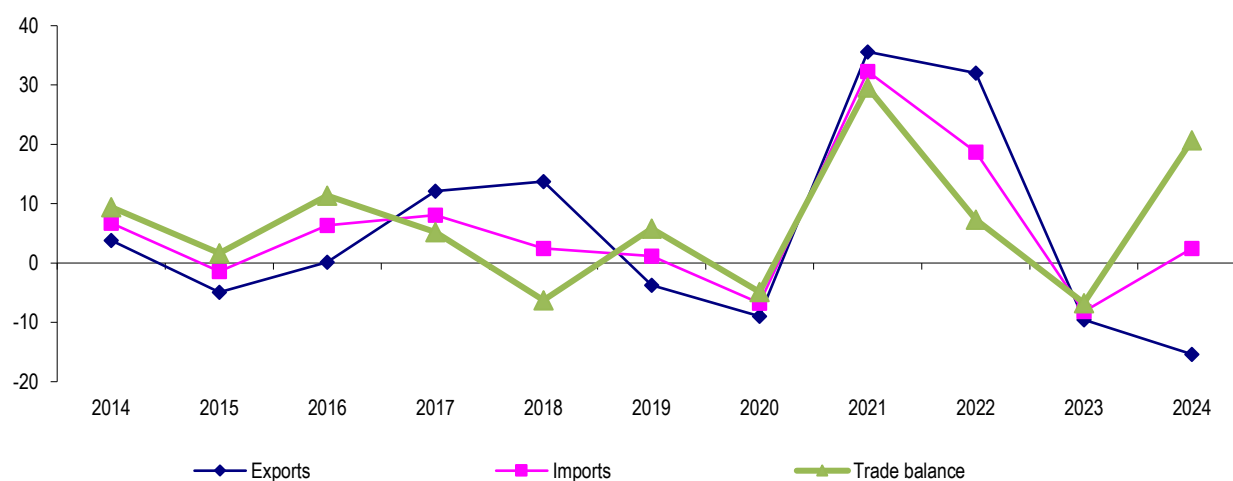


INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF GOODS, 2024

Tirana, 24 June 2025: In 2024 the exports are 373 billion ALL, decreasing by 15.4 %, compared to 2023. While the imports are 894 billion ALL, increasing by 2.5 %, compared to year 2023. In 2024 the share of exports to EU countries is 72 %, reaching the value of 267 billion ALL. Exports to EU countries decreased 15.5 %, compared to 2023. While the share of imports from EU countries is 52 % of imports, reaching the value of 460 billion ALL. Imports from EU countries increased by 3.6 %, compared with 2023.

Fig. 1 Annual change in international trade in goods, (%)



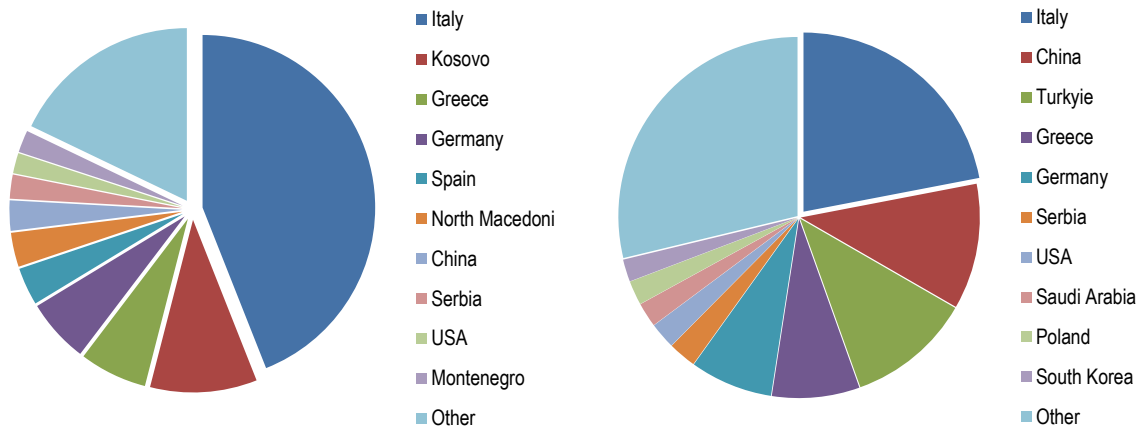
During 2020-2024 trade partners remain Italy, Kosovo, Greece, Germany, China, Turkey, USA, etc.

Our main partner in 2024, for exports and imports continues to be Italy. The value of exports to Italy is 163 billion lekë, decreasing by 13.9 %, compared to 2023. While the value of imports is 189 billion ALL decreasing by 2.3 %, compared to 2023.

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continues

Fig. 2 International trade in goods by partner country, 2024 (%)



In 2024, more than half of the exports are made by the 50 largest enterprises (55 %), while more than half of the imports are carried out by the largest 100 enterprises (53 %).

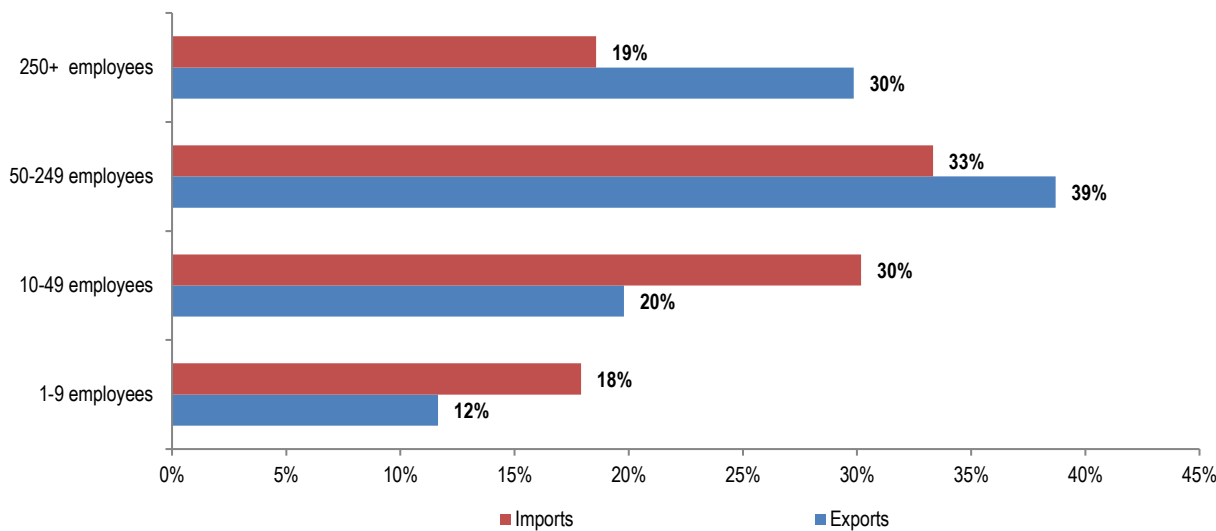
In 2024, the share of exports by enterprises exporting to 1 partner country is 29 %, followed by exports of enterprises exporting to 3-5 partner countries (25 %).

In 2024, the share of imports by enterprises importing from 10 or more partner countries is 58 %, followed by enterprises importing from 3-5 partner countries (14 %).

The number of exporting enterprises in 2024 is 3,784, decreasing by 0.2 %, compared to 2023. In 2024, the share of micro, small and medium enterprises is 97 %. The weight for micro enterprises is 50 %, small enterprises is 34 %, medium enterprises is 14 % and large enterprises is 3 %.

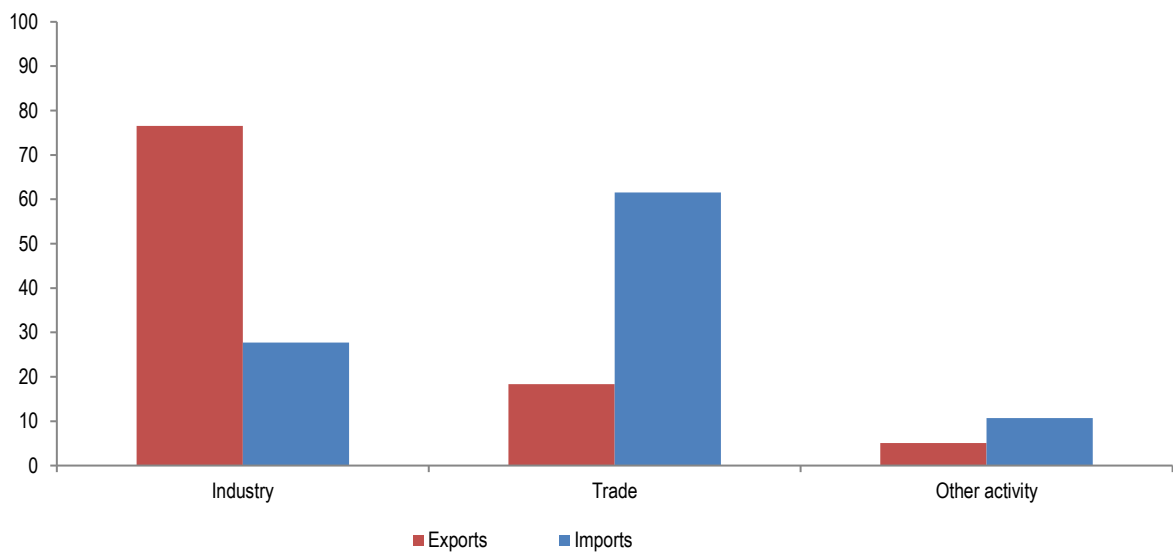
While the number of importing enterprises is 14,734 in 2024, increasing by 7.9 %, compared to 2023. The weight of micro, small and medium enterprises is 99 % of total importing enterprises. The weight for micro enterprises is 69 %, small enterprises is 23 % of total importing enterprises, medium enterprises is 7 % and large enterprises is 1 %.

Fig. 3 International trade in goods by size of enterprises, 2024 (%)



In 2024, the share of exports by enterprises operating in the industry is 77 %, decreasing by 19.3 %, compared to 2023. While the share of enterprises operating in commerce is 62 %, increasing by 6.6 %, compared with 2023.

Fig. 4 International trade in goods by sectors, 2024 (%)



Methodology

Definitions / Concepts

The definitions and concepts in this methodological explanation are given in such a way as to reflect the relationship between the content of foreign trade data and the enterprise registry.

The **enterprise** is: "the smallest combination of legal units, that is, an organizational unit that produces goods or services that has a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the distribution of its current resources. more locations (local units) ". The relationship between an enterprise and a legal entity is defined as "the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or a combination of legal entities".

The **partner country** in terms of exports is the place of final destination of goods. For imports is the country of origin of the goods.

EU member states - Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Netherlands, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, United Kingdom, Poland, Portugal, Cyprus , The Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden;

CEFTA countries - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Albania;

EFTA countries - Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland.

Exports are evaluated with FOB (Represents a condition of delivery of goods, indicating that the price of the goods includes both transport and delivery costs, at a certain loading port). Goods are generally destined for a third country, placed under the customs procedure, passive processing, re-exported after the active processing.

Imports are evaluated with CIF (Represents a condition for the distribution of goods, indicating that the commodity price includes security and transportation, to a designated destination port).

Classifications

In processing statistical information on International Trade in Goods, import-exports, is used Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), which classifies goods according to their production phases, for economic activity classification activities NACE rev.2 (abbreviated English - NACE Rev.2), for products Statistical Classification of Products by Activity, POE 2008 (English abbreviated CPA 2008)