

Supply, Use and Input – Output

Tables, 2015

Tirana, October 30, 2018: INSTAT presents consolidated Supply, Use (SUTs) and Input - Output Tables (IOT), for the reference year 2015, which offers detailed portrait of an economy and are an important instrument in analyzing and creating statistical models. These tables describe sources and uses of products and inter-industry relations in economy.

Total supply at purchasers' prices, in the year 2015, was estimated ALL 3,148,091 million, performing a growth in nominal terms by +1.93 %, compared with year 2014.

Domestic production represents 74.16 % of total supply at purchasers' prices, goods represent 49.80 % and services 50.20 %. Imported goods constitutes 66.61 %, while services 33.39 %.

Tab. 1 Supply tables at current prices for year 2015, in ALL millions

Industries (NACE)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total output of products	Imports (CIF)	MTTT*	Total supply at purchasers'
Products (CPA)	1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6	7=4+5+6
Agriculture [1-3]	286,154	0	0	286,154	24,126	66,610	376,890
Industry [5-43]	106,737	762,364	7,461	876,561	401,367	380,718	1,658,646
Services [45-98]	1,701	68,514	1,101,831	1,172,047	213,256	-272,748	1,112,555
Total output by activity	394,591	830,878	1,109,292	2,334,762	638,749	174,580	3,148,091

* Trade, transport margins and net taxes on products

The structure of the use of disposable goods and services is presented as follows: 34.15 % was used for intermediate consumption in production processes, 41.66 % was used for final consumption from households and public administration.

Tab. 2 Use tables at current prices for year 2015, in ALL millions

Industries (NACE)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	IC* of products	FD**	Total use at purchasers' prices
Products (CPA)	1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6=4+5
Agriculture [1-3]	88,317	19,153	10,983	118,453	258,437	376,890
Industry [5-43]	18,508	426,810	187,955	633,273	1,025,373	1,658,646
Services [45-98]	4,057	72,758	246,494	323,309	789,245	1,112,555
Total IC of industries	110,882	518,721	445,433	1,075,036	2,073,055	3,148,091
Value Added	283,709	312,158	663,859	1,259,726		

* Intermediate consumption

** Total final demand

For release 30/10/2018

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.

Components of supply table for year 2015, compared with year 2014, is appeared as follows:

- Domestic production, which shares an important part in supply table performed an increase by +3.65 %,
- Imports goods and services decreased by -3.00%
- Net Taxes on products decreased by -1.62 %,

Tab, 3 Supply Table at basic prices, including a transformation into purchasers' prices (current prices), in ALL millions

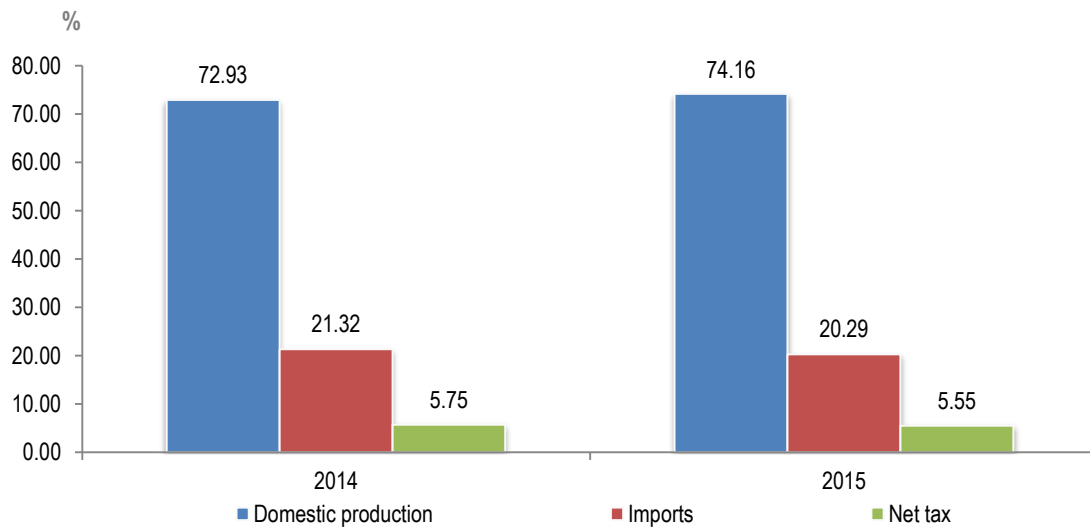
Industries (NACE)*	A	B-E	F	G-I	J	K	L	M-N	O-Q	R-U	Total output of products	Imports (CIF) P7	MTTT**	Total supply at purchasers' prices
Products (CPA)*	Output of industries (NACE), at basic prices													
A	286,154										286,154	24,126	66,610	376,890
B-E	106,737	387,869	46,163	220	4			3	180	47	541,223	401,015	376,019	1,318,257
F		5,498	322,834	5,590	802		44	481		90	335,339	352	4,699	340,390
G-I	201	19,990	19,005	383,314	942		711	3,729	300	819	429,009	115,484	-,283,426	261,067
J		170	765	431	111,150			2,114	210	719	115,559	24,332	3,811	143,702
K				1,420	1	61,076		51			62,548	9,128	84	71,761
L		721	14,417	818	2		98,489	1,547		15	116,010		112	116,122
M-N	1,500	3,963	8,964	303	717		300	146,428	1,452	1,578	165,205	21,568	1,570	188,342
O-Q		82	98	72				225	213,382	1,956	215,815	9,266	28	225,110
R-U		293	46	159	140			536	434	66,292	67,900	33,478	5,072	106,451
Output of industries	394,591	418,586	412,292	392,327	113,759	61,076	99,544	155,112	215,958	71,516	2,334,762	638,749	174,580	3,148,091

* 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

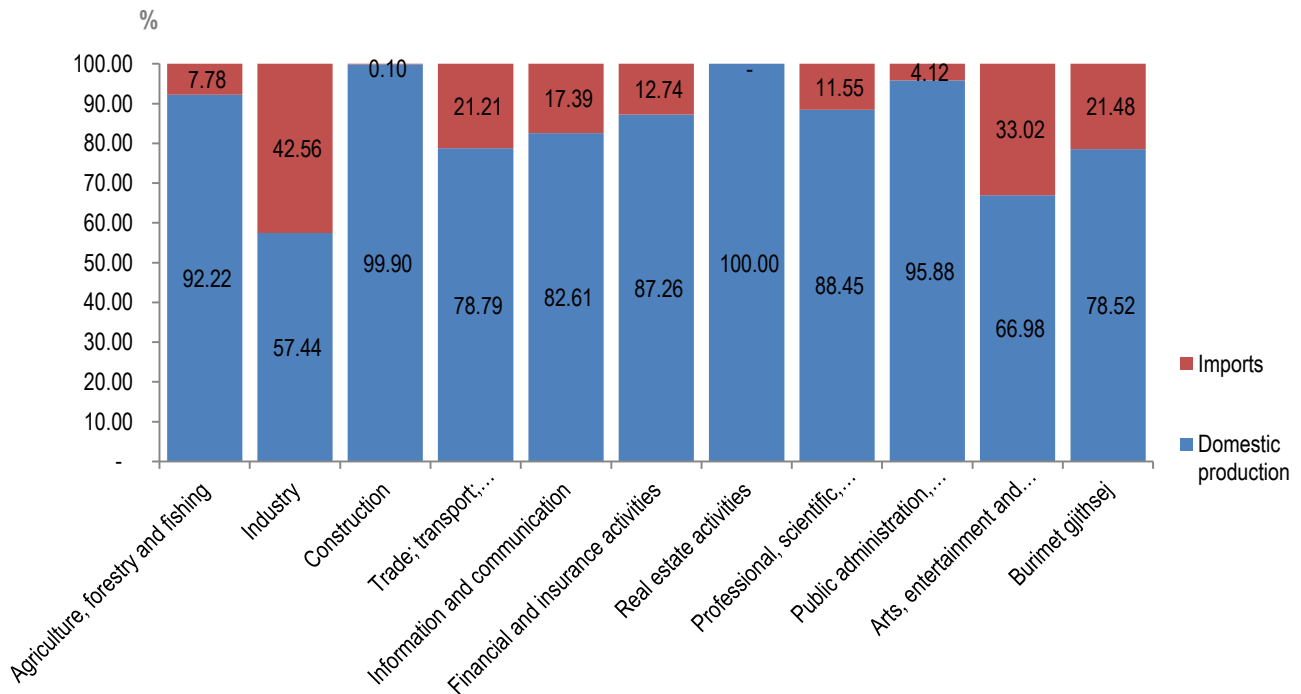
In 2015, domestic production represents 74.16 % of total supply on domestic territory at purchasers' prices, Imports represent 20.29 %, while net taxes on products (taxes less subsidies on product) constitute 5.55 %,

Fig, 1 Supply Structure, in %



Regarding the supply table structure according to the origin (Fig,2), domestic production represents 78,52 % of the total, while the imports represent 21,48 %, The highest penetration of imports of goods and services is observed in *Industry products*, by 42,56 %,

Fig, 2 Supply Structure according to origin of products, in %



In 2015, the main share of domestic production structure at basic prices is represented by *Industry products*, which accounted 23,18 % followed by *Trade, transport, accommodation and food services* with 18,37 % and *Construction* 14,36 %,

Imported goods in 2015 were headed also from *Industry products* with 62,78 % followed by *Trade, transport, accommodation and food services* by 18,08 %,

Tab, 4 Supply Structure according to origin, in millions and %

Products (CPA)	Domestic output		Imports		
	mln	%	mln	%	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing [1-3]	286,154	12.26	24,126	3.78
B-E	Industry [5-39]	541,223	23.18	401,015	62.78
F	Construction [41-43]	335,339	14.36	352	0.06
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	429,009	18.37	115,484	18.08
J	Information and communication [58-63]	115,559	4.95	24,332	3.81
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	62,548	2.68	9,128	1.43
L	Real estate services [68]	116,010	4.97	-	-
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69,1-82]	165,205	7.08	21,568	3.38
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	215,815	9.24	9,266	1.45
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	67,900	2.91	33,478	5.24
Total Supply at basic prices		2,334,762	100,00	638.749	100,00

Use Table

Use table shows the use 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, The use table has two main objectives, firstly, it reveals by column the input structure of each industry and secondly, it describes in the rows the use of different products and services,

Components of use table for year 2015, compared with year 2014, appeared as follows:

- Final consumption which shares an important part in total economy appeared to increase by +1.44 %,
- Intermediate consumption increased by +3.90 %,
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation increased by +0.88 %,
- Exports of goods and services decreased by -0.65 %,

Tab, 5 Use table at purchasers' price, in million ALL

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	88,317	17,282	1,871	9,616	44	7	99	589	415	213	118,453	241,611	6,998	9,827	376,890
B-E	18,155	185,706	186,297	70,509	27,180	2,048	1,513	26,910	31,677	7,901	557,895	522,960	99,974	137,427	1,318,257
F	354	6,013	48,793	4,395	1,585	3	6,136	3,448	4,058	593	75,378	3,537	260,833	642	340,390
G-I	1,876	6,187	5,292	26,407	4,422	1,024	110	11,303	8,019	5,454	70,094	80,519		110,454	261,067
J	7	1,711	1,390	3,549	22,467	4,054	293	5,658	5,445	5,452	50,025	51,984	688	41,006	143,702
K	482	8,575	5,492	15,073	1,091	4,102	5,126	1,125	2,199	4,263	47,527	16,928		7,306	71,761
L	290	2,768	2,844	5,741	1,987	2,692	114	8,082	898	1,766	27,181	88,941			116,122
M-N	1,403	5,718	32,360	32,332	12,095	7,747	537	17,819	1,200	8,995	120,206	13,898	1,825	52,413	188,342
O-Q		108	188	221	135	376	2	604	2,335	2,221	6,189	212,654		6,266	225,110
R-U		122	3	405	109	48		4	1,027	368	2,087	78,607		25,757	106,451
IC by industries	110,882	234,191	284,530	168,248	71,115	22,101	13,930	75,543	57,272	37,224	1,075,036	1,311,638	370,318	391,098	3,148,091
Value Added	283,709	184,396	127,762	224,079	42,644	38,975	85,615	79,569	158,685	34,292	1,259,726				

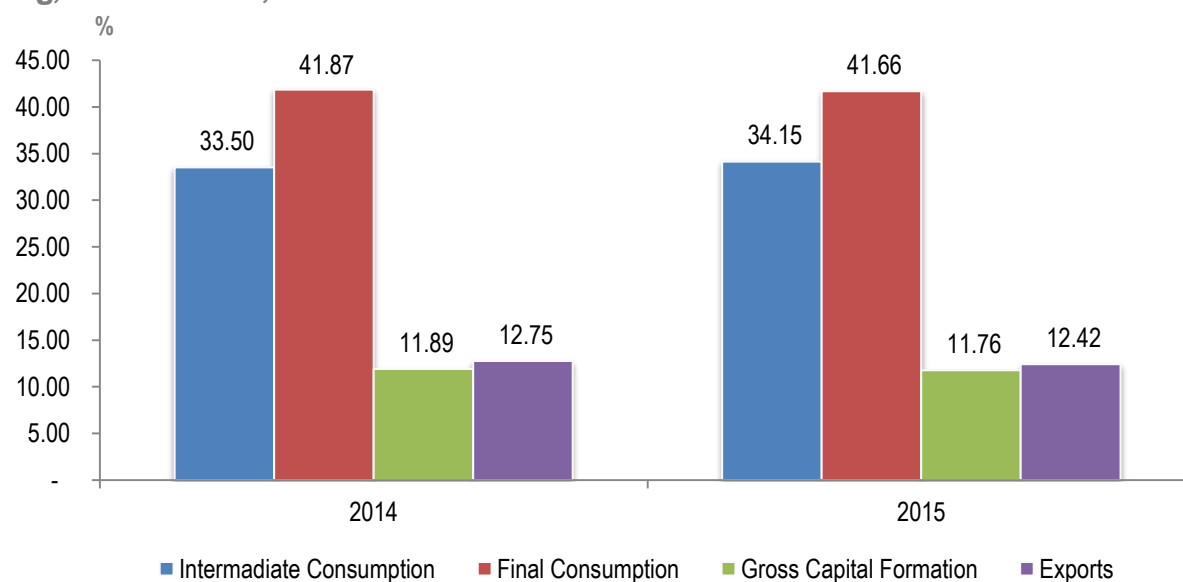
* Intermediate consumption

** Final consumption expenditure by households and government

*** Gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories

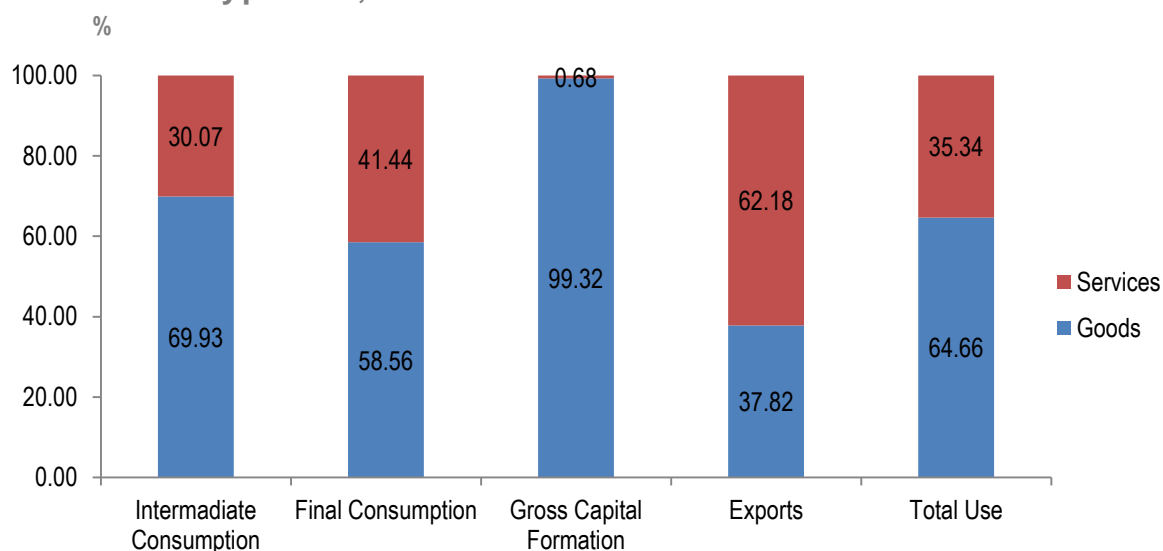
During year 2015, the use of disposable goods and services on the domestic territory and exported in foreign countries (Fig,3), represented the following structure: 34,15 % was used for intermediate consumption in production processes, 41,66 % for final consumption by households and government consumption, 11,76 % by gross fixed capital formation and 12,42 % was exported,

Fig, 3 Use Structure, in %



In the use table (Fig, 4), goods contributed 64.66 % of the total, while services 35.34 %, The use of goods has the main share of gross capital formation by 99.32 % and intermediate consumption with 69.93 %, The weight of final consumption decreased in 58.23 % and on the other hand exports of services consist mainly of 58.56 % against 37.82 % of the goods.

Fig, 4 Use Structure by products, in %



In 2015, the structure of domestic use at purchasers' prices (*where included for intermediate consumption, final consumption by household and public administration, gross fixed capital formation and change in inventory*), main share is represented by *Industry products* which accounted 37.04 % followed by *Construction* 15.72 % and *Agriculture products* 14.78 %,

Exported goods in 2015 consist mainly of *Industry products* with 35.14 % followed by *Trade; transport; accommodation and food service activities* by 28.24 %,

Tab. 6 Use Structure at purchasers' prices according to destination, in millions and %

Products (CPA)		Domestic Use		Exports	
		mln	%	mln	%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing [1-3]	248,609	14.78	9,827	2.51
B-E	Industry [5-39]	622,934	37.04	137,427	35.14
F	Construction [41-43]	264,370	15.72	642	0.16
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	80,519	4.79	110,454	28.24
J	Information and communication [58-63]	52,671	3.13	41,006	10.48
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	16,928	1.01	7,306	1.87
L	Real estate services [68]	88,941	5.29		0.00
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69,1-82]	15,723	0.93	52,413	13.40
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	212,654	12.64	6,266	1.60
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	78,607	4.67	25,757	6.59
Total Uses at purchasers' prices		1,681,957	100,00	391,098	100,00

Input – Output Table

Consolidated Supply and Use Tables is the base for deriving Symmetric Input-Output Table (SIOT), The transformation of the supply and use tables to input-output table is based on the fixed products sales (each product has its own specific sales structure, irrespective of the industry where it is produced,

Input - Output Table (SIOT) 2015 is “Industry x Industry”, this table is based on fixed product sales assumption,

In table below is presented Input – Output table for the reference year 2015, at basic prices,

Tab, 7 Input - Output Table 2015, in millions

Products (CPA 2008)	Agriculture products	Industry products	Services	Total intermediate consumption at basic prices	FD**	Total Use at basic prices
Products (CPA 2008)	1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6
Agriculture products	79,543	28,477	18,614	126,634	292,084	418,717
Industry products	20,616	357,810	135,272	513,698	718,547	1,232,245
Services	5,069	85,686	258,895	349,650	972,898	1,322,548
Total intermediate consumption at basic price	105,228	471,973	412,780	989,982	1,983,529	2,973,510
Value added at basic prices	283,709	312,158	663,859	1,259,726		
Output at basic prices	394,591	830,878	1,109,292	2,334,762		
Imports (CIF)	24,126	401,367	213,256	638,749		
Supply at basic prices	418,717	1,232,245	1,322,548	2,973,510		

** Total final demand

Information for users

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, but 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

To calculate SUT it is used the information provided by various statistical and administrative sources, The data used can come from INSTAT's statistics producers or other various national institutions such as Ministries, Departments of the General Taxation and Customs, the National Registration Center, Bank of Albania, Financial Supervisory Authority, the 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 or households, among which we may mention: the Register of Enterprises; Structure Survey; Retail Trade Survey; Household Budget Survey; Price Statistics Survey, Statistics agriculture and the environment, etc,

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

Balancing process

The balancing of supply and use table is a very important process, After a detailed processing for each product, all the supply of a country must equal to uses, In many cases this is difficult to be reached since the first step of using data sources, for this reason the analysis are done at product level,

Before we look at product discrepancies, is analyzed the statistical discrepancies between two different approaches of GDP estimation, In the supply and use framework this 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%, is used an automatic balancing based on the distribution of the existing discrepancies ratios, When the discrepancies are between 5% and 10%, it can be 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,