

Statistics on small and medium enterprises, 2023

Year 2023

Tirana, March 13, 2025: The structure of main indicators for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), based on the results of Structural Survey of Enterprises, for the year 2023, shows that:

- 99.9 % of active enterprises are SMEs, from 99.8 % that was in 2022;
- 82.5 % of total number of employed are employed from SMEs, from 82.1 % that was in 2022;
- 81.3 % of turnover was realized from SMEs from 80.1 % realized in 2022;
- 73.1 % of total investments were realized from SMEs from 75.6 % invested in 2022;
- 78.2 % of value added realized from SMEs from 78.4 % that was in 2022 (tab 1).

Tab.1 Basic indicators and their structure by size class of enterprises, 2023

Enterprises size class	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments		Value Added	
	no.	%	no.	%	ALL million	%	ALL million	%	ALL million	%
Total	117,292	100.0	559,922	100.0	3,381,459	100.0	178,926	100.0	956,753	100.0
SME (1-249 employed)	117,123	99.9	462,098	82.5	2,749,415	81.3	130,756	73.1	748,238	78.2
Micro enterprises (1-9 employed)	109,661	93.5	212,212	37.9	836,595	24.7	30,112	16.8	266,374	27.8
Small enterprises (10-49 employed)	6,176	5.3	120,564	21.5	960,531	28.4	52,715	29.5	243,775	25.5
Medium enterprises (50-249 employed)	1,286	1.1	129,322	23.1	952,289	28.2	47,929	26.8	238,090	24.9
Large enterprises (250+ employed)	168	0.1	97,824	17.5	632,044	18.7	48,170	26.9	208,515	21.8

The contribution of SMEs to the main indicators for 2023, is as follows:

- 3.4 percentage points in the number of enterprises;
- 2.3 percentage points in the number of employed;
- 1.7 percentage points in turnover;
- 9.6 percentage points in value added;
- -6.6 percentage points in total investments.

The structure of three main indicators of SMEs in Albania compared to the EU are:

- the percentage of SMEs is 99.9 % from 99.8 % in EU;
- the percentage of employed in this group of enterprises is 82.5 % in Albania from 64.2 % in EU;
- the value added realized by SMEs in Albania comprises 78.2 % from 48.9 % in EU (tab. 2).

Tab.2 Structure of main indicators by size class of enterprises in Albania and EU, 2023

Enterprises size class	Enterprises (%)		Employed (%)		Value Added (%)	
	Albania	EU*	Albania	EU*	Albania	EU*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SME (1-249 employed)	99.9	99.8	82.5	64.2	78.2	48.9
Micro enterprises (1-9 employed)	93.5	94.2	37.9	30.6	27.8	16.5
Small enterprises (10-49 employed)	5.3	4.8	21.5	18.6	25.5	15.3
Medium enterprises (50+249 employed)	1.1	0.8	23.1	15.0	24.9	17.1
Large enterprises (250+ employed)	0.1	0.2	17.5	35.8	21.8	51.1

Based on the Results of Structural Survey of Enterprises and Foreign Trade in Goods data, it results that:

- 2.6 % of SMEs export goods;
- 11.3 % of SMEs import goods;

In the SME group, medium-sized enterprises dominate in exporting goods, where 37.6 % of them are exporting enterprises (fig.1).

In the SME group, medium-sized enterprises dominate in importing goods, where 73.9 % of them are importing enterprises (fig.2).

Fig.1 Structure in percentage of exporting enterprises by size of enterprises, 2023

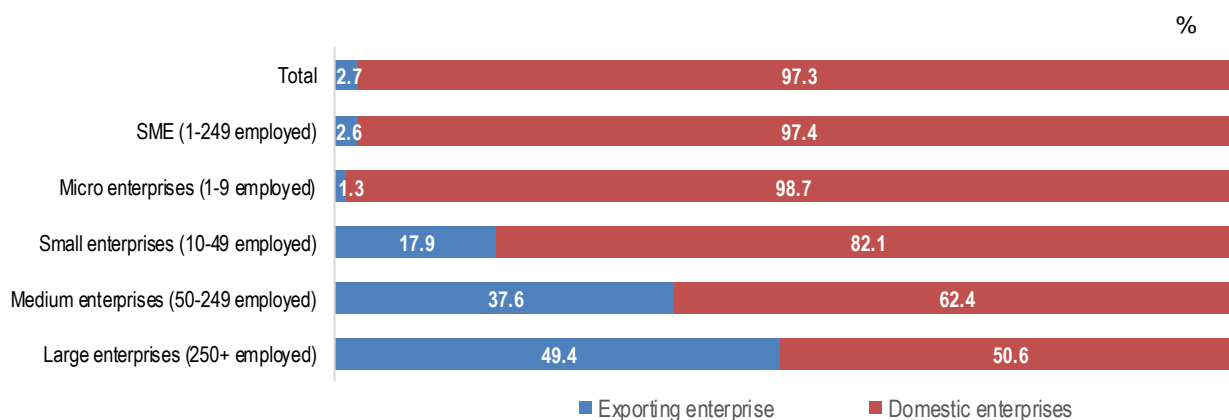
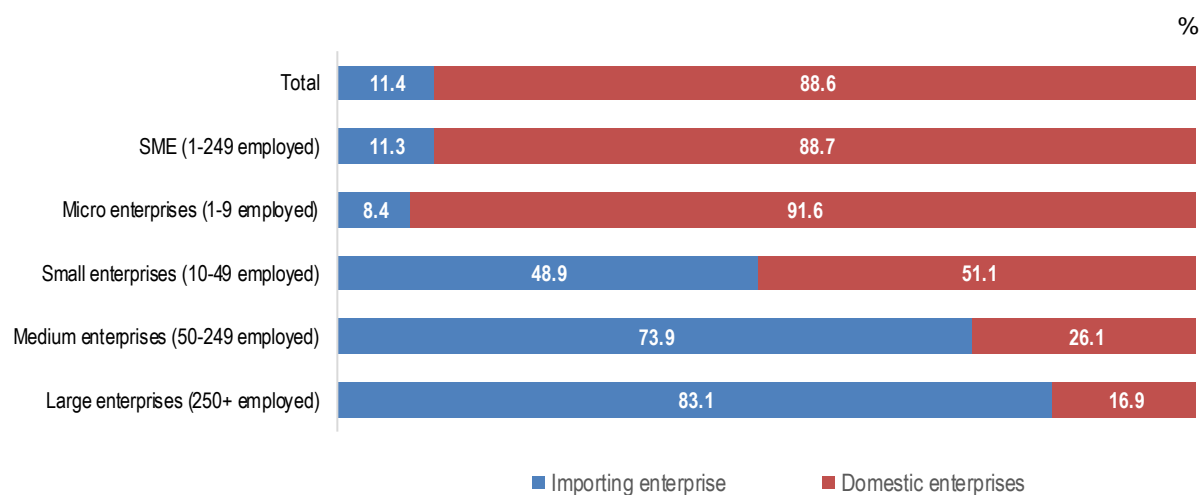
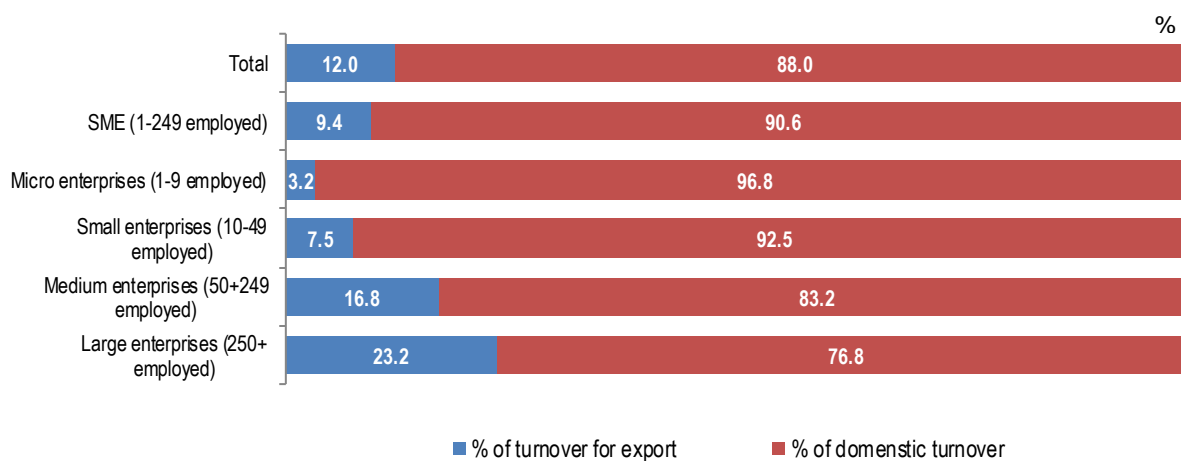


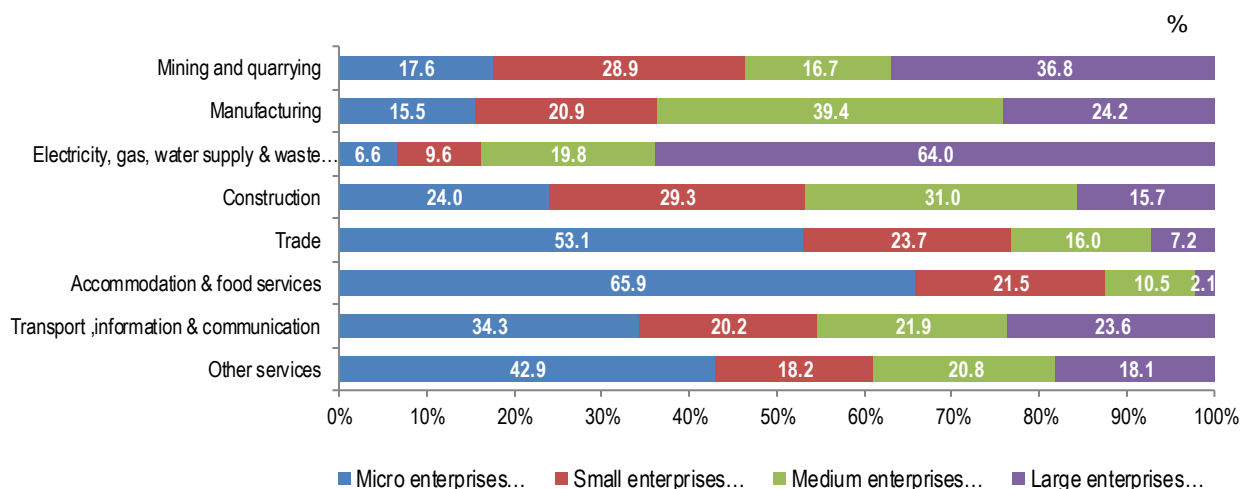
Fig.2 Structure in percentage of importing enterprises by size of enterprises, 2023

About 9.4% of the turnover of SMEs is generated from the sale of exported goods and products. In the SME group, medium sized enterprises generate 16.8 % of the turnover from the sale of exported goods and products and micro-enterprises generate 3.2% of total turnover(fig.3).

Fig.3 Percentage of turnover for export and domestic by size class of enterprises, 2023

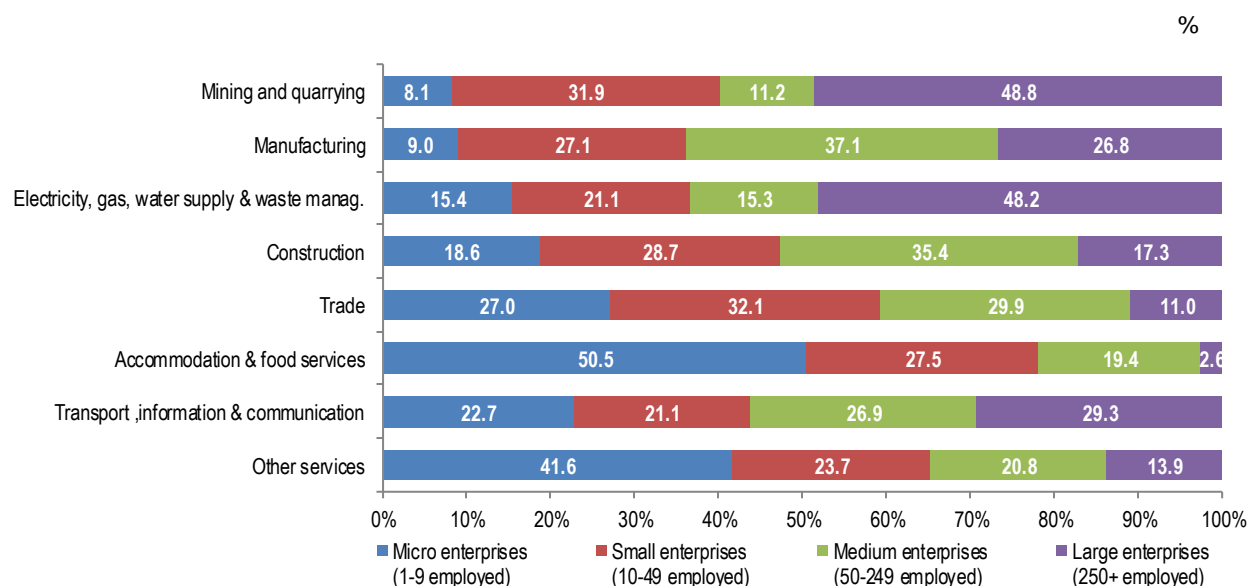
Micro-enterprises have the highest percentage of employment rate in Accommodation and food services sector by 65.9 %. Small enterprises have the highest percentage of employment rate in Construction sector by 29.3 %. Medium-sized enterprises have the highest employment rate in the Manufacturing industry sector by 39.4 % (fig 4).

Fig.4 Structure of employment by economic activity and size class of enterprises, 2023



Micro-enterprises have the highest percentage of turnover in the Accommodation and food services sector by 50.5 %. Small enterprises have the highest percentage of turnover in Trade sector by 32.1 %. Medium enterprises have the highest percentage of turnover in Manufacturing sector by 37.1 % (fig. 5).

Fig.5 Structure of turnover by economic activity and size class of enterprises, 2023



Methodology

This publication presents statistics on small and medium enterprises situation (SMEs) based on the results of Structural Survey of Enterprises and Foreign Trade in Goods data. Structural Business Survey (SBS) aims to provide information on the structure of the economic, financial and main characteristics of active enterprises in the country according to the economic activity and size class of enterprises.

The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of the business sector by economic activity through main indicators. 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.

Based on Law No. 43/2022 "For development of small and medium enterprises" the enterprises are classified as: micro, small and medium enterprises.

1. MSMEs employ fewer than 250 people and have a turnover or a total annual balance sheet not exceeding ALL 250 million.
2. Micro-enterprise – comprising of less than 10 employees and a turnover or a total annual balance not exceeding ALL 10 million.
3. Small enterprise – comprising of less than 50 employees and a turnover or a total annual balance not exceeding ALL 50 million.
4. Medium enterprise – comprising of 50 – 249 employees and a turnover or a total annual balance from ALL 50 million – 250 million.

For statistical purposes, in this publication, the classification of enterprises by size is done according to the number of employed, as follows:

- micro enterprises: enterprises with 1 to 9 employed.
- small enterprises: enterprises with 10 to 49 employed.
- medium enterprises: enterprises with 50 to 249 employed.

For more information related to the methodology used in structural business survey on enterprises, please refer to the following link:

<http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/industry-trade-and-services/structural-business-statistics/#tab4>

For more information related to the methodology used in external trade in goods statistics, please refer to the following link:

<http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/international-trade/international-trade-in-goods/#tab4>

Definition of indicators

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 at one or more locations (local unit)”.

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. This variable can be found in other publication as net sales.

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.

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:

For more information, please visit our website: <https://www.instat.gov.al/en/home.aspx>

- (±) 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 is calculated as difference between production value and intermediate consumption.

Exports

Goods in general are goods destined to be sent to a third country subject to customs regime or outside processing arrangements, or re-exported following inside processing.

Imports

Goods in general are goods coming from a third country and are directly unloaded or placed to a warehouse according to the customs procedures to accomplish free zones processing, active or customs processing.