

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



2018

Statistical Yearbook 2018

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POPULATION



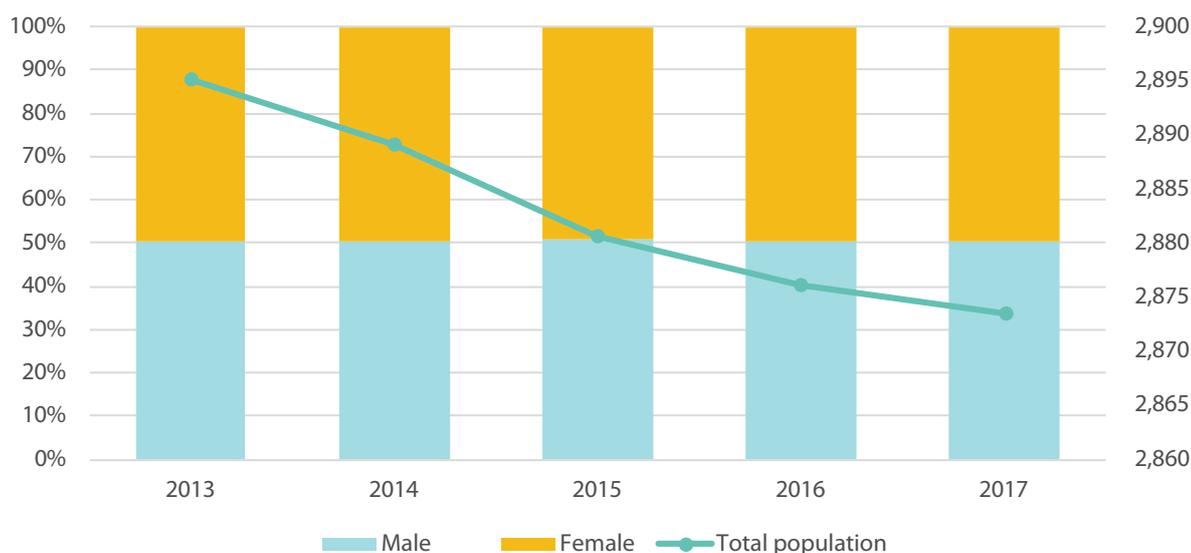
Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of recent developments in the Albanian population, taking into account some of the key demographic indicators, including information on changes in population over the period 2013-2017, population density, fertility, life expectancy and total age dependency rate. Presented indicators suggest a slight decrease of population during the given period, which is approaching the aging process as a result of increasing life expectancy as well as fertility that still remains below replacement level.

Population and population change

The latest demographic developments show that Albanian population is decreasing, while population structure shows that population is moving towards aging process. This comes due to an increasing in life expectancy on one hand and fertility which even though is increasing slightly, it still remains below replacement level, on the other hand.

Fig. 1
Population by sex, 2013-2017



Population change is the result of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase of population has experienced a

Population density in the mid of 2017 is 100 inhabitants per km², it has a slightly decrease throughout the last five years.

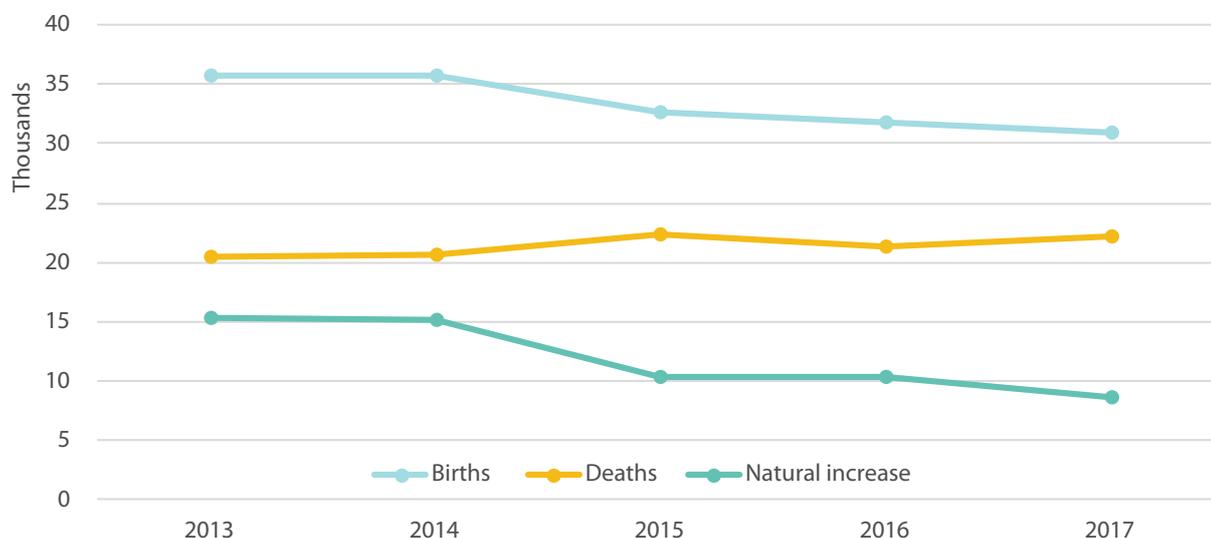
Tab. 1
Average population by sex and density, 2013-2017

Year	Average population (thousand)		Density
	Male	Female	
2013	Total	2,900	100.9
	Male	1,460	
	Female	1,441	
2014	Total	2,895	100.7
	Male	1,461	
	Female	1,434	
2015	Total	2,889	100.5
	Male	1,461	
	Female	1,428	
2016	Total	2,881	100.2
	Male	1,460	
	Female	1,421	
2017	Total	2,876	100.0
	Male	1,456	
	Female	1,420	

As of January 1, 2013 until January 1, 2018 the population of Albania has decreased by some 27 thousand inhabitants, or this is equivalent to an annually increasing rate negative of 0.19 %.

decrease during the last two years, this happened due to the decreasing of the number of births and the increasing of number of deaths.

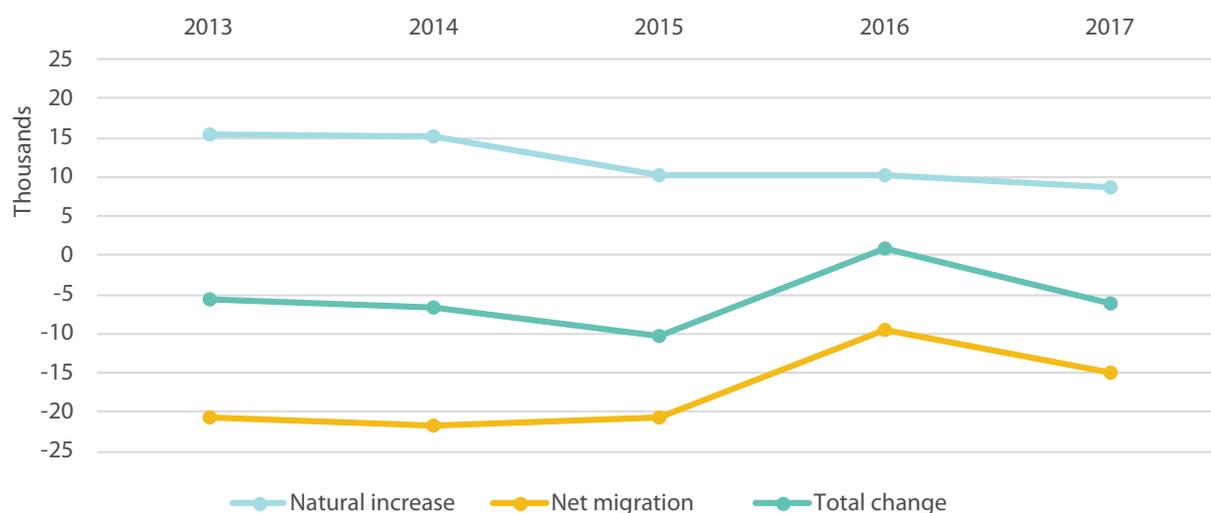
Fig. 2
Births, deaths and natural increase, 2013-2017



Negative net migration (outflows exceed inflows) has played an essential role in the population decline of the country. Figure 3 shows population changes as a result of two main components. As

it may be seen, not necessarily the changes in the natural increase follow the population change and this because an important impact in population change is given by the net migration balance.

Fig. 3
Population change components, 2013-2017



I Population structure

In 2016, in the average total population of Albania, young persons 0-14 years occupied 17.9 %, the working age population 15-64 is estimated 68.7 % of the total population, while the population over 65 years occupied 13.4 % of the total. Figure 4 reflects the trend of developments that have occurred for the age groups in question. The

tendency towards aging process in the future is noticed by a slight increase in proportion of population aged 65 and over, associated with the reduction in the number of young people (0-14 years).

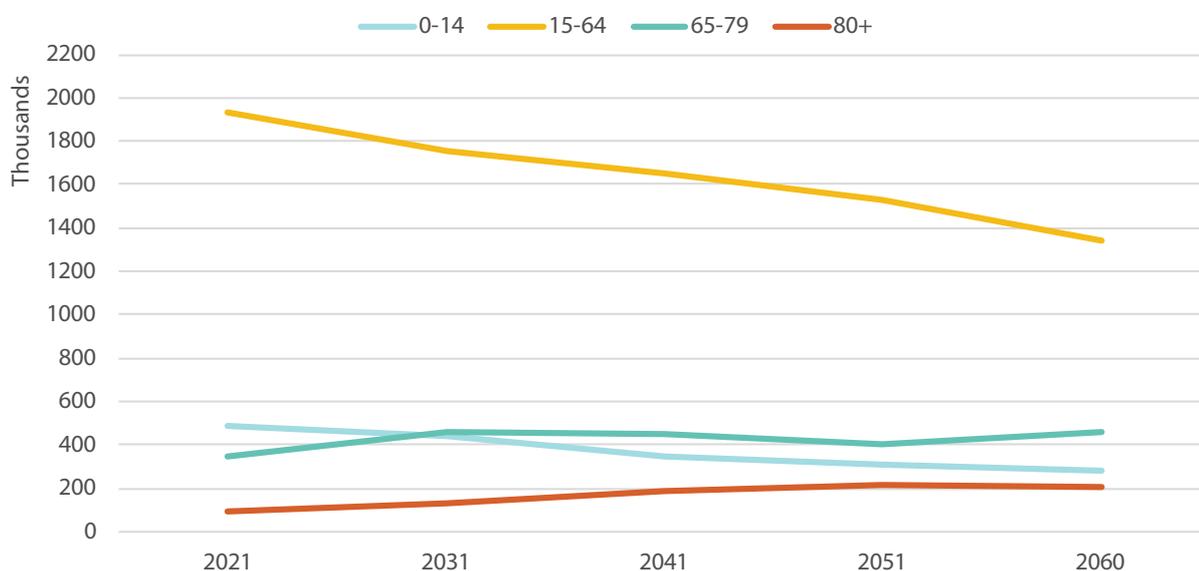
Fig. 4
Average population by three broad age group, 2013-2017



This trend is supported by the population projection. It is expected to have a reduction in population number of the age group 0-14 years and 15-64 years, so in 2060 the age group 15-64 is expected to reach about 1.4 million from 2.0 million in 2017. While the age groups 65-79 and 80+ are expected to increase during the period in question.

The table below show the total age dependency ratios, which are indicators that analyse more deeply the population structure. The age dependency ratio are calculated by a comparison of the number of dependent persons (youngsters aged 0-14 years old and/or elderly people aged 65+ years old) with the working age population. In 2017 the old age dependency ratio in Albania is 19.4 % against 17.3 % in 2013. On the other hand, young age dependency ratio in 2017 is 26.0 % against 29.0 % in 2013, showing a downward trend of this ratio in our country.

Fig. 5
Population projections by broad age group, 2021-2060



Tab. 2
Indicators of population structure, 2013-2017

Years	Mean age	Young age dependency ratio	Old age dependency ratio	Total age dependency ratio
	(%)			
2013	35.8	29.0	17.3	46.3
2014	36.2	28.2	17.9	46.0
2015	36.6	27.3	18.4	45.7
2016	37.0	26.7	18.9	45.5
2017	37.4	26.0	19.4	45.5

Population pyramids show the distribution of population by sex and age. Figure 6,7 shows the projected changes in the structure of the population for the upcoming years, by comparing January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2018 and projected population. The population pyramids of 2018

and 2060 show that the population of Albania is projected to continue to grow old. In the coming decades the high number of baby-boomers (those born around 1960) will increase the number of old population.

Fig. 6
Population pyramids, 2013-2018

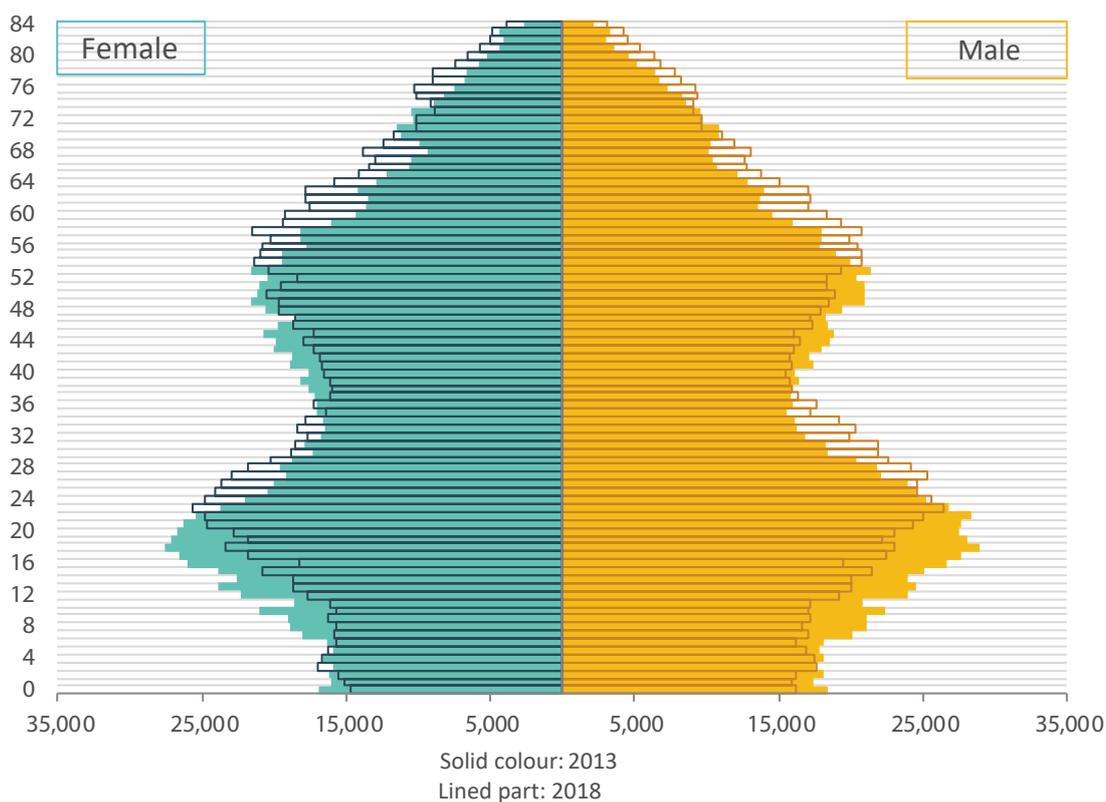
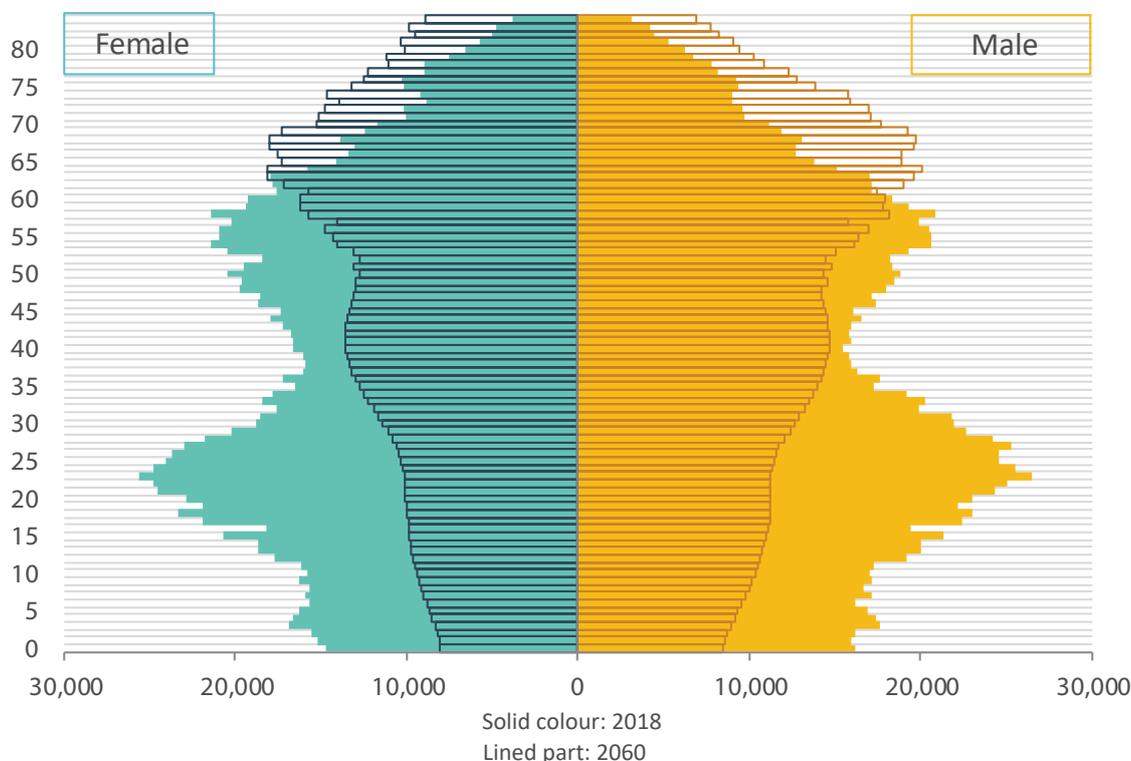


Fig. 7
Population pyramids, 2018-2060



Median and the mean age of the population are indicators that show clear trends towards aging of our population. It is observed a significant increase in median age, which marks 35 years in 2017 from 33 years that has been in 2013. The median age 35 years shows that half of the total population is younger than this age and the other half older. On the other hand the mean age marks 37 years in 2017, which is higher than that of 2013 by about 2 years.

Marriages and divorces

The figure below illustrates crude marriage and divorce rates expressed per 1.000 inhabitants. In 2017, 23 thousand marriages are recorded in the civil registration offices, or expressed as crude rate, 7.9 marriages per 1.000 thousands inhabitants. This coefficient has fluctuated during the period 2013-2017.

In 2017, divorces noticed an increase with 4,508 cases from 3,747 divorces in 2013. Over the years 2013-2017 it can be noticed an increase from 1.3 divorces per 1.000 inhabitants in 2013, on 1.6 divorces per 1.000 inhabitants in 2017.

Fig. 8
Mean age and median age of population, 2013-2017

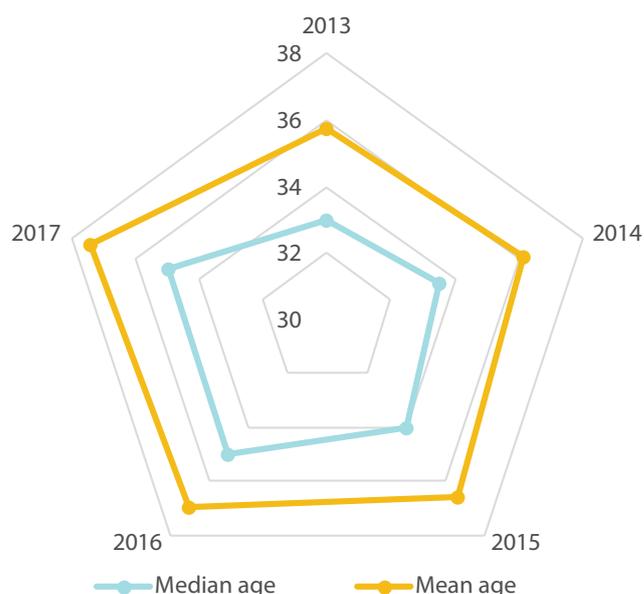
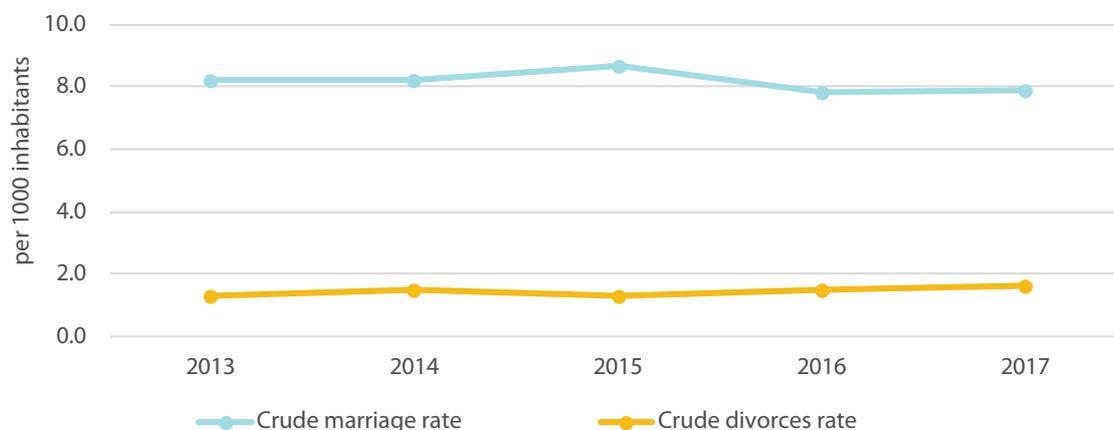


Fig. 9
Crude rate of marriages and divorces, 2013-2017



During this period 2013-2017, the favourite month for Albanians to marry is August, followed by September.

Tab. 3
Marriages by marriage month, 2013-2017

Months	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	23,820	23,769	24,997	22,562	22,641
January	2,168	2,207	2,221	1,894	1,895
February	1,820	1,792	1,844	1,741	1,719
March	1,780	1,758	1,975	1,711	1,771
April	1,894	1,840	2,024	1,599	1,658
May	1,756	1,690	1,748	1,710	1,929
June	1,583	1,568	1,979	1,433	1,662
July	1,841	1,627	2,222	1,573	1,794
August	2,769	2,732	3,050	2,811	2,696
September	2,255	2,359	2,207	2,110	2,022
October	2,059	2,158	2,075	2,135	2,118
November	1,756	1,721	1,668	1,809	1,639
December	2,139	2,317	1,984	2,036	1,738

I Fertility

Women are delivering less children thus slowing down the natural population increase. In 2013 this indicator was 1.73 live births per women maintaining almost the same value till in 2014, this indicator has decreased at 1.48 live births per women in 2017. It is still under the replacement level of 2.1 children per women.

Considering the age specific fertility rate (live births per 1.000 women), the highest number of

births is among women aged 25-29 years, followed by those aged 20-24 years.

During the period 2013-2017, specific birth rates have dropped year-by-year in the age groups of 20-24 and 25-29 years. While the opposite can be said for an increase of specific birth rates during 2017 in age groups 30-34 and 35-39 years.

Fig. 10
Total fertility rate, 2013-2017

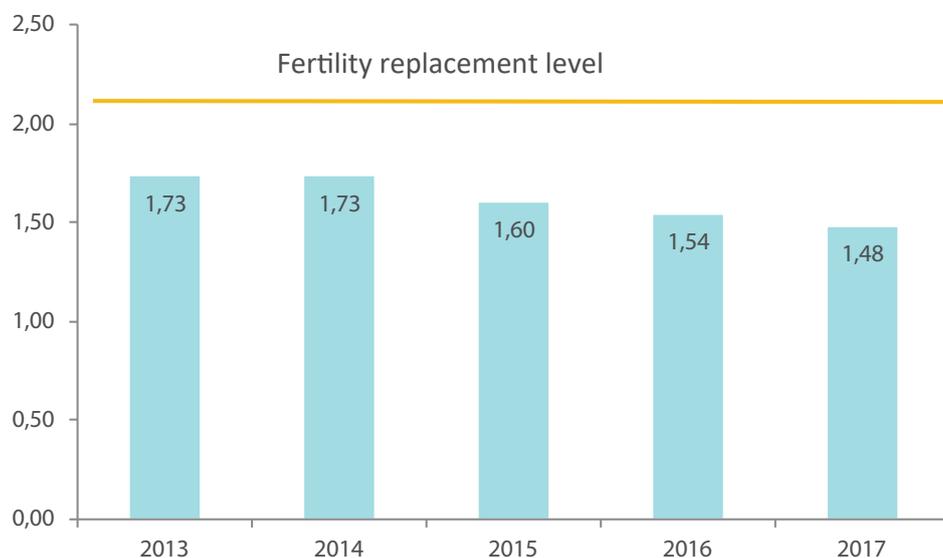
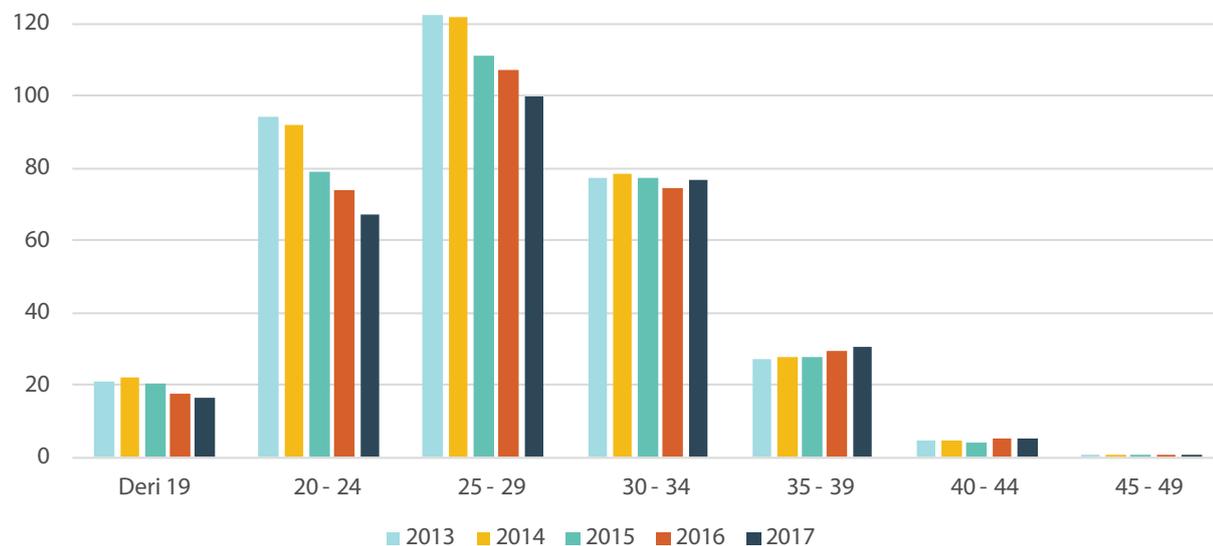


Fig. 11
Age specific fertility rate, 2013-2017



Births by month during 2013-2017 period, show that September marks the highest number of births, followed by July.

Tab. 4
Births by month of birth, 2013-2017

Months	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	35,750	35,760	32,715	31,733	30,869
January	2,839	2,837	2,742	2,517	2,423
February	2,408	2,491	2,350	2,274	2,169
March	2,621	2,674	2,554	2,372	2,324
April	2,450	2,708	2,489	2,269	2,231
May	2,870	2,955	2,766	2,456	2,541
June	3,062	3,078	2,736	2,640	2,711
July	3,451	3,519	2,986	2,999	2,814
August	3,258	3,273	2,733	2,946	2,827
September	3,499	3,537	2,996	3,141	2,898
October	3,429	3,165	2,923	2,882	2,803
November	2,949	2,776	2,596	2,580	2,538
December	2,914	2,747	2,844	2,657	2,590

I Deaths and life expectancy

In 2016 life expectancy for women is 80.0 years and 77.1 years for men. During this period 2013-2017, life expectancy for female has been in the same levels, but for men has experienced an increase compared with 2013.

Over this period sex differences in life expectancy at birth has been decreasing, so in 2017 the difference in life expectancy between women and men is 2.9 years, while in 2013 this gender gap was 4.3 year.

Fig. 12
Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2013-2017

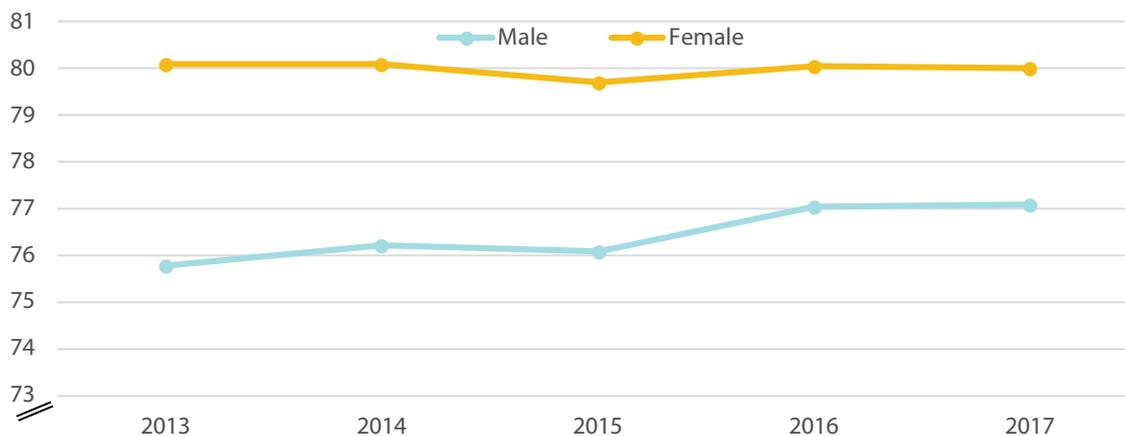
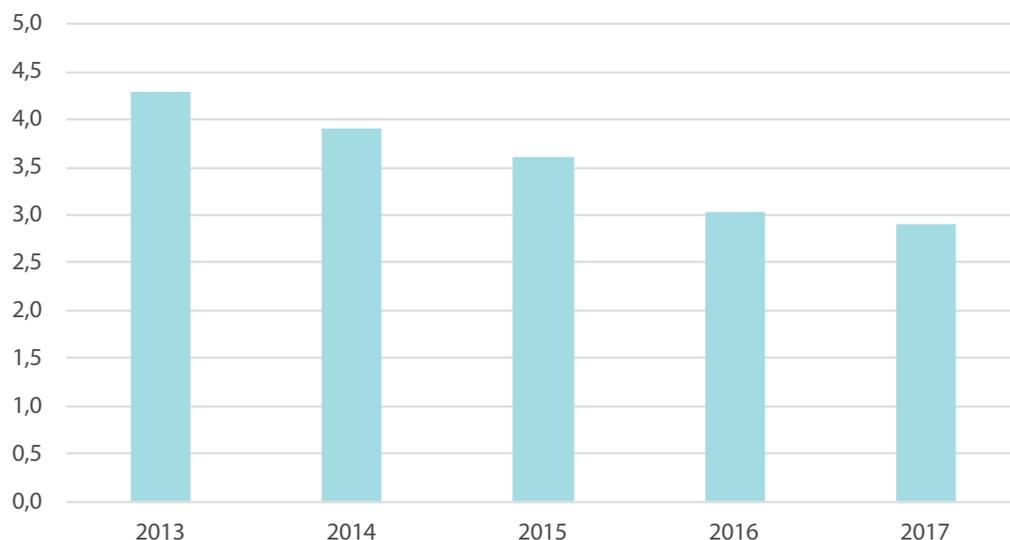


Fig. 13
Life expectancy at birth, gender differences, 2013-2017

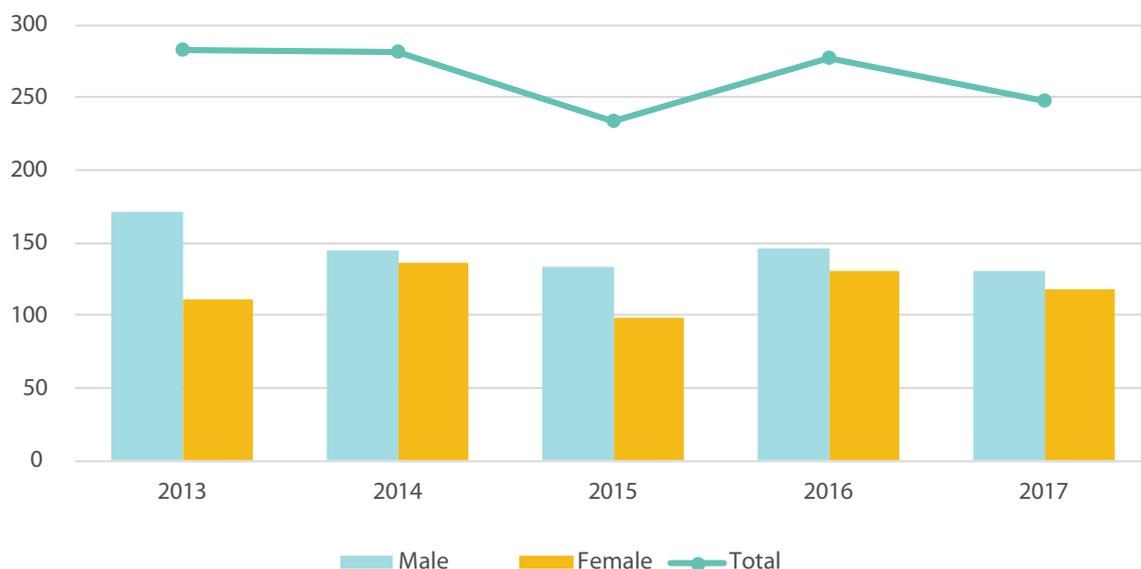


In 2017 the Civil Status Offices recorded about 22.2 thousand death in total in our country, about 3.9 % more deaths compare with one year before, or 9.8 % more deaths than in 2013.

Regarding infant deaths during this period of five years, their number has experienced fluctuated, with a decreasing tendency by 233 infant deaths in 2015, and by 248 in 2017.

The number of infant deaths during the period 2013-2017 is higher at men that women.

Fig. 14
Infant deaths by sex, 2013-2017



I Data Sources

INSTAT collects a wide range of demographic data including population statistics at national and regional level, and also data on demographic events which have an impact on the size and structure of the population. The main data sources for the directorate of social statistics to attain the objectives in the calculation of the specific indicators are the administrative data and Population and Housing Censuses. Administrative sources:

- Births, deaths and marriages

Information about the births, deaths, and marriages is submitted electronically by the General Directorate of Civil Registration Offices. Such means of data transmission of demographic events ensures greater completeness and meeting the deadline of respective publications.

- Population and housing Census

The census of population and housing 2011, is a very important source for the population statistics. It is the basis for the annual population estimations.

I Definitions

Vital statistics: are demographic data on the births, deaths, infant mortality and marriages.

Live birth: is the birth of children showing signs of life. It is the number of births, excluding stillbirths.

Death: Implies the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

Natural increase in population: is the increase/decline in population as a result of the biological processes (births and deaths) during a period of time. The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during a given year is the natural increase in population in that given year.

Population density: is the number of population per unit of total land area of a country. (per km²)

Population growth rate: is the rate by which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year because of the difference of the natural

increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage to the base population.

Total age dependency ratio: Ratio of the number of persons under working age (0-14 years of age) and older persons above working age (65+), with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Age dependency ratio of young people: Ratio of the number of persons under working age (0-14 years of age) with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Age dependency ratio of elderly people: Ratio of the number of persons above the working age (65+ years of age) with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Net migration: is the difference between immigration and emigration of the population of a specific territory in a given period of time.

Crude marriage rate: is the number of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in a specific territory in a given year.

Crude divorces rate: is the number of divorces per 1 000 inhabitants in a specific territory in a given year.

Total fertility rate: The average number of children a woman can bear during her reproductive period 15-49 years old.

The average life expectancy at birth: The average number of years a born today can expect to live, considering current mortality rates.

LEGAL STATISTICS



Introduction

This section presents latest statistics on criminal offences, perpetrators, convicted persons and prisoners by criminal offences for the years 2013-2017.

Main finding

Recorded criminal offences

Acts that violate damaged legal human values and society are called criminal offences or in general term criminality.

During 2017 were recorded in total 34,317 criminal offences, with an increase of 1.5 % compare to 2016, or expressed in absolute value 509 more recorded offences.

Figure 1 presents information on the distribution of crime in the country, it expresses crime rate per 10 thousand inhabitants. This rate indicates the number of offences per 10 thousand inhabitants, placing these offences in relation to the resident population. In the year 2017, this rate marks 119.4 recorded criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants. Over the years 2013-2015, this rate has increased, while in 2016 and 2017 the rate has decreased.

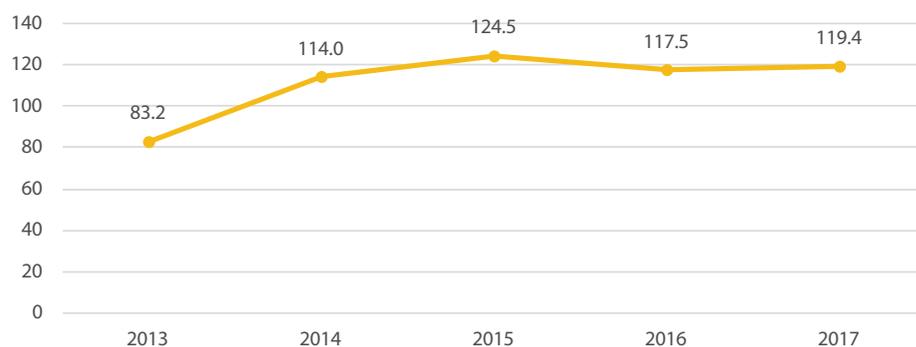
Intentional homicides are presented in Figure 2, which illustrates the rate of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. The figure shows that the trend of intentional homicide has decreased. The year 2017 marks the lowest rate, 1.7 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Tab. 1
Recorded criminal offences, 2013– 2017

Criminal offences	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	104	98	54	71	50
Attempted homicide	206	156	138	132	129
Injuries	1,340	1,463	1,312	1,122	1,165
Sexual crimes	87	97	149	120	113
Thefts of property	6,064	8,635	6,980	5,466	4,985
Counterfeits	533	553	771	946	1,093
Fraud	563	546	803	1,031	1,127
Money laundering crimes	125	326	341	364	377
Drug crimes	1,334	1,776	2,321	3,249	2,071
The violation of road traffic rules	2,987	4,315	5,003	4,983	5,002
Other crimes	10,743	14,959	17,992	16,324	18,205
Total	24,086	32,924	35,864	33,808	34,317

*) General Directorate of State Police

Fig. 1
Recorded criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2013-2017



*) General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Fig. 2
The rate of intentional homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants, 2013-2017



*) General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Perpetrators of criminal offences

Data on criminal offences and perpetrators are provided by the General Directorate of State Police, and refers to suspected persons in committing an offence.

Table 2 presents perpetrators of criminal offences during this period of five years 2013-2017. In 2017,

there were recorded a total of 36,051 perpetrators, 4.0 % more compare to 2016.

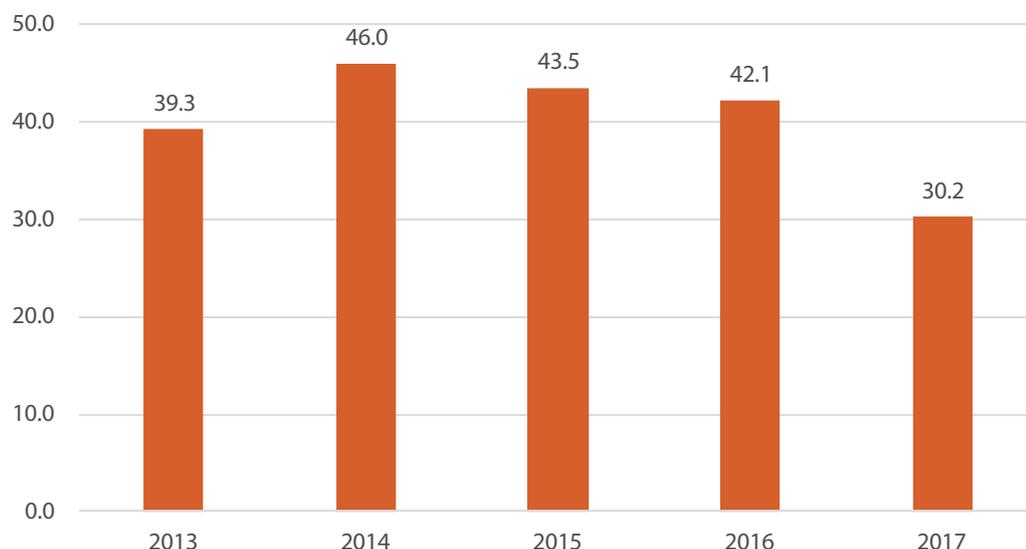
Figure 3 illustrates the attrition ratio, the percentage of suspected persons that are found guilty by a court decision. The year 2017 shows that 30.2 % of perpetrators are convicted in courts.

Tab. 2
Perpetrators by criminal offences, 2013-2017

Criminal offences	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	123	110	81	80	48
Attempted homicide	244	196	190	164	156
Injuries	1,623	1,802	1,711	1,488	1,576
Sexual crimes	89	101	163	127	111
Thefts of property	3,832	5,423	5,399	4,377	3,698
Counterfeits	561	572	905	1,079	1,142
Fraud	557	589	855	1,086	1,141
Money laundering crimes	148	403	463	452	466
Drug crimes	1,413	1,692	2,189	2,489	2,482
The violation of road traffic rules	2,972	4,279	4,945	4,872	4,961
Other crimes	10,281	14,426	20,211	18,460	20,270
Total	21,843	29,593	37,112	34,674	36,051

*) General Directorate of State Police

Fig. 3
Suspect attrition rate, 2013-2017



*) General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Domestic violence

Table 3 presents the reported domestic violence, requests for protection orders and the number of suspected persons. From the table we noted that reported cases have increased over the years and this thanks to the awareness of population for this phenomenon.

Such abuse is even a health issue which causes injury but can also lead to fatal consequences, death. Data from General Directorate of Police show that during 2017 were recorded 13 deaths as a result of domestic violence, about 3 cases less than in the previous year.

Regarding perpetrators for violence, during 2017 were 4,166 perpetrators, 8.3 % more or expressed in absolute terms, about 321 perpetrators more compared to 2016. The number of perpetrators has increased during the period 2013-2017, due to the increased number of reported cases.

Tab. 3
Domestic violence, 2013-2017

Domestic violence	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Recorded reports	3,020	4,121	3,448	3,695	4,005
Of which dead	28	22	20	16	13
Protection request	1,851	2,422	2,148	2,207	2,593
Suspected persons	2,951	3,991	3,534	3,845	4,166

*) General Directorate of State Police

I Convicted persons

The convicted persons include persons who by their actions or behaviors have violated or damaged legal goods protected by law. For these persons are applying criminal sanctions consisting in obtaining or restriction of certain rights that they enjoyed until the commission of the offence, sanctions that consist in prison sentences, fine or alternative sanctions.

Figure 4 presents the share of convicted persons by sex. In 2017 are recorded 10,903 convicted persons, 90.6 % of them are men and 9.4 % are women. In comparison to 2016 are 25.4 % less convicted or expressed in absolute terms are convicted 3,711 convicted less.

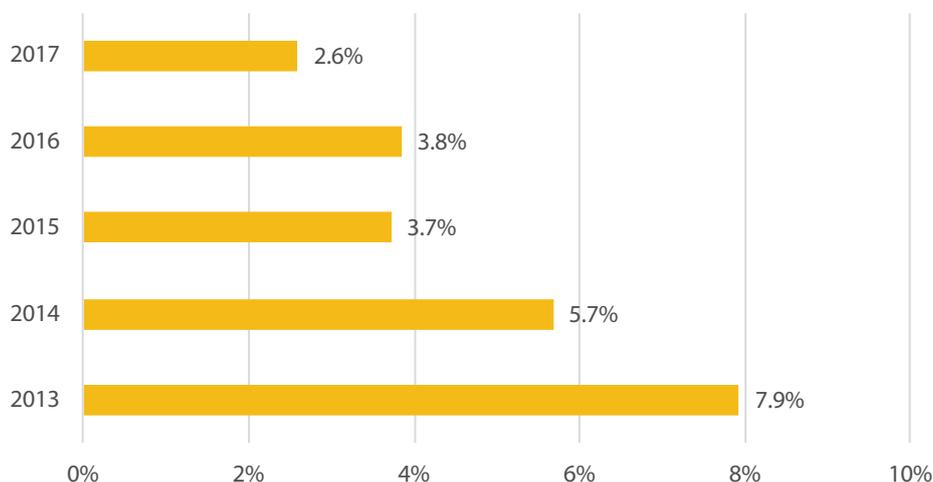
Figure 5 presents the percentage of juvenile convicted for years 2013-2017. From the figure is seen that this percentage has decreased, year by year the number of juveniles (under 18 years old) has fallen.

Fig. 4
Convicted persons by age group and sex, 2013-2017



*) Ministry of Justice

Fig. 5
Juvenile convicted, 2013-2017



*) Ministry of Justice

Prisoners

Data about prisoners include juveniles, adults and foreigners who are punished by final decision in all the types of prison institutions; the data includes information about the detainees as well. "The detainee" includes any person, citizen, and foreigner, to whom is taken a security measure "detention in prison, while "Inmates" means any person, citizen, and foreigner sentenced to imprisonment by a final decision of the Albanian courts.

In 2017, there are 5,418 prisoners, 8.9 % less compare to 2016. If we compare this number with the year 2013 there is an increase by 8.4 %, or expressed in absolute value 420 more prisoners.

Figure 6 show the number of inmates, detained persons and prisoner rate of all offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants. The rate of prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants during 2013-2015 has an increasing trend, while in 2016 and 2017 is seen a decrease of it. In 2017, this rate marked 18,9 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants,

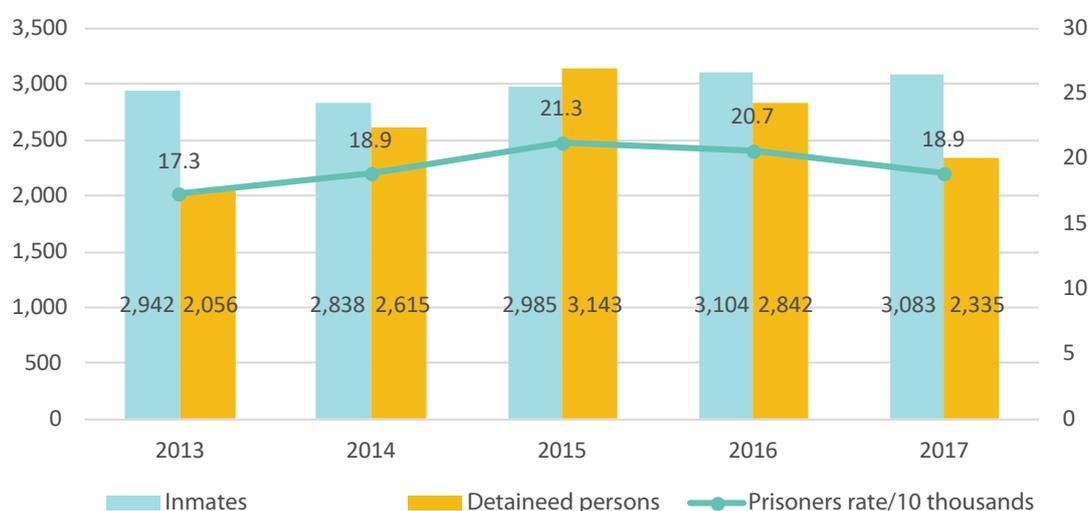
Figure 7 shows the percentage of detained persons held in prison. In 2017 are about 43.1 % detained persons in prison. So from 5,418 prisoners in total, 2,335 are detainees. This rate has increased from 2013-2015, while in 2016 and 2017 is seen a decrease of it compare to 2015.

Tab. 4
Prisoners by age group and sex, 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inmates	2,942	2,838	2,985	3,104	3,083
Adult	2,923	2,829	2,972	3,089	3,076
Juvenile	19	9	13	15	7
Detained persons	2,056	2,615	3,143	2,842	2,335
Adult	1,977	2,531	3,069	2,799	2,303
Juvenile	79	84	74	43	32
Total	4,998	5,453	6,128	5,946	5,418

*) General Directorate of Prison

Fig. 6
Prisoners number and prisoners rate per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2013-2017



*) General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT

Fig. 7
Detainees in deprivation of liberty, 2013-2017



*) General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT

Data Sources

INSTAT publishes data related to criminal offences, perpetrators, prisoners and convicted persons. The data source for these statistics in order to present the various indicators is the administrative data. Prisoners-related data are provided by the General Directorate of Prisons, data on convicted persons are provided by Ministry of Justice, while information about the situation of criminality in the country (perpetrators, offences), is provided by the General Directorate of State Police. Both sources are very important for the progress of work and meeting of the defined time limits.

Definitions

Criminal offences: are violations of law which are criminally prosecuted.

Offences: acts which infringed, legal damaged human values of a certain community and called the offense or crime a general term. They are divided into crimes and criminal offenses.

Perpetrators: persons who in their action or inaction allow happening a criminal offence, causes consequences of the offence. Suspected persons over 14 years old have criminal responsibility, while perpetrators under 14 years old are exempted from criminal responsibility.

Domestic violence: includes acts such as battery, or other violent criminal offence, serious threat or injury against a person who is the spouse, former-

spouse, partner or former partner, child or family member, resulting in infringement of the physical, psycho-social, and economic integrity of the person.

Prisoner: any person, Albanian or foreign, punished by final sentence of imprisonment and in line with the international agreements, punished by a foreign judgment, in compliance with the respective procedural requirements.

The detainee: means any person, citizen, foreign or stateless, to who is taken a security measure "detention in prison".

Convicted persons: a person who his behavior has affected or damaged legal goods protected by law. For these persons are applying criminal sanctions consisting in obtaining or restriction of certain rights that they enjoyed until the commission of the offence.

Crime rate: the number of recorded offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants, putting crimes in relation to the resident population.

Homicide rate: The number of homicides occurred during a year expressed per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Prisoner's rate: Number of prisoners (inmates + detainees) over a period of 1 year expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

SOCIAL PROTECTION



Introduction

This section analyses the statistics on social protection in Albania for 2013-2017. Social protection includes all interventions made by public and private institutions which have the aim to facilitate the burden of families and individuals for a variety of needs and specific functions. It covers the financial support and services that ensure individuals / families in need or those that are endangered of being poor.

In this section, the information is about contributors to the social security scheme; the number of pension beneficiaries by sex; amount of pensions; the number of families and the social assistance fund by family structure; kind of assistance and administrative division; data on unemployment benefits

Main findings

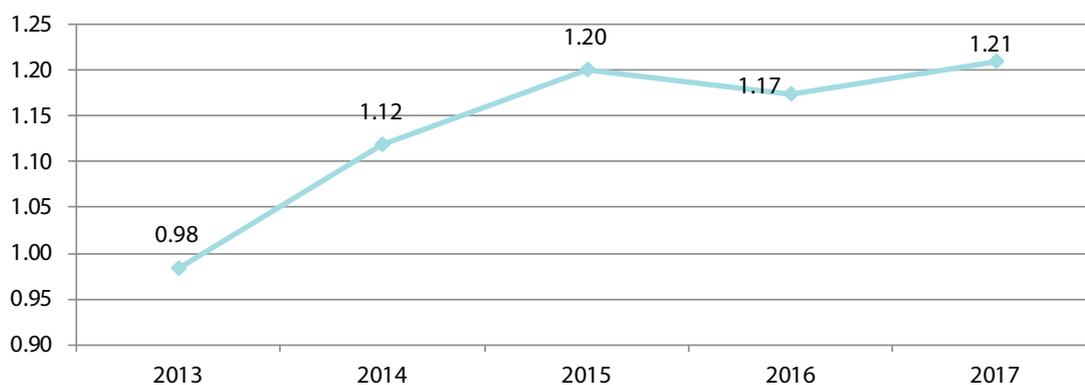
Social and health insurance

Expenditures for social insurance are component with the largest share of expenditures on social protection. Expenditure on social security in relation to nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been increasing over the period 2013-2017 (Table 1). In 2017, social insurance expenditures constitute 7.7 % of nominal GDP. Social security expenditures during 2017 compared to 2016 shows a growing trend with 1.2 %.

During 2017, expenditures for health insurance are on average 2.5 % of Gross Domestic Product (Table 1).

The dependency rate of the social security system, which expresses the number of contributors for one beneficiary, during 2016-2016 (Figure 1), goes to a slight increase. The increase, of the number of contributors in 2017 brings improvement in this indicator, which from 1.17 contributors per beneficiary at the end of 2016 runs at 1.21 contributors per beneficiary at the end of 2017. During 2017, the increase in the number of pensioners was smaller than the increase in the number of contributors, which also led to a slight increase in the rate of dependency (Table 2).

Fig. 1
System dependence rate



System dependence rate (Raport Contributors - Beneficiaries)

During 2017, the structure of urban and rural pensions by kind of pension is almost the same. On average, 78 % of urban pension are old age pensions; 13 % are disability pensions; and 9 % are family pensions (Table 3). On average 89 % of the rural pensions are retirement pension, disability pensions are 6 % and 5 % are family pensions. Urban monthly old-age pension amount during 2017 compared to 2016 has increased with 4.4 %, and the rural monthly old-age pension amount has increased with 2.9 % (Table 4).

I Social Assistance and unemployment benefit

Social Assistance is one of the main schemes that aim to reduce poverty. In 2017, according to the data of Ministry of Finance and Economy for fiscal indicators according to consolidated budget, expenditures for social assistance scheme represent 1.3 % of nominal Gross Domestic Product (Table 1).

The number of families receiving social assistance varies by family composition (Table 6) and kind of assistance that family benefits (Table 7). During 2017, families with four members have the largest share in families receiving social assistance (31.8 %), followed by families with five members (24.2 %). Number of families on social assistance during the period 2017 compared to 2015 has increased with 1%.

During 2017 compared with previous year, the number of registered jobseekers has increased with 29,929 persons. The number of registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit during 2017 is 2,178. The monthly unemployment rate is determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers and is the same for all beneficiaries, monthly unemployment benefit during 2017 is 11,000 ALL (Table 8)

I Source of Information

The social protection system in Albania consists of: (1) Social Insurance System; (2) Health Insurance System; (3) Social assistance and social services; and (4) Employment services.

Data on social protection expenditure in relation to nominal GDP are published periodically on reports of fiscal indicators of the consolidated budget on the official web of the Ministry of Finance and

Economy: http://www.financa.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Treguesit_Analitik_Fiskal_-_Dhjetor_2017.xls

Social Insurance Institute is the source of data on contributors to the social insurance scheme, the number of pension beneficiaries by sex, size of pensions and the minimum and maximum salary on which the contribution is calculated. Social Insurance system based on the contributory principle, the principle of self-responsibility of the individual for future risks in the social field as well as on the principle of agreement generations "pay today to benefit tomorrow". State Social Service is the source of information for data on social assistance. National Employment Service is the source of information for data on unemployment benefit. The program of unemployment benefit is part of national employment policies, which provide income for the unemployed persons at the time of their start period of unemployment, aiming to create conditions for their return to the labour market.

I Definitions

The average number of contributors represents the persons that have deposited the contribution of social insurance during the reference period. The state pays contribution for soldiers, unemployed receiving unemployment benefit, persons in transition payment from the supplementary state insurance and military officers in reform that take the supplementary insurance for military officers. The average number of contributors is calculated each month based in payment lists that the subjects are obliged to submit near the social insurance agencies.

Old-age pension is that pension benefit by insured persons in the form of monthly payment for men over 65 years old and for women over 60.4 years old so after they have completed 35 years of insurance. Mothers who have given birth to 6 or more children who are over 8 years old are entitled to retire when they reach 56.6 years old and have 30 years of insurance. Old age pensions can also be reduced or partial.

Disability pension benefit is the pension taking by persons who become disabled for any economic activity and severe deformity and physical injury (including blindness).

Family pension is pension benefit by remaining members of the family with a dead person (spouse, children).

The system dependency ratio is the ratio contributors-beneficiaries.

Social assistance is cash assistance to poor families and distributed every month. It can be full or partial depending on family income. The amount of partial social assistance is calculated as the difference

between the full amount of social assistance and real family income. All Albanian urban and rural families who lack the income and livelihoods totally or have them insufficient benefit social assistance.

Unemployment benefit is cash assistance given for a period of 12 months to unemployed persons who have contributed to social insurance scheme for less than 12 months.

Tab. 1
Expenditures on Social Protection, 2013-2017

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Social insurance	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
Health insurance	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
Unemployment insurance benefits	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.04
Social assistance	1.43	1.64	1.23	1.33	1.32

Source of Information: Ministry of Finance, Fiscal Indicators by consolidated general budget, December 2017

Tab. 2
Contributors in social insurance scheme, 2013 - 2017

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Contributors (average number)	561,169	654,563	718,070	718,286	752,383
urban	496,895	526,835	628,543	665,118	693,857
rural	64,274	127,728	89,527	53,168	58,526
Number of pensions (end of period)	570,423	585,483	598,932	611,544	621,186
urban	418,399	436,337	454,163	472,390	488,408
rural	152,024	149,146	144,769	139,154	132,778
System dependence rate (Report Contributors-Beneficiaries)	0.98	1.12	1.20	1.17	1.21
urban	1.19	1.21	1.38	1.41	1.42
rural	0.42	0.86	0.62	0.38	0.44

Source of Information: Social Insurance Institute, Annual Report 2017

Tab. 3
Urban pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and kind of pension, 2013 - 2017
(end of period)

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Urban pensions	418,399	436,337	454,163	472,390	488,408
Female	182,719	202,423	213,302	218,863	227,396
Male	235,680	233,914	240,861	253,527	261,012
Old-age pensions	311,382	327,604	345,315	363,664	379,379
Female	150,402	156,680	167,734	172,972	179,431
Male	160,980	170,924	177,581	190,692	199,948
Invalidity pensions	59,241	61,200	62,101	61,938	62,412
Female	22,934	24,850	25,001	25,192	25,569
Male	36,307	36,350	37,100	36,746	36,843
Survivors pensions	47,776	47,533	46,749	46,788	46,647
Female	19,383	20,893	20,567	20,699	22,396
Male	28,393	26,640	26,182	26,089	24,251

Source of Information: Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2017

Tab. 4
Rural pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and kind of pension, 2013 - 2017
(end of period)

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rural pensions	152,024	149,146	144,769	139,154	132,778
Female	94,042	91,975	89,035	85,962	83,485
Male	57,982	57,171	55,734	53,192	49,293
Old-age pensions	135,904	133,132	129,160	124,378	118,794
Female	86,421	84,213	81,548	78,902	76,880
Male	49,483	48,919	47,612	45,476	41,914
Invalidity pensions	7,229	7,579	7,764	7,456	7,304
Female	2,980	3,268	3,400	3,227	3,173
Male	4,249	4,311	4,364	4,229	4,131
Survivors pensions	8,891	8,435	7,845	7,320	6,680
Female	4,641	4,494	4,087	3,833	3,432
Male	4,250	3,941	3,758	3,487	3,248

Source of Information: Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2017

Tab. 5
Urban and rural monthly old-age pension amount, by kind of pension,
2013 - 2017

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Urban					
Old-age pensions	14,076	14,518	14,585	14,873	15,527
Invalidity pensions	12,181	12,593	12,648	12,803	13,390
Survivors pensions	6,785	6,765	6,696	6,613	6,707
Rural					
Old-age pensions	7,465	7,825	8,330	8,556	8,808
Invalidity pensions	5,832	6,113	6,501	6,595	6,451
Survivors pensions	3,149	3,252	3,240	2,830	2,478

Source of Information: Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2017

Tab. 6
Total families and total social assistance fund by family structure, 2013-2017

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total families on social assistance	104,398	78,071	80,057	80,147	80,964
<i>of which</i>					
with 1 member	5,641	3,854	4,406	4,301	4,634
with 2 members	9,218	6,534	6,724	7,097	7,492
with 3 members	16,581	12,517	13,188	13,821	14,095
with 4 members	30,340	22,954	23,938	24,271	25,744
with 5 members	22,998	17,699	18,124	17,963	19,607
with 6 members	11,309	8,502	8,284	7,994	9,365
with over 7 members	8,311	6,012	5,394	4,702	6,572
Total social assistance fund (ALL)	4,655,834	3,569,361	4,095,878	4,115,224	4,091,663
<i>of which, by structure of families</i>					
with 1 member	175,979	119,038	160,531	133,409	1,600,903
with 2 members	330,058	225,173	256,044	271,740	3,260,879
with 3 members	635,901	482,710	563,179	596,865	7,162,377
with 4 members	1,321,026	991,276	1,190,713	1,225,664	14,707,972
with 5 members	1,114,640	876,252	1,013,792	1,028,710	12,344,525
with 6 members	590,285	489,705	528,726	516,361	6,196,329
with over 7 members	487,945	385,208	382,893	342,476	4,109,707

Source of Information: State Social Service

Tab. 7
Total families and fund of social assistance by kind and administrative division,
2013-2017

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total families	104,398	78,071	80,057	80,147	80,964
<i>of which, by kind of assistance</i>					
partial assistance	71,325	52,591	41,490	40,561	39,945
full assistance	33,073	25,480	38,567	39,587	41,019
Total fund (ALL)	4,655,834	3,569,361	4,095,878	4,115,224	4,091,663
<i>of which, by kind of assistance</i>					
partial assistance	2,990,760	2,302,170	1,938,883	1,918,394	1,854,848
full assistance	1,665,074	1,267,191	2,156,995	2,196,833	2,236,815

Source of Information: State Social Service

Tab. 8
Pagesa e papunësisë dhe numri i përfituesve të saj, 2013 - 2017

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Monthly unemployment benefit (ALL)	6,850	6,850	6,850	11,000	11,000
Registered jobseekers (average number)	142,648	141,998	149,148	119,710	89,781
Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit (number)	7,824	7,395	6,186	5,141	2,178
Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit (% on registered jobseekers)	5.5%	5.2%	4.1%	4.3%	2.4%

Source of Information: State Social Service

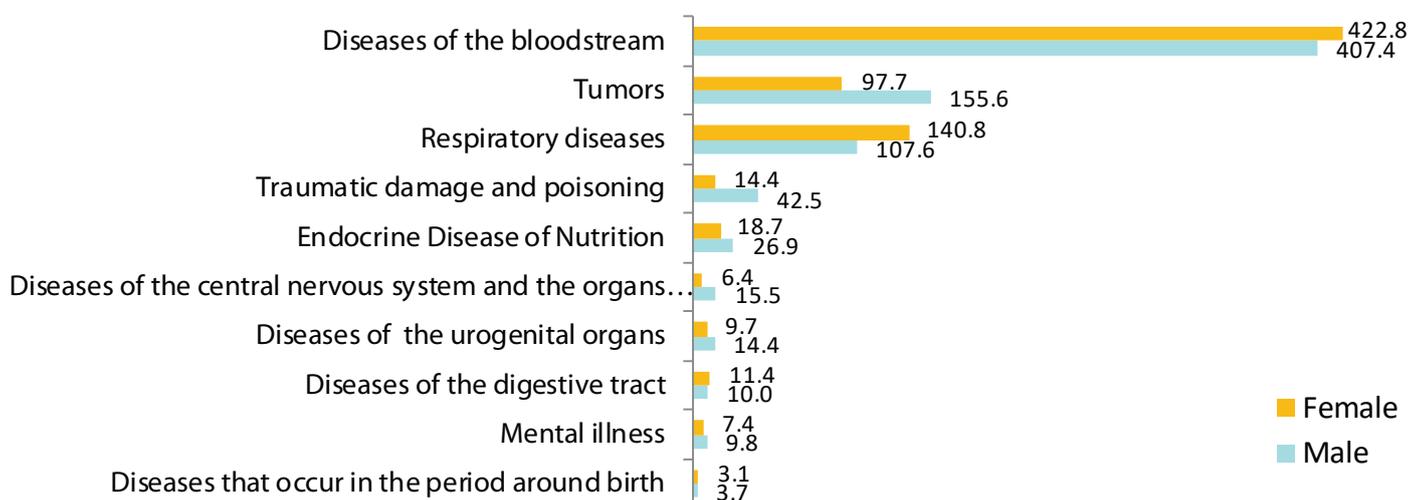


HEALTH

Entry

The purpose of this chapter is to give an overview of the health status of the population in Albania. It provides an overview of current population health statistics, which expect to have a long and healthy life, and receive proper health care. This chapter presents statistics on healthcare institutions, health care, an analysis of the number of hospital beds, and this chapter briefly describes the sources of care, access and use of healthcare and the costs involved in the Albanian health sector. Health care systems are organized and funded differently, but the main goal is to provide a universal healthcare service to serve better health care at an affordable cost for both parties (individuals and society in general), is a basic need.

Fig. 1
Crude mortality rate by age group and gender (per 100 thousand inhabitants), 2017



Source: INSTAT

The age group 50 years and older occupies 93.0% of the deaths recorded in 2017, with 20,969 deaths in this age group. The age group 85 years and older accounts for 25.4% of the deaths recorded in 2017, with 5,645 deaths. The highest number of deaths in the age group 85 years and older are women, which account for 63.8% of the total of this age group.

The main findings

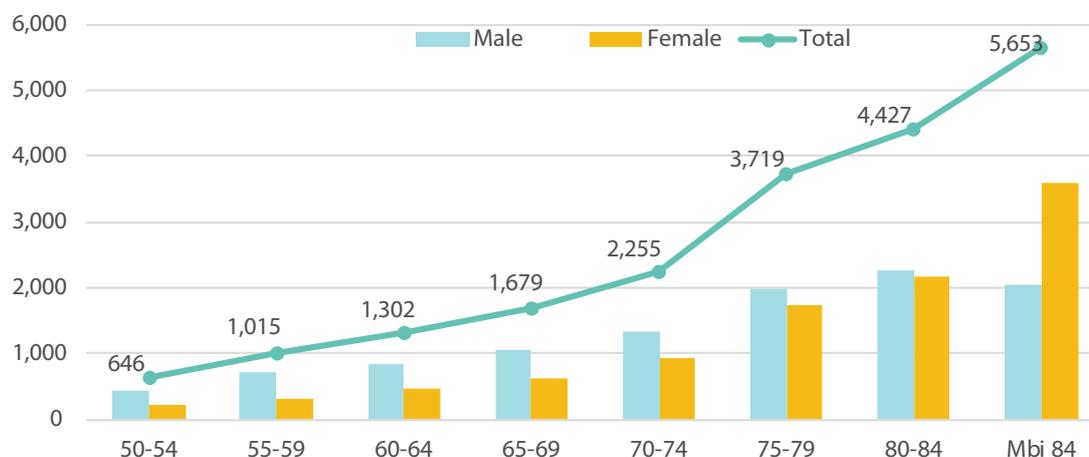
Në vitin 2017 numri i vdekjeve të regjistruara është 22,232 mijë, gupin më të madh në grup-sëmundjet shkaktare të vdekjeve e zënë grupi i sëmundjeve të “Sëmundje të aparatit të qarkullimit të gjakut”, me 53.6%, i ndjekur nga grupi i sëmundjeve “Tumore”, me 16.4% të vdekjeve gjithsej. Sipas gjinisë, koeficienti i vdekjeve bruto për 100 mijë banorë është me i lartë te meshkujt (802.9) dhe 744.2 për femrat.

In 2017 the number of deaths recorded is 22,232 thousand, the largest group in the group of diseases causing deaths is occupied by the group of diseases of “Circulatory System Disease”, with 53.6%, followed by the group of diseases “Tumor”, with 16.4% of total deaths. By gender, the coefficient of gross deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants is higher in males (802.9) and 744.2 in females.

Primary health care service

The primary health care service is the first rate where the health problems come and where the basic service is provided to the Albanian population. Primary care institutions have the mission of providing a living in the best possible conditions in accordance with the objectives of the Albanian Government. During these years, basic public institutions have been consolidated,

Fig. 2
Number of deaths by age group and gender, 2017



providing these services, creating the most appropriate facilities, enhancing the quality of services as well as promoting the private sector in this area. The focus of data is mainly on public services based on administrative records. As we see the number of health centers, ambulances and

polyclinics has been consolidating over the years, we have 413 health centers and 2,022 ambulances (2017). There is also an increase in the number of visits in total, comparing them over the years, mainly focusing on the age group under 14 and over 60.

Tab. 1
Activity of Health Centres, Ambulances and policlinics,
2013 -2017

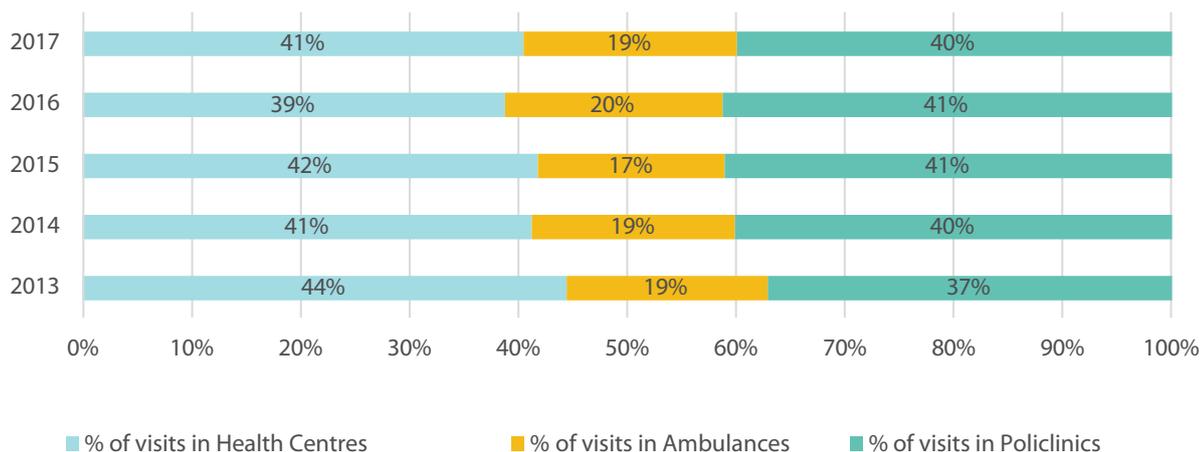
Items	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total visits	7,184,404	7,825,455	7,746,290	8,120,123	7,942,742
I Health Centres	409	427	408	414	413
Number of visits in Health Centres	3,184,669	3,230,202	3,239,783	3,141,755	3,219,003
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	689,969	664,849	620,071	597,744	622,065
of wich: under 1 year old	186,624	169,277	16,716	167,631	164,598
Visits of persons over 14 years old	2,429,278	2,477,116	2,551,426	2,477,518	2,540,230
of wich: over 60 years old	1,405,948	1,412,007	1,327,090	1,299,973	1,307,037
Visits at home	72,556	88,237	68,286	66,493	56,708
II Ambulances	1,998	2,033	2,133	2,062	2,022
Number of visits in Ambulances	1,334,058	1,457,920	1,330,670	1,627,521	1,545,416
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	349,794	349,238	322,393	354,070	345,029
of wich: under 1 year old	95,029	93,294	89,422	93,487	93,894
of wich: over 14 years old	930,216	1,041,412	928,092	1,107,761	1,100,013
of wich: over 60 years old	569,579	680,516	582,070	616,024	741,503
Visits at home	77,520	67,270	80,185	165,690	100,374
III Policlinics	46	46	46	46	46
Number of visits in policlinics	2,665,677	3,137,333	3,175,837	3,350,847	3,178,323
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	456,944	510,379	468,912	469,215	451,000
Visits of persons over 14 years old	2,208,733	2,626,954	2,706,925	2,881,632	2,727,323

Source: Ministry of Health

Ages requiring medical care are mainly those under the age of 14 and those over the age of 60 are roughly 59% for 2017. The total number of Visits is almost the same over the last two years, maintaining unchanged and the structure of visits to health centers, ambulances and polyclinics.

Compared to 2012 there is a stable trust of family members for health centers, but over the years it is noticed that the perception of family members for ambulances, especially Polyclinics has been increasing.

Fig. 3
Number of visits to Health Center, Ambulance, Polyclinic.



Tab. 2
Activity of women’s consultation, 2013-2017

Items	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Women's consultation	2,046	2,014	2,104	2,024	2,057
Number of physician in consultor	731	715	739	762	765
Number of midwife	2,966	2,749	3,003	2,827	2965
Number of total visits	292,174	299,502	284,208	269,834	272,177
Number of gynaecology visits	38,275	39,502	41,569	42,530	45,184
Number of obstetrical visits	253,899	260,000	242,639	227,304	226,993
- with physician	149,949	161,152	156,631	147,044	141,717
Number of pre obstetricale visits	35,515	33,304	32,490	30,734	32,787
of wich: 0÷13 jweek	23,252	21,697	20807	19,726	20268
14÷28 week	8,451	7,979	8059	7,377	8276
over 28 week	3,812	3,628	3624	3,631	4243
Number of pathological pregnancy womens	9,453	9,614	10,679	11,035	9,935
- nephropaty	686	532	667	699	772
- anaemia	2,825	2,807	3515	3,636	3168
- abortion risk	3,097	3,706	3717	3,584	3510
- others	2,845	2,569	2780	3,116	2485
Gynaecological diseases - total	15,400	16,485	13,748	17,028	15,083
1.The upper pelvic inflammatory	2,315	2201	1,615	2,836	2409
2. Inflammatory diseases of uterus	11,138	12,664	10,501	12,629	11046
3.Sexually transmitted diseases	1,460	1,013	871	1,020	1036
4.Sterility	487	607	761	543	592

Source: Ministry of Health

Within the primary healthcare service there are specific services for the care of the mother and the child, who provide services to this group of people. According to the data of the Ministry of Health, the table below shows the activities of the women's consultant for the years 2013-2017.

This consulting service is followed by the obstetrician physician and almost the number of first obstetric visits is approximately the same as the number of births reported in our country, during 2017 of these 61.8% are visits conducted

during 0-13 weeks and 12.9% are visits over 28 weeks, this distribution has remained unchanged in these years.

From the data reported by the Ministry of Health it is noticed that year after year there is a decrease in the number of children breastfeeding and the increase in the number of babies feeding on artificial milk in 2017 and why there is a decrease in the number of births observed that the number of children enrolled in the child's consultant has increased compared to 2016 this figure has increased by 12%.

Tab. 3
Activity of child consultations, 2013-2017

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of child consultations	1,974	2,024	2,159	2,095	2,100
- urban	165	176	149	154	158
- rural	1,809	1,848	2,010	1,941	1,942
Visit's number in consultation	915,216	932,986	943,759	990,563	929,330
of wich: by physician	511,735	542,490	530,701	501,523	534,059
children's number registered in consultation	259,853	278,646	254,174	259,354	286,092
Number of breastfed children	21,258	24,729	22,382	20,928	20,702
of wich:					
up to 1 month old	4,159	4,490	4,160	3,969	4,292
1-2 months old	3,926	4,355	3,929	3,570	3,945
2-3 months old	3,686	4,409	3,756	3,571	3,481
3-4 months old	3,367	4,020	3,549	3,306	3,332
4-6 months old	3,757	4,558	4,232	3,629	3,473
6-12 months old	2,363	2,897	2,756	2,883	2,179
Number of children fed with artificial food	4,177	5,363	4,624	5,670	5,693
of wich:					
up to 1 month old	373	478	434	385	498
1-2 months old	479	537	555	988	588
2-3 months old	506	765	682	782	842
3-4 months old	915	1,028	895	758	890
over 4 months old	1,904	2,555	2,058	2,757	2,875

Source: Ministry of Health

I Hospital care service

With regard to public health hospital infrastructure, the number of hospital beds shows the availability of health care and coverage from this service

of the population. Hospital service is provided by regional hospitals with basic and specialized services. Secondary medical services in our country are provided by 42 public hospitals with 8.169 beds counted in 2017.

Tab. 4
Activity of institution with beds, 2013 - 2017

Activity indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of hospital institutions	44	42	42	42	42
Hospitalized persons	8,283	8,295	8,224	8,172	8,169
Hospitalized persons	260,727	257,047	276,901	275,165	273,046
Persons recovered	260,780	255,802	275,412	275,678	261,373
- from rura	106,053	88,515	99,206	91,772	80,911
- less than 1 year	14,454	14,302	13,150	22,773	21242
- 60 years old	54,133	53,380	54,345	62,128	62936
Days in bed realized	1,442,417	1,497,809	1,549,208	1,470,515	1,444,336
Bed occupancy in days	174.1	180.6	177.3	178.0	176.8
- in percentage	47.7	49.5	48.6	48.7	48.4
Average duration of hospitalization period	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.4
Bed turn	31.5	31.0	31.6	33.6	32.8
Number of persons operated on	55,038	62,393	51,470	52,248	57,475

Source: Ministry of Health

The number of hospitals and hospital beds is almost the same in recent years in Albania, also this number is low when compared with the countries of the region and we have 30 beds / 10,000 inhabitants for 2017.

From the viewpoint of distribution of hospitals they are mainly concentrated in Tirana, continuing with Elbasan, Korça, Vlora, Berat, etc. Also, as we said above, we have only information from the public sector, based on administrative records, the private hospital service has grown considerably

and today there are 11 private hospitals in Albania. Also, table data show that in Albania the use of hospital beds continues to be below 50%, while in terms of average residence time it has been almost the same in years while in 2016 the average days of a patient's stay hospital are 5.4 days a year.

The child vaccination service in Albania is a well-established service, thanks to governmental care and policies from year to year, the child consultant achieves coverage in almost 100% of all cases of vaccination.

Tab. 5
Vaccination indicators for the children, 2013- 2017

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Infants immuniz against					
- tuberculosis	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.0
- diphtheria	99.0	98.5	98.8	98.7	99.0
- tetanus	99.0	98.5	98.8	98.7	99.0
- pertussis	99.0	98.5	98.8	98.7	99.0
- measles-mimps-rubela	98.7	97.6	97.8	96.3	95.7
- poliomyelitis	99.1	97.6	98.8	98.3	98.9

Source: Ministry of Health

Part of the hospital care is the obstetric gynecological service, where special care is given to the pregnant woman and to the newborn baby.

The number of births in Albania since year has declined, this is related to the social conditions of families that have undergone structural changes, and is also related to the considerable outflow of the population abroad. As seen in the table below, year by year at the same time with the decrease of births we have a decrease in the number of abortions, in 2017 compared to 2013 there is a decrease of 25.7% of the number of abortions. The

birth-abortion ratio has changed from 5.4 births to 1 abortion in 2012 to 5.8 births with 1 abortion (ie 6 abortions 1 abortion) in 2017. The abortion ratio (abortion for 1,000 live births) the country has remained almost the same in the last two years 171 for 1,000 live births.

Regarding the structure of abortion, there are no changes in recent years, spontaneous abortions occupy up to 77.4% in 2017 and those with medically interrupted 22.6% of the total this year.

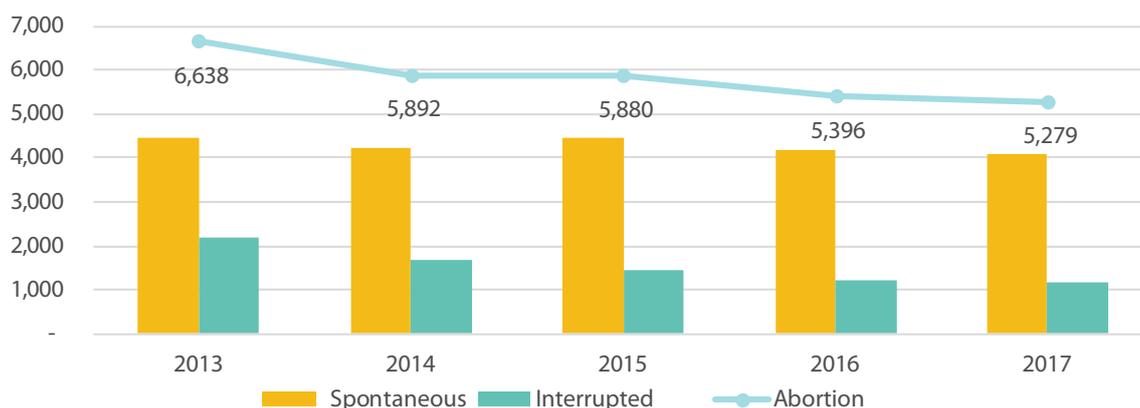
Tab. 6
Births and abortion, 2013-2017

Items	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pregnancies	42,388	41,652	38,595	37,129	36,148
Live births	35,750	35,760	32,715	31,733	30,869
Abortion	6,638	5,892	5,880	5,396	5,279
spontaneous	4,461	4,213	4,447	4,193	4,086
interrupted	2,177	1,679	1,433	1,203	1,193
Abortion					
– per 1000 L.B	186	165	180	170	171
– per 1000 pregn.	157	141	152	145	146
Live birth. / Abort	5.4 : 1	6.1 : 1	5.6 : 1	5.9 : 1	5.8 : 1

Source; Health ministry

The following graphs show that the number of abortions is related to age, place of residence and the status of women's employment.

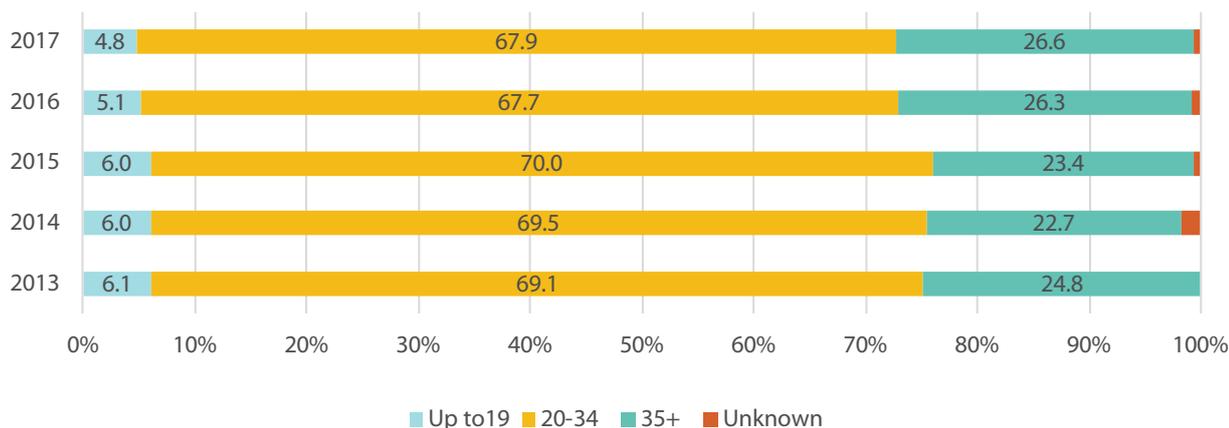
Fig. 4
The number of abortions by the way, 2013-2017



Most abortions in the country are carried out by women of the age group 20-34 (about 68% versus the total number of abortions), while women over the age of 35 make up about 26.6% of the total

abortion number. Abortions are observed less among teen age women 14-19 years (4.8%) and women age group ≥ 45 years (1.7%).

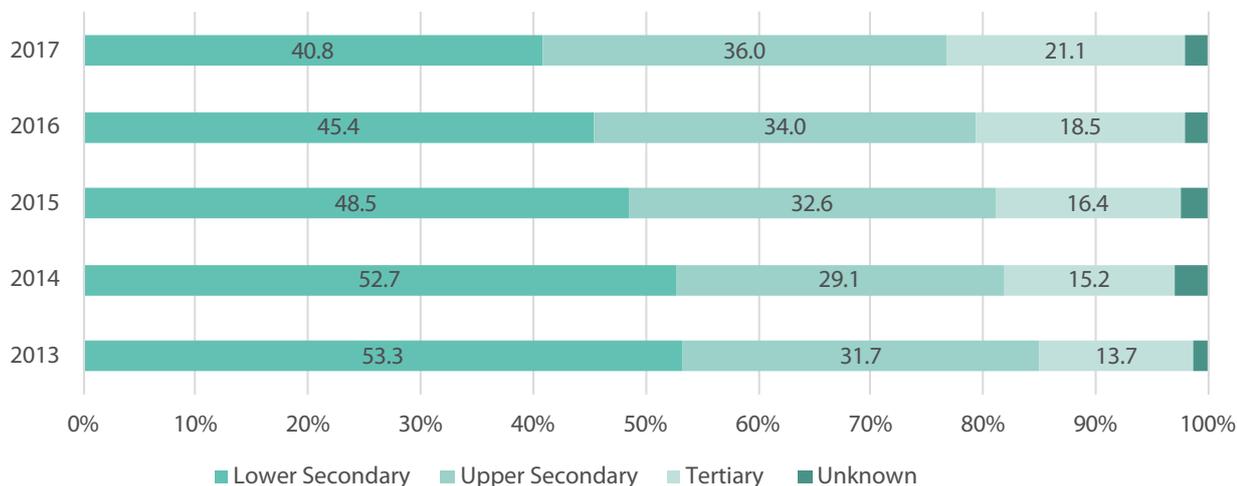
Fig. 5
Percentage of abortions by age group of women, 2013-2017



Source : Public Health Institute

The trend of abortions committed over the years reveals that abortions are mainly carried out by women who are not employed and insured. Almost half the abortions are observed in women with a low level of education (40.8% with primary or 8-year education), while women with higher education carry about 21.1% of abortions

Fig. 6
Percentage of Abortions by Women’s Education Level, 2013-2017



Source : Public Health Institute

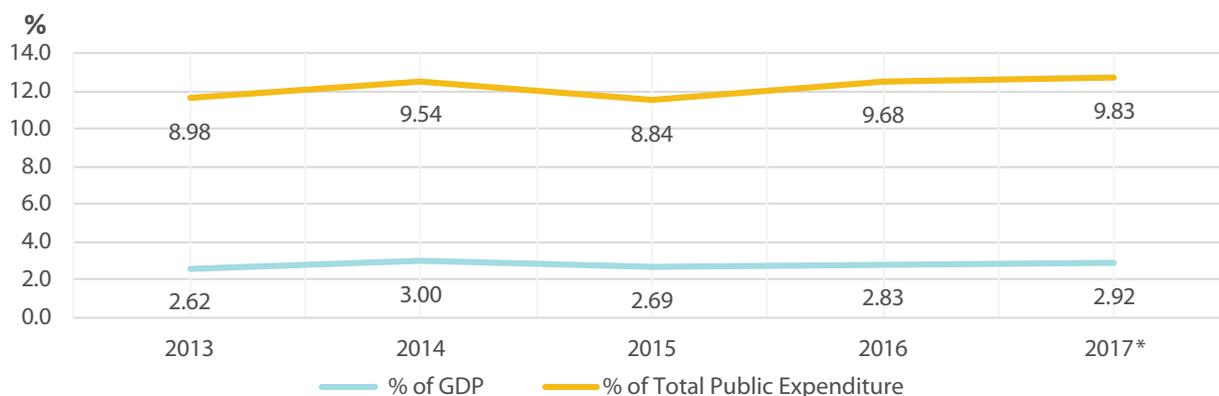
Expenditure on health

Health spending consists of public spending (government) and private spending. We are currently focused on indicators in the public sector, where they cover preventive, curative health services, mother and child health activities, emergency health benefits, etc.

Public expenditures in the health sector for 2017 were ALL 45.532 billion.

These expenditures account for 9.83% of total public spending for 2017 and account for a weight of 2.92% in total GDP. Public health spending as a percentage of GDP and total public spending has increased compared to 2016.

Fig. 7
Budget Expenditures in Health Care



* Data are provisional / Source of information: Ministry of Finance

I Source of data

INSTAT is one of the leading institutions in the country that publishes data on health and health indicators. The source of data is generally the administrative data as well as the specific observations that have been performed and carried out by the institution over the years. Administrative statistics are provided by health institutions where the primary source of these data is the national patient records or annual reports from the institution's basic register, which are reported in formats defined by the Ministry of Health. The selection and setting of methodological criteria is based on concepts, definitions, comparable international methods. In this publication, data sources for different indicators are the administrative ones taken based on statistical evidence from the Ministry of Health, etc. This chapter mainly reflects information on the activity of preventive, curative institutions, health care costs.

I Definitions

Morbidity

Disease is the proportion of cases of diseases in a defined population. It is measured by the prevalence or incidence of the disease. The spread of a disease can have serious impacts on other aspects of the population.

Incidence coefficient

This coefficient shows the number of reported cases of a specific disease per 100,000 inhabitants during a given year. Incidence coefficient is a particular type of prevalence coefficient but differs from that to what is based on the number of new reported cases, which is not necessarily the number of people affected by the disease (some people may experience the disease more than once).

Hospital illnesses

The total number of patients hospitalized in all hospitals during a given calendar year with the major diagnosis that is part of the ICD9 / ICD10 classified disease category.

Exit from the hospital

It is the end of a period when the patient is treated hospitalized and then returned to his home or transferred to another rehabilitation facility

(transfer to another ward of the same hospital is not considered as outpatient) or when he dies.

Number of Hospitals

The hospital is an institutional residence equipped to provide 24-hour medical and 24-hour hospitality, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation for the sick and injured who may need medical and surgical assistance: equipped with professionally trained staff and with at least one physician. The hospital may not necessarily also provide the service and outpatients. The number of hospitals includes: general, specialized hospitals, emergency rooms and hospitals for a long time.

Average duration of stay in all hospitals

It is the ratio of the total number of hospital beds to hospital with the total number of hospital admissions or exits. The length of stay of a patient in a hospital is equal to the date of exit minus the date of admission. If the date is the same, then the day of hospital stay is one day.

Number of Primary Health Care Centers

includes all health care providers that provide health care for outpatient patients: hospitals, polyclinics, ambulances, medical centers, emergency assistance etc, which are equipped with at least one medical qualified person (doctors or nurses).

Number of Abortions is the number of all abortions regardless of the methods used.

Abortion is the termination (loss) of pregnancy before the fetus is developed

EDUCATION



I Introduction

Education plays a very important role in creating human capital and is one of the preconditions for a country's economic and social development. In Albania, the right to education is guaranteed by the Constitution, for all citizens without any distinction.

The documents through which education policies are expressed, are Development Strategies for Higher and Pre-University Education, as well as relevant laws.

While, are statistics that reflect on data and indicators, the educational activity carried out in the country.

The information in this publication, includes statistics on formal education that is carried out at all levels of the education, which consists of pre-university education and higher education. Pre-university education includes pre-school education, primary and secondary education. Basic education by 9 year of schooling, it is compulsory, starts at age 6 and lasts 9 years. The student is required to attend basic education up to the age of 16. Basic education consists of two cycles: primary education that is conducted in grades 1 - 5 and lower secondary education, conducted in grades 6-9.

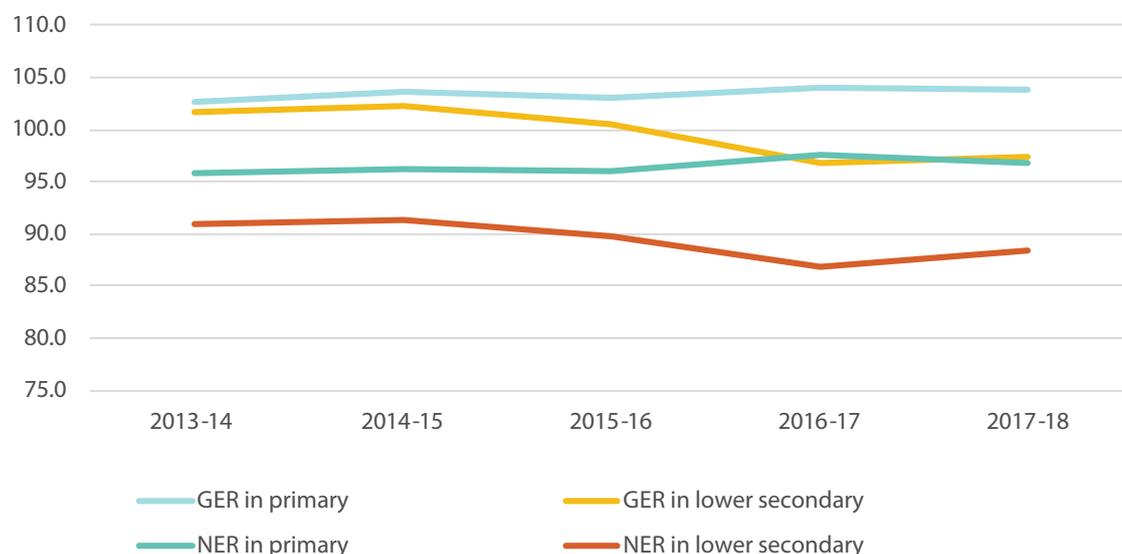
Upper secondary education includes: general education which performed in gymnasium, professional education and socio-cultural. The education service in the country, is provided by both public and non-public educational institutions.

INSTAT uses in data processing and calculation of education indicators, the international standard classification of education, ISCED 2011. This new version which is recommended previously by Eurostat and UNESCO, replaced the previous of 1997 version, at the same time and from all countries. For the first time, the new classification is implemented internationally, for data of the school year / academic 2012-2013.

I The main findings

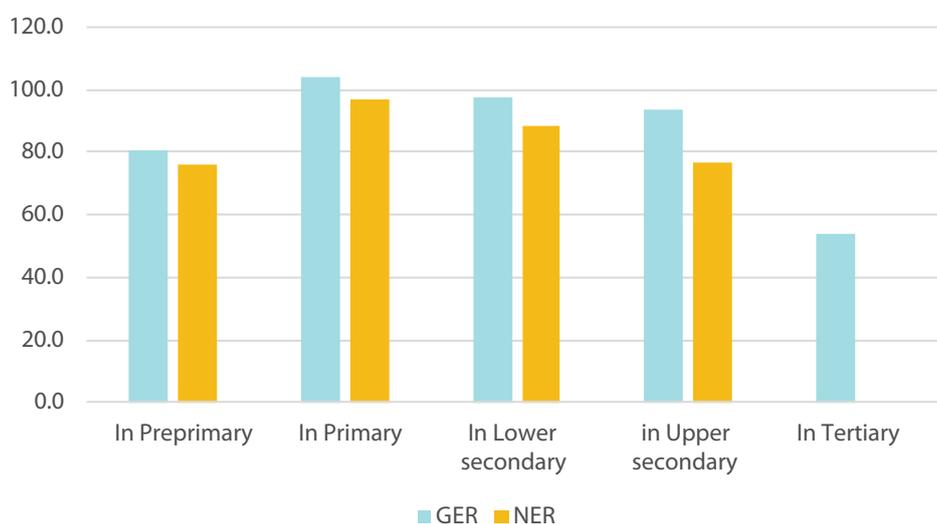
The main indicators that measure participation of pupil and student in education, are the gross and net enrollments rate. These reports are considered particularly important in compulsory education, and especially in primary education. For example, if the GER in primary is 104.0% it means that not only children aged 6-10 years old, but also 5 or older than 10 years, participate in that level. For example, if the GER in primary is 104.0%, it means that not only children aged 6-10 years old, but also 5 or older than 10 year olds, participate in that level. But if it is below than 100, it means that not all children of the official age group, have attended education for the given year. Net enrollment ratio - NER is always smaller than GER. This is because NER compares pupil of a certain age group enrolled of an educational level, with the population of that age group, that officially belongs to that level. For example, NER for primary education compares 6-10 year old enrolled in primary education with 6-10 year old population.

Fig. 1
Gross and Net enrollment ratio in primary and lower secondary



In 2017-2018, 82,8% of the population of the age group 3-22 years attended education at all levels of education

Fig. 2
Participation in education by levels GER, NER, year 2017-2018



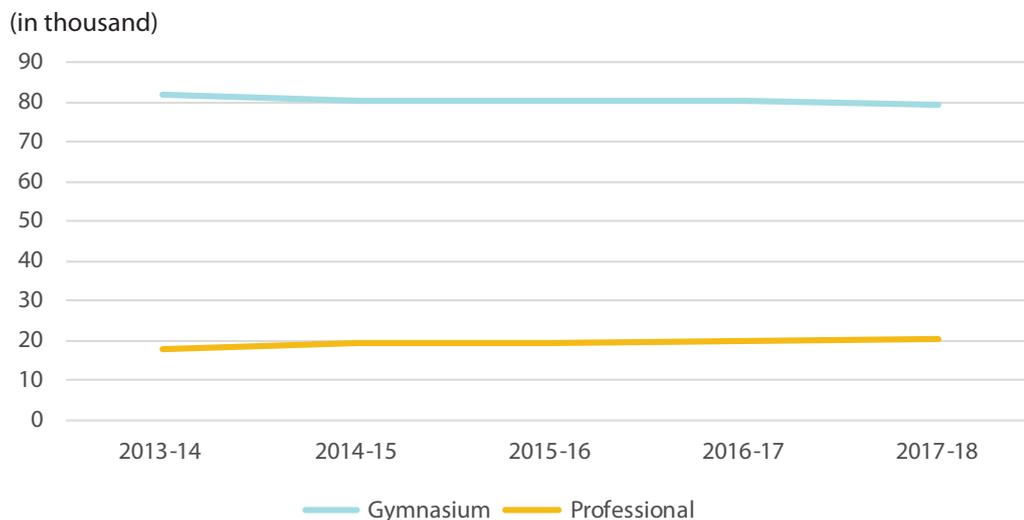
Pre-school education is provided in kindergartens and preparatory classes, attended by children aged 3 to 5 years. The share of children in kindergartens is on a steady growth and in 2017 it reached 80.3 % compared to the population by age group.

Pupils of pre-university education have a continuous decrease in absolute value.

Even though the number of pupils in upper secondary education is down by 21,0 % percent, in 2017-18 compared to 2013-14, the number of students in professional education is increased by 2.6 percentage points.

The structure of pupils in upper secondary education has changed over the years as figure below.

Fig. 3
Pupils in Upper secondary Gymnasium and Professional



Also, graduates of vocational education in 2017 have grown 1.2 times compared to 2013.

In Tertiary, 58,1% of total graduates in 2017, belongs to those of Bachelor programs. The remaining 41.9% consists mainly of those who graduates mainly in Master programs and a small percentage in PhD.

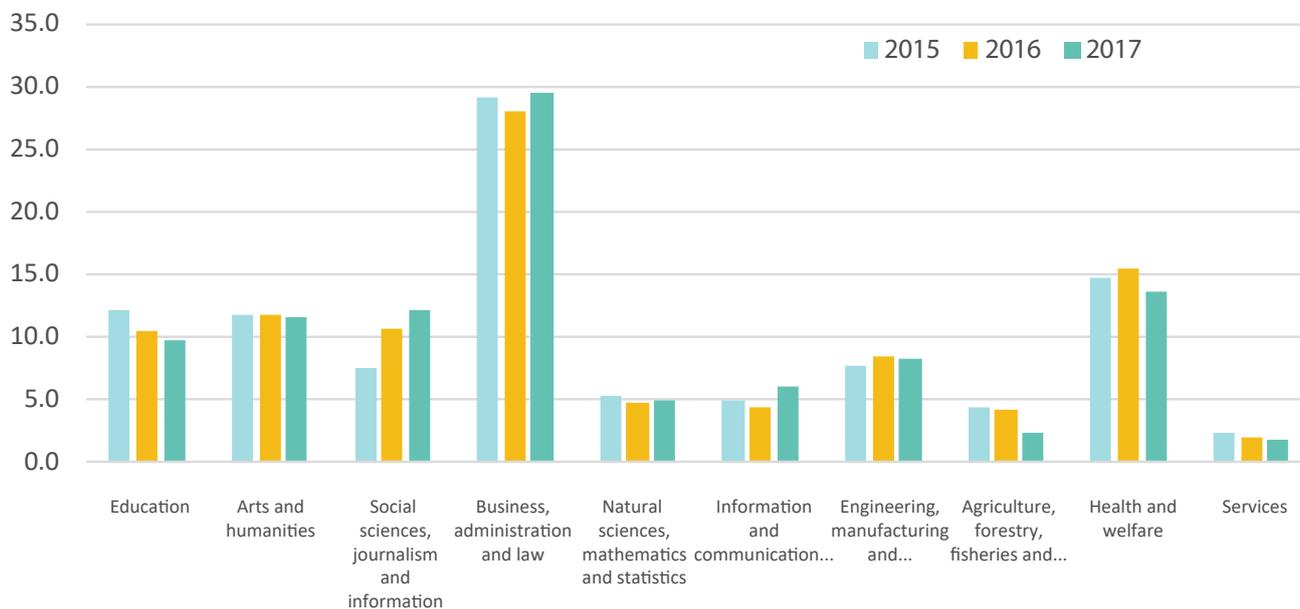
Fig. 4
Graduates in Tertiary



The greatest number of graduates by broader fields of study in tertiary, over the last four years, belongs that of “Business, administration and law” field. The second place occupies the field of “Health and wellbeing”, although the number of graduates in this field is as much as a half of those

in the first place field. Fields of Natural sciences and Engineerings hold still not very high values among the graduates, but still have a 1.1 percentage point increase compared to 2013 and 2017.

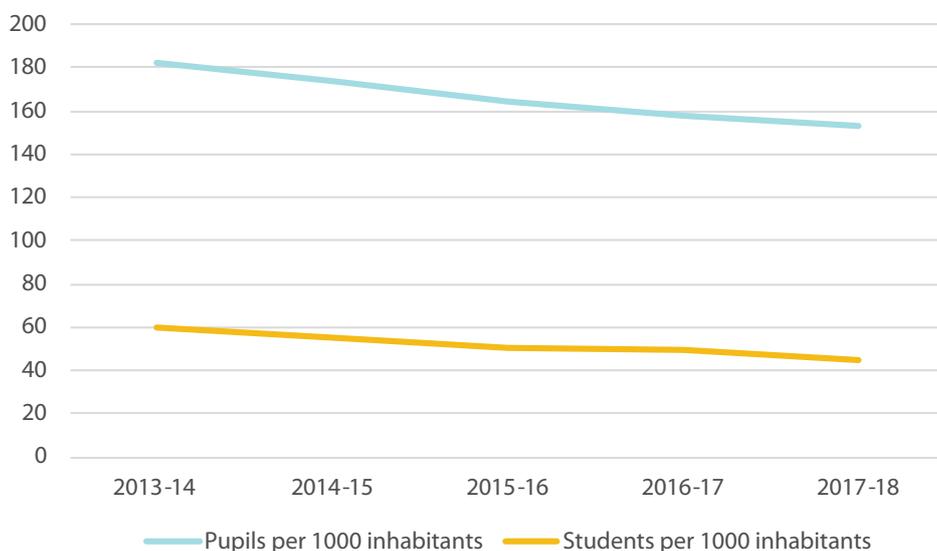
Fig. 5
Graduates by field of study



An important indicator in education is the indicator of the number of pupils or students per 1000 inhabitants.

These reports are declining for several reasons. One main reason is that Albanian pupils and students have preferred to study abroad. But also one more reason aging population of the country.

Fig. 6
Number of pupils and students per 1000 inhabitants



Public spending on education are almost stable over the years.

I Methodology

The ISCED-2011 classification used in education statistics is composed of the following levels according to educational programs:

Level 0 - Early childhood education - Early childhood / Pre-primary education

Level 1 - Primary education or first cycle of basic education

Level 2 - Lower Secondary Education or second cycle of basic education

Level 3 - Upper Secondary Education - Gymnasium / Professional

Level 4 - Post-secondary but not high education

Level 5 - Higher Education Short Circuit

Level 6 - Bachelor or equivalent

Level 7 - Master or equivalent

Level 8 - Doctorate or equivalent

I Definitions

Pre-university education includes education provided by educational institutions such as kindergartens, basic schools and upper secondary ones.

Basic education consists of two cycles: primary education that is conducted in grades 1-5 and upper cycle or lower secondary education that is conducted in grades 6-9. Basic education is compulsory at age 6 and lasts 9 years. The student is required to attend basic education up to the age of 16 years old.

Upper secondary education includes gymnasium and professional education, which is divided into lower technical(vocational) and higher professional education. The tables in the publication refer to gymnasium and higher professional education, which is also its main part.

Teachers are defined as persons, whose professional activity involves the transmission of knowledge, behaviors and skills, that are defined in the educational programs for pupils and students enrolled in institutions of formal education.

A public educational institution is classified as such if its activity is fully controlled by the public education authority.

Graduated in an educational program, is a pupil or student, who has successfully completed all program requirements.

Gross Enrollment rate is number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.

Net enrolment rate is total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Pupil per Teacher Ratio, are calculated by dividing the number of pupils enrolled at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level.

I Data source

Tables, figures and comments that have been elaborated for this chapter, have as main source the administrative data INSTAT receives from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Finance, etc.

Tab. 1
Pupils and students enrolled in education

ISCED Level	School / academic year	number				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	Enrolled in education					
1 - 8	Total:	704,782	665,994	622,156	596,624	571,566
	In basic education:					
1	<i>Primary</i>	195,720	188,371	179,564	174,836	170,861
2	<i>Lower secondary</i>	181,354	175,037	163,935	153,264	148,810
3	In Upper secondary:	151,937	140,042	130,380	127,114	120,062
	<i>Gymnasium</i>	124,619	112,775	104,952	101,995	95,306
	<i>Professional</i>	27,318	27,267	25,428	25,119	24,756
4	In Post secondary non tertiary	1,952	2,017	1,521	1,803	2,439
6+7+8	In Tertiary	173,819	160,527	146,756	139,607	129,394

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 2
Pupil Teacher Ratio

ISCED Level	School / academic year	%				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	In public education					
1	<i>Primary</i>	19.1	18.9	18.3	18.2	17.8
2	<i>Lower secondary</i>	12.6	12.2	11.1	10.4	10.1
3	<i>Upper secondary</i>	17.0	16.2	15.0	14.4	13.8
	In private education					
1	<i>Primary</i>	16.0	15.3	16.4	15.1	15
2	<i>Lower secondary</i>	8.8	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.7
3	<i>Upper secondary</i>	9.7	9.1	8.2	9.0	8.7

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 3
Pupils and students graduated

ISCED Level	School / academic year	number				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	Graduated on:					
2	Basic education	47,819	44,139	44,001	43,084	36,546
3	Upper secondary	45,899	35,254	39,629	38,583	36,436
	Vocational	4,322	3,136	4,702	5,369	5,215
4	Post secondary non tertiary	145	164	125	335	215
6+7+8	Total graduated on tertiary:	30,365	29,137	33,529	31,530	35,173
6	Bachelor only	20,351	17,469	19,152	18,652	20,423

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 4
Teaching staff

ISCED Level	School / academic year	number				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1+2	Teacher in basic education	25,051	24,777	25,007	24,866	24,790
3	Teacher in upper secondary education	8,606	8,671	8,942	9,042	8,941
6+7+8	Effective teaching staff in tertiary	4,904	4,626	4,609	4,325	4,696

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 5
Public expenditure on education

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<i>in percentage of:</i>					
Total expenditure of State Budget	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.4
Gross Domestic Product	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1

Source : Ministry of Finance and Economy

Tab. 6
Pupils and students per 1000 inhabitants

ISCED Level		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1+2+3	Pupils per 1000 inhabitants	183	174	164	158	153
6+7+8	Students per 1000 inhabitants	60	55	51	49	45

Tab. 7
Students on tertiary by field of study

Academic year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Field of study					
Education	15,426	13,654	11,236	11,779	10,689
Arts and humanities	20,801	17,588	17,095	17,278	15,441
Social sciences, journalism and information	15,898	10,462	12,727	10,004	12,259
Business, administration and law	50,219	42,089	41,033	36,471	30,233
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	7,100	10,473	6,719	7,816	6,325
Information and communication technologies	8,033	9,560	7,911	7,487	8,228
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	18,391	18,728	18,005	18,480	18,730
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	9,039	10,171	8,383	7,086	4,564
Health and welfare	25,667	22,780	21,387	20,900	19,837
Services	3,245	5,022	2,250	2,306	3,088
Total	173,819	160,527	146,746	139,607	129,394

Refer to ISCED F 2013

Tab. 8
Gross enrolment ratio - GER, by level of education in years

		%				
ISCED Level	School / academic year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	for:					
0	Children in pre - primary	80.1	82.3	83.3	81.5	80.3
1	Pupils in primary	102.7	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.8
2	Pupils in lower secondary	101.7	102.2	100.6	96.7	97.4
3	Pupils in upper secondary	100.0	96.9	93.2	94.7	93.9
6+7+8	Students in Tertiary	64.1	60.5	56.8	56.0	54.0
0-8	Total enrolled in education	87.8	86.6	84.3	83.6	82.8

Tab. 9
Net enrolment ratio - NER, by level of education in years

		%				
ISCED Level	School / academic year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	for:					
0	Children in pre - primary	73.5	75.4	76.9	77.7	76.3
1	Pupils in primary	95.8	96.2	96.0	97.5	96.9
2	Pupils in lower secondary	91.0	91.4	89.7	86.8	88.3
3	Pupils in upper secondary	76.1	75.6	74.7	77.1	76.7

Tab. 10
Educational institutions

Instituzione Arsimore	2013 - 14		2014 - 15		2015 - 16		2016 - 17		2017 - 18	
	Public	Private								
Kindergartens	1773	127	1751	106	1773	124	1831	133	1777	142
Institutions of basic education	1337	127	1372	121	1284	120	1249	121	1220	125
Upper secondary schools	386	126	381	116	381	119	380	124	380	115
Institutions of tertiary education	14	44	14	27	12	23	13	23	13	24

Tab. 11
Student graduated by field of study

		%		
Academic year		2015	2016	2017
Field of study				
Education		12.1	10.4	9.7
Arts and humanities		11.7	11.7	11.5
Social sciences, journalism and information		7.5	10.6	12.2
Business, administration and law		29.2	28.0	29.6
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics		5.3	4.7	5.0
Information and communication technologies		5.0	4.4	6.0
Engineering, manufacturing and construction		7.8	8.5	8.2
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary		4.4	4.2	2.4
Health and welfare		14.7	15.5	13.6
Services		2.3	2.0	1.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0

Refer to ISCED F 2013

LABOUR MARKET



I Introduction

Statistics on employment can be used for various analyses, including those macro-economic ones that look at employment as a production factor. At micro level, those may be used also for studying a number of social aspects related to the situation of employment of an individual, as it is: employment as a source of household income, social integration of immigrants, etc. Being a structural and short term indicator, it reflects the structure of labour markets or economic systems and follows the business cycle too.

The unemployment rate, on the other side, defined according to standards set by the International Labour Office (ILO) is one of the most important indicators widely used for international comparison. That is an important social and economic indicator. The unemployment rate of a country does not only express the percentage of the labour force not in employment, but also the unused labour potential of a country. Moreover, changes in the unemployment rate may be first signs of an economic improvement or crisis in a country.

Employment statistics are the bases of many politics of a country, for which strategies are designed, national objectives are set and action plans are built aiming their implementation. These statistics serve not only for designing employment strategies but also for education strategies (as improvements in vocational education, focus on branches where demand for employment are higher or providing facilities for long-life learning), increasing of employment possibilities for young people, improvements in the direction of availability of child care institutions increasing in this manner the possibilities for participation in employment, etc. Measuring and following trends of employment and unemployment indicators serve not only to analyses of actual situation, but also to monitor strategies and taking measures in due time in order to prevent economic fall or for further promoting improvements in economy.

I Employment

Labour market statistics are the bases for designing many social and economic policies. The employment rate, in other words, the proportion of the working age population in employment, is a key social indicator.

This subchapter provides information on recent employment statistics in Albania, including an analysis based on important socio-economic dimensions: employment statistics show significant differences by sex, age, education attainment, etc.

I Main statistical findings

Based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the employment rate for persons aged 15 to 64 years old, had an increasing trend during the period 2013-2017, by 49.9% in 2013 to 57.4% in 2017. (Table 2).

Employment rates are generally lower among women and among younger workers. This characteristic is noted in the Albanian labour market too.

During all the period 2013-2017, the female 15-64 years old employment rate has been lower than males. The difference among the two values of employment rates during the period we are analyzing has been lower in 2016 with 12.2 percentage points (61.9 % for males and 49.7 % for females 15-64 years old) and higher in 2015 with 15 percentage points (60.5 % for males and 45.5 % for females 15-64 years old).

Analyses by age tell that employment rates are lower for young age-groups (15-29 years old) compared to older ones (30-64 years old). In 2017 the employment rate for young people at the age 15-29 years old was 33.8 %, whereas for those 30-64 years old was 68.7 %.

Regarding the trend of the youth employment rate during the period we are analyzing, it increased from 28.2 % in 2013 to 33.8% in 2017. Analyses of the youth (15-29 years old) employment rate by sex, tell that it follows the trend of the 15-64 respective indicator, so being higher for men

then for women. The difference between these two indicators has been lowest in 2016 with 8.3 percentage points and highest in 2015 with 12.6 percentage points.

Employment rates vary considerably according to highest level of education attained. For the population 15-64 years old, the employment rate is higher for persons with tertiary education and persons with vocational upper secondary education and this is noted during all the period 2013-2017. In 2017 this indicator was 69.1 % for employed with tertiary education, 68.3 % for those with vocational upper secondary education, 53.0 % for those with up to 8/9 years school and 53.6 % for persons with general upper secondary education (Table 3).

The highest proportion in the employment of the population 15 years old and over, is of persons employed in services with 42.4% and those in agriculture with 38.2%, whereas industry employs only 19.4 % of the total employment in 2017. Analyzed by sex, in 2017 employed females 15 years old and over are employed in agriculture (42.5 %), whereas among 15 years old employed males, in agriculture work 34.9 % of them. Among employed females 15 years old and over, the percentage of those working in industry is 15.1 %, whereas the respective indicator for males is 22.7 %. Services do not show big differences in employing females and males (Table 4).

Employees constitute 44.1 % of employed 15 years old and over in 2017, self employed 35.8 % and unpaid family workers 22.1 %. Regarding differences by sex, to be mentioned is the fact that in 2017, among employed males at the age 15 years old and over, 42.6 % of them are self employed, whereas the respective indicator for females is 26.8 %. The opposite is noted among unpaid family workers where for the same year, their share among employed females 15 years old and over is 26.8 % whereas for males this percentage is only 15.1 %. So, while no significant differences in employment as employees are noted between males and females, females are mostly found as unpaid family workers and males as self employed (Table 5).

Regarding employment by occupation groups, 48.4 % of employed 15 years old and over work as "Skilled agricultural" in 2017, followed by occupation groups of "Clerical, service and sales

workers" and "Managers, professionals, and technicians" with respectively 18.6 % and 17.5 % in 2017. Employed in groups "Plant and machine operators, and assemblers" and "Elementary occupations" have a lower share with respectively 8.5 % and 6.6 % of employed 15 years old and over in 2017 (Table 6).

Regarding type of contract of employees, 12.6 % of employees (15-64 years old) had a job with a contract of limited duration in 2013. This proportion had an increasing trend in 2014 with 13.7 % and after was decreased in 11.8%. In 2016 and 2017, this proportion was at the values 12.5 % and 12.3 % (Figure 5).

I Data sources

The data source for all of the information presented in this subchapter is the household Labour Force Survey. For the period 2013-2017, the Labour Force Survey is a continuous survey (spread over all weeks of the calendar year), and results presented in this publication are calculated as yearly average.

The Survey was conducted for the first time in 2007 and afterwards with yearly periodicity till 2011. Since 2012 the Survey is continuous with quarterly results. It provides annual and quarterly information on the participation in the labour market of persons of age 15 years old and over. It collects information on labour force (persons in employment and unemployment), characteristics of employment, working time, educational attainment, demographic characteristics and household composition. The survey applies employment definitions in full harmonisation with the International Labour Office (ILO) and Eurostat.

Quarterly and yearly indicators calculated based on data of the Labour Force Survey, are published from INSTAT by sex, age-groups, educational attainment, etc.

The sample is based in a two-stage sampling procedure where in the first stage are selected the geographical areas with a proportional probability to the size of the enumeration area. In the second stage within each geographical areas (once selected in the first stage) are selected a fixed number of households by equal probability systematic sampling method. For the LFS is used a rotational sampling design, whereby a household once selected for interview, is retained in the

sample for a total of five consecutive quarters. According to the rotational sampling design, each quarter one fifth of the selected households are new and 80 per cent of them are in common. Data collection in the fieldwork is spread during all months of the year. The gathered data refers to a specific reference period named reference week. The reference week is the calendar week which starts on Monday and finishes on Sunday before the interview date.

I Definitions

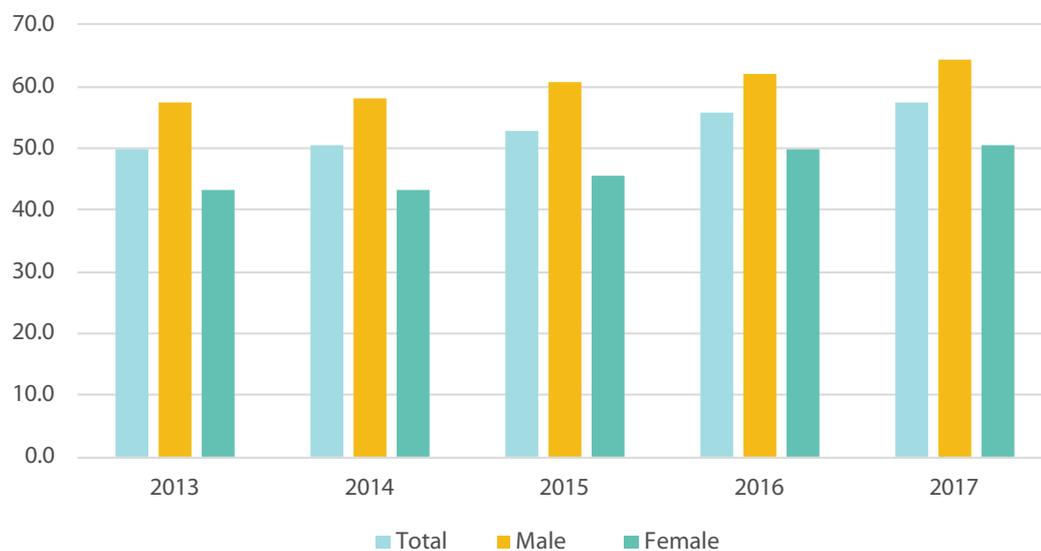
Employed are persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week performed work - even if just for one hour a week - for pay, profit or family gain. Employed are considered also persons not at work during the reference week, but who had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, holidays, education and training, industrial dispute, maternity leave, bad weather etc.

(Persons who work on their small farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for self-consumption, are considered employed).

Working age population is the population 15-64 years old.

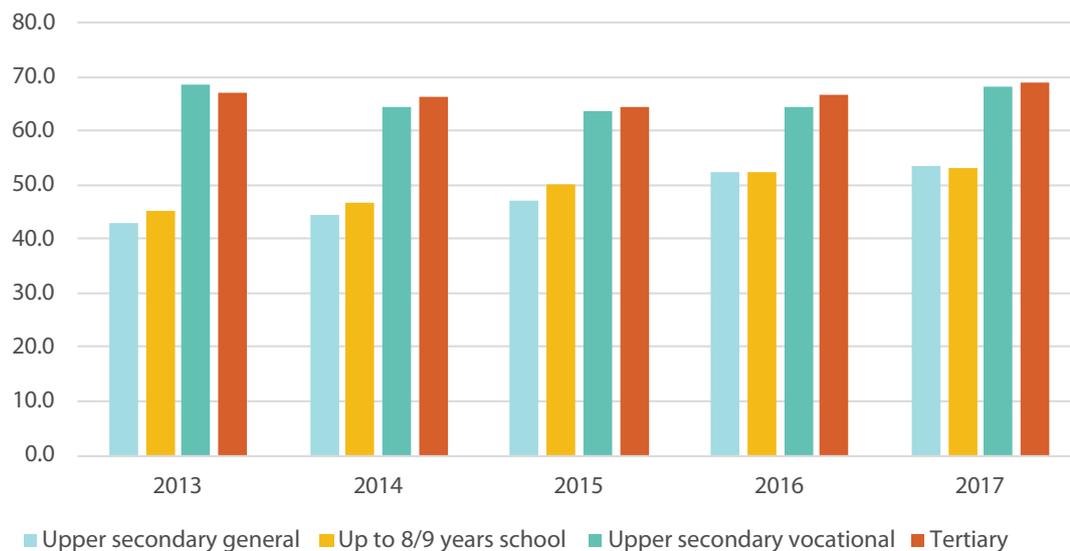
The employment rate is the proportion of employed 15-64 years to the working age population.

Fig. 1
Employment rate by sex



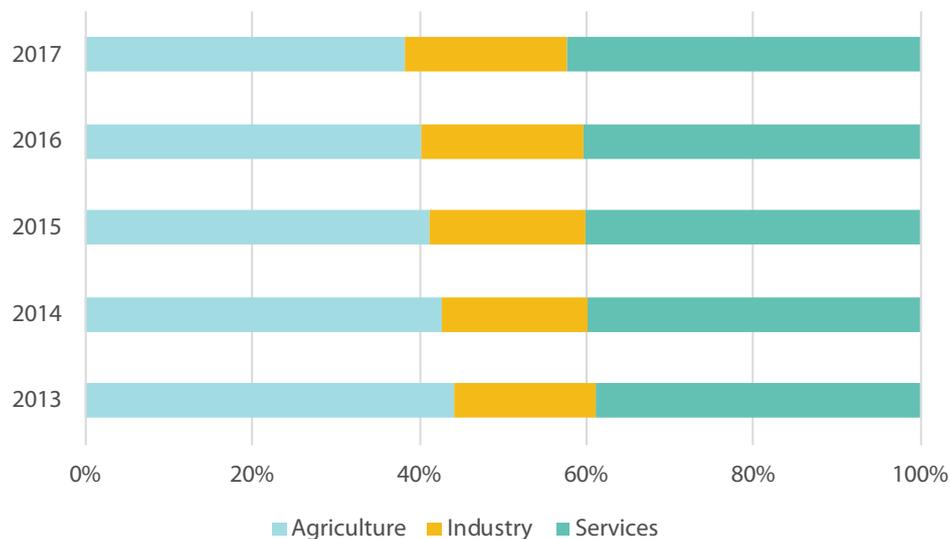
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Fig. 2
Employment rate by education attainment



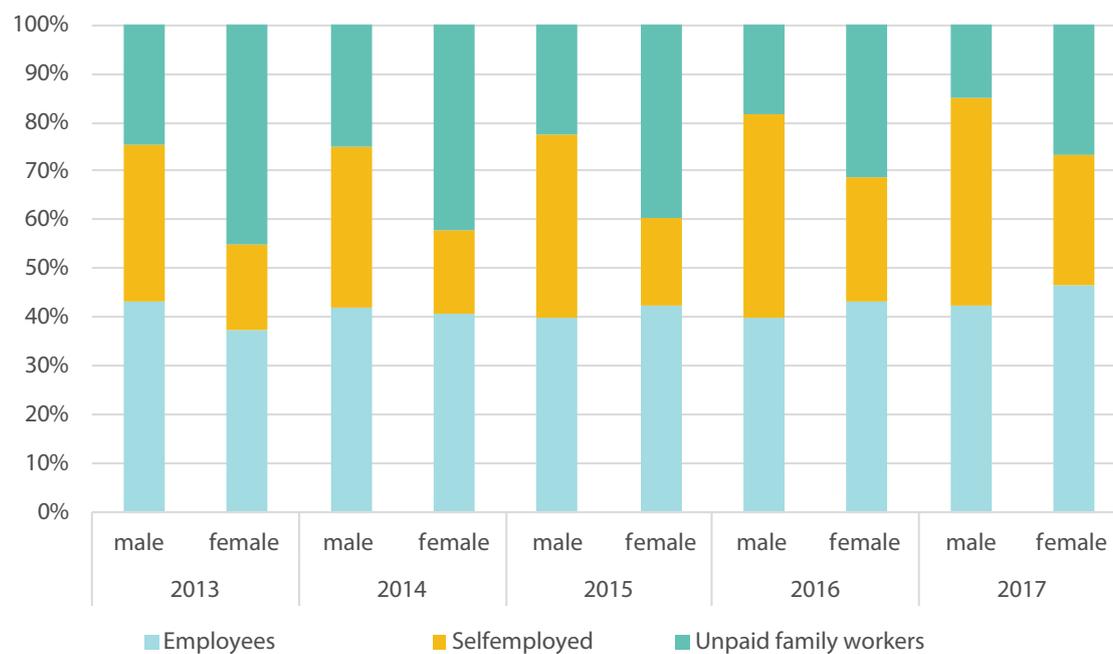
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Fig. 3
Distribution of employment by economic activity



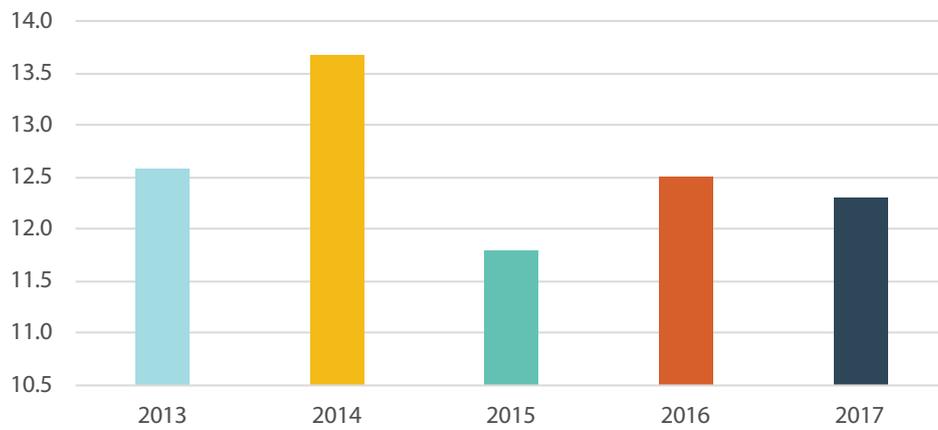
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Fig. 4
Distribution of employed by sex and status in employment



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Fig. 5
Percentage of employees with contract of limited duration



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 1
Employment by sex and age-groups

Age-groups and sex	Number				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	1,023,688	1,037,061	1,086,612	1,157,177	1,194,969
15-29	198,886	198,929	205,355	211,461	219,750
30-64	790,892	807,146	850,444	908,506	930,681
65+	33,909	30,986	30,813	37,210	44,539
15-64	989,779	1,006,075	1,055,799	1,119,967	1,150,430
Male	562,887	585,679	620,612	650,201	678,798
15-29	115,204	118,726	129,678	126,322	134,026
30-64	424,899	446,325	470,137	498,115	516,418
65+	22,784	20,628	20,798	25,764	28,354
15-64	540,103	565,051	599,815	624,437	650,444
Female	460,801	451,382	466,000	506,976	516,170
15-29	83,682	80,203	75,678	85,139	85,723
30-64	365,993	360,821	380,307	410,391	414,264
65+	11,125	10,358	10,015	11,446	16,183
15-64	449,675	441,024	455,985	495,530	499,987

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 2
Employment rate by sex and age-groups

Age-groups and sex	in %				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	44.1	44.3	46.2	48.7	50.3
15-29	28.2	28.2	29.8	32.4	33.8
30-64	61.8	62.7	65.2	67.2	68.7
65+	10.1	8.9	8.6	10.1	12.0
15-64	49.9	50.5	52.9	55.9	57.4
Male	50.7	51.4	53.3	54.7	57.1
15-29	33.7	33.0	35.8	36.3	38.5
30-64	70.8	72.7	74.8	75.4	77.9
65+	13.6	12.4	12.0	14.3	15.9
15-64	57.3	58.0	60.5	61.9	64.3
Female	38.0	37.6	39.2	42.8	43.5
15-29	23.0	23.3	23.1	28.0	28.3
30-64	53.9	53.6	56.3	59.3	60.0
65+	6.6	5.7	5.3	6.0	8.4
15-64	43.1	43.4	45.5	49.7	50.3

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 3
Employment rate by sex and education attainment

in %

Education attainment and sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (15-64)	49.9	50.5	52.9	55.9	57.4
Up to 8/9 years school	45.3	46.7	50.2	52.5	53.0
Upper secondary - vocational	68.7	64.5	63.8	64.5	68.3
Upper secondary - general	43.0	44.5	47.1	52.3	53.6
Tertiary	67.1	66.5	64.4	66.6	69.1
Male (15-64)	57.3	58.0	60.5	61.9	64.3
Up to 8/9 years school	51.8	53.0	55.5	57.2	58.7
Upper secondary - vocational	76.4	75.0	72.8	71.2	76.8
Upper secondary - general	52.2	53.4	57.9	62.1	63.2
Tertiary	70.6	70.6	71.4	69.4	73.2
Female (15-64)	43.1	43.4	45.5	49.7	50.3
Up to 8/9 years school	40.1	41.3	45.3	48.3	47.8
Upper secondary - vocational	56.8	48.2	50.6	54.9	54.8
Upper secondary - general	33.7	34.7	34.9	40.3	42.0
Tertiary	64.2	63.1	58.9	64.4	65.8

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 4
Employment by sex and economic activity

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Economic activity and sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total employment	1,023,688	1,037,061	1,086,612	1,157,177	1,194,969
Agriculture	44.2	42.7	41.3	40.2	38.2
Industry	16.9	17.4	18.5	19.3	19.4
Services	38.9	39.9	40.2	40.4	42.4
Male	562,887	585,679	620,612	650,201	678,798
Agriculture	37.1	36.9	36.5	36.2	34.9
Industry	22.3	21.9	22.1	22.9	22.7
Services	40.7	41.1	41.4	40.9	42.5
Female	460,801	451,382	466,000	506,976	516,170
Agriculture	53.0	50.2	47.7	45.4	42.5
Industry	10.2	11.6	13.8	14.7	15.1
Services	36.8	38.2	38.5	39.9	42.4

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 5
Employment (15 years old and over) by sex and status in employment

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Status in employment and sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total employment	1,023,688	1,037,061	1,086,612	1,157,177	1,194,969
Employees	40.5	41.6	41.0	41.2	44.1
Selfemployed	25.8	26.0	29.2	34.9	35.8
Contributing family workers	33.8	32.4	29.8	23.9	20.1
Male	562,887	585,679	620,612	650,201	678,798
Employees	43.0	42.1	39.9	39.7	42.3
Selfemployed	32.4	32.8	37.8	42.0	42.6
Contributing family workers	24.5	25.1	22.3	18.2	15.1
Female	460,801	451,382	466,000	506,976	516,170
Employees	37.3	40.8	42.6	43.0	46.4
Selfemployed	17.6	17.2	17.6	25.7	26.8
Contributing family workers	45.1	42.0	39.8	31.2	26.8

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 6
Employment (15 years old and over) by sex and occupation groups

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Occupation-groups and sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	1,023,688	1,037,061	1,086,612	1,157,177	1,194,969
Managers, professionals, and technicians	16.5	17.7	17.3	17.7	17.5
Clerical, service and sales workers	17.8	16.3	17.9	17.8	18.6
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	56.6	53.5	52.4	50.7	48.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.5	6.4	6.5	7.4	8.5
Elementary occupations	3.1	5.6	5.2	6.1	6.6
Armed forces	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Male	562,887	585,679	620,612	650,201	678,798
Managers, professionals, and technicians	14.2	15.6	14.2	15.3	14.9
Clerical, service and sales workers	20.2	17.9	19.8	19.1	19.9
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	54.9	53.2	53.2	51.5	50.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.8	7.3	7.1	8.2	8.3
Elementary occupations	3.2	5.3	4.8	5.3	6.0
Armed forces	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
Female	460,801	451,382	466,000	506,976	516,170
Managers, professionals, and technicians	19.4	20.4	21.5	20.8	20.8
Clerical, service and sales workers	14.8	14.2	15.5	16.0	16.8
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	58.6	53.9	51.2	49.6	46.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.0	5.2	5.8	6.4	8.9
Elementary occupations	2.9	6.2	5.8	7.0	7.3
Armed forces	0	0.2

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

UNEMPLOYMENT

Introduction

A very important indicator in Labour market statistics is even the unemployment rate, which represents the part of unemployed in the total labour force.

This subchapter provides an overview related to the actual unemployment statistics in Albania, which given in a five year period of time, show a dynamic view of the situation of the unemployed persons in the labour market.

Main statistical findings

Unemployment trends

In the five-year period 2013-2017, unemployment statistics in Albania, give a dynamic picture of the unemployment situation in the labor market. After 2013 the unemployment rate for population 15 and above has a downward trend reaching the lowest value in 2017, with 13.7 %. While for group age population 15-64 years unemployment rate decreased in 14.1%. Compared to 2016 this indicator for group age population 15-64 decrease by 1.5 percentage points, while compared to 2013 this indicator decreased by 2.3 percentage points.

The unemployment rate varies according to the level of education. During 2013-2017, the unemployment rate for the 15-64 age groups continues to be higher for people with general secondary education. It marks 17.2 % in 2017 for this category. For the same population, it is noted that there is a considerable difference between the unemployment rate for persons with general secondary education and those with secondary vocational education throughout the whole period 2013-2017. This difference in 2017 is 4.5 percentage points more for unemployed people with general secondary education compared to those with secondary vocational education.

With regard to the unemployed with tertiary attainment, the unemployment rate in 2017 decreased by 3.3 percentage points compared to 2016. This decrease in the unemployment rate is more vulnerable to women, by 3.7 percentage points than in the previous year 2016. (Table 2).

If we refer to the duration of unemployment, the unemployed for one year or more, called the long-term unemployed, occupy most of the total unemployed (65.0 % of the unemployed 15-64 years in 2017) (Table 3).

In the economically inactive population (persons not classified as unemployed or employed) of the age groups 15-64 years old, the percentage of discouraged persons is the highest in 2013 (16.1 %) and lowest value in 2017 (8.2%). This indicator in 2017 compared to 2013 decreased by 7.9 percentage points (Table 4).

Male and female unemployment trends

The unemployment rate has different tendencies by gender. In Albania, during the period (2013-2017), for the population aged 15 years and over we have lower female unemployment rates than for males. This difference in 2017 is 2 percentage points (14.6 % for males and 12.6 % for females). In 2015 the unemployment rate for both males and females was at the same level, with 17.1 % (Table 1).

In 2017, compared to 2016, the unemployment rate for males aged 15-64 decreased by 1.3 percentage points, while for females of this age the unemployment rate decreased by 1.8 percentage points. It is noticed that during the period (2013-2017) for both males and females aged 15-64, the unemployment rate is higher for the general education category than for those with vocational and higher education.

In persons with higher education, males aged 15-64 years old have lower rates of unemployment than females. The biggest difference is noted in 2015, where the unemployment rate for females was 5 percentage points higher than for males of this category. In 2017, the unemployment rate for males with higher education is 13.7 %, while for females is 13.9 % (Table 2).

In 2017, for females with higher education, the unemployment rate decreased by 3.7 percentage points compared to 2016 and for those with vocational education this indicator decreased by 1.2 percentage points. Regarding long-term unemployment, from 2013

to 2017 for the population of the age group 15-64, the share of long-term unemployed males among unemployed males is lower than the respective share of females (respectively 63,4 % and 67,6 % in 2017) (Table 3).

Among economically inactive males 15-64 year old in 2013-2017, the percentage of discouraged unemployed is greater than the equivalent percentage of females (11.6 % for males and 6.2 % for females in 2017). The difference is greater for the age group 30-64 years old in favor of males (Table 4).

■ Youth unemployment trends

Young people are generally characterized by a higher unemployment rate compared to other age groups. According to the Labor Force Survey, in 2017, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15-29 was 25.9 %. The unemployment rate for this age group has increased till 2015 with 33.2% and then falls in 2017 to 25.9 %. The unemployment rate for young people aged 15-29 years continues to be almost twice as high as the unemployment rate for the population aged 15 and over (Table 1).

From 2013 to 2017, young males aged 15-29 have higher unemployment rates than females of the same age group, whereas in 2015 this indicator is 2.4 percentage points higher for females than for males of the same age group (Table 1).

Among the economically inactive young people (15-29 years old), the percentage of the discouraged category in 2017 is decreased by 6.3 percentage points compared to the year 2013. The largest impact in this decrease is given by males of this age group with 7.1 percentage points compared to 2013 (Table 4).

In the population aged 15-29, a special group is identified, including young people who are neither employed nor attending education nor training. Throughout 2013-2017, on average three out of ten young people aged 15-29 are part of this group. In 2017 young people who do not work and are not in education or training constitute 29.7 percent of young people.

It is noted that the proportion of females not in employment, education or training among females of this age is higher than the equivalent

percentage for males (respectively 34.4 % and 25.6 %) (Table 5).

Analyzing the group of young people who are not employed or attending a school or training by economic activity status, it turns out that about 65,1% of them are economically inactive. From a gender perspective, in 2017, 77.6 % of young females who are not employed or attending a school or training are economically inactive in the labor market. While among the males of this group, in 2017, 50.4 % are economically inactive.

■ Data sources

As for employment indicators, the source of the data used to calculate the unemployment indicators in this subchapter is the household Labor Force Survey conducted according to Eurostat and International Labor Organization recommendations. This survey, conducted continuously since 2012, enables quarterly and annual indicators to be available. Quarterly indicators provide largely general information on gender-disaggregated unemployment and unemployment by age groups. The annual indicators for 2017, calculated as annual averages for 2013-2017, are more detailed by providing information on unemployment by educational level, duration, by categories of unemployed, etc. Unemployment indicators are published by INSTAT in absolute values and percentages.

■ Definitions

Unemployed comprise persons who were:

1. without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment;
2. currently available for work (before the end of the two weeks following the reference week);
3. actively seeking work, (had taken specific steps - in the four week period ending with the reference week - to seek paid employment or self-employment) or who found a job to start later (within a period of at most three months).

The following are considered as specific steps:

- Having been in contact with a public employment office to find work;
- Having been in contact with a private employment agency to find work;
- Applying to employers directly;
- Asking friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work;

- Placing or answering job advertisements;
- Studying job advertisements;
- Taking a recruitment test or examination or being interviewed;
- Looking for land, premises or equipment;
- Applying for permits, licenses or financial resources.

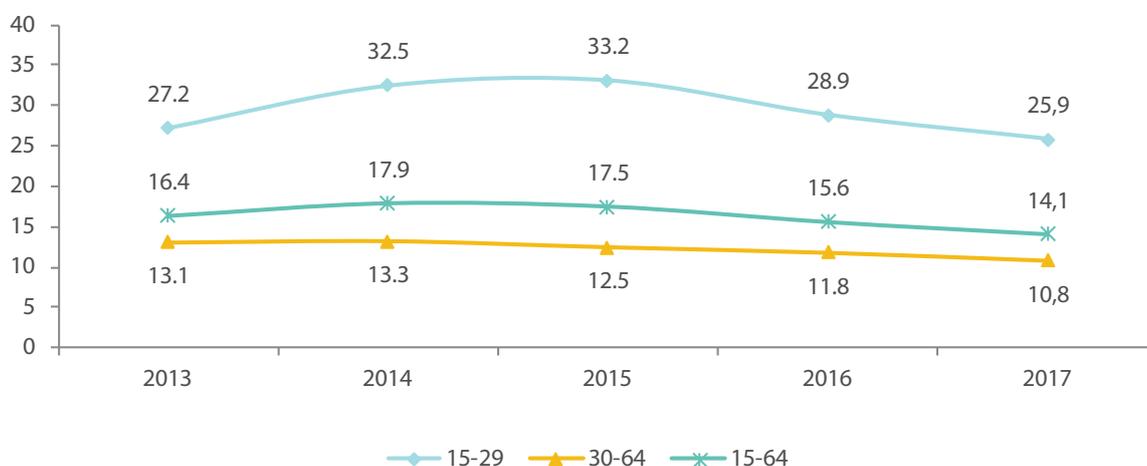
Labour Force includes employed and unemployed persons.

The unemployment rate is the ratio of the unemployed to the labour force.

Non-economically active population comprises all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed (pupils/ students, housekeepers, in compulsory military service, retired, disabled, discouraged unemployed etc.).

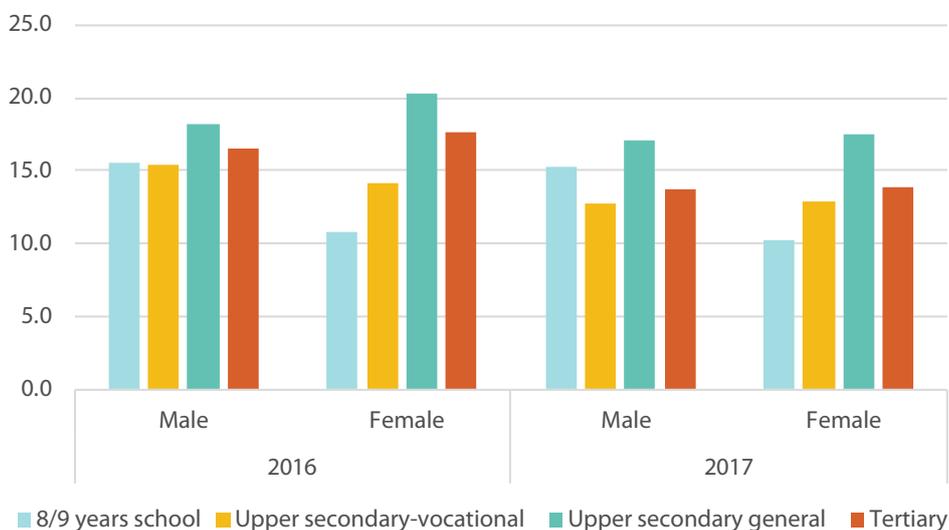
Long term unemployed refer to the number of persons unemployed for one year or more.

Fig. 1
Unemployment rate by age-groups



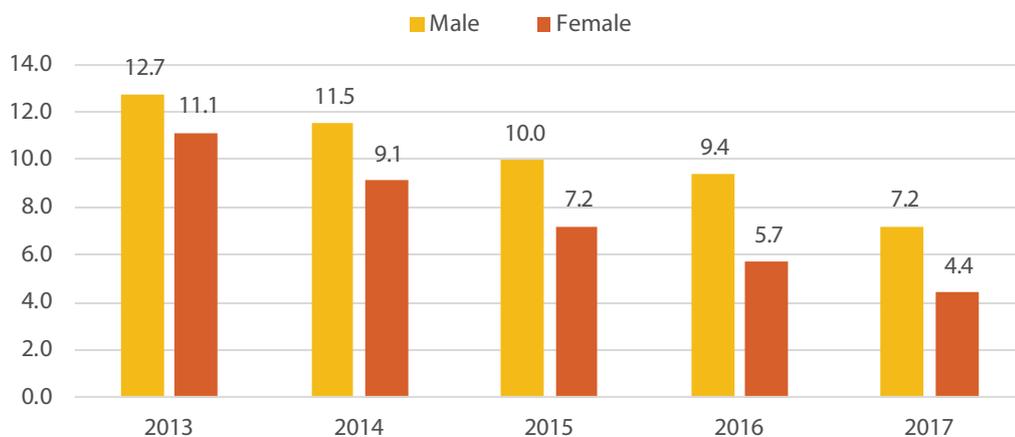
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Fig. 2
Unemployment rate by sex and education



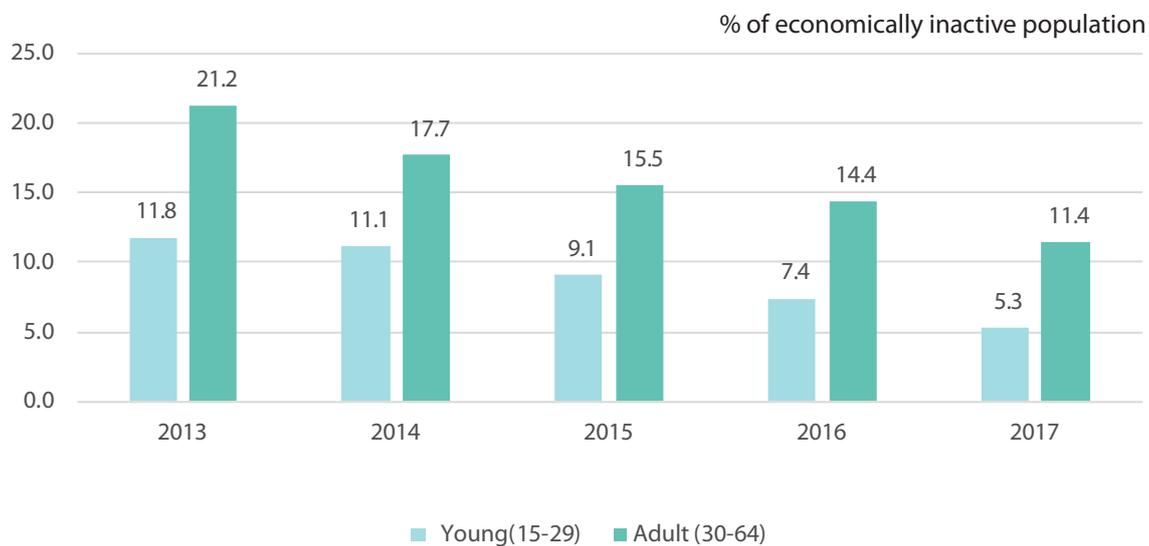
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Fig. 3
Share of discouraged workers by sex



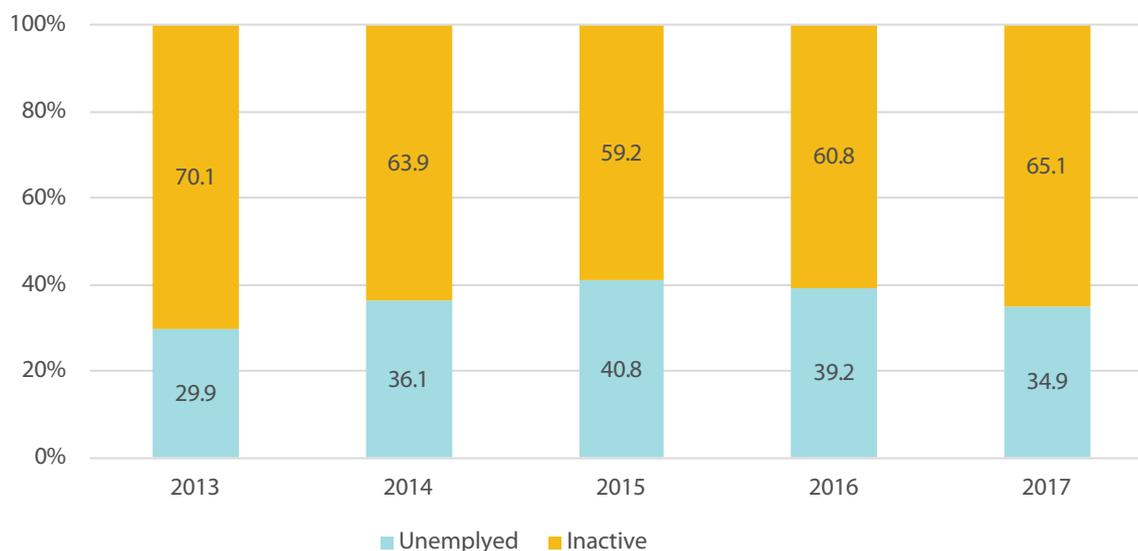
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Fig. 4
Share of discouraged workers by age-group



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Fig. 5
Share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training, by activity status



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 1
Unemployment rate by sex and age-groups

Sex and age-groups	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	15.9	17.5	17.1	15.2	13.7
15-29	27.2	32.5	33.2	28.9	25.9
30-64	13.1	13.3	12.5	11.8	10.8
15-64	16.4	17.9	17.5	15.6	14.1
Male	17.8	19.2	17.1	15.9	14.6
15-29	29.7	35.6	32.3	29.7	27.0
30-64	14.6	14.0	12.2	12.2	11.3
15-64	18.3	19.7	17.5	16.4	15.1
Female	13.5	15.2	17.1	14.4	12.6
15-29	23.6	27.4	34.7	27.8	24.0
30-64	11.2	12.3	12.9	11.2	10.1
15-64	13.8	15.5	17.4	14.6	12.8

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 2
Unemployment rate by sex and educational attainment

%

Sex and educational attainment	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (15-64)	16.4	17.9	17.5	15.6	14.1
Up to 8/9 years of education	14.8	15.1	14.0	13.3	12.9
Upper secondary - vocational	11.8	13.6	14.8	14.9	12.7
Upper secondary - general	23.2	25.2	23.2	18.9	17.2
Tertiary	15.0	17.3	19.2	17.1	13.8
Male (15-64)	18.3	19.7	17.5	16.4	15.1
Up to 8/9 years of education	18.3	18.7	16.1	15.5	15.2
Upper secondary - vocational	12.2	13.0	13.4	15.4	12.7
Upper secondary - general	25.0	26.4	22.0	18.2	17.1
Tertiary	13.6	16.1	16.6	16.5	13.7
Female (15-64)	13.8	15.5	17.4	14.6	12.8
Up to 8/9 years of education	10.9	10.8	11.6	10.8	10.2
Upper secondary - vocational	11.2	15.0	17.4	14.1	12.9
Upper secondary - general	20.3	23.0	25.5	20.3	17.5
Tertiary	16.2	18.3	21.6	17.6	13.9

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 3
Long term unemployment by sex and educational attainment

% of unemployed for one year or more to total unemployed

Sex and educational attainment	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (15-64)	72.4	64.3	66.0	66.6	65.0
Up to 8/9 years of education	74.4	65.7	70.1	69.7	67.5
Upper secondary - vocational	76.6	72.1	81.3	80.6	75.0
Upper secondary - general	72.1	63.2	62.2	65.5	63.1
Tertiary	64.7	59.3	57.9	54.2	56.9
Male (15-64)	69.7	60.9	65.8	65.3	63.4
Up to 8/9 years of education	70.8	61.6	67.5	66.8	65.1
Upper secondary - vocational	73.2	70.0	82.2	77.6	76.4
Upper secondary - general	69.0	59.1	61.6	63.4	59.9
Tertiary	63.2	57.2	59.7	54.7	54.5
Female (15-64)	76.9	70.0	66.3	68.4	67.6
Up to 8/9 years of education	81.2	74.2	74.4	74.6	71.8
Upper secondary - vocational	84.4	76.5	80.1	86.8	71.9
Upper secondary - general	78.5	71.4	63.2	69.0	68.7
Tertiary	65.7	61.0	56.7	53.9	58.9

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 4
Share of discouraged unemployed by sex and age-groups

% of economically inactive population

Sex and age-groups	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	11.8	10.0	8.3	7.2	5.5
15-29	11.8	11.1	9.1	7.4	5.3
30-64	21.2	17.7	15.5	14.4	11.4
15-64	16.1	14.2	12.1	10.7	8.2
Male	12.7	11.5	10.0	9.4	7.2
15-29	13.8	13.5	11.9	9.3	6.7
30-64	28.4	25.3	22.8	24.8	21.6
15-64	19.2	17.6	15.7	14.9	11.6
Female	11.1	9.1	7.2	5.7	4.4
15-29	10.4	9.3	6.9	5.6	4.1
30-64	18.4	14.9	12.7	10.2	7.8
15-64	14.5	12.3	10.0	8.1	6.2

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 5
Share of young people (aged 15-29) not in employment, education or training (NEET), by sex and activity status

Sex and Activity status	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (% of total young population of age 15-29)	33.4	34.5	32.8	30.0	29.7
<i>of which</i>					
Unemployed	29.9	36.1	40.8	39.2	34.9
Inactive	70.1	63.9	59.2	60.8	65.1
Male	31.1	31.8	29.3	27.5	25.6
<i>of which</i>					
Unemployed	43.5	52.9	52.5	50.6	49.6
Inactive	56.5	47.1	47.5	49.4	50.4
Female	35.6	37.3	29.6	32.9	34.4
<i>of which</i>					
Unemployed	18.7	21.2	30.5	28.4	22.4
Inactive	81.3	78.8	69.5	71.6	77.6

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 6
Unemployment by sex and age-groups

Sex and age-groups	Number				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	194,043	219,797	223,864	207,770	190,427
15-29	74,447	95,922	102,025	86,148	76,776
30-64	119,059	123,440	121,506	120,995	112,618
15-64	193,506	219,362	223,531	207,143	189,394
Male	121,874	138,851	127,770	122,805	116,148
15-29	48,656	65,721	61,843	53,396	49,673
30-64	72,682	72,771	65,594	68,978	66,117
15-64	121,337	138,492	127,437	122,374	115,790
Female	72,169	80,946	96,094	84,965	74,279
15-29	25,791	30,202	40,182	32,752	27,103
30-64	46,377	50,669	55,912	52,017	46,502
15-64	72,169	80,870	96,094	84,769	73,605

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

Tab. 7
Unemployed by sex and duration

Sex and Unemployment duration	Number				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	194.043	219.797	223.864	207.770	190.427
Less than 6 months	33.056	51.585	45.872	40.108	39.934
6 months to less than one year	20.513	26.871	30.170	30.093	27.185
One year or more	140.474	141.342	147.822	137.569	123.307
Male	121.874	138.851	127.770	122.805	116.147
Less than 6 months	22.362	35.739	26.498	25.059	26.079
6 months to less than one year	14.569	18.480	17.194	18.095	16.589
One year or more	84.943	84.631	84.078	79.651	73.480
Female	72.169	80.946	96.094	84.965	74.279
Less than 6 months	10.693	15.845	19.374	15.049	13.855
6 months to less than one year	5.944	8.390	12.976	11.999	10.597
One year or more	55.531	56.711	63.744	57.918	49.827

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2013-2017

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS



I Introduction

The consumption expenditures statistics provide descriptions on the level and structure of consumption expenditures of Albanian households and other indicators based on consumption expenditure. The data on consumption expenditure are calculated based on the Household Budget Survey, which is a statistical survey carried out at the Albanian usual resident households and give a clear overview of the socio-economic situation of the Albanian households. The survey results are also used to update the Consumer Price Index and to calculate the Households Final Consumption Expenditure as an important aggregate of the GDP with the consumption expenditure method.

I Main Findings

The average monthly consumption expenditures in 2017 are estimated to be 73,400 ALL or on annual basis, 880,794 ALL, taking into account that a household in Albania is composed by 3.7 persons on average.

The structure of the average monthly/annually consumption expenditure gives a clear overview of the household budget distribution. The largest share of the average monthly consumption expenditures goes for food and non-alcoholic beverages, 44.1 percent, a considerable part of which goes to products: milk and milk products/derivate, bread and cereals, eggs and meat and its products. Regarding the expenditures that households dedicate for the dwelling for electricity, water, fuel, paid rent and small repairs, they compose 10.9 percent. The Albanian households dedicate for transport 7.2 percent of their total budget (Tab.1).

The average consumption expenditures by the type of households: The structure of the consumption expenditures by the type of households shows a part of the overview of the socio-economic situation of Albanian households. The level and the structure of consumption expenditures differ depending on the size and the composition of the household which directly affect the distribution of the household budget.

Households composed by an adult with children spend more on food compared with the other types of households, 47.1 percent. While, the highest consumption expenditures for alcoholic beverages and tobacco are recorded in households with two or more adults without children 3.6 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on clothing and footwear result in households composed by an adult with children and two adults with children respectively 5.5 and 4.7 percent. The presences of children in households with three or more adults with children increase the expenditures on transport 8.2 percent of the budget. The highest expenditures on education are recorded in households composed by three or more adult without children 6.3 percent. Regarding the expenditures on health, the highest expenditures are recorded for households composed by two adults without children. 5.5 percent. Households composed by an adult living alone show the highest consumption expenditures in furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling compared to the other types of households. Expenditures regarding on restaurants and hotels, are highest in households composed by an adult, 7.6 percent. Households composed by an adult with children show the highest consumption expenditures on recreation and culture, 5.7 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on communication are recorded in households composed by an adult, 3.8 percent (Tab. 2).

Average monthly consumption expenditures by household size: The analysis of the consumption expenditures structure by household size completes the overview of the socio-economic for each category of its classification. The highest consumption expenditures on food and non-alcoholic beverages result from households composed by two persons, 46.0 percent followed by the households composed by seven or more persons, 45.9 percent. The highest value of consumption expenditures on alcoholic beverages and tobacco are recorded in households composed by seven or more persons, 4.1 percent. Households composed by one person, show the highest consumption expenditures for housing, water, electricity and paid rent, 14.0 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on transport

are estimated in households composed by six persons, 8.8 percent. Households composed by two persons record the highest value on consumption expenditures for health, 5.4 percent. For the education expenditures, households that dedicate the highest expenditures among other types, are recorded in those with five persons, 5.1 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling are recorded in households composed by one and two persons compared to with the other types, 5.5 and 5.2 percent. Households with four and three persons show the highest percentage of the total consumption expenditures, for clothing and footwear, 4.6 and 4.5 percent. The highest expenditures on restaurants and hotels are recorded on households composed by one person, 7.6 percent (Tab. 3).

I Data Sources

The data described in this material refer to the Household Budget Survey 2017. The unit observed is the usual households and their members, households which are usual residents in Albania during the respective year of the data collection. Persons living in collective dwellings and other specific institutions are not involved in the survey. The Household Budget Survey was conducted for the first time in 1999-2000 and was representative only for urban areas, continuing later on in 2006-2007, 2008-2009¹ and since 2014 is continuously. From 2006-2007 the survey is spread in the whole Albanian territory including urban and rural areas and also representative in prefecture level.

The Household Budget Survey in 2017 was conducted by INSTAT throughout the whole year, with a sample of 9,312 households. At the end of the survey there were around 7,519 interviewed households distributed uniformly in the whole Albanian territory. The households' response rate, calculated as the ratio of the number of interviewed households with the number of selected households, expressed as a percentage is 80.7 percent. The sample selection follows a two-step procedure. The first step units (PSUs) are the Census homogeneous² areas, with a proportional probability to the size of the Census area. In the second step, within each selected area in the first step, is selected by the method of systematic selection with equal probability a fixed number of 12 households. The selection in both steps is done

in a random way by providing a representation also at the prefecture level. The total households sample was divided into 4 sub-samples of three months, which were geographically spread homogeneously throughout the year, to reflect the seasonal changes. Consequently, each month were interviewed about 776 households spread evenly.

I Definitions

Consumption expenditures of households include any kind of purchases made for goods and services made by households. It excludes purchases of durable goods, investments, money given to the others and imputed rent.

Main Groups of expenditures are classified according by the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose 2012.

Reference period is the duration of a certain subject that the information is collected on. The survey uses different reference periods depending on the type of information that must be taken and objectives of each matter to be analyzed.

Household is referred to a group of people, a related person or not, who live together in the same apartment or in a part of the house and share a partial or common economy.

Head of household is a person who is defined as the head for the purposes of the survey, (person who is the owner of the house or the person identified by other members of the family). If family members do not determine by themselves the person, he will normally be the person who contributes more to the income of the household.

Child is considered every person under 18 years old

¹ The period of the survey field work was: October 2006-September 2007 and November 2008- October 2009.

² Homogeneous means that each Census area has the same characteristics of households' consumption expenditures and the size of each PSU has almost the same number of households or individuals.

Tab. 1
Average monthly and annually consumption expenditures of households and their structure, 2017

Main group of consumption	Average monthly and annually consumption expenditures		
	Value (in ALL/monthly)	Value (in ALL/annually)	Value (in %)
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	32,347	388,166	44.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2,558	30,700	3.5
Clothing and footwear	3,128	37,535	4.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7,998	95,978	10.9
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	3,505	42,055	4.8
Health	2,879	34,552	3.9
Transport	5,294	63,529	7.2
Communication	2,479	29,749	3.4
Recreation and culture	2,224	26,689	3.0
Education	2,868	34,419	3.9
Restaurants and hotels	3,638	43,658	5.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	4,480	53,765	6.1
Total average consumption expenditures	73,400	880,794	100.0

Tab. 2
Average monthly consumption expenditures and their structure by the type of households, 2017

Main group of consumption	Type of households						Albania
	One person	Adult with children	Two adults without children	Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	45.0	47.1	46.1	45.8	41.4	44.4	44.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2.9	1.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5
Clothing and footwear	3.1	5.5	3.5	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.0	14.9	11.7	11.6	10.6	9.9	10.9
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8
Health	4.8	2.3	5.5	2.4	3.9	3.9	3.9
Transport	4.4	3.5	5.5	7.3	7.5	8.2	7.2
Communication	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4
Recreation and culture	3.1	5.7	2.8	3.7	3.2	2.6	3.0
Education	0.4	0.8	2.9	1.7	6.3	3.9	3.9
Restaurants and hotels	7.6	3.4	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.4	7.2	5.3	7.0	5.7	6.4	6.1
Total average consumption expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Tab. 3
Average monthly consumption expenditures and their structure by household size, 2017

Main group of consumption	Household size							Albania
	One person household	With 2 members	With 3 members	With 4 members	With 5 members	With 6 members	With 7+ members	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	45.0	46.0	43.0	43.3	44.0	43.9	45.9	44.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.5
Clothing and footwear	3.1	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.0	11.8	11.9	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.9
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8
Health	4.8	5.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.4	3.9
Transport	4.4	5.4	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.8	8.3	7.2
Communication	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4
Recreation and culture	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.0
Education	0.4	2.9	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.8	3.1	3.9
Restaurants and hotels	7.6	4.5	4.8	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.4	5.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.1
Total average consumption expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



I Introduction

The consumer price index, abbreviated as CPI, measures the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households. It is an important measure of inflation in Albania. It is only a measure of change in prices of products and services for personal consumption. Measuring of the real changes in the levels and structures of personal consumption realized through the other special household surveys.

I Main Statistical Findings

I Indices –changing on time

The average annual change of consumer price index in 2017 is 2.0 %. The most annual average increases by 3.9 % it was noticed in the “Food and non-alcoholic” group, meanwhile the most decrease it was noticed in the “Clothing and footwear” group by 1.1 %.

Over the period 2013-2017 the all item Consumer Price Index increased by 7.0 %. The most increased it was noticed in the “Education group by 17.5 %, followed by “Alcoholic beverage and tobacco” group by 16.1 %, “Food and non- alcoholic” group by 14.3 %. “Different goods and services” group by 9.6 %, etc. On the other hand the most decrease of price it was noticed in the “Health” group by 7.1 %, followed by “Clothing and footwear” by 5.6 %, “Transport” by 2.2 % etc.

I Source Of Information

Retail prices are collected by price collectors through the direct interview in the eleven locations (town) of Albania (Tirana, Durrës, Elbasan, Vlorë, Korçë, Shkoder, Berat, Lezhë, Dibër and Gjirokaster) sampled on the basis of the population.

I Definition

The annual rate measures the price change between the current month and the same month of the previous year. This measure is responsive to recent changes in price levels but can be influenced by one-off effect in either month

The monthly rate measures the price change between current month and previous month. Although up-to-date it can be affected by seasonal and other effects.

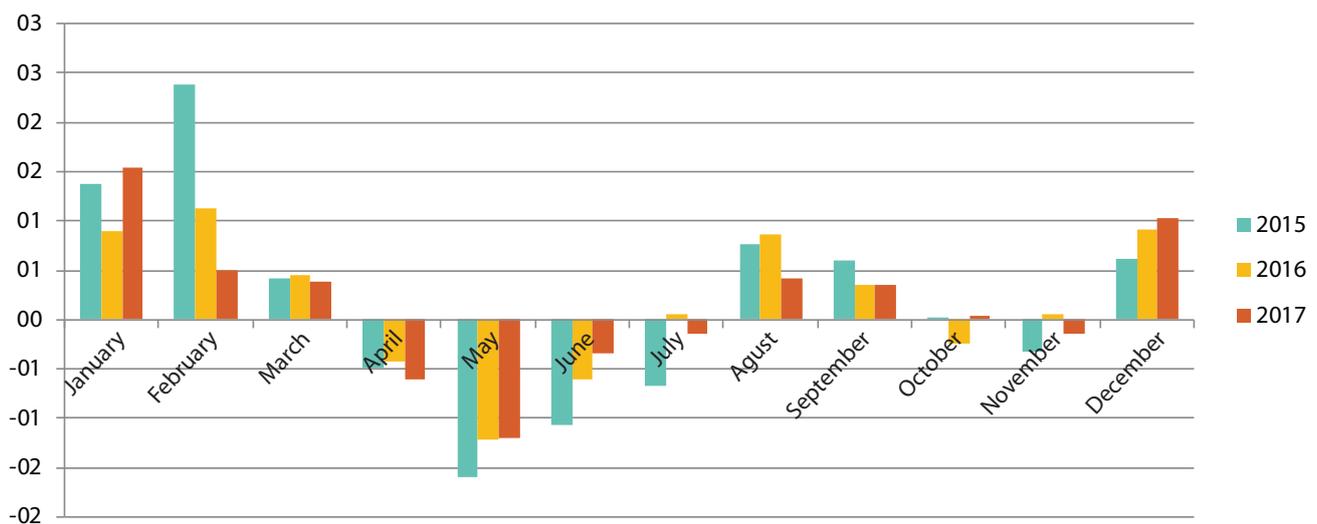
The 12-month average rate compares average Consumer Price Indices and the latest 12 month to the average of the previous 12 months.

Tab. 1
Average CPI by main groups

December 2015=100

COICOP		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
000000	Total of all items	96.6	98.2	100.0	101.3	103.3
01.	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	93.8	95.9	100.1	103.3	107.3
02.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	87.5	93.6	99.1	100.9	101.6
03.	Clothing and footwear	103.8	101.9	100.2	99.1	98.0
04.	Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fules	99.8	101.1	100.6	100.6	101.6
05.	Furniture household and maintenance	100.2	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.8
06.	Medical care	107.8	103.0	101.1	100.1	100.1
07.	Transport	102.3	103.1	101.0	98.1	100.0
08.	Communication	99.5	99.1	100.6	100.2	100.5
09.	Recreation and culture	98.8	98.9	99.6	100.9	102.4
10.	Education service	85.9	88.8	96.7	100.2	100.9
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	96.5	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.2
12.	Goods and varios services	94.3	100.6	100.2	101.2	103.4

Fig. 1
Monthly changes of Consumer Price Index, January 2015-December 2017



Tab. 2
Average CPI by main groups and subgroups

Previous year =100

Kodi	Grupet	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
000000	Total of all items	101.9	101.6	101.9	101.3	103.3
01.	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	104.2	102.2	104.3	103.3	107.3
01.1.	Food	104.3	102.4	104.5	103.5	107.7
01.1.1.	Bread and cereals	101.0	98.8	99.9	100.5	100.6
01.1.2.	Meat	101.0	100.1	100.1	99.6	100.2
01.1.3.	Fish	101.4	100.0	101.1	101.3	105.8
01.1.4.	Milk, cheese, and eggs	100.9	100.6	98.5	101.4	104.7
01.1.5.	Oils and fats	99.8	94.2	98.9	100.1	97.8
01.1.6.	Fruits	111.7	110.9	115.0	116.0	129.1
01.1.7.	Vegetables included potatoes	121.3	112.4	117.0	110.1	122.7
01.1.8.	Sugar ,jam honey, syrup, chocolates and sweets	95.5	96.3	100.8	102.5	105.1
01.1.9.	N.e.c. Food	100.1	98.8	102.6	101.1	102.5
01.2.	Non-acoholic beverages	102.5	98.2	100.0	99.8	100.2
01.2.1.	Coffee, tea and cacao	107.2	97.5	98.6	100.3	101.6
01.2.2.	Mineral water beverages and soft beverages	99.9	98.6	100.9	99.5	99.4
02.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	103.5	107.0	105.8	100.9	101.6
02.1.	Alcoholic beverages	101.2	100.6	103.1	101.5	102.5
02.2.	Tobacco	105.3	111.9	107.8	100.1	100.4
03.	Clothing and footwear	96.3	98.1	98.3	99.1	98.0
03.1.	Clothing	96.1	97.8	97.4	98.8	98.1
03.1.2.1	Men's clothing	92.7	96.5	96.4	97.7	97.9
03.1.2.2.	Women's clothing	95.8	95.0	95.7	99.0	96.5
03.1.2.3.	Children's clothing	99.5	101.5	98.4	99.6	98.2
03.2.	Footwear	97.1	99.0	100.7	99.9	97.8
03.2.1.1.	Men's footwear	95.5	96.7	100.8	99.9	97.0
03.2.1.2.	Women's footwear	96.0	100.4	101.1	99.5	99.0
03.2.1.3.	Children's footwear	99.4	101.6	100.5	100.0	97.0
04.	Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fules	100.3	101.3	99.5	100.6	101.6
04.1	Rent	99.1	100.1	99.3	99.9	100.7
04.3	Maintenance	101.3	102.4	100.4	99.7	99.8
04.4	Supplying with water	104.2	100.8	100.1	100.0	100.0
04.5	Fuel and power	99.9	100.1	98.9	102.3	104.2
05.	Furniture household and maintenance	100.6	99.4	99.9	100.2	99.8
05.1.	Decor furniture, carpet , floor coverings and repairs	99.9	98.3	98.9	100.2	99.4
05.1.1.	Furniture and major household equipment	99.8	98.1	98.8	100.2	99.4
05.1.2.	Carpet and other floor coverings	100.6	100.7	99.6	100.0	99.2
05.2	Household textiles	99.3	102.0	101.8	100.3	98.1
05.3	Household appliances	101.5	98.4	99.7	100.0	98.1
05.3.1.2.	Washing, drying and dishwshing machine	103.4	97.5	100.9	99.1	96.3
05.3.1.3.	Cooking equipment	100.6	96.2	98.1	100.1	102.5
05.3.1.4.	Heats and air condition	101.6	98.5	99.6	100.4	99.6
05.4	Glasswares, table-cloths and kitchen utensils	101.0	101.2	101.0	101.0	100.6

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Tab. 2
Average CPI by main groups and subgroups

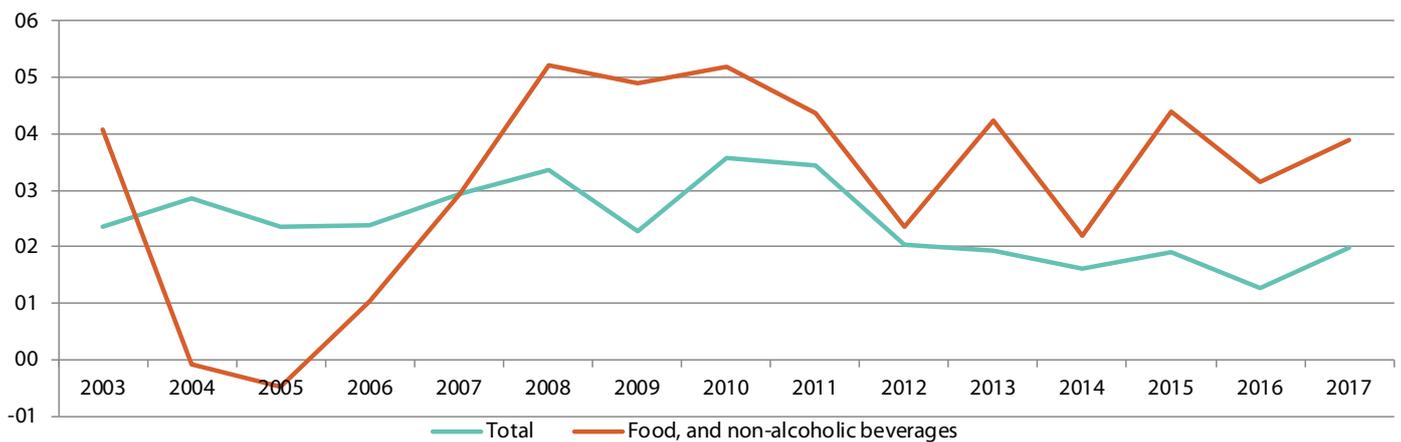
Previous year =100

Kodi	Grupet	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
05.6.	Goods and services for household maintenance	99.8	101.2	100.5	100.2	100.4
06.	Medical care	99.6	95.5	98.1	100.1	100.1
06.1	Medicments and other pharmaceutical product	99.1	94.7	96.8	99.7	99.5
06.2	Medical, premedical and dental services	101.6	101.2	101.3	100.8	103.0
06.3	Hospital services	100.0	94.0	100.7	101.6	101.7
07.	Transport	100.0	100.8	98.0	98.1	100.0
07.1	Purchase of transport vehicles	100.5	99.4	99.8	100.0	95.1
07.2	Equipment operations of personal transportation	99.5	101.4	96.4	97.3	101.0
07.3	Transport services	100.3	100.7	99.7	99.8	99.6
08.	Communication	100.5	99.6	101.5	100.2	100.5
08.1.1.	Mail service	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
09.	Recreation and culture	100.6	100.2	100.6	100.9	102.4
09.1.	Audiovisual, fotografic equipment and their repair	97.4	100.0	101.5	99.4	98.2
09.4	Entertainment and cultural services	100.1	98.9	97.5	100.7	101.8
09.5.	Newspapers, books and scholar equipment	101.5	101.6	102.3	100.4	101.8
10.	Education service	101.5	103.5	108.8	100.2	100.9
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	102.2	102.1	100.8	100.0	100.2
11.1.	Catering	102.4	102.2	100.6	100.0	100.2
11.2	Accommodation booking service	100.8	101.4	102.2	100.0	100.1
12.	Goods and varios services	99.6	106.7	99.5	101.2	103.4
12.1	Personal care	101.8	101.3	99.0	100.2	100.4

Tab. 3
Annual average changes of Consumer Price Index by main groups

COICOP		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
000000	Total of all items	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.0
01.	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	4.2	2.2	4.4	3.2	3.9
02.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.5	7.0	5.8	1.8	0.7
03.	Clothing and footwear	-3.7	-1.9	-1.7	-1.1	-1.1
04.	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.3	1.3	-0.5	0.0	1.0
05.	Furniture household and maintenance	0.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	-0.4
06.	Medical care	-0.4	-4.5	-1.9	-1.0	0.0
07.	Transport	0.0	0.8	-2.1	-2.8	1.9
08.	Communication	0.5	-0.4	1.5	-0.4	0.3
09.	Recreation and culture	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.5
10.	Education service	1.5	3.5	8.9	3.6	0.7
11.	Hotels, coffee-house and restaurants	2.2	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.1
12.	Goods and various services	-0.4	6.7	-0.4	0.9	2.2

Fig. 2
Annual average changes of Consumer Price Index



BUSINESS REGISTER



Introduction

This chapter presents Statistical Business Register (SBR); these data describe the development of enterprises over the years, their main characteristics, and the economic activity in which they operate. Business register is the backbone on producing economic statistics. The existence of statistical business register is of particular importance for the compilation of statistics required and to give short-term indicators and structural economic developments.

INSTAT has created administrative register of enterprises in 1994 and since 1998 maintains the statistical business register. Since 2010 INSTAT is maintaining Local Unite Register as well as business register.

Business register hold legal unit (enterprises and institutions) that perform their economic activity inside Albanian territory. SBR is built in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 177/2008 of 20 February 2008 on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes.

Statistical Business register is served for statistical purposes and clearly have to identify units in order to:

- Permit the collection of information about them via administrative sources;
- Provide a sampling base for surveys, coordination of surveys, and for grossing up survey results;
- Permit demographic analysis of the population of enterprises and their associated units.

Business Register 2016 holds also farmers registered to Regional Tax offices and are identifying with Number of Identification as taxation Person, NIPT. This is due to pursuant to the directive of the Minister of Finance No. 19 dated 11.03.2014 "On enforcement regime scheme specific compensation for purposes of agricultural producers of Value Added Tax"

Findings

162,452 enterprises are active at the end of year 2016, of which 36,520 are farmers registered to

tax offices with unique code. During 2017 are registered 24,924 active enterprises of which 22.9 % are juridical persons; 26.6 % of active enterprises continue economic activity since 2011.

Economic activity

67.2% of active enterprises are producers of services; "Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycle" dominate in total economy by 23.0% and "Accommodation and food service activities" dominate with 13.5% of total active enterprises.

Producers of services continue to dominate in economy and mainly wholesale and retail trade. Trade activity continues to be the most favourite when decide for a new business, and represent 25% of total enterprises registered during 2017.

Size of enterprises

Big enterprises with 50 and more employed represent only 1.1 % of total enterprises and their contribution on employment is 47.8 %. Approximately 90.1 % of enterprises are enterprises from one to four employed. Mostly of them, 74.8 % have only one employee.

Enterprises with 50 and more employed to producers of goods are concentrated in manufactured activities.

Enterprises by prefectures

About 54.7 % of total active enterprises are located in Tirana, Fier and Korça. Prefecture of Tirana counted the highest number with 54,291 enterprises and the prefecture of Kukës counted the lowest ones with 1,946 enterprises. The situation has been the same during last year. Dominance of producers of services is a phenomenon in all municipalities as well as the prefectures. Tirana, Durrës and Shkodër municipalities are concentrated 50.8 % of producers of services.

Foreign and joint enterprises

Enterprises with foreigner owner or foreigner

and Albanian partners covered 3.9 % of total active enterprises and employ 12.5 % of total of employment.

Enterprises from European countries represent 66.7 % of total foreign and joint enterprises. Enterprises with partners from Italy and Greece are 54.0 % of total foreign and joint enterprises.

Economic activity such as: call centre and wholesale trade activities are mainly with foreigner owners or co-owners. Municipalities Tirana and Durrës counted 77.9 % of total foreign and joint enterprises.

Female owner/administrator

In 2017 women as owners /administrators cover 29.7% of total active enterprises out of 26.8 % on year 2016. Concentration of women as owners or administrators is higher in trade activity with 39.2 %. The highest percentage of enterprises managed by women is in prefecture of Tirana with 35.6 %. Enterprises led by women are mainly micro enterprises with 1-4 employed and represent 91.6 % of this group. However 24.2 % of big enterprises, with 50 and more employed are managed or owned by women out of 19.2 % on year 2016.

Local units

In 2017 are 174,306 active local units of which 160,928 have just one location. Multi-location enterprises are 1,524 and represent only 1% of total number of active enterprises and employ 26.5 % of total employment. Municipalities Tirana, Durrës dhe Shkodra counted 39.5% of total local units enterprises.

Economic development by regions, NUTS 3
The most developed region is the centre region, where operate 41.5 % of total enterprises. The situation is the same for new registrations during 2017 with 46.2 %. The contribution in employment is 54.4 %. Trade economic activity represents 32.8 % of active enterprises in the centre region. This phenomenon is similar in all prefectures as well as all municipalities.

Farmers

Farmers which sell their products are registered to tax offices and provide an unique Identification Number to Persons of Taxation (NIPT). Registration

process make available for farmers to have legal personality and to be part of statistical business register. Number of farmers at the end of year 2017 is 36,520 out of 31,372 in year 2016.

Sources

Business register (SBR) includes all legal units registered to Tax offices and since 2007 is using National Registration Business (NRB) information. Legal units are identifying by unique code, NIPT, and carrying on economic activities to Albanian territory.

Business Register is maintaining from administrative sources and surveys conducted by Institute of Statistics and other statistical agencies.

Administrative sources:

- National Registration of Business ;
- General Directory of Taxation;
- VAT file
- Annual account of enterprises.

Statistical sources

- Business register survey;
- Annual Structure Survey;
- Quarterly survey;
- Production Price survey;
- Other surveys.

Definitions

Legal unit

Legal unit is not direct statistical unit. Legal unit can be:

Legal person, whose existence is recognized by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may own or are members of him;
Physical person, who is engaged in an economic activity in its own right.

Enterprise

An enterprise is: "the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations (local unit)".

The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is therefore defined as: "the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units".

Local unit

The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.

NACE classification

The classification of Economic Activities (NACE) is a four-digit classification performed by different subjects. The classification in Albania is adopted by Government Decision No. 320, date 28.05.2014.

Fig. 1
Active enterprises by economic activity, 2017

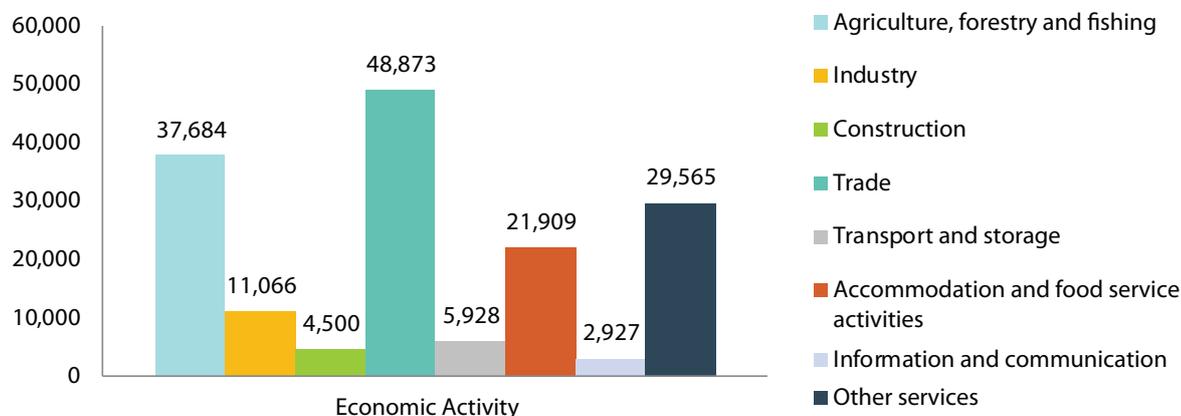


Fig. 2
Active enterprises by prefectures and administration sex, %

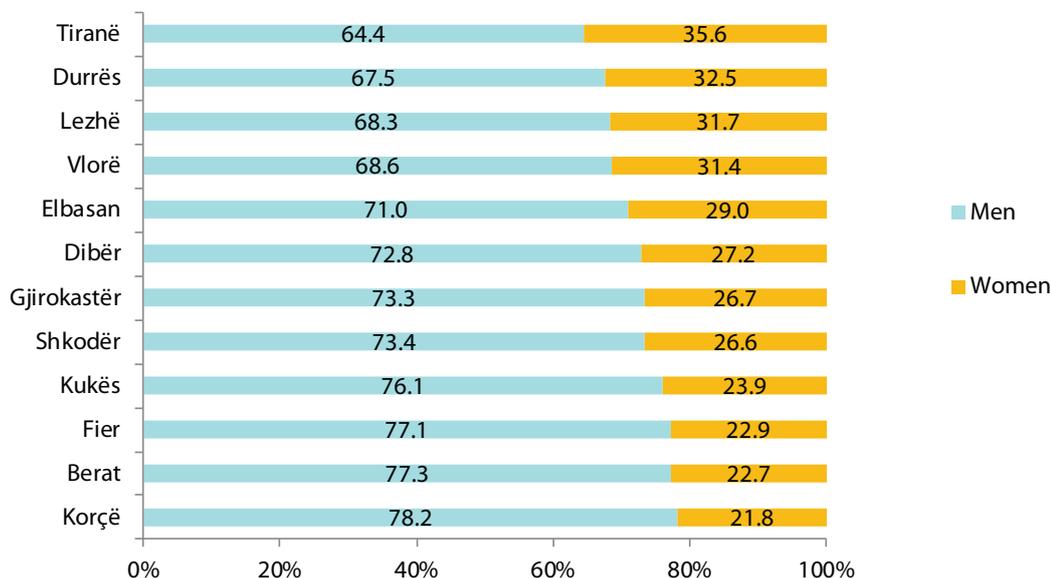
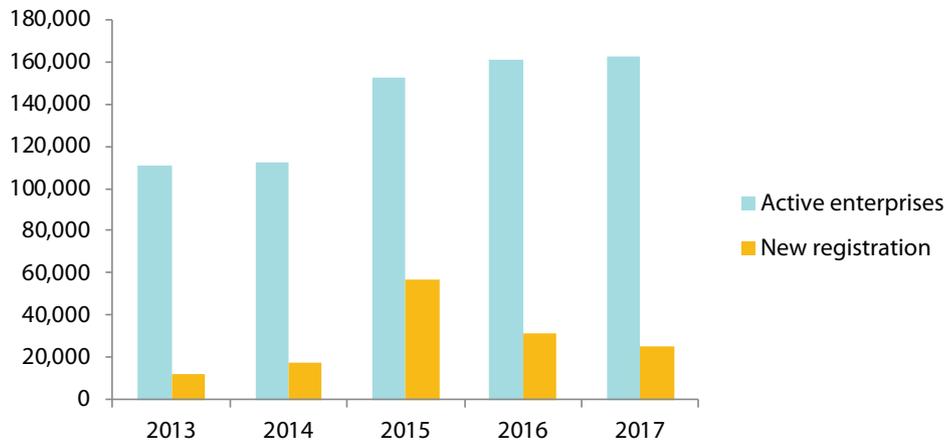


Fig. 3
Active and registered enterprises, 2013-2017



Tab. 1
Active enterprises by characteristic
End of the year 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Active enterprises	111,154	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452
Active enterprises registered during year	12,254	17,377	56,787	31,377	24,924
Active unit local	123,332	124,508	163,661	173,361	174,306
Active enterprises with female owner / administrator	28.00	28.46	31.33	26.76	29.7

Tab. 2
Active enterprises by legal form
End of the year 2013-2017

Legal Form	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	111,154	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452
Farmers			19,543	31,372	36,520
Physical person	84,956	85,654	103,414	100,955	98,264
Juridical person	26,198	26,883	29,331	28,352	27,668
Limited Liability Companies	20,760	21,153	23,643	22,424	22,208
Joint Stock Companies	880	874	911	821	801
Public Enterprises	936	941	935	980	932
Public Administration	720	768	498	797	804
NGO, Intern. Organization	2,180	2,378	2,410	2,465	2,272
Other Companies	722	769	934	865	651

Tab. 3
Active enterprises by ownership
 End of the year 2013-2017

Pronësia	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	111,154	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452
Albanian	106,430	107,291	146,349	155,042	156,157
Foreigner and Joint	4,724	5,246	5,939	5,637	6,295

Tab. 4
Active enterprises by economic activity
 End of the year 2013-2017

Aktiviteti ekonomik	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	111,154	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452
Producers of goods	16,842	16,989	37,950	48,585	53,250
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,690	2,260	21,194	32,659	37,684
Industry	10,333	10,154	11,810	11,302	11,066
Construction	4,819	4,575	4,946	4,624	4,500
Producers of services	94,312	95,548	114,338	112,094	109,202
Trade	44,878	44,969	53,699	51,245	48,873
Transport and storage	8,024	7,562	7,008	6,548	5,928
Accommodation and food service activities	17,825	18,061	23,186	22,785	21,909
Information and communication	2,495	2,590	2,453	2,530	2,927
Other Services	21,090	22,366	27,992	28,986	29,565

Tab. 5
Active enterprises by region
 End of the year 2013-2017

Region	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Active enterprises	female owner / administrator								
Gjithsej	111,154	30,835	112,537	32,023	152,288	47,706	160,679	43,003	162,452	48,193
Berat	4,557	1,270	4,302	1,229	7,205	2,186	8,300	1,638	8,763	1,992
Dibër	2,077	376	2,164	404	2,850	736	2,935	705	2,906	791
Durrës	10,601	2,816	9,578	2,640	13,125	3,930	13,310	3,787	12,963	4,216
Elbasan	7,442	1,858	7,859	2,016	11,493	3,367	13,301	3,297	13,201	3,823
Fier	9,830	2,615	9,693	2,576	19,199	6,106	20,497	4,174	20,818	4,767
Gjirokastrë	2,815	655	2,681	644	3,661	1,089	4,600	1,120	4,847	1,294
Korçë	6,728	1,742	7,311	1,965	11,609	3,287	14,032	2,613	13,814	3,010
Kukës	1,062	160	1,068	167	1,543	337	1,780	316	1,946	466
Lezhë	3,189	796	3,388	970	4,902	1,581	5,550	1,666	5,354	1,697
Shkodër	5,947	1,565	5,446	1,508	10,299	3,012	11,349	2,725	11,603	3,085
Tiranë	47,542	14,463	49,467	15,197	54,237	18,141	53,405	17,498	54,291	19,306
Vlorë	9,364	2,519	9,580	2,707	12,165	3,934	11,620	3,464	11,946	3,746

Tab. 6
Active enterprises by size
 End of the year 2013-2017

Size by the number of employed	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	111,154	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452
1-4	99,819	101,025	136,470	145,456	146,304
5-9	5,259	5,387	8,172	7,631	8,023
10-49	4,669	4,647	5,994	5,902	6,297
50+	1,407	1,478	1,652	1,690	1,828
Producers of goods	16,842	16,989	37,950	48,585	53,250
1-4	13,071	13,273	33,255	44,179	48,819
5-9	1,565	1,603	2,080	1,865	1,842
10-49	1,681	1,562	1,971	1,877	1,851
50+	525	551	644	664	738
Producers of services	94,312	95,548	114,338	112,094	109,202
1-4	86,748	87,752	103,215	101,277	97,485
5-9	3,694	3,784	6,092	5,766	6,181
10-49	2,988	3,085	4,023	4,025	4,446
50+	882	927	1,008	1,026	1,090

FOREIGN TRADE



I Introduction

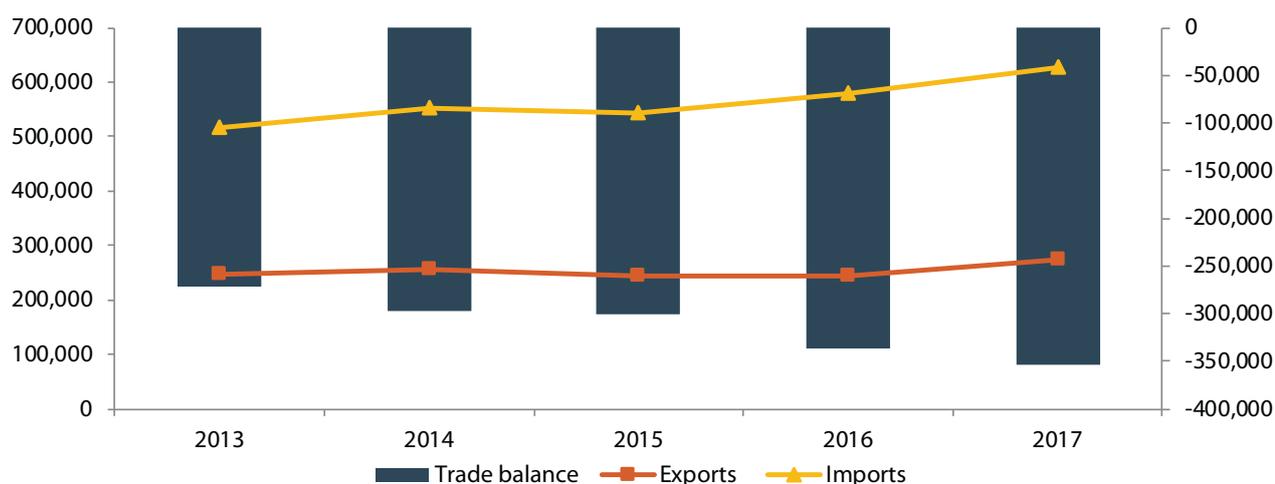
This chapter presents information on the exchange of goods between Albania and other countries of the world. Foreign trade statistics of goods are a very important tool for decision-makers in the public and private sectors. They help in the preparation of bilateral and multilateral talks in the framework of trade policies and the assessment of market economies. They also help companies in market research and in defining their trading strategies.

Statistics on trade in goods contain data on foreign trade of goods, exports and imports of goods in Albania.

For this reason, trade statistics compile exports (FOBs) and imports (CIFs) and some other statistics in more detail, such as exports / imports by partner countries, group of countries, group of goods, etc. During the 5-year period (2013-2017) there is an average annual growth of 5.0 % for exports and 2,8 % for imports. During this period the trade deficit increased on average by 6.9 % per year.

Fig. 1
Foreign trade in goods 2013-2017

In billion ALL



I Foreign trade by products

Products that account for a significant proportion of Albanian exports for the 5-year period are exports of processed goods. For 2017 the most exported are the product groups: "Manufactured products" by 66.3 %, increasing by 10.5 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017 "Mineral fuels and lubricants" by 8.8 %, decreasing 24.4 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017, "Beverages and tobacco" by 9.0 %, increasing by 26.0 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017, and "Crude Materials" with 8.5 % of exports, decreasing 3.2 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017.

The group of products that dominate imports for the period 2013-2017 are: "Manufactured products" by 37.6 %, increasing by 8.7 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017, "Machinery and transport equipment" by 21.0 %, increasing 8.5 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017 and "Beverages and tobacco" by 12.5 %, increasing 4.0 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017.

Fig. 2
Exports by Main Goods Group, 2013-2017

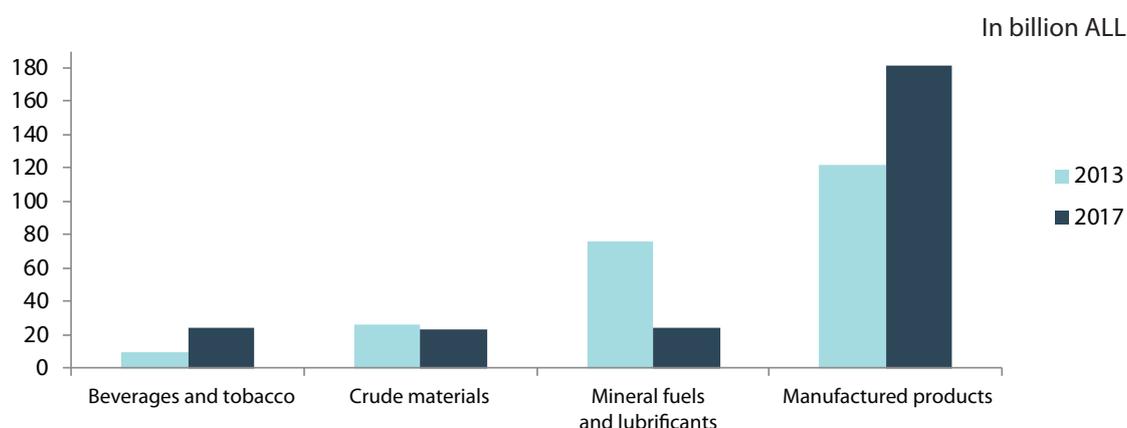
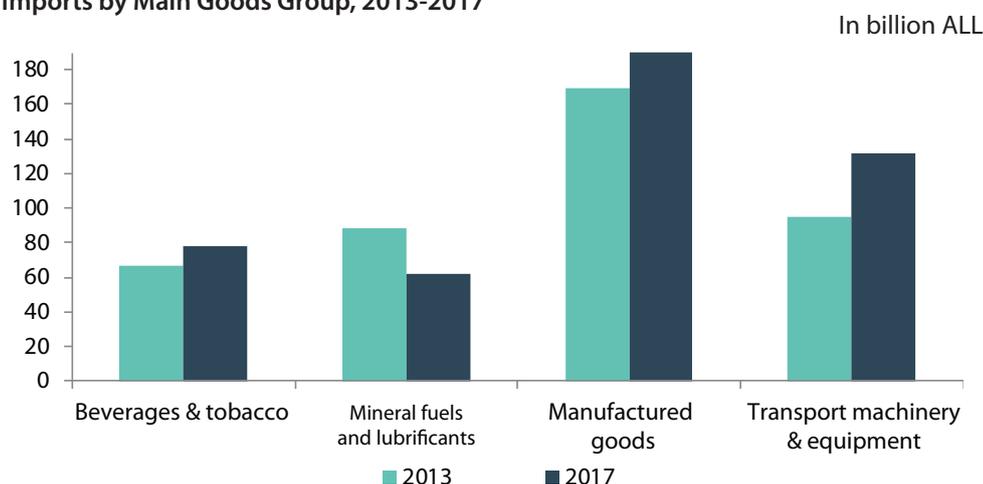


Fig. 3
Imports by Main Goods Group, 2013-2017



I Foreign trade by partner countries

During the period 2013-2017, exports in value have increased significantly towards Italy, Kosovo and Greece. Compared to five years ago, the Albanian export map seems to be significantly diversified.

In 2017, Italy has the largest share of exports to Albania with 53.5 %, increasing 6.7 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017; The second trading partner in exports is Kosovo, which accounts for 7.7 % of exports, increasing 8.0 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017; The third trading partner in exports is Spain, which accounts for 5.5 % of exports, falling 1.1% on average per year over the period 2013-2017; The fourth largest export-oriented trade partner is Greece, which accounts for 4.3 % of exports, increasing by 10.6 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017. Other countries with a largest weight in the structure of exports in 2017 were: Germany with 4.0 %, Macedonia and China by 3.1 %, Montenegro and Serbia by 1.8 %, etc.

Imports, over the period 2013-2017, from Italy, China, Turkey, Greece and Germany have increased.

In 2017, the largest shareholder in imports is Italy with 28.6 % of imports, increasing 1.3 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017; The second trading partner in imports is Turkey, which accounts for 8.1 % of imports, increasing 11.6 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017; The third trading partner in imports is Germany, which accounts for 8.1 % of imports, increasing 15.9 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017; The fourth largest trade partner for imports is Greece, which accounts for 8.0 % of imports, growing 3.0 % on average per year over the period 2013-2017. Other countries with a largest weight in the structure of import in 2017 were: China with 7.9 %, Serbia with 4.0 %, Spain with 2.2 %, Switzerland with 2.1 %, Russia with 1.9 %, etc.

In 2017 exports to EU countries accounted for 77.1 % of exports, increasing by 3.0 % on average per year during the period 2013-2017; while

exports to the euro area account for 72.2 % of exports, increasing 2.1 % on average per annum during this period.

Fig. 4
The main export partners, 2013-2017

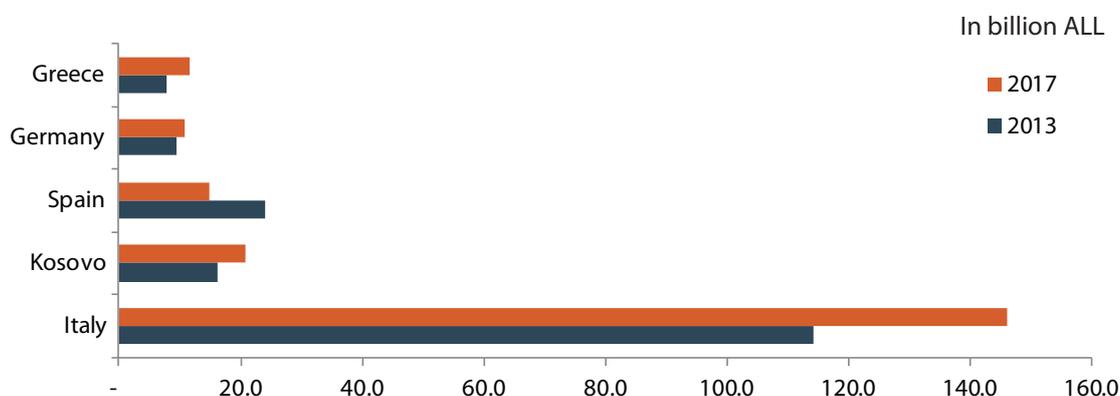
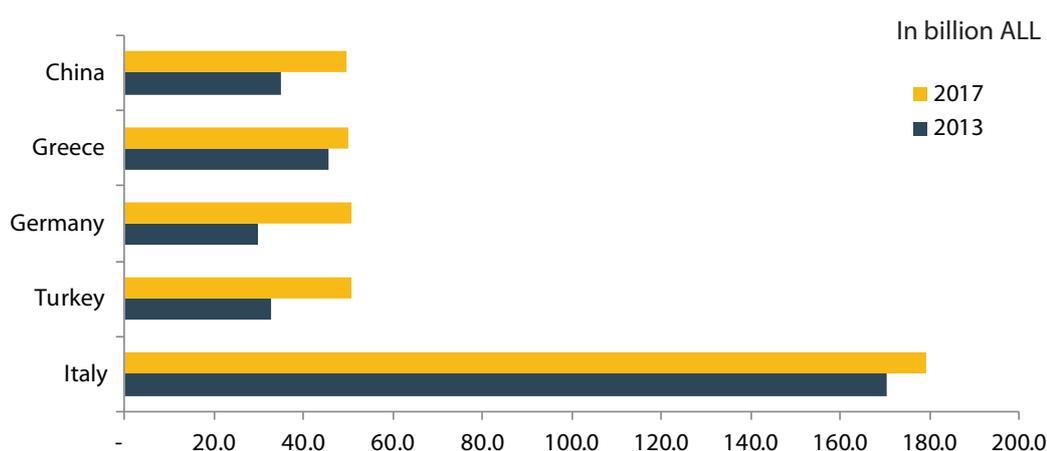


Fig. 5
The main import partners, 2013-2017



In 2017 imports from EU countries accounted for 61.6 % of imports, increasing by 3.8 %, on average per year over the period 2013-2017; while imports from euro area countries account for 54.5 % of imports, increasing by 3.7 % on average per annum during this period.

International freight transport by sea is the most used type of transport for exports / imports of goods during the period 2013-2017. In this period, on average per year, 69.2 % and 28.8 % of the total exported goods were transported. Meanwhile, for import on average per year were transported by sea 52.3 % and by road 39.8 % of the value of imported goods in total.

Tab. 1
Foreign trade in goods 2013-2017
(in billion ALL)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance	Trade volume	% of coverage
2013	246,397	517,378	-270,980	763,775	48
2014	255,759	552,281	-296,522	808,040	46
2015	243,183	544,616	-301,433	787,799	45
2016	243,498	579,248	-335,750	822,745	42
2017	272,988	626,186	-353,198	899,174	44

Tab. 2
Foreign trade in goods by Standart International Trade
Classification (SITC Rev.4) 2013-2017
(in billion ALL)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Exports					
	Total	246,397	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988
0	Food and live animals	9,752	11,831	15,599	19,167	24,488
1	Beverages and tobacco	1,226	1,187	1,031	1,598	1,485
2	Crude materials	26,583	22,897	22,102	23,289	23,141
3	Minerals fuels and lubricants	76,366	64,569	45,090	27,397	23,902
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	221	91	117	225	243
5	Chemical products	1,854	2,371	2,872	3,060	3,382
6	Manufactured products	47,137	52,409	49,657	44,276	57,828
7	Transport machinery and equipments	8,225	9,203	10,794	11,255	15,118
8	Various manufactured items	74,828	90,713	95,751	112,660	123,156
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	204	489	169	571	243
	Imports					
	Total	517,378	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186
0	Food and live animals	66,829	70,111	72,759	73,616	78,268
1	Beverages and tobacco	19,110	15,996	16,080	18,343	20,272
2	Crude materials	13,065	20,680	13,954	12,180	18,926
3	Minerals fuels and lubricants	88,504	85,538	56,641	46,945	61,711
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	5,293	5,723	5,807	5,562	5,202
5	Chemical products	59,825	63,657	64,471	68,618	74,302
6	Manufactured products	111,527	120,169	126,422	144,207	146,820
7	Transport machinery and equipments	95,240	103,089	114,034	126,677	131,630
8	Various manufactured items	57,720	67,025	74,268	82,390	88,874
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	266	293	180	710	181
	Trade balance					
	Total	-270,981	-296,522	-301,433	-335,751	-353,198
0	Food and live animals	-57,077	-58,280	-57,160	-54,449	-53,779
1	Beverages and tobacco	-17,883	-14,809	-15,049	-16,745	-18,787
2	Crude materials	13,518	2,216	8,148	11,109	4,214
3	Minerals fuels and lubricants	-12,138	-20,969	-11,550	-19,548	-37,808
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	-5,072	-5,632	-5,690	-5,337	-4,959
5	Chemical products	-57,971	-61,286	-61,599	-65,557	-70,920
6	Manufactured products	-64,390	-67,760	-76,765	-99,931	-88,992
7	Transport machinery and equipments	-87,016	-93,887	-103,239	-115,422	-116,512
8	Various manufactured items	17,109	23,688	21,483	30,270	34,282
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	-62	196	-11	-139	62

Tab. 3
Exports by partner country, 2013-2017
(in billion ALL)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eu countries	189,044	198,060	183,021	189,704	210,575
Austria	1,253	1,962	2,976	1,188	1,837
Belgium	193	404	309	339	602
Bulgaria	2,321	2,751	3,159	2,953	3,059
Czech republic	951	796	832	1,457	2,329
Denmark	363	138	436	857	401
Estonia	2	11	12	437	688
Finland	3	16	26	13	32
France	5,246	2,757	2,410	2,562	2,913
Germany	9,461	7,209	7,568	8,282	10,861
Greece	7,776	8,848	9,511	11,150	11,602
Netherlands	1,699	2,287	2,058	1,328	1,278
Hungary	125	233	1,871	2,414	3,014
Ireland	5	12	7	23	38
Italy	114,160	133,046	123,703	132,890	146,040
Croatia	380	342	488	943	839
Latvia	54	22	48	71	64
Lithuania	28	11	79	77	129
Luxembourg	420	339	14	9	112
Malta	16,540	15,906	11,209	8,016	470
United Kingdom	1,450	442	454	533	480
Poland	124	886	448	399	840
Portugal	30	10	23	61	27
Cyprus	12	1,155	13	29	9
Rumania	393	880	1,337	3,435	4,726
Slovakia	114	632	157	324	296
Slovenia	1,769	164	1,147	1,370	377
Spain	24,088	16,684	12,607	7,994	14,992
Sweden	84	119	119	552	2,519
Euro zone	183,233	191,200	175,201	179,568	197,084
China	11,455	8,738	6,570	7,452	8,399
Kosovo	16,292	18,774	20,921	16,605	20,924
Montenegro	3,173	3,520	3,375	4,377	5,017
Macedonian	4,397	5,301	6,414	6,421	8,431
Serbia	2,247	1,608	3,204	4,700	4,833
United States	1,129	1,463	2,144	1,604	3,444
Turkey	9,223	10,094	6,943	2,803	2,132
Switzerland	4,361	1,937	2,406	2,574	1,339
Others	5,078	6,264	8,184	7,257	7,894
Total	246,397	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988

Tab. 4
Imports by partner country, 2013-2017
(in billion ALL)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eu countries	332,877	337,441	336,052	365,926	385,673
Austria	6,185	6,408	7,308	6,376	7,708
Belgium	2,396	2,403	2,921	3,282	3,491
Bulgaria	8,601	7,790	7,478	7,684	9,016
Czech Republic	4,112	3,513	3,925	5,559	5,528
Denmark	509	1,078	1,293	1,004	2,812
Estonia	50	58	26	384	60
Finland	1,693	1,389	1,974	1,353	1,737
France	15,528	10,690	12,055	11,481	10,973
Germany	30,002	32,963	36,349	54,959	50,713
Greece	45,700	52,058	42,718	45,657	49,879
Netherlands	3,380	4,272	3,591	4,570	4,702
Hungary	4,322	4,475	4,824	4,933	5,185
Ireland	1,542	1,980	1,981	1,979	2,579
Italy	170,445	164,419	165,001	169,583	179,236
Croatia	5,818	6,144	7,451	4,402	4,434
Latvia	72	133	177	146	186
Lithuania	251	346	290	362	526
Luxembourg	49	32	312	63	163
Malta	336	283	27	6	15
United Kingdom	4,154	5,500	5,035	4,159	5,540
Poland	7,803	7,987	8,311	9,038	10,023
Portugal	579	748	1,149	1,372	1,644
Cyprus	234	303	187	345	228
Rumania	4,860	6,082	6,084	7,024	7,574
Slovakia	1,293	1,817	1,474	1,645	1,828
Slovenia	3,718	3,455	3,657	3,745	4,724
Spain	8,026	9,588	8,715	12,676	13,466
Sweden	1,220	1,528	1,738	2,141	1,702
Euro zone	296,104	299,123	295,810	326,661	341,203
Bosnia/Herzegovina	3,266	3,354	3,231	3,626	3,377
China	34,985	40,335	46,567	50,814	49,489
Kosovo	6,014	5,976	5,483	5,819	8,443
Montenegro	1,837	2,311	3,067	2,711	3,730
Macedonian	8,606	8,350	8,578	7,765	8,755
Russia	10,140	11,680	12,027	10,891	11,779
Serbia	15,201	23,664	20,751	18,069	24,997
United States	12,444	13,343	8,633	10,861	8,955
Turkey	32,889	39,011	43,726	45,654	50,780
Switzerland	8,179	16,858	8,264	6,821	13,068
Others	50,940	49,958	48,237	50,291	57,139
Total	517,378	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186

Tab. 5
Foreign trade in goods by main partner countries, 2013-2017
(in billion ALL)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports	246,397	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988
Germany	9,461	7,209	7,568	8,282	10,861
Greece	7,776	8,848	9,511	11,150	11,602
Italy	114,160	133,046	123,703	132,890	146,040
China	11,455	8,738	6,570	7,452	8,399
Kosovo	16,292	18,774	20,921	16,605	20,924
Malta	16,540	15,906	11,209	8,016	470
Serbia	2,247	1,608	3,204	4,700	4,833
Spain	24,088	16,684	12,607	7,994	14,992
Turkey	9,223	10,094	6,943	2,803	2,132
Switzerland	4,361	1,937	2,406	2,574	1,339
Imports	517,378	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186
Germany	30,002	32,964	36,349	54,959	50,713
Greece	45,700	52,058	42,718	45,657	49,879
Italy	170,445	164,419	165,001	169,583	179,233
China	34,985	40,335	46,567	50,814	49,489
Kosovo	6,014	5,976	5,483	5,819	8,443
Malta	336	283	27	6	15
Serbia	15,201	23,664	20,751	18,069	24,997
Spain	8,026	9,588	8,715	12,676	13,466
Turkey	32,889	39,011	43,726	45,654	50,780
Switzerland	8,179	16,858	8,264	6,821	13,068
Trade balance	-270,981	-296,522	-301,433	-335,751	-353,198
Germany	-20,541	-25,755	-28,781	-46,677	-39,851
Greece	-37,924	-43,210	-33,207	-34,506	-38,277
Italy	-56,286	-31,373	-41,298	-36,692	-33,193
China	-23,531	-31,598	-39,997	-43,362	-41,091
Kosovo	10,278	12,798	15,438	10,786	12,480
Malta	16,204	15,623	11,182	8,010	455
Serbia	-12,954	-22,056	-17,547	-13,368	-20,164
Spain	16,062	7,097	3,892	-4,681	1,526
Turkey	-23,666	-28,917	-36,783	-42,851	-48,648
Switzerland	-3,819	-14,921	-5,858	-4,247	-11,729

Tab. 6
Exports by mode of transport, 2013-2017
(in billion ALL)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	246,397	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988
Sea transport	189,266	188,788	164,305	158,226	171,468
Road transport	50,872	64,564	73,443	78,413	97,800
Air transport	2,101	1,633	1,095	1,474	1,300
Other mode of transport	4,158	774	4,339	5,385	2,419

Tab. 7
Imports by mode of transport, 2013-2017
(in billion ALL)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	517,378	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186
Sea transport	289,369	293,381	280,965	301,741	304,258
Road transport	184,888	203,824	220,317	244,187	274,506
Air transport	21,358	19,238	20,916	19,953	17,868
Other mode of transport	21,762	35,838	22,419	13,367	29,554

AGRICULTURE



I General description

Agriculture sector is one of the most important sectors of the economy in Albania. Agriculture product is a part of the regional identity of with a wide range of environmental, natural and climatic changes.

The statistical information regarding crop statistic is based on the data collected from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agriculture Directories at prefecture levels and expert estimations. The legal basis for collection of crop statistics is provided by official Statistics National Program 2017-2021.

Main cereals cultivated in our country are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats. An important share of field crops is formed by vegetables, potatoes and white beans.

The main groups of permanent crops cultivated in our country are fruit trees (apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, nut, etc.), olive, citrus and grapes.

I Main finding

In 2017, there were produced 1,151,928 tonnes of vegetables, with an increase of 2.02% compared with the year before. The highest level of production of vegetables thrives in the prefecture of Fier, Tirana and Berat, respectively 405,928; 124,148 and 121,433 tonnes. Gjirokaster and Kukes prefectures have lower levels of production of vegetables, respectively 14,098 and 14,452 tonnes. In Albania, the most important vegetables in terms of production to their total production are basilets 25.67% (watermelon and melon), tomatoes 24.9%, dried vegetables 9.87%, cucumbers 9.57% and peppers 6.53%

The production of fruit trees in 2017, was characterized by an increase of 0.32%, compared with a year ago. The highest level of production of fruit trees in thrives in the prefecture of Korca, Elbasan, Fier dhe Berat, while Gjirokaster dhe Vlora mark the lowest level of fruit trees production. Data on fruit trees production includes fruit trees on the block and scattered trees.

The most important fruit trees in terms of production to total production are apples with 37.41%, plums with 16.48%, figs 7.80%, cherries 7.44% and peaches 7.13%

Albanian climatic conditions favor the production of olive. In 2017 production of olives was 107830 tones, with an increase of 8.83% compared with the year before. Data on olives production includes olives in the blocks and scattered trees. The highest level of olive production in Albania is concentrated in the lowlands and coastal with Mediterranean climatic condition: in the prefecture Berat, Fier, and Vlora. The contrary can be said to north-eastern areas, cold climates, where the olive is not cultivated. In these areas included prefecture of Kukësi, Korça and Dibra.

Citrus production in 2017 increased by 3.17% compared with the previous year. In the Vlora region 68.12% of citrus fruits are produced. The most representative citrus in terms of production to their total production are tangerines with 69.88%, orange with 22.25% and lemon 7.84%.

I Definitions

Land use

The total area is the entirety of the economical units' territory composed of the sum of the utilised agriculture area (UAA) and other land.

Utilised agricultural area composed by:

- arable land,
- permanent crops,
- kitchen gardens used by the holding and
- permanent grassland,

Arable land

Arable land (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual. To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used. The area cultivated with field plants is the area planted with these kinds of plants in a given agricultural year. Here we speak of an area with main crops (primary). The main crops

(primary) normally have a greater economical value than the other cultures and occupy the land in the most part of the year. The main crops are wheat, spring cultures like the grain maize, potatoes, the legume, industrial plants, the alfalfa, etc.

Kitchen gardens

Areas devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and his household, normally separated off from the rest of the arable land, and recognisable as kitchen gardens.

Permanent crops

Permanent crops area is area of land with fruit trees, olives, citrus and vineyards. Here are included only area with permanent crops in blocks.

Permanent grassland

Land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded), and that is not included in the crop rotation on the holding. The land can be used for grazing or mown for silage, hay or used for renewable energy production.

Other land

The forest area

The forests are the area occupied with forests

presents those territory extinctions in which there are forest woods, woods or bushes which produce timbering and other forest productions.

The unutilised agricultural area

The unutilised agricultural area is the land area sufficiently able for agricultural production but for some reasons it hasn't been used in the given agricultural year.

Non agriculture area

Other land is land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.

Harvest year

Harvest year' means the calendar year in which the harvest begins.

Area under cultivation

Area under cultivation means the area that corresponds to the total sown area, but after the harvest it excludes ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters). In area under cultivation included main and secondary area of crops.

Production area of permanent crops

Production area', in connection with permanent crops, means the area that can potentially be harvested in the reference harvest year. It excludes all non-producing areas, such as new plantations that have not yet started to produce, extensive production or abandoned area.

Tab. 1
Sown area of field crop

000 / hectares

No.	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Cereals	142.1	143.2	142.6	148.0	145.8
	Wheat	71.2	70.0	69.6	70.5	68.1
	Maize	53.5	55.0	54.6	58.5	58.1
	Rye	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
	Barley	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1
	Oats	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.7	15.4
2	Vegetab.melon	30.0	30.0	31.1	31.2	31.9
3	Strawberries	-	-	-	-	0.1
4	Potatoes	9.1	9.6	10.1	9.7	9.9
5	Beans	14.2	14.6	14.9	13.7	13.0
6	Tabacco	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9
7	Sunflower	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
8	Soybean	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
9	Sugarbeet	-	-	-	-	0.7
10	Forage	215.3	204.2	207.3	208.6	215.7
11	Other crops(medicin)		5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4
	Sown area	413.3	408.9	413.1	418.3	424.2

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

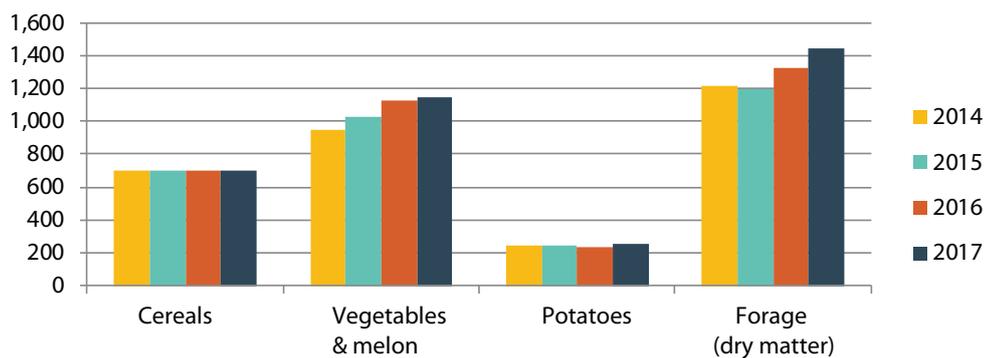
Tab. 2
Production of field crops

000/ tonnes

No	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Cereals	702.9	700.4	695.5	698.4	701.7
	Wheat	294.0	280.0	275.0	275.0	274.9
	Maize	372.0	380.0	380.0	379.7	381.1
	Rye	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
	Barley	6.9	7.3	7.0	9.0	9.0
	Oats	27.0	30.0	30.4	32.0	34.1
2	Vegetable	924.0	950.0	1030.0	1129.0	1151.9
3	Strawberries	-	-	-	-	5.1
4	Potatoes	236.7	240.0	245.0	238.3	249.8
5	White beans	28.0	30.0	28.0	24.8	21.2
6	Tobacco	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.4
7	Sunflower	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1
8	Soybean	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5
9	Sugarbeet	-	-	-	-	29.7
10	Forage	6.048	6.100	6.000	6.144	6.689
11	Medicinal plants	-	17.4	10.8	10.6	12.8

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 1
Production of field crops (000/ tonnes)



Tab. 3
Yields of field crop

100 kg/hectares

Nr	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Wheat	41.3	40.0	39.5	39.0	40.4
2	Maize	66.3	65.2	65.0	65.0	61.1
3	Rye	23.4	22.3	22.8	22.5	22.6
4	Barley	27.4	26.5	27.6	28.9	29.5
5	Oats	19.8	21.3	20.9	21.6	21.9
6	Vegetable	256.0	263.6	278.3	288.6	287.0
7	Potatoes	248.0	244.1	237.2	224.2	234.8
8	White beans	19.0	19.7	17.9	17.5	16.1
9	Tobacco	17.2	20.2	17.7	16.8	15.5
10	Sunflower	19.0	29.2	29.6	29.0	22.3
11	Soybean	17.0	16.1	18.2	22.7	20.3
12	Forage	258.9	267.0	267.0	294.5	310.1

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.4
Sown area with fresh vegetables

000/ hectares

Prefectures	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	24.2	23.7	23.8	25.6	25.5
Berat	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Diber	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Durres	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Elbasan	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9
Fier	5.4	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.7
Gjirokaster	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
Korce	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Kukes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lezhe	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Shkoder	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Tirane	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Vlore	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

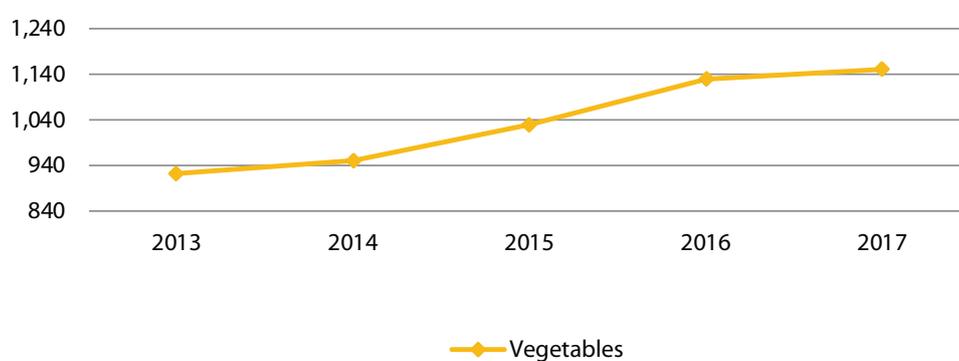
Tab. 5
Production of fresh vegetables

000/tonnes

Prefectures	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	587.3	597.0	646.3	740.0	742.5
Berat	71.0	76.3	90.2	104.1	106.8
Diber	32.9	34.6	30.3	35.2	32.7
Durres	63.1	64.8	66.8	70.7	63.1
Elbasan	54.4	50.9	52.1	67.4	59.7
Fier	163.1	165.8	182.4	227.5	240.7
Gjirokaster	9.1	9.1	12.8	8.2	8.3
Korce	31.0	35.8	39.0	37.4	40.0
Kukes	11.5	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.0
Lezhe	22.5	17.6	22.5	27.4	26.0
Shkoder	40.9	40.6	41.7	45.7	48.0
Tirane	66.7	68.4	75.0	80.5	80.8
Vlore	21.1	21.5	22.8	24.7	25.5

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 2
Production of fresh vegetables
(000/tonnes)



Tab. 6
Greenhouses area with vegetables

hectares

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Heating greenhouses	49	55	70	71	55
with glasses	14	14	15	19	23
with plastic	35	41	55	52	32
Solar greenhouses	960	1,030	1,173	1,334	1,485
with glasses	64	60	46	47	42
with plastic	896	970	1,127	1,287	1,443
Total Greenhouses	1,009	1,085	1,243	1,405	1,540

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 7
Production of vegetables in greenhouses

Tonnes

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Heating greenhouses	4,850	5,521	7,790	6,918	5,260
with glasses	1,400	1,450	1,550	1,750	2,145
with plastic	3,450	4,071	6,240	5,168	3,115
Solar greenhouses	80,400	87,500	100,480	112,755	135,607
with glasses	5,900	5,300	2,630	3,095	2,430
with plastic	74,500	82,200	97,850	109,660	133,177
Total Greenhouses	85,250	93,021	108,270	119,673	140,867

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 8
Yield of vegetables in greenhouses

100 kg/hektar

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Heating greenhouses	989.8	1003.8	1112.9	974.4	956.4
with glasses	1000.0	1035.7	1033.3	921.1	932.6
with plastic	985.7	992.9	1134.5	993.8	973.4
Solar greenhouses	837.5	849.5	856.6	845.2	913.2
with glasses	893.9	883.3	571.7	658.5	578.6
with plastic	833.3	842.3	868.2	851.4	922.9
Total Greenhouses	844.0	857.3	871.0	852.0	914.7

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.9
Total trees of permanent crops

000/ trees

No	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Fruit trees	11,909	12,254	12,405	12,594	13,130
2	Olives	8,620	8,994	9,225	9,608	9,786
3	Citrus	1,125	1,200	1,282	1,354	1,394
4	Pergola	5,974	6,075	6,109	6,197	6,173
5	Vineyard (ha)	10,178	10,383	10,438	10,533	10,695

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 10
Production trees in permanent crops

000/ trees

No	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Fruit trees	9,292	9,654	10,185	10,575	10,961
2	Olives	5,277	5,803	6,332	6,643	7,442
3	Citrus	767	859	951	1,044	1,109
4	Pergola	5,494	5,599	5,655	5,775	5,828
5	Vineyard (ha)	9,579	9,625	9,891	10,011	10,057

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

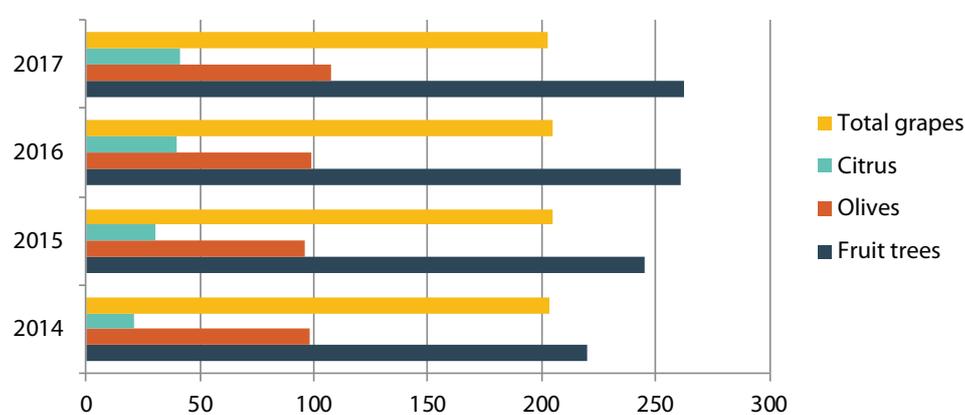
Tab. 11
Production of permanent crops

000/ tonnes

No	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Fruit trees	218.0	220.0	245.0	261.0	262.6
2	Olives	92.0	98.0	96.0	99.0	107.8
3	Citrus	20.0	21.0	30.0	40.0	41.0
4	Grape total	204.0	203.7	205.0	205.1	202.9

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 3
Production of permanent crops (000/ tonnes)



Tab. 12
Yield of permanent crops

kg/tree

No	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Fruit trees	23.5	22.8	23.6	24.7	24.0
2	Olives	14.7	16.9	12.1	14.9	14.5
3	Citrus	26.1	24.4	31.5	38.0	37.0
4	Pergola	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.0	13.8
5	Vineyard (100 kg/ha)	124.5	124.5	123.8	124.3	121.8

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 13
Area irrigated by prefecture

No	Prefecture	Hectares									
		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		irrigation capability potential	irrigation capability actual								
1	Berat	13,500	8,160	13,760	8,830	14,116	9,532	14,215	9,570	14,231	9,919
2	Diber	23,128	16,504	23,128	16,504	25,285	18,880	26,163	19,363	26,290	19,915
3	Durres	20,695	11,893	19,736	11,866	19,853	10,894	20,004	10,980	19,993	11,214
4	Elbasan	34,926	22,190	34,906	22,243	35,266	22,093	35,552	22,145	35,597	22,205
5	Fier	76,775	46,705	83,604	46,772	80,335	48,997	78,761	52,524	79,019	52,788
6	Gjirokaster	19,884	9,756	18,989	8,332	18,833	8,118	17,397	8,080	17,400	8,413
7	Korça	35,907	22,446	35,652	24,610	37,085	27,949	36,875	27,683	38,875	27,963
8	Kukes	11,384	8,130	11,412	8,130	11,347	8,090	13,096	10,836	11,500	10,500
9	Lezha	17,779	9,794	17,163	10,758	18,585	11,745	18,774	11,315	18,774	11,545
10	Shkoder	34,635	17,078	34,220	16,126	34,520	16,788	34,520	16,788	34,520	16,788
11	Tirana	14,872	9,102	26,980	11,652	25,095	18,409	25,070	18,384	25,070	18,542
12	Vlora	34,179	23,500	34,179	23,530	33,097	23,530	33,097	23,530	33,097	23,650
	Total	337,664	205,258	353,729	209,353	353,417	225,025	353,524	231,198	354,366	233,442

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 14
Number of agriculture machineries by prefecture, 2017

No	Prefecture	Number						
		Wheeled tractors	Minitractors	Sowing machinery	Mower	Autocombines	Tractor in chain	Fresa
1	Berat	539	285	213	161	35	14	863
2	Diber	283	89	116	104	35	9	144
3	Durres	353	546	220	242	40	16	453
4	Elbasan	877	587	420	196	88	76	492
5	Fier	2,690	1,125	1,002	614	202	32	1,296
6	Gjirokaster	278	110	112	109	33	2	1,003
7	Korce	1,457	1,235	758	260	92	13	869
8	Kukes	279	207	171	91	20	7	119
9	Lezhe	469	258	243	231	25	5	356
10	Shkoder	1,046	348	181	333	42	3	388
11	Tirane	574	557	331	270	42	29	550
12	Vlore	695	328	291	157	43	5	437
	Total	9,540	5,675	4,058	2,768	697	211	6,970

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 15
Number of agriculture machineries

No	Type of machine	Number				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Total	20,975	20,127	22,328	22,265	22,738
2	Weels	9,513	9,794	10,101	9,419	9,540
3	Seeder	3,487	3,188	3,759	3,942	4,058
4	Mower	2,280	2,440	2,531	2,661	2,768
5	Combine harvestors	703	692	699	704	697
6	Minitractor	4,992	4,013	5,238	5,539	5,675

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

LIVESTOCK



I Introduction

Livestock has been and remains one of the most vital sectors for the economical and social progress of the country. From livestock, are obtained precious food products, meat, milk, eggs, honey. Livestock covers all domestic animals, regardless of the age and location or purpose of the growth. This category includes animals like: Cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, equidae, poultry, bees.

I Methodology

The assessment on the number of animals is based in the changing stock for each category of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.

The assessment of milk production from cows is performed based on their average annual number resulting from the changes of stock and the average yield of milk per cow. The same logic is applied for the production of milk from sheep and goats.

The assessment of meat production for each category is based on the number of slaughtered cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry and their live weight during the calendar year.

I Main statistical findings

Number of heads.

Referring to the structure of livestock in cattle unit, the cattle have the largest number of heads with 47.0 % of the total number. The sheep and goats are 31.0 %, pigs 6.0 %, poultry 9.0 % and equidae 7.0 % of the total number of heads of livestock unit.

Livestock: Cattle number in 2017 was 475 thousand heads, decreasing with 3.5 % compared to 2016. Sheep: Number of sheep in 2017 was 1.926 thousand heads, decreasing with 2.4 % compared to 2016.

Goats: Goat's number in 2017 was 933 thousand heads, decreasing with 0.8 % compared to 2016.

Poultry: Poultry number in 2017 was 7.835 thousand heads, decreasing with 0.5 % compared to 2016.

Pigs: In 2017 number of pigs was 180 thousand heads, decreasing with 1.5 % compared with the previous year.

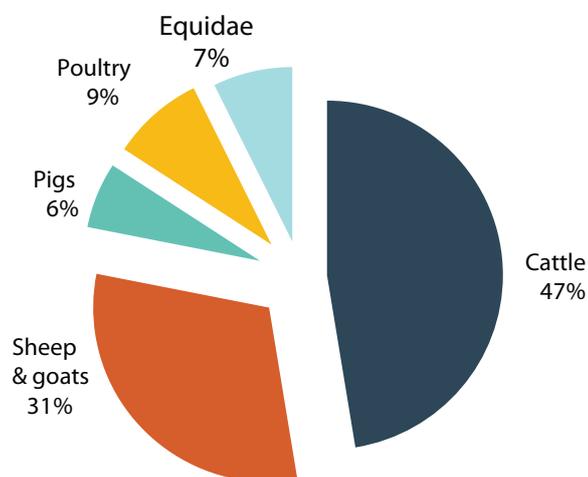
Beehives: Activity of farmers in some areas of the country is developing in terms of breeding bees. In 2017 number of hives was 290 thousand, decreasing with 5.8 % compared to 2016.

Tab. 3
Livestock structure (in 1000 livestock unit)

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	974	989	953	952	924
Cattle	498	500	452	452	438
Sheep & goats	272	262	286	286	283
Pigs	46	51	57	57	56
Poultry	83	99	86	86	78
Equidae	74	78	72	72	67

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 5
Livestock structure in %, year 2017



Tab. 1
Livestock number, in 000 heads

Categories	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cattle	498	500	504	492	475
- Cows	356	358	357	355	349
Sheep & goats	2,723	2,804	2,850	2,913	2,859
Sheep	1,856	1,869	1,918	1,972	1,926
- Milk sheep	1,413	1,419	1,417	1,428	1,407
Goats	867	904	932	941	933
- Milk goats	656	695	700	716	717
Pigs	152	172	171	181	180
- Sows	12	12	11	13	12
Equidae	93	91	91	94	89
Poultry	8,928	9,493	8,558	8,326	7,835
of which: laying hens	5,934	6,645	5,323	4,790	4,820
Bees (Hives)	246	261	271	303	290

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 1
Livestock number

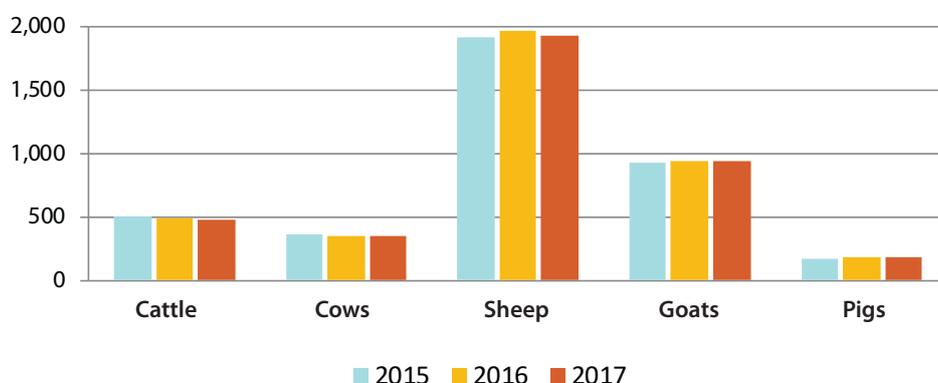
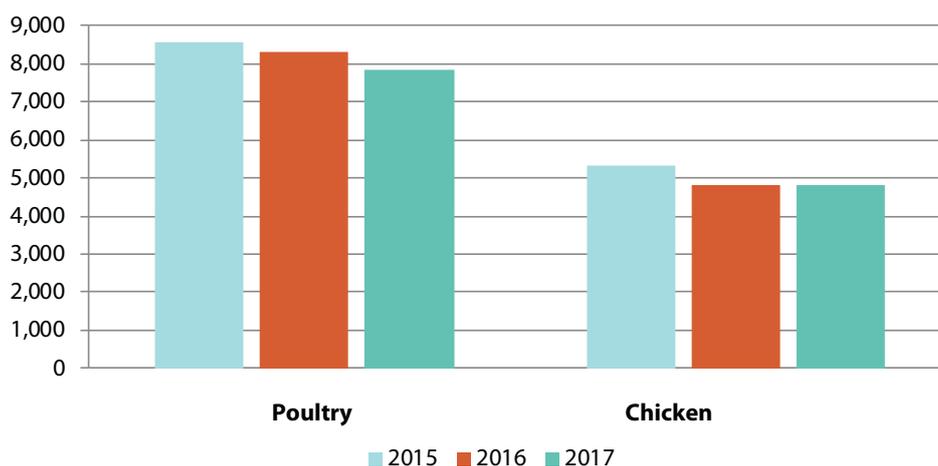


Fig. 2
Poultry



| Livestock Production

Milk production. For the year 2017 total milk production is 1.156.286 tonnes. The structure of milk production is: cow milk 85 %, sheep milk 7.5 % and goat milk 7.5 %.

Cow's milk production from cows for the year 2017 is 982,510 tonnes or 0.8 % more compared with 2016. Milk yield per cow in country level is 2,849 Kg/head.

Sheep milk production for the year 2017 is 1.8 % less than the year 2016. Productivity per sheep in country level is 61.8 Kg per head.

Goat's milk production for the year 2017 is 2.3 % higher than the year 2016. Milk yield per goat in country level is 121 Kg per head.

| Meat live weight

Meat live weight production for the year 2017 is 161,286 tonnes or 0.9 % higher compared with 2016. Meat production structure for the year 2017 is: bovine 44.8 %, sheep and goats is 32.3 %, pigs 10.5 % and poultry 12.4 %.

| Other livestock products

Eggs production for the year 2017 decreased with 2.3 % compared with the previous year. In 2017, honey production has decreased with 7.9 % compared with 2016.

Tab. 2
Livestock productions, in 000 tonnes

Categories	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Milk	1,131	1,133	1,131	1,145	1,156
Cows milk*	969	965	964	975	983
Sheep milk	84	89	87	85	87
Goats milk	78	79	80	85	87
Meat live weight	153	155	158	160	161
Cattle meat	70	71	71	72	72
Sheep & goats meat	49	50	53	51	37
Pigs meat	17	18	17	17	17
Poultry meat	17	17	17	20	20
Wool (tonnes)	830	3,100	3,332	3,431	3,123
Eggs (in mill.)	3,000	835	830	830	811
Honey (tonnes)	3,000	3,000	3,200	3,923	3,614

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 3
Milk production structure, year 2017

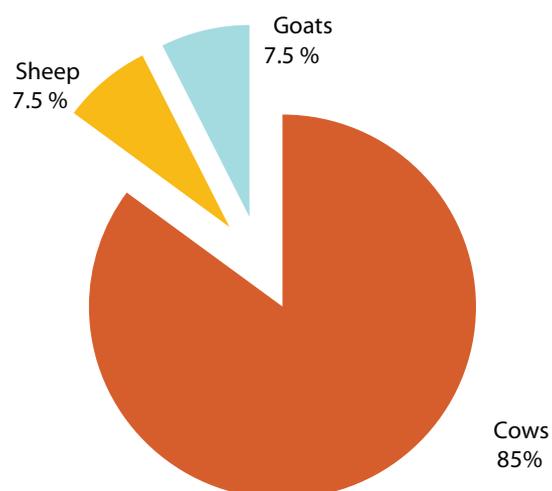
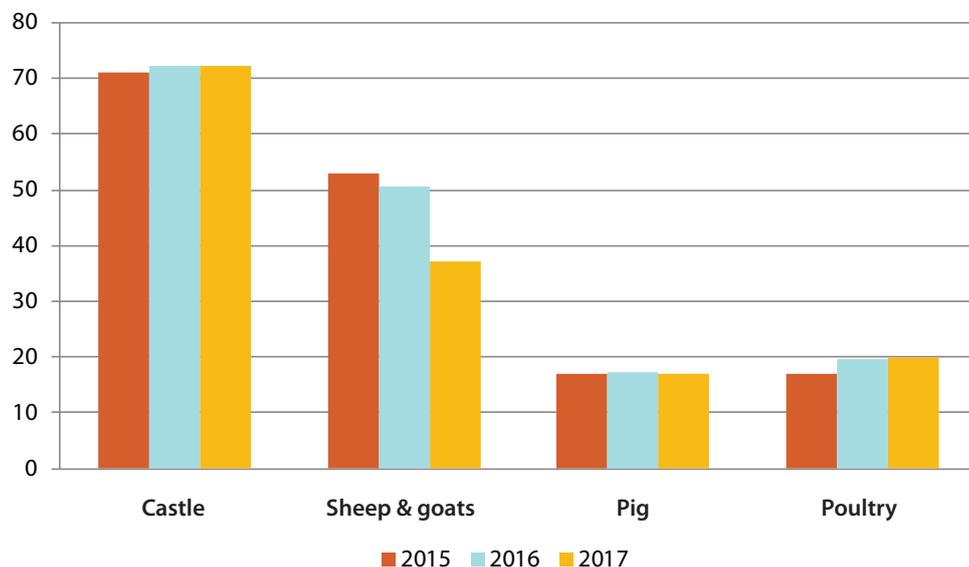


Fig. 4
Meat live weight production, in 000 tonnes



I Milk and dairy products in Agro-industry

In 2017, the quantity of milk collected is approximately 131 thousand tonnes increasing with 5.0 %, compared to 2016. In this period, the quantity of cows’ milk delivered to dairies is approximately 110 thousand tonnes, increasing with 6.6 % compared to 2016. On the other hand, in 2017 the quantity of ewes milk collected is around 13 thousand tonnes with an increase of 1.5 %, compared to the previous year. Milk collected from goats is around 9 thousand tonnes, increasing with 8.0 %, compared to 2016.

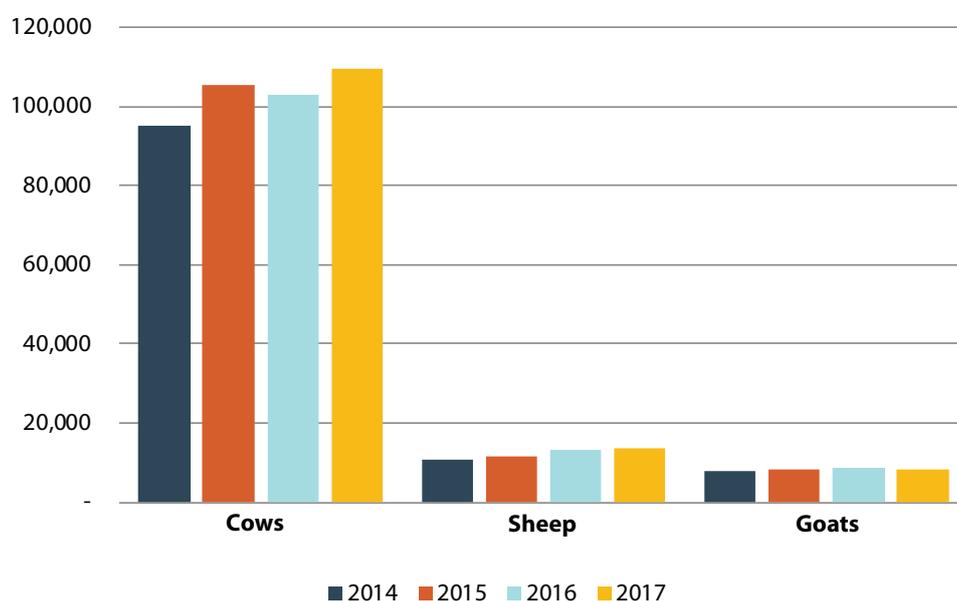
In 2017, the quantity of drinking milk produced is around 13 thousand tonnes, increasing with 21.6 %, compared to 2016. To the total quantity of drinking milk produced in 2017, semi-skimmed milk shares approximately 17.2 %, whole milk 79.3 %, raw milk 2.9 % and skimmed milk approximately 0.5 %.

Cheese quantity produced by origin in 2017 rose by 2.9 %, compared to the previous year. Processed cheese decreased with 24.00 %. Meanwhile, butter production increased by 6.6 %, compared to the previous year.

Tab. 4
Milk collected quantity, Kg

Categories	Quantity	Fat Content, Kg	Fat units	Average fat content, %	Protein content, Kg	Protein units	Average protein content, %
2014							
Cow's milk	95,129,761	3,542,953	354,295,338	3.72	3,024,316	302,431,551	3.18
Sheep Milk	10,817,436	718,928	71,892,758	6.65	-	-	-
Goat's milk	7,981,140	333,464	33,346,445	4.18	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015							
Cow's milk	105,181,101	4,027,253	402,725,339	3.83	3,231,554	323,155,352	3.07
Sheep Milk	11,671,108	814,687	81,468,694	6.98	-	-	-
Goat's milk	8,292,103	344,887	34,488,669	4.16	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016							
Cow's milk	102,864,509	3,980,861	398,086,077	3.87	3,129,333	312,933,250	3.04
Sheep Milk	13,279,690	890,711	89,071,076	6.71	-	-	-
Goat's milk	8,787,530	352,566	35,256,636	4.01	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017							
Cow's milk	109,601,825	4,188,123	418,812,297	3.82	3,294,003	329,400,281	3.01
Sheep Milk	13,484,215	914,630	91,463,004	6.78	-	-	-
Goat's milk	8,080,942	326,812	32,681,176	4.04	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fig.6
Milk collected quantity, in tonnes



Tab. 5
Dairy products, in Kg

<i>Categories</i>	2014	2015	2016	2017
Drinking milk	12,103,314	11,106,414	10,982,665	13,358,811
Raw milk	1,021,111	828,575	533,400	390,631
Whole milk	3,652,427	4,651,728	6,424,566	10,598,692
Pasteurized	3,621,467	4,132,694	6,242,246	10,440,734
UHT	30,960	519,034	182,320	157,958
Semi-skimmed milk	6,843,673	5,590,684	3,950,395	2,297,764
Pasteurized	4,317,440	5,516,565	2,967,321	1,082,799
UHT	2,526,233	74,119	983,074	1,214,965
Skimmed milk	586,103	35,427	74,304	71,724
Pasteurized	565,463	15,227	74,304	71,724
UHT	20,640	20,200	-	-
Cream	248,123	21,680	183,969	266,019
Of fat content by weight not exceeding 29 %	177,520	10,140	100,210	233,654
Of fat content by weight over 29 %	70,603	11,540	83,759	32,365
Acidified milk (yoghurts, drinking yoghurts and other)	14,283,587	15,652,086	15,687,260	15,128,708
With additives	0	0	0	-
Without additives	14,283,587	15,652,086	15,687,260	15,128,708
Concentrated milk	-	-	-	-
Butter and other yellow-fat dairy products	682,958	935,574	824,419	877,777
Butter (Traditional)	668,168	924,438	798,999	868,263
Rendered butter	14,790	11,136	25,420	9,514
Cheese	11,938,676	13,533,031	14,301,162	14,712,154
By type of milk				0
Cheese from cow's milk	8,618,413	10,207,317	10,515,556	10,895,070
Cheese from sheep milk	2,190,924	2,256,590	2,646,623	2,757,922
Cheese from goat's milk	1,129,339	1,069,124	1,138,983	1,059,162
By texture				0
Soft cheese	6,962,121	8,091,775	8,100,805	8,255,670
Medium-hard cheese	3,607,586	4,478,458	4,333,689	4,093,721
Hard cheese	576,634	284,262	533,111	918,019
Fresh cheese (curd etc.)	792,335	678,536	1,333,557	1,444,744
Processed cheese	256,200	253,000	279,000	211,960

FISHING

Fishing is an important sector of Albanian economy. Data on fishing are taken from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The data are collected based on the GFCM methodology for data collection on fishing fleet segments, collection of logbooks from vessels, interviews with aquaculture operators etc. Water category of fishing are; marine, costal, lagoon, inland water, aquaculture and mollusc.

Fishing - Includes all data of fleet activity and the capacity production, by different fishing area.
Fleet - Is total number of fishing vessel which uses fixed resource.

Fishing capacity - Catch by species, and fishing area.

Aquaculture - It is defined as the farming of aquatic species. Include fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants.

Fish caught - Data refers to the caught quantity of all species of fish, crustaceans, molluscs etc., in seas, brackish water, and aquatic plants with fingerlings.

Main statistical findings

Marine fishing accounts for 56.0 % of total fishing, inland waters account for 24.0 %, coastline 13.0 % and lagoons 7.0 % of total fishing. Aquaculture is cultivated more in the district of Saranda, Vlora region, with a share of 78.9 % of the total production. Mollusks are cultivated only in the district of Saranda, Vlora region.

In 2017, the quantity of fish caught was 12,719 tonnes from 12,543 tonnes in 2016, increasing with 1.0 %. Aquaculture has faced a significant increase in 2017 by 25.0 % compared to the previous year.

Tab. 6
Fish caught

Categories	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fishing total	8,987	8,722	7,875	7,884	8,289
- Marine	5,526	5,211	5,052	4,646	4,609
- Coastal line	1,319	1,312	614	952	1,074
- Lagoons	573	536	550	598	599
- Inland waters	1,569	1,663	1,659	1,688	2,007
Aquaculture	1,585	1,500	3,000	3,200	4,000
Mollusc	750	800	295	1,450	430
Total	11,322	11,022	11,170	12,534	12,719

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY



I Introduction

Forests are becoming more and more important, not just for timber and non-wood products; but for the great and unsustainable impact on biodiversity, health, economy and tourism.

Albania's forests in 2017 extend to an area of 1,051,871 ha representing 60.44% of the forest and pasture fund. Pastures and meadows have an area of 478,081 ha or 27.47% of the forest and pasture fund.

The forest land fund constitutes 36.6% of the surface area of Albania and the pastures 16.6%.

I Main findings

Total area of the forest in 2017 was 1.051 million hectares, with volume of wood about 54.9 million m³. As a result of fire and utilization in 2017 there is a decrease of 0.03% in area and 0.4% in volume compared with 2016. Public forests represent 94% of this volume and private forests 6%. As a result of utilization, fires and cutting firewood for rural areas, this volume has decreased by approximately 260,000 m³ compared with the previous year. In 2017, the volume of industrial wood used by forests amounted to 15292 m³, with 81% of this volume being made from deciduous wood and 19% by coniferous wood

I Definitions

Forestry fund are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

Forest is land with a group of dense forest trees in stable form or other vegetation rare forest with an area larger than an acre and land cover scale not less than 30 per cent, which produces wood mass, exerts influence on the surrounding environment and provides the functions of the forest.

Wood cutting represents the cutting operations and the extraction of timber from forests.

Pasture Fund is all area of natural pastures and meadows, trees and bushes within their surfaces used for grazing outside the agricultural land fund. "Protected area" declared land, water, marine and coastal certain protection as biological diversity, natural and cultural assets, other natural attachment related.

Strict nature reserve is territory greater than 50 ha, with special natural values, shaped by natural ecosystems or easily changeable, representing bio-centers and bio-corridors with national and regional importance.

National Park Territories usually not less than 1000 hectares, unique in national and international values large portion of which are natural ecosystems affected probably by human activity.

Natural Monument Natural formation (including wood special), with an area up to 50 hectares, the formation of the special geological and geomorphological, a deposit of minerals or a habitat of a rare type of trees or importance of particular scientific value and esthetic.

Natural Park territories representing bio-centers and bio-corridors with regional and local importance or areas with plants, animals, minerals and paleontological findings, specially protected or areas used for research purposes, educational and cultural as well.

Protected areas of managed resources Areas that include large areas of territory and relatively isolated and uninhabited, introduction of difficulty or regions that are sparsely populated yet and that may be under pressure to be populated and the most widely used and return them for intensive use is unclear or inadequate.

Tab. 1
Cadastral balance of forestry and pasture

Years	Forestry		Pasture		Area with forestry flora		Unproductive area		Total	
	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%
2013	1,040,881	60.0	491,011	28.0	29,400	2.0	167,613	10.0	1,728,906	100
2014	1,052,772	60.4	478,292	27.5	25,315	1.5	185,310	10.6	1,741,689	100
2015	1,052,253	60.4	478,188	27.5	25,315	1.5	185,141	10.6	1,740,897	100
2016	1,052,237	60.4	478,188	27.5	25,315	1.5	185,141	10.6	1,740,880	100
2017	1,051,871	60.4	478,081	27.5	25,270	1.5	185,118	10.6	1,740,339	100

Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Tab. 2
Forest fund by ownership

Years	Forestry area (Ha)			Total volume of forestry (000 m ³)		
	Public forest	Privat forests	Total forests	Public forest	Privat forests	Total forests
2013	1,008,580	32,302	1,040,881	72,928	3,316	76,244
2014	1,023,992	28,780	1,052,772	72,789	3,294	76,083
2015	1,023,473	28,780	1,052,253	51,953	3,294	55,247
2016	1,023,457	28,780	1,052,237	51,891	3,294	55,185
2017	1,023,091	28,780	1,051,871	51,631	3,294	54,925

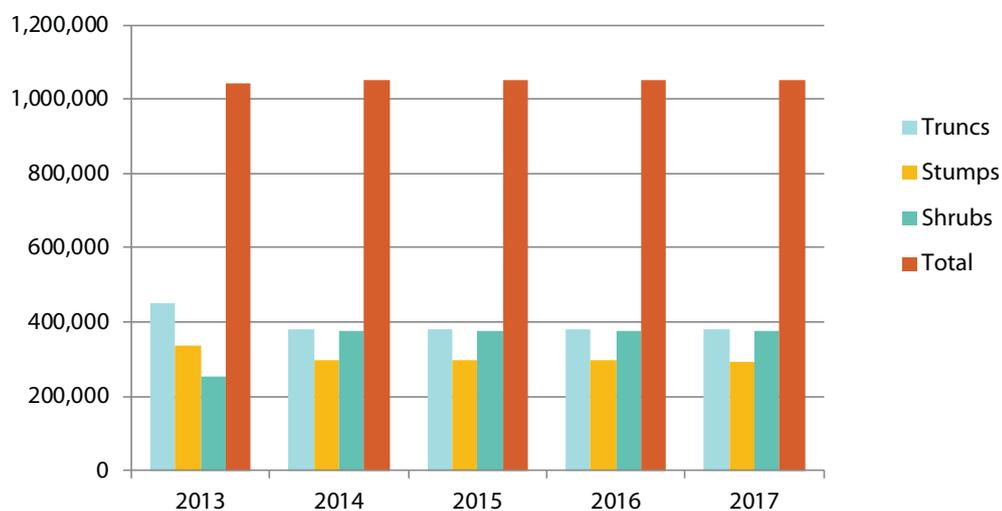
Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Tab. 3
Forest fund by governance

Year	Area ha							
	Trunks	%	Stumps	%	Shrubs	%	Total	%
2013	452,228	43.4	336,319	32.3	252,333	24.2	1,040,881	100
2014	379,453	36.0	295,780	28.1	377,539	35.9	1,052,772	100
2015	379,396	36.1	295,440	28.1	377,417	35.9	1,052,253	100
2016	379,380	36.1	295,440	28.1	377,417	35.9	1,052,237	100
2017	379,380	36.1	295,074	28.1	377,417	35.9	1,051,871	100

Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Fig. 1
Forest fund by the way governance, hectares



Tab. 4
Forest fund by governance

Years	Volume in 000 m ³							
	Trunks	%	Stumps	%	Shrubs	%	Total	%
2013	57,337	75.2	11,498	15.1	7,409	9.7	76,244	100
2014	43,377	57.0	29,139	38.3	3,567	4.7	76,083	100
2015	43,368	78.5	8,313	15.0	3,566	6.5	55,247	100
2016	46,094	83.0	5,304	9.6	3,787	6.9	55,185	100
2017	45,886	83.5	5,255	9.6	3,784	6.9	54,925	100

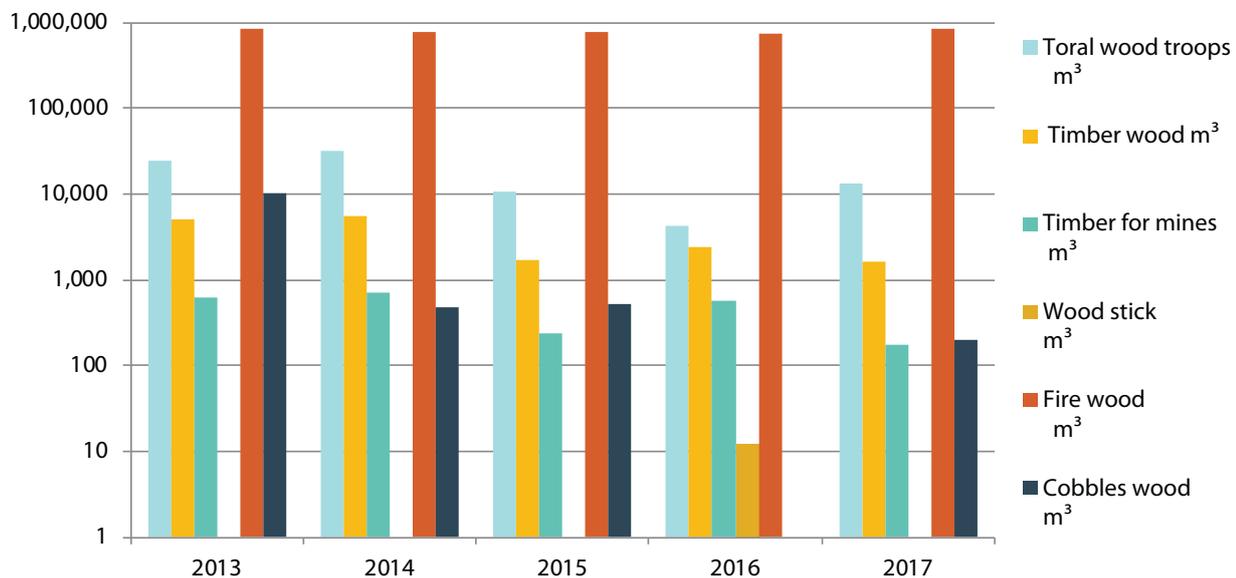
Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Tab. 5
Forestry use and main products

Years	Total wood troops m ³	Timber wood m ³	Timber for mines m ³	Wood stick m ³	Fire wood m ³	Cobbles wood m ³	Total m ³
2013	24,436	5,167	613	0	828,056	10,290	868,562
2014	31,497	5,449	700	0	789,290	480	827,416
2015	10,754	1,727	241	0	758,388	510	771,620
2016	4,308	2,379	578	12	752,399	0	759,676
2017	13,513	1,601	178	0	856,911	199	872,402

Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Fig. 2
Forestry use and main products



Tab. 6
Income from secondary activities on forest and pasture

Year		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income value 000 All	Total	21,898	1,944	2,095	1,810	5,320
	Hunting	20,682	572	0	0	0
	Secondary production	1,216	1,371	2,095	1,810	5,320
Production collected	Sage. Kv	1,555	767	913	0	0
	Lavender .kv	2,015	0	0	0	0
	Root. Kv	80	66	0	0	499
	Fashina . mst	0	71	0	0	0
	Pinecone. Kv	1,151	4,223	4,852	350	505
	Herbage for livestock .kv	83	0	0	0	0
	Inerts .m3	990	229	0	0	0
	Withe .kv	0	0	0	0	0
	Mashrooms.kv	70	4	130	20	305
	Herba.kv	1,815	2,504	0	431	5,438
	Different flowers.kv	95	72	0	0	10
	Different fruits.kv	185	85	706	669	3,843
	Sprig.kv	300	1,829	3,101	700	2,738
	Different leaves.kv	440	397	0	542	2,190
	Humus.kv	0	0	0	50	0

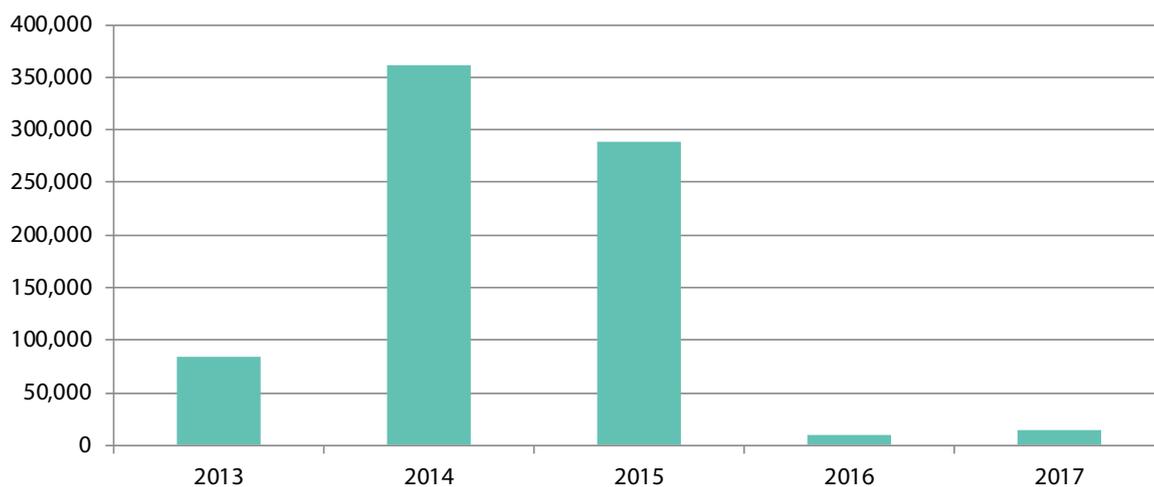
Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Tab. 7
Forest investments
000 ALL

Year	Investments	Afforestation	Forest improvements	Nursery	Construasion lera	Pasture improvement	Different improvements	Civil improvements	Mountain adjustments
2013	83,823	83,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	360,892	360,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	288,825	38,825	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	0
2016	10,609	0	0	0	609	0	0	0	10,000
2017	13,881	0	10,559	0	0	0	905	0	2,417

Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Fig. 3
Forest investments, 000 ALL



Tab. 8
Network of protected areas

Years	Number of zones						Total
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Park Natyror Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	
2013	2	15	750	23	5	4	799
2014	2	15	750	24	5	4	800
2015	2	15	750	24	5	4	800
2016	2	15	750	24	5	4	800
2017	2	15	750	24	5	4	800

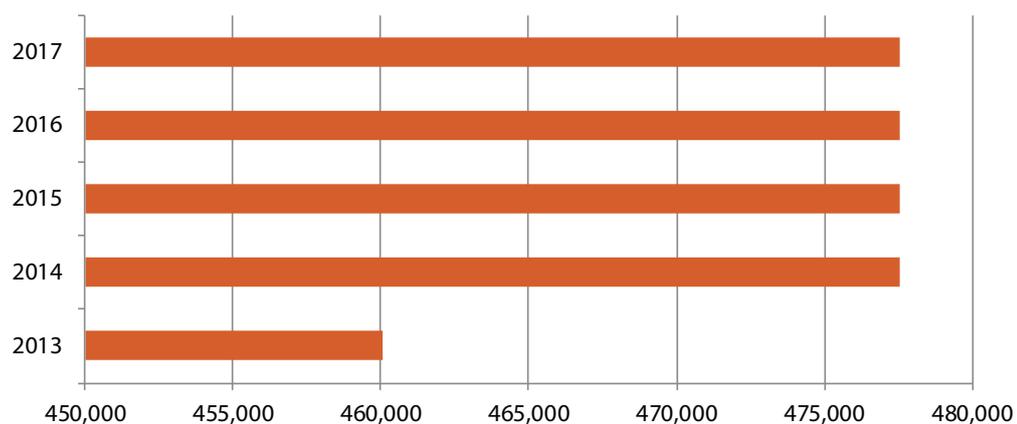
Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Tab. 9
Network of protected areas

Year	Area (hectares)						Total
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Park Natyror Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	
2013	4,800	210,501	3,470	127,180	95,864	18,245	460,061
2014	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566
2015	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566
2016	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566
2017	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566

Source information: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Fig. 4
Network of protected area, hectares





RESULTS OF STRUCTURAL SURVEY OF ENTERPRISES

Introduction

This chapter presents structural business statistics and contains detailed information for non-agricultural enterprises broken down by economic activities and size class of enterprises. A large number of indicators are provided by annual survey of enterprises.

The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of business sector through information gathered from the survey of active enterprises engaged in an economic activity. The priorities are define conform to European Regulation for Structure Business Statistics, No. 58/97, 20 December 1996 amended, by European Regulation No. 295/2008.

Structural Business Statistics serve for business community, policy makers and academics to undertake detailed analysis for economic structure of enterprises to present the economic and financial reality of enterprises and respond to the increasing demands for statistical information of decision makers, researchers and academics in Albania by providing transparent, neutral and timely statistics.

Structural business statistics allow a detailed analysis of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which are the focus of policymakers, analysts and focus on entrepreneurship and role of SMEs.

Comments

Number of active economic enterprises in 2016 was 108,526, which increased 3.8% compared to 2015. By economic activity, enterprises that operate in trade sector comprise 41.5%. Based on the size class analysis, enterprises with 1-4 employed are those which prevail with 89.0%.

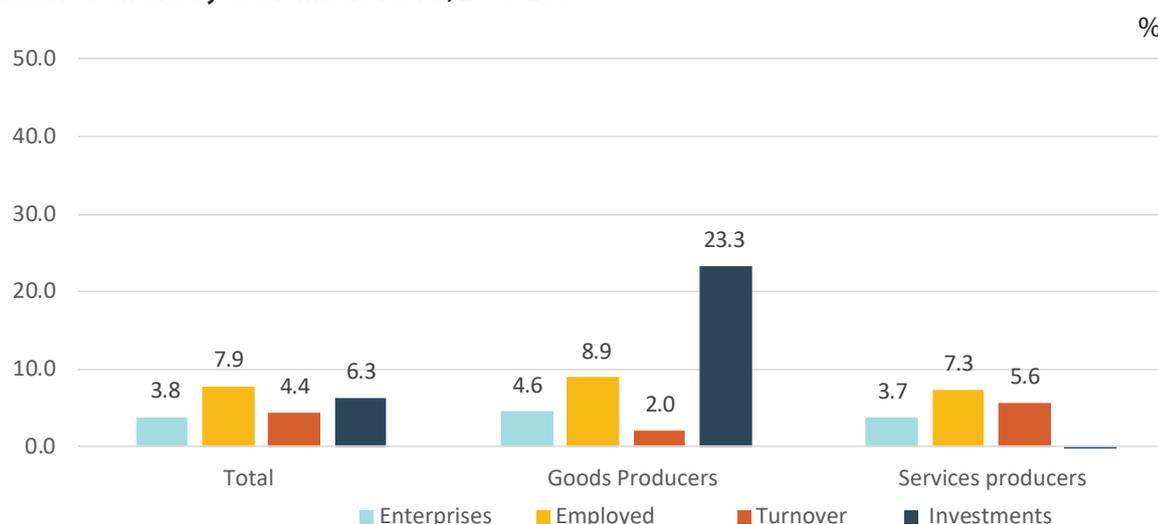
In 2016, the number of total employed increased by 34,228 employed or 7.9% compared to 2015. Goods and services producers have contributed respectively by +3.2 percentage point and +4.7 percentage point in the total increase of employed.

Turnover in 2016 reached 1,882 billion ALL, which indicated an increase of 4.4% compared to 2015. Turnover of services producers constitutes 66.7% of total turnover for 2016 and contributed by +3.7 percentage point in annual increase of turnover.

In 2016 enterprises invested 221 billion ALL compared to 208 billion ALL that were invested in 2015 or 6.3% more.

The situation for investments is different compared with other main indicator because goods producers have the major contribution on investments increase. Investments of this group constitute 71.7% on total investments for 2016.

Fig. 1
Growth rate of number of enterprises, employed, turnover and investments by economic activities, 2016/2015



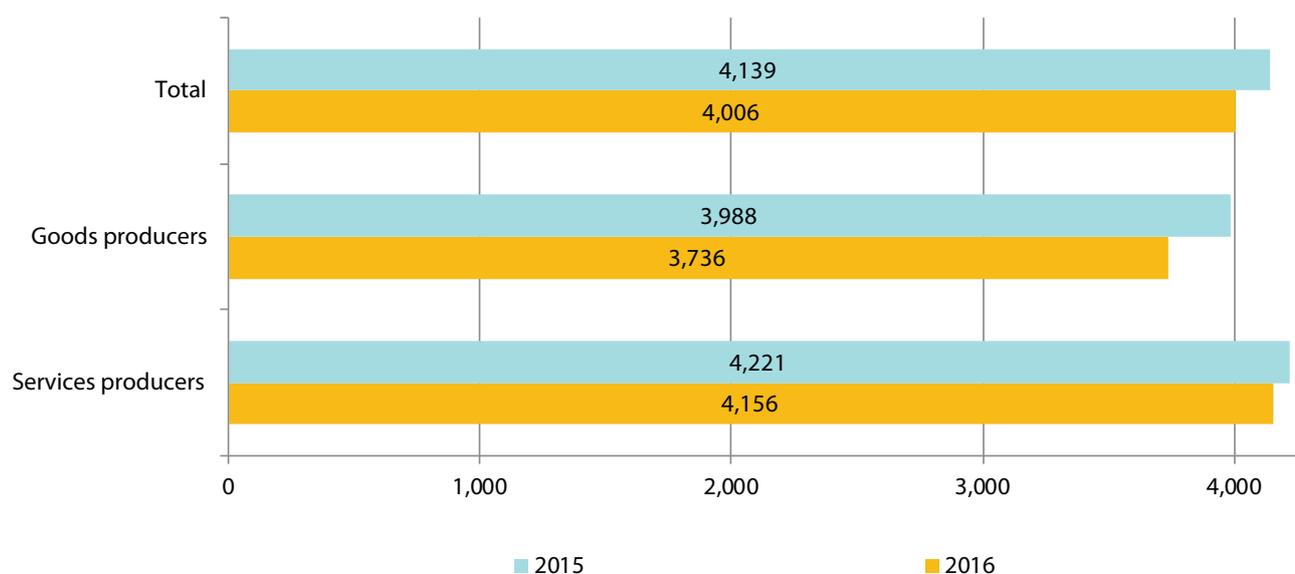
The figure 1 presents the growth rate of main indicators of number of enterprises, employed, turnover and investments resulted by the comparison of the survey results for 2016 with 2015 for total activities covered in the survey as well as the growth rate of goods and services producers.

Based on Annual Structural Survey results is concluded that turnover per employed in 2016 is decreased 3.2% as result of an higher increase in number of employed (7.9 %) compared to the turnover increase (4.4 %).

The same situation is reflected in the goods and services producers where turnover per employed decreased respectively by 6.3% and 1.5 %. The decrease of indicator resulted by a higher increase of employed (respectively by 8.9% and 7.3%) related to the turnover increased (by 2.0% and 5.6%).

Turnover per employed for goods and services producers as comparison of two years, 2015-2016 is presented in the figure 2.

Fig. 2
Turnover per employed, 2015 – 2016



Most of the enterprises, 87.2%, operate in the service activities and constitute 66.7% of the total annual turnover realized. The trade sector (including trade of vehicles, wholesale and retail trade) has the largest share of services producers.

In trade sector operates 41.5% of enterprises which constitute 48.1% of total annual turnover realized. Trade sector contributed by +1.9 percentage point in the total turnover increase (4.4%).

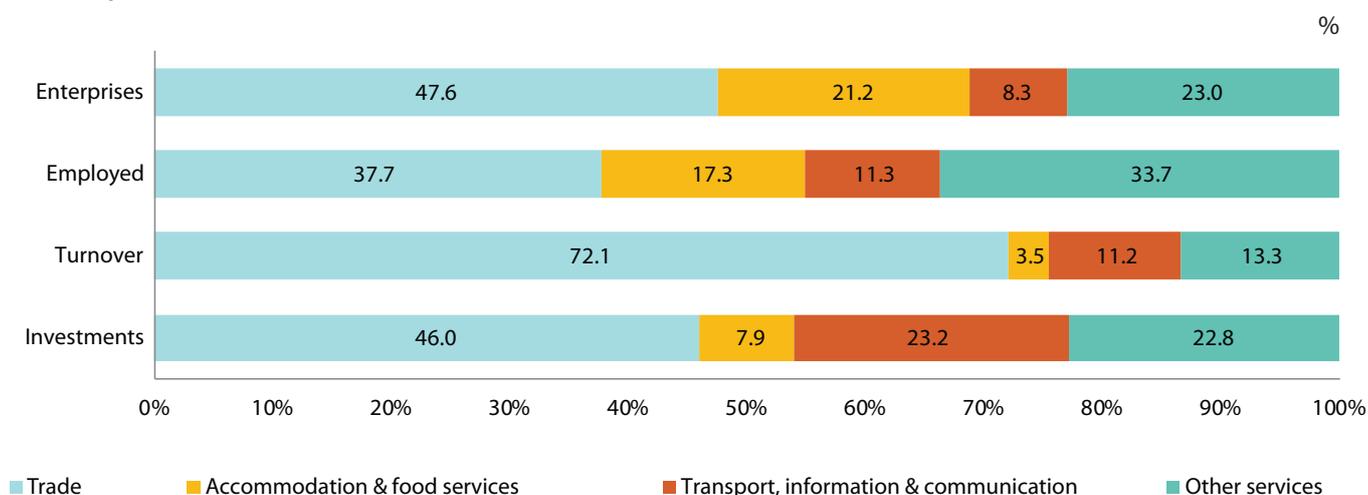
Trade sector engaged 24.3% of the total number of employed. In trade sector investments are

13.0% of the total value of investments made in all economic activities covered in the survey.

Turnover in accommodation and food services sector has the highest percent of increased, by 22.5%, compared with previous year. This sector had the highest increase of all main indicators for services producers.

A detail structure of main indicators for 2016, by economic activities for services producers is presented below in figure 3.

Fig. 3
Basic indicators structure by economic activities for services producers, 2016



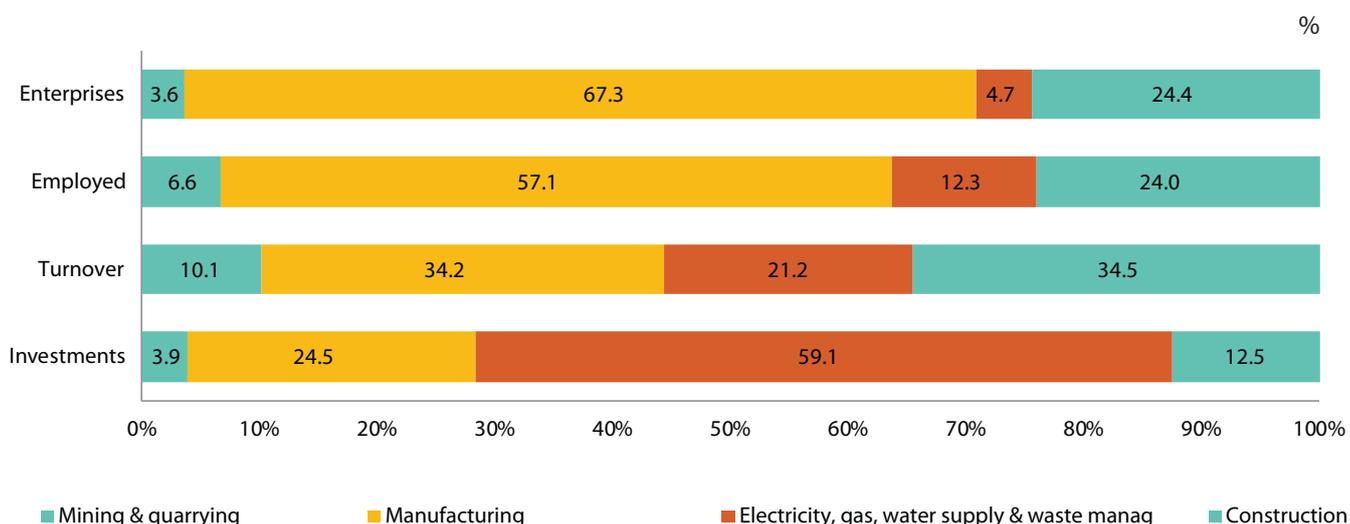
Enterprises of producers of goods, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and waste management and construction sector has approximately 33.3% of the total turnover realized.

The electricity, gas, water and waste management sector had the highest contribution on investment with 42.4%.

For goods producers, mining and quarrying sector had the lowest growth rate of active enterprises (20.5%), the number of employees (5.3%), turnover (22.9%) and investments (74.8%).

A detail structure of main indicators for 2016, by economic activities for goods producers is presented in figure 4.

Fig. 4
Basic indicators structure by economic activities for goods producers, 2016



The production is an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an enterprise, which combines the sources of employed and capital, goods and services to produce goods and services.

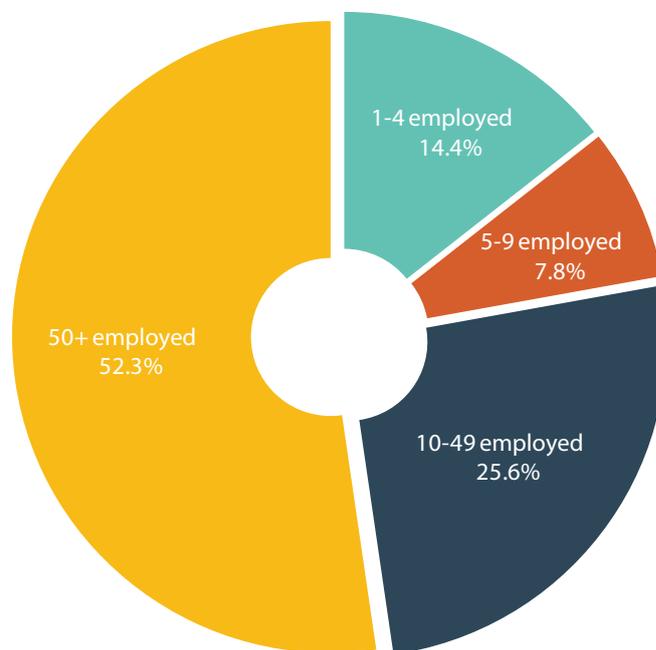
Figure 5 shows, graphically, the production structure by enterprises size class in 2016.

In total active enterprises in 2016, were employed 469,665 persons. Enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 40.0% of the total number of employed which has realized 44.5% of total turnover and has invested 47.3% of total investments even this group constitutes only 1.1% of active enterprises.

In this size class of enterprise with 50 and more employed, goods producers dominates on the number of active enterprises (55.3 %), employed (54.7 %) and investments (74.2 %). Situation defers for turnover where services producers dominates (54.4%).

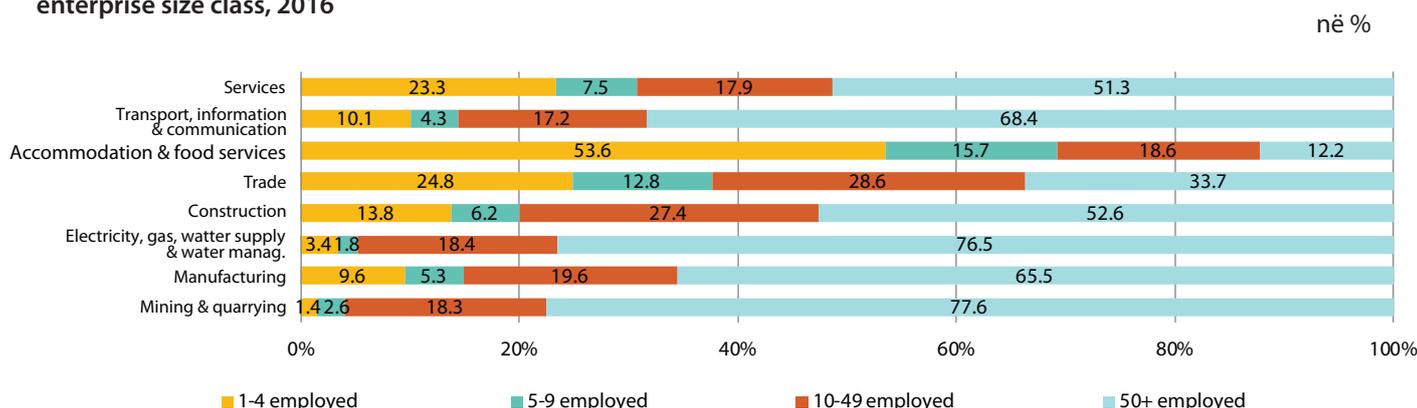
Enterprises with 1-4 employed engaged 32.7% of the total employed and realized 15.2% of total turnover. This size class of enterprises dominate in services producers on number of active enterprises (89.7 %), employment (87.6 %) and turnover (82.8 %). For investments dominates goods producers compared with services producers by 67.5 %. Based on the results of 2016, enterprises with 50 and more employed has contributed by +1.5 percentage point in total annual growth rate of turnover. This contribution is almost the same as the contribution of enterprises with 1-4 employed (+ 1.6 percentage point).

Fig. 5
Production structure by enterprises size class, 2016



Accommodation and food services sector is the only sector where enterprises with 1-4 employed generate the major percentage of total value added (53.6 %). In all other sectors, the major percentage of the total value added is generated by enterprises with 50 and more employed.

Fig. 6
Value added structure by economic activities and enterprise size class, 2016



I Source of data

The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of the business sector with regard to economic data.

Statistics are presented by economic activity, classified by Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (Nace Rev 2) and size class of enterprise which are classified by number of employed 1-4, 5-9, 10-49, 50 and more employed.

The economic activities include all enterprises that produce goods or services for the market. Agriculture, hunting and fishing activities, financial and insurance activities, public and defence administration; compulsory social security and extraterritorial organizations and bodies are not part of the survey.

Data are collected for calendar year. The fiscal year corresponds to the calendar year.

Enterprises are classified on size classes by number of employed (measured as employed on a full-time basis).

The statistics comprise all active enterprises in Albania, of all legal forms. The population consists of all enterprises that, according to statistical business register were active in December of the reference year.

Enterprises with 1-9 employed are surveyed by sample survey. Enterprises with 10 and more employed are surveyed exhaustively.

I Definitions of variables

An enterprise is: "the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations (local unit)". The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is therefore defined as: "the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units".

Employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit including proprietors, employees and unpaid family workers.

Turnover comprises the totals amount invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Investments during the reference period includes the goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land.

Value added at basic prices is calculated as difference between production value and intermediate consumption.

Tab. 1
Total number of
employment by economic
activities and size class of
enterprises

Economic Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	315,963	344,528	370,887	435,437	469,665
1 - 4	114,270	118,988	117,646	144,771	153,785
5 - 9	26,797	31,446	29,113	36,277	40,230
10 - 49	60,982	62,509	76,785	84,845	87,796
50+	113,914	131,586	147,344	169,544	187,854
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	744	573	805	629	471
5 - 9	811	888	608	912	700
10 - 49	1,789	1,866	2,805	2,876	2,784
50+	6,610	7,375	6,952	7,329	7,165
Total	9,954	10,701	11,169	11,747	11,120
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	10,875	11,365	9,882	11,048	14,016
5 - 9	3,842	3,952	3,403	5,207	6,139
10 - 49	12,406	12,468	14,049	15,292	16,162
50+	36,239	40,366	46,052	51,560	59,245
Total	63,363	68,151	73,386	83,107	95,562
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	385	643	471	662	675
5 - 9	387	373	456	620	481
10 - 49	2,253	2,399	2,503	2,640	2,765
50+	13,658	14,237	15,278	16,160	16,650
Total	16,682	17,653	18,708	20,082	20,571
Construction					
1 - 4	3,610	3,754	4,034	4,523	3,940
5 - 9	4,975	6,000	3,196	3,295	3,327
10 - 49	14,405	12,624	15,142	15,144	13,278
50+	10,469	11,181	12,373	15,859	19,665
Total	33,459	33,559	34,745	38,820	40,210
Trade					
1 - 4	49,784	51,002	48,629	62,939	62,014
5 - 9	8,473	9,716	11,780	11,050	12,250
10 - 49	13,289	13,265	17,865	21,749	21,998
50+	9,072	15,710	13,668	16,109	17,694
Total	80,618	89,694	91,943	111,848	113,957
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	23,330	23,794	25,193	29,249	33,470
5 - 9	2,569	3,811	3,774	6,519	8,881
10 - 49	2,519	3,378	4,677	6,514	6,318
50+	2,925	2,536	2,454	3,027	3,472
Total	31,343	33,520	36,098	45,309	52,141
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	9,445	10,215	9,424	8,677	9,564
5 - 9	1,648	1,730	1,799	2,041	2,396
10 - 49	3,803	4,503	5,043	5,413	6,896
50+	14,805	14,439	14,387	14,951	15,400
Total	29,701	30,888	30,653	31,082	34,256
Other services					
1 - 4	16,098	17,640	19,208	27,044	29,634
5 - 9	4,092	4,975	4,096	6,633	6,057
10 - 49	10,517	12,006	14,702	15,217	17,595
50+	20,137	25,741	36,179	44,548	48,563
Total	50,843	60,363	74,184	93,442	101,848

Tab. 2
Turnover by
economic activities
and size class of
enterprises

Economic Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1,547,464	1,637,015	1,739,465	1,802,364	1,881,662
1 - 4	218,839	259,485	240,299	257,437	286,686
5 - 9	152,082	173,279	202,771	177,856	194,305
10 - 49	486,606	465,529	520,359	555,735	563,124
50+	689,937	738,722	776,036	811,335	837,547
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	2,288	1,002	3,060	515	2,091
5 - 9	2,774	4,010	7,099	4,308	2,181
10 - 49	6,986	8,760	13,029	11,528	11,825
50+	62,242	77,863	86,922	65,825	47,265
Total	74,291	91,635	110,109	82,176	63,362
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	11,697	12,574	11,348	10,831	17,343
5 - 9	11,428	11,293	9,431	14,064	12,748
10 - 49	54,800	48,457	49,758	46,238	54,850
50+	128,060	118,343	124,937	129,392	129,244
Total	205,985	190,668	195,474	200,525	214,186
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	3,281	9,244	13,537	8,208	11,697
5 - 9	1,956	1,841	3,239	3,599	3,628
10 - 49	13,018	15,531	19,234	18,854	22,966
50+	79,035	80,872	77,155	99,910	94,163
Total	97,289	107,488	113,165	130,572	132,454
Construction					
1 - 4	13,985	15,054	16,872	22,108	18,129
5 - 9	31,756	27,666	20,638	18,444	12,868
10 - 49	61,756	59,026	58,731	68,616	73,843
50+	67,767	77,138	69,230	90,814	110,859
Total	175,263	178,884	165,471	199,982	215,698
Trade					
1 - 4	134,428	165,382	139,646	155,713	163,621
5 - 9	78,793	111,050	137,551	108,871	130,467
10 - 49	304,814	273,943	311,563	331,740	323,527
50+	205,830	246,746	281,087	274,753	287,377
Total	723,865	797,121	869,848	871,076	904,992
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	19,031	20,235	18,496	17,973	20,139
5 - 9	2,266	3,272	3,867	4,420	6,796
10 - 49	3,482	4,374	5,967	8,224	10,234
50+	5,306	4,295	4,160	4,888	6,335
Total	30,086	32,176	32,490	35,506	43,503
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	12,961	14,904	13,555	12,641	17,696
5 - 9	12,040	6,133	8,526	8,706	9,329
10 - 49	19,679	27,463	27,791	31,316	28,035
50+	106,480	91,688	77,143	79,315	85,111
Total	151,161	140,189	127,016	131,978	140,171
Other services					
1 - 4	21,168	21,089	23,786	29,448	35,969
5 - 9	11,068	8,013	12,420	15,442	16,289
10 - 49	22,070	27,974	34,286	39,219	37,846
50+	35,219	41,777	55,401	66,438	77,191
Total	89,524	98,854	125,892	150,548	167,296

Tab. 3
Personnel costs by
economic activities
and size class of
enterprises

Economic Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	128,860	140,255	154,727	174,633	197,861
1 - 4	18,398	20,153	20,690	22,991	26,317
5 - 9	11,323	11,958	10,390	12,123	14,739
10 - 49	29,001	28,783	33,897	37,183	41,282
50+	70,138	79,360	89,750	102,337	115,524
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	254	140	235	217	160
5 - 9	291	326	194	305	279
10 - 49	773	828	1,623	1,654	1,337
50+	9,417	10,753	11,617	8,743	8,125
Total	10,735	12,048	13,669	10,918	9,901
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	1,653	1,921	1,689	1,368	2,600
5 - 9	1,264	1,313	1,128	1,441	1,940
10 - 49	4,524	4,438	4,932	5,280	5,952
50+	15,067	16,890	18,828	21,524	24,736
Total	22,508	24,562	26,577	29,613	35,227
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	126	296	307	210	284
5 - 9	167	172	245	312	253
10 - 49	1,144	1,085	1,332	1,430	1,590
50+	8,726	8,695	9,318	10,597	11,702
Total	10,164	10,248	11,202	12,549	13,829
Construction					
1 - 4	1,228	1,199	2,229	1,394	1,220
5 - 9	2,503	2,362	1,287	1,451	1,238
10 - 49	6,128	5,351	5,282	5,684	5,299
50+	6,125	6,335	8,490	9,404	11,149
Total	15,983	15,247	17,288	17,934	18,906
Trade					
1 - 4	7,487	8,166	7,607	9,283	9,844
5 - 9	3,206	3,899	3,825	3,707	4,627
10 - 49	6,797	6,485	7,970	9,575	10,379
50+	4,404	6,328	6,063	7,908	10,514
Total	21,895	24,877	25,464	30,473	35,365
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	3,166	3,293	3,782	4,385	4,469
5 - 9	689	847	941	1,308	2,015
10 - 49	879	1,000	1,453	1,873	2,026
50+	1,219	1,298	1,217	1,320	1,636
Total	5,954	6,438	7,392	8,885	10,147
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	1,344	1,465	1,310	1,596	1,777
5 - 9	1,008	745	917	952	1,240
10 - 49	2,182	2,655	3,223	2,855	4,074
50+	13,907	13,380	12,974	15,306	17,684
Total	18,441	18,244	18,424	20,709	24,775
Other services					
1 - 4	3,142	3,674	3,531	4,538	5,961
5 - 9	2,194	2,295	1,852	2,647	3,146
10 - 49	6,574	6,941	8,082	8,832	10,625
50+	11,271	15,681	21,245	27,536	29,979
Total	23,181	28,590	34,711	43,552	49,712

Tab. 4
Investments by
economic activities
and size class of
enterprises

Economic Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	148,818	162,899	181,278	208,240	221,404
1 - 4	8,251	25,773	21,411	9,436	16,249
5 - 9	28,035	12,046	14,630	12,443	14,148
10 - 49	43,335	33,515	27,434	54,757	86,318
50+	69,196	91,564	117,803	131,604	104,689
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	372	47	0	197	795
5 - 9	582	318	54	489	126
10 - 49	593	549	3,854	1,001	1,875
50+	28,523	27,778	34,330	22,881	3,393
Total	30,070	28,692	38,237	24,569	6,188
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	701	613	1,163	791	2,505
5 - 9	1,251	903	815	1,149	1,322
10 - 49	4,261	6,218	2,868	7,139	6,294
50+	4,734	20,738	4,995	12,120	28,745
Total	10,947	28,472	9,841	21,198	38,866
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	937	15,898	1,944	2,239	5,609
5 - 9	468	363	7,256	3,609	3,440
10 - 49	11,370	8,249	3,856	9,604	49,429
50+	7,461	3,362	39,632	44,151	35,395
Total	20,236	27,871	52,687	59,603	93,872
Construction					
1 - 4	573	1,447	7,461	1,174	2,064
5 - 9	2,106	513	2,378	1,129	1,409
10 - 49	11,087	2,559	4,938	10,955	6,235
50+	3,696	3,196	10,890	10,141	10,104
Total	17,463	7,715	25,667	23,399	19,812
Trade					
1 - 4	3,269	5,787	7,984	2,857	767
5 - 9	3,046	2,901	2,502	4,393	3,540
10 - 49	10,112	6,366	6,248	14,285	14,666
50+	5,894	9,390	3,477	6,080	9,851
Total	22,320	24,444	20,211	27,615	28,825
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	711	232	223	166	277
5 - 9	567	184	294	206	1,665
10 - 49	545	1,440	412	1,410	1,674
50+	646	71	352	519	1,363
Total	2,470	1,927	1,281	2,300	4,979
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	555	1,024	1,153	415	1,298
5 - 9	11,853	2,329	533	250	798
10 - 49	1,075	1,975	1,694	2,270	2,595
50+	13,868	22,030	17,128	22,714	9,876
Total	27,352	27,357	20,508	25,650	14,567
Other services					
1 - 4	1,133	725	1,483	1,598	2,934
5 - 9	8,161	4,535	799	1,218	1,849
10 - 49	4,291	6,160	3,564	8,092	3,550
50+	4,375	4,999	6,999	12,998	5,963
Total	17,960	16,420	12,846	23,906	14,295

Tab. 5
Gross value added
(in basic prices) by
economic activities
and size class of
enterprises

Economic Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	427,875	413,550	431,149	460,332	491,026
1 - 4	60,004	63,891	61,320	68,286	81,042
5 - 9	34,913	38,501	39,205	33,291	35,540
10 - 49	114,756	90,415	100,975	107,560	107,491
50+	218,242	220,743	229,649	251,195	266,952
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	1,553	443	1,171	-110	386
5 - 9	1,003	475	2,060	2,125	717
10 - 49	2,993	3,639	5,429	5,068	4,962
50+	44,027	52,216	56,157	35,878	21,002
Total	49,576	56,772	64,816	42,960	27,067
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	4,417	4,729	4,396	3,733	6,748
5 - 9	2,689	3,168	2,895	3,118	3,735
10 - 49	11,898	11,096	13,377	12,479	13,841
50+	37,257	37,380	44,873	43,916	46,234
Total	56,261	56,372	65,540	63,246	70,559
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	498	1,215	1,860	384	1,885
5 - 9	401	1,522	1,146	970	985
10 - 49	3,088	4,834	7,964	5,888	10,234
50+	17,053	24,707	21,092	41,357	42,612
Total	21,040	32,277	32,062	48,598	55,716
Construction					
1 - 4	1,664	3,613	4,766	5,555	8,996
5 - 9	9,696	11,492	10,072	4,899	4,046
10 - 49	20,994	19,449	19,401	18,500	17,866
50+	25,827	19,644	20,401	26,073	34,311
Total	58,181	54,198	54,641	55,028	65,219
Trade					
1 - 4	25,553	27,279	22,319	30,327	28,066
5 - 9	9,973	13,500	13,135	11,418	14,494
10 - 49	54,050	27,250	26,724	41,468	32,370
50+	13,457	21,746	18,051	28,906	38,146
Total	103,032	89,776	80,229	112,119	113,075
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	8,800	9,109	8,527	7,965	9,440
5 - 9	1,064	1,462	1,386	2,002	2,762
10 - 49	1,425	1,550	2,490	2,994	3,269
50+	2,996	1,865	1,817	2,033	2,150
Total	14,285	13,986	14,220	14,994	17,621
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	5,754	5,860	5,192	4,281	5,763
5 - 9	3,187	2,581	2,942	2,339	2,465
10 - 49	8,693	8,147	7,404	8,623	9,823
50+	51,331	34,473	27,415	33,038	39,004
Total	68,965	51,060	42,954	48,281	57,055
Other services					
1 - 4	11,767	11,644	13,088	16,151	19,759
5 - 9	6,861	4,302	5,570	6,420	6,336
10 - 49	11,614	14,451	18,187	12,540	15,125
50+	26,293	28,712	39,842	39,994	43,493
Total	56,535	59,109	76,687	75,105	84,714

SHORT TERM STATISTICS



Introduction

This chapter gives information on economic indicators of enterprises showing development of Albanian economy in monthly and quarterly periods. The information used for calculation of these indicators comes from different quarterly surveys (with monthly information) and administrative data. These indicators are calculated and published according to STS EU regulation and user's needs. This indicators help to understand development of economic cycle and also to do forecasts for the near future.

The Statistical Business Register for all legal form of enterprises is used as a frame for sampling. The classification used is NACE Rev.2. The activities covered are: Industry, Construction, Trade, Transport and storage, Hotels, Bar – restaurants, Information and communication, Architectural and engineering activities, Travel agency.

Indicators on Industry cover: Production volume index by industrial activities, Producer price index, Turnover volume index, Employees and Wages and salaries indices.

Indicators on construction cover: Volume index by type of construction, Construction cost index (for dwellings), Turnover volume index, Employees and Wages and salaries indices, Building permit issued. Indicators on Trade and other services cover:

Turnover volume index, employees and wages and salaries indices. All data is in form of indices and percent changes.

Main statistical findings

In 2017, the industrial production volume index increased by 8.5 % compared with previous year. Mining and Quarrying activity signed the higher increase by 15.6 %.

During the year 2017, the production volume index in Construction activity increased by 19.6 % compared with the previous year.

In 2017, the Employee's index in Industry activity decreased by 0.2 % compared with 2016, while in Construction activity this index increased by 2.8 % referring the same period of time.

Producer price index in "Industry" section signed an increase with 5.8 % compared with previous year. "Mining and Quarrying" activity signed the higher increase by 14.5 %.

During the period of time 2013 – 2017 were issued 2074 building permits. The building permits issued for residential buildings comprise 61 % of the total number of building permits issued.

In Retail Trade, the Turnover volume index signed an increase by 1.5 % compared with previous year. A considerable annual growth rate shows the sub-group "The retail sale in the group of food, beverages or tobacco predominating" by 3.9 %.

Fig. 1
Weights structure by activities, 2017

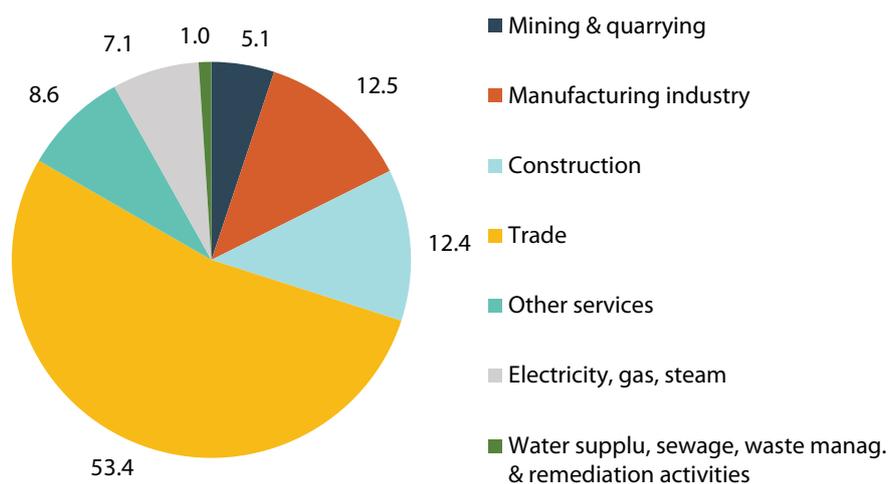


Fig. 2
Production Index, 2010=100

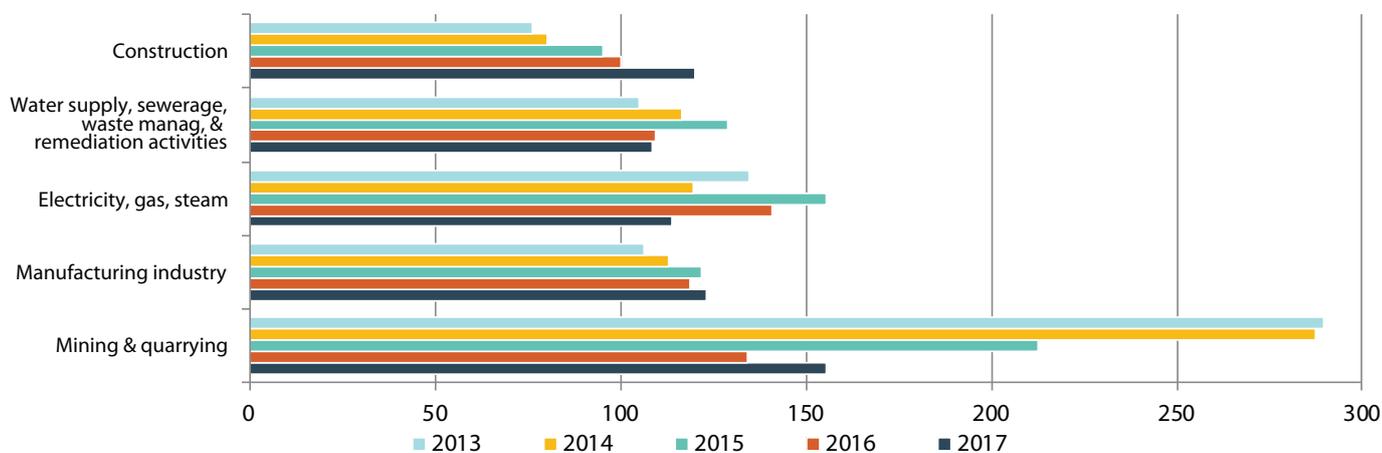


Fig. 3
Employees index in Industry and Construction, 2010=100

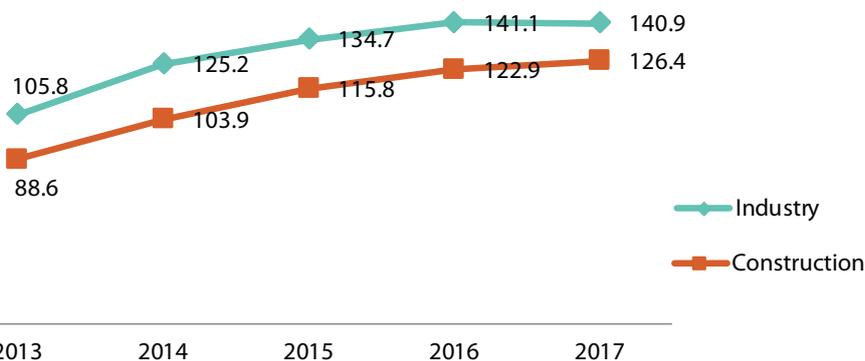


Fig. 4
Construction volume indexes of New Buildings, Reconstructions and Civil Engineering Works, 2010=100

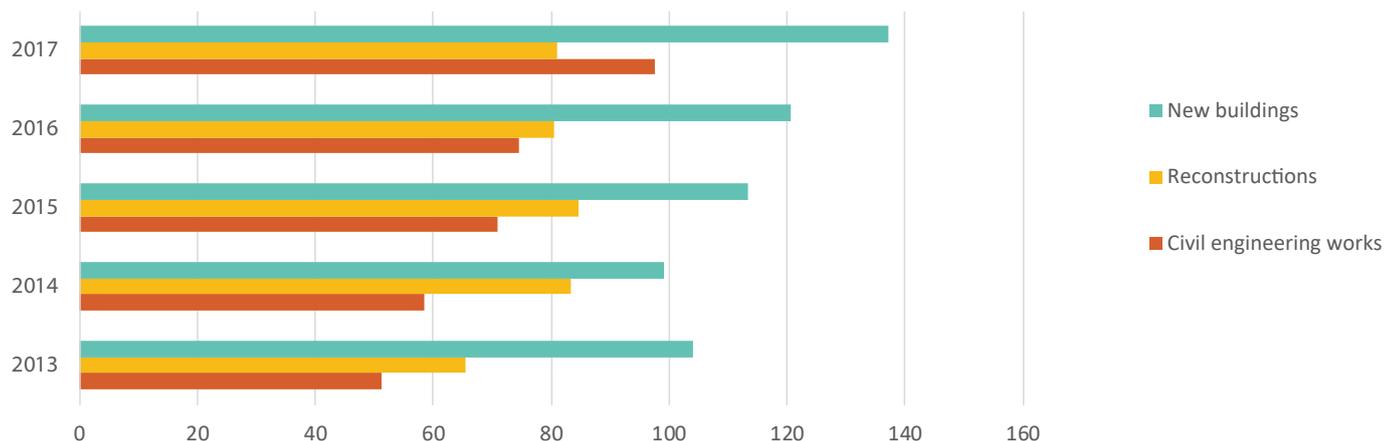
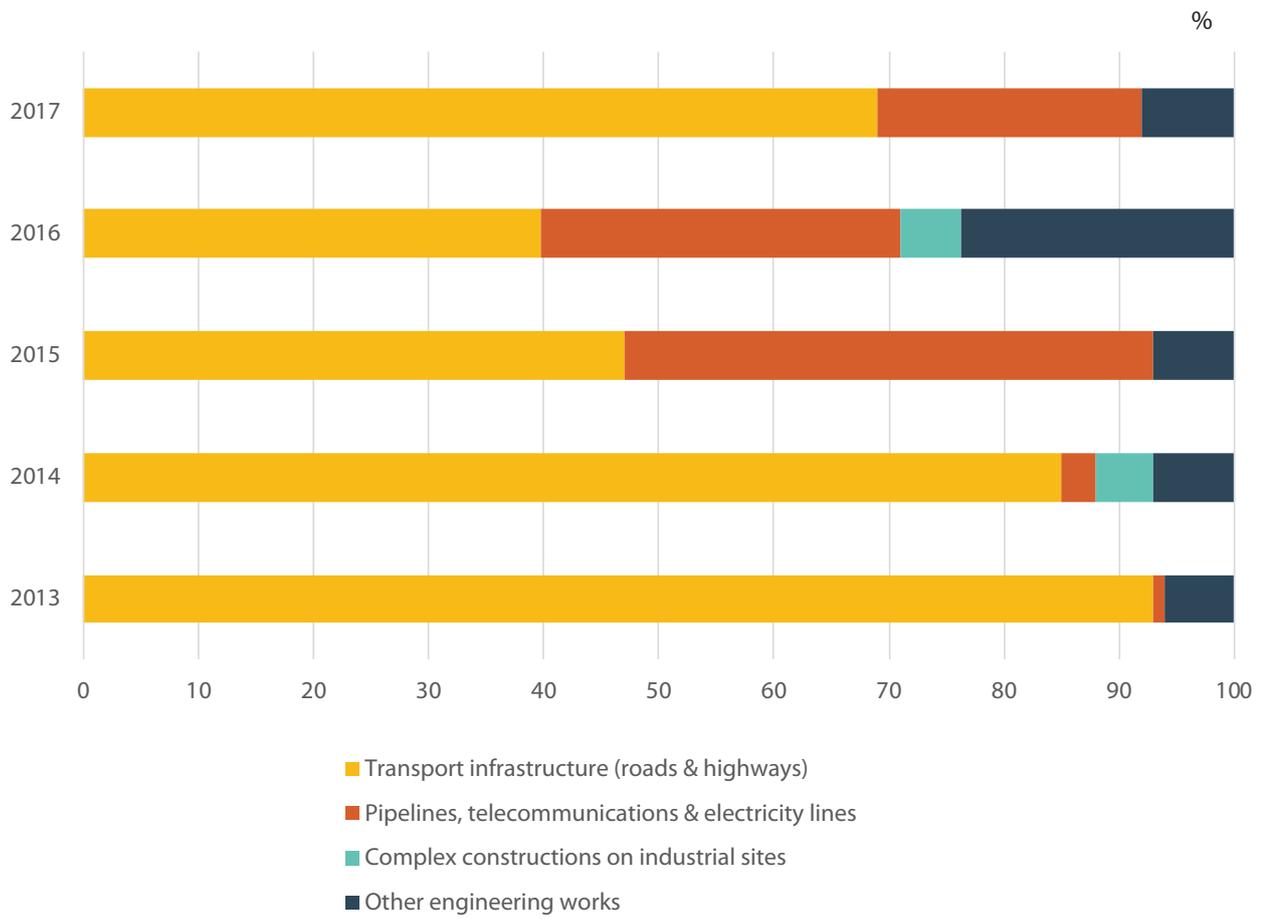


Fig. 5
Structure of civil engineering works by building permits issued



Tab.1
Annual change of production volume index and Production Price Index,
according to economic activities, 2010=100

%

Code	Description	Annual change of production volume index					Annual change of producer price index				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NACE rev.2	Economic activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
B+C	Industry	20.3	3.1	-9.2	-19.6	8.5	-0.5	-0.7	-2.5	-0.8	5.8
B	Mining and quarrying	46.7	-0.7	-26.0	-36.8	15.6	-0.9	-2.1	-9.8	-1.2	14.5
C	Manufacturing Industry	-0.5	6.3	7.7	-2.6	4.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.3	-0.7	1.8
10-12	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	-8.3	-0.1	15.2	-5.2	-1.1	1.3	-2.2	1.9	-0.1	-0.4
13-14	Manufacture of textiles and dressing wearing apparel	13.2	16.0	1.0	10.6	-0.3	1.1	0.5	2.8	1.6	0.8
15000	Manufacture of leathers and leather products	17.9	20.7	-4.9	7.5	7.6	2.3	0.7	-2.0	0.9	0.7
16000	Manufacture of woods and products of wood and oak,except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and reed	-7.4	8.9	7.0	-0.9	35.9	0.6	2.8	0.9	-2.9	-1.3
17-18	Manufacture of papers and paper products, paper printing and regroupin of recorded media	-26.0	-11.6	46.3	6.6	-34.9	-0.7	-2.5	0.1	0.3	1.6
19-22	Manufacture of coke and petroleum products refinery, of chemicals and chemical products, of pharmaceutical products and of rubbers and plastic products	-26.7	-35.7	-16.9	-13.2	-0.5	-1.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	1.6
23	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	5.1	-5.6	8.4	-17.4	22.3	-0.2	2.4	-2.6	-1.6	3.1
24-30	Metallurgy, manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, of optics, electronics and computer products, electrical equipment , of machinery ,of transport vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	5.9	-5.3	12.9	-12.0	52.0	-0.6	-1.2	0.8	-2.0	2.5
31-32	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	1.7	27.5	-5.4	11.5	-22.4	4.3	-1.0	2.5	0.7	-0.3
D	Electricity,gas, steam and air conditioning	95.9	-11.3	29.8	-9.3	-19.2	0.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.0
E	Water supply, treatment activities and waste management	7.1	11.0	10.6	-15.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.5	-0.5	-4.1	0.4

Tab.2
Building permits issued for new buildings

	Number				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
I. Buildings	360	270	170	455	819
1. Residential buildings	203	196	48	295	524
2. Non residential buildings	157	74	122	160	295
a. Hotels and similar buildings	62	5	3	11	53
b. Office buildings	-	-	-	8	10
c. Wholesale and retail trade buildings	49	24	25	37	98
d. Industrial buildings	19	14	69	57	70
e. Other buildings	27	31	25	47	64

Tab.3
Annual changes of Construction indexes

Indicators	%				
	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014	2016 2015	2017 2016
Construction volume index	-13.0	5.0	19.3	5.1	19.6
Construction cost index (for dwellings)	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7

Tab.4
Annual changes of Volume turnover index, according the economic activity, 2010=100

Code	Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NACE Rev.2	Economic activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
G	Trade	0.9	5.2	4.5	3.5	0.9
H (49-53)	Transport and storage	6.9	-39.4	-35.8	-0.5	-1.2
I (551)	Hotels	-8.6	14.8	13.1	17.3	7.8
J (58-62)	Information and communication	-3.0	0.9	-12.7	-1.5	-8.2
M (71)	Architectural and engineering activities	31.0	23.5	7.2	95.3	15.6
N (79)	Travel agency	-0.5	29.3	20.3	13.7	21.7

Tab.5
Annual change of volume sales index, retail trade, 2010=100

Code NACE Rev.2	Economic activity description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
47	Retail trade	5.5	4.6	5.9	6.3	1.5
47ex473	Retail trade, except retail sale of automotive fuel	6.6	4.5	10.4	7.8	3.0
4711; 472	Food, beverages and tobacco in both specialized and non specialized stores	15.3	0.4	10.5	7.8	3.9
4719; 474-4778	Non-food Products in specialized and non specialized stores	2.2	7.0	10.4	7.8	2.3
473	Retail sale of motor fuel	3.3	4.9	-2.5	2.8	-2.2

Fig.6
Volume turnover indices, services 2010 = 100

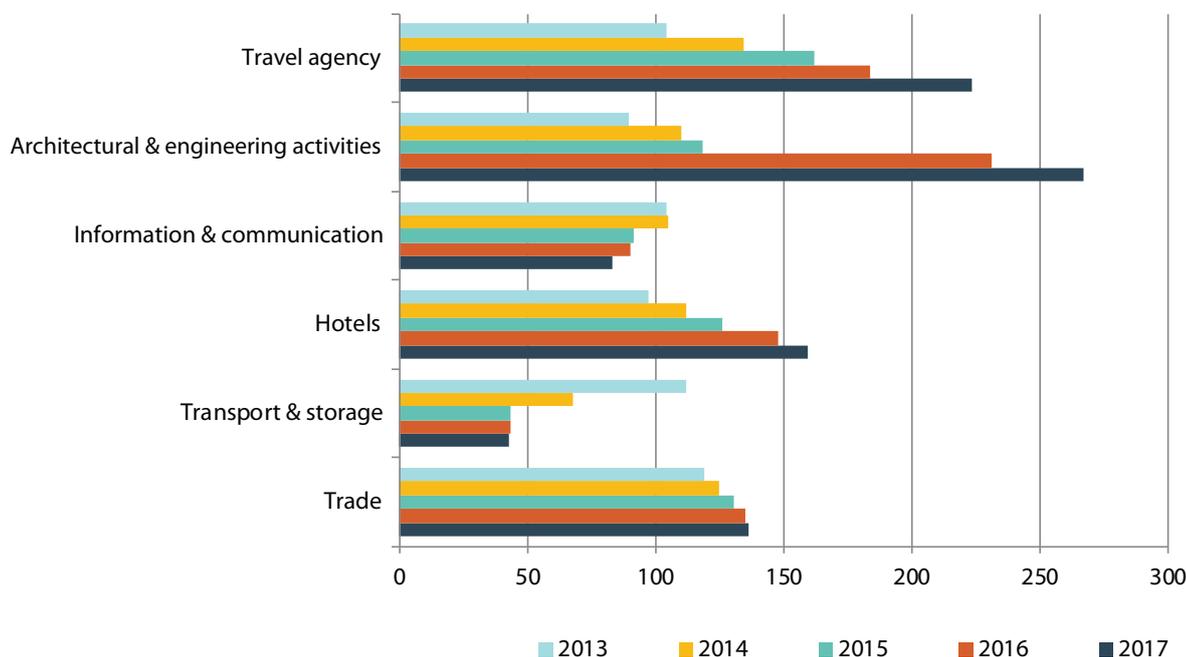


Fig. 7
Weights structure on Retail Trade according to groups, 2017



I Data sources and availability

The Short term Business Statistics are arranged by the law "On the Official Statistics" and by Regulation of European Council (EC) no.1165/1998, changed.

The data are collected directly in the enterprise based on face to face interview by enumerators and are accessible like monthly, quarterly and annually data.

The NACE Rev.2 classification has been implemented for STS on first quarter 2014. At the same moment of implemented of NACE Rev.2, it was change even the base year from 2005 = 100 to 2010 = 100, and the weights were updated from SBS 2005, with the weights of SBS 2010, since 2013. According to the recommendation of EUROSTAT and the Swedish Assistance, the weights of 2017 are updated by using the weights of SBS 2015, (y-2), after Chain – Link method.

Scope of observation – based on their main activity, the enterprises that have been included in the survey are those whose activity covers: Industry, Construction, Trade, Transport and storage, hotels, Bar – restaurants, Information and communication, Architectural and engineering activities, Travel agency.

Model – The enterprises sample is selected using Statistical Business Register of enterprises. The enterprises with 1 – 9 employees are surveyed by sample, whereas those with 10+ are surveyed exhaustively.

In Retail trade the enterprises with 1 – 4 employees are surveyed by sample, and for the units with 5+ employees are surveyed exhaustively.

I Definition of the main indicators

Production Index – The objective of the production index is to measure changes in the production of goods from the current period to the base. Producer Price Index – measures the price movement of selling price received by domestic producers for their output.

Construction Cost Index – measures the price movement of the production factors raw materials, labor, machinery, transports, energy and other costs that are used in building projects.

Turnover – Turnover comprises the total amounts invoiced by the enterprise during the reference period, which correspond to the resale of goods without any further transformation, excluding the VAT but including subventions and other duties and taxes on goods.

Turnover Index – The purpose of this index is to show the development of the market of goods and services in the current period compared with the base.

Employees' index – shows the evolution of employment in observation units in current period compared with base period.

Wages and salaries – this indicator is defined as the total remunerations, in cash or in kind payable (in ALL) to all persons counted on the payrolls, in return for works done during the reference period. Wages and salaries index – shows the approximated development of the wages and salaries, in observation units, in a current period compared with the base period.

Retail Trade indices – have a particular importance because of retail trade role as an interface between producers and final consumers, allowing retail sales turnover to be used as STS indicators for final domestic demand by households. To eliminate the price effect on turnover, a deflator of sales is used for each group of retail trade (NACE rev.2). This deflator is an index with a similar methodology to that of a consumer price index, but is adapted especially for retail trade.

Building permits issued – is an authorization to start work on a building project. The building permit is the final stage of planning and building authorization prior to start the work.

Buildings are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered for persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects. The buildings are classified in two different kinds of categories: 1) Residential buildings, 2) Nonresidential buildings, where are included hotels and similar, office buildings, wholesale and retail trade buildings, industrial buildings and other buildings.

Building permits issued total area – is the area in square meters where the approved project is implemented.

Civil engineering works – are all constructions not classified under buildings: railways, roads, bridges, highways, pipelines, telecommunication and electricity lines, etc.

Client – is the person or structure which realize the construction.

TOURISM



I Introduction

This chapter presents information on tourism statistics. Tourism has an important role in sustainable economic development, employment, increase welfare, improve infrastructure and provides its effects on the development social and environmental of the country. Tourism statistics are produced from administrative sources, which provide information on arrivals and departure of Albanian and foreign citizens by modes of travel with air, sea and land. Also, in the context of tourism the statistics refer and activities of visitors traveling to a destination outside their usual environment for less than a year. The main purpose of their visit is for personal purposes (holiday, visiting relatives, religious purpose etc) and business.

I Main statistical findings

In the period 2013 - 2017 the number of foreign visitors entering in Albania for personal purposes was approximately 21 million visitors and represents an average of 98.7 % of the total number of visitors. The movement of Albanian and foreign citizens during this time period have a growing trend. Average arrivals of foreign citizens increased by 12.0 %. 2016 notes the highest

growth by 14.6 %. At the arrivals of foreign citizens in total, the largest share with 84.0 % is coming from land. Average departures of Albanian citizens are increased 7.2 % where the highest increase was in 2015 with 8.6 %. Also, during this time arrivals of foreign citizens from Europe region occupies most of the arrivals in total averaged 92.4 %. In 2016, arrivals from Kosovo citizens occupy 34.1 % of total arrivals of foreign citizens follow from Macedonia by 13.1 % and Greece by 9.6 %.

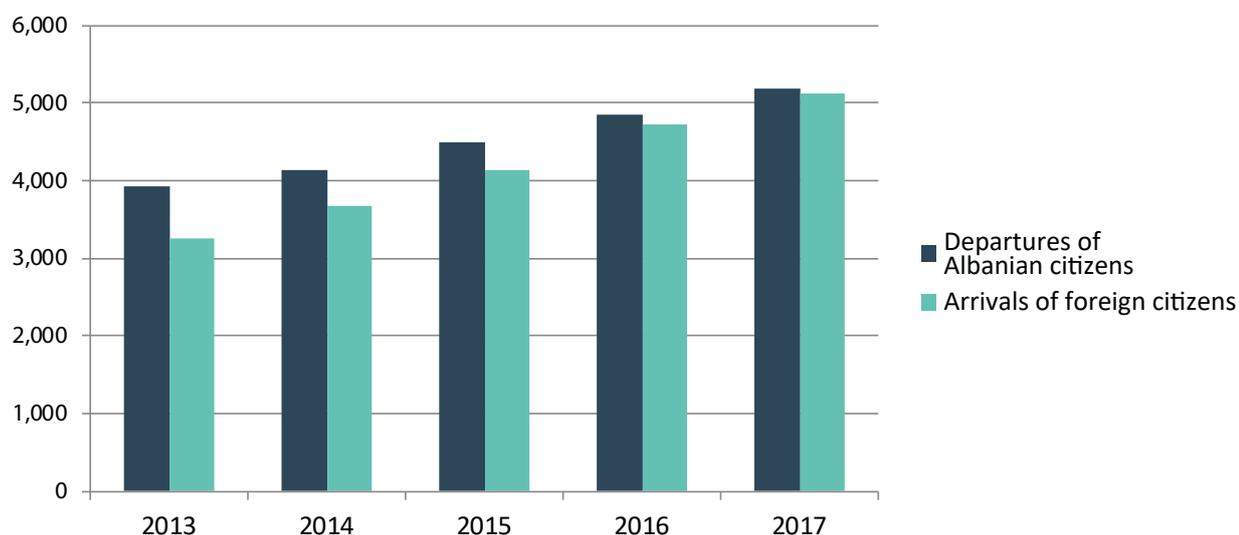
I Source of data

Information on tourism collected from administrative sources is limited in the number of Albanian foreigners citizens who arrivals / departures from territory of the country. Information provided Department of State Police.

I Definitions

Arrivals and departures include all arrivals and departures persons at border points (by air sea and land) . A person visits several countries simultaneously in one year calculated each time a new arrivals. Visitors means a person who travels to a different place from where he lives, for a period less than 12 months and the main purpose of this trip to visit the place he is not a profitable activity.

Fig. 1
Arrivals of foreign citizens and departure of albanian citizens, 2013-2017



Tab. 1
Arrivals and departures of Albanian and foreign citizens , 2013 - 2017

Years		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania citizens	Arrivals	3,653,972	3,872,010	4,098,526	4,592,503	4,851,622
	Departures	3,928,245	4,145,608	4,503,907	4,852,483	5,186,100
Foreign citizens	Arrivals	3,255,988	3,672,591	4,131,242	4,735,511	5,117,700
	Departures	3,222,566	3,675,196	4,182,918	4,668,813	5,233,380

Tab. 2
Arrivals of foreign citizens according to the purpose of travel, 2013 - 2017

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	3,255,988	3,672,591	4,131,242	4,735,511	5,117,700
Personal	3,206,125	3,624,422	4,089,105	4,676,762	5,049,173
Holidays	484,018	1,315,409	1,579,252	1,919,160	2,371,503
Transit	178,297	204,826	185,305	158,573	182,097
Others	2,543,810	2,104,187	2,324,548	2,599,029	2,495,573
Business	49,863	48,169	42,137	58,749	68,527

Tab. 3
Number of non- resident visitors coming from Europe by nationality

Countries	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kosovo	1,324,605	1,379,240	1,681,785	2,157,013	1,745,973
Macedonia	432,646	514,459	515,125	566,761	671,570
Greece	269,201	369,675	356,613	410,876	489,172
Montenegro	174,519	238,535	240,781	324,968	380,988
Italy	170,370	196,364	235,963	265,970	363,344
Germany	79,925	89,500	108,560	82,527	121,604
England	80,373	90,937	87,945	102,628	127,333
Turkey	50,209	59,312	60,066	69,451	79,639
Serbia	40,790	54,727	51,218	54,083	63,785
Poland	35,751	58,910	50,278	66,017	114,582
France	36,677	37,455	42,962	38,820	52,428
Switzerland	35,763	40,647	32,171	36,730	54,051
Bulgaria	20,802	27,201	23,558	35,766	40,488
Croatia	23,554	28,975	22,406	27,961	24,443
Austria	21,467	25,768	21,644	21,849	28,877
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14,192	19,286	21,323	27,413	29,884
Netherlands	19,800	23,312	19,847	21,741	32,150
Belgium	16,259	20,369	19,595	19,018	26,029
Russia	16,194	21,368	16,192	15,367	17,160
Sweden	14,646	19,914	14,003	20,801	34,101
Czech Republic	8,402	13,866	15,801	13,424	18,214
Slovenia	9,237	12,373	11,100	10,386	14,111

ENVIRONMENT



I Preface

Analysis of environmental situation involves all complex elements with global impact and related factors to the environment including the economic and social development, pressure on the environmental conditions est.

Environmental analysis becomes accessible and interpretable having physically measurable environmental indicator, understandable and clear to each environmental factor impact. The environmental situation is in complex analyzed synthesizing so statistical indicators for each component among of which emissions into air and water, waste, land and ecosystems, forests, and other land use structures constitute the key indicators of environmental status at a given moment.

Statistical indicators for the environment in this publication are the main purpose making available to the public environmental information aim to offer users qualified information in real terms and understandable by creating to them the opportunity to while their logic finding sow right away on their actions further institutional and individual according to case.

I Definitions

Pollution is any substance presence of which, directly or indirectly modify the qualitative environmental conditions by their presence. "Air pollutants" means any rigid substance or gas that joins a hovers in the air and has dangerous effects on the human and other present alive health by living conditions modified.

Atmospheric pollution is a complex phenomenon that occurs with major qualitative changes in time and atmosphere space.

Waste means substances or objects; result of human activity or natural cycles intended to be not deseeded for proprietary. Waste is the substances which result from the life activity of households and any other waste which by the nature of the composition are unlike. Hazardous wastes are waste which stimulates

damage with their presence in on the place. They contaminate directly or indirectly heaving so negative impacts on the lives of sentient beings due to the content in them to chemical ingredients, bacteriological, radiation or other properties very harmful for human and environment.

Water in these statistical concept is the current presentation of the balance sheet total quantity of water on and under terrestrial despite, their use for different purposes in the economic and other interests of human life, Potable water, industrial water, water for construction, water for irrigation waters with recreational uses, for energy production, transport, etc. constitute a national asset under basic precautions for human activity.

Drinking water means water destined for use by people, which included water treated or untreated, intended for drinking, cooking, preparing food items and hygiene needs, regardless of their origin and whether are supplied from a distribution network, public or private, deposits, tanker trucks, individually or collectively wells or packaged in bottles or containers, the water used in enterprises producing food, foodstuffs originating in the water, the water supplied for use by people as part of a commercial or public activity, est. Water consume represents the volume of water, which did not immediately turn into water bodies.

River is an internal body of water with water in most cases of it flows over the surface of but at a fraction of its flow may flow underground. The most common indicators for assessing the quality of lake and river water are organic ingredients, nutrients, inorganic nitrogen, inorganic matter, suspended matter, dissolved oxygen, chemical oxygen needs, different forms of nitrogen, conductivity, beta radioactivity, total phosphorus est.

Lake is an internal body surface waters and groundwater sustainable.

Coastal waters are surface waters that are inside an imaginary line, which is equidistant to each sides at 1 nautical mile from the exterior of the nearest point of the baseline and serving as a reference for the extent of territorial waters and eventually spread to the outer limit of transitional waters.

Erosion is a phenomenon of nature, mainly erosion the transportation of soil mainly ground under the violent action of water or wind. Determinant factor with the main contribution of soil erosion, except nature is human activity, construction, agriculture, tourism, and above all the reduction of surfaces covered by biomass. In Albania forests damage is the main factor that causes soil erosion.

Pesticide means any substance or mixture of substances that aims to prevent, destroy, remove, or reduce the effect of primitive organisms, insects and animals damaging property, environmental, health or the creature with human interest.

I Key findings

Air pollution

The content of certain pollutants in the air has generally been declining but have different origins and effects which cannot be calculated generalized indicator for pollution in total. The growth of LNP indicator caused mainly from burning hydrocarbons and less from constructions tends passing several times the accepted norms of the EU and WHO.

Urban waste

The amount of waste at national level, reflecting urban lifestyle, had many fluctuations during the last years, the average amount of waste is more than 1 million tons for year. In 2017 total amount of waste treated was 1.2 million tons, showing decrease compared to the previous year. Tirana is the county that has the highest percentage of urban waste treated by 31.0 %, followed by Durres by 14.4%, and Fieri by 11.9%, heaving generally the linear correlation between the waste and respective residents. In nationwide level are managed about 436 kg urbane wastes for capita in last year by which 386kg/capita are households waste and similar. The difference 50 kg/capita are industrial waste mixed to urbane waste.

The water of rivers and lakes

According to the data collected and UNECE classification, generally rivers and lakes in our country have shown to be of good quality. In 2017 the rivers with the highest quality, according to the monitoring stations were, Drini i Zi in Topojan and Vjosa in Çarçove while the river with the worst water quality is Gjanica in the spot where it joins with Seman river.

Swimming waters, the beaches

Measurement of water quality at beaches consists mainly in the recognition of the main pollution indicators es "FC" and "IE". In 2017 it appears that the most polluted beaches are at Shkëmbi i Kavajës in Durrës and at Naval School in Vlora. Over the years, the water quality has shown an improving trend and the beaches with the best water quality are in Velipojë Shëngjin, Dhërmi, Himare and Borsh.

Erosion as one of the main forms of land degradation is quite visible in the main Albanian areas. The main factor which is degrading land in Albania is heavy forestry damage followed by abusive constructions. The consequences are massive flooding and water lack in natural resources, reduction of hydropower capacity basins and roads damage.

Pesticides over the years the amount of imported pesticides has been incised however the trend of imported quantity has noted oscillations.

Fig. 1
The total urban solid waste managed

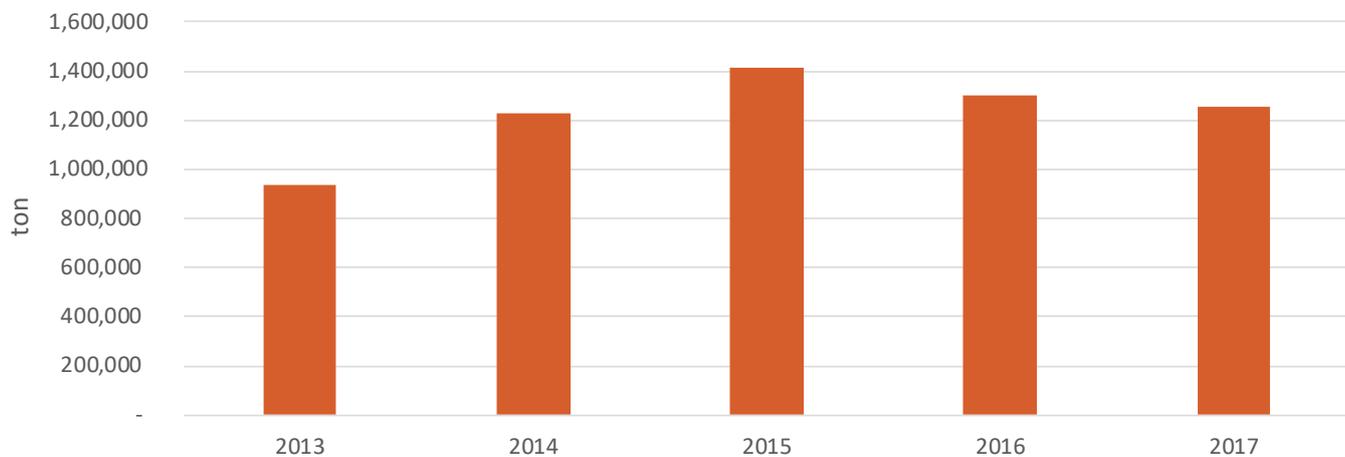


Fig. 2
Managed urban waste per inhabitant

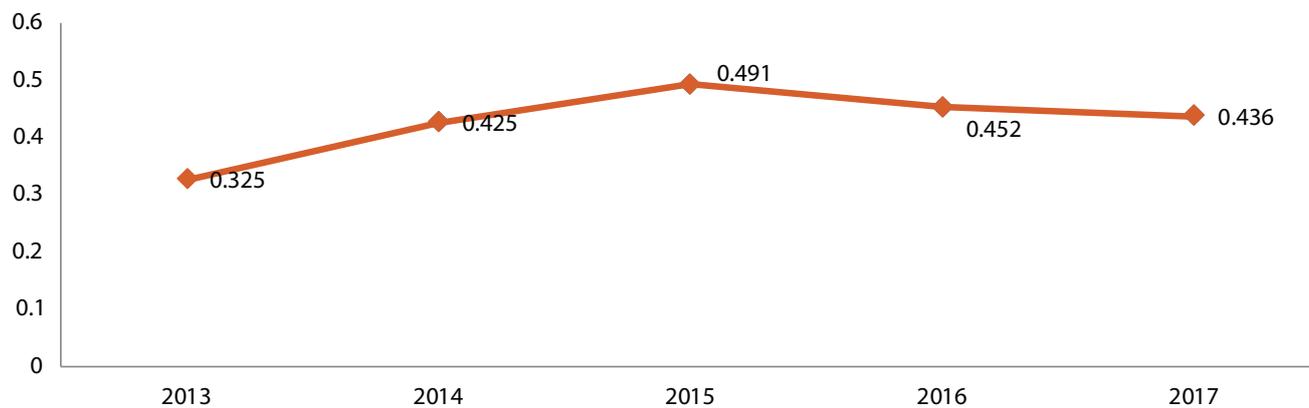
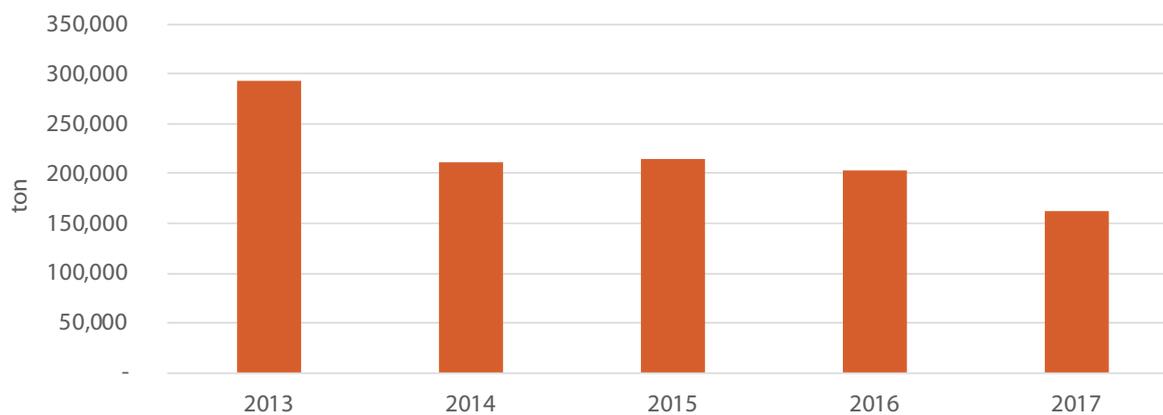


Fig. 3
Inert waste in total



Tab. 1
Urban and inerts solid waste by countis

Nr.	County	Urban waste (ton)					Urban waste/inhabitant (ton)				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Berat	43,129	46,531	59,356	64,500	64,353	0.333	0.341	0.266	0.476	0.505
2	Dibër	23,147	28,834	35,331	22,727	18,826	0.240	0.291	0.191	0.150	0.156
3	Durrës	105,534	140,387	145,563	156,218	143,280	0.196	0.411	0.420	0.438	0.495
4	Elbasan	41,076	56,329	105,992	99,617	113,081	0.226	0.138	0.138	0.278	0.406
5	Fier	116,492	161,304	250,142	149,668	141,869	0.513	0.408	0.409	0.409	0.476
6	Gjirokastrë	60,519	98,752	55,116	85,878	36,134	0.514	0.386	0.387	0.390	0.574
7	Korçë	54,005	10,176	101,753	12,610	89,571	0.344	0.314	0.104	0.134	0.426
8	Kukës	28,633	36,691	11,306	49,573	15,983	0.199	0.217	0.218	0.350	0.207
9	Lezhë	31,217	40,727	50,876	33,860	49,870	0.476	0.442	0.441	0.340	0.393
10	Shkodër	48,950	78,369	84,794	60,286	99,483	0.300	0.341	0.342	0.242	0.485
11	Tiranë	289,180	422,326	371,681	492,890	388,169	0.391	0.405	0.513	0.469	0.439
12	Vlorë	96,019	108,458	141,323	72,550	93,294	0.535	0.558	0.558	0.265	0.493
	Total	937,901	1,228,884	1,413,233	1,300,377	1,253,913	0.325	0.425	0.491	0.452	0.436

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure and INSTA annual survey

Tab. 2
Inert waste by prefectures

Nr.	County	Inert waste (ton)				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Berat	18,050	20,368	13,611	5,763	8,222
2	Dibër	16,080	1,360	2,650	4,740	14,570
3	Durrës	4,592	5,426	5,731	7,594	3,934
4	Elbasan	28,900	15,880	4,917	6,217	9,670
5	Fier	14,566	14,523	12,534	12,869	18,337
6	Gjirokastrë	44,672	2,175	6,880	19,154	36,897
7	Korçë	8,162	3,613	5,959	24,475	23,851
8	Kukës	6,700	25,100	5,765	11,303	12,221
9	Lezhë	15,945	1,185	5,303	5,387	2,465
10	Shkodër	12,510	43,784	58,743	6,240	2,650
11	Tiranë	48,751	4,044	7,826	16,213	22,995
12	Vlorë	74,432	73,700	85,080	83,054	6,518
	Total	293,360	211,158	214,999	203,009	162,330

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure



ENERGY

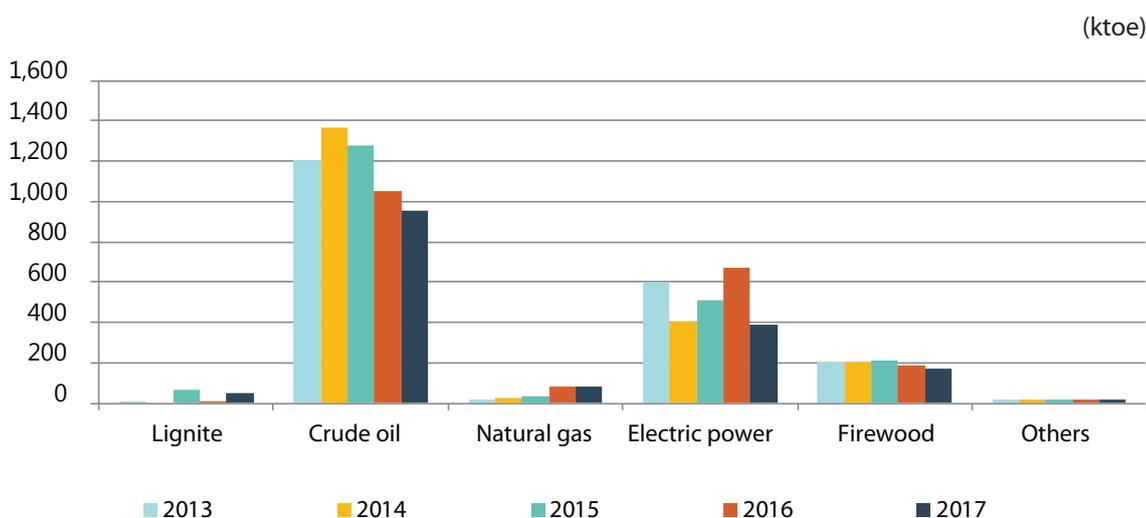
GENERAL BALANCE OF ENERGY

I Introduction

General annual energy balance presents the current situation on energy sector in Albania. The annual balance of energy is an overview of all available balances of energy resources and is fully

compiled since 1998. It presents the origin and the specific use by energy sources and the energy balance is shaped in two main parts, the supply and consumption of energy.

Fig. 1
Production of primary energy by years

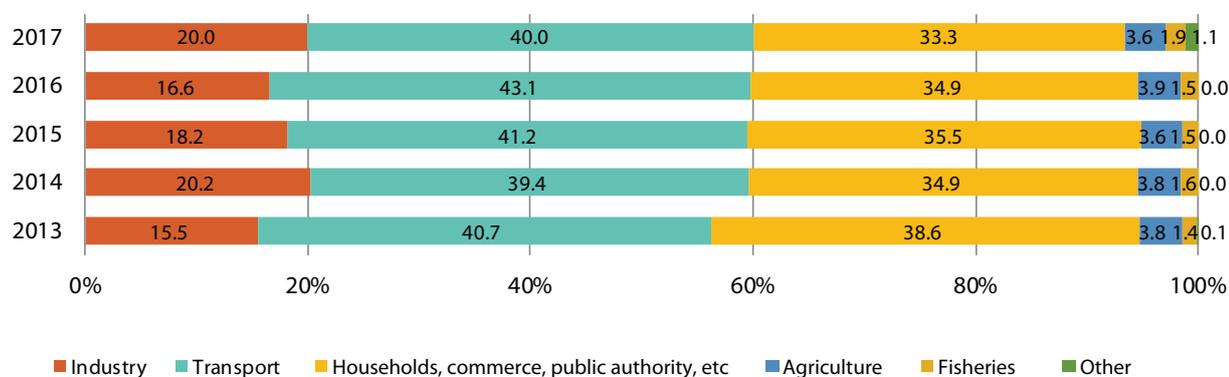


I Main findings

Supply part is estimated as the energy flow as long as the total production corresponds to the “visible consumption”. The ratio between the total domestic energy productions with the total energy consumption, determines the level of energetic independence of the country in national level and by source of energy.

Consumption of energy or the energy flow calculated after the use of “intermediary” consumption, or “final” consumption. Some changes are noticed in the structure of final energy consumption by activities for the years 2013-2017. These changes are more apparent in the industry and energy consumed by households, commerce, public authority, etc.

Fig. 2
Structure of energy consumption by branches



Source of data

The general annual energy balance sheet for the country is presented in kilo ton oil equivalent (ktoe) and the data are provided by National Agency of Natural Resources.

Definitions

Gross inland consumption is equal to: Production + Import - Export - Stock Change.

Stock measurement covers the producers, importers, transmitters, transformers and final users of energy, when they are recognized.

Final energy consumption is the energy supplied to the final users, according to the origin and all kinds of energies without limitations.

Final non - energetic consumption calculates the use of energy as raw material for non - energetic consumption.

Primary energy is the brut energy after being obtained excluding transformation, (lignite, crude oil, natural gas, hydro or nuclear energy, etc).

Secondary energy is the energy obtained through transformation of a primary energy or a secondary one (particularly the electric energy produced by thermal energy).

Tab. 1
General Balance of Energy

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross inland consumption	2,346	2,340	2,205	2,309	2,366
Primary production	2,041	2,021	2,117	2,013	1,661
Import	1,768	1,898	1,508	1,358	1,569
Stock change	-235	-308	-127	133	177
Export	1,201	1,245	1,265	895	650
Bunkers	27	27	28	34	36
Consumption of the energy sector	53	59	42	115	156
Distribution losses	168	95	108	125	107
Available for final consumption	2,123	2,157	2,025	2,060	2,147
Final non-energy consumption	152	87	52	143	77
Final energy consumption	1,971	2,070	1,973	1,917	2,070

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

Tab. 2
Production and consumption of primary energy

(ktoe)

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Production of primary products	2,041	2,021	2,117	2,013	1,661
– Lignite	2	0	69	4	46
– Crude oil	1,207	1,368	1,279	1,056	959
– Natural gas	16	28	30	79	82
– Electric power	598	406	507	669	389
– Fuelwood	202	202	214	188	168
– Others	17	17	17	17	17
Available for final consumption	2,123	2,157	2,025	2,060	2,147
– Lignite	73	93	140	61	100
– Crude oil	1,235	1,287	1,160	1,270	1,299
– Natural gas	5	8	12	51	54
– Electric power	593	561	507	474	515
– Fuelwood	202	193	190	190	165
– Others	15	16	16	15	16

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

Tab. 3
Production and consumption of primary energy per capita

(ktoe / 10000 habitants)

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Production of primary products	7.05	6.99	7.33	7.00	5.78
– Lignite	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.16
– Crude oil	4.17	4.73	4.43	3.67	3.34
– Natural gas	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.27	0.28
– Electric power	2.07	1.40	1.75	2.33	1.35
– Fuelwood	0.70	0.70	0.74	0.65	0.58
– Others	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Available for final consumption	7.33	7.46	7.01	7.16	7.47
– Lignite	0.25	0.32	0.49	0.21	0.35
– Crude oil	4.26	4.45	4.01	4.42	4.52
– Natural gas	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.19
– Electric power	2.05	1.94	1.76	1.65	1.79
– Fuelwood	0.70	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.57
– Others	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

Tab. 4
Energy consumption by activities

(ktoe)

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Final energy consumption	1,971	2,070	1,973	1,917	2,070
Industry	305	418	360	318	413
Transport	802	816	813	827	828
Households, commerce, public authority, etc.	760	722	701	669	689
- from which, households	572	546	522	499	485
Agriculture	76	80	71	74	74
Fisheries	27	34	29	29	39
Other	1	0	0	0	22

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER

Introduction

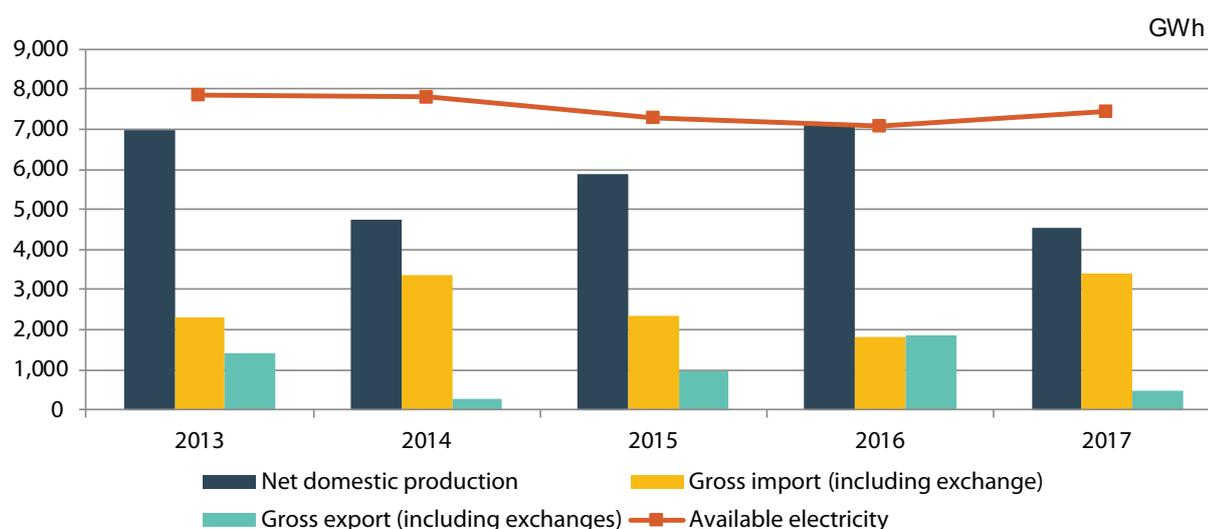
The balance of electric power is the main source of the electricity data in our country. The main electrical operators in the country are KESH a.s, OSHEE A.S and OST a.s.

During 2017, net domestic production of electric power was 4,525 GWh from 7,136 GWh produced in 2016, with a decrease in production by 36.6%. The decrease of production of electricity in 2017 resulted on increase of imports and decrease of

exports of electric power. Gross import (including exchanges) increased by 86.3% while gross export (including exchanges) decreased by 73.9%, compared with 2016.

The quantity of electricity produced in 2017 was 4,525 GWh where 64.5% of electricity production is realized by public hydropower plants and 35.5% by independent and concessionaire power producers.

Fig. 1
Available electricity, net domestic production, gross import and export



Gross import (including exchanges), in 2017, increased and reached 3,403 GWh from 1,827 GWh in 2016.

Gross export (including exchanges) reached 488 GWh in 2017 from 1,869 GWh in the previous year.

In 2017, network losses was 1,876 GWh from 1,986 GWh in 2016, with a decrease by 5.5%. Losses in distribution in 2017 decreased by 4.3% compared with the previous year. Losses in transmission, decreased by 16.9% and constitute 8.4% of the total network losses.

The consumption of electricity by domestic users, during 2017, increased by 8.9% compared with the previous year and reached 5,563 GWh from 5,108 GWh.

The largest impact on the increase of the final consumption of electricity was provided by consumption of electricity by non-households who contributed with +7.6 percentage points in 2017 compared with the previous year, while the contribution of electricity consumed by households was +1.3 percentage points.

Fig. 2
Electricity exchange

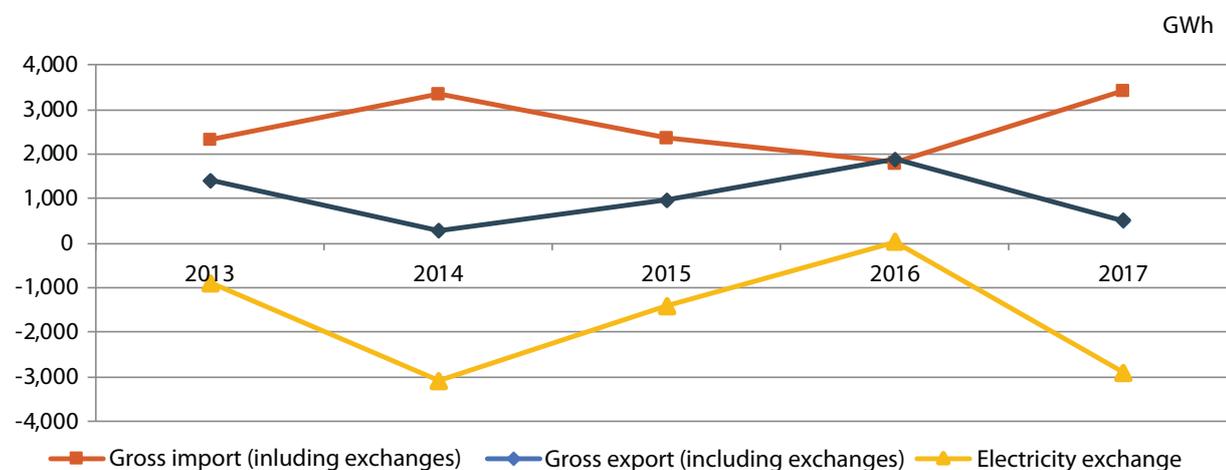


Fig. 3
Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users

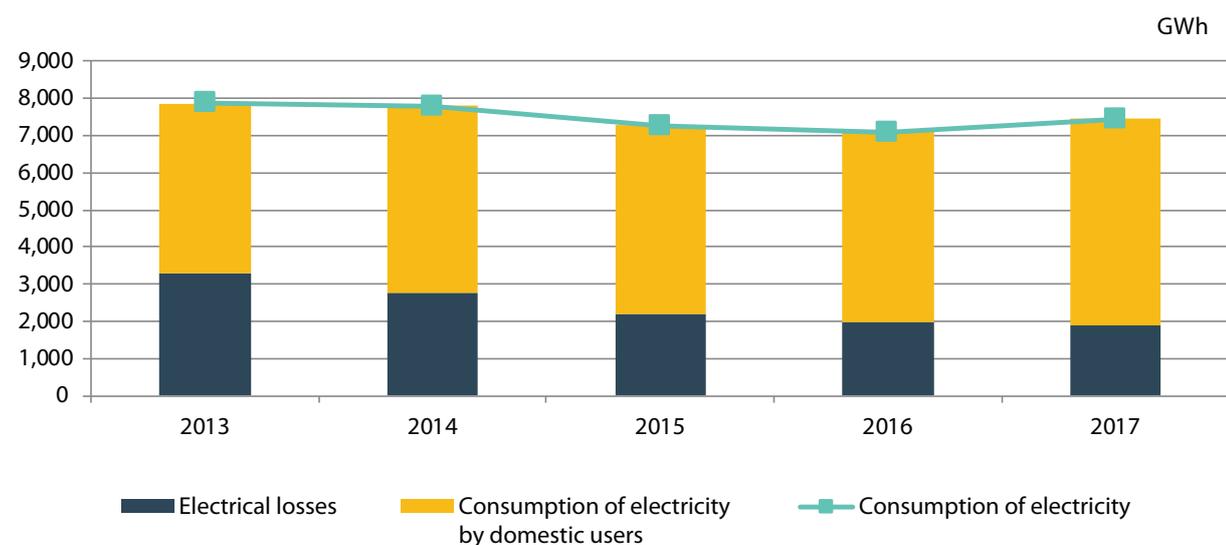
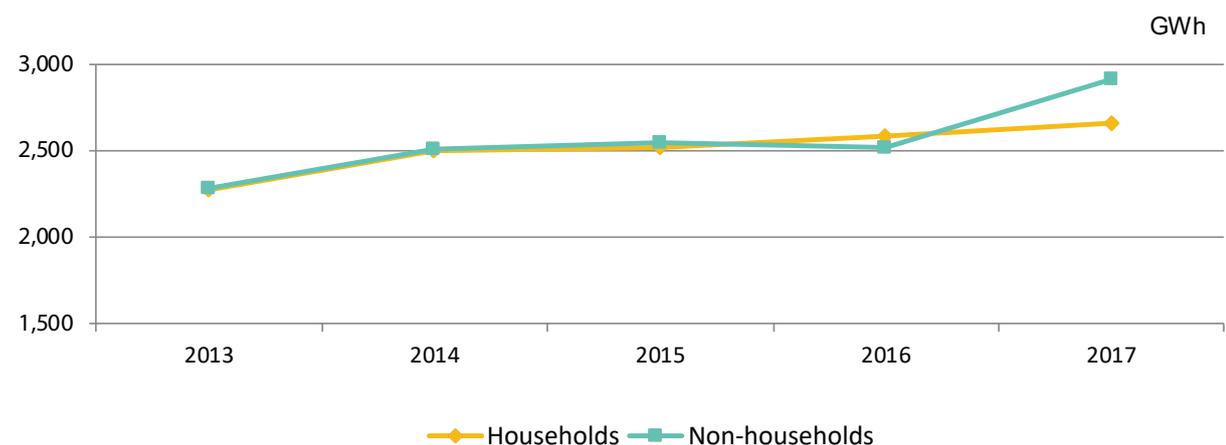


Fig. 4
Consumption of electricity by domestic users



I Source of data

Balance of electric power provides statistical information on domestic production of electricity, electricity exchange, losses in network also the usage of electricity for final consumption in our country. The publication of electric power balance is produced twice per year, based on monthly data collected from administrative sources as:

- KESH a.s., a state joint stock trading company, vertically integrated, which has the leading role and is the key producer of electricity in Albania;
- OSHEE a.s., a public company with 100% state-owned shares that carries out the supply and sales of electricity also the operation and management of the distribution network;
- OST a.s., transmission system operator is a public company with 100% state-owned shares that operates in the electricity transmission system from the physical and distribution concepts. OST a.s. provides the necessary transmission capacities for:
 - the supply of uninterrupted electricity for Distribution System substations (OSHEE a.s.) and electricity customers directly connected to the transmission network;
 - the transmission of electricity produced from domestic sources;
 - also transits and necessary exchanges with other countries in the region.

I Definitions of basic indicators

Available electricity refers to the quantity of electricity generated by domestic production of electricity plus total amount of electricity exchange.

Net domestic production of electricity is equal to the gross electricity production from thermo plants, hydroelectric plants and other producers less the electrical energy absorbed by the generating auxiliaries and the losses in the main generator transformers.

Thermo electricity refers to electricity produced by thermo plants.

Hydro electricity refers to energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants.

Losses and own consumption is the total plant's consumption in generation process and production losses.

Independent and concessionaire power producers refer to private electricity producers which consist of private plants and concession contracts with the Republic of Albania. These producers are directly related to the transmission system and are licensed by the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) and may sell capacity or energy to OST and OSHEE, to cover losses in transmission and distribution system, as well as to other clients.

Other producers refer to electricity production from other energy sources, excluding hydro and thermo electricity.

Electricity exchange refers to the difference between imported and exported electricity, also including transits and necessary exchanges of electricity with other countries in the region.

Consumption of electricity refers to the total quantity of electricity consumed by final users and losses in networks. It is equal to the sum of the following categories: electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users.

Electrical losses refer to losses in transmission network including own consumption in transmission and distribution losses. Technical losses in distribution are estimated by OSHEE a.s. Non technical losses refer to the difference between total losses in distribution and technical losses in distribution and are added also statistical differences which derive from the differences in the period of measurement in production, consumption and trade of electricity.

Consumption of electricity by domestic users refers to the quantity of electricity consumed by final users and is calculated as the sum of the consumption of households and non households.

Households refer to the quantity of household's electricity consumption.

Non households refer to the electricity consumption quantity that are not consumed by households but include the consumption of electricity by industry, transport, agriculture, public services, etc.

Tab. 1
Balance of electricity

MWh

Indicators		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A	Available electricity (A=1+2-3)	7,857,033	7,793,736	7,265,089	7,094,061	7,439,609
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	6,959,326	4,726,246	5,865,671	7,135,914	4,524,981
1,1	Thermo	0	0	0	0	0
1,2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	6,959,326	4,726,246	5,865,671	7,135,914	4,524,981
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	5,811,762	3,408,556	4,451,975	5,091,616	2,916,990
a.1	Gross Public producers	5,839,414	3,429,701	4,475,819	5,151,784	2,945,029
a.2	Own consumption and losses	27,652	21,145	23,844	60,168	28,038
b	Independent power producers	1,147,564	1,317,690	1,413,696	2,044,297	1,607,991
1,3	Other producers (other renewables)	0	0	0	0	0
2	Gross Import (including exchanges)	2,322,528	3,355,987	2,355,358	1,826,753	3,403,043
3	Gross Export (including exchanges)	1,424,821	288,497	955,941	1,868,605	488,415
B	Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)	7,857,033	7,793,736	7,265,089	7,094,061	7,439,609
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	3,305,622	2,783,182	2,195,837	1,985,901	1,876,138
1,1	Losses in transmission	209,655	160,942	158,581	190,008	157,906
1,2	Losses in distribution(1.2=a+b)*	3,095,967	2,622,241	2,037,256	1,795,892	1,718,232
a	Technical losses in distribution	1,086,049	1,459,175	1,366,520	1,346,501	1,247,678
b	Non technical losses in distribution	2,009,918	1,163,065	670,736	449,391	470,555
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	4,551,411	5,010,553	5,069,252	5,108,160	5,563,471
2,1	Households	2,269,335	2,501,800	2,522,261	2,587,259	2,655,417
2,2	Non households	2,282,076	2,508,754	2,546,991	2,520,901	2,908,053

TRANSPORT



I Introduction

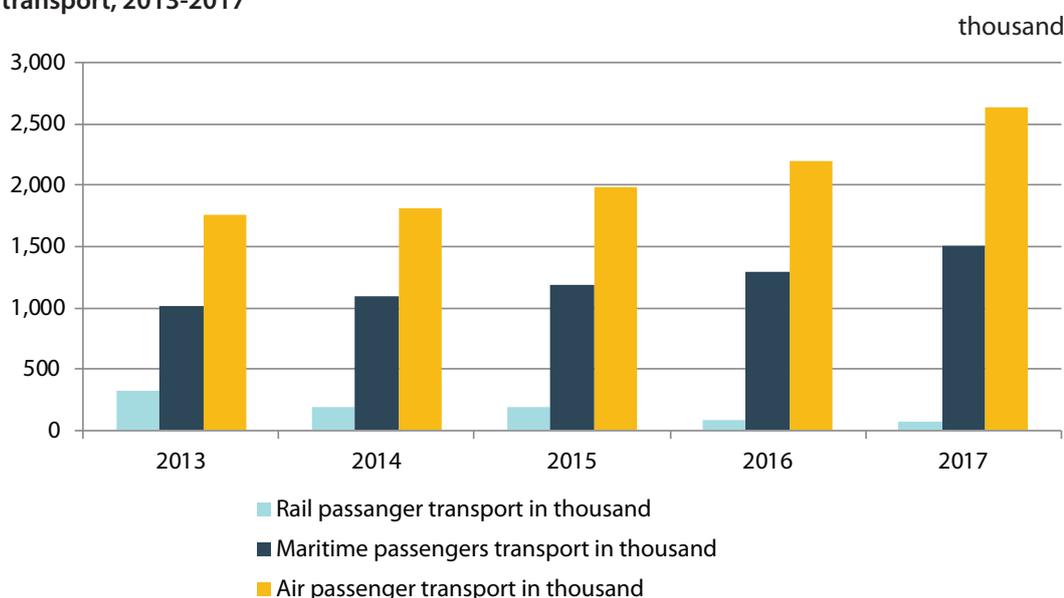
This chapter presents data on transport statistics. Transport statistics describe the main features of transport not only in terms of quantity of goods, the number of passengers who move each year, the number of vehicles and infrastructure used, but also the contribution of transport services in the economy as a whole.

The collection of data is based on the Law on Statistics, in 2017-2021 Official Statistics Program (OSP), and the regulations of the European Commission on Transportation statistics. The transport statistics provide data from administrative sources and covering all modes of transport. Produced statistics based on the data on the number of passengers and amount of freight, number of vehicles and accidents. Data on the number of passengers reflects the trend of passenger movement in our country by travel mode by rail, sea and air. Freight statistics provide information on goods transport sector in our country through three land modes of transport (rail), sea and air.

I Main statistical findings

In the period 2013-2017, the average annual number of passengers traveling by railway lines decreased 30.1 %, with maritime lines increased 10.6 % and the airlines is increased 10.8 %. So, it is observed that between three modes of movements passengers the air transport resulting large increase in the annual average number of passengers. In 2013-2017, the number of passengers traveling on rail lines is 32,034 thousand passengers per km. In this period, the annual average number of passengers per km is decreased by 30.3 %, followed with a decreased in passenger numbers per thousand inhabitants from 4 in 2012 to 1 inhabitants per km in 2016. During period 2013-2017 number of passengers who travel by maritime lines was about 6 million people, including Albanian and foreign passengers. During this period the highest number of passengers per thousand inhabitants was recorded in 2017 with 524 passengers, where for five years the average was 422 passengers per thousand inhabitants. In the period 2013-2017, in the airport of our country have developed activity in air lines 17 company. During this period, the number of passengers traveling with airlines was about 10.4 million passengers. In air transport, the number of passengers has been tendency increasing over the years, from 606 passengers per thousand inhabitants in 2013 to 914 passengers per thousand inhabitants in 2017.

Fig.1
The number of passenger in railway maritime and air transport, 2013-2017



I Freight transport

The length of the railway line in 2016 is 334 km by 346 km that was in 2013. In the period 2013-2017, the railway transport of goods increased on average 29.5 %, while the transport of goods in tons per km increased averaged 39.91 % over the same period. In 2017, the volume of loading and unloading in sea lines is decreased on average

7.1%, compared by 2016, while in the period from 2013 to 2017 the volume is increased 0.2 % averaged. Transport of good and mail by air in the period 2013-2017 has been on average 1,790 tons of cargo and 447 tons of airmail. 2014 marks the largest quantity of goods transport with air lines with 1,845 tons and the postal service has highest value with 480 tons

Tab. 1
Railway, sea and air freight transport, 2013-2017

Years	Rail freight transport 000/tonnes	Rail freight transport 000/tonnes	Maritime loading and unloading 000/tonnes	Air freight transport 000/tonnes	Post tonnes
2013	22,975	151	4,001	1,778	386
2014	39,889	338	4,066	1,845	480
2015	23,125	198	3,840	1,766	463
2016	8,827	76	3,754	1,751	449
2017	25,287	150	4,022	1,811	455

I The number of vehicles of road transport

During the period 2013-2017, the average number of road vehicles for passengers is increased averaged 5.5 %, where the largest increase was recorded in 2014 by 11.0 %, Their number per thousand inhabitants was 129 vehicles in 2013 to 160 vehicles in 2017, where the average annual number during this period is 151 vehicles per inhabitants. In the total number of passenger

vehicles, the largest share with 91.2% occupies the average passenger cars. The average number of cars per thousand inhabitants during the same period was 137. In 2016, it recorded the largest increase in the number of vehicles with 152 cars per thousand inhabitants. Vehicles of road transport for goods during the period 2013-2017 had a growth trend of 5.6 %. In the total number of goods vehicles the biggest part occupied road tractors and trucks by 89.7 %

Tab. 2
Vehicles of road transport for passengers and freights, 2013-2017

	Vehicles of road transport for passengers					Vehicles of road transport for goods				
	Total	Cars	Buse and minibuses	Motorcycles	Camping	Total	Trucks and Road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Others
2013	374,068	341,691	5,676	26,664	37	71,884	65,061	543	6,081	199
2014	415,121	378,053	6,048	30,975	45	75,769	68,442	642	6,460	225
2015	443,227	403,680	6,423	33,070	54	78,839	71,011	736	6,787	305
2016	479,217	436,013	7,050	36,096	58	83,889	74,973	967	7,504	445
2017	460,299	422,084	6,761	31,399	55	75,271	66,588	822	7,326	535

I Accidents

Accidents statistics covers the number of accidents and killed that occur in road transport and rail. Safety is the key issue of any kind of transportation. Road accidents are very present in our days where remain people killed and injured. Reasons for the possibility of occurrence of accidents are such as: quality of infrastructure, climatic conditions, geographical and population density. Also the behavior of drivers a reason for the possibility of occurrence of accidents as; lack of experience, the

speed on allowed norms, lack of traffic regulations, consumption of alcohol, etc. In 2017 the number of road accidents decreased by 2.7 % compared with 2016. During the period 2013-2017 the average number of killed from road accidents was 264 people. 2017 was the year with the lowest number of deaths from road accidents with 222 people. During the period 2013-2017 the average number of railway accidents there were 15 accidents. Year 2014, marks the lowest number of injured persons with 8 people. Also, the number of dead persons in 2014 was 1 person, from 3 killed that is their average number.

Tab. 3
Road accidents, 2013-2017

Years	Number of accidets	Number of casualties (total)	Killed	Injured
2013	2,075	2,798	295	2,503
2014	1,914	2,617	264	2,353
2015	1,992	2,692	270	2,422
2016	2,032	2,778	269	2,509
2017	1,978	2,611	222	2,389

Tab. 4
Railway accidents, 2013-2017

Years	Number of accidents	Number of casualties (total)	Killed	Injured
2013	23	22	4	18
2014	8	6	1	5
2015	25	17	3	14
2016	11	17	3	14
2017	9	8	2	6

I Source of data

Information on transport statistical taken from sources administrative. This information provided by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure..

I Definitions

Railway transport covers movement services of passengers and freight with rail lines in the country

Air transport covers movement services passengers and freight with air lines. .

Maritime transport covers movement services of passengers and freight in ports

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



I Introduction

National accounts reflect a country's macroeconomic developments and provide to users the main indicator and information for economic development. They show the productive capacity of a country how much is the consumed, invested and exchanges with other countries of the world.

Since June 2014, Albania received the status of candidate country for accession to the European Union, status which is associated with a range of obligations to be fully aligned with EU standards. Part of these obligations is the development of statistics and particularly those of National Accounts, in accordance with the European System of National and Regional Accounts ESA 2010 that was implemented by EU Member States in September 2014. An intensive work is done in the field of national accounts statistics for the improvement and extension of macroeconomic indicators, in accordance with ESA 2010 and Nomenclature of Economic Activities NACE Rev 2, which are reflected on the GDP figures. The

implementation of new methodologies is very important as it ensures consistent, reliable and updated compilation of national accounts. In this way the description of the economy of a country and its regions is fully comparable with other countries' economies.

Main Findings

Gross Domestic Product in current prices has continued to grow along the years 2012-2016, by assigning values of ALL 1,475,251 million in year 2016, from ALL 1,332,811 million of 2012.

During year 2016, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by +3,35% (in volume) compared with year 2015, after a growth of +2,22% in year 2015 compared with year 2014. Based on these results, GDP per capita in the year 2016 amounted to ALL 513 thousand (or EURO 3,734) from ALL 498 thousand (or EURO 3.563) in year 2015. The average GDP per capita of years 2012-2016 is ALL 484 thousand.

Tab. 1
The main indicators of national accounts

Indicators	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Supply (at current prices)	ALL Mln	1,966,865	1,984,002	2,053,817	2,073,055	2,150,117
GDP at market prices	ALL Mln	1,332,811	1,350,053	1,395,305	1,434,307	1,475,251
Imports of goods and services (f.o.b)	ALL Mln	634,054	633,950	658,512	638,749	674,866
Uses (at current prices)	ALL Mln	1,966,865	1,984,002	2,053,817	2,073,055	2,150,117
Exports of goods and services (f.o.b)	ALL Mln	385,682	390,386	393,657	391,098	426,693
Final Consumption of the Households	ALL Mln	1,032,478	1,073,609	1,119,647	1,146,558	1,186,805
Final Consumption of General Government and NPISHs	ALL Mln	151,214	155,680	167,371	170,213	178,465
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	ALL Mln	353,044	352,088	337,087	350,164	361,989
Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies	ALL Mln	44,447	12,240	36,054	15,022	(3,835)
Annual real growth of GDP (compared with previous year prices)	%	1.42	1.00	1.77	2.22	3.35
Gross Domestic Product per capita	ALL thousand	460	466	483	498	513
	EURO	3,305	3,323	3,450	3,563	3,734
	USD	4,248	4,411	4,579	3,953	4,132

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

The structure of Gross Domestic Product according the three main economic activities groups does not reflect any significant change into it in years 2012-2016. The main share of the economy in 2016 continued to be represented by Services activities

(with an average of 46,67%), followed by Industry and Construction (21,13%) and Agriculture, hunting and forestry (19,91%) according to the figures shown in the table below.

Tab.2
Structure of GDP by economic activities (in %)

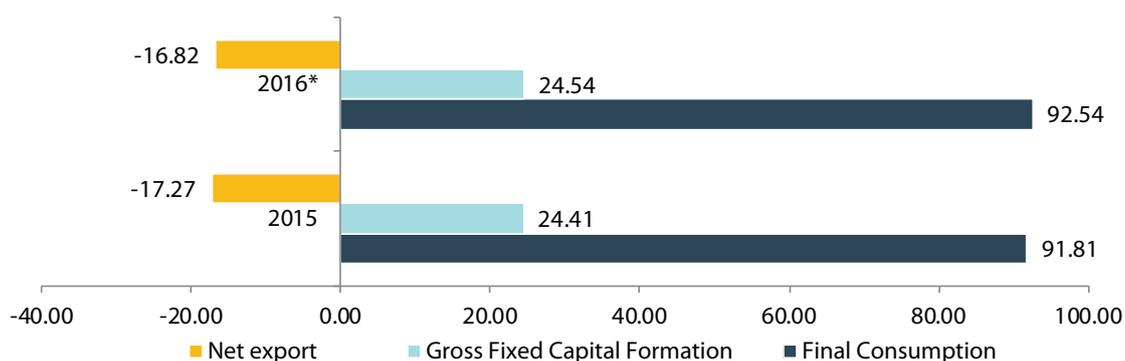
Economic Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	18.77	19.57	19.99	19.78	19.91
Industry and Construction	22.92	23.06	21.51	21.76	21.13
Services	44.95	44.61	45.78	46.28	46.67

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Final consumption has the major share in the total economy, with 92.54 %. This component increased by 2.94 % in real terms. In 2016, gross fixed capital formation represents 24.54 % of GDP and increased by 3.34 % in real terms compared with

2015. Exports of goods and services increased in real terms by 11.34 % compared with 2015, while imports of goods and services increased in real terms by 6.95 %.

Fig. 1
Structure of GDP by expenditure approach, in %

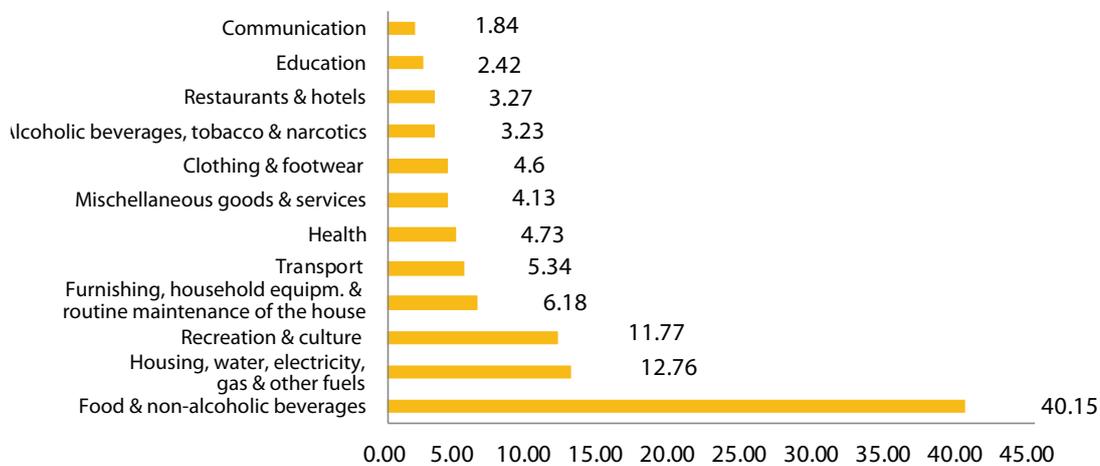


*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

The graph below gives the structure of the household's final consumption expenditure by main groups, for 2016. It is noted that the group "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" has the highest share in % among the other groups and

"Communication" has the lowest one. In a more general perspective, it is noted that expenditures for services make up 42.14 %, expenditures on food products 40.15 % and expenditures on non-food products 17.71% .

Fig. 2
The structure of household final consumption expenditure in %, year 2016*



* The 2016 assessment is semi-final

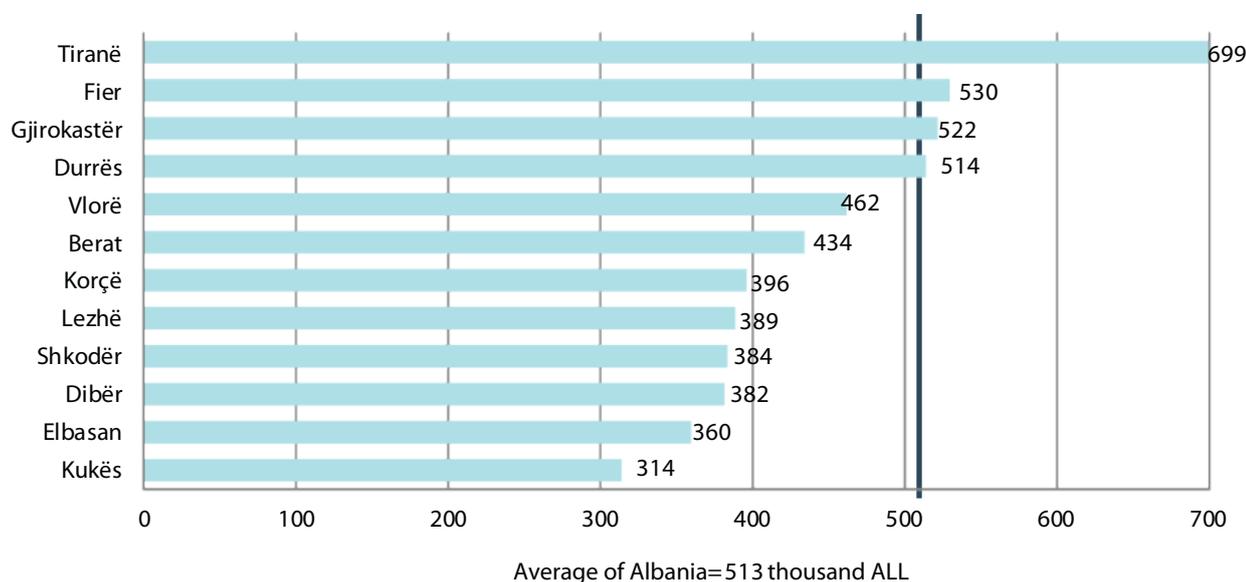
Tab.3
Main Regional Indicators 2016

Statistical Regions level 2 / 3		GDP Current price	GDP Current price	GDP Current price	Share of AL	Contribution to real Growth	GDP per capita	GDP per Capita	GDP per Capita	GDP Per Capita index (AL = 100)
		mIn ALL	mIn Euro	mIn USD	%	%	ALL	Euro	USD	%
AL	The Republic of Albania	1,475,251	10,740	11,884	100	3.35	513	3,734	4,132	100
AL01	North	349,612	2,545	2,816	23.7	0.96	422	3,070	3,397	82.2
AL02	Center	699,198	5,090	5,632	47.4	1.85	614	4,471	4,948	119.7
AL03	South	426,440	3,105	3,435	28.9	0.54	469	3,416	3,780	91.5

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

In year 2016 according statistical regions level 2, in Central region, GDP at current prices was 699.2 billion ALL or 47.4 % of the total GDP of the country. Compared to year 2015 real growth rate of GDP has increased by 3.9 %. GDP at current prices in South region was 426.4 billion ALL or 28.9 % of total of the country. Compared to year 2015 real growth rate of GDP has increased by 1.8 %. GDP at current prices in North region was 349.6 billion ALL or 23.7 % of total GDP. Compared to year 2015 real growth rate of GDP has increased by 4.1 %.

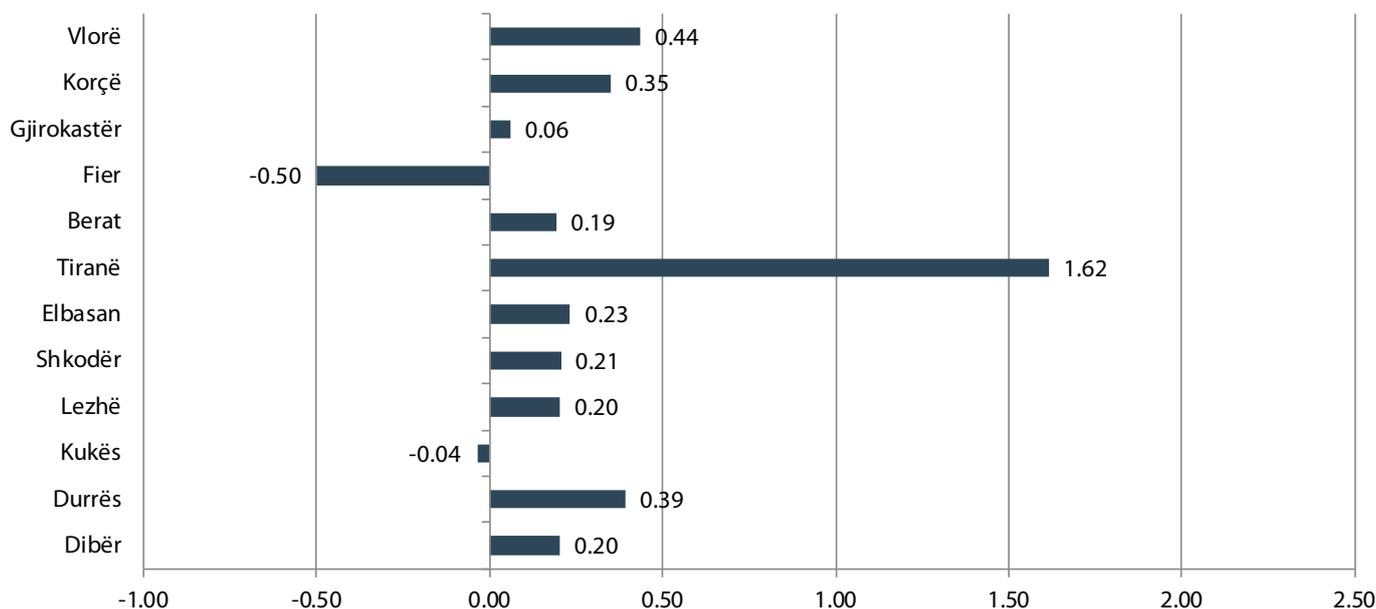
Fig. 3
GDP per capita according to Statistical Regions level 3, year 2016*



The highest level of GDP per capita by Statistical Region Level 3 for 2016 was in Prefecture Tiranë with around 669 thousand ALL and has registered a growth with 1.9 % compared with 2015. GDP per capita for Prefecture Tiranë was 36.4 % above the national average. It was followed by Prefecture Fier with around 530 thousand ALL and has registered a decrease with 4.2 % compared with 2015. GDP per capita for Prefecture Fier was 3.3 % above the national average.

The lowest GDP per capita by Statistical Region Level 3 for 2016 was in Prefecture Kukës with around 314 thousand ALL and has registered a decrease with 1.2 %, compared with 2015. GDP per capita for Prefecture Kukës was 38.8 % below the national average. After that the lowest GDP per capita was registered in Prefecture Elbasan with around 360 thousand ALL and has registered an increase with 3.8 % compared with 2015. GDP per capita for Prefecture Elbasan was 29.9 % below the national average.

Fig. 4
The contribution of Statistical Regions to the Real Growth Rate of GDP, year 2016*



*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

In 2016 according to the Statistical Region Level 1 (Albania), GDP at current prices was 1,475,251 million ALL and has increase by 3.35 % compared to the year 2015.

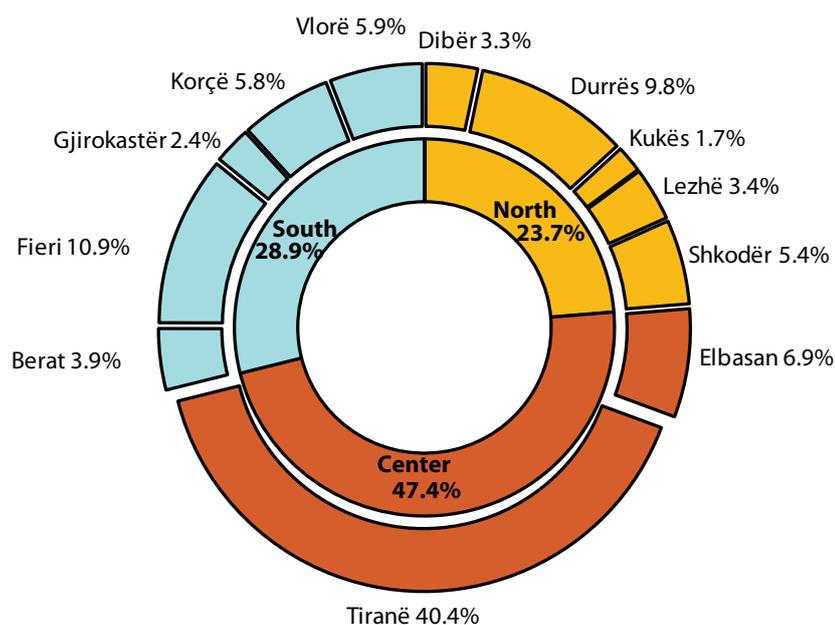
The highest contribution to the real growth rate for 2016 was in Prefecture Tirana with +1.62 p.p. It was followed by Prefecture Vlorë with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.44 p.p and Prefecture Durrës with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.39 p.p.

The lowest contribution to the real growth was in Prefecture Fier with -0.50 p.p. It was followed by Prefecture Kukës with a contribution to the real

growth rate of -0.04 p.p and Prefecture Gjirokaštër with a contribution to the real growth of +0.06 p.p. According to the Statistical Region Level 3, the highest growth rate was registered in Prefecture Vlorë where GDP in real terms has increased by 7.69 %. It was followed by Prefecture Korçë where GDP in real terms has increased by 6.20 % and by Prefecture Dibër where GDP in real terms has increased by 6.19 %.

In 2016 according to the Statistical Region Level 3, the lowest growth rate was registered in Prefecture Fier where GDP in real terms has decreased by 4.22 %. It was followed by Prefecture Kukës where GDP in real terms has decreased by 2.04 %.

Fig. 5
Share of GDP by statistical regions level 2, 3 year 2016



In statistical regions level 3 the lowest share of GDP compared with the national level was in Prefecture Kukës 1.7%, and in Prefecture Gjirokaštër with 2.4%. The largest share of GDP was in Tiranë with

40.4%. In 2016 the share of GDP for Center Region was 47.4% of total GDP of Albania. Share of GDP of Region South was 28.9% of total GDP. Share for Region North was 23.7% of total GDP.

I Methodology

GDP calculations are based methodologically on the basic concepts of the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) and the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) of the United Nations Organization (UN). Both these methodologies are the latest updates to the ESA 1995 and SNA 1993. The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) is the newest internationally compatible EU accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of an economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents the total monetary value of all goods and services produced over a specific period of resident producing units within the economic territory of the country.

The main methods of calculating the GDP are:

- Production Approach;
- Expenditure Approach;
- Income Approach.

INSTAT estimates GDP only by the method of production and expenditure, with current and constant prices.

The compilation process of GDP by production approach can be summarized in two steps. In the first step gross value added (GVA) at basic prices of all branches is estimated as the difference between output at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices less financial services indirectly measured FISIM.

GVA = Output – Intermediate Consumption – FISIM

In the second step taxes on products are added and subsidies on products are subtracted from the sum of gross value added of all branches to obtain GDP at market prices.

GDP = GVA + Taxes – Subsidies

Real growth of GDP is among the most important indicators of the system of national accounts. Compilation of GDP at constant prices is important to determine the annual real growth rate of GDP. GDP at constant prices is measured as sum of gross value added of all branches at constant prices plus taxes and minus subsidies on products at constant prices.

GDP by the expenditure approach implies relationships between four economic sectors, Households, Businesses, Government and Rest of the World and is measured as the sum of expenditure on goods and services of all those sectors. GDP by expenditure method is based on the below equation:

GDP = C + I + G + NX

C – Final Consumption,
I – Gross Fixed Capital Formation;
G – Changes in Inventories;
NX – Exports-Imports.

After the estimation of GDP at current prices by expenditure approach, it is done the deflation with price indices in order to obtain GDP at constant prices.

I Regional GDP method

In general the production approach is used in the Albanian Regional Accounts. The same data sources are used for the estimation of the Production and Intermediate Consumption in regions as well as at national level.

The methods used to calculate Regional Gross Value Added (GVA) are a combination of the methods Bottom-Up, Mixed methods (Pseudo-Bottom-Up method) and Top-Down, in line with ESA manual chapter 13:

- Bottom-Up means that all information is collected from the local KAU and converted to the level of the National Accounts.
- Top-Down is the inverse method of bottom-up. It means that the aggregate of GVA in these sectors is allocated to a region and to an industry and not to the local units. The national figure is distributed using an indicator which is close to the value added
- Pseudo-Bottom-Up method is the mixture of Bottom-Up and Top-Down methods. The Pseudo-Bottom-Up approach in our case consists of assigning of regional weights to enterprises and data for local units are not available. Weights are determined according to the wages and salaries, nr of employees in the sum of local units in the regions. Many enterprises have local units only in one region and that is why calculation in this case is just as in a purely Bottom-Up approach.

I Classifications

Classifications are essential for the production, compilation and dissemination of statistics. The statistical classification are updated continuously to better reflect the economic, technological and structural changes in the economy and to enable comparison and data connection at European level and in general, in the world as part of an integrated system.

Classifications used in National Accounts are:

- Nomenclatures of economic activities Rev. 2 (NACE Rev. 2). The previous classification NACE Rev. 1.1 has been updated with new classification NACE Rev. 2 which introduces new concepts and higher levels of classification and new details that reflect different forms of production and emerging industries;
- Nomenclature of products (CP);
- Classification of Individual Consumption by use (COICOP);
- The classification of government expenditure by function (COIFOG);
- NUTS classification.

I Data sources

Various statistical and administrative sources are used for the estimation of GDP. Data could be statistical products of INSTAT or administrative data from different national institutions such as Ministries, General Directorate of Taxes and Customs, National Registration Centre, Bank of Albania, Financial Supervisory Authority, National Agency of Natural Resources, etc. By comparing these sources with each other, it is obtained a clear picture of the economy which is comprehensive, consistent, coherent and fully integrated.

The statistical sources include data gathered from various records and surveys on entities or households, among which it could be mentioned: Business Register; Population and Housing Census; Structural Business Survey; Retail Trade Survey; Household Budget Survey; Labour Force Survey; Living Standard Measurement Survey; Price Statistics Survey, etc.

Administrative sources include administrative data collected by other institutions for various purposes, among which it could be mentioned: The annual financial statements; Value added tax (VAT);

Monetary financial statistics; Balance of Payments; Government fiscal statistics; Foreign trade statistics; Data on electricity and energy products; etc.

I Definitions

Output: Production is an activity carried out under the control, responsibility and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. The total of products created during the accounting period is considered as output. There are three types of output such as: Market output; output produced for own final use; non-market output.

Intermediate consumption: Intermediate consumption consists of goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services are either transformed or used up by the production services.

Taxes on products and imports: Taxes on products are paid taxation per unit of some goods and services like the Added Value Tax, excise and customs' tax on imports.

Subsidies on products and imports: Subsidies on products are non - reverse payment made by public administration units to the companies in the form of a certain amount of money per unit of goods or services. Subsidies in imports consist in subsidies of goods or services payable when the product surpasses the border of economic territory or if the services were made to resident institutional units.

FISIM: Some financial intermediaries provide services for which they don't explicitly charge their customers. Examples of these services are loans and deposits which the financial institutions offer interest rates for certain periods and in different currencies. The value of these financial intermediary services is indirectly measured and is abbreviated FISIM. FISIM is valued on the basis of the difference between the actual rates of interest on deposits and loans (respectively) of FIs and a reference rate of interest, multiplied by the respective stocks of deposits and loans. FISIM has to be allocated by economic activities and institutional sectors.

Basic Price: The sum, which the producer receives from the buyer per unit of product or service produced, excluding taxation on product and subsidiaries on it. (The basic price excludes transport expenses).

Market Price: The basic price after adding taxes less subsidies on products.

Current Price: Prices of reference period. It represents the price paid for goods and services in the production or consumption time.

Constant Price: Constant prices estimates are adjusted for prices changes relative to a base year. They are a way of measuring the real change in output.

Real Growth: The indicator used to compare the real growth rate at which a Gross Domestic product (GDP) and its components changes/grows from one year to another.

Final consumption: Final consumption is one of the basic components of GDP by expenditure method. It consists in goods and services used by separate families or communities and are calculated as the sum of final consumption of household, final consumption of general government and final consumption of non - profit institutions serving the households.

Final consumption of households: Final consumption of households' contains all goods and services directly used to fulfil the individual needs of resident families.

Final consumption of General government and NPISHs: Is the value of non - commercial services ensured by General government and non - profit institutions to the profit of communities or groups of families. It is calculated as the difference between the general government production and NPISH s and their market production value.

Net Export: Net export is the difference between export of goods and services (f.o.b) and import of goods and services (f.o.b).

Gross fixed capital formation: GFCF consist of resident producer's acquisitions less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by productive activity of producer or

institutional units. Fixed assets are produced assets used in production for more than one year.

Changes in inventories: Is defined as the difference between inventories of stocks in process and circulating assets by the end of the year and beginning of the other one. Inventories include raw material and others, products, works and services in process, not finished and finished goods, animals etc.

Residence Principle: The main principle for allocation GVA in Regional Accounts is that GVA should be allocated to the region where the producer unit is resident (it means that GVA have to be allocated to region where is created).

Local KAU: The local KAU is an institutional unit producing goods and services, or a part of this goods and services, located in a single region. The local KAU is identified with the region where its centre of economic interest is, i.e. the region where the local KAU is physically located.

Multi-Regional Units: are producer units that have sites in more than one region and are active in more than one industry. Activities of the multi-regional units should be classified correctly to local KAUs

Uni-Regional Units: are producer units that have sites in only one region and are active in one or more than one industry.

Tab. 4
Main macroeconomic indicators
 (2012 – 2016*, at current prices)

in million ALL

Year	Gross domestic product at current prices (in million ALL)	Gross National Income (in million ALL)	Annual real growth of GDP at constant prices compared to previous year, in %	Gross Domestic Product per capita:		
				Thousands ALL	EURO	USD
2012	1,332,811	1,322,883	1.42	460	3,305	4,248
2013	1,350,053	1,373,334	1.00	466	3,323	4,411
2014	1,395,305	1,408,097	1.77	483	3,450	4,579
2015	1,434,307	1,451,307	2.22	498	3,563	3,953
2016*	1,475,251	1,499,165	3.35	513	3,734	4,132

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 5
Gross domestic product by production approach
 (2012 – 2016*, at current prices)

in million ALL

Year	Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Net taxes on products	GDP at market prices
	1	2	(3=1-2)	4	5=(3+4)
2012	2,191,310	1,036,563	1,154,747	178,064	1,332,811
2013	2,246,280	1,068,582	1,177,698	172,354	1,350,053
2014	2,252,545	1,034,701	1,217,843	177,461	1,395,305
2015	2,334,762	1,075,036	1,259,726	174,580	1,434,307
2016*	2,402,493	1,108,519	1,293,975	181,276	1,475,251

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 6
Output by economic activities
 (2012 – 2016*, at current prices)

in million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	349,809	369,537	386,708	394,591	408,209
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	111,383	123,093	122,048	89,833	68,731
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	228,325	228,751	241,963	249,895	253,355
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	32,862	38,181	37,371	56,375	62,856
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	33,173	31,108	21,167	22,484	21,759
A6	41-43	Construction	449,116	441,251	389,538	412,292	413,430
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	223,810	227,535	233,664	235,599	241,165
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	124,807	110,630	96,286	99,571	103,660
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	49,955	47,908	50,383	57,157	64,934
A10	58-63	Information and communication	104,967	106,011	104,762	113,759	123,861
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	50,694	49,376	55,430	61,076	59,232
A12	68	Real estate activities	93,838	101,096	99,232	99,544	101,026
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	54,813	62,226	72,993	77,914	86,188
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	46,119	56,236	64,445	77,199	85,301
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	73,397	73,584	78,806	81,367	87,054
A16	85	Education	69,273	73,117	72,707	74,662	72,326
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	48,618	53,834	61,393	59,929	63,320
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	19,998	18,084	25,636	24,115	24,053
A19	94-98	Other service activities	26,353	34,722	38,014	47,401	62,034
		TOTAL OUTPUT	2,191,310	2,246,280	2,252,545	2,334,762	2,402,493

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 7
Intermediate consumption by economic activities
 (2012 – 2016*, at current prices)

in million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	99,683	105,397	107,784	110,882	114,535
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	51,188	56,577	52,264	43,118	32,778
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	166,823	160,441	167,651	168,548	169,827
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10,564	10,386	11,521	10,256	12,320
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23,500	21,267	11,166	12,269	11,907
A6	41-43	Construction	297,323	302,374	269,370	284,530	281,567
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	80,240	79,604	78,797	81,489	81,230
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	68,638	68,061	54,370	55,800	58,490
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	25,422	24,694	25,950	30,959	35,387
A10	58-63	Information and communication	63,232	68,204	65,747	71,115	78,444
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	18,561	19,017	20,270	22,101	23,456
A12	68	Real estate activities	13,956	15,253	13,530	13,930	15,187
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	26,545	32,773	37,016	39,031	46,911
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	22,542	27,236	29,380	36,512	38,311
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	19,681	19,498	21,657	22,098	25,119
A16	85	Education	11,579	12,244	12,918	13,562	13,095
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	15,363	18,850	23,830	21,613	22,910
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,189	6,753	9,000	7,560	7,357
A19	94-98	Other service activities	13,535	19,955	22,477	29,664	39,686
		TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	1,036,563	1,068,582	1,034,701	1,075,036	1,108,519

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 8
Gross domestic product by economic activities
 (2012 – 2016*, at current prices)

in million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	250,126	264,140	278,924	283,709	293,674
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	60,195	66,516	69,784	46,714	35,953
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	61,502	68,310	74,311	81,347	83,528
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22,298	27,795	25,850	46,119	50,536
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9,673	9,841	10,001	10,216	9,852
A6	41-43	Construction	151,793	138,878	120,168	127,762	131,863
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	143,570	147,932	154,867	154,110	159,934
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	56,169	42,569	41,915	43,771	45,170
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	24,533	23,214	24,432	26,198	29,546
A10	58-63	Information and communication	41,735	37,807	39,015	42,644	45,418
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	32,133	30,359	35,160	38,975	35,776
A12	68	Real estate activities	79,883	85,843	85,701	85,615	85,839
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	28,268	29,453	35,977	38,883	39,277
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	23,578	29,000	35,064	40,687	46,990
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	53,716	54,086	57,149	59,269	61,936
A16	85	Education	57,694	60,873	59,788	61,101	59,230
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	33,255	34,984	37,563	38,316	40,410
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	11,809	11,331	16,636	16,555	16,696
A19	94-98	Other service activities	12,818	14,767	15,537	17,737	22,348
		GVA at basic prices	1,154,747	1,177,698	1,217,843	1,259,726	1,293,975
		Net taxes on products	178,064	172,354	177,461	174,580	181,276
		GDP at market prices	1,332,811	1,350,053	1,395,305	1,434,307	1,475,251

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 9
Structure of gross domestic production by economic activities
 (2012 – 2016*)

in %

Nr	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18.77	19.57	19.99	19.78	19.91
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying	4.52	4.93	5.00	3.26	2.44
A3	10-33	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	4.61	5.06	5.33	5.67	5.66
A4	35	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	1.67	2.06	1.85	3.22	3.43
A5	36-39	Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.67
A6	41-43	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	11.39	10.29	8.61	8.91	8.94
A7	45-47	Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products	10.77	10.96	11.10	10.74	10.84
A8	49-53	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	4.21	3.15	3.00	3.05	3.06
A9	55-56	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.84	1.72	1.75	1.83	2.00
A10	58-63	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	3.13	2.80	2.80	2.97	3.08
A11	64-66	Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.41	2.25	2.52	2.72	2.43
A12	68	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	5.99	6.36	6.14	5.97	5.82
A13	69-75	Water supply	2.12	2.18	2.58	2.71	2.66
A14	77-82	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.77	2.15	2.51	2.84	3.19
A15	84	Construction	4.03	4.01	4.10	4.13	4.20
A16	85	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.33	4.51	4.28	4.26	4.01
A17	86-88	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.50	2.59	2.69	2.67	2.74
A18	90-93	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.89	0.84	1.19	1.15	1.13
A19	94-98	Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.96	1.09	1.11	1.24	1.51
		GVA at basic prices	86.64	87.23	87.28	87.83	87.71
		Net taxes on products	13.36	12.77	12.72	12.17	12.29
		GDP at market prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 10
Annual real growth of gross domestic product by economic activities
 (2012 – 2016*)

in %

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.39	1.14	1.96	0.77	1.67
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	17.38	13.00	11.71	-7.98	-12.06
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	-15.66	9.85	9.37	4.96	4.33
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.68	36.28	-22.82	7.69	9.86
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-13.12	3.87	3.42	1.07	0.32
A6	41-43	Construction	-8.80	-9.25	-13.33	6.25	3.10
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.46	1.41	3.76	-1.89	2.15
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	4.99	-25.05	-2.07	6.47	5.82
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	-2.58	-7.08	3.61	6.67	11.77
A10	58-63	Information and communication	-5.60	-10.10	3.05	7.63	6.08
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	2.29	1.69	2.09	5.11	8.74
A12	68	Real estate activities	1.67	8.75	-0.07	0.78	1.09
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	22.43	2.23	20.23	6.09	-0.28
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	50.53	20.68	19.00	13.90	14.02
A15	84	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.61	1.46	6.93	2.18	5.27
A16	85	Education	11.17	5.71	-4.43	-0.43	-2.56
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	3.36	4.44	12.36	2.65	5.82
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	-16.51	-3.72	48.54	-0.19	-0.70
A19	94-98	Other service activities	-27.72	13.52	4.41	12.69	24.09
		GVA at basic prices	1.03	1.13	2.13	2.27	3.22
		Net taxes on products	3.97	0.18	-0.66	1.83	4.29
		GDP at market prices	1.42	1.00	1.77	2.22	3.35

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finales estimations

Tab. 11
Gross domestic product by expenditure approach
 (2012 – 2016*, at current prices)

in million ALL

No.	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
	Expenditure Approach					
1	Final Consumption (a+b+c)	1,183,692	1,229,289	1,287,018	1,316,771	1,365,270
a	<i>Final Consumption of the Households</i>	1,032,478	1,073,609	1,119,647	1,146,558	1,186,805
b	<i>Final Consumption of General Government</i>	144,541	148,850	159,788	159,361	165,938
i	Individual consumption	70,533	74,359	80,060	77,022	77,277
ii	Colective consumption	74,008	74,491	79,729	82,339	88,661
c	<i>Consumption of NPISHs</i>	6,673	6,830	7,583	10,853	12,527
2	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	353,044	352,088	337,087	350,164	361,989
3	Domestic Absorption (1+2)	1,536,736	1,581,377	1,624,106	1,666,936	1,727,258
4	Net export (a-b)	(248,372)	(243,564)	(264,855)	-247,651	-248,173
a	<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	385,682	390,386	393,657	391,098	426,693
i	Exports of goods	121,764	149,752	130,401	107,849	97,938
ii	Exports of services	263,918	240,634	263,257	283,249	328,756
b	<i>Imports of goods and services</i>	634,054	633,950	658,512	638,749	674,866
i	Imports of goods	431,241	425,049	440,461	428,797	455,354
ii	Imports of services	202,814	208,901	218,051	209,951	219,512
5	Change in inventories	24,522	26,636	21,153	20,160	16,814
6	Statistical discrepancy	19,925	(14,396)	14,900	-5,138	-20,649
	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)	1,332,811	1,350,053	1,395,305	1,434,307	1,475,251

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 12
Gross domestic product by expenditure approach
 (2012 – 2016*, at previous year prices)

in million ALL

No.	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
	Expenditure Approach					
1	Final Consumption (a+b+c)	1,162,574	1,206,979	1,269,210	1,298,587	1,355,420
a	<i>Final Consumption of the Households</i>	1,013,098	1,051,315	1,103,327	1,129,816	1,175,941
b	<i>Final Consumption of General Government</i>	142,879	148,743	158,368	158,024	166,846
i	Individual consumption	69,119	74,219	78,316	76,975	78,039
ii	Colective consumption	73,760	74,524	80,052	81,049	88,807
c	<i>Consumption of NPISHs</i>	6,597	6,921	7,515	10,746	12,633
2	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	351,930	346,068	336,076	348,886	361,862
3	Domestic Absorption (1+2)	1,514,504	1,553,047	1,605,286	1,647,473	1,717,281
4	Net export (a-b)	(249,333)	(238,163)	(266,062)	-242,105	(247,682)
a	<i>Exports of goods and services (f,o,b)</i>	381,439	391,810	394,886	397,473	435,451
i	Exports of goods	120,476	150,154	130,430	108,154	101,635
ii	Exports of services	260,963	241,657	264,456	289,319	333,815
b	<i>Imports of goods and services (f,o,b)</i>	630,772	629,973	660,948	639,578	683,133
i	Imports of goods	430,607	424,624	444,906	432,287	462,889
ii	Imports of services	200,165	205,349	216,042	207,291	220,244
5	Change in inventories	24,316	24,786	21,266	20,742	17,076
6	Statistical discrepancy	29,570	6,495	13,519	153	(4,289)
	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)	1,319,057	1,346,166	1,374,009	1,426,263	1,482,387

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 13
Annual growth of expenditure at prices of previous year
 (2012 – 2016*)

në %

No.	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
	Expenditure Approach					
1	Final Consumption	0.13	1.97	3.25	0.90	2.94
a	<i>Final Consumption of the Households</i>	0.13	1.82	2.77	0.91	2.56
b	<i>Final Consumption of General Government</i>	0.10	2.91	6.39	-1.10	4.70
c	<i>Consumption of NPISHs</i>	0.63	3.71	10.03	41.73	16.40
2	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-7.86	-1.98	-4.55	3.50	3.34
3	Exports of goods and services	0.29	1.59	1.15	0.97	11.34
4	Imports of goods and services	-6.69	-0.64	4.26	-2.88	6.95

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 14
Household final consumption expenditure, by COICOP nomenclature
 (2012 – 2016*, at current prices)

in million ALL

MAIN GROUPS BY COICOP		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	407,174,93	425,637,80	442,244,92	466,226,95	476,543,05
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	32,658,12	33,201,65	33,834,07	35,321,61	38,392,95
03	Clothing and footwear	42,423,46	42,963,10	43,285,41	45,073,90	49,384,09
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	132,257,34	145,339,19	147,027,20	148,544,70	151,429,92
05	Furnishing, households equipment and routine maintenance of the house	63,378,30	64,207,73	65,425,40	68,595,20	73,348,84
06	Health	47,773,51	48,966,73	53,133,05	53,163,61	56,182,61
07	Transport	58,650,87	56,303,99	57,853,40	59,224,81	63,355,38
08	Communication	19,547,60	19,448,14	18,789,59	21,290,17	21,870,08
09	Recreation and culture	124,468,08	134,211,25	152,948,97	136,833,46	139,742,45
10	Education	28,489,94	31,075,14	29,079,69	30,291,10	28,763,94
11	Restaurants and hotels	30,723,36	29,407,38	30,239,64	34,380,31	38,787,36
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	44,932,40	42,846,47	45,786,14	47,611,97	49,003,92
Total		1,032,478	1,073,609	1,119,647	1,146,558	1,186,805

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 15
Household final consumption expenditure, by COICOP nomenclature
 (2012– 2016, at prices of previous year)

in million ALL

MAIN GROUPS BY COICOP		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	398,717	408,589	432,305	447,973	467,518
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	31,974	32,035	31,940	33,798	37,486
03	Clothing and footwear	42,028	42,123	43,900	46,108	48,940
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	131,277	144,310	145,415	149,912	150,377
05	Furnishing, households equipment and routine maintenance of the house	61,927	63,715	65,589	68,931	72,433
06	Health	46,742	48,529	55,138	54,339	56,235
07	Transport	52,495	56,338	57,460	61,297	63,782
08	Communication	19,555	19,292	18,856	20,966	21,970
09	Recreation and culture	122,809	132,023	151,690	135,313	139,921
10	Education	28,375	30,523	28,259	30,007	27,690
11	Restaurants and hotels	30,174	28,745	29,622	34,177	38,510
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	47,024	45,093	43,153	46,995	51,080
Total		1,013,098	1,051,315	1,103,327	1,129,816	1,175,941

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 16
Gross fixed capital formation
 (2012 – 2016, at current prices)

in million ALL

No.	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
1	Agriculture (a+b+c)	8,877	8,800	8,815	7,075	8,262
a	Livestock	748	1,120	1,592	1,111	652
b	Orchards and vineyards	7,934	7,596	6,862	5,675	7,600
c	Forestry	195	84	361	289	11
2	Mineral exploration	7,502	12,481	9,913	2,121	83
3	Construction (a+b+c)	272,389	262,671	248,746	263,689	268,922
a	Residential buildings	178,021	158,103	142,728	149,356	136,627
b	Non-residential buildings	43,314	39,958	38,984	40,306	43,439
c	Civil engineering	51,055	64,610	67,034	74,028	88,856
4	Machinery and equipments	46,474	47,017	51,432	59,901	66,273
5	Transport means	17,214	20,937	17,982	16,959	17,973
6	Computer software and databases	587	183	199	420	475
	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)	353,044	352,088	337,087	350,164	361,989

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 17
Gross fixed capital formation
 (2012 – 2016, at prices of previous year)

in million ALL

No.	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
1	Agriculture (a+b+c)	8,938	8,793	8,254	7,094	8,120
a	Livestock	910	1,082	998	1,001	400
b	Orchards and vineyards	7,840	7,627	6,893	5,797	7,710
c	Forestry	189	84	363	295	11
2	Mineral exploration	7,413	12,885	9,959	2,166	85
3	Construction (a+b+c)	270,632	260,113	248,175	262,876	268,832
a	Residential buildings	176,872	156,563	142,400	148,895	136,582
b	Non-residential buildings	43,034	39,568	38,895	40,181	43,425
c	Civil engineering	50,725	63,981	66,880	73,800	88,826
4	Machinery and equipment	47,148	42,905	51,483	59,562	65,924
5	Transport means	17,218	21,189	18,006	16,759	18,418
6	Computer software and databases	580	184	200	429	481
	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)	351,930	346,068	336,076	348,886	361,862

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 18
GDP at current prices, per capita year 2016* by Statistical Regions Level 2/3

Statistical Regions level 2 / 3		GDP Current price	GDP Current price	GDP Current price	Share of AL	Contribution to real Growth	GDP per capita	GDP per Capita	GDP per Capita	GDP Per Capita index (AL = 100)
		mln ALL	mln Euro	mln USD	%	%	ALL	Euro	USD	%
AL	The Republic of Albania	1,475,251	10,740	11,884	100	3,35	512,934	3,734	4,132	100
AL01	North	349,612	2,545	2,816	23.7	0.96	421,755	3,070	3,397	82.2
AL011	Dibër	48,595	354	391	3.3	0.202	381,681	2,779	3,075	74.4
AL012	Durrës	145,190	1,057	1,170	9.8	0.39	513,921	3,741	4,140	100.2
AL013	Kukës	25,250	184	203	1.7	- 0.04	313,951	2,286	2,529	61.2
AL014	Lezhë	50,393	367	406	3.4	0.20	388,720	2,830	3,131	75.8
AL015	Shkodër	80,184	584	646	5.4	0.21	383,569	2,792	3,090	74.8
AL02	Center	699,198	5,090	5,632	47.4	1.85	614,201	4,471	4,948	119.7
AL021	Elbasan	102,775	748	828	7.0	0.23	359,712	2,619	2,898	70.1
AL022	Tiranë	596,423	4,342	4,804	40.4	1.62	699,475	5,092	5,635	136.4
AL03	South	426,440	3,105	3,435	28.9	0.54	469,251	3,416	3,780	91.5
AL031	Berat	58,041	423	468	3.9	0.19	434,137	3,161	3,497	84.6
AL032	Fier	160,941	1,172	1,296	10.9	- 0.50	529,745	3,857	4,267	103.3
AL033	Gjirokastër	34,936	254	281	2.4	0.06	521,582	3,797	4,202	101.7
AL034	Korçë	85,518	623	689	5.8	0.35	396,148	2,884	3,191	77.2
AL035	Vlorë	87,005	633	701	5.9	0.44	461,776	3,362	3,421	90.0

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 19
Growth rate of GDP

in %

Code	Regional Levels	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
AL	The Republic of Albania	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.4
AL01	<i>North</i>	1.8	-0.5	-1.1	4.3	4.1
AL011	Dibër	12.9	0.0	1.20	10.0	6.2
AL012	Durrës	0.9	1.4	0.1	7.4	4.0
AL013	Kukës	-3.1	4.9	-14.5	-6.7	-2.0
AL014	Lezhë	6.6	-5.1	9.4	0.8	6.1
AL015	Shkodër	-2.4	-3.4	-4.7	1.6	3.8
AL02	<i>Center</i>	1.2	1.6	2.6	4.9	3.9
AL021	Elbasan	-2.5	5.1	-0.5	-4.6	3.3
AL022	Tiranë	1.9	0.9	3.3	6.7	4.0
AL03	<i>South</i>	1.4	1.4	2.7	-3.1	1.8
AL031	Berat	-7.6	0.8	3.1	2.0	5.1
AL032	Fier	7.6	4.6	5.2	-5.7	-4.2
AL033	Gjirokastër	7.5	-3.0	1.0	-6.8	2.5
AL034	Korçë	1.5	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	6.2
AL035	Vlorë	-6.3	-2.2	0.6	-1.8	7.7

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 20
Gross Domestic Product in current prices

in million ALL

Code	Regional Levels		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
AL	Republic of Albania		1,332,811	1,350,053	1,395,305	1,434,307	1,475,251
AL01	North		319,439	319,326	320,594	337,996	349,612
AL011		Dibër	42,428	42,600	44,031	46,850	48,595
AL012		Durrës	127,057	129,322	129,149	140,260	145,190
AL013		Kukës	29,202	30,806	27,176	26,008	25,250
AL014		Lezhë	43,587	41,642	46,666	47,513	50,393
AL015		Shkodër	77,164	74,956	73,573	77,364	80,184
AL02	Center		597,121	605,794	634,776	675,935	699,198
AL021		Elbasan	95,845	101,598	103,357	100,200	102,775
AL022		Tiranë	501,276	504,196	531,419	575,735	596,423
AL03	South		416,251	424,933	439,935	420,376	426,440
AL031		Berat	49,021	50,164	52,676	54,691	58,041
AL032		Fier	170,861	179,542	188,760	169,437	160,941
AL033		Gjirokastrë	36,145	35,219	36,269	34,309	34,936
AL034		Korçë	77,799	79,130	80,261	80,826	85,518
AL035		Vlorë	82,425	80,877	81,970	81,112	87,005

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 21
Gross Domestic Product per Capita, in thousand ALL

in thousand ALL

Code	Regional Levels		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
AL	Republic of Albania		460	466	483	498	513
AL01	North		373	376	381	405	422
AL011		Dibër	304	313	332	360	382
AL012		Durrës	465	470	466	503	514
AL013		Kukës	336	362	326	318	314
AL014		Lezhë	319	309	351	363	389
AL015		Shkodër	349	344	342	366	384
AL02	Center		548	549	568	599	614
AL021		Elbasan	318	342	353	347	360
AL022		Tiranë	635	625	644	687	699
AL03	South		437	451	473	457	469
AL031		Berat	337	352	377	399	434
AL032		Fier	536	571	609	553	530
AL033		Gjirokastrë	483	485	514	499	522
AL034		Korçë	343	353	362	369	396
AL035		Vlorë	441	430	435	431	462

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 22
Gross Domestic Product per Capita, AL=100

in %

Code	Regional Levels		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
AL	Republic of Albania		100	100	100	100	100
AL01	<i>North</i>		81.1	80.7	79.0	81.4	82.2
AL011		Dibër	66.3	67.2	68.7	72.3	74.4
AL012		Durrës	101.3	100.8	96.5	100.9	100.2
AL013		Kukës	73.1	77.5	67.5	63.8	61.2
AL014		Lezhë	69.4	66.3	72.8	72.8	75.8
AL015		Shkodër	76.0	73.7	70.9	73.4	74.8
AL02	<i>Center</i>		119.2	117.6	117.6	120.4	119.7
AL021		Elbasan	69.3	73.4	73.1	69.6	70.1
AL022		Tiranë	138.2	133.9	133.3	137.9	136.4
AL03	<i>South</i>		95.1	96.7	97.9	91.8	91.5
AL031		Berat	73.4	75.5	78.1	80.2	84.6
AL032		Fier	116.7	122.5	126.0	111.0	103.3
AL033		Gjirokastër	105.0	103.9	106.4	100.2	101.7
AL034		Korçë	74.6	75.6	75.0	74.2	77.2
AL035		Vlorë	95.9	92.3	90.1	86.6	90.0

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 23
Contribution to real Growth Rate (%), years 2012-2016

in %

Code	Regional Level		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
AL	Republic of Albania		1.42	1.00	1.77	2.22	3.35
AL01	<i>North</i>		0.44	-0.12	-0.26	0.98	0.96
AL011		Dibër	0.37	0.00	0.04	0.32	0.20
AL012		Durrës	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.69	0.39
AL013		Kukës	-0.07	0.11	-0.33	-0.13	-0.04
AL014		Lezhë	0.20	-0.17	0.29	0.03	0.20
AL015		Shkodër	-0.15	-0.20	-0.26	0.09	0.21
AL02	<i>Center</i>		0.53	0.70	1.18	2.22	1.85
AL021		Elbasan	-0.19	0.36	-0.04	-0.34	0.23
AL022		Tiranë	0.72	0.34	1.22	2.57	1.62
AL03	<i>South</i>		0.44	0.42	0.85	-0.99	0.54
AL031		Berat	-0.31	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.19
AL032		Fier	0.89	0.58	0.70	-0.77	-0.50
AL033		Gjirokastër	0.19	-0.08	0.03	-0.18	0.06
AL034		Korçë	0.09	0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.35
AL035		Vlorë	-0.42	-0.14	0.04	-0.11	0.44

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 24
Share of Gross Value Added by statistical regions for year, 2016*
 (Branch=100%)

in %

Code	Regional Levels	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	GVA at basic prices
AL	Republic of Albania	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AL01	North	29.3	29.0	23.6	22.9	15.0	16.3	24.6	12.8	20.8	13.5	23.7
AL011	Dibër	6.2	5.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.5	3.2	0.8	3.3
AL012	Durrës	7.7	12.6	11.2	13.5	5.2	5.6	13.9	7.8	6.4	5.9	9.8
AL013	Kukës	3.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.3	1.2	1.7
AL014	Lezhë	4.9	2.2	5.7	2.8	1.8	3.5	3.1	1.1	3.3	2.1	3.4
AL015	Shkodër	7.4	6.5	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.1	5.1	2.8	5.6	3.6	5.4
AL02	Center	20.2	41.2	54.1	52.8	71.2	59.8	53.3	77.0	56.8	69.6	47.4
AL021	Elbasan	12.6	7.3	4.6	5.0	4.2	4.9	5.5	2.0	6.6	3.8	7.0
AL022	Tiranë	7.6	33.9	49.5	47.8	67.0	54.9	47.8	75.0	50.2	65.8	40.4
AL03	South	50.5	29.8	22.4	24.4	13.8	23.9	22.1	10.2	22.5	16.9	28.9
AL031	Berat	8.6	3.6	3.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	0.9	3.2	1.8	3.9
AL032	Fier	21.5	13.5	7.1	8.1	3.3	7.9	6.9	4.7	6.1	3.5	10.9
AL033	Gjirokastër	3.3	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.1	3.0	1.6	0.7	2.6	1.7	2.4
AL034	Korçë	10.5	3.8	4.2	5.1	3.4	5.4	4.3	1.5	5.5	6.0	5.8
AL035	Vlorë	6.6	7.0	6.0	6.3	2.8	5.6	7.4	2.4	5.1	3.9	5.9

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 25
Share of Gross Value Added by statistical regions for year, 2016*
 (Region=100)

in %

Code	Regional Levels	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	GVA at basic prices
AL	Republic of Albania	22.7	13.9	10.2	18.1	3.5	2.8	6.6	6.7	12.5	3.0	100.0
AL01	North	28.1	17.0	10.1	17.5	2.2	1.9	6.9	3.6	10.9	1.7	100.0
AL011	Dibër	42.9	24.7	4.3	7.9	1.8	1.5	3.0	1.1	12.0	0.7	100.0
AL012	Durrës	17.8	17.9	11.6	24.8	1.9	1.6	9.4	5.3	8.1	1.8	100.0
AL013	Kukës	41.9	15.2	4.7	7.9	2.8	2.1	3.9	2.2	17.1	2.0	100.0
AL014	Lezhë	32.3	8.8	17.1	15.1	1.8	2.8	6.0	2.2	12.1	1.8	100.0
AL015	Shkodër	30.8	16.6	8.3	14.6	3.2	2.1	6.2	3.4	12.8	2.0	100.0
AL02	Center	9.7	12.1	11.6	20.2	5.3	3.5	7.5	10.8	15.0	4.4	100.0
AL021	Elbasan	41.0	14.6	6.7	13.1	2.1	1.9	5.2	1.9	11.8	1.6	100.0
AL022	Tiranë	4.3	11.6	12.5	21.4	5.8	3.8	7.8	12.4	15.5	4.9	100.0
AL03	South	39.6	14.3	7.9	15.3	1.7	2.3	5.1	2.4	9.7	1.8	100.0
AL031	Berat	49.6	12.9	7.9	10.1	2.1	1.4	3.1	1.5	10.2	1.4	100.0
AL032	Fier	44.7	17.2	6.7	13.4	1.1	2.0	4.2	2.9	7.0	1.0	100.0
AL033	Gjirokastër	31.4	10.9	8.4	20.3	3.1	3.5	4.5	1.9	13.9	2.2	100.0
AL034	Korçë	41.1	9.2	7.5	16.0	2.0	2.6	5.0	1.8	11.8	3.1	100.0
AL035	Vlorë	25.5	16.5	10.3	19.4	1.7	2.6	8.4	2.7	10.8	2.0	100.0

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 26
Statistical Region North

Indicators in region		Measuring Units	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Gross Value Added		Mlln. ALL	276,762	278,559	279,820	296,856	306,653
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	28.0	29.0	30.1	28.1	28.1
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	12.7	14.0	14.3	16.4	17.0
F	Construction	%	13.6	12.6	9.8	10.1	10.1
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest.	%	18.5	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.5
J	Communications	%	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9
L	Real estate activities	%	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.9
M+N	Professional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.6
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	11.9	12.3	12.2	11.5	10.9
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		Mlln. ALL	319,439	319,326	320,594	337,996	349,612
		Mlln. Euro	2,297	2,277	2,290	2,419	2,545
		PPS	5,529	5,317	5,508	5,810	5,799
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	23.97	23.65	22.98	23.57	23.70
GDP, in basic price		Mlln. ALL	317,355	317,787	315,834	334,322	351,832
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	1.8	-0.5	-1.1	4.3	4.1
GDP per capita		ALL	372,708	376,117	381,348	405,408	421,755
		Euro	2,681	2,682	2,724	2,901	3,070
		PPS	6,451	6,262	6,552	6,969	6,995
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	81.11	80.66	78.96	81.42	82.22
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	24.25	23.37	23.74	24.03	23.96

*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 27
Statistical Region Center

Indicators in region		Measuring Units	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Gross Value Added		MlIn. ALL	517,345	528,455	554,042	593,662	613,282
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	10.4	10.8	10.4	9.9	9.7
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	10.8	11.6	11.4	12.3	12.1
F	Construction	%	14.6	13.0	11.8	12.0	11.6
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest,	%	21.6	21.2	21.4	20.5	20.2
J	Communications	%	6.4	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.3
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.5
L	Real estate activities	%	8.2	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.5
M+N	Professional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	6.7	7.8	9.4	10.2	10.8
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	14.4	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.4
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		MlIn, ALL	597,121	605,794	634,776	675,935	699,198
		MlIn, Euro	4,295	4,319	4,535	4,837	5,090
		PPS	10,335	10,086	10,907	11,619	11,597
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	44,80	44,87	45,49	47,13	47,40
GDP, in basic price		MlIn, ALL	594,311	606,507	621,775	665,783	702,448
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	1.2	1.6	2.6	4.9	3.9
GDP per capita		ALL	547,559	548,621	567,782	599,390	614,201
		Euro	3,938	3,911	4,056	4,289	4,471
		PPS	9,477	9,134	9,756	10,303	10,187
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	119.16	117.65	117.56	120.38	119.74
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	35.63	34.08	35.35	35.53	34.89

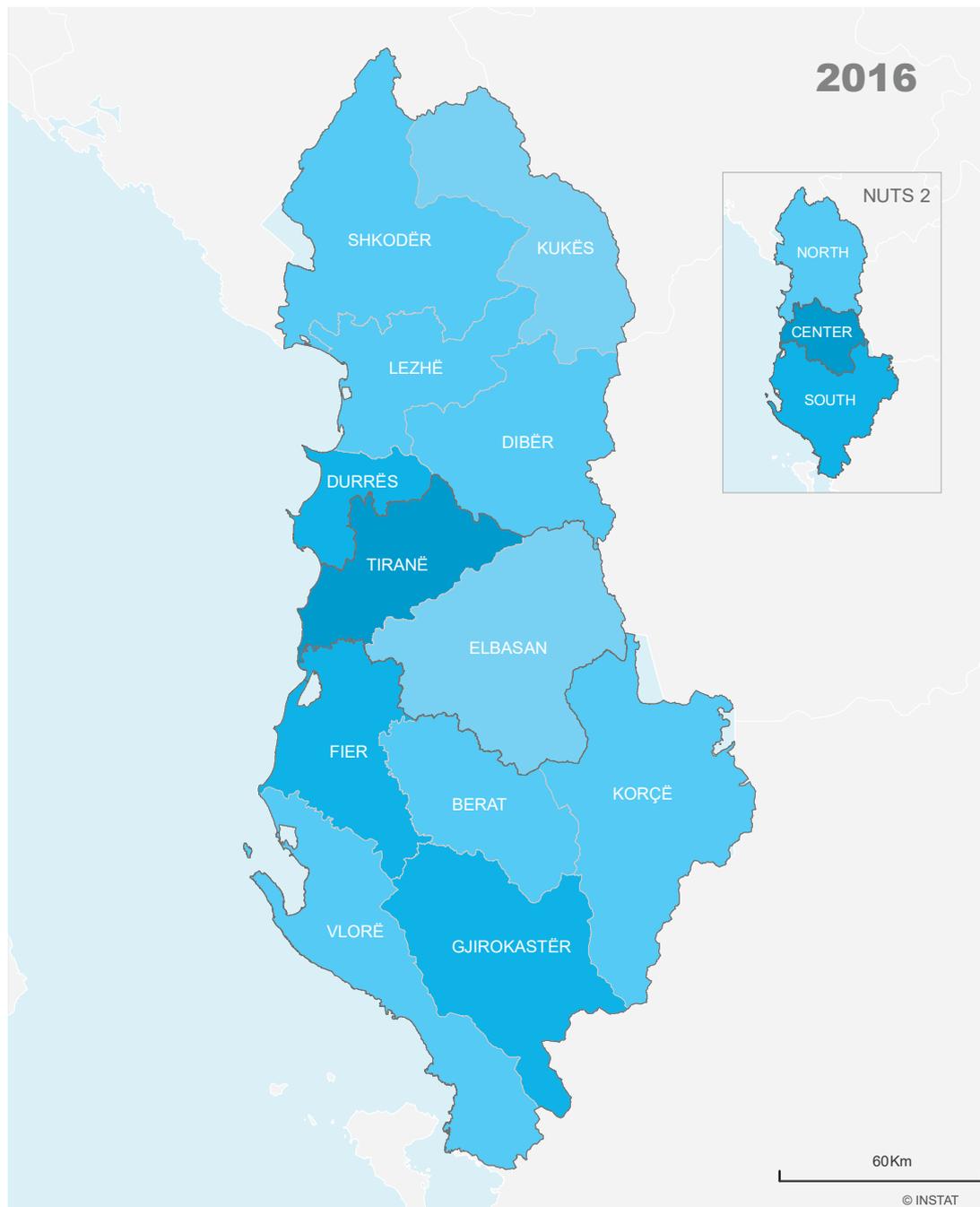
*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 28
Statistical Region South

Indicators in region		Measuring Units	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Gross Value Added		Milln. ALL	360,639	370,684	383,982	369,209	374,040
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	33.0	34.0	35.7	38.3	39.6
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	17.4	19.4	20.0	16.9	14.3
F	Construction	%	10.7	9.5	7.1	7.2	7.9
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest.	%	17.1	15.0	14.5	14.1	15.3
J	Communications	%	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.7
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.3
L	Real estate activities	%	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1
M+N	Professional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	10.3	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.7
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.8
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		Milln. ALL	416,251	424,933	439,935	420,376	426,440
		Milln. Euro	2,994	3,030	3,143	3,008	3,105
		PPS	7,205	7,075	7,559	7,226	7,073
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	31,23	31,48	31,53	29,31	28,91
GDP, in basic price		Milln. ALL	407,391	421,872	436,401	426,158	428,106
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	1.4	1.4	2.7	-3.1	1.8
GDP per capita		ALL	436,866	451,157	472,832	457,288	469,251
		Euro	3,142	3,217	3,378	3,272	3,416
		PPS	7,561	7,512	8,124	7,860	7,783
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	95.07	96.75	97.90	91.84	91.48
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	28.43	28.03	29.44	27.11	26.65

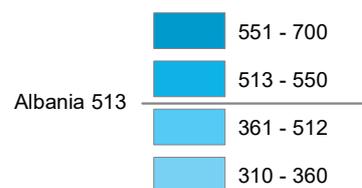
*Data for year 2016 are based on semi-finale estimations

Map 1
GDP per capita by Prefectures



NUTS 2
 Prefecture

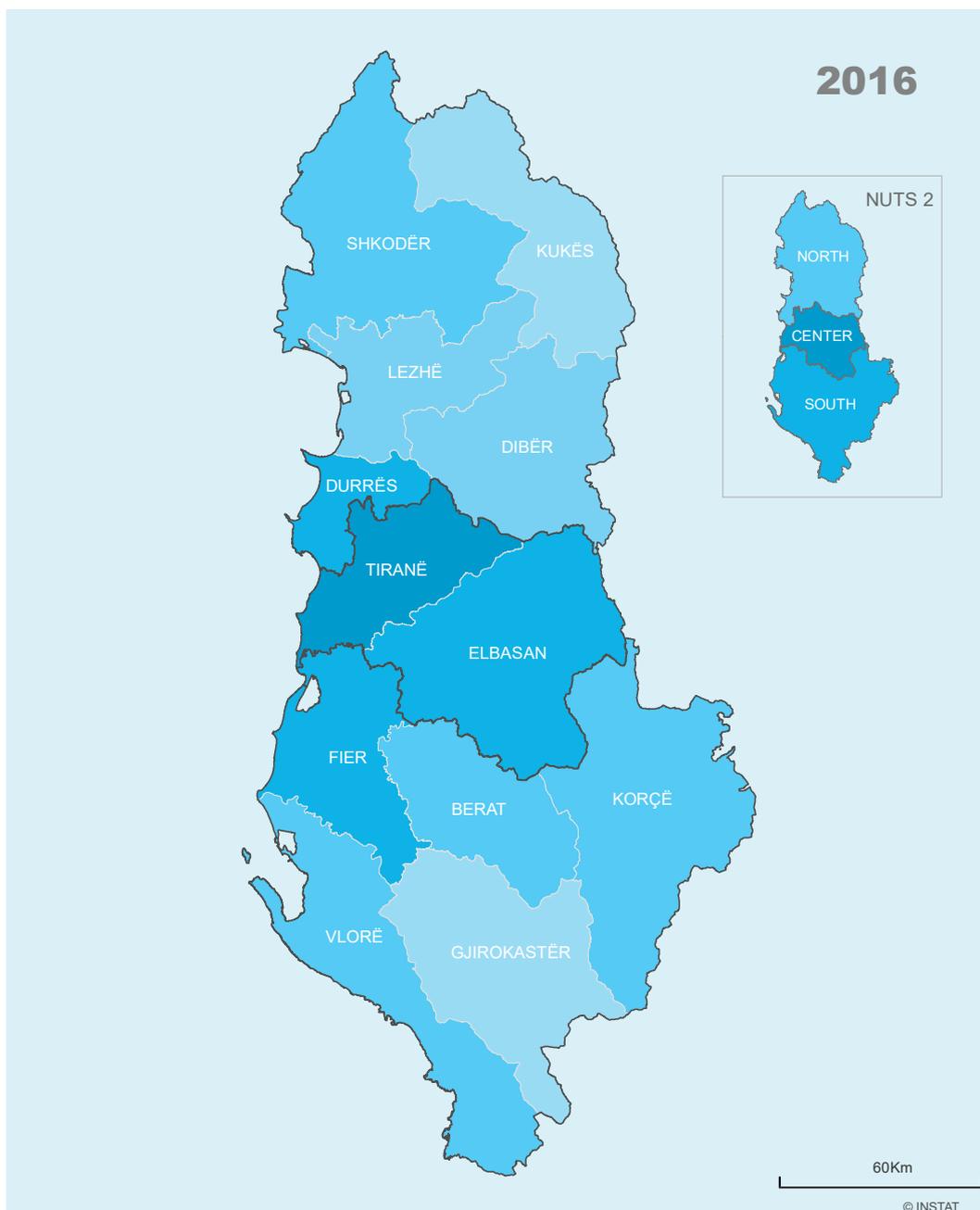
GDP per capita in thousand ALL



* Albania is divided in 3 statistical regions level 2 and 12 statistical regions level 3, corresponding existing prefectures, according to Decision of C.M no. 1037 date 15.12.2010, "On the implementation of the nomenclature NUTS" following the Nomenclature of the Territorial Units on statistics (NUTS) of the European Union.

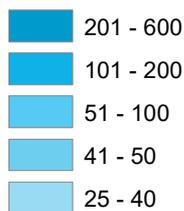
Note: The boundaries of administrative divisions have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units.

Map 2
GDP in current prices by Statistical Regions level 2 and 3, year 2016



NUTS 2
 Prefecture

GDP in current prices in billion ALL



* Albania is divided in 3 statistical regions level 2 and 12 statistical regions level 3, corresponding existing prefectures, according to Decision of C.M no. 1037 date 15.12.2010, "On the implementation of the nomenclature NUTS" following the Nomenclature of the Territorial Units on statistics (NUTS) of the European Union.

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