

# Supply and Use Tables, 2023

**Tirana, 27 September 2024:** INSTAT presents consolidated Supply, Use (SUTs) for the reference year 2023. SUTs offer a detailed portrait of an economy.

In the year 2023\*, total supply at purchasers' prices and total use in current price was estimated ALL 4,727,869 million, singling a growth in nominal terms by 6.1% compared to 2022.

Domestic production represents 71.6% of total supply at purchasers' prices where goods represent 48.0% and services 52.0%. Imports represent 22.0% of total supply where imported goods constitutes 66.2% while services 33.8%.

Intermediate consumption represents 27.9% of total use at current prices where goods constitute with 75.1% and services 24.9%. Final demand represents 72.1% of total use where the demand for goods represent 58.9% and for services 41.1%.

**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	Intermediate consumption	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>	1.622.742	2.056	1.624.798	687.930	683.888	2.996.615	638.243	351.959	990.201	2.006.414	2.996.615
<b>Services [45-98]</b>	35.798	1.725.193	1.760.991	350.767	(380.505)	1.731.254	90.322	238.743	329.065	1.402.189	1.731.254
<b>Total</b>	1.658.540	1.727.249	3.385.789	1.038.697	303.383	4.727.869	728.564	590.702	1.319.266	3.408.602	4.727.869
<b>Gross Value added</b>							929.976	1.136.547	2.066.523		

\* Trade, transport margins and net taxes on products  
\*\*2023 semifinal

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

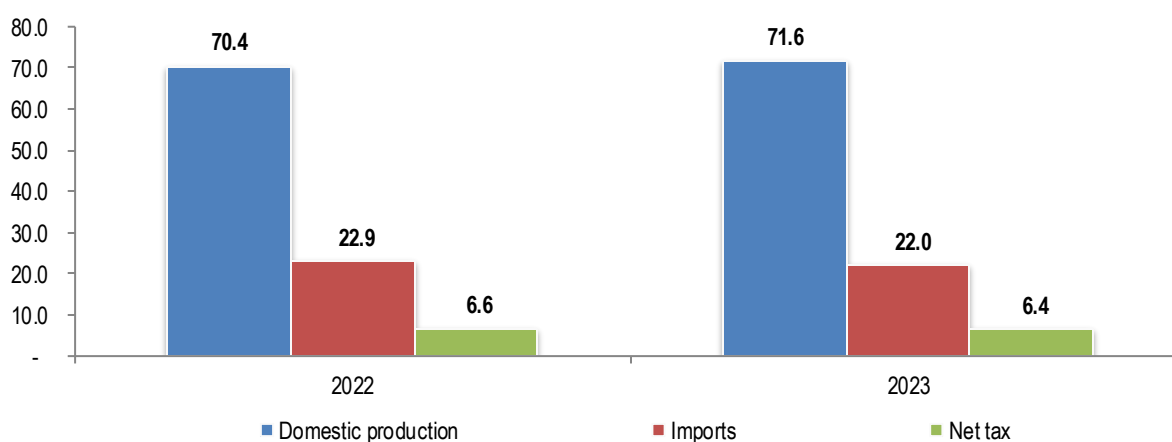
Industries (NACE)*	A	B-E	F	G-I	J	K	L	M-N	O-Q	R-U	Total output of products	Imports (CIF)	MTTT**	Total supply at purchasers' prices
Products (CPA)	Production by economic activities (Nace Rev,2) in basic prices													
<b>A</b>	402.572	673	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	403.284	23.256	89.777	516.317
<b>B-E</b>	131.527	552.572	-	160	-	-	35	26	20	225	684.566	664.177	572.022	1.920.764
<b>F</b>	-	12.900	522.498	778	-	-	-	717	-	55	536.948	497	22.089	559.534
<b>G-I</b>	5.703	9.597	12.094	649.816	225	-	172	1.016	974	603	680.200	198.050	(395.565)	482.686
<b>J</b>	-	98	703	85	138.044	-	4	417	2	92	139.445	22.904	7.058	169.406
<b>K</b>	-	65	-	55	387	83.428	-	4	-	-	83.939	17.481	769	102.189
<b>L</b>	-	1.667	3.079	88	6	-	137.861	99	340	230	143.370	-	361	143.731
<b>M-N</b>	-	1.210	207	621	2.646	-	215	277.919	40	347	283.204	48.690	3.881	335.775
<b>O-Q</b>	-	637	141	133	1	-	-	111	363.859	2.962	367.844	7.927	270	376.041
<b>R-U</b>	-	597	-	153	19	-	10	191	132	61.886	62.988	55.716	2.723	121.427
<b>Output of industries</b>	539.803	580.016	538.721	651.889	141.327	83.428	138.297	280.501	365.407	66.400	3.385.789	1.038.697	303.383	4.727.869

\* 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

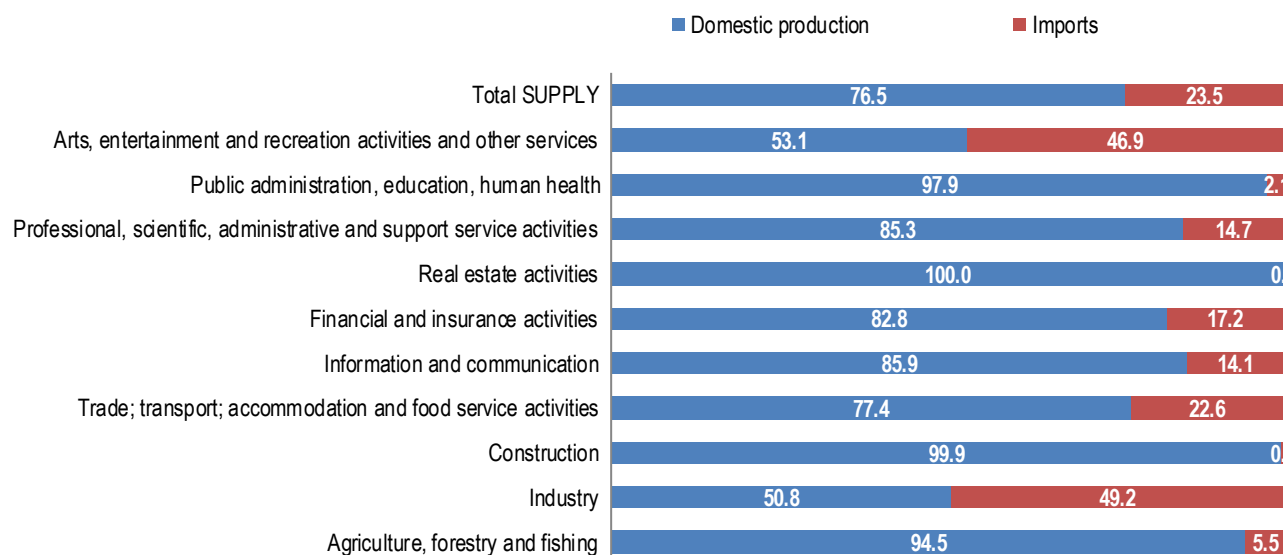
Components of supply table for year 2023 compared to year 2022 appear as follows:

- Domestic production which shares an important part in supply table performed a increased by 7.9%;
- Imports goods and services increased by 1.7%;
- Net Taxes on products increased by 2.4%.

**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 76.5% of the total, while imports represent 23.5%. The highest penetration of imports of goods and services is observed in Industry products with 49.2 % followed by Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services with 46.9%.

For more information, visit INSTAT webpage: <http://www.instat.gov.al/>

**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 20.2% followed by Trade, transport, accommodation and food services with 20.1% and Construction 16.1%. Imported goods in 2023 were also lead by Industry products taking up 63.9% followed by Trade, transport, accommodation and food services with 19.1%.

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

	Products by CPA	Domestic output		Imports	
		mIn	%	mIn	%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing [1-3]	403,284	11.9%	23,256	2.2%
B-E	Industry [5-39]	684,566	20.2%	664,177	63.9%
F	Construction [41-43]	536,948	15.9%	497	0.0%
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	680,200	20.1%	198,050	19.1%
J	Information and communication [58-63]	139,445	4.1%	22,904	2.2%
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	83,939	2.5%	17,481	1.7%
L	Real estate services [68]	143,370	4.2%	-	0.0%
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69.1-82]	283,204	8.4%	48,690	4.7%
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	367,844	10.9%	7,927	0.8%
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	62,988	1.9%	55,716	5.4%
Total Supply at basic prices		3,385,789	100.0%	1,038,697	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 8.7%;
- Intermediate consumption increased by 2.7%;
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation decreased by 6.1%;
- Exports of goods and services increased by 14.6%.

The third quadrant is compiled and published for the first time in the Use Table, which includes the distribution of income from production. It focuses on transactions related to the generation and distribution of income, such as employee compensation, production taxes and imports, subsidies, and operating profit. This quadrant shows how the income generated in 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	117.81 0	32.628	5.245	19.445	195	58	84	2.654	69	194	178.383	318.940	(2.153)	21.147	516.317
B-E	36.346	235.121	178.707	130.209	47.775	7.721	3.451	63.151	45.426	12.114	760.022	753.459	59.060	348.223	1.920.764
F	64	4.078	28.244	1.812	600	2	8.689	3.745	4.448	116	51.797	30.698	467.03 2	10.007	559.534
G-I	269	11.189	2.676	24.877	4.082	2.551	8	16.984	6.142	1.336	70.115	187.340	-	225.231	482.686
J	2	9.334	1.376	2.928	18.620	9.755	45	5.545	937	1.665	50.207	44.062	18.915	56.223	169.406
K	291	8.675	4.898	10.950	586	7.754	13.077	941	1.753	1.468	50.392	22.334	-	29.462	102.189
L	28	4.037	1.277	2.082	962	2.472	256	1.934	1.025	968	15.042	128.689	-	-	143.731
M-N	530	14.270	30.233	18.425	11.003	14.891	65	14.167	13.519	2.728	119.832	48.645	109	167.189	335.775
O-Q	2	417	170	410	12	349	0	758	17.465	713	20.295	338.761	-	16.985	376.041
R-U	0	621	24	997	67	227	0	27	30	1.187	3.182	76.386	-	41.859	121.427
IC by industries	155.34 3	320.369	252.852	212.136	83.902	45.781	25.675	109.904	90.814	22.490	1.319.266	1.949.313	542.96 3	916.326	4.727.869
Value Added	384.46 0	259.647	285.869	439.752	57.425	37.647	112.622	170.597	274.594	43.910	2.066.523				
Wages and salaries	5.560	85.901	38.087	94.608	26.790	15.176	2.239	54.998	155.342	13.760	492.460				
CEEWS****	3.626	13.566	5.244	18.334	4.107	4.340	436	9.799	24.304	2.233	85.989				
OTMSP*****	2.331	11.227	1.534	8.269	324	764	4.875	420	436	2.202	32.381				
GOS*****	372.94 3	148.953	241.005	318.541	26.205	17.367	105.073	105.380	94.512	25.715	1.455.693				

\* Intermediate consumption

\*\*Final consumption expenditure by households and government

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

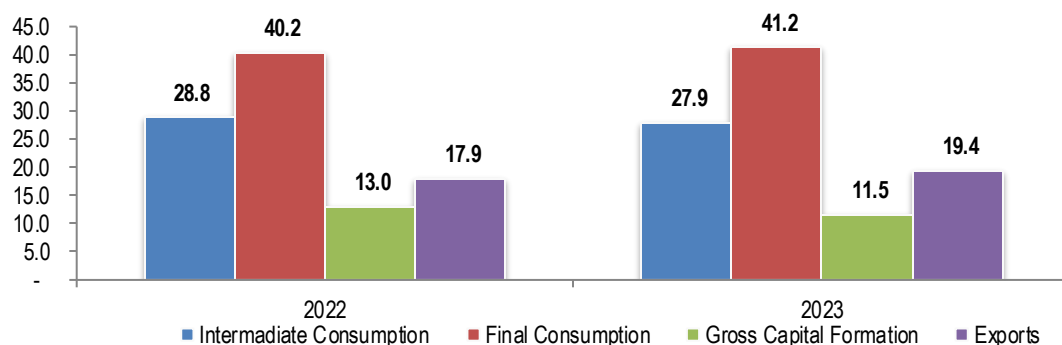
\*\*\*\* Compensation of employees except wages and salaries

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

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

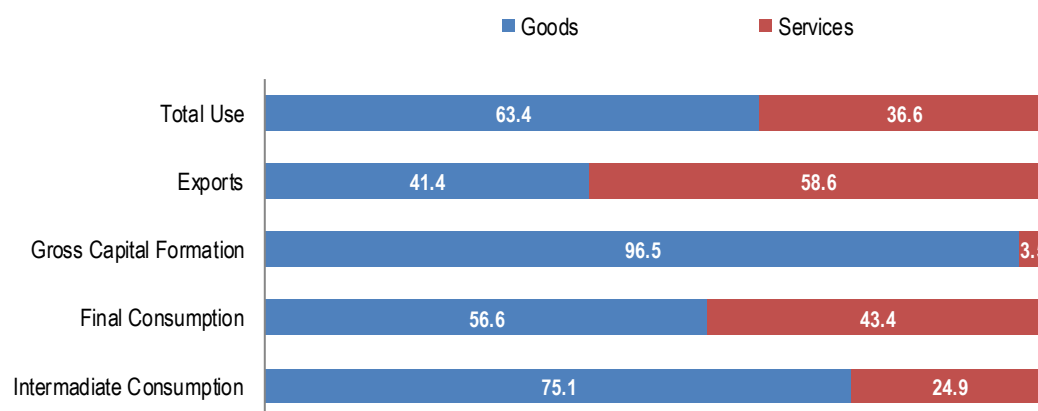
In 2023, the use of disposable goods and services on the domestic territory and exports to foreign countries (Fig.3) represents the following structure: 27.9% used for *Intermediate Consumption* in production processes, 41.2% for *Final Consumption by Households and Government Consumption*, 11.5% for *Gross Fixed Capital Formation* and 19.4% for *Exports*.

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



In the Use Table (Fig. 4), *Goods* contributed 63.4% of the total while *Services* 36.3%. The use of goods has the main share on *gross capital formation* by 96.5% and *intermediate consumption* by 75.1%.

**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 41.3% followed by *Construction* 14.4% and *Agriculture Products* 12.5%.

Exported Goods in 2023 consist mainly of *Industry Products* with 38.0% followed by *Trade; transport; accommodation and food services* 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]	495.170	13.0%	21.147	2.3%
B-E	Industry [5-39]	1.572.540	41.3%	348.223	38.0%
F	Construction [41-43]	549.527	14.4%	10.007	1.1%
G-I	Trade; transport; accommodation and food services [45-56]	257.455	6.8%	225.231	24.6%
J	Information and communication [58-63]	113.183	3.0%	56.223	6.1%
K	Financial and insurance services [64-66]	72.726	1.9%	29.462	3.2%
L	Real estate services [68]	143.731	3.8%	-	0.0%
M-N	Professional, scientific, administrative and support services [69, 1-82]	168.586	4.4%	167.189	18.2%
O-Q	Public administration, education, human health [84-88]	359.056	9.4%	16.985	1.9%
R-U	Arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services [90-98]	79.568	2.1%	41.859	4.6%
<b>Total Uses at purchasers' prices</b>		<b>3.811.543</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>916.326</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Supply and Use Tables at constant prices which are published for the first time, 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 total Supply and Use at constant prices were estimated in million ALL 4.539.835, marking a growth in Exports of goods and services increased in real terms by 1.9%.

**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	379.427	636	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	380.101	23.162	73.116	476.379
B-E	119.565	525.806	-	153	-	-	33	25	20	216	645.819	660.410	541.054	1.847.282
F	-	12.338	499.649	743	-	-	-	686	-	53	513.468	457	20.079	534.004
G-I	5.226	9.191	11.859	622.279	214	-	160	985	941	568	651.424	193.867	(358.121)	487.170
J	-	97	700	82	134.919	-	4	415	2	91	136.310	22.333	6.346	164.989
K	-	62	-	52	369	80.612	-	4	-	-	81.100	16.738	729	98.567
L	-	1.612	2.976	85	5	-	134.606	96	329	225	139.934	-	310	140.244
M-N	-	1.189	198	591	2.505	-	203	265.927	38	332	270.983	46.163	3.374	320.519
O-Q	-	606	133	125	1	-	-	105	343.519	2.799	347.287	7.580	237	355.104
R-U	-	570	-	146	18	-	10	182	125	58.890	59.941	52.545	3.090	115.575
<b>Output of industries</b>	<b>504.218</b>	<b>552.107</b>	<b>515.516</b>	<b>624.257</b>	<b>138.031</b>	<b>80.612</b>	<b>135.017</b>	<b>268.425</b>	<b>345.010</b>	<b>63.173</b>	<b>3.226.367</b>	<b>1.023.255</b>	<b>290.213</b>	<b>4.539.835</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

**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>	109.155	30.151	5.112	17.409	173	52	77	2.406	59	171	164.765	293.221	(1.927)	20.320	476.379
<b>B-E</b>	35.436	226.485	171.113	124.681	46.579	7.262	3.475	61.723	42.389	11.505	730.649	711.120	65.723	339.790	1.847.282
<b>F</b>	61	4.005	26.157	1.577	551	2	8.391	3.178	3.937	105	47.962	28.186	448.657	9.199	534.004
<b>G-I</b>	261	15.327	4.851	29.019	4.605	3.527	11	19.036	9.215	1.859	87.709	189.311	-	210.150	487.170
<b>J</b>	2	9.027	1.399	2.806	18.341	9.336	45	5.349	893	1.573	48.771	42.101	19.730	54.387	164.989
<b>K</b>	294	8.456	4.934	10.650	577	7.229	12.529	885	1.611	1.419	48.584	21.903	-	28.080	98.567
<b>L</b>	28	3.737	1.281	1.991	943	2.346	253	1.835	964	955	14.333	125.911	-	-	140.244
<b>M-N</b>	513	13.425	30.652	17.649	10.879	14.402	66	13.494	12.653	2.597	116.329	46.527	127	157.537	320.519
<b>O-Q</b>	3	418	184	409	12	340	0	754	17.145	710	19.973	318.817	-	16.314	355.104
<b>R-U</b>	0	652	26	963	66	217	0	26	28	1.157	3.135	72.981	-	39.459	115.575
<b>IC by industries</b>	145.753	311.681	245.709	207.154	82.726	44.713	24.848	108.685	88.894	22.050	1.282.212	1.850.077	532.311	875.235	4.539.835
<b>Value Added</b>	358.465	240.426	269.807	417.103	55.306	35.900	110.169	159.740	256.116	41.123	1.944.155				

\* Intermediate consumption

\*\* Final consumption expenditure by households and government

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

\*\*\*\* Constant Prices

# 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 sources collected 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: <https://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/economy-and-finance/supply-use-and-input-output-tables/#tab4>

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.