Book

Supply, use and input-output tables 2010

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Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables

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Preface

This publication presents the supply, use and input-output tables for the year 2010 for Malta, compiled by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and consistent with aggregates published in the news release 195/2014. The supply and use tables (SUT) have been calculated for 2000[1], 2001[2], 2004, and 2008, while input-output tables have been calculated and are being published for the first time by the NSO since the adoption of the European System of Accounts (ESA) 1995 and 2010. Both sets of tables for 2010 are in line with the ESA 2010. The supply and use tables of 2000, 2001 and 2004 are in a different classification to those compiled for 2008 and 2010, and thus are not directly comparable.

In 2010, the largest product groups produced in the Maltese economy are manufactured products including energy, and financial and insurance products, which represented 19.0 per cent and 17.9 per cent respectively of total output. Other important product groups produced in 2010 are professional, arts, entertainment and recreation and administration and support representing 9.5 per cent, 9.1 per cent and 8.0 per cent of total output.

The input-output table for 2010 highlights the fact that for every 1 euro of output produced, 67 euro cents of intermediate costs are required, of which 67.8 per cent are spent on service product groups. From this table it also emerges that for every 1 euro of output generated, local producers pay 44 euro cents to foreign producers on imports and 16 euro cents are paid in the form of compensation to employees.

Output multipliers for 2010 are strongest in the service industries, providing an indication that a 1 euro additional expenditure in the economy will have a stronger impact on total output generated in the Maltese economy through these activities, vis-a-vis the production activities. The output of service industries makes up 76 per cent of total domestic production and the range of output multipliers for these activities span from 1.651 for hotels and restaurants, to 1.047 for financial and insurance activities. For industry, including energy and construction, the range stands at 1.704 for construction to 1.39 for production activities.

[1] NSO, 2004
[2] NSO, 2005

Acknowledgement

The National Accounts Unit would like to thank Dr. Ian P. Cassar for his assistance with this publication.

Contents

Introduction

Supply and use tables provide a detailed picture of the supply of goods and services by domestic production and imports and the use of goods and services for intermediate consumption and final use (consumption, gross capital formation, exports). The use table also shows how the components of value added (compensation of employees, other net taxes on production, consumption of fixed capital, net operating surplus) are generated by industries in the domestic economy.

Thus, supply and use tables give detailed information on the production processes, the interdependencies in production, the use of goods and services and generation of income generated in production. The supply and use framework enables detailed analysis of industries and products through a breakdown of the production account, the goods and services account and the generation of income account. These tables show the structure of the costs of production and income generated in the production process, the flow of goods and services produced within the national economy, and the flows of goods and services with the rest of the world.

Compilation of the supply and use tables for Malta is carried out for 128 products[1] and 88 industries[2]. The products are easily aggregated into the two-digit Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) 2008. During compilation, the industries are analysed separately for central government, extra-budgetary units, non-profit institutions serving households and the private sector. The private sector includes both corporations and households. These industries and sectors follow the NACE Rev. 2 industry classification.

Symmetric input-output tables are derived from the supply and use tables and show the relationships between inputs and outputs that are required to produce a given amount of goods and services. It is an analytical tool and various assumptions have to be made to transform the supply and use tables into the symmetric input-output tables. Input-output tables can be derived in an industry-by-industry classification or a product-by-product classification. The input-output table compiled for Malta is an industry-by-industry table. Calculation of input-output tables should be compiled every five years, according to the ESA 2010 data transmission programme.

The supply and use and symmetric input-output tables can be used and extended in numerous applications such as productivity accounts, labour accounts, quarterly accounts, regional accounts and environmental accounts in monetary or physical terms.

This report contains a description of the theory and assumptions behind the 2010 supply, use and input-output framework. The practical implementation is elaborated for each table separately. These tables are presented in Annex 1. This report focuses on the supply table, the use table, the use table of imports at basic prices, the symmetric input-output table for domestic production at basic prices, the matrix of technical coefficients, the Leontief inverse of domestic product flows with multipliers for other inputs and the primary input content of final demand. It should be noted that some of the tables needed for the compilation of the

[1] NSO, 2015, GNI Inventory para. 9.1.4
[2] NSO, 2015, GNI Inventory para. 9.1.1

supply, use and input-output tables are not being published but are available for researchers upon request. For publication purposes, a high level of aggregation has been chosen due to confidentiality obligations. The tables will be presented at NACE section level in which industries (and products) are being grouped in 18 categories (Annex 2). For research purposes, the tables can be further disaggregated and grouped in 44 categories.

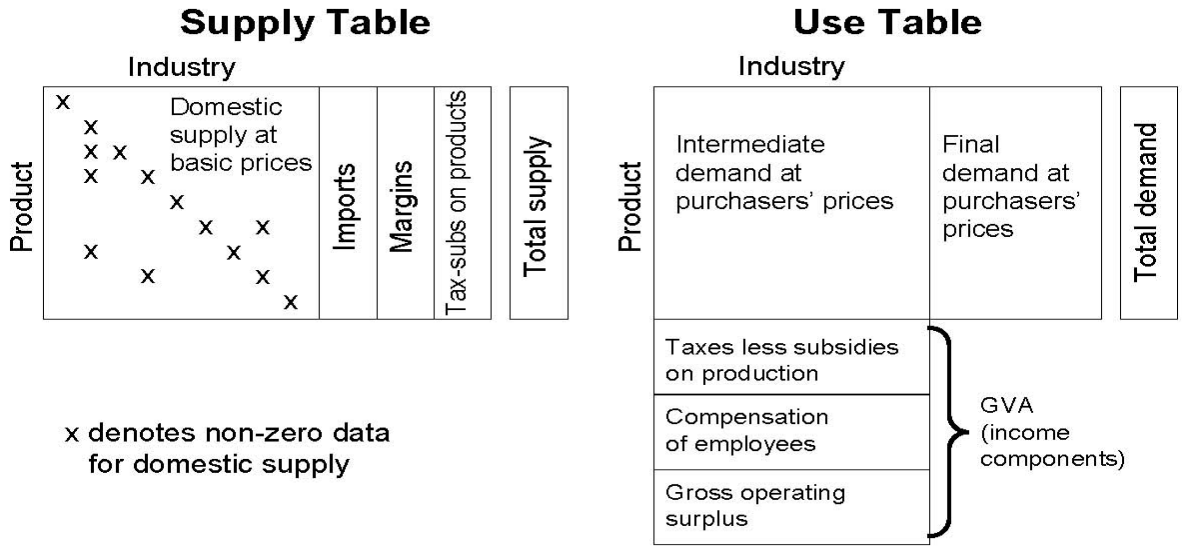
The supply and use tables

The supply and use framework provides a picture of all transactions in products for the national economy, by means of a set of tables categorizing this information by product type and industry. In particular, these tables show:

- the structure of the costs of production, and the income generated in the production process;
- the flows of goods and services produced within the national economy; and
- the flows of goods and services between the domestic economy and the rest of the world.

Supply tables show the source of goods and services by product and producing industry, and allow users to determine how much of a given product is being supplied by domestic industries and how much of that product is being imported. One can also determine the share going to net taxes on products and trade and transport margins, as shown in the layout presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Supply and Use tables at purchasers' prices



Source: ONS, 2014

Use tables show how each product is being used in that economy according to the following categories:

- intermediate consumption by industry;
- final consumption expenditure: households, government and non-profit institutions serving households;
- gross capital formation; and
- exports.

The manner in which this data can be interpreted can be better understood by means of an example using Information and communication services in Malta. Information and communication services are either produced in Malta or imported and the supply table for Malta shows by how much.

The use table shows how Information and communication services are used in the Maltese economy. They could be used in the production of another product as intermediate consumption or in the form of gross capital formation. Or, they could be sold to a consumer in Malta, as described by the concept of final consumption or sold to consumers or firms in other countries, as shown by exports. The sum of all these different uses of Information and communication services should be equal to supply of these same products. This information is presented graphically in Figure 2a and 2b:

Figure 2a. Supply of Information and communication services*

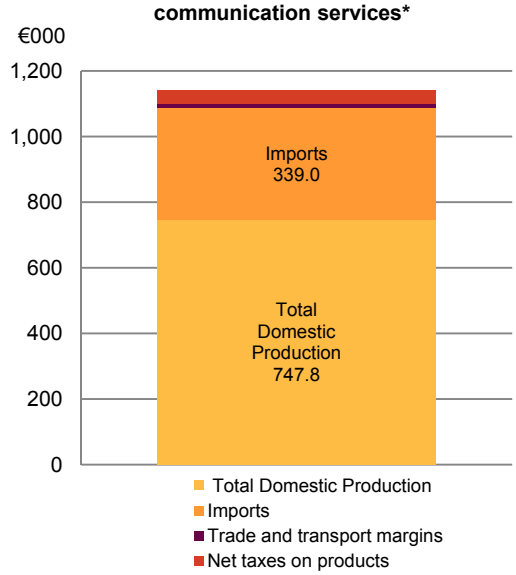
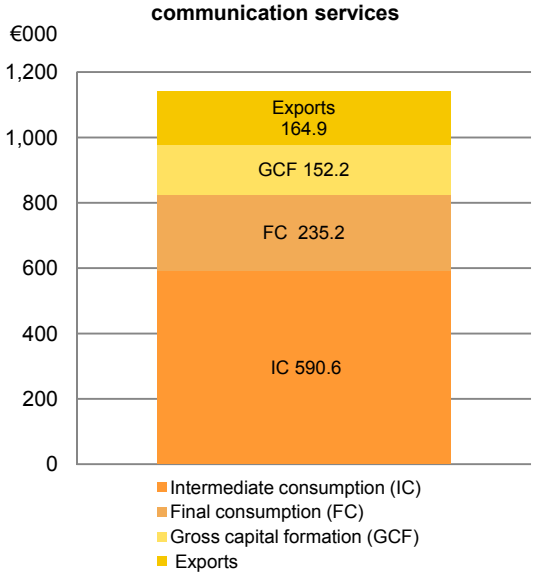


Figure 2b. Use of Information and communication services



*Net taxes on products and trade and transport margins on the supply of Information and communication services are equivalent to €42.0 million and €14.2 million respectively, such that total supply at purchasers' prices of these services are equal to €1143 million.

The supply and use framework also shows the components of value added according to the income approach in the use table. These components of value added are compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production; and gross operating surplus. This information allows users to determine how much each industry uses inputs in the form of

intermediate goods and services, and how much of its inputs are in the form of labour and capital.

These tables are also used by national accounts as a statistical tool by means of which independent results from various sources underlying the two main approaches used in Malta to calculate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are brought together. In this manner, GDP results derived from the output approach and from the expenditure approach are analysed and reconciled to provide a balanced result for each product. Any errors uncovered during the compilation and balancing process are integrated into the national accounts series during routine or benchmark revisions. In particular, the supply and use tables of 2010 in ESA 2010 provided substantial input in the finalisation of GDP for 2010 published in the benchmark revision carried out in September 2014 (NSO, 2014). Details of the methods used to compile all of these tables may be found in Chapter 6 of the Gross National Income (GNI) Inventory for Malta (NSO, 2015). Further information on the compilation and balancing procedures implemented to produce these tables follow those recommended by the Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, 2008 edition.

A note on valuation and balancing

ESA 2010 makes a distinction between two main valuation concepts of goods and services: basic prices and purchasers' prices.

The basic price is the price receivable by the producers from the purchasers of a unit of a good or services produced as output minus any taxes on products, which are taxes payable as a consequence of that output's production or sale, and plus any subsidies on products which are subsidies receivable as a consequence of that output's production or sale.

The purchasers' price is the price the purchaser actually pays for the product including any taxes less subsidies on products, but excluding deductible taxes like deductible VAT. It includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place. The difference between these two valuation concepts relates to trade and transport margins and taxes less subsidies.

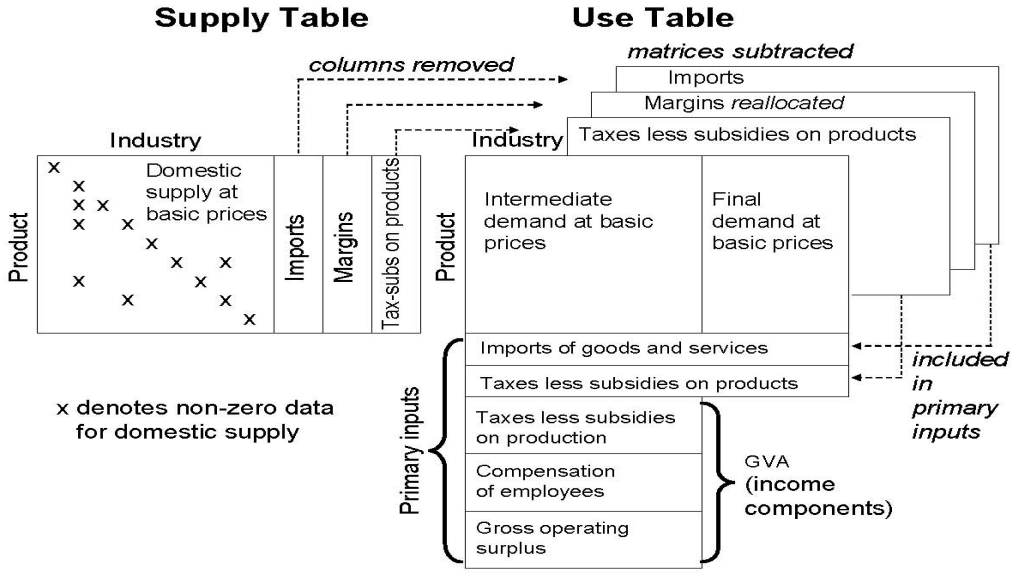
For balancing of the supply and use table to take place, either the supply at basic prices has to be transformed into purchasers' prices to match the use at purchaser's prices, or the use side at purchasers' prices converted into basic prices to match supply at basic prices. The transformation of supply from basic to purchasers' prices is achieved by introducing additional valuation columns in the supply table which show total trade and transport margins by product, and net taxes on products.

This process is represented in Figure 1 which shows the domestic output matrix at basic prices together with a vector of imports, the sum of which yields total supply by product at basic prices. The vectors of margins and taxes less subsidies on products are added to the total supply at basic prices to yield total supply at purchasers' prices. This is then balanced with the final demand column in the use table, which is valued at purchasers' prices.

Alternatively, balancing can take place as described in Figure 3, where the use table is transformed from purchasers' prices to basic prices. This process involves the construction

of matrices with the same dimensions as the use table, by industry and product for trade and transport margins and net taxes on products. These matrices would be deducted from the use matrix at purchasers' prices to yield a use matrix in basic prices. Calculation of use at basic prices should be compiled every five years, according to the ESA 2010 data transmission programme.

Figure 3. SUT transition from purchasers' prices to basic prices



Source: ONS, 2014

Both methods have been calculated for the reference year 2010. For the reference years 2000, 2001, 2004 and 2008 balancing took place at purchasers' prices only. For the reference year 2010, the SUT were compiled and balanced both at purchasers' prices and at basic prices for the first time. To this end the following additional tables were compiled:

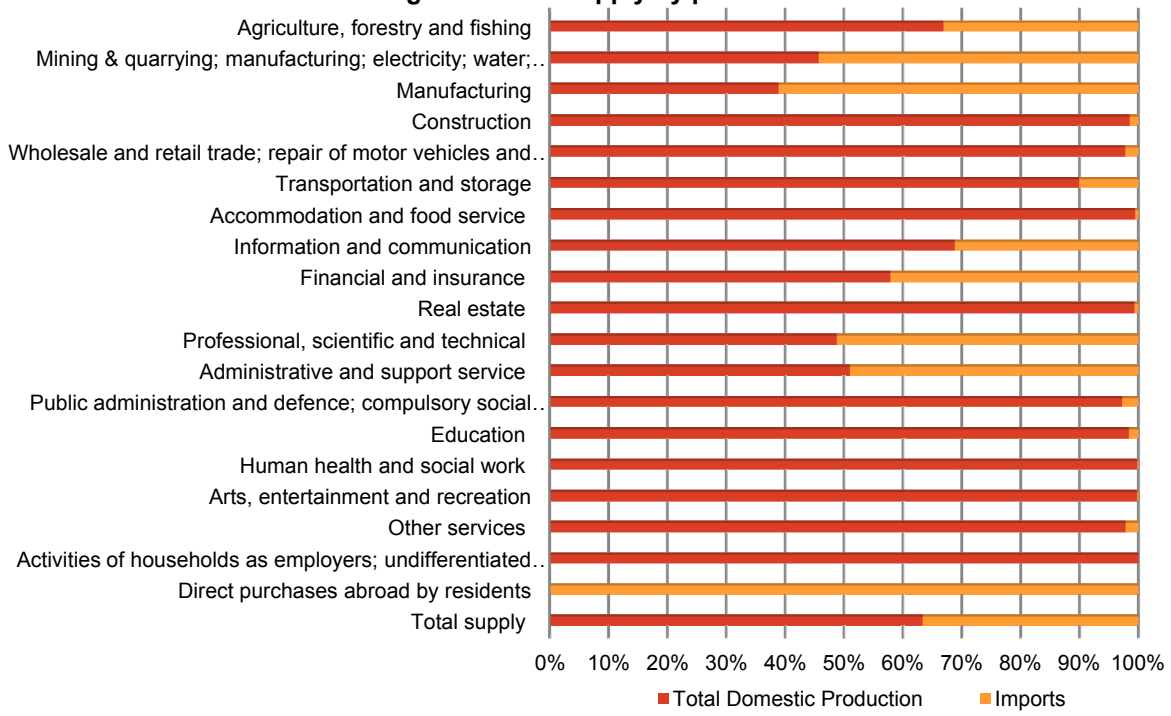
- Use table at basic prices;
- Use table for domestic output at basic prices;
- Use table for imports at basic prices;
- Table of trade and transport margins; and
- Table of taxes less subsidies on products.

The supply table (Table 1)

The supply table presented in Annex 1 is a product by industry table showing the supply of goods and services by product and by type of supplier in the Maltese economy. It presents the output at basic prices of domestic industries in the column totals broken down by product in the row totals. This table also shows a column of total imports of goods and services by product. The cost of insurance and freight at the border of the importing country related to imports of goods is reallocated from imports of services to imports of goods at product level. Purchases of residents abroad which are part of imports are not being broken down by

product in Table 2, but are included as a row adjustment item in Table 1. The share of imports for each product supplied in the economy is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Total supply by product

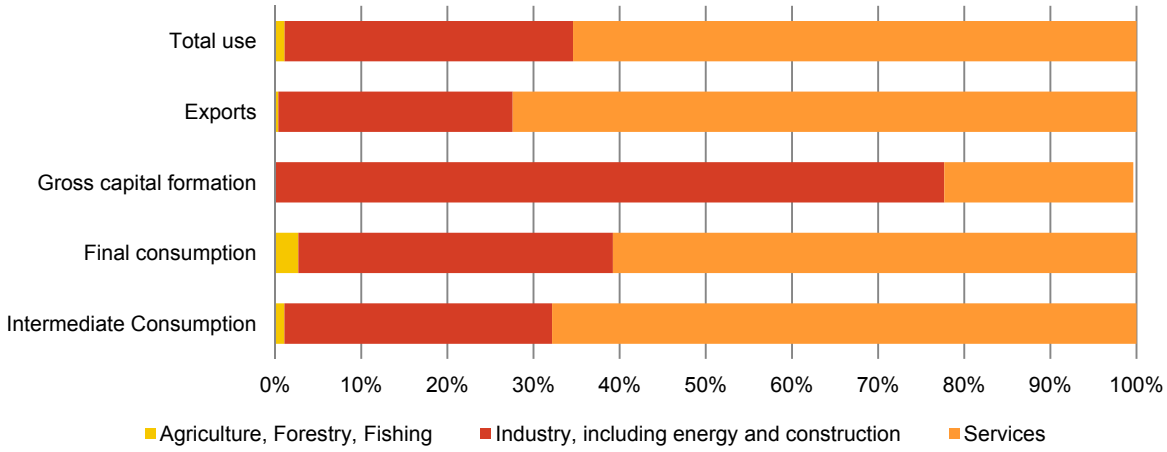


The supply table is valued at basic prices and includes two additional vectors by product, showing trade and transport margins by product and net taxes on products, allowing transformation of supply from basic to purchasers' prices. Trade and transport margins are redistributed from Wholesale and retail trade services; repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles (Section G) to the product on which they were charged, such that the column total is equal to zero. This transformation allows comparison with data in the use table (Table 2), which includes trade and transport margins in the value of the product purchased and not as product group G. Data in the use table also includes net taxes on products as part of the value of the product purchased.

The use table (Table 2)

The use table presented in Annex 1 is a product by industry table showing the use of the supply of products presented in Table 1, together with components of value added (compensation of employees, net taxes on production, consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus) in the rows and industries and categories of final uses in the columns. The columns show the input structure of each industry, while the rows describe the use of different products and primary inputs by industry and between intermediate and final use. All flows of goods and services recorded in this table are valued at purchasers' prices. Figure 5 indicates the type of products used in intermediate and final use.

Figure 5. Total use by product



Final consumption is the sum of households, non-profit institutions serving households' (NPISHs) and government final consumption expenditure in the domestic territory. Final consumption expenditure does not include direct purchases abroad by residents broken down by product. This is added to final consumption as a row adjustment item. Gross capital formation is the sum of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Exports of goods and services do not include non-residents' expenditure in the Maltese economy by product, hence it is added as a row adjustment item to reconcile with total exports published in news release 195/2014. Non-residents' expenditure in the Maltese economy by product is included in the column presenting final consumption.

Gross value added may be derived from Table 1 and Table 2 by deducting the column total intermediate use from Table 2 from the column total of domestic production from Table 1. Gross domestic product from the output side is then calculated by adding the column net taxes on products from Table 1. Gross domestic product from the expenditure side may be derived as the sum of final consumption, gross capital formation and exports from Table 2 less total imports from Table 1.

Use table of imports at basic prices (Table 3)

The imports table presented in Annex 1 is a product by industry table in the same dimension as the use table and it is compiled to separate the use of imported goods and services from the use of domestic goods and services. The section of intermediate use in the import matrix shows the use of imported goods and services by product and industry in production. The section of final demand in the import matrix shows the use of imported goods and services by categories of final use.

Symmetric Input-Output Table for domestic production at basic prices (Table 4)

The symmetric input-output tables presented in Annex 1 are derived from the supply table, use table and use table for imports, all at basic prices. Three separate tables are derived:

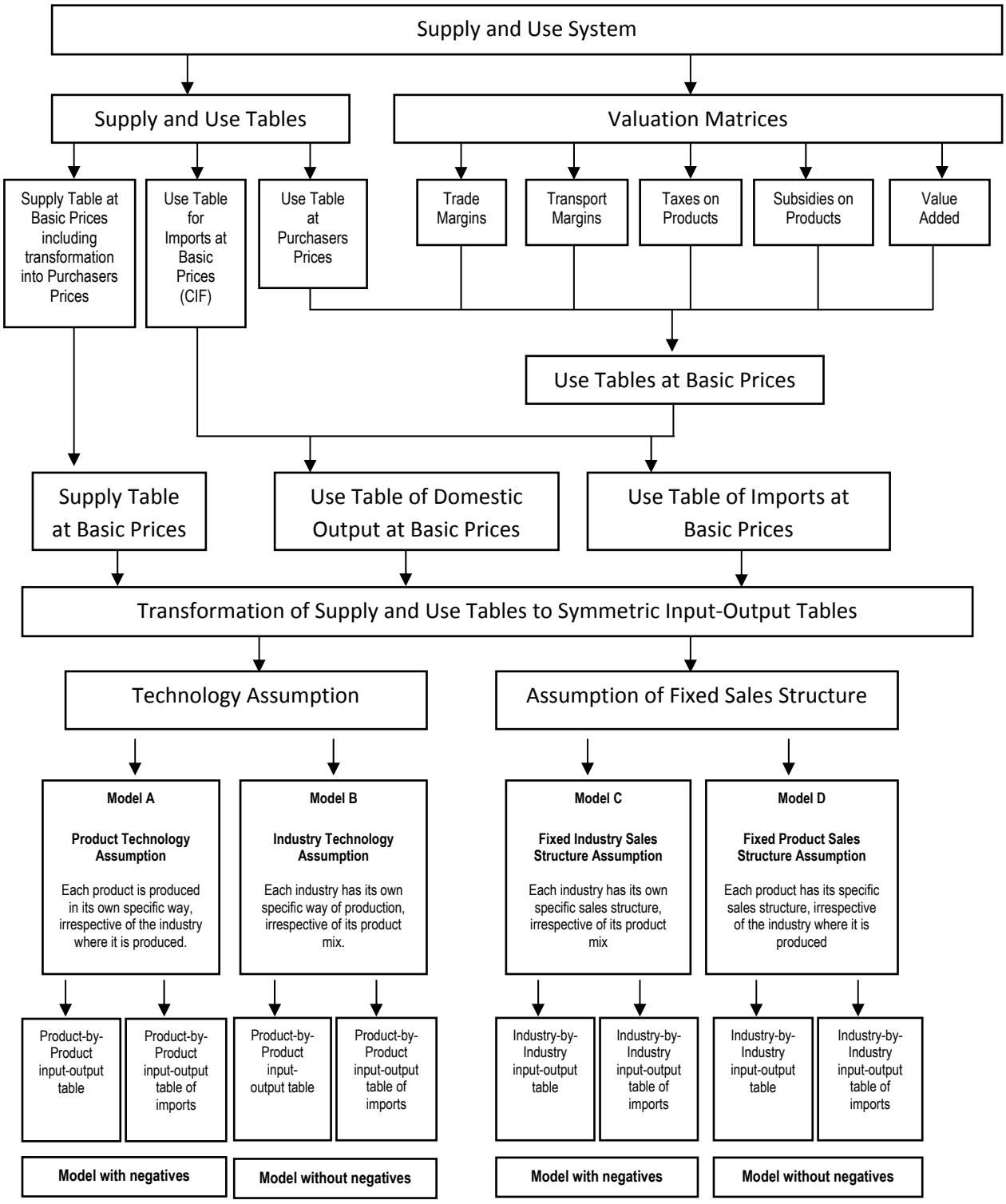
- Symmetric input-output table at basic prices (industry x industry);
- Symmetric input-output table for domestic production (industry x industry);
- Symmetric input-output table for imports (industry x industry).

This level of detail allows users to analyse the impact of a certain level of final demand on production of resident producers and on imports separately. A choice between four standard models for the transformation of supply and use tables to symmetric input-output tables is to be made. Two of these models are based on technology assumptions and generate product-by-product input-output tables. The other two basic models are based on assumptions over industry sales structures and generate industry-by-industry input-output tables. Details of each model and its implications for input-output compilation may be followed in the Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables 2008 edition.

The symmetric input-output table for domestic production at basic prices is presented in Table 4. For Malta, the symmetric input-output table presented here is an industry-by-industry table derived using the fixed product sales structure assumption. Sales structure refers to the proportions of the output of a product in which it is sold to the respective intermediate and final uses. When using a fixed product sales structure assumption it is assumed that each product has its own specific sales structure, irrespective of the industry where it is produced. The rows of the industry-by-industry matrix describe the distribution of an industry's output throughout the economy, while the columns describe the composition of inputs required by a particular industry to produce its output.

Figure 6 shows the entire process starting from the supply and use tables to the derivation of the input output table, which was derived for Malta using Model D.

Figure 6. SUT transition to Input-Output tables



Source: Cassar, I.P, 2013.

Taking the information on Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Section A) in Table 4 as an example, the first column of this table may be interpreted as follows:

To produce a total output of €218.9 million in 2010, Agriculture, forestry and fishing required a total of €69.4 million inter-industry domestically produced output of which:

€3.2 million were purchased from Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Section A);
€35.2 million were purchased from Manufacturing (Sections C), etc.

In addition, Agriculture, forestry and fishing purchased €51.9 million imported products and paid €1.5 million in taxes less subsidies on products. Table 4 further shows the payments made to the factors of production in the form of labour and capital by industry. In this example, Agriculture, forestry and fishing paid €28.4 million in compensation of employees to labour, €93.4 million to capital in the form of consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus and received a net of - €25.7 million of taxes less subsidies on production. The summation of the payments to the factors of production is also equivalent to the gross value added derived from the income approach, which is in the example is equal to €96.1 million.

Table 4 allows the calculation of technical coefficients. Let there be *n* industries such that industry *i* and industry *j* is equal to industry Sections A to U, then the technical coefficients are defined as the ratio of an input from industry *i* by industry *j* to produce the output of industry *j*. For Agriculture, forestry and fishing to produce one unit of output, the technical coefficients show that it requires 1.5 euro cents of inputs from itself, calculated as €3.2 million divided by €218.9 million. Similarly, the technical coefficient for Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Section A) when purchasing inputs from Manufacturing (Section C) is equivalent to 16.1 euro cents. The technical coefficients for each industry are shown in Table 4a.

The Leontief inverse of domestic product flows with multipliers for other inputs (Table 5)

The input-output table presented in Table 4 (Annex 1) enables the analysis of the impact of a hypothetical increase in demand for a particular industry on the demand for other industries. Table 5 shows the output multipliers that allows this analysis. These multipliers are calculated using the Leontief inverse which is derived from the technical coefficients calculated from Table 4. The derivation of the Leontief inverse and its various applications in economic analysis are available from Chapter 15 of the Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, 2008 edition.

Using Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Section A) as an example, the first column of Table 5 can be interpreted as follows:

Each €1 of final demand for domestic output produced by the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, requires the use of:

€1.018 worth of domestically produced output from the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry;

€0.178 worth of domestically produced output from the Manufacturing industry;

€0.026 worth of domestically produced output from the Construction industry, etc.

The column sums show the *simple* output multipliers, which measure how much direct and indirect output is required, on average, across all domestic products per €1 final demand for the industry in that column. The simple output multiplier for Agriculture, forestry and fishing is 1.452 (row 19), indicating that an increase of €1 of final demand for domestic output of Agriculture, forestry and fishing will produce an increase in output, across all sectors in the Maltese economy amounting to €1.452. This multiplier does not however include any additional *induced* effects that such an increase in final demand, through subsequent increases in labour income, would trigger in terms of subsequent further increases in demand and in output.

Multipliers are useful to understand the possible effects on output and gross value added as a result of an increase in demand in the Maltese economy. However, they must be interpreted with caution as their calculation is based on the assumptions underlying the input-output model. In particular, the assumptions of constant returns to scale and excess capacity in the economy implies that multipliers do not take into account any possible impact on input prices or productivity gains through economies of scale as a result of changes in output.

The Leontief inverse is sensitive to the level of aggregation of the input-output table from which it is derived. The original input-output table has been compiled at a disaggregated level of 65 industries. For publication purposes, this table has been aggregated to 18 industry groupings in line with the official NACE Rev. 2 classification. As a result, the presented industry groupings are not based on similarity in technical coefficients thus creating an aggregation bias the extent of which might vary by industry. Aggregation bias is defined as the difference between the vector of total outputs in the aggregated system and the vector obtained by aggregating the total outputs in the original disaggregated system (Miller R.E. and Blair P.D., 2009).

Furthermore, the multipliers derived for the Manufacturing industry (NACE Rev 2. Section C), are only indicative and were derived from a 21 x 21 input-output table, which cannot be disseminated due to confidentiality obligations.

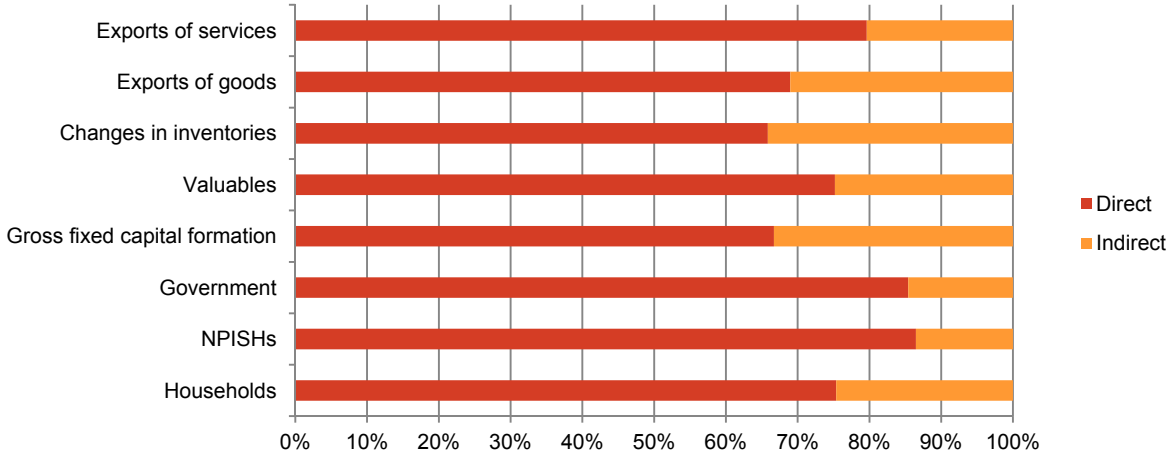
Primary input content of final demand (Table 6)

Table 6 presented in Annex 1 presents the contribution of primary inputs to final demand. Primary inputs are defined here to include imports, taxes less subsidies on products and production, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus (ONS, 2014). These primary inputs are not the outputs of other domestic producers and are equal to the sum of all final demand at basic prices.

Table 6a shows the decomposition of final demand in terms of primary inputs at basic prices, i.e. excluding taxes less subsidies on products and imports directly consumed by the components of final demand. This table can be calculated using information from the final demand matrix and technical coefficients that can be derived from Table 4 and the Leontief inverse in Table 5. Table 6b shows the decomposition of final demand in terms of primary inputs at basic prices, expressed as percentages of each final demand component.

The primary input content of final demand can be used to partition Gross Value Added (GVA) into direct and indirect effects as presented in Figure 7. The direct effects show how much gross value added is directly attributable to the different components of final demand. The indirect effects show how much gross value added is attributable to all the subsequent demand following the direct effects.

Figure 7. Composition of final demand in terms of direct and indirect GVA (%), 2010



Annexes

Table 1. 2010 Supply table at basic prices, including transformation into purchasers' prices (current prices), Euro millions

Computational Note	Products	Industries												
		A: Agriculture [1-3]	B to E: Production [5-39]	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	F: Construction [41-43]	G: Distribution [45-47]	H: Transport [49-53]	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	J: Information and communication [58-63]	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	L: Real estate [68]	M: Professional [69-75]	N: Administration and support [77-82]	O: Public administration [84]
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	181.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.4	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	36.8	3,203.3	2,420.4	55.3	29.9	8.3	0.6	2.6	4.0	0.2	1.2	4.6	1.2
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	36.8	2,421.5	2,417.6	12.6	29.9	7.7	0.6	2.6	4.0	0.2	1.2	4.6	0.5
3	F: Construction [41-43]	-	25.2	13.7	698.8	3.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	-	10.0	10.3	3.5	957.7	2.7	6.1	8.4	-	0.2	0.7	2.7	0.0
5	H: Transport [49-53]	-	1.6	1.6	-	1.8	931.1	0.9	-	-	-	2.1	5.4	0.0
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	-	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	663.8	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	0.1	5.9	5.3	0.7	8.8	1.3	0.8	702.9	4.9	0.0	5.6	2.0	1.1
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	3,141.5	-	1.4	0.2	-
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.1	2.0	1.7	13.1	12.3	22.9	12.1	2.3	6.2	460.5	18.3	0.6	10.4
10	M: Professional [69-75]	1.0	30.6	24.3	18.4	2.4	3.3	0.5	15.1	977.9	0.0	605.5	0.3	0.3
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	0.0	3.1	2.1	2.1	22.3	4.8	7.7	0.4	906.1	0.0	10.4	424.1	3.9
12	O: Public administration [84]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	534.2
13	P: Education [85]	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	-
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	-	0.0	0.0	-	1.5	0.0	13.3	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1
16	S: Other services [94-96]	-	1.3	1.3	0.5	5.0	1.1	2.0	4.9	-	-	-	2.2	-
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19=1+2+...18	**Total output by industry**	**218.9**	**3,283.4**	**2,480.9**	**792.5**	**1,046.5**	**980.7**	**708.0**	**736.8**	**5,040.6**	**461.0**	**646.1**	**443.0**	**559.6**
20	Direct purchases abroad by residents													
21=19+20	**Total supply**	**218.9**	**3,283.4**	**2,480.9**	**792.5**	**1,046.5**	**980.7**	**708.0**	**736.8**	**5,040.6**	**461.0**	**646.1**	**443.0**	**559.6**

Computational Note	Products	Industries											Total Supply at Purchasers' Prices (= total uses in Table 2)
		P: Education [85]	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	S: Other services [94-96]	T: Households as employers [97-98]	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	Total Domestic Production	Imports (=total use at basic prices in Table 3)	Total Supply at Basic Prices	Trade and Transport Margins	Net Taxes on Products	
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	185.4	91.9	277.3	37.5	-6.0	308.7
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	3,348.5	3,979.2	7,327.7	883.4	467.8	8,678.9
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	2,522.8	3,962.3	6,485.1	882.7	456.1	7,823.9
3	F: Construction [41-43]	-	-	-	-	-	-	736.0	11.2	747.2	0.2	85.6	833.0
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.2	-	-	5.5	-	-	997.8	23.1	1,021.0	-935.2	6.4	92.2
5	H: Transport [49-53]	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	943.0	105.6	1,048.6	-	0.6	1,049.1
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	3.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	670.1	3.9	674.0	-	77.2	751.1
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	2.6	0.7	9.8	0.6	-	-	747.8	339.0	1,086.8	14.2	42.0	1,143.0
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	3,145.0	2,291.9	5,436.9	-	14.7	5,451.6
9	L: Real estate [68]	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	-	-	563.5	4.1	567.6	-	10.1	577.7
10	M: Professional [69-75]	10.6	-	8.0	-	-	-	1,673.9	1,758.3	3,432.2	0.0	18.2	3,450.4
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	0.1	-	16.2	-	-	-	1,401.1	1,346.0	2,747.2	-	24.3	2,771.5
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	535.1	15.4	550.5	-	-0.4	550.1
13	P: Education [85]	380.7	-	0.0	-	-	-	381.5	6.4	387.9	-	-	387.9
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	-	517.1	-	-	-	-	517.1	1.1	518.3	-	-	518.3
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	-	-	1,591.5	0.0	-	-	1,606.5	4.2	1,610.7	-	56.0	1,666.7
16	S: Other services [94-96]	-	-	-	111.6	-	-	128.6	2.9	131.5	0.0	11.5	143.0
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	-	-	-	-	18.0	-	18.0	0.0	18.0	-	0.8	18.8
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
19=1+2+...18	**Total output by industry**	**399.1**	**519.1**	**1,627.7**	**117.8**	**18.0**	**-**	**17,598.9**	**9,984.1**	**27,583.0**	**0.0**	**808.7**	**28,391.7**
20	Direct purchases abroad by residents							-	190.0	190.0			190.0
21=19+20	**Total supply**	**399.1**	**519.1**	**1,627.7**	**117.8**	**18.0**	**-**	**17,598.9**	**10,174.2**	**27,773.1**	**0.0**	**808.7**	**28,581.8**

Table 2. 2010 Use table at purchasers' prices (current prices), Euro millions

Computational note	Products	Industries												
		A: Agriculture [1-3]	B to E: Production [5-39]	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	F: Construction [41-43]	G: Distribution [45-47]	H: Transport [49-53]	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	J: Information and communication [58-63]	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	L: Real estate [68]	M: Professional [69-75]	N: Administration and support [77-82]	O: Public administration [84]
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	21.8	62.1	62.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.0
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	79.5	2,023.7	1,445.0	342.1	116.9	193.9	260.9	71.2	22.9	26.6	46.1	34.1	44.1
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	75.0	1,601.1	1,352.3	301.1	84.2	175.7	220.9	64.6	18.6	23.4	36.8	27.2	21.4
3	F: Construction [41-43]	3.7	19.3	7.5	95.5	13.2	19.6	13.1	2.2	2.9	22.9	7.0	5.5	19.0
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.3	4.9	3.2	0.5	6.0	0.9	2.5	2.7	0.6	0.3	2.1	3.3	1.2
5	H: Transport [49-53]	5.8	59.2	51.3	3.6	93.2	241.9	3.6	12.0	40.3	0.7	8.0	19.3	6.4
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.1	4.7	2.4	0.8	3.8	12.5	2.4	1.9	3.1	0.3	3.1	8.3	4.7
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	0.9	28.3	18.9	4.0	12.7	16.2	6.2	177.3	71.4	1.7	22.2	7.3	33.9
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	4.2	62.6	48.7	19.5	55.8	37.2	23.7	30.8	2,212.7	19.5	33.6	15.2	7.0
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.5	8.8	8.0	10.6	47.4	9.4	32.1	6.8	7.0	21.7	11.0	4.2	4.9
10	M: Professional [69-75]	3.9	81.2	59.8	37.0	50.8	33.9	37.4	74.3	1,067.8	18.0	158.3	14.3	30.4
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	1.6	23.6	14.9	6.3	23.3	58.9	10.6	32.3	1,153.1	1.4	27.8	105.4	35.9
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	12.2
13	P: Education [85]	0.3	6.9	5.6	0.7	1.3	3.0	0.8	2.2	2.5	0.2	3.8	2.9	2.6
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.1	3.0	2.8	0.7	2.4	3.5	8.1	1.0	2.0	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.6
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]													
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19=1+2+...18	**Total**	122.8	2,389.8	1,731.2	522.2	428.2	634.5	435.6	417.0	4,588.6	113.9	324.9	227.7	205.2
20	Direct purchases abroad by residents													
21	Purchases on the domestic territory by non-residents													
22=19+20+21	**Total use at purchasers' prices**	**122.8**	**2,389.8**	**1,731.2**	**522.2**	**428.2**	**634.5**	**435.6**	**417.0**	**4,588.6**	**113.9**	**324.9**	**227.7**	**205.2**
23	Compensation of employees	28.4	426.2	361.0	122.1	294.5	181.4	160.4	123.1	225.9	5.6	135.2	139.1	299.5
24	Other taxes on production minus other subsidie	-25.7	2.7	1.2	3.1	6.7	-16.3	2.6	-0.4	0.5	-0.5	3.5	1.9	0.0
25	Consumption of fixed capital	13.5	191.3	134.9	38.8	59.2	58.6	49.0	68.5	25.2	160.0	19.5	34.8	55.0
26	Operating surplus and mixed income, net	79.9	273.4	252.6	106.3	257.9	122.5	60.4	128.6	200.3	182.0	163.1	39.5	0.0
'7=23+24+25+2	Gross value added at basic prices	96.1	893.6	749.7	270.3	618.3	346.2	272.4	319.7	452.0	347.1	321.2	215.3	354.5
28=22+27	**Total output at basic prices**	**218.9**	**3,283.4**	**2,480.9**	**792.5**	**1,046.5**	**980.7**	**708.0**	**736.8**	**5,040.6**	**461.0**	**646.1**	**443.0**	**559.6**

Computational note	Products	Industries												
		P: Education [85]	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	S: Other services [94-96]	T: Households as employers [97-98]	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	Total	Final consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods	Exports of services	Total final uses at purchasers' prices	Total use at purchasers' prices (= total supply in table 1)
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.2	154.5	-5.8	33.7	0.2	182.5	308.7
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	13.8	88.3	24.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	3,422.1	2,054.9	684.0	2,510.1	7.8	5,256.8	8,678.9
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	7.2	65.7	17.6	30.2	0.0	0.0	2,770.7	1,889.7	690.1	2,472.6	0.9	5,053.2	7,823.9
3	F: Construction [41-43]	9.1	8.3	3.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	248.4	35.6	535.7	0.6	12.7	584.6	833.0
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	42.8	-0.1	0.8	21.9	65.4	92.2
5	H: Transport [49-53]	2.5	2.2	9.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	508.8	130.2	0.0	15.8	394.3	540.3	1,049.1
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.8	3.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	52.6	695.4	0.1	1.1	2.0	698.5	751.1
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	5.4	7.0	195.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	590.6	235.2	152.2	5.2	159.8	552.3	1,143.0
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	5.3	7.6	116.0	3.4	0.3	0.0	2,654.6	193.4	0.0	1.4	2,602.2	2,797.0	5,451.6
9	L: Real estate [68]	3.2	2.8	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	175.1	373.2	22.8	1.1	5.6	402.5	577.7
10	M: Professional [69-75]	8.5	3.9	614.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	2,237.1	12.3	156.9	2.0	1,042.1	1,213.3	3,450.4
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	5.1	11.0	115.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	1,618.2	137.8	0.2	29.0	986.3	1,153.3	2,771.5
12	O: Public administration [84]	1.8	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	504.1	5.4	1.3	11.5	522.3	550.1
13	P: Education [85]	4.4	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	35.9	350.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	352.0	387.9
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.5	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	509.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	510.5	518.3
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	1.3	0.3	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	164.2	6.2	1.8	1,446.8	1,619.1	1,666.7
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	112.6	0.6	1.1	0.1	114.3	143.0
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]							0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	18.8
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19=1+2+...18	**Total**	63.0	148.0	1,131.2	55.2	0.3	0.0	11,808.1	5,725.2	1,558.2	2,607.0	6,693.2	16,583.6	28,391.7
20	Direct purchases abroad by residents								190.0				190.0	190.0
21	Purchases on the domestic territory by non-residents								-813.9			813.9		0.0
22=19+20+21	**Total use at purchasers' prices**	**63.0**	**148.0**	**1,131.2**	**55.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**11,808.1**	**5,101.3**	**1,558.2**	**2,607.0**	**7,507.1**	**16,773.7**	**28,581.8**
23	Compensation of employees	300.2	273.8	98.7	31.2	0.0	0.0	**2,845.3**						
24	Other taxes on production minus other subsidie	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	**-16.0**						
25	Consumption of fixed capital	17.4	63.2	46.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	**910.3**						
26	Operating surplus and mixed income, net	16.8	33.2	350.0	19.7	17.7	0.0	**2,051.2**						
'7=23+24+25+2	Gross value added at basic prices	336.1	371.2	496.5	62.6	17.7	0.0	**5,790.8**						
28=22+27	**Total output at basic prices**	**399.1**	**519.1**	**1,627.7**	**117.8**	**18.0**	**0.0**	**17,598.9**						

Table 3. 2010 Use table of imports at basic prices (current prices), Euro millions

Computational note	Products	Industries												
		A: Agriculture [1-3]	B to E: Production [5-39]	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	F: Construction [41-43]	G: Distribution [45-47]	H: Transport [49-53]	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	J: Information and communication [58-63]	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	L: Real estate [68]	M: Professional [69-75]	N: Administration and support [77-82]	O: Public administration [84]
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	19.7	19.7	19.6	0.2	0.0	2.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	31.0	1,368.2	1,156.4	129.6	46.9	138.4	81.8	40.5	9.5	8.8	15.8	18.9	12.8
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	30.6	1,364.0	1,152.4	127.2	46.8	136.3	81.6	40.2	9.4	8.8	15.2	18.3	12.4
3	F: Construction [41-43]	0.0	1.2	0.7	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
5	H: Transport [49-53]	0.3	3.8	3.1	0.6	1.9	25.9	0.4	0.7	24.0	0.1	1.0	3.8	0.6
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	0.1	8.0	7.3	0.5	2.8	2.2	0.3	94.8	52.6	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.2
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	0.1	3.0	2.6	1.3	4.3	2.8	1.6	5.0	2,141.8	0.6	2.2	0.9	0.4
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	M: Professional [69-75]	0.3	37.2	23.2	2.5	5.2	4.7	3.1	24.8	1,025.1	0.9	11.9	1.9	18.9
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	0.1	4.3	4.1	0.6	3.7	43.3	2.2	25.6	1,126.1	0.0	3.8	33.8	0.3
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.7
13	P: Education [85]	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19=1+2+...18	**Total**	**51.9**	**1,448.5**	**1,219.9**	**140.2**	**65.1**	**220.3**	**101.2**	**192.1**	**4,379.6**	**10.6**	**37.5**	**63.1**	**43.3**

Computational note	Products	Industries												
		P: Education [85]	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	S: Other services [94-96]	T: Households as employers [97-98]	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	Total	Final consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods	Exports of services	Total final use at basic prices	Total use at basic prices
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.2	30.2	2.0	3.3	0.2	35.7	91.9
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	3.9	31.0	11.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	1,962.6	882.7	532.7	600.2	1.0	2,016.6	3,979.2
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	3.5	29.9	10.8	13.7	0.0	0.0	1,948.7	882.5	532.6	597.7	0.8	2,013.6	3,962.3
3	F: Construction [41-43]	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	3.7	0.6	0.0	4.3	11.2
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.5	22.2	23.1
5	H: Transport [49-53]	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	65.9	16.8	0.0	4.3	18.5	39.7	105.6
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	-0.1	1.4	3.9
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	1.4	1.1	155.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	323.2	11.8	0.8	2.6	0.6	15.8	339.0
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	-1.0	0.4	86.1	-0.7	0.0	0.0	2,248.8	20.6	0.0	1.4	21.0	43.1	2,291.9
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.1	4.1
10	M: Professional [69-75]	1.7	1.2	576.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,716.4	-0.6	38.2	2.0	2.2	41.8	1,758.3
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	0.7	1.0	94.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,340.4	1.0	0.0	2.7	1.9	5.6	1,346.0
12	O: Public administration [84]	1.5	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	15.4
13	P: Education [85]	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.1	3.7	6.4
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.3	4.2
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.1	2.9
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19=1+2+...18	**Total**	**10.0**	**42.3**	**928.4**	**14.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7,748.3**	**965.7**	**577.5**	**625.5**	**67.2**	**2,235.9**	**9,984.1**

Table 4. 2010 Input-output table for domestic production (current prices), Euro millions

Computational Note	Industries	Industries: Intermediate Demand												
		A: Agriculture [1-3]	B to E: Production [5-39]	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	F: Construction [41-43]	G: Distribution [45-47]	H: Transport [49-53]	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	J: Information and communication [58-63]	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	L: Real estate [68]	M: Professional [69-75]	N: Administration and support [77-82]	O: Public administration [84]
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	3.2	35.1	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	39.5	512.3	170.2	142.8	53.1	30.7	121.3	20.6	11.0	10.8	27.4	11.7	25.1
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	35.2	107.3	94.2	120.0	20.0	14.1	81.1	14.0	6.8	7.4	18.6	5.3	5.1
3	F: Construction [41-43]	3.7	32.5	21.1	111.7	15.6	19.5	14.5	2.6	2.7	21.2	11.4	5.6	16.3
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	6.8	115.0	107.9	47.3	21.2	14.4	56.0	15.9	6.3	5.7	8.3	8.9	7.7
5	H: Transport [49-53]	5.8	57.8	50.2	4.8	94.5	214.5	6.8	12.2	15.0	2.4	8.5	16.1	6.4
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.2	5.0	2.7	1.3	6.4	13.3	4.4	2.4	3.5	1.2	3.6	9.2	5.2
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	0.7	20.4	12.2	3.8	11.2	13.7	6.7	76.0	11.2	1.6	21.8	6.5	25.2
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	4.6	87.7	68.8	34.5	68.6	57.9	42.6	51.7	90.4	22.0	73.3	39.2	11.7
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.3	5.0	4.5	6.2	27.8	5.4	18.8	4.0	3.9	11.0	6.4	2.4	2.8
10	M: Professional [69-75]	3.1	18.3	14.6	18.5	34.0	14.2	17.0	24.9	18.5	11.5	101.7	7.2	7.0
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	1.0	12.9	7.5	2.9	14.9	8.0	6.6	4.9	14.0	1.0	16.3	48.5	24.8
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.1	1.6	1.0	2.2	4.1	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.9	4.5
13	P: Education [85]	0.3	7.2	5.8	0.7	1.8	3.0	0.9	2.5	2.7	0.3	3.9	2.9	2.6
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.8
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.6	1.7	7.6	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.5
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19=1+2+...18	**Total**	**69.4**	**913.3**	**503.5**	**377.5**	**355.3**	**399.2**	**329.9**	**221.5**	**183.3**	**90.3**	**286.1**	**162.6**	**142.3**
20	Use of imported products, cif	51.9	1,448.5	1,219.9	140.2	65.1	220.3	101.2	192.1	4,379.6	10.6	37.5	63.1	43.3
21	Taxes less subsidies on products	1.5	27.9	7.9	4.5	7.8	15.0	4.5	3.5	25.7	12.9	1.4	1.9	19.6
22=19+20+21	**Total intermediate consumption adjusted**	**122.8**	**2,389.8**	**1,731.2**	**522.2**	**428.2**	**634.5**	**435.6**	**417.0**	**4,588.6**	**113.9**	**324.9**	**227.7**	**205.2**
23	Compensation of employees	28.4	426.2	361.0	122.1	294.5	181.4	160.4	123.1	226.9	5.6	135.2	139.1	299.5
24	Other taxes less subsidies on production	-25.7	2.7	1.2	3.1	6.7	-16.3	2.6	-0.4	0.5	-0.5	3.5	1.9	0.0
25	Consumption of fixed capital	13.5	191.3	134.9	38.8	59.2	58.6	49.0	68.5	24.3	160.0	19.5	34.8	55.0
26	Operating surplus, net	79.9	273.4	252.6	106.3	257.9	122.5	60.4	128.6	200.3	182.0	163.1	39.5	0.0
27=23+24+..26	Value added at basic prices	96.1	893.6	749.7	270.3	618.3	346.2	272.4	319.7	452.0	347.1	321.2	215.3	354.5
28=22+27	**Output at basic prices**	**218.9**	**3,283.4**	**2,480.9**	**792.5**	**1,046.5**	**980.7**	**708.0**	**736.8**	**5,040.6**	**461.0**	**646.1**	**443.0**	**559.6**

Computational Note	Industries	Industries: Intermediate Demand							Final Demand				
		P: Education [85]	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	S: Other services [94-96]	T: Households as employers [97-98]	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	Total	Final consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods	Exports of services	**Total uses (= total domestic production in Table 1)**
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	126.0	-9.3	37.4	0.1	**218.9**
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	8.4	34.5	10.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	1,070.9	396.3	93.0	1,709.6	13.6	**3,283.4**
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	2.2	14.1	4.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	463.2	238.8	88.0	1,684.4	6.5	**2,480.9**
3	F: Construction [41-43]	8.0	6.9	3.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	278.7	35.7	443.7	14.1	20.3	**792.5**
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	2.5	17.0	3.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	345.3	500.5	71.1	118.9	10.6	**1,046.5**
5	H: Transport [49-53]	2.2	1.4	8.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	457.8	112.4	3.6	16.9	389.9	**980.7**
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.8	2.9	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	62.9	637.2	1.4	0.5	6.0	**708.0**
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	3.1	5.0	37.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	245.5	194.5	142.9	4.7	149.2	**736.8**
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	9.2	8.4	62.4	5.0	0.3	0.0	669.5	202.1	15.7	3.4	4,150.0	**5,040.6**
9	L: Real estate [68]	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	99.0	346.9	11.8	0.1	3.2	**461.0**
10	M: Professional [69-75]	4.1	2.2	18.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	302.4	12.1	65.1	0.9	265.7	**646.1**
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	2.1	6.5	5.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	174.6	92.3	1.1	30.3	144.7	**443.0**
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.6	507.7	11.9	1.1	12.3	**559.6**
13	P: Education [85]	3.8	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.7	351.2	10.0	0.1	1.2	**399.1**
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.5	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	509.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	**519.1**
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	1.2	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	130.5	9.2	0.1	1,471.5	**1,627.7**
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	21.4	95.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	**117.8**
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**18.0**
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
19=1+2+...18	**Total**	**48.4**	**94.2**	**167.9**	**39.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**3,881.0**	**4,268.6**	**872.1**	**1,938.5**	**6,638.7**	**17,598.9**
20	Use of imported products, cif	10.0	42.3	928.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	7,748.3	965.7	577.5	625.5	67.2	**9,984.1**
21	Taxes less subsidies on products	4.6	11.5	34.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	178.9	490.8	108.6	43.1	-12.7	**808.7**
22=19+20+21	**Total intermediate consumption adjusted**	**63.0**	**148.0**	**1,131.2**	**55.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**11,808.1**	**5,725.2**	**1,558.2**	**2,607.0**	**6,693.2**	**28,391.8**
23	Compensation of employees	300.2	273.8	98.7	31.2	0.0	0.0	2,846.3					
24	Other taxes less subsidies on production	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	-16.0					
25	Consumption of fixed capital	17.4	63.2	46.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	909.3					
26	Operating surplus, net	16.8	33.2	350.0	19.7	17.7	0.0	2,051.2					
27=23+24+..26	Value added at basic prices	336.1	371.2	496.5	62.6	17.7	0.0	5,790.8					
28=22+27	**Output at basic prices**	**399.1**	**519.1**	**1,627.7**	**117.8**	**18.0**	**0.0**	**17,598.9**					

Table 4a. Matrix of technical coefficients

Computational Note	Industries	Industries									
		A: Agriculture [1-3]	B to E: Production [5-39]	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	F: Construction [41-43]	G: Distribution [45-47]	H: Transport [49-53]	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	J: Information and communication [58-63]	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	L: Real estate [68]
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	0.015	0.011	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	0.181	0.156	0.069	0.180	0.051	0.031	0.171	0.028	0.002	0.023
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	*0.161*	*0.033*	*0.038*	*0.151*	*0.019*	*0.014*	*0.115*	*0.019*	*0.001*	*0.016*
3	F: Construction [41-43]	0.017	0.010	0.009	0.141	0.015	0.020	0.020	0.004	0.001	0.046
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.031	0.035	0.043	0.060	0.020	0.015	0.079	0.022	0.001	0.012
5	H: Transport [49-53]	0.026	0.018	0.020	0.006	0.090	0.219	0.010	0.017	0.003	0.005
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.014	0.006	0.003	0.001	0.003
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.011	0.014	0.009	0.103	0.002	0.003
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	0.021	0.027	0.028	0.044	0.066	0.059	0.060	0.070	0.018	0.048
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.008	0.027	0.006	0.027	0.005	0.001	0.024
10	M: Professional [69-75]	0.014	0.006	0.006	0.023	0.033	0.014	0.024	0.034	0.004	0.025
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.014	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.003	0.002
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.003
13	P: Education [85]	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.011	0.001	0.000	0.000
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19=1+2+...18	**Output Technical Coefficients**	**0.317**	**0.278**	**0.203**	**0.476**	**0.340**	**0.407**	**0.466**	**0.301**	**0.036**	**0.196**
20	**Imports**	0.237	0.441	0.492	0.177	0.062	0.225	0.143	0.261	0.869	0.023
21	**Net taxes on products**	0.007	0.008	0.003	0.006	0.007	0.015	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.028
22	**Compensation of employees**	0.130	0.130	0.146	0.154	0.281	0.185	0.227	0.167	0.045	0.012
23	**Net taxes on production**	-0.117	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.006	-0.017	0.004	-0.001	0.000	-0.001
24	**Consumption of fixed capital**	0.062	0.058	0.054	0.049	0.057	0.060	0.069	0.093	0.005	0.347
25	**Operating surplus, net**	0.365	0.083	0.102	0.134	0.246	0.125	0.085	0.174	0.040	0.395
26=22+23+24+25	**Gross Value Added Technical Coefficients**	**0.439**	**0.272**	**0.302**	**0.341**	**0.591**	**0.353**	**0.385**	**0.434**	**0.090**	**0.753**
27=19+20+21+26	**Total Technical Coefficients**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**

Computational Note	Industries	Industries								
		M: Professional [69-75]	N: Administration and support [77-82]	O: Public administration [84]	P: Education [85]	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	S: Other services [94-96]	T: Households as employers [97-98]	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	0.042	0.026	0.045	0.021	0.066	0.006	0.095	0.000	0.000
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	*0.029*	*0.012*	*0.009*	*0.006*	*0.027*	*0.003*	*0.063*	*0.000*	*0.000*
3	F: Construction [41-43]	0.018	0.013	0.029	0.020	0.013	0.002	0.028	0.000	0.000
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.013	0.020	0.014	0.006	0.033	0.002	0.077	0.000	0.000
5	H: Transport [49-53]	0.013	0.036	0.011	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.004	0.000	0.000
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.006	0.021	0.009	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.000
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	0.034	0.015	0.045	0.008	0.010	0.023	0.006	0.000	0.000
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	0.113	0.088	0.021	0.023	0.016	0.038	0.043	0.016	0.000
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.005	0.000	0.000
10	M: Professional [69-75]	0.157	0.016	0.012	0.010	0.004	0.011	0.013	0.000	0.000
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	0.025	0.109	0.044	0.005	0.013	0.003	0.041	0.000	0.000
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.003	0.002	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000
13	P: Education [85]	0.006	0.007	0.005	0.009	0.004	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.000
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.013	0.000	0.000
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19=1+2+...18	**Output Technical Coefficients**	**0.443**	**0.367**	**0.254**	**0.121**	**0.181**	**0.103**	**0.334**	**0.016**	**0.000**
20	**Imports**	0.058	0.143	0.077	0.025	0.081	0.570	0.119	0.000	0.000
21	**Net taxes on products**	0.002	0.004	0.035	0.012	0.022	0.021	0.015	0.000	0.000
22	**Compensation of employees**	0.209	0.314	0.535	0.752	0.527	0.061	0.265	0.000	0.000
23	**Net taxes on production**	0.005	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.016	0.000	0.000
24	**Consumption of fixed capital**	0.030	0.079	0.098	0.044	0.122	0.029	0.084	0.000	-
25	**Operating surplus, net**	0.252	0.089	0.000	0.042	0.064	0.215	0.167	0.984	0.000
26=22+23+24+25	**Gross Value Added Technical Coefficients**	**0.497**	**0.486**	**0.633**	**0.842**	**0.715**	**0.305**	**0.532**	**0.984**	**0.000**
27=19+20+21+26	**Total Technical Coefficients**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**	**0.000**

Table 5. 2010 Leontief inverse of domestic product flows with multipliers for other inputs

Computational Note	Industries	A: Agriculture [1-3]	B to E: Production [5-39]	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	F: Construction [41-43]	G: Distribution [45-47]	H: Transport [49-53]	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	J: Information and communication [58-63]	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	L: Real estate [68]
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	1.018	0.013	0.015	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.037	0.001	0.000	0.001
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	0.230	1.197		0.261	0.079	0.064	0.232	0.047	0.004	0.046
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	0.178		1.048	0.194	0.031	0.030	0.138	0.027	0.002	0.029
3	F: Construction [41-43]	0.026	0.016	0.014	1.171	0.025	0.033	0.033	0.008	0.001	0.057
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.044	0.046	0.050	0.083	1.030	0.027	0.096	0.029	0.002	0.019
5	H: Transport [49-53]	0.046	0.034	0.035	0.027	0.124	1.287	0.033	0.030	0.005	0.012
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.009	0.019	1.009	0.005	0.001	0.003
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	0.008	0.010	0.008	0.012	0.018	0.023	0.017	1.119	0.003	0.007
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	0.039	0.042	0.040	0.074	0.090	0.090	0.088	0.093	1.020	0.061
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.013	0.030	0.010	0.032	0.008	0.001	1.026
10	M: Professional [69-75]	0.023	0.012	0.012	0.039	0.046	0.027	0.039	0.048	0.005	0.034
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.020	0.014	0.016	0.011	0.003	0.005
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.004
13	P: Education [85]	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.001	0.001
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.011	0.002	0.000	0.001
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19=1+2+...18	**Output multipliers**	**1.452**	**1.390**	**1.240**	**1.704**	**1.483**	**1.608**	**1.651**	**1.410**	**1.047**	**1.277**
	Direct and indirect multipliers for other inputs										
20	**Imports**	**0.400**	**0.587**	**0.591**	**0.406**	**0.223**	**0.418**	**0.363**	**0.410**	**0.891**	**0.116**
21	**Taxes less subsidies on products**	**0.010**	**0.012**	**0.007**	**0.011**	**0.012**	**0.022**	**0.012**	**0.007**	**0.005**	**0.030**
22	**Compensation of employees**	**0.200**	**0.191**	**0.193**	**0.265**	**0.358**	**0.288**	**0.330**	**0.233**	**0.052**	**0.051**
23	**Taxes less subsidies on production**	**-0.119**	**-0.001**	**-0.001**	**0.005**	**0.005**	**-0.021**	**0.000**	**-0.001**	**0.000**	**-0.001**
24	**Gross operating surplus**	**0.509**	**0.211**	**0.071**	**0.313**	**0.402**	**0.294**	**0.295**	**0.350**	**0.052**	**0.803**
25=22+23+24	**Gross value added**	**0.590**	**0.402**	**0.262**	**0.582**	**0.764**	**0.560**	**0.625**	**0.582**	**0.103**	**0.853**

Computational Note	Industries	M: Professional [69-75]	N: Administration and support [77-82]	O: Public administration [84]	P: Education [85]	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	S: Other services [94-96]	T: Households as employers [97-98]	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]
1	A: Agriculture [1-3]	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000
2	B to E: Production [5-39]	0.075	0.054	0.072	0.034	0.090	0.012	0.134	0.000	0.000
	of which: manufacturing [10-33]	0.045	0.025	0.022	0.012	0.035	0.005	0.079	0.000	0.000
3	F: Construction [41-43]	0.029	0.021	0.038	0.025	0.019	0.003	0.039	0.000	0.000
4	G: Distribution [45-47]	0.024	0.031	0.023	0.010	0.040	0.004	0.090	0.000	0.000
5	H: Transport [49-53]	0.029	0.060	0.024	0.010	0.012	0.009	0.023	0.000	0.000
6	I: Hotels and restaurants [55-56]	0.009	0.025	0.012	0.003	0.007	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.000
7	J: Information and communication [58-63]	0.048	0.022	0.054	0.010	0.013	0.027	0.012	0.000	0.000
8	K: Financial and insurance [64-66]	0.153	0.117	0.041	0.031	0.028	0.045	0.066	0.016	0.000
9	L: Real estate [68]	0.014	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.009	0.000	0.000
10	M: Professional [69-75]	1.194	0.028	0.022	0.015	0.009	0.016	0.024	0.000	0.000
11	N: Administration and support [77-82]	0.036	1.126	0.053	0.007	0.016	0.005	0.050	0.000	0.000
12	O: Public administration [84]	0.004	0.003	1.009	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000
13	P: Education [85]	0.008	0.008	0.006	1.010	0.004	0.001	0.006	0.000	0.000
14	Q: Health and social work [86-88]	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001	1.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation [90-93]	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.000	1.006	0.000	0.000	0.000
16	S: Other services [94-96]	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	1.013	0.000	0.000
17	T: Households as employers [97-98]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
18	U: Extra-territorial organisations [99]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19=1+2+...18	**Output multipliers**	**1.626**	**1.515**	**1.369**	**1.169**	**1.257**	**1.135**	**1.476**	**1.017**	**0.000**
	Direct and indirect multipliers for other inputs									
20	**Imports**	**0.269**	**0.319**	**0.185**	**0.082**	**0.163**	**0.630**	**0.268**	**0.014**	**0.000**
21	**Taxes less subsidies on products**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.038**	**0.013**	**0.024**	**0.022**	**0.019**	**0.000**	**0.000**
22	**Compensation of employees**	**0.313**	**0.414**	**0.608**	**0.784**	**0.577**	**0.080**	**0.354**	**0.001**	**0.000**
23	**Taxes less subsidies on production**	**0.006**	**0.004**	**0.000**	**0.005**	**0.002**	**0.001**	**0.016**	**0.000**	**0.000**
24	**Gross operating surplus**	**0.405**	**0.255**	**0.169**	**0.117**	**0.234**	**0.267**	**0.343**	**0.985**	**0.000**
25=22+23+24	**Gross value added**	**0.725**	**0.673**	**0.777**	**0.905**	**0.813**	**0.347**	**0.713**	**0.986**	**0.000**

Table 6a. Primary input content of final demand at purchasers' prices, 2010, Euro millions

Computational note		Final consumption expenditure				Gross capital formation				Exports		Total Final Demand
		Households	NPISHs	Government	Total	Gross fixed capital formation	Valuables	Changes in inventories	Total	Goods	Services	
1	**Imports**	1,088.3	18.4	227.7	1,334.3	312.2	-1.4	39.0	349.9	1,072.5	4,991.5	7,748.3
2	**Taxes less subsidies on products**	42.9	1.6	32.9	77.4	8.6	-0.1	1.1	9.6	22.8	69.1	178.9
3	**Compensation of employees**	768.1	55.7	745.7	1,569.5	209.0	-2.8	25.8	232.0	400.4	644.3	2,846.3
4	**Taxes less subsidies on production**	-10.7	0.7	-0.5	-10.5	2.4	0.0	1.5	3.9	-5.1	-4.3	-16.0
5	**Gross operating surplus**	1,035.1	20.9	241.8	1,297.8	254.4	-2.8	25.1	276.7	447.9	938.1	2,960.5
6=3+4+5	**Gross value added**	**1,792.5**	**77.3**	**987.1**	**2,856.9**	**465.8**	**-5.7**	**52.5**	**512.6**	**843.2**	**1,578.1**	**5,790.8**
7=1+2+6	**Total primary input at basic prices**	**2,923.6**	**97.3**	**1,247.7**	**4,268.6**	**786.6**	**-7.1**	**92.6**	**872.1**	**1,938.5**	**6,638.7**	**13,717.9**
	Total Final Demand	2,923.6	97.3	1,247.7	4,268.6	786.6	-7.1	92.6	872.1	1,938.5	6,638.7	**13,717.9**
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
8	Imports in final demand	940.2	-0.3	25.9	965.7	519.6	-10.8	68.6	577.5	625.5	67.2	**2,235.9**
9	Taxes less subsidies in final demand	477.9	0.1	12.8	490.8	105.4	0.0	3.3	108.6	43.1	-12.7	**629.8**
10=7+8+9	**Total primary input at purchasers' prices**	**4,341.7**	**97.0**	**1,286.4**	**5,725.2**	**1,411.6**	**-17.9**	**164.5**	**1,558.2**	**2,607.0**	**6,693.2**	**16,583.6**

Table 6b. Primary input content of final demand at basic prices (as a percentage), 2010

Computational note		Final consumption expenditure				Gross capital formation				Exports		Total Final Demand
		Households	NPISHs	Government	Total	Gross fixed capital formation	Valuables	Changes in inventories	Total	Goods	Services	
1	**Imports**	**37.2**	**18.9**	**18.3**	**31.3**	**39.7**	**19.4**	**42.2**	**40.1**	**55.3**	**75.2**	**56.5**
2	**Taxes less subsidies on products**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.3**
3	**Compensation of employees**	**26.3**	**57.2**	**59.8**	**36.8**	**26.6**	**40.1**	**27.9**	**26.6**	**20.7**	**9.7**	**20.7**
4	**Taxes less subsidies on production**	**-0.4**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**
5	**Gross operating surplus**	**35.4**	**21.5**	**19.4**	**30.4**	**32.3**	**39.2**	**27.1**	**31.7**	**23.1**	**14.1**	**21.6**
6=3+4+5	**Gross value added**	**61.3**	**79.4**	**79.1**	**66.9**	**59.2**	**79.8**	**56.7**	**58.8**	**43.5**	**23.8**	**42.2**
7=1+2+6	**Total primary input**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 2
Definition of NACE Rev 2 Sections

Section	Division	Official NACE Rev 2 Description	Description in Tables 1-6
A	1 to 3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Agriculture
B_E	5 to 39	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Production
of which: C	10 to 33	Manufacturing	Manufacturing
F	41 to 43	Construction	Construction
G	45 to 47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Distribution
H	49 to 53	Transportation and storage	Transport
I	55 to 56	Accommodation and food service activities	Hotels and restaurants
J	58 to 63	Information and communication	Information and communication
K	64 to 66	Financial and insurance activities	Financial and insurance
L	68	Real estate activities	Real estate
M	69 to 75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Professional
N	77 to 82	Administrative and support service activities	Administration and support
O	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public administration
P	85	Education	Education
Q	86 to 88	Human health and social work activities	Health and social work
R	90 to 93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	94 to 96	Other services activities	Other services
T	97 to 98	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	Households as employers
U	99	Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	Extra-territorial organisations

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