

# Statistical survey on external trade by enterprise characteristics

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## Reference Metadata in ESMS 2.0 structure

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**3****Statistical presentation****3.1****Data description**

The main objective of the trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics (TEC) is to bridge two major statistical domains , business statistics and international trade in goods statistics (ITGS).

For this purpose, the trade in goods between countries is broken down by economic activity, size-class of enterprises, trade concentration, geographical diversification and products traded. TEC data are grouped into 9 datasets, each one focusing on a specific aspect: Table: Trade by activity sector and type of trader

This table serves to provide information on how traders are involved in international trade. It shows the number of enterprises trading within only one flow or in both flows and the trade value these enterprises account for.

Table: Trade by activity sector and enterprise size class

This table aims to show the contribution of economic activities and size of an enterprise (in terms of number of employees) to total trade. They can be used to analyse the impact of international trade on employment and to estimate the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises for trade.

Table: Concentration of trade value by activity sector

International trade is usually concentrated in a few enterprises. This table aims to show how much of the total trade is accounted for by the top 5, 10, 20, etc. enterprises.

Table: Trade by partner countries and activity sector

This table shows the number of enterprises trading with certain partner countries or country zones and the value these trading accounts for. It aims to identify the most common exports or imports markets.

Table: Trade by number of partner countries and activity sector

This table shows the number of partner countries from which the goods are imported or exported by enterprises activity sector.

Table: Trade value by commodity and activity sector

This table aims to show which sectors of the economy were involved in the trade of each product group. It allocates the trade of each commodity to the activity of the trading enterprise.

Table: Trade by type of ownership

This table aims to show the heterogeneity of enterprises according to their type of ownership and their position in the globalised world market. The type of ownership indicates whether an enterprise is domestically or foreign controlled and if it is domestically controlled, whether it has affiliates abroad or not.

Table: Trade by export intensity and activity sector

This table aims to categorise enterprises according to the importance of foreign markets in their sales. Heterogeneity of enterprises becomes a valuable indicator of recent developments in the global market.

Table: Trade by activity sector

This table aims to show the contribution of sections, divisions and groups of economic activities of an enterprise to total trade. They can be used to analyse the attractiveness of each of the economic activities to the export -import market. On the other hand, these variables may be linked with the export intensity.

Table: Trade by partner countries and size-class



This table aims to show the number of enterprises by size class (in terms of number of employees) trading with certain partner countries or country zones and the value these trading accounts for. It aims to identify the most common exports or imports markets by size class of the enterprises.

### **3.2 Classification system**

- 1) National Classification of Activities - NKD Rev.2,
- 2) Classification of Products by Activities - KPD,
- 3) List of countries - alfa 2 code,
- 4) Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics - NTES.

### **3.3 Sector coverage**

TEC data cover all activity sectors, from sections A to U of the NKD Rev.2 classification.

### **3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

**Number of enterprises**

Number of enterprises is the number of registered legal or natural persons that during the observed year traded goods with other countries and were active at least part of the observed period.

**Enterprise size**

Enterprise size is determined by the number of employees in the enterprise. Data are shown by the following size classes of enterprises: micro enterprises (0-9 employees), small enterprises (10-49 employees), medium-sized enterprises (50-249 employees) and large enterprises (250 or more employees).

**Employees**

Employees cover persons in paid employment and self-employed persons with compulsory social insurance, irrespective of whether they are employed full time or part time.

**Statistical value of goods**

The statistical value on the customs declaration is the full value of the goods at the national border. The statistical value of goods imported or exported after processing is the so-called gross value – it includes the value of exported/imported goods (materials) plus the value of the service performed.

**Flows of goods**

External trade statistics record all imports or exports of goods that add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country and have therefore a direct impact on the national economy. Exports cover: direct exports, exports in view of outward processing, re-exports following inward processing or processing under customs control. Imports cover: direct imports, imports in view of inward processing and processing under customs control, imports following outward processing.

**Trading countries**

As a trading partner country the country of destination is shown at exports, while at imports the country of origin is shown.

**Country of origin**

Country of origin indicates the country in which the goods are wholly produced or where the last substantial transformation took place.

**Country of last known destination**

Country of last known destination indicates the last country to which it is known, at the time of release into the customs procedure or Customs-approved treatment that the goods are to be



delivered.

#### Type of ownership

The type of ownership indicates the concept of control and affiliation of an enterprise. The concept of controls is defined in article 3 (4) of the Business Register Regulation (EC) No 177/2008.

#### Export intensity

The exports intensity refers to the share of exports of turnover (ratio between exports and turnover).

### 3.5 Statistical unit

The statistical unit is an enterprise which in a certain observation period exported goods to other countries (exporters) and/or imported goods from other countries (importers). The set of data is prepared by linking detailed data on trade in goods with detailed data from the Business Register of R.N.Macedonia.

### 3.6 Statistical population

The statistical population should comprise all the enterprises which belong to sections from A to U according to NKD Rev. 2 involved in trade flows, except the trade performed by natural persons. The share of natural persons in external trade is not significant.

### 3.7 Reference area

Republic of North Macedonia

### 3.8 Time coverage

TEC data disseminated at national level

From 2009 as the reference year for the mandatory part of the data.

From 2012 as the reference year for all data, mandatory and optional.

### 3.9 Base period

Not applicable

## 4 Unit of measure

Trade value in thousands of euros

Number of enterprises

## 5 Reference period

The reference period for compilation of TEC data is annual.

## 6 Institutional mandate

### 6.1 Legal acts and other agreements

National: Law on State Statistics ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 54/97, 21/07, 51/11, 104/13, 42/14, 92/15, 27/16, and 83/18, 220/18, 31/20), Programme of Statistical Surveys 2023-2027("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 29/23 and 57/25) (<https://www.stat.mk/en/about-us/legal-acts/program-for-statistical-surveys/>) .

International: Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009, Commission Regulation (EC) No 92/2010 of 2 February 2010; Commission Regulation (EC) No 113/2010 of 9 February 2010; Commission Regulation (EC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987; Commission Regulation (EC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992; Methodology of external trade



EUROSTAT 2006, Guidelines for the implementation of INTRASTAT and EXTRASTAT legislation, Eurostat 2014, International external trade and statistical concepts and definitions of the statistical office of the United Nations (IMTS 2010).

Legislation applicable as of 1 January 2022.

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European business statistics:

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152;

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1225 specifying the arrangements for the data exchanges and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197, as regards the Member State of extra-Union export and the obligations of reporting units;

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1704 further specifying the details for the statistical information to be provided by tax and customs authorities and amending Annexes V and VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2152.

## 6.2 Data sharing

Not applicable

## 7 Confidentiality

### 7.1 Confidentiality - policy

1. The protection of individual data is regulated by the Law on State Statistics ([https://www.stat.gov.mk/ZakonZaStatistika\\_en.aspx](https://www.stat.gov.mk/ZakonZaStatistika_en.aspx)).

2. The basic principles and activities undertaken to ensure data confidentiality are described in the Policy on Statistical Confidentiality (<https://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/PolicyOnStatisticalConfidentiality.pdf>).

### 7.2 Confidentiality - data treatment

Articles 8 and 9 of the extra-EU regulation 471/2009 respectively relating to the compilation of statistics on trade by enterprise characteristics explicitly stipulate the use of active confidentiality. Confidentiality was done by using the T-Argus software program. Verification of the comprehensive implementation of confidentiality is done by using the Macro to check whether secondary confidentiality has been applied comprehensively.

## 8 Release policy

### 8.1 Release calendar

Data are released in accordance with the Release Calendar, which is published on the web site of the State Statistical Office. The Release Calendar is prepared annually before the beginning of each year and is updated quarterly.

### 8.2 Release calendar access

<https://www.stat.mk/en/publishing-calendar/#/>

### 8.3 User access

All users have equal access to statistics at the same time: this means that the publication dates are announced in advance and no user has access to official statistics before they are published. Statistical data are first published in the "News Releases" edition on the website of the State Statistical Office at 12:00.



<b>9</b>	<b>Frequency of dissemination</b>
Data on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics are updated once a year with a new reference year.	
<b>10</b>	<b>Accessibility and clarity</b>
<b>10.1</b>	<b>News release</b>
Press releases are published annually and they are available on the website of the SSO in the section: "News Releases".  <u>External trade by enterprise characteristics, 2023</u>	
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Publications</b>
<b>10.3</b>	<b>On-line database</b>
MAKSTAT data base	
<b>10.4</b>	<b>Micro-data access</b>
The use of microdata by external users is possible only for research purposes and is done in accordance with the Law on State Statistics (Article 41, Article 42 and Article 43). Access to anonymised microdata is defined by an internal procedure of the State Statistical Office "Access to anonymised microdata for scientific research purposes" ( <a href="https://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas_en.aspx?id=22">https://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas_en.aspx?id=22</a> ).	
<b>10.5</b>	<b>Other</b>
Not applicable	
<b>10.6</b>	<b>Documentation on methodology</b>
The methodological explanations are released on the State Statistical Office website <a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk/Metodologii/Met.IPA.7.8.15.An.pdf">http://www.stat.gov.mk/Metodologii/Met.IPA.7.8.15.An.pdf</a>	
<b>10.7</b>	<b>Quality documentation</b>
Not applicable	
<b>11</b>	<b>Quality management</b>
<b>11.1</b>	<b>Quality assurance</b>
The commitment of the SSO to ensuring quality of products and services is described in the Law on State Statistics, the Strategy of the State Statistical Office ( <a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas_en.aspx?id=6">http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas_en.aspx?id=6</a> ) and the Quality Policy of the State Statistical Office ( <a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/Politika_zu_kvalitet_en.pdf">http://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/Politika_zu_kvalitet_en.pdf</a> ), as well as in the continuous efforts for harmonisation with the European Statistics Code of Practice. The main aspects and procedures for quality management in the phases and sub-phases of the Statistical Business Process Model, as well as the good practices for ensuring quality are documented in the internal document called "Guide for ensuring quality of statistical processes". Input and output metadata, as well as relevant quality indicators for certain sub-processes are described in the document "Guide for survey managers".	



<b>11.2</b>	<b>Quality assessment</b>
The State Statistical Office carries out statistical activities in accordance with the Statistical Business Process Model, which is based on the international model - Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM). The application of this model and international standards in statistical production ensures a high level of accuracy and comparability of data.	
<b>12</b>	<b>Relevance</b>
<b>12.1</b>	<b>User needs</b>
These data allows to measure on the one hand, the contribution of real economic sectors to trading, and on the other hand, to complement business data with detailed information on trade, to analysis the effects of international trade on production, employment and enterprises' performances.	
<b>12.2</b>	<b>User satisfaction</b>
TEC data on national level are produced every year. Main users express the good level of satisfaction as regards the data coverage and timeliness. Starting from 2009, the State Statistical Office conducts a User Satisfaction Survey every three years.	
<b>12.3</b>	<b>Completeness</b>
About the data according the Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009, SSO has almost full coverage, without of private individuals.	
<b>13</b>	<b>Accuracy and reliability</b>
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Overall accuracy</b>
Data accuracy is ensured by working on decreasing sampling and/or non-sampling errors, as well as with additional data comparisons and analysis before dissemination.	
<b>13.2</b>	<b>Sampling error</b>
Not applicable	
<b>13.3</b>	<b>Non-sampling error</b>
Not applicable	
<b>14</b>	<b>Timeliness and punctuality</b>
<b>14.1</b>	<b>Timeliness</b>
T+630 calendar days.	
<b>14.2</b>	<b>Punctuality</b>
Data are disseminated within the established deadlines in accordance with the Release Calendar.	
<b>15</b>	<b>Coherence and comparability</b>



<b>15.1</b>	<b>Comparability - geographical</b>
The data are produce at national level. Comparability is ensured at international level.	
<b>15.2</b>	<b>Comparability - over time</b>
There is a change related to the definition of EU areas following Croatia's adhesion to the EU in 2013 (from EU27 to EU28 ). Brexit,withdrawal the United Kingdom from the EU in 2020.	
<b>15.3</b>	<b>Coherence - cross domain</b>
Data are coherent with data of Statistical Business Register of R.N.Macedonia.	
<b>15.4</b>	<b>Coherence - internal</b>
Internal coherence of data is ensured.	
<b>16</b>	<b>Cost and burden</b>
TEC data are derived from information made available by two major statistical domains: the international trade in goods statistics and the business statistics. No specific data collection is then necessary, which means that the burden is null for the traders and businesses. The cost of TEC data only relates to the compilation steps carried out by SSO.	
<b>17</b>	<b>Data revision</b>
<b>17.1</b>	<b>Data revision - policy</b>
In accordance with the Statistical Data Revision Policy. <a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas.aspx?id=25">http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas.aspx?id=25</a>	
<b>17.2</b>	<b>Data revision - practice</b>
Data are final. Only exceptionally can they be revised, especially due to the revision of final annual external trade statistics data, changes in survey methodology at the EU level, methodological improvements.	
<b>18</b>	<b>Statistical processing</b>
<b>18.1</b>	<b>Source data</b>
International trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics are derived from two data sources: the annual final trade in goods data and data taken from the business registers.	
<b>18.2</b>	<b>Frequency of data collection</b>
Frequency of data collection for both sources ( TEC data and Business Register) is annual	
<b>18.3</b>	<b>Data collection</b>
Collection of trade in goods data The cumulative data sets with customs records from January to the reference month of the reference year are delivered by the Customs on CD no later than the 20th of the month following the reference month. Private individuals are excluded from this data set. Collection of data for the Business Register The maintenance of business registers is normally based on the effective use of various	



administrative and statistical data sources. The frequency of updating the business registers depends on the kind of unit, the variable considered, the size of the unit and the source generally used for the update. The key characteristics such as economic/stratification variables are updated annually. The state of the Business register on a particular date (31.12.2022) is used as a source for the compilation of TEC data.

#### **18.4 Data validation**

TEC data have passed the following quality checks:

Intra-dataset checks: completeness of each dataset and uniqueness of the records, validity of the codes, validity of code combinations across the different dimensions, inter-record consistency checks;

Inter-dataset checks: consistency of trade values and numbers of enterprises related to similar combinations across the datasets;

Intra-domain check: check of the coherence between trade values published in TEC datasets and trade values coming from detailed trade in goods data.

#### **18.5 Data compilation**

The set of data is prepared according to respective Compilers guide on European statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise. A first step is linking detailed data on trade in goods with detailed data from the Statistical Business Register of R.N.Macedonia. In the next steps, active confidentiality is applied, the data are grouped in precisely defined tables according to certain characteristics and an appropriate format is prepared for dissemination of the data and their submission to Eurostat.

#### **18.6 Adjustment**

### **19 Comment**

### **A.1 Annexes**