

Final results on Structural Survey of Enterprises, 2020

Tirana, February 16, 2022: 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 2020.

Number of active economic enterprises in 2020 is 102,574, which decrease by 1.5 % compared to 2019. Enterprises that operate in trade sector had the highest percentage of the number of enterprises, with 39.2 %.

In 2020, the number of total employed decreased by 26,867 employed or 5.1 % compared to 2019. Producers of services occupy 63.2%, while producers of goods occupy 36.8%.

Turnover in 2020 reached 2,148 billion ALL, which indicated a decrease of 5.1 % compared to 2019. Turnover of services producers constitutes 67.3 % of total turnover for 2020.

Investments decreased by 19.8 % in 2020 and reached the value 194 billion ALL compared with 242 billion ALL in 2019. Service producers occupy the largest share of realized investments, accounting for 52.4% of total investments for 2020.

Tab.1 Main indicators by economic activity, 2020

Economic Activity	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn ALL	%	mIn ALL	%
Total	102,574	100.0	503,986	100.0	2,147,799	100.0	193,880	100.0
Goods producers	12,925	12.6	185,434	36.8	702,529	32.7	92,209	47.6
Mining and Quarrying	690	0.7	10,173	2.0	49,090	2.3	6,615	3.4
Manufacturing	7,370	7.1	100,554	20.0	250,641	11.7	25,312	13.1
Elec., water&waste manag	571	0.6	23,868	4.7	142,354	6.6	25,252	13.0
Construction	4,294	4.2	50,839	10.1	260,443	12.1	35,031	18.1
Service producers	89,649	87.4	318,552	63.2	1,445,270	67.3	101,670	52.4
Trade	40,204	39.2	127,808	25.4	1,031,961	48.0	39,140	20.2
Accommodation and Restaurants	16,847	16.4	50,595	10.0	52,046	2.5	9,810	5.1
Transport and Communication	8,179	8.0	37,447	7.4	148,884	6.9	21,351	11.0
Other Services	24,419	23.8	102,702	20.4	212,380	9.9	31,369	16.1

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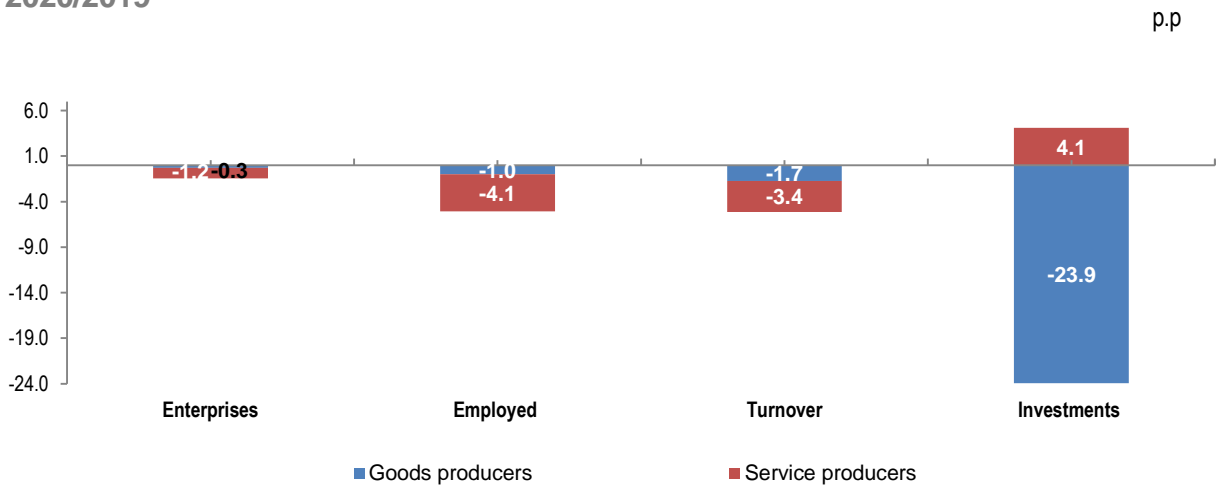
Fig.1 Annual changes of the main indicators, 2020/2019



Goods producers contributed -0.3 percentage points to the number of enterprises, -1.0 percentage points to the number of employed, -1.7 percentage points to turnover and -23.9 percentage points to total investments.

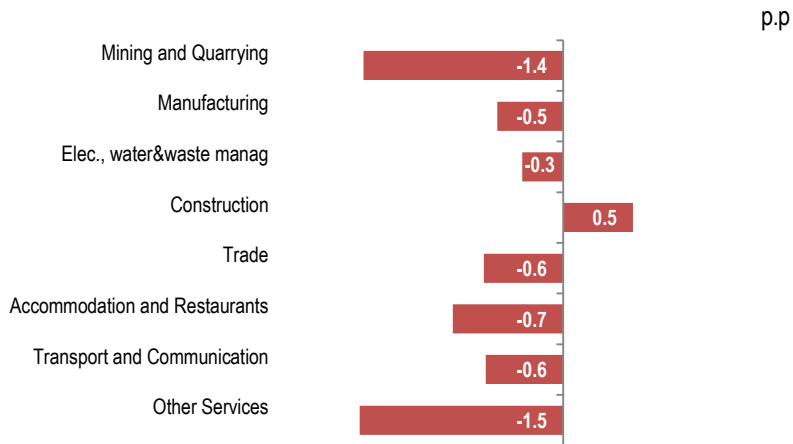
Service providers contributed -1.2 percentage points to the number of enterprises, -4.1 percentage points to the number of employed, -3.4 percentage points to turnover and +4.1 percentage points to total investments.

Fig.2 Contribution of goods and services producers in the annual growth rate, 2020/2019



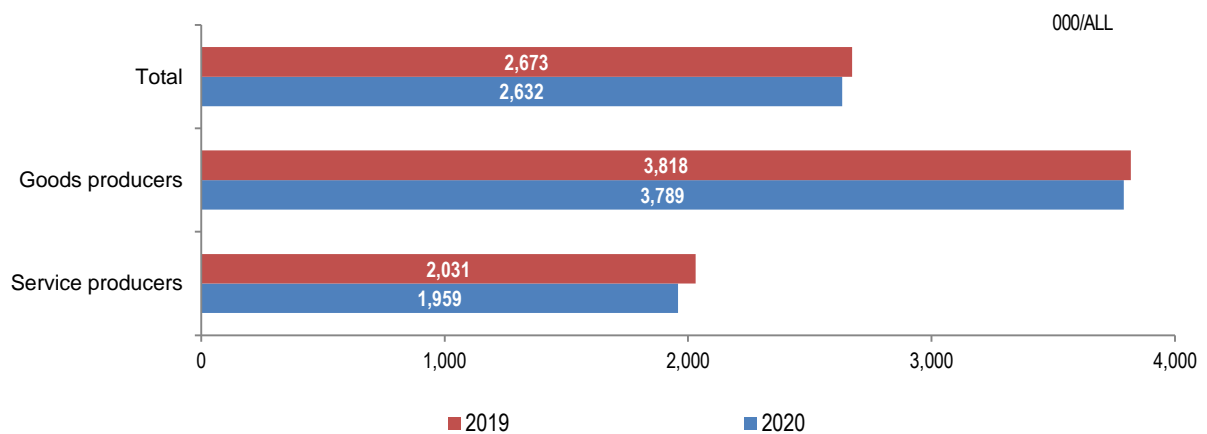
The mining and quarrying sector and the other services sector contributed -1.4 percentage points and -1.5 percentage points, respectively, to the total decline of 5.1% of turnover. While the construction sector has contributed with +0.5 percentage points.

Fig.3 Economic activities contribution in the annual turnover growth rate, 2020/2019



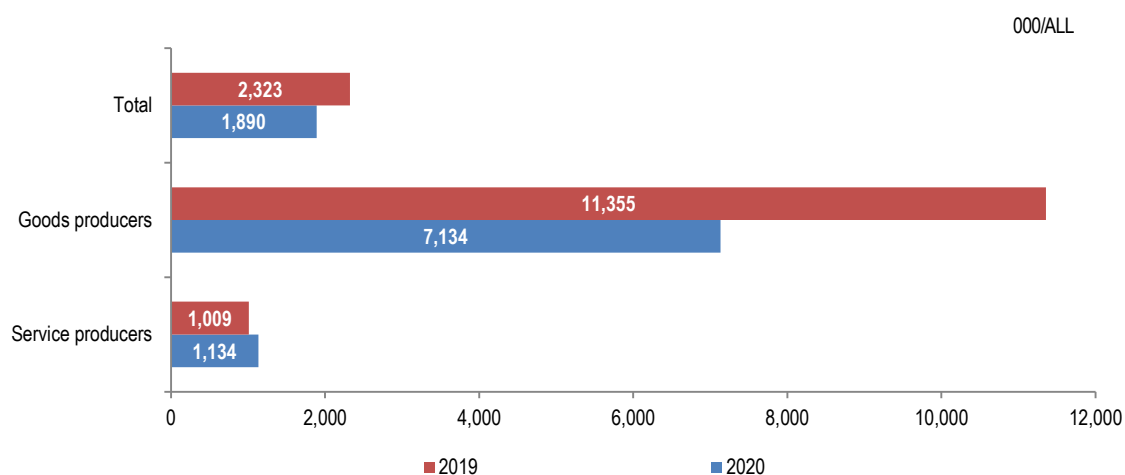
Production value per employed in 2020 is 2,632 thousand ALL from 2,673 thousand ALL resulted in 2019. This indicator is higher in goods producers compared with services producers, respectively 3,789 thousand ALL per employed and 1,959 thousand ALL per employed.

Fig.4 Production per employed, 2020/2019



Investments per enterprise are decreased by 18.6 % in 2020 compared with 2019, reaching the value of 1,890 thousand ALL.

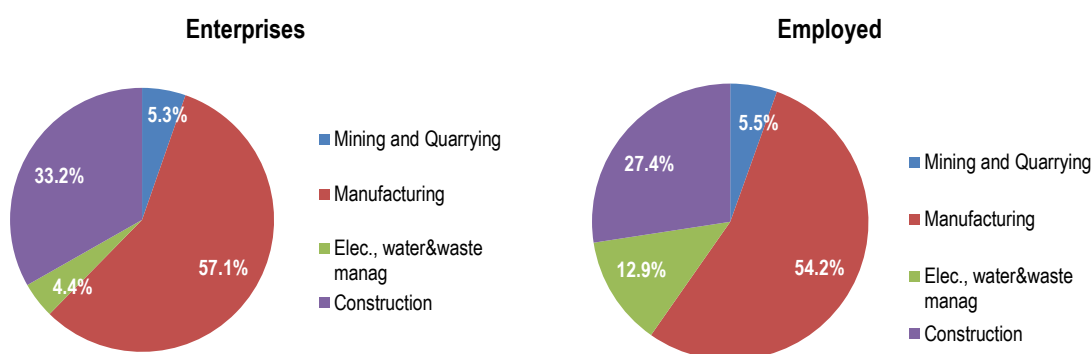
Fig.5 Investments per enterprise, 2020/2019

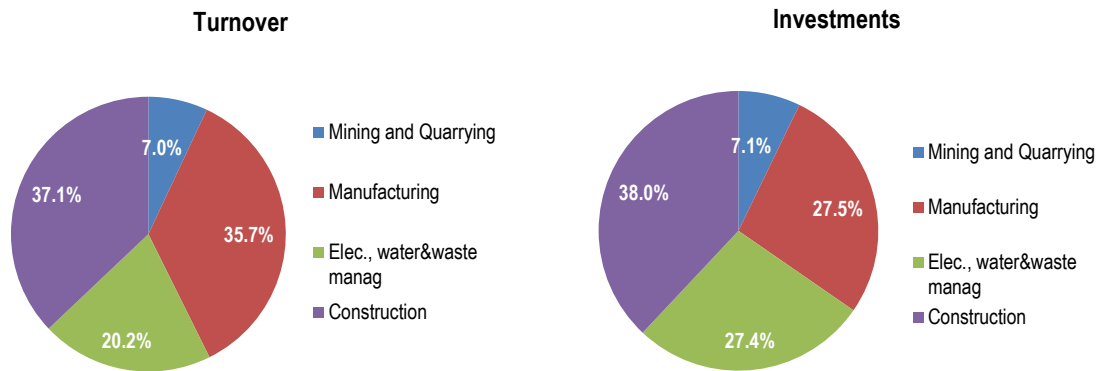


Enterprises of producers of goods, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and waste management and construction sector account for about 32.7% of turnover.

The sector with the largest impact on producers of goods for the number of active enterprises (7.2%) and the number of employees (20.0%) is the manufacturing sector, while construction has had the largest impact on turnover (12.1%) and investments (18.1%).

Fig.6 Main indicators structure by economic activities for goods producers, 2020

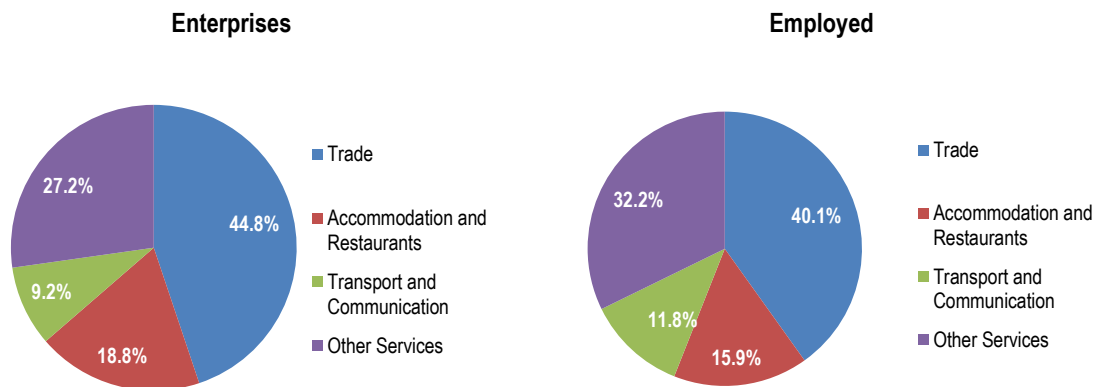


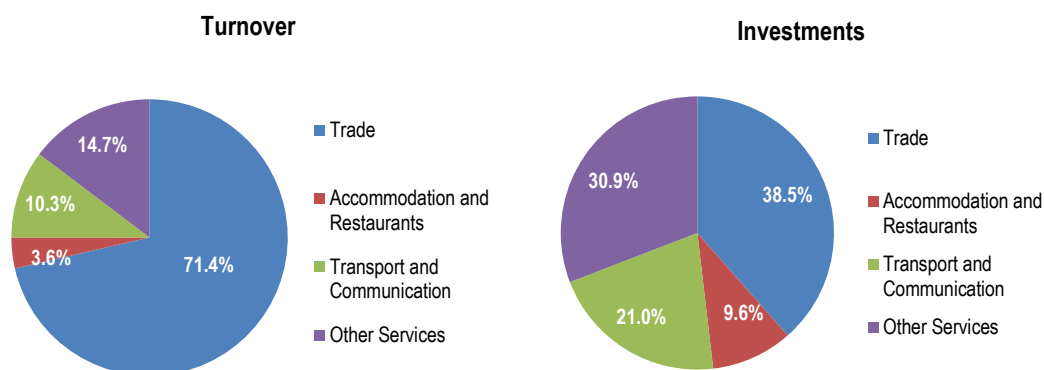


In service activities operate 87.4 % of active enterprises and constitute 67.3 % of the total annual turnover realized. In this group of enterprises, the main role is played by trade (included trade of vehicles, wholesale and retail trade).

In Trade operate 39.2 % of the total number of enterprises which realized 48.0 % of turnover. Trade sector contibuted with -0,6 percentage point in the annual decline of 5.1% of turnover. Employed in trade account for 25.4% of the total number of employed. In trade was invested 20.2% 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, 2020





In total active enterprises in 2020, were employed 503,986 persons. Enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 40.9 % of the total number of employed which has realized 46.2 % of total turnover and has invested 54.5 % of total investments even this group constitutes only 1.3 % of active enterprises.

Enterprises with 1-4 employed engage 27.6 % of the total employed and realized 13.6 % of total turnover. This size class of enterprises realized 6.4 % of total investments; even this group constitutes 85.9% of active enterprises.

Tab.2 The main indicators by size class of enterprise, 2020

Size class of enterprise	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn ALL	%	mIn ALL	%
Total	102,574	100.0	503,986	100.0	2,147,799	100.0	193,880	100.0
1-4 employed	88,082	85.9	139,154	27.6	291,701	13.6	12,372	6.4
5-9 employed	7,476	7.3	47,245	9.4	190,244	8.9	13,443	6.9
10-49 employed	5,674	5.5	111,347	22.1	673,675	31.3	62,475	32.2
50+ employed	1,342	1.3	206,239	40.9	992,179	46.2	105,589	54.5

Based on the results, enterprises with 50 and more employed have contributed by 3.0 percentage points in total annual growth rate of turnover. Enterprises with 1- 4 employed has contributed by -0.1 percentage point.

Fig.8 Contribution in turnover growth rate of enterprises by size class, 2020/2019

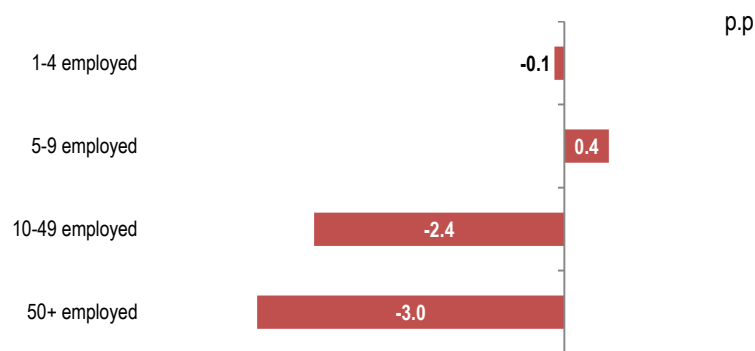
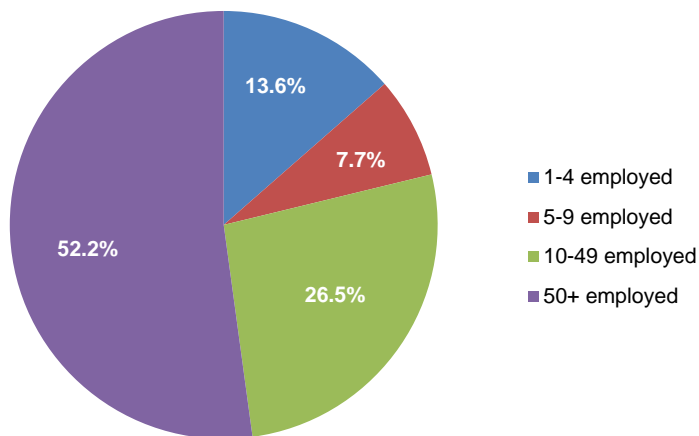


Fig.9 Production structure by enterprises size class, 2020



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.