

ALBANIA IN FIGURES

2015



Director of Publication: **Dr. Mirela Muça**

Statistical processing: **INSTAT**

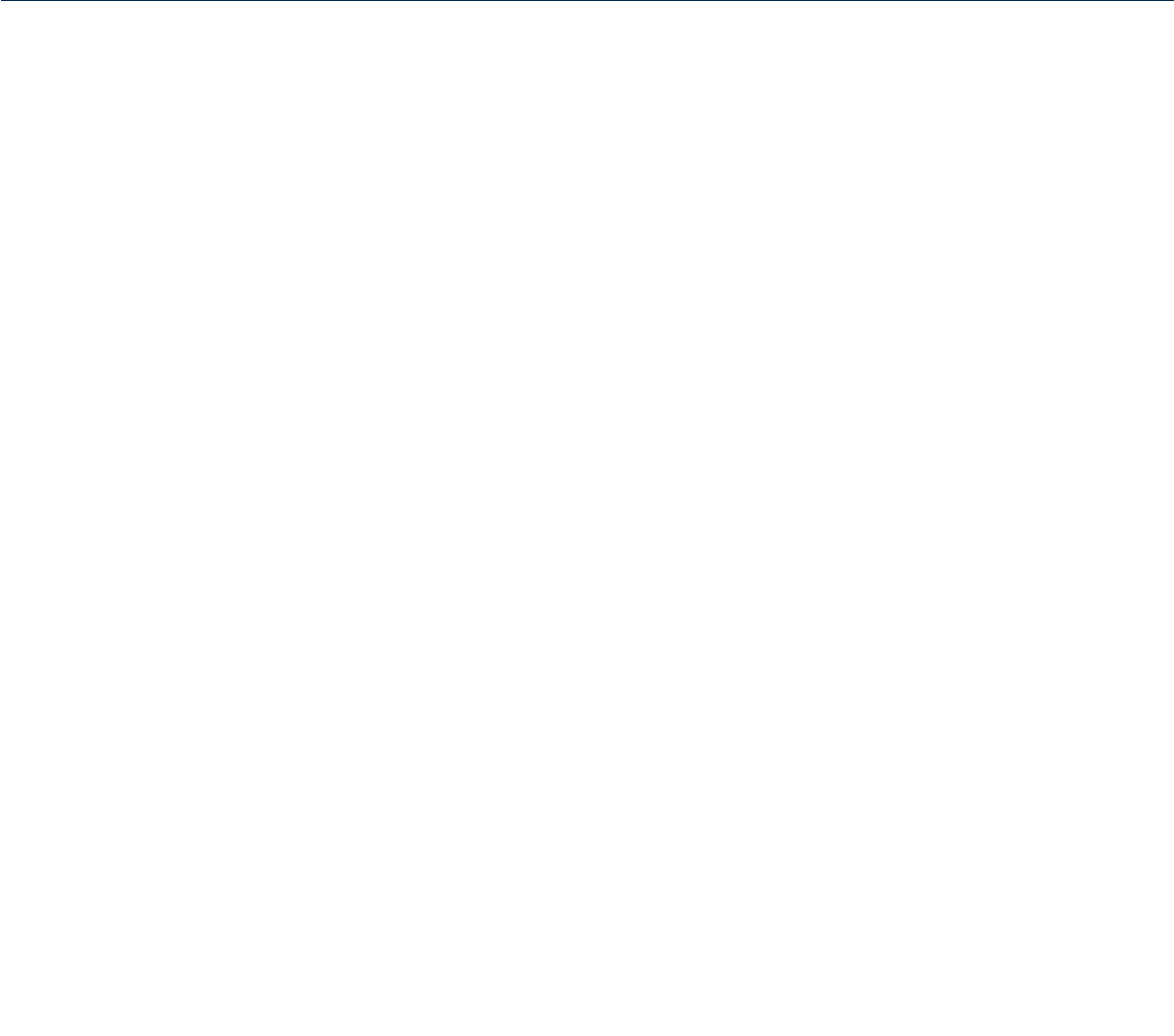
Copyright © INSTAT 2016

No part of this publication can be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the copyright holder.

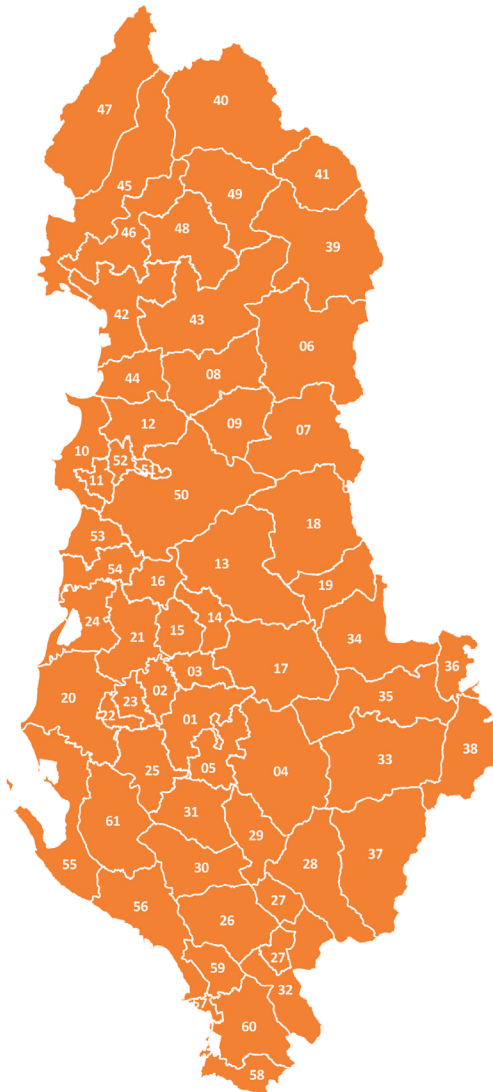
Computer processing: **Mariana Villau**

Content

Demography	7
Juridical Statistics	11
Decision-making	13
Education and Knowledge	15
Culture	18
Unemployment	19
Employment	20
Statistikat e Konsumit të Familjeve	21
Prices and Consumption	23
Business Register	24
Retail Trade	25
Foreign Trade	26
Transport	27
Tourism	28
National Accounts	29



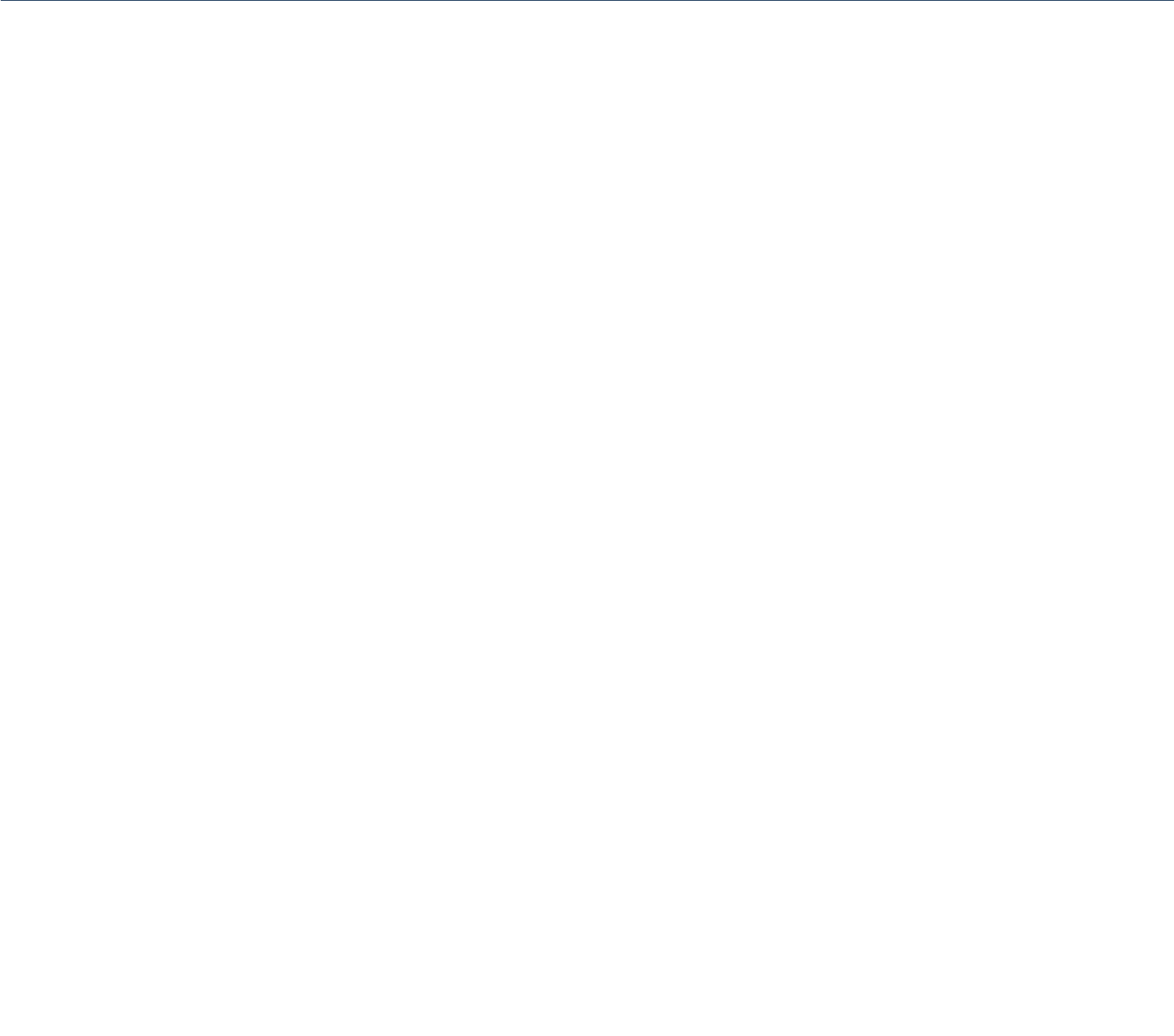
ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF ALBANIA



MUNICIPALITIES

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 01 BERAT | 32 DROPULL |
| 02 URA VAJGURORË | 33 KORÇË |
| 03 KUÇOVË | 34 POGRADËC |
| 04 SKRAPAR | 35 MALIQ |
| 05 POLIÇAN | 36 PUSTEC |
| 06 DIBËR | 37 KOLONJË |
| 07 BULQIZË | 38 DEVOLL |
| 08 MAT | 39 KUKËS |
| 09 KLOS | 40 TROPOJË |
| 10 Durrës | 41 HAS |
| 11 SHIJAK | 42 LEZHË |
| 12 KRUJË | 43 MIRDITË |
| 13 ELBASAN | 44 KURBIN |
| 14 CËRRIK | 45 SHKODËR |
| 15 BELSH | 46 VAU I DEJËS |
| 16 PEQIN | 47 MALËSI E MADHE |
| 17 GRAMSH | 48 PUKË |
| 18 LIBRAZHË | 49 FUSHË ARRËS |
| 19 PRRENJAS | 50 TIRANË |
| 20 FIER | 51 KAMËZ |
| 21 LUSHNJË | 52 VORË |
| 22 PATOS | 53 KAVAJË |
| 23 ROSKOVËC | 54 RROGOZHINË |
| 24 DIVJAKË | 55 VLORË |
| 25 MALLAKASTËR | 56 HIMARË |
| 26 GJIROKASTËR | 58 KONISPOL |
| 27 LIBOHOVË | 59 DELVINË |
| 28 PËRMET | 60 FINIQ |
| 29 KËLCYRË | 61 SELENICË |
| 30 TEPELENË | |
| 31 MEMALIAJ | |

Note: The boundaries of administrative divisions have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units.

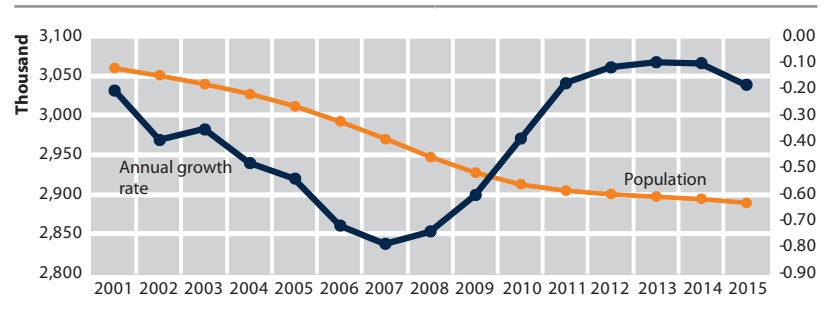


In 2015 the usual resident population marks a decrease of 5,300 inhabitants compared with 2014. The average usual resident population in 2015 marked a decrease with 0.18 % compared with 2014.

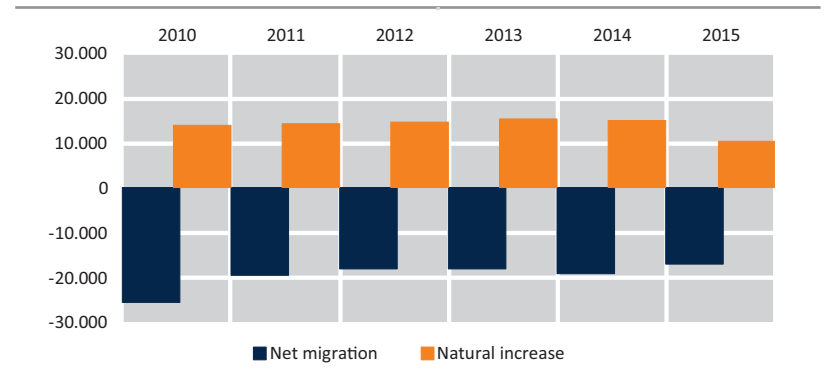
Two main components of the population are: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase of the population is decreased compared with the previous year with 31 %, due to a decrease in the number of births and an increase in the number of deaths by 8.5 % respectively compared with the previous year.

On the other hand the second component, net migration marks about -17,000 during 2015, by giving a considerable impact in the population decline.

POPULATION AND POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH, 2011-2015



BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NET MIGRATION, 2010-2015



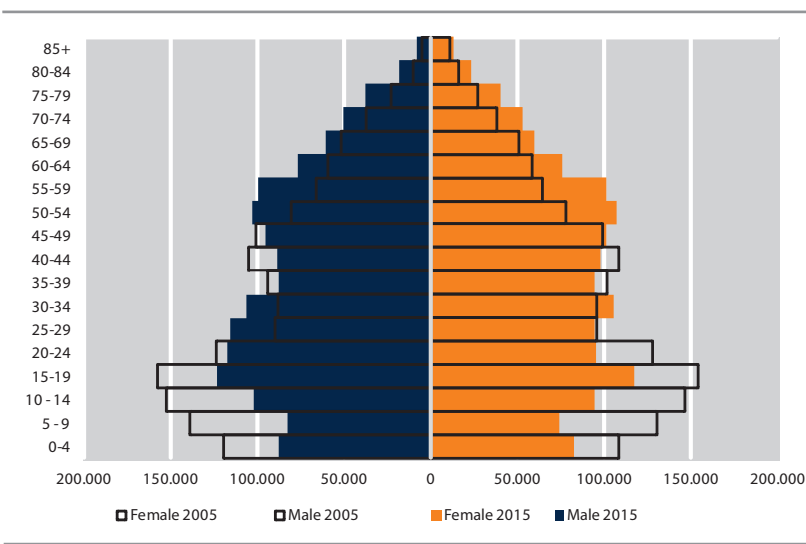
During 2015 number of births is decreased with 8,5 % compared with 2014

8 Demography

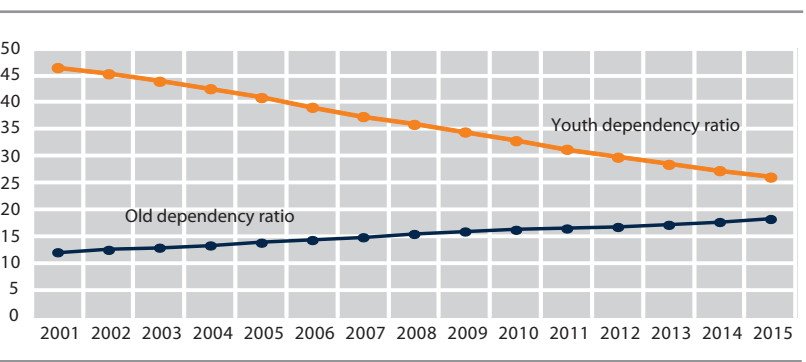
Population pyramid gives a clear view of the population by age group and sex. The graph shows the pyramids of the population for 2005 and 2015. During this 10-year period it is clear visible an ageing tendency of the population – a reduction of the pyramid base as a result of the decrease in the number of births and an enlargement of the top of the pyramid as a result of an increase in life expectancy. In 2015, young persons (0-14 years old) account for 18.1 % of the total population, while old persons aged 65 and above occupies 12.6 % of the total population.

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 18.2 % in 2015 against 12.0 % in 2001. This ratio has an increasing tendency over the years. Youth dependency ratio is calculated as the proportion of young person's 0-14 to the working age population 15-64 years. Young age dependency ratio is 26.1 % in 2015 against 46.5 % in 2001. During the given period, it is clearly noticed a decrease of this ratio by almost half of its value. The total age dependency ratio shows a decline trend, since the decline in the youth dependency ratio has a higher effect than the increase of the old dependency ratio. So the burden towards the working age population has been decreased from 58.5 % in 2001 to 44.3 % in 2015.

POPULATION PYRAMID, 2015



DEPENDENCY RATES, 2001-2015



Albanian population towards ageing process, from 7.6 % in 2001, today there are 12.6 % old persons.

KEY INDICATORS ON THE ALBANIAN POPULATION

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
Life expectancy	year			
Male		76.0	76.4	76.1
Female		80.3	80.3	79.7
Total fertility rate	per women	1.76	1.78	1.7
Mean age at birth	year	27.3	27.2	27.2
Marriages	per 1000 inhabitants	8.2	8.2	8.7
Divorces		1.3	1.5	1.8

Albanians today live on average 1 year longer than in 2011. In 2015 the female life expectancy is 79.7 years and 76.1 years for males. Differently from the general trend during 2011-2015, compared with 2014 it has been noticed a decrease in the life expectancy at birth for both sexes.

The total fertility rate continues to be under replacement level (2.1 children per women). In 2015 the average number of children per women is 1.7, by marking a slight decrease compared to 2014, where its value was 1.78 children per women.

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.

Albanians today live on average 1 year longer than in 2011.

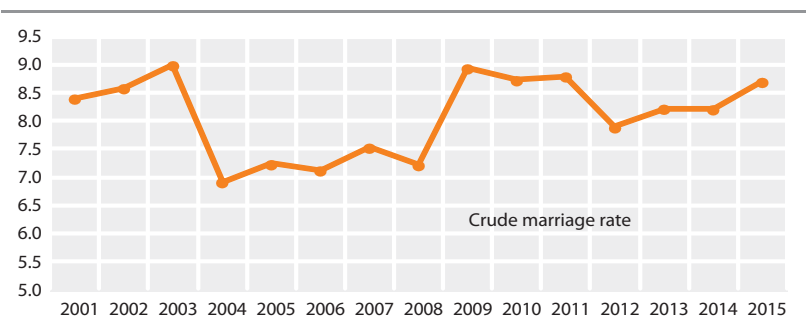
10 Demography

The crude marriage rate has fluctuated during 2001-2015 period, from a minimum value of 6.9 to a maximal value of 9.0 marriages per 1000 inhabitants. Compared with 2014, crude marriage rate of last year has experienced a slightly increase from 8.2 to 8.7. In 2015 there are 8.7 marriages per 1000 inhabitants.

The average age of marriage for males and females has not changed during the years. In 2015 average age of marriage for males is 29.6 years old and for females 24.1 years old. It has been noticed a slight increase of the average age at marriage for both sexes during the last two years.

Divorces have experienced a significant increase since 2001 from 9.6 divorces per 100 marriages to 21.0 divorces per 100 marriages in 2015. The highest absolute and relative value of divorces has been noticed in 2015, 5,255 and 21.0 divorces per 100 marriages, respectively.

CRUDE MARRIAGES RATE, 2001-2015



MEAN AGE OF MARRIAGE BY SEX

Years	Male	Female
2013	29.3	23.7
2014	29.5	24.0
2015	29.6	24.1

DIVORCES RATE



In 2015 there were 1200 marriages more than in 2014

RECORDED PENAL OFFENCES

	2013	2014	2015
Recorded offences	19,930	26,910	30,584
Against persons	489	398	397
Homicide	112	104	59
Attempted homicide	206	156	138
Sexual crimes	87	97	137
Drug crimes	1,105	1,243	1,021
Production and sale of narcotics	948	1,123	938
Economic-Financial crimes	2,318	1,980	2,436
Counterfeit	533	553	643
Fraud	563	546	393
Property crimes	6,053	8,365	8,233
Violent robbery	269	251	157
Domestic burglary	1,277	1,657	1,387
Robbery of local commerce	895	793	719
Money laundering crimes	125	326	355
Cleaning products	87	206	266
Other crimes	9,753	14,501	18,005
Domestic violence	3,020	4,121	3,448
The violation of road traffic rules	2,987	4,315	5,280

Source: General Directorate of State police

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 2013-2015

	2013	2014	2015
Recorded reports	3,020	4,121	3,448
Of which dead	28	22	20
Protection request	1,851	2,422	2,148
Perpetrators	2,951	3,991	3,534

Source: General Directorate of State Police

Statistics of recorded penal offences refers to penal offences recorded by the police; cases are related to incidents as occurred, and not to the trials, the verdict of which falls under the power of the law bodies.

In the year 2015 are recorded 30,584 crimes, about 13.6 % more crimes compare to the year 2014. Among the main criminal group of offences, Sexual crimes have significantly increased of about 41 % compare to the year 2014. Considerable increase is seen also at Economic-financial crimes with 23 % and Violation of traffic rules with 22 % more recorded crimes.

Over the years, the number of reports related to domestic violence has been increasing, while the year 2015 marks a decrease of reports on domestic violence. Compared with 2014 are 16.3 % less reports, or expressed in absolute value, in the year 2015 are about 673 less reports of domestic violence.

In the year 2015, as a result of Domestic Violence are recorded 20 deaths, about 2 less than the year 2014.

In the year 2015 are recorded about 41 % more sexual crime compare to the year 2014.

12 Juridical Statistics

In the year 2015 are convicted 16,141 persons, 96 % of whom are adults (over 18 years old). Compared with 2014, this year marks an increase of 18.5 % more convicted persons. The number of adult convicts is increased with 21 %, while the number of juvenile convicts is decreased with 22 %. From the table is seen that in the year 2015 the number of women convicted is doubled compare to the year 2014.

During the year 2015 are imprisoned 6,128 persons, where are included detainees and prisoners. The year 2015 has marked an increase with 12.4 % in the number of prisoners compare to the year 2014. If we refer only to prisoners (without detainees), during the year 2015 are counted 2,985 prisoners, about 5 % more compare to the year 2014.

Penal offence “Homicide” records the highest number of prisoners during the year 2015, followed by penal offences “Drug crimes” and “Robbery”.

In the year 2015 penal offence Homicide records the highest number of all prisoners in total with 24 %.

CONVICTED PERSONS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

	2013	2014	2015
Total	8,577	13,618	16,141
Adult convicted	7,897	12,845	15,540
Men	7,562	12,452	14,670
Female	335	393	870
Juvenile convicted	680	773	601
Men	677	765	590
Female	3	8	11

Source: Ministry of justice

PRISONERS BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	2013	2014	2015
Total	2,942	2,838	2,985
Male prisoners			
Adult	2,865	2,788	2,912
Juvenile	19	9	13
Women prisoners			
Adult	58	41	60
Juvenile	0	0	0

Source: General Directorate of Prisons

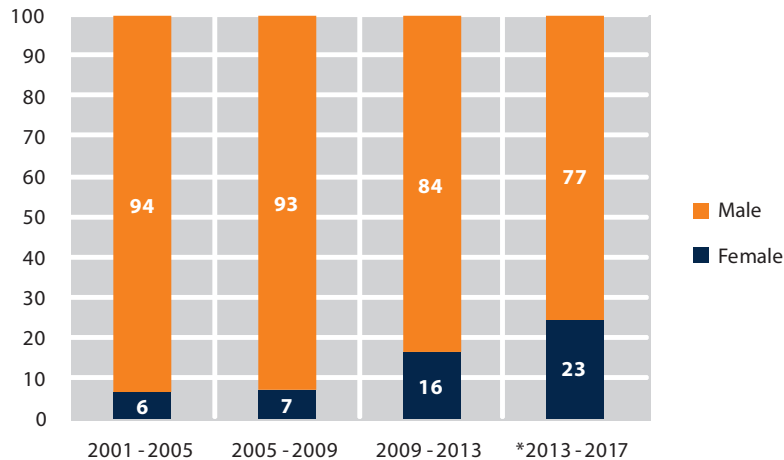
PRISONERS BY PENAL OFFENCES

Penal Offences	2014	2015
Total	5,453	6,128
Robbery	1,491	1,212
Homicide	1,342	1,470
Injury	186	218
Sexual crimes	112	134
Drug crimes	1,142	1,329
Criminal organizations	17	28
Fraud	74	68
Exploitation of prostitution	93	79
Other	996	1,590

Note: Prisoners until 31 December (prisoners and detainees)

Source: General Directorate of Prisons

PARLIAMENT COMPOSITION, %

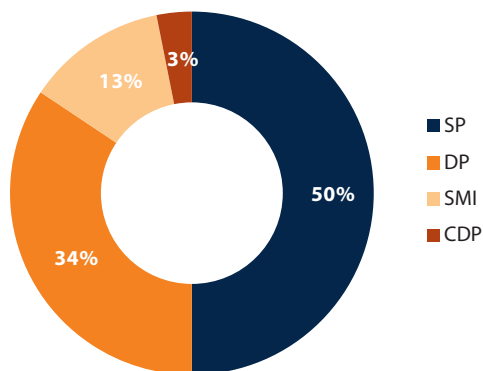


*The number of deputies in the end of the year
Source: Parliament

According to the data by Albanian Parliament, during the period 2001-2009, the participation of men in parliament is higher compared to women. From the elections of 2009, the participation of women in parliament has increased more than double, from 7 % that was in the period 2005-2009, to 16 % for the period 2009-2013.

This trend is noticed in the parliamentary elections of 2013 where the women participation was 18 %. This tendency has continued, and in the end of 2015 the participation of women deputies is 23 %. From the total number of female deputies in the parliament 50 % of them are deputies of Socialist Party, 34 % are of Democratic Party, 13 % are from Socialist Movement for Integration and 3% from Christiandemocratic Party.

FEMALE DEPUTIES IN THE PARLIAMENT BY POLITICAL PARTIES, 2015



Source: Parliament

The participation of women in Albanian Parliament from 2001 to the end of 2015 has increased 3.6 times.

14 Decision-making

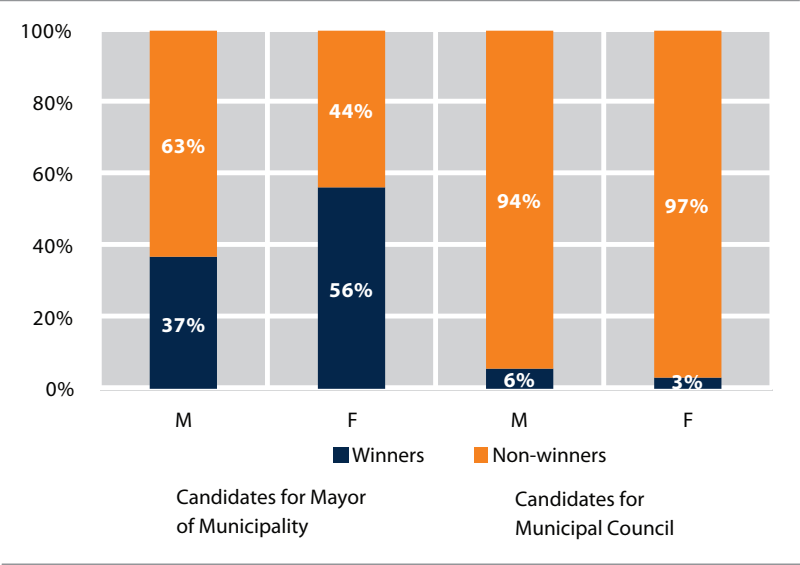
According to the data from the Central Elections Commission for the Local Elections of 2015, the success rate for women candidates for Mayors is higher compared to men for the same position. From 142 candidates men for Mayors, have won 52 or 37 %. Meanwhile regarding women candidates for Mayors, from 16 have won 9 or 56 %.

On the other hand the rate of succes of men candidates for Municipal councils has been 2 times higher compared to women candidates. The percentage of the winners for men candidates for municipal councils have been 6 % compared to 3 % for women.

ELECTIONS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES FOR THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, 2015

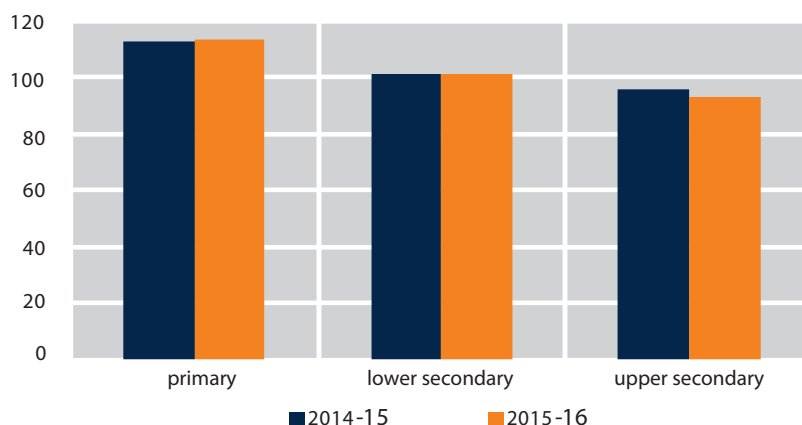
Local elections, 2015	Male	Female	Total
Candidates for Mayor of Municipality	142	16	158
Winning Mayor of Municipality	52	9	61
Candidates for Municipal Council	18,404	17,937	36,341
Winning Advisor	1,040	555	1,595

ELECTIONS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES FOR THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, 2015



In local elections 2015, 15 % of the municipalities are leaded by women.

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION (GER)



PUPIL PER TEACHER RATIO

Education	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
In public sector			
Primary	19.1	18.9	18.3
Urban	25.4	25.0	24.0
Rural	15.2	14.9	14.8
Lower secondary	12.6	12.2	11.1
Urban	15.2	14.9	13.4
Rural	10.7	10.3	9.4
Upper secondary	17.0	16.2	15.0
Urban	17.2	16.9	15.6
Rural	16.4	14.5	13.8
In private sector			
Primary	16.0	15.3	16.4
Urban	15.9	15.1	16.3
Rural	17.9	18.1	17.4
Lower secondary	8.8	8.3	7.8
Urban	8.8	8.2	7.8
Rural	8.1	9.6	8.1
Upper secondary	9.7	9.1	8.2
Urban	9.3	9.9	8.4
Rural	n.a.	3.4	6.5

Population participation in pre university education shown steadily increased in it's three educational levels. Main indicators that measure participation in all levels of education are gross and net enrollment ratio. In primary education these two indicators are high, despite, it is known that the drop out phenomenon exists in some cases. Net enrollment ratio gets higher value year after year. This shows that attended school without interruption and on time, moreover students under these levels. NER has increased steadily to lower secondary and significantly more to upper secondary education. For the last two years net enrollment ratio in upper secondary education is 75%, which is the best ratio for this level of education attained.

Students enrolled in private basic education account for 6.1%, while in upper secondary education consist to 10.3%.

An indicator that affects the quality of the educational process is the ratio of students per teacher, which in public education has reached good levels in 2015 to two cycles of basic education.

By comparing the number of students per teacher in public education in 2013, by 2015 it is observed reduction of the ratio as follows: in the primary it ranges from 19.1 to 18.3, in upper level of basic education from 12.6 to 11.1 and in upper secondary education from 17 to 15 students per teacher. Although this ratio decreasing from year to year, it is still high compared with the most of European countries. In private education that ratio it's still acceptable.

In 2015-16 it has decreased the number of pupils per teacher in pre-university education, especially in public sector.

16 Education and Knowledge

The graduation rate in upper secondary education has a significant increase in the last two years, 2014, 2015. But despite of this, in these two years are graduated fewer students than previous years, which relates mainly to the decline of fertility. Last year, 12% of graduates of upper secondary education belongs to them of vocational.

Number of students graduated of 2015 in higher education is 4392 more than the previous year. Among the graduates always dominates those with bachelor's degree from 57.1% in 2015, although it should be noted that graduates with master have increased year after year. Graduates of higher education are divided by 10 broad fields of study, as defined in ISCED Manual F-2013, which would make them comparable on an international scale.

Graduates of 2015of belonging in their majority field of business, administration and law to 29.2% and smaller percentage of graduates of 2.3%, holding the field of services, as can be seen from the graph.

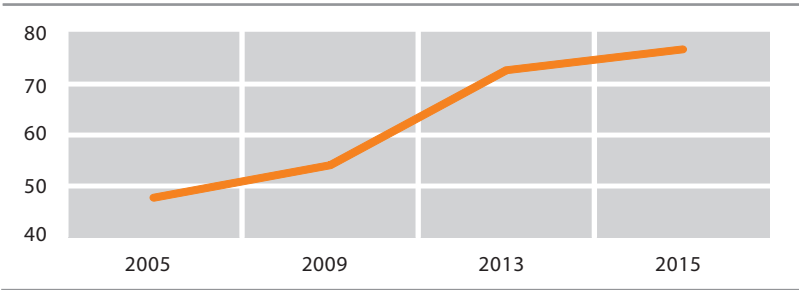
In data processing and calculation of the education indicators INSTAT uses ISCED 2011 classification.

The number of graduated of tertiary education in 2015 is 4.392 more than in 2014.

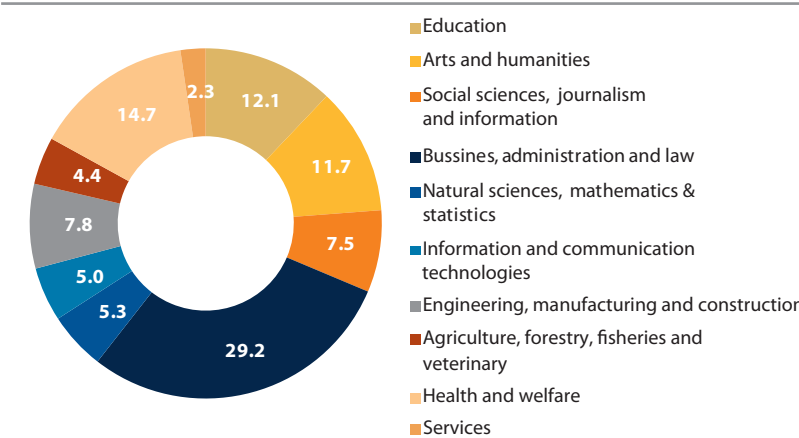
NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Graduated	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Lower secondary	47,819	44,139	44,001
Upper secondary	45,899	35,254	39,629
Vocational	4,322	3,136	4,702
Post secondary non tertiary	145	164	125
Tertiary	30,365	29,137	33,529
Bachelor Only	20,351	17,469	19,152

GROSS GRADUATION RATIO AT UPPER SECONDARY



STUDENT GRADUATED BY FIELDS OF STUDY , YEAR 2015, %



Note: According to the manual of the fields of study, ISCED - F 2013

USAGE OF TELEPHONY AND BROADBAND INTERNET NETWORKS

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
Fixed phone line subscribers	per 100 pers.	10	9	8
Number of mobile phone active subscribers		127	116	118
Number of subscribers who have used broadband 3G from mobiles phones		39	27*	41
Number of broadband connections from fixed networks		6	7	8
Mobile outgoing conversations	million minutes	6,769	7,301	7,409
SMS sent:	million messages	1,689	1,826	1,599

Source: The Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications, Annual report 2014
* The big change in 2014 compared to 2015 and 2013 is as a result of changes in the way of reporting of this indicator.

According to the data of The Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications there is an ongoing decrease of the number of subscribers of fixed phone line networks even in 2015. The number of active subscribers of mobile networks has increased in 2015, by more than 1%. As for mobile networks, there continues to be an increase of the number of minutes of outgoing conversations generated from these subscribers.

This increase seems to be independent of the fluctuations on the number of active subscribers. The same cannot be said for the number of SMS generated, as there has been a decrease of this number during 2015. During the period 2013-2015 there has been an increase of the number of broadband connections from fixed networks. As there have been changes in the way of reporting of the number of subscribers who have used broadband 3G from mobile phones there have been revisions for 2014. Anyway a general increasing trend can be observed even for this indicator.

In 2015 the number of fixed broadband network subscribers increased by about 35 thousand compared to 2014, which consists of a yearly increase of 17 %.

Data from the National Library show that during the period 2013-2015, the number of digitalized pages has increased approximately 18 times. Meanwhile the number of publications/ translations supported by the Ministry of Culture has increased 4 times in the period 2013-2015.

The number of shows in the central institutes of art has increased 4 times for the same period and the same trend is for the number of spectators.

Regarding Art Gallery, the number of visitors for the period 2013-2015 is increased 1.4 times; meanwhile the number of exhibitions for the same period is increased 2 times. The same trend is for culture heritage as well.

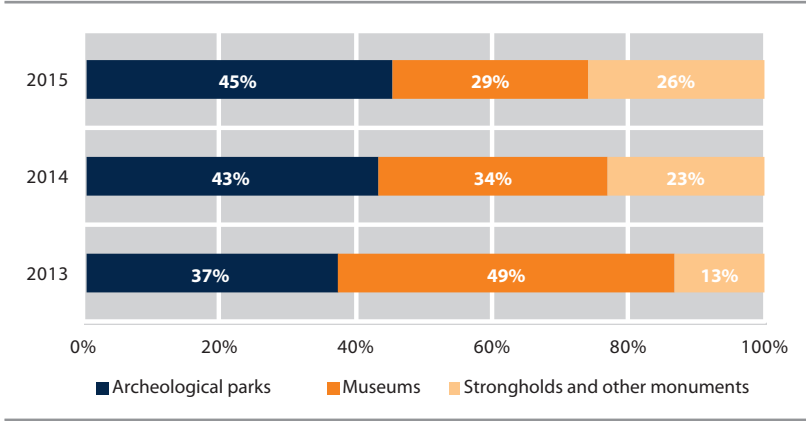
Regarding the number of visitors during 2015, archeological parks are the most frequented (by 45 % of the visitors), after there are the museums (29 % of visitors) and at last there are strongholds and other monuments (26 % of visitors).

Number of followers in National Library has increased approximately 7% from 2014 to 2015.

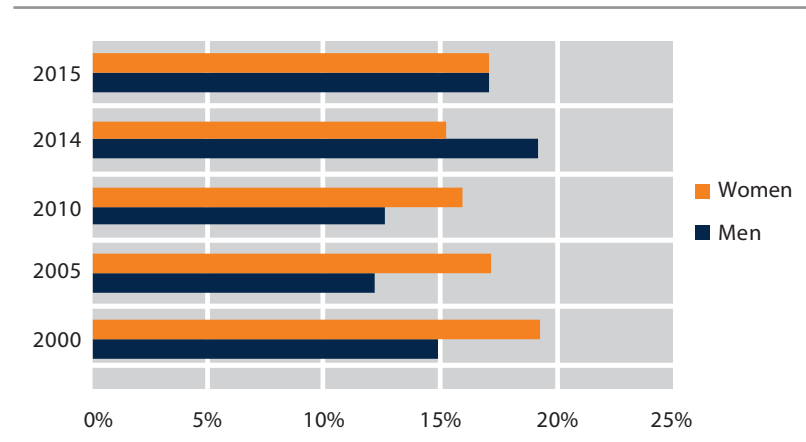
CULTURE AND ART INSTITUTIONS 2013-2015

	2013	2014	2015
National Library			
Number of subscribers in NL	5.588	6.316	6.382
Number of visitors (exhibition/visits) in NL	4.600	4.901	27.877
Number of followers in the reading halls	193.039	195.138	207.924
Number of digitalized texts in NL (in pages)	5.884	31.924	107.704
Number of publications/translations supported by Min. of Culture	13	38	49
Central Institutes of Art			
Number of shows	201	283	869
Number of premiers	8	29	70
Number of spectators	39.248	66.517	149.586
Art Gallery			
Number of exhibitions	13	20	26
Number of visitors	22.350	24.715	30.641
Culture Heritage			
Number of visitors in archeological parks	121.836	175.472	209.547
Number of visitors in museums	161.183	135.578	131.808
Number of visitors in strongholds and other monuments	42.786	93.194	119.389

DISTRIBUTION OF VISITORS IN CULTURE HERITAGE



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



The unemployment rate in Albania remains at two digit level for males as well as for females. In the Albanian labour market, young people 15-29 years old have on average 2.5 times more probability than the adult population 30-64 years old to be unemployed. Thus, in 2015, the unemployment rate for young people 15-29 years old was 33.2 % whereas the unemployment rate for the population 30-64 years old was 12.5 %.

The percentage of young people 15-29 years old that are not in employment nor in education or training was 32.8 %.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
Unemployed	1 000	194	220	224
Men	-	122	139	128
Women	-	72	81	96
Unemployment rate	percent	15.9	17.5	17.1

Source: Labour Force Survey 2013-2015

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployed as percentage of the total labour force.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Persons 15-74 years old that during a specific time period meet the following three criterias: were without a job, were actively looking for a job and available to start a job (unemployed according to ILO definition).

During 2015, six out of ten unemployed persons were looking for a job for the first time.

20 Employment

The total employment in Albania is dominated by the agricultural sector and the service sector (with a share on the total employment respectively 41.3 % and 39.9 % in 2015).

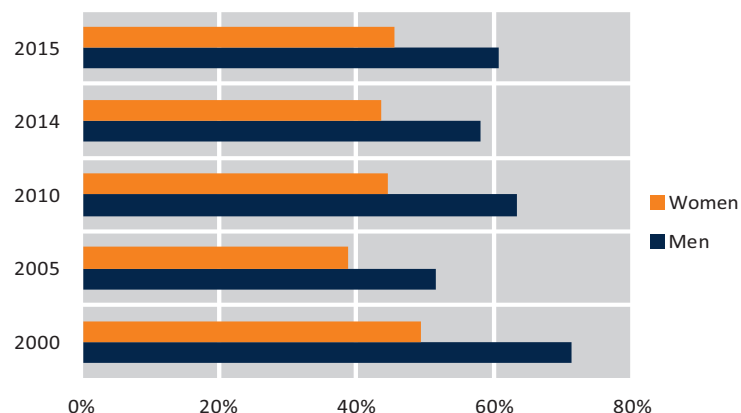
The labour market in Albania is characterized by a relatively considerable and persistent over time gender gap in the employment rate, that results higher among males than females. The difference between male and female employment rate in 2015 was 15 percentage points.

Females have almost 1.8 more probability than males to be unpaid family workers (39.8 % of employed females and 22.3 % of employed males were unpaid family workers in 2015).

LABOUR FORCE

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

EMPLOYMENT RATE



POPULATION'S LABOUR MARKET STATUS

	Unit	2013	2014	2015
Total population	1 000	2,897	2,894	2,889
Labour Force-total	-	1,218	1,257	1,310
Men	-	685	725	748
Female	-	533	532	562
Employed - total	-	1,024	1,037	1,087
Men	-	563	586	621
Female	-	461	451	466
Employment rate*	percent	49.9	50.5	52.9
Men	-	57.3	58.0	60.5
Female	-	43.1	43.4	45.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2015

*) calculated over population 15-64 yrs.

In 2015 the share of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector is 34.1 %. Compared to the year 2014, the informal employment in the non-agricultural sector decreased by 5.3 percentage points.

HOUSEHOLDS BY THE DWELLING TYPE, YEAR 2014

Dwelling type	%
Individual house	78.3
Dwelling in a bulding with up to 15 apartments	10.8
Dwelling in a bulding with more than 15 apartments	10.1
Other	0.8

According to Household Budget Survey 2014, more than 78 % of households live in individual houses. Households that live in a dwelling which are part of buildings with up to 15 apartments are 10.8 %, while in buildings with more than 15 apartments are 10.1 % of households in Albania.

HOUSEHOLD BY THE DWELLING AREA USED, YEAR 2014

Dwelling area	%
Less than 50m ²	7.8
51-90 m ²	49.8
91-130 m ²	33.3
Over 130 m ²	9.1

Dwellings whose area is up to 90 meters square represent the largest share of the households, 57.6 % in 2014. Dwellings whose area is 91-130 meters square are ranked second in terms of distribution, with 33.3 %.

Almost all the dwellings are owned by households, 94 %. Regarding other categories, they represent a very small percentage of dwellings where households live in rented dwellings or for free, 4.1 % and 1.9 % respectively.

OWNERSHIP STATUS OF THE DWELLING, YEAR 2014

Ownership status	%
Owner or becoming owner (with a mortgage on dwelling or waiting for the legalization)	94.0
Rented (from a private individual or from the state)	4.1
Live for free/ in use/other	1.9

Households who live in conventional dwellings, 6.2 % of them live in overcrowded conditions with 13 meters square surface per person.

22 Consumption Statistics

The ownership status of the dwelling by the age group of the head of household shows that the possibility of owning the dwelling increase while the age of the head of household increases. It is noted that in the age group of 36 to 75 years old the chance of being owner of the dwelling increases. The highest value of this category is noted for the head of households in the age group 56-65 years old by 26 %. Regarding households renting the dwelling, the highest value is recorded for head of households in the age group 36-45 years old, 25.4 %.

The main equipment owned by the households are television, refrigerator and washing machine as following: 97.8 %, 97.1 % and 87.4 %. Only 24.7 % of Albanian households have at least one car. The lowest values in percentage of owning long-term equipment by households are: air conditioning 16.2 %, sewing and knitting 11% and dish washer 4.9 %.

OWNERSHIP STATUS OF THE DWELLING BY AGE GROUP OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, YEAR 2014

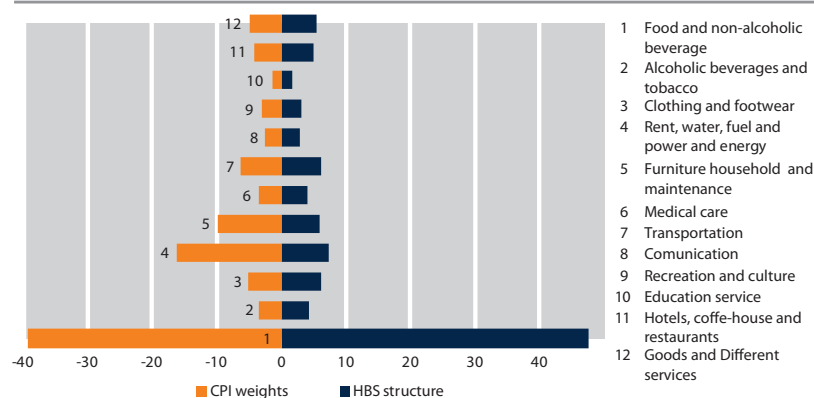
Age group	Ownership status of the dwelling			Total
	Owner or becoming owner (with a mortgage on dwelling or waiting for the legalization	Rented (from a private individual or from the state)	Live for free, in use or other	
Less than 25	0.3	13.5	1.4	0.9
25-35 years old	6.6	20.6	22.0	7.5
36-45 years old	15.7	25.4	20.7	16.2
46-55 years old	25.4	20.2	31.9	25.3
56-65 years old	26.0	9.5	12.8	25.1
66-75 years old	17.8	7.1	4.9	17.1
More than 75 years old	8.2	3.7	6.3	8.0

LONG-TERM EQUIPMENT OWNED BY THE HOUSEHOLD, YEAR 2014

Long-term equipment	%
Television	97.8
Refrigerator	97.1
Washing machine	87.4
Electric and/or gas cookers	86.0
Firewood and/or coal stove	58.7
New Car	24.7
Air conditioning	16.2
Sewing and knitting	11.0
Dish washer	4.9

Among Households living in conventional dwellings, 4.1 % live in rented dwellings.

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



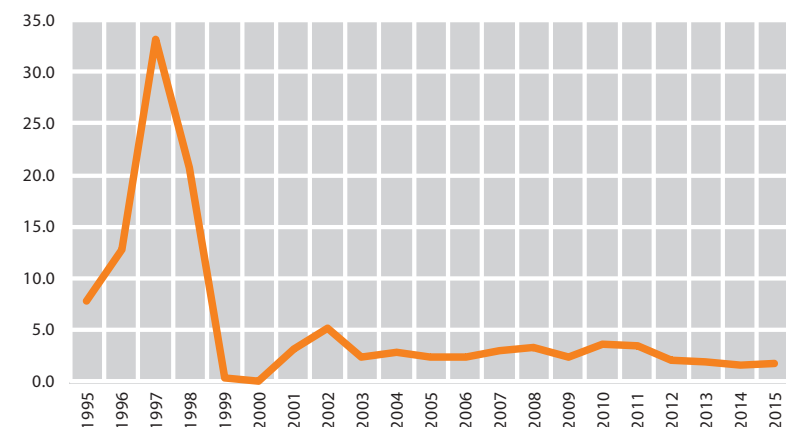
Average annual changes of Consumer Price Index in 2015 was 1.7 %.

The mostly increase of prices by 8.7 % it was notice in the "Education Service" group having a contribution by 0.18 p.p in average annual changes. Index of "Food and non alcoholic beverages" was increase by 3.9 % having a contribution of 1.53 p.p. Index of "Alcoholic drinks and tobacco" signed an increase by 5.3 % having a contribution by 0.2 p.p.

The mostly decrease it was notice in the "Transport" group by 2.0 % having a contribution by - 0.07 p.p. Index of "Health" group signed a decrease by 1.9 % having a contribution by - 0.07 p.p.

Average yearly changes on the other groups various from -1. - % to 6.7 %.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGES IN CPI



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.

In 2015, "Food and non alcoholic beverages" group contributed by 1,53 p.p in average annual changes.

24 Business Register

At the end of year 2015 are 152.288 active enterprises. Mostly of enterprises are focused within trade economic activity with 35,3%, while 1,6 % in economic activity "Information and communication".

Enterprises with legal form "Physical persons" are dominating in the Albanian economy, of which 43 % of them are operating in area of trade.

During 2015 onwards to the regional tax offices are registering farmers, due to be part to compensation scheme of VAT for agriculture producers.

BUSINESS REGISTER

Business register hold all legal unit registered to National Registration Centre (NRC) or Tax Offices. All legal units are identifying by unique identification number, NIPT, and perform their economic activity inside Albanian territory. Statistical Business Register is updating by administrative sources as well as surveys.

Statistical business register are included also 19,543 farms

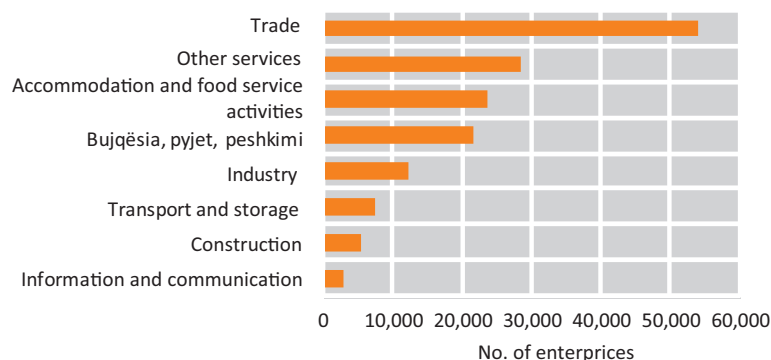
ACTIVE ENTERPRISES BY LEGAL FORM, 2015

Legal form	No. enterprises
Total	152,288
Farmers	19,543
Physical person	103,414
Juridical person	29,331
Limited Liability Companies	23,643
Joint Stock Companies	911
Public Enterprises	935
Public Administration	498
NGO, Intern. Organization	2,410
Other Companies	934

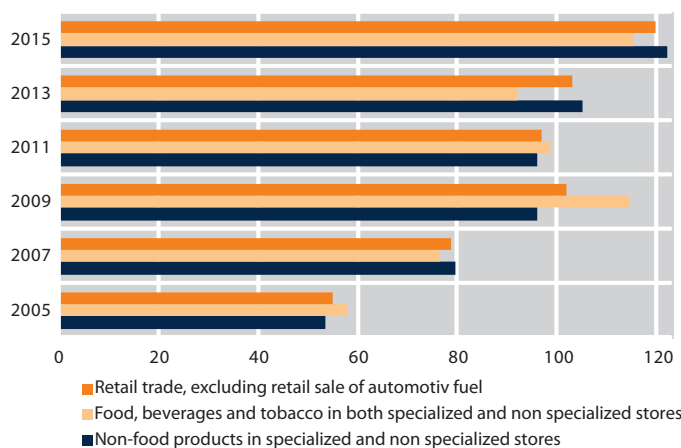
ACTIVE ENTERPRISES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2013-2015

Economic Activity	2013	2014	2015
Total	111,083	112,537	152,288
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,690	2,260	21,194
Industry	10,333	10,154	11,810
Construction	4,819	4,575	4,946
Trade	44,878	44,969	53,699
Transport and storage	8,024	7,562	7,008
Accommodation and food service activities	17,825	18,061	23,186
Information and communication	2,495	2,590	2,453
Other services	21,019	22,366	27,992

ACTIVE ENTERPRISES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2015



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



VOLUME INDICES ON RETAIL TRADE AND RETAIL TRADE OF MOTOR FUEL

2010=100

NACE	Economic activity	2013	2014	2015
47	Retail trade	118,6	124,6	131,4
47 pa 473	Retail trade, except retail sale of automotive fuel	103,0	108,3	119,9
4711	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	86,0	100,3	122,1
4719	Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	98,6	85,0	89,7
472	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	115,6	102,4	90,2
474	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	129,7	132,9	135,8
475	Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	130,9	133,1	132,7
476	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	96,1	105,2	120,3
4771-4772	Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	103,8	124,3	144,7
4773-4775	Dispensing chemist, retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	126,8	141,7	169,2
4776-4778	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	40,8	51,3	61,9
473	Retail sale of motor fuel	162,5	170,6	166,2

Volume turnover index in 2015 experienced an increased with 5.4 % compared with the previous year.

Its main subgroups have had an increase rate respectively, 10.7 % the "Retail sale of motor fuel in both specialized and non-specialized stores", 9.1 % the subgroup "Non-food products in specialized and non specialized stores" and 14.1 % the subgroup "Food, beverages and tobacco in both specialized and non specialized stores"

Thus, 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 2011-2015 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.

In 2015 the subgroups with the major contribution in the turnover index volume of the Retail Trade activity is "Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating" with 3.3 percentage point.

26 Foreign Trade

In 2015 the trade volume of goods decreased about 2.5 % compared with 2014, having an annual decrease for exports by 4.9 % and 1.4 % for imports.

The most important groups of goods that are exported by Albania are: "Mineral Products" and "Textile and textile articles". In 2015 these groups have occupied respectively 26.5 % and 18.9 % of total exports.

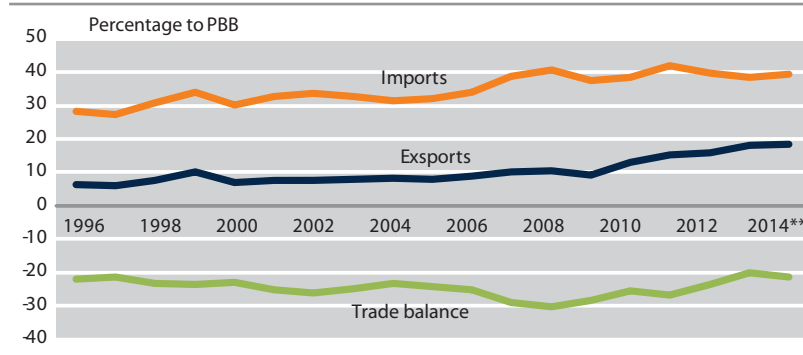
The most important groups of goods that are imported by Albania are: "Machinery, mechanic and electric equipment" and "Mineral Products". In 2015 these groups have occupied respectively 15.1 % and 11.0 % of total imports.

The two main partners for exports and imports, for 2015, are: Italy and Greece, representing 54.8 % of Albanian exports and 38.1 % of Albanian imports.

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

In 2015 Kosovo is the second main partner in terms of exports representing about 8.6 % of Albanian exports

FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS AND TRADE BALANCE



* 2013 Semi-finals

**2014 Precautions

^ Series 1996-2007 does not reflect new reviews

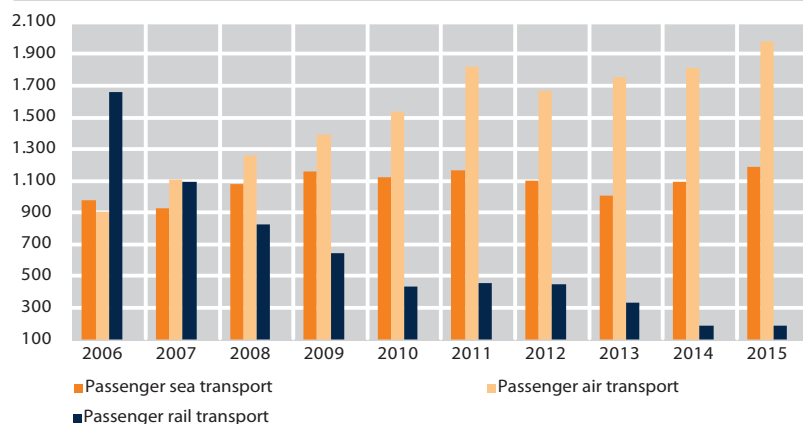
FOREIGN TRADE OF GOODS

million ALL					
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Exports (FOB)	18,710	37,037	65,818	161,548	243,183
Imports (CIF)	66,147	157,109	262,191	477,768	544,588
Trade balance (Exports-imports)	-47,437	-120,072	-196,373	-316,220	-301,405
Trade volume (Exports-imports)	84,857	194,146	328,009	639,315	787,771
Percentage of coverage (%)	28,3	23,6	25,1	33,8	44,7

FIVE MAIN TRADE PARTNERS, 2015

Exports			Imports		
	million ALL	% to total		million ALL	% to total
Italy	123,703	50.9	Italy	164,990	30.3
Kosovo	20,921	8.6	China	46,567	8.6
Spain	12,607	5.2	Turkey	43,722	8.0
Malta	11,209	4.6	Greece	42,718	7.8
Turkey	9,511	3.9	Germany	36,349	6.7

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



In 2015 compared with 2014, the average number of passengers travelling by sea lines increased by 8.4 %, passengers travelling with airlines 9.2 % and the number passengers travelling by railways lines increased by 1.6 %.

The number of passengers traveling by air in 2015, occupies an average of 59.0 % of the total number of passengers traveling with (sea, air and rail), followed by number of passengers traveling by sea by 35.4 % and of passengers traveling by rail with 5.7 %.

In 2015 freights transported by sea, accounting for about 67.6 % Albanian exports and about 51.6 % of Albania import.

FOREING TRADE IN GOODS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT, 2015

	Exports		Imports	
	million ALL	%	million ALL	%
Total	243,183	100.0	544,588	100.0
Sea Transport	164,305	67.6	280,950	51.6
Road Transport	73,444	30.2	220,304	40.5
Air Transport	1,095	0.5	20,916	3.8
Other mode of transport	4,340	1.8	22,417	4.1

In 2015 about 56.5% of the trade volumes were transported by sea, while the number of passengers traveling by air occupies more than half the total number of passengers (59.0%).

Arrivals of foreign citizens at border points for 2015 increased 12.5 % per year, while departures of Albanian citizens increased 8.6 % compared 2014.

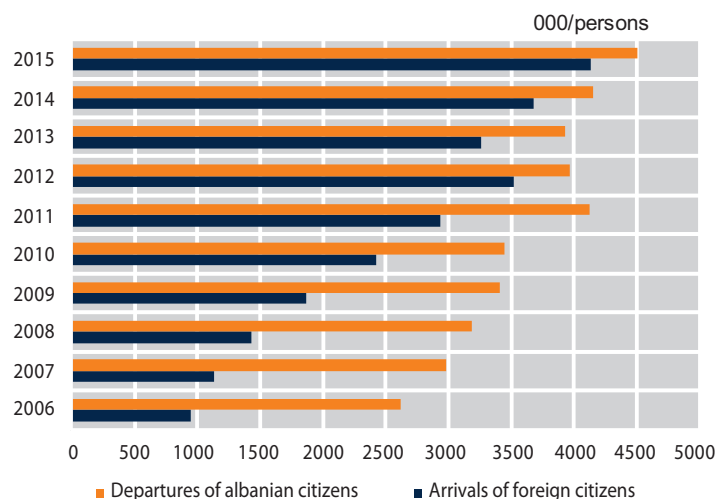
During 2015, arrivals of foreign citizens from Europe regions comprised greater part of total arrivals foreign citizens with 90.7 %. Southern Europe occupies the highest percentage of foreign arrivals with 84.1 % of total arrivals from Europe. Arrivals from Kosovo average occupied 53.3 % of arrivals Southern Europe, followed by arrivals from Macedonia with 16.3 % and Montenegro with 7.6 %.

Arrivals of foreigners from other regions comprised on averaged 9.3 %

Tourist, is a person who spends at least one night in hostelry structures of the country visited

Arrivals of foreign citizens from Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro occupied on average 59.0 % of the arrivals of foreign citizens in total.

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



ARRIVALS OF NON-RESIDENTS IN NATIONAL BORDER, BY NATIONALITY

	2013	2014	2015
Total	3,255,988	3,672,591	4,131,242
I. Africa	919	859	4,686
II. America	73,291	90,084	107,080
III. East Asia and Pacific	23,628	30,874	33,032
IV. Middle East	3,944	2,607	3,604
V. South Asia	961	1,274	1,636
VI. Europe	2,963,583	3,423,665	3,747,457
- Central/Eastern Europe	112,333	163,006	151,457
- Northern Europe	119,016	137,308	130,352
- Southern Europe	2,467,195	2,821,920	3,152,369
- Western Europe	210,845	237,760	246,811
- Evropa Lindore / Mesdheut	54,194	63,671	66,468
VII. Other countries not specified	189,662	123,228	233,747

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

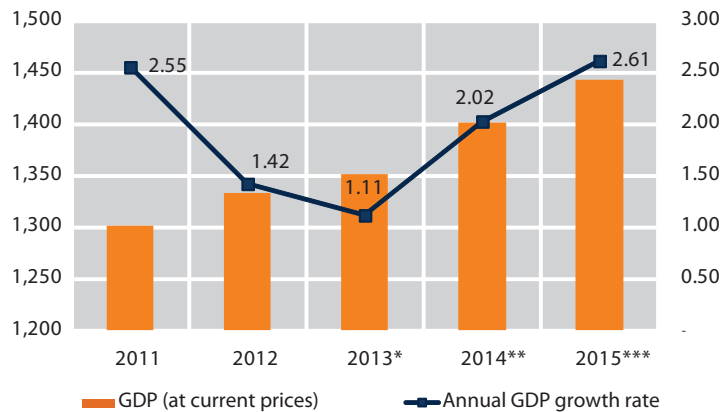
	Units	2013*	2014**	2015***
GDP (at current prices)	MIln ALL	1,350,555	1,400,549	1,442,956
Supply (at constant prices)	MIln ALL			
GDP	-	1,347,640	1,377,858	1,437,054
Imports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	727,479	662,991	620,644
Uses (at constant prices)	-			
Exports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	479,581	394,924	393,486
Final Consumption of the Households	-	1,046,562	1,080,309	1,103,277
Final Consumption of General Government and NPISHs	-	150,981	160,626	157,785
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-	345,780	336,419	381,540
Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies	-	52,216	68,570	21,610
Annual real growth of GDP	%	1.11	2.02	2.61
	1,000 ALL	466	484	499
Gross Domestic Product per Capita	Euro	3,323	3,457	3,574
	USD	4,411	4,587	3,965

2013* Semi final data

2014** Preliminary data

2015*** Preliminary data based on quarterly estimations

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION



During year 2015, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by +2.61 % compared with year 2014. Final Consumption in 2015 had the main share in economy with 87.39 %. It realized an decreased by -0.50 % in real terms.

Gross capital formation increased by +11.27 % in real terms, in comparison with 2014. Exports and Import of goods and service decreased in real terms respectively by -0.04 % and -5.75 % compared with 2014. GDP per capita amounted to ALL 499 thousand in 2015.

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.

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

Tirazhi 500 kopje