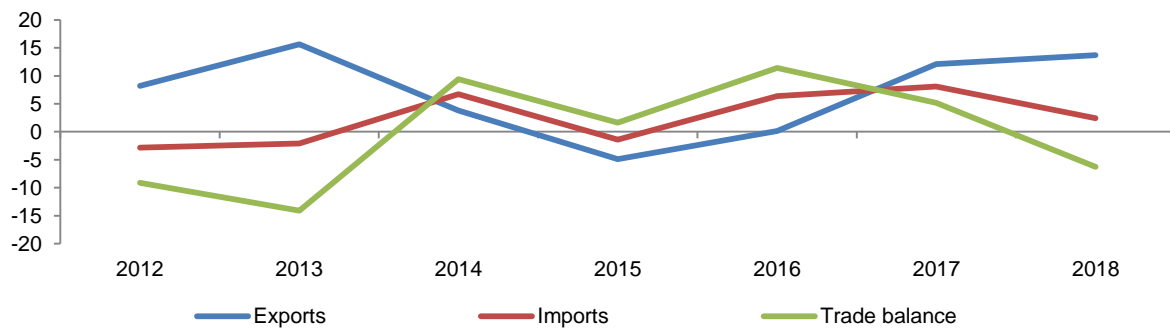


International Trade 2014-2018

Tirana, on 26 June 2019: During the 5-year period (2014-2018) there is a marked increase in exports and imports. In 2018 the exports are 310 billion lekë, increasing by 13.7 % compared to 2017. While the imports are 641 billion lekë, increasing by 2.4 % compared to year 2017. In 2017 the share of exports to EU countries is 76 %, reaching the value of 237 billion lekë. Exports to EU countries increased 12.5 % compared to 2017. While the share of imports from EU countries is 61 % of imports, reaching the value of 391 billion lekë. Imports from EU countries increased 1.3 %, compared with 2017.

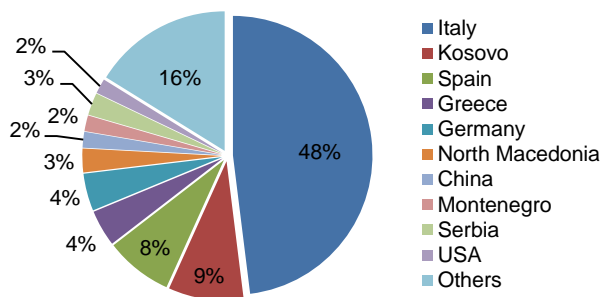
Fig. 1 Annual change goods in international trade in goods, (%)



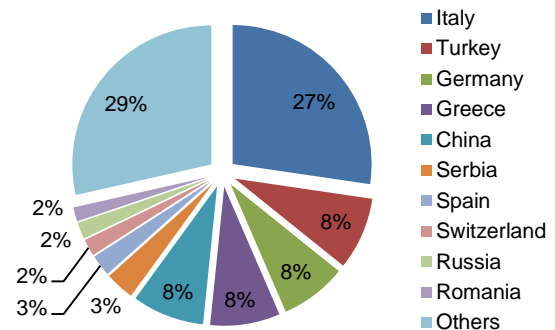
In 2018, exports in value have marked a significant increase towards Italy, Kosovo and Spain. While imports are growing for Greece, China and Turkey.

Fig. 2 International trade in goods by main partner countries, 2018 (%)

Eksports



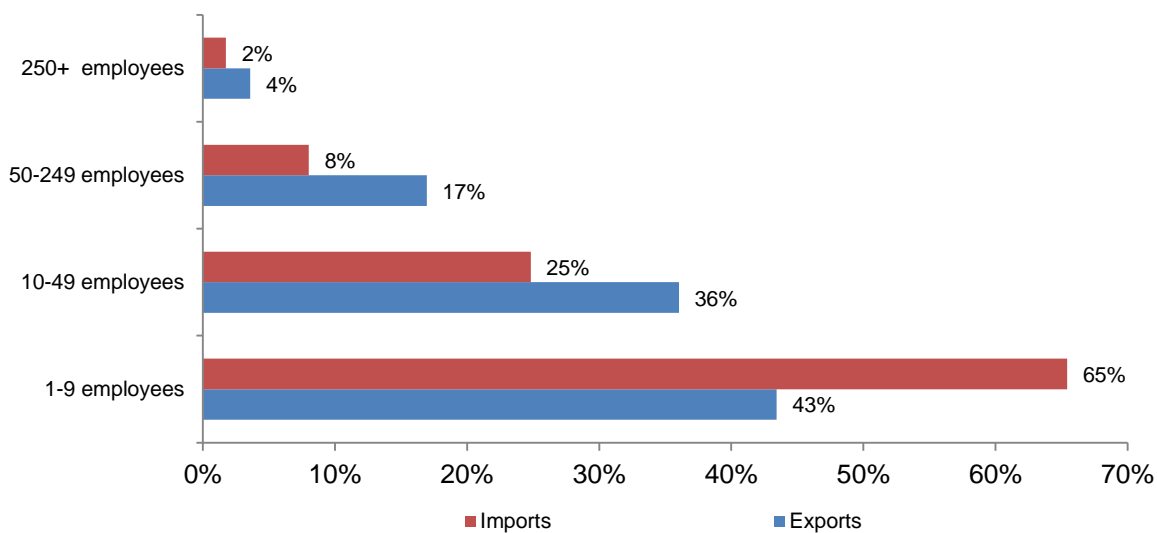
Imports



For release 26/06/2019

The number of exporting enterprises in 2018 is 3,039, increasing by 2,6 % compared to 2017, while the number of importing enterprises is 11,306 enterprises in 2017, increasing by 5.6 % compared to 2017.

Fig. 3 International trade in goods by size of enterprise, 2018



Methodological notes

Definitions / Concepts

The definitions and concepts in this methodological explanation are given in such a way as to reflect the relationship between the content of foreign trade data and the enterprise registry.

The enterprise is: "the smallest combination of legal units, that is, an organizational unit that produces goods or services that has a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the distribution of its current resources. more locations (local units) ". The relationship between an enterprise and a legal entity is defined as "the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or a combination of legal entities".

The partner country in terms of exports is the place of final destination of goods. For imports is the country of origin of the goods.

EU member states - Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Netherlands, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, United Kingdom, Poland, Portugal, Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden;

CEFTA countries - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Albania;

EFTA countries - Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland.

Exports are evaluated with FOB (Represents a condition of delivery of goods, indicating that the price of the goods includes both transport and delivery costs, at a certain loading port). Goods are generally destined for a third country, placed under the customs procedure, passive processing, re-exported after the active processing.

Imports are evaluated with CIF (Represents a condition for the distribution of goods, indicating that the commodity price includes security and transportation, to a designated destination port).

Classifications

In processing statistical information on International Trade in Goods, import-exports, is used Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), which classifies goods according to their production phases, for economic activity classification activities NACE rev.2 (abbreviated English - NACE Rev.2), for products Statistical Classification of Products by Activity, POE 2008 (English abbreviated CPA 2008).