	57,428	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	0	0	–	30,220	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	491	16,443	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	30,922	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	10,762	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	1	2	–	43,177	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	0	1	–	229,992	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	5,790	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	69,641	
18	Construction Services	–	88	47	–	54,022	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	10	138	330	120,632	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	27,489	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	59,205	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	379	32,223	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	7	8	62	55,753	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	136	260	1,907	124,372	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	41,136	–	–	–	41,274	
26	Education Services	–	22,626	–	–	22,626	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	13,294	–	13,294	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	14,094	14,625	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	41,136	22,868	13,764	17,263	1,363,745	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	56	6	10	0	48,608	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	1,576	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	59,416	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	37	4	77	1	5,851	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,072	465	163	334	17,524	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	391	20	77	0	39,030	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	96	8	21	22	6,886	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	516	418	75	54	27,702	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	364	186	2,058	75	56,549	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	767	16	36	37	18,633	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	554	81	54	175	7,977	
12	Basic Metals	49	5	0	0	48,036	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	16	1	0	0	10,689	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	1,560	46	19	62	56,183	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	861	276	484	239	181,649	
16	Transport Equipment	865	0	4	0	3,377	
17	Other Manufacturing	492	136	659	217	73,179	
18	Construction Services	2,091	434	83	181	7,143	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	1,138	354	179	92	16,809	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	2,140	644	509	678	23,053	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	856	390	124	536	29,719	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	488	386	244	268	26,812	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	9,679	2,117	531	2,244	74,739	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	53	4	3	2	1,260	
26	Education Services	–	37	28	13	756	
27	Health and Social Services	136	3	2,186	0	2,352	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	172	58	35	1,890	4,472	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	24,449	6,097	7,659	7,121	849,980	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	16,687	16,770	6,104	10,142	513,765	540,139
34	Compensation of Employees	15,975	16,037	4,469	3,153	151,195	151,195
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	26,374
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	26,374
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	712	733	1,635	6,989	362,569	362,569

Table 73 **Supply and Use Tables, Malaysia, 2005**
(million ringgits) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
11,382	–	–	11,382	73,733	8,153	349	82,235
609	–	–	609	7,350	1,621	107	9,078
15,326	–	–	15,326	102,876	11,342	2,644	116,863
3,899	–	–	3,899	5,694	178	63	5,935
130	–	–	130	23,115	–	4	23,119
15,438	–	–	15,438	91,481	15,010	4,365	110,856
9,265	–	–	9,265	19,282	2,639	438	22,359
8,055	–	–	8,055	44,430	7,021	415	51,866
31,245	–	–	31,245	88,673	11,241	693	100,607
6,766	–	–	6,766	36,985	3,494	479	40,959
4,756	19	–	4,775	21,218	4,860	376	26,454
28,512	–	–	28,512	59,434	2,804	514	62,753
8,057	–	–	8,057	18,819	1,038	157	20,014
56,204	–	–	56,204	99,381	14,530	5,328	119,239
208,492	–	–	208,492	438,484	42,056	3,467	484,008
4,713	–	–	4,713	10,503	1,124	946	12,573
24,530	–	–	24,530	94,171	21,069	–929	114,311
–	2,721	–	2,721	56,743	–	156	56,899
–	–	–	–	120,632	–120,632	–	–
–	–	–	–	27,489	–	1,055	28,543
–	33,115	–19,541	13,574	72,778	–27,548	–104	45,125
–	8,027	–	8,027	40,251	–	163	40,414
–	13,270	–7,517	5,753	61,506	–	193	61,699
205	11,093	–	11,298	135,670	–	3,367	139,037
–	–	–	–	41,274	–	103	41,377
–	–	–	–	22,626	–	98	22,723
–	–	–	–	13,294	–	59	13,352
–	44	–	44	14,670	–	1,869	16,539
–27,058	–	27,058	–	–	–	–	–
–	15,597	–	15,597	15,597	–	–	15,597
410,528	83,886	–	494,414	1,858,160	–	26,374	1,884,534

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
16,744	–	–	–	–	16,744	3,343	68	–	3,411	13,472	–	13,472	82,235
7,101	–	–	–	–	7,101	–	–169	–	–169	570	–	570	9,078
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–70	–	–70	57,517	–	57,517	116,863
8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–149	–	–149	225	–	225	5,935
5,295	–	–	–	–	5,295	–	1	–	1	299	–	299	23,119
37,919	–	–	–	–	37,919	–	–975	–	–975	34,882	–	34,882	110,856
7,203	–	–	–	–	7,203	–	–949	–	–949	9,219	–	9,219	22,359
6,683	–	–	–	–	6,683	–	670	–	670	16,811	–	16,811	51,866
6,293	–	–	–	–	6,293	–	–1,054	–	–1,054	38,819	–	38,819	100,607
1,873	–	–	–	–	1,873	–	1,860	–	1,860	18,593	–	18,593	40,959
3,215	–	–	–	–	3,215	1,037	–209	–	828	14,431	3	14,435	26,454
0	–	–	–	–	0	–	1,191	–	1,191	13,526	–	13,526	62,753
1,762	–	–	–	–	1,762	1,542	1,278	–	2,821	4,743	–	4,743	20,014
24,091	–	–	–	–	24,091	18,946	–1,358	–	17,588	21,377	–	21,377	119,239
12,070	–	–	–	–	12,070	28,969	776	–	29,745	260,543	–	260,543	484,008
1,945	–	–	–	–	1,945	2,207	–742	–	1,465	5,787	–	5,787	12,573
12,591	–	–	–	–	12,591	525	557	–	1,082	27,459	–	27,459	114,311
468	–	–	–	–	468	43,302	972	–	44,274	–	5,014	5,014	56,899
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11,735	–	–	–	–	11,735	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,543
6,522	–	–	–	–	6,522	–	–	–	–	–	15,550	15,550	45,125
7,602	–	60	60	–	7,662	830	–	–	830	–	2,203	2,203	40,414
30,539	–	–	–	–	30,539	–	–	–	–	–	4,349	4,349	61,699
32,700	–	565	565	–	33,265	16,677	183	–	16,860	1,148	13,024	14,173	139,037
286	–	39,831	39,831	–	40,116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,377
4,149	17,793	25	17,818	–	21,967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,723
5,034	5,944	–	5,944	22	11,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,352
10,780	–	959	959	129	11,868	–	–	–	–	–	199	199	16,539
–33,931	–	–	–	–	–33,931	–	–	–	–	–	33,931	33,931	–
15,597	–	–	–	–	15,597	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,597
236,273	23,737	41,439	65,176	151	301,601	117,377	1,881	–	119,258	539,420	74,274	613,694	1,884,534

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 74 **Supply and Use Tables, Maldives, 2007**
(thousand rufiyaas)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	459,450	3,807	–	1,017	36	90	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	628,818	377	268,228	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	11,970	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	23,633	–	1,446,333	38	4	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	227	341,214	954	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	47	141,448	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	2,600	–	6,574
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	1,650	–	80
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	50	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	72	2,171	27,231	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	1,081	2,229	492	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	41	–	–	–	–	2	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	4,542	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	161	120	–	96	6,823	220	395
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	72	194	34	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	459,652	660,921	12,347	1,717,136	357,001	170,535	7,048

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	8,092	–	–	20,787	–	171	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	2,480	–	145,745	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	209	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	38	8	847	291	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	617	631	3	3,796	25,733	8,083	197
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	817	3,919	132	574,337	2,631	740	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	198	4	126	171,061	15	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	756	–	–	1,980	156	47,939	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	49,552	47	–	43,842	1,424	1,671	747
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	18,868	29	–	212	1,355	34	265
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	32	19,687	8	10,603	751	1,752	2
12	Basic Metals	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	0	958	1	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	18	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	27,260	175,558	860	78,963	415	518	0
18	Construction Services	–	26	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	712	–	–	201	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	13,737	2,915	515	16,415	682	2,269	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	54	–	483	846	1,004	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	1	14,536	–	13,654	243	2,819	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	1,465	2,925	231	22,793	15,108	25,234	739
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	482	115	–	144	439	298	1
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	996	9	71	2	30	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	121,733	225,795	2,610	934,449	221,045	92,595	1,951
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	337,918	435,125	9,738	782,686	135,956	77,940	5,097
34	Compensation of Employees	14,163	–	5,726	77,131	63,441	43,699	4,245
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	858	2,862	23	3,205	666	318	13
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	858	2,862	23	3,205	666	318	13
39	Gross Operating Surplus	322,897	432,263	3,989	702,350	71,849	33,922	839

Table 74 **Supply and Use Tables, Maldives, 2007**
(thousand rufiyaas) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	697	-	-	-	-	-	43,680	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	40	-	1,423,108	4,369	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	44	133,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669
-	15,534	-	815	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	435	8	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	6,511
-	-	-	-	-	6,912	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	299,330	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	144	475,383	-	15,976	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4,257	706	53,954	-	2,792,931	-	142,963	-	-	-	1,539
-	-	36	600	472	16,711	1,239,590	399,936	36,528	357	-	47,316
-	-	-	314	-	-	3,875	10,846,590	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,332	-	-	904	-	669,232	2,922,411	39	-	9,512
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,684,091	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,027,005	-
-	72,055	16,486	952	25,528	88,351	68,005	492,024	33,048	60	-	2,587,914
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,293	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538,572	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	93,292	318,196	665,702	1,449,432	2,930,963	1,311,470	13,132,998	2,991,987	1,691,839	1,027,005	2,653,485

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
-	2,084	-	-	-	3,275	122	571,751	925	-	-	108
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,516	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	96	-	-	-
-	10	-	8,238	-	366,866	-	63,165	-	-	-	-
-	5,394	9,200	41,005	121,322	9,523	46,563	28,496	41,903	59,563	20,358	19,745
-	592	413	654	-	-	7,089	758,854	1,257	-	-	293
-	343	-	25,764	-	5,430	2,255	266,975	1,097	925	-	71
-	16	2,247	129,683	-	324,855	15,794	299,348	18,980	38	146	950
-	1,580	28,395	256	13,314	167,200	4,017	164,697	443	26	-	907
-	2	25	108	-	223,310	130	98,199	13,921	-	-	71
-	3	215	1,090	48	50,107	2,079	36,089	25,025	10,098	1,492	1,767
-	53,175	107,556	120,832	7	322,916	141	114,074	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	40	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,528	45,627	144,944	467,705	191,787	32,958	486,773	885,473	11,936	15	11,834
-	1	-	-	5	17,726	183	-	529	6	-	11,341
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	86	-	-	-	-	993,300	85,526	-	-	-
-	1	1,145	4,518	249	38,810	241,240	1,060,018	334,099	40	378	3,221
-	134	140	437	8,901	61,930	55,534	226,822	99,120	502,159	2,627	3,434
-	24	926	2,726	22,507	15,221	70,768	450,802	271,211	51,215	77,324	120,012
-	13,739	5,864	17,891	10,354	215,556	201,630	330,513	360,358	32,713	75,388	102,372
-	44	2	334	-	8,392	1,119	23,798	6,965	-	2,331	1,522
-	-	-	23	-	-	-	1,537	2,995	-	985	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,241	-	516	-	-	609
-	6	-	-	11,478	18	8,691	214,872	4,345	4,306	1,197	2,877
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	78,679	201,843	498,503	655,898	2,022,922	693,553	6,385,107	2,154,826	673,026	182,241	281,146
-	14,614	116,354	167,199	793,533	908,041	617,917	6,747,891	837,161	1,018,813	844,764	2,372,339
-	6,460	56,053	93,586	99,015	728,835	176,483	2,186,775	444,071	73,228	99,008	185,498
-	174	594	1,243	2,710	5,471	11,193	24,540	13,231	78,349	1,917	4,974
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	174	594	1,243	2,710	5,471	11,193	24,540	13,231	78,349	1,917	4,974
-	7,980	59,706	72,370	691,809	173,734	430,241	4,536,576	379,859	867,237	743,839	2,181,867

continued on next page

Table 74 **Supply and Use Tables, Maldives, 2007**
(thousand rufiyaas) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	0	508,778	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	897,471	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	315	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	11,970	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	1,427,526	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	374	1,470,461	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	371	343,514	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	1	141,605	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	4	9,177	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	123	135,658	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	3	–	–	16,411	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	10,853	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	6,912	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	300,241	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	491,503	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	18	3,025,841	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	399	4,482	14,865	1,765,095	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	22	466	157	10,851,467	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	189	–	10,394	3,618,555	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	1,684,091	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	1,027,005	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	4,536	16,293	7,393	3,420,461	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	4,003,522	256	–	–	4,003,778	
26	Education Services	–	927,738	–	585	935,940	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	869,605	1,297	870,902	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	295,631	834,203	
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	4,003,522	933,144	890,847	331,214	37,809,735	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	1	–	482	607,798	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	342,742	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	815	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	2	–	–	439,465	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	161,745	46,083	55,861	14,290	720,113	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	22,736	297	10,948	2,331	1,388,038	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	17,573	2,724	5,901	624	501,084	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	127,189	28,239	7,119	8,708	1,014,143	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	34,951	4,179	9,739	5,986	532,972	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	170	356,699	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	204	5,027	1,786	3,096	170,960	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	24	718,727	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	959	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	364	800	14	1,256	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	
17	Other Manufacturing	118,087	1,470	19,016	2,954	2,705,680	
18	Construction Services	10,929	2,820	1,494	14	45,074	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	167,458	3,987	3,032	11,294	1,265,595	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	162,880	34,474	15,470	58,717	1,991,793	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	99,000	4,380	13,630	11,199	1,091,834	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	4,700	1,642	2,477	3,154	1,125,963	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	233,045	36,010	50,649	46,135	1,800,712	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	168,074	9	919	1,583	216,571	
26	Education Services	205,603	36,517	4,246	982	252,887	
27	Health and Social Services	–	932	81,804	8	87,127	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	49,572	1,578	46,222	23,307	369,579	
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	1,583,745	210,735	331,112	195,073	17,748,586	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	2,419,777	722,409	559,734	136,141	20,061,148	22,655,407
34	Compensation of Employees	1,821,495	684,283	379,417	94,202	7,336,814	7,336,814
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	7,473	1,834	1,669	621	163,938	2,758,197
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	2,594,258
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	7,473	1,834	1,669	621	163,938	163,938
39	Gross Operating Surplus	590,809	36,292	178,648	41,319	12,560,396	12,560,396

Table 74 **Supply and Use Tables, Maldives, 2007**
(thousand rufiyaas) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
585,758	–	–	585,758	1,094,536	201,230	81,875	1,377,641
17,734	–	–	17,734	915,206	50,164	19,882	985,251
250	–	–	250	565	–	284	848
423,578	–	–	423,578	435,547	12,638	32,888	481,073
0	–	–	0	1,427,526	–	–89,569	1,337,957
1,709,539	–	–	1,709,539	3,180,000	312,008	312,375	3,804,383
409,396	–	–	409,396	752,910	82,794	92,202	927,906
1,010,555	–	–	1,010,555	1,152,160	87,656	118,722	1,358,538
686,844	–	–	686,844	686,844	75,097	127,519	889,460
444,842	–	–	444,842	454,019	17,341	80,066	551,427
526,542	–	–	526,542	662,201	54,140	104,021	820,361
649,544	–	–	649,544	649,544	22,797	71,855	744,197
444,732	–	–	444,732	461,143	19,528	79,374	560,045
1,460,628	–	–	1,460,628	1,471,482	70,534	257,533	1,799,549
1,817,466	–	–	1,817,466	1,824,378	107,046	195,751	2,127,175
636,427	–	–	636,427	936,668	45,119	187,473	1,169,260
3,208,677	–	–	3,208,677	3,700,180	863,989	374,677	4,938,846
–	–	–	–	3,025,841	–	–	3,025,841
–	–	–	–	1,765,095	–1,765,095	–	–
–	96,971	–	96,971	10,948,438	–	547,331	11,495,768
–	1,534,529	–1,130,017	404,511	4,023,067	–256,985	–	3,766,082
–	160,666	–	160,666	1,844,756	–	–	1,844,756
–	455,705	–167,800	287,906	1,314,911	–	–	1,314,911
–	239,901	–	239,901	3,660,362	–	–	3,660,362
–	–	–	–	4,003,778	–	–	4,003,778
–	510,651	–	510,651	1,446,591	–	–	1,446,591
–	448,192	–	448,192	1,319,093	–	–	1,319,093
–	–	–	–	834,203	–	–	834,203
–1,297,817	–	1,297,817	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12,734,697	3,446,614	–	16,181,310	53,991,045	–	2,594,258	56,585,303

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	Individual	Collective	Total			Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
741,854	–	–	–	–	741,854	–	27,957	–	27,957	32	–	32	1,377,641
384,605	–	–	–	–	384,605	–	16,935	–	16,935	240,969	–	240,969	985,251
33	–	–	–	–	33	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	848
10,688	–	–	–	–	10,688	–	30,919	–	30,919	1	–	1	481,073
617,844	–	–	–	–	617,844	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,337,957
1,228,769	–	–	–	–	1,228,769	–	63,457	–	63,457	1,124,119	–	1,124,119	3,804,383
384,884	–	–	–	–	384,884	3,606	35,630	–	39,236	2,702	–	2,702	927,906
99,687	–	–	–	943	100,630	26,813	114,151	–	140,965	102,801	–	102,801	1,358,538
315,195	–	–	–	–	315,195	–	41,293	–	41,293	–	–	–	889,460
85,759	–	–	–	–	85,759	94,264	14,704	–	108,968	–	–	–	551,427
120,702	–	–	–	–	120,702	508,843	9,868	–	518,711	9,988	–	9,988	820,361
7,320	–	–	–	–	7,320	281	14,539	–	14,819	3,331	–	3,331	744,197
36,316	–	–	–	–	36,316	504,757	8,593	–	513,350	9,420	–	9,420	560,045
34,235	–	–	–	–	34,235	1,736,142	610	–	1,736,752	28,562	–	28,562	1,799,549
30,194	–	–	–	–	30,194	2,018,206	316	–	2,018,522	77,203	–	77,203	2,127,175
7,495	–	–	–	–	7,495	1,120,495	2,398	–	1,122,894	38,872	–	38,872	1,169,260
299,289	–	–	–	–	299,289	689,456	252,471	–	941,927	991,950	–	991,950	4,938,846
10,740	3,212	–	3,212	4,241	18,194	2,958,583	3,991	–	2,962,573	–	–	–	3,025,841
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
134,037	–	–	–	–	134,037	–	–	–	–	–	10,096,136	10,096,136	11,495,768
667,112	51,962	–	51,962	8,928	728,002	–	–	–	–	–	1,046,287	1,046,287	3,766,082
397,398	–	–	–	1,644	399,042	–	–	–	–	–	353,881	353,881	1,844,756
188,100	–	–	–	848	188,948	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,314,911
1,731,504	–	–	–	128,146	1,859,650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,660,362
38,625	–	3,748,582	3,748,582	–	3,787,207	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,003,778
375,424	799,468	–	799,468	18,812	1,193,704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,446,591
744,863	461,727	–	461,727	25,376	1,231,966	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,319,093
170,935	–	–	–	36,389	207,324	–	–	–	–	–	257,301	257,301	834,203
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8,863,606	1,316,370	3,748,582	5,064,951	225,327	14,153,884	9,661,447	637,831	–	10,299,278	2,629,951	11,753,604	14,383,555	56,585,303

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 75 **Supply and Use Tables, Mongolia, 2008**
(million togrogs)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	1,082,060	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	203	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	288,617	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	1,174,684	1,099	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	5,894	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	688,328	–	–	358,366	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	471,291	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	82,242	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	52,497	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,973
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	43	6,588	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	512,686	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	695	2,533	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	5,286	278	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	700	3,532	57	112	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	1,480	–	135	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	7,039	–	11,126	–	–	640	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	1,829,924	203	2,001,169	365,808	471,526	89,581	40,973

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	201,039	4	1,173	118,208	193,617	15,419	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	0	0	0	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	1,097	–	359	1,182	223	284	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	67	–	1,113	25	16	3	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	11,688	–	20,706	11,035	47,511	1,617	200
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	8,004	–	2,425	83,750	218	1,220	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	1,517	–	4,067	223	73,835	18	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	207	–	2,657	7,133	506	23,031	10
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	59,587	–	31,497	6,296	4,671	1,566	18,146
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	2,705	–	2,423	4,978	487	249	8,600
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	3	40	80	1	1	3	–
12	Basic Metals	1	–	64,524	661	16	6,513	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	1,049	–	5,430	476	23	336	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	57,517	20	184,670	3,497	6,752	2,645	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	347	–	4,125	2	1	453	–
16	Transport Equipment	7,695	–	12,253	166	1,258	227	–
17	Other Manufacturing	146,852	14	191,998	7,528	2,869	604	5,324
18	Construction Services	342	–	2,033	216	127	374	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	2	–	675	793	1,972	360	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	2,254	0	28,836	162	2,033	1,434	44
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	167	–	7,906	348	890	586	4
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	10,947	19	30,558	7,243	15,051	5,359	2,673
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	29,310	55	49,194	5,137	3,115	2,059	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	17,093	2	25,012	2,331	37,657	1,001	1,829
26	Education Services	1,068	–	4,122	420	1,397	248	–
27	Health and Social Services	2,323	–	1,345	5	–	31	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	1	–	4,872	117	973	20	64
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	562,882	156	684,051	261,933	395,220	65,659	36,891
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	1,267,043	48	1,317,118	103,875	76,306	23,922	4,082
34	Compensation of Employees	41,071	5	174,168	25,758	31,303	10,977	1,271
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	101	–	514,240	320	2,562	83	48
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	101	–	514,240	320	2,562	83	48
39	Gross Operating Surplus	1,225,871	42	628,710	77,797	42,442	12,862	2,763

Table 75 **Supply and Use Tables, Mongolia, 2008**
(million togrogs) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,331	–	2,473	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2,557	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	6,293	–	2,666	–	–	–
–	343	–	–	283,081	–	1,029	–	3,464	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,469	67	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	17,589	–	62	–	–	–
–	–	–	13,978	–	–	2,133	–	9,528	–	–	118
–	–	–	22,918	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	6,797	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
183,750	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,170	–	–	–
–	13,714	–	–	–	–	2,859	–	3,395	–	–	–
–	2,120	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	12,069	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	649	–	–	–
–	–	–	72,483	–	–	–	–	6,656	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	133	1,220,509	29,008	1,409	23,991	927	–	10,713
67	–	–	2,890	42,618	–	833,384	1,865	15,063	17,657	–	55
29,978	–	–	–	–	–	216	111,083	4,267	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1,342,681	–	–	1,099
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,999	338,505	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	7,009	29	–	–	395,849	–
–	1,820	–	132	–	–	106,851	117	35,180	386	1,982	776,746
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,331	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	922	–	4,344	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1,659	–	2,177	909	7,669	–	–	9,797
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
213,795	30,066	2	119,198	327,491	1,220,509	1,013,357	116,884	1,499,656	357,476	397,831	798,538

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0	2	0	87	171	4,638	3,240	23,226	21,993	7	0	2,676
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	371	–	–	–	0
1	612	–	1,428	78,382	5	2,358	426	2,085	–	2	53
5,448	1	–	19	33	8,638	1,367	34	832	0	1	119
6,696	924	0	8,492	15,682	28,505	15,410	6,309	10,824	2,393	4,993	20,530
2	1,000	–	3,463	1,971	5,270	6,129	16,018	13,290	971	846	1,493
177	8	0	7	274	92	1,735	1,032	4,900	12	31	592
840	61	0	984	617	2,697	7,234	106	20,220	1,049	5,997	20,860
24,606	213	0	2,807	5,441	124,912	4,026	836	4,598	53	840	3,037
31	267	–	1,157	234	2,891	13,401	153	14,260	67	124	1,980
20	0	–	2	23	1,090	185	255	73	4	0	343
116,039	5,024	0	943	927	329,819	1,397	54	13,303	575	3	2,483
53	6,000	–	2,791	3,942	1,532	612	260	3,741	708	11	15,989
24	170	–	332	1,085	37,721	14,188	555	21,092	984	–	4,816
14	5,282	0	917	6,460	3,969	4,265	102	18,366	37,565	149	24,603
–	462	0	87	1,899	2,873	4,796	205	44,144	7,976	865	7,633
3,325	2,052	0	35,975	32,169	285,983	115,431	2,012	437,672	11,389	2,030	15,324
–	396	–	92	389	683	1,305	105	2,666	394	1,697	1,654
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3,736	576	–	1,574	533	8,540	36,912	509	23,642	2,202	9,785	5,572
920	46	0	311	1,707	39,211	14,578	31	122,485	4,137	14,113	15,380
1,489	169	0	947	4,744	30,118	19,713	741	4,586	33,929	28,216	15,602
7,513	1,590	0	9,213	8,322	65,541	79,455	6,591	34,703	8,825	13,304	26,959
1,524	99	0	5,186	14,154	38,123	77,674	9,805	106,571	14,785	49,913	66,560
5,318	559	0	4,560	12,760	40,704	28,296	1,644	50,499	27,415	16,564	12,881
1,325	11	–	536	1,860	2,164	10,876	234	25,443	12,211	10,464	9,866
–	–	–	–	961	3,582	7,556	–	1,185	944	421	–
–	98	–	–	1,241	30	5,637	237	512	427	214	11,596
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
179,101	25,623	1	81,911	195,983	1,069,331	477,777	71,851	1,003,683	169,023	160,582	288,602
34,694	4,443	1	37,286	131,508	151,178	535,580	45,032	495,973	188,453	237,249	509,937
10,866	2,914	0	14,393	70,729	86,606	82,592	21,256	175,868	23,825	87,519	99,532
14	21	2	251	172	950	11,098	139	1,396	135	918	984
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	21	2	251	172	950	11,098	139	1,396	135	918	984
23,815	1,508	–2	22,643	60,607	63,622	441,890	23,638	318,708	164,492	148,812	409,420

continued on next page

Table 75 **Supply and Use Tables, Mongolia, 2008**
(million togrogs) (continued)

Supply Table

Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
	Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	1,085,874	
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	203	
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	291,174	
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	1,184,741	
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	293,811	
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	1,048,229	
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	488,943	
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	57	–	–	977	109,032	
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	124	–	75,539	
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	40,973	
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	13,427	
12 Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	707,607	
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	19,969	
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	2,120	
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	127	12,196	
16 Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	651	
17 Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	82,367	
18 Construction Services	981	–	6,695	–	1,299,929	
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	918,001	
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	56	–	590	168	147,973	
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	1,343,784	
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	190	–	–	4,698	356,392	
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	9,446	–	–	1,452	413,785	
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	449	–	2,027	944,497	
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	693,927	–	–	–	693,927	
26 Education Services	140,416	431,098	–	–	584,845	
27 Health and Social Services	92,830	–	206,370	37	304,503	
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	525	–	3,479	166,985	193,199	
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30 CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32 Total	938,429	431,547	217,257	176,471	12,657,689	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	15,831	3,028	987	286	605,633	
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	0	373	
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	6,384	351	576	409	96,214	
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	2,695	23	15	89	20,539	
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	11,107	4,777	1,971	12,604	243,974	
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	12,009	3,962	2,430	469	164,940	
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	11,129	39	71	1,046	100,806	
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	57,707	1,506	281	4,543	158,246	
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	542	2,125	22,519	1,447	319,765	
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	2,202	109	322	103	56,745	
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	5,082	382	42	288	7,915	
12 Basic Metals	1,171	395	4	17	543,871	
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	5,639	539	62	194	49,391	
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	2,536	635	62	151	339,452	
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	9,468	265	4,940	819	122,113	
16 Transport Equipment	27,904	2,134	96	881	123,553	
17 Other Manufacturing	215,714	12,288	1,957	3,787	1,532,294	
18 Construction Services	5,234	537	86	473	18,804	
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	1,208	1,768	88	2,479	102,925	
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	116,472	2,655	473	2,422	369,704	
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	81,773	4,956	516	6,156	243,556	
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	20,658	3,360	2,980	19,683	380,544	
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	48,373	13,324	3,361	13,692	552,016	
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	9,446	4,248	2,341	12,816	314,975	
26 Education Services	2,956	91,193	669	2,433	179,493	
27 Health and Social Services	2,820	1,602	43,309	–	66,085	
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	16,440	390	4	15,757	58,629	
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30 Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32 Total	692,502	156,591	90,160	103,041	6,772,554	
33 Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	245,927	274,956	127,097	73,430	5,885,136	6,557,953
34 Compensation of Employees	245,084	255,344	121,144	61,933	1,644,159	1,644,159
35 Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	842	169	151	155	534,751	1,207,568
36 Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	672,817
37 Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38 Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	842	169	151	155	534,751	534,751
39 Gross Operating Surplus	0	19,444	5,802	11,342	3,706,226	3,706,226

Table 75 **Supply and Use Tables, Mongolia, 2008**
(million togrogs) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
105,653	-	-2,872	102,780	1,188,655	184,028	21,520	1,394,202
32	-	-1	31	234	58	6	299
329	-	-9	320	291,495	74,368	841	366,703
7,750	-	-211	7,539	1,192,280	164,373	3,458	1,360,111
9,348	-	-254	9,094	302,904	-	-7,892	295,013
402,719	-	-10,948	391,770	1,440,000	227,501	166,374	1,833,875
47,434	-	-1,290	46,145	535,087	120,615	9,342	665,044
76,335	-	-2,075	74,260	183,292	24,332	10,902	218,526
186,423	-	-5,068	181,355	256,894	93,437	25,539	375,870
81,673	-	-2,220	79,453	120,426	15,091	11,306	146,823
54,222	-	-1,474	52,748	66,175	22,306	7,022	95,504
172,643	-	-4,693	167,950	875,557	212,541	18,855	1,106,953
135,145	-	-3,674	131,471	151,439	27,628	16,984	196,051
550,411	-	-14,963	535,448	537,568	115,945	57,731	711,244
306,961	-	-8,345	298,616	310,813	69,863	33,288	413,963
452,655	-	-12,306	440,349	441,000	59,381	136,493	636,873
1,203,979	-	-32,731	1,171,248	1,253,615	250,959	127,993	1,632,567
-	10,422	-	10,422	1,310,352	-	427	1,310,778
-	-	-	-	918,001	-919,190	1,189	0
-	-	-	-	147,973	-	2,490	150,463
-	496,594	-	496,594	1,840,378	-743,237	13,475	1,110,616
-	37,956	-	37,956	394,349	-	5,813	400,162
-	31,566	-	31,566	445,351	-	2,980	448,332
-	117,771	-	117,771	1,062,268	-	3,013	1,065,281
-	7,737	-	7,737	701,664	-	-	701,664
-	627	-	627	585,472	-	710	586,182
-	9,044	-	9,044	313,547	-	1,336	314,883
-	1,799	-	1,799	194,998	-	1,621	196,619
-103,135	-	103,135	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,690,577	713,518	-	4,404,096	17,061,785	-	672,817	17,734,602

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
350,252	—	—	—	—	350,252	150,103	183,992	—	334,095	104,223	—	104,223	1,394,202
15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—102	—	—102	12	—	12	299
45,229	—	10,196	10,196	—	55,425	—	—119,393	—	—119,393	334,456	—	334,456	366,703
3,552	—	—	—	—	3,552	0	—100,931	3	—100,928	1,436,948	—	1,436,948	1,360,111
47,270	—	3,590	3,590	—	50,860	—	—	—	—	179	—	179	295,013
1,225,060	—	24,072	24,072	—	1,249,132	—	390,972	—	390,972	28,831	—	28,831	1,833,875
314,791	—	—	—	—	314,791	—	36,257	—	36,257	213,190	—	213,190	665,044
46,625	—	—	—	—	46,625	—	12,791	—	12,791	865	—	865	218,526
118,261	—	—	—	—	118,261	—	—101,231	—	—101,231	39,075	—	39,075	375,870
16,362	—	—	—	—	16,362	—	72,345	—	72,345	1,370	—	1,370	146,823
50,295	—	—	—	—	50,295	24,586	10,747	—	35,333	1,961	—	1,961	95,504
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—162,911	—	—162,911	725,994	—	725,994	1,106,953
3,160	—	—	—	—	3,160	81,066	61,614	—	142,681	820	—	820	196,051
21,944	—	—	—	—	21,944	289,655	47,279	—	336,933	12,914	—	12,914	711,244
33,826	—	—	—	—	33,826	220,521	28,580	—	249,101	8,924	—	8,924	413,963
76,211	—	—	—	—	76,211	313,171	102,405	—	415,576	21,533	—	21,533	636,873
136,248	—	—	—	—	136,248	—	—61,879	—	—61,879	25,905	—	25,905	1,632,567
55,002	—	—	—	—	55,002	1,230,363	—	—	1,230,363	—	6,610	6,610	1,310,778
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47,538	—	—	—	—	47,538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150,463
241,606	—	—	—	—	241,606	—	—	—	—	—	499,307	499,307	1,110,616
127,908	—	5,836	5,836	—	133,744	—	—	—	—	—	22,862	22,862	400,162
63,930	—	—	—	1,103	65,032	—	—	—	—	—	2,755	2,755	448,332
404,525	—	—	—	—	404,525	64,638	—	—	64,638	—	44,103	44,103	1,065,281
6,543	—	376,963	376,963	—	383,506	—	—	—	—	—	3,183	3,183	701,664
102,496	274,414	25,825	300,239	—	402,736	—	—	—	—	—	3,953	3,953	586,182
52,866	167,836	28,096	195,932	—	248,798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314,883
50,494	29,556	13,496	43,053	43,292	136,838	—	—	—	—	—	1,152	1,152	196,619
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,642,009	471,806	488,074	959,880	44,394	4,646,283	2,374,102	400,535	3	2,774,641	2,957,199	583,925	3,541,124	17,734,602

- = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 76 **Supply and Use Tables, Nepal, 2005^a**
(million Nepalese rupees)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	247,863	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	3,181	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	3,456	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	79	3	0	1
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	74,230	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	27,286	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	6,579	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,455
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	660	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	0	0	0	0
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	136	31	41	16
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	14,415	–	–	95	261	192	52
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	262,278	3,181	3,456	74,540	27,582	7,472	5,525

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	16,831	105	–	20,879	207	2,602	1,257
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	278	–	735	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	22	9	60	637	621	214	261
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	14,757	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	17,215	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	508	–	38	–	–	1,705	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	14,359	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	327	–	23	–	–	–	2,600
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	162	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	1,094	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	2,295	9	300	458	232	32	50
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	14,219	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	1,171	–	–	580	345	55	59
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	99	81	60	94
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	1,146	14	1	4,070	1,472	601	319
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	12,982	76	272	2,376	787	629	216
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	194	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	117	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	325	8	14	172	81	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	65,591	499	708	44,764	21,040	6,060	4,856
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	196,687	2,682	2,748	29,776	6,542	1,412	669
34	Compensation of Employees	94,265	253	670	4,115	1,523	412	305
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	3	0	1	29	8	1	2
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	3	0	1	29	8	1	2
39	Gross Operating Surplus	102,418	2,428	2,076	25,632	5,012	998	362

Table 76 **Supply and Use Tables, Nepal, 2005^a**
(million Nepalese rupees) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	0	–	0	20,535	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	10,435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	5,237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,950	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	7,133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	677	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	3,137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
137	571	–	5,893	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	72,683	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,068	4,455	–	119	–	–	92,901	1,753	984	119	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,492	0	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77,311	17	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	46	9,215	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,039	–
164	685	101	296	545	–	2,160	8	2,152	364	–	67,690
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1,483	–	647	84	34	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6,318	16,659	109	21,981	21,119	74,166	95,061	28,051	80,578	9,751	23,039	67,690

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4	1	–	3,607	391	425	–	4,660	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	765	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	782	–	13	–	–	–	–
92	341	5	474	108	787	2,671	3,749	104	299	1,024	440
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,554	86	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	86	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	417	2,660	189	53	97	82	914	330
–	–	–	6,766	–	841	145	142	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1,025	243	–	4,062	–	–	–
–	–	–	850	–	2,313	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,146	5,277	11	307	–	6,422	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2,987	7	–	–	3,986	90	–	–	–	–	8
–	458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2,615	3	–	0	1,119	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
147	108	0	3,164	1,114	12,039	1,809	1,773	27,570	4	305	86
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,281
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	630	–	2,042	529	–	–	–
53	134	0	226	791	2,554	3,831	478	1,190	481	592	1,947
11	26	1	59	338	–	669	738	442	117	183	266
334	873	6	978	499	477	2,949	410	682	78	122	927
850	2,185	41	1,309	2,500	1,462	2,092	2,381	2,195	660	1,645	5,430
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	40	–	–	180	77	0	244	66
–	–	–	–	350	–	–	141	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1,791	–	535	12	128	20	670	666
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5,636	15,006	78	17,860	8,339	37,522	15,222	19,156	37,252	1,740	5,697	18,448
682	1,653	31	4,121	12,780	36,644	79,839	8,895	43,326	8,011	17,342	49,242
349	920	6	1,213	2,201	21,780	24,397	4,567	19,440	2,353	4,279	2,599
4	9	8	32	–	3	4	1	1	0	0	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	9	8	32	–	3	4	1	1	0	0	1
329	725	17	2,875	10,579	14,861	55,438	4,326	23,885	5,658	13,064	46,641

continued on next page

Table 76 **Supply and Use Tables, Nepal, 2005^a**
(million Nepalese rupees) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	—	—	—	—	247,863	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	—	—	—	—	3,181	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	—	—	—	—	—	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	3,456	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	—	—	—	—	20,619	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	—	—	—	—	74,237	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	—	—	—	—	27,286	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	—	—	—	—	6,579	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	—	—	—	—	10,435	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	—	—	—	—	5,455	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	5,897	
12	Basic Metals	—	—	—	—	4,950	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	—	—	—	—	7,133	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	—	—	—	—	677	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	—	—	—	—	3,137	
16	Transport Equipment	—	—	—	—	8	
17	Other Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	6,634	
18	Construction Services	—	—	—	—	72,683	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	—	70	620	2,267	104,581	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	—	—	—	—	25,494	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	—	—	—	—	77,329	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	—	—	—	130	9,536	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	—	—	—	—	23,039	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	—	139	721	1,286	91,326	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	12,844	—	—	10,140	22,984	
26	Education Services	—	40,933	—	—	40,933	
27	Health and Social Services	—	—	8,418	—	8,424	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	—	—	68	7,899	10,215	
29	Adjustments:	—	—	—	—	—	
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	—	—	—	—	—	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	—	—	—	—	—	
32	Total	12,844	41,142	9,826	21,722	914,090	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	—	—	—	—	50,971	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	—	—	—	—	1,778	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	—	—	—	—	120	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	795	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	200	315	269	283	12,983	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	—	—	—	—	16,396	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	—	—	—	—	17,366	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	110	251	58	66	7,477	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	—	190	294	4	22,741	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	—	—	—	—	8,280	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	3,325	
12	Basic Metals	—	—	—	—	16,164	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	—	—	—	—	7,078	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	—	—	—	—	1,552	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	—	—	—	285	4,023	
16	Transport Equipment	—	—	—	—	4	
17	Other Manufacturing	440	743	57	234	52,971	
18	Construction Services	—	—	—	—	8,281	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	—	—	246	903	18,570	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	627	1,102	66	314	16,597	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	571	173	113	235	4,274	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	—	563	135	297	16,952	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	763	3,066	1,337	2,734	47,988	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	—	—	—	—	—	
26	Education Services	—	1,961	13	136	2,912	
27	Health and Social Services	—	—	—	—	610	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	584	1,107	220	968	7,299	
29	Adjustments:	—	—	—	—	—	
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	—	—	—	—	—	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	—	—	—	—	—	
32	Total	3,296	9,471	2,808	6,459	347,507	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	9,549	31,671	7,018	15,263	566,583	607,509
34	Compensation of Employees	31,544	31,544	6,989	15,201	270,926	270,926
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	—	—	0	5	116	41,042
36	Taxes on Products	—	—	—	—	—	40,926
37	Subsidies on Products	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	—	—	0	5	116	116
39	Gross Operating Surplus	-21,996	127	29	56	295,541	295,541

Table 76 **Supply and Use Tables, Nepal, 2005^a**
(million Nepalese rupees) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
8,646	–	–602	8,044	255,907	52,229	1,165	309,300
53	–	–4	49	3,230	965	49	4,244
498	–	35	533	533	176	54	762
1,072	–	–93	979	4,435	1,193	448	6,077
–	1,269	–	1,269	21,888	–	–	21,888
18,597	–	–1,282	17,314	91,551	16,061	7,112	114,725
11,093	–	–853	10,240	37,527	9,584	1,899	49,010
2,853	22	–219	2,655	9,234	2,559	334	12,126
23,932	–	–1,840	22,092	32,528	6,773	2,019	41,319
3,038	–	–234	2,804	8,259	1,711	728	10,698
1,712	–	–142	1,570	7,466	1,374	476	9,316
15,564	–	–1,197	14,368	19,318	1,906	1,479	22,703
1,709	–	–131	1,578	8,711	1,762	385	10,858
10,244	–	–985	9,259	9,936	2,172	792	12,900
10,509	–	–814	9,695	12,832	2,845	1,801	17,479
8,399	–	–770	7,629	7,637	1,705	2,981	12,322
38,988	–	–2,058	36,930	43,564	9,244	8,288	61,096
–	9	–	9	72,692	–	1,123	73,815
–	–	–	–	104,581	–104,581	–	0
–	–	–	–	25,494	–	2,160	27,654
–	14,572	–	14,572	91,901	–7,678	1,144	85,367
–	168	–	168	9,704	–	630	10,334
–	888	–	888	23,927	–	45	23,972
–	2,827	–	2,827	94,153	–	5,318	99,471
–	706	–	706	23,690	–	–	23,690
–	5,105	–	5,105	46,039	–	–	46,039
–	411	–	411	8,835	–	119	8,954
–	2,765	–	2,765	12,980	–	375	13,355
–11,190	–	11,190	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
145,718	28,742	0	174,460	1,088,550	–	40,926	1,129,476

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
234,142	–	–	–	–	234,142	15,396	604	–	16,001	8,186	–	8,186	309,300
2,462	–	–	–	–	2,462	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	4,244
641	–	–	–	–	641	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	762
4,780	–	–	–	–	4,780	–	93	–	93	409	–	409	6,077
8,308	–	–	–	–	8,308	–	–	–	–	1	595	596	21,887
89,393	–	–	–	–	89,393	–	1,287	–	1,287	7,648	–	7,648	114,725
7,694	–	–	–	–	7,694	–	856	–	856	23,094	–	23,094	49,010
2,533	–	–	–	–	2,533	0	220	–	221	1,896	–	1,896	12,126
10,607	–	–	–	–	10,607	–	1,847	–	1,847	6,125	–	6,125	41,319
–	–	–	–	–	–	410	234	–	645	1,773	–	1,773	10,698
3,803	–	–	–	–	3,803	237	143	10	389	1,800	–	1,800	9,317
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,201	–	1,201	5,338	–	5,338	22,703
697	–	–	–	–	697	127	132	–	259	2,824	–	2,824	10,858
2,280	–	–	–	–	2,280	7,914	989	–	8,903	167	–	167	12,901
4,522	–	–	–	–	4,522	7,456	817	–	8,274	660	–	660	17,478
1,461	–	–	–	–	1,461	10,084	773	–	10,857	–	–	–	12,322
6,026	–	–	–	–	6,026	–	2,066	–	2,066	34	–	34	61,097
–	–	–	–	–	–	65,386	–	–	65,386	–	148	148	73,815
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8,012	–	–	–	–	8,012	–	–	–	–	–	1,073	1,073	27,654
64,147	–	–	–	–	64,147	–	–	–	–	–	4,622	4,622	85,367
3,421	–	–	–	–	3,421	–	–	–	–	–	2,639	2,639	10,334
7,001	–	–	–	–	7,001	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	23,972
40,913	–	–	–	–	40,913	10,527	–	–	10,527	–	46	46	99,473
–	–	19,059	19,059	–	19,059	–	–	–	–	–	4,631	4,631	23,690
6,434	13,199	14,948	28,147	6,899	41,480	–	–	–	–	–	1,647	1,647	46,039
1,889	4,553	–	4,553	1,857	8,299	–	–	–	–	–	44	44	8,954
2,050	76	618	694	563	3,307	–	–	–	–	–	2,748	2,748	13,355
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
513,214	17,828	34,625	52,453	9,319	574,986	117,539	11,266	10	128,814	59,956	18,211	78,168	1,129,476

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Table 77 **Supply and Use Tables,^a Singapore, 2005**
(million Singapore dollars)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	115	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	118	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	4,615	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	1,020	7	4
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	4,038	15
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	1	0	5	0
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	0	0	15	2,614
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	0	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	2	27
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	1	92
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	0	55
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	0	0	1	1
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	1	–	–	312	84	56	144
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	0	–	–	1	–	0	0
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	36	0	6	5
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	2	2	–	35	10	15	30
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	117	120	–	4,999	1,115	4,146	2,986

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	4	–	–	334	7	0	1
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	32	–	82	0	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	1	2	–	63	13	27	54
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	3	4	–	83	14	60	72
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	16	5	–	1,612	26	2	0
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	0	0	–	3	548	28	21
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	0	0	–	128	11	1,183	38
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	2	1	–	84	40	231	851
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	2	2	–	139	14	82	319
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	0	1	41	0
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	12	0	47	13
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	0	1	–	184	5	18	32
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	0	0	–	39	3	84	76
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	0	0	–	13	2	84	107
16	Transport Equipment	–	0	–	1	0	0	3
17	Other Manufacturing	0	0	–	13	3	24	36
18	Construction Services	0	0	–	12	2	11	6
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	3	11	–	289	31	158	63
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	1	1	–	42	4	11	10
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	3	5	–	89	18	52	33
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	0	1	–	54	6	36	16
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	4	3	–	50	16	39	22
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	7	4	–	381	41	226	120
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	1	1	–	18	5	24	16
26	Education Services	0	0	–	1	0	0	0
27	Health and Social Services	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	1	1	–	140	7	41	20
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total Use at Basic Prices	52	74	–	3,865	819	2,512	1,930
33	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	0	1	–	4	1	4	4
34	Total Use at Purchasers' Prices	52	74	–	3,869	820	2,517	1,934
35	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	65	46	–	1,130	295	1,629	1,052
36	Compensation of Employees	33	19	–	602	213	914	575
37	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	3	1	–	25	11	26	22
41	Gross Operating Surplus	30	26	–	503	70	688	455

Table 77 **Supply and Use Tables,^a Singapore, 2005**
(million Singapore dollars) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	42,183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	577	8,133	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	124	–	41,833	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	16	29	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	18	571	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
901	39	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71	7,193	1	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	131	14	11,606	–	–	101	–	30	–	–	–
–	44,981	35	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	10	11,463	5	–	–	35	–	5	–	–	–
–	250	90	42,592	–	–	57	–	3	–	0	79
–	–	–	5	–	29,914	3	–	–	–	–	–
9	2,735	145	2,850	–	55	60,739	10	89	13	91	1,757
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9,067	6	–	–	6
–	0	0	3	0	19	642	4	59,138	–	12	36
–	23	0	134	0	8	326	38	72	7,580	262	10,564
–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	2	–	44,183	2
4	116	45	376	106	233	3,743	330	1,107	708	580	47,867
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	11	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	117	–
–	–	116	26	0	–	1,541	43	15	2	1	429
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,009	55,619	11,960	143,444	8,239	30,230	67,188	9,493	60,483	8,303	45,248	60,741

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	373	2	–	0	0
–	–	–	0	–	–	–	84	1	–	–	0
14	118	74	44,623	796	360	251	17	7,557	2	22	77
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
52	317	89	2,153	4,084	63	410	375	225	80	98	349
0	0	0	57	0	–	0	1,177	20	–	–	3
0	89	59	112	0	36	159	52	29	7	0	68
5	337	26	350	2	305	240	46	67	35	128	457
29	366	65	12,509	35	550	209	28	22	10	28	480
8	513	62	947	1	230	395	79	58	15	13	189
0	7	66	115	3	216	24	2	–	8	–	52
388	3,051	412	1,153	2	1,692	31	1	9	–	–	58
14	1,789	299	1,712	36	1,896	87	13	0	1	–	324
28	696	429	6,245	1	622	126	9	90	7	4	489
9	14,157	532	4,000	107	417	341	21	84	534	54	1,697
0	95	4,109	57	0	4	152	0	1,318	0	2	34
63	9,624	208	18,005	1	1,063	277	10	57	66	40	704
1	44	21	206	19	12,240	24	11	27	3	17	918
36	1,357	219	2,201	36	1,961	941	645	297	607	177	2,534
1	86	30	126	2	42	325	129	548	39	180	206
4	576	113	754	15	269	12,295	49	22,098	148	515	1,382
3	954	119	948	13	123	1,724	67	699	1,612	1,999	6,503
6	732	114	1,144	79	503	2,520	121	759	58	17,244	2,659
8	6,146	628	13,400	125	1,144	8,978	1,515	3,793	873	3,444	9,269
5	196	64	359	42	69	583	173	270	60	190	467
0	6	3	11	5	0	1	1	8	1	10	15
–	–	–	–	0	4	2	0	1	–	29	40
4	544	202	860	12	142	2,242	279	2,169	146	351	1,587
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
678	41,800	7,945	112,050	5,416	23,954	32,337	5,278	40,205	4,313	24,543	30,558
1	20	5	79	73	1	26	6	27	1	52	11
679	41,820	7,950	112,129	5,489	23,955	32,363	5,284	40,233	4,313	24,595	30,569
330	13,799	4,010	31,315	2,750	6,275	34,825	4,209	20,250	3,990	20,653	30,171
83	3,807	2,560	7,096	375	4,517	13,920	2,473	6,843	1,055	9,398	12,411
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	97	61	201	157	158	285	81	447	119	100	1,022
244	9,896	1,389	24,018	2,219	1,600	20,620	1,655	12,961	2,817	11,155	16,738

continued on next page

Table 77 **Supply and Use Tables,^a Singapore, 2005**
(million Singapore dollars) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	115	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	118	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	42,183	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	90	8,805	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	4,615	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	1,066	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	4,112	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	41,985	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	2,813	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	589	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	943	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	7,330	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	0	11,974	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	45,488	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	11,518	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	0	43,074	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	29,922	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	14	628	62	69,793	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	6	0	98	9,185	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	2	0	3	59,860	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	24	15	11	19,105	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	44,188	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	8	58	202	55,578	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	25,909	–	–	–	25,909	
26	Education Services	–	1,735	3	35	1,786	
27	Health and Social Services	–	2	5,052	1	5,171	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	7	5	13,916	16,100	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	25,909	1,798	5,761	14,418	563,325	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	25	0	0	1	750	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	10	–	–	2	211	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	190	3	0	31	54,292	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	282	16	76	558	9,463	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	98	–	4	28	3,048	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	70	–	20	59	1,363	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	174	17	18	76	3,646	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	629	6	702	204	17,083	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	61	7	13	30	3,180	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	0	5	11	11	560	
12	Basic Metals	172	–	–	0	7,043	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	1,656	1	0	15	8,083	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	830	0	1	96	9,876	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	1,715	18	221	344	24,460	
16	Transport Equipment	1,153	1	0	7	6,938	
17	Other Manufacturing	84	5	7	102	30,393	
18	Construction Services	264	3	6	81	13,917	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	646	53	369	474	13,108	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	132	10	24	171	2,118	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	393	25	33	185	39,055	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	799	78	151	629	16,533	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	456	21	69	188	26,808	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	3,499	210	389	1,647	55,845	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	68	25	54	215	2,904	
26	Education Services	18	15	4	14	112	
27	Health and Social Services	729	0	212	51	1,068	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	1,042	63	76	1,860	11,787	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total Use at Basic Prices	15,195	581	2,462	7,079	363,645	
33	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	41	0	24	30	412	
34	Total Use at Purchasers' Prices	15,236	581	2,486	7,110	364,058	
35	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	10,673	1,217	3,276	7,308	199,268	208,764
36	Compensation of Employees	9,570	578	2,392	4,506	83,939	83,939
37	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	9,496
39	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	18	5	24	558	3,422	3,422
41	Gross Operating Surplus	1,085	634	859	2,245	111,907	111,907

Table 77 **Supply and Use Tables,^a Singapore, 2005**
(million Singapore dollars) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
1,571	—	—	1,571	1,686	...	...	...
602	—	—	602	721	...	...	...
53,135	—	—	53,135	95,318	...	...	...
—	—	—	—	—
2,744	—	—	2,744	11,549	...	...	...
4,322	—	—	4,322	8,937	...	...	...
3,149	—	—	3,149	4,214	...	...	...
2,477	—	—	2,477	6,589	...	...	...
12,829	—	—	12,829	54,814	...	...	...
2,228	—	—	2,228	5,041	...	...	...
606	—	—	606	1,195	...	...	...
6,783	—	—	6,783	7,726	...	...	...
5,494	—	—	5,494	12,824	...	...	...
12,562	—	—	12,562	24,536	...	...	...
32,616	—	—	32,616	78,105	...	...	...
9,750	—	—	9,750	21,268	...	...	...
29,074	—	—	29,074	72,148	...	...	...
—	260	—	260	30,182	...	...	...
—	—	—	—	69,793	...	...	...
—	—	—	—	9,185	...	...	...
—	14,755	—	14,755	74,615	...	...	...
—	5,273	—	5,273	24,378	...	...	...
—	3,255	—	3,255	47,443	...	...	...
—	26,171	—	26,171	81,750	...	...	...
—	—	—	—	25,909	...	...	...
—	72	—	72	1,858	...	...	...
—	—	—	—	5,171	...	...	...
—	7,770	—	7,770	23,870	...	...	...
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
179,942	57,557	—	237,499	800,824	—	9,496	810,321

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households ^b		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
828	—	...	828	19	39	—	57	51	—	51	1,686
420	—	...	420	—	12	—	12	78	—	78	721
1,573	—	...	1,573	—	–955	—	–955	40,408	—	40,408	95,318
—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,613	—	...	1,613	—	13	—	13	461	—	461	11,549
3,545	—	...	3,545	—	264	—	264	2,080	—	2,080	8,937
2,062	—	...	2,062	4	2	—	5	784	—	784	4,214
1,135	—	...	1,135	87	–56	—	31	1,777	—	1,777	6,589
1,266	—	...	1,266	0	777	—	777	35,688	—	35,688	54,814
300	—	...	300	67	–90	—	–23	1,584	—	1,584	5,041
368	—	...	368	195	–83	—	113	154	—	154	1,195
6	—	...	6	—	49	—	49	628	—	628	7,726
232	—	...	232	394	–113	—	281	4,228	—	4,228	12,824
183	—	...	183	5,150	–439	—	4,711	9,766	—	9,766	24,536
3,172	—	...	3,172	8,068	–2,386	—	5,682	44,791	—	44,791	78,105
2,429	—	...	2,429	5,035	–30	—	5,005	6,897	—	6,897	21,268
2,673	—	...	2,673	313	582	—	895	38,187	—	38,187	72,148
—	—	...	—	15,494	—	—	15,494	—	771	771	30,182
6,769	—	...	6,769	2,610	—	—	2,610	—	47,306	47,306	69,793
6,936	—	...	6,936	—	—	—	—	—	130	130	9,185
5,394	—	...	5,394	—	—	—	—	—	30,165	30,165	74,615
1,539	—	...	1,539	1,561	—	—	1,561	—	4,745	4,745	24,378
5,255	—	...	5,255	—	—	—	—	—	15,379	15,379	47,443
10,492	—	...	10,492	3,496	—	—	3,496	—	11,916	11,916	81,750
1,101	21,904	...	23,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,909
1,688	—	...	1,688	—	—	—	—	—	58	58	1,858
3,542	—	...	3,542	—	—	—	—	—	561	561	5,171
11,797	—	...	11,797	—	—	—	—	—	286	286	23,870
—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76,318	—	—	21,904	—	98,223	42,492	–2,416	—	40,076	187,561	111,319	298,880	800,824
7,460	—	—	—	—	7,460	1,624	—	—	1,624	—	—	—	9,496
83,778	—	—	21,904	—	105,683	44,116	–2,416	—	41,700	187,561	111,319	298,880	810,321

... = data not available; — = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a Valued at basic prices.

b Estimates on the nonprofit institutions serving households are included in household consumption expenditure.

Table 78 **Supply and Use Tables, Sri Lanka, 2006**
(million Sri Lankan rupees)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	424,742	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	47,143	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	56,740	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	540,306	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	180,414	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	10,231	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,347
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	424,742	47,143	56,740	540,306	180,414	10,231	28,347

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	32,775	–	–	117,869	1,868	983	1,145
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	54	–	8,813	–	0	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	45	1	3	11
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	8,474	633	1,898	5,172	1,074	176	366
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	1,157	282	–	131,568	20	11	8
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	517	1,946	1	1,245	48,858	32	177
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	95	187	70	2,826	1,618	2,700	170
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	40,696	239	1,839	6,604	6,006	624	5,953
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	104	–	243	503	1,302	106	2,650
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	145	–	23	138	935	51	44
12	Basic Metals	2	182	–	35	43	15	108
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	23	168	116	275	186	28	103
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	361	–	1,128	3,533	2,320	14	78
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	26	–	2	766	16	45	8
16	Transport Equipment	7,932	1,841	82	105	0	2	3
17	Other Manufacturing	8,976	2,932	924	2,066	1,251	182	294
18	Construction Services	3,323	–	1,390	1,993	1,612	94	22
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	94	–	23	–	2	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	1,383	282	425	2,178	403	47	49
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	154	–	90	336	673	20	42
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	9,269	2,179	826	9,724	3,809	226	299
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	353	–	881	7,263	4,217	45	51
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	673	–	579	838	1,533	54	125
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	116,534	10,925	10,538	303,895	77,749	5,457	11,706
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	308,208	36,218	46,202	236,411	102,666	4,774	16,641
34	Compensation of Employees	129,122	14,332	17,921	39,519	36,127	2,295	3,632
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	179,086	21,886	28,281	196,892	66,538	2,479	13,010

(million Sri Lankan rupees) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	127,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	160,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	54,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	62,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	259,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	480,624	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	558,416	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,492	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640,136	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,946	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313,125	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,846
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,650	65,694	1,386	474,084	127,867	480,624	558,416	28,492	640,136	49,946	313,125	120,846

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
17	302	0	5,468	469	13,507	4	6,603	18,489	-	1,000	17
-	0	-	0	0	-	-	522	0	-	-	-
-	-	-	91,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	122	1	50,814	1	22,644	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	538	24	15,536	22,896	5,689	971	236	5,672	755	1,902	50
0	2	0	4,644	1	-	-	3,548	533	-	6,173	-
0	331	7	1,615	3	4,710	974	10	3,941	9	620	16
2	405	7	5,413	114	4,446	5,224	38	3,909	335	5,337	86
42	2,050	30	60,678	307	26,278	10	21	3,048	-	0	54
3	1,002	37	6,234	8	53	544	0	25,619	49	861	0
1	556	11	1,630	470	3,711	2,408	194	13,262	419	1,092	115
397	7,115	153	2,340	18	55,877	163	-	19	-	-	-
43	2,297	59	1,108	17	6,725	512	1	3,592	41	111	59
5	1,476	63	1,183	312	1,141	439	33	5,058	45	1,286	0
2	9,027	56	1,197	912	20,706	39	96	7,823	4,225	7,331	85
0	31	131	77	37	181	190	0	29,526	115	1,526	26
194	3,416	12	35,339	29,736	72,512	4,126	237	126,690	384	4,678	13
6	645	7	1,840	1,059	3,790	5,663	412	11,745	1,041	5,504	16,181
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	36	5	2,622	202	4,687	164	3,501	860
4	182	6	1,705	59	789	23,540	27	9,896	354	4,015	1
9	1,059	14	537	189	751	3,101	60	3,543	311	2,918	490
28	1,363	61	21,685	1,432	20,717	43,796	1,587	26,831	828	5,085	220
0	1,015	5	22,459	55	3,363	13,895	17	10,322	1,476	21,856	3,913
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	974	27	-	-
3	971	41	1,355	283	14	2,261	29	14,619	101	1,155	463
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
889	33,904	724	334,397	58,415	267,610	110,482	13,874	329,916	10,680	75,951	22,650
762	31,790	662	139,686	69,452	213,014	447,934	14,618	310,219	39,265	237,174	98,196
169	7,024	313	37,005	19,051	156,663	107,022	5,461	105,723	20,409	46,397	15,305
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
593	24,766	349	102,681	50,401	56,351	340,912	9,158	204,497	18,856	190,777	82,899

continued on next page

Table 78 **Supply and Use Tables, Sri Lanka, 2006**
(million Sri Lankan rupees) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	424,742	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	47,143	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	–	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	56,740	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	127,867	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	540,306	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	180,414	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	10,231	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	160,844	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	28,347	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	54,186	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	1,650	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	2,866	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	270	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	62,557	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	1,386	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	259,053	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	480,624	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	558,416	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	28,492	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	640,136	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	49,946	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	313,125	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	126,842	247,688	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	337,358	–	–	–	337,358	
26	Education Services	–	68,424	–	–	68,424	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	51,801	–	51,801	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	43,045	43,045	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	337,358	68,424	51,801	169,887	4,777,657	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	1,496	202,013	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	9,390	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	91,542	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	1,128	74,842	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	9,505	363	2,802	1,597	86,393	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	29,170	–	–	8,584	185,701	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	5,364	4	31	580	70,994	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	1,944	268	92	3,738	39,022	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	17,628	454	172,560	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	6,702	46,020	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	463	25,669	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	0	66,465	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	1,906	17,370	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	9,333	–	–	3	27,811	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	4,892	3	6,269	394	63,920	
16	Transport Equipment	639	11	2	131	42,588	
17	Other Manufacturing	22,474	57	240	19,333	336,065	
18	Construction Services	2,138	–	–	3,042	61,508	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	174	–	945	3,006	16,320	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	20,864	80	186	6,510	72,984	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	2,625	83	178	484	17,667	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	2,934	38,943	191,843	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	24,176	64	499	42,046	157,973	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	119	
27	Health and Social Services	–	5,423	1,260	–	7,683	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	12,577	3,714	1,836	6,456	49,677	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	145,876	10,070	34,902	146,997	2,134,140	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	191,482	58,354	16,899	22,890	2,643,517	2,938,681
34	Compensation of Employees	191,482	51,903	15,400	10,488	1,032,762	1,032,762
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	295,164
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	295,164
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	0	6,452	1,499	12,401	1,610,755	1,610,755

Table 78 **Supply and Use Tables, Sri Lanka, 2006**
(million Sri Lankan rupees) (continued)

Imports							
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
40,720	-	-564	40,156	464,898	189,441	-6,356	647,984
17,761	-	-246	17,515	64,659	21,748	2,069	88,476
97,835	-	-1,354	96,481	96,481	1,750	6,078	104,309
30,458	-	-422	30,036	86,777	33,420	5,438	125,635
19	-	0	19	127,886	17,063	3,238	148,187
56,858	-	-787	56,071	596,376	284,682	69,242	950,301
214,814	-	-2,973	211,841	392,255	167,092	24,927	584,274
36,155	-	-500	35,655	45,885	12,723	4,612	63,220
33,508	-	-464	33,044	193,889	55,083	16,008	264,980
52,446	-	-726	51,720	80,067	18,922	7,131	106,120
23,407	-	-324	23,083	77,269	13,554	1,583	92,407
59,536	-	-824	58,712	60,362	11,316	7,113	78,790
19,761	-	-274	19,488	22,354	6,078	2,485	30,918
135,940	-	-1,882	134,058	134,329	12,362	8,158	154,848
96,168	-	-1,331	94,837	157,394	49,127	13,239	219,760
76,648	-	-1,061	75,587	76,973	13,318	29,223	119,514
74,580	-	-1,032	73,548	332,601	50,563	40,713	423,877
-	572	-	572	481,196	-	3,819	485,015
-	-	-	-	558,416	-558,416	-	-
-	-	-	-	28,492	-	2,028	30,520
-	94,909	-	94,909	735,045	-399,826	-4,467	330,752
-	5,100	-	5,100	55,046	-	8,501	63,546
-	3,861	-	3,861	316,986	-	9,606	326,592
-	34,051	-	34,051	281,739	-	24,305	306,044
-	-	-	-	337,358	-	-470	336,888
-	-	-	-	68,424	-	1,378	69,802
-	-	-	-	51,801	-	3,767	55,567
-	3,650	-	3,650	46,695	-	11,795	58,490
-14,764	-	14,764	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,051,851	142,143	0	1,193,994	5,971,651	-	295,164	6,266,815

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	Individual	Collective	Total			Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
348,377	-	-	-	-	348,377	31,910	12,442	-	44,352	53,242	-	53,242	647,984
69,049	-	-	-	-	69,049	-	-	-	-	10,037	-	10,037	88,476
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,767	-	12,767	-	-	-	104,309
4,221	-	-	-	-	4,221	-	-	-	-	46,572	-	46,572	125,635
61,737	-	-	-	-	61,737	-	-	-	-	57	-	57	148,187
702,805	-	-	-	-	702,805	-	33,182	-	33,182	28,613	-	28,613	950,301
135,671	-	-	-	-	135,671	-	2,370	-	2,370	375,240	-	375,240	584,274
6,670	-	-	-	-	6,670	-	504	-	504	17,024	-	17,024	63,221
70,503	-	-	-	-	70,503	-	10,301	-	10,301	11,615	-	11,615	264,980
406	-	-	-	-	406	749	32	-	781	58,913	-	58,913	106,120
48,431	-	-	-	-	48,431	1,840	3,428	-	5,268	13,039	-	13,039	92,407
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	-	218	12,107	-	12,107	78,790
2,659	-	-	-	-	2,659	1,075	2,992	-	4,067	6,821	-	6,821	30,918
4,493	-	-	-	-	4,493	118,920	687	-	119,606	2,938	-	2,938	154,848
25,731	-	-	-	-	25,731	99,397	3,819	-	103,216	26,893	-	26,893	219,759
22,860	-	-	-	-	22,860	37,902	117	-	38,019	16,046	-	16,046	119,514
29,819	-	-	-	-	29,819	12,099	8,471	-	20,570	37,422	-	37,422	423,876
4,755	-	-	-	-	4,755	415,725	-	-	415,725	-	3,028	3,028	485,015
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14,200	-	-	-	-	14,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,520
137,139	-	-	-	-	137,139	-	-	-	-	-	120,629	120,629	330,752
28,632	-	-	-	-	28,632	-	-	-	-	17,247	-	17,247	63,546
128,807	-	-	-	-	128,807	-	-	-	-	5,942	-	5,942	326,592
117,022	-	-	-	-	117,022	11,294	-	-	11,294	19,754	-	19,754	306,044
-	-	336,888	336,888	-	336,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336,888
3,355	66,328	-	66,328	-	69,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,802
1,846	46,038	-	46,038	-	47,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,567
4,426	-	2,185	2,185	-	6,611	-	-	-	-	-	2,202	2,202	58,490
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,973,614	112,366	339,073	451,439	-	2,425,053	730,910	91,332	-	822,242	716,578	168,802	885,380	6,266,815

- = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 79 **Supply and Use Tables, Taipei, China, 2006**
(million NT dollars)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	315,643	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	86,471	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	20,976	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	74,297	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	898	749	1,017	3,439	36
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	558,135	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	476,726	72	1,384
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	946	215	364,295	2,274
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	717	5,455	750	5,201
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	585	1,743	8,967	408,990
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	27	852	10	1,026
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	936	47
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	1	1,666	2,011
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	174	3,302
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	103,662	882
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,699
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	63	3,954	127	816	855
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	14	–	5	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	63	7,431	19,824	4,285	8,207
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	462	196	731	678	632	1,755	1,146
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	49,113	–	8	7,623	38,661	23,457	4,037
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	1,732	–	42	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	365,218	86,667	97,036	582,591	545,253	514,331	441,097

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products		Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	24,263	17	–	206,485	12,821	5,692	7,064
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	180	5,979	–	8,756	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	11,156	727	690	1,695	500
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	4	12	20,098	324	142	436	21
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,951	1,723	2,301	8,087	14,633	15,622	10,236
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	76,972	10,142	–	102,906	10,385	45	97
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	346	2,191	40	472	172,514	2,741	11,047
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	1,296	804	466	12,745	4,702	169,934	4,595
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	21,316	516	1,148	9,706	109,258	49,760	194,182
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	3,095	247	587	14,848	9,548	11,947	54,301
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	89	2,063	47	444	2,776	711	589
12	Basic Metals	7	127	270	1,890	295	9,639	6,442
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	1,880	24	557	11,296	1,091	2,435	3,072
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	1,906	716	3,583	1,565	3,305	3,000	4,223
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	77	71	219	117	366	9,697	1,133
16	Transport Equipment	10	1,443	20	55	182	62	715
17	Other Manufacturing	6,457	21,459	13,045	13,925	15,926	24,508	8,219
18	Construction Services	1,005	131	647	1,033	1,873	1,794	1,375
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services ^a	–	625	83	2,918	3,094	2,773	1,598
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	209	65	82	1,380	2,793	2,478	5,464
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	85	1,331	120	2,198	2,820	2,350	2,769
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	35	428	224	1,683	1,854	3,203	1,360
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	3,907	830	596	7,273	9,679	11,601	9,470
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	51,874	3,346	2,061	22,983	42,743	24,815	15,177
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	1,478	–	198	2,431	1,191	1,353	1,236
26	Education Services	227	18	1	407	377	173	13
27	Health and Social Services	865	128	–	189	553	338	506
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	262	64	43	939	793	266	217
29	Adjustments:							
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	199,796	54,500	57,592	437,782	426,404	359,068	345,621
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	165,422	32,167	39,444	144,809	118,849	155,263	95,476
34	Compensation of Employees	99,922	22,571	15,966	64,924	89,658	101,647	67,272
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–14,555	–1,599	1,438	42,824	1,368	1,292	2,067
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–14,555	–1,599	1,438	42,824	1,368	1,292	2,067
39	Gross Operating Surplus	80,055	11,195	22,040	37,061	27,823	52,324	26,137

Table 79 **Supply and Use Tables, Taipei, China, 2006**
(million NT dollars) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1,608	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10,562	285	–	89,467	478,928	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	96	–	3,428	–	–	9,904	253	–	–	–	–
27	14,058	–	26,009	–	–	1,921	–	–	–	–	–
–	252	–	1,747	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	531
20,870	22,354	2	1,655,911	–	–	1,673	–	–	–	–	–
1,010	24,800	1,659	13,045	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
128	2,617	320	189,141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,306,794	71,535	688	951	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8,060	485,018	813	2,192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,283	837,391	5,670	859	–	226	–	–	–	–	–	–
812	4,416,801	1,306	33,790	–	11	396	–	–	–	–	1,702
144	4,822	603,583	886	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36,964	6,280	307	1,631,180	993	–	–	–	–	–	–	933
3,833	24,142	–	5,152	11,566	1,206,520	631	–	6,497	88	–	–
4,765	468,412	10,940	28,636	19	1,288	2,913,730	3,351	1,767	1,728	1,346	7,231
–	–	–	340	–	–	7,742	443,240	–	–	–	2,052
1,383	4,805	231	8,020	911	–	12,737	–	951,566	338	–	32
–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	4	404,807	–	31,889
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,180,476	–
69,104	295,469	86,970	22,837	2,168	2,532	126,550	6,457	37,085	5,887	18,225	2,078,189
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,245	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,637
13	–	–	1,168	31	–	2	48	–	269	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,465,752	6,679,137	712,489	3,716,367	494,789	1,210,577	3,075,286	453,349	996,919	413,117	1,251,292	2,126,221

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	575	2	2,411	30	3,808	1,578	18,480	7	1	–	137
–	–	–	61	–	–	139	704	–	–	–	1
15,103	4,448	489	848,302	152,435	–	35	1	27	–	–	–
46,050	1,942	50	60,893	725	45,428	18	–	393	2	–	–
32,482	77,773	6,134	114,323	54,204	3,211	50,731	20,232	6,210	4,089	4,855	9,634
23	28	–	2,815	2	–	5,249	90,984	–	–	–	405
330	21,204	3,944	21,246	49	1,262	2,970	4,527	266	101	1	1,982
1,362	37,117	3,958	31,040	522	38,240	51,539	10,219	2,735	1,601	18,204	39,356
43,149	264,149	12,790	996,965	1,186	26,853	2,922	5,230	809	109	473	19,756
906	137,847	27,264	30,353	464	24,420	39,726	10,213	5,731	48	18	3,400
310	3,192	1,028	20,230	150	3,069	3,129	1,894	1,293	507	1,056	3,258
807,241	690,197	80,975	52,526	1,708	162,194	2,801	107	2,419	23	33	2,397
9,089	117,851	10,960	18,350	900	99,219	2,339	2,838	1,166	34	–	1,873
7,328	237,409	50,896	18,081	2,095	57,481	7,805	360	4,774	130	1,208	1,314
1,966	2,335,152	23,041	23,945	2,627	90,573	4,868	286	2,583	9,132	431	52,270
108	3,477	235,265	1,539	19	6	17,105	106	8,810	7	26	1,339
215,943	156,284	9,099	676,567	79,642	217,238	55,461	5,904	224,951	1,708	1,481	10,207
6,045	15,253	1,535	16,156	1,824	1,290	21,939	2,209	10,772	7,785	3,149	76,534
2,716	28,892	2,986	8,341	139	855	37,670	925	28,780	19,170	83	10,466
1,160	30,474	1,830	10,510	171	2,349	61,369	579	12,734	529	10,648	9,997
3,863	41,363	3,184	10,112	440	7,749	43,744	1,002	148,171	16,219	7,229	9,212
2,015	23,101	1,517	5,444	645	5,105	60,885	3,804	7,938	59,085	13,727	29,288
17,156	112,390	8,289	32,868	4,679	11,764	66,805	7,254	17,288	3,603	134,969	145,139
38,337	504,930	45,189	92,075	17,838	65,765	313,551	28,542	120,936	35,651	88,352	112,029
1,596	12,292	1,602	7,325	2,192	2,909	12,967	1,204	4,824	836	63,871	9,386
2,072	2,451	371	545	202	942	620	3	334	847	519	5,967
188	5,541	581	838	53	4,058	16,796	583	571	35	4,908	357
1,959	4,452	930	5,284	175	2,351	1,809	1,045	1,600	309	4,506	30,575
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,258,508	4,869,784	533,909	3,109,145	325,116	878,139	886,570	219,235	616,122	161,561	359,747	586,279
207,244	1,809,353	178,580	607,222	169,673	332,438	2,188,716	234,114	380,797	251,556	891,545	1,539,942
92,730	879,174	100,600	258,085	48,802	264,589	1,215,311	156,954	202,450	86,502	388,156	370,436
2,367	19,334	34,837	121,644	2,935	4,075	43,936	5,536	8,671	10,003	32,897	48,892
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,367	19,334	34,837	121,644	2,935	4,075	43,936	5,536	8,671	10,003	32,897	48,892
112,147	910,845	43,143	227,493	117,936	63,774	929,469	71,624	169,676	155,051	470,492	1,120,614

continued on next page

Table 79 **Supply and Use Tables, Taipei, China, 2006**
(million NT dollars) (continued)

Supply Table

Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
	Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	315,643	
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	86,471	
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	20,976	
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	75,980	
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	932	586,313	
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	571,816	
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	520,197	
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	1	370,261	
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	11	1,712,944	
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	460,799	
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	194,121	
12 Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	1,380,951	
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	499,761	
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	848,905	
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	4,559,362	
16 Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	611,134	
17 Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	1,682,472	
18 Construction Services	–	–	–	113	1,258,561	
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services ^a	–	125	70,475	9,760	3,563,383	
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	10,158	463,532	
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	985,623	
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	701	437,499	
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	1,180,476	
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	1,099	6,569	159,993	3,042,033	
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	1,204,404	–	–	–	1,255,649	
26 Education Services	–	698,960	–	–	698,960	
27 Health and Social Services	–	–	485,228	–	488,865	
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	678,898	682,228	
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30 CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32 Total	1,204,404	700,184	562,272	860,567	28,554,915	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	2,062	316	–	811	286,571	
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	141	–	–	23	15,984	
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	325	1,035,933	
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	58	–	–	17	176,613	
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	7,103	12,705	10,984	14,481	483,704	
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	3,557	634	–	3,688	307,932	
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	2,995	407	273	3,313	254,221	
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	15,004	12,381	4,199	22,991	485,010	
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	8,488	4,018	80,620	26,315	1,879,718	
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	3,482	1,518	1,029	11,535	392,527	
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	2,687	7,643	502	9,899	66,566	
12 Basic Metals	1,154	18	11	1,858	1,824,332	
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	21,235	1,705	2,162	2,976	313,052	
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	2,079	2,443	2,715	6,613	421,029	
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	9,459	25,557	37,593	17,039	2,648,202	
16 Transport Equipment	6,802	135	2,316	23,754	303,301	
17 Other Manufacturing	22,016	10,368	4,752	8,549	1,803,709	
18 Construction Services	6,394	6,904	3,556	6,485	195,688	
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services ^a	1	2	1,071	4,686	157,874	
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	15,251	5,059	3,328	15,500	193,959	
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	7,790	4,333	5,774	4,572	326,430	
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	32,564	3,867	8,004	10,957	276,733	
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	40,264	6,210	9,092	13,262	674,388	
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	43,477	16,053	29,786	53,552	1,769,062	
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	711	1,406	3,144	134,152	
26 Education Services	14,512	617	331	140	31,689	
27 Health and Social Services	2,253	1,163	1,910	2,721	45,135	
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	23,863	2,694	3,422	71,026	158,584	
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30 Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32 Total	294,691	127,461	214,836	340,232	16,662,098	
33 Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	909,713	572,723	347,436	520,335	11,892,817	12,243,471
34 Compensation of Employees	655,381	508,517	248,041	387,050	6,324,738	6,324,738
35 Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	1,209	–6,404	–8,282	11,099	365,584	716,238
36 Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	350,654
37 Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38 Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	1,209	–6,404	–8,282	11,099	365,584	365,584
39 Gross Operating Surplus	253,123	70,610	107,677	122,186	5,202,495	5,202,495

Table 79 **Supply and Use Tables, Taipei, China, 2006**
(million NT dollars) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
98,376	4,721	-	103,097	418,740	211,999	6,379	637,118
6,204	4,861	-	11,065	97,536	71,639	1,455	170,630
1,006,443	1	-	1,006,444	1,027,420	6,438	1,707	1,035,565
64,342	2	-	64,344	140,324	36,503	228	177,055
-	4,393	-	4,393	590,706	16,939	5,906	613,551
149,525	19,367	-	168,892	740,708	443,208	65,918	1,249,834
101,652	15,013	-	116,665	636,862	200,479	14,515	851,856
105,628	17,232	-	122,860	493,121	124,776	4,621	622,518
755,586	3,580	-	759,166	2,472,110	320,073	20,931	2,813,114
117,091	500	-	117,591	578,390	87,658	6,898	672,946
49,536	4,642	-	54,178	248,299	115,583	5,682	369,564
639,812	3	-	639,815	2,020,766	219,032	1,657	2,241,455
64,386	19,931	-	84,317	584,078	85,504	4,362	673,944
736,922	615	-	737,537	1,586,442	250,359	35,023	1,871,824
2,064,842	3,147	-	2,067,989	6,627,351	564,381	33,588	7,225,320
172,519	2,199	-	174,718	785,852	216,112	45,660	1,047,624
419,901	106,122	-	526,023	2,208,495	208,590	12,462	2,429,547
-	194	-	194	1,258,755	-	30,215	1,288,970
-	33,560	-	33,560	3,596,943	-2,990,902	1,181	607,222
-	215,483	-	215,483	679,015	-	9,290	688,305
-	155,725	-	155,725	1,141,348	-203,182	9,428	947,594
-	27,302	-	27,302	464,801	-912	9,750	473,639
-	25,395	-	25,395	1,205,871	-	-	1,205,871
2,756	234,307	-	237,063	3,279,096	10,537	19,060	3,308,693
-	18,200	-	18,200	1,273,849	-	-2,268	1,271,581
-	18,503	-	18,503	717,463	-	-	717,463
-	2,468	-	2,468	491,333	-	-	491,333
29,808	54,044	-	83,852	766,080	5,186	7,006	778,272
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,585,329	991,510	-	7,576,839	36,131,754	-	350,654	36,482,408

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
341,284	-	-	-	-	341,284	4,321	-569	-	3,752	4,838	673	5,511	637,118
118,571	-	-	-	-	118,571	-	109	-	109	4,411	31,555	35,966	170,630
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043	-1,411	-	-368	-	-	-	1,035,565
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,828	-	-1,828	2,270	-	2,270	177,055
129,934	-	-	-	-	129,934	-	-268	-	-268	-	181	181	613,551
903,477	-	-	-	-	903,477	-	-373	-	-373	36,200	2,598	38,798	1,249,834
248,882	-	-	-	-	248,882	800	-1,010	-	-210	344,710	4,253	348,963	851,856
72,613	-	-	127	-	72,740	-	349	-	349	52,244	12,175	64,419	622,518
203,567	-	-	-	-	203,567	-	1,594	-	1,594	726,620	1,615	728,235	2,813,114
49,335	-	-	-	-	49,335	-	-53	-	-53	230,927	210	231,137	672,946
134,968	-	-	-	-	134,968	9,402	77	-	9,479	148,494	10,057	158,551	369,564
27	-	-	-	-	27	-	-8,949	-	-8,949	426,045	-	426,045	2,241,455
56,787	-	-	-	-	56,787	10,801	-1,218	-	9,583	294,439	83	294,522	673,944
108,494	-	-	-	-	108,494	832,984	2,805	-	835,789	506,243	269	506,512	1,871,824
422,423	-	-	-	-	422,423	378,946	41,238	-	420,184	3,732,356	2,155	3,734,511	7,225,320
325,638	-	-	-	-	325,638	147,079	-3,141	-	143,938	272,994	1,753	274,747	1,047,624
179,034	-	-	-	-	179,034	-	17,279	-	17,279	429,244	281	429,525	2,429,547
3,317	-	-	312	-	3,629	1,089,637	-	-	1,089,637	-	16	16	1,288,970
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449,348	449,348	607,222
422,945	-	-	1,456	-	424,401	-	-	-	-	-	69,945	69,945	688,305
267,156	-	-	2,355	-	269,511	-	-	-	-	-	351,653	351,653	947,594
184,582	-	-	333	-	184,915	-	-	-	-	-	11,991	11,991	473,639
510,912	-	-	6,444	-	517,356	-	-	-	-	-	14,127	14,127	1,205,871
1,186,864	-	-	26,252	-	1,213,116	255,657	1,652	-	257,309	7,315	61,891	69,206	3,308,693
41,799	-	-	1,070,804	-	1,112,603	-	-	-	-	-	24,826	24,826	1,271,581
353,016	-	-	331,975	783	685,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	717,463
425,554	-	-	17,513	2,807	445,874	-	-	-	-	-	324	324	491,333
459,032	-	-	11,725	94,543	565,300	-	-	-	-	36,853	17,535	54,388	778,272
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,150,211	-	-	1,469,296	98,133	8,717,640	2,730,670	46,283	-	2,776,953	7,256,203	1,069,514	8,325,717	36,482,408

- = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a Consists of gross margin from merchandising and service charges from merchandising.

Table 80 **Supply and Use Table, Thailand, 2007**
(million bahts)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	897,907	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	142,035	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	307,229	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	56,918	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	1,681,447	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	777,614	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	323,131	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	44,448	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	604,888
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	4,792	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	24,731	–	–	–	7,758	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	922,638	142,035	364,147	1,681,447	829,820	327,923	604,888

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products		Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	64,091	1	9	549,847	21,195	7,872	79,105
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	7,365	2,670	–	77,440	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	5,563	1,151	135	1,441	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	426	26	67	2,858	186	495	253
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,544	126	1,003	18,621	23,270	8,139	18,695
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	70,225	7,538	0	337,446	4,101	2,313	87
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	1,391	585	20	1,867	353,784	1,656	11,945
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	1,822	31	180	8,373	2,884	78,098	1,512
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	81,325	1,864	1,958	23,780	73,961	17,896	166,082
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	8,044	1,997	312	21,534	39,054	9,375	31,629
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	81	3	20	104	1,952	131	237
12	Basic Metals	42	0	6	4,597	16	2,054	446
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	10,226	18	443	18,729	1,499	3,236	1,481
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	1,139	31	950	15,412	1,638	3,153	1,748
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	955	21	989	4,110	3,057	3,088	2,434
16	Transport Equipment	5	809	117	341	5	3	–
17	Other Manufacturing	37,131	22,650	46,112	15,457	17,742	18,152	10,550
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	291	0	113	556	569	686	682
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	4,332	4	1,085	8,303	6,309	5,497	4,032
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	84	0	28	243	146	152	180
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	13,080	669	511	11,030	7,484	4,634	3,626
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	30,098	1,117	54,016	73,299	32,874	32,935	24,026
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	110	10	7	560	905	152	79
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	333,809	40,169	113,509	1,195,658	592,765	201,156	358,827
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	588,829	101,866	250,638	485,789	237,055	126,768	246,062
34	Compensation of Employees	171,985	22,179	63,550	109,829	89,808	39,188	70,405
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Gross Operating Surplus	416,844	79,687	187,089	375,960	147,247	87,580	175,657

(million bahts) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	819,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	645,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	592	-	406,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
146,478	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-
-	180,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	602,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,728,271	-	1,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	31,706	1,059,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,327,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	721,118	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,009,450	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,995	634,330	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,069,534	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347,047	-	1,243
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621,871	-
-	48,682	-	2,980	-	17,434	277,881	-	-	-	-	1,478,375
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
146,478	3,592,769	1,059,117	2,384,023	819,864	738,552	2,295,953	634,330	1,069,534	347,047	621,871	1,479,619

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group												
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
5	3	7	1,188	121	309	4	55,467	301	0	47	368	
-	-	-	2,890	-	-	-	20,162	20	-	-	-	
7,285	242	1	807,507	251,957	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
18,574	2,008	2,168	36,710	115	39,699	-	13	44	-	-	0	
1,763	23,977	8,027	57,979	368,945	2,114	54,047	46,185	6,869	13,232	9,461	21,355	
2	1,358	341	5,134	-	2,050	12,102	216,437	6,653	6	2,259	1,086	
5	3,533	3,145	31,603	121	353	47,350	8,263	2,524	7	5,561	2,466	
156	9,725	3,209	21,677	156	8,564	14,542	1,207	1,050	747	20,497	62,622	
1,457	76,421	26,707	193,555	3,161	16,309	3,209	4,692	8,688	17	1,824	9,269	
707	118,607	56,590	21,880	663	23,350	93,428	1,958	18,396	343	1,359	3,167	
11	4,957	156	171,342	65	975	1,040	260	389	107	829	2,528	
28,915	330,189	142,865	70,575	18	30,862	1,830	25	35	-	-	580	
28	37,588	14,794	8,639	241	67,353	2,061	1,049	1,124	613	253	1,333	
106	230,110	58,121	3,773	818	7,155	2,913	556	1,695	2,811	1,524	4,223	
151	1,804,806	193,592	5,235	22,439	46,648	84,751	18,120	5,758	87,786	48,890	74,377	
0	2,120	236,899	26	12	5	5,290	-	16,609	-	-	63	
1,400	131,400	29,428	79,270	24,631	278,789	46,152	3,154	252,654	999	37,661	25,949	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	2,138	393	1,145	201	1,413	43,009	555	2,835	1,210	3,861	9,460	
115	25,645	5,233	12,029	1,080	351	125,634	3,595	203,057	15,132	15,386	31,351	
14	940	293	582	61	59	3,901	1,255	340	8,047	2,654	190,051	
612	12,331	4,692	13,069	9,222	5,101	170,925	6,321	8,134	22,717	55,978	31,656	
19,792	113,377	22,461	55,221	6,871	30,805	193,236	43,290	180,312	77,814	92,292	152,205	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	513	398	310	270	64	2,817	4,166	1,143	1,067	631	11,089	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
81,153	2,931,987	809,518	1,601,340	691,170	562,328	908,242	436,732	718,631	232,657	316,573	635,197	
65,325	660,782	249,599	782,683	128,694	176,224	1,387,712	197,598	350,902	114,390	305,298	844,422	
9,152	181,540	68,004	183,951	80,688	83,033	424,719	59,468	191,483	36,994	101,704	262,110	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
56,174	479,242	181,596	598,732	48,005	93,192	962,992	138,130	159,420	77,396	203,594	582,312	

continued on next page

Table 80 **Supply and Use Table, Thailand, 2007**
(million bahts) (continued)

Supply Table

Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
	Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	897,907	
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	142,035	
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	307,229	
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	56,918	
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	819,864	
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	1,681,864	
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	777,614	
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	323,131	
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	689,672	
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	604,888	
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	407,124	
12 Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	146,688	
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	180,700	
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	602,818	
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	2,734,901	
16 Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	1,090,824	
17 Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	1,327,448	
18 Construction Services	–	–	–	–	721,118	
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	2,009,450	
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	642,325	
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	1,069,534	
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	1,163	349,454	
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	621,871	
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	–	–	1,857,841	
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	686,782	–	–	–	686,782	
26 Education Services	–	347,617	–	–	347,617	
27 Health and Social Services	–	–	223,964	–	223,964	
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	296,614	296,614	
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30 CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32 Total	686,782	347,617	223,964	297,777	21,618,195	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
	20	21	22	23		
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	586	670	3,267	745	785,208	
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	22	102	859	74	111,604	
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	1,075,282	
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	0	2	9	1	103,653	
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	12,786	1,319	4,306	10,245	714,008	
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	1,949	1,485	3,806	4,234	680,610	
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	222	34	1,362	3,091	480,892	
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	58,006	1,825	588	2,553	300,023	
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	3,141	227	30,113	9,945	755,601	
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	22	65	4,916	1,283	458,677	
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	1,328	166	73	772	187,529	
12 Basic Metals	14	2	163	49	613,283	
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	175	56	574	1,130	172,643	
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	1,204	72	185	474	339,810	
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	6,338	2,431	2,352	7,548	2,425,875	
16 Transport Equipment	118	0	–	2	262,423	
17 Other Manufacturing	32,365	766	1,706	3,740	1,117,857	
18 Construction Services	38,226	–	–	–	38,226	
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	25,292	229	283	1,041	95,994	
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	28,891	1,308	1,656	4,285	504,312	
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	11,624	41	91	2,903	223,689	
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	1,645	290	224	885	384,838	
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	66,844	2,816	5,145	34,262	1,345,109	
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	
26 Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	
27 Health and Social Services	–	–	397	–	16,001	
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	542	223	74	56,971	82,121	
29 Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	
30 Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32 Total	291,339	14,127	62,148	146,234	13,275,268	
33 Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	395,443	333,490	161,816	151,543	8,342,927	9,013,306
34 Compensation of Employees	359,967	318,104	128,084	60,841	3,116,786	3,116,786
35 Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	–	–	–	–	–	670,379
36 Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	670,379
37 Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38 Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	–	–	–	–	–	–
39 Gross Operating Surplus	35,475	15,386	33,732	90,702	5,226,141	5,226,141

Table 80 **Supply and Use Table, Thailand, 2007**
(million bahts) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
74,313	–	–6,855	67,458	965,365	188,554	1,064	1,154,984
4,942	–	–457	4,485	146,520	59,183	64	205,767
784,168	–	–72,594	711,575	1,018,803	73,950	25,104	1,117,857
40,588	–	–3,727	36,862	93,780	28,392	2,270	124,442
5,936	–	–60	5,876	825,740	1,295	32,046	859,081
164,793	–	–15,259	149,535	1,831,398	307,237	32,364	2,170,999
128,854	–	–8,945	119,909	897,523	276,099	28,070	1,201,692
74,621	–	–6,901	67,720	390,851	67,457	11,928	470,236
538,248	–	–49,487	488,760	1,178,433	171,271	30,306	1,380,009
117,302	–	–10,945	106,357	711,246	76,178	22,307	809,730
82,591	–	–7,050	75,540	482,664	54,810	15,209	552,683
603,621	–	–54,931	548,690	695,378	70,811	16,295	782,483
128,071	–	–13,212	114,859	295,559	49,553	10,502	355,614
431,689	–	–39,745	391,944	994,762	141,333	35,088	1,171,183
1,288,162	–	–119,023	1,169,139	3,904,041	506,445	105,894	4,516,380
203,530	–	–15,242	188,288	1,279,112	126,643	48,886	1,454,641
145,753	2,946	–10,631	138,067	1,465,516	166,339	53,377	1,685,232
–	–	–	–	721,118	–	21,828	742,946
–	–	–	–	2,009,450	–2,060,752	51,302	–
79,694	–	–	79,694	722,019	–	12,001	734,020
15,395	514,217	–	529,612	1,599,146	–304,799	29,039	1,323,385
–	1,305	–	1,305	350,759	–	15,641	366,400
–	39,480	–	39,480	661,351	–	15,863	677,214
–	24,802	–	24,802	1,882,643	–	48,003	1,930,646
–	–	–	–	686,782	–	–	686,782
–	–	–	–	347,617	–	–	347,617
2,407	9,888	–	12,296	236,260	–	1,455	237,715
3,614	33,558	–	37,172	333,786	–	4,475	338,261
–435,063	–	435,063	–	–	–	–	–
145,165	–	–	145,165	145,165	–	–	145,165
4,628,394	626,196	–	5,254,590	26,872,785	–	670,379	27,543,164

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure				Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	General Government Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
	Individual	Collective	Total										
185,394	–	–	–	–	185,394	9,614	972	–	10,586	173,796	–	173,796	1,154,984
84,125	–	–	–	–	84,125	–	–	–	–	10,038	–	10,038	205,767
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,085	–	3,085	39,490	–	39,490	1,117,857
903	–	–	–	–	903	–	–41	–	–41	19,927	–	19,927	124,442
142,556	–	–	–	–	142,556	–	1,062	–	1,062	1,454	–	1,454	859,081
886,715	–	–	–	–	886,715	–	29,558	–	29,558	574,117	–	574,117	2,170,999
303,014	–	–	–	–	303,014	21,731	24,758	–	46,489	371,298	–	371,298	1,201,692
52,385	–	–	–	–	52,385	5,227	674	–	5,901	111,927	–	111,927	470,236
204,857	–	–	–	–	204,857	–	464	–	464	419,088	–	419,088	1,380,009
49,553	–	–	–	–	49,553	24,713	–405	–	24,308	277,191	–	277,191	809,730
56,461	–	–	–	–	56,461	92,686	–6,778	28,613	114,521	194,172	–	194,172	552,683
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–65,687	–35,477	–101,164	270,365	–	270,365	782,483
46,466	–	–	–	–	46,466	45,864	–65	–	45,799	90,706	–	90,706	355,614
22,436	–	–	–	–	22,436	363,519	–431	–	363,088	445,849	–	445,849	1,171,183
141,445	–	–	–	–	141,445	399,230	21,302	–	420,532	1,528,529	–	1,528,529	4,516,380
195,373	–	–	–	–	195,373	470,556	–20	–	470,536	526,308	–	526,308	1,454,641
222,862	–	–	–	–	222,862	48,144	2,306	–	50,449	294,063	–	294,063	1,685,232
–	–	–	–	–	–	704,720	–	–	704,720	–	–	–	742,946
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
389,435	–	–	–	–	389,435	–	–	–	–	–	248,590	248,590	734,020
256,781	–	–	–	–	256,781	–	–	–	–	–	562,293	562,293	1,323,385
141,202	–	–	–	–	141,202	–	–	–	–	–	1,509	1,509	366,400
259,511	–	–	–	–	259,511	–	–	–	–	–	32,866	32,866	677,214
505,910	–	–	–	–	505,910	63,649	–	–	63,649	–	15,978	15,978	1,930,646
–	395,443	291,339	686,782	–	686,782	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	686,782
78,760	268,857	–	268,857	–	347,617	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	347,617
122,446	83,631	–	83,631	2,755	208,832	–	–	–	–	–	12,881	12,881	237,715
206,609	–	–	–	12,385	218,994	–	–	–	–	–	37,146	37,146	338,261
–495,280	–	–	–	–	–495,280	–	–	–	–	495,280	–	495,280	–
145,165	–	–	–	–	145,165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145,165
4,205,085	747,931	291,339	1,039,270	15,140	5,259,495	2,249,651	10,753	–6,864	2,253,540	5,843,598	911,263	6,754,861	27,543,164

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 81 **Supply and Use Tables, Viet Nam, 2007**
(billion dong\$)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Related Service Activities	Fishing, Aquaculture, and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture of Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco	Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Footwear	Manufacturing of Wood, Wood Products, Paper, and Paper Products	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	253,395	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	83,717	–	–	–	–	–
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	124,137	–	–	–	–
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	10,499	–	–	–	–
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	328,948	–	–	–
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	171,399	–	–
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	–	56,041	–
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,648
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	–	–	217	–	–	–	–
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Education Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Adjustments:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total	253,395	83,717	134,853	328,948	171,399	56,041	60,648

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	60,648	795	2	93,097	1,675	4,609	599
2 Fish and Other Fishing Products	104	6,795	0	35,852	0	0	0
3 Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	43	103	4,801	804	116	396	531
4 Other Minerals, n.e.c.	142	95	536	283	8	38	85
5 Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,716	1,961	1,065	4,101	3,641	1,855	1,717
6 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	25,198	31,624	8	116,845	31	95	11
7 Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	251	815	62	554	101,830	1,645	622
8 Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	353	156	43	6,429	2,305	24,886	560
9 Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	27,929	1,806	3,743	5,843	17,662	3,212	22,698
10 Rubber and Plastics Products	733	229	233	4,007	4,148	2,184	19,797
11 Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	365	306	519	7,118	812	972	561
12 Basic Metals	78	76	3,252	1,198	267	381	675
13 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	567	55	477	2,849	1,086	558	563
14 General and Special Purpose Machinery	132	27	197	299	272	68	332
15 Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	443	630	336	541	423	172	361
16 Transport Equipment	165	44	138	122	36	33	38
17 Other Manufacturing	5,754	12,706	12,566	4,256	1,671	1,640	916
18 Construction Services	319	15	562	156	149	23	113
19 Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	615	263	755	1,347	286	160	102
21 Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	673	56	4,204	3,738	657	712	207
22 Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	459	193	134	503	358	139	122
23 Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	66	252	414	309	769	97	63
24 Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	763	515	1,819	3,099	913	333	357
25 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	10	2	9	5	8	4	1
26 Education Services	10	1	26	36	28	10	1
27 Health and Social Services	125	57	145	56	16	7	19
28 Other Services, n.e.c.	130	74	55	371	157	63	47
29 Adjustments:							
30 Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Total	127,791	59,654	36,101	293,817	139,327	44,291	51,097
33 Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	125,605	24,063	98,752	35,131	32,072	11,750	9,551
34 Compensation of Employees	111,809	20,526	8,351	13,722	19,398	6,132	3,418
35 Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	1,178	268	1,063	452	295	211	155
36 Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37 Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38 Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	1,178	268	1,063	452	295	211	155
39 Gross Operating Surplus	12,618	3,270	89,338	20,957	12,379	5,407	5,978

Table 81 **Supply and Use Tables, Viet Nam, 2007**
(billion dong) (continued)

Domestic Production by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Office and Computing Machinery	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport Services and Storage	Post and Telecommunications	Financial Intermediation and Insurance	Real Estate, Renting, and Business Services
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	69,440	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	75,518	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	6,355	–	61,874	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57,735	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	79,854	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	17,399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	132,122	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	114,236	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	71,897	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	275,433	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	187,174	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82,665	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105,935	–	–	3,229
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,691	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,279	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	16,454	–	–	–	–	88,151
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	2,209	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,758
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57,735	235,730	114,236	209,289	71,649	275,441	203,631	82,665	105,935	32,691	38,279	94,138

Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0	8	17	4,650	19	241	3,644	12,454	6	0	0	346
–	1	–	46	–	0	323	3,891	20	–	–	36
1,364	269	12	4,647	6,134	167	209	467	6	–	0	0
407	531	38	3,641	193	5,496	46	11	79	–	0	64
1,166	3,997	1,913	8,060	12,480	1,697	5,254	3,445	661	1,012	266	3,342
2	38	6	1,541	17	26	3,306	21,431	82	11	18	100
9	787	2,769	2,362	191	792	2,591	314	73	21	52	528
23	1,162	1,063	26,999	144	4,083	1,170	415	190	319	152	4,277
131	5,105	4,633	42,891	364	2,620	690	270	115	14	29	1,065
8	26,066	4,908	5,261	335	2,144	1,939	157	1,052	51	22	330
42	6,629	6,949	6,046	2,709	3,167	2,847	508	2,134	201	107	463
46,791	43,523	18,301	3,656	115	43,783	262	20	187	–	1	396
543	39,927	18,610	3,211	181	6,085	718	59	608	23	11	335
355	4,183	2,600	1,232	181	1,474	223	91	205	5	18	167
38	64,104	7,055	1,642	2,693	7,504	1,222	395	346	1,597	451	808
26	171	17,594	349	5	374	1,418	7	757	136	0	50
2,104	4,487	3,588	38,542	2,773	82,335	8,691	1,155	27,295	458	290	2,563
17	315	144	573	484	13,484	739	234	565	1,136	7	417
–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	770	234	1,884	272	2,161	2,771	423	1,165	635	894	1,071
78	1,413	861	2,194	192	1,711	5,013	189	10,973	639	138	4,365
29	477	163	436	134	1,235	2,935	456	875	2,751	888	2,321
292	443	747	718	1,441	997	1,125	321	750	81	590	169
118	1,888	2,113	2,948	221	4,438	8,125	1,876	3,559	4,640	2,659	9,209
1	12	7	7	5	9	2	10	15	6	2	15
4	66	31	98	55	58	126	41	34	59	5	145
5	23	13	47	14	106	53	14	39	0	1	27
75	273	409	372	2,664	378	566	247	96	89	52	653
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
53,654	206,667	94,778	164,052	34,016	186,564	56,006	48,901	51,886	13,885	6,654	33,261
4,082	29,063	19,457	45,236	37,634	88,877	147,626	33,764	54,049	18,806	31,624	60,877
879	11,597	4,482	20,708	15,717	67,283	79,440	20,142	23,918	6,897	4,749	39,134
193	481	486	1,106	207	621	5,128	1,400	1,445	37	70	573
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
193	481	486	1,106	207	621	5,128	1,400	1,445	37	70	573
3,010	16,985	14,490	23,422	21,709	20,974	63,058	12,222	28,686	11,872	26,806	21,170

continued on next page

Table 81 **Supply and Use Tables, Viet Nam, 2007**
(billion dong) (continued)

Supply Table

	Products	Domestic Production by Industry Group				Total Domestic Production	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
		Public Administration and Defense	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community Service Activities		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	–	–	–	–	253,395	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	–	–	–	–	83,717	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	–	–	–	124,138	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	10,499	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	–	–	–	–	69,440	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	–	–	–	–	328,956	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	–	–	–	–	171,399	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	–	–	–	–	56,041	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	–	–	–	–	75,518	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	–	–	–	–	60,648	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	68,229	
12	Basic Metals	–	–	–	–	57,735	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	79,854	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	–	–	–	–	17,399	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	–	–	–	–	132,125	
16	Transport Equipment	–	–	–	–	114,236	
17	Other Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	71,897	
18	Construction Services	–	–	–	–	275,433	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	–	187,174	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	–	–	–	–	82,665	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	–	–	–	–	109,164	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	–	–	–	–	32,691	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	–	–	–	–	38,279	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	764	–	–	1,198	106,784	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	58,301	–	–	–	58,301	
26	Education Services	–	54,266	–	–	54,266	
27	Health and Social Services	–	–	31,730	–	31,730	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	–	–	–	30,337	35,304	
29	Adjustments:						
30	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	59,065	54,266	31,730	31,536	2,787,017	

Use Table at Purchasers' Prices

	Products	Intermediate Consumption by Industry Group				Total Intermediate Consumption	Total Economy
		20	21	22	23		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Logging Products	65	134	84	204	183,299	
2	Fish and Other Fishing Products	0	49	8	4	47,130	
3	Coal and Lignite; Peat, Crude Petroleum, and Natural Gas	–	6	1	11	20,088	
4	Other Minerals, n.e.c.	1	14	2	61	11,771	
5	Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,134	1,197	682	906	63,268	
6	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	97	206	84	169	200,946	
7	Clothing and Wearing Apparel; and Leather and Leather Products	155	80	90	184	116,776	
8	Products of Wood, Paper, and Paper Products	1,652	904	235	954	78,473	
9	Basic Chemicals and Other Chemicals	249	609	10,672	621	152,971	
10	Rubber and Plastics Products	112	86	229	190	74,219	
11	Furniture and Other Transportable Goods, n.e.c.	857	653	215	309	44,489	
12	Basic Metals	24	59	2	58	163,107	
13	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	97	83	51	90	76,790	
14	General and Special Purpose Machinery	186	116	153	57	12,573	
15	Office, Accounting, and Computing Machinery	1,254	968	1,196	721	94,898	
16	Transport Equipment	110	87	10	23	21,691	
17	Other Manufacturing	1,668	879	251	1,474	218,061	
18	Construction Services	1,267	549	189	158	21,614	
19	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	–	–	–	0	0	
20	Lodging, Food, and Beverage Serving Services	1,561	402	690	327	18,816	
21	Transport Services, and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Services	745	929	98	275	40,062	
22	Postal, and Courier and Telecommunications Services	1,021	423	116	301	16,469	
23	Financial Intermediation, Insurance, and Auxiliary Services	88	157	22	126	10,039	
24	Real Estate, Leasing Services, and Other Business Services	3,150	4,509	727	1,239	59,217	
25	Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Services	1,966	35	44	9	2,186	
26	Education Services	471	1,800	39	40	3,183	
27	Health and Social Services	29	63	643	51	1,552	
28	Other Services, n.e.c.	721	414	223	4,216	12,342	
29	Adjustments:						
30	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Nonresidents	–	–	–	–	–	
31	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Total	18,683	15,413	16,758	12,775	1,766,031	
33	Total Gross Value Added/Gross Domestic Product	40,382	38,853	14,972	18,760	1,020,986	1,144,068
34	Compensation of Employees	31,521	27,461	11,018	12,224	560,526	560,526
35	Taxes Less Subsidies on Production and Imports	148	208	169	244	16,138	139,220
36	Taxes on Products	–	–	–	–	–	123,082
37	Subsidies on Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Other Taxes Less Subsidies on Production	148	208	169	244	16,138	16,138
39	Gross Operating Surplus	8,713	11,183	3,784	6,292	444,322	444,322

Table 81 **Supply and Use Tables, Viet Nam, 2007**
(billion dong\$) (continued)

Imports				Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices
Goods	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustment on Imports	Total Imports				
22,990	–	–	22,990	276,386	28,217	948	305,551
275	–	–	275	83,992	16,889	13	100,894
2,070	–	–	2,070	126,208	6,955	1,435	134,598
2,261	–	–	2,261	12,760	1,082	462	14,304
1,797	–	–	1,797	71,238	4,878	7,575	83,690
31,114	–	–	31,114	360,070	32,835	18,116	411,021
71,414	–	–	71,414	242,813	23,515	5,290	271,618
18,727	–	–	18,727	74,768	6,403	2,714	83,886
142,098	–	–	142,098	217,617	18,539	6,681	242,837
24,348	–	–	24,348	84,996	12,874	4,642	102,511
14,976	–	–	14,976	83,205	6,864	736	90,805
97,297	–	–	97,297	155,032	13,251	2,801	171,085
66,848	–	–	66,848	146,702	11,109	3,647	161,458
33,591	–	–	33,591	50,989	4,539	1,177	56,706
16,752	–	–	16,752	148,877	25,007	5,364	179,248
245,193	–	–	245,193	359,429	29,678	7,401	396,508
135,586	–	–	135,586	207,483	19,786	10,373	237,642
–	–	–	–	275,433	–	19,595	295,028
–	–	–	–	187,174	–189,080	1,906	0
–	10,214	–	10,214	92,879	–	2,843	95,722
–	73,801	–	73,801	182,965	–73,373	5,896	115,489
–	2,065	–	2,065	34,756	–	789	35,544
–	15,773	–	15,773	54,052	–	451	54,503
–	5,915	–	5,915	112,699	31	9,604	122,334
–	–	–	–	58,301	–	37	58,338
–	11,892	–	11,892	66,158	–	207	66,365
–	3,524	–	3,524	35,254	–	127	35,381
–	4,110	–	4,110	39,415	–	2,253	41,668
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
927,337	127,296	–	1,054,634	3,841,651	–	123,082	3,964,733

Household Consumption Expenditure	Final Consumption Expenditure			Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation			Total Gross Capital Formation	Export		Total Exports	Total Use
	Individual	Collective	Total			Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories	Acquisition Less Disposals of Valuables		Goods	Services		
38,527	–	–	–	–	38,527	4,152	8,968	–	13,121	70,604	–	70,604	305,551
26,718	–	–	–	–	26,718	–	509	–	509	26,537	–	26,537	100,894
2,059	–	–	–	–	2,059	–	–776	–	–776	113,227	–	113,227	134,598
460	–	–	–	–	460	–	–535	–	–535	2,607	–	2,607	14,304
20,889	–	–	–	–	20,889	–	–471	–	–471	5	–	5	83,690
257,083	–	–	–	–	257,083	–	–153,019	–	–153,019	106,011	–	106,011	411,021
30,700	–	–	–	–	30,700	–	–87,784	–	–87,784	211,926	–	211,926	271,618
9,964	–	–	–	–	9,964	–	–13,131	–	–13,131	8,579	–	8,579	83,886
21,159	–	–	–	–	21,159	–	55,614	–	55,614	13,092	–	13,092	242,837
2,814	–	–	–	–	2,814	–	10,191	–	10,191	15,286	–	15,286	102,511
20,876	–	–	–	–	20,876	11,000	–41,065	–	–30,065	55,505	–	55,505	90,805
603	–	–	–	–	603	–	–3,338	–	–3,338	10,712	–	10,712	171,085
3,987	–	–	–	–	3,987	–	57,824	–	57,824	22,857	–	22,857	161,458
9,327	–	–	–	–	9,327	25,626	6,494	–	32,120	2,686	–	2,686	56,706
32,793	–	–	–	–	32,793	86,779	–49,746	–	37,033	14,525	–	14,525	179,248
31,633	–	–	–	–	31,633	291,433	14,970	–	306,403	36,780	–	36,780	396,508
39,698	–	–	–	–	39,698	–	–34,279	–	–34,279	14,162	–	14,162	237,642
0	–	–	–	–	0	288,843	–15,429	–	273,414	–	–	–	295,028
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	0
58,222	–	–	–	–	58,222	–	0	–	0	–	18,684	18,684	95,722
65,140	–	–	–	–	65,140	–	0	–	0	–	10,287	10,287	115,489
14,920	–	200	200	–	15,120	–	0	–	0	–	3,955	3,955	35,544
19,712	–	–	–	–	19,712	–	0	–	0	–	24,753	24,753	54,503
52,178	–	6,526	6,526	–	58,704	–	0	–	0	–	4,413	4,413	122,334
7,427	–	48,725	48,725	–	56,152	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	58,338
48,272	13,622	–	13,622	–	61,895	–	0	–	0	–	1,287	1,287	66,365
29,321	3,535	–	3,535	–	32,856	–	0	–	0	–	973	973	35,381
18,489	–	6,498	6,498	2,603	27,589	–	0	–	0	–	1,736	1,736	41,668
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
862,973	17,158	61,948	79,106	2,603	944,682	707,832	–245,002	–	462,830	725,102	66,087	791,189	3,964,733

– = magnitude equals zero; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; CIF = cost, insurance, and freight; FOB = free on board; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Minimum Requirements Data Set Table 1.1 Generated from the Supply and Use Tables

“The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) was designed to be sufficiently comprehensive that individual countries, whatever their economic structures, institutional arrangements, or level of development, can select from within it those parts of the system which are considered to be most relevant and useful to implement in the light of their own needs and capabilities: The SNA is meant to be implemented in a flexible manner and the accounts and tables, classifications and sectoring should not be regarded as fixed.” (European Commission, et. al. 1993) Thus, countries may be at different levels of implementation which requires a system to assess compliance with the 1993 SNA.

At its meeting in March 2001, the United Nations Statistical Commission decided on three main dimensions for monitoring 1993 SNA implementation:

- a. Compliance with the 1993 SNA concepts;
- b. Scope of the accounts; and
- c. Quality issues.

For the conceptual compliance, the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts developed a set of questions to assess compliance with major 1993 SNA concepts. The scope of implementation is measured by what is termed the “*minimum requirements data set*” (MRDS) which comprises seven tables recommended by the United Nations Statistical Division and indicates progress toward adopting the 1993 SNA. It is a prerequisite that countries compile the minimum set of tables before the 1993 SNA is considered to have been implemented.

An evaluation of the data quality issues is based on a framework developed by the International Monetary

Appendix Table 1 Minimum Requirements Data Set, Reference Years by Economy

Economy	Reference Year
Bangladesh	2006 ^a
Bhutan	2007
Brunei Darussalam	2005
Cambodia	2005
People's Republic of China	2005
Fiji	2005
Hong Kong, China	2005
India	2006 ^b
Indonesia	2008
Malaysia	2005
The Maldives	2007
Mongolia	2008
Nepal	2005 ^c
Singapore	2005
Sri Lanka	2006
Taipei, China	2006
Thailand	2007
Viet Nam	2007

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Fund for assessing the quality of national accounts and other macroeconomic statistics. The framework begins with a set of prerequisites and assessment is based on five dimensions of quality: integrity, methodological soundness, accuracy and reliability, serviceability and accessibility.

Appendix 1 provides one of three tables that are part of the MRDS derived from the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) compiled under the SUT Project—MRDS Table 1.1 Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices—which is presented as Appendix Tables 1.1A to 1.1R.

The reference years for the MRDS Tables 1.1 are given in Appendix Table 1.

Appendix Table 1.1A **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Bangladesh, 2006**
(million takas)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	3,477,561
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	3,183,697
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	63,541
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	230,323
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	74,701
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	155,622
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	1,019,048
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	1,024,795
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	-5,746
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	-
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	788,788
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	699,008
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	89,780
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	1,128,118
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	971,839
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	156,279
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	-
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	4,157,279

- = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

Appendix Table 1.1B **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Bhutan, 2007**
(million ngultrums)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	28,319
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	18,864
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	-
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	9,455
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	3,179
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	6,275
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	21,304
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	19,345
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	1,959
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	-
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	31,625
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	29,812
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	1,812
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	31,866
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	26,608
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	5,257
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	-
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	49,382

- = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1C **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Brunei Darussalam, 2005**
(thousand Brunei dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	8,768,278
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	4,535,450
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	79,077
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	4,153,751
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	909,778
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	3,243,973
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	2,035,936
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	1,847,201
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	188,735
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	11,152,776
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	10,105,004
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	1,047,771
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	4,561,083
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	2,366,582
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	2,194,813
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	17,395,906

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1D **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Cambodia, 2005**
(million riels)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	23,206,013
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	21,106,190
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	605,787
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	1,494,036
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	445,810
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	1,048,226
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	4,781,895
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	4,890,423
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	–108,528
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	16,504,562
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	11,925,121
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	4,579,442
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	18,735,532
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	16,085,770
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	2,649,762
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	25,756,938

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1E **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, People's Republic of China, 2005**
(million yuan renminbis)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	9,818,785
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	7,158,265
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	–
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	2,660,520
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	1,873,008
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	787,512
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	7,904,664
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	7,743,073
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	161,591
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	6,666,292
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	6,267,391
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	398,900
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	5,939,846
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	5,503,209
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	436,637
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	18,449,895

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1F **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Fiji, 2005**
(thousand Fiji dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	4,219,073
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	3,331,148
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	69,820
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	818,105
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	307,688
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	510,417
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	1,245,096
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	1,080,686
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	164,411
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	2,096,006
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	2,094,557
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	1,449
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	2,491,408
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	2,490,193
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	1,215
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	5,068,768

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1G **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Hong Kong, China, 2005**
(million Hong Kong dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	930,353
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	761,168
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	46,807
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	122,378
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	49,140
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	73,238
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	291,325
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	–
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	–
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	2,744,445
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	2,249,052
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	495,392
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	2,584,535
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	2,320,296
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	264,239
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	1,381,589

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1H **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, India, 2006**
(ten million Indian rupees)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	2,764,593
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	2,343,047
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	–
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	421,546
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	83,970
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	337,576
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	1,509,787
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	1,400,831
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	108,956
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	916,804
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	701,167
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	215,637
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	1,062,007
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	981,227
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	80,779
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	4,129,177

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

a For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

Appendix Table 1.1I **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Indonesia, 2008**
(billion rupiahs)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	3,754,649
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	3,305,603
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	32,179
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	416,867
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	151,648
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	265,218
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	1,508,641
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	1,405,266
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	103,375
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	1,487,238
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	1,346,350
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	140,888
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	1,343,478
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	1,157,245
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	186,234
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	5,407,049

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1J **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Malaysia, 2005**
(million ringgits)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	301,601
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	236,273
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	151
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	65,176
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	23,737
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	41,439
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	119,258
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	117,377
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	1,881
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	613,694
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	539,420
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	74,274
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	494,414
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	410,528
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	83,886
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	540,139

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1K **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Maldives, 2007**
(thousand rufiyaas)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	14,153,884
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	8,863,606
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	225,327
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	5,064,951
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	1,316,370
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	3,748,582
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	10,299,278
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	9,661,447
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	637,831
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	14,383,555
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	2,629,951
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	11,753,604
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	16,181,310
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	12,734,697
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	3,446,614
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	22,655,407

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1L **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Mongolia, 2008**
(million togrogs)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	4,646,283
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	3,642,009
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	44,394
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	959,880
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	471,806
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	488,074
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	2,774,641
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	2,374,102
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	400,535
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	3
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	3,541,124
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	2,957,199
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	583,925
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	4,404,096
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	3,690,577
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	713,518
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	6,557,953

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1M **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Nepal, 2005^a**
(million Nepalese rupees)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	574,986
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	513,214
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	9,319
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	52,453
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	17,828
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	34,625
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	128,814
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	117,539
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	11,266
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	10
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	78,168
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	59,956
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	18,211
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	174,460
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	145,718
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	28,742
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	607,509

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

a For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Appendix Table 1.1N **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Singapore, 2005**
(million Singapore dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	105,683
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure ^a	10108	83,778
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	...
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	21,904
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	–
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	–
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	41,700
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	44,116
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	–2,416
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	298,880
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	187,561
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	111,319
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	237,499
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	179,942
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	57,557
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	208,764

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

a Includes estimate on the nonprofit serving households.

Appendix Table 1.10 **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Sri Lanka, 2006**
(million Sri Lankan rupees)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	2,425,053
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	1,973,614
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	–
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	451,439
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	112,366
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	339,073
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	822,242
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	730,910
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	91,332
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	885,380
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	716,578
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	168,802
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	1,193,994
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	1,051,851
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	142,143
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	2,938,681

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1P **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Taipei, China, 2006**
(million NT dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P.3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	8,717,640
P.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	7,150,211
P.3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	98,133
P.3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	1,469,296
P.31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	–
P.32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	–
P.5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	2,776,953
P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	2,730,670
P.52 Changes in Inventories	10115	46,283
P.53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	–
P.6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	8,325,717
P.61 Exports of Goods	10118	7,256,203
P.62 Exports of Services	10119	1,069,514
P.7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	7,576,839
P.71 Imports of Goods	10121	6,585,329
P.72 Imports of Services	10122	991,510
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	12,243,471

– = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1Q **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Thailand, 2007**
(million bahts)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	5,259,495
P3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	4,205,085
P3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	15,140
P3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	1,039,270
P31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	747,931
P32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	291,339
P5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	2,253,540
P51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	2,249,651
P52 Changes in Inventories	10115	10,753
P53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	-6,864
P6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	6,754,861
P61 Exports of Goods	10118	5,843,598
P62 Exports of Services	10119	911,263
P7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	5,254,590
P71 Imports of Goods	10121	4,628,394
P72 Imports of Services	10122	626,196
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	-
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	9,013,306

- = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix Table 1.1R **Gross Domestic Product by Expenditures at Current Prices, Viet Nam, 2007**
(billion dong)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
EXPENDITURES OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
P3 Final Consumption Expenditure	10107	944,682
P3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure	10108	862,973
P3 NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure	10109	2,603
P3 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10110	79,106
P31 Individual Consumption Expenditure	10111	17,158
P32 Collective Consumption Expenditure	10112	61,948
P5 Gross Capital Formation	10113	462,830
P51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10114	707,832
P52 Changes in Inventories	10115	-245,002
P53 Acquisitions Less Disposals of Valuables	10116	-
P6 Exports of Goods and Services	10117	791,189
P61 Exports of Goods	10118	725,102
P62 Exports of Services	10119	66,087
P7 Less: Imports of Goods and Services	10120	1,054,634
P71 Imports of Goods	10121	927,337
P72 Imports of Services	10122	127,296
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	10123	-
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10124	1,144,068

- = magnitude equals zero, NPISH = nonprofit institutions serving households.

Appendix 2

Minimum Requirements Data Set

Tables 2.1 and 2.3 Generated from the Supply and Use Tables

Appendix 2 presents two of three tables that are part of the Minimum Requirements Data Set (MRDS) that were processed from the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) compiled under the SUT Project. These are

- (i) MRDS Table 2.1 Value Added by Industries at Current Prices—which is published as Appendix Tables 2.1A to 2.1R; and
- (ii) MRDS Table 2.3 Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices—herein shown as Appendix Tables 2.3A to 2.3R.

The reference years for the MRDS Tables 2.1 and 2.3 are given in Appendix Table 2.

Economy	Reference Year
Bangladesh	2006 ^a
Bhutan	2007
Brunei Darussalam	2005
Cambodia	2005
People's Republic of China	2005
Fiji	2005
Hong Kong, China	2005
India	2006 ^b
Indonesia	2008
Malaysia	2005
The Maldives	2007
Mongolia	2008
Nepal	2005 ^c
Singapore	2005
Sri Lanka	2006
Taipei, China	2006
Thailand	2007
Viet Nam	2007

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

c For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Appendix Table 2.1A **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Bangladesh, 2006^a**
(million takas)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	784,168
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	621,000
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	556,769
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	64,231
B Fishing	20121	163,168
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	26,947
D Manufacturing	20103	640,016
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	50,948
F Construction	20105	318,408
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	593,342
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	565,503
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	27,839
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	413,749
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	376,621
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	37,128
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	381,765
J Financial Intermediation	20127	63,433
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	318,333
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	110,356
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	571,781
M Education	20129	99,344
N Health and Social Work	20130	90,111
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	382,326
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	3,891,480
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	265,799
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	–
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	4,157,279
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

Appendix Table 2.1B **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Bhutan, 2007**
(million ngultrums)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	9,264
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	9,264
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	6,938
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	2,326
B Fishing	20121	–
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	890
D Manufacturing	20103	4,033
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	10,082
F Construction	20105	6,781
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	2,865
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	2,497
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	368
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	4,490
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	3,483
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	1,007
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	3,981
J Financial Intermediation	20127	2,677
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	1,304
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	3,370
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	2,183
M Education	20129	1,100
N Health and Social Work	20130	842
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	242
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	47,940
P119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	1,442
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	1,655
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	213
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	49,382
P119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1C **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Brunei Darussalam, 2005**
(thousand Brunei dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	151,488
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	63,723
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	58,380
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	5,343
B Fishing	20121	87,765
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	9,851,094
D Manufacturing	20103	345,841
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	90,776
F Construction	20105	124,600
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	968,583
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	910,086
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	58,497
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	516,006
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	504,777
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	11,230
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	2,446,541
J Financial Intermediation	20127	470,596
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	1,975,945
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	2,008,155
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	999,511
M Education	20129	611,179
N Health and Social Work	20130	262,012
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	126,320
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	17,502,596
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	–106,690
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	–
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	17,395,906
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1D Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Cambodia, 2005
(million riels)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	7,901,354
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	6,011,177
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	5,227,637
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	783,540
B Fishing	20121	1,890,176
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	96,633
D Manufacturing	20103	4,538,104
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	122,260
F Construction	20105	1,614,372
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	3,381,762
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	2,305,589
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	1,076,173
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	1,893,522
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	1,591,505
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	302,017
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	1,983,356
J Financial Intermediation	20127	291,010
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	1,692,346
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	448,898
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	2,179,142
M Education	20129	544,358
N Health and Social Work	20130	325,542
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	1,309,242
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	24,159,403
P119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	1,597,536
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	–
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	25,756,938
P119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1E **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, People's Republic of China, 2005**
(million renminbis)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	2,231,469
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	–
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	–
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	–
B Fishing	20121	–
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	981,406
D Manufacturing	20103	6,207,869
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	663,919
F Construction	20105	1,096,088
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	1,679,503
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods ^a	20123	1,258,793
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	420,710
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	1,056,997
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	1,056,997
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	–
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	1,457,035
J Financial Intermediation	20127	632,121
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities ^b	20128	824,914
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	–
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services ^c	20110	3,075,610
M Education	20129	–
N Health and Social Work	20130	–
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	–
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	18,449,895
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	–
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	–
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	18,449,895
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

a Includes wholesale and retail trade only.

b Includes real estate.

c Includes public administration; education; health and social work; other community social and personal services; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods; post and telecommunications; and renting and business activities.

Appendix Table 2.1F **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Fiji, 2005**
(thousand Fiji dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	603,501
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	498,549
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	451,970
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	46,580
B Fishing	20121	104,952
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	14,551
D Manufacturing	20103	607,168
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	59,094
F Construction	20105	138,278
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	732,363
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	548,055
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	184,309
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	648,351
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	389,515
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	258,836
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	743,060
J Financial Intermediation	20127	341,556
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	401,504
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	240,683
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	525,278
M Education	20129	222,915
N Health and Social Work	20130	91,607
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	210,757
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	4,312,328
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	756,441
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	757,054
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	613
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	5,068,769
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1G **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Hong Kong, China, 2005**
(million Hong Kong dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing ^a	20101	931
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	–
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	–
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	–
B Fishing	20121	–
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	–
D Manufacturing	20103	47,058
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	40,367
F Construction	20105	38,649
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	387,387
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	350,409
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	36,978
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	137,115
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	112,855
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	24,260
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	441,509
J Financial Intermediation	20127	170,411
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities ^b	20128	271,098
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	60,480
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	193,693
M Education	20129	48,560
N Health and Social Work ^c	20130	46,987
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services ^d	20131	98,146
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	1,347,189
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	34,400
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	37,425
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	3,025
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	1,381,589
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

a Includes agriculture, fishing, and mining and quarrying.

b Includes ownership of premises.

c Includes health services only.

d Includes all personal services provided by commercial establishments and private nonprofit bodies.

Appendix Table 2.1H **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, India, 2006^a**
(ten million Indian rupees)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	694,172
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	660,787
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	632,710
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	28,077
B Fishing	20121	33,385
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	106,764
D Manufacturing	20103	638,623
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	75,118
F Construction	20105	320,319
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	628,703
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	568,164
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	60,539
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	328,087
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	249,301
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	78,786
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	537,133
J Financial Intermediation	20127	213,609
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	323,524
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	218,065
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	300,496
M Education	20129	138,805
N Health and Social Work	20130	77,440
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	84,250
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	3,847,480
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	281,697
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	433,690
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–151,993
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	4,129,177
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

a For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

Appendix Table 2.1I **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Indonesia, 2008**
(billion rupiahs)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	787,203
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	651,856
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	609,951
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	41,905
B Fishing	20121	135,347
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	661,074
D Manufacturing	20103	1,456,864
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	129,941
F Construction	20105	451,641
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	782,092
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	630,033
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	152,059
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	335,925
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	187,085
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	148,840
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	384,983
J Financial Intermediation	20127	177,464
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	207,519
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	157,723
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	219,999
M Education	20129	111,787
N Health and Social Work	20130	57,561
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	50,652
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	5,367,446
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	39,603
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	280,495
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–240,891
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	5,407,049
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1J **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Malaysia, 2005**
(million ringgits)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	43,366
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	37,859
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	29,878
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	7,980
B Fishing	20121	5,507
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	68,177
D Manufacturing	20103	139,681
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	14,462
F Construction	20105	15,188
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	58,437
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	49,141
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	9,296
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	39,936
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	21,945
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	17,991
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	84,815
J Financial Intermediation	20127	40,338
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	44,477
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	16,687
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	33,017
M Education	20129	16,770
N Health and Social Work	20130	6,104
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	10,142
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	513,765
P119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	26,374
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	29,939
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–3,564
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	540,139
P119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1K **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Maldives, 2007**
(thousand rufiyaas)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	773,043
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	337,918
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	335,161
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	2,757
B Fishing	20121	435,125
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	9,738
D Manufacturing	20103	1,299,847
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	793,533
F Construction	20105	908,041
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	7,365,808
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	617,917
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	6,747,891
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	1,855,974
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	837,161
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	1,018,813
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	3,217,103
J Financial Intermediation	20127	844,764
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	2,372,339
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	2,419,777
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	1,418,284
M Education	20129	722,409
N Health and Social Work	20130	559,734
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	136,141
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	20,061,148
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	2,594,258
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	2,701,722
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	107,464
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	22,655,407
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1L **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Mongolia, 2008**
(million togrogs)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	1,267,090
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	1,267,043
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	1,242,236
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	24,806
B Fishing	20121	48
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	1,317,118
D Manufacturing	20103	284,608
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	131,508
F Construction	20105	151,178
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	580,612
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	535,580
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	45,032
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	684,426
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	495,973
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	188,453
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	747,185
J Financial Intermediation	20127	237,249
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	509,937
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	245,927
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	475,483
M Education	20129	274,956
N Health and Social Work	20130	127,097
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	73,430
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	5,885,136
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	672,817
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	687,355
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	14,538
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	6,557,953
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1M **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Nepal, 2005^a**
(million Nepalese rupees)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	199,369
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	196,687
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	178,952
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	17,735
B Fishing	20121	2,682
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	2,748
D Manufacturing	20103	44,887
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	12,780
F Construction	20105	36,644
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	88,734
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	79,839
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	8,895
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	51,337
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	43,326
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	8,011
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	66,584
J Financial Intermediation	20127	17,342
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	49,242
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	9,549
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	53,952
M Education	20129	31,671
N Health and Social Work	20130	7,018
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	15,263
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	566,583
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	40,926
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	41,266
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	339
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	607,509
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

a For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

Appendix Table 2.1N **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Singapore, 2005**
(million Singapore dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	111
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	65
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	65
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	–
B Fishing	20121	46
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	–
D Manufacturing	20103	53,559
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	2,750
F Construction	20105	6,275
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	39,034
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	34,825
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	4,209
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	24,240
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	20,250
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	3,990
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	50,824
J Financial Intermediation	20127	20,653
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	30,171
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	10,673
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	11,801
M Education	20129	1,217
N Health and Social Work	20130	3,276
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	7,308
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	199,268
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	9,496
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	–
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	208,764
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.10 **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Sri Lanka, 2006**
(million Sri Lankan rupees)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	344,426
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	308,208
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	290,017
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	18,191
B Fishing	20121	36,218
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	46,202
D Manufacturing	20103	533,392
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	69,452
F Construction	20105	213,014
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Households Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	462,552
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	447,934
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	14,618
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	349,485
60-63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	310,219
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	39,265
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	335,370
J Financial Intermediation	20127	237,174
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	98,196
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	191,482
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	98,143
M Education	20129	58,354
N Health and Social Work	20130	16,899
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	22,890
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	2,643,517
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	295,164
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	315,309
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	20,145
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	2,938,681
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1P **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Taipei, China, 2006**
(million NT dollars)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	197,589
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	165,422
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	163,700
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	1,722
B Fishing	20121	32,167
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	39,444
D Manufacturing	20103	3,316,796
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	169,673
F Construction	20105	332,438
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	2,422,830
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	2,188,716
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	234,114
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	632,353
60-63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	380,797
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	251,556
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	2,431,487
J Financial Intermediation	20127	891,545
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	1,539,942
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	909,713
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	1,440,494
M Education	20129	572,723
N Health and Social Work	20130	347,436
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	520,335
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	11,892,817
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	350,654
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	–
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	12,243,471
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1Q **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Thailand, 2007**
(million bahts)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	690,695
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	588,829
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	583,739
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	5,090
B Fishing	20121	101,866
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	250,638
D Manufacturing	20103	2,854,062
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	128,694
F Construction	20105	176,224
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	1,585,310
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	1,387,712
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	197,598
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	465,292
60–63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	350,902
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	114,390
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	1,149,720
J Financial Intermediation	20127	305,298
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	844,422
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	395,443
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	646,848
M Education	20129	333,490
N Health and Social Work	20130	161,816
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	151,543
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	8,342,927
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	670,379
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	677,772
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–7,392
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	9,013,306
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.1R **Value Added by Industries at Current Prices, Viet Nam, 2007**
(billion dong)

Item Description	Item Code	Value
INDUSTRIES		
A+B Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	20101	149,668
A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	20122	125,605
01 Agriculture, Hunting, and Related Service Activities	20119	115,548
02 Forestry, Logging, and Related Service Activities	20120	10,056
B Fishing	20121	24,063
C Mining and Quarrying	20102	98,752
D Manufacturing	20103	186,343
E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	20104	37,634
F Construction	20105	88,877
G+H Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods; and Hotels and Restaurants	20106	181,390
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, and Personal and Household Goods	20123	147,626
H Hotels and Restaurants	20124	33,764
I Transport, Storage, and Communications	20107	72,855
60-63 Land transport; Transport via Pipelines; Water Transport; Air Transport; and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities	20125	54,049
64 Post and Telecommunications	20126	18,806
J+K Financial Intermediation, Real estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20108	92,501
J Financial Intermediation	20127	31,624
K Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	20128	60,877
L Public Administration and Defense; and Compulsory Social Security	20109	40,382
M+N+O Education; Health and Social Work; and Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20110	72,585
M Education	20129	38,853
N Health and Social Work	20130	14,972
O Other Community, Social, and Personal Services	20131	18,760
P Private Households with Employed Persons	20111	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)	20117	–
B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20112	1,020,986
P.119 Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20113	–
D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on Products	20132	123,082
D.21 Plus: Taxes on Products	20114	123,082
D.31 Less: Subsidies on Products	20115	–
Plus: Statistical Discrepancy	20118	–
B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	20116	1,144,068
P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses	20133	–

– = magnitude equals zero.

Appendix Table 2.3A **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Bangladesh, 2006^a**
(million takas)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	6,761,419	789,176	190,649	31,854	2,215,272	68,958	759,706
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	2,869,939	168,177	27,480	4,907	1,575,257	18,010	441,298
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	3,891,480	621,000	163,168	26,947	640,016	50,948	318,408
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	1,396,300	101,171	28,382	11,491	203,693	5,698	133,326
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production	20307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	2,495,179	519,829	134,786	15,456	436,322	45,250	185,082
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	2,495,179	519,829	134,786	15,456	436,322	45,250	185,082
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	1,019,048	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	1,024,795	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	-5,746	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a For the fiscal year ending 30 June.

Appendix Table 2.3B **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Bhutan, 2007**
(million ngultrums)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	79,060	10,247	—	1,322	12,500	12,812	16,091
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	31,121	984	—	432	8,467	2,730	9,310
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	47,940	9,264	—	890	4,033	10,082	6,781
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	18,279	3,124	—	178	1,510	3,480	2,583
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	2,135	0	—	285	92	2	1,531
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	2,135	0	—	285	92	2	1,531
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^a	20307	2,135	0	—	285	92	2	1,531
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	27,525	6,140	—	427	2,432	6,600	2,667
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	27,525	6,140	—	427	2,432	6,600	2,667
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	21,304	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	19,345	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	1,959	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.3A **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Bangladesh, 2006^a**
(million takas) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3B **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Bhutan, 2007**
(million ngultrums) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3C **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Brunei Darussalam, 2005**
(thousand Brunei dollars)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	23,488,497	121,753	109,705	12,442,871	803,722	226,700	591,096
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	5,985,901	58,030	21,940	2,591,778	457,881	135,924	466,496
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	17,502,596	63,723	87,765	9,851,094	345,841	90,776	124,600
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	3,983,575	35,284	56,263	307,678	91,365	44,585	85,453
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production	20307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	13,519,015	28,440	31,501	9,543,415	254,480	46,191	39,148
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	13,519,015	28,440	31,501	9,543,415	254,480	46,191	39,148
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	2,035,936	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	1,847,201	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	188,735	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

Appendix Table 2.3D **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Cambodia, 2005**
(million riels)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	47,494,837	7,855,365	2,742,879	150,741	14,855,036	492,991	3,354,369
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	23,335,434	1,844,188	852,702	54,109	10,316,932	370,731	1,739,997
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	24,159,403	6,011,177	1,890,176	96,633	4,538,104	122,260	1,614,372
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	9,188,318	2,250,071	928,771	14,721	1,470,526	37,798	963,838
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production	20307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	14,971,085	3,761,106	961,406	81,911	3,067,578	84,462	650,534
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	14,971,085	3,761,106	961,406	81,911	3,067,578	84,462	650,534
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	4,781,895	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	4,890,423	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	-108,528	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

Appendix Table 2.3C **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Brunei Darussalam, 2005**
(thousand Brunei dollars) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3D **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Cambodia, 2005**
(million riels) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3E **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, People's Republic of China, 2005** (million yuan renminbis)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry ^a	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	54,524,110	3,862,863	–	2,185,458	27,413,401	1,961,448	4,256,436
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	36,074,215	1,631,395	–	1,204,052	21,205,532	1,297,529	3,160,348
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	18,449,895	2,231,469	–	981,406	6,207,869	663,919	1,096,088
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	7,672,433	2,020,351	–	228,097	1,930,284	151,122	559,067
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29–D.39])	20322	2,512,451	11,691	–	179,671	1,260,196	138,986	144,126
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production	20307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	8,265,011	199,427	–	573,638	3,017,388	373,812	392,894
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	8,265,011	199,427	–	573,638	3,017,388	373,812	392,894
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	7,904,664	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	7,743,073	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	161,591	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Includes fishing.

b Includes public administration, education, health, and social work.

Appendix Table 2.3F **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Fiji, 2005** (thousand Fiji dollars)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	9,767,613	763,897	560,421	81,140	2,006,506	169,666	378,950
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	5,455,285	265,348	455,470	66,589	1,399,339	110,572	240,672
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	4,312,328	498,549	104,952	14,551	607,168	59,094	138,278
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	1,735,490	121,011	30,485	26,348	206,813	23,776	49,770
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29–D.39])	20322	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production	20307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	2,576,839	377,538	74,466	–11,797	400,355	35,318	88,508
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	2,576,839	377,538	74,466	–11,797	400,355	35,318	88,508
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	1,245,096	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	1,080,686	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	164,411	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

Appendix Table 2.3E **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, People's Republic of China, 2005** (million yuan renminbis) (continued)[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3F **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Fiji, 2005**
(thousand Fiji dollars) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3G **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Hong Kong, China, 2005**
(million Hong Kong dollars)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry ^b	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	2,416,609	3,087	–	–	165,755	54,166	143,992
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	1,069,420	2,157	–	–	118,697	13,799	105,342
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	1,347,189	931	–	–	47,058	40,367	38,649
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	689,550	309	–	–	26,961	5,094	32,727
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	28,491	4	–	–	1,418	315	402
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	28,491	4	–	–	1,418	315	402
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^a	20307	28,491	4	–	–	1,418	315	402
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	629,147	617	–	–	18,677	34,958	5,520
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	629,147	617	–	–	18,677	34,958	5,520
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Net of other subsidies on production.

b Includes fishing, and mining and quarrying.

c Includes all personal services provided by commercial establishments and private non-profit bodies.

Appendix Table 2.3H **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, India, 2006^a**
(ten thousand Indian rupees)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	8,009,431	839,772	39,235	138,660	2,953,980	175,889	909,419
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	4,161,951	178,986	5,850	31,896	2,315,358	100,772	589,100
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	3,847,480	660,787	33,385	106,764	638,623	75,118	320,319
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	1,178,676	112,075	5,588	25,732	141,841	29,807	211,280
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	74,400	8,029	405	1,682	23,093	6,208	1,289
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	74,400	8,029	405	1,682	23,093	6,208	1,289
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^b	20307	74,400	8,029	405	1,682	23,093	6,208	1,289
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	2,594,405	540,683	27,392	79,350	473,689	39,102	107,750
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	2,594,405	540,683	27,392	79,350	473,689	39,102	107,750
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	1,509,787	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	1,400,831	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	108,956	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

b Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.3G **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Hong Kong, China, 2005**
(million Hong Kong dollars) (continued)

[illegible]Appendix Table 2.3H **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, India, 2006^a**
(ten thousand Indian rupees) (continued)[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3I **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Indonesia, 2008**
(billion rupiahs)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	B Fishing	C Mining and Quarrying	D Manufacturing	E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	F Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	10,679,686	914,569	183,767	866,209	3,831,696	208,397	1,243,976
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	5,312,240	262,714	48,420	205,135	2,374,831	78,456	792,335
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	5,367,446	651,856	135,347	661,074	1,456,864	129,941	451,641
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	2,094,121	162,928	30,170	148,230	548,818	35,502	208,731
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	164,904	5,296	787	13,349	88,487	1,378	12,982
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	164,904	5,296	787	13,349	88,487	1,378	12,982
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^a	20307	164,904	5,296	787	13,349	88,487	1,378	12,982
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	3,108,421	483,631	104,391	499,494	819,560	93,061	229,928
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	3,108,421	483,631	104,391	499,494	819,560	93,061	229,928
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	1,508,641	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	1,405,266	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	103,375	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.3J **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Malaysia, 2005**
(million ringgits)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	B Fishing	C Mining and Quarrying	D Manufacturing	E Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	F Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	1,363,745	57,448	6,744	76,709	666,812	23,170	53,638
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	849,980	19,590	1,238	8,531	527,131	8,708	38,450
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	513,765	37,859	5,507	68,177	139,681	14,462	15,188
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	151,195	8,264	50	2,550	47,446	2,816	11,069
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production	20307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	362,569	29,594	5,457	65,627	92,235	11,646	4,120
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	362,569	29,594	5,457	65,627	92,235	11,646	4,120
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	119,258	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	117,377	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	1,881	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

Appendix Table 2.31 **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Indonesia, 2008**
(billion rupiahs) (continued)[illegible]Appendix Table 2.3J **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Malaysia, 2005**
(million ringgits) (continued)[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3K **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Maldives, 2007**
(thousand rufiyaas)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	37,809,735	459,652	660,921	12,347	3,328,911	1,449,432	2,930,963
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	17,748,586	121,733	225,795	2,610	2,029,064	655,898	2,022,922
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	20,061,148	337,918	435,125	9,738	1,299,847	793,533	908,041
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	7,336,814	14,163	–	5,726	344,615	99,015	728,835
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29–D.39])	20322	163,938	858	2,862	23	6,214	2,710	5,471
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	163,938	858	2,862	23	6,214	2,710	5,471
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^a	20307	163,938	858	2,862	23	6,214	2,710	5,471
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	12,560,396	322,897	432,263	3,989	949,018	691,809	173,734
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	12,560,396	322,897	432,263	3,989	949,018	691,809	173,734
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	10,299,278	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	9,661,447	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	637,831	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.3L **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Mongolia, 2008**
(million togrogs)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	12,657,689	1,829,924	203	2,001,169	1,330,947	327,491	1,220,509
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	6,772,554	562,882	156	684,051	1,046,339	195,983	1,069,331
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	5,885,136	1,267,043	48	1,317,118	284,608	131,508	151,178
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	1,644,159	41,071	5	174,168	97,481	70,729	86,606
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29–D.39])	20322	534,751	101	–	514,240	3,301	172	950
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	534,751	101	–	514,240	3,301	172	950
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^a	20307	534,751	101	–	514,240	3,301	172	950
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	3,706,226	1,225,871	42	628,710	183,827	60,607	63,622
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	3,706,226	1,225,871	42	628,710	183,827	60,607	63,622
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	2,774,641	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	2,374,102	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	400,535	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.3K **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Maldives, 2007**
(thousand rufiyaas) (continued)[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3L **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Mongolia, 2008**
(million togrogs) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3M **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Nepal, 2005^a**
(million Nepalese rupees)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	914,090	262,278	3,181	3,456	160,186	21,119	74,166
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	347,507	65,591	499	708	115,299	8,339	37,522
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	566,583	196,687	2,682	2,748	44,887	12,780	36,644
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	270,926	94,265	253	670	8,842	2,201	21,780
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	116	3	0	1	95	–	3
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	116	3	0	1	95	–	3
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^b	20307	116	3	0	1	95	–	3
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	295,541	102,418	2,428	2,076	35,949	10,579	14,861
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	295,541	102,418	2,428	2,076	35,949	10,579	14,861
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	128,814	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	117,539	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	11,266	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a For the fiscal year ending 15 July.

b Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.3N **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Singapore, 2005**
(million Singapore dollars)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	563,325	117	120	–	225,277	8,239	30,230
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	363,645	52	74	–	171,600	5,416	23,954
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	199,680	65	46	–	53,678	2,823	6,276
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	83,939	33	19	–	15,849	375	4,517
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	3,834	3	1	–	565	230	159
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	3,834	3	1	–	565	230	159
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	412	0	1	–	119	73	1
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^a	20307	3,422	3	1	–	446	157	158
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	111,907	30	26	–	37,264	2,219	1,600
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	111,907	30	26	–	37,264	2,219	1,600
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	41,700	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	44,116	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	–2,416	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.3M **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Nepal, 2005^a**
(million Nepalese rupees) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3N **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Singapore, 2005**
(million Singapore dollars) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.30 **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Sri Lanka, 2006**
(million Sri Lankan rupees)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	4,777,657	424,742	47,143	56,740	1,302,111	127,867	480,624
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	2,134,140	116,534	10,925	10,538	768,720	58,415	267,610
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	2,643,517	308,208	36,218	46,202	533,392	69,452	213,014
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	1,032,762	129,122	14,332	17,921	126,084	19,051	156,663
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production	20307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	1,610,755	179,086	21,886	28,281	407,308	50,401	56,351
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	1,610,755	179,086	21,886	28,281	407,308	50,401	56,351
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	822,242	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	730,910	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	91,332	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

Appendix Table 2.3P **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Taipei, China, 2006**
(million NT dollars)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	28,554,915	365,218	86,667	97,036	14,657,017	494,789	1,210,577
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	16,662,098	199,796	54,500	57,592	11,340,221	325,116	878,139
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	11,892,817	165,422	32,167	39,444	3,316,796	169,673	332,438
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	6,324,738	99,922	22,571	15,966	1,654,090	48,802	264,589
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	365,584	-14,555	-1,599	1,438	225,733	2,935	4,075
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	365,584	-14,555	-1,599	1,438	225,733	2,935	4,075
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^a	20307	365,584	-14,555	-1,599	1,438	225,733	2,935	4,075
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	5,202,495	80,055	11,195	22,040	1,436,973	117,936	63,774
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	5,202,495	80,055	11,195	22,040	1,436,973	117,936	63,774
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	2,776,953	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	2,730,670	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	46,283	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.30 **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Sri Lanka, 2006**
(million Sri Lankan rupees) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3P **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Taipei, China, 2006**
(million NT dollars) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3Q **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Thailand, 2007**
(million bahts)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	21,618,195	922,638	142,035	364,147	10,626,465	819,864	738,552
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	13,275,268	333,809	40,169	113,509	7,772,403	691,170	562,328
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	8,342,927	588,829	101,866	250,638	2,854,062	128,694	176,224
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	3,116,786	171,985	22,179	63,550	751,876	80,688	83,033
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production	20307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	5,226,141	416,844	79,687	187,089	2,102,186	48,005	93,192
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	5,226,141	416,844	79,687	187,089	2,102,186	48,005	93,192
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	2,253,540	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	2,249,651	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	10,753	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	-6,864	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

Appendix Table 2.3R **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Viet Nam, 2007**
(billion dong)

	Products	Item Code	Total Economy	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction
1	P.1 Output at Basic Prices (otherwise, please specify)	20301	2,787,017	253,395	83,717	134,853	1,234,027	71,649	275,441
2	P.2 Less: Intermediate Consumption at Purchasers' Prices	20302	1,766,031	127,791	59,654	36,101	1,047,684	34,016	186,564
3	B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at Basic Prices	20303	1,020,986	125,605	24,063	98,752	186,343	37,634	88,877
4	D.1 Compensation of employees	20304	560,526	111,809	20,526	8,351	80,335	15,717	67,283
5	D.2-D.3 Taxes on Production and Imports, less Subsidies (applies only if value added is in producer's prices; when VA is at basic prices, report only other taxes on production less other subsidies on production [D.29-D.39])	20322	16,138	1,178	268	1,063	3,379	207	621
6	D.2 Taxes on Production and Imports	20305	16,138	1,178	268	1,063	3,379	207	621
7	D.21 Taxes on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	D.29 Other Taxes on Production ^a	20307	16,138	1,178	268	1,063	3,379	207	621
9	D.3 Less: Subsidies	20308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	D.31 Subsidies on Products (applies only if value added is calculated in producers' prices)	20309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	D.39 Other Subsidies on Production	20310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B.2g OPERATING SURPLUS, GROSS	20311	444,322	12,618	3,270	89,338	102,628	21,709	20,974
13	B.3g MIXED INCOME, GROSS	20312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	P.119 Total Economy only: Adjustment for FISIM (if FISIM is not distributed to uses)	20321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	K.1 Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	20313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	B.2n OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	20314	444,322	12,618	3,270	89,338	102,628	21,709	20,974
17	B.3n MIXED INCOME, NET	20315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	P.5 Gross Capital Formation	20323	462,830	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	P.51 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	20316	707,832	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	P.52 Changes in Inventories	20317	-245,002	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	P.53 Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	20318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	AN.11 Closing Stocks of Fixed Assets (produced assets)	20319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Employment (average, in 1000)	20320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— = magnitude equals zero, ... = not available, FISIM = financial intermediation services indirectly measured, VA = value added.

a Net of other subsidies on production.

Appendix Table 2.3Q **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Thailand, 2007**
(million bahts) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix Table 2.3R **Output, Gross Value Added, and Fixed Assets by Industries at Current Prices, Viet Nam, 2007**
(billion dong) (continued)

[illegible]

Appendix 3

List and Broad Descriptions of the 51 Products and 32 Industries

A major output of the regional technical assistance 6483: Adopting the Supply and Use Framework Towards 1993 System of National Accounts Compliance in Selected Developing Member Countries was the compilation of the 51 products (commodities) x 32 industries (activities) supply and use tables. While these were not published in the report, the list of the 51 products based on the Central Product Classification Version 1.1 and the 32 industries using the International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 3.1 are presented in this part of the report.

Appendix Table 3.1 **List and Broad Description of the 32 Industries with Corresponding ISIC Revision 3.1 Codes**

ISIC Revision 3.1		RETA 6483	
2-Digit Code	Description	Column Code	Description
01	Agriculture, hunting, and related service activities	1	Agriculture, hunting, and related service activities
02	Forestry, logging, and related service activities	2	Forestry, logging, and related service activities
05	Fishing, aquaculture, and service activities incidental to fishing	3	Fishing, aquaculture, and service activities incidental to fishing
10	Mining of coal and lignite; and extraction of peat	4	Mining and quarrying
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying		
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores		
13	Mining of metal ores		
14	Other mining and quarrying		
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	5	Manufacture of food products, beverages, and tobacco
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	6	Manufacture of textiles; wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur; tanning and dressing of leather; and manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness, and footwear
17	Manufacture of textiles		
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; and dressing and dyeing of fur		
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; and manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness, and footwear	7	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; and manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; and manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	8	Manufacture of paper and paper products; and publishing, printing, and reproduction of recorded media
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	9	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
22	Publishing, printing, and reproduction of recorded media	10	Manufacture of basic metals
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	11	Manufacture of fabricated metal products; office, accounting, and computing machinery, radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus; electrical machinery and apparatus; medical, precision and optical instruments; and watches and clocks
27	Manufacture of basic metals		
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment		
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.		
30	Manufacture of office, accounting, and computing machinery		
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.c.	12	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; and, other transport equipment
32	Manufacture of radio, television, and communication equipment and apparatus		
33	Manufacture of medical, precision, and optical instruments; and watches and clocks		
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	13	Manufacture of furniture
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment		
36	Manufacture of furniture		

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Appendix Table 3.1 **List and Broad Description of the 32 Industries with Corresponding ISIC Revision 3.1 Codes** (continued)

ISIC Revision 3.1		RETA 6483	
2-Digit Code	Description	Column Code	Description
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel	14	Manufacturing, n.e.c.
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products		
26	Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products		
36	Manufacturing, n.e.c.		
37	Recycling		
40	Electricity, gas, steam, and hot water supply	15	Electricity, gas, steam, and hot water supply
41	Collection, purification, and distribution of water	16	Collection, purification, and distribution of water
45	Construction	17	Construction
50	Sale, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; and retail sale of automotive fuel	18	Wholesale and retail trade; and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles		
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; and repair of personal and household goods		
55	Hotels and restaurants	19	Hotels and restaurants
60	Land transport and transport via pipelines	20	Land transport and transport via pipelines
61	Water transport	21	Water transport
62	Air transport	22	Air transport
63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; and activities of travel agencies	23	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; and activities of travel agencies
64	Post and telecommunications	24	Post and telecommunications
65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	25	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	26	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security; and activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation		
70	Real estate activities	27	Real estate activities
71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	28	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods; and other business services
72	Computer and related activities		
73	Research and development		
74	Other business activities		
75	Public administration and defense; and compulsory social security	29	Public administration and defense; and compulsory social security
80	Education	30	Education
85	Health and social work	31	Health and social work
90	Sewage and refuse disposal; and sanitation and similar activities	32	Other community, social, and personal service activities
91	Activities of membership organizations, n.e.c.		
92	Recreational, cultural, and sporting activities		
93	Other service activities		
95	Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff		
96	Undifferentiated goods producing activities of private households for own use		
97	Undifferentiated services producing activities of private households for own use		
99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

ISIC = International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified, RETA = regional technical assistance.

Appendix Table 3.2 List and Broad Description of the 51 Products (Commodities) with Corresponding CPC Version 1.1 Codes

CPC Version 1.1			RETA 6483	
2-Digit Code	4-Digit Code	Description	Row Code	Description
01	0111-0119	Products of agriculture, horticulture, and market gardening	1	Cereals
01	0121-0124		2	Vegetables
01	0131-0136		3	Fruit and nuts
01	0141-0154/ 0171-0199		4	Other products of agriculture, horticulture, and market gardening, n.e.c.
01	0161-0162		5	Beverages and spice crops
02	0211-0299	Live animals and animal products	6	Live animals and other animal products
03	0311-0393	Forestry and logging products	7	Forestry and logging products
04	0411-0491	Fish and other fishing products	8	Fish and other fishing products
11	1101-1104	Coal and lignite; and peat	9	Coal and lignite; peat, crude petroleum; and natural gas
12	1201-1203	Crude petroleum and natural gas		
13	1300	Uranium and thorium ores	10	Other minerals, n.e.c.
14	1410-1429	Metal ores		
15	1511-1540	Stone, sand, and clay		
16	1611-1639	Other minerals		
17	1710-1730	Electricity, town gas, steam, and hot water		
69	6911-6922	Electricity distribution services; and gas and water distribution services through mains	11	Electricity, town gas, steam, and hot water
18	1800	Water	12	Water
69	6921-6922	Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains		
21	2111-2183	Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils, and fats	13	Meat; fish; fruit; vegetables; oils and fats; and dairy products
22	2211-2299	Dairy products		
23	2311-2399	Grain mill products; starches and starch products; and other food products	14	Grain mill products, starches and starch products; and other food products
24	2411-2449	Beverages	15	Beverages and tobacco
25	2501-2509	Tobacco products	16	Clothing and wearing apparel; and leather and leather products
26	2611-2689	Yarn and thread; and woven and tufted textile fabrics		
27	2711-2799	Textile articles other than apparel		
28	2811-2833	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, and wearing apparel		
29	2911-2960	Leather and leather products; and footwear		
31	3110-3192	Products of wood, cork, straw, and plaiting materials	17	Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials; pulp, paper and paper products, printed matters, and related articles
32	3211-3270	Pulp, paper and paper products; and printed matter and related articles		
34	3411-3480	Basic chemicals	18	Basic chemical and other chemicals
35	3511-3556	Other chemical products and man-made fibers	19	Rubber and plastics products
36	3611-3699	Rubber and plastics products		
37	3711-3799	Glass and glass products and other nonmetallic products, n.e.c.	20	Glass and glass products; and other nonmetallic products, n.e.c.
38	3811-3816	Furniture and other transportable goods, n.e.c.	21	Furniture
38	3821-3899	Furniture and other transportable goods, n.e.c.	22	Other transportable goods
41	4111-4160	Basic metals	23	Basic metals
42	4211-4299	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
43	4311-4394	General purpose machinery	25	General and special purpose machinery
44	4411-4492	Special purpose machinery		
45	4511-4529	Office, accounting, and computing machinery	26	Office, accounting, and computing machinery
46	4611-4696	Electrical machinery and apparatus	27	Electrical machinery and apparatus
47	4711-4760	Radio; television and communication equipment; and apparatus	28	Radio; television; and communication equipment and apparatus
48	4811-4849	Medical appliances; precision and optical instruments; watches; and clocks	29	Medical appliances; precision and optical instruments; watches; and clocks
49	4911-4994	Transport equipment	30	Transport equipment
33	3310-3372	Coke oven products, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel	31	Manufacturing, n.e.c.
39	3911-3999	Wastes or scraps		
54	5411-5480	Construction services		
61	6111-6129	Wholesale trade services		
62	6211-6259	Retail trade services		
63	6311-6330	Lodging, food, and beverage serving services	34	Lodging; and food and beverage serving services

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Appendix Table 3.2 **List and Broad Description of the 51 Products (Commodities) with Corresponding CPC Version 1.1 Codes**
(continued)

64	6410-6449	Land transport services	35	Land transport services
65	6511-6512	Water transport services		
65	6512-6524	Water transport services	36	Water transport services
66	6611-6640	Air transport services	37	Air transport services
67	6711-6799	Supporting and auxiliary transport services	38	Supporting and auxiliary transport services
68	6811-6812	Postal and courier services	39	Postal and courier services
71	7110-7120	Financial intermediation, insurance, and auxiliary services	40	Financial intermediation services and investment banking
71	7131-7169	Financial intermediation, insurance, and auxiliary services	41	Insurance and pension services (excluding reinsurance services), except compulsory social security services
72	7211-7224	Real estate services	42	Real estate services
73	7311-7325	Leasing or rental services without operator	43	Leasing or rental services without operator
81	8111-8130	Research and development services	44	Research and development services
82	8211-8240	Legal and accounting services		
83	8311-8399	Other professional, technical, and business services		
85	8511-8599	Support services		
86	8611-8634	Services incidental to agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining, and utilities	45	Other business and production services, n.e.c.
87	8711-8739	Maintenance, repair, and installation (except construction) services		
88	8811-8823	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others		
89	8911-8942	Other manufacturing services		
84	8411-8452	Telecommunications services, information retrieval, and supply services	46	Telecommunications services; and information retrieval and supply services
91	9111-9134	Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; and compulsory social security services	47	Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services
92	9211-9290	Education services	48	Education services
93	9311-9332	Health and social services	49	Health and social services
96	9611-9699	Recreational, cultural, and sporting services	50	Recreational, cultural, and sporting services
94	9411-9490	Sewage and refuse disposal; sanitation; and other environmental protection services		
95	9511-9599	Services of membership organizations	51	Other services, n.e.c.
97	9711-9799	Other services		
98	9800	Domestic services		
99	9900	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

CPC = Central Product Classification, n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified, RETA = regional technical assistance.

Appendix 4

RAS Adjustment Method for Balancing a Supply and Use Table

Introduction

The 1993 System of National Accounts requires countries to compile the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) from which the annual estimates of gross value added and its components, as well as output, intermediate consumption expenditure, and gross domestic product estimates should be made. Ideally, *Supply and Use* should be equal, and balancing the SUT will not be required. However, this is not the case as many of the entries are only estimated, and need to be balanced either manually or by an automatic procedure. The RAS method is the most widely known and commonly used automatic procedure. This appendix shows a worked example on how the RAS method is used for balancing an SUT.

Using the RAS Method in Balancing the SUT

The basic data in Appendix Table 4.1 is a simple matrix of domestic production showing three commodities and three kinds of industries. The margin totals are assumed to be known accurately while the internal entries have been estimated from various less reliable sources. The task is to revise the less reliable internal entries so that they agree with the correct margin totals. The RAS adjustment can be seen as an iterative process in which columns and rows (or rows and columns) are successively forced to add up to the correct margin totals.

Appendix Table 4.1 **Matrix of Domestic Production**

Product (Commodity) \ Industry (Activity)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Row Totals	Correct Row Totals
Crops	20.0	30.0	15.0	65.0	70.0
Manufactures	10.0	60.0	20.0	90.0	80.0
Services	40.0	55.0	5.0	100.0	120.0
Column Totals	70.0	145.0	40.0		
Correct Column Totals	80.0	140.0	50.0		

In the first iteration (Appendix Table 4.2), the rows are forced to agree with the correct row totals. To achieve this, each row entry is multiplied by the ratio of the correct row total to the actual row total. For example the first row (Crops) is multiplied by $70/65$, the second row (Manufactures) is multiplied by $80/90$, and the third row (Services) by $120/100$. The rows now sum up to the correct totals, but the column totals are still wrong.

Appendix Table 4.2 **First Iteration: Recalculating the Row Totals (First Round)**

Product (Commodity) \ Industry (Activity)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Recalculated Row Totals (1st Iteration)	Correct Row Totals
Crops	21.5	32.3	16.2	70.0	70.0
Manufactures	8.9	53.3	17.8	80.0	80.0
Services	48.0	66.0	6.0	120.0	120.0
Column Totals	78.4	151.6	39.9		
Correct Column Totals	80.0	140.0	50.0		

In the second iteration, the new column totals obtained in Appendix Table 4.2 are forced to agree with the correct column totals, using a similar procedure in deriving the correct row totals in the first iteration. The column totals are now correct but the recalculated row totals are wrong again (Appendix Table 4.3).

Appendix Table 4.3 **Second Iteration: Recalculating the Column Totals (First Round)**

Product (Commodity) \ Industry (Activity)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Recalculated Row Totals (1st Iteration)	Correct Row Totals
Crops	22.0	29.8	20.2	72.0	70.0
Manufactures	9.1	49.2	22.3	80.6	80.0
Services	49.0	60.9	7.5	117.4	120.0
Column Totals	80.0	140.0	50.0		
Recalculated Correct Column Totals (2nd Iteration)	80.0	140.0	50.0		

These procedures are repeated until the actual and recalculated row and column totals are considered to be sufficiently close (Appendix Table 4.4).

Appendix Table 4.4 **Third Iteration: Recalculating the Row Totals (Second Round)**

Product (Commodity) \ Industry (Activity)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Recalculated Row Totals (3rd Iteration)	Correct Row Totals
Crops	21.4	29.0	19.7	70.0	70.0
Manufactures	9.0	48.9	22.1	80.0	80.0
Services	50.0	62.3	7.7	120.0	120.0
Column Totals	80.4	140.2	49.4		
Recalculated Correct Column Totals (2nd Iteration)	80.0	140.0	50.0		

By the fourth iteration, the new row totals are still wrong but very close to the correct figures. After a fifth iteration, they are close enough. In this example, the internal entries rapidly converge to the correct row and column margin totals. After four iterations the sums of the three rows are within 0.1–0.2 point of the correct row totals, as seen in Appendix Table 4.5.

Appendix Table 4.5 **Fourth Iteration: Recalculating the Column Totals (Second Round)**

Product (Commodity) \ Industry (Activity)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Recalculated Row Totals (3rd Iteration)	Correct Row Totals
Crops	21.2	29.0	19.9	70.1	70.0
Manufactures	9.0	48.8	22.4	80.1	80.0
Services	49.8	62.2	7.8	119.8	120.0
Column Totals	80.0	140.0	50.0		
Recalculated Correct Column Totals (4th Iteration)	80.0	140.0	50.0		

By the fifth iteration, the rows and columns add up to the correct margin totals (Appendix Table 4.6).

Appendix Table 4.6 **Fifth Iteration: Recalculating the Row Totals (Third Round)**

Product (Commodity) \ Industry (Activity)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Recalculated Correct Row Totals (5th Iteration)	Correct Row Totals
Crops	21.2	29.0	19.9	70.0	70.0
Manufactures	9.0	48.7	22.3	80.0	80.0
Services	49.8	62.3	7.8	120.0	120.0
Column Totals	80.0	140.0	50.0		
Recalculated Correct Column Totals (4th Iteration)	80.0	140.0	50.0		

Glossary

Term	Definition
Balance of payments	A statistical statement that systematically summarizes for a specific time period the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world.
Basic price	The amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Central Product Classification (CPC)	A classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered.
Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)	Value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.
Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)	A classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays, and acquisition of financial assets by general government and its subsectors.
Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)	A classification used to identify the objectives of both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.
Classification of the Purposes of Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (COPNI)	A classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by nonprofit institutions serving households.
Collective consumption service	A service provided simultaneously by general government to all members of the community or to all members of a particular section of the community, such as all households living in a particular region.
Compensation of employees	The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.
Computer software	Computer programs, program descriptions, and supporting materials for both systems and applications software.
Constant prices	Prices obtained by directly factoring changes over time in the values of flows of goods and services into two components reflecting changes in the prices of the goods and services concerned and changes in their volumes (i.e., changes in "constant price terms").
Consumption of fixed capital	Represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence, or normal accidental damage.
Cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) price	The price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, including any insurance and freight charges incurred to that point, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country.
Current prices	<p>A fundamental principle underlying the measurement of gross value added, and hence GDP, is that output and intermediate consumption must be valued at the prices current at the time the production takes place.</p> <p>This implies that goods withdrawn from inventories by producers must be valued at the prices prevailing at the times the goods are withdrawn and consumption of fixed capital in the System is calculated on the basis of the estimated opportunity costs of using the assets at the time they are used, as distinct from the prices at which the assets were acquired.</p>
Current transfers	Consist of all transfers that are not transfers of capital. They directly affect the level of disposable income and should influence the consumption of goods or services.
Depreciation	A method of allocating the costs of past expenditures on fixed assets over subsequent accounting periods. Note that the depreciation methods favored in business accounting and those prescribed by tax authorities almost invariably deviate from the concept of consumption of fixed capital employed in the SNA and so the term "consumption of fixed capital" is used in the SNA to distinguish it from "depreciation" as typically measured in business accounts.
Dwellings	Buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences; movable structures, such as caravans, used as principal residences of households are included.

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Glossary Table (continued)

Term	Definition
Employee	A person who enters an agreement, which may be formal or informal, with an enterprise to work for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.
Employers	Self-employed persons with paid employees.
Employers' actual social contributions	Amounts payable by employers for the benefit of their employees to social security funds, insurance enterprises, autonomous pension funds or other institutional units responsible for the administration and management of social insurance schemes.
Employers' imputed social contributions	Amount of social contributions that would be needed to secure the de facto entitlements to the social benefits they accumulate. They arise only in cases where social benefits are provided by employers directly to their employees, former employees or dependants out of their own resources without involving an insurance enterprise or autonomous pension fund, and without creating a special fund or segregated reserve for the purpose.
Employers' social contributions	Payments by employers which are intended to secure for their employees the entitlement to social benefits should certain events occur, or certain circumstances exist, that may adversely affect their employees' income or welfare—sickness, accidents, redundancy, retirement, etc..
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	The original films, sound recordings, manuscripts, tapes, models, etc., on which drama performances, radio and television programming, musical performances, sporting events, literary and artistic output, etc., are recorded or embodied.
Entrepreneurial income	The operating surplus or mixed income plus property income receivable on the financial or other assets owned by the enterprise (a corporation, quasi-corporation, or institutional unit owning an unincorporated enterprise engaged in market production), minus interest payable on the liabilities of the enterprise and rents payable on land or other tangible nonproduced assets rented by the enterprise.
Establishment	An enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
Excise duties	Special taxes levied on specific kinds of goods, typically alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and fuels. They may be imposed at any stage of production or distribution and are usually assessed by reference to the weight or strength or quantity of the product.
Expenditures	The values of the amounts that buyers pay, or agree to pay, to sellers in exchange for goods or services that sellers provide to them or to other institutional units designated by the buyers.
Exports of goods and services	Consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to nonresidents. The treatment of exports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Factor cost	Gross value added at factor cost is not a concept used explicitly in the SNA but it can easily be derived by subtracting the value of any taxes, less subsidies, on production payable out of gross value added.
Farmgate price	Price of the product available at the farm, excluding any separately billed transport or delivery charge.
Final consumption	Goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	Expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	An indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.
Free on board (FOB) price	The CIF price less the costs of transportation and insurance charges, between the customs frontier of the exporting (importing) country and that of the importing (exporting) country.
Functional classifications	Means of classifying, by purpose or socio-economic objective, certain transactions of producers and of three institutional sectors—households, general government and nonprofit institutions serving households.
General government	The totality of institutional units which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally nonmarket services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth.
Government final consumption expenditure	Expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Gross	A common means of referring to values before deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "gross capital stock" or "gross domestic product").
Gross capital formation	The total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.

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Glossary Table (continued)

Term	Definition
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<p>Unduplicated market value of the total production activity of all resident producer units within the economic territory of a country during a given period. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Transfer payments are excluded from the calculation of GDP. GDP can be computed using the production, expenditure, and income approaches.</p> <p>Expenditure-based GDP is the sum of private (or household) consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation (private and public investments), changes in inventories, and exports minus imports of goods and services.</p> <p>Income-based GDP is the sum of the compensation of employees, mixed income, operating surplus, consumption of fixed capital, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.</p> <p>Production-based GDP is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. Gross value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.</p>
GDP at market prices	The sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
Gross fixed capital formation	The total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of nonproduced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.
Gross value added	The value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. It is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry, or sector.
Gross value added at basic prices	The output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added at producers' prices	Output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)	An international nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization, which is arranged in six-digit codes allowing all participating countries to classify traded goods on a common basis. Beyond the six-digit level, countries are free to introduce national distinctions for tariffs and many other purposes.
Household	A small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some or all of their income and wealth, and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.
Household actual final consumption	Consumption goods or services acquired by individual households by expenditures or through social transfers in kind received from government units or nonprofit institutions serving households.
Household final consumption expenditure	Expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
Illegal production	Production of goods or services whose sale, distribution or possession is forbidden by law; and production activities which are usually legal but which become illegal when carried out by unauthorized producers. The scope of illegal production varies depending on the laws in place in individual countries (e.g., prostitution is legal in some countries but illegal in others).
Import duties	Customs duties or other import charges which are payable on goods of a particular type when they enter the economic territory.
Imports of goods and services	Consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from nonresidents. The treatment of imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Import subsidies	Subsidies on goods and services that become payable to resident producers when the goods cross the frontier of the economic territory or when the services are delivered to resident institutional units.
Indirect taxes	Taxes that supposedly can be passed on, in whole or in part, to other institutional units by increasing the prices of the goods or services sold but the term "indirect taxes" is not used in the 1993 SNA. Rather, taxes are specifically identified by their purpose (e.g. taxes on products).
Individual consumption good or service	A good or service that is acquired by a household and used to satisfy the needs and wants of members of that household.
Industry	A group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of production activity. The classification of productive activities used in the SNA is ISIC (Rev.3).
Input-Output table	A means of presenting a detailed analysis of the process of production and the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production. They can be either in the form of (i) supply and use tables or (ii) symmetric Input-Output tables.
Interest	The amount that the debtor becomes liable to pay to the creditor over a given period of time without reducing the amount of principal outstanding, under the terms of the financial instrument agreed between them.

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Glossary Table (continued)

Term	Definition
Intermediate consumption	The value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.
International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)	"International standard for the classification of productive economic activities. The main purpose is to provide a standard set of economic activities so that entities can be classified according to the activity they carry out. "
Inventories	Stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways and stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing.
Inventories of work-in-progress	Goods and services that are partially completed but that are not usually turned over to other units without further processing or that are not mature and whose production process will be continued in a subsequent period by the same producer.
Local currency unit	Or national currency unit is the monetary unit in which economic values are expressed in a country.
Margin (trade)	The difference between the actual or imputed price realized on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.
Margin (transport)	Transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.
Market price	The amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers.
Merchanting	Process whereby a unit in economy X purchased goods from economy Y for sale in economy Z. The goods legally change ownership but do not physically enter the economy where the owner is resident. The output of merchanting is gross margin.
Mineral exploration	Value of expenditures on exploration for petroleum and natural gas and for nonpetroleum deposits.
Mixed income	The surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households. It implicitly contains an element of remuneration for work done by the owner, or other members of the household, that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owner as entrepreneur but it excludes the operating surplus coming from owner-occupied dwellings.
National income	The total value of the primary incomes receivable within an economy less the total of the primary incomes payable by resident units.
Net	A common means of referring to values after deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "net capital stock" or "net domestic product"). It should be noted, however, that the term "net" can be used in different contexts in the national accounts, such as "net income from abroad" which is the difference between two income flows.
Nondeductible VAT	VAT payable by a purchaser which is not deductible from his own VAT liability, if any.
Nonmarket producers	Producers that provide most of their output to others free or at prices which are not economically significant.
Nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	Nonprofit institutions which are not financed and controlled by government and which provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.
Operating surplus	The surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking account of any interest, rent or similar charges payable on financial or tangible nonproduced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprise, or any interest, rent or similar receipts receivable on financial or tangible nonproduced assets owned by the enterprise. (Note: for unincorporated enterprises owned by households, this component is called "mixed income").
Other subsidies on production	Subsidies, except subsidies on products, which resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production (e.g., subsidies on payroll or workforce or subsidies to reduce pollution).
Output	Goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.
Perpetual inventory method (PIM)	A method of constructing estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital from time series of gross fixed capital formation. It allows an estimate to be made of the stock of fixed assets in existence and in the hands of producers which is generally based on estimating how many of the fixed assets installed as a result of gross fixed capital formation undertaken in previous years have survived to the current period.
Purchasing power parity (PPP)	Price relative which measures the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity and quality of an individual good or service, which one unit of country A's currency can purchase in country A.

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Glossary Table (continued)

Term	Definition
Price	The value of one unit of a particular good or service.
Producers' price	The amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Production	An activity carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labor, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of other goods and services.
Products	Goods and services that are the result of production. They are exchanged and used for various purposes—as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption, or for investment.
Purchasers' price	The amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
Reference rate (of interest)	The pure cost of borrowing funds (i.e., a rate from which the risk premium has been eliminated to the greatest extent possible and which does not include any intermediation services).
Remuneration in kind	Occurs when an employee accepts payment in the form of goods and services instead of money.
Rent	Earnings of factors of production (land, labor, capital) which are fixed in supply.
Services	Outputs produced to order and typically consist of changes in the conditions of the consuming units realized by the activities of producers at the demand of the consumers. By the time their production is completed, they must have been provided to the consumers.
Subsidies	Current unrequited payments that government units, including nonresident government units, made to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell, or import.
Subsidy on a product	A subsidy payable per unit of a good or service produced, either as a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service or as a specified percentage of the price per unit. It may also be calculated as the difference between a specified target price and the market price actually paid by a buyer.
Subsidies on production—other	Subsidies, except subsidies on products, which resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production.
Subsidies on products—other	Subsidies on goods or services produced as the outputs of resident enterprises that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing, or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.
Supply and use tables	A form of matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and imports, and how those supplies are allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports.
System of National Accounts (SNA)	Consists of a coherent, consistent, and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets, and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting rules.
Tax on a product	A tax payable per unit of some good or service, either as a specified amount of money per unit of quantity or as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the good or service transacted.
Taxes	Compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units.
Taxes and duties on imports	Taxes on goods and services (excluding VAT) that become payable at the moment when the goods cross the national or customs frontiers of the economic territory or when the services are delivered by nonresident producers to resident institutional units.
Taxes on income	Taxes on incomes, profits, and capital gains. They are assessed on the actual or presumed incomes of individuals, households, nonprofit institutions, or corporations.
Taxes on production	Taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers plus other taxes on production, consisting mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on the labor employed, or compensation of employees paid.
Taxes on products	Taxes (excluding VAT, import, and export taxes) on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.
Total economy	All the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.
Total final consumption	Total value of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption goods and services incurred by resident households, resident NPISHs, and general government units.
Transfer	A transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return as counterpart.

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Glossary Table (continued)

Term	Definition
Valuables	Produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions, and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.
Value added tax (VAT)	A tax on products collected in stages by enterprises. It is a wide-ranging tax usually designed to cover most or all goods and services but producers are obliged to pay to government only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for intermediate consumption or capital formation, while VAT is not usually charged on sales to nonresidents (i.e., exports).
Wages and salaries	The sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind.
Wages and salaries in cash	Wages and salaries payable at regular weekly, monthly or other intervals, including payments by results and piecework payments; plus allowances such as those for working overtime; plus amounts paid to employees away from work for on holiday; plus ad hoc bonuses and similar payments; plus commissions, gratuities and tips received by employees.
Wages and salaries in kind	Remuneration in the form of goods and/or services that are not necessary for work and can be used by employees in their own time, and at their own discretion, for the satisfaction of their own needs or wants or those of other members of their households.

Source: European System of Accounts—ESA 1995 (<http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/nfaccount/info/data/esa95/en/titelen.htm>); United Nations Statistics Division: National Accounts Statistics, 1993 System of National Accounts (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993/glossary.asp>).

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Supply and Use Tables for Selected Economies in Asia and the Pacific

A Research Study

This report presents the supply and use tables based on the 1993 SNA for 18 economies in Asia and the Pacific region. The tables show detailed structure of the supply and uses of goods and services within an economy and enable a robust cross-country comparison of gross value added and its components by activity; and domestic output, inter-industry use, consumption expenditure, capital formation, exports and imports, by products. Hence, they provide data on the supply and disposition of products within a balanced framework and thereby improving the accuracy of national accounts data which are useful for informed policy-making decisions.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to two-thirds of the world's poor: 1.7 billion people who live on less than \$2 a day, with 828 million struggling on less than \$1.25 a day. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

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