Solomon Islands Government

Statistical Bulletin: 2/2026

Supply and Use / Input-Output Tables

2012 Benchmark Estimates

02 February 2026

Solomon Islands National Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance & Treasury
PO BOX G6
Honiara
Enquiries: Tel: (+677) 27835 Email: STATS-Economics@mof.gov.sb
Website: https://statistics.gov.sb

Table of Contents

List of Tables

<u>SUT-IOT TABLES - ATTACHED EXCEL FILES</u>

1. OVERVIEW

The Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO) presents the Supply and Use, and Input-Output Tables (SUT/IOT) for the Solomon Islands benchmarked to 2012 expanding from the National Accounts/Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current and constant 2012 prices. This is the first SUT/IOT complied for the Solomon Islands by the SINSO with technical support from the Asian Development Bank (KSTA 6565).

The SUTs forms an integrated and central framework expanding from the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) for the compilation of a single and coherent estimate of GDP comprising the three main approaches of production, income and expenditure with close associations to other parts of the SNA framework. Basically, the SUTs shows how products (goods and services) are supplied into the Solomon Islands economy through domestic production and imports in the supply side, and how these products are used through intermediate consumption and final consumption - by households, non-profit institution serving households, general government, gross capital formation and exports.

The SUTs also encompasses linkages between the components of gross value added (GVA), industry inputs and outputs and can also reveal the connections of different institutional sectors such as government and non-financial corporations of the SNA framework. The SUTs not only provide a framework for best quality estimates of GDP but is also an important analytical resource in its own right presenting interactions between producers and consumers. An important use of the SUTs is it acts as the basis for producing input-output tables (IOT), and other related products and indicator analyses.

The IOTs reveal the linkages between final uses and intermediate uses of goods and services disaggregated by industry outputs (industry-by-industry tables) or by product outputs (product-by-product tables), and separately also shows the consumption of goods and services produced in the domestic economy and those imported goods and services.

This SUT/IOT framework is presented in a tabular matrix of tables showing the sources of goods and services, and products that are supplied in the domestic economy or imported, and where and how these goods and services, and products are used, either for intermediate consumption or final use in Solomon Islands in 2012.

The past and current compilation of the GDP estimates by SINSO have been undertaken outside the SUT framework. Hence, going forward into the medium-long term, SINSO aims to align the GDP compilation system within the SUT framework.

2. METHDOLOGY

The compilation of the SUT/IOT follow recommendations of the 2008 System of National Accounts and the 2018 Handbook on Supply and Use Tables and Input-Output Tables with Extensions and Applications by the United Nations in line with country context. The SUT specific codes aligned with the Central Product Classification (CPC) aggregations and the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) have been applied in the classification of 68 product categories and 54 expanded industries from 20 major economic activities in the economy. This is based on the available data and the importance of the products in the Solomon Islands economy.

3. DATA SOURCES

The application of updated financial statements from various major businesses in varying industries were applied including expanding from SINSO's main data sources for GDP compilations such as: business surveys (SINSO); balance of payments (Central Bank of Solomon Islands, CBSI); bi-annual financial stability reports (CBSI); government finance statistics (Ministry of Finance and Treasury, MOFT); household income and expenditure surveys (2005/6; 2012/13, SINSO); international merchandise trade statistics (SINSO/Customs); inland revenue business aggregate records (Inland Revenue Division, MOFT); consumer price index (SINSO); national provident fund data (Solomon Islands National Provident Fund, SINPF)), quarterly economic review (CBSI); selected volume and price indexes (various sources, SINSO); 2009 Population and Housing Census (SINSO).

4. MAJOR LIMITATIONS

- The lack of available quality and consistent source data (surveys and administrative records) at specific product level and classifications of homogeneous economic activities and associated products - including limited data from immerging information, technology and digital activities.
- Limited data and information coordination amongst key agencies in sharing and accessing administrative data continues to poses risks in sustaining data collections and compilations for purposes of national accounts and the SUT/IOT. Support towards strengthening the National Statistical Systems (NSS) through the National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS, 2015-2035) will have a positive impact in statistical coordination and data sharing across all sectors and agencies.
- The current SUT/IOTs is limited in its extensions by institutional sectors (e.g., government, non-financial corporations etc.) and the informal and formal sector decompositions as on-going development efforts progress to encompass such considerations into the medium-long term.
- Statistical resources both in terms of staffing capacity and innovative technologies are limited and impacts on the timely compilation and release of final results. The balancing and reconciling of the data, including valuations and classifications within the structure of the SUT/IOT are mainly manually driven and thus delays in final results are expected.
- Caution is required in interpretations especially in cases of certain near-zero values that appear for statistical and balancing purposes and may not necessarily reflect true economic meaning.
- Although the results of the SUT/IOT is benchmarked at 2012 prices, the forthcoming work by SINSO on rebasing the GDP at constant 2024 prices, beginning in mid-2026 onwards, is expected to update the current SUT/IOT with new benchmarked estimates including new data sources and methodology.

5. BASIC STRUCTURE AND KEY RESULTS

5.1 Supply and Use (SUT) Structure

The attached Table S1 (Supply) and Table U1 (Use) in excel format comprise of two interrelated tables consisting of similar industries (columns) and products (rows). Table S1 (Supply) presents the supply of goods and services comprising the type of product and type of industry differentiated by the supply within domestic industries and imports of goods and services. The Supply table also includes valuations for trade and transport margins, and taxes paid on products with the total column showing the industry's total output in purchasers prices while the corresponding row totals presents the total supply of products by respective product categories.

The Use table shows the uses of various products from the supply side and expands to show the use of each product by the use of its corresponding goods and services, and the types of uses such as: intermediate consumption by industry, final consumption including gross capital formation and exports of goods and services. The row totals consist of the total uses by product and the column total represents the total input by industry, total final consumption, total gross capital formation and total exports. The Use table also presents the value added by industry and the components of income generated during production namely compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital, mixed income, and net operating surplus.

According to Table I.1, a key finding of the SUT shows that GDP benchmarked in 2012 released by SINSO was understated by 4.9 percent in the production approach and by 4.7 percent in the expenditure side. In the production side, the largest variation was observed in Insurance Services (199%) followed by Financial Intermediation (66%). From the expenditure side, the largest difference was observed in Change in Inventories (185%).

Table I.1 Gross Domestic Product (Current Prices $'000), 2012

	Industry	SINSO	SUT	Difference (#, %)	
	GDP Production	**8,760,378**	**9,190,697**	**430,319**	4.91%
	Gross Value Added	8,698,420	8,261,221	(437,200)	-5%
	Taxes less subsidies on products	222,238	929,477	707,239	
	Financial Intermediate Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	(160,280)			
A1	Agriculture	1,909,622	1,818,142	(91,480)	-5%
A2	Forestry & logging	582,555	515,367	(67,189)	-12%
B	Fishing	454,905	452,405	(2,500)	-1%
C	Mining & Quarrying	436,274	395,056	(41,218)	-9%
D	Manufacturing	807,975	693,223	(114,752)	-14%
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	160,036	152,179	(7,857)	-5%
F	Construction	186,028	299,792	113,764	61%
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	1,038,682	828,502	(210,180)	-20%
H	Hotels & Restaurants	191,095	141,089	(50,006)	-26%
I1	Transport and storage	427,305	395,261	(32,045)	-7%
I2	Communications	210,337	182,474	(27,863)	-13%
J1	Financial intermediation	195,355	323,974	128,619	66%
J2	Insurance Services	33,115	99,068	65,953	199%
OOD	Ownership of Owner-Occupied Dwellings	415,381	370,197	(45,184)	-11%
K1	Real Estate Services	128,116	100,663	(27,453)	-21%
K2	Business Services	149,881	85,547	(64,334)	-43%
L	Public Administration	527,809	528,123	314	0%
M	Education Services	352,403	384,461	32,058	9%
N	Health Services	240,803	253,217	12,414	5%
O	Personal and Other Services	250,741	242,480	(8,262)	-3%
	GDP Expenditure	**8,774,621**	**9,190,697**	**416,076**	4.74%
	Household final consumption expenditure	5,225,023	5,534,362	309,338	6%
	Final consumption expenditure of NPISH	249,134	249,134	-	0%
	Government final consumption expenditure	2,221,706	2,115,677	(106,029)	-5%
	Gross fixed capital formation	1,635,675	1,625,164	(10,510)	-1%
	Changes in inventories	(120,917)	102,236	223,153	-185%
	Net Exports of goods and services	(436,000)	(435,876)	124	
	Exports of goods and services	4,351,000	4,351,124	124	
	Imports of goods and services	4,787,000	4,787,000	-	
	Statistical Discrepancy (GDP P - GDP E)	(14,243)	-	14,243	
	SD as % of GDP(E)	-0.16%	0.00%		

* All values are expressed in Solomon Islands Dollars ($)

Although the SUT GDP compilation has benefited from various data sources expanding from the sources used in the compilation of the GDP including improved methodologies, this does not imply that the GDP estimates published in 2012 can no longer be used. The GDP 2012 figures still remain the official estimates until an updated integrated set of GDP estimates are released where the GDP-national accounts system of the Solomon Islands is aligned with the SUT framework. At this stage, development efforts will continue to reconcile and align the current compilation practice into the SUT structure into the medium-long term.

5.2 Balancing and Consistency of GDP

The compilation of the SUTs has enabled the balancing of the three approaches of GDP namely the production, income and expenditure approaches as shown in Table I.2.

Table I.2: Gross Domestic Product by Production, Income and Expenditure Approaches, 2012, Current Prices (SUT)

Production Approach		Income Approach		Expenditure Approach	
Total output at basic prices	$16,852,645,686	Compensations of employees	$2,805,860,181	Household final consumption expenditure	$5,534,361,520
- Intermediate consumption	$8,591,425,110	+ Other net taxes on production	$63,752,465	+ NPISH final consumption expenditure	$249,134,075
= Value added at basic prices	$8,261,220,576	+Mixed income, net	-	+ Government consumption expenditure	$2,115,676,534
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	$929,476,600	+Consumption of fixed capital	$1,203,200,840	+ Gross fixed capital formation	$1,625,164,447
		+Operating Surplus Gross	$4,188,407,089	+ Changes in inventories	$102,236,265
				+ Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	
				+ Exports of goods and services	$4,351,124,334
		= Value added at basic prices	$8,261,220,576	- Imports of goods and services	$4,787,000,000
		+ Taxes less subsidies on products	$929,476,600	- Direct purchases abroad by residents	
= GDP	**$9,190,697,176**	**= GDP**	**$9,190,697,176**	**= GDP**	**$9,190,697,176**

* All values are expressed in Solomon Islands Dollars ($)

5.3 Supply and Use (SUT) Basic Results

Total supply was valued at $22,659.1 million at purchasers price with the total domestic economy supply of $16,852.6 million. The table shows that the expanded industry (Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture) in column 1 produced $1,609.8 million of its primary product (Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening) in 2012. The same industry also produced $168.2 million of secondary products (Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products) in 2012. It can also be observed that in 2012 that the industry (Farming of animals) produced $1.7 million of its principal product (Live animals and animal products). Similar observations can be made for other industries and corresponding products in the economy.

The Use table (Table U1) shows the uses of various products (row) as inputs to the production process in the form of purchases, for example, inputs of the product (row 1) category (Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening) in the Solomon Islands were made by its primary industry (column 1) (Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture) to produce its own output. The three main purchases made by this industry as intermediate inputs included: $31.5 million of the product (Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel), $15.3 million purchases of its main product (Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening) and purchases of $13.7 million of the product (Basic chemicals).

At the aggregate levels, the total demand for the product category (Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening) produced in Solomon Islands was $2,410.2 million in purchases price. The consumption of this product comprised of intermediate consumption and final demand in the economy, with a total of $509.2 million that was used in the production process as intermediate consumption by various industries while in the final demand category, household final consumption accounted for $1,623.3 million and $246.5 million comprised of exports. Similar relationships can be observed from Tables U1.

5.4 Input-Output (IOT) Basic Results

The construction of the Input-Output Tables (Table IOT1, Table IOT2) expands from the SUTs. In 2012, there were 68 products categories classified and 54 expanded industries. This shows the relationships between different products categories (rows) and how these products are used as primary inputs by other products (columns) in to another product in the production process and used in final demand by users (households, non-profit institution serving households, government, gross fixed capital formation and exports).

The row on intermediate consumption shows the intermediate inputs of products used to produce the total output of each product category during production. The value-added row presents the value of primary inputs by components and by products, and these inputs are regarded as compensation of employees for labor inputs, consumption of fixed capital and net exports on production. The row on imports shows the use of imports in the production of each of these products.

5.4.1 Product by Product

According to Table IOT1, as an example, $9.6 million of domestic supply and imports of the product (row) category (Electricity, town gas, steam and hot water) was used in the production of the product category (Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening), and $34.5 million was used in the production of the product category (Metal ores, stone, sand and clay, and other minerals) in the Solomon Islands. In addition, a total of $361.7 million of domestic and imported products of the product (Electricity, town gas, steam and hot water) was used as intermediate inputs by all products in the Solomon Islands. From the final demand side, $54.2 million of goods and services supplied by the product (Electricity, town gas, steam and hot water) was used as household consumption.

Morover, it was observed that the valued added of $1,595.4 million of the product (Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening) show the value of the contribution of the primary inputs of the product in the production process with compensation of employees accounting for $29.5 million and $1,553.1 million as net operation surplus as the main input components.

5.4.2 Industry by Industry

As in the above product by product analyses, and as an example, Table IOT2 shows that $178.7 million of domestic supply and imports of the industry (Fishing) (row) was used in the production process of the industry (Manufacture of food products and beverages) (column), and $42.2 million was used within its production process (Fishing), among other productions used in other industries. Again, other similar observations of the interrelationships between industry by industry can be observed in Table IOT2.