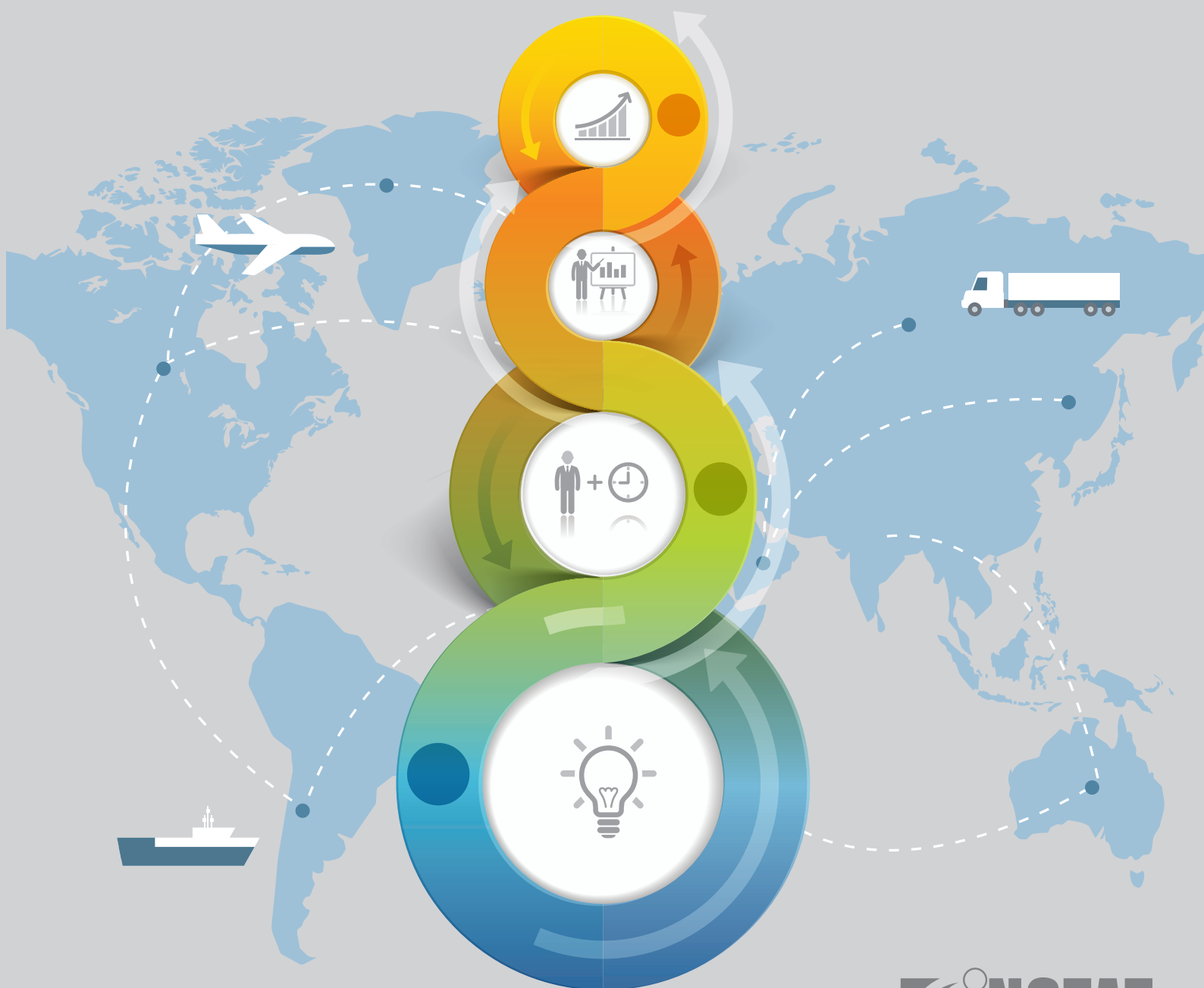


INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS
AND ENTERPRISES

2019



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Preface and Acknowledgment

The Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) produced a special publication on the main indicators on international trade in goods and trade of goods according to the characteristics of the enterprise. Referring to the period from 2014-2018, statistics related to international trade in goods aim to monitor the character and trade developments of our country with the world.

In the new communication strategy, INSTAT has been oriented to meet the needs of users by targeting different user groups.

The material reflects some of the basic requirements and needs of some user groups for data on international trade in goods and their impact on the Albanian economy.

This dedicated publication presents figures on economic reality in the country and answers to growing demands for statistical information of decision-makers, researchers and academics in Albania. The preparation of this material is enabled to the cooperation and administrative data provided by the General Directorate of Customs and the General Directorate of Taxation.

Cooperation with other institutions and policy makers increases the responsibility of INSTAT for compiling specific publications and statistical information that would serve to better understand the economic reality in order to face the challenges of the future.

INSTAT will always provide continuous partnership and fruitful cooperation, as this publication also proves.

Delina IBRAHIMAJ,
PHD General Director, INSTAT

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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 2014-2018, 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, is first published structured in this way, including data for the reference years 2014-2018 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.

The main findings

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.

Our main partner in 2018, for exports and imports continues to be Italy. The value of exports to Italy is 149 billion lekë, increasing by 2.1 % compared to 2017. While the value of imports is 175 billion lekë decreasing 2.2 % compared to 2017.

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 2018, increasing by 5.6 % compared to 2017.

In 2018, the share of exports by enterprises operating in the industry is 83 %, increasing by 15.9 % compared to 2017, while the share of enterprises operating in commerce is 56 %, increasing by 4.2 % compared with 2017.

In 2018, more than half of the exports are made by the 50 largest enterprises (58 %), while more than half of the imports are carried out by the largest 100 enterprises (56 %).

In 2018, the share of exports by enterprises exporting to 1 partner country is 33 %, followed by exports of enterprises exporting to 3-5 partner countries (23 %).

While the share of imports by enterprises importing from 10 or more partner countries is 54 %, followed by enterprises importing from 3-5 partner countries (15 %).

I. Characteristics of trade of goods

A. International trade in goods

International Trade in Goods

During 2018, trade deficit improved, decreasing by 6.3 % compared to 2017.

During the 5-year period (2014-2018) there is a marked increase in exports and imports. In 2018 the share of exports is 33 %, increasing by 13.7 % compared to 2017. While imports' share is 67 %, increasing by 2.4 % compared to 2017.

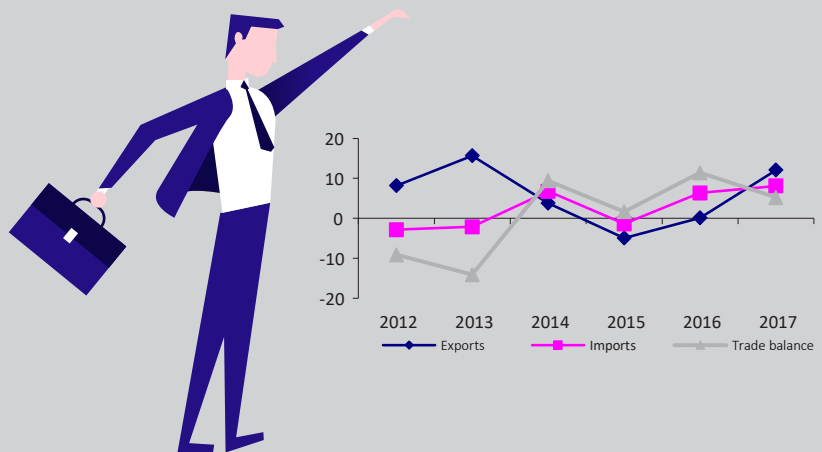


Fig.1 Annual change goods in international trade in goods, %

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 exports of "Manufactured products".

For 2018 the most exported are product groups: "Manufactured products" by 64 %, increasing by 10.4 %, "Minerals fuels and lubricants" me 13 %, increasing by 72.7 % and "Food and live animals" with 8 % of exports, increasing by 5.6 % compared to 2017.



I INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND ENTERPRISES

Tab.1 Exports by Standard Foreign Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4)

billion lekë					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988	310,436
Food and live animals	11,831	15,599	19,167	24,488	25,867
Beverages and tobacco	1,187	1,031	1,598	1,485	1,793
Crude materials	22,897	22,102	23,289	23,141	18,662
Minerals fuels and lubricants	64,569	45,090	27,397	23,902	41,271
Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	91	117	225	243	246
Chemical products	2,371	2,872	3,060	3,382	4,523
Manufactured products	52,409	49,657	44,276	57,828	69,941
Transport machinery and equipments	9,203	10,794	11,255	15,118	18,046
Various manufactured items	90,713	95,751	112,660	123,156	129,836
Good and transactions N.E.S.	489	169	571	243	250

Group products dominating imports for 2018 are: “Manufactured products” by 37 %, decreasing by 0.02 %, “Transport machinery and equipment” by

22 %, increasing by 6.6 % and “Food and live animals” by 12 %, increasing 0.6 % compared to 2017.

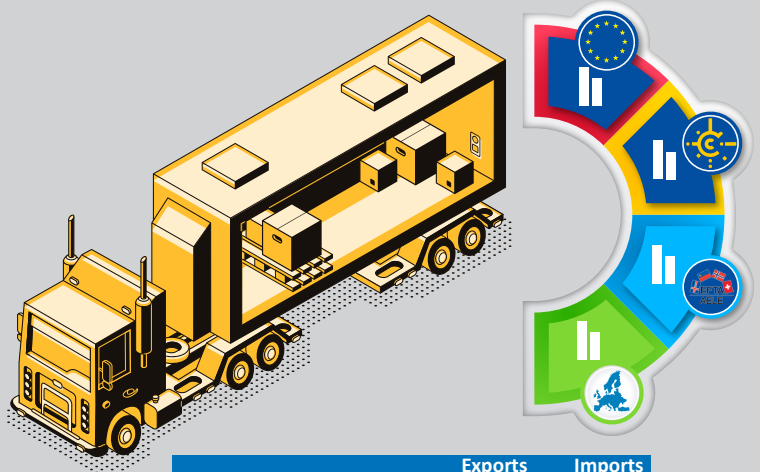
Tab.2 Imports according to the Standard Foreign Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4)

billion lekë					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186	641,466
Food and live animals	70,111	72,759	73,616	78,268	78,754
Beverages and tobacco	15,996	16,080	18,343	20,272	20,131
Crude materials	20,680	13,954	12,180	18,926	22,255
Minerals fuels and lubricants	85,538	56,641	46,945	61,711	64,661
Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	5,723	5,807	5,562	5,202	4,708
Chemical products	63,657	64,471	68,618	74,302	74,858
Manufactured products	120,169	126,422	144,207	146,820	147,595
Transport machinery and equipments	103,089	114,034	126,677	131,630	140,301
Various manufactured items	67,025	74,268	82,390	88,874	88,045
Good and transactions N.E.S.	293	180	710	181	159

C. International Trade in Goods by Main Regions

In 2018 the share of exports to EU countries is 76 %, increasing by 12.5 % compare to 2017. While the share of imports from EU countries is 61 % of imports, increasing by 1.3%, compared with 2017.

The share of exports in CEFTA countries is 16 %, increasing by 21.8 % compare to 2017. While the share of imports from CEFTA countries is 7 % of imports, decreasing by 8.7 % compared with 2017.



	Exports	Imports
Eu countries	76 %	61 %
EFTA countries	16 %	7 %
CEFTA countries	1 %	2 %
Rest of the world	7 %	30 %

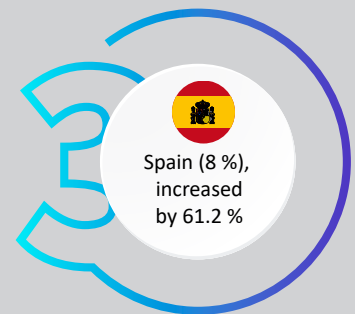
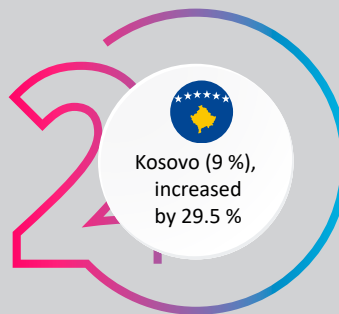
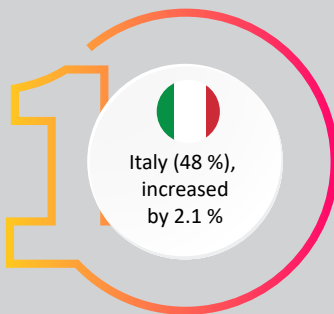
Fig.2 Trade of goods by group of countries, 2018

D. International Trade in Goods by Key Partners

Trend of trading partners, 2018

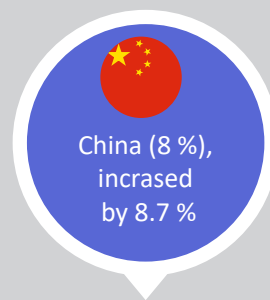
Exports in value have marked a significant increase towards Italy, Kosovo and Spain. While imports are growing for Greece, China and Turkey.

In 2018 our main partners for exports are: Italy (48 %), increasing by 2.1 %, Kosovo (9 %), increasing 29.5 %, Spain (8 %), increasing by 61.2 % compared to 2017.



% compared to 2017

While the main import partners are: Italy (27 %), decreasing by 2.2 %, Turkey (8 %), increasing 6.7 %, China (8 %) increased by 8.7 % compared with 2017.



compared to 2017

II

II. International Trade in Goods according to the characteristics of the enterprise, 2014-2018

A. International Trade in Goods by Size of Enterprise

Micro enterprises: 1-9 employees,
Small enterprises: 10-49 employees,
Medium enterprises: 49-250 employees,
Large enterprises: + 250 employees,

In the period 2014-2018, the number of exporting and importing enterprises has increased. The number of exporting enterprises in 2018 is 3,039, increasing by 2,6 % compared to 2017. In 2018, the share of micro, small and medium enterprises is 96 %. The weight for micro enterprises is 43 %, small enterprises is 36 %, medium enterprises is 17 % and large enterprises is 4 %.

In 2018, the number of importing enterprises is 11,306 enterprises in 2017, increasing by 5.6 % compared to 2017. The weight of micro, small and medium enterprises is 98 % of total importing enterprises. The weight for micro enterprises (1-9 employees) is 65 %, small enterprises is 25 % of total importing enterprises, medium enterprises is 8 % and large enterprises is 2 %.

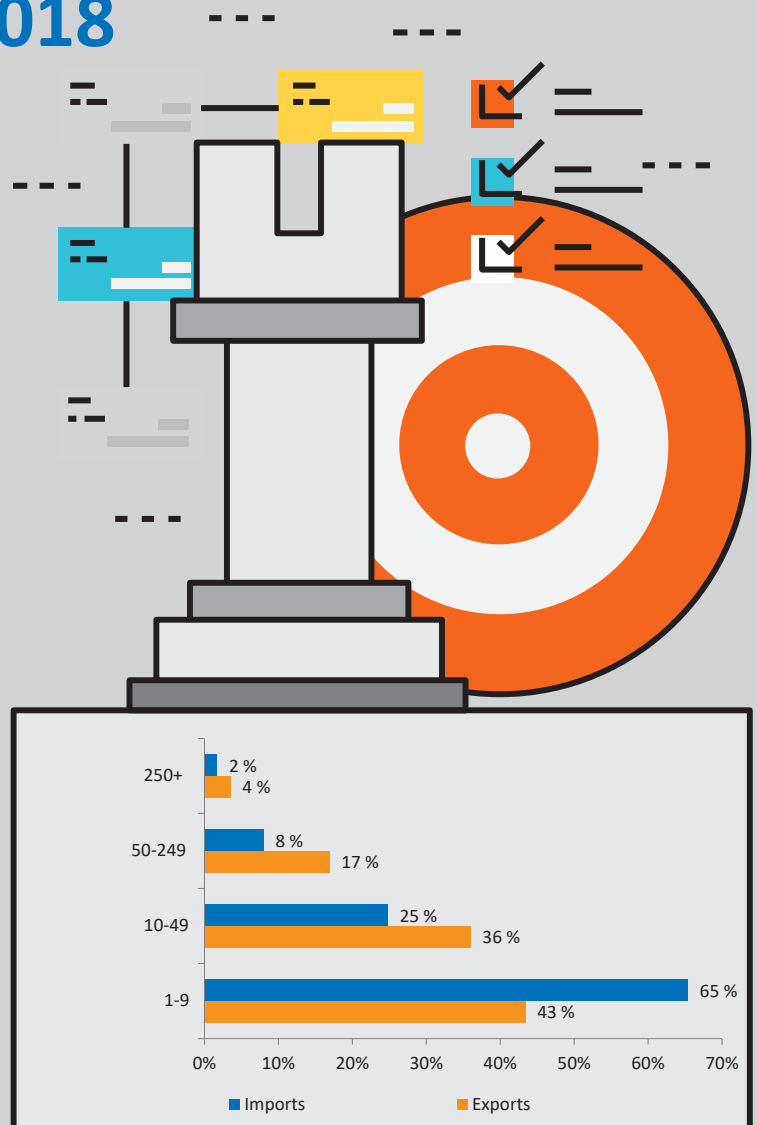


Fig 3 enterprises by size of enterprise, 2018

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 2014-2018, enterprises operating in the industry sector prevail in exporting enterprises. In 2018, the share of exports made by enterprises operating in the industry is 83 %, increasing by 15.9 % compared to 2017. Large enterprises account for 48 % of the value of exports of these enterprises, increasing with 26.7 % compared to 2017.

For the period 2014-2018, the largest value of imports has enterprises operating in the trade sector. In 2018, the share of these enterprises is 56 %, increasing by 4.2 % compared to 2017. In 2018 micro, small and medium enterprises account for 91 % of the value of imports of enterprises operating in the trade sector, increasing by 1.7 % compared with 2017.

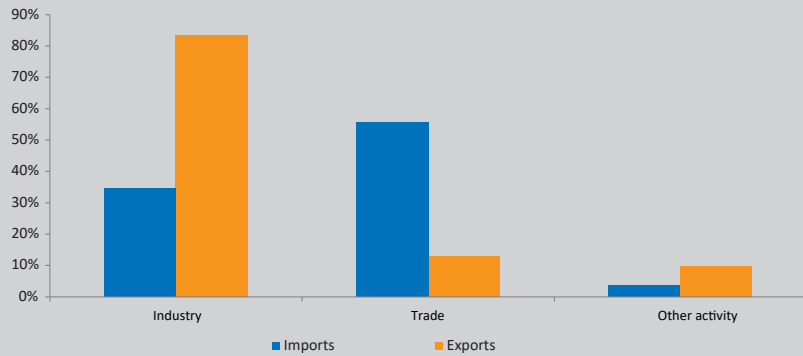


Fig.4 International Trade in Goods by sector, 2018



C. Exports / Imports of Enterprises by Product

“Manufactured products”, in the period 2014-2018 occupy the bulk of exported and imported products. In 2018, the share of exports of these products is 80 %, increasing by 9.4 % compared to 2017. Products with the main weight in “Manufactured products” are: “Wearing apparel”

and “Leather and related products” (25 %) as well as “Basic metals” (15 %). While the weight of imports of “Manufactured products” is 90 %, increasing by 3.4 % compared to 2017. Products with the main weight in “Manufactured products” are: “Food Products” (11 %) and “Coke and refined petroleum products” (9 %).

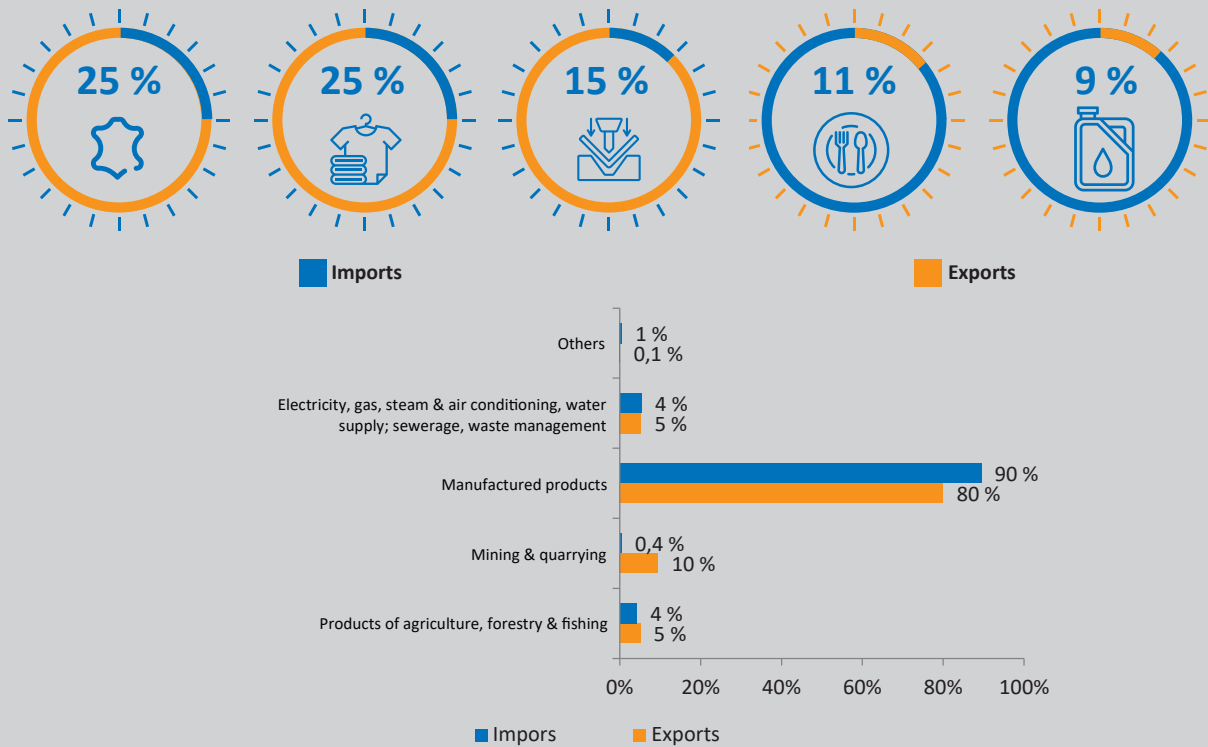


Fig.5 Exports / imports of Enterprises by Product, 2018 (%)

D. Concentration of exporting / importing enterprises

In the period 2014-2017, more than half of the imports were concentrated in the 50 largest enterprises. In 2018, more than half of the exports are carried out by the largest 50 enterprises (58 %). The weight of these enterprises operating in the industry is 56 %, while the number of enterprises operating in trade is 65 %.

In the period 2014-2017, more than half of the imports were concentrated in the 100 largest enterprises. In 2018, more than half of the imports are carried out by the largest 100 enterprises (56 %). The weight of these enterprises operating in industry is 62 %, while the share of enterprises operating in trade is 51 %.

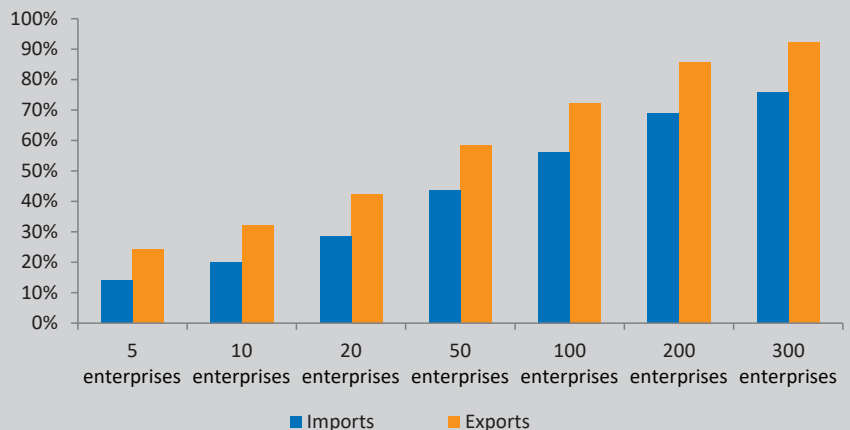


Fig6 International trade in goods by major enterprises, 2018

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

In the period 2014-2018, most of the exports are carried out by only one partner country. In 2018, the share of exports of these businesses is 33 %, followed by enterprises exporting to 3-5 partner countries (23 %). While most of the imports, in the period 2014-2018, companies carry out more than 10 partner countries. In 2018, the share of imports of these businesses is 54 %, followed by enterprises importing from 3-5 partner countries (15 %).

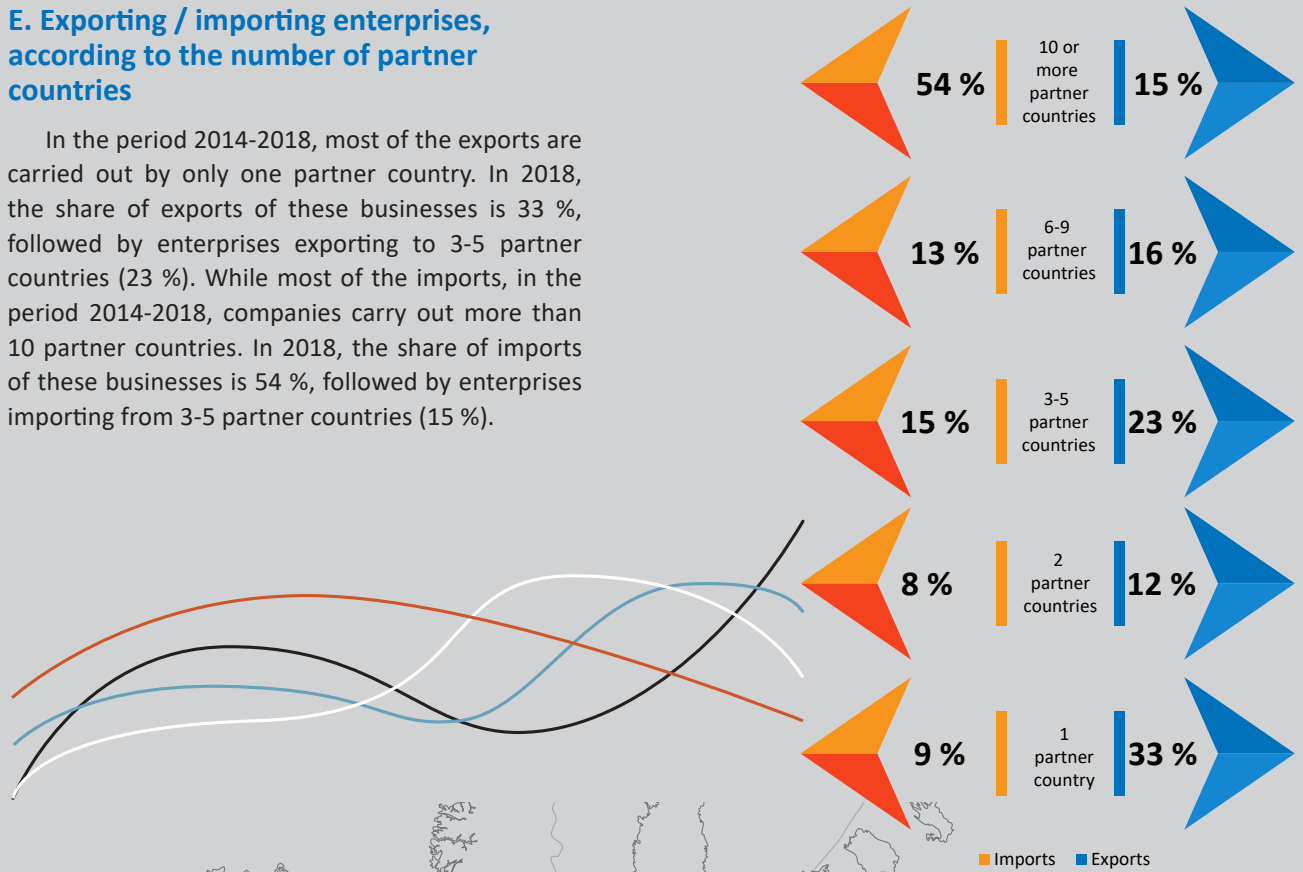


Fig. 7 Trade by the number of partner countries with which trade enterprises carry out, 2018

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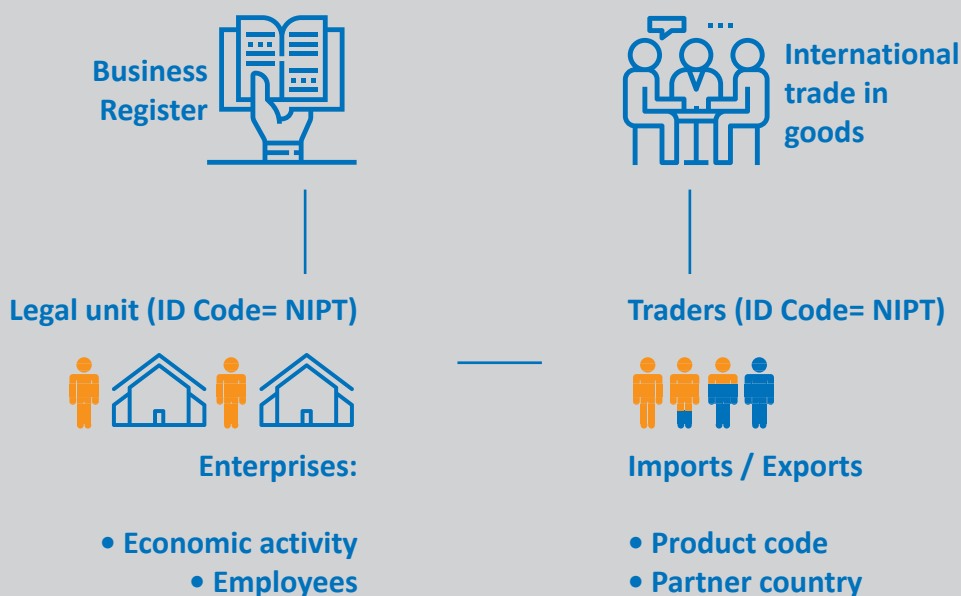
Methodology

Source of information

The General Directorate of Customs is the source of International Trade in Goods data and administrative and survey data sources 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).

