

Preliminary results on structural survey of enterprises, 2016

Tirana, November 23, 2017: In 2016, refers to the preliminary results of structural survey of economic enterprises, turnover for producers of goods and services reached 1,882 billion ALL, increased by 4.4 % compared with 2015. Investments reached 221 billion ALL from 208 billion ALL in 2015, marking an increase of 6.3 %. In this period, the total number of employed increased by 7.9 %. In the goods and services producers operate 108,528 active enterprises. The number of enterprises increased by 3.8 % compared with 2015.

Tab.1 Main indicators by economic activities, 2016

Economic activity	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn ALL	%	mIn ALL	%
Total	108,528	100.0	469,690	100.0	1,882,247	100.0	221,413	100.0
Goods producers	13,877	12.8	167,494	35.7	626,292	33.3	158,748	71.7
Mining and Quarrying	498	0.5	11,121	2.4	63,364	3.4	6,188	2.8
Manufacturing	9,338	8.6	95,562	20.3	214,694	11.4	38,869	17.6
Electricity and Water Supply*	656	0.6	20,571	4.4	132,454	7.0	93,872	42.4
Construction	3,385	3.1	40,240	8.6	215,781	11.5	19,819	9.0
Service producers	94,651	87.2	302,196	64.3	1,255,954	66.7	62,665	28.3
Trade	45,044	41.5	113,960	24.3	904,993	48.1	28,825	13.0
Accommodation and Restaurants	20,043	18.5	52,141	11.1	43,503	2.3	4,979	2.2
Transport and Communication	7,836	7.2	34,248	7.3	140,163	7.4	14,567	6.6
Other Services	21,728	20.0	101,848	21.7	167,295	8.9	14,295	6.5

* Energy production enterprises that have invested for studies and construction and have not started working yet are classified in energy production section.

Comments on main indicators

Based on the Final results of the Structural Business Survey, the largest contribution to the **turnover** growth rate by 4.4 %, was provided by producers of services with +3.7 p.p, followed by producers of goods with +0.7 p.p. During 2016, the trade sector marked the highest percentage of turnover, 48.1 %, followed by the construction sector with 11.5 %. The sectors with the lowest percentage of turnover were the accommodation and restaurants sector (2.3 %) and the mining and quarrying sector (3.4 %).

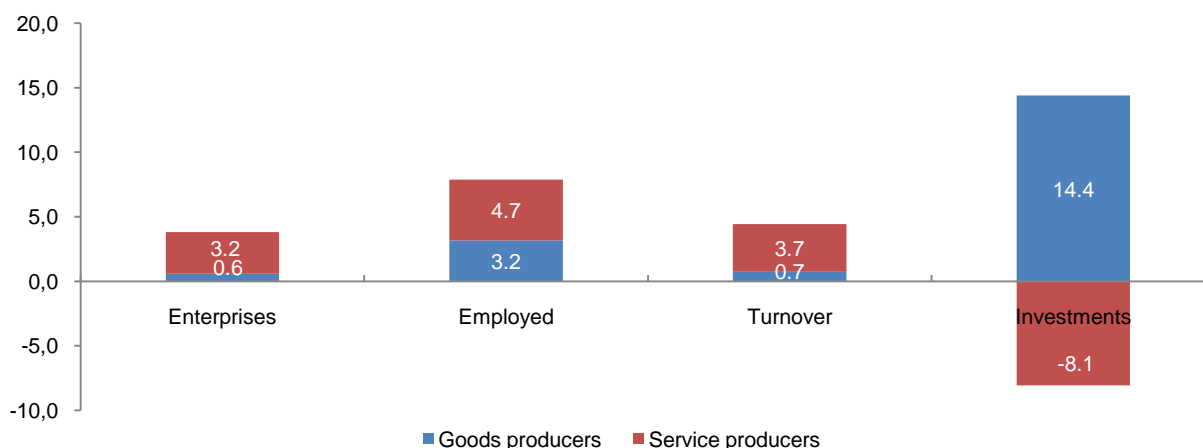
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The same situation is presented for the **employment** indicator. Employment increased by 7.9 %, where producers of services had the largest contribution on the increase, by +4.7 p.p, while producers of goods contributed +3.2 p.p. The two sectors with the highest percentage of number of employed, in 2016, were trade sector with 24.3 % of employed and other services sector (private health and education, administrative services, professional, scientific and technical services, etc.) with 21.7 %, followed by manufacturing sector with 20.3 % of the total employed.

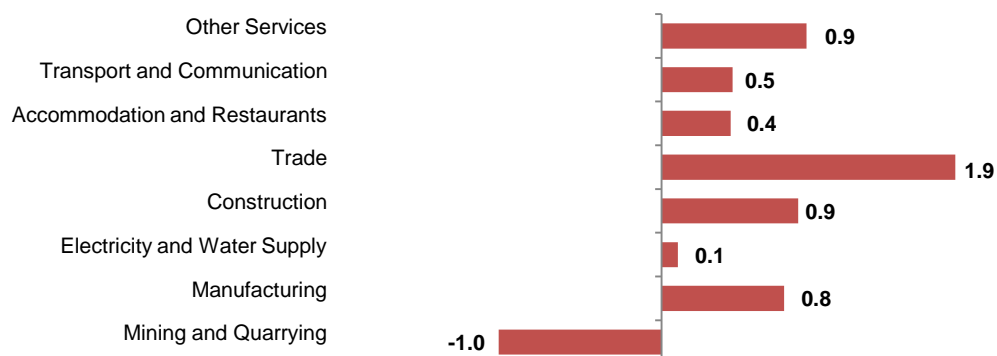
During 2016, **investments** marked an increase of 6.3 %, where contribution of goods producers was +14.4 p.p, while producers of services contributed negatively by 8.1 p.p. The producers of services constituted 28.3 % of investments compared with 38.2 %, in the previous year. The sector with the highest value of investments realized was electricity and water sector, which invested 94 billion ALL and constituted 42.4 % of total investments during 2016. The sectors with the lowest value of investments realized were the accommodation and restaurants sector (2.2 %) and the mining and quarrying sector (2.8 %).

The number of **active enterprises** increased with 3.8 % during 2016. The producers of services contributed by +3.2 p.p while the producers of goods by +0.6 p.p . The sector with the largest number of active enterprises was trade sector (41.5 %), followed by other services sector (20.0 %) and accommodation and restaurant sector (18.5 %). During 2016, mining and quarrying sector had the lowest number of active enterprises, which constituted 0.5 % of the total.

Fig.1 Contribution of goods and services producers in the annual growth rate of main indicators, 2016/2015



The turnover growth rate has a positive trend for goods and services producers. The mining and quarrying sector is the only sector that has a decrease on turnover by 22.9 %. This sector had a negative contribution on the total turnover growth (4.4 %), by -1.0 p.p.

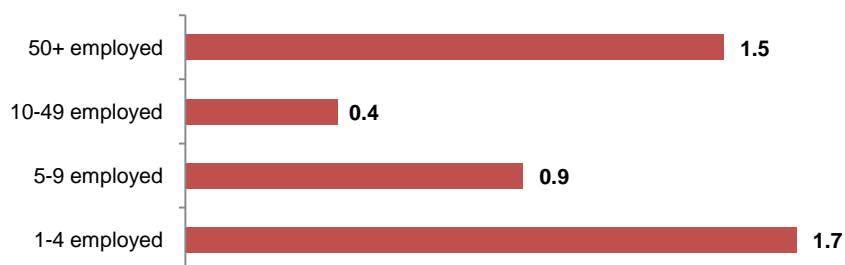
Fig.2 Economic activities contribution in turnover growth rate, 2016/2015**Comments by size class of enterprises**

During 2016, analyzing of indicators by size class of enterprises showed that enterprises with 50 or more employed constituted 1.1 % of active enterprises, realized 44.5 % of turnover, engaged 40.0 % of the total number of employed and represented 47.3 % of the total investments.

Tab. 2 Main indicators by size class of enterprises, 2016

	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mln Lek	%	mln Lek	%
Total	108,528	100.0	469,690	100.0	1,882,247	100.0	221,413	100.0
1-4 employed	96,616	89.0	153,781	32.7	287,198	15.3	16,249	7.3
5-9 employed	6,351	5.9	40,232	8.6	194,307	10.3	14,148	6.4
10-49 employed	4,413	4.1	87,820	18.7	563,192	29.9	86,327	39.0
50+ employed	1,148	1.1	187,857	40.0	837,549	44.5	104,689	47.3

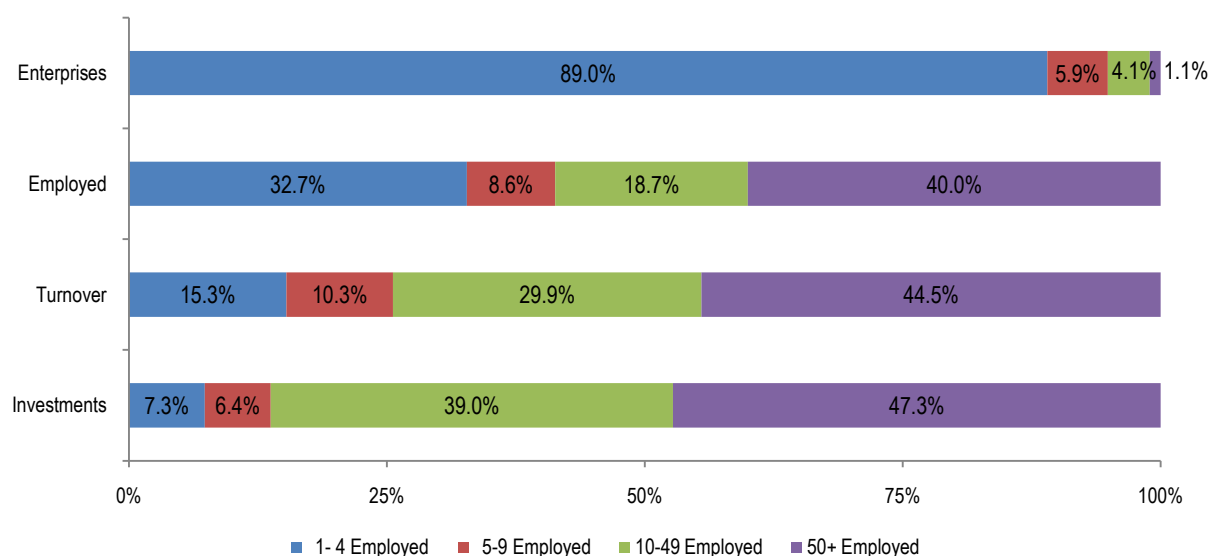
Based on the results of structural survey 2016, enterprises with 1-4 employed have the largest contribution to the total annual growth rate of turnover with +1.7 p.p, followed by enterprises with 50 or more employed, with +1.5 p.p.

Fig. 3 Contributions of enterprises by size class, in turnover growth rate, 2016/2015

In enterprises with 50 or more employed dominated the producers of goods for the number of enterprises (55.3 %), the number of employed (54.7 %) and investments realized (74.2 %). In this group of enterprises, the highest value of turnover was realized by producers of services with 54.4 %.

Enterprises with 1-4 employed constituted 89.0 % of total enterprises, engaged 32.7% of the total number of employed and realized 15.3 % of turnover. In enterprises with 1-4 employed dominated the producers of services for indicators as: the number of enterprises (89.7 %), the number of employed (87.6 %), turnover (82.7 %). In this group of enterprises, the highest value of investments was realized by producers of goods with 67.5 %.

Fig.4 Main indicators structure by size class of enterprises, 2016



Comments on economic activities and size class of enterprises

In producers of goods, during 2016, all the indicators marked an increase compared to 2015, the number of active enterprises (4.6 %), the number of employed (8.9 %), turnover (2.1 %) and investments (23.3 %).

During 2016, enterprises with 50 and more employed represented 4.6% of the enterprises of goods producers and realized 60.9 % of turnover. The number of employed in this group constituted 61.3 % of employed, while investments reached 78 billion ALL and represented 48.9 % of investments. Enterprises with 1-4 employed represented 71.7 % of enterprises for goods producers and 11.4 % of employed. This group of enterprises realized 7.9 % of turnover and 6.9 % of investments for producers of goods.

Tab. 3 Main indicators of goods producers by size class of enterprises, 2016

Goods producers	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn Lek	%	mIn Lek	%
Total	13,877	100.0	167,494	100.0	626,292	100.0	158,748	100.0
1-4 employed	9,950	71.7	19,105	11.4	49,781	7.9	10,972	6.9
5-9 employed	1,613	11.6	10,648	6.4	31,426	5.0	6,297	4.0
10-49 employed	1,680	12.1	35,013	20.9	163,551	26.1	63,842	40.2
50+ employed	634	4.6	102,728	61.3	381,534	60.9	77,637	48.9

In producers of services, during 2016, turnover increased by 5.6 % compared with 2015, the number of employed increased by 7.3% and the number of enterprises increased by 3.7%. While, in 2016, investments for producers of services decreased by 21.1%, compared with 2015.

During 2016, enterprises of services producers with 50 and more employed, constituted 0.5% of enterprises and realized 36.3% of total turnover for producers of services. They invested 27 billion ALL which represent 43.2% of investments of services producer's enterprise. Enterprises with 1-4 employed represent 91.6 % of enterprises and engaged 44.6 % of employed for services producers. This group invested the lowest amount, about 5 billion ALL, which constitutes 8.4% of investments in services producers.

Tab. 4 Main indicators of services producers by size class of enterprises, 2016

Service producers	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn Lek	%	mIn Lek	%
Total	94,651	100.0	302,196	100.0	1,255,954	100.0	62,665	100.0
1-4 employed	86,666	91.6	134,676	44.6	237,417	18.9	5,277	8.4
5-9 employed	4,738	5.0	29,584	9.8	162,881	13.0	7,851	12.5
10-49 employed	2,734	2.9	52,807	17.5	399,642	31.8	22,485	35.9
50+ employed	513	0.5	85,129	28.2	456,015	36.3	27,052	43.2

Methodology

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 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 employed on a full-time basis). Enterprises with 1-9 employed are surveyed by sample survey. Enterprises with 10 and more employed are surveyed exhaustively. The data are collected directly from enterprises. For more information related to the methodology 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 (EC) No. 295/8 for "Structural Business Statistics".

Regulation (EC) No. 250/2009 for "Definitions used in Structural Business Statistics".

Results of Structural Business Statistics, 2015 are published for the first time according to NACE Rev.2. For more information, please refer to the following link:

<http://www.instat.gov.al/en/documentation/classifications/>

Structure of Economic Activities according to NACE Rev.2

Section	NACE Rev.2	Economic Activities covered by SBS
	Description	
A	Agriculture, hunting and fishing	-
B	Mining and quarrying	Mining and Quarrying
C	Manufacturing	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Electricity and Water Supply
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	
F	Construction	Construction
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Trade
I	Accommodation and food service activities	Accommodation and Restaurants
H	Transport and storage	Transport and Communication
J	Information and communication	
K	Financial and insurance activities	-
L	Real estate activities	Other Services
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	
N	Administrative and support services activities	
O	Public and defense administration; compulsory social security	-
P	Education	Other Services
Q	Human health and social work activities	
R	Art, entertainment and recreation	
S	Other service activities	Other Services (excluding S94)
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	Other Services
U	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-

Review of data

Preliminary results of structural business statistics are published 11 months after the end of reference year. Final results are published 14 months after the end of reference year. These results are published after reviewing the preliminary data. Reviewing means the continuing process for data accuracy. Accuracy of published data can be increased as a consequence of providing new and more complete and quality data that significantly contribute in improving the preliminary results, published according to predefined deadlines in the publications calendar.

Definitions of basic variables

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

An enterprise

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

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

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

Investments

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.