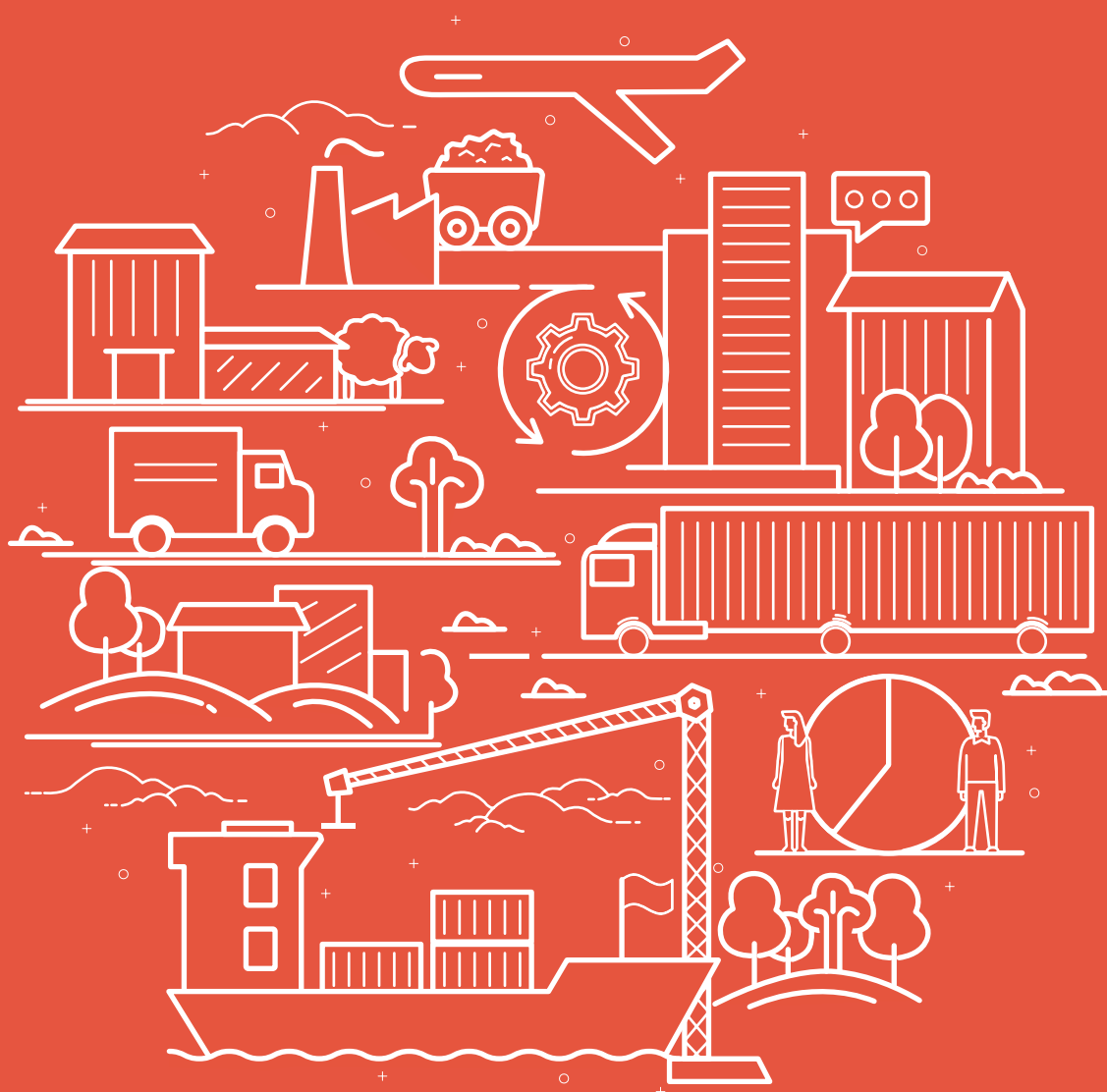
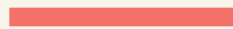


# INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND ENTERPRISES

2018



# **INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND ENTERPRISES**



2018

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## INTRODUCTION

International trade in goods statistics are a very important tool for decision-makers in the public and private sectors. They help in the preparation of bilateral and multilateral talks in the framework of trade policies and the assessment of market economies. They also help companies in market research and in defining their trading strategies. Statistics on trade of goods contain data on exports / imports of goods in Albania, as well as trade statistics of goods according to the characteristics of enterprises.

International trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics contain essential information on enterprises that participate in the international market and their characteristics as export / import values and number of enterprises. Through the linking of trade statistics of goods with enterprise statistics we understand the contribution of various economic sectors as well as the participation of small, medium and large enterprises in trade transactions. The compilation of trade statistics of goods according to the characteristics of enterprises is carried out through the individual level of International trade in goods data with the statistical register of enterprises. The main characteristics of enterprises from the enterprise's statistical register - both economic activity and the number of employees - are combined with typical variables of trade data such as product code and partner country, thus giving us a more complete of the trade structure of goods.

Referring to the period 2013-2017, the statistics related to the commodity trade in Albania aim to monitor the character and trade developments of our country with the world.

This material, prepared by INSTAT, for first time is structured and published in this way, including data for the reference years 2013-2017 and will be continuous annual publication.

The material consists of two chapters. The first chapter presents information on the exchange of goods between Albania and other countries of the world.

The second chapter aims to present statistics on the international trade of detailed goods by different categories of enterprises.

## KEY FINDINGS

In 2017, exports of goods were ALL 273 billion, up 12.1% compared to 2016. While imports of goods reached 626 billion ALL, increasing by 8.1% compared to 2016.

In 2017 the share of exports to EU countries is 77% of goods exports, reaching 211 billion ALL. Exports to EU countries increased by 11.0% compared to 2016.

While the share of imports from EU countries is 62% of imports of goods, reaching 386 billion ALL. Imports from these countries grew by 5.4% compared to 2016.

In 2017 our main partner for exports and imports continues to be Italy. The value of exports to Italy is 146 billion ALL, increasing 9.9% compared to 2016. While the value of imports from Italy was 179 billion ALL, increasing by 5.7% compared to 2016.

The number of exporting enterprises in 2017 is 2,961, increasing by 8,1% compared to 2016.

In 2017, the number of importing enterprises is 10,709 enterprises, increasing by 6,7% compared to 2016.

In 2017, enterprises operating in the industry dominate exporting enterprises. These enterprises carry 82% of the value of exports, increasing by 11.2% compared to 2016.

Enterprises operating in trade dominate the importing enterprises in 2017. These enterprises carry 55% of the value of imports, increasing by 6.4% compared to 2016.

In 2017, more than half of the exports are made by the 50 largest enterprises (55%), while more than half of the imports are carried out by the largest 200 enterprises (52%).

In 2017, dominate enterprises that export to one partner country. They carry 36% of the value of exports, followed by companies that export to 3-5 partner countries (18%).

In 2017, enterprises that import from 10 or more partner countries dominate. These enterprises carry 50% of the value of imports, followed by companies importing from 3-5 partner countries (17%).

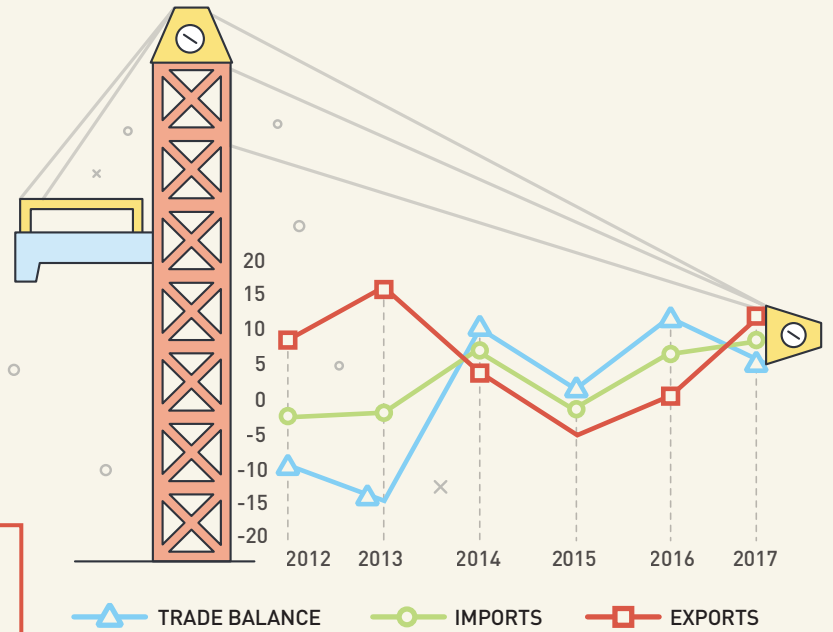
# 1

## CHARACTERISTICS OF TRADE OF GOODS

### A. International trade in goods

During the 5-year period (2013-2017) there is a marked increase in exports and imports. In 2017 the share of exports is 30%, increasing by 12.1% compared to 2016. While the share of imports is 70%, increasing by 8.1% compared to 2016.

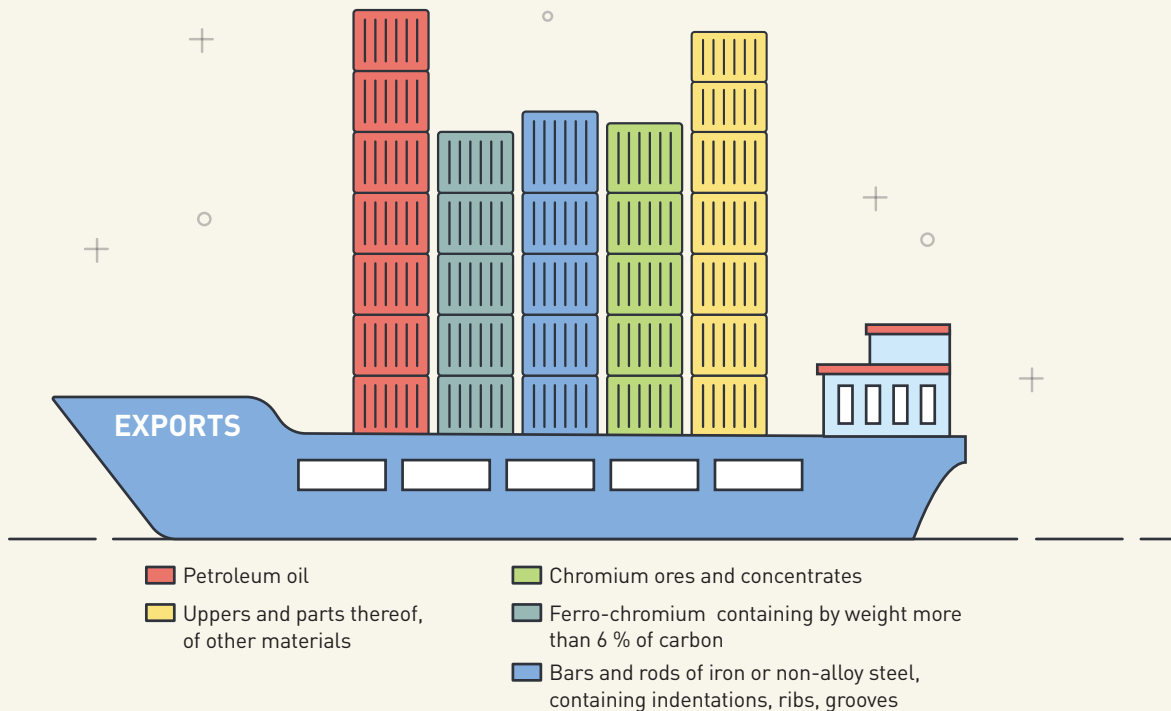
Fig.1 Annual change goods in international trade of goods



### B. International trade in goods by product

#### THE MAIN PRODUCTS

Products that occupy a significant share in Albanian exports and imports for the 5-year period are manufactured products.



**Tab.1 Exports by standard foreign trade classification (SITC Rev.4)**

mIn ALL					
Group products	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,397</b>	<b>255,759</b>	<b>243,183</b>	<b>243,498</b>	<b>272,988</b>
Food and live animals	9,752	11,831	15,599	19,167	24,488
Beverages and tobacco	1,226	1,187	1,031	1,598	1,485
Crude materials	26,583	22,897	22,102	23,289	23,141
Minerals fuels and lubricants	76,366	64,569	45,090	27,397	23,902
Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	221	91	117	225	243
Chemical products	1,854	2,371	2,872	3,060	3,382
Manufactured products	47,137	52,409	49,657	44,276	57,828
Transport machinery and equipments	8,225	9,203	10,794	11,255	15,118
Various manufactured items	74,828	90,713	95,751	112,660	123,156
Good and transactions N.E.S.	204	489	169	571	243

Group products dominating imports for 2017 are: "Manufactured products" with 38 %, increasing by 4.0 % compared to 2016, "Transport machinery and equipment" with 21 %, increasing by 3.9 % compared to the year and "Food and live animals" with 13 %, increasing by 6.3 % compared to 2016.

For 2017 the most exported are product groups: "Manufactured products" with 66 %, increasing by 15.3 % compared to 2016, "Food and live animals" with 9 % of exports, increasing by 27.8 % compared to 2016 and "Crude materials" with 9 %, decreasing by 12,8 % compared to 2016.

**Tab.2 Imports according to the standard foreign trade classification (SITC Rev.4)**

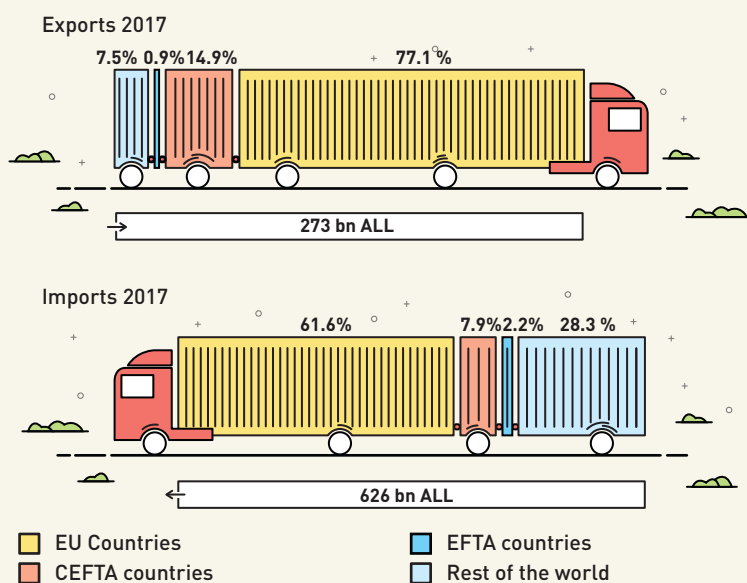
mIn ALL					
Group products	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>517,378</b>	<b>552,281</b>	<b>544,606</b>	<b>579,248</b>	<b>626,181</b>
Food and live animals	66,829	70,111	72,759	73,616	78,268
Beverages and tobacco	19,110	15,996	16,080	18,343	20,272
Crude materials	13,065	20,680	13,954	12,180	18,926
Minerals fuels and lubricants	88,504	85,538	56,641	46,945	61,711
Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	5,293	5,723	5,807	5,562	5,202
Chemical products	59,825	63,657	64,471	68,618	74,302
Manufactured products	111,527	120,169	126,422	144,207	146,820
Transport machinery and equipments	95,240	103,089	114,024	126,677	131,630
Various manufactured items	57,720	67,025	74,268	82,390	88,874
Good and transactions N.E.S.	266	293	180	710	176

### C. International trade in goods by main regions

In 2017 the share of exports to EU countries is 77 %, increasing by 11.0 % compare to 2016. While the share of imports from EU countries is 62 % of imports, increasing by 5.4 %, compare with 2016.

The share of exports in CEFTA countries is 15 %, increased by 22.7 % compared to 2016. While the share of imports from CEFTA countries is 8 % of imports, increasing by 29.7 % compared with 2016

Fig.2 Trade of goods by group of countries



### D. International trade in goods by key partners

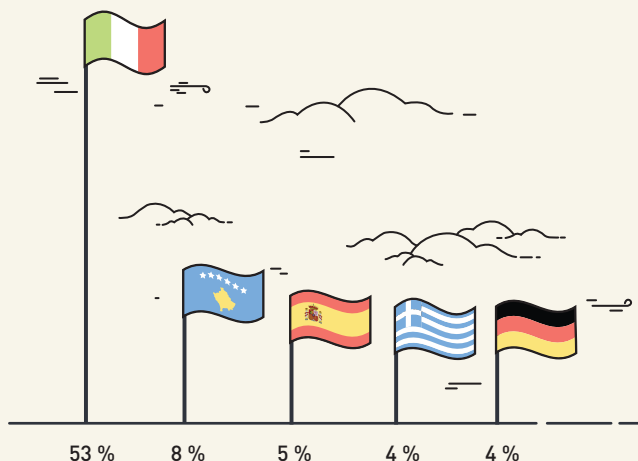
#### PROGRESS OF TRADING PARTNERS, 2017

Valued of export have marked a significant increase towards Italy, Kosovo and Spain. While imports are growing for Italy, Turkey, Greece and Serbia.

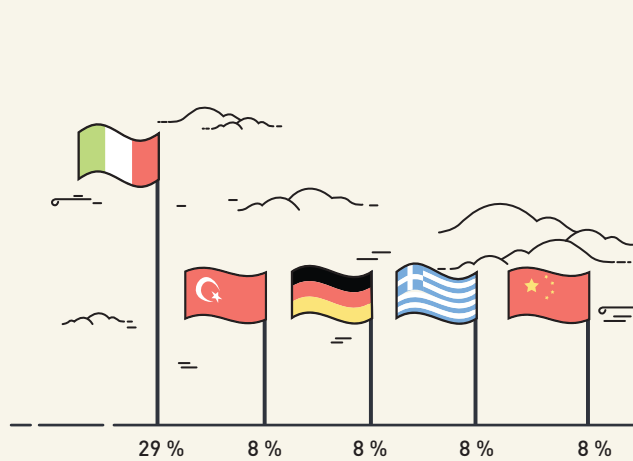
In 2017 our main partners for exports are: Italy (53 %), increasing by 9.9 % compared to 2016, Kosovo (8 %), increasing by 26.0 % compared to 2016, Spain (5 %), increasing by 87.5 % compared to 2016.

While the main import partners are: Italy (29 %), increasing by 5.7 % compared to 2016, Turkey (8 %), increasing by 11.2 % compared to 2016, Germany (8 %) decreased by 7.7 % compared with 2016.

Main export partners



Main import partners

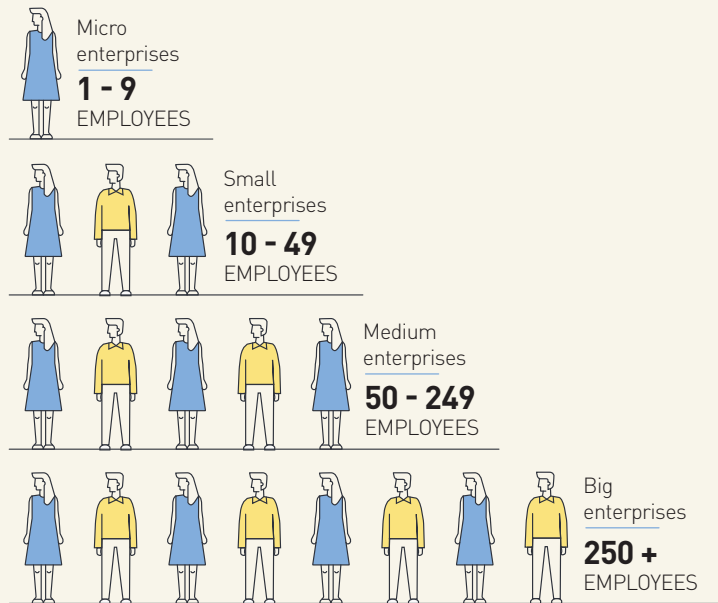




# 2

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS ACCORDING TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENTERPRISE

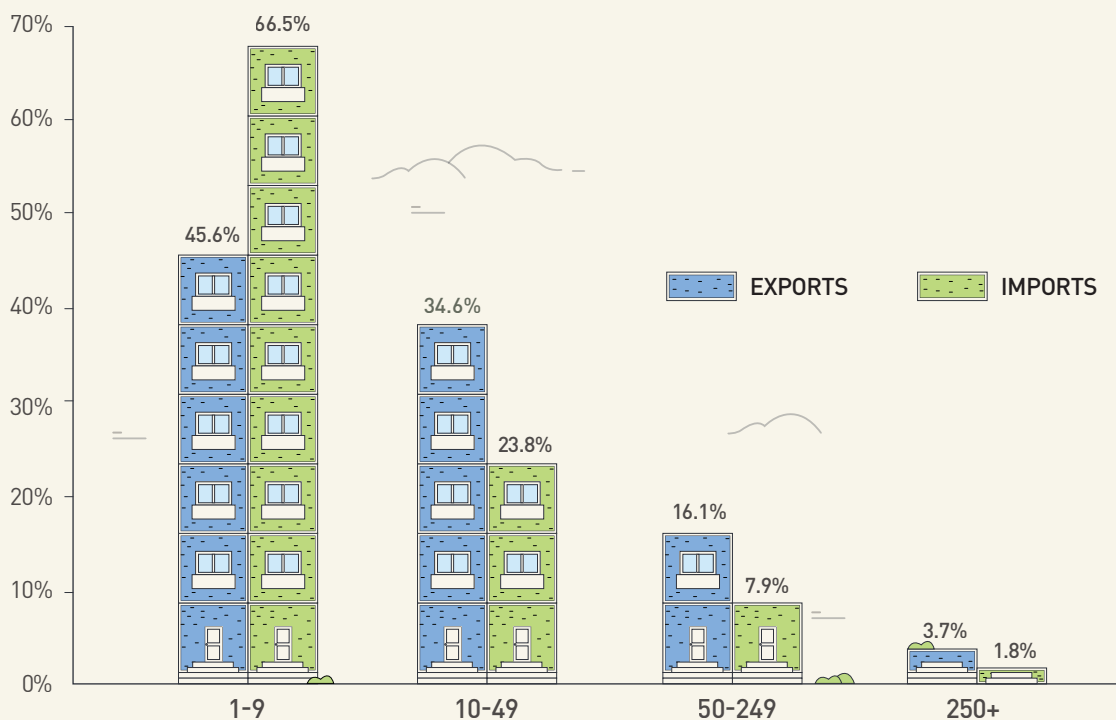
### A. International trade in goods by size of enterprise



In the period 2013-2017, the number of exporting and importing enterprises has increased. The number of exporting enterprises in 2017 is 2,961, increasing by 8,1 % compared to 2016. In 2017, the share of micro, small and medium enterprises is 96 %. The weight for micro enterprises is 46 %, small enterprises is 35%, medium enterprises is 16 % and large enterprises is 4 %.

In 2017, the number of importing enterprises is 10,709 in 2017, increasing by 6,7 % compared to 2016. The weight of micro, small and medium enterprises is 98 % of total importing enterprises. The weight for micro enterprises (1-9 employees) is 66 %, small enterprises is 24 % of total importing enterprises, medium enterprises is 8 % and large enterprises is 2 %.

Fig.3 Enterprises, by size of enterprise, 2017



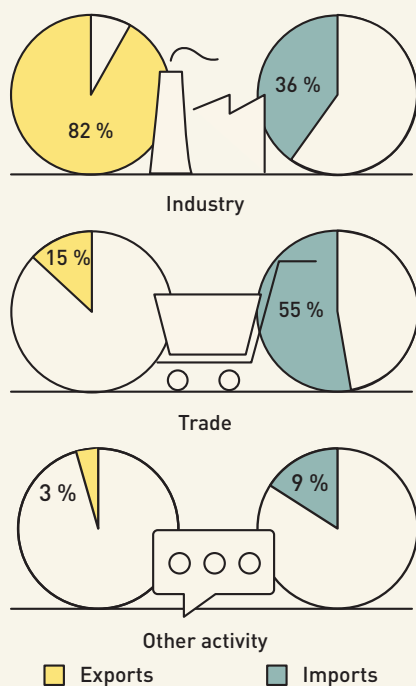
## B. Prevailing sectors in goods exports / imports

**Industry** include: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply and treatment activities, waste management, waste

For the period 2013-2017, enterprises operating in the industry sector prevail in exporting enterprises. By 2017, the share of exports made by enterprises operating in the industry is 82 %, increasing by 11.2 % compared to 2016. Large enterprises account for 44 % of the value of exports of these enterprises, increasing with 8.7 % compared to 2016.

For the period 2013-2017, the largest value of imports is done by enterprises operating in the trade sector. In 2017, the share of these enterprises is 55 %, increasing by 6.4 % compared to 2016. In 2017 micro, small and medium enterprises account for 93 % of the value of imports of enterprises operating in the trade sector, increasing by 6.2 % compared with 2016.

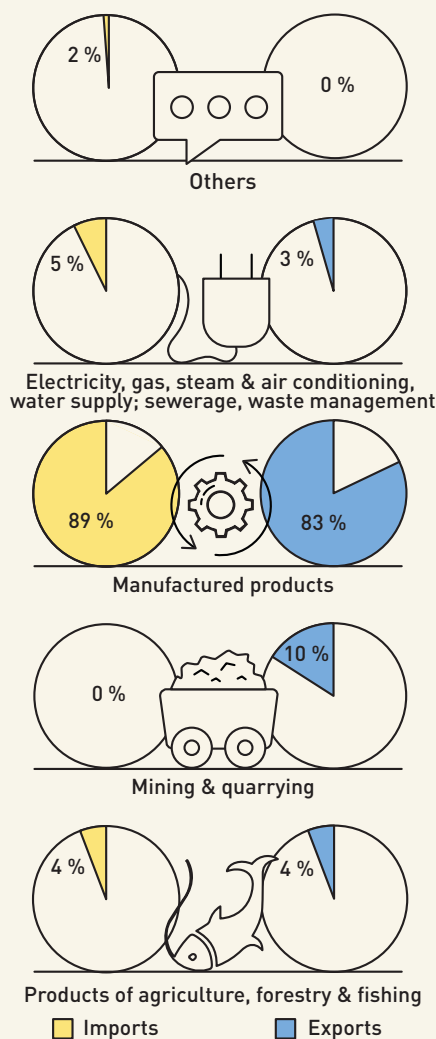
**Fig 4. International trade in goods by sector, 2017**



## C. Exports / imports of enterprises by product

“Manufactured products”, in the period 2013-2017 occupy the bulk of exported and imported products. In 2017, the share of exports of these products is 83 %, increasing by 21.9 % compared to 2016. Products with the main weight in “Manufactured products” are: “Wearing apparel” and “Leather and related products” (26 %) as well as “Basic metals” (13 %). While the weight of imports of “Manufactured products” is 89 %, increasing by 4.8 % compared to 2016. Products with the main weight in “Manufactured products” are: “Food Products” (11 %) and “Chemicals and chemical products” (8 %).

**Fig.5 Exports / imports of enterprises by product, 2017 (%)**



## D. Concentration of exporting / importing enterprises

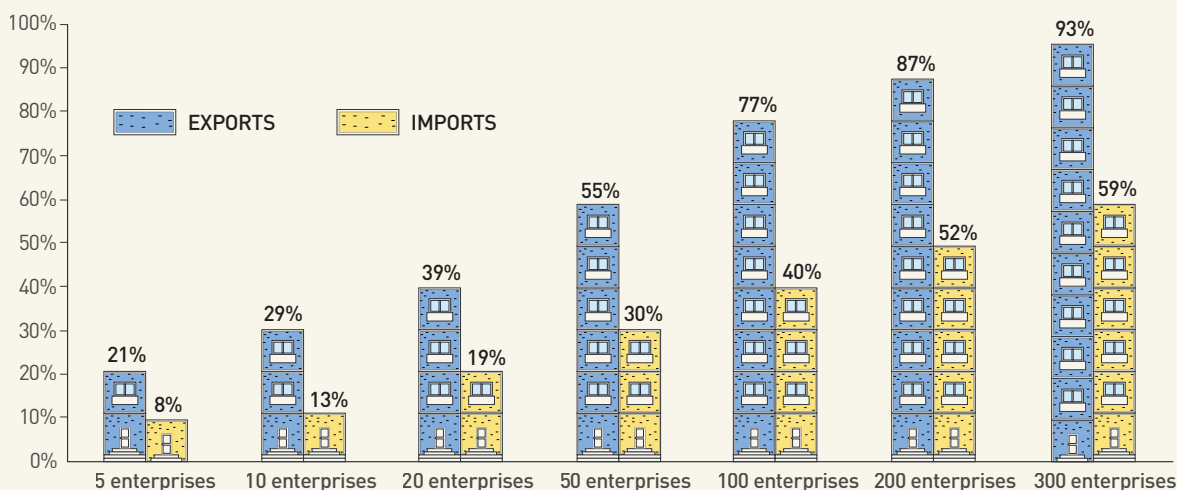
In the period 2013-2016, more than half of the imports were concentrated in the 10-50 largest enterprises. In 2017, more than half of the exports are carried out by the 50 largest enterprises (55 %). The share of these enterprises operating in the industry is 52 %, while the share of enterprises operating in trade is 69 %.

In the period 2013-2016, more than half of the imports were concentrated in the 50-100 largest enterprises. In 2017, more than half of the imports are carried out by the 200 largest enterprises (52 %). The share of these enterprises operating in industry is 63 %, while the share of enterprises operating in trade is 41 %.

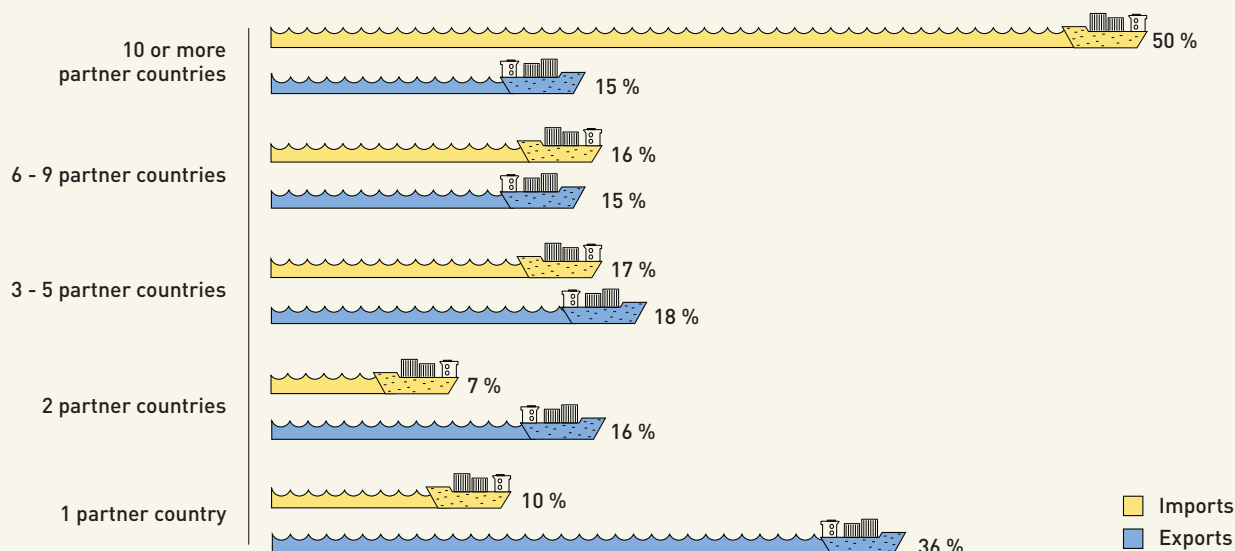
## E. Exporting / importing enterprises, according to the number of partner countries

In the period 2013-2017, most of the exports are carried out towards one partner country. In 2017, the share of exports of these businesses is 36 %, followed by enterprises exporting to 3-5 partner countries (18 %). While most of the imports, for the period 2013-2017, are carried out by enterprises that operate in more than 10 partner countries. In 2017, the share of imports of these enterprises is 50 %, followed by enterprises importing from 3-5 partner countries (17 %).

**Fig.6 International trade in goods by major enterprises, 2017**



**Fig.7 Trade by the number of partner countries with which trade enterprises carry out, 2017**



# ANEX 1

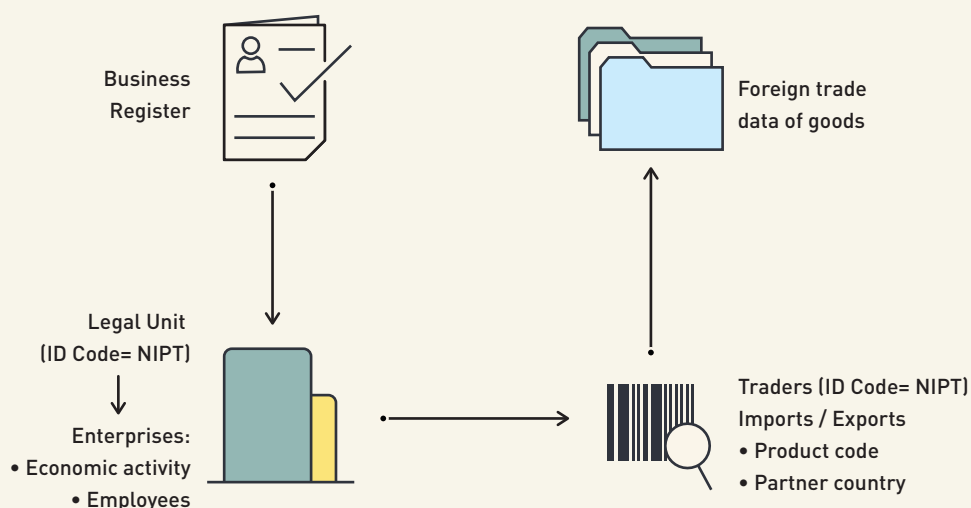
## METHODOLOGY

### Source of information

The General Directorate of Customs is the source of International Trade in Goods data and the General Tax Directory is the source of data for the Enterprise Registry.

### Data collection

At the conceptual level, the methodology used in collecting and validating data can be explained by the following scheme:



### 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).

