

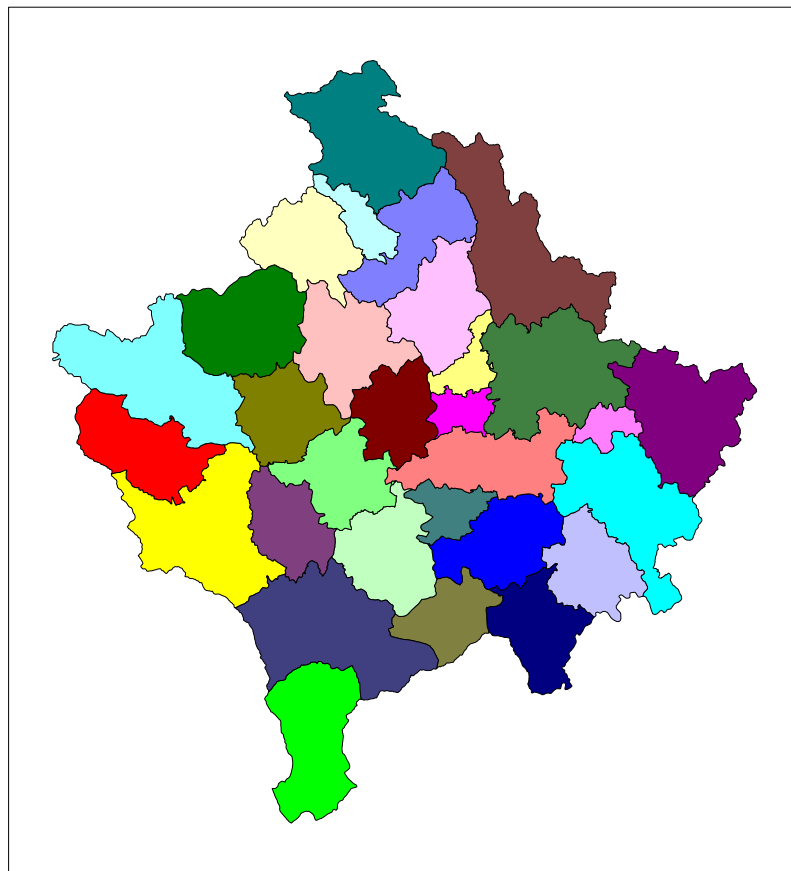


Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government

Ministria e Administratës Publike - Ministarstvo Javne Uprave - Ministry of Public Administration

Series 3: Economic Statistics

Structural Business Survey 2005, 2006 and 2007



Enti i Statistikës së Kosovës
Zavod za Statistiku Kosova
Statistical Office of Kosovo

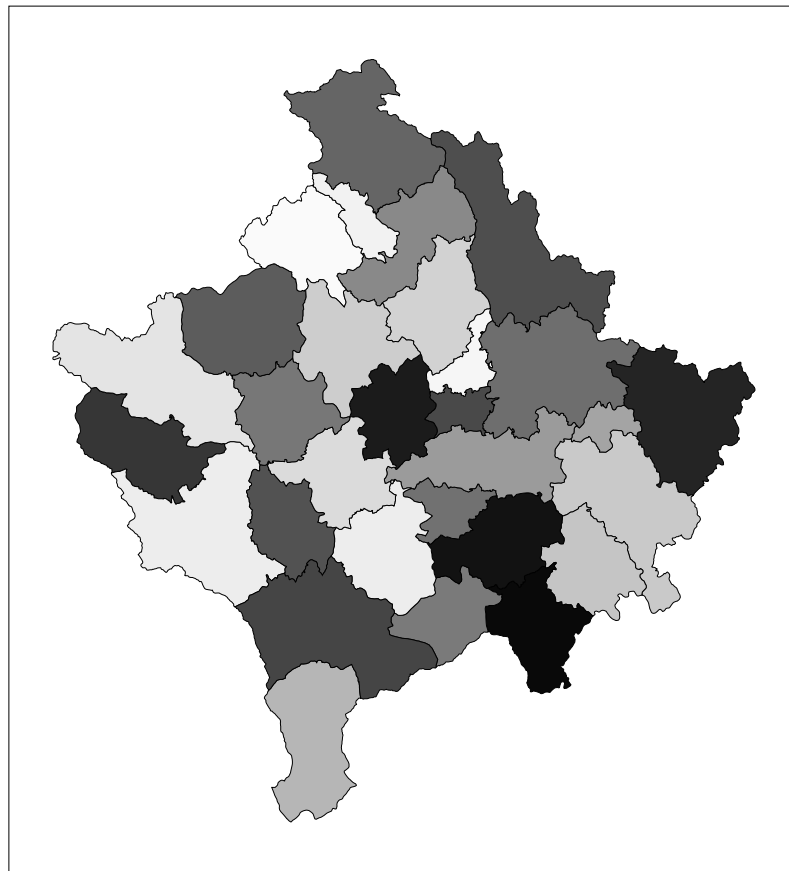


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F o r e w o r d

Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK) by respecting and implementing the recommendations and regulations of Eurostat, in the framework of its research regular works, organizes and maintains regularly the Structural Business Survey (SBS). We have started with this survey in 2006 by collecting data for reference year 2005, to continue with the same in the coming years. SBS is an integral part of the SOK statistics and is based on statements of enterprises.

This survey provides the data that is intended to represent the structure of economic activities through economic indicators.

Results of structural survey data from the enterprises are an important source in the compilation of Gross Domestic Product according to production approach.

This publication is a regular publication of SOK and presents data from the SBS for 2005, 2006 and 2007. It is part of regular duties in the SOK annual plan, with expansion opportunities with other parameters needed for users and decision makers.

SOK thanks to all the companies that collaborated correctly, the Agency for Business Registration in Kosovo ABRK - MTI and Tax Administration of Kosovo (TAK) - MEF.

SOK also thanks in particular SOK regional office officials and enumerators from the respective departments, who have been involved in collecting data from enterprises, for their contribution and selfless commitment.

Comments and suggestions are welcome.

This publication was prepared by staff of the Department of Economic statistics and NA: Ilir T. Berisha – Director of Department, Hysni Elshani, Valdete Navakazi Muhamet Kastrati, Luljeta Krasniqi, Nazmije Belegu Ibrahim Rrustemi.

Design: Ahmet Cakolli December, 2009

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Chief Executive Officer, SOK
Avni Kastrati

Abbreviations

SOK	Statistical Office of Kosovo
SBS	Structural Business Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NACE	Nomenclature of economic activities
BRA	Business Registration Agency
TAK	Tax Administration of Kosovo
:	Missing figures
n/a	Not applied

Content

	Page
1 Objectives, methodology and survey spread.....	5
1.1. Objectives and survey spread	5
1.2. Methodology.....	5
1.3. Nomenclature of the Economic Activities (NACE) 1.1	6
1.4. Frame for sample and sample selection	7
1.5. Design and questionnaire content.....	8
1.6. Procedures for data distribution,surveys and collection	9
1.7. Grousing up Data increasing of the enterprises structural survey at country level ...	9
2 Some basic indicators and definitions	10
3 Number of businesses, the employees and average salary	11
3.1. Number of businesses according to economic activities	11
Table 1.Framework for the sample of active businesses for the years 2005,2006 and 2007 .	11
Table 2.Business structure according to economic activities for the years 2005,2006 and 2007.....	12
3.2. Number of the employees according to economic activities	13
Table 3 .- Number of employees by economic activities - SBS 2005, 2006 and 2007.....	13
Table 4 .- Structure of employees by economic activities SBS 2005.2006 and 2007	14
3.3. The average salary under economic activities	15
Table 5. The average monthly salary according to economic activities for the years 2005,2006 and 2007.....	15
4 Turnover and expenses	16
4.1Turnover.....	16
Table 6. - Structure of turnover by economic activity for SBS 2005, 2006 and 2007.....	16
4.2. Expenditure	18
Table 7.-Structure of expenditures for economic activities SBS 2005, 2006 and 2007.	18
5. Appendix	20
Table 1. Businesses according to economic activities and size for SBS 2005, 2006 and 2007-(with complete answers).....	20
Table 2. Business structure according to economic activities and size for SBS 2005, 2006 and 2007 (with complete response).....	21

1 Objectives, methodology and survey spread

1.1. Objectives and survey spread

The main purpose of Structural Business Survey is presenting the structure of economic activities in Kosovo through economic indicators.

Results of data obtained from SBS are an important source for compilation of Gross Domestic Product of Kosovo based on production approach. The survey aims to meet the demands for a more complete statistical information in the market driven economy and provides data on the economic and financial activity of the enterprises, which exercises their activity throughout the country.

Structural business survey is comprehensive, ie extends throughout the territory of the country. This research based on regulations and recommendations of Eurostat , covers NACE sections of:

- C – Diving industry
- D - Processing Industry
- E - Energy, production and distribution of water
- F - Construction
- G - Trade, repair of vehicles and household items
- H - Hotels and restaurants
- I - Transport and telecommunications
- K - Real estate, rental and mediation services
- O – Collective, social and personal services

The survey does not include these sections i.e branches of economic activity: A -agriculture, forestry, B - fishing, J - finances, L - public administration and international bodies and organizations, as these branches are part of other research.

Polls in the field have lasted two to three months (from half of July until the end of September for the previous years).

Cooperation with businesses to carry out this survey was satisfactory, although not a small number of businesses has declined to respond, as well as due to non-updating address some businesses can not be found. Certain number have been reluctant to provide answers to some questions that they have considered significant .

1.2. Methodology

Methodology used for compiling the survey instruments (questionnaires and guidelines), nomenclature and preparation of data for publication, is made according to regulations and recommendations on statistical research by Eurostat.

In the case of preparing and issuing the sample is applied separation methods (cutt-off). Which means that the total number (population) of active businesses (those that have declared one of the forms of declarations with TAK) through the methods of separation are drawn enterprises with annual turnovers over 50.000 euros per year.

1.3. *Nomenclature of the Economic Activities (NACE)*¹

A	AGRI-CULTURE,HUNTING AND HORTICULTURE
B	FISHING
C	DIGGING INDUSTRY ²
D	PROCESSING INDUSTRY
E	PRODUCTION, ENERGY DISTRIBUTION
F	CONSTRUCTION
G	TRADE,REPAIR OF CARS AND HOUSEHOLDS ARTICLES
H	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
I	TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
J	FINANCIAL ACTIVITIY
K	REAL ESTATE, RENTAL AND SERVICES FOR MEDIATION
M	EDUCATION
N	HEALTH AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
O	COLLECTIVE, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES
P	HOUSEHOLD SERVICES
Q	ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
R	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

¹ Nomenclature of classification of economic activities (NACE) is a statistical means for classification of enterprises according to their economic activities, and serves for statistical data processing and got applied in all observations at enterprises.

² In this section are included mining activities, respectively stone pits and gravel separations and for more practical purposes we will use shortly the term 'Mining'

1.4. Frame for sample and sample selection

For creation of sample frame there were used the data from the following sources :

- Tax Administration of Kosovo (TAK) – MFE, mainly for determination of sample frame for enterprises, annual circulation and number of employees.
- Agency for Business Registration of Kosovo (ABRK) MTI – (address, owner, telephone) and economic activities coded according to nomenclature for economic activities called as: NACE Rev 1. For businesses involved in the surveys in the years following , economic activities are updated with the findings from the field through surveys of previous years.

The data from Tax Administration of Kosovo have been the basis for determining the sampling framework. All businesses that have declared one of the taxes for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 are considered as active companies.

The data from agency for business registration of Kosovo have served to: address the company's main activity according to NACE Rev.1.1 name of the owner or contact person, telephone number (for this purpose are also used records and other sources keep records different phone registers).

Namely population or sample frame for the surveys has been the integration of data from both administrative sources.

To select the sample are using two criteria:

First criterion for selection of samples has been the involvement of all businesses with annual turnover of 50 000 euros per year.

The second criterion for 2005 has been the number of employees. So companies that have had over 10 employed in the sample were selected even if have not met the first criterion. As for 2006, respectively, in 2007 in order to better coverage of economic sections, as the principle is used the criteria of coverage economic sections ,that the said were selected enterprises with annual turnover under 50 000 euros for sections of economic activities which have not been business as the first criterion. Selection of sample was done based on two criteria:

		2005	2006	2007
1	Frame (Population)	36.625	34.025	37.839
2	Sample	3211	3211	3347
3	Size of sample %	8.8	9.4	8.8
4	Responses (a+b)	2631	2091	1931
	a) Complete response	2441	1881	1701
	b) Notcomplete response	190	210	230
5	Response rate %	81.94	65.12	57.69
6	No response*	580	1120	1416

*Businesses which refused ore their adresses were not found

1.5. Design and questionnaire content

Depending on the needs of data preparation is done the questionnaire. Completing the requirements for compiling national accounts respectively of gross domestic product in the production approach, has been the main goal.

The questionnaire used to collect the business information is conceived in 2 parts:

- Features common, with general information for all businesses.
- Features specific, which contains specific indicators for each economic activity.

Originally part of the first chapter, deals with the identification of business data as business registry number, business name, description of activity or activities if there were two or more activities, exact address, name of owner, ie owners, contact person and the time the survey was conducted.

The second chapter contains: number of employees, number of owners who work, number of family members working without pay and the number of employees with pay. All these divided into categories according to gender³.

The third chapter contains questions for staff costs, wages and salaries, including part of paying pensions to employees that the business is obliged to pay⁴.

The fourth chapter deals with enterprises turnover and goods produced by business, trade goods, services rendered and sub-contractors. At the end of the questionnaire for businesses that have had two or more economic activities is added Annex of the IV (fourth) chapter, as IVA chapter for detailed and analytical information for the purpose of identifying the main activity and other activities exerted by businesses.

The fifth chapter includes business acquisitions that have committed to the development of economic activity. In this chapter include all types of business expenses minus salaries and wages, minus the purchases for investment purposes, minus taxes paid and other payments that are not in the production function as judicial punishments etc.

Chapter six deals with taxes, duties, on licensing fees, property tax paid by business annual period etc.

Chapter seven deals with the situation at the beginning and end of stock for: re-promaterial, oil (fuels), small equipment, goods purchased for resale, for semi final products and for products.

Chapter eight deals with capital investment and categorized ones such as: land, buildings and constructions, machinery and equipment, including computers, cars and other means of transportation and construction for their needs or production, categorized under: the imported or previously unused in Kosovo, previously used in Kosovo, renovations and improvements to fixed assets purchased from others, the cost of work done on behalf of itself, the value of the sale of business assets and the Net investments.

For the purposes of identification and extraction of negative investment investment scale is applied in this module.

In order to further improve the survey in its entirety, the last page of the questionnaire is provided for remarks and comments of the respondents were mainly accountants of enterprises (businesses).

³ This division was done based on demand by gender statistics.

⁴ According to the law on pensions in Kosovo business is obliged to pay for pension (min) 4% of gross salary and a voluntary basis to 15 % of gross wages.

1.6. Distribution procedures ,surveys and data collection

Distribution of material to enterprise as reporting unit and terrain coverage is done through our regional offices in seven major centers of Kosovo⁵.

The survey - in the three surveys we have tried to apply direct interview method (face by face) to businesses through the SOK interviewers.

But in most cases unable to application of this method, questionnaires were delivered to the responsible persons to companies with the necessary clarifications and explanations about their meeting .

Upon completion and confirmation by being complete the same after some days of receiving the same meet . Only to a small number of enterprise opportunities for data collection are implemented electronically.

Collection - collecting of questionnaires or collection of data we have applied methods that we considered more efficient for our conditions and circumstances. In over 70% of cases questionnaires were received from interviewers themselves, a small percentage are brought by businesse themselves if either direct in regional offices or in central office Sok , a number by post (mail) and a very small number by e-mail (e-mail).

1.7. Establish data structural survey of enterprises in the country level

In order to benefit results from the structural survey of enterprises in the country level, the basic data from surveys using the rates are raised.

These rates are calculated as the ratio of the value of turnover of enterprises by SBS for certain activities and total turnover of the same activities from the data of TAK.

For verification of results obtained under the branches are also used : other indicators such as number of employees declared in TAK, certain types of taxes paid, etc.

⁵ In organizational structure of SOK are seven regional offices with interwievers that cover the entire Kosovo territory. These offices are located in large centers in Kosovo ; rishtina, Mitrovica, Ferizaj, Gjilan, Prizren, Peja and Gjakova.

2 Some indicators and basic definitions

Number of active businesses businesses which declare one of the types of taxes by TAK through the years is rough, and behave almost 40,000.

Company - is the smallest combination of legal units then the organizational unit producing a good or service, that has some autonomy in decision-making, especially for distribution of its current resources .

The company performs one or more economic activities in one or more locations.

Nomenclature and classification of economic activities (NACE) –

- Is the standard classification or nomenclature of national economic activity which serves for the classification of businesses or companies registered under the four-digit level of economic activity which they exercise over their business existence (NACE rev 1.)

According to results issued by the SBS for three years indicated that their number over 20 thousand are in the trade sector and expressed in % they dominate the economy of Kosovo with 55% of the total.

Number of enterprises in economic activities production : mining, respectively gurthyvesve and separacioneve of gravel, industry, energy and construction reach over 6 thousand and employ about 38% of total employees.

Investments - represent the value of the long-term goods purchased from enterprises or created for its account for further usage for a period not shorter than one year in the manufacturing process, including the land, too.

Production of consistent actives by enterprise for its own account includes as follows: production of all products that their producers keep them for formulating of fixed gross capital for its own account. We notice that this product is as a part of the investments.

The value of turnover - includes the invoiced bills by the enterprise during period taken into consideration and corresponds to market sale of the goods and services offered to the others.

Size of the enterprise - the criterion for determination of the enterprise size was the number of the employees. Depending on the specifications and development of the country are defined the criteria for settings limits or size business division .

So from 1-9 employees are small enterprises, from 10-49 employees are medium enterprises, and over 50 and more are big enterprise

3 Number of businesses, the employees and average salary

3.1. Number of businesses according to economic activities

Table1. Framework for the sample of active⁶ businesses for 2005,2006 and 2007

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>
C	Mining	144	152	154
D	Industry	3,914	3,698	3,794
E	Production, distribution of electricity, gas and water	13	17	18
F	Construction	1,894	1,648	1,658
G	Trade	20,281	18,985	22,185
H	Hotels and restaurants	3,226	2,990	3,325
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	3676	3110	3185
K	Businesses services	1,297	1,330	1,430
O	Other services	2,180	2,095	2,090
Total		36,625	34,025	37,839

Criteria for getting active business has been one tax declaration. It means that the total number of population includes all those businesses which have declared during one calendar year from the tax forms that are in force.

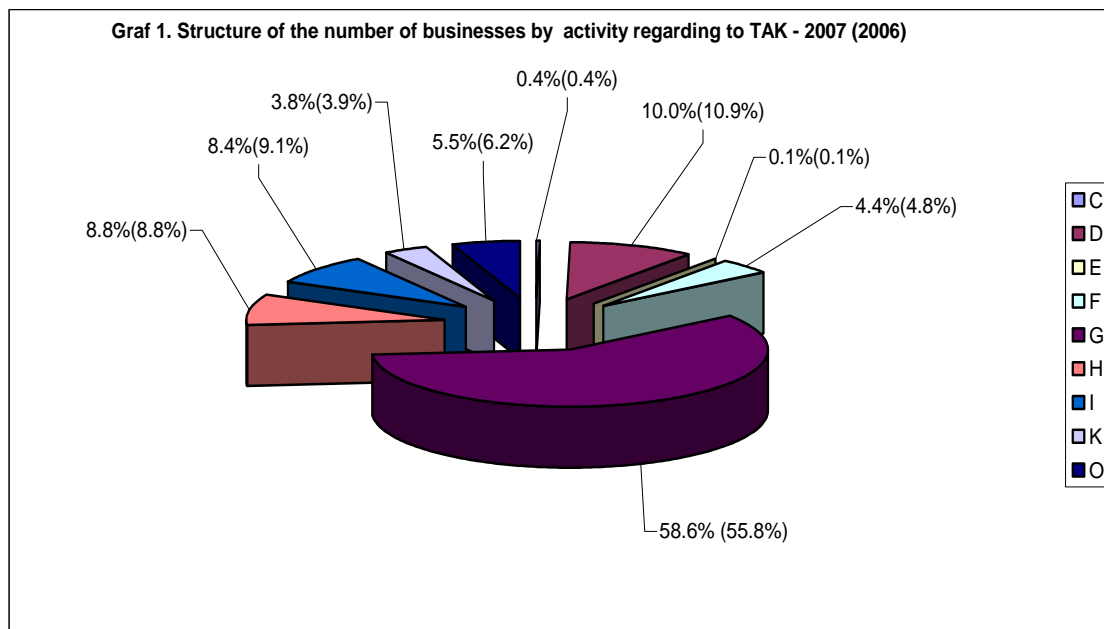
Through this table we see that the number of businesses active in the trade sector is dominant and very rough for three years and ranges between 19,000 and 22,000.

If we do a comparison between 2007 data and ASN - ASN-2006 note that in certain sections of economic activity have small structural changes in the number of businesses. There is an increase of trade by 55.8% in 2006 to 58.6% in 2007. while other branches mostly had a slight decline in 2007 compared to 2006. with the sharp decline was seen in the branch transport, post and telecommunications (by 9.1% to 8.4%), other services by 6.2% (2006) in 5.5% (2007). Changes in other branches are less pronounced., Processing industry by 10.9% (2006) in 10.0% (2007), Construction by 4.8% (2006) in 4.4% (2007), Business services by 3.9% (2006) to 3.8 % (2007). Hotels & Restaurants Division had the same turnout for both years with 8.8%.

⁶ according to TAK

Table 2. Business structure according to economic activities for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007

Sectors	Description	2005	2006	2007
C	Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
D	Industry	10.7	10.9	10.0
E	Production,distribution of electricity,gas and water	0.04	0.05	0.05
F	Construction	5.2	4.8	4.4
G	Trade	55.4	55.8	58.6
H	Hotels and restaurants	8.8	8.8	8.8
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	10.0	9.1	8.4
K	Businesses services	3.5	3.9	3.8
O	Other services	6.0	6.2	5.5
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0



A structure that is different from the number of employees by branches or divisions of economic activities.

3.2. Number of the employees according to economic activities

Upon the issuance of a number of employees as stated in the preamble are used participation rates or weights of the number of businesses with employee from samples according to sectors in the total number of TAK also within the sector.

The total number of employees over three years has a rising trend. In this number of employees do not participate number of employees in economic branches: agriculture, forestry, fishing, finance and public administration and international organizations . These differences in the number of employees under years are because the number of businesses near TAK pleader in total as well of size and their participation in activities within the sector has not been the same..

Table 3 Number of employees by economic activities - SBS 2005, 2006 and 2007

Sectors	Description	2005	2006	2007
C	Mining	3,798	3,980	4,142
D	Industry	8,149	12,038	13,013
E	Production,distribution of electricity gas and water	9,858	10,929	10,091
F	Construction	5,792	5,681	5,722
G	Trade	19,253	23,935	23,128
H	Hotels and restaurants	9,420	5,259	5,034
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	7,857	7,751	7,619
K	Businesses services	4,857	3,055	3,417
O	Other services	3,201	4,018	4,701
Total		72,185	76,646	76,867

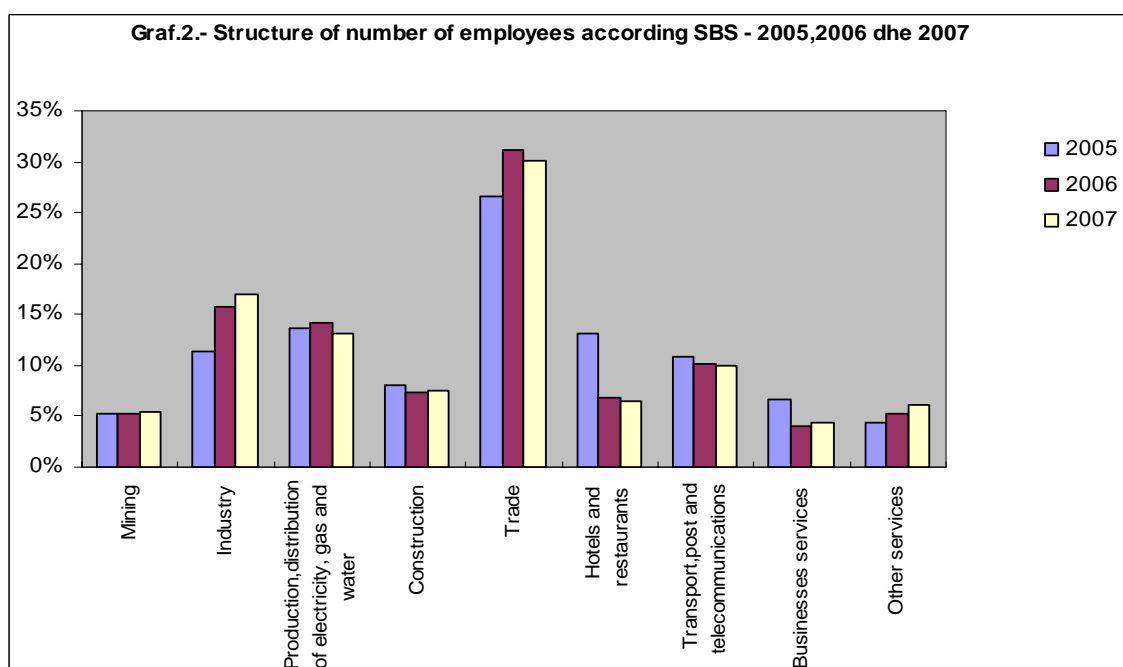
Regarding the structure of employees according to economic activities is observed that most of the employees continues to be the branch of trade with over 30% even though we saw a decline in 2007 compared to 2006 to 1,14% from 31,23% (2006) in 30,09% (2007).Decline in 2007 compared to 2006 was marked even in these branches: production, distribution of electricity, gas and water 14,26% (2006) at 13,13% (2007), Hotels and Restaurants from 6,86% (2006) in 6,55% (2007),Transport, post and telecommunications with the 10,11% (2006) in 9,91% (2007). As in other branches were seen a slight increase. Mining, of 5,19% (2006) in 5,39% (2007), Industry by 15,71% (2006) to 16,93% (2007), Construction of 7,41% (2006) in 7.44% (2007). Business Services 3.99% (2006) in 4,45%(2007)and other services from 5,24% (2006) in 6,12% (2007)

If we compare the structure of businesses and employees it can be concluded that the trade sector in Kosovo is characterized by large number of small and extremely low number of employees, of which are mostly family business with a self-employed.

While the structure of the enterprises had increased while the structure of employees has decreased. As to branches which are carriers of employment (processing industry, Mining and extraction industry, construction) is the opposite.

Table 4.- Structure of employees by economic activities ASN 2005.2006 and 2007

Sectors	Description	2005	2006	2007
		%	%	%
C	Mining	5.26	5.19	5.39
D	Industry	11.29	15.71	16.93
E	Production,distribution of electricity,gas and water	13.66	14.26	13.13
F	Construction	8.02	7.41	7.44
G	Trade	26.67	31.23	30.09
H	Hotels and restaurants	13.05	6.86	6.55
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	10.88	10.11	9.91
K	Businesses services	6.73	3.99	4.45
O	Other services	4.43	5.24	6.12
Total		100	100	100



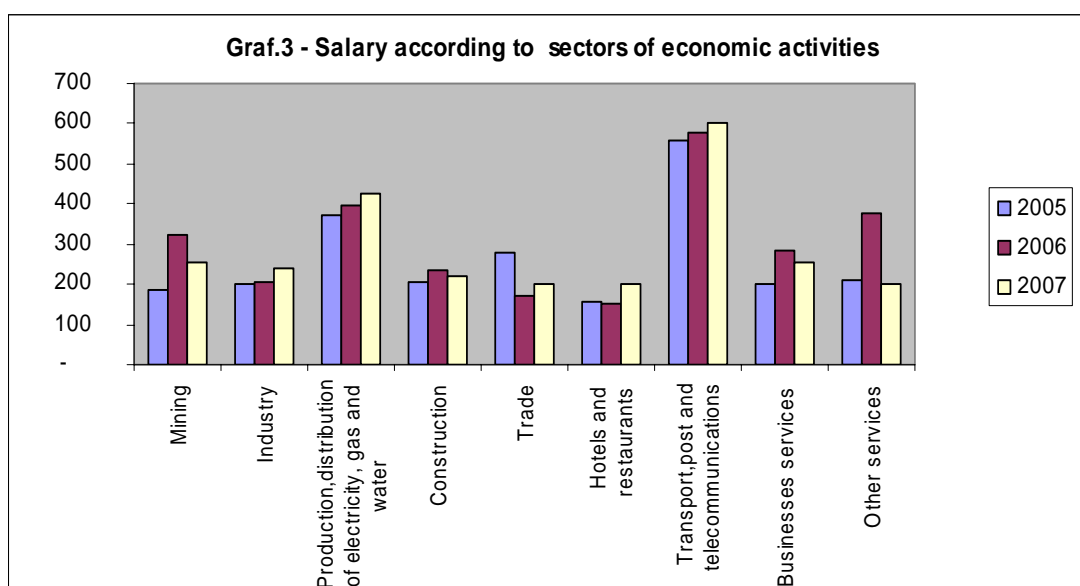
3.3. Average salary according to economic activities

The average salary is an important indicator. It is calculated (estimated) dividing the gross⁷ wages and salaries for the year with the number of employees and 12 months of the year.

Average wage index in the activities included in the survey is a rough indicator of our reality. As can be seen the average salary is higher in the post and telecommunications sector, while it is lowest in the sector of hotels and restaurants.

Table 5. The average monthly salary according to economic activities for- 2005, 2006 and 2007 (in euros)

Sectors	Description	2005	2006	2007
C	Mining	188	324	254
D	Industry	200	205	242
E	Production,distribution of electricity, gas and water	373	396	424
F	Construction	208	235	219
G	Trade	279	170	199
H	Hotels and restaurants	156	152	199
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	556	578	600
K	Businesses services	200	286	255
O	Other services	211	375	203
Total		281	275	276



⁷ The gross salary are also considered part of the pension owner (company) pays for the worker .

4 Turnover and costs (expenditure)

4.1. Turnover

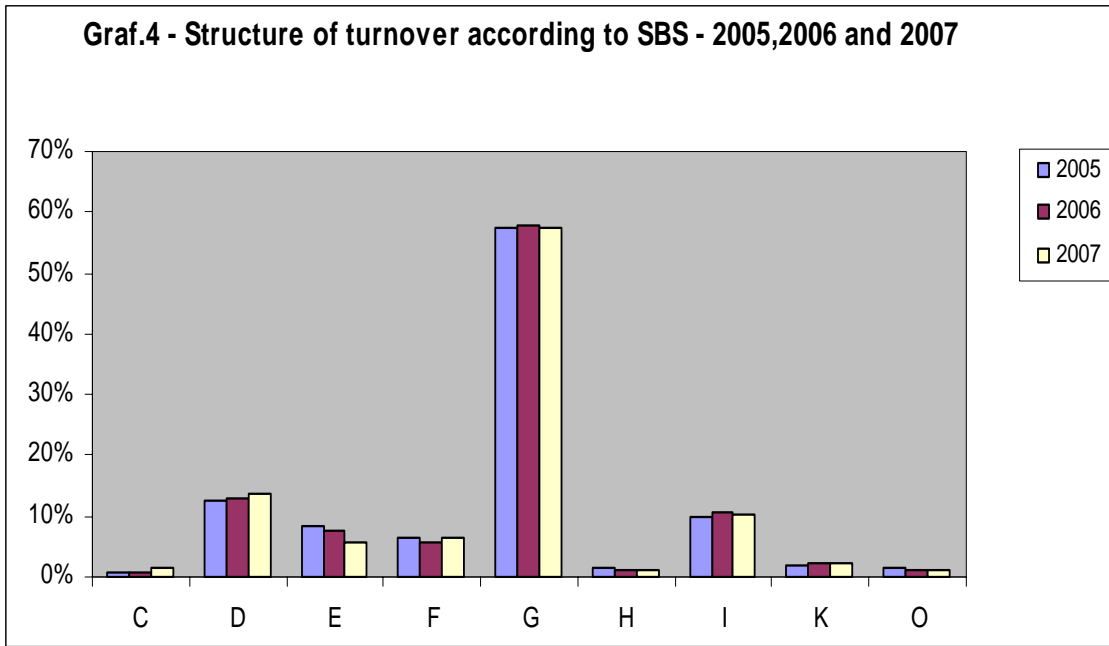
Value of turnover includes amounts billed by the company during the period to consider and corresponds to market sales of goods and services provided to others.

Table 6. - Structure of turnover by economic activity for ASN 2005, 2006 and 2007

Sectors	Description	2005	2006	2007
C	Mining	0.62	0.87	1.54
D	Industry	12.39	12.81	13.69
E	Production,distribution of electricity,gas and water	8.38	7.68	5.82
F	Construction	6.40	5.74	6.28
G	Trade	57.32	57.72	57.61
H	Hotels and restaurants	1.54	1.33	1.29
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	9.95	10.64	10.43
K	Businesses services	1.94	2.12	2.21
O	Other services	1.46	1.09	1.13
	Total	100	100	100

As can be seen under the graph. No. 4.,trade as the branch has dominated turnover made by companies according to economic activities by the years observed (2005-2007) in the over 57% . This is in line with other indicators that set trade in higher participation ,Processing industry is the second branch on the turnover and has a tendency to increased participation in the general turnover from 12.39% (2005), 12.81% (2006) and reached 13.69% (2007). Branches are other influential post and telecommunications Transport 9.95% (2005), 10.64% (2006) to 10.43% (2007), production, distribution of electricity, gas and water 8.38% (2005), 7.68% (2006) and 5.82 % (2007), 6.40% construction (2005), 5.74% (2006) and 6.28% (2007). But others activities result in a lower percentage of turnover mvarsisht of their representation in certain sectors.

Thus in the group of economic branches have the lowest percentage of turnover are: hotels and restaurants with 1.29% (2007), Mining and extraction industry 1.54% (2007) Business services and other services together 3.34% in 2007.



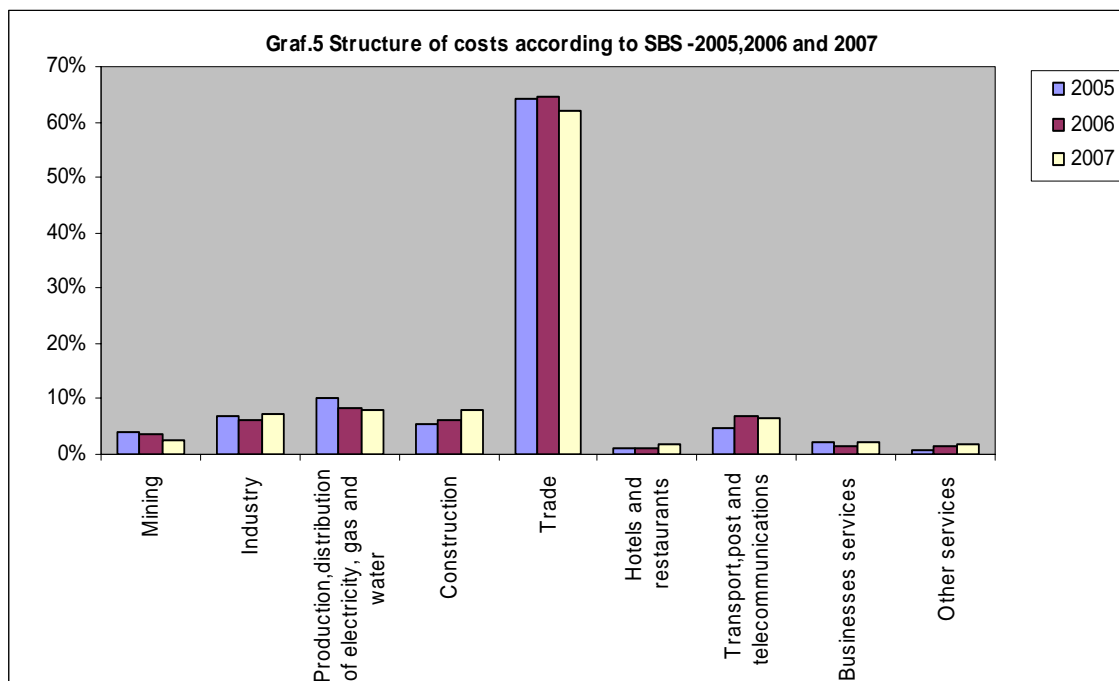
4.2. Costs (expenditure)

Table 6. -Structure of costs based on economic activities for SBS 2005,2006 and 2007

Sectors	Description	2005	2006	2007
C	Mining	4.09	3.64	2.64
D	Industry	6.74	6.18	7.16
E	Production,distribution of electricity, gas and water	10.33	8.49	8.05
F	Construction	5.38	6.09	7.96
G	Trade	64.35	64.51	62.06
H	Hotels and restaurants	1.21	1.25	1.68
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	4.90	6.90	6.42
K	Businesses services	2.26	1.59	2.28
O	Other services	0.74	1.36	1.66
	Total	100	100	100

According to the structure of costs for SBS for three years, can be easily seen that the structure of participation by economic branches is almost throughout the years ie.varies too little exclusively to other services where there is a change in stress.

Also based on the data above we see that the percentage of participation cost is the lowest to restaurants to 1.2% and 0.7% other services and costs are more prevalent in trade activity with about 64% which also is actual and expected when we consider that the number of businesses is the highest to sections in question.



5 Appendix

Businesses with a complete response according to economic activities and size for ASN 2005, 2006 and 2007

The following tables present the number of businesses have respond (businesses who answered the survey) by category of size. Noted that in the first year the number of respond has been greater to businesses that fall into the category of medium-sized businesses.

While in 2006, and ASN-ASN-2007 level of respondents has been higher in the category of small businesses.

Based on structural business survey fact that 61% of enterprises are in the category of medium enterprises in almost all activities, except the energy sector and water ,where the largest number belongs to large enterprises with 89% . 's also worth mentioning that in this kind of activity have no small businesses undertaking until the second and third year we have an even number to the category of small businesses that during these years because we have several initiatives for the establishment of mini hydro plants.

Table 1. Businesses according to economic activities and size for ASN 2005, 2006 and 2007 - (with complete answers)

Sectors	Description	The small (0-9)			Medium(10-49)			Large (over50)			Total		
		2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
C	Mining	5	23	23	15	12	7	3	6	6	23	41	36
D	Industry	61	146	152	266	104	92	34	34	37	361	284	281
E	Production,distribution of electricity, gas and water	0	3	3	1	2	2	8	7	5	9	12	10
F	Construction	36	85	80	177	58	63	15	14	7	228	157	150
G	Trade	664	847	745	714	230	219	24	24	16	1402	1101	980
H	Hotels and restaurants	17	74	74	129	31	24	1	3	3	147	108	101
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	30	42	46	76	20	15	10	7	7	116	69	68
K	Businesses services	17	40	32	39	26	16	7	12	4	63	78	52
O	Other services	16	11	15	56	10	5	17	10	7	89	31	27
Total		846	1,271	1,170	1,473	493	443	119	117	92	2438	1881	1705

Table 2. Enterprises structure according to size within their economic activities in % (with good responses SBS 2005)

Sectors	Description	The medium(0-9)			Medium(10-49)			Large (over50)			Total		
		2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
C	Mining	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	5.1	6.5	0.9	2.2	2.1
D	Industry	7.2	11.5	13.0	18.1	21.1	20.8	28.6	29.1	40.2	14.8	15.1	16.5
E	Production,distribution of electricity, gas and water	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	6.7	6.0	5.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
F	Construction	4.3	6.7	6.8	12.0	11.8	14.2	12.6	12.0	7.6	9.4	8.3	8.8
G	Trade	78.5	66.6	63.7	48.5	46.7	49.4	20.2	20.5	17.4	57.5	58.5	57.5
H	Hotels and restaurants	2.0	5.8	6.3	8.8	6.3	5.4	0.8	2.6	3.3	6.0	5.7	5.9
I	Transport,post and telecommunications	3.5	3.3	3.9	5.2	4.1	3.4	8.4	6.0	7.6	4.8	3.7	4.0
K	Businesses services	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	5.3	3.6	5.9	10.3	4.3	2.6	4.1	3.0
O	Other services	1.9	0.9	1.3	3.8	2.0	1.1	14.3	8.5	7.6	3.7	1.6	1.6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Statistical Office of Kosovo, a brief description

The Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK) is a professional office operating since 1948. The SOK passed through some of the historic phases and it has been structured by the state rule of that time. SOK restarted its work on August 2, 1999, as an independent and professional office working in the frames of the Ministry of Public Administration (MPA). SOK is financed by the Kosovo Consolidated Budget and by donors for the various projects.

The Statistical Office of Kosovo acts pursuant the UNMIK Regulation 2001/14 that entered into force on July 2, 2001. A medium-term Master Plan is being developed for the statistical system of Kosovo compatible with the European Statistics.

The SOK Organization Structure; composes of four departments for production of statistics (Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts, Department of Population Statistics, Department of Social Statistics and Department of Agricultural and Environment Statistics), seven Regional Offices (located in Gjakova, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Pristina and Ferizaj), two support departments (Department of Methodology and Information Technology, and Department of Administration), as well as the Office of the Population Census.

Total number employees is 134, of them 96 (71.6%) within the SOK offices whilst 38 (28.4%) in regional offices.

There is also a support and cooperation with the international institutions.

The Statistical Office of Kosova covers Kosovo entirely. For implementation of the surveys in the field, the SOK uses appropriate sampling and methodology approach. In the collection of the reports from the reporting units, the SOK engages professionals, technicians, administrators and civilians form the local offices and regional field population census.

Recently, a team of national and international experts is working in the project of the population census.

SOK Mission is to fulfill the needs of the users with the reliable statistical data and with regular analyses in order to support and provide government departments with the proper information for decision-making process including other users as well.

- **Address: Statistical Office of Kosovo, Str. Zenel Salihu, No. 4, Pristina**
- **Telephones:**
Head-Quarters: +381 (0) 38 235 111
Director: +381 (0) 38 235 545
- **Fax: +381 (0) 38 235 033**
- **E-mail: economic@ks-gov.net**
- **Web-site: www.ks-gov.net/esk**