

Final supply and use tables, 1999

An input-output framework

PREFACE

This report contains the final supply and use tables (SU-tables) for 1999, estimated according to the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) which Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has been implementing since 1995. They are closely linked to the estimates for the gross domestic product (GDP) (Statistical Release P0441) published on 27 November 2001.

The SU-tables, often regarded as the cornerstone of the 1993 SNA, have both statistical and analytical functions. As a statistical tool they serve as a co-ordinating framework for economic statistics, both conceptually for ensuring the consistency of the definitions and classifications used, and as an accounting framework for ensuring the numerical consistency of data obtained from different sources (i.e. industrial surveys, household surveys, investment surveys, foreign trade statistics).

As an analytical tool, the tables serve as a basis for calculating the economic data contained in the national accounts, and for detecting weaknesses in the economic data. Moreover, they are conveniently integrated into macro-economic models in order to analyse the link between final demand and industrial output levels.

The SU-tables also have many other uses. These include the extension of the tables to -

- symmetric input-output tables, i.e. tables focusing on the inter-relationships between industries in an economy with respect to the production and uses of its products and the products imported from abroad;
- social accounting matrices, i.e. matrices elaborating on the linkages between SU-tables and institutional sector accounts; and
- satellite accounts, i.e. accounts linking the 1993 SNA with specific fields of enquiry.

Stats SA will publish the final tables for the 2000 reference year during the first half of 2003.

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INTERPRETATIVE SUMMARY

Background

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) implemented the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) in conjunction with rebasing and benchmarking gross domestic product (GDP) estimates. The results were published in “Statistical Release P0441 – Gross Domestic Product, Revised estimates 1993-1998 and First quarter 1999, 21 June 1999”.

The 1993 SNA requires countries to compile supply and use tables (SU-tables) as it forms an integral part of the 1993 SNA. According to the 1993 SNA, the annual estimates of gross value added and its components, as well as output, intermediate consumption expenditure, final consumption expenditure and GDP should all have their origin in annual SU-tables. This is because these tables have been developed to check the accuracy and consistency of the economic data contained in the national accounts.

The SU-tables are intended to include all the transactions in goods and services in an economy for a specific year, e.g. 1999, in a matrix format. They allow for close examination of the consistency of the national accounts by linking and integrating the various components within a single framework.

As an extension of the implementation of the 1993 SNA, Stats SA compiled the first official SU-tables for South Africa for the 1993-reference year according to the recommendations of the 1993 SNA and published it in December 1999. At that stage Stats SA announced that it will be compiling SU-tables annually as from the 1998 reference year to ensure an extended time-series of SU-tables is built in the future which will assist in analysing and evaluating the performance of the economy over time.

Stats SA has now compiled the SU-tables for the 1999 reference year. Therefore, this publication “Final supply and use tables, 1999 – An input-output framework”, is the third official SU-tables published by Stats SA. The next publication in the series of SU-tables will be a final set of tables for 2000.

Integration with national accounts

While it was possible to completely reconcile the 1999 SU-tables with the national accounts estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) by activity and the expenditure on GDP (implying that the discrepancy (residual) between GDP calculated using the production approach as published by Stats SA and GDP calculated using the expenditure approach as published by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) corresponds with the total discrepancy in the SU-tables), there are still discrepancies between the supply and use of products at a more detailed level. Publishing these discrepancies in respect of products is specifically aimed at revealing the shortcomings in various data sources in order to investigate and rectify them.

Interpretation

The SU-tables serve as a co-ordinating framework to ensure the numerical consistency and accuracy of data obtained from different sources (i.e. industrial surveys, households surveys, investment surveys, foreign trade statistics). The SU-tables are also important in analysing and evaluating the performance of an economy over time.

However, as this latter function is dependent on the availability of an extended time-series of SU-tables (which does not yet exist), the analysis is limited to a

brief comparison of some of the more important findings regarding 1993, 1998 and 1999.

Components of gross value added by industry

Gross value added at basic prices is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Table A (p. 2) shows the components of gross value added at basic prices by industry for 1993, 1998 and 1999. An analysis of the percentage contribution of the components of gross value added to total gross value added at basic prices for different industries shows that in certain industries the compensation of employees is the largest contributor to the total gross value added by the specific industry. In other industries, the operating surplus is the largest contributor to the total gross value added by the specific industry.

Table A - Percentage contribution of components of gross value added to total gross value added at basic prices according to industry: 1993, 1998 and 1999

Industry	Year	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus/Mixed income	Taxes less subsidies on production	Total gross value added
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1993	31,1	74,4	-5,5	100,0
	1998	32,4	69,0	-1,4	100,0
	1999	33,5	67,4	-0,9	100,0
Mining and quarrying	1993	52,7	46,4	0,9	100,0
	1998	52,1	46,3	1,6	100,0
	1999	49,3	49,0	1,7	100,0
Manufacturing	1993	55,8	44,6	-0,4	100,0
	1998	54,8	45,0	0,2	100,0
	1999	54,8	44,3	0,9	100,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	1993	28,0	70,7	1,3	100,0
	1998	33,0	66,0	1,0	100,0
	1999	36,4	62,9	0,7	100,0
Construction	1993	77,7	21,2	1,1	100,0
	1998	63,2	35,9	0,9	100,0
	1999	61,7	37,1	1,2	100,0
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade, hotels and restaurants	1993	51,7	45,8	2,5	100,0
	1998	50,6	46,9	2,5	100,0
	1999	51,1	45,5	3,4	100,0
Transport, storage and communication	1993	52,4	46,8	0,8	100,0
	1998	48,3	51,3	0,4	100,0
	1999	44,9	54,2	0,9	100,0
Finance, real estate and business services	1993	33,5	61,1	5,4	100,0
	1998	34,0	61,0	5,0	100,0
	1999	33,1	60,8	6,1	100,0
Community, social and personal services	1993	84,6	14,2	1,2	100,0
	1998	85,4	13,8	0,8	100,0
	1999	83,9	15,0	1,1	100,0

In 1999, the compensation of employees accounted for 83,9% of the total gross value added in the community, social and personal services industry (compared with the 84,6% in 1993 and 85,4% in 1998) and 61,7% of the total gross value

added in the construction industry (compared with the 77,7% in 1993 and 63,2% in 1998). However, the operating surplus accounted for 67,4% in 1999 of the total gross value added in the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry (compared with the 74,4% in 1993 and 69,0% in 1998) and 62,9% of the total gross value added in the electricity, gas and water industries (compared with the 70,7% in 1993 and 66,0% in 1998) (cf. table A, p. 2).

The percentage contribution of taxes less subsidies on production is negligible in all cases. The agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry is the only industry where subsidies on production exceeded taxes on production.

Output of industries according to type of input

Output consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside the establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.

Table B (p. 3) reflects a breakdown of the output of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries according to type of input in 1993, 1998 and 1999. It is interesting to note that in the case of the primary and tertiary industries, gross value added constituted more than 50% of the output in these years, while in the secondary industry gross value added constituted just over 30% of its output. Furthermore, it is evident that the secondary industry is the largest user of secondary products, which serve as intermediate inputs.

Table B – Output of industries according to type of input: 1993, 1998 and 1999

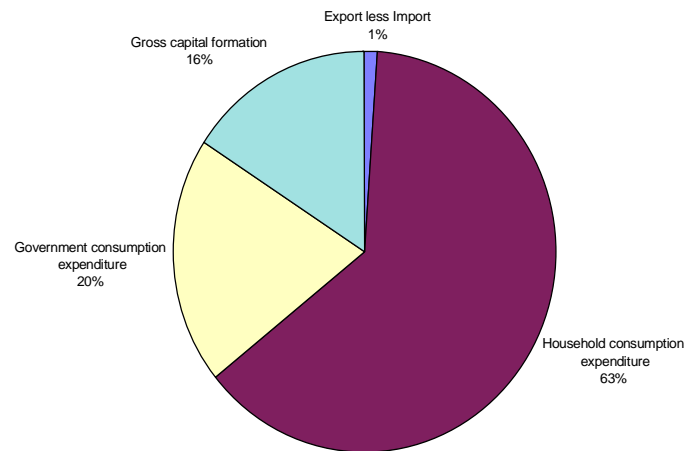
Input	Year	Output of Primary industry		Output of Secondary industry		Output of Tertiary industry	
		R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Primary product	1993	1 699	2,1	37 810	11,6	997	0,3
	1998	2 683	2,1	63 103	11,9	1 450	0,2
	1999	2 955	2,2	67 430	12,0	1 449	0,2
Secondary product	1993	19 861	24,8	130 414	40,0	59 020	15,6
	1998	35 034	27,6	220 873	41,7	101 485	14,9
	1999	37 427	27,4	233 529	41,7	107 714	14,3
Tertiary product	1993	12 353	15,4	49 257	15,0	81 396	21,6
	1998	21 449	16,9	74 394	14,1	149 245	21,8
	1999	23 142	17,0	79 593	14,2	167 326	22,2
Gross value added	1993	46 335	57,7	108 889	33,4	235 616	62,5
	1998	67 897	53,4	170 703	32,3	431 781	63,1
	1999	72 879	53,4	180 081	32,1	477 627	63,3
Total	1993	80 248	100,0	326 370	100,0	377 029	100,0
	1998	127 063	100,0	529 073	100,0	683 961	100,0
	1999	136 403	100,0	560 634	100,0	754 116	100,0

Final demand

Different components of final demand are distinguished in the SU-tables. The supply table shows import and the use table shows final consumption expenditure by households and the general government as well as gross capital formation (gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories) and export.

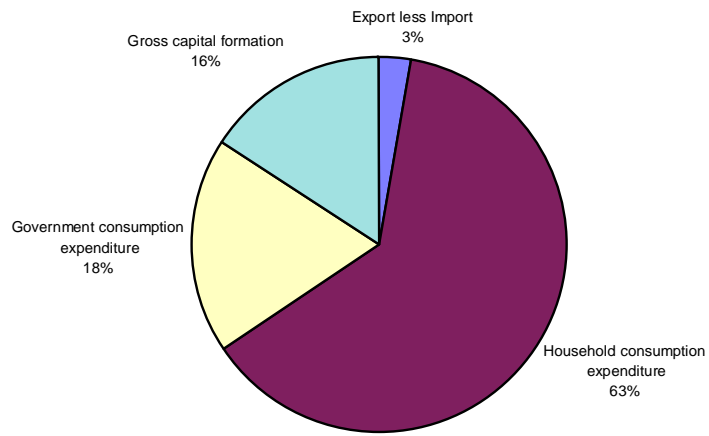
Figure 1 (p. 4) and figure 2 (p. 4) reflects the composition of final demand in 1998 and 1999. Although the detailed SU-tables (cf. table 3, p. 30 and table 4, p. 68) distinguish between import and export, as well as gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories, they have been combined in this comparison. Final demand consists of household consumption expenditure (63% in both 1993 and 1998), government consumption expenditure (20% in 1998 compared to 18% in 1999), gross capital formation (16% in both 1998 and 1999) and net export (1% in 1998 compared to 3% in 1999).

Figure 1 - Composition of final demand: 1998



Source: Stats SA

Figure 2 - Composition of final demand: 1999



Source: Stats SA

The supply of products at basic prices

Basic prices are the preferred method of valuing output in the 1993 SNA. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output *minus* any tax payable *plus* any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

The total supply of products (e.g. agriculture-, hunting-, forestry- and fishing products) at basic prices can be divided according to its origin, i.e. whether the products are domestically produced or imported.

Table C – Supply of products at basic prices according to origin: 1993, 1998 and 1999

Type of product	Year	Domestic produced goods		Imports	
		R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1993	28 402	3,6	2 038	2,7
	1998	46 066	3,4	3 329	1,8
	1999	48 839	3,4	3 184	1,7
Mining and quarrying	1993	49 548	6,3	6 226	8,2
	1998	77 531	5,8	13 307	7,3
	1999	83 793	5,8	12 726	6,9
Manufacturing	1993	248 141	31,7	53 744	70,7
	1998	401 497	30,0	139 587	76,9
	1999	424 229	29,2	133 495	72,5
Electricity, gas and water supply	1993	21 179	2,7	4	0,0
	1998	33 411	2,5	11	0,0
	1999	36 589	2,5	16	0,0
Construction	1993	42 959	5,5	165	0,2
	1998	71 098	5,3	431	0,2
	1999	75 076	5,2	630	0,3
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade, hotels and restaurants	1993	97 998	12,5	1 790	2,4
	1998	156 671	11,7	2 633	1,5
	1999	167 211	11,5	3 848	2,1
Transport, storage and communication	1993	57 237	7,3	4 556	6,0
	1998	110 384	8,2	13 994	7,7
	1999	123 747	8,5	20 451	11,1
Finance, real estate and business services	1993	99 302	12,7	1 348	1,8
	1998	200 605	15,0	3 497	1,9
	1999	229 710	15,8	5 109	2,8
Community, social and personal services	1993	138 882	17,7	530	0,7
	1998	242 833	18,1	1 286	0,7
	1999	261 960	18,1	1 880	1,0
C.i.f/ f.o.b adjustment	1993	-	-	-	-
	1998	-	-	-8 974	-4,9
	1999	-	-	-11 832	-6,4
Purchases by residents	1993	-	-	5 516	7,3
	1998	-	-	12 532	6,9
	1999	-	-	14 526	7,9
Total supply of products	1993	783 648	100,0	75 917	100,0
	1998	1 340 096	100,0	181 633	100,0
	1999	1 451 153	100,0	184 032	100,0

Table C (p. 5) shows to what extent South Africa's total supply of products were dependent on domestically produced goods and imports in 1993, 1998 and 1999 in meeting domestic demand.

The most important domestically produced goods for 1993, 1998 and 1999 were manufactured goods which accounted for R248 141 million (31,7%) in 1993, R401 497 million (30,0%) in 1998 and R424 229 million (29,2%) in 1999; followed by community, social and personal services which accounted for R138 882 million (17,7%) in 1993, R242 833 million (18,1%) in 1998 and R261 960 million (18,1%) in 1999; and finance, real estate and business services of R99 302 million (12,7%) in 1993, R200 605 million (15,0%) in 1998 and R229 710 million (15,8%) in 1999. Imported goods in 1999 were predominantly manufactured goods with 72,5% (compared with 70,7% in 1993 and 76,9% in 1998); followed by transport, storage and communication services with 11,1% (compared with 6,0% in 1993 and 7,7% in 1998); and mining and quarrying products with 6,9% (compared with 8,2% in 1993 and 7,3% in 1998) (cf. table C, p. 5).

Use of products at purchasers' prices

The 1993 SNA recommends that intermediate and final consumption expenditure are valued at purchasers' prices. The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible value added tax (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.

Table D (p. 7) shows the uses of products at purchasers' prices according to destination for 1993, 1998 and 1999, namely, intermediate consumption expenditure and final consumption expenditure, including exports. In comparing total final consumption expenditure for 1999 with 1993 and 1998, it is evident that expenditure on (use of) certain products increased –

- finance, real estate and business services (11,2% in 1999 compared with the 7,5% in 1993 and 9,6% in 1998);
- community, social and personal services (22,2% in 1999 compared with the 20,7% in 1993 and 22,1% in 1998);
- wholesale-, retail- and motor trade, hotels and restaurants (2,9% in 1999 compared with the 2,4% in 1993 and 2,7% in 1998); and
- transport, storage and communication services (5,2% in 1999 compared with the 4,6% in 1993 and 4,7% in 1998).

If total intermediate consumption expenditure for 1999 is compared with total intermediate consumption expenditure for 1993 and 1998, increases were recorded for the following products –

- finance, real estate and business services (18,2% in 1999 compared with the 16,7% in 1993 and 18,0% in 1998);
- transport, storage and communication services (9,5% in 1999 compared with the 7,5% in 1993 and 8,8% in 1998);
- construction (3,5% in 1999 compared with the 2,9% in 1993 and 3,3% in 1998);
- wholesale- retail- and motor trade, hotels and restaurants (2,9% in 1999 compared with the 2,7% in 1993 and 2,9% in 1998);

- mining and quarrying (4,5% in 1999 compared with the 4,3% in 1993 and 4,4% in 1998); and
- electricity, gas and water supply (4,0% in 1999 compared with the 3,8% in 1993 and 3,9% in 1998).

Table D – Use of products at purchasers’ prices according to destination: 1993, 1998 and 1999

Type of product	Year	Total final consumption expenditure ^{1/}		Total intermediate consumption expenditure	
		R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1993	10 378	2,1	23 688	6,0
	1998	16 793	1,8	38 066	5,7
	1999	18 017	1,8	39 617	5,5
Mining and quarrying	1993	43 152	8,6	16 817	4,3
	1998	64 372	7,0	29 170	4,4
	1999	67 181	6,8	32 217	4,5
Manufacturing	1993	226 977	45,2	182 745	46,6
	1998	403 536	44,0	309 491	46,1
	1999	415 532	42,1	324 741	45,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	1993	6 469	1,3	15 075	3,8
	1998	8 357	0,9	25 868	3,9
	1999	9 233	0,9	28 431	4,0
Construction	1993	33 116	6,6	11 476	2,9
	1998	52 473	5,7	22 033	3,3
	1999	53 034	5,4	25 498	3,5
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade, hotels and restaurants	1993	11 832	2,4	10 751	2,7
	1998	24 945	2,7	19 670	2,9
	1999	28 860	2,9	21 079	2,9
Transport, storage and communication	1993	22 920	4,6	29 305	7,5
	1998	43 332	4,7	58 987	8,8
	1999	51 290	5,2	68 739	9,5
Finance, real estate and business services	1993	37 587	7,5	65 663	16,7
	1998	88 029	9,6	120 499	18,0
	1999	110 539	11,2	131 031	18,2
Community, social and personal services	1993	104 102	20,7	37 286	9,5
	1998	202 349	22,1	45 931	6,9
	1999	218 663	22,2	49 212	6,8
Direct purchases abroad by residents	1993	5 516	1,1	-	-
	1998	12 532	1,4	-	-
	1999	14 526	1,5	-	-
Total supply of product	1993	502 049	100,0	392 806	100,0
	1998	916 718	100,0	669 715	100,0
	1999	986 874	100,0	720 566	100,0

^{1/} Total final consumption expenditure = Households consumption expenditure + General government consumption expenditure + Fixed capital formation + Changes in inventories + Exports

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Background to the 1993 SNA and SU-tables

Statistics South Africa implemented the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) in conjunction with rebasing and benchmarking gross domestic product (GDP) estimates. The results were published in "Statistical Release P0441 - Gross Domestic Product, Revised estimates 1993-1998 and First quarter 1999, 21 June 1999". The publication "Final supply and use tables, 1999 - An input-output framework", is an extension of the implementation of the 1993 SNA. These are the third official supply and use tables (SU-tables) published by Statistics South Africa. The first official SU-tables for the 1993 reference year were published in 1999 and the second official SU-tables for the 1998 reference year were published in 2001. The SU-tables published in the above-mentioned reports have been compiled according to the recommendations of the 1993 SNA.

In future Stats SA will be publishing SU-tables annually to ensure an extended time-series of SU-tables, which will assist in analysing and evaluating the performance of the economy over time.

The 1993 SNA is the result of a decade-long, resource-intensive process that took place under the auspices of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA). This group consists of the Statistical Office of the European Community (EUROSTAT), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Division (UNSTAT) and regional commissions of the United Nation's Secretariat and the World Bank.

Apart from many new aspects, the 1993 SNA includes a consistent and integrated set of SU-tables which - among other features - provide a detailed analysis of the process of production, the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production. In other words, its role in the 1993 SNA is primarily related to the production account and to the goods and services and generation of income accounts. This ensures that the information contained in the SU-tables and the other components of the national accounts, such as the GDP and the expenditure on the GDP, is reconciled.

As the role of SU-tables is primarily related to the goods and services (cf. table E, p. 10), production (cf. table F, p. 11) and generation of income (cf. table G, p. 11) accounts, these accounts are briefly discussed before attention is given to the structure of the SU-tables.

Goods and services account

The goods and services account (cf. table E, p. 10) shows, for the total economy, how the total amount of product available (resources) is equal to the total amount used. Resources are shown on the left-hand side and uses are shown on the right-hand side of the goods and services account.

Table E - Goods and services account: 1999

Resources	R million	Uses	R million
Output	1 451 153	Intermediate consumption	720 566
Taxes on products	76 661	Final consumption expenditure	653 540
Subsidies on products	(4 406)	Private consumption expenditure	505 698
Imports of goods and services	184 032	Government consumption expenditure	147 842
		Gross capital formation	127 959
		Gross fixed capital formation	124 203
		Changes in inventories	3 756
		Exports of goods and services	205 883
		Residual item	(508)
Total resources	1 707 440	Total uses	1 707 440

Sources: South African Reserve Bank - Quarterly Bulletin, December 2001
Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product – Annual estimates
1993 – 2000, Third quarter 2001, 27 November 2001

Production account The production account (cf. table F, p. 11) emphasises the concept of GDP or value added as one of the main balancing items in the 1993 SNA. The 1993 SNA recommends the calculation of GDP for the entire economy and the calculation of value added for the various industries. The GDP is essentially a production measure as it is obtained through the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units, in their capacities as producers, *plus* the values of any taxes, *less* subsidies, on production or imports not already included in the values of the outputs and values added by resident producers.

Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before (gross) or after (net) deducting the consumption of fixed capital on the fixed assets used. Gross value added is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Gross/Net value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit, sector, establishment or industry, while gross/net domestic product is the balancing item in the production accounts for the total economy.

It is important to note that value added does not cover all transactions linked to the production process, but only to the result of production, i.e. output and the utilisation of goods and services when producing this output, i.e. intermediate consumption. In other words it includes output as a resource (see right-hand side of the production account) and intermediate consumption as a use (see left-hand side of production account). As the consumption of fixed capital is not shown separately, the resulting balancing item is *gross* domestic product.

Table F - Production account: 1999

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Intermediate consumption	720 566	Output	1 451 153
		Taxes on products	76 661
		Subsidies on products	(4 406)
<i>Gross domestic product</i>	<i>802 842</i>		

Source: Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product - Annual estimates 1993 – 2000, Third quarter 2001, 27 November 2001

Generation of income account

The generation of income account (cf. table G, p. 11) records distributive transactions resulting from the production process. Distributive transactions consist of transactions by which the value added generated by production is distributed to labour, capital and government; and transactions involving the redistribution of income and wealth (taxes on income and other transfers).

Thus, the resources include gross domestic product and the uses refer to compensation of employees as well as taxes less subsidies on production and imports. The balancing item is gross operating surplus/mixed income. The mixed income refers to the balancing item in the generation of income account for the household sector. The reason is that the surplus generated by unincorporated household enterprises includes both remuneration for the labour of the owner as well as a return to the entrepreneurship and capital employed.

Table G - Generation of income account: 1999

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Compensation of employees	397 125	Gross domestic product	802 842
Taxes on production and imports	95 549		
Taxes on products	76 661		
Other taxes on production	18 888		
Subsidies	(6 552)		
Subsidies on products	(4 406)		
Other subsidies on production	(2 146)		
<i>Gross operating surplus/mixed income</i>	<i>316 720</i>		

Source: Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product - Annual estimates 1993 – 2000, Third quarter 2001, 27 November 2001

Concepts and definitions applicable to SU-tables

The 1993 SNA clarifies, inter alia, the concepts and definitions used for the valuation of output of goods and services, intermediate consumption, and value added. The concepts and definitions applicable to the SU-tables are briefly discussed below.

Output of goods and services

Output consists only of those goods and services that are produced within an establishment and that become available for use outside that establishment and for own final use in that establishment. Output may be valued in various ways. The 1993 SNA prescribes three ways in which output of goods and services

may be measured, namely at basic prices, producers' prices or purchasers' prices.

- The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output *minus* any tax payable (e.g. excise duties and value added tax (VAT)) *plus* any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices *exclude* any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
- Producers' price is 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.
- Purchasers' price is 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.

The relationship between the above-mentioned concepts can be expressed as follows:

	Output at basic prices
<i>plus</i>	taxes on products (excluding VAT)
<i>less</i>	subsidies on products
=	Output at producers' prices
<i>plus</i>	trade and transport margins
<i>plus</i>	non-deductible VAT
=	Output at purchasers' prices

Basic prices are the preferred method of valuing output of goods and services produced for the market, especially when a system of VAT is in operation.

Intermediate consumption

With regard to the valuation of intermediate consumption, i.e. expenditure by enterprises on goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, the 1993 SNA recommends that it should be valued at purchasers' price. Intermediate inputs purchased and/or transferred from other establishments belonging to the same enterprise, should be valued at the same prices as used to value them as outputs of those establishments, *plus* any additional transport charges not included in the output values.

Gross value added

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross value added by the various industries be valued at basic prices, both at current and constant prices. It is important to note that gross value added at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products. As the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer it is, therefore, the price most relevant for the producer's decision-taking. Gross value added at basic prices is also the measure preferred and adopted by Stats SA.

Previously South Africa's national accounts measured value added at factor cost. This is no longer the case. In this regard it should be noted that although the 1993 SNA acknowledges that gross value added at factor cost can still be computed, it does, however, not recommend it as a measure of value added due to the non-existence of observable prices such that output minus intermediate consumption equals gross value added. Factor cost is a concept of income rather than production. The expression "at factor cost" means that value added is valued at the cost of factors of production (e.g. capital, labour, land and entrepreneurship). Production or output valued at factor cost excludes taxes on production and imports (e.g. VAT, excise duties, business licenses and registration fees) but includes other subsidies on production.

In order to derive the GDP at market prices, taxes less subsidies on products must be added to total gross value added at basic prices. It should be noted that GDP at market prices is a measure, which is only applicable to the total economy.

Revision of the classification and terminology of taxes

In accordance with the 1993 SNA recommendation, South Africa has adopted the revised classification and terminology of taxes. The 1968 SNA term "indirect taxes" has been replaced by the term "taxes on production and imports" and the 1968 SNA term "direct taxes" has been changed to "current taxes on income and wealth". Furthermore, the distinction between "commodity taxes" and "other indirect taxes and imports" has been replaced by the terms "taxes on products" and "other taxes on production".

Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production. Taxes on products consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and VAT. Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important examples of other taxes on production are taxes on payroll or work force, business or professional licenses, etc.

Current taxes on income and wealth cover all compulsory payments levied by government on the income and wealth of institutional units. These taxes include taxes on individual or household income, taxes on the income or profits of corporations, etc.

Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)

Banks and other financial institutions provide a variety of services. Those that are specifically charged for include currency exchange, handling of cheques, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions' output. An additional, and very significant part of their income comes from charging higher interest rates to borrowers and paying lower interest rates to depositors than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This "hidden" charge (known as imputed bank service charge in the 1968 SNA) is called Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) in the 1993 SNA. The total value of FSIM is measured in the 1993 SNA as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable,

excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds, as such, income does not arise from financial intermediation.

The total value of financial intermediation services was previously recorded separately as a negative item in the system of national accounts. According to the 1993 SNA, the total output should be allocated among the various recipient industries or users e.g. households of the services for which no explicit charges are made.

Trade margins

The output of wholesalers and retailers is measured by the value of the trade margins realised on the goods they sell i.e. the difference between the sale value of products sold and the cost of purchasing these products. The reason for measuring the output of the wholesale and retail trade by the trade margins is because the productive activity associated with distribution is construed to be the provision of services for displaying the goods in an informative and attractive way. Included in the trade margins are estimates regarding the informal sector, i.e. goods sold by stalls, street hawkers and other itinerant merchants.

Transport margins

Transport margins constitute part of the output of transport of goods. Basically, there are two methods of treating transport margins in a SU-table.

When transport is arranged in such a way that the purchaser has to pay separately for the transport costs, in other words if the transport costs are billed separately, these costs is identified as transport margins. This implies that customers not only buy the goods, but also transport services from producers.

If the producer transports the goods, or arranges for them to be transported without extra cost to the purchaser, transportation will appear as intermediate consumption to the producer, and at the same time it will be included in the basic price.

The output of passenger transport is not part of transport margins.

Secondary and ancillary production

Establishments often produce products that are not typical of the industries in which they are classified for statistical censuses or surveys. According to the standard industrial classification (SIC) used by Stats SA, the establishment is the statistical unit according to which all economic activities are classified. A business at a particular address is classified in its entirety according to its principal activity in a certain industry, and both principal and secondary products of that establishment then form part of the output of the particular industry. The major output of such a business, which determines its classification, is called its principal output, and its other outputs, typically produced by another industry, are called its secondary output.

From the above, it is clear that a secondary activity may be defined as an activity carried out within an establishment in addition to the principal activity and whose output, like that of the principal activity, must be suitable for delivery outside the establishment. In the supply table secondary products are

shown as *off diagonal entries*. The value added of a secondary activity must be less than that of the principal activity.

Ancillary products, in contrast to principal and secondary products, are not intended for use outside the establishment and are also not explicitly recognised and recorded separately in the SU-tables. They are merely supporting activities undertaken within the establishment for purposes of creating the necessary conditions within which the principal and secondary activities can take place.

The following kinds of activities are typical examples of ancillary products -

- keeping records or files;
- purchasing and storing of materials or equipment;
- cleaning and maintenance of buildings;
- provision of security; and
- reparation and servicing activities.

Gross capital formation

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Due to data constraints it was not possible to include any estimates for the acquisition less disposals of valuables in the 1993, 1998 or the 1999 SU-tables.

Data constraints also resulted in four further recommendations of the 1993 SNA relating to gross capital formation not being implemented. These are the treatment of expenditure on -

- mineral exploration;
- computer software;
- literary or artistic works; and
- cultivated assets.

An amendment that has been implemented in the 1993 SU-tables and used in the 1998 and 1999 SU-tables, is the treatment of expenditure by the defence force on fixed assets that could be used for production purposes by both military and civilian users. Expenditure on, inter alia, military hospitals and other military buildings were treated as gross fixed capital formation. The 1968 SNA recommended that only military expenditure on dwellings for personnel be treated as gross fixed capital formation.

Import data

Import data is adjusted for the difference between cost of insurance and freight (c.i.f.) and free on board (f.o.b.). The adjustment is necessitated by the 1993 SNA recommendation to value imported commodities at c.i.f. prices, but total imports at f.o.b. prices. The difference between the f.o.b. price and the c.i.f. price represents the costs of transportation and insurance between the frontier of the exporting country and the frontier of the importing country.

Structure of SU-tables

The structure of the SU-tables is explained by means of an aggregated set of tables (cf. tables H and I, p. 18). In order to simplify references to these SU-tables, the columns of the supply table have been numbered SC and the rows of the supply table have been numbered SR, while the columns of the use table have been numbered UC and the rows of the use table have been numbered UR. The intersection of a row and a column is denoted by a colon separating the two applicable numbers e.g. SC1:SR1. Furthermore, the economy is divided into three industries, primary, secondary and tertiary, as shown in columns SC5 to SC7 and UC4 to UC6. The sum of these three industries is found in columns SC8 and UC7.

Supply table

The supply table (cf. table H, p. 18) shows the origin of the resources of goods and services, depicting products in rows (SR) and industries in columns (SC). In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to a product classification (cf. table J, p. 110). An additional row is added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad. In the columns, information on the output of each industry according to an industrial classification (cf. table M, p. 127, and table N, p. 132), imports, taxes less subsidies on products and trade and transport margins are shown. Furthermore, in the supply table, goods and services produced in the economy are measured at basic prices. Basic price is the preferred method of valuing output in the 1993 SNA. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output *minus* any tax payable *plus* any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. The c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment to import data is shown in column SC10 and row SR4.

Use table

The use table (cf. table I, p. 18) shows the uses of goods and services and supplies information on the cost structures of the various industries. In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to a product classification (cf. table K, p. 118, and table L, p. 123). Additional rows are added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad and direct purchases in the domestic market by non South Africans residents. The table is divided into three different sections, each with its own characteristics.

The *first section* shows the goods and services used as intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices by industry in columns (UC4-UC6) and by product in rows (UR1-UR5). The total row (UR6) shows intermediate consumption by industries at purchasers' prices.

The *second section* shows the components of final demand (column UC9), namely, exports, households consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and the residual item at purchasers prices.

The *third section* elaborates on the production costs of producers other than intermediate consumption expenditure (columns UC2-UC7 and row UR7) namely, compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports, consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus/mixed income.

The purchaser's price is 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.

Uses of SU-tables

The SU-tables, often regarded as the cornerstone of the 1993 SNA, have both statistical and analytical functions.

As a statistical tool they provide a co-ordinating framework for checking the consistency of economic statistics on flows of goods and services obtained from quite different kinds of statistical sources, i.e. industrial surveys, household surveys, investment surveys, foreign trade statistics. Furthermore, the SU-tables serve as a basis for calculating the economic data contained in the national accounts and to detect weaknesses in the economic data.

As an analytical tool, the tables are conveniently integrated into macroeconomic models in order to analyse the link and interaction between final demand and industrial output levels. This type of analysis, which is also known as impact analysis, enables users at universities and research institutions to use the tables for sophisticated analysis, including market and productivity analysis.

Table H - Framework of the supply of products at basic prices: 1999 (R million)

Column no.	SC1 (SC2+SC3+SC4)	SC2	SC3	SC4 (SC8+ SC9+ SC10)	SC5	SC6	SC7	SC8 (SC5+ SC6+ SC7)	SC9	SC10	
Row no.	Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Output of industries			Total industry	Imports	c.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports
					Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry				
SR1	Primary products	157 033	841	7 650	148 542	132 516	116	132 632	15 910		
SR2	Secondary products	856 469	56 836	129 599	670 034	3 641	532 253	535 894	134 140		
SR3	Tertiary products	679 412	14 578	(137 249)	802 083	246	28 265	754 116	31 288	(11 832)	
SR4	c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment on imports	-			-				(11 832)	11 832	
SR5	Direct purchases residents	14 526			14 526				14 526		
SR6	Total output at basic prices	1 707 440	72 255	-	1 635 185	136 403	560 634	754 116	1 451 153	184 032	-

Table I - Framework of the use of products at purchasers' prices: 1999 (R million)

Column no.	UC1 (UC7+UC9)	UC2	UC3	UC4	UC5	UC6	UC7 (UC4+ UC5+ UC6)	UC8 (UC2+ UC3+ UC7)	UC9	
Row no.	Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	Intermediate consumption by industries			Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
					Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry			
UR1	Primary products	157 033			2 956	67 430	1 449	71 835		85 198
UR2	Secondary products	856 469			37 427	233 529	107 714	378 670		477 799
UR3	Tertiary products	679 412			23 142	79 593	167 326	270 061		409 351
UR4	Direct purchases residents	14 526								14 526
UR5	Direct purchases non residents	-								-
UR6	Total uses at purchasers' prices	1 707 440			63 525	380 552	276 489	720 566		986 874
UR7	Gross value added/ GDP		76 661	(4 406)	72 878	180 082	477 627	730 587	802 842	
UR8	Total output at basic prices				136 403	560 634	754 116	1 451 153		

The SU-tables have, in addition to their major statistical and analytical functions mentioned above, many additional uses. The following are some examples of the extended use of supply and use tables:

- Derivation of GDP.
- Other derivations.
- Symmetric input-output tables.
- Social accounting matrices (SAMs).
- Satellite accounts.

Derivation of GDP

The production, income and expenditure based components of GDP at current market prices can all be derived from the SU-tables (cf. tables H and I, p. 18).

The *production approach* derives GDP at market prices by deducting intermediate consumption expenditure (uses) at purchasers' prices from total output at basic prices after making provision for taxes and subsidies on products as well as trade and transport margins. The corresponding entries for 1999 in tables H and I are:

Output at basic prices	SC8:SR6	R1 451 153
	UC7:UR8	
<i>plus</i> Taxes less subsidies on products	SC2:SR6	R 72 255
<i>plus</i> Trade and transport margins	SC3:SR6	R 0
<i>less</i> Intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	UC7:UR6	<u>R 720 566</u>
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	<u>R 802 842</u>

The *income approach* to estimate the GDP at market prices entails summing all the components of value added i.e. remuneration of employees and gross operating surplus after making provision for taxes and subsidies on products. In table I it is shown as column UC8.

GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R 802 842
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The *expenditure approach* to estimate the GDP at market prices entails the summation of the components of final demand i.e. household consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation, change in the value of inventories and exports, in the use table (cf. table I) and subtracting imports as obtained from the supply table (cf. table H):

Components of final demand	UC9:UR6	R 986 874
<i>less</i> Imports	SC9:SR6	<u>R 184 032</u>
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	<u>R 802 842</u>

Other derivations

Apart from deriving the GDP according to the various approaches, a number of different valuations regarding goods and services, output, etc., can also be deduced from SU-tables as is illustrated in tables E (p. 10) and F (p. 11). The columns on the left of the SU-tables (SC1 and UC1), show the total supply of goods and services at purchasers' prices i.e. including taxes less subsidies on products and trade and transport margins. Total supply of goods and services at basic prices is shown in column SC4. The columns for trade and transport margins (SC3) and taxes less subsidies on products (SC2+UC2+UC3) are used to derive total supply of products at purchasers' prices from the valuation at basic prices.

Column SC9 refers to imported goods and services. The c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment to imports is shown in column SC10 and row SR4. The GDP at market prices is shown in column UC8, while the components of final demand (final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation, exports and the residual item), also valued at market prices, are shown in column UC9.

The products available in the economy are classified in rows SR1 to SR3 and UR1 to UR3. For each product, total supply and total use in purchasers' prices are equal. The rows SR5 and UR4 refer to direct purchases by South African residents abroad, which are treated as both imports and household expenditures. The expenditure by non-residents in the domestic market is shown in UR5. As it is included in both the exports (as a positive entry) and final consumption expenditure by households (as a negative entry), the net value in UC9 is nil.

The total output at basic prices for the different industries is shown in rows SR6 and UR8. Row UR6 includes total uses at purchasers' prices and UR7 shows gross value added for all industries and GDP at market prices for the total economy.

The off-diagonal production by a particular industry, or group of industries, can also be easily deduced from a supply and use table. For example, the intersection SC6:SR1 shows that the secondary industries produced R116 million of primary products. Furthermore, the secondary industry produced R28 265 million of tertiary products (SC6:SR3). The value of the secondary industries' principal output (secondary products SC6:SR2) was R532 253 million. The negative value in SC3:SR3 reflects the total margins that are deducted from tertiary products as they are distributed throughout SC3 to convert the supply at basic prices to the supply at purchasers' prices.

Details regarding intermediate and final consumption can also be directly obtained from a SU-table, for example the first row of the use table (UR1) shows that primary products were used as intermediate consumption expenditure by the primary industry (R2 956 million), secondary industry (R67 430 million) and tertiary industry (R1 449 million) and as final consumption expenditure (R85 198 million).

Input-output tables

The SU-tables form the basis for the estimation of input-output tables, both at current and at constant prices. From a statistical point of view, input-output tables serve many needs, including a framework for -

- basic data compilation;
- weighting and calculation of index numbers;
- accessing quality and completeness of data;
- developing interrelated price and volume measures; and
- consistency checking.

Symmetric input-output tables can be derived from SU-tables and used for various kinds of analytical purposes, including the analysis of -

- production;
- structure of demand;
- export ratios;
- employment;
- impact studies;
- prices and costs;
- required imports;
- investment and capital;
- exports,
- energy;
- the environment; and
- sensitivity analysis through the construction of (dynamic) output modelling.

Social Accounting Matrices (SAMs)

A SAM elaborates on the linkages between SU-tables and institutional sector accounts. It is a presentation of the SNA in matrix terms that incorporates whatever degree of detail that might be of special interest. To date, builders of SAMs have exploited the available flexibility to highlight special interests and concerns, display the various interconnections, disaggregate the households sector, show the link between income generation and consumption, etc. The power of a SAM, as well as the 1993 SNA, comes from choosing the appropriate type of disaggregation to study the topic of interest. In addition to a flexible application and the inclusion of various components, a SAM may incorporate more extensive adjustments, which are of a satellite accounting nature, in order to satisfy specific analytical purposes.

Satellite accounts

As in the case of SAM, the links to the central framework, including the supply and use framework is of paramount importance in constructing satellite accounts. In some cases, working with the central framework of the 1993 SNA, even in a flexible way, is not sufficient. Even though conceptually consistent,

the central framework may be overburdened with detail. Moreover, some requirements may conflict with the central conceptual framework and its architecture.

In certain types of analysis, the basic intention is not to use alternative economic concepts, but simply to focus on a specific field or aspect of economic and social life in the context of national accounts. The intent is to make apparent and to describe in more depth aspects that are hidden in the accounts of the framework or surface only in a limited number of points, e.g. tourism. Tourism as such is not a normal industry and cannot be classified separately as e.g. the manufacturing industry. Various aspects of tourism may appear in detailed classifications of activities, products and purposes. However, specific tourism transactions and purposes appear separately only in a few cases. In order to measure and describe tourism in a national accounts framework, use must be made of satellite accounting. This approach allows for the adaptation of the various classifications and measurement of additional aggregates, such as national expenditure in tourism.

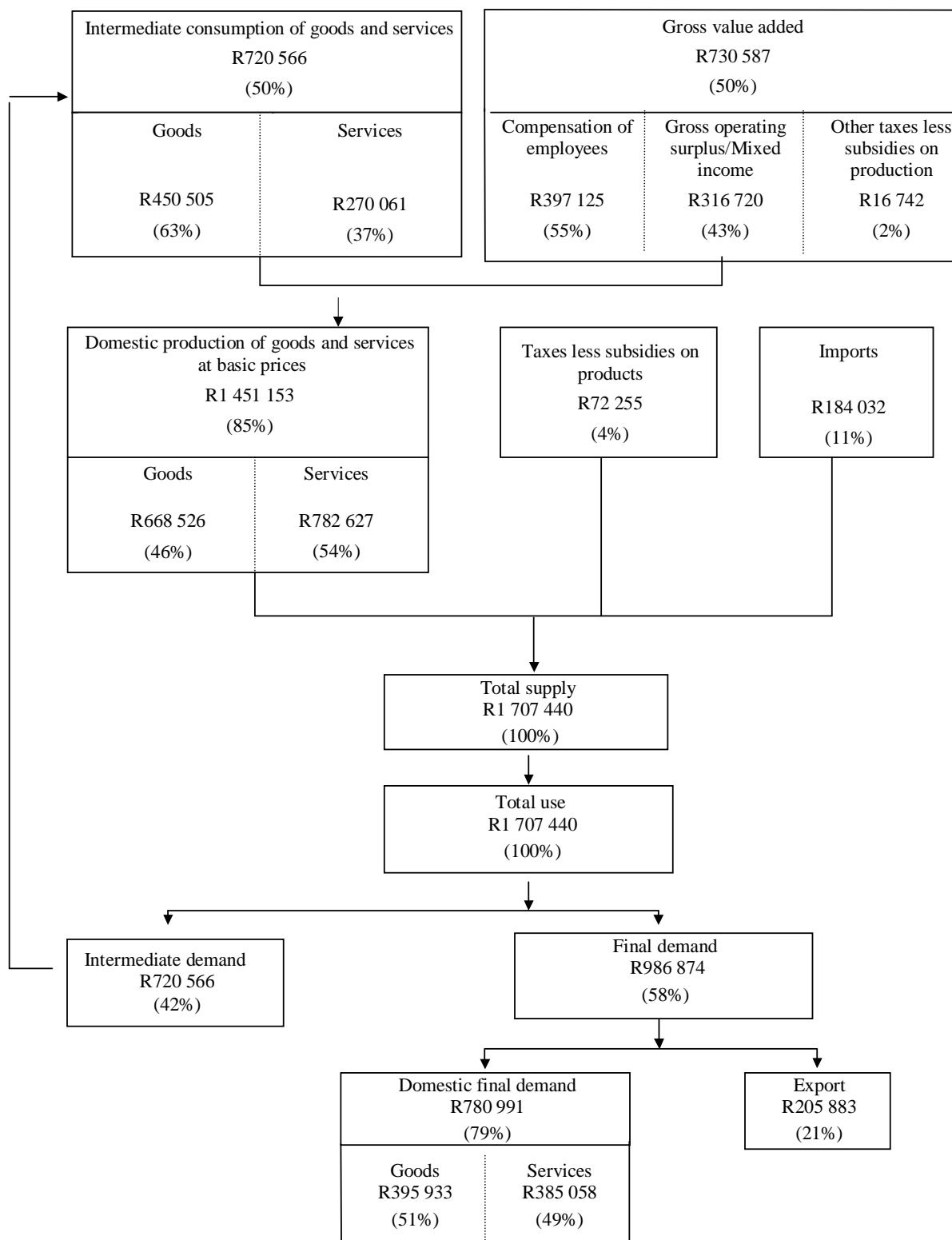
In other types of analysis, alternative concepts are emphasised, such as the enlargement of the production boundary through the inclusion of domestic services by members of the household. In these approaches, the economic process itself is depicted differently, and complementary or alternative aggregates are calculated.

The analysis of a number of important fields such as the environment may benefit by building a framework to accommodate elements included in the central accounts, explicitly or implicitly, plus complementary elements, either monetary or in physical quantities, and possibly alternative concepts and presentations.

Alternative view

As an alternative, the flows of goods and services in the economy, as well as macro-economic concepts associated with the flows, can be explained through using a diagram (cf. figure 3, p. 23). This diagram is based on the principle that total supply = total use (demand) in the economy. It further shows that total supply (R1 707 440 million) can be derived by adding domestic production at basic prices (R1 451 153 million), taxes less subsidies on products (R72 255 million) and imports (R184 032 million). Furthermore, domestic production at basic prices (R1 451 153 million) is a combination of intermediate consumption of goods and services by all industries (R720 566 million) and gross value added, i.e. compensation of employees, gross operating surplus/mixed income and other taxes less subsidies on production (R730 587 million). The total use (R1 707 440 million) consists of final demand (R986 874 million) and intermediate demand (R720 566 million). The distribution of intermediate consumption and domestic final demand between goods and services is also shown.

Figure 3 – Flow of goods and services according to the 1999 supply and use tables (R million)



Balancing process The SU-tables were balanced through the application of the “commodity flow method”, where applicable. This is a method whereby the detailed supply of goods and services (whether imported or domestically produced) is allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports. It is reliant on detailed basic statistics and is most powerful when independent estimates are made for both the supply and the use of each commodity.

The first step in the balancing process of the 1999 SU-tables was to concentrate on balancing of information relating to specific industries. Production and generation of income accounts were compiled for each industry, ensuring that the calculation of GDP was consistent from both the production and the income approach.

Secondly the estimates/structures referring to components of final demand in the SU-tables were adjusted to comply with the level estimates published by the SARB. This allowed for the construction of a goods and services account, from which the difference (residual item) in the calculation of the GDP using the expenditure approach and the production/income approach could be estimated.

The third phase of the balancing process was to disaggregate the output and intermediate consumption items of the industrial production accounts across the detailed product categories. A similar process was followed for the components of final demand in the goods and services account, as well as the estimates of taxes and subsidies on products.

The fourth step was the calculation of trade and transport margins. This was required to adjust the valuation of the supply of products from basic to purchasers’ prices. After this, the residual item, as calculated in the second step, was allocated according to product classification in the use table.

During the fifth step, the initial residual (both positive and negative), between the supply and use of products at purchasers’ prices, was addressed through data confrontation and the use of the commodity flow approach. This entailed the verification of the quality of the data and the classification thereof, on both sides of the equation, for each product. After investigation of the data, judgmental decisions were required in order to adjust the total supply or use of products at purchasers’ prices.

In cases where sound decisions could not be made as to the accuracy of contradicting statistics and where historic trends and patterns proved insufficient, the results were left unchanged and are reflected in the residual of the detailed tables (cf. table 3, p. 30 and table 4, p. 68).

In order to ensure that the data published in the summarised tables (cf. table 1, p. 28 and table 2, p. 29), correspond with the GDP as calculated according to the production-, income- and expenditure approaches, the residual item in the goods and services account (cf. table E, p. 10) was allocated to the components of final demand.

THE TABLES

1999 SU-tables

Four tables are published in respect of 1999, namely -

- a condensed supply table (cf. table 1, p. 28);
- a condensed use table (cf. table 2, p. 29);
- a detailed supply table (cf. table 3, p. 30); and
- a detailed use table (cf. table 4, p. 68).

The first two tables (cf. tables 1 and 2) provide an aggregated view of the final supply and use tables (SU-tables) and were adjusted (through the allocation of the residual item across the components of final demand) to calculate the gross domestic product (GDP) by means of the income-, production- and expenditure approaches without a residual.

The detailed tables (cf. tables 3 and 4) reflect a residual, implying that the GDP as calculated according to the income and production approaches differs from the GDP as calculated from the expenditure side. Publishing the residual in respect of products is specifically aimed at revealing the shortcomings in various data sources in order to investigate and rectify them.

Future SU-tables

The compilation of SU-tables places a heavy burden on source data. It is, however, the aim of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) not only to reduce the time lag between the publication of SU-tables and the reference year, but also to improve the quality and consistency of the various data sources.

Stats SA plans to compile and publish annual SU-tables. Apart from serving statistical purposes and aiding the estimation of annual GDP-estimates, these publications will serve as basis for periodic SAMs.

The next publication in the series of SU-tables will be a detailed set of tables referring to 2000.

The supply of products

The simple question: “who produces what” is easily answered by referring to the supply table (cf. table 3, p. 30), where each row shows the distribution of output of each product (indicated by “SP”) by industry and where each column lists the distribution of output of each industry (indicated by “I”) by product.

One finds for example, that in 1999 the grain mills industry (column I10, p. 34, of the supply table) produced R7 770 million of grain mill products (row SP16, SP17 and SP18) while all domestic industries combined (row SP16, SP17, SP18 and column I95, p. 66) produced R7 845 million of grain mill products. Thus, the grain mill industry accounted for 99% of the total domestic production of grain mill products in 1999.

The use of products The use table displays the demand for various goods and services which may be used as intermediate inputs (products that are purchased by an industry from other industries to produce its outputs) or for final consumption by households, government, etc.

The question of “who buys what” is answered in the use table. Elements in the row of the use table shows the use of a particular product by various industries as well as the use of this product by various categories of final demand.

In 1999, for example, all industries (column I95, p. 100, of the use table), used grain mill products (row UP10) worth R2 945 million — the sum of row UP10 across the columns (I1–I94) of the use table. Individual entries across row UP10 represent individual uses by the industry indicated in the column.

This tabular presentation provides an analytical basis for understanding supply and demand for the products of any given industry. As Stats SA produces final SU-tables on an annual basis, users will be able to monitor changes over time.

Value added by industry Generally speaking, the gross output of an industry consists of the value of the goods and services produced by that industry: the value of grain mill products produced by the grain mill industry; the value of cars and trucks produced by the motor vehicles manufacturing industry, etc. A brief reflection shows that, for example, the production of grain mill products requires agricultural products and other inputs. These goods and services are not the products of grain mills. Rather, they are produced by other industries and used by the grain mills as their inputs. Thus, a measure of the unduplicated production of an industry should exclude all intermediate inputs purchased from other industries.

The use table (cf. table 4, p. 68) displays all the costs incurred in production by an industry: the goods and services used as intermediate inputs; returns to the factors of production (rows V2 and V7 of table 4, p. 69), namely, compensation of employees and operating surplus/mixed income as well as taxes less subsidies (row V3 of table 4, p. 69). The latter entries, when combined, constitute “Value Added at Basic Prices” representing the contribution of the industry concerned to the total value of production of the economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the total economy In order to derive the measure of “Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices” for the total economy, net taxes on products, i.e. taxes on products less subsidies on products, should also be added to the measure of value added at basic prices as they are a part of the market price of goods and services. The net taxes in this case indicate that total subsidies on products (row V5 of table 4, p. 69) have been subtracted from total taxes on products (row V4 of table 4, p. 69). It should be noted that taxes are paid not only by the business sector but also by other sectors of the economy which are covered in the final demand component of the use table in this publication.

The GDP at market prices as calculated above is called income-based GDP. In addition the supply (cf. table 3, p. 30) and use (cf. table 4, p. 68) tables also incorporate components of expenditure-based GDP i.e. household consumption expenditure (column F3 of the use table, p. 102), government consumption expenditure (column F4 of the use table, p. 102), fixed capital formation (column F5 of the use table, p. 102), changes in inventories (column F6 of the use table, p. 102) and net exports (exports (column F2 of the use table, p. 102) less imports (column F1 of the supply table, p. 66)).

Domestic availability of goods and services

It is of interest to analyse the domestic availability of a particular product, or of all goods and services for a particular year. The domestic availability of a product is defined as total domestic production minus exports plus imports. These values can be read directly from the supply and use tables. In 1999 the domestic production of grain mill products was R7 845 million (row SP16, SP17, SP18 and column I95, p. 66, of the supply table), while total exports were R741 million (row UP10 and column F2, p. 102, of the use table) and imports were R1 059 million (row SP16, SP17, SP18 and column F1, p. 66, of the supply table).

Thus, the domestic availability of this product at purchasers' prices is R11 838 million, made up of domestic production (R7 845 million) *minus* exports (R741 million) *plus* imports (R1 060 million) *plus* taxes less subsidies on products (R908 million) *plus* trade and transport margins (R2 767 million).

Import share

The data used in the preceding section also allows for the calculation of the import share of a product, that is, what portion of the domestic availability of a product comes from foreign countries. From these data, the import share for the same commodity can be calculated as follows:

$(\text{Total imports} / \text{Total domestic availability}) \times 100.$

That is for 1999:

$(\text{R1 059 million} / \text{R11 838 million}) \times 100 = 8,95\%$

Export share

Countries with considerable foreign trade have a keen interest in measures of export performance. A simple indicator of such performance is the proportion of total domestic production that is exported. Using the same commodity as in the previous illustrations, 6,26% of the domestic production of grain mill products was exported in 1999, calculated as follows:

$(\text{R741 million} / \text{R11 838 million}) \times 100 = 6,26\%.$

Table 1 - Condensed supply of products at basic prices: 1999 (R million)

Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Industry									Total Industry	Imports	c.i.f./f.o.b adjustment
					Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Trade	Transport	Business services	Community services			
Agriculture	57 634	797	4 815	52 022	48 723	–	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	48 839	3 183	
Mining	99 399	44	2 835	96 520	–	83 793	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83 793	12 727	
Manufacturing	740 273	52 951	129 599	557 723	–	298	423 931	–	–	–	–	–	–	424 229	133 494	
Electricity	37 664	1 059	–	36 605	–	–	–	36 589	–	–	–	–	–	36 589	16	
Construction	78 532	2 826	–	75 706	708	2 635	–	880	70 853	–	–	–	–	75 076	630	
Trade	49 939	1 776	(122 895)	171 058	–	80	7 331	41	111	159 525	122	–	–	167 210	3 848	
Transport	120 030	804	(14 354)	133 580	–	–	–	–	–	–	123 747	–	–	123 747	20 451	(10 618)
Business services	241 568	7 963	–	233 605	–	166	8 315	–	933	135	466	219 695	–	229 710	5 109	(1 214)
Community services	267 875	4 035	–	263 840	–	–	11 534	–	–	7 530	–	2 652	240 244	261 960	1 880	
c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment	–														(11 832)	11 832
Direct purchases abroad by residents	14 526			14 526											14 526	
Total	1 707 440	72 255	–	1 635 185	49 431	86 972	451 227	37 510	71 897	167 190	124 335	222 347	240 244	1 451 153	184 032	–

Table 2 - Condensed use of products at purchasers' prices: 1999 (R million)

Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Industry									Total Industry	Total economy	Final Demand
			Agri-culture	Mi-ning	Manu-fac-turing	Elec-tricity	Construc-tion	Trade	Trans-port	Business services	Communi-ty services			
Agriculture	57 634		2 457	39	36 133	10	5	556	3	21	394	39 617		18 017
Mining	99 399		174	285	25 655	4 089	1 539	13	132	34	295	32 218		67 181
Manufacturing	740 273		16 136	15 406	172 617	2 491	25 771	20 404	25 113	14 690	32 114	324 741		415 532
Electricity	37 664		678	4 160	9 212	6 015	279	2 355	2 320	1 599	1 812	28 431		9 233
Construction	78 532		206	842	–	1 251	15 893	2 087	643	2 170	2 406	25 498		53 034
Trade	49 939		194	313	3 683	105	142	5 892	4 504	2 893	3 352	21 079		28 860
Transport	120 030		2 771	12 116	15 983	376	965	14 562	10 867	6 742	4 358	68 740		51 290
Business services	241 568		1 250	2 111	26 740	1 406	4 418	25 060	8 670	48 695	12 680	131 030		110 538
Community services	267 875		570	3 817	25 188	26	560	666	1 214	1 958	15 213	49 212		218 663
Direct purchases abroad by residents	14 526													14 526
Direct purchases by non-residents	–													–
Total uses	1 707 440		24 436	39 089	315 211	15 769	49 572	71 596	53 467	78 802	72 624	720 566		986 874
Total gross value added/GDP		72 255	24 995	47 883	136 016	21 741	22 325	95 594	70 868	143 545	167 620	730 587	802 842	
Total			49 431	86 972	451 227	37 510	71 897	167 190	124 335	222 347	240 244	1 451 153		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Introduction | 1 | This publication contains SU-tables for 1999, compiled in accordance with the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts. |
| Scope of the supply and use tables | 2 | The SU-tables cover the entire economy. Ninety-four different industry groups, 153 product groups (153 product groups in supply table and 95 product groups in use table) as well as six different components of final demand are distinguished. |
| Classification | 3 | <p>The 1993 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the industries or economic activities in the System of National Accounts. The SIC is based on the 1990 (third revision) International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for local conditions. The third revision of the ISIC differs in various respects from the previous edition. Therefore, the fifth edition of the SIC also differs from previous editions. Table M (p. 127) and table N (p. 132) provide information on the industry groups that are included in the SU-tables.</p> <p>A commodity classification was developed for use in the SU-tables which is closely related to the SIC classification. The aim was to simplify the process of creating square SU-tables. More information on the product groups is provided in table J (p. 110) and table K (p.118).</p> |
| Reference period and time of recording | 4 | The tables record production activities and transactions of goods and services conducted in South Africa during the reference year, i.e. 1999. Domestic production of goods is recorded at the time they are produced and that of services at the time they are provided. Intermediate consumption of goods and services is recorded at the time they are actually used in the production process. Final consumption of goods and services by households and general government is recorded at the time they are purchased irrespective of their delivery in general. Goods for fixed capital formation are recorded at the time they are delivered, and changes in inventories are recorded at the time legal proprietary rights are transferred. Imports and exports are recorded at the time of customs clearance. |

Related publications

- 5 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA:

Final Input-Output tables:

- Report No. 09-16-01 Input-output tables, 1967.
- Report No. 09-16-02 Input-output tables, 1971.
- Report No. 09-16-04 Input-output tables, 1975.
- Report No. 09-16-05 Input-output tables, 1978.
- Report No. 09-16-05 Input-output tables, 1981.
- Report No. 09-16-05 Input-output tables, 1981 (Imports separately).
- Report No. 04-02-01 (1984) Input-output tables, 1984.
- Report No. 04-02-02 (1984) Input-output tables, 1984 (Imports separately).
- Report No. 04-02-01 (1988) Input-output tables, 1988.
- Report No. 04-02-02 (1988) Input-output tables, 1988 (Imports separately).
- Report No. 04-02-01 (1989) Input-output tables, 1989.
- Report No. 04-02-02 (1989) Input-output tables, 1989 (Imports separately).

Preliminary Input-Output tables:

- Report No. 04-02-03 Input-output tables, 1993 (RAS-Method).
- Report No. 04-02-03 Input-output tables, 1993 (RAS-Method). (Imports separately).

Social Accounting Matrices:

- Report No. 04-03-02 (1988) Final Social Accounting Matrix for South Africa, 1988.

Supply and use tables

- Report No. 04-04-01 (1993) Final supply and use tables, 1993.
- Report No. 04-04-01 (1998) Final supply and use tables, 1998. An input-output framework.

Unpublished statistics

- 6 In some cases, Stats SA can also make available information that is not published. This information can be made available in one or more of the following ways: computer printout, diskette or CD. Generally a fee is levied for providing unpublished information.

Symbols and abbreviations	7	BAS c.i.f. Fx f.o.b. FSIM GDP GFS Ix I-O tables ISIC n.e.c. SAM SARB SCx SIC SNA SPx SRx SU-tables Stats SA UCx UPx URx VAT Vx –	Basic Accounting System Cost of insurance and freight Final demand component x in detailed SU-tables Free on board Financial Services Indirectly Measured Gross Domestic Product Government Financial Statistics Industry x in detailed SU-tables Input-Output tables International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities Not elsewhere classified Social Accounting Matrix South African Reserve Bank Column x in condensed supply table Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, fifth edition System of National Accounts Row x in detailed supply table Row x in condensed supply table Supply and use tables Statistics South Africa Column x in condensed use table Row x in detailed use table Row x in condensed use table Value Added Tax Value added component x in detailed SU-tables 0 or to small to publish
Rounding-off of figures	8	The figures have been rounded off to the nearest million. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent industries and the totals shown.	

Annexure 1 - Description of products used in the supply table

Table J provides a detailed description for each of the product descriptions in the supply table (cf. table 3, p. 30).

Table J - Description of products used in the supply table

Row no.	Supply table description	Detailed description
SP1	Agricultural products	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
SP2	Coal and lignite products	Mining of coal and lignite
SP3	Gold and uranium ore products	Gold and uranium ore
SP4	Other mining products	Other mining and quarrying; service activities incidental to mining of minerals
SP5	Slaughtering of livestock	Slaughtering, dressing and packing of livestock, including poultry and small game for meat
SP6	Prepared and preserved meat	Prepared and preserved meat, including sausage; by-products (hides, bones, etc.)
SP7	Lard and other edible fats	Lard and other edible fats
SP8	Fish products	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
SP9	Fruit and vegetables products	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
SP10	Crude oil and oilseed cake	Crude oil and oilseed cake and meal
SP11	Margarine and edible oils	Compound cooking fats, margarine and edible oils
SP12	Fresh milk	Fresh milk (pasteurising, homogenising, sterilising and vitaminising)
SP13	Butter and cheese	Butter and cheese
SP14	Ice cream and other edible ice	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cream or chocolate
SP15	Other edible milk products	Milk powder, condensed milk and other edible milk products, e.g. ghee, casein or lactose
SP16	Flour and grain mill products	Flour and grain mill products, including rice and vegetable milling; grain mill residues
SP17	Breakfast foods	Breakfast foods

Table J - Description of products used in the supply table (continued)

Row no.	Supply table description	Detailed description
SP18	Starches and starch products	Starches and starch products
SP19	Animal feeds	Animal feeds
SP20	Bakery products	Bakery products
SP21	Sugar products	Sugar, including golden syrup and castor sugar
SP22	Confectionary products	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
SP23	Farinaceous products	Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products
SP24	Coffee and tea	Coffee, coffee substitutes and tea
SP25	Other food products	Spices, condiments, vinegar, yeast, egg products, soups and other food products n.e.c.
SP26	Beverages and tobacco products	Distilling, rectifying, blending of spirits, wine, beer, other malt liquors, malt, soft drinks; production of mineral waters and tobacco products
SP27	Preparatory activities of fibres	Preparatory activities of fibres, including washing, combing and carding of wool
SP28	Spinning of animal fibres	Spinning, weaving and finishing of yarns and fabrics predominantly of wool and other animal fibres
SP29	Spinning of vegetables fibres	Spinning, weaving and finishing of yarns and fabrics predominantly of vegetable fibres
SP30	Blankets and stuffed articles	Blankets, made-up furnishing articles and stuffed articles
SP31	Tents and other canvas goods	Tents, tarpaulins, sails and other canvas goods
SP32	Automotive textile goods	Automotive textile goods (including safety belts, seat covers and upholstery)
SP33	Other textile articles	Other textile articles
SP34	Carpets and rugs	Carpets and rugs
SP35	Cordage, rope, twine and netting	Cordage, rope, twine and netting
SP36	Other textile products	Other textile products n.e.c.
SP37	Garment, hosiery knitting	Garment and hosiery knitting

Table J - Description of products used in the supply table (continued)

Row no.	Supply table description	Detailed description
SP38	Other knitting products	Other knitting products
SP39	Men's and boys' clothing	Men's and boys' clothing
SP40	Women's and girls' clothing	Women's and girls' clothing
SP41	Other wearing apparel	Bespoke tailoring; hats, caps, ties and other wearing apparel
SP42	Articles of fur	Dressing and dyeing of fur, artificial fur, fur apparel and other articles of fur
SP43	Leather products	Tanning and dressing of leather
SP44	Handbags	Travel goods and ladies' handbags
SP45	Other leather products	Other general and small goods of leather and leather substitutes, including harness and saddlery
SP46	Footwear	Footwear
SP47	Saw and preserving of timber	Saw and preserving of timber
SP48	Other mill products	Other mill products, including wattle grinding and compressing
SP49	Panels and boards	Veneer sheets, plywood, laminboard, particle board and other panels and boards
SP50	Builders' carpentry and joinery	Builders' carpentry and joinery
SP51	Wooden containers	Wooden containers
SP52	Coffins	Coffins (excluding coffins manufactured by funeral undertakers)
SP53	Picture frames	Picture frames and framing
SP54	Other articles of wood	Other articles of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials, including woodcarving and woodturning
SP55	Paper products	Pulp, paper and paperboard
SP56	Corrugated paper	Corrugated paper and paperboard
SP57	Containers of paper	Containers of paper and paperboard
SP58	Stationary	Stationary

Table J - Description of products used in the supply table (continued)

Row no.	Supply table description	Detailed description
SP59	Other paper products	Other paper products
SP60	Published and printed products	Publishing (excluding recorded media) and printing
SP61	Recorded media products	Publishing and reproduction of recorded media
SP62	Fuel products	Coke oven products, processing of nuclear fuel and petroleum refineries/synthesisers
SP63	Basic chemical products	Basic chemicals, except fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
SP64	Fertilizers	Fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
SP65	Primary plastic products	Plastics in primary form and of synthetic rubber
SP66	Pesticides	Pesticides and other agrochemical products
SP67	Paints	Paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
SP68	Pharmaceutical products	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
SP69	Cleaning compounds	Soap and other cleaning compounds
SP70	Perfumes and cosmetics	Perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations
SP71	Polishes, waxes and dressings	Other preparation such as polishes, waxes and dressings
SP72	Other chemical products	Other chemical products n.e.c.
SP73	Man-made fibres	Man-made fibres
SP74	Rubber tyres	Rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres
SP75	Other rubber products	Other rubber products
SP76	Plastic products	Plastic products
SP77	Sheet and plate glass	Sheet and plate glass, glass blocks, tubes and rods; glass fibres and glass wool
SP78	Other glass products	Glass containers; glass kitchenware and tableware; scientific and laboratory glassware, clock and watch glasses and other glass products

Table J - Description of products used in the supply table (continued)

Row no.	Supply table description	Detailed description
SP79	Non-structural Ceramics	Non-structural non-refractory ceramicware
SP80	Structural ceramic products	Refractory and structural non-refractory clay and ceramic products
SP81	Cement	Cement, lime and plaster
SP82	Other non-metallic products	Article of concrete, cement, plaster, stone and other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
SP83	Basic iron and steel	Basic iron and steel (except steel pipe and tube); casting of iron and steel
SP84	Steel pipe and tube	Steel pipe and tube
SP85	Non-ferrous metals	Basic precious and non-ferrous metals; casting of non-ferrous metals
SP86	Metal structures	Metal structures or parts thereof
SP87	Metal doors, windows and gates	Other structure metal products, e.g. metal doors, windows and gates
SP88	Containers of metal	Tanks, reservoirs and similar containers of metal
SP89	Steam generators	Steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
SP90	Treated metal products	Forging, pressing, stamping, roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy, treatment and coating of metals and general mechanical engineering
SP91	General hardware products	Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware
SP92	Cans and tins	Metal containers, e.g. cans and tins
SP93	Cables and wire products	Cables and wire products
SP94	Metal fasteners	Metal fasteners
SP95	Other metal products	Other metal products n.e.c.
SP96	Engines	Engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and motor cycle engines
SP97	Pumps	Pumps, compressors, taps and valves
SP98	Gears	Bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
SP99	Lifting equipment	Lifting and handling equipment

Table J - Description of products used in the supply table (continued)

Row no.	Supply table description	Detailed description
SP100	General machinery	Other general purpose machinery
SP101	Agricultural machinery	Agricultural and forestry machinery
SP102	Machine-tools	Machine-tools
SP103	Machinery for metallurgy	Machinery for metallurgy
SP104	Mining machinery	Machinery for mining, quarrying and construction
SP105	Food machinery	Machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
SP106	Textile machinery	Machinery for textile, apparel and leather production
SP107	Weapons and ammunition	Weapons and ammunition
SP108	Other special machinery	Other special purpose machinery
SP109	Household appliances	Household appliances n.e.c.
SP110	Office machinery	Office, accounting and computing machinery
SP111	Electric motors	Electric motors, generators and transformers
SP112	Electricity apparatus	Electricity distribution and control apparatus
SP113	Insulated wire and cable	Insulated wire and cable
SP114	Accumulators	Accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
SP115	Lighting equipment	Electrical lamps and lighting equipment
SP116	Other electrical products	Other electrical products n.e.c.
SP117	Radio and television products	Radio, television- and communication equipment and apparatus
SP118	Medical and surgical equipment	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
SP119	Instruments	Instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and for other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
SP120	Control equipment	Industrial process control equipment

Table J - Description of products used in the supply table (continued)

Row no.	Supply table description	Detailed description
SP121	Photographic equipment	Optical instruments and photographic equipment
SP122	Watches and clocks	Watches and clocks
SP123	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles (including their engines) and bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; trailers and semi-trailers
SP124	Motor vehicles parts	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
SP125	Building and repairing of ships	Building and repairing of ships
SP126	Building and repairing of boats	Building and repairing of pleasure and sporting boats
SP127	Railway	Railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
SP128	Other transport equipment	Other transport equipment n.e.c.
SP129	Furniture	Furniture
SP130	Jewellery	Jewellery and related articles
SP131	Musical instruments	Musical instruments
SP132	Sports goods	Sports goods
SP133	Games and toys	Games and toys
SP134	Brushes and brooms	Brushes and brooms
SP135	Crayons, chalk, pens and pencils	Crayons, chalk, pens and pencils
SP136	Buttons and buckles	Buttons, buckles slide fasteners, etc.
SP137	Number plates and signs	Number plates, signs and advertising displays, that are not electrical
SP138	Other manufacturing	Other manufacturing n.e.c. and recycling of metal- and non-metal waste and scrap
SP139	Electricity	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
SP140	Water	Collection, purification and distribution of water
SP141	Buildings construction	Buildings, specialist trade contractors, building installation, building completion

Table J - Description of products used in the supply table (concluded)

Row no.	Supply table description	Detailed description
SP142	Other constructions	Site preparation; construction of civil engineering structures and construction of other structures; renting of construction / demolition equipment with operators
SP143	Trade services	Wholesale trade, commission trade (except of motor vehicles and motor cycles), retail trade, repair of personal and household goods, sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and retail trade in automotive fuel
SP144	Hotel and restaurant services	Hotels, camping sites, other provision of short-stay accommodation; restaurants, bars, canteens
SP145	Transport services	Transport, supporting and help activities related to transport
SP146	Communications	Post, courier activities and telecommunication
SP147	FSIM	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
SP148	Insurance services	Financial intermediation, insurance and pension funding
SP149	Real estate services	Real estate activities
SP150	Other business services	Other business activities
SP151	General Government services	Other individual and collective general government
SP152	Health and social work	Human health, veterinary and social work activities
SP153	Other services / activities	Education, other service and other activities n.e.c. or unspecified

Annexure 2 - Description of products used in the use table

Table K provides a detailed description for each of the product descriptions in the use table (cf. table 4, p. 68).

Table K - Description of products used in the use table

Row no.	Use table description	Detailed description
UP1	Agricultural products	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
UP2	Coal and lignite products	Mining of coal and lignite
UP3	Gold and uranium ore products	Gold and uranium ore
UP4	Other mining products	Other mining and quarrying; service activities incidental to mining of minerals
UP5	Meat products	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products
UP6	Fish products	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
UP7	Fruit and vegetables products	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
UP8	Oils and fats products	Vegetable and animal oils and fats
UP9	Dairy products	Dairy products
UP10	Grain mill products	Grain mill products; starches and starch products
UP11	Animal feeds	Animal feeds
UP12	Bakery products	Bakery products
UP13	Sugar products	Sugar, including golden syrup and castor sugar
UP14	Sugar confectionery	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
UP15	Other food products	Other food products n.e.c.
UP16	Beverages and tobacco products	Distilling, rectifying, blending of spirits, wine, beer, other malt liquors, malt, soft drinks; production of mineral waters and tobacco products
UP17	Textile products	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres; weaving of textiles and finishing of textiles
UP18	Made-up textile products	Made-up textile articles, except apparel

Table K - Description of products used in the use table (continued)

Row no.	Use table description	Detailed description
UP19	Carpets and rugs	Carpets and rugs
UP20	Other textiles products	Cordage, rope, twine and netting
UP21	Knitting mill products	Knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles
UP22	Wearing apparel	Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur; articles of fur
UP23	Leather products	Tanning and dressing of leather
UP24	Handbags	Luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness
UP25	Footwear	Footwear
UP26	Wood products	Sawmilling and planing of wood, products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
UP27	Paper products	Pulp, paper and paperboard
UP28	Containers of paper	Corrugated paper and paperboard, containers of paper and paperboard
UP29	Other paper products	Other articles of paper and paperboard
UP30	Published and printed products	Publishing (excluding recorded media) and printing
UP31	Recorded media products	Publishing and reproduction of recorded media
UP32	Fuel products	Coke oven products, processing of nuclear fuel and petroleum refineries/synthesisers
UP33	Basic chemical products	Basic chemicals, except fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
UP34	Fertilizers	Fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
UP35	Primary plastic products	Plastics in primary forms and synthetic rubber; man-made fibres
UP36	Pesticides	Pesticides and other agrochemical products
UP37	Paints	Paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
UP38	Pharmaceutical products	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products

Table K - Description of products used in the use table (continued)

Row no.	Use table description	Detailed description
UP39	Soap products	Soap, detergents, cleaning-, polishing-, perfume- and toilet preparations
UP40	Other chemical products	Other chemical products n.e.c.
UP41	Rubber tyres	Rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres
UP42	Other rubber products	Other rubber products
UP43	Plastic products	Plastic products
UP44	Glass products	Glass and glass products
UP45	Non-structural ceramics	Non-structural non-refractory ceramicware
UP46	Structural ceramic products	Refractory and structural non-refractory clay and ceramic products
UP47	Cement	Cement, lime and plaster
UP48	Other non-metallic products	Articles of concrete, cement, plaster, stone and other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
UP49	Iron and steel products	Basic iron and steel; casting of iron and steel
UP50	Non-ferrous metals	Basic precious and non-ferrous metals; casting of non-ferrous metals
UP51	Structural metal products	Structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators
UP52	Treated metal products	Forging, pressing, stamping, roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy, treatment and coating of metals and general mechanical engineering
UP53	General hardware products	Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware
UP54	Other fabricated metal products	Other fabricated metal products n.e.c.
UP55	Engines	Engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and motor cycle engines
UP56	Pumps	Pumps, compressors, taps and valves
UP57	Gears	Bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
UP58	Lifting equipment	Lifting and handling equipment
UP59	General machinery	Other general purpose machinery

Table K - Description of products used in the use table (continued)

Row no.	Use table description	Detailed description
UP60	Agricultural machinery	Agricultural and forestry machinery
UP61	Machine-tools	Machine-tools
UP62	Mining machinery	Machinery for mining, quarrying and construction
UP63	Food machinery	Machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
UP64	Other special machinery	Other special purpose machinery
UP65	Household appliances	Household appliances n.e.c
UP66	Office machinery	Office, accounting and computing machinery
UP67	Electric motors	Electric motors, generators and transformers
UP68	Electricity apparatus	Electricity distribution and control apparatus
UP69	Insulated wire and cable	Insulated wire and cable
UP70	Accumulators	Accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
UP71	Lighting equipment	Electric lamps and lighting equipment
UP72	Other electrical products	Other electrical equipment n.e.c.
UP73	Radio and television products	Radio-, television- and communication equipment and apparatus
UP74	Optical instruments	Medical, precision- and optical instruments, watches and clocks
UP75	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles (including their engines) and bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; trailers and semi-trailers
UP76	Motor vehicle parts	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
UP77	Other transport products	Other transport equipment n.e.c.
UP78	Furniture	Furniture
UP79	Jewellery	Jewellery and related articles
UP80	Manufactured products n.e.c.	Other manufacturing n.e.c. and recycling of metal- and non-metal waste and scrap

Table K - Description of products used in the use table (concluded)

Row no.	Use table description	Detailed description
UP81	Electricity	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
UP82	Water	Collection, purification and distribution of water
UP83	Buildings construction	Buildings, specialist trade contractors, building installation, building completion
UP84	Other constructions	Site preparation; construction of civil engineering structures and construction of other structures; renting of construction / demolition equipment with operators
UP85	Trade services	Wholesale trade, commission trade (except of motor vehicles and motor cycles), retail trade, repair of personal and household goods, sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and retail trade in automotive fuel
UP86	Hotel and restaurant services	Hotels, camping sites, other provision of short-stay accommodation; restaurants, bars, canteens
UP87	Transport services	Transport, supporting and help activities related to transport
UP88	Communications	Post, courier activities and telecommunications
UP89	FSIM	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
UP90	Insurance services	Financial intermediation, insurance and pension funding
UP91	Real estate services	Real estate activities
UP92	Other business services	Other business activities
UP93	General government services	Other individual and collective general government
UP94	Health and social work	Human health, veterinary and social work activities
UP95	Other services / activities	Education, other services and other activities n.e.c. or unspecified.

Annexure 3 – Link between the products used in the supply table (SP) and the products used in the use table (UP)

Table L provides a link between the products used in the supply table (SP) and the products used in the use table (UP) (cf. table 3, p. 30 and table 4, p. 68).

Table L – Link between the products used in the supply and use tables

Row no.	Use table description	Supply table row no.
UP1	Agricultural products	SP1
UP2	Coal and lignite products	SP2
UP3	Gold and uranium ore products	SP3
UP4	Other mining products	SP4
UP5	Meat products	SP5, SP6, SP7
UP6	Fish products	SP8
UP7	Fruit and vegetables products	SP9
UP8	Oils and fats products	SP10, SP11
UP9	Dairy products	SP12, SP13, SP14, SP15
UP10	Grain mill products	SP16, SP17, SP18
UP11	Animal feeds	SP19
UP12	Bakery products	SP20
UP13	Sugar products	SP21
UP14	Sugar confectionery	SP22
UP15	Other food products	SP23, SP24, SP25
UP16	Beverages and tobacco products	SP26
UP17	Textile products	SP27, SP28, SP29
UP18	Made-up textile products	SP30, SP31, SP32, SP33
UP19	Carpets and rugs	SP34
UP20	Other textiles products	SP35, SP36
UP21	Knitting mill products	SP37, SP38
UP22	Wearing apparel	SP39, SP40, SP41, SP42

Table L – Link between the products used in the supply and use tables (continued)

Row no.	Use table description	Supply table row no.
UP23	Leather products	SP43
UP24	Handbags	SP44, SP45
UP25	Footwear	SP46
UP26	Wood products	SP47, SP48, SP49, SP50, SP51, SP52, SP53, SP54
UP27	Paper products	SP55
UP28	Containers of paper	SP56, SP57
UP29	Other paper products	SP58, SP59
UP30	Published and printed products	SP60
UP31	Recorded media products	SP61
UP32	Fuel products	SP62
UP33	Basic chemical products	SP63
UP34	Fertilizers	SP64
UP35	Primary plastic products	SP65, SP73
UP36	Pesticides	SP66
UP37	Paints	SP67
UP38	Pharmaceutical products	SP68
UP39	Soap products	SP69, SP70, SP71
UP40	Other chemical products	SP72
UP41	Rubber tyres	SP74
UP42	Other rubber products	SP75
UP43	Plastic products	SP76
UP44	Glass products	SP77, SP78
UP45	Non-structural ceramics	SP79
UP46	Structural ceramic products	SP80
UP47	Cement	SP81

Table L – Link between the products used in the supply and use tables (continued)

Row no.	Use table description	Supply table row no.
UP48	Other non-metallic products	SP82
UP49	Iron and steel products	SP83, SP84
UP50	Non-ferrous metals	SP85
UP51	Structural metal products	SP86, SP87, SP88, SP89
UP52	Treated metal products	SP90
UP53	General hardware products	SP91
UP54	Other fabricated metal products	SP92, SP93, SP93, SP95
UP55	Engines	SP96
UP56	Pumps	SP97
UP57	Gears	SP98
UP58	Lifting equipment	SP99
UP59	General machinery	SP100
UP60	Agricultural machinery	SP101
UP61	Machine-tools	SP102
UP62	Mining machinery	SP104
UP63	Food machinery	SP105
UP64	Other special machinery	SP103, SP106, SP107, SP108
UP65	Household appliances	SP109
UP66	Office machinery	SP110
UP67	Electric motors	SP111
UP68	Electricity apparatus	SP112
UP69	Insulated wire and cable	SP113
UP70	Accumulators	SP114
UP71	Lighting equipment	SP115
UP72	Other electrical products	SP116

Table L – Link between the products used in the supply and use tables (concluded)

Row no.	Use table description	Supply table row no.
UP73	Radio and television products	SP117
UP74	Optical instruments	SP118, SP119, SP120, SP121, SP122
UP75	Motor vehicles	SP123
UP76	Motor vehicle parts	SP124
UP77	Other transport products	SP125, SP126, SP127, SP128
UP78	Furniture	SP129
UP79	Jewellery	SP130
UP80	Manufactured products n.e.c.	SP131, SP132, SP133, SP134, SP135, SP136, SP137, SP138
UP81	Electricity	SP139
UP82	Water	SP140
UP83	Buildings construction	SP141
UP84	Other constructions	SP142
UP85	Trade services	SP143
UP86	Hotel and restaurant services	SP144
UP87	Transport services	SP145
UP88	Communications	SP146
UP89	FSIM	SP147
UP90	Insurance services	SP148
UP91	Real estate services	SP149
UP92	Other business services	SP150
UP93	General government services	SP151
UP94	Health and social work	SP152
UP95	Other services / activities	SP153

Annexure 4 - Description of industries used in the SU-tables

Table M provides a link between the abbreviated description of activities in the supply and use tables (cf. table 3, p. 30 and table 4, p. 68) and a more elaborate description.

Table M - Description of industries used in the SU-tables

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Detailed description
I1	Agriculture	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
I2	Coal	Mining of coal and lignite
I3	Gold	Gold and uranium ore
I4	Other mining	Other mining and quarrying; service activities incidental to mining of minerals
I5	Meat	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products
I6	Fish	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
I7	Fruit	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
I8	Oils	Vegetable and animal oils and fats
I9	Dairy	Dairy products
I10	Grain mills	Grain mill products; starches and starch products
I11	Animal feeds	Animal feeds
I12	Bakeries	Bakery products
I13	Sugar	Sugar, including golden syrup and castor sugar
I14	Confectionery	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
I15	Other food	Other food products n.e.c.
I16	Beverage and tobacco	Distilling, rectifying, blending of spirits, wine, beer, other malt liquors, malt, soft drinks; production of mineral waters and tobacco products
I17	Textiles	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres; weaving of textiles and finishing of textiles
I18	Textile articles	Made-up textile articles, except apparel

Table M - Description of industries used in the SU-tables (continued)

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Detailed description
I19	Carpets	Carpets and rugs
I20	Other textiles	Other textiles n.e.c.
I21	Knitting mills	Knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles
I22	Wearing apparel	Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur; articles of fur
I23	Leather	Tanning and dressing of leather
I24	Handbags	Luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness
I25	Footwear	Footwear
I26	Wood	Sawmilling and planing of wood, products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
I27	Paper	Pulp, paper and paperboard
I28	Containers of paper	Corrugated paper and paperboard, containers of paper and paperboard
I29	Other paper	Other articles of paper and paperboard
I30	Publishing	Publishing (excluding recorded media) and printing
I31	Recorded media	Publishing and reproduction of recorded media
I32	Petroleum	Coke oven products, processing of nuclear fuel and petroleum refineries/synthesisers
I33	Basic chemicals	Basic chemicals, except fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
I34	Fertilizers	Fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
I35	Primary plastics	Plastics in primary forms and synthetic rubber; man-made fibres
I36	Pesticides	Pesticides and other agrochemical products
I37	Paints	Paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
I38	Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products

Table M - Description of industries used in the SU-tables (continued)

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Detailed description
I39	Soap	Soap, detergents, cleaning-, polishing-, perfume- and toilet preparations
I40	Other chemicals	Other chemical products n.e.c.
I41	Tyres	Rubber tyres and tubes; retreading, rebuilding of rubber tyres
I42	Other rubber	Other rubber products
I43	Plastic	Plastic products
I44	Glass	Glass and glass products
I45	Non-structural ceramics	Non-structural non-refractory ceramicware
I46	Structural ceramics	Refractory and structural non-refractory clay and ceramic products
I47	Cement	Cement, lime and plaster
I48	Other non-metallic	Articles of concrete, cement, plaster, stone and other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
I49	Iron and steel	Basic iron and steel; casting of iron and steel
I50	Non-ferrous metals	Basic precious and non-ferrous metals; casting of non-ferrous metals
I51	Structural metal	Structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators
I52	Treatment metals	Forging, pressing, stamping, roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy, treatment and coating of metals and general mechanical engineering
I53	General hardware	Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware
I54	Fabricated metal	Other fabricated metal products n.e.c.
I55	Engines	Engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and motor cycle engines
I56	Pumps	Pumps, compressors, taps and valves
I57	Gears	Bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
I58	Lifting equipment	Lifting and handling equipment
I59	General machinery	Other general purpose machinery

Table M - Description of industries used in the SU-tables (continued)

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Detailed description
I60	Agricultural machinery	Agricultural and forestry machinery
I61	Machine-tools	Machine-tools
I62	Mining machinery	Machinery for mining, quarrying and construction
I63	Food machinery	Machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
I64	Special machinery	Other special purpose machinery
I65	Household appliances	Household appliances n.e.c.
I66	Office machinery	Office, accounting and computing machinery
I67	Electric motors	Electric motors, generators and transformers
I68	Electricity apparatus	Electricity distribution and control apparatus
I69	Wire and cable	Insulated wire and cable
I70	Accumulators	Accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
I71	Lighting equipment	Electric lamps and lighting equipment
I72	Electrical equipment	Other electrical equipment n.e.c.
I73	Radio and television	Radio-, television- and communication equipment and apparatus
I74	Optical instruments	Medical, precision- and optical instruments, watches and clocks
I75	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles (including their engines) and bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; trailers and semi-trailers
I76	Motor vehicle parts	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
I77	Other transport	Other transport equipment n.e.c.
I78	Furniture	Furniture
I79	Jewellery	Jewellery and related articles
I80	Other manufacturing	Other manufacturing and recycling of metal- and non-metal waste and scrap

Table M - Description of industries used in the SU-tables (concluded)

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Detailed description
I81	Electricity	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
I82	Water	Collection, purification and distribution of water
I83	Buildings	Buildings, specialist trade contractors, building installation, building completion
I84	Other construction	Site preparation; construction of civil engineering structures and construction of other structures; renting of construction / demolition equipment with operators
I85	Trade	Wholesale trade, commission trade (except of motor vehicles and motor cycles), retail trade; repair of personal and household goods, sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and retail trade in automotive fuel
I86	Hotels	Hotels, camping sites, other provision of short-stay accommodation; restaurants, bars, canteens
I87	Transport services	Transport, supporting and help activities related to transport
I88	Communications	Post, courier activities and telecommunications
I89	Insurance	Financial intermediation, insurance and pension funding
I90	Real estate	Real estate activities
I91	Business activities	Other business activities
I92	General government	Other individual and collective general government
I93	Health and social work	Human health, veterinary and social work activities
I94	Activities/services	Education, other services and other activities n.e.c.
I95	Total industry	The total of all the industries
I96	Total economy	The total for the economy

Annexure 5 - Key between industry descriptions and SIC-groups

The abbreviated description of industries used in the SU-tables and the corresponding SIC-group codes are shown in table N.

Table N - Key between industry descriptions and SIC - groups

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Corresponding SIC (Standard Industrial Classification, fifth edition) - groups
I1	Agriculture	1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1210, 1220, 1310, 1320
I2	Coal	2100
I3	Gold	2300
I4	Other mining	2210, 2410, 2420, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2900
I5	Meat	3011
I6	Fish	3012
I7	Fruit	3013
I8	Oils	3014
I9	Dairy	3020
I10	Grain mills	3031, 3032
I11	Animal feeds	3033
I12	Bakeries	3041
I13	Sugar	3042
I14	Confectionery	3043
I15	Other food	3044, 3049
I16	Beverages & tobacco	3051, 3052, 3053, 3060
I17	Textiles	3111, 3112
I18	Textile articles	3121
I19	Carpets	3122
I20	Other textiles	3123, 3129
I21	Knitting mills	3130
I22	Wearing apparel	3140, 3150

Table N - Key between industry descriptions and SIC - groups (continued)

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Corresponding SIC (Standard Industrial Classification, fifth edition) - groups
I23	Leather	3161
I24	Handbags	3162
I25	Footwear	3170
I26	Wood	3210, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3229
I27	Paper	3231
I28	Containers of paper	3232
I29	Other paper	3239
I30	Publishing	3241, 3242, 3249, 3251, 3252
I31	Recorded media	3243, 3260
I32	Petroleum	3310, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3329, 3330
I33	Basic chemicals	3341
I34	Fertilizers	3342
I35	Primary plastics	3343, 3360
I36	Pesticides	3351
I37	Paints	3352
I38	Pharmaceuticals	3353
I39	Soap	3354
I40	Other chemicals	3359
I41	Tyres	3371
I42	Other rubber	3379
I43	Plastic	3380
I44	Glass	3411
I45	Non-structural ceramics	3421
I46	Structural ceramics	3422, 3423
I47	Cement	3424

Table N - Key between industry descriptions and SIC - groups (continued)

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Corresponding SIC (Standard Industrial Classification, fifth edition) - groups
I48	Other non-metallic	3425, 3426, 3429
I49	Iron and steel	3510, 3531
I50	Non-ferrous metals	3520, 3532
I51	Structural metal	3541, 3542, 3543
I52	Treated metals	3551, 3552
I53	General hardware	3553
I54	Fabricated metal	3559
I55	Engines	3561
I56	Pumps	3562
I57	Gears	3563
I58	Lifting equipment	3565
I59	General machinery	3564, 3569
I60	Agricultural machinery	3571
I61	Machine-tools	3572
I62	Mining machinery	3574
I63	Food machinery	3575
I64	Special machinery	3573, 3576, 3577, 3579
I65	Household appliances	3580
I66	Office machinery	3590
I67	Electric motors	3610
I68	Electricity apparatus	3620
I69	Wire and cable	3630
I70	Accumulators	3640
I71	Lighting equipment	3650
I72	Electrical equipment	3660

Table N - Key between industry descriptions and SIC - groups (concluded)

Col. no.	SU-tables description	Corresponding SIC (Standard Industrial Classification, fifth edition) - groups
I73	Radio and television	3710, 3720, 3730
I74	Optical instruments	3741, 3742, 3743, 3750, 3760
I75	Motor vehicles	3810, 3820
I76	Motor vehicle parts	3830
I77	Other transport	3841, 3842, 3850, 3860, 3871, 3872, 3879
I78	Furniture	3910
I79	Jewellery	3921
I80	Other manufacturing	3922, 3923, 3924, 3929, 3951, 3952
I81	Electricity	4110, 4120, 4130
I82	Water	4200
I83	Buildings	5021, 5024, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5039, 5041, 5049
I84	Other construction.	5010, 5022, 5023, 5050
I85	Trade	6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6190, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350
I86	Hotels	6410, 6420
I87	Transport services	7110, 7120, 7130, 7210, 7220, 7300, 7410
I88	Communications	7510, 7520
I89	Insurance	8110, 8190, 8210, 8310, 8320
I90	Real estate	8410, 8420
I91	Business activities	8510, 8520, 8530, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8690, 8710, 8720, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8890
I92	General government	9110, 9120, 9130, 9400
I93	Health and social work	9311, 9312, 9319, 9320, 9330
I94	Activities/services	9200, 9500, 9600, 9900, 0200, 0900
I95	Total industry	The total of all the industries
I96	Total economy	The total for the economy

Annexure 6 - Description of adjustment items, components of value added and final demand

The description of the adjustment items, components of value added and final demand used in the SU-tables are detailed in table O.

Table O - Description of adjustment items, components of value added and final demand

Item no.	SU-tables description	Detailed description
C1	c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment	Adjustment of detailed imports (valued c.i.f.) to total imports (valued f.o.b.)
D1	Purchases by residents	Direct purchases abroad by residents.
D2	Purchases by non-residents	Direct purchases in the domestic market by non-residents.
F1	Imports	Import of goods and services.
F2	Exports	Export of goods and services
F3	Household consumption expenditure	Final consumption expenditure incurred by households
F4	General government consumption expenditure	Final consumption expenditure incurred by general government
F5	Fixed capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation
F6	Changes in inventories	Changes in inventories
F7	Residual	Residual item derived from the goods and services account
V1	Total gross value added / GDP	Sum of value added for industries or gross domestic product for the economy.
V2	Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees
V3	Taxes less subsidies	Taxes less subsidies on production and imports
V4	Taxes on products	Taxes on products
V5	Subsidies on products	Subsidies on products
V6	Other taxes less subsidies on production	Other taxes on production less subsidies on production
V7	Gross operating surplus / mixed income	Gross operating surplus of industries / Gross mixed income of households

Annexure 7 - Statistical sources and methods

Table P summarises the most important statistical sources and methods used to compile the 1999 supply and use tables for each industry. Different statistical sources were used to calculate the required levels, e.g. total output, value added and intermediate consumption. The estimation of detailed output and consumption according to commodity, is briefly referred to as well.

Table P - Statistical sources and methods

Industry	Statistical sources and methods
Agriculture	<p>Periodic Censuses of Agriculture conducted by Stats SA. GDP estimates compiled by the National Department of Agriculture in collaboration with Stats SA. Estimates from censuses and surveys are verified against quarterly source data collected by the National Department of Agriculture. Estimates include the value of farm produce consumed by farmers for own account.</p> <p>Input-output tables for Agriculture produced by the Department of Agriculture. These tables were used to determine the structure for agriculture, forestry and fishing.</p>
Forestry	<p>Information from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. Estimates of growing forests and own-account production are based on a research project conducted by the University of Pretoria.</p>
Fishing	<p>Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and technical periodicals.</p>
Mining	<p>Information obtained from the Chamber of Mines, periodic census results published by Stats SA, as well as collections of stores consumed by individual mines.</p> <p>Detailed information on stores consumed was used to estimate the cost structure of the mines in addition to detailed expenditure items collected through the 1996 Census of Mining. The information from the Minerals Bureau on the sales of minerals was used to verify the output of the mines as obtained from the census.</p>
Manufacturing	<p>Censuses of Manufacturing conducted by Stats SA for 1993 and 1996. Information collected from the meat board/abattoirs.</p> <p>The 1993 and 1996 Manufacturing Censuses were used to tabulate all structural information in the SU-tables. The value added estimates were evaluated against the 1996 Manufacturing Census results and adjusted. Information received on the number of carcasses sold to abattoirs was included. Changes were made to accommodate the import of petroleum products.</p>

Table P - Statistical sources and methods (continued)

Industry	Statistical sources and methods
Electricity and water	<p>Annual statistics and financial statements obtained from ESKOM, the water boards and local authorities, as well as unpublished information from ESKOM.</p> <p>Historic input structures were updated from new data sources where possible.</p>
Construction	<p>Results from Stats SA's 1994 Census of Construction are included. Information on gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings compiled by the SARB.</p> <p>The own-construction of the general government was included in this industry, while the own-construction of all other industries is shown as ancillary production.</p>
Wholesale, retail and motor trade	<p>Periodic Censuses of Wholesale Trade, Commercial Agents and Allied Services; Retail Trade; and Motor Trade and Repair Services, conducted by Stats SA. The results of the above-mentioned censuses for 1993 were incorporated.</p> <p>The 1993 census was used to tabulate all structural information in both the supply and use tables.</p>
Hotels and restaurants	<p>Periodic Censuses of Catering and Accommodation Services and Licensed Restaurants, conducted by Stats SA were used. The results of the 1995 Census of Accommodation Services and the 1992 Census of Restaurants were included.</p> <p>Historic input structures were updated from new data sources where possible.</p>
Transport and communication	<p>Financial reports and unpublished information of Transnet. Private transport benchmark estimates are obtained from Censuses of Transport and Allied Services conducted by Stats SA. Information from the government garage, local authorities and individual studies, e.g. the TRANSPORTEK study on the taxi industry and Stats SA household surveys.</p> <p>Information on the output of the industry, as well as its cost structures, was used to estimate the relevant components in the SU-tables framework.</p>

Table P - Statistical sources and methods (continued)

Industry	Statistical sources and methods
Financial intermediation and insurance	<p>Annual and quarterly surveys conducted by the SARB among the various institutions in the private sector and information reported by public authorities and public corporations. Sample survey of large institutions in the banking and insurance industry.</p> <p>FSIM is calculated as a separate cost item for each industry in line with the recommendations of 1993 SNA. This approach differs from the previous national accounts and input-output table practice, which treated these services as a negative nominal sector.</p>
Real estate (including imputed rent on residential buildings) and business services	<p>Censuses of Business Services and the 1996 Population Census.</p> <p>Historic input structures were updated from new data sources where possible.</p>
Other private services	<p>Censuses of Social Services. Results from the 1994 Censuses of Health were included.</p> <p>Historic input structures were updated from new data sources where possible.</p>
General government services	<p>Government Financial Statistics (GFS) and Basic Accounting System (BAS) data of Stats SA, information from SARB, and annual reports from Local Government Authorities.</p> <p>The intermediate consumption expenditure of the general government was derived through the classification of detailed expenditure by different government departments, provincial governments and local government authorities.</p>
Private consumption expenditure	<p>The household survey on Income and Expenditure of Households (1995) of Stats SA; information from the Bureau of Market Research and SARB.</p> <p>Expenditure patterns of households are based on different data sources as well as historical trends.</p>
Government consumption expenditure	<p>Government Financial Statistics (GFS) and Basic Accounting System (BAS) data published by Stats SA, information from SARB.</p> <p>The final consumption expenditure of general government is divided according to expenditure on collective services and individual goods and services.</p>

Table P - Statistical sources and methods (concluded)

Industry	Statistical sources and methods
Gross fixed capital formation	<p>Information contained in various economic censuses, estimates of fixed capital formation published by SARB, construction activities of the general government published by Stats SA, information on imported and exported capital goods.</p> <p>The gross fixed capital formation by type of product is estimated through the commodity flow approach. These results are evaluated against estimates obtained from various other models.</p>
Changes in inventories	<p>Information contained in various economic censuses, estimates of changes in inventories published by SARB.</p> <p>The changes in inventories for raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods were estimated separately according to type of product for each industry. The valuation adjustments were not done with a price index for each product, but rather through a proportional adjustment across all industries of the total valuation adjustment received from SARB.</p>
Imports	<p>Detailed trade statistics from the Department of Customs and Excise and information from SARB.</p> <p>Detailed information on imports was reclassified from the Harmonised Commodity Classification System to the level of detail required in the SU-tables. The adjustment of c.i.f. and f.o.b. was based on information from both sources.</p>
Exports	<p>Detailed trade statistics from the Department of Customs and Excise and information from SARB.</p> <p>Detailed information on exports was reclassified from the Harmonised Commodity Classification System to the level of detail required in the SU-tables.</p>
Taxes and subsidies on production and imports	<p>Information contained in various economic censuses, Auditor-General reports, the South African National Budget, the Economic and Functional Classification of the Expenditure of General Government and the Department of Trade and Industry.</p>
Trade and transport margins	<p>Periodic Censuses of Wholesale Trade, Commercial Agents and Allied Services; Retail Trade; Motor Trade and Repair Services; and Transport and Allied Services published by Stats SA, as well as information obtained from Transnet</p>
Direct purchases abroad (in domestic market) by (non-) residents	<p>Unpublished information from SARB.</p>

Glossary

Ancillary activity	An ancillary activity is a supporting activity undertaken to create the conditions within which the activities of an enterprise are carried out.
Balancing item	A balancing item is an accounting construct obtained by subtracting the total value of the entries on one side of an account from the total value of the entries on the other side. Balancing items are not simply devices introduced by the 1993 SNA to ensure that accounts balance. They encapsulate a great deal of information and include some of the most important entries in the accounts, for example value added and operating surplus.
Basic price	The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output <i>minus</i> any tax payable <i>plus</i> any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. Basic price is the preferred method of valuing output.
Commodity flow method	The commodity flow method is used to track the flow of goods and services from the supply (domestic production or imported) to the use (intermediate consumption, final consumption or exports) thereof.
Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It is recorded on a gross basis, i.e. before any deduction for income taxes, pensions, unemployment insurance and other social insurance schemes. It also includes other forms of compensation, namely commissions, tips, bonuses, directors' fees and allowances such as those for holidays and sick leave, as well as military pay and allowances. It excludes employers' social contributions.
Cost, insurance and freight price	The cost, insurance and freight price (c.i.f.) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country.
Enterprise	An enterprise may be a corporation (a quasi-corporate enterprise is treated as if it is a corporation in the 1993 SNA), a non-profit institution or an unincorporated enterprise. Corporate enterprises and non-profit institutions are complete institutional units. An unincorporated enterprise, however, refers to an institutional unit - a household or government unit - only in its capacity as a producer of goods and services. It covers only those activities of the unit which are directed towards the production of goods and services.

Establishment	An establishment is defined as an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated at 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.
Factor cost	Factor cost is a valuation concept reflecting the cost of the factors of production (labour and capital). It corresponds to the value remaining after all applicable taxes and subsidies have been deducted from market prices.
Final demand	Different components of final demand are distinguished in the SU-tables. The supply table shows imports and the use table shows final consumption expenditure by households and the general government as well as gross capital formation (gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories) and exports.
Financial services indirectly measured	Financial services indirectly measured (FSIM) are measured in the SNA as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds. Therefore, income does not arise from financial intermediation.
Free on board price	The free on board price (f.o.b.) is the purchaser's price paid by an importer taking delivery of goods at the exporter's frontier after loading on to a carrier and after payment of any export taxes or the receipt of any tax rebates.
GDP at market prices	GDP at market prices equals total gross value added at basic prices <i>plus</i> taxes on products <i>minus</i> subsidies on products.
GDP for the economy	GDP for the entire economy is equal to GDP at market prices. It is essentially a production measure as it is obtained through the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units, in their capacity as producers, <i>plus</i> the values of any taxes, <i>less</i> subsidies, on production or imports not already included in the values of the outputs and values added by resident producers.
Generation of income account	The generation of income account provides for the distribution of primary incomes to the various institutional sectors. Primary incomes are incomes that accrue to institutional sectors and industries as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production.
Goods and services account	The goods and services account shows the total resources (output and imports) and uses of goods and services (intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross capital formation and exports). Taxes on products (less subsidies) are also included on the resource side of the accounts.

Gross operating surplus/Mixed income	Gross operating surplus or mixed income is the balancing item in the generation of income account, i.e. the value added <i>minus</i> compensation of employees payable <i>minus</i> taxes on production payable <i>plus</i> subsidies receivable.
Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added at basic prices is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added at producer's prices	Gross value added at producers' prices is defined as output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Homogeneous production	A unit of homogeneous production is defined as a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out.
Industries	Industries consist of groups of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity. The definition of industries are based on the 1993 SNA and is in line with that contained in the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).
Institutional unit	An institutional unit is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.
Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets. Consumption of fixed assets is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
Other taxes on production	Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important examples of other taxes on production are taxes on payroll or work force, business or professional licenses.
Output	Output consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside the establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.
Primary industries	The primary industries include the agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying industries.

Principal activity	The principal activity of an establishment is the activity whose gross value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit.
Producers' price	The producer's price is 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 account for the total economy	The production account is the first in the sequence of accounts compiled for institutional sectors, industries and the total economy. The production account contains three items apart from the balancing item namely output, intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products. The output is recorded under resources on the right-hand side of the account. Intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products is recorded under uses on the left-hand side of the account.
Production boundary	The general production boundary is defined as an economic activity (or production) carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce output of goods and services. The production boundary in the 1993 SNA is more restricted than the general production boundary due to the production accounts not being compiled for household activities that produce domestic or personal services for own final consumption within the same household, except for services produced by paid domestic staff.
Purchasers' price	The purchaser's price is 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.
Secondary activity	A secondary activity is an activity carried out within a single establishment in addition to the principal activity.
Secondary industries	The secondary industries include the manufacturing, electricity, gas, water and construction industries.
Square	A matrix is square when it has an equal number of columns and rows.
Other subsidies on production	Subsidies are transfers from the government to the business sector toward current cost of production. These transfers represent additions to the income of producers from current production.
Subsidies on products	Subsidies on products are payable per unit of a good or service.

Supply and use tables	The SU-tables are sometimes referred to as rectangular input-output tables, make and use tables, supply and disposition of commodities tables.
Supply table	The supply table gives information about the resources of goods and services.
Symmetric	Symmetric tables use similar classifications or units, i.e. same groups of products for both the rows and the columns.
System of National Accounts	System of National Accounts refers to an internationally agreed standard system for macro-economic accounts. The latest version is described in the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA).
Taxes on income	Taxes on income consist of taxes on incomes, profits and capital gains. They are assessed on the actual or presumed incomes of individuals, households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) or corporations. They include taxes assessed on holdings of property, land or real estate when these holdings are used as a basis for estimating the income of their owners.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports are taxes which add to the cost of production and are likely to be reflected in market prices paid by the purchaser, such as sales and excise taxes, import duties and property taxes. Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production.
Taxes on products	Taxes on products consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and VAT.
Tertiary industries	Tertiary industries include wholesale and retail trade and motor trade; catering and accommodation; transport and communication; finance, real estate and business services; community, social and personal services; general government services; and other producers.
Use Table	The use table gives information on the uses of goods and services, and also on cost structures of the industries.
Value added components	The use table distinguishes three different components of value added, i.e. compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production and gross operating surplus/mixed income.
Value added by industry	Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before or after deducting the consumption of fixed capital on the fixed assets used. Gross value added is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit or sector, or establishment or industry.

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