Instituti i Statistikave Rr. Vllazën Huta, Ndërtesa 35, Hyrja 1, Tiranë, Kodi postar 1017 info@instat.gov.al www.instat.gov.al Tel: +355 4 2222 411 Faks: +355 4 2222 411



Final results on Structural Survey of Enterprises, 2022

Tirana, February 15, 2024: Structural survey of enterprises aims to provide information on the economic, financial structure, and key characteristics of the enterprises registered in the statistical business register by economic activity and are active on the sectors that operate, in the reference period January-December 2022.

In 2022, number of active economic enterprises that operate in different sectors is 113,460, which increase by 9.1 %, compared to 2021. Enterprises that operate in trade sector had the highest percentage of the number of enterprises, with 36.5%.

Number of total employed in 2022 is 547,942 employed which indicated an increase of 5.5 %, compared to 2021. Producers of services that operate in the sectors of trade, accommodation and restaurants, transport and communication and other services occupy 64.8%. Producers of goods that operate in the sectors of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, energy, water and waste management occupy 35.2%.

Turnover in 2022 reached 3.359 billion ALL, which indicated an increase of 26.7 %, compared to 2021. Turnover of services producers constitutes 64.7 % of total turnover for 2022.

Economic Activity		Enterprises	Employed		Turnover	
	no.	%	no.	%	min ALL	%
Total	113,460	100.0	547,942	100.0	3,359,288	100.0
Goods producers	14,738	13.0	192,926	35.2	1,186,867	35.3
Mining and Quarrying	701	0.6	9,202	1.6	99,619	3.0
Manufacturing	7,495	6.6	104,555	19.1	399,982	11.9
Elec., water&waste manag	772	0.7	23,431	4.3	346,597	10.3
Construction	5,769	5.1	55,739	10.2	340,669	10.1
Service producers	98,721	87.0	355,015	64.8	2,172,420	64.7
Trade	41,361	36.5	136,015	24.8	1,516,584	45.1
Accommodation and Restaurants	17,325	15.3	54,388	9.9	101,648	3.0
Transport and Communication	10,138	8.8	47,079	8.6	244,365	7.4
Other Services	29,897	26.4	117,534	21.5	309,823	9.2

Tab.1 Main indicators by economic activity, 2022

For release 15/02/2024

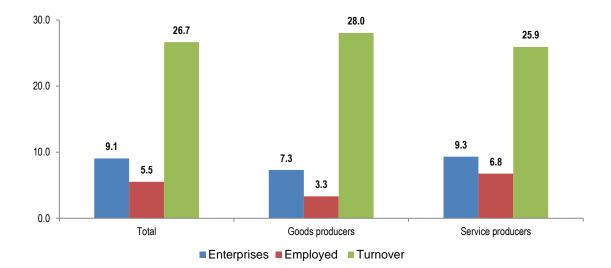
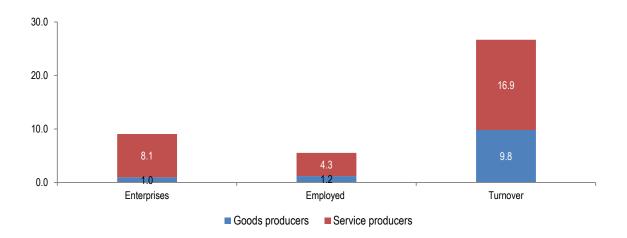


Fig.1 Annual changes of the main indicators, 2022/2021

Goods producers contributed 1.0 percentage points to the number of enterprises, 1.2 percentage points to the number of employed, 9.8 percentage points to turnover.

Service providers contributed 8.1 percentage points to the number of enterprises, 4.3 percentage points to the number of employed, 16.9 percentage points to turnover.

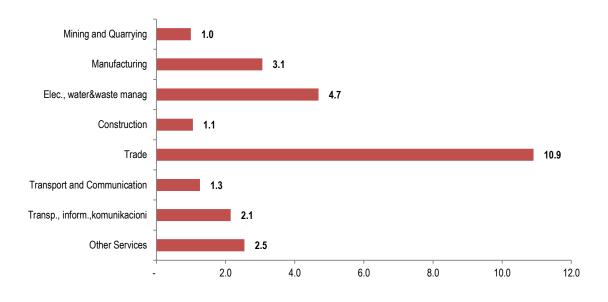
Fig.2 Contribution of goods and services producers in the annual growth rate, 2022/2021,(p.p)



For more information, please visit our website: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/home.aspx

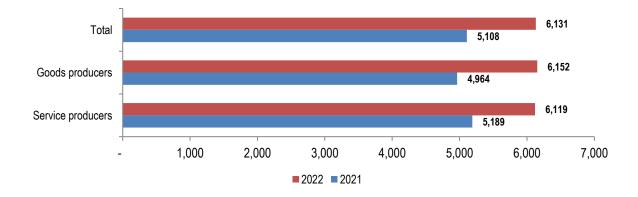
The trade sector and the electricity, water and waste managment sector contributed 10.9 percentage points and 4.7 percentage points, respectively, to the total increase of 26.7% of turnover.

Fig 3 Economic activities contribution in the annual tumover growth rate, 2022/2021, (p.p)



Turnover value per employed in 2022 is 6,131 thousand ALL from 5,108 thousand ALL resulted in 2021. This indicator is higher in goods producers, compared with services producers, respectively 6,152 thousand ALL per employed and 6,119 thousand ALL per employed.



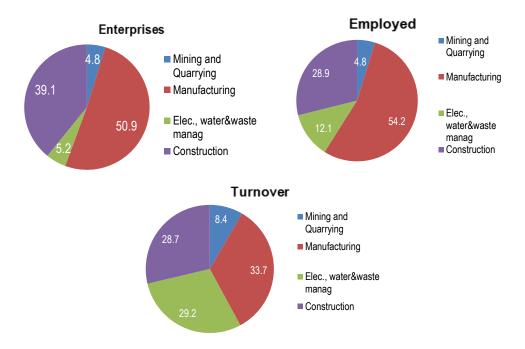


For more information, please visit our website: <u>http://www.instat.gov.al/en/home.aspx</u>

The producers of goods activities, including Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, water waste management and Construction sectors, constitute 35.3 % of the total annual turnover realized.

In Manufacturing operate 6.6 % of the total number of enterprises which realized 11.9 % of turnover. Employed in manufacturing account for 19.1% of the total number of employed.

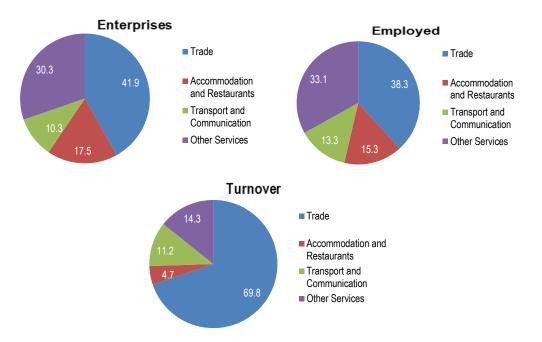
Fig.5 Main indicators structure by economic activities for goods producers, 2022



In service activities operate 87.0 % of active enterprises and constitute 64.7 % of the total annual turnover realized. In this group of enterprises, the main role is played by trade (included trade of vehicles, wholesale and retail trade).

In Trade operate 36.5 % of the total number of enterprises which realized 45.1 % of turnover. Trade sector contibuted with 10.9 percentage point in the annual increase of 26.7% of turnover. Employed in trade account for 24.8% of the total number of employed.

Fig.6 Main indicators structure by economic activities for services producer, 2022



In total active enterprises in 2022 enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 41.3 % of the total number of employed which has realized 47.4 % of total turnover even this group constitutes only 1.3 % of active enterprises.

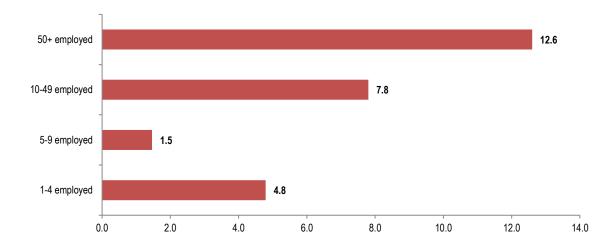
Enterprises with 1-4 employed engage 28.3 % of the total employed and realized 13.9 % of total turnover even this group constitutes 86.4% of active enterprises.

Tab.2 The main inc	dicators by size	class of enterp	rise, 2022
--------------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------------

Size class of enterprise	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover	
	no.	%	no.	%	min ALL	%
Total	113,460	100.0	547,942	100.0	3,359,288	100.0
1-4 employed	98,039	86.4	155,294	28.3	465,964	13.9
5-9 employed	8,093	7.2	51,303	9.4	282,776	8.4
10-49 employed	5,842	5.1	115,007	21.0	1,017,074	30.3
50+ employed	1,486	1.3	226,337	41.3	1,593,474	47.4

Based on the results, enterprises with 50 and more employed have contributed by 12.6 percentage points in total annual growth rate of turnover. Enterprises with 1- 4 employed has contributed by 4.8 percentage point.

Fig.7 Contribution in turnover growth rate of enterprises by size class, 2022/2021, (p.p)



Metodology

The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of the business sector with regard to economic data. Data are presented for the total business sector by economic activities and by size class of enterprises. Statistics comprise all enterprises that produce goods or services for the market in Albania, for all legal forms (there are not included financial, agricultural and fishing activities). Population consists of all enterprises that according to statistical business register were active in December of the reference year. Classification of enterprises is done according to Classification of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.2. Data are collected for calendar year. The fiscal year always corresponds to the calendar year. Enterprises are classified on size classes by number of employed (measured as number of employed). Enterprises with 1-9 employed are surveyed by sample selection. Enterprises with 10 and more employed are surveyed exhaustively. The data are collected directly from enterprises. For more methodology information related to the used, please refer to the following link: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/industry-trade-and-services/structural-business-statistics/

Structural business statistics are published according to the European Commission regulations:

- Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 for "Implementation of NACE Rev.2 in Structural Business Statistics";
- Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics

Results of Structural Business Statistics 2022 are published according to NACE Rev.2. For more information, please refer to the following link: <u>http://www.instat.gov.al/en/documentation/classifications/</u>

Economic Activities

	NVE Rev.2	Economic Activities covered by SBS		
Section	Description			
Goods				
А	Agriculture, hunting and fishing Mining and quarrying	-		
В	Manufacturing	~		
С	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	v		
D	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	~		
Е	Construction	~		
F	Agriculture, hunting and fishing	~		
Services	· · ·			
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	v		
I	Accommodation and food service activities	V		
Н	Transport and storage	V		
J	Information and communication	v		
к	Financial and insurance activities	-		
L	Real estate activities	V		
М	Professional, scientific and technical activities	v		
N	Administrative and support services activities	v		
0	Public and defense administration; compulsory social security	-		
Р	Education	V		
Q	Human health and social work activities	v		
R	Art, entertainment and recreation	V		
S	Other service activities	V		
т	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	-		
U	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-		

* Other Services (excluding S94)

Definitions of basic variables

An enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision - making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities.

Turnover comprises the totals amount invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit including proprietors, employees and unpaid family workers.

Investments during the reference period includes the goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land.

Macroeconomic indicators

The production is an activity exercised under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit (enterprise), which combines the sources of labor forces, capital and raw materials to produce goods and perform services.

Intermediate consumption represents the value of products or services transformed or totally consumed during the production process. The uses of fixed assets in work are not taken in consideration.

Value added at basic prices is calculated as difference between production value and intermediate consumption.