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# Supply and Use Tables, 2019

**Tirana, 28 September 2022:** INSTAT presents consolidated Supply, Use (SUTs) for the reference year 2019. SUTs offer a detailed portrait of an economy. They are an important instrument in analysing and creating statistical models. These tables describe sources; uses of products and inter-industry relations in economy.

In the year 2019, total supply at purchasers' prices and total use in current price was estimated ALL 3,615,830 million, singing a growth in nominal terms by 1,7% compared to 2018.

Domestic production represents 73,1% of total supply at purchasers' prices where goods represent 48,5% and services 51,5%. Imports represent 21,0% of total supply where imported goods constitutes 64,9% while services 35,1%.

Intermediate consumption represents 32,2% of total use at current prices where goods constitute with 73,1% and services 26,9%. Final demand represents 67,8% of total use where the demand for goods represent 59,4% and for services 40,6%.

**Tab. 1 The Supply, use table at current prices for year 2019, in ALL millions**

| Industries (NACE) / Products (CPA) | Industry | Services | Total output of products | Imports (CIF) | MTT* | Total supply at purchasers' prices | Industry | Services | Intermediat consumption ofproducts | Final Demand | Total use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3=1+2 | 4 | 5 | 6=3+4+5 | 7 | 8 | 9=7+8 | 10 | 11=9+10 |
| **Industry [1-43]** | 1,259,984 | 21,760 | 1,281,743 | 493,627 | 531,644 | 2,307,014 | 584,561 | 266,146 | 850,707 | 1,456,308 | 2,307,014 |
| **Services [45-98]** | 60,153 | 1,300,097 | 1,360,250 | 267,305 | (318,740) | 1,308,816 | 75,582 | 236,706 | 312,288 | 996,528 | 1,308,816 |
| **Services [45-98]** | 1,320,137 | 1,321,857 | 2,641,994 | 760,932 | 212,904 | 3,615,830 | 660,143 | 502,852 | 1,162,995 | 2,452,836 | 3,615,830 |
| **Value Added** | | | | | | | 659,994 | 819,005 | 1,478,999 | | |

** Trade. transport margins and net taxes on products*

### Supply Table

This table provides estimates of the supply of goods and services (products) by domestic industries as well as imports of goods and services. The supply of products is presented in the rows while the columns show the industry branches that produce these goods and services. The classification of each industry is based on whichever product accounts for the largest part of its output.

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*Continue*

**Tab. 2 Supply Table at basic prices including a transformation into purchasers' prices, in ALL millions**

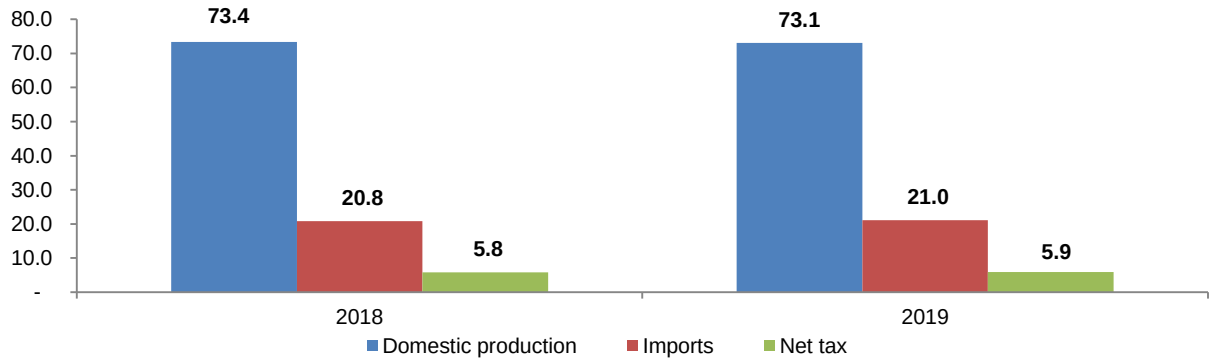
| Industries (NACE)* / Products (CPA)* | A | B-E | F | G-I | J | K | L | M-N | O-Q | R-U | Total output of products | Imports (CIF) P7 | MTTT** | Total supply at purchasers ' prices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Output of industries (NACE). at basic prices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **A** | 314,158 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 314,158 | 25,470 | 81,339 | 420,967 |
| **B-E** | 117,534 | 421,893 | 53,585 | 2,034 | 19 | - | - | 464 | 328 | 909 | 596,766 | 467,919 | 439,788 | 1,504,473 |
| **F** | - | 15,463 | 337,350 | 4,899 | 1,221 | - | 3,841 | 7,548 | 13 | 483 | 370,819 | 238 | 10,517 | 381,574 |
| **G-I** | 284 | 20,600 | 22,242 | 463,869 | 774 | - | 613 | 3,021 | 1,284 | 3,728 | 516,416 | 128,322 | (329,086) | 315,652 |
| **J** | - | 701 | 200 | 205 | 106,900 | - | 2 | 2,804 | 68 | 27 | 110,908 | 25,157 | 4,813 | 140,877 |
| **K** | - | - | - | - | - | 60,774 | - | 11 | - | - | 60,785 | 8,374 | 328 | 69,487 |
| **L** | - | 131 | 1,986 | 162 | 9,207 | - | 108,680 | 1,008 | - | 69 | 121,245 | - | 342 | 121,586 |
| **M-N** | - | 3,463 | 7,653 | 2,805 | 3,759 | 1,400 | 85 | 182,232 | 1,854 | 223 | 203,474 | 39,187 | 4,217 | 246,879 |
| **O-Q** | - | 6 | 1,596 | 97 | 7 | - | 10 | 4,360 | 263,274 | 7,983 | 277,333 | 20,659 | 287 | 298,278 |
| **R-U** | - | 176 | 1,114 | 79 | 6 | - | - | 2,369 | 185 | 66,160 | 70,090 | 45,606 | 360 | 116,056 |
| **Output of industries** | 431,977 | 462,435 | 425,726 | 474,150 | 121,894 | 62,174 | 113,232 | 203,818 | 267,006 | 79,582 | 2,641,994 | 760,932 | 212,904 | 3,615,830 |

** The aggregation of industries and products according to the Nomenclature of the Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2) and the Nomenclature of Products by Activity (CPA 2008)*
*** Trade. transport margins and net taxes on products*

Components of supply table for year 2019 compared to year 2018 appear as follows:

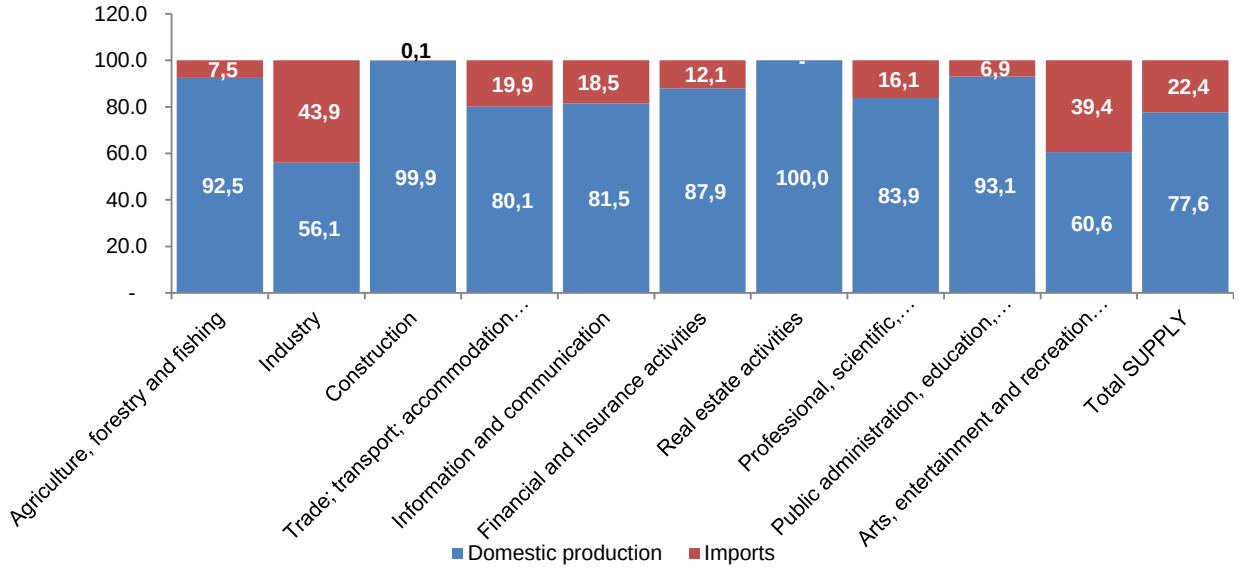
- Domestic production which shares an important part in supply table performed an increase by 1,3%;
- Imports goods and services increased by 2,8%;
- Net Taxes on products increased by 3,8%.

**Fig . 1 Supply Structure, in %**



The structure of supply table at basic price, according to the origin (Fig.2) is as follow: domestic production represents 73,1% of the total, while imports represent 21,0%. The highest penetration of imports of goods and services is observed in Industry products by 43.9 %.

**Fig. 2 Supply Structure at basic price, according to origin of products, in %**




In 2019, the main share of domestic production structure at basic prices is represented by Industry Products which accounted for 22,6% followed by Trade, transport, accommodation and food services with 19,5% and Construction 14,0%.

Imported goods in 2019 were also lead by Industry products taking up 61,5% followed by Trade, transport, accommodation and food services with 16,9 %.

**Tab. 3 Supply Structure at basic price by products and by origin**

| | Products by CPA | Domestic output | | Imports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mln | % | mln | % |
| A | Agriculture. forestry and fishing [1-3] | 314,158 | 11.9 | 25,470 | 3.3 |
| B-E | Industry [5-39] | 596,766 | 22.6 | 467,919 | 61.5 |
| F | Construction [41-43] | 370,819 | 14.0 | 238 | 0.0 |
| G-I | Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56] | 516,416 | 19.5 | 128,322 | 16.9 |
| J | Information and communication [58-63] | 110,908 | 4.2 | 25,157 | 3.3 |
| K | Financial and insurance services [64-66] | 60,785 | 2.3 | 8,374 | 1.1 |
| L | Real estate services [68] | 121,245 | 4.6 | - | - |
| M-N | Professional. scientific. administrative and support services [69.1-82] | 203,474 | 7.7 | 39,187 | 5.1 |
| O-Q | Public administration. education. human health [84-88] | 277,333 | 10.5 | 20,659 | 2.7 |
| R-U | Arts. entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98] | 70,090 | 2.7 | 45,606 | 6.0 |
| | Total Supply at basic prices | 2,641,994 | 100,0 | 760.932 | 100.0 |

**Use Table**

Use Table shows the usage of products by domestic industry and by the final demand sectors i.e. final consumption by households, public administration and non-profit organizations serving households (NPISH), gross capital formation and export. It has two main objectives; firstly it reveals the input structure of each industry in columns and secondly it describes the usage of different products and services in rows.

Components of use table for 2019 compared to 2018 appeared as follows:

- Final consumption which shares an important part in total economy appeared to increase by +4,6%;
- Intermediate consumption decreased by -1,2 %;
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation decreased by -1,1 %;
- Exports of goods and services increased by +2,5 %.

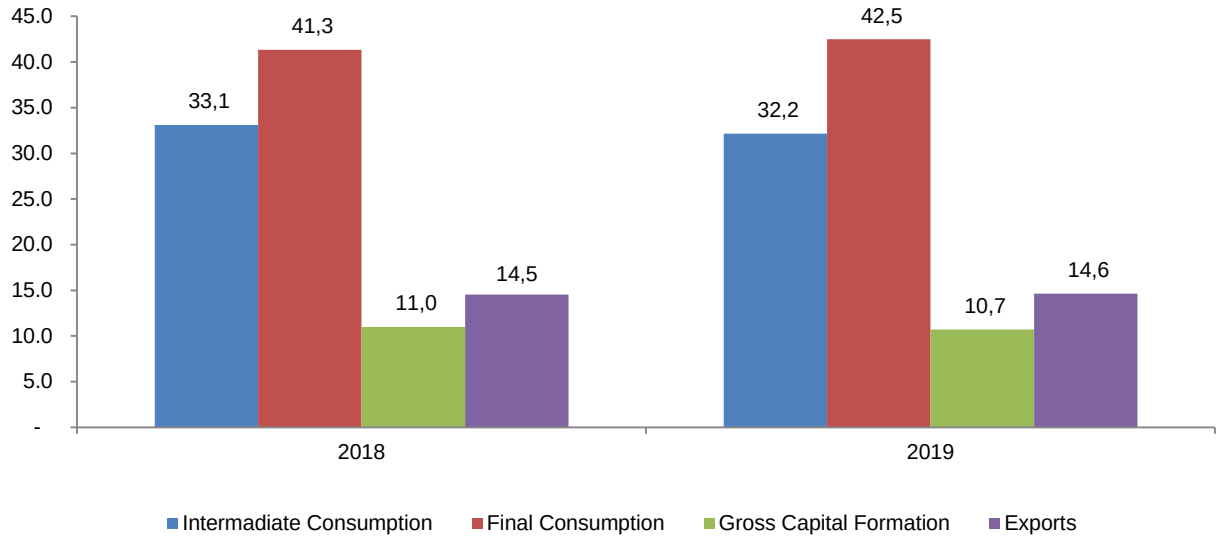
**Tab. 4 Use table at purchasers' price in ALL million**

| Industries (NACE) | A | B-E | F | G-I | J | K | L | M-N | O-Q | R-U | IC* of products | FCE** | GFCF*** | Exports (FOB) | Use at purchasers' prices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Products (CPA) | Input of industries (NACE) | | | | | | | | | | | P3_S13-14 | P51-52 | P6 | |
| A | 82,774 | 11,739 | 901 | 9,630 | 57 | 11 | 104 | 462 | 321 | 190 | 106,188 | 297,702 | 382 | 16,695 | 420,967 |
| B-E | 34,288 | 211,600 | 183,047 | 92,885 | 37,680 | 2,903 | 2,163 | 44,384 | 37,678 | 10,161 | 656,790 | 594,964 | 94,545 | 158,174 | 1,504,473 |
| F | 338 | 3,923 | 55,951 | 5,791 | 2,354 | 2 | 7,235 | 5,009 | 6,343 | 781 | 87,728 | 4,110 | 289,025 | 711 | 381,574 |
| G-I | 1,849 | 9,538 | 3,812 | 28,531 | 4,315 | 1,278 | 131 | 9,517 | 6,316 | 5,407 | 70,694 | 114,706 | - | 130,251 | 315,652 |
| J | 8 | 2,860 | 959 | 3,397 | 15,378 | 4,383 | 322 | 4,742 | 5,351 | 5,398 | 42,799 | 53,265 | 3,042 | 41,770 | 140,877 |
| K | 276 | 6,412 | 4,462 | 12,910 | 850 | 4,512 | 7,821 | 1,181 | 2,351 | 4,307 | 45,081 | 14,696 | - | 9,710. | 69,487 |
| L | 75 | 4,076 | 1,666 | 4,508 | 1,484 | 2,019 | 105 | 3,909 | 581 | 2,482 | 20,904 | 100,682 | - | - | 121,586 |
| M-N | 1,238 | 7,721 | 29,657 | 28,538 | 9,042 | 9,669 | 609 | 19,187 | 2,424 | 9,346 | 117,431 | 16,669 | 42 | 112,737 | 246,879 |
| O-Q | - | 250 | 284 | 533 | 153 | 618 | 3 | 989 | 2,721 | 1,581 | 7,131 | 274,743 | - | 16,404 | 298,278 |
| R-U | 0 | 404 | 32 | 2,180 | 89 | 47 | 3 | 7 | 5,245 | 240 | 8,247 | 64,624 | - | 43,185 | 116,056 |
| IC by industries | 120,847 | 258,524 | 280,772 | 188,902 | 71,401 | 25,444 | 18,496 | 89,386 | 69,331 | 39,893 | 1,162,995 | 1,536,161 | 387,037 | 529,638 | 3,615,830 |
| Value Added | 311,130 | 203,911 | 144,953 | 285,249 | 50,493 | 36,730 | 94,736 | 114,433 | 197,674 | 39,689 | 1,478,999 | | | | |

** Intermediate consumption*
***Final consumption expenditure by households and government*
**** Gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories*

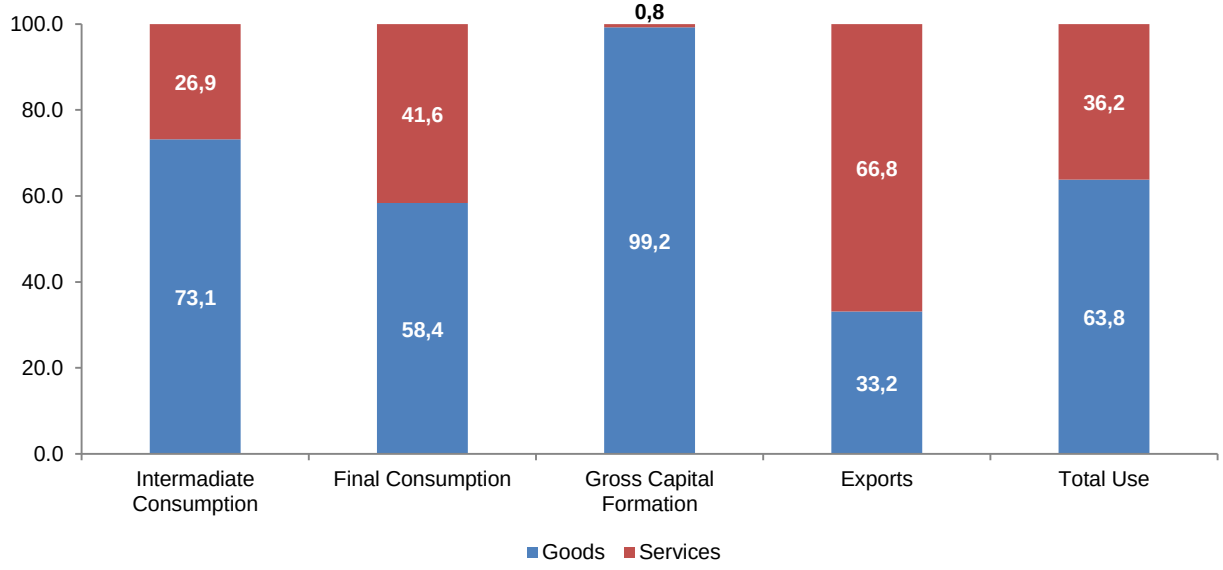
In 2019, the use of disposable goods and services on the domestic territory and exports to foreign countries (Fig.3) represents the following structure: 32.2% used for *Intermediate Consumption* in production processes, 42.5% for *Final Consumption by Households and Government Consumption*, 10,7% for *Gross Fixed Capital Formation* and 14.6 % for *Exports*.

**Fig. 3 Use Structure, in %**




In the Use Table (Fig. 4), *Goods* contributed 63,8 % of the total while *Services* 36,2 %. The use of goods has the main share on *gross capital formation* by 99.2 % and *intermediate consumption* by 73.1 %.

**Fig. 4 Use Structure by components, in %**



In 2019 the domestic use at purchasers' prices structure (consisting of *Intermediate Consumption. Final Consumption by Household and Public Administration, Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Change In Inventory*), is represented by *Industry Products* which accounted for 43,6% followed by *Agriculture Products* 13,1% and *Construction* 12.3 %.

Exported Goods in 2019 consist mainly of *Industry Products* with 29,9% followed by *Trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities* taking up 24,6 %.

**Tab. 5 Use Structure at purchasers' prices according to destination**

| Products (CPA) | | Domestic Use | | Exports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mln | % | mln | % |
| A | Agriculture. forestry and fishing [1-3] | 404,272 | 13,1 | 16,695 | 3,2 |
| B-E | Industry [5-39] | 1,346,299 | 43,6 | 158,174 | 29,9 |
| F | Construction [41-43] | 380,863 | 12,3 | 711 | 0,1 |
| G-I | Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56] | 185,401 | 6,0 | 130,251 | 24,6 |
| J | Information and communication [58-63] | 99,107 | 3,2 | 41,770 | 7,9 |
| K | Financial and insurance services [64-66] | 59,777 | 1,9 | 9,710 | 1,8 |
| L | Real estate services [68] | 121,586 | 3,9 | - | - |
| M-N | Professional. scientific. administrative and support services [69.1-82] | 134,142 | 4,3 | 112,737 | 21,3 |
| O-Q | Public administration. education. human health [84-88] | 281,874 | 9,1 | 16,404 | 3,1 |
| R-U | Arts. entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98] | 72,871 | 2,4 | 43,185 | 8,2 |
| Total Uses at purchasers' prices | | 3,086,192 | 100.0 | 529,638 | 100.0 |

# Methodology

**Methodology and classification**

Supply and Use Tables calculations are based methodologically on the basic concepts of the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010). and the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) of the United Nations Organization (UN). SUT compilation requires a large number of data gathered in a highly detailed level. The Information sources used in this system are of the most varied. and in many cases can also be secondary. However. they can play an important role in balancing the flow of products. In addition. the methodology of preparation of SUT and TIO refer to the link:

http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/national-accounts/publications/books/2015/supply.-use-and-input-output-tables-in-albania-2009-2011.aspx
http://www.instat.gov.al/media/333404/part_d-sut_compilation_albania.pdf
Classifications used in National Accounts are: - Nomenclature of economic activities (NACE Rev. 2). - Nomenclature of products (CPA); - Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP); - Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG).

**Data sources**

The information provided by various statistical and administrative sources is used to calculate SUT. The data used can come from INSTAT`s statistics producer or other various national institutions such as Ministries, Departments of the General Taxation and Customs, National Registration Center, Central Bank of Albania, Financial Supervisory Authority, National Agency of Natural Resources and others. By comparing these sources with each other we are able to have a better view of the economy which is comprehensive, consistent, coherent and fully integrated.

Statistical sources include data obtained from records and surveys on various economic units for households among which we may mention: the Register of Enterprises; Structure Survey; Retail Trade Survey; Household Budget Survey; Price Statistics Survey; Agriculture and Environment Statistics, etc.

Administrative sources include administrative data collected by other institutions for various purposes among which we can mention: Annual Financial Statements; Value added tax (VAT); Balance of Payments; Public administration fiscal statistics; foreign trade statistics; sales and purchases, etc.

**Balancing process**

The balancing of supply and use table is a very important process. The supply must equal to uses after a detailed processing for each product.

Before we look at product discrepancies it is analyzed the statistical discrepancies between two different approaches of GDP estimation. In the supply and use framework these discrepancies are eliminated and therefore is required to be achieved this macroeconomic balance.

In cases where the discrepancies between the supply and use are greater than 5% it is used an automatic balancing based on the distribution of the existing discrepancies ratios. The discrepancies between 5% and 10% are relied on manual analysis and balancing of the discrepancies. If discrepancies are greater than 10% the situation requires adjustment of the primary data sources. It is necessary to check the data sources to better understand what has inflicted the discrepancies.

It may be necessary for a revaluation of different component of the supply or use table. which would lead to a circular cycle of evaluations. This cycle will be continuous until all the discrepancies arrive within acceptable intervals enabling a full consistency between different approaches of GDP estimation.

**Definitions**

**The Supply and Use tables at current prices:** SUT framework at current prices in Albania is evaluated at a level of 88 products and 88 industries corresponding to NACE rev 2 two-digit level. Analyses were conducted according to CPA 2, 4 and 6-digit classification enabling a clear view of a commodity flow in the economy. To compile SUT in Albania are conducted a series of analyzes and studies in order to provide an efficient use of the statistical and administrative data sources. Special focus is put mainly level of detail of data to move to a greater breakdown potential.

**Output:** production is an activity carried out under the control, responsibility and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labor, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. The total of products created during the accounting period is considered as output. There are three types of output such as: market output; output produced for own final use; non-market output.

**Intermediate consumption:** Intermediate consumption consists of goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services are either transformed or used up by the production services.

**Taxes on products and imports:** Taxes on products are paid taxes per unit of some goods and services like the Value Added Tax, excise and customs' tax on imports.

**Subsidies on products**: Subsidies on products are non-reverse payment made by public administration units to the companies in the form of a certain amount of money per unit of goods or services. Subsidies on imports consist in subsidies of goods or services payable when the product surpasses the border of economic territory or if the services were made to resident institutional units.

**Final consumption:** Final consumption is one of the basic components of GDP by expenditure method. It consists in goods and services used by separate families or communities and are calculated as the sum of final

consumption of household, final consumption of general government and final consumption of non - profit institutions serving the households.

**Final consumption of households:** Final consumption of households contains all goods and services directly used to fulfill the individual needs of resident families.

**Final consumption of General government and Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NIPSH):** is the value of non - commercial services ensured by General government and non - profit institutions to the profit of communities or groups of families. It is calculated as the difference between the general government production and NPISH s and their market production value.

**Net Export:** Net export is the difference between export of goods and services (fob) and import of goods and services (fob).

**Imports of goods and services:** consist of the value of transactions in goods and services to residents with non-residents.

**Gross fixed capital formation:** Consists in expenses made to buy new capital or other specific expenses accomplished by resident producers in goods or services to maintain. increase or enlarge their productive activity or create new process conditions in the future.

**Changes in inventories:** Is defined as the difference between inventories of stocks in process and circulating assets by the end of the year and beginning of the other one. Inventories include raw material and others products works and services in process, not finished and finished goods, animals etc.

**Trade Margins:** The value of trade margins represents the output of wholesalers and retailers. European system of accounts (ESA 2010) defines trade margin is the difference between the actual or imputed sale price realized on a good purchased for resale and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.

**Transport margin:** Transport margins include transportation costs paid separately by the purchaser and included in the use of products at purchasers' prices but not in the basic prices of a manufacturers' output or in the trade margins.

**Basic prices:** is the price receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or services produced as output. minus any tax payable and plus any subsidy receivable on product. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

**Market prices**: is the price after adding taxes and deducting subsidies on products.

**Current prices:** Prices of reference period. They represent the price paid for goods and services during the time of production or consumption.