

ALBANIA IN FIGURES
2014



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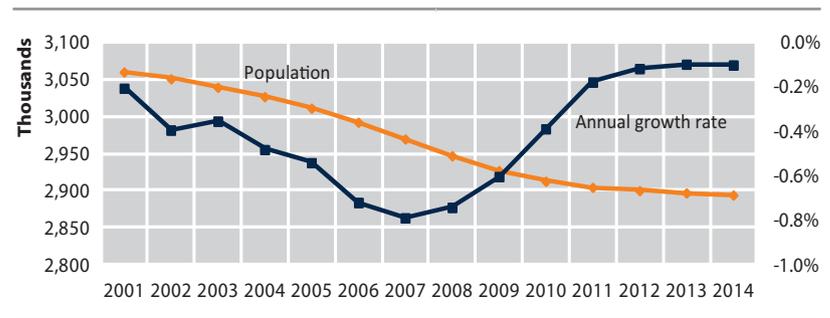


Since 2001, Albanian population continues to be less than 3 millions; however its decrease rate has been higher among 2001-2010, while after 2010 it has decreased.

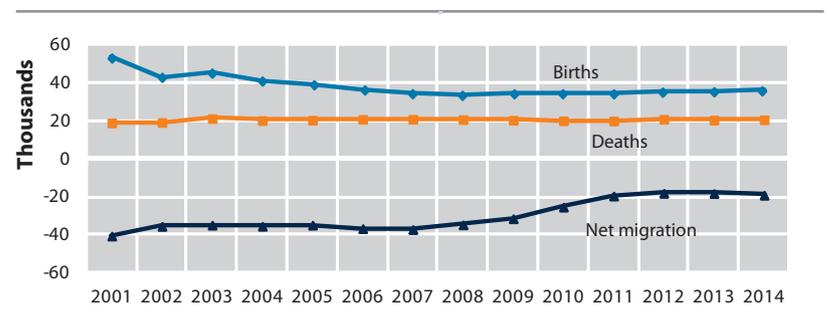
This population decrease has been impacted more from net migration, which still remains negative, the outflows exceed inflows. Nevertheless net migration, exactly the difference between immigrants and emigrants during a given year, has been reduced after 2009 due to an increase in the number of returnees resulting in a higher net migration.

On the other side, according to the second component's contribution, natural increase, the difference between births and deaths, it is obvious a decrease in the number of births while the number of deaths remains in the same levels during 2001-2014, even though it still remains positive.

POPULATION AND POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH, 2001-2014



BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NET MIGRATION, 2001-2014



DID YOU KNOW THAT

The 2.9 million Albanians make up only 0.4 per thousand of the world's 7 billion people

6 Demography

Across the whole Albania in 2014, young persons (0-14 years old) account for 18.9 % of the total population, while old persons aged 65 and above occupies 12.2 % of the total population.

Having a look at the population structure over the years, it is obvious that the share of youth in the total population has been decreased while the share of the elderly is increased. The main reasons for this phenomenon are due to a decrease in fertility rates on one hand and to an increase in life expectancy, on the other hand. In 2001, the share of youth in the total population was 29.3 %, this was about 10 % high than in 2014. The share of the elderly, on the contrary, composed only 7.6 % of the total population in 2001, about 5 % less than in 2014.

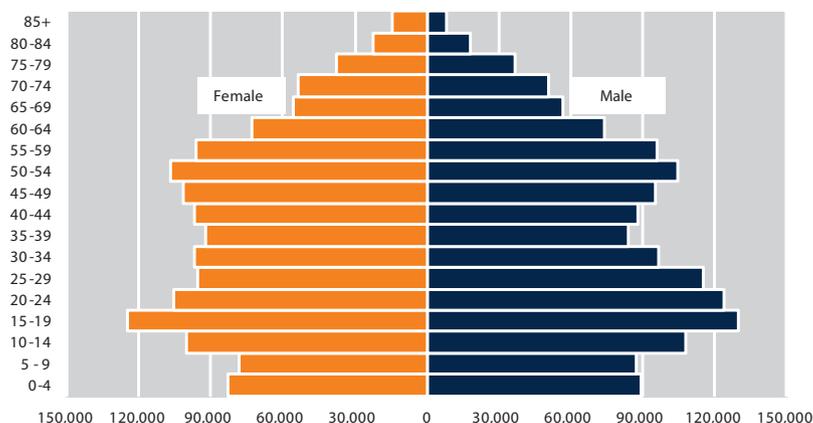
The graph shows the age dependency ratios, which are indicators that analyze more deeply the population structure. The old dependency ratio is calculated as the proportion of elderly persons 65 and over to the working age population 15-64 years. This ratio for Albania is 17.8 % in 2014 against 12.0 % in 2001. This ratio has an increasing tendency over the years, a higher burden towards the working age population.

Youth dependency ratio is calculated as the proportion of young persons 0-14 to the working age population 15-64 years.

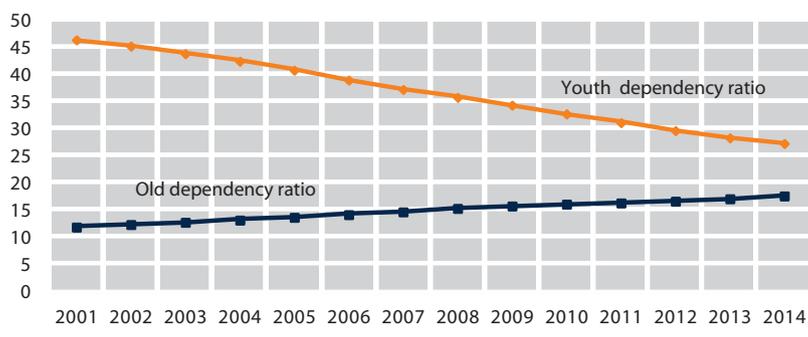
DID YOU KNOW THAT

The Albanian population is getting older; from 7.6 % elderly persons in 2001 today we have 12.2 % of elderly.

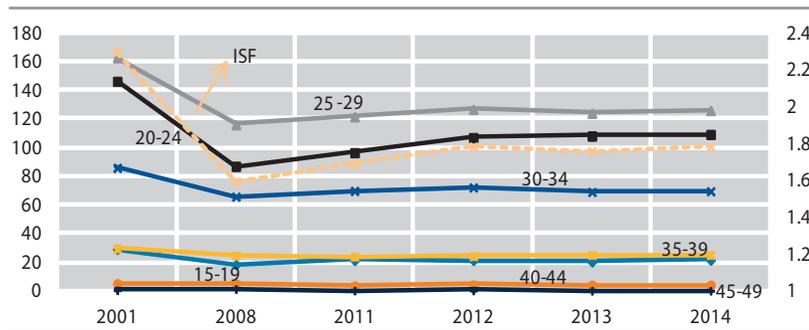
POPULATION PYRAMID, 2014



DEPENDENCY RATES, 2001-2014



BIRTHS PER 1000 WOMEN



Young age dependency ratio is 27.4 % in 2014 against 46.5 % in 2001. During the given period, it is clearly noticed a decrease of this ratio by almost half of its value.

In 2001, the total fertility rate was 2.3 children per women, in the upcoming years has been noticed a decline. In 2008 was noticed a decline of TFR under replacement level as ADHS survey showed, respectively 1.6 children per women. TFR continues to remain under 2.1 children per women after 2008 as well.

KEY INDICATORS ON THE ALBANIAN POPULATION

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Life expectancy	year					
Male		74.5	75.1	75.3	76.0	76.4
Female		79.0	79.7	79.6	80.3	80.3
Total fertility rate	per women	1.66	1.69	1.78	1.76	1.78
Mean age at birth	year	27.5	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.2
Marriages	per 1000 inhabitants	8.7	8.8	7.9	8.2	8.2
Divorces		1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5

Referring to age specific fertility rate (births per 1000 women), is 25-29 age group where most of the births have taken place, followed by 20-24 age group by leaving in the end the 40-44 and 45-49 age group. Albanian women have a relatively high age at birth, about 27 years old.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The average number of children that a woman gives birth to during the fertility age 15-49 years.

AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Average length of life based on mortality rates in a given period.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

That Albanian women live 4 years more than men

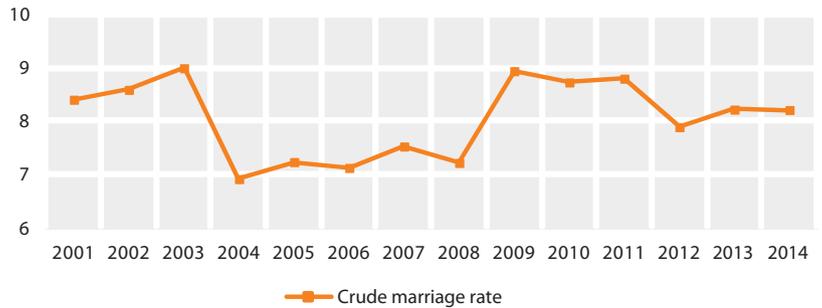
8 Demography

In 2014 crude marriage rate has experienced a slightly decline from 8.4 in 2001 to 8.2. It is noted an increase in 2003 (9.0) and a sharp decrease in 2004 (6.9). In 2014, there are 8.2 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. This rate has fluctuated during the last five years 2010-2014.

It is important to be mentioned that the mean age at marriage has not changed during the given period it was 29.3 years for men in 2001 while in 2014 it is 29.5 years. It is lower for Albanian women from 24.1 years in 2001 to 24.0 years in 2014. It is also worth mentioning that in 2007 it was marked the minimum average age of marriage, respectively (27.7) for men and (22.4) for women. The age group with the largest number of marriages for women is (20-24) and for men (25-29).

Divorces have experienced a significant increase since 2001 from 9.6 divorces per 100 marriages to 17.8 divorces per 100 marriages in 2014. The highest absolute value of divorces has been noticed in 2014 (4,240), while the highest rate of divorces is recorded in 2006 (19.1 divorces per 100 marriages).

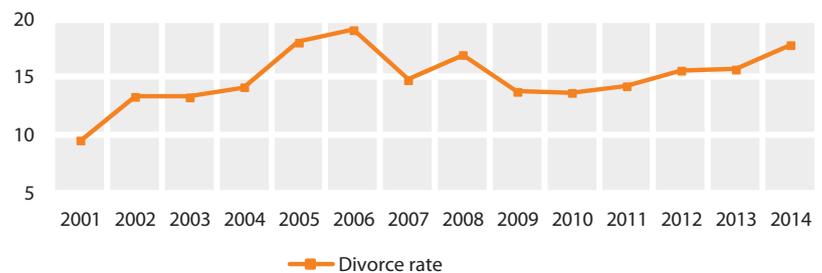
CRUDE MARRIAGES RATE , 2001-2014



MEAN AGE OF MARRIAGE BY SEX

Years	Male	Female
2010	29.2	23.4
2011	29.3	23.6
2012	29.1	23.5
2013	29.3	23.7
2014	29.5	24.0

DIVORCES RATE, 2001-2014



DID YOU KNOW THAT

August is the favorite month of the Albanians to marry

RECORDED PENAL OFFENCES

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Recorded offences	14,368	15,713	18,639	19,930	26,910
Against persons	520	517	513	489	398
Murder	122	133	134	112	104
Attempted murder	211	211	220	206	156
Sexual crimes	79	44	44	87	97
Drug crimes	526	647	957	1,105	1,243
Production and sale of narcotics	479	579	849	948	1,123
Economic- Financial crimes	1,385	1,540	1,801	2,318	1,980
Countefeit	494	704	683	533	553
Fraud	362	337	465	563	546
Property crimes	4,879	5,612	6,188	6,053	8,365
Violent robbery	164	173	223	269	251
Apartment robbery	957	979	1,238	1,277	1,657
Robbery of local commerce	1,023	825	1,034	895	793
Money laundering crimes	228	86	116	125	326
Cleaning products	56	86	116	87	206
Other crimes	6,751	7,267	9,020	9,753	14,501
Domestic violence	1,998	2,181	2,526	3,020	4,121
The violation of road traffic rules	961	1,933	2,049	2,987	4,315

CONVICTED PERSONS BY YEARS, 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	8.510	9.754	9.562	8.577	13.618
Adult convicted	7.854	9.071	8.679	7.897	12.845
Juvenile convicted	656	683	883	680	773

In 2014 are recorded 26,910 crimes, about 35 % more than in 2013. Like the total of recorded crime, even for most major offences, the number of crimes has increased in this five years period. Unlike other crimes, "Crimes against the person" have declined.

Compared to 2010, in 2014 offences like "Drug crimes" and "Cleaning product crimes" have significantly increased, respectively with twice or more recorded crimes for "Drug crimes" and by almost four times more for "Cleaning product crimes".

In 2014 are counted 13,618 convicted persons, 94 % of whom are adults. There are counted 60 % more convicted persons, compared with 2010.

Compared with 2013, the number of prisoners in 2014 has increased significantly with 58.8 % more convicts.

Unlike other years where convicted persons for crimes overcome convicted for penal offences, in 2014 we have almost an equal distribution between convicted for crimes and penal offences.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

40 % of the court decisions have been "detained in prison".

10 Juridicial Statistics

The data on domestic violence over the years shows an increase in the number of reports of domestic violence. In 2014 we have 4,121 reports of domestic violence, about 36 % more compared to 2010.

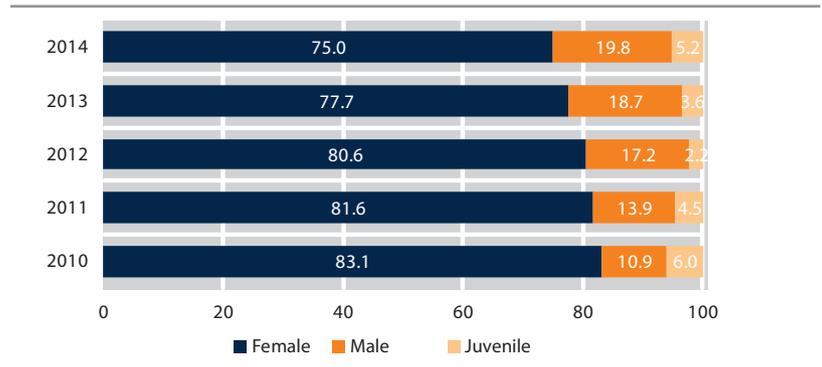
The graph shows the proportion of each category (women, men and juveniles) in the total of damaged persons by domestic violence. For each year the highest percentage of battered persons is that of women. In 2014 women occupied 75 % of the total of battered persons of domestic violence. Compared to 2010, this year we have 86% more battered women. Meanwhile minors comprise only 5.2 % of the total of battered persons.

In 2014 occurs 36 % more reports of domestic violence compared to the year 2010.

In 2014 an increase by 18.5 % in the number of prisoners is noted, from 4,603 prisoners in 2010 to 5,453. The highest number of prisoners is marked for Robbery offenses, murder and drug crimes.

DID YOU KNOW THAT
The highest percentage of prisoners occupied persons convicted of robbery with 27.3 %.

BATTERED PERSONS BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, IN %



Note: Juveniles are persons under 18 years old (male and female)

PRISONERS BY YEARS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total					
Prisoners	4,603	4,590	4,550	4,914	5,453
Adult prisoners	4,501	4,469	4,453	4,807	5,352
Juvenile Prisoners	102	121	97	107	101

PRISONERS BY PENAL OFFENCES, 2014

Offences	2014
Robbery	1,491
Murder	1,342
Injury	186
Sexual Crimes	112
Drug crimes	1,142
Criminal organizations	17
Fraud	74
Exploitation of prostitution	93
Other	996
Total	5,453

Source: General Directorate of Prisons

COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT BY POLITICAL PARTIES

Subject	In (%)		
	2005-2009	2009-2013	2013-2017
Socialist Party	30	45	46
Democratic Party	40	49	36
Socialist movement for Integration	4	4	11
Union for Human Rights Party	1	1	1
Republican Party	8	1	2
Justice, Integration and Unity Party	0	1	3
Christian Democratic Party	0	0	1
Other	17	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Source: The Assembly

THE COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY POSITION AND SEX, 2014

Position	Number	
	Male	Female
Prime Minister	1	0
Cabinet's Head of Prime Minister	0	1
Vice Prime Minister	1	0
Cabinet's Head of Vice Prime Minister	0	1
General Secretary	1	0
Ministers	12	7
Head of Parliament	1	0

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Parliament consists of 140 members elected every four years by proportional system with electoral areas.

At the last elections of 2013th the government was formed by the coalition "Alliance for European Albania" 83 deputies, respectively:

Socialist Party:

65 deputies

Socialist Movement for Integration Party:

16 deputies

Party Union for Human Rights:

1 deputy

Christian Democratic Party of Albania:

1 deputy

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Elections of 2013 have brought significant improvements bringing in 21% the number of seats reserved in Parliament for women.

12 Parliament

The data about the composition of the Albanian Parliament come from the relevant legislation, 2001-2005, 2005-2009, 2009-2013, and 2013-2017. The source of these data is the Assembly of Albanian.

During the period 2001-2005, the Albania Parliament had been composed mainly by men respectively 94 %.

After 2009 we can notice a substantial increase in the participation of women in the Albanian Parliament. At the end of 2014 the participation of women in the Albanian Parliament has reached to 21 %.

By the total number of women members in Parliament 55 % of them are member of the Socialist Party, 31 % of the Democratic Party and 14 % of the Socialist Movement for Integration.

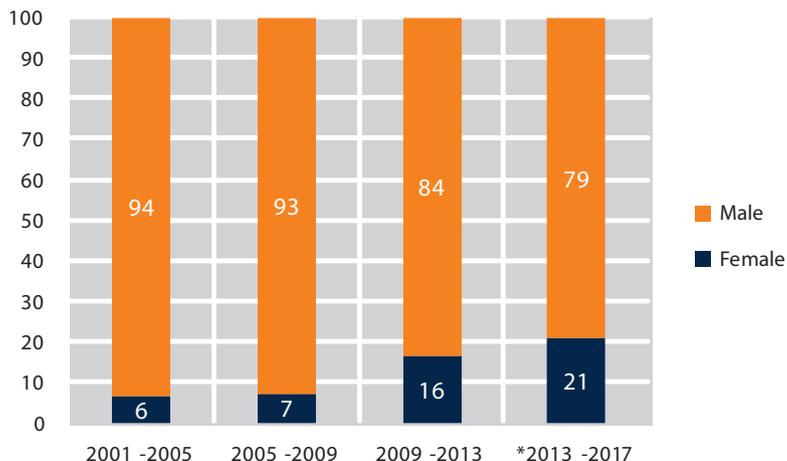
Regions in north of the country are represented in parliament by only five women deputies of which 3 are in Shkodra and 2 in Lezha region.

The region of Kukes, Dibra and Gjirokastra do not have any female representative in the Assembly.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The participation rate of women in the Albania Parliament at the end of 2014 is increase with 3.5 times.

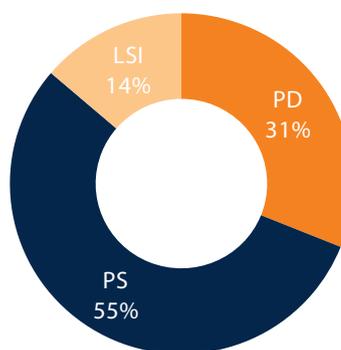
COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT IN %



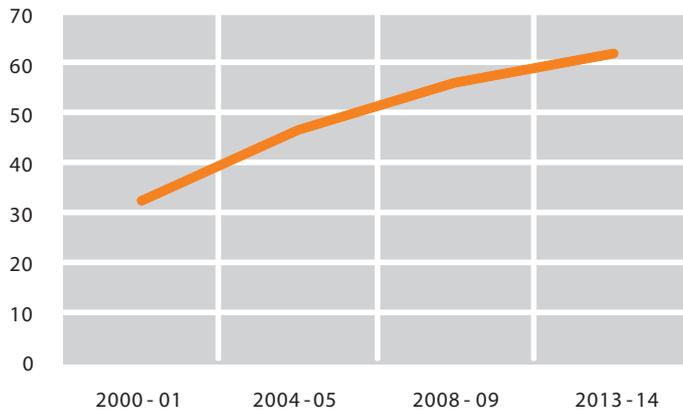
*Number of deputies until the end of 2014

Source: The Assembly

WOMEN DEPUTIES IN PARLIAMENT BY POLITICAL PARTY, 2014



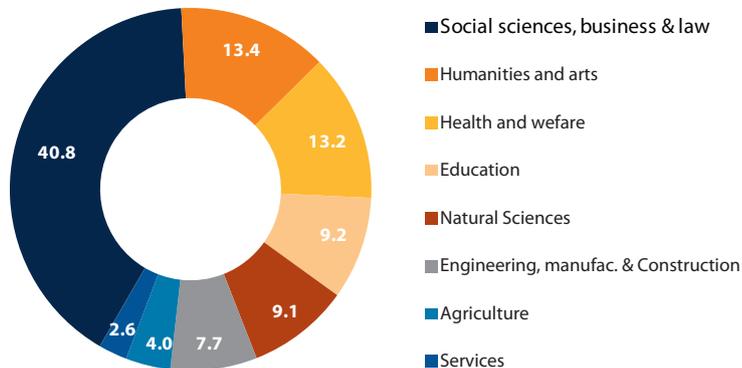
GROSS GRADUATION RATIO



Education last year has been characterized by deep reforms. Here are included new development strategies of university and pre-university. The quality of teaching, digitization, improvement of curricula and increased vocational education, are some of the challenges facing pre-university education. While the demand for qualitative universities, research oriented, increases of their autonomy, are the main directions in which attempts to develop higher education. Higher private education institutions are recently tested for the quality of education services they have provided.

The educational level of the Albanian population is gradually increasing. An increased level of participation in education at all levels is noted. Regarding secondary education, high priority is given vocational education, especially the last two years.

GRADUATES BY FIELD OF STUDY, YEAR 2014 IN %



Particularly high was the interest in attending higher education. In 2014, 60 % of graduates have completed first cycle of university studies and 40 % of them completed the second cycle of master's or equivalent level.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Number of graduates in higher education in year 2014 increased almost two times compared to 2009.

14 Education and Knowledge

The population with secondary education has increased significantly in the past 15 years. In 2014, graduated in secondary education compared to the population of relevant ages are 61.7 % from 32 % in 2001.

Among the graduates dominates those with general secondary education, although in recent years a special importance is given to vocational education.

Interesting fact is that during the last four years, more people are educated in post secondary education before they continue their university studies or specialize in certain occupations.

Despite the decreased number of pupils in basic education in absolute number the participation of students in this level of education is high.

In 2014 from the graduated in lower secondary, 53.4 % students are in the urban area and 46.6 % in the rural area. Proportion by sex is 51.8 % boys and 48.2 % girls.

Is observed an increased percentage of pupils graduated in basic education, compared with the corresponding population.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Education	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Lower secondary	51,186	50,380	47,819	44,139
Upper secondary	40,354	40,927	45,899	35,254
Vocational	4,801	2,844	4,322	3,136
Post secondary non tertiary	232	242	145	164
Tertiary	22,814	29,130	30,365	29,137
Master or equivalent	8,804	8,240	10,014	11,668
Bachelor	14,010	20,871	20,351	17,469

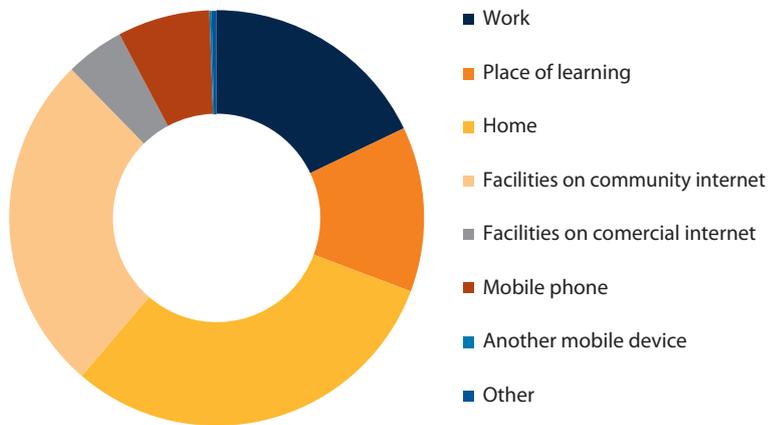
PUPIL PER TEACHER RATIO

Education	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
In public sector				
Primary	19.9	19.4	19.1	18.9
Urban	26.0	25.6	25.4	25.0
Rural	16.1	15.5	15.2	14.9
Lower secondary	13.6	13.2	12.6	12.2
Urban	16.1	15.8	15.2	14.9
Rural	11.8	11.4	10.7	10.3
Upper secondary	17.6	17.7	17.0	16.2
Urban	17.8	17.9	17.2	16.9
Rural	17.0	17.4	16.4	14.5
In private sector				
Primary	14.6	15.4	16.0	15.3
Urban	14.7	14.8	15.9	15.1
Rural	14.3	22.4	17.9	18.1
Lower secondary	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.3
Urban	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.2
Rural	7.7	10.3	8.1	9.6
Upper secondary	8.9	8.9	9.7	9.1
Urban	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.9
Rural	8.2	11.0	n.a.	3.4

DO YOU KNOW THAT

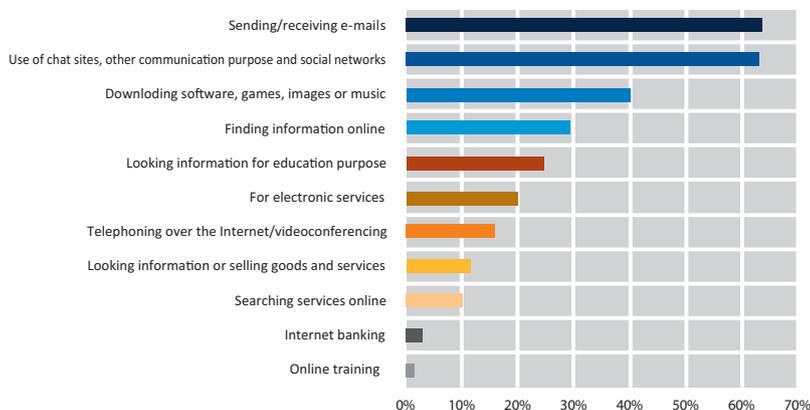
High participation of women in tertiary education has been a trend which continues even last year; 65 % of graduates are females.

MAIN PLACE OF USING INTERNET



Source: Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2012

REASONS OF INTERNET USE



Possession of computers in households has increased. In 2012, there are four times more households that have at least one computer at home, compared with 2005.

In 2012, a quarter of individuals 10+ years have used the computer in the last three months and 22.5 % have used the Internet. Internet users use the Internet mostly at home or at public access points and slightly less at work or at the place where they study.

A large usage has had the use of internet via mobile devices or phone. Mobile package offers grouped together with other forms of communication have made quite easy using the internet through mobile phone.

Communication with e-mail and through social networks are two main reasons why Albanians aged 10+ years use internet. In 2012, over 60 % of them use the internet for the above mentioned reasons. On the other hand, the internet is used for banking services and online training, by respectively 3 % and 2 % of the same individuals. These are the two reasons for which internet is used more rarely.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In 2012, 16.8 % of internet users did not have an e-mail address

16 Education and Knowledge

According to the data of The Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications there is a decrease of the number of subscribers of fixed phone line networks and of the number of active subscribers of mobile networks for the period 2012 – 2014. Anyway, as for mobile networks, there is a rapid increase in the number of minutes of outgoing conversations generated from these subscribers.

The same trend can be noticed also for the number of SMS generated. During the period 2012 – 2014 there has been an increase in the number of broadband connections from fixed networks. In the same period the number of internet users from broadband 3G networks from mobile phones has more than doubled.

USAGE OF TELEPHONY AND BROADBAND INTERNET NETWORKS

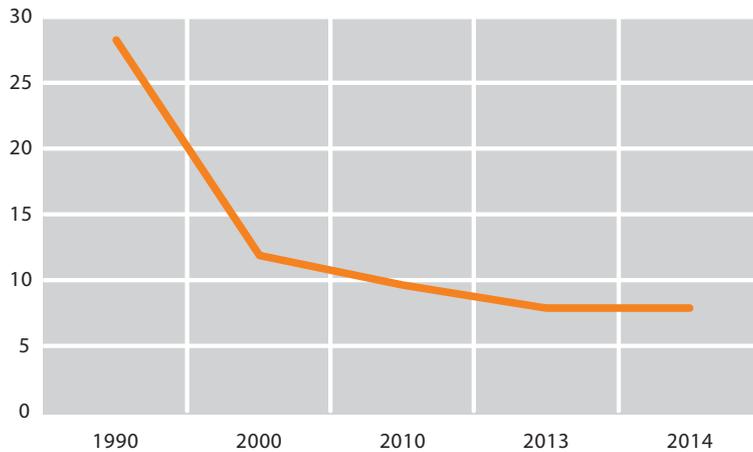
	Unit	2012	2013	2014
Fixed phone line subscribers	per 100 pers.	11	10	9
Number of mobile phone active		122	127	116
Number of subscribers who have used broadband 3G from mobile phones		21	39	43
Number of broadband connections from fixed networks		6	6	7
Mobile outgoing conversations	million minutes	6.053	6.769	7.301
SMS sent	million messages	1.383	1.689	1.826

Source: The Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications, Annual report 2014

DID YOU KNOW THAT

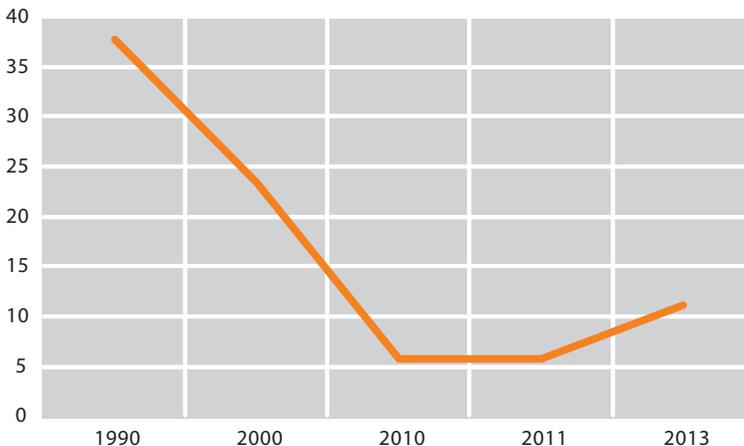
According to LSMS 2012, 20.4 % of households own a computer and 92.4 % own a mobile phone.

INFANT MORTALITY IN ALBANIA PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



Source: INSTAT

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ALBANIA PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS



Source: Ministry of Health

Many changes have occurred regarding health over the past two decades in Albania, in particular regarding to maternal and child health. In 2013 the infant mortality rate is significantly reduced, and there is a downward trend. This indicator is 7.9 one thousand live births.

In 2013, there is an evidence of a sustained declines in the level of maternal mortality, during the past two decades, respectively 37.7 in 1990 to 11.2 (per 100,000 births to live). Almost all births in Albania have been assisted by health and qualified personnel and in 2013, 99 % of them were in maternity hospitals and maternity homes.

Persons 60+ years accounted for 1/3 of visits to health centers and clinics, meanwhile specialized service by speciality in the primary service account for 29 % of total visits.

In the public primary service the contact for person with a family doctor and specialist is 2.2 contact per person. (So every person takes primary health care on average 2 contacts per year.)

DO YOU KNOW THAT

In 2013 the number of visits made to primary service to family doctor, specialist doctor, etc. was 6,2 million

18 Health

The overall vaccination coverage of children continues to be very high (99 %).

In relation to public health hospital infrastructure, the number of beds in hospital indicates the availability of hospital services.

The number of hospitals and hospital beds has decreased in recent years, but the level of bed exploitation is still low, 48 % in public sector because the private sector is relatively new in Albania.

Total expenditure for health accounts for the sum of public and private spending made for health. They cover health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, emergency aid for health, etc. Both sectors have a big weight to the total health spending and currently occupy 3 % of GDP.

Positive self-assessment of health status has increased. In 2012 more than 85 % the individuals feel very good or good, compared with 2002 when the percentage was 75.3 %.

INSTITUTIONS OF HEALTH

Hospitals	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of hospitals	44	44	44	44	44
Number of hospital beds	8.805	8.707	8.711	8.723	8.283
Hospitalized persons	265.200	258.407	240.562	247.391	260.727
Number of beds per 100 thousand inhabitants	300	300	300	300	290
Average length of stay (in days)	5,7	5,8	5,7	6,1	5,5
Days in bed realized (in thousands)	1.509	1.472	1.404	1.509	1.442
Bed occupancy (in days)	172	169	161	173	174
Number of institutions total:	2.434	2.448	2.472	2.460	2.453
– Health centers	624	475	456	421	409
– Ambulances	1.812	1.927	1.970	1.946	1.998
– Polyclinics	46	46	46	46	46
Total visits (in thousands)	5.749	6.551	6.925	6.983	6.252

Source: Ministry of Health

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATUS

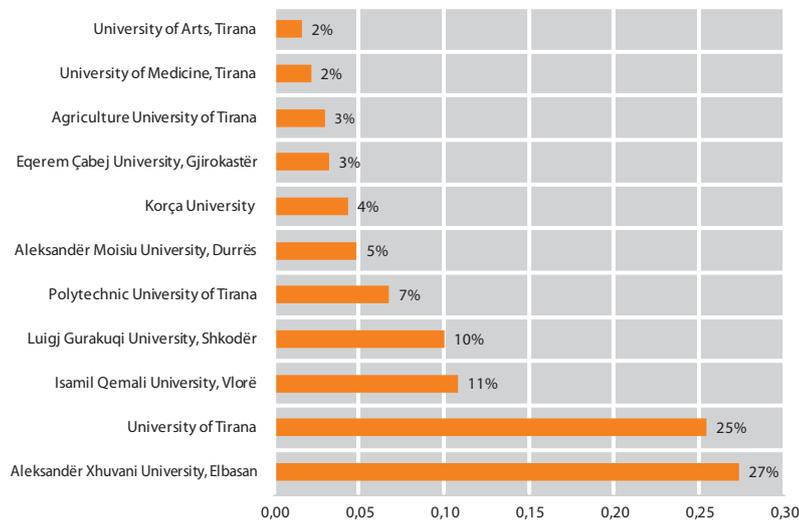
	2002	2005	2008	2012
Assesment				
Very good	32,6	43,1	38,9	52,7
Good	42,7	36,3	41,8	33,6
Average	15,6	12,2	11,7	10,5
Bad	7,6	7,3	6,3	2,8
Very bad	1,5	1,1	1,3	0,4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Living Standard Measurement Survey

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The number of hospitals in 2013 was 1.5 hospitals 100,000 inhabitants

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES, ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-2015



Source: Rectorates of Public Universities

For the first time INSTAT has collected from public universities data on students with disabilities that attend Bachelor and Master degrees.

There are approximately 400 students with disabilities enrolled in public universities. Their sex distribution is 57 % males and 43 % females.

University of Elbasan has the majority of students with disabilities, followed by University of Tirana and University of Vlora. While University of Medicine and University of Arts in Tirana have the smallest number of these students.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

During the academic year 2014-2015, there are approximately 400 students with disabilities enrolled in public universities of Albania. One third of them study in University of Elbasan

An important aspect that affects health is smoking and alcohol. In 2012, 9.4 % of individuals aged 10 years and older currently smoke cigarettes and 24.3 % drink alcohol. This percentage has decreased over the years, especially when it is compared with 2005.

Distribution of smokers by age group for 2012 shows a higher percentage of smokers in the age group 25-44 compared with other years where the concentration was seen at highest ages.

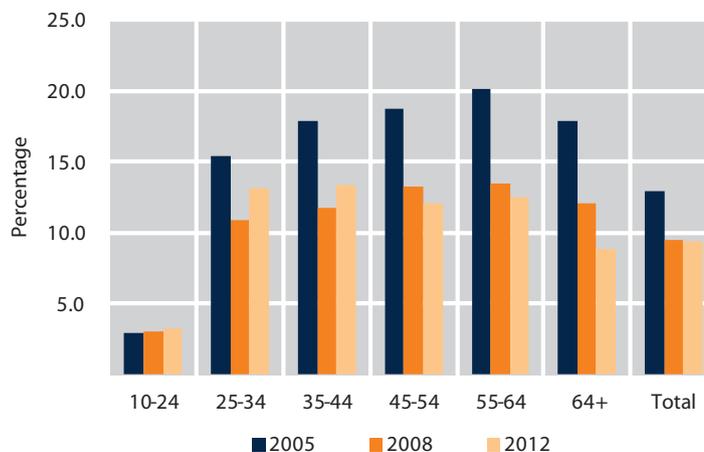
Contacts with health care providers are reduced for all forms: visits to the public ambulatory, to the private doctor, hospital admissions or health care received by nurses, paramedic or midwife. Also visits to the dentist are reduced significantly, from 20.3 % in 2002 to 9.8 % in 2012.

In 2012, about 60 % of population has health licence. Percentage of individuals equipped with health licence is increased about 1.6 times in 2012 compared with 2002.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Smokers smokes on average about 20 cigarettes per day.

SMOKERS BY AGE GROUPS



Source: Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2005, 2008, 2012

KUJDESI SHËNDETËSOR

	2002	2005	2008	2012
In last four weeks				
Visit any public ambulatory	14,4	10,5	8,7	6,4
Visit private doctor	1,7	1,5	0,9	0,8
Visit any private nurse, private paramedic or private trained midwife	3,1	1,4	0,8	0,4
During last year				
Stayed in a hospital or maternity hospital or a private clinic	4,3	4	2,8	1,4
Visit a dentist	20,3	20,7	12,8	9,8

Sources: Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CULTURE AND ARTS 2013-2014

	2013	2014
National Library		
Title of books entered during the year	4,826	4,961
Books used by readers during the year	187,248	194,937
Registered readers	5,588	6,316
Readers in biblioteque rooms	173,039	195,138
Numbers of activities	129	266
National Theater of Opera and Ballet		
Hall capacity	800	800
Numbers of shows	90	190
Audience	14,170	37,591
Effective professional troupes	–	181
National Theater		
Hall capacity	540	540
Numbers of shows	41	124
Audience	9,441	9,770
Effective professional troupes	31	32
National Theater of Comedy		
Hall capacity	200	244
Numbers of shows	51	104
Audience	8,600	14,736
Effective professional troupes	10	10
Puppet Theater		
Hall capacity	162	162
Numbers of shows	151	159
Audience	12,254	18,043
Effective professional troupes	11	11
Central State Film Archive		
Film programmes	97	127
Audience	900	1,500
National Gallery of Arts		
Number of exhibitions	13	20
Number of exhibitions exposed in permanent line	192	192
Visitors	22,350	24,715
Publications	–	2
Institute of Cultural Monuments		
Number of cultural monuments	1,718	1,790
Visitors of cultural monuments	55,723	110,535
Museums		
Museums	8	9
Visitors on districts museums	147,256	130,698

Culture is represented by the National Library, Theaters, Central Film Archives, The National Gallery of Art, Cultural Monuments and Museums. Making a comparison between 2013 and 2014, we can see an increase in the number of activities and in the number of their attendances.

In 2014, compared to 2013, it was an increase of 4.1% books withdrawn from the readers and an increase of 12.7% in hanger reading rooms. Many of the attendees are young people of age groups 16-21 years in both years, respectively 100,363 in 2013 and 113,180 attendees in 2014, for this age group.

Theaters still remain frequented. There is an increase in the number of performances and also in the number of spectators in the following two years.

An interesting fact is the rising number of visitors in the Cultural Monuments. This figure is almost doubled from 55,723 to 110,535. The largest attendance is from foreigners, but without leaving behind the locals also. Most visited monuments are in the cities of Gjirokastra, Berat and Shkodra. On the other hand, the number of visitors to museums has decreased by 12.6%.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

For 2014, the most watched film in the main cinemas has been the Wolf of Wall Street.

22 Unemployment

During the last 20 years, women's unemployment rate has generally been higher than men's. The pattern seems to be different for 2007 and the last three years when the men's unemployment rate has been higher than that of women. Besides, the difference in the unemployment rates of men and women has been increasing in the last three years in favor of men. The Labour Market is characterized by high youth unemployment rates. In 2014, the unemployment rate for young people 15-29 years old was 32.5 %, whereas the unemployment rate for the population 30-64 years old was 13.3 %.

Another indicator that describes the situation of youth is the percentage of young people 15-24 years old neither in employment nor in education or training. In 2014 this indicator was 30.9 %.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployed as percentage of the total labour force.

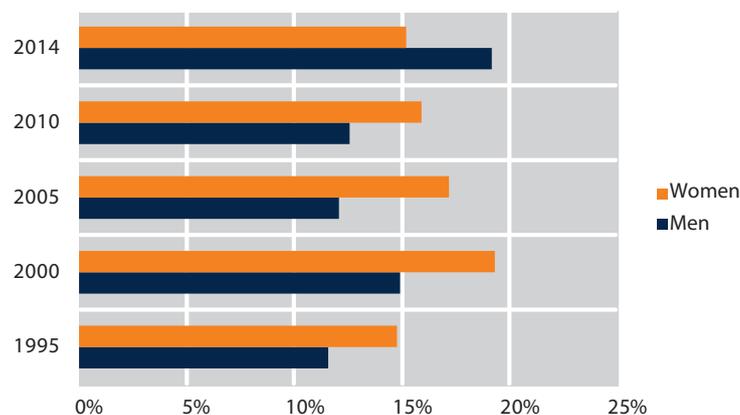
UNEMPLOYMENT

Persons 16 years old and over without a job, seeking work/registered in the Labour Offices and available to start a job ("registered unemployed") till 2006, and persons 15 years old and over without a job, looking for a job and available to start a job (unemployed according to ILO definition) since 2007.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The labour market is characterized by a high youth unemployment rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

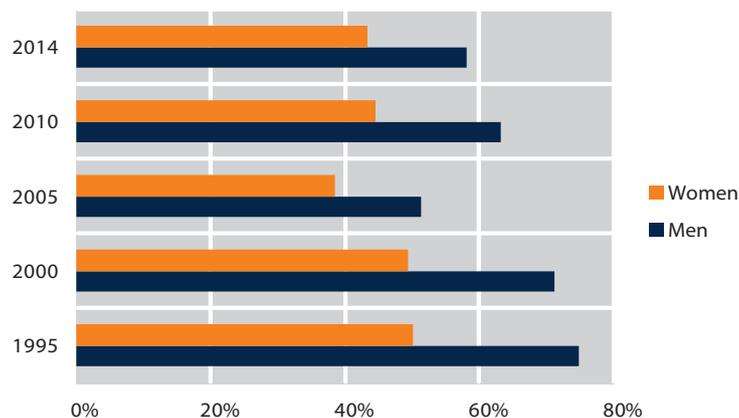


UNEMPLOYMENT

	Unit	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Unemployed	1 000	171	215	153	191	220
Men	-	91	113	74	97	139
Women	-	80	102	79	94	81
Unemployment rate	percent	12.9	16.8	14.1	14.0	17.5

Source: INSTAT; Administrative data till 2006, Labour Force Survey since 2007

EMPLOYMENT RATE



A large share of men are active in the labour market in Albania and there is a relatively considerable and persistent gender gap in employment rates over time, with much higher employment rates for men than for women. The difference between men's and women's employment rates in 2014 was 14.6 percentage points.

LABOUR FORCE

The total of employed and unemployed persons 15 years old and over.

On the other side, a considerable share of working age women are either inactive (48.7 % in 2014) or working as contributing family workers mainly in agricultural farms. Among the contributing family workers, women were almost 1.7 times more likely than men to work as contributing family workers. In 2014, 42 % of employed females and 25 % of employed males were contributing family workers.

POPULATION'S LABOUR MARKET STATUS

	Unit	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Total Population	1 000	3,225	3,061	3,011	2,913	2,894
Labour Force - total	-	1,309	1,283	1,085	1,358	1,257
Men	-	775	754	655	767	725
Women	-	534	529	430	591	532
Employed - total	-	1,138	1,068	932	1,167	1,037
Men	-	684	641	576	670	586
Women	-	454	427	356	497	451
Employment rate*	percent	62.5	60.5	45.6	53.5	50.5
Men	-	74.7	71.2	51.4	63.1	58.0
Women	-	50.2	49.3	38.6	44.5	43.4

Source: INSTAT; Administrative data till 2006, Labour Force Survey since 2007

*) calculated over male population 15-64 yrs. and female population 15-59 yrs. till 2006, and over population 15-64 since 2007

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In 2014, the total employment in Albania is dominated by the agricultural sector and the services sector respectively with a share of 42.7 % and 39.4 % over the total.

24 Prices and Consumption

The last updates of the CPI weights were december 2007, based on the Household Budget Survey data. But, given the methodological differences, the weights of the basket used on the computation of CPI differ from the consumption structure resulting from HBS. The basket includes a part of the expenditures that are excluded from the computation of the consumption expenditures of households like the imputed rent, long-term equipments and capital investments.

Average yearly change of Consumer Price Index in 2014 is 1.6 %. The largest increase prices by 7.0 % it was noticed in the "Alcoholic drinks and tobacco" contributing by 0.25 p.p. on the average yearly changes. The largest decrease prices it was noticed in the "Health" group by 4.5 %, contributing with -0.15 p.p. on the average yearly changes.

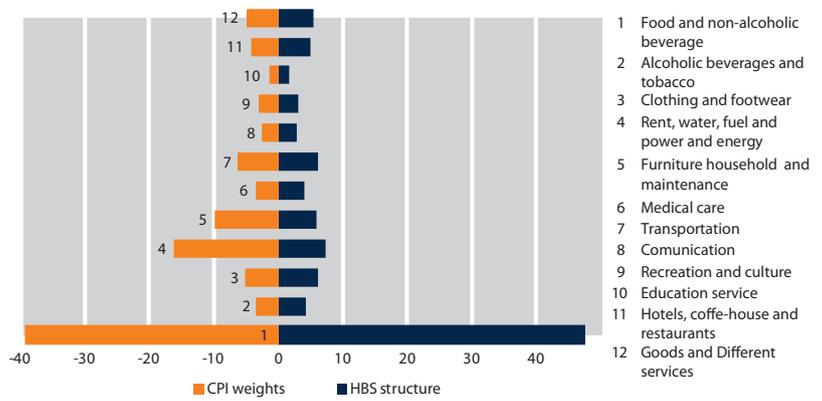
CONSUMPTION

The consumption statistics are very important to analyze the socio-economic developments of the country. The expenditures of households provide information not only on the level and structure of the consumption but also to update CPI.

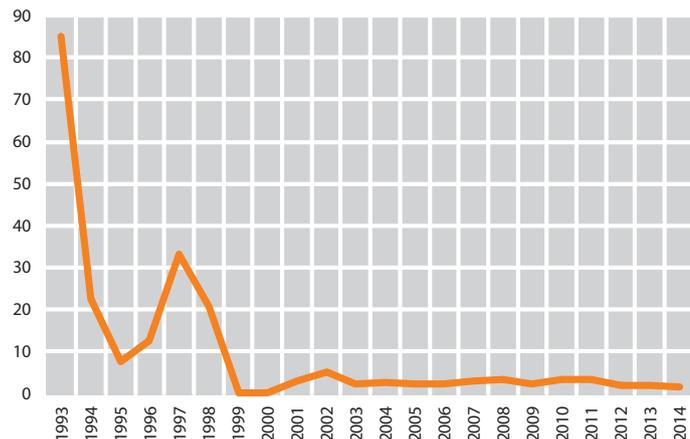
DID YOU KNOW THAT

The consumer prices started stabilization from 1992, in this year the yearly change at the end of the year was -1.0 %.

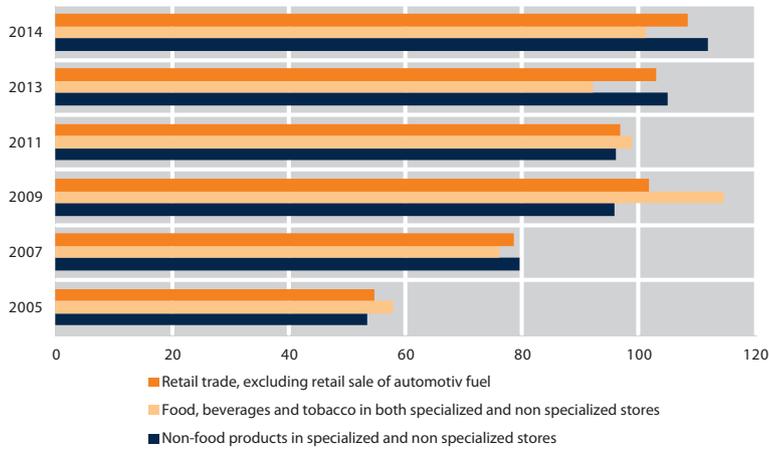
CPI WEIGHTS AND STRUCTURE OF HBS BY MAIN 12 GROUPS OF CONSUMPTION



AVERAGE YEARLY CHANGES IN CPI



RETAIL TRADE INDEX OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD PRODUCTS IN BOTH SPECIALIZED AND NON-SPECIALIZED UNITS



In the period 2011-2014, the value of turnover index volume of retail trade increased at an average annual rate of 5.7 %. Its main subgroups have had an annual increase rate. The “Retail sale of motor fuel in both specialized and non-specialized stores” subgroup increased at an average annual rate of 14.9 %. The “Non-food products in specialized and non-specialized stores” subgroup increased at an average annual rate of 2.9 %. The “Food, beverages and tobacco in both specialized and non-specialized stores” subgroup increased at an average annual rate of 0.7 %.

In period 2005-2010, the subgroup “Food, beverages and tobacco in both specialized and non-specialized stores” experienced a higher average annual rate, and in period 2011-2014 the situation is inverted, the higher average annual rate growth is experienced by the subgroup “Non-food products in specialized and non-specialized stores”.

The index volume of retail trade measures the monthly evolution in the turnover of retail trade, calculated with the current prices, in the retail trade units of food products, non-food products and motor fuel. The indices of the subgroups are deflated with the current prices of respective subgroups.

VOLUME INDICES ON RETAIL TRADE AND RETAIL TRADE OF MOTOR FUEL

2010=100

NACE	Economic activity	Year			
		2011	2012	2013	2014
47	Retail trade	106,5	111,6	118,6	124,6
47pa473	Retail trade, except retail sale of automotive fuel	96,9	95,0	103,0	108,3
4711	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	98,9	80,5	86,0	100,3
4719	Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	114,0	92,2	98,6	85,0
472	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	98,1	103,5	115,6	102,4
474	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	72,6	79,1	129,7	132,9
475	Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	104,6	113,2	130,9	133,1
476	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	73,9	80,5	96,1	105,2
4771-4772	Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	96,9	91,7	103,8	124,3
4773-4775	Dispensing chemist, retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	109,2	127,0	126,8	141,7
4776-4778	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	72,6	79,0	40,8	51,3
473	Retail sale of motor fuel	134,6	157,4	162,5	170,6

DO YOU KNOW THAT

In 2014, the subgroups with the major contribution in the turnover index volume of the Retail Trade activity continue to be the “Retail sale of motor fuel in both specialized and non-specialized stores”

26 Foreign trade

In the last 20 years the annual average of trade volume of goods increased about 13.7 %, having an annual average increase for exports by 17.5 % and 12.7 % for imports.

The most important groups of goods that are exported by Albania are: textile and footwear; mineral products and base metals.

The most important groups of goods that are imported by Albania are: machinery, mechanic and electric equipment; food, beverages, tobacco and mineral products.

The two main partners for exports and imports, for 2014, are: Italy and Turkey, occupying 55.9 % of albanian exports and 36.9 % of albanian imports.

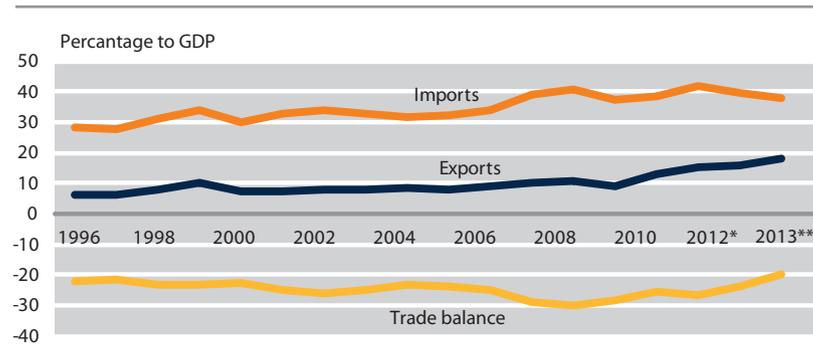
Trade balance is a difference between the value of goods that one country exports and the value of goods that imports.

If exports exceed imports, then the country has a trade surplus and the trade balance is positive. If imports exceed exports, then the country has a trade deficit and the trade balance is negative. However the words "positive" and "negative" have only a numerical meaning and do not necessarily reflect whether a country's economy is performing well or not.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

In 2014 exports of groups "Minerals, fuels, electricity" and "Textile and footwear" occupied exactly the same weight, 33.6 % each group, of Albanian exports.

FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS AND TRADE BALANCE



* 2012 Semi-finals

**2013 Precautions

^ Series 1996-2007 does not reflect new reviews

FOREIGN TRADE OF GOODS

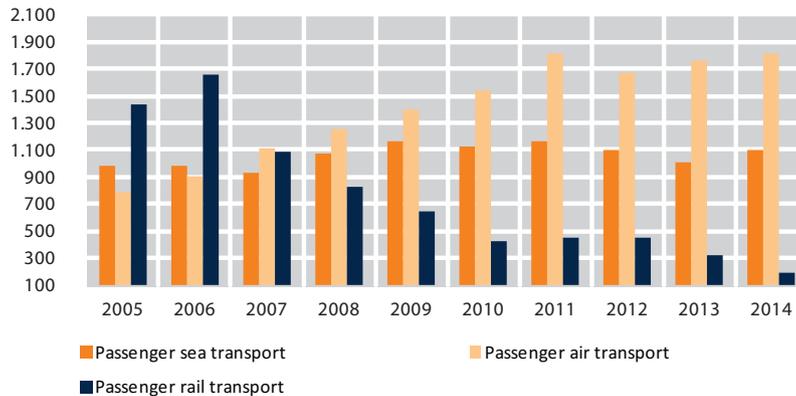
million ALL

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Exports (FOB)	18,710	37,037	65,818	161,548	255,759
Imports (CIF)	66,147	157,109	262,191	477,768	552,264
Trade balance (Exports-imports)	-47,437	-120,072	-196,373	-316,220	-296,505
Trade volume (Exports-imports)	84,857	194,146	328,009	639,315	808,023
Percentage of coverage (%)	28.3	23.6	25.1	33.8	46.3

FIVE MAIN TRADE PARTNERS, 2014

	Exports		Imports		
	million ALL	% to total	million ALL	% to total	
Italy	133,046	52.0	Italy	164,409	29.8
Kosovo	18,774	7.3	Greece	52,058	9.4
Spain	16,684	6.5	China	40,331	7.3
Malta	15,906	6.2	Turkey	39,011	7.1
Turkey	10,094	3.9	Germany	32,964	6.0

THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS TRAVELLING WITH MARITIME, AIR AND RAILWAY TRANSPORT VEHICLES



In the ten year period, 2005-2014, the average number of passengers traveling by sea lines is increase by 1.4 % per year, passengers traveling with airlines with 10.1 %, while those traveling by railway lines decreased an average of 18 % during the same period.

The number of passengers traveling by air comprised on average 54.0 % of the total number of passengers traveling with (sea, air and rail), followed by number of passengers traveling by sea with 34.5 % and by rail 11.5 %, in the time frame 2005-2014

In 2014 goods transported by sea, accounting for about 73.8 % Albanian exports and about 53.1% of Albania imports

FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

	Exports		Imports	
	million ALL	%	million ALL	%
Total	255,759	100.0	552,264	100.0
Sea transport	188,787	73.8	293,366	53.1
Road transport	64,564	25.2	203,824	36.9
Air transport	1,633	0.6	19,238	3.5
Other mode of transport	775	0.3	35,836	6.5

TRANSPORT

The assisted movement of people and/ or goods. Transport is often used as a generic term for various means of transport, and is distinguished from "movement" in that it requires such mean

DID YOU KNOW THAT

About 60 % of the trade volume of goods transported by sea in 2014. The number of passengers traveling by railway lines on the time overview comprises from 11.6 % in 2014

Arrivals of foreign citizens at the border points in the period 2005-2014 are increased by an average 19.9 % per year, while departures of Albanian citizens increased on average 6.9 %.

During the period 2010-2014 arrivals of foreign citizens from Europe region comprised greater part of total arrivals averaged 92.3 %. Southern Europe occupies the highest percentage of foreign arrivals with 84.3 % of total arrivals from Europe. Arrivals from Kosovo average occupied 48.6 % of arrivals Southern Europe followed by arrivals from Macedonia with 13 % and Montenegro with 6 %

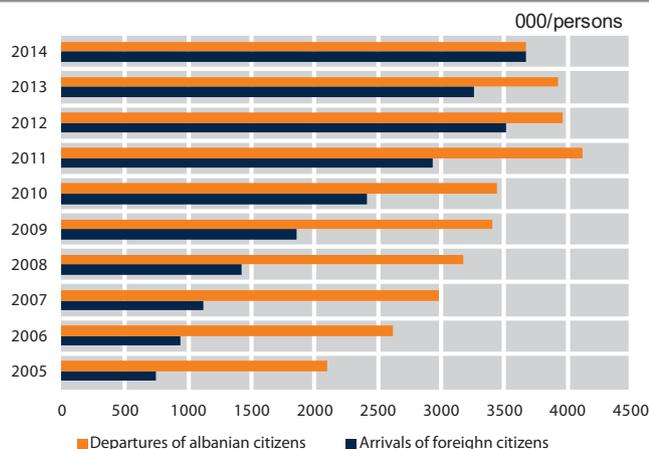
Arrivals of citizens is a concept that refers to all arrivals .A person visits several countries simultaneously in one year calculated each time a new arrivals.

No resident is considered a person who has not resided in the country visited for more than 12 consecutive months prior to his arrival in the country visited.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In the period 2010-2014 arrivals from Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro occupied on average 62.5 % of the arrivals of foreign citizens in total.

DEPARTURES OF ALBANIAN CITIZENS AND ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS IN NATIONALS BORDER POINT



ARRIVALS OF NON-RESIDENTS IN NATIONAL BORDER, BY NATIONALITY

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gjithsej	2,417,337	2,932,132	3,513,666	3,255,988	3,672,591
I, Africa	3,193	432	1,057	919	859
II, America	61,878	70,291	73,810	73,291	90,084
III, East Asia and Pacific	11,361	17,418	19,689	23,628	30,874
IV, Middle East	1,247	1,178	1,524	3,944	2,607
V, South Asia	764	909	1,135	961	1,274
VI, Europe	2,238,958	2,738,846	3,214,111	2,963,583	3,423,665
- Central/Eastern Europe	63,722	82,418	90,643	112,333	163,006
- Northern Europe	85,463	109,924	117,434	119,016	137,308
- Southern Europe	1,912,383	2,320,746	2,759,374	2,467,195	2,821,920
- Western Europe	141,187	186,531	200,462	210,845	237,760
- East/Mediterranean Europe	36,203	39,227	46,198	54,194	63,671
VII, Other countries not specified	99,936	103,058	202,340	189,662	123,228

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	Unit	2010	2011	2012*	2013**
GDP (at current prices)	Mlln ALL	1.239.645	1.300.624	1.335.488	1.364.782
Supply (at constant prices)	Mlln ALL				
GDP	-	1.186.341	1.271.199	1.321.741	1.354.087
Imports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	618.914	697.628	689.517	727.479
Uses (at constant prices)	-				
Exports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	395.386	431.921	439.565	479.581
Final Consumption of the Households	-	933.884	979.035	1.019.147	1.053.310
Final Consumption of General Government and NPISHs	-	134.108	141.296	145.634	151.608
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-	342.480	373.357	338.930	349.021
Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies	-	- 603	43.217	67.983	48.047
Annual real growth of GDP (compared with previous year prices)	%	3,7	2,5	1,6	1,4
	1.000 lekë	426	448	460	471
Gross Domestic Product per Capita	Euro	3.089	3.191	3.312	3.358
	USD	4.089	4.437	4.257	4.458

2012* Semi final data

2013** Preliminary data

The National Accounts reflect macro-economic developments of a country. They show the productive capacity of the country, how much is consumed, invested and exchanged with other countries. Real growth rate of GDP is one of the most important indicators of national accounts.

During year 2013, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by +1.4 % compared with year 2012. Final Consumption in 2013 had the main share in economy with 89.34 %. It realized an increased by +1.94 % in real terms. Gross capital formation increased by +1.16 % in real terms, in comparison with 2012. Exports and Import of goods and service grew in real terms respectively by +7.89 % and +4.99 % compared with 2012. GDP per capita amounted to ALL 471 thousand.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP is the market value of all final goods and services produced in a given year, by productive resident units, within the economic territory of a country. The two approaches of GDP compilation in Albania are Production approach and Expenditure approach.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

GDP per capita of Albania expressed in Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is about one third of EU average GDP per capita (EU28 = 100).

The components of the money supply have recorded a moderate increase over the past 4 years. An exception was year 2014, at the end of which the aggregate M1 marked an annual increase of 19 %, caused by growth in Lek demand deposits. Deposits included in broad money grew by 3 %. Deposits of other resident sectors, which represent around 86 % of the total value of deposits, increased by 1% compared to the year before. Deposits of non-financial corporations increased by 20 %, which was a marked increase compared to previous years.

Credit to economy grew by 2 % during 2014, marking a slight improvement compared to the previous year. The sector with the highest contribution to total credit growth was the sector of private non-financial corporations. Credit to this sector increased by 2 % over 2014 and represented about 70% of total credit to economy. Credit to other resident sectors showed modest improvement compared to the previous years, when the outstanding amount recorded no change.

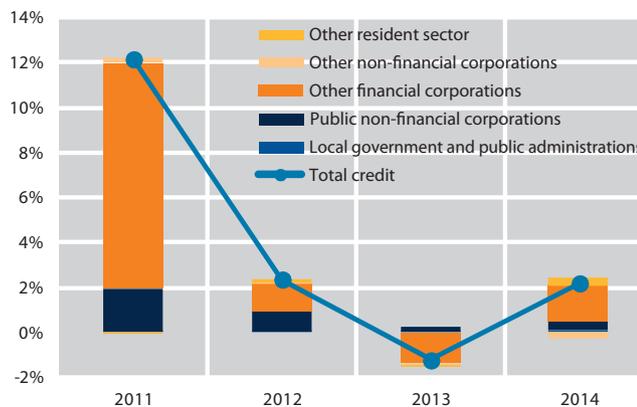
¹ Other resident sectors include households and nonprofit institutions serving households.

MONEY SUPPLY AND DEPOSITS BY SECTORS (MLLN ALL)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Monetary base	283,454	289,81	297,722	308,074	332,899
Currency outside depository corporations	195,059	194,923	192,705	198,893	217,666
M1 aggregate	275,427	276,898	281,247	295,877	353,322
M2 aggregate	604,517	647,003	669,577	693,172	722,357
M3 aggregate	980,284	1,070,150	1,123,408	1,148,981	1,195,086
Deposits included in broad money	785,225	875,226	930,703	950,088	977,421
Local government and public administration	1,496	1,547	1,124	1,735	2,287
Public non-financial corporations	18,76	15,155	12,895	11,852	18,067
Other financial corporations	8,895	7,978	10,317	10,167	8,523
Other non-financial corporations	88,205	86,392	82,538	88,150	105,805
Other resident sectors	667,869	764,154	823,829	838,185	842,74

Source: Bank of Albania

CREDIT GROWTH BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS (CONTRIBUTION IN % POINTS)



DO YOU KNOW THAT

Deposits of other resident sectors, which represent around 86 % of the total value of deposits, increased by 1% compared to the year before.

EXCHANGE RATES (PERIOD AVERAGE)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ALL / USD	103.94	100.90	108.18	105.67	105.48
ALL / EURO	137.79	140.33	139.04	140.26	139.97
ALL / JPY	118.66	126.68	135.74	108.50	99.78
ALL / CHF	99.87	113.98	115.39	114.00	115.26

Source: Bank of Albania

CURRENT ACCOUNT (MIO EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013*	2014*
Current account	-1,019	-1,225	-978	-1,035	-1,035	-1,303
Goods	-2,083	-2,242	-1,999	-1,72	-1,893	-2,137
Exports	1,172	1,406	1,526	1,756	1,063	925
Imports	-3,254	-3,647	-3,525	-3,476	-2,956	-3,062
Services	232	135	213	-16	155	268
Exports	1,751	1,747	1,673	1,656	1,829	2,031
Travel	1,227	1,169	1,145	1,107	1,107	1,283
Imports	-1,519	-1,612	-1,46	-1,673	-1,674	-1,763
Travel	-1,032	-1,122	-1,003	-1,113	-1,113	-1,196
Income	-90	-25	-72	21	21	-160
Inflow	286	216	188	138	138	111
Outflow	-376	-241	-260	-117	-117	-270
Current transfers	922	906	880	680	680	725
Inflow	1,077	1,012	1,026	810	810	852
Remittances	697	670	680	547	547	595
Outflow	-154	-105	-147	-130	-130	-127

Source: Bank of Albania

*For 2013 and 2014 the balance of payments table is compiled in accordance with the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (IMF, 2009).

The main interest rates including 12 month treasury bills yield have recorded a gradual decrease between 2010 and 2014, reflecting the continued decrease in the base interest rate since the beginning of 2012. The average interest rates of 12 month new lek loans and deposits for 2014 were respectively 7.7 % and 1.9 %, whereas the yield of 12 month treasury bills for the same period was 3.4%. Over the period 2010-2014 the Albanian lek has reached the lowest value against the USD in 2012 and against Euro in 2011. At the end of 2014 the ALL/Euro exchange rate was 140.14 and the ALL/USD rate was 115.23

In 2012-2013 the current account deficit stood at 10% of GDP, whereas in 2014 the annual growth in the deficit was about 26 %. The driver of the current account deficit is the deficit in the goods trade, which in 2014 amounted to 2.1 billion Euros. The main services in the services account are travel services. In 2014, inflows from the travel services exports recorded around 2 billion Euros, while imports of travel services cost 1.2 billion Euros. The current transfers account continues to exhibit a surplus, as a result of positive net remittances which amounted to 600 million Euros in 2014.

²The interest rate of one-week repurchase agreement rate.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The average interest rates of 12 month new lek loans and deposits for 2014 were respectively 7.7 % and 1.9 %

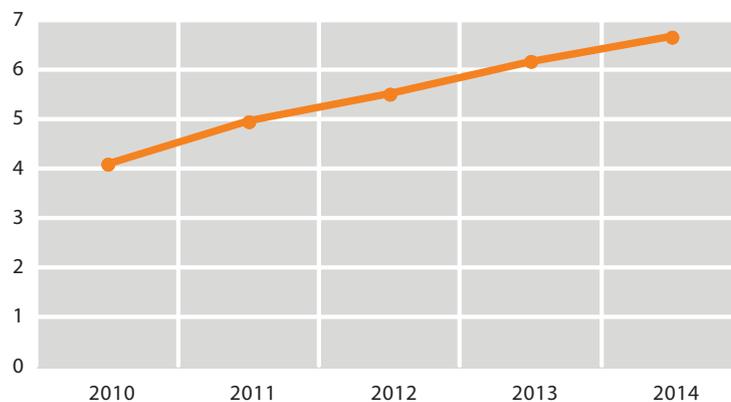
Albania's gross external debt at the end of 2014 stood at 6.6 billion Euros. The largest part of the external debt stock is held by the general government sector, followed by the banking sector. Around 80 % of external debt is long term debt. The increase in liabilities of residents to nonresidents at a faster rate than the increase in their assets has resulted in a net investment position equal to -3.3 billion Euros at the end of 2013. The largest fraction of residents' liabilities to nonresidents is in the form of direct investments and other investments, mainly loans and currency and deposits. Reserve assets at the end of 2014 stood at 2.2 billion Euros which was sufficient for the coverage of 5.5 months of imports of goods and services.

GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT AND THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION (MIO EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gross external debt	4,1	4,958	5,513	6,177	6,665
1. General government	1,886	2,069	2,224	2,29	2,648
2. Monetary authority	106	99	90	79	77
3. Banks	604	871	1,089	1,075	1,219
4. Other sectors	793	1,038	1,099	1,085	1,156
5. Direct investment: inter-company loans	711	881	1,012	1,649	1,567
Short term external debt	557	845	1,115	1,267	1,322
Long term external debt*	3,543	4,113	4,399	4,91	5,344
Net investment position	-2,98	-4,24	-4,031	-3,366	
a. Direct investments	-2,321	-3,267	-3,114	-2,68	
b. Portfolio investments	-260	-341	-261	-161	
c. Financial derivatives	-	-	-2	-	
d. Other investments	-2,303	-2,545	-2,626	-2,54	
e. Reserve assets	1,905	1,913	1,973	2,015	2,192

Source: Bank of Albania

GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT



DID YOU KNOW THAT

Reserve assets at the end of 2014 stood at 2.2 billion Euros which was sufficient for the coverage of 5.5 months of imports of goods and services.

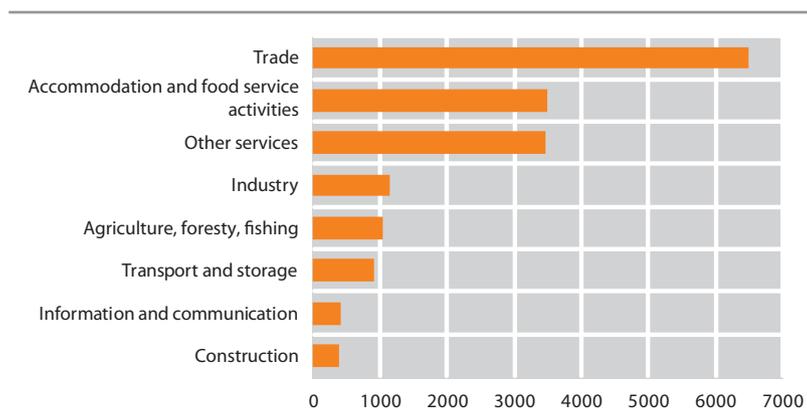
ACTIVE ENTERPRISES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic Activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	103,038	109,039	106,837	111,083	112,537
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,700	1,932	1,775	1,690	2,260
Industry	9,898	10,354	9,886	10,333	10,154
Construction	4,451	4,813	4,752	4,819	4,575
Trade	43,325	45,214	43,851	44,878	44,969
Transport and storage	8,307	8,505	7,961	8,024	7,562
Accommodation and food service activities	15,674	17,113	16,888	17,825	18,061
Information and communication	2,009	2,270	2,330	2,495	2,590
Other services	17,674	18,838	19,394	21,019	22,366

FOREIGN AND JOINT (ALBANIAN + FOREIGN), 2014

Countries	Total	
	number	%
Total	5,245	100
Italy	2,267	43
Greece	640	12
Turkey	415	8
Kosovo	253	5
Others	1,670	32

NEW ENTERPRISES, 2014



The number of new active enterprises in 2014 is 17,377. 34.4 % of them were established within trade economic activity, while 2.2 % were created within construction.

Foreigner and Joint (Albanian + Foreign) active enterprises only made up 4.7 % of the total active enterprises in 2014. Foreigner and joint (Albanian + foreigner) were mostly Italian, respectively 43.2 %. Italian foreigner and joint (Albanian + Italian) have dominated during the years.

BUSINESS REGISTER

Holds all non-agricultural legal unit (enterprises and institutions) that perform their economic activity inside Albanian territory.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Birth rate for year 2014 is 15 %, 5,385 new enterprises have woman owner/administrator

Tirazhi 500 kopje