

Supply and Use Tables

2024

INSTAT presents consolidated Supply, Use (SUTs) for the reference year 2024. 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 2024, total supply at purchasers' prices and total use in current price was estimated ALL 5,103,229 million, showing a growth in nominal terms by 4.92 % compared to 2023.

Domestic production represents 72.1% of total supply at purchasers' prices where goods represent 46.0% and services 54.0%. Imports represent 21.3% of total supply where imported goods constitutes 66.8 % while services 33.2%.

Intermediate consumption represents 29.4% of total use at current prices where goods constitute with 74.8% and services 25.2% Final demand represents 70.6% of total use where the demand for goods represent 57.1% and for services 42.9%.

TAB. 1: THE SUPPLY, USE TABLE AT CURRENT PRICES FOR YEAR 2024, IN ALL MILLIONS

Industries (NACE)	Industry	Services	Total output of products	Imports (CIF)	MTTT*	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Industry	Services	Intermediate consumption of products	Final Demand	Total use
Products (CPA)	1	2	3=1+2	4	5	6=3+4+5	7	8	9=7+8	10	11=9+10
Industry [1-43]	1,676,087	15,180	1,691,268	726,489	762,189	3,179,946	698,598	422,727	1,121,325	2,058,620	3,179,946
Services [45-98]	71,309	1,916,136	1,987,445	360,448	(424,610)	1,923,283	76,670	301,016	377,686	1,545,597	1,923,283
Total	1,747,396	1,931,317	3,678,713	1,086,937	337,579	5,103,229	775,269	723,743	1,499,012	3,604,217	5,103,229
Gross Value added							972,127	1,207,574	2,179,701		

* 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.

TAB. 2: SUPPLY TABLE AT BASIC PRICES INCLUDING A TRANSFORMATION INTO PURCHASERS' PRICES, IN ALL MILLIONS

Products (CPA)*	A	B-E	F	G-I	J	K	L	M-N	O-Q	R-U	Total output of products	Imports (CIF)	MTTT**	Total supply at purchasers' prices
	Output of industries (NACE). at basic prices													
A	419,199	264	-	677	-	-	-	116	37	-	420,292	27,542	83,117	530,951
B-E	95,764	586,506	5,778	4,097	29	-	17	1,276	204	913	694,584	698,739	656,492	2,049,815
F	-	4,639	563,937	5,292	-	-	147	1,137	195	1,044	576,392	208	22,579	599,179
G-I	29,991	12,192	13,502	787,124	115	-	1,590	4,706	1,366	4,971	855,558	213,644	(437,623)	631,579
J	-	258	535	240	154,456	-	-	501	-	36	156,026	21,489	6,852	184,367
K	-	-	-	332	-	85,382	593	757	-	-	87,065	12,393	823	100,281
L	-	652	12,785	1,351	110	-	134,565	276	307	29	150,076	-	332	150,408
M-N	-	392	412	5,401	773	-	27	276,890	195	1,799	285,891	47,374	4,077	337,342
O-Q	-	262	8	223	-	-	74	77	384,935	1,192	386,770	8,569	256	395,596
R-U	-	208	112	398	14	-	154	777	427	63,970	66,060	56,978	673	123,711
Output of industries	544,954	605,373	597,069	805,134	155,497	85,382	137,169	286,514	387,666	73,956	3,678,713	1,086,937	337,579	5,103,229
Market output	437,792	562,424	534,754	793,032	136,828	81,811	26,443	279,221	93,063	54,818	3,000,185			
Output for own final use	107,093	23,778	55,642	4,030	15,852	6	110,565	2,193	3,926	110	323,195			
Other non-market output	70	19,171	6,673	8,072	2,816	3,565	161	5,100	290,677	19,027	355,332			

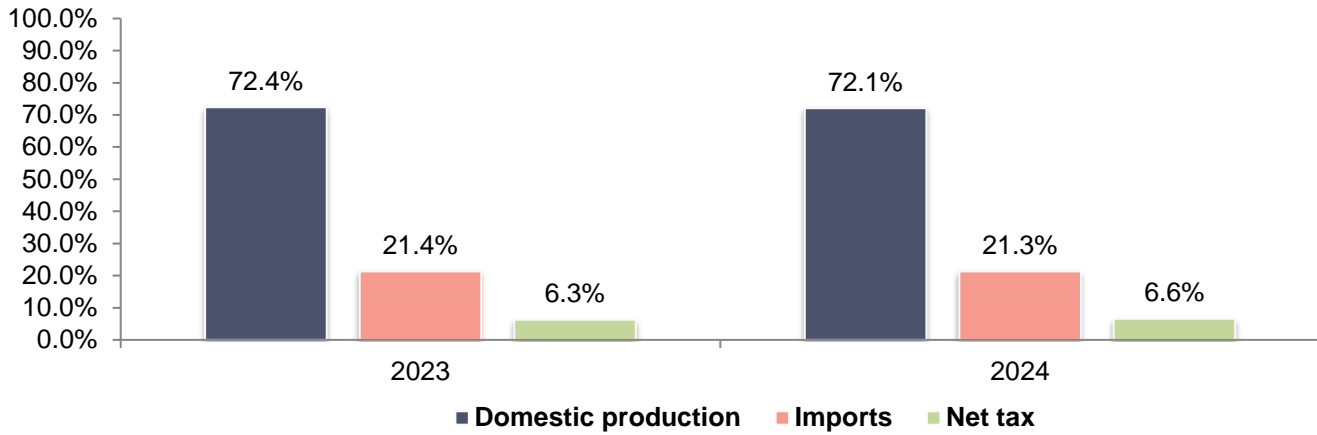
* The aggregation of industries and products according to the Nomenclature of the Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2) and the Nomenclature of Products by Activity (CPA 2008)

** Trade. transport margins and net taxes on products

Components of supply table for year 2024 compared to year 2023 appear as follows:

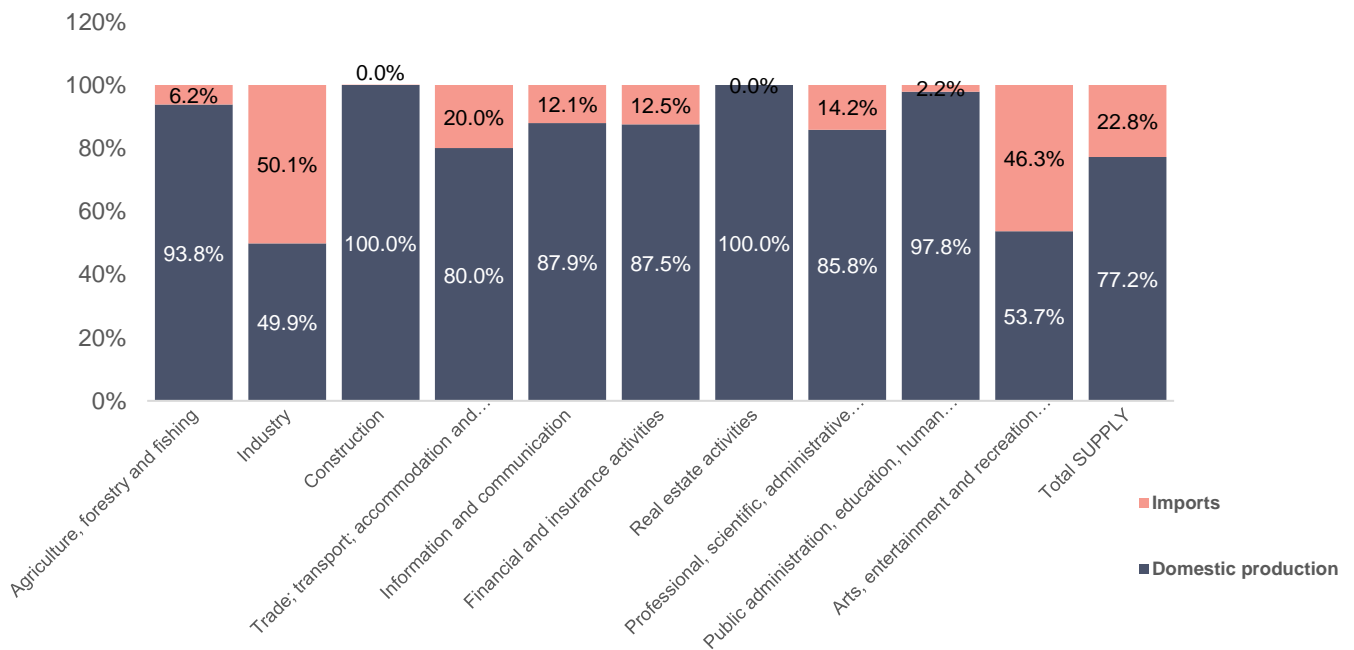
- Domestic production which shares an important part in supply table performed a decreased by 0.3%
- Imports goods and services decreased by 0.1%
- Net Taxes on products increased by 0.3%.

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 77.2% of the total, while imports represent 22.8%. The highest penetration of imports of goods and services is observed in Industry with 50.1 % followed by Arts, entertainment and recreation by 46.3%.

FIG. 2 : SUPPLY STRUCTURE AT BASIC PRICE, ACCORDING TO ORIGIN OF PRODUCTS, IN %



In 2024, the main share of domestic production structure at basic prices is represented by Trade, transport, accommodation and food services which accounted for 23.3% followed by Industry with 18.09 % and Construction 15.7%. Imported goods in 2024 were lead by Industry products taking up 64.3% followed by Trade, transport, accommodation and food services with 19.7%.

TAB. 3: SUPPLY STRUCTURE AT BASIC PRICE BY PRODUCTS AND BY ORIGIN

Prodcuts (NP)		Domestic output		Imports	
		mln	%	mln	%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing [1-3]	420,292	11.4%	27,542	2.5%
B-E	Industry [5-39]	694,584	18.9%	698,739	64.3%
F	Construction [41-43]	576,392	15.7%	208	0.0%
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	855,558	23.3%	213,644	19.7%
J	Information and communication [58-63]	156,026	4.2%	21,489	2.0%
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	87,065	2.4%	12,393	1.1%
L	Real estate services [68]	150,076	4.1%	-	0.0%
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69.1-82]	285,891	7.8%	47,374	4.4%
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	386,770	10.5%	8,569	0.8%
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	66,060	1.8%	56,978	5.2%
Total Supply at basic prices		3,678,713	100%	1,086,937	100%

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 2024 compared to 2023 appeared as follows:

- Final consumption which shares an important part in total economy appeared to increased by 4.9%
- Intermediate consumption increased by 2.8%;
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation increased by 15.4%;
- Exports of goods and services increased by 1.8%.

The third quadrant in the Uses Table includes the distribution of income from production. It focuses on transactions related to the generation and distribution of income, such as employee compensation, production and import taxes, subsidies, and operating profit. This quadrant shows how the income generated

from production is distributed among various economic factors and how this contributes to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the income side.

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	123,141	30,861	3,615	23,761	142	41	207	853	16	113	182,750	321,795	348	26,058	530,951
B-E	34,950	244,864	202,684	200,992	51,415	6,348	2,559	56,348	42,292	12,679	855,131	844,026	150,291	200,367	2,049,815
F	303	11,532	46,648	6,063	1,590	6	1,292	7,022	8,595	393	83,443	40,370	473,545	1,820	599,179
G-I	360	8,200	2,176	35,859	4,128	2,782	61	16,853	6,498	1,225	78,143	185,187	-	368,249	631,579
J	3	3,493	1,122	4,771	21,960	7,999	340	6,411	656	1,642	48,397	42,383	18,451	75,135	184,367
K	351	8,172	4,567	14,452	460	8,197	289	909	1,832	1,888	41,117	22,943	-	36,221	100,281
L	58	8,781	2,530	7,966	2,139	5,392	4,482	4,589	1,264	2,469	39,670	110,738	-	-	150,408
M-N	440	9,570	26,020	33,109	12,462	14,665	608	19,228	11,980	3,424	131,504	61,043	33	144,761	337,342
O-Q	1	403	151	387	9	154	0	691	28,978	788	31,562	349,927	-	14,107	395,596
R-U	1	247	24	2,266	69	140	2	39	76	4,431	7,293	69,538	11	46,869	123,711
IC by industries	159,608	326,123	289,538	329,626	94,374	45,724	9,840	112,943	102,186	29,052	1,499,012	2,047,949	642,680	913,587	5,103,229
Value Added	385,346	279,250	307,532	475,508	61,123	39,658	127,329	173,571	285,480	44,904	2,179,701				

* Intermediate consumption

**Final consumption expenditure by households and government

*** Gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories

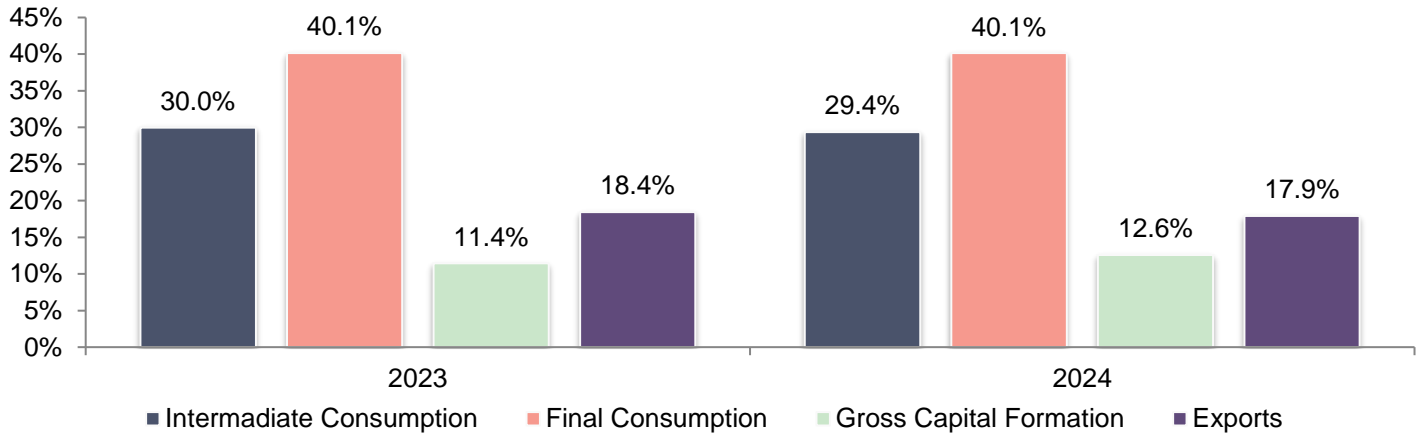
**** Compensation of employees except wages and salaries

***** Other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production

*****Gross Operating Surplus

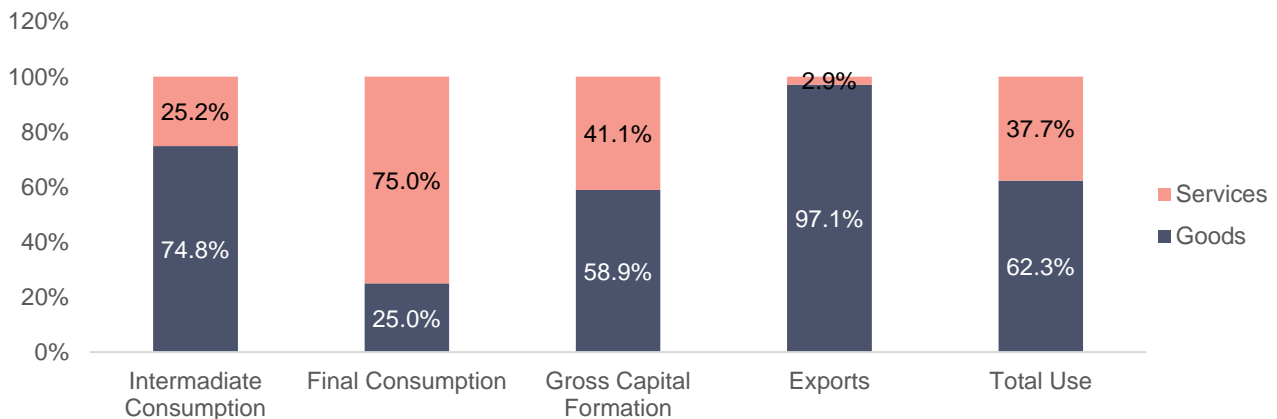
In 2024, the use of disposable goods and services on the domestic territory and exports to foreign countries (Fig.3) represents the following structure: 29.4% used for Intermediate Consumption in production processes, 40.01% for Final Consumption by Households and Government Consumption, 12.6% for Gross Fixed Capital Formation and 17.9% for Exports.

FIG. 3: USE STRUCTURE, IN %



In the Use Table (Fig. 4), Goods contributed 62.3% of the total while Services 37.7%. The use of goods has the main share on exports by 74.8% and intermediate consumption by 58.9%.

FIG. 4: USE STRUCTURE BY COMPONENTS, IN %



In 2024 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 44.1% followed by Construction 14.3% and Agriculture Products 12.1%.

Exported Goods in 2024 consist mainly of Trade; transport; accommodation and food services with 40.3% followed by Industry taking up 21.9%.

TAB. 5: USE STRUCTURE AT PURCHASERS' PRICES ACCORDING TO DESTINATION

Products (CPA)		Domestic Use		Exports	
		mln	%	mln	%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing [1-3]	504,893	12.05%	26,058	2.85%
B-E	Industry [5-39]	1,849,448	44.14%	200,367	21.93%
F	Construction [41-43]	597,359	14.26%	1,820	0.20%
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	263,330	6.29%	368,249	40.31%
J	Information and communication [58-63]	109,232	2.61%	75,135	8.22%
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	64,060	1.53%	36,221	3.96%
L	Real estate services [68]	150,408	3.59%	0	0.00%
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69.1-82]	192,581	4.60%	144,761	15.85%
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	381,488	9.11%	14,107	1.54%
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	76,842	1.83%	46,869	5.13%
Total Uses at purchasers' prices		4,189,641	100.00%	913,587	100.00%

TAB. 6: SUPPLY TABLE AT BASIC PRICES INCLUDING A TRANSFORMATION INTO PURCHASERS' PRICES (IN CONSTANT PRICES), IN ALL MILLIONS

Industries (NACE)*	A	B-E	F	G-I	J	K	L	M-N	O-Q	R-U	Total output of products	Imports (CIF)	MTTT**	Total supply at purchasers' prices
Products (CPA)*	Output of industries (NACE), at basic prices													
A	416,337	263	-	676	-	-	-	115	36	-	417,427	27,398	78,856	523,680
B-E	88,618	576,973	5,392	3,888	34	-	17	1,389	219	919	677,450	664,484	616,262	1,958,197
F	-	4,540	551,875	5,178	-	-	144	1,113	191	1,022	564,063	199	22,862	587,124
G-I	29,491	11,726	13,009	761,765	109	-	1,522	4,493	1,298	4,714	828,126	202,241	(399,325)	631,043
J	-	262	511	231	152,547	-	-	486	-	35	154,073	20,985	6,972	182,029
K	-	-	-	325	-	84,081	580	741	-	-	85,727	11,900	881	98,508
L	-	628	12,311	1,301	106	-	129,982	266	296	28	144,917	-	544	145,462
M-N	-	406	394	5,290	786	-	28	273,745	198	1,719	282,566	46,325	9,238	338,129
O-Q	-	258	8	218	-	-	73	75	373,436	1,170	375,239	8,343	276	383,858
R-U	-	205	114	394	14	-	154	773	423	64,152	66,230	54,336	2,915	123,480
Output of industries	534,445	595,261	583,613	779,266	153,596	84,081	132,500	283,197	376,097	73,760	3,595,817	1,036,211	339,481	4,971,509

* 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

TAB. 7: USE TABLE AT BASIC PRICES INCLUDING A TRANSFORMATION INTO PURCHASERS' PRICES (IN CONSTANT PRICES), IN ALL MILLIONS

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 CP***
Products (CPA)	Input of industries (NACE)											P3_S13-14	P51-52	P6	
A	122,971	31,000	3,677	23,777	134	38	198	847	15	110	182,767	315,817	427	24,669	523,680
B-E	33,685	238,923	193,629	192,530	50,474	5,909	2,395	53,689	40,285	12,180	823,701	801,488	139,311	193,697	1,958,197
F	295	12,174	47,672	5,884	1,501	6	1,218	6,489	7,981	368	83,587	37,907	463,885	1,745	587,124
G-I	470	9,887	2,756	38,576	4,190	2,937	72	18,125	8,063	1,350	86,425	200,526	-	344,091	631,043
J	3	3,460	1,183	4,840	21,008	7,823	336	6,268	663	1,620	47,203	41,112	20,716	72,998	182,029
K	352	8,115	4,717	14,466	442	7,578	282	867	1,737	1,826	40,383	23,065	-	35,060	98,508
L	58	8,342	2,621	8,003	2,034	5,058	4,346	4,353	1,204	2,398	38,418	107,044	-	-	145,462
M-N	404	9,382	28,148	33,384	13,224	15,090	693	19,597	11,737	3,580	135,240	63,539	33	139,317	338,129
O-Q	1	406	160	376	8	145	0	661	27,033	746	29,536	340,817	-	13,504	383,858
R-U	1	257	27	2,415	71	138	2	37	77	4,545	7,569	71,154	12	44,744	123,479
IC by industries	158,241	321,945	284,590	324,252	93,087	44,723	9,543	110,932	98,795	28,721	1,474,829	2,002,469	624,385	869,825	4,971,509
Value Added	376,204	273,316	299,023	455,014	60,509	39,358	122,958	172,265	277,302	45,039	2,120,988				

* Intermediate consumption

** Final consumption expenditure by households and government

*** Gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories

**** Constant Prices

Supply and Use Tables at constant prices provide a detailed breakdown of the economy by tracking the flow of goods and services. The Supply Table shows the production of goods and services domestically and their imports, while the Use Table details how these resources are consumed whether by households, businesses, government, or exported. By removing the effects of price changes (inflation), constant prices allow for an accurate comparison of real economic activity over time. This helps assess economic growth, shifts in consumption patterns, investment, and the balance between supply and demand.

In 2024 total Supply and Use at constant prices were estimated in million ALL 4,971,509 marking a growth in representing a real increase of 2.2% compared to 2023.

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 NIPSH 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.

Constant Prices: Estimates at constant prices are in real terms, meaning they are adjusted for price changes relative to a base year. They are a way to measure the real change in production.

Compensation of Employees: Defined as the total remuneration, in cash or kind, that an employer pays to an employee in exchange for the work performed during the accounting period. Employee compensation includes wages and employer social contributions.

Gross Operating Surplus (B.2g): This is the difference remaining after subtracting from the gross value added (at basic prices) the compensation of employees and other taxes and subsidies on production. The operating profit of the self-employed is referred to as "Gross Mixed Income (B.3g)" because it also includes compensation for the work of self-employed individuals and their family members.