Globalization and Regionalization

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TABLES OF INPUTS–OUTPUTS
OF THE PELOPONNESIAN REGION
CONCERNING THE YEARS 1995, 1998, 2000

Abstract

Input-output tables constitute a basic tool for the estimation of intra-sectoral relations among various fields (segments) of an economy, on the one hand, and for the calculation of Gross Domestic Product and Income, on the other.

The problem of the regional income approach has become obvious since its first practical application. Economic development neither does it function harmonically nor counterbalancing. Therefore, after 1960 originated an attempt to estimate the regional input-output tables.

So far no official data referring to the abovementioned tables have been presented. In this article, we estimate the tables for the years 1995, 1998 and 2000 in the Peloponnesian prefecture by means of methodology similar to that employed in the European Union.

Key words:

Input–output, quadrant demand, regionalisation of national table, simple quotient of installation.

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Tables of Inputs–Outputs of the Peloponnesian
Region Concerning the Years 1995, 1998, 2000

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1. Introduction

In order to estimate the developments during the years 1995–2005 in the Peloponnesian region, the regional tables of input-output had to be estimated[1]. Those tables refer to years 1995, 1998 and 2000. The above-mentioned years were selected on those grounds that only the data concerning research of household budget were available and consequently enabled the distribution of consumption on a regional basis. As it is mentioned in the methodology used, the allocation of national consumption was based on household budgets, while the data on investments were collected by the Ministry of National Economy. The regional tables for the above-mentioned years are presented in the Annex.

2. The Evolution GNP Calculation: Historical Retrospection

2.1. Economic Table (Tableau économique)

Francois Quesnay[2] is considered to be the founder of the *School of Physiocrats,* and he was the first who tried to depict the circular income flow. His main purpose was to explain not only the surplus distribution or net product (*produit net*) to the social classes of his own time, but also the way to produce it. Believing that only the ground produces additional values, he separated the participants of product circulation in three categories. *The productive class (classe productive)* – its name is the result of its unique ability to produce surplus. *The owner*

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[1] At first, it was mentioned that the estimation would be realized for the years 1970–2000. Due to a change in methodology that took place after 1998 and partly during 1995, which had to do with the Greek Statistical Service's effort to synchronize with the European practice, the data of formal years were not comparable.

[2] *F.Quesnay* was the son of petite landowners, «royal» doctor of *Louis XV* and the notorious royal affair of *Madame Pompadour*. He became the leader of the *Physiocratic Schools*, deeply affecting the economic way of thinking of his own time. The publication of the *Economic Table* (1758) was considered, according to the *Mirabeau*, as one of biggest discoveries of the human spirit. (The king himself was in charge of the publication of the book). The economic approach as a whole influenced both *Marx* and *Keynes*, while the main doctrine for the liberalisation of economy (*Laisser faire, Laisser passer*) became the flag of *Smith* and the liberals.

class (*classe propriétaire*), which was constituted by the landowners (king, nobles, lot). This class did not work and possessed a great part of land that was cultivated by farmers (that is productive class) paying rent. *The barren class* (*classe sterile*), which included those who dealt with manufacture and commerce. This last class owes its name[3] to the Physiocrats' belief that it did not produce additional values (surplus), but transformed those ones created by the productive class.

2.2. Tables of Inputs and Outputs

Hundred years later *Walras* adopted the ideas *Quesnay* through his General Equilibrium patterns. *Walras'* thoughts were destined to remain in the shadow due to the high influence of Marshall. During the 30s *Cassel* tried to simplify the General Equilibrium Pattern. Those theses remained in the margin of economic thought due to the Keynesian teaching. After the World War II *Arrow, Debreu, Allais* and *Malinvaud* gave a new boost to *Walras'* theorems.

Leontief[4] achieved what for most economists and politicians seemed impossible or in any case, exceptionally difficult. The input-output tables are considered as an exceptional achievement.

Based on what has so far been mentioned, it is possible to portray the *Tableau économique of Quesnay* in a simplified table of inputs and outputs[5].

Inputs \ Outputs	Productive Class (farmers)	Owner Class (landowners)	Sterile Class (bourgeoisie)	Total
Productive Class Food	1	1	1	3
Raw material	1	–	1	2
Owner Class (landowners)	2	–	–	(2)
Sterile Class (bourgeoisie)	1	1	–	2
Total	5	(2)	2	7

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[3] It is noted that the industrial revolution had not yet become visible and the old regime (*ancien regime*) with the feudal restrictions dominated.

[4] *Wassili Leontief*, Russian economist who resorted to the USA, became famous with his classical book «*The structure of the American economy in 1919–39»,* 1941. Later he was awarded Nobel price in Economics. His system constitutes, to a large extent, the practical application of the system of the *General Equilibrium School (Warlas, Pareto)*. *Oscar Lange* claimed quite persuasively that *Leontief's* system of inputs and outputs resulted from Marx's reproduction pattern, an opinion that Leontief himself accepted. *Leontief* had studied in the former Soviet Union. He, by the way, claimed that he had tried to make a *Tableau économique* for the economy of the USA.

[5] The surplus that was expropriated by the owner class (*noble*) from the productive one (*paysans*) is noted in the parentheses. Because of that, *Quesnay's* approach was a rendered reference point for every reformer.

3. The Evaluation of Input-Output Tables
for the Peloponnesian Region

Since the compilation of the initial input-output tables is both expensive and time-consuming, most countries move on to adjusting national tables to a regional level. This method very often used for the conversion of a national input-output table of a certain periphery is the "*regionalisation*" of the national table.

For transformation of the national input-output table to the input-output table of a certain periphery, the following procedure is followed:

- *Decentralisation of the national input factors;*

- *Estimation of the Total quadrants demand, intermediary inputs and initial inputs of the regional input-output tables.*

For the transformation of national input-output factors to regional factors, the technique of national factors adaptation based on the quotients of installation of the sectors of a region is used. There are a *Simple Quotient of Installation* (SQI) of a region's sector and an *Intersectorial Quotient of Installation* of a region's sector.

The SQI of sector *i* in the region *R* is fixed as

$$SQI_i^R = \frac{X_i^R / X^R}{X_i^N / X^N} = \left(\frac{X_i^R}{X_i^N} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{X^R}{X^N} \right) \tag{1}$$

where X_i^R = Gross production (or employment) of sector *i* in region *R*;

X^R = Gross production (or employment) of all sectors in region *R*;

X_i^N = Gross production (or employment) of sector *i* in the total of the country;

X^N = Gross production (or employment) of all sectors in the total of the country.

The interpretation of the quotient above is the following:

The numerator in the equation (1) represents the percentage of sector *i* of the region *R* in the total production of the region. The denominator of equation (1) represents the percentage of the total country's production of the sector *i* in

the total production of the country. If for example, $SQI_i^R = (0.058/0.029)=2$, this means that the production of sector i of the region R represents 5.8% of the total production of the particular region, while at the national level, the production of sector i represents only 2.9 per cent of the total production of national economy.

In case $SQI_i^R > 1$, sector i is considered as more assembled in the region R than at the national level. On the contrary, if $SQI_R^i = (0.016/0.040)=0.4$, this means that the production of sector i of the region R represents only 1.6 per cent of the total production of that region, while at the national level, the production of sector i represents 4 per cent of the total production of the national economy.

In case $SQI_i^R < 1$, sector i of the region R is less concentrated in region R compared to the same sector at the national level. During the transformation of the national input-output factors to regional factors, SQI of sector i of region R constitutes a measure of how well the regional sector i satisfies the demand for its product from the other sectors, as well as the final demand of the region. If sector i is less concentrated in region R than at a national level ($SQI_i^R < 1$), one can assume that it is at least in place to satisfy the regional demand for the product, and its direct factor of inputs a_{ij}^{RR} ($j = 1, ..., n$) is estimated based on the national input factors a_{ij}^N multiplied by SQI_i^R. However, if sector i is more concentrated at the regional level than at the national level ($SQI_i^R > 1$), then the national input factor a_{ij}^{RR} ($j = 1, ..., n$) is in effect for the region, and the «surplus» of the product that is produced by sector i is exported to the other regions.

Thus, for line i in an estimated regional input-output table, the corresponding input factors will be formed in the following way:

If ($SQI_i^R < 1$), then $a_{ij}^{RR} = a_{ij}^N . SQI_i^R$, i. e. the components of line i of factors of the national table are multiplied by SQI_i^R. If ($SQI_i^R > 1$), then $a_{ij}^{RR} = a_{ij}^N$,, i. e. the data of line i of the national table are in effect.

In equation (1), the fraction $\dfrac{X_i^R}{X_i^N}$ represents the relative size of sector i, which supplies inputs to sectors that use its product, while the fraction $\dfrac{X^R}{X^N}$ represents the relative size of the region.

When sector i in region R is relatively small compared to sector j, which uses the product of sector i, a part of inputs of j should be imported in the region.

In order to account for the relative size of sector j of the region R, the national factors must be modified with the *Intersectorial Quotient of Installation* (IQI) as well, which is calculated as follows:

$$SQI_{ij}^R = \left(\frac{X_i^R}{X_i^N}\right) / \left(\frac{X_j^R}{X_j^N}\right). \qquad (2)$$

The numerator in equation (2) represents the relative size of sector i in the region compared to the sector i at the national level, while the denominator $\left(\dfrac{X_j^R}{X_j^N}\right)$ represents the relative size of sector j of region R compared to sector j at then national level. When ($IQI_{ij}^R < 1$), sector i of the region is relatively small compared to sector j of the region, which uses inputs of sector i, then the part of inputs of sector j should be imported; whereas when ($IQI_{ij}^R > 1$), all the needs of sector j in product of sector i can be covered intraregional.

It is obvious that the adaptation of the national table of input-output factors cannot only be realized by using the SQI, but also the IQI. More specifically, all factors at length of the diagonal are multiplied by equivalents SQI, while those out of the diagonal elements are modified as follows:

If ($IQI_{ij}^R < 1$), then $a_{ij}^R = a_{ij}^N . IQI_{ij}^R$.

If ($IQI_{ij}^R > 1$), then $a_{ij}^R = a_{ij}^N$.

Based on the methodology that was developed above and also by using the available statistical data on the employment in each sector (Table 1, Annex), the SQI and IQI of the Peloponnesian Region were estimated (Table 2, Annex). Furthermore, the SQI and IQI of the region were used in order to adapt the source of national factors (Table 3, Annex) and to appreciate the regional input-output factors of the region (Table 4, Annex).

4. Comments on the Input-Output Tables
for the Years 1995, 1998, 2000

The tables for the years 1995, 1998, 2003 are 17x17 and include the following sectors:

Agriculture, livestock-farming, forestry	AYA
Fishery	AYB
Mines	AYC
Transformation	AYD
Industrial Food, drinks, tobacco	AYD[15-16]
Production of textile manufacturing fibers	AYD[17-19]
Timber Industry	AYD[20]
Wood Industry, Printings	AYD[21-22]
Production of coke and oil	AYD[23]
Chemical rubber and plastic production	AYD[24-25]
Non metal mining production	AYD[26]
Basic metal production	AYD[27]
Metal products manufacture	AYD[28]
Manufacture of machinery and other equipment	AYD[29-36]
Recycling	AYD[37]
Electricity, natural gas and water supply	AYE
Constructions	AYF
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of cars, motorcycles, and types of domestic use	AYG
Hotels and restaurants	AYH
Transports, storage, communications	AYI
Financier mediation	AYJ
Management of real-estate, hiring and enterprising activities	AYK
Public administration, defence and obligatory social insurance	AYL
Education	AYM
Health and social concern	AYN
Other social and personal activities	AYO
Private households with occupied personnel	AYP
Extra regional organizations	AYQ

It is noted that during the years 1995–1998 the sector of industry was unified.

The following results from the observation of tables:

In 1995 the workforce of the Peloponnesus was 216.5 thousand persons; in 2000 it fell below 207 thousands. If the ageing of population is taken into consideration, then one can assume that in 2010 the labour force will not exceed 160 thousand individuals. During the respective time intervals, the country'stotal population decreased from 3.8 to 3.76 million persons. This reduction could have been larger had several hundred thousands of immigrants been not included in the workforce. It is estimated that by 2010 the labour force will drop to roughly 3.6 million workers.

The number of households in the region in 1991 amounted to 183 thousands, whereas in the total of the country it made 3.2 million.

The number of household members in the Peloponnesus was 557 thousand persons, while in the whole country it reached 9.5 millions.

The average purchase and earnings ratio in 1995, according to the research of household budgets, constituted 9% of total households of the country. In 2000 it is estimated that it will oscillate to 7.6%. This means that the income of the Peloponnesian region shrinks to the benefit of Attica and other regions.

In order to appreciate the input-output tables, Simple (SQI) and Intersectorial (IQI) quotients of installation of the Peloponnesian region were calculated.

Moreover, the national factors of inputs and outputs were estimated.

Based on the above (Table 1), the quadrants of intermediary consumptions and added value (Table 17x17) were shown. Furthermore, in Table 2 the final demand of the regional table of inputs-outputs is presented for the year 1995. It seems that the value of domestic production (regional income) amounted to 5.2 billion Euros. Of these, 19% came from agriculture, livestock-farming and forestry, 18% – from transformation, 12% – from wholesale and retail trade, and 11% – from real estate management, hiring and enterprising activities.

It can be concluded that during 1995 the region was based mostly in agriculture.

Tables 3 and 4 refer to the year 1998. More specifically, Table 3 presents the regional input-output table (final demand quadrant), while the Table 4 presents the intermediary consumption and added value quadrants.

Finally, Tables 5a and 5b pinpoint the corresponding input-output tables of the Peloponnesian region for the year 2000. The comparison of the Tables 5a and 5b for the year 2000 and the corresponding Table 2 for 1995 shows that there has been an important growth in production. This is primarily based on the increase in the services sector and, more specifically, in the real-estate management, wholesale and retail trade, and hotels-restaurants.

The agricultural sector has also shown some, though very limited, development.

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10. Quesnay François *(1758) Tableau économique.*

Table 1

Regional table of inputs–outputs of Peloponnesus: year 1995

Quadrants of intermediary consumption and value added																
Mn EUROs, basic prices																
Product	AYA	AYB	AYC	AYD	AYE	AYF	AYG	AYH	AYI	AYJ	AYK	AYL	AYM	AYN	AYO	AYP	Total utputs
AYA	199	0	0	180	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	397
AYB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
AYC	0	0	0	48	17	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
AYD	22	1	3	150	7	49	40	45	16	7	11	35	1	18	4	0	408
AYE	6	0	2	25	2	0	4	9	3	2	1	4	1	2	2	0	62
AYF	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	23	5	1	1	1	0	41
AYG	9	0	1	59	5	13	18	16	12	2	6	5	0	5	1	0	153
AYH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	11
AYI	1	1	0	8	1	0	59	6	11	9	3	7	1	1	4	0	113
AYJ	0	0	0	15	0	2	5	0	1	85	2	2	0	1	0	0	114
AYK	0	0	1	25	1	2	29	8	5	10	6	8	3	4	5	0	106
AYL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AYM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
AYN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
AYO	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	3	2	11	1	0	0	7	0	36
AYP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total inputs, in basic prices	238	2	7	512	33	71	169	111	56	121	64	75	7	34	25	0	1.525
Taxes	-24	2	1	-16	17	21	7	3	10	7	4	9	2	6	1	0	52
Sub-sidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-deduc-tive tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total inputs, in pur-chaser prices	214	5	8	497	50	92	175	114	66	128	68	84	9	40	27	0	1.577
Gross added value	789	17	30	452	170	180	440	209	209	143	495	202	105	151	82	9	3.682

Table 2

Regional table of inputs–outputs of Peloponnesus: year 1995

	Quadrants of final demand						
	Mn EUROs, basic prices						
Product	Households, final demand	Non-profit institutes, final demand	Government, final demand	Gross investments in fixed capital	Change in reserves	Net exports	Value of domestic production
AYA	158			2	9	438	1.003
AYB	26				0	-9	22
AYC	0				-6	-27	38
AYD	1.401			367	8	-1.236	948
AYE	76				0	82	220
AYF	37			672	0	-479	272
AYG	851			69	1	-457	616
AYH	423				0	-111	323
AYI	206				0	-44	275
AYJ	40				0	117	272
AYK	690		3	30	0	-266	563
AYL	27		316		0	-56	287
AYM	213		107		0	-210	113
AYN	317		73		0	-205	191
AYO	102	8	3	4	0	-44	108
AYP	15				0	-5	9
Total, in basic prices	4.581	8	502	1.143	12	-2.512	5.259

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Table 3

Regional table of inputs-outputs of Peloponnesus: year 1998

Quadrants of final demand						
Mn EUROs, basic prices						
Product	House-holds, final demand	Non-profit institutes, final demand	Govern-ment, final demand	Gross invest-ments in fixed capital	Change in re-serves	Net ex-ports	Value of domestic production
AYA	168			2	11	366	1.044
AYB	22				-1	-5	23
AYC	0				1	-51	78
AYD	1.557			304	5	-882	1.614
AYE	92				0	103	306
AYF	36			720	0	-279	539
AYG	990			64	1	-423	851
AYH	664				0	-214	466
AYI	311				0	-42	430
AYJ	87				0	141	411
AYK	1.037		7	24	0	-443	831
AYL	22		394		0	-75	340
AYM	109		139		0	-93	159
AYN	297		88		0	-127	266
AYO	134	14	4	5	0	-68	143
AYP	25				0	-13	12
Total, in basic prices	5.551	14	632	1.118	17	-2.103	7.513

Table 4

Regional table of inputs–outputs of Peloponnesus: year 1998

Product	AYA	AYB	AYC	AYD	AYE	AYF	AYG	AYH	AYI	AYJ	AYK	AYL	AYM	AYN	AYO	AYP	Total outputs
	Quadrants of intermediate consumption and value added																
	Mn EUROs, basic prices																
AYA	186	0	0	293	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	498
AYB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
AYC	0	0	0	89	32	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
AYD	25	1	4	262	7	103	59	45	27	8	16	41	2	26	3	0	630
AYE	10	0	4	37	23	1	5	10	6	3	2	4	1	2	2	0	111
AYF	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	37	6	1	1	1	0	62
AYG	9	0	1	101	6	22	21	16	21	3	8	5	1	5	2	0	220
AYH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	16
AYI	1	1	1	13	0	2	79	7	25	13	4	9	1	2	3	0	161
AYJ	0	0	0	33	1	2	15	1	2	122	4	2	0	1	0	0	182
AYK	0	0	1	53	1	6	60	11	11	26	12	10	4	6	5	0	206
AYL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AYM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
AYN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	7
AYO	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	8	7	2	8	1	1	1	15	0	54
AYP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total inputs in basic prices	234	3	12	883	71	145	256	120	108	181	94	89	11	46	33	0	2.284
Taxes	20	1	2	33	16	4	10	9	17	6	2	2	1	2	2	0	127
Subsidies	-66	0	0	-61	0	0	-1	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-130
Non deductive tax	21	1	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	6	5	8	1	5	1	0	85
Total inputs in purchaser prices	208	5	14	856	87	186	265	126	125	193	101	99	13	53	35	0	2.366
Gross added value	836	18	64	758	220	353	586	340	306	218	731	241	145	213	108	12	5.147
Value of domestic production	1.044	23	78	1.614	306	539	851	466	430	411	831	340	159	266	143	12	7.513

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Table 5

Year 2000 (million Drachmas –Basic Prices)

Product	AYA	AYB	AYC	AYD15_16	AYD17_19	AYD20	AYD21_22	AYD23	AYD24_25	AYD26
AYA	67.499	0	170	4.207	147	0	8	11.856	6.447	0
AYB	45	31	0	56	236	32	11	759	5	0
AYC	1	0	66	61	46	15	2	946	312	16
AYD15_16	128.909	317	219	26.767	85	382	2.097	2.197	2.937	33
AYD17_19	5.982	0	10	244	7.752	8	450	714	3.689	14
AYD20	828	0	13	2	51	1.337	353	491	2.018	8
AYD21_22	68	1	29	137	295	5	0	958	3.414	4
AYD23	0	0	7.245	1	2	0	1	0	32	4
AYD24_25	465	1	780	235	233	11	679	917	1.164	74
AYD26	0	0	5.838	0	26	61	110	2.601	442	3.919
AYD27	25	0	1.171	0	12	17	10	686	171	303
AYD28	3	1	151	0	152	81	68	384	1.163	168
AYD29_36	55	0	32	7	503	1.571	112	528	2.144	190
AYD37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AYE	0	0	17.123	2	10	2	3	6.061	107	2
AYF	0	0	2.141	186	15	4.613	34	2.143	5.276	19.001
AYG	906	2	3.072	233	1.271	77	2.320	2.822	10.906	52
AYH	5.027	4.074	93	24.513	384	0	756	1.371	630	248
AYI	1	0	0	1.731	34	0	175	13.002	1.999	0
AYJ	0	0	0	0	189	134	1.158	1.932	265	0
AYK	7	1	0	104	16	0	1.484	378	871	537
AYL	422	64	0	923	890	7	230	1.115	449	0
AYM	2	0	0	12	1	0	110	300	258	0
AYN	237	34	0	1.074	324	0	96	840	7.344	140
AYO	64	0	0	40	126	94	132	502	453	11
AYP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value of Domestic production	210.546	4.526	38.155	60.534	12.801	8.446	10.396	53.504	52.497	24.725

Product	AYD27	AYD28	AYD29_36	AYD37	AYE	AYF	AYG	AYH	AYI	AYJ	AYK	AYL
AYA	84	104	514	0	4.224	874	4.298	0	345	175	78	0
AYB	0	0	115	0	2	0	145	0	244	52	11	0
AYC	88	152	912	0	1.235	83	452	2	214	127	512	0
AYD15_16	637	4.150	303	0	1.738	57	13.703	0	1.380	3.015	5.400	0
AYD17_19	84	104	476	0	1.613	15	3.627	2	824	1.288	2.954	0
AYD20	40	495	234	0	504	61	1.903	39	247	729	468	0
AYD21_22	232	754	505	0	1.094	35	3.676	24	620	1.229	2.891	0
AYD23	5	1	14	0	96	3	64	3	6	36	20	0
AYD24_25	341	766	296	0	1.743	47	2.497	9	478	869	2.378	0
AYD26	155	69	349	0	2.806	29	1.654	1	192	685	401	0
AYD27	0	2.214	305	0	2.245	5	1.052	0	57	423	335	0
AYD28	9.917	2.825	1.137	0	704	25	2.039	79	342	961	580	0
AYD29_36	4.960	649	1.546	0	716	46	2.454	4	527	1.074	1.064	0
AYD37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AYE	22	105	893	0	8.311	426	1.767	16	153	208	398	0
AYF	12.909	7.555	7.654	0	359	963	6.540	183	849	2.432	1.671	0
AYG	315	147	8.361	0	1.929	1.667	9.608	140	30.000	6.110	23.715	0
AYH	0	5	375	0	3.758	1.004	8.150	3	3.825	837	5.581	0
AYI	5	3	3.743	0	2.549	793	9.761	2.893	9.665	1.067	4.511	0
AYJ	0	65	587	0	1.424	1.177	1.614	371	5.964	63.486	13.841	0
AYK	23	572	2.237	0	484	14.137	2.978	485	1.535	1.584	6.323	0
AYL	1.615	338	37.652	0	1.339	3.470	2.182	813	3.793	825	5.517	0
AYM	0	0	389	0	402	343	292	33	574	79	1.476	0
AYN	0	19	2.462	0	942	1.022	1.653	167	640	209	2.399	0
AYO	0	12	326	0	554	302	619	831	1.069	46	1.800	0
AYP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value of Domestic production	31.433	21.102	71.385	0	40.771	26.584	82.730	6.098	63.544	87.546	84.324	0

Product	AYM	AYN	AYO	AYP	TOTAL INPUTS IN BASIC PRICES	TAXES	SUBSIDIES
AYA	0	84	0	0	101.114	6.349	-21.606
AYB	0	0	0	0	1.743	440	0
AYC	6	0	15	0	5.264	540	0
AYD15_16	30	5	6	0	194.367	5.806	-24.356
AYD17_19	78	0	0	0	29.928	1.119	-1.621
AYD20	3	0	61	0	9.884	427	-8
AYD21_22	14	16	332	0	16.331	1.102	-12
AYD23	0	0	2	0	7.536	424	0
AYD24_25	30	1	57	0	14.071	1.323	-59
AYD26	8	0	35	0	19.379	1.769	-2
AYD27	1	0	2	0	9.035	339	0
AYD28	9	0	33	0	20.822	406	-2
AYD29_36	64	0	8	0	18.254	824	-5
AYD37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AYE	1	0	70	0	35.681	3.523	-1
AYF	1	2	33	0	74.560	5.294	-27
AYG	17	0	3.732	0	107.404	3.817	-213
AYH	2	1	4.217	0	64.854	3.390	-736
AYI	12	26	2.851	0	54.822	7.216	-57
AYJ	418	288	554	0	93.467	2.686	0
AYK	313	36	3.416	0	37.524	804	-43
AYL	160	2.280	338	0	64.421	910	-28
AYM	130	11	344	0	4.758	274	0
AYN	2	293	485	0	20.382	591	-32
AYO	0	0	5.618	0	12.601	496	-61
AYP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value of Domestic production	1.299	3.043	22.210	0	1.018.201	49.869	-48.870

Table 6

Year 2000. Quadrants of final demand *(*million EURO – Basic Prices*)*

Product AYA	House-holds, final demand	Non-profit institutes, final demand	Government, final demand	Gross investments in fixed capital	Change in reserves	Net exports	Value of domestic production
AYB	184			3	3	307	1.115
AYC	28					-2	38
AYD15_16					6	-40	77
AYD17_19	718				-2	-130	764
AYD20	415					-225	227
AYD21_22	3			1	-1	53	81
AYD23	104				1	18	153
AYD24_25	102					-177	81
AYD26	153				27	-173	161
AYD27	34				4	66	177
AYD28	0				5	-15	83
AYD29_36	11			4	2	45	125
AYD37	257			473	-20	-720	200
AYE	0						
AYF	96					116	333
AYG	37			974		-451	638
AYH	1.115			109		-511	956
AYI	1.360					-839	539
AYJ	421					37	645
AYK	110					206	573
AYL	1.060		10	30		-449	897
AYM	24		524			-96	452
AYN	129		179			-134	177
AYO	326		112			-139	308
AYP	151	17	6	7		-77	170
Total inputs in basic prices	20						20
Taxes	6.858	17	830	1.600	25	-3.329	8.988
Subsidies	355			79			580
Non deductible tax	-33					-49	-226
Total inputs in purchaser prices	574			40	4		714
Gross added value	7.753	17	830	1.719	28	-3.379	10.057
Value of domestic production	7.753	17	830	1.719	28	-3.379	10.057