

Final results on Structural Survey of Enterprises, 2021

Tirana, February 15, 2023: 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 in the reference period January-December 2021.

Number of active economic enterprises in 2021 is 104,031, which increase by 1.4 % compared to 2020. Enterprises that operate in trade sector had the highest percentage of the number of enterprises, with 38.3%.

In 2021, the number of total employed increased by 15,254 employed or 3.0 % compared to 2020. Producers of services occupy 64.0%, while producers of goods occupy 36.0%.

Turnover in 2021 reached 2,652 billion ALL, which indicated an increase of 23.5 % compared to 2020. Turnover of services producers constitutes 65.1 % of total turnover for 2021.

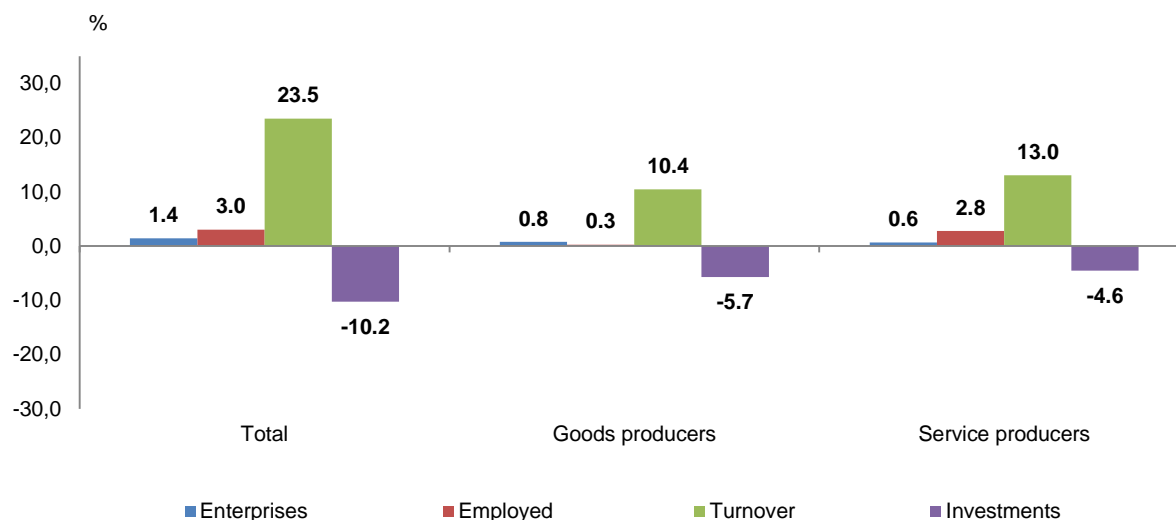
Investments decreased by 10.2 % in 2021 and reached the value 174 billion ALL compared with 194 billion ALL in 2020. Service producers occupy the largest share of realized investments, accounting for 53.3% of total investments for 2021.

Tab.1 Main indicators by economic activity, 2021

Economic Activity	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mln ALL	%	mln ALL	%
Total	104,031	100	519,240	100	2,652,240	100	174,008	100
Goods producers	13,734	13.2	186,720	36.0	926,948	34.9	81,176	46.7
Mining and Quarrying	691	0.7	9,355	1.8	73,196	2.8	4,357	2.5
Manufacturing	7,288	7.0	100,669	19.4	318,717	12.0	22,987	13.2
Elec., water&waste manag	720	0.7	22,822	4.4	222,312	8.4	17,326	10.0
Construction	5,035	4.8	53,874	10.4	312,724	11.8	36,506	21.0
Service producers	90,297	86.8	332,520	64.0	1,725,292	65.1	92,832	53.3
Trade	39,798	38.3	130,679	25.2	1,227,290	46.3	34,965	20.1
Accommodation and Restaurants	16,216	15.6	50,354	9.7	68,282	2.6	17,755	10.2
Transport and Communication	8,691	8.4	42,302	8.1	187,455	7.1	15,958	9.2
Other Services	25,593	24.6	109,184	21.0	242,265	9.1	24,154	13.9

For release 15/02/2023

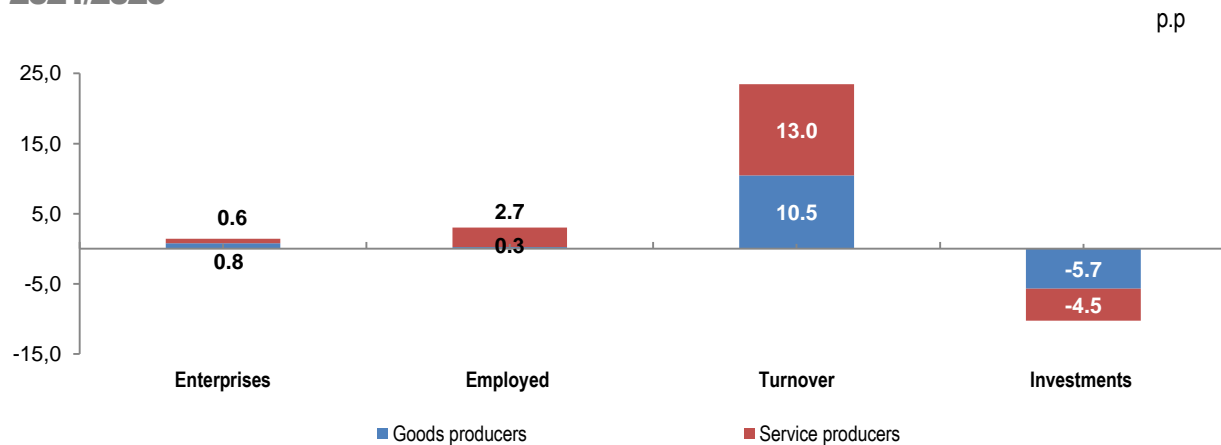
Fig.1 Annual changes of the main indicators, 2021/2020



Goods producers contributed 0.8 percentage points to the number of enterprises, 0.3 percentage points to the number of employed, 10.5 percentage points to turnover and -5.7 percentage points to total investments.

Service providers contributed 0.6 percentage points to the number of enterprises, 2.7 percentage points to the number of employed, 13.0 percentage points to turnover and -4.5 percentage points to total investments.

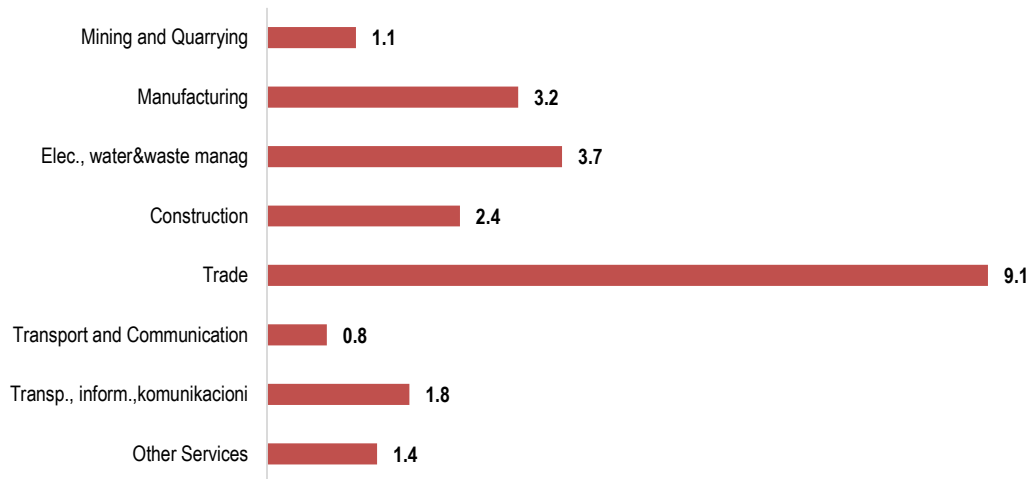
Fig.2 Contribution of goods and services producers in the annual growth rate, 2021/2020



The trade sector and the electricity, water and waste management sector contributed 9.1 percentage points and 3.7 percentage points, respectively, to the total increase of 23.5% of turnover.

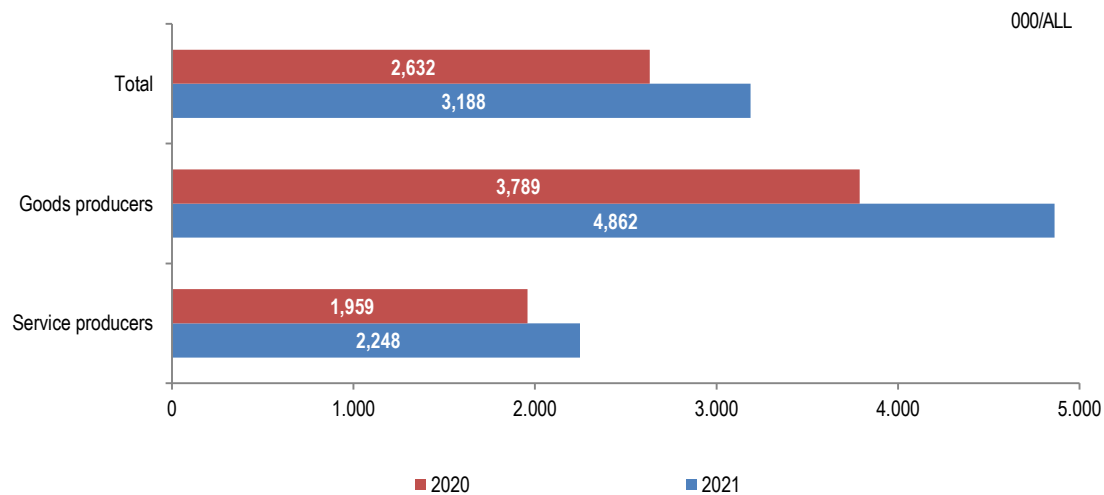
Fig 3 Economic activities contribution in the annual turnover growth rate, 2021/2020

p.p



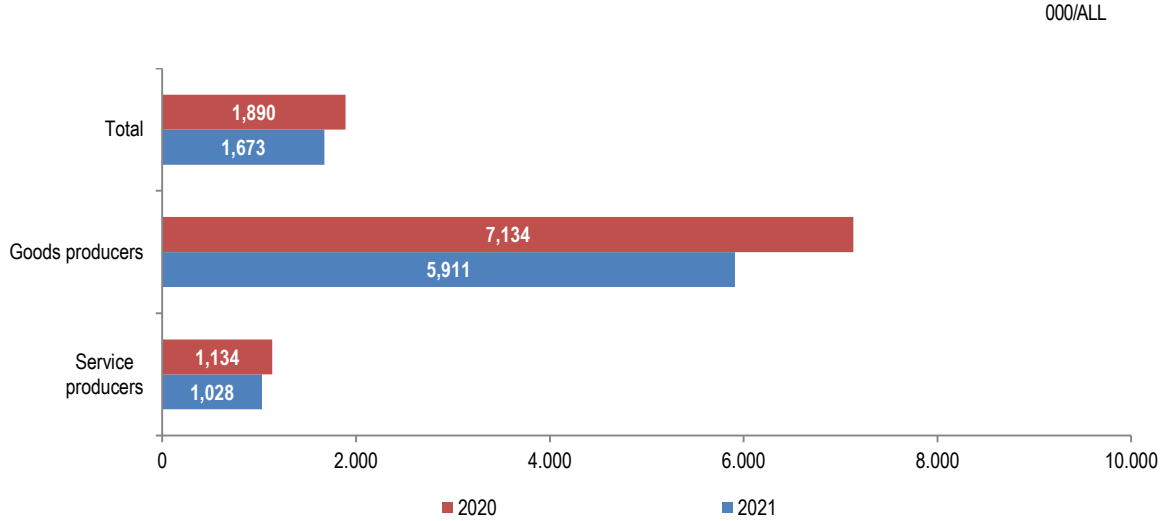
Production value per employed in 2021 is 3,188 thousand ALL from 2,632 thousand ALL resulted in 2020. This indicator is higher in goods producers compared with services producers, respectively 4,862 thousand ALL per employed and 2,248 thousand ALL per employed.

Fig.4 Production per employed, 2021/2020



Investments per enterprise are decreased by 11.5 % in 2021 compared with 2020, reaching the value of 1,673 thousand ALL.

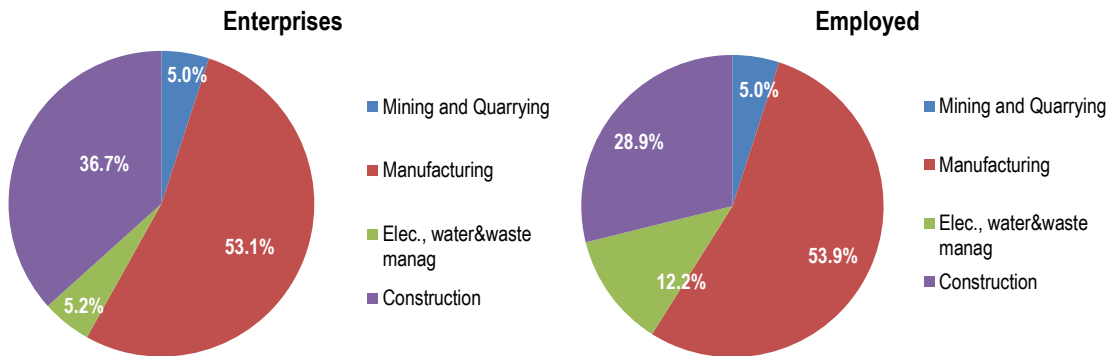
Fig.5 Investments per enterprise,2021/2020

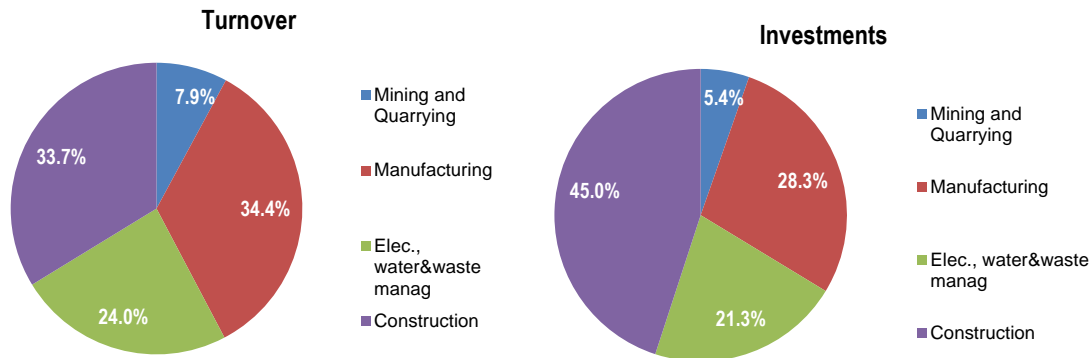


Enterprises of producers of goods, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and waste management and construction sector account for about 34.9% of turnover.

The sector with the largest impact on producers of goods for the number of active enterprises (7.0%), turnover (12.0%) and the number of employees (19.4%) is the manufacturing sector, while construction has had the largest impact on investments (21.0%).

Fig.6 Main indicators structure by economic activities for goods producers, 2021

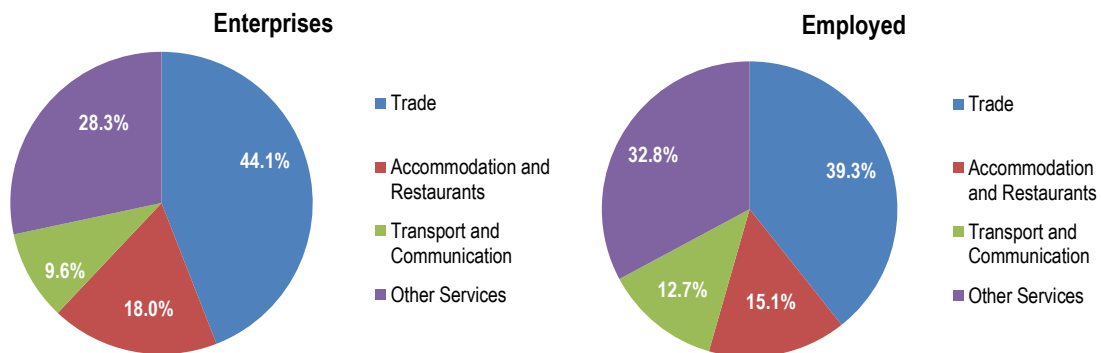


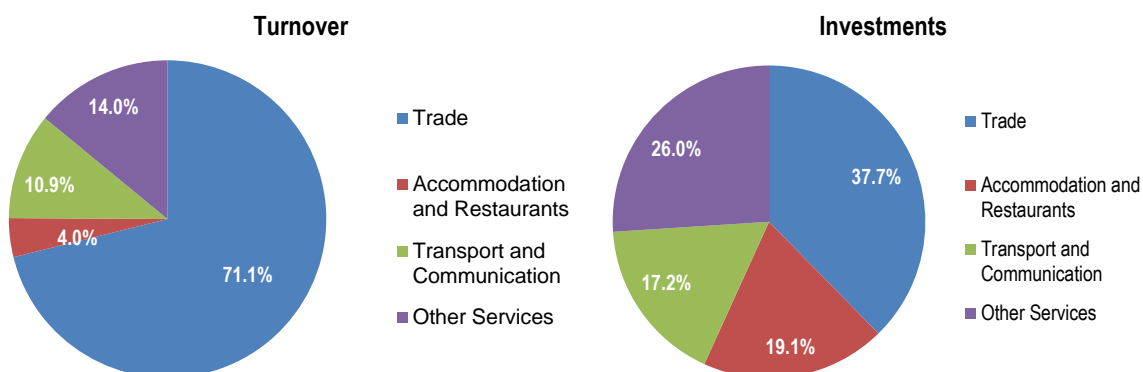


In service activities operate 86.8 % of active enterprises and constitute 65.1 % of the total annual turnover realized. In this group of enterprises, the main role is played by trade (included trade of vehicles, wholesale and retail trade).

In Trade operate 38.3 % of the total number of enterprises which realized 46.3 % of turnover. Trade sector contibuted with 9,1 percentage point in the annual increase of 23.5% of turnover. Employed in trade account for 25.2% of the total number of employed. In trade was invested 20.1% of the total value of investments made in all economic activities covered by the survey.

Fig.7 Main indicators structure by economic activities for services producer, 2021





In total active enterprises in 2021, were employed 519,240 persons. Enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 41.7 % of the total number of employed which has realized 47.5 % of total turnover and has invested 45.6 % of total investments even this group constitutes only 1.3 % of active enterprises.

Enterprises with 1-4 employed engage 27.5 % of the total employed and realized 12.8 % of total turnover. This size class of enterprises realized 10.1 % of total investments; even this group constitutes 85.9% of active enterprises.

Tab.2 The main indicators by size class of enterprise, 2021

Size class of enterprise	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn ALL	%	mIn ALL	%
Total	104,031	100	519,240	100	2,652,240	100	174,008	100
1-4 employed	89,396	85.9	142,757	27.5	338,813	12.8	17,564	10.1
5-9 employed	7,626	7.3	48,493	9.3	243,951	9.2	13,159	7.6
10-49 employed	5,608	5.4	111,318	21.4	810,182	30.5	63,942	36.7
50+ employed	1,401	1.3	216,671	41.7	1,259,294	47.5	79,343	45.6

Based on the results, enterprises with 50 and more employed have contributed by 12.4 percentage points in total annual growth rate of turnover. Enterprises with 1- 4 employed has contributed by 2.2 percentage point.

Fig.8 Contribution in turnover growth rate of enterprises by size class, 2021/2020

p.p

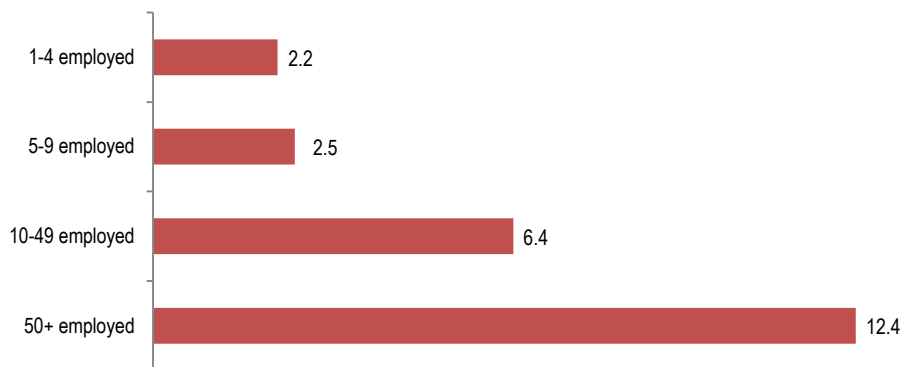
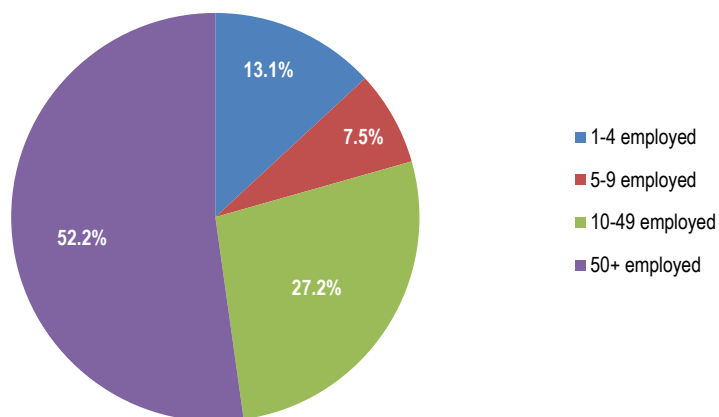


Fig.9 Production structure by enterprises size class, 2021



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 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/>

Economic Activities

	NVE Rev.2	Economic Activities covered by SBS
Section	Description	
Goods		
A	Agriculture, hunting and fishing Mining and quarrying	-
B	Manufacturing	✓
C	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	✓
D	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	✓
E	Construction	✓
F	Agriculture, hunting and fishing	✓
Services		
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	✓
I	Accommodation and food service activities	✓
H	Transport and storage	✓
J	Information and communication	✓
K	Financial and insurance activities	-
L	Real estate activities	✓
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	✓
N	Administrative and support services activities	✓
O	Public and defense administration; compulsory social security	-
P	Education	✓
Q	Human health and social work activities	✓
R	Art, entertainment and recreation	✓
S	Other service activities	✓
T	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.