

# External trade of goods by enterprise characteristics

## 2012 - 2016

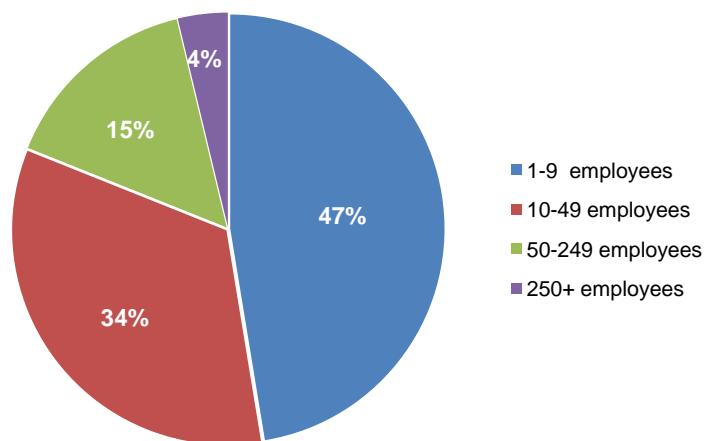
**Tirana, on 16 June 2017:** In period 2012-2016 exports increased averages by 4,6 %, while the number of exporting enterprises increased averages by 7.2 %. Imports increased averages by 1.4 %, and the number of importing enterprises increased averages by 6.2 %.

### Exports

In 2016, the number of exporting enterprise was 2,740 companies, from 2,029 in 2012, increased averages by 7.2 %. Compared with 2015, this number increased by 9.3 %.

Micro, small and medium enterprises (SME), during this period (2012-2016) occupied 95.9 % of exporting enterprises. In 2016, this enterprises occupied 96 % of exporting enterprises.

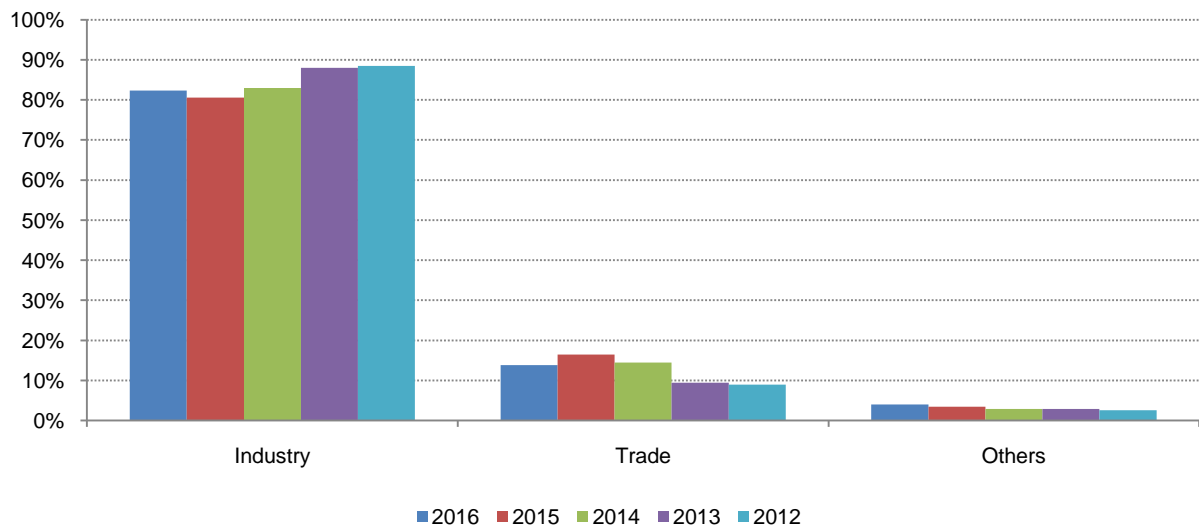
Fig. 1 Number of exporting enterprises by size, 2016



### Industrial sector is the main sector in exports of goods

In exporting enterprises dominate enterprises operating in the industry sector, including the activities of extractive industries, manufacturing, electricity and water. For the period 2012-2016, the value of exports made by enterprises operating in this sector occupied 84.5% of the total exports. Referring to the same period, this indicator had an average growth of 3.1%. In 2016, the value of exports of enterprises operating in the industry is 82.8 % increased by 2.3% compared to 2015.

Fig.2 Exports of goods by main activities (%)

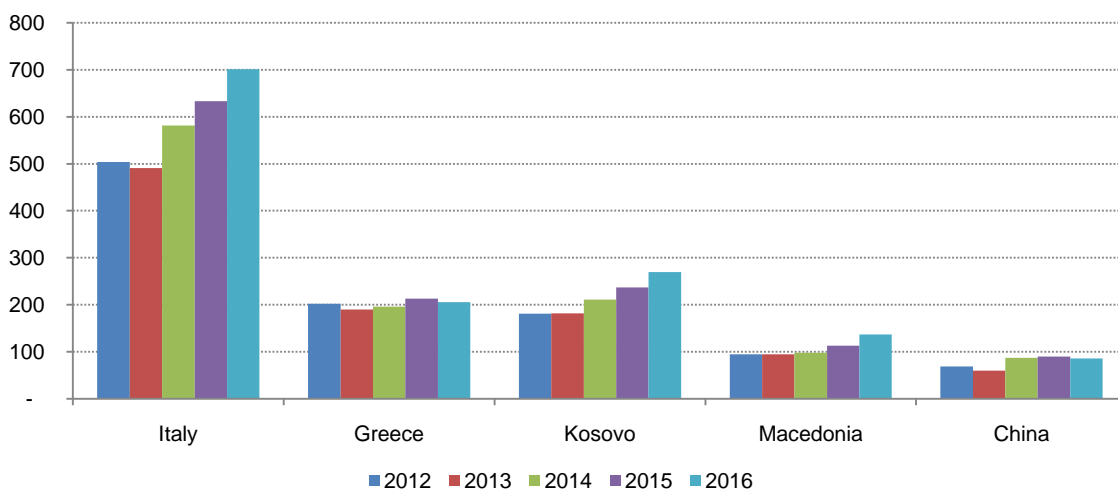


### Exports of enterprises by partner countries

During the 2012-2016 period, the value of exports to EU countries averages 76.6%, while in 2016 this indicator is 77.8%.

The biggest share of exports to EU countries, in 2016, is occupied by Italy with 71.6%, with industrial products. While in the 2012- 2016 period, regarding the number of enterprises, the highest average growth has been exports to China with 9.2%

**Fig.3 Exports of goods in industry by 5 partner countries, 2012 - 2016 (Mln lekë)**

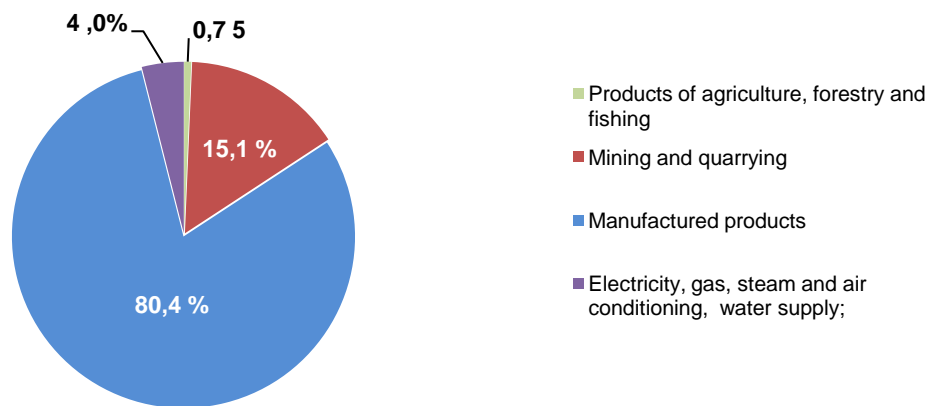


**Exports of enterprises by products**

Regarding the types of products, in the period 2012-2016, enterprises operating in the industry sector occupied the mayor part of exported products with the average of 68.6 %. In 2016, exports of processing industry occupied 80.4 % .

In the processing industry, the main weight in the 2012- 2016 period is occupied by textile products with 28.4%, leather processing products by 26.7% and base metal products by 15.8%. Textile products account increased by 2.9%, leather processing products by 3.9%, while base metal products decreased by 13.8%.

**Fig.4 Exports of goods by products, 2016**



### The concentration of exported goods

For the period 2012-2016, 50.0 % of the value of exports was provided by the 20 largest enterprises. In 2016 this concentration has decreased to 37.3 %.

### The share of exports enterprises by partner countries

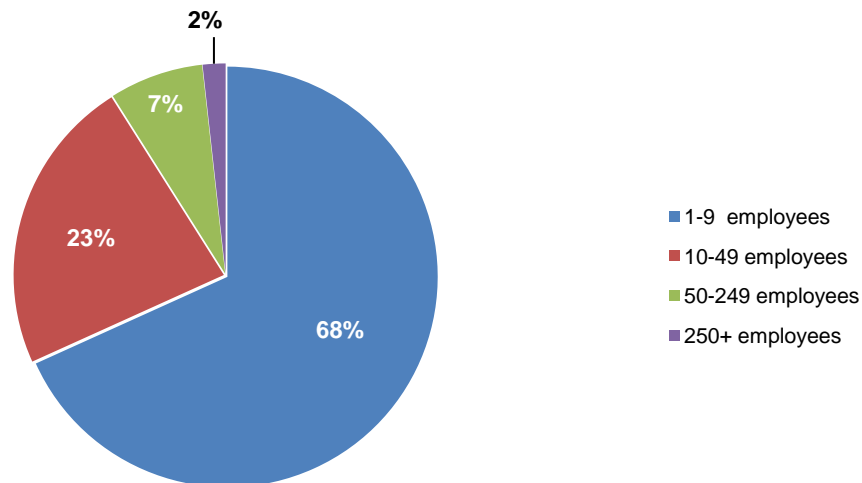
In 2012-2016, 68.0 % of exporting enterprises, exports only to one partner country, while in 2016 this indicator is 64.9 %

### Imports of goods

The number of importing enterprises from 7.347 companies in 2012 goes 10.038 companies in 2016 increased averages 6.2 %. Compared with 2015, this number increased by 13.1 %.

Micro, small and medium enterprises (SME), during this period (2012-2016) dominated the group of companies for importer activity, representing 98.2 % of total import enterprises and in 2016 this enterprises occupied 98 %.

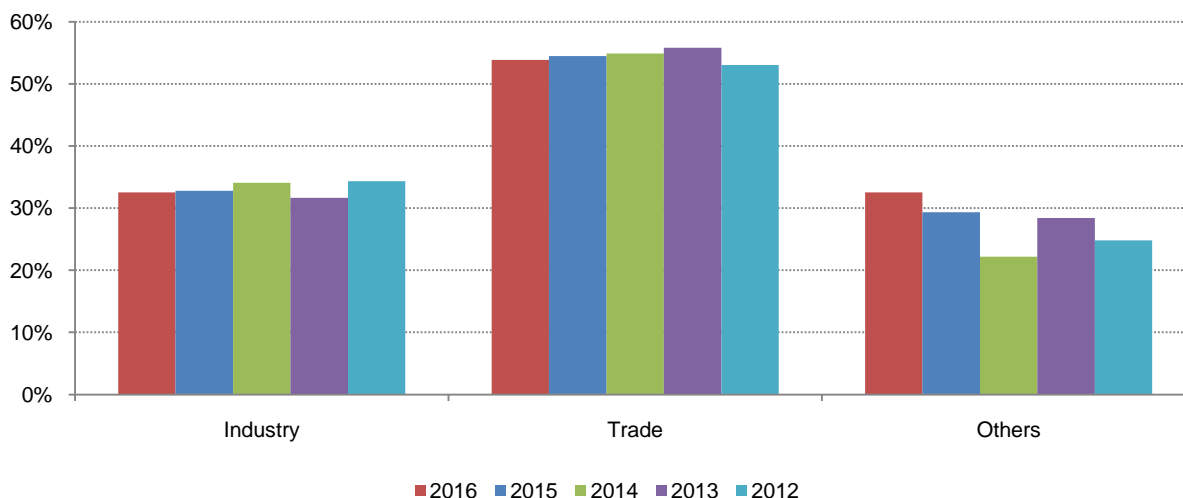
Fig. 5 Number of importing enterprises by size, 2016



### Trade sector is the main sector in imports of goods

In importing enterprises dominate enterprises operating in the trade sector (including retail trade, wholesale trade and trade and repair of motor vehicles). For 2012 – 2016 period, enterprises operating in the trade sector represent 54.4 % of the value of imports. Referring to the same period this indicator increased averages by 0.2 %. In 2016, the value of imports of enterprises operating in the trade sector increased by 5.1 %, compared with 2015.

Fig.6 Imports of goods by main activities (%)

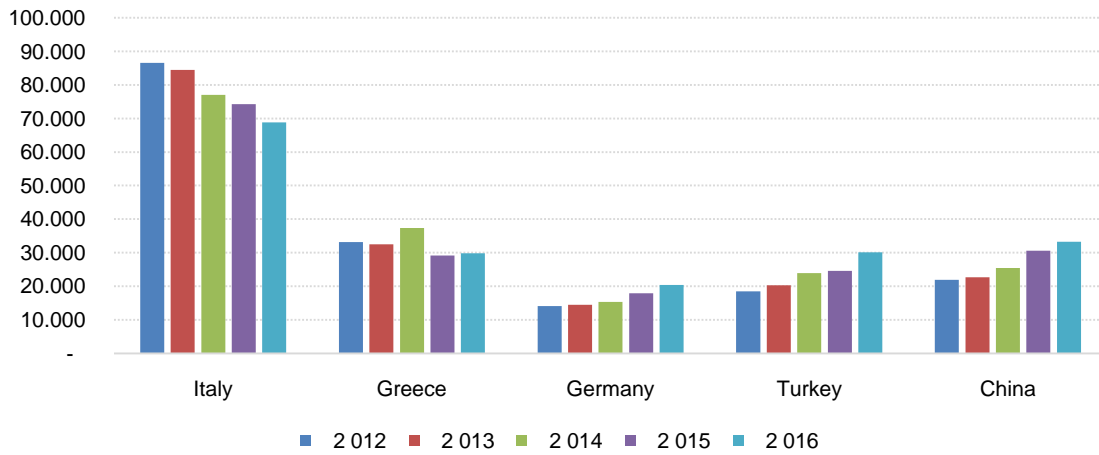


### Imports of enterprises by partner countries

During the period 2012-2016, the averages value of imports to EU countries is 34.7 %, while in 2016 this indicator is 31.9 %.

The biggest share of imports to EU countries, in 2016, is occupied by Italy with 60.7 % with industrial products. While in the 2012-2016, regarding the number of enterprises, the highest average growth has been exports to Turkey with 53.8 %.

Fig.7 imports of goods in trade by 5 partner countries, 2012-2016 (mln lek)

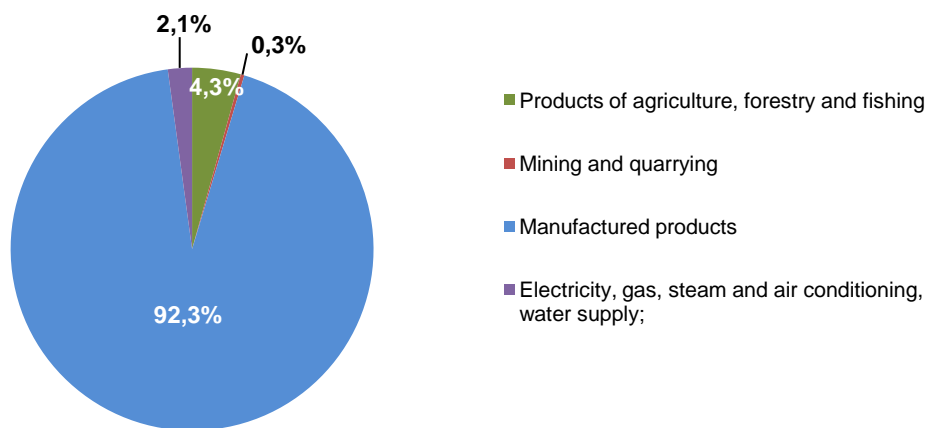


**Imports of enterprises by products**

Regarding the types of products, in the period 2012-2016, in the processing industry were imported average 58.3 % from the enterprises operating in the trade sector and 31.9 % from the enterprises operating in the processing industry sector. In processing industry, food products occupied average 15.4 % and refined petroleum products and petroleum products occupied 17.2 %.

In 2016, trade enterprises imported 54.6 % of manufactured products, increasing by 5.6 % compared with 2015 and 16.7 % compared with annual average of this period; while industrial enterprises imported 31.9 % of manufactured products, increasing by 12.5 % compared to 2015 and 13.2 % compared with annual average of this period.

Fig.8 Imports of goods by products, 2016



**The concentration of imported goods**

During the 2012-2016 period, 50.0 % of the value of imports was provided by the largest 50 enterprises. In 2016, the 100 largest enterprises occupied 56.3 % of imports.

**The concentration of imported goods**

In the 2012-2016 period, 11.6 % of imports are occupied by enterprises that import only from one partner country. While in 2016 this indicator is 10.6 %.

# Definitions

**Exports** are goods destined to a third country, placed under customs export or outward processing arrangements or re-exported following inward processing.

**The FOB** (free on board) value of exports of goods is the value of the goods at the exporter's customs frontier.

**Imports** are goods arrived from a third country and are directly placed, or are left in warehouse, under customs procedure of release for free circulation, inward processing or processing under customs control.

**The cost, insurance and freight (CIF)** price is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service delivered to resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country.

**The enterprise** is "the smallest combination of legal units, then the organizational unit producing goods or services that have certain autonomy in decision making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. The company conducts one or more activities in one or more locations (local unit)".

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

**Member State of European Union:** Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia.

**CEFTA member countries:** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Albania.

**EFTA member states:** Island, Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland.

**The size of a enterprise** is defined according to the number of employees it has over a certain level. The classification used is:

- 1 - 9 employees (Micro Enterprises)
- 10 - 49 employees (Small Enterprises)
- 50 - 249 employees (Medium Enterprises)
- 250 or more employees (Big Enterprises)
- Unknowns (Individ)
- Totally

The first three categories approximate definition on micro, small and medium enterprises (EC of 6 May 2003).



**NACE Rev.2 Classification:** Economic activity nomenclature, rev. 2, used in the sequel as NACE Rev. 2 is the European standard classification of productive economic activities implemented identically in Albania.

**CPA 2008** is detailed further of economic activities in level of group-products or products produce by statistical unit.

<http://www.instat.gov.al/al/metodologji/klasifikime-nomenklatura.aspx>;