

Supply and Use Tables, 2016

Tiranë, 29 October 2019: INSTAT presents consolidated Supply, Use (SUTs) for the reference year 2016.

SUTs offer a detailed portrait of an economy. They are an important instrument in analyzing and creating statistical models. These tables describe sources; uses of products and inter-industry relations in economy.

In the year 2016, total supply at purchasers' prices was estimated ALL 3.257.626 million, with growth in nominal terms of 3.5 % compared to 2015.

Domestic production represents 73.7 % of total supply at purchasers' prices; goods represent 49.0 % and services 51.0 %; Imported goods constitutes 66.8 % while services 33.2 %.

Tab. 1 Supply table at current prices for year 2016, 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]	295.408			295.408	22.944	64.045	382.398
Industry [5-43]	110.136	763.134	7.306	880.576	427.685	389.129	1.697.391
Services [45-98]	1.733	57.392	1.166.374	1.225.499	224.236	- 271.899	1.177.837
Total output by activity	407.277	820.526	1.173.680	2.401.484	674.866	181.276	3.257.626

* Trade, transport margins and net taxes on products

The structure of the use of disposable goods and services is presented as follows: total goods represent 63.8 % and services 36.2 %.

Tab. 2 Use table at current prices for year 2016, 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]	83.991	15.961	9.178	109.130	273.268	382.398
Industry [5-43]	25.892	419.615	210.459	655.966	1.041.425	1.697.391
Services [45-98]	5.108	73.639	266.438	345.185	832.652	1.177.837
Total IC of industries	114.991	509.215	486.075	1.110.280	2.147.345	3.257.626
Value Added	292.287	311.311	687.606	1.291.203		

* Intermediate consumption

** Total final demand

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 2016 compared to year 2015 appear as follows:

- Domestic production which shares an important part in supply table performed an increase by 2.9 %;
- Imports goods and services decreased by 5.7 %;
- Net Taxes on products decreased by 3.8 %.

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

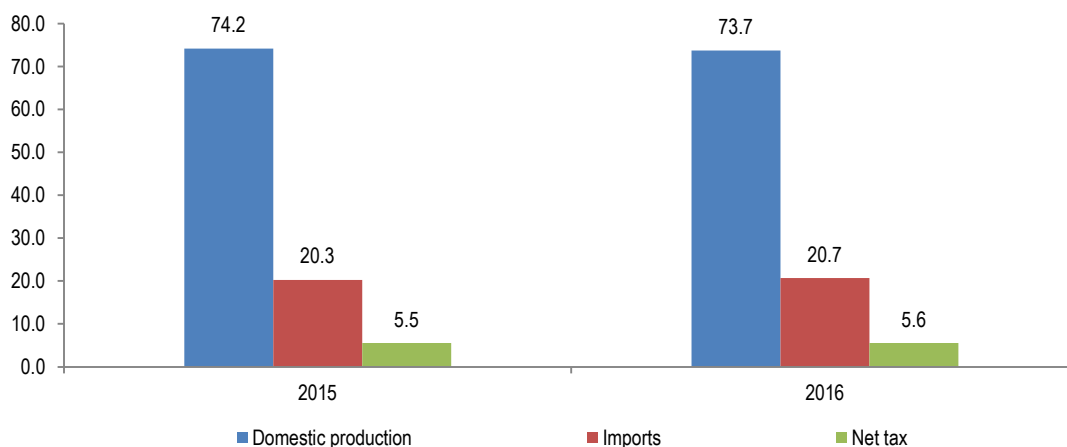
Industries (NACE)*	A	B-E	F	G-I	J	K	L	M-N	O-Q	R-U	Total output of products	Imports (CIF) P7	MTTT**	Total supply at purchasers' prices
Products (CPA)*	Output of industries (NACE). at basic prices													
A	295.408										295.408	22.944	64.045	382.398
B-E	110.136	379.709	54.134	88	468				193	12	544.739	427.400	385.325	1.357.463
F		5.738	323.553	1.254	923		20	4.315		33	335.837	286	3.805	339.928
G-I	248	13.506	16.741	405.090	721		362	3.199	273	3.620	443.759	122.357	- 283.225	282.892
J		50	174	57	120.401			1.057	58	462	122.258	25.092	4.170	151.519
K				885		59.232					60.117	7.190	130	67.436
L		445	12.195	1.472	131		100.570	1.840			116.653		79	116.732
M-N	1.485	7.536	6.351	676	721		83	160.472	1.568	100	178.993	24.153	1.899	205.044
O-Q		43	109	65				7	220.489	8.119	228.832	15.559	84	244.474
R-U		229	14	140	446			198	119	73.741	74.887	29.887	4.966	109.740
Output of industries	407.277	407.256	413.270	409.727	123.811	59.232	101.035	171.089	222.700	86.087	2.401.484	674.866	181.276	3.257.626

* 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

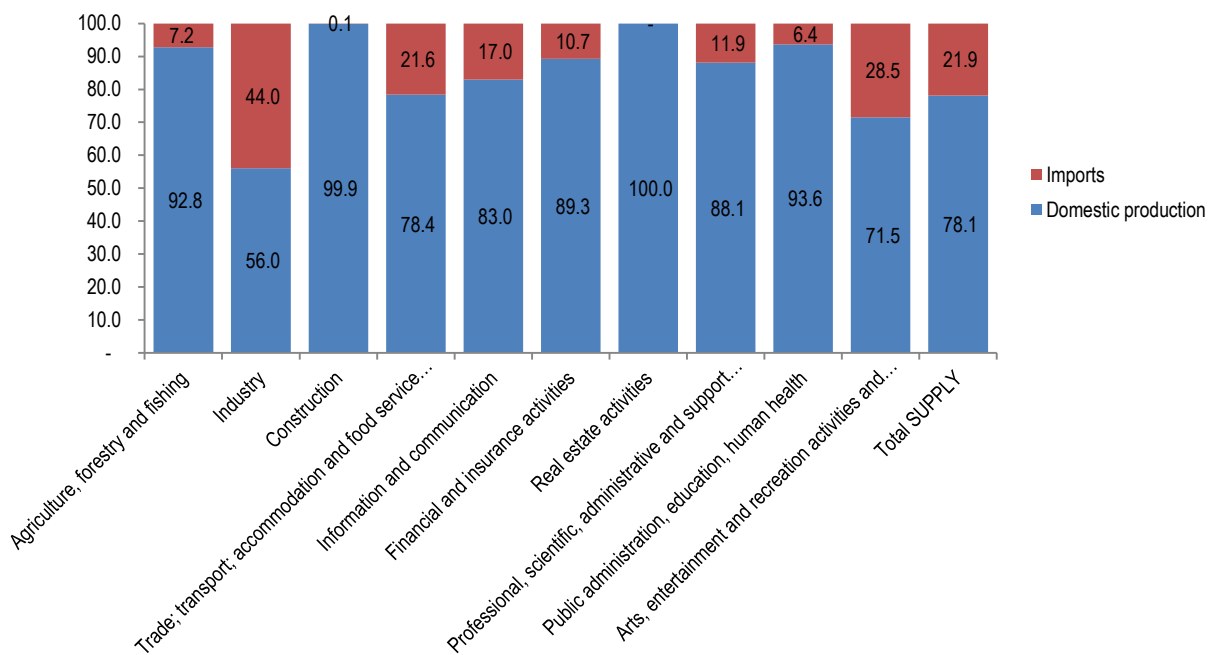
In 2016, *domestic production* represents 73.7 % of total supply on domestic territory at purchasers' prices, *imports* represent 20.7 % while *net taxes* on products (taxes less subsidies on product) constitute 5.6 %.

Fig. 1 Supply Structure, in %



The structure of supply table according to the origin (Fig.2) is as follow: *domestic production* represents 78.1 % of the total, while *imports* represent 21.9 %. The highest penetration of *imports of goods and services* is observed in *Industry products* by 44.0 %.

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



In 2016, the main share of domestic production structure at basic prices is represented by *Industry Products* which accounted for 22.7 % followed by *Trade, transport, accommodation and food services* with 18.5 % and *Construction* 14.0 %.

Imported goods in 2016 were also lead by *Industry products* taking up 63.3 % followed by *Trade, transport, accommodation and food services* with 18.1 %.

Tab. 4 Supply Structure according to origin

Products (CPA)		Domestic output		Imports	
		mln	%	mln	%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing [1-3]	295.408	12.3	22.944	3.4
B-E	Industry [5-39]	544.739	22.7	427.400	63.3
F	Construction [41-43]	335.837	14.0	286	0.0
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	443.759	18.5	122.357	18.1
J	Information and communication [58-63]	122.258	5.1	25.092	3.7
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	60.117	2.5	7.190	1.1
L	Real estate services [68]	116.653	4.9	-	-
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69.1-82]	178.993	7.5	24.153	3.6
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	228.832	9.5	15.559	2.3
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	74.887	3.1	29.887	4.4
Total Supply at basic prices		2.401.484	100.00	674.866	100.00

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 2016 compared to 2015 appeared as follows:

- Final consumption which shares an important part in total economy appeared to increase by 3.1%;
- Intermediate consumption increased by 3.3 %;
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation increased by 0.4 %;
- Exports of goods and services decreased by 9.1 %.

Tab. 5 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
												P3_S13-14	P51-52	P6	
Products (CPA)	Input of industries (NACE)														
A	83.991	13.944	2.017	7.986	42	5	99	474	357	215	109.130	254.718	5.511	13.039	382.398
B-E	25.542	183.360	189.427	78.895	31.926	2.084	1.571	32.453	33.292	10.460	589.011	542.177	94.374	131.901	1.357.463
F	350	3.828	43.000	3.965	1.955	2	6.057	2.932	4.309	558	66.955	3.936	268.077	960	339.928
G-I	2.704	7.025	5.037	26.640	4.220	1.045	152	12.576	8.053	6.165	73.617	79.919	-	129.356	282.892
J	8	2.165	1.323	3.643	25.018	4.554	383	6.618	6.096	7.389	57.198	50.884	905	42.533	151.519
K	362	7.867	4.977	13.533	1.057	3.895	6.100	1.276	2.025	4.451	45.543	15.351	-	6.542	67.436
L	235	2.829	2.440	5.242	1.940	2.543	135	8.159	774	1.949	26.246	90.486	-	-	116.732
M-N	1.798	5.737	33.745	34.472	12.041	8.859	697	20.280	1.936	11.143	130.708	13.638	73	60.626	205.044
O-Q	-	118	204	278	151	427	2	719	1.861	4.185	7.945	219.483	-	17.046	244.474
R-U	0	162	11	634	124	42	1	4	2.420	528	3.927	81.122	-	24.691	109.740
IC by industries	114.991	227.035	282.181	175.289	78.475	23.456	15.196	85.491	61.124	47.043	1.110.280	1.351.712	368.940	426.693	3.257.626
Value Added	292.287	180.221	131.089	234.438	45.336	35.776	85.838	85.598	161.576	39.044	1.291.203				

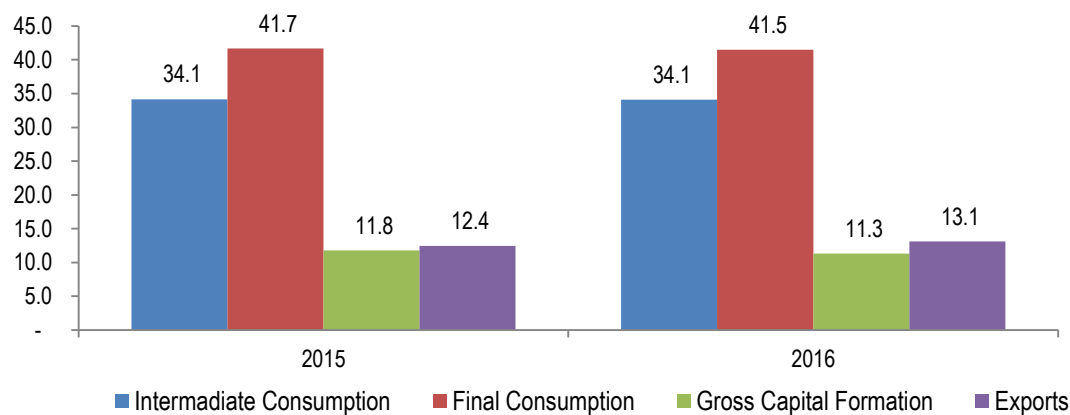
* Intermediate consumption

** Final consumption expenditure by households and government

*** Gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories

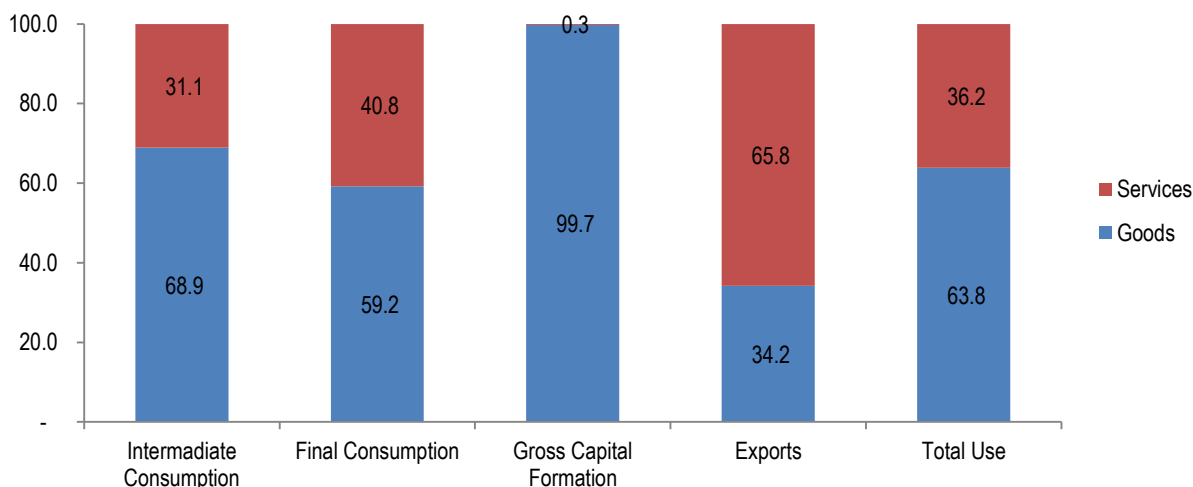
In 2016, the use of disposable goods and services on the domestic territory and exports to foreign countries (Fig.3) represents the following structure: 34.1 % used for *Intermediate Consumption* in production processes, 41.5 % for *Final Consumption by Households and Government Consumption*, 11.3 % for *Gross Fixed Capital Formation* and 13.1 % 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 99.7 % and *intermediate consumption* by 68.9 %.

Fig.4 Use Structure by components, in %



In 2016 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 37.0 % followed by *Construction* 15.8 % and *Agriculture Products* 15.1 %.

Exported Goods in 2016 consist mainly of *Industry Products* with 30.9 % followed by *Trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities* taking up 30.3 %.

Tab. 6 Use Structure at purchasers' prices according to destination

Products (CPA)	Domestic Use		Exports	
	mln	%	mln	%
A	260.229	15.1	13.039	3.1
B-E	636.551	37.0	131.901	30.9
F	272.013	15.8	960	0.2
G-I	79.919	4.6	129.356	30.3
J	51.789	3.1	42.533	10.0
K	15.351	0.9	6.542	1.5
L	90.486	5.3		
M-N	13.710	0.8	60.626	14.2
O-Q	219.483	12.8	17.046	4.0
R-U	81.122	4.7	24.691	5.8
Total Uses at purchasers' prices	1.720.652	100.0	426.693	100.0

Methodology

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.