

Final results on structural survey of enterprises, 2015

Year 2015

Tirana, February 23, 2017: Structural Business Survey (SBS) aims to provide information on the structure of the economic, financial and main characteristics of active enterprises in the country. Statistics are presented by economic activity and size of enterprise classified by number of employed.

Final results of SBS, during 2015, state that:

- Turnover increased 3.6% compared with 2014
- The total number of employed increased by 17.4%
- Investments reached 208 billion ALL from 181 billion ALL in 2014, marking an increase of 14.9%
- In the producers of goods and services operated 104,534 enterprises. The number of enterprises increased by 22.7% compared with 2014.

Tab.1 Enterprises, employed, turnover and investments by economic activities, 2015

Economic activity	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn ALL	%	mIn ALL	%
Total	104,534	100.0	435,437	100.0	1,802,364	100.0	208,240	100.0
Goods producers	13,269	12.7	153,756	35.3	613,255	34.0	128,768	61.8
Mining and Quarrying	626	0.6	11,747	2.7	82,176	4.6	24,569	11.8
Manufacturing	8,137	7.8	83,107	19.1	200,525	11.1	21,198	10.2
Electricity and Water Supply	679	0.6	20,082	4.6	130,572	7.2	59,603	28.6
Construction	3,827	3.7	38,820	8.9	199,982	11.1	23,399	11.2
Services producers	91,265	87.3	281,681	64.7	1,189,108	66.0	79,472	38.2
Trade	45,093	43.1	111,848	25.7	871,076	48.3	27,615	13.3
Accommodation and Restaurants	18,586	17.8	45,309	10.4	35,506	2.0	2,300	1.1
Transport and Communication	7,365	7.0	31,082	7.1	131,978	7.3	25,650	12.3
Other Services	20,221	19.3	93,442	21.5	150,548	8.4	23,906	11.5

Comments on main indicators

Based on the Final results of the Structural Business Survey, the largest contribution to the **turnover** growth was provided by producers of services with 1.9 p.p, followed by producers of goods with 1.7 p.p.

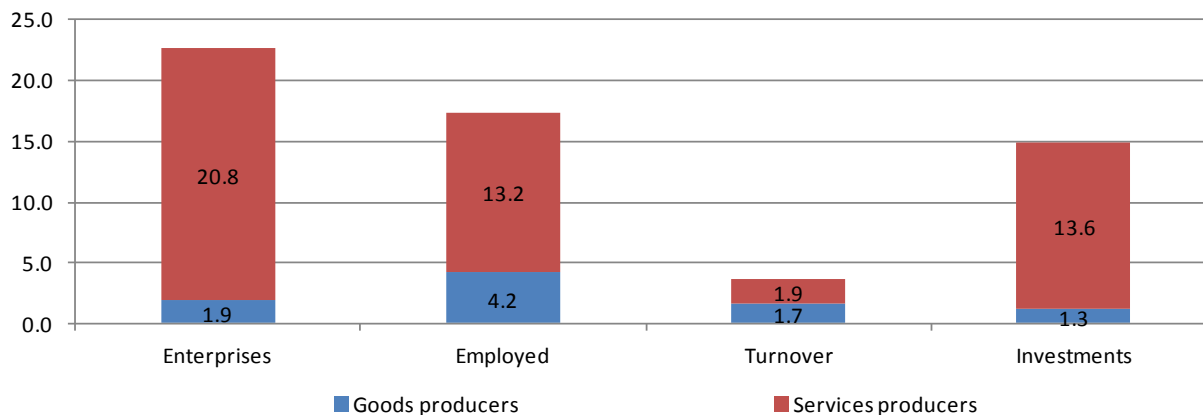
During 2015, the trade sector marked the highest percentage of turnover, 48.3%, followed by the manufacturing and construction sector with 11.1% each one of them. The only sector that had a decrease in turnover for 2015 was mining and quarrying sector which achieved 82 billion ALL from 110 billion ALL achieved in 2014.

For **the number of employed**, services producers had the largest contribution on the increase, by 13.2 p.p, while goods producers contributed by 4.2 p.p. The two sectors with the highest percentage of number of employed, in 2015, were trade sector with 25.7% of employed and other services sector (private health and education, administrative services, professional, scientific and technical services, etc.) with 21.5%, followed by manufacturing sector with 19.1% of the total employed.

During 2015, the percentage of **investments** realized by producers of services reached 38.2% from 30.3% that resulted last year. The sector with the highest value of investments realized was electricity and water sector, which invested 60 billion ALL and constituted 28.6% of total investments during 2015. A decrease on investments has had mining and quarrying sector by 35.7% and the construction sector by 8.8%.

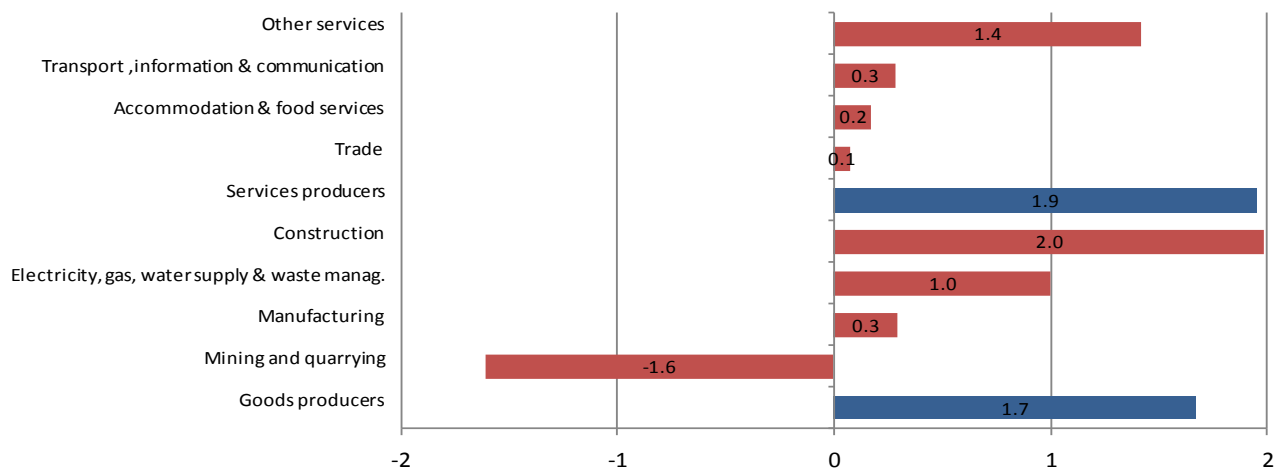
The number of **active enterprises** increased 22.7% during 2015. Producers of services contributed by 20.8 p.p while the producers of goods by 1.9 p.p. The sector with the largest number of active enterprises was trade sector (43.1%), followed by services sector (19.3%) and accommodation and restaurant sector (17.8%). During 2015, mining and quarrying sector had the lowest number of active enterprises (626 enterprises) which constituted 0.6% of the total active enterprises.

Fig.1 Contribution of goods and service producers in the growth rate of number of enterprises, employed, turnover and investments, 2015/2014



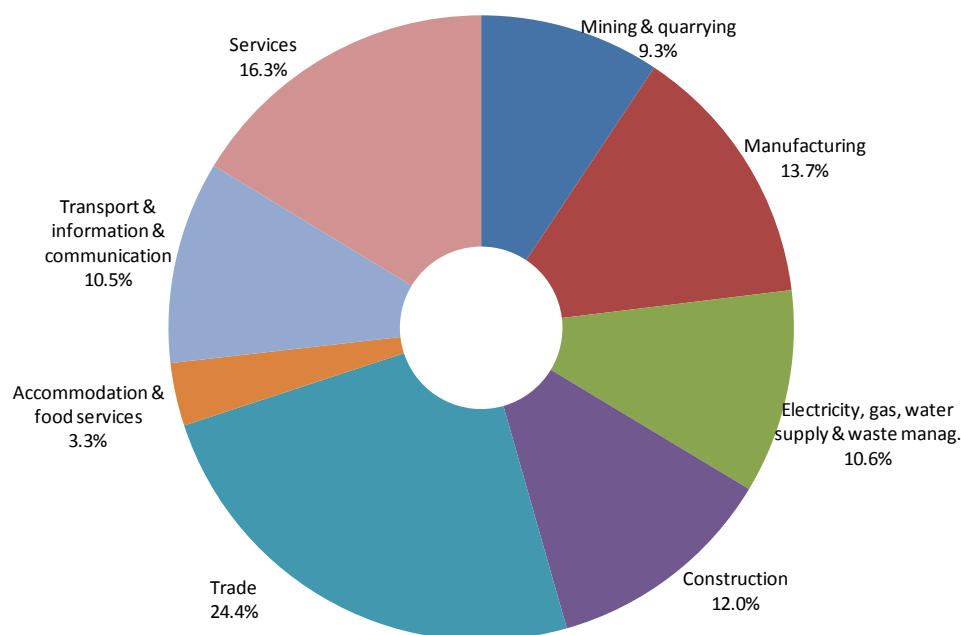
Turnover growth rate has a positive trend for goods and services producers. Services producers' contribution is almost equal related to the goods producer for this indicator. Based on economic activity the situation differs for mining and quarrying sector which is the only sector that has a decreased on turnover by 25.4% so this sector had a negative contribution on the total turnover growth 3.6% by -1.6 p.p.

Fig.2 Economic activities contribution in turnover growth rate, 2014-2015



Based on the sectorial analyses of **value added**, the trade sector has the major contribution in this indicator by 24.4%. Related to the goods producers, Manufacturing sector has the major contribution by 13.7%.

Fig.3 Value added structure by economic activities, 2015



Comments by size class of enterprises

During 2015, analyzing of indicators by size class of enterprises showed that enterprises with 50 or more employed constituted 1.0% of active enterprises, realized 45.0% of turnover, engaged 38.9% of the total number of employed and invested 63.2% of the total investments.

In enterprises with 50 or more employed dominated the producers of goods for the number of enterprises (54.2%), the number of employed (53.6%) and investments realized (67.8%). In this group of enterprises, the highest value of turnover was realized by producers of services with 52.4%.

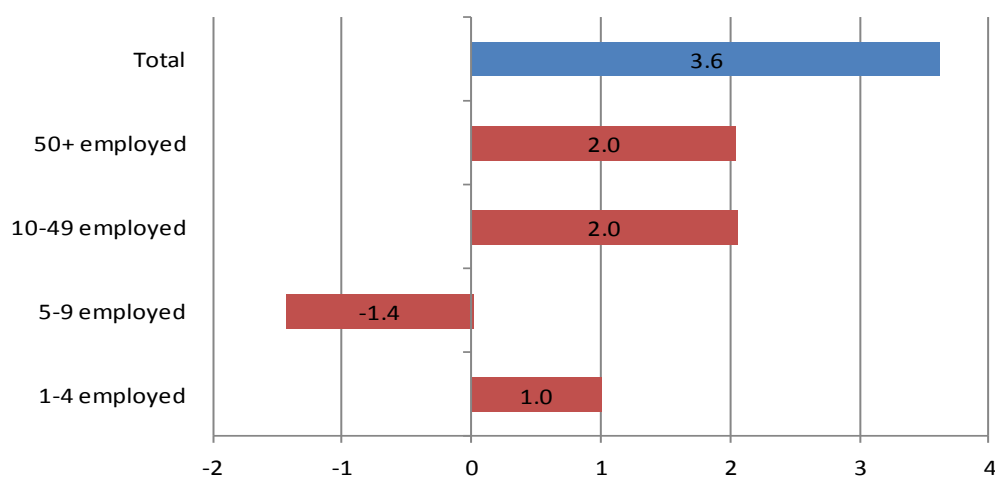
Enterprises with 1-4 employed constituted 89.3% of total enterprises, engaged 33.2% of the total number of employed and realized 14.3% of turnover. In enterprises with 1-4 employed dominated the producers of services for all indicators studied, the number of enterprises (89.9%), the number of employed (88.4%), turnover (83.8%) and investments (53.4%).

Tab.2 Enterprises, employed, turnover, investments by size class of enterprise, 2015

	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mln Lek	%	mln Lek	%
Total	104,534	100.0	435,437	100.0	1,802,364	100.0	208,240	100.0
1-4 employed	93,376	89.3	144,771	33.2	257,437	14.3	9,436	4.5
5-9 employed	5,767	5.5	36,277	8.3	177,856	9.9	12,443	6.0
10-49 employed	4,360	4.2	84,845	19.5	555,735	30.8	54,757	26.3
50+ employed	1,031	1.0	169,544	38.9	811,335	45.0	131,604	63.2

Based on the results of 2015, enterprises with 50 and more employed have contributed by +2.0 p.p in total annual growth rate of turnover. This contribution is almost the same as the contribution of enterprises with 10-49 employed.

Fig.4 Contribution in turnover growth rate of enterprises by size class, 2014-2015



Accommodation and food services sector is the only sector where enterprises with 1-4 employed generate the major percentage of total value added. Enterprises with 10-49 employed generate the major percentage of total value added in trade sector. In all other sectors, the major percentage of the total value added is generated by enterprises with 50 and more employed.

Fig.5 Value added structure by economic activities and enterprise size class, 2015



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/enterprises-economic-indicators/methods/structural-business-survey.aspx>

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.

Final 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 Final results, published according to predefined deadlines in the publications calendar.

SBS does general revisions on the data due to:

- The implementation of new NACE classification
- Changes in methodology
- Revision of weights

SBS tries to follow the standard guidelines and principles in the revisions done in collaboration with technical assistance.

Revision policy of SBS is done in accordance with general revision policy introduced by INSTAT in the link below:

http://www.instat.gov.al/media/371722/revision_policy_2016.pdf

Definitions of indicators**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.

Value of production

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.

The value of production is based on:

Incomes from the sale of goods and services (turnover) realized by the enterprise:

- (±) Changes in stocks of work in progress, finished goods and work on contract
- (±) Changes in goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received
- (-) Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received
- (+) Capitalized production
- (+) Subsidies.

Intermediate consumption

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

Value added at basic prices is calculated as difference between production value and intermediate consumption.