

# Supply and Use Tables, 2023

**Tirana. 26 June 2025:** INSTAT presents consolidated Supply. Use (SUTs) for the reference year 2023.

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 2023. total supply at purchasers' prices and total use in current price was estimated ALL 4.759.465 million. singing a growth in nominal terms by 6.8% compared to 2022.

Domestic production represents 71.8% of total supply at purchasers' prices where goods represent 47.2% and services 52.8%. Imports represent 21.8% of total supply where imported goods constitutes 67.0% while services 33.0%.

Intermediate consumption represents 28.5% of total use at current prices where goods constitute with 73.0% and services 27.0%. Final demand represents 71.5% of total use where the demand for goods represent 59.2% and for services 40.8%.

**Tab. 1 The Supply. use table at current prices for year 2023. in ALL millions**

Industries (NACE)	Industry	Services	Total output of products	Imports (CIF)	MTTT*	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Industry	Services	Intermediat 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
<b>Industry [1-43]</b>	1,594,244	19,645	1,613,890	696,264	693,917	3,004,070	656,630	332,924	989,554	2,014,516	1,594,244
<b>Services [45-98]</b>	77,537	1,724,331	1,801,868	342,449	388,922	1,755,395	85,800	281,121	366,920	1,388,475	77,537
<b>Total</b>	1,671,781	1,743,976	3,415,757	1,038,713	304,995	4,759,465	742,430	614,045	1,356,475	3,402,991	1,671,781
<b>Gross Value added</b>							929,351	1,129,931	2,059,282		

\* 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.

**For release 26/06/2025**

*Continue*

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

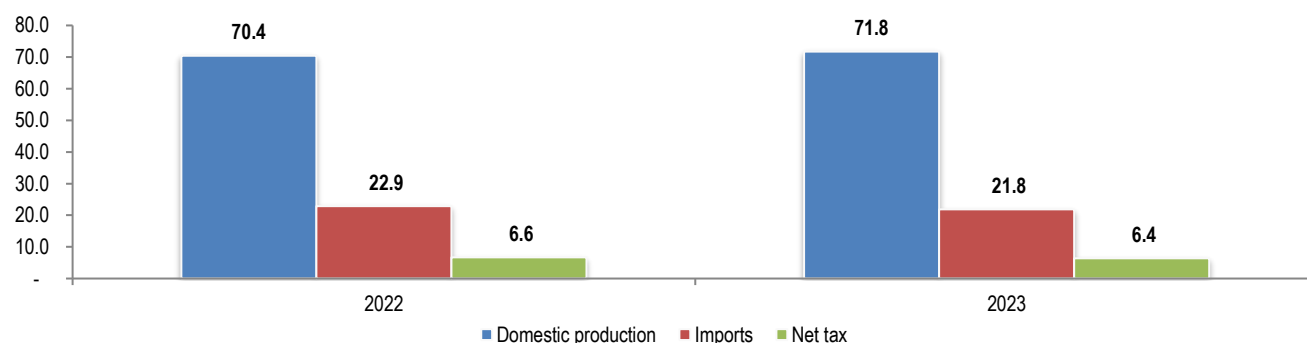
Industries (NACE)*	A	B-E	F	G-I	J	K	L	M-N	O-Q	R-U	Total output of products	Imports (CIF) P7	MTTT**	Total supply at purchasers' prices
Products (CPA)*	Output of industries (NACE). at basic prices													
A	411,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	411,360	25,255	80,246	516,861
B-E	108,109	584,350	5,697	1,291	691	-	2,081	175	12	378	702,784	670,514	592,529	1,965,827
F	-	7,681	477,095	8,693	12	-	2,170	3,958	-	136	499,745	495	21,142	521,382
G-I	30,642	17,677	15,069	647,100	2,466	-	889	8,995	1,961	2,504	727,303	188,228	(408,039)	507,492
J	-	5	1,844	673	141,167	-	1	1,297	18	8	145,015	23,705	7,341	176,061
K	-	-	-	388	-	84,493	5	141	0	-	85,027	18,520	873	104,419
L	-	3,186	1,409	1,319	562	-	134,472	1,090	284	80	142,402	-	315	142,717
M-N	-	104	6,447	6,215	1,517	-	982	266,918	20	1,439	283,642	48,538	7,473	339,652
O-Q	-	746	127	404	48	-	27	248	350,878	1,426	353,905	7,918	262	362,084
R-U	-	259	20	922	27	-	7	615	200	62,525	64,575	55,541	2,852	122,969
<b>Output of industries</b>	<b>550,063</b>	<b>614,009</b>	<b>507,709</b>	<b>667,004</b>	<b>146,490</b>	<b>84,493</b>	<b>140,633</b>	<b>283,436</b>	<b>353,423</b>	<b>68,497</b>	<b>3,415,757</b>	<b>1,038,713</b>	<b>304,995</b>	<b>4,759,465</b>

\* 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

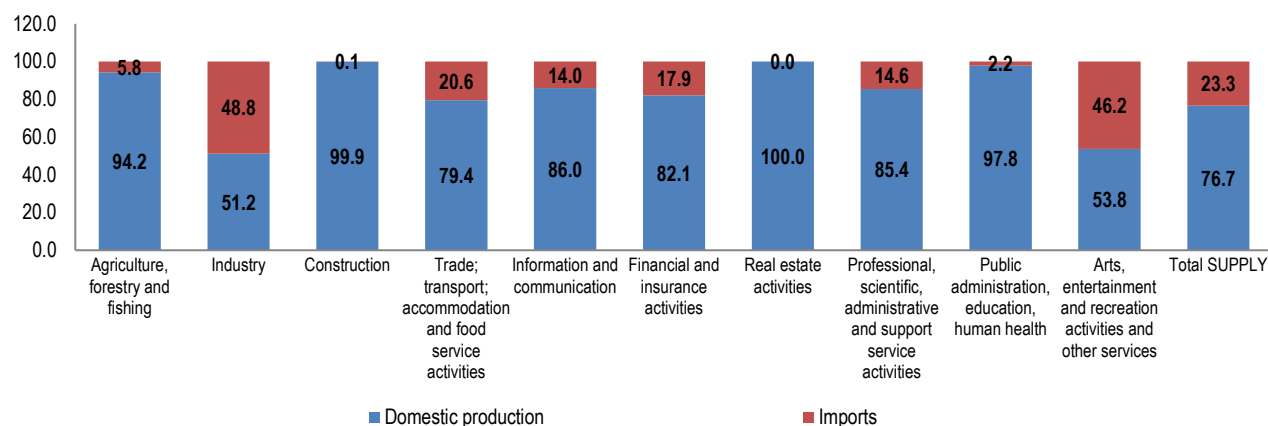
Components of supply table for year 2023 compared to year 2022 appear as follows:

- Domestic production which shares an important part in supply table performed a increased by 8.8 %
- Imports goods and services increased by 1.7 %
- Net Taxes on products increased by 2.9 %

**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 76.7 % of the total. while imports represent 23.3 %. The highest penetration of imports of goods and services is observed in Industry products with 48.8 %.

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



In 2023, the main share of domestic production structure at basic prices is represented by Industry Products which accounted for 20.6 % followed by Trade, transport, accommodation and food services with 21.3 % and Construction 14.6 %. Imported goods in 2023 were also lead by Industry products taking up 64.6 % followed by trade, transport, accommodation and food services with 18.1 %.

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]	411.360	12.0%	25.255	2.4%
B-E	Industry [5-39]	702.784	20.6%	670.514	64.6%
F	Construction [41-43]	499.745	14.6%	495	0.0%
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	727.303	21.3%	188.228	18.1%
J	Information and communication [58-63]	145.015	4.2%	23.705	2.3%
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	85.027	2.5%	18.520	1.8%
L	Real estate services [68]	142.402	4.2%	-	0.0%
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69.1-82]	283.642	8.3%	48.538	4.7%
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	353.905	10.4%	7.918	0.8%
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	64.575	1.9%	55.541	5.3%
Total Supply at basic prices		3.415.757	100.0%	1.038.713	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 2023 compared to 2022 appeared as follows:

- Final consumption which shares an important part in total economy appeared to increased by 8.2%;
- Intermediate consumption increased by 5.6%;
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation decreased by -4.2%;
- Exports of goods and services increased by 13.6%.

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
<b>A</b>	127.984	31.583	3.641	21.371	192	40	306	2.264	53	146	187.579	304.135	68	25.078	516.861
<b>B-E</b>	36.046	254.112	171.418	127.138	48.699	5.851	2.624	60.692	33.599	12.033	752.211	771.065	99.175	343.377	1.965.827
<b>F</b>	91	6.241	25.514	1.871	559	2	7.763	3.681	3.913	129	49.764	32.259	436.492	2.867	521.382
<b>G-I</b>	346	12.053	2.417	31.619	4.563	2.683	76	18.689	6.692	1.311	80.449	192.237	-	234.806	507.492
<b>J</b>	5	5.416	1.259	3.819	18.812	8.255	442	6.623	1.005	1.934	47.570	42.673	18.375	67.444	176.061
<b>K</b>	338	9.041	4.886	13.733	489	9.713	8.897	1.043	1.831	1.983	51.954	22.336	-	30.129	104.419
<b>L</b>	35	5.777	1.319	2.807	1.111	2.677	2.793	2.471	1.005	1.005	21.000	121.717	-	-	142.717
<b>M-N</b>	447	12.346	29.358	23.980	13.974	16.342	841	20.335	13.280	3.470	134.372	55.637	62	149.581	339.652
<b>O-Q</b>	2	284	153	334	10	129	0	589	24.371	614	26.484	320.937	-	14.663	362.084
<b>R-U</b>	0	294	22	1.363	60	165	2	36	135	3.012	5.090	77.496	-	40.383	122.969
<b>IC by industries</b>	165.295	337.147	239.987	228.034	88.467	45.858	23.744	116.422	85.883	25.636	1.356.475	1.940.492	554.172	908.327	4.759.465
<b>Value Added</b>	384.768	276.861	267.722	438.970	58.022	38.635	116.889	167.014	267.540	42.862	2.059.282				
Wages and salaries	7,336	97,794	42,579	131,251	26,717	14,919	2,306	51,693	146,013	18,089	538,696				
<b>CE****</b>	1,225	14,650	5,648	20,173	3,370	3,994	355	8,103	24,929	3,348	85,794				
<b>OTMSP*****</b>	0	6,549	1,983	15,500	516	764	4,412	619	2,104	52	32,499				
<b>GOS*****</b>	377,432	167,919	230,760	289,219	30,789	22,952	110,171	114,702	119,423	24,720	1,488,087				

\* Intermediate consumption

\*\*Final consumption expenditure by households and government

\*\*\* Gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories

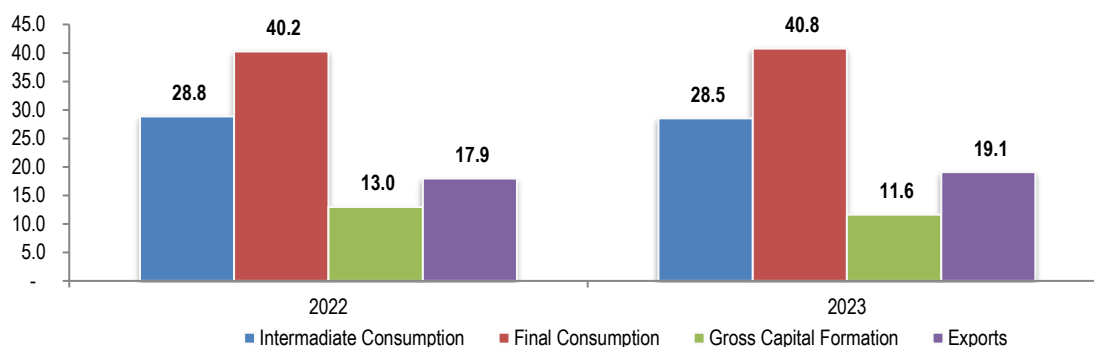
\*\*\*\*Compensation of employees

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

\*\*\*\*\*Gross Operating Surplus

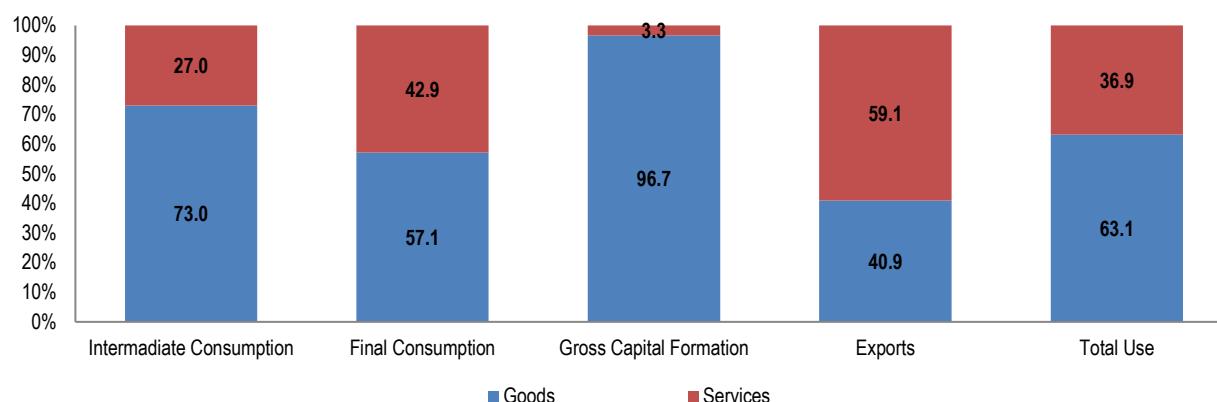
In 2023. the use of disposable goods and services on the domestic territory and exports to foreign countries (Fig.3) represents the following structure: 28.5 % used for *Intermediate Consumption* in production processes. 40.8 % for *Final Consumption by Households and Government Consumption*. 11.6 % for *Gross Fixed Capital Formation* and 19.1 % for *Exports*.

Fig. 3 Use Structure. in %



In the Use Table (Fig. 4). *Goods* contributed 63.1 % of the total while *Services* 36.9 %. The use of goods has the main share on *gross capital formation* by 96.7 % and *intermediate consumption* by 73.0 %.

Fig. 4: Use Structure by components. in %



In 2023 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 42.1 % followed by *Construction* 13.5 % and *Agriculture Products* 12.8 %.

Exported Goods in 2023 consist mainly of *Industry Products* with 37.8 % followed by Trade; transport; accommodation and food services taking up 25.9 %.

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

Products (CPA)		Domestic Use		Exports	
		mln	%	mln	%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing [1-3]	491,783	12.8%	25,078	2.8%
B-E	Industry [5-39]	1,622,451	42.1%	343,377	37.8%
F	Construction [41-43]	518,515	13.5%	2,867	0.3%
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	272,686	7.1%	234,806	25.9%
J	Information and communication [58-63]	108,617	2.8%	67,444	7.4%
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	74,291	1.9%	30,129	3.3%
L	Real estate services [68]	142,717	3.7%	-	0.0%
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69.1-82]	190,071	4.9%	149,581	16.5%
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	347,421	9.0%	14,663	1.6%
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	82,586	2.1%	40,383	4.4%
Total Uses at purchasers' prices		3,851,139	100%	908,327	100%

**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											P7		
A	387,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	387,631	25,153	70,798	483,582
B-E	98,335	557,366	5,539	1,247	670	-	2,021	170	12	363	665,722	666,379	544,503	1,876,604
F	-	7,346	456,236	8,311	11	-	2,076	3,785	-	130	477,895	455	18,445	496,795
G-I	28,138	17,072	14,607	620,157	2,350	-	841	8,617	1,873	2,356	696,010	184,238	(361,551)	518,697
J	-	5	1,800	667	138,038	-	1	1,291	18	8	141,830	23,104	6,984	171,918
K	-	-	-	370	-	81,822	5	134	0	-	82,331	17,724	734	100,790
L	-	3,081	1,362	1,275	543	-	131,357	1,054	275	78	139,024	-	268	139,292
M-N	-	99	6,203	5,934	1,454	-	937	255,626	19	1,374	271,647	46,019	5,154	322,820
O-Q	-	703	120	382	46	-	25	235	331,315	1,348	334,174	7,572	220	341,965
R-U	-	247	19	879	26	-	7	583	190	59,484	61,435	52,370	3,197	117,002
Output of industries	514,059	585,919	485,886	639,222	143,138	81,822	137,268	271,497	333,748	65,141	3,257,699	1,023,015	288,752	4,569,465

\* 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	
<b>A</b>	118,867	30,135	4,318	20,036	185	38	292	2,249	48	139	176,308	282,585	592	24,097	483,582
<b>B-E</b>	33,835	243,520	163,064	119,261	47,196	5,572	2,567	59,267	31,601	11,515	717,397	720,521	102,981	335,705	1,876,604
<b>F</b>	83	6,250	23,884	1,645	516	2	7,498	3,240	3,465	117	46,698	28,507	418,955	2,636	496,795
<b>G-I</b>	394	14,401	3,340	36,542	4,814	3,131	92	19,251	8,316	1,633	91,915	207,976	-	218,805	518,697
<b>J</b>	4	5,194	1,292	3,630	18,834	7,995	435	6,472	895	1,830	46,582	40,637	19,796	64,902	171,918
<b>K</b>	326	8,783	5,024	13,396	483	9,253	8,422	1,014	1,653	1,950	50,305	21,696	-	28,789	100,790
<b>L</b>	32	5,495	1,336	2,676	1,091	2,579	2,737	2,418	937	980	20,282	119,010	-	-	139,292
<b>M-N</b>	425	11,590	29,560	22,271	13,509	15,668	810	19,586	12,611	3,266	129,295	52,507	70	140,948	322,820
<b>O-Q</b>	2	319	178	355	10	132	0	642	24,259	659	26,557	301,332	-	14,076	341,965
<b>R-U</b>	0	305	24	1,350	60	162	2	38	133	2,972	5,047	73,871	-	38,084	117,002
<b>IC by industries</b>	153,968	325,993	232,021	221,163	86,698	44,534	22,856	114,176	83,919	25,059	1,310,387	1,848,641	542,393	868,043	4,569,465
<b>Value Added</b>	360,090	259,926	253,865	418,059	56,440	37,288	114,413	157,320	249,829	40,081	1,947,311				

\* 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 2023, the total supply and use of goods and services, expressed in constant prices, amounted to ALL 4,569,465 million. This reflects a real growth of 2.5% compared to the previous year, indicating a moderate expansion in domestic economic activity. According to the same SUIOT framework, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in real terms grew by 4.02% during the year.

# 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](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.

**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.