

## Final results on Structural Survey of Enterprises, 2023

*\*The published data will be subject of revision*

**Tirana, February 18, 2025:** 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 2023.

Number of active economic enterprises in 2023 was 117,292, which increase by 3.4 %, compared to 2022. Enterprises that operate in trade sector had the highest percentage of the number of enterprises, with 35.7%.

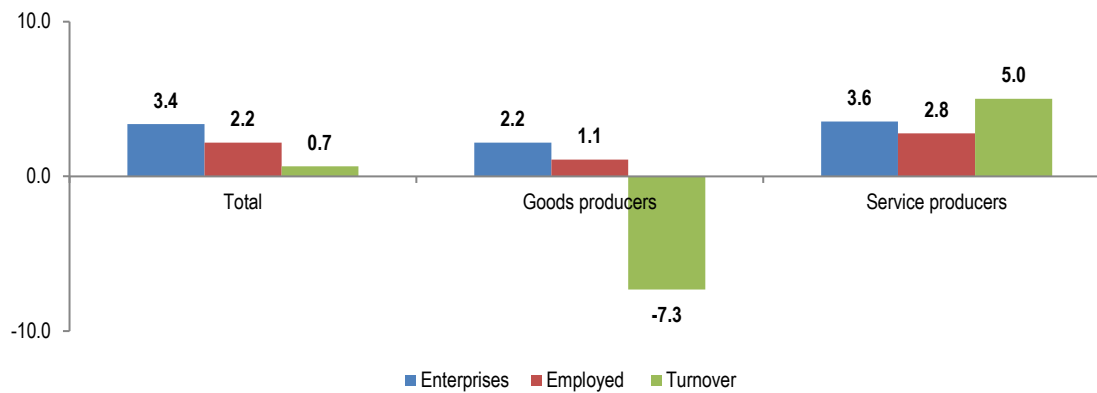
Number of total employed in 2023 was 559,922 employed which indicated an increase of 2.2 %, compared to 2022. Producers of services who operate their activity in the trade, accommodation and food service, transport and communication and other services sectors occupy 65.2% of the total number of employed. The producers of goods that operate their activity in the sectors of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, energy, water and waste management and the construction sector, occupy 34.8%.

Turnover in 2023 reached 3,381 billion ALL, which indicated an increase of 0.7 %, compared to 2022. Turnover of services producers constitutes the largest share of turnover achieved, accounting for 67.5 % of total turnover.

**Tab. 1 Main indicators by economic activity, 2023**

Economic Activity	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover	
	no.	%	no.	%	mln ALL	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,292</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>559,922</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,381,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Goods producers	15,059	12.8	195,040	34.8	1,100,034	32.5
Mining and Quarrying	700	0.6	9,247	1.7	77,892	2.3
Manufacturing	7,169	6.1	103,527	18.5	390,442	11.5
Elec., water& waste management	894	0.8	24,082	4.3	266,361	7.9
Construction	6,296	5.4	58,185	10.4	365,339	10.8
<b>Service producers</b>	<b>102,232</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>364,882</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>2,281,425</b>	<b>67.5</b>
Trade	41,848	35.7	137,057	24.5	1,539,038	45.5
Accommodation and Food Service	17,850	15.2	57,009	10.2	122,864	3.6
Transport and Communication	10,946	9.3	49,365	8.8	255,220	7.5
Other Services	31,588	26.9	121,451	21.7	364,302	10.8

**For release 18/02/2025**

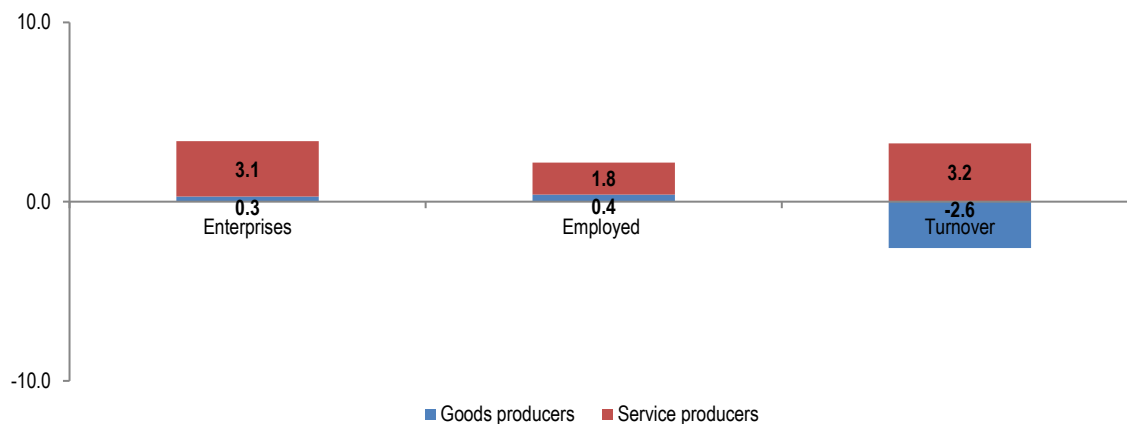
**Fig. 1 Annual changes of the main indicators, 2023/2022**

Enterprises of goods producers contributed 0.3 percentage points to the number of enterprises, 0.4 percentage points to the number of employed, -2.6 percentage points to turnover.

Enterprises of service producers contributed 3.1 percentage points to the number of enterprises, 1.8 percentage points to the number of employed, 3.2 percentage points to turnover.

**Fig. 2 Contribution of goods and services producers in the annual growth rate, 2023/2022**

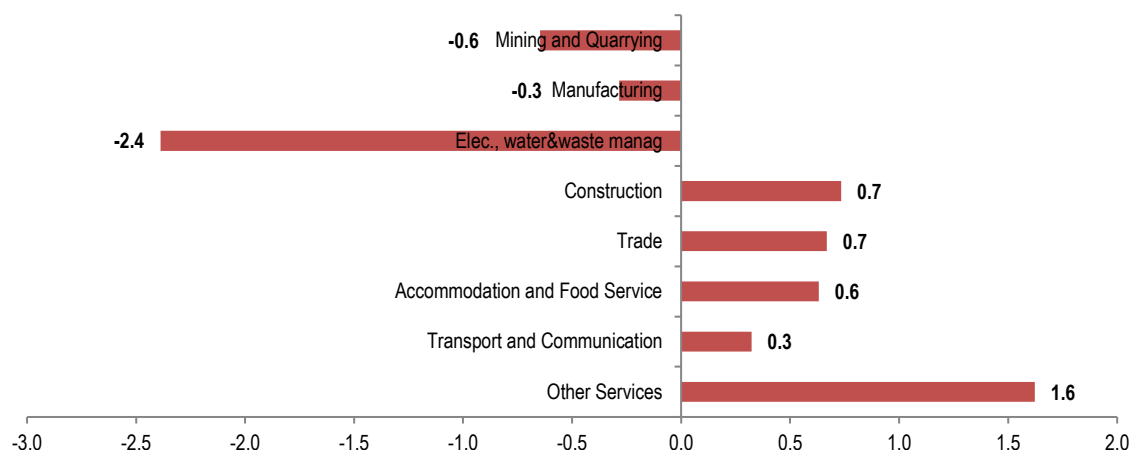
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The service sector and construction sector, contributed 1.6 percentage points and 0.7 percentage points, respectively, to the total increase of 0.7 % of turnover.

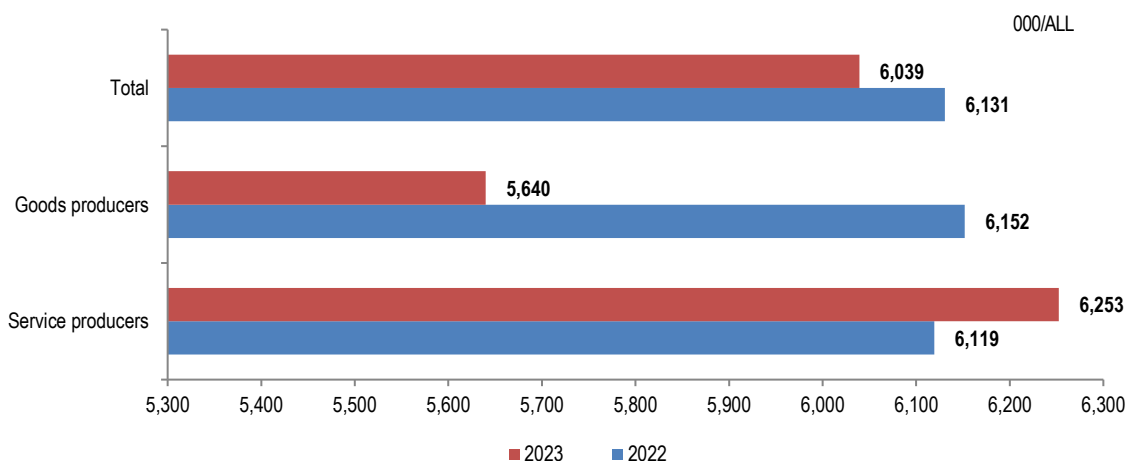
**Fig. 3 Economic activities contribution in the annual turnover growth rate, 2023/2022**

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Turnover value per employed in 2023 was 6,039 thousand ALL from 6,131 thousand ALL resulted in 2022. This indicator is higher in services producers (6,253 thousand ALL per employed), compared with goods producers (5,640 thousand ALL per employed).

**Fig. 4 Turnover per employed, 2023/2022**



Enterprises of producers of goods activities, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, water, waste management and construction sectors, constitute 32.5 % of the total annual turnover realized.

The sector with the greatest impact on goods producers in terms of the number of active enterprises (6.1 %), net sales (11.5 %), and employment (18.5 %) was the manufacturing sector.

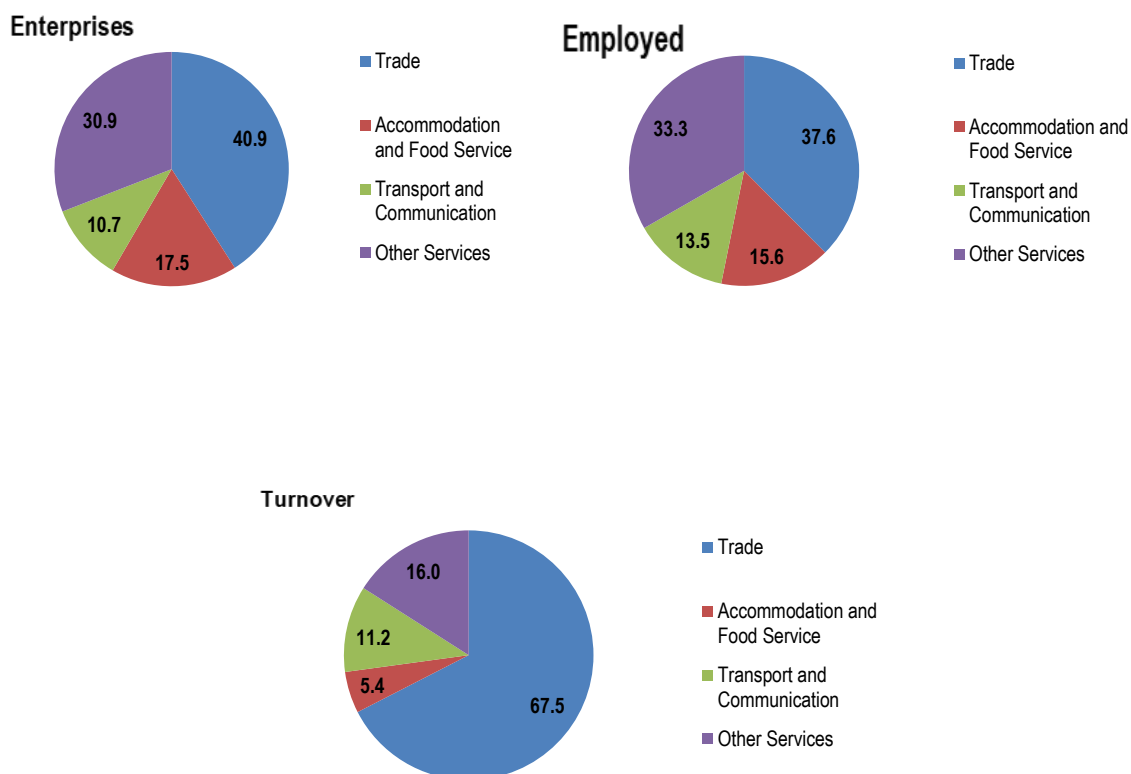
**Fig. 5 Main indicators structure by economic activities for goods producers, 2023**



In service producers operate 87.2 % of active enterprises and constitute 67.5 % of the total annual turnover realized. In this group of enterprises, the main role is played by trade (included repair of vehicles, wholesale and retail trade).

In Trade operate 35.7 % of the total number of enterprises which realized 45.5 % of turnover. Trade sector contributed with 0.7 percentage point in the annual increase of 0.7 % of turnover. Employed in trade account for 24.5 % of the total number of employed.

**Fig. 6 Main indicators structure by economic activities for services producer, 2023**



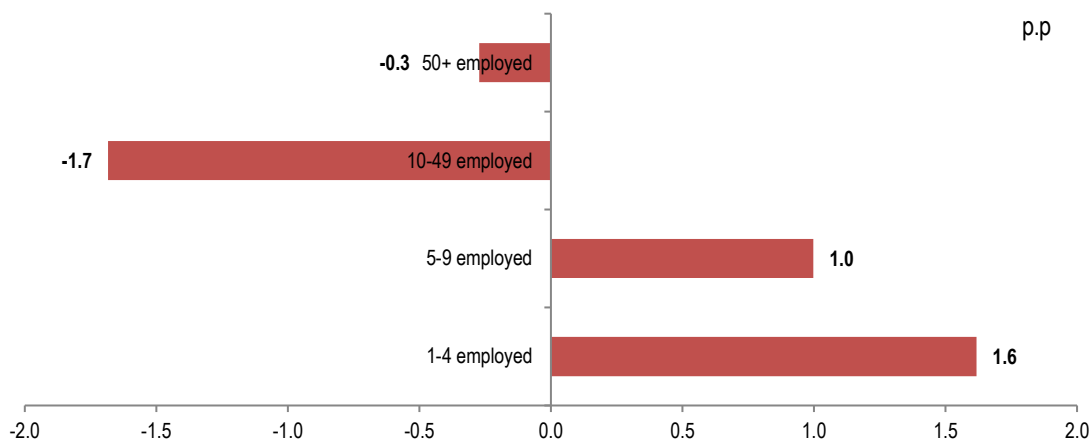
In total active enterprises in 2023 enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 40.6 % of the total number of employed which has realized 46.9 % of total turnover even this group constitutes only 1.2 % of active enterprises.

Enterprises with 1-4 employed engage 28.0 % of the total employed and realized 15.4 % of total turnover even this group constitutes 86.1 % of active enterprises.

**Tab. 2 The main indicators by size class of enterprise, 2023**

Size class of enterprise	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn ALL	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,292</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>559,922</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,381,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-4 employed	101,030	86.1	156,897	28.0	520,302	15.4
5-9 employed	8,631	7.4	55,315	9.9	316,293	9.4
10-49 employed	6,176	5.3	120,564	21.5	960,531	28.4
50+ employed	1,454	1.2	227,146	40.6	1,584,333	46.9

Based on the results, enterprises with 50 and more employed have contributed negatively by -0.3 percentage points in total annual change in turnover. Enterprises with 1-4 employed has contributed by 1.6 percentage point.

**Fig. 7 Contribution in turnover growth rate of enterprises by size class, 2023/2022**

# 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 business 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 number of employed). Enterprises with 1-9 employed are surveyed by sample selection. 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 (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics

Results of Structural Business Statistics 2023 are published 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.