

ALBANIA IN FIGURES

2016



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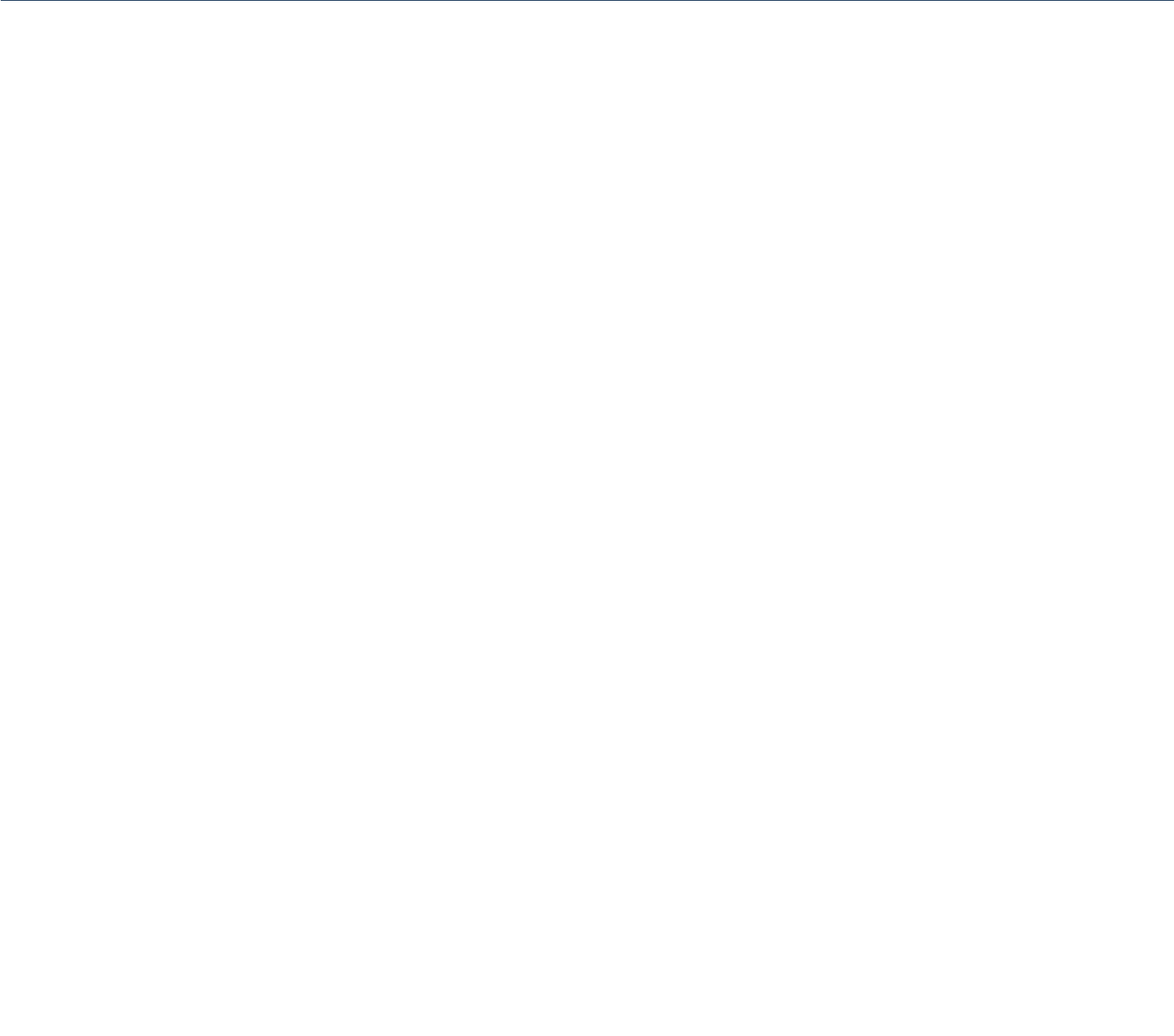
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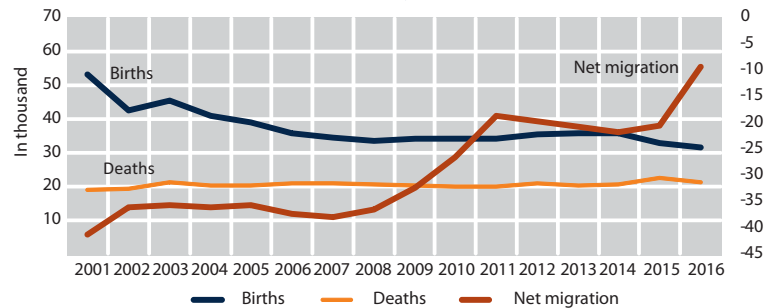
The population of Albania on January 1st 2017 is 2.88 million, increased for the first time since 2001. The population increased by 1 thousand inhabitants compared to the previous year. The resident population of Albania, on January 1st 2017 was estimated about 2,876,591 inhabitants, compared with 2,875,592 inhabitants on January 1st 2016. During 2016 the number of births has been 32 thousand, while the number of deaths was 21 thousand persons. The number of births continues to exceed the number of deaths, despite the fact that the difference between them is narrowing over the years. This difference in 2016 is about 11 thousand persons. On the other hand, net migration though it remains negative, (difference between immigrants and emigrants, has decreased, about 54 .0 % compared to the last year. As a result of the decrease of the number of emigrants, from 41 thousand to 33 thousand and the increase of the number of immigrants from 21 thousand in 23 thousand during 2015-2016.

Year to year, the number of elderly people has increased.

On January 1st 2001, age group 60-79 year old occupies 10.0 % of total of population, while on January 1st 2017, this age group occupies 17.0 %. The same is for age group 80 years old and above, from 1.3 % in 2001 to 2.4 % in 2017, about twice on the number of this group age.

The age group 0-14 years old shows a decreasing trend, occupying 18.0 % on January first 2017, compared to 18.0 % on January first 2011.

POPULATION



Noel dhe Amelia are the most popular names for new-born children during 2013-2016

6 Demography

In January 1st, about 30 % of the total population lives in the prefecture of Tirana, remaining the most populated prefecture in the country, followed by the prefecture of Fieri (11 %), Durrës (10.0 %) and Elbasani (10.0 %).

In 2017, only three prefectures in the country marked an increase in population compared with the year 2001, respectively Tirana, Durresi dhe Vlora.

During the years2001-2017, the number of population has decreased in other prefectures, as a result of internal movement towards urban arias, mainly in Tirana, Durrës and Vlorë.

The prefecture of Gjirokastër shows the lowest number of population and occupies only 2.3 % of population in first January, followed by prefecture of Kukës with 2.8 %.

Marriages and divorces

The crude marriage rate has fluctuated during 2001-2016 period, from a minimum value of 6.9 to a maximal value of 9.0 marriages per 1000 inhabitants. In the year 2016 crude marriage rate has experienced a slightly decrease compared to 2015, respectively from 7.8 to 8.7 marriages per 1000 inhabitants.

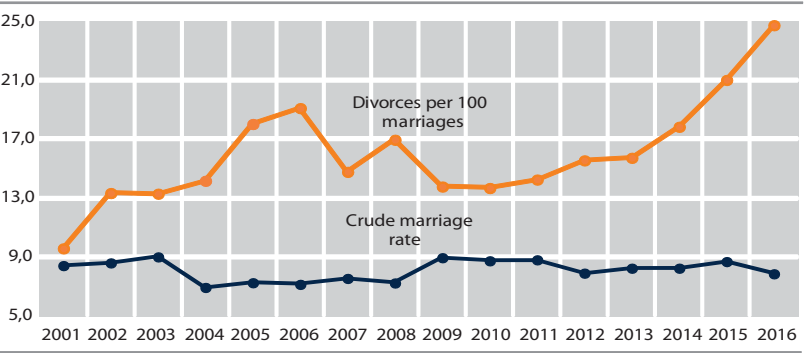
In 2016 the number of divorces have experienced a significant increase since 2001, from 9.6 divorces per 100 marriages to 24.7 divorces per 100 marriages in 2016. The year 2016 marks the highest value of divorces during the years, respectively 5,582 divorces.

Men are, on average, 30.4 years and women 25.1 years when they marry. The average age of marriage for males and females has not changed during the years. It has been noticed a slight increase of the average age at marriage for both sexes during the last three years.

ALBANIA POPULATION

| | Unit | 2001 | 2005 | 2009 | 2013 | 2017 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Population in 1 January | Million | 3,06 | 3,02 | 2,94 | 2,90 | 2,88 |
| 0-14 | In % | 29,5 | 26,9 | 23,3 | 20,1 | 18,2 |
| 15-59 | - | 59,3 | 60,4 | 62,4 | 63,6 | 63,0 |
| 60-79 | - | 9,9 | 11,3 | 12,5 | 14,3 | 16,5 |
| 80+ | - | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,4 |
| Population by prefecture | | | | | | |
| Berat | In % | 6,3 | 5,9 | 5,4 | 5,0 | 4,6 |
| Dibër | - | 6,2 | 5,7 | 5,2 | 4,8 | 4,4 |
| Durrës | - | 8,0 | 8,4 | 9,0 | 9,5 | 9,9 |
| Elbasan | - | 11,8 | 11,2 | 10,7 | 10,3 | 9,9 |
| Fier | - | 12,5 | 12,0 | 11,5 | 10,9 | 10,5 |
| Gjirokastër | - | 3,7 | 3,3 | 2,9 | 2,5 | 2,3 |
| Korçë | - | 8,6 | 8,3 | 8,1 | 7,8 | 7,5 |
| Kukës | - | 3,6 | 3,4 | 3,2 | 3,0 | 2,8 |
| Lezhë | - | 5,2 | 5,0 | 4,9 | 4,7 | 4,5 |
| Shkodër | - | 8,4 | 8,1 | 7,9 | 7,6 | 7,2 |
| Tiranë | - | 19,5 | 22,1 | 24,9 | 27,5 | 30,0 |
| Vlorë | - | 6,3 | 6,4 | 6,5 | 6,5 | 6,6 |

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, 2001-2016



The prefecture of Tirana occupies 30 % of Albanian population.

KEY INDICATORS ON THE ALBANIAN POPULATION

| | Unit | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|
| Life expectancy | year | | | |
| Male | | 76,2 | 76,1 | 77,0 |
| Female | | 80,1 | 79,7 | 80,1 |
| Total fertility rate | per women | 1,78 | 1,67 | 1,54 |
| Mean age at birth | year | 27,2 | 26,7 | 27,0 |
| Marriages | per 1000 inhabitants | 8,2 | 8,7 | 7,8 |
| Divorces | | 1,5 | 1,8 | 1,9 |

Albanians today live on average 1 year longer than in 2011. In 2016 the female life expectancy is 80.1 years and 77 years for males.

The total fertility rate continues to be under replacement level (2.1 children per women). In 2016 the average number of children per women is 1.5, by marking a slight decrease compared to 2015, where its value was 1.67 children per women.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

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

AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

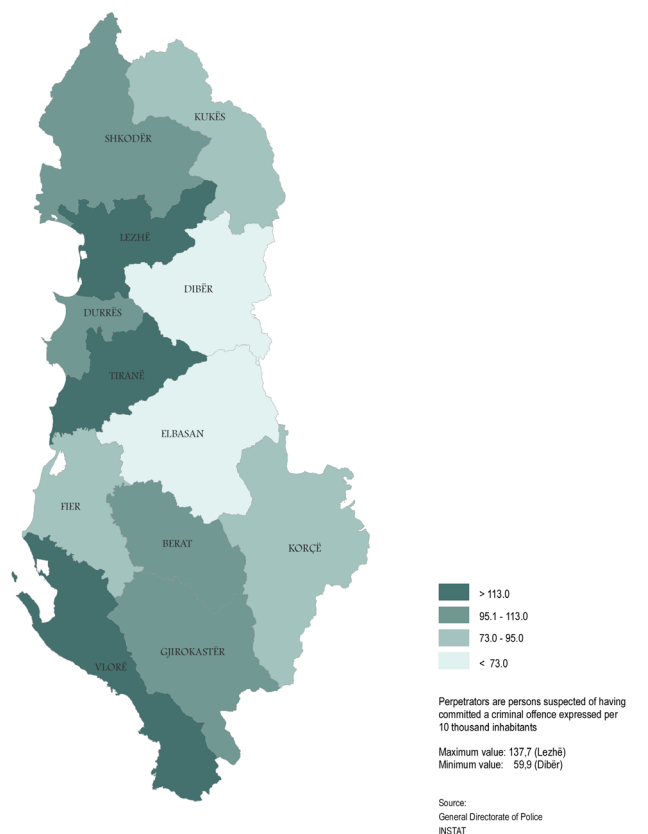
Average length of life based on mortality rates in a given period.

In the year 2016, are 10 cases where the highest age in death has been 110 years old.

During the year 2016 are recorded in total 33,803 penal offences, about 5.7 % less offences compared to 2015. Meanwhile are counted 34,674 perpetrators, about 4.9 % less compared to the year 2015.

The number of perpetrators of penal offences differs from one prefecture to another. In 2016 the prefecture of Lezha and Tirana marks the highest number of perpetrators, 137,7 and 137,3 perpetrators expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants. Meanwhile the lowest number is marked in prefecture of Dibër and Elbasan, 59,9 and 72,1 perpetrators per 10 thousand inhabitants.

PERPETRATORS RATE EXPRESSED PER 10.000 INHABITANTS



In 2016 the prefecture of Lezha marks the highest number of perpetrators expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON, 2016

| Penal offences against person | Penal offence | Perpetrators |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Crime against life | 1,534 | 1,688 |
| Homicide | 71 | 80 |
| Attempted homicide | 132 | 164 |
| Threats | 1,322 | 1,432 |
| Other | 9 | 12 |
| Crime against health | 1,248 | 1,665 |
| Lightly injury | 1,122 | 1,488 |
| Other | 126 | 177 |
| Sexual crimes | 120 | 127 |
| Crimes against liberty | 89 | 107 |
| Forcing through blackmail or violence for submission of the wealth | 38 | 50 |
| Trafficking in human beings | 42 | 44 |
| Other | 9 | 13 |
| Crimes against morality and dignity | 122 | 228 |
| Exercise of prostitution | 22 | 82 |
| Prostitution exploitation | 78 | 109 |
| Keeping promises for prostitution | 22 | 37 |
| Crimes against children, marriage and family | 1,674 | 1,781 |
| Juvenile trafficking | 21 | 21 |
| Domestic violence (130/a) | 1,488 | 1,586 |
| Other | 165 | 174 |
| Other against persons | 1,834 | 2,132 |
| Total | 6,621 | 7,728 |

Source: General Directorate of Police

In the year 2016 are recorded 6,621 penal offences against persons and 7,728 perpetrators for these offences. Compare to the year 2015 are approximately 4.7 less offences and perpetrators suspected of crimes. In crime against person women are most injured, mainly by offence against morality and dignity, trafficking in human beings, sexual crimes and domestic violence etc.

3.3 domestic burglaries is reported each day in 2016.

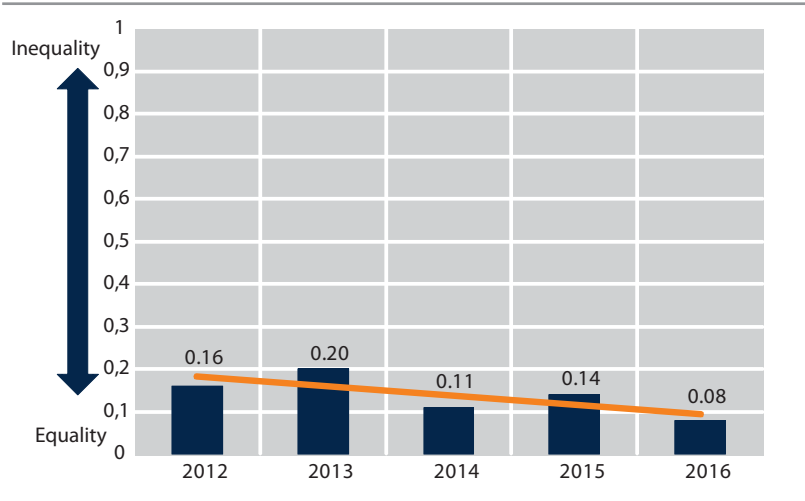
10 Gender Equality

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is an index for measurement of gender disparity in terms of human development of a country, as a result of gender inequalities. GII presents gender disadvantages from three perspectives: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market. This index marks potential loss in human development, as a result of inequalities between achievements of females versus males in these aspects. GII may have a value of 0, when achievements of females and males are equal, to 1 where one of the genders has the worst possible results in all dimensions. (Human Development Report, United Nations, 2015).

According to the calculations of INSTAT, there is a noticeable improvement of the Gender Inequality Index compared to previous years that comes as a result of the improvement of all the indicators used in its calculation, specifically GII improved from 0.16 in 2012 to 0.08 in 2016. It should be noted that generally all the indicators used in the GII calculation have shown slight but constant improvements, except maternal mortality which with its oscillations has played the main role in the changes of this indicator. Specifically in 2013, maternal mortality was at its highest value, 11.2 deaths per 100,000 births; hence GII marks its highest value, 0.20 during the 5-year period 2012-2016.

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

GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

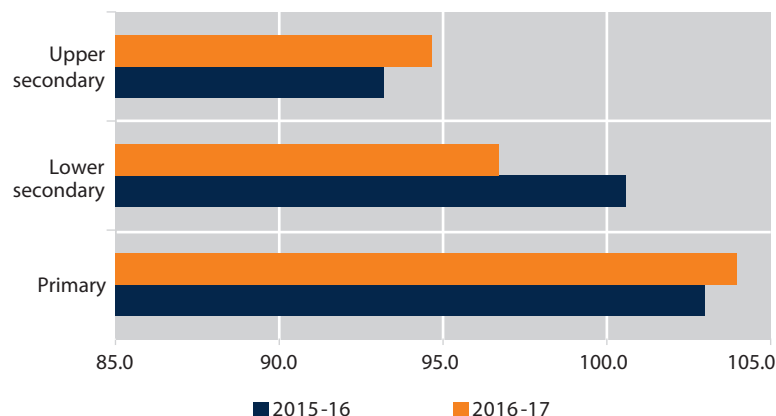


Source: INSTAT

GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

| Gender Inequality Index | | Health | | Empowerment | | Labour market |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) | Adolescent birth rate | Parliamentary representation | Attainment at secondary and higher education | Labour market |
| 2012 | Women | 5.70 | 20.95 | 16.43 | 0.85 | 0.49 |
| | Men | | | 83.57 | 0.90 | 0.66 |
| | Gender inequality Index | | | 0.16 | | |
| 2013 | Women | 11.20 | 20.44 | 17.86 | 0.85 | 0.44 |
| | Men | | | 82.14 | 0.89 | 0.62 |
| | Gender inequality Index | | | 0.20 | | |
| 2014 | Women | 3.00 | 21.91 | 20.71 | 0.85 | 0.44 |
| | Men | | | 79.29 | 0.90 | 0.64 |
| | Gender inequality Index | | | 0.11 | | |
| 2015 | Women | 6.80 | 20.21 | 22.86 | 0.86 | 0.47 |
| | Men | | | 77.14 | 0.91 | 0.64 |
| | Gender inequality Index | | | 0.14 | | |
| 2016 | Women | 3.15 | 17.50 | 23.57 | 0.87 | 0.50 |
| | Men | | | 76.43 | 0.91 | 0.65 |
| | Gender inequality Index | | | 0.08 | | |

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION (GER) %



PUPIL PER TEACHER RATIO

| Education | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| In public sector | | | |
| Primary | 18.9 | 18.3 | 18.2 |
| Urban | 25.0 | 24.0 | 23.8 |
| Rural | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 |
| Lower secondary | 12.2 | 11.1 | 10.4 |
| Urban | 14.9 | 13.4 | 12.8 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 9.4 | 8.7 |
| Upper secondary | 16.2 | 15.0 | 14.4 |
| Urban | 16.9 | 15.6 | 15.0 |
| Rural | 14.5 | 13.8 | 13.0 |
| In private sector | | | |
| Primary | 15.3 | 16.4 | 15.1 |
| Urban | 15.1 | 16.3 | 15.0 |
| Rural | 18.1 | 17.4 | 16.6 |
| Lower secondary | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| Urban | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 8.1 | n.a |
| Upper secondary | 9.1 | 8.2 | 9.0 |
| Urban | 9.9 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 6.5 | 8.0 |

The main indicators that measure the participation of the school age population in education are the gross and net enrollment ratio. The gross enrollment ratio -GER compares students of a certain educational level to the population age group that belongs to that level. In the pre-university education, these two indicators are constantly high, especially in primary education, which shows high turnout. The chart gives an overview of the degree of participation for the three levels of pre-university education and the comparison in the last two years. When the ratio is higher than 100 percent, this indicates that the student participates at the specified educational level are on or below ages related. While the net enrollment ratio indicator represents the enrolled according to the theoretical age, that by law corresponds to a certain level of education. In the lower secondary education these two indicators declined year after year, though in the first two years they are over 100 percent. Factors that may have contributed to the decline may be some, but we can point out dropouts such as abandonment of school or migration in some cases.

Participates in upper secondary education in year 2016, more than 77.0 % of young people of group ages 15-17 years old, compared to 68.5 % of them in year 2011.

There is an increasing number of young people who continue secondary education and especially in the full-time system.

12 Education and Knowledge

Participation in vocational education has taken priority over the last year. For year 2016 this participation has value of 19.8 % of upper secondary education and 20.9 % of public upper secondary .

Frequented public education in year 2016, 93.0 % of pupils on lower secondary and 88.8 % of them on upper secondary.

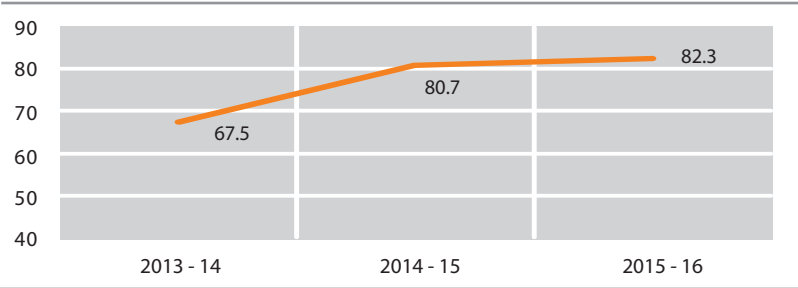
The ratio of students to a teacher is a quality indicator of the education process. This indicator at country level, is gradually decreased year after year in primary education by 2 pupils per teacher compared to 2011. The decrease is the same in urban and rural areas. But the ratio by 18.2 in year 2016, is still high compared to most European countries, which for EU 28 of year 2014 is 14.8. In private education the ratio is respectively 15.1 and 7.6 pupil per teacher comparable with averages of EU 28 countries.

In year 2016 has an increase of gross graduation ratio in upper secondary education by 1.6 %, compared to year 2015. While 12.0 % of upper secondary graduates belong to that of vocational, for the two last years.

GRADUATED

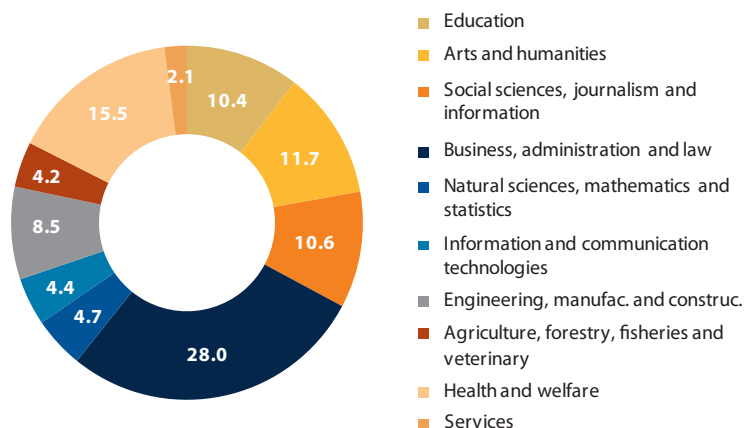
| Graduated in : | 2013 -14 | 2014 -15 | 2015 -16 |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Lower education | 44,139 | 44,001 | 43,084 |
| Upper secondary | 35,254 | 39,629 | 37,721 |
| Vocational | 3,136 | 4,702 | 4,507 |
| Post secondary non tertiary | 164 | 125 | 335 |
| In Tertiary | 29,137 | 33,529 | 31,530 |
| Only Bachelor | 17,469 | 19,152 | 18,652 |

GROSS GRADUATION RATIO IN YEAR



The ratio of pupils to a teacher is gradually decreased year after year.

STUDENTS GRADUATED BY FIELD OF STUDY, YEAR 2016 in %



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

Has an increased number of students graduate by 38.0 % in tertiary education compared to 2011. The graduated of Bachelor programmer consist on 59.0 % of total students graduated in year 2016. The largest number of students, by 28.0 %, have chosen to study on the field of business, administration and law. On the other hand, less preferred one is the field of services, chosen by 2.1% of students .

The choice of field of study is different if we look at it from a gender perspective. In addition to the field of business, administration and law that they have chosen both women and men and in the largest percentage, mostly second preference women have the field of health and welfare, while men the field of engineering.

Has an increased number of students graduate by 38.0 % in tertiary education compared to 2011.

The number of shows in the central institutions of art¹, during 2016, continues to grow, and the same tendency appears for the number of spectators. Respectively in the art institutions there have been organized 1,086 shows and have participated 236,887 spectators. However the mean number of spectators per show seems to be almost the same as in the previous year. This means that the increase in the number of spectators has come as a result of the increase in the number of shows and not as a result of increased participation in such activities. During the year 2016, the number of exhibitions in the Art Gallery marks a decrease of 20.0 %. For the same period has a decrease in the number of visitors by 30.0 %. The mean number of visitors per exhibition for 2016 is 1,009, compared to 1,179 during 2015. Data from the National Library indicate show a decrease in the number of subscribers and the attendants in the reading halls, 15.0 % and 3.0 % respectively, compared to the previous year. As far as cultural heritage data is concerned, the number of visitors to archaeological parks, museums and strongholds has increased by 10.0 %, 17.0 % and 40.0 %, respectively. The higher growth is seen for visitors of strongholds and other monuments. This year, cultural statistics include data for international cultural activities in Albania, which marked an upward trend since 2013. In 2016 the number of exhibitions marks a increase with a 20 % compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, Albania’s cultural activities on the international scene appear to have fallen slightly in 2016 compared to 2015, respectively 14.0 %.

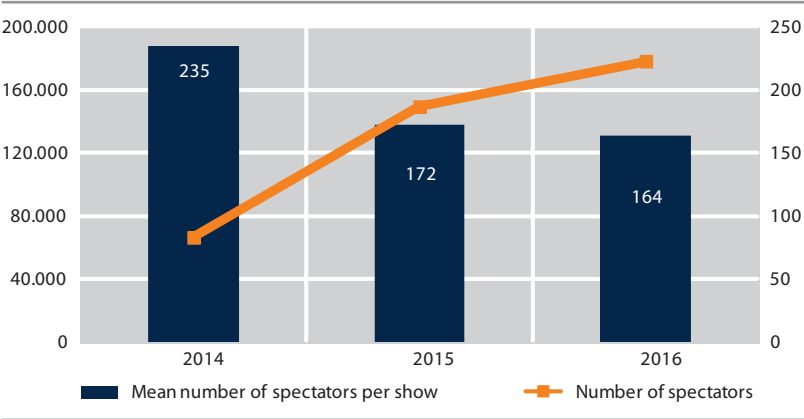
¹ Here are included: National Theater of Opera, Ballet and National Ensemble, National Theater, Experimental National Theater "Kujtim Spahivogli", National Art Gallery, National Circus, National Center for Cinematography, National Cultural Center for Children and Puppet Theater, Albanian Office for the Rights of the Author.

Number of followers in National Library has increased approximately 7.0 % from 2014 to 2015.

CULTURE AND ART INSTITUTIONS

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Central Institues of Art | | | |
| Number of shows | 283 | 869 | 1,086 |
| Number of premiers | 29 | 70 | 73 |
| Number of spectators | 66,517 | 149,586 | 178,396 |
| Art Gallery | | | |
| Numer of exhibitions | 20 | 26 | 21 |
| Number of visitors | 24,715 | 30,641 | 21,193 |
| National Library | | | |
| Number of subscribers in NL | 6,316 | 7,480 | 6,362 |
| Number of visitors (exhibition/visits) in NL | 4,901 | 29,366 | 16,715 |
| Number of followers in the reading halls | 195,138 | 207,924 | 202,006 |
| Culture Heritage | | | |
| Number of visitors in archeological parks | 175,472 | 209,547 | 230,188 |
| Number of visitors in museums | 135,578 | 131,808 | 154,965 |
| Number of visitors in strongholds and other monuments | 93,194 | 119,389 | 164,544 |
| International activities | | | |
| Cultural international activities in Albania | 281 | 249 | 301 |
| Albanian culture activities abroad | 19 | 37 | 31 |

NUMBER OF SPECTATORS IN THE CENTRAL INSITUTE OF ARTS



Source: Ministry of Culture

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH

| Public expenditure | 2014 | 2015 | 2016* |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total State Budget (ALL mln) | 41,881 | 38,578 | 41,802 |
| Budget for Health (ALL mln) | 438,855 | 436,437 | 432,015 |
| GDP | 1,395,305 | 1,427,799 | 1,480,615 |
| Health versus (%) | | | |
| Budget Expenditures | 9.54 | 8.84 | 9.68 |
| Gross Domestic Product | 3 | 2.7 | 2.82 |

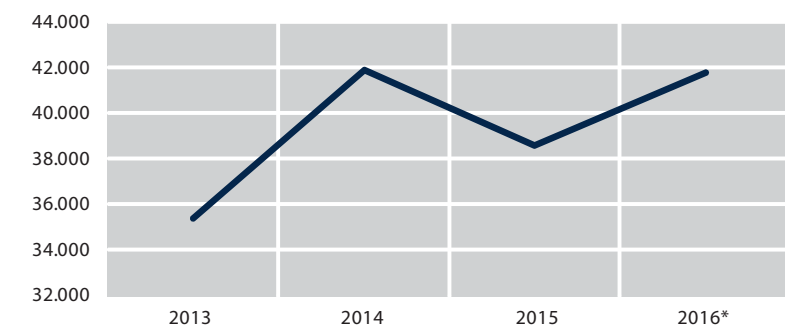
* Data are provisional
Source of information: Ministry of Finance

Public expenditures in the health sector for 2016 are ALL 41.802 billion.

This accounts for 9.68 % of total public spending for 2016 and has a weight of 2.82 % of total GDP. Public spending on health has increased by 8.36 % compared to 2016.

Public expenditure values show an increase in the health impact on total public spending and the total value of GDP for 2016.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH



Number of visits done by primary health care in year 2016 (family physician, specialized one, etc.), is about 8.1 million.

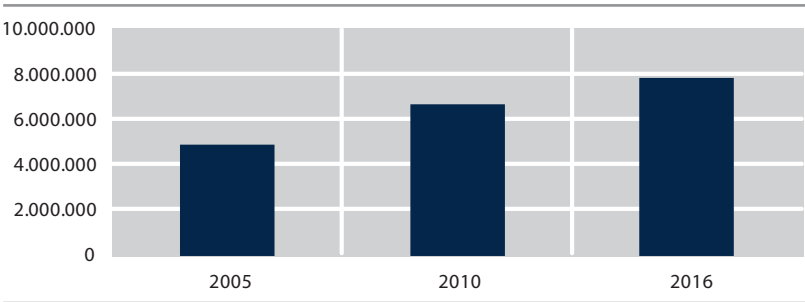
The total number of visits to health centers has increased considerably in recent years. Compared to 2005 the number of visits increased by 62.2 %, and why the number of centers has decreased as a result of the focus on the services centered with specialized medical personnel as well as with the equipment.

The overall coverage of child vaccination continues to be quite high, at 99.0 %, for the whole country. In 2016 the incidence of infectious diseases, especially of Hepatitis which has decreased by 44.7 % compared to the year 2006.

NUMBER OF HEALTH VISITS

| | 2005 | 2010 | 2016 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total visits | 4,777,898 | 6,551,116 | 7,749,952 |
| A Health Centres | 671 | 475 | 408 |
| Number of visits in Health Centres | 2,138,505 | 3,103,102 | 3,239,783 |
| a Visits of persons up to 14 years old | 577,660 | 946,712 | 620,071 |
| of wich: under 1 | 130,799 | 146,326 | 16,716 |
| b Visits of persons over 14 years old | 1,483,141 | 2,050,411 | 2,551,426 |
| of wich: over 60 | 795,294 | 1,258,053 | 1,327,090 |
| c Visits at home | 77,704 | 105,979 | 68,286 |
| B Ambulances | 1,675 | 2,079 | 2,133 |
| Number of visits in Ambulances | 616,618 | 1,094,574 | 1,330,670 |
| a Visits of persons up to 14 years old | 176,968 | 236,424 | 322,393 |
| of wich: under 1 | 43,367 | 66,968 | 89,422 |
| b of wich: over 14 years old | 407,197 | 745,787 | 928,092 |
| of wich: over 60 | 215,185 | 490,886 | 582,070 |
| Visits at home | 32,463 | 112,363 | 80,185 |
| C Policlinics | 50 | 46 | 46 |
| Number of visits in policlinics | 2,022,775 | 2,353,440 | 3,179,499 |
| a Visits of persons up to 14 years old | 450,934 | 415,264 | 467,912 |
| b Visits of persons over 14 years old | 1,571,841 | 1,938,176 | 2,706,925 |

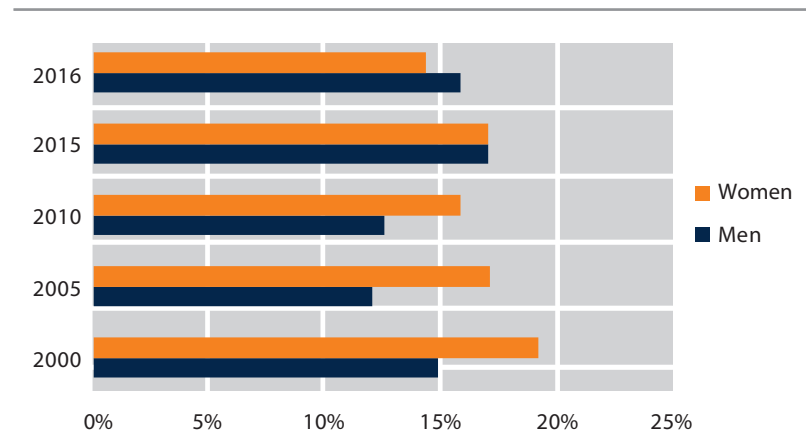
NUMBER OF HEALTH VISITS



NUMBER OF CHILDREN VACCINATED

| Infants | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| immuniz.against: | | | |
| – tuberculosis | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.2 |
| – diphtheria | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.7 |
| – tetanozin | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.7 |
| – pertussis | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.7 |
| – measles-mimps-rubela | 97.6 | 97.8 | 96.3 |
| – poliomyelitis | 97.6 | 98.8 | 98.3 |

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



In 2016, the Albanian labour market is characterized by a decline in the level of unemployment rate compared to the previous year. The unemployment rate for the population aged 15 years old and over reached 15.2 %, decreasing by 1.9 percentage points compared to the previous year. This decline is mostly impacted by the decrease of female unemployment rate from 17.1 % in 2015 to 14.4 % in 2016.

During the year 2016, despite of the decline of 4.3 percentage points in the youth (aged 15-29) unemployment rate compared to previous year, youth continues to impact significantly the unemployment rate. In 2016, youth unemployment rate reached the level of 28.9 % (29.7 % for young men and 27.8 % for young women) compared to the previous year where it was 33.2 % (32.3 % for young men and 34.7 % for young women).

For the adult population aged 30 to 64, the unemployment rate dropped off in 11.8 % from 12.5 % that it was in 2015.

Young people aged 15-29 years old who are neither in employment nor in education or training constitute 30.0 % of the total youth population.

UNEMPLOYMENT

| | Unit | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Unemployed | 1 000 | 220 | 224 | 208 |
| Men | - | 139 | 128 | 123 |
| Women | - | 81 | 96 | 85 |
| Unemployment rate | percent | 17.5 | 17.1 | 15.2 |

Source: Labour Force Survey 2014 -2016

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployed as percentage of the total labour force.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Compared to the previous year, youth unemployment rate has decreased by 4.3 percentage points.

18 Employment

In 2016, the employment rate for the population aged 15-64 years old is 55.9 %. At national level, the economic sectors with the highest share in total employment are the agriculture and services, respectively accounting for 40.2 % and 40.4 % of the total employment.

Employment rate is higher among men compared to women. In 2016, the gender gap in employment for persons aged 15 to 64 is 12.2 percentage points (61.9 % for men and 49.7 % for women).

A considerable share of working age women are working as contributing family workers, mainly in agricultural farms. Women are 1.7 times more likely than men to be contributing family workers (31.2 % of employed females and 18.2 % of employed males are unpaid family workers in 2016).

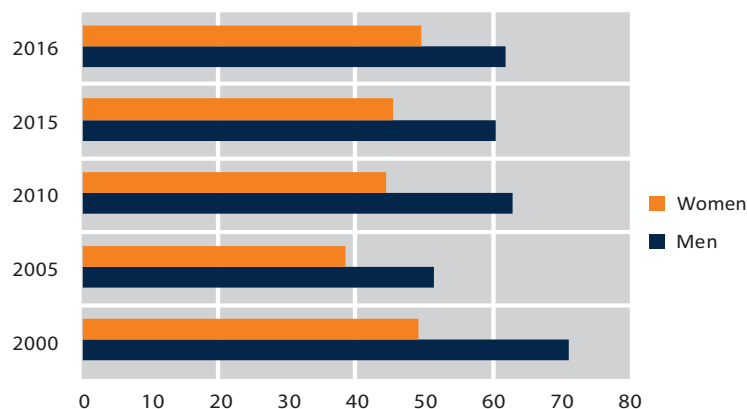
In 2016, the share of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector is 31.9 %, decreasing compared to 2015 when this percentage was 34.1 %.

LABOUR FORCE

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

In 2016, in the prefecture of Tirana, employment in agriculture constitutes only 5.4 %, in the services sector 68.5 % and in industry 26.1 % of the total employment in this prefecture. Prefectures of Vlora and Durrës have both a relatively similar employment structure with almost 25.0 % of the total employment in agriculture and more than 40.0 % in services. Whereas in the other remaining prefectures of the country prevails agriculture employment, accounting for 40.0 % or more of the total employment.

EMPLOYEMENT RATE



POPULATION'S LABOUR MARKET STATUS

| | Unit | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population | 1 000 | 2,892 | 2,886 | 2,876 |
| Labour Force-total | - | 1,257 | 1,310 | 1,365 |
| Men | - | 725 | 748 | 773 |
| Female | - | 532 | 562 | 592 |
| Employed - total | - | 1,037 | 1,087 | 1,157 |
| Men | - | 586 | 621 | 650 |
| Female | - | 451 | 466 | 507 |
| Employment rate* | percent | 50.5 | 52.9 | 55.9 |
| Men | - | 58.0 | 60.5 | 61.9 |
| Female | - | 43.4 | 45.5 | 49.7 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2016

*) calculated over population 15-64 yrs

HOUSEHOLDS BY THE DWELLING TYPE, YEAR 2015

| Dwelling type | Household in % |
|--|----------------|
| Individual house | 75.4 |
| Dwelling in a bulding with up to 15 apartments | 13.6 |
| Dwelling in a bulding with more than 15 apartments | 10.7 |
| Other | 0.3 |

Source: Household Budget Survey in Albania 2015

HOUSEHOLD BY THE DWELLING AREA USED, YEAR 2015

| Dwelling area | Household in % |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Less than 50m ² | 7.8 |
| 51-90 m ² | 53.7 |
| 91-130 m ² | 31.3 |
| Over 130 m ² | 7.1 |

Source: Household Budget Survey in Albania 2015

OWNERSHIP STATUS OF THE DWELLING, YEAR 2015

| Ownership status | Household in % |
|---|----------------|
| Owner or becoming owner (with a mortgage on dwelling or waiting for the legalization) | 93.0 |
| Rented (from a private individual or from the state) | 5.5 |
| Live for free/ in use/other | 1.5 |

Source: Household Budget Survey in Albania 2015

According to Household Budget Survey 2015, more than 75.4 % of households live in private houses. Households that live in a dwelling which are part of buildings with up to 15 apartments are 13.6 %, while in buildings with more than 15 apartments are 10.7 % of households in Albania

Dwellings whose area is up to 90 meters square represent the largest share of the households, 53.7 % in 2015. Dwellings whose area is 91-130 meters square are ranked second in terms of distribution, with 31.3 %.

Almost all households are owner of the dwellings, 93.0 %. Regarding the other households they live in rented dwellings or for free, 5.5 % and 1.5 % respectively.

Households who live in conventional dwellings, 7.0 % of them live in overcrowded conditions with 13 meters square surface per person.

20 Prices and Consumption

Average annual changes of Consumer Price Index in 2016 was 1,3 %.

The mostly increase of prices by 3.6 % it was notice in the "Education service" having a contribution by 0,09 p.p in the average annual changes. Index of "Food and non alcoholic beverages " group was increased by 3.3 % " having a contribution by 1,30 p.p. Index of "Alcoholic beverage and tobacco" group was increase by 1.8 % having a contribution by 0,08 p.p..

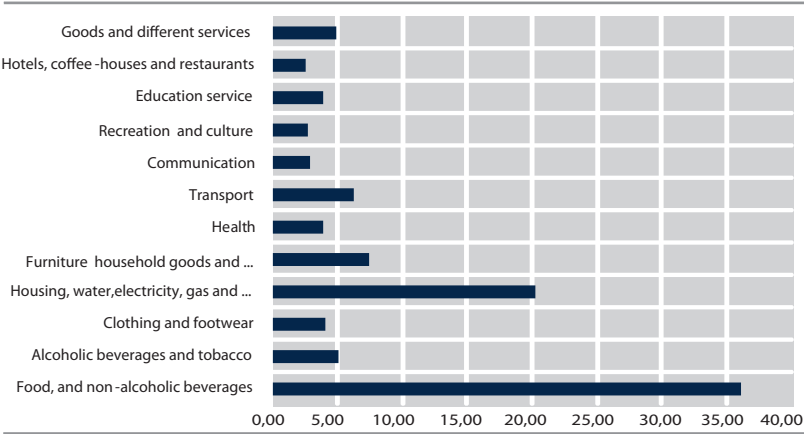
The mostly decrease it was notices in the "Transport" group by 2.9 % having a contribution by -0,18 p.p. Index of "Clothing and footwear" was decrease by 1.1 % having a contribution by -0,04 p.p.

Average annual changes on the other groups various from - 0.4 % ně + 1.4 %.

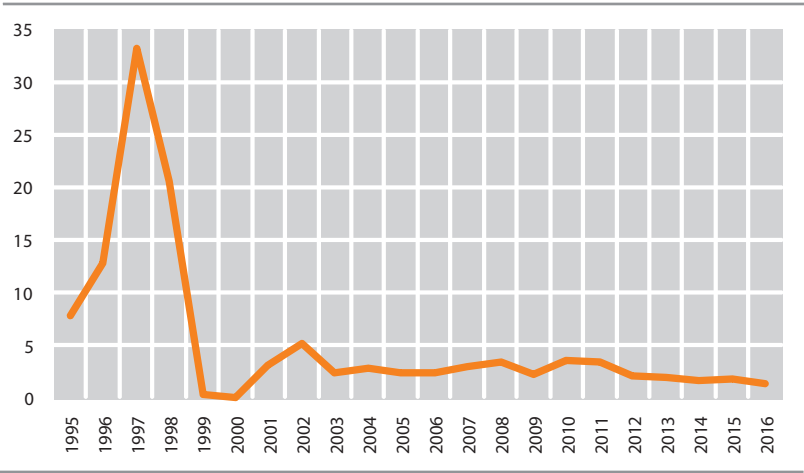
CONSUMPTION

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

WEIGHTS OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 2016



AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGES IN CPI



In 2016 consumer price index in "medicaments and other pharmaceuticals product" subgroup signed an decrease by 2.1 % compared with previous year.

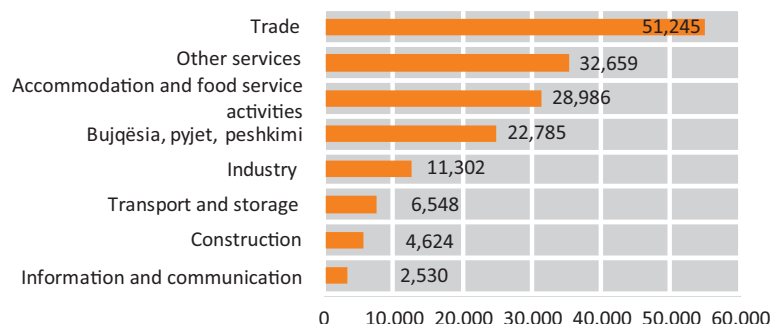
ACTIVE ENTERPRISES BY LEGAL FORM, 2016

| Legal form | No. enterprises |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Total | 160,679 |
| Farmers | 31,372 |
| Physical person | 100,955 |
| Juridical person | 28,352 |
| Limited Liability Companies | 22,424 |
| Joint Stock Companies | 821 |
| Public Enterprises | 980 |
| Public Administration | 797 |
| NGO, Intern. Organization | 2,465 |
| Other Companies | 865 |

ACTIVE ENTERPRISES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2014-2016

| Economic Activity | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 112,537 | 152,288 | 160,679 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 2,260 | 21,194 | 32,659 |
| Industry | 10,154 | 11,810 | 11,302 |
| Construction | 4,575 | 4,946 | 4,624 |
| Trade | 44,969 | 53,699 | 51,245 |
| Transport and storage | 7,562 | 7,008 | 6,548 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 18,061 | 23,186 | 22,785 |
| Information and communication | 2,590 | 2,453 | 2,530 |
| Other services | 22,366 | 27,992 | 28,986 |

ACTIVE ENTERPRISES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2016



At the end of year 2016 are 160.679 active enterprises. Mostly of enterprises are focused within trade economic activity with 31.9 %, while 1.6 % in economic activity "Information and communication".

Enterprises with legal form "Physical persons" with 62.8 % are dominating in the Albanian economy, of which 43.0 % of them are operating in area of trade.

Last two years and onwards to the regional tax offices are registering farmers, due to be part to compensation scheme of VAT for agriculture producers. Until the end of year 2016 registered 31,372 farmers.

BUSINESS REGISTER

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

In Albania are 559 active enterprises per 10,000 inhabitants at the end of year 2016.

22 Foreign Trade

In 2016 the trade volume of goods increased about 4.4 % compared with 2015, having an annual increase for exports by 0.1 % and 6.4 % for imports.

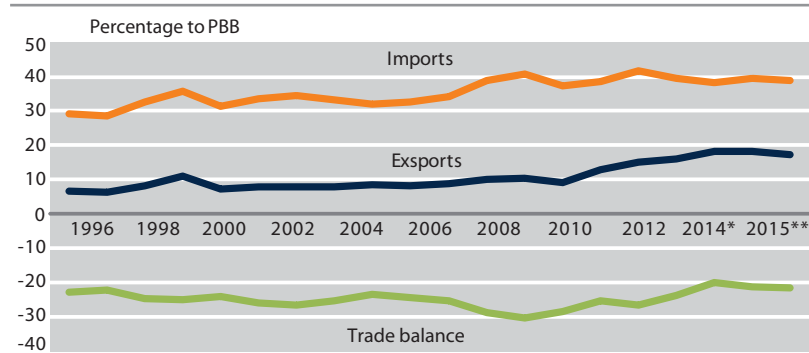
The most important groups of goods that are exported by Albania are: "Textile and textile articles" and "Footwear". In 2016 these groups have occupied respectively 22.2 % and 21.6 % of total exports.

The most important groups of goods that are imported by Albania are: "Machinery, mechanic and electric equipment" and "Textile and textile articles". In 2016 these groups have occupied respectively 15.7 % and 11.0 % of total imports.

The three main partners for exports and imports, for 2016, are: Italy, Greece and Germany, representing 62.6 % of Albanian exports and 46.7 % of Albanian imports.

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

FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS AND TRADE BALANCE



* 2013 Semi-finals

** 2014 Precautions

^ Series 1996-2007 does not reflect new reviews

FOREIGN TRADE OF GOODS

| million ALL | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Exports (FOB) | 22,001 | 44,096 | 77,405 | 196,897 | 243,498 |
| Imports (CIF) | 98,060 | 190,155 | 299,147 | 544,004 | 579,248 |
| Trade balance (Exsports-imports) | -76,059 | -146,059 | -221,742 | -347,107 | -335,750 |
| Trade volume (Exsports-imports) | 120,061 | 234,251 | 376,553 | 740,901 | 822,746 |
| Percentage of coverage (%) | 22.4 | 23.2 | 25.9 | 36.2 | 42.0 |

FIVE MAIN TRADE PARTNERS, 2016

| Exports | | | Imports | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| | million ALL | % to total | | million ALL | % to total |
| Italy | 132,890 | 54.6 | Italy | 169,583 | 29.3 |
| Kosovo | 16,605 | 6.8 | Germany | 54,959 | 9.5 |
| Greece | 11,150 | 4.6 | China | 50,814 | 8.8 |
| Germany | 8,282 | 3.4 | Greece | 45,656 | 7.9 |
| Malta | 8,016 | 3.3 | Turkey | 45,655 | 7.9 |

In 2016 Germany is the second main partner in terms of trade volume representing about 7.7 % of Albanian trade of goods.

FIELD CROP PRODUCTION (000 TONNES)

| Field crops | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cereals | 700,4 | 695,5 | 698,4 |
| Vegetable & melon | 950 | 1030 | 1129 |
| Potatoes | 240 | 245 | 238 |
| White beans | 30 | 28 | 25 |
| Industrial crops | 5,5 | 4,9 | 4,6 |
| Medicinal crops | 13,2 | 10,8 | 10,6 |
| Forage (dry matter) | 1.220 | 1.200 | 1.325 |

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

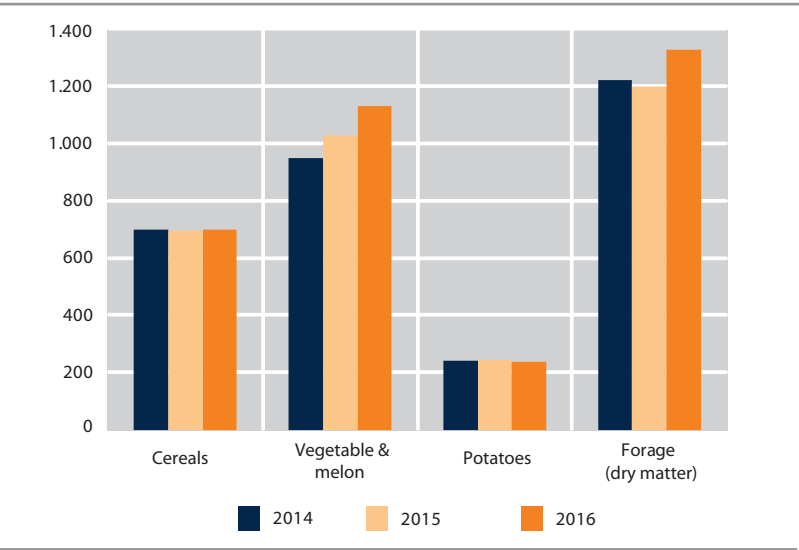
Field crops

During 2016 noticed growing trend of agricultural production. Compared to 2015, the production of vegetables in 2016 is increased by 9.6 %. Slight increase recognized in production of cereals with 0.4 % in 2016 compared to 2015.

Decrease of production noticed in dry bean and potatoes with 10.7 % in 2016 compared to 2015. Also the slight decreased have in production of potatoes with 2.86 % compared with the previous year.

Special attention has been paid to the cultivation of medicinal aromatic and culinaty plants, production of which in 2016 amounts to 10 644 tonnes.

FIELD CROP PRODUCTION (000 TONNES)



Vegetable production recognized increase as result of early sown area and growth of vegetables in greenhouses area. This increase also affected the use of quality seeds and saplings.

Permanent crops

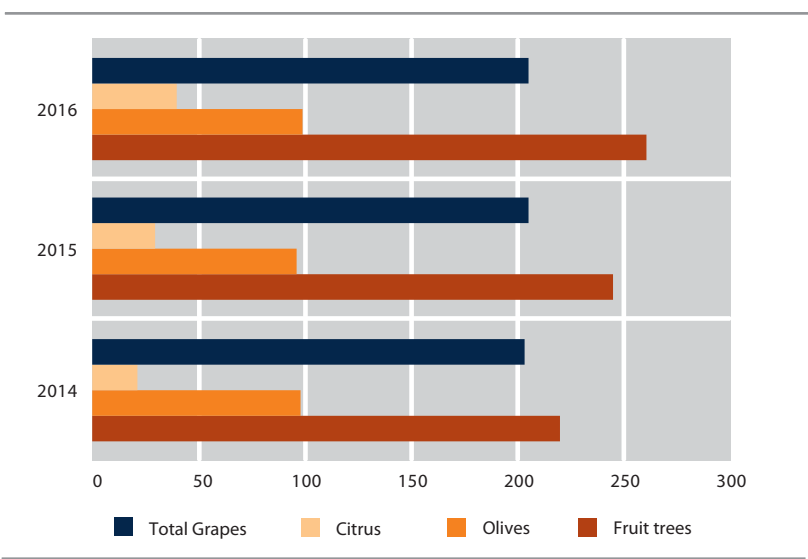
Production of fruit trees has increased from year to year. Production of fruit trees in 2016 compared to 2015 increased with 6.5 %, olive with 3.1 %, citrus with 33.3 % and production of grapes is the same level as the previous year.

PERMANENT CROP PRODUCTION (000 TONNES)

| Permanent crops | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|
| Fruits trees | 220 | 245 | 261 |
| Olives | 98 | 96 | 99 |
| Citrus | 21 | 30 | 40 |
| Total Grapes | 204 | 205 | 205 |

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

PERMANENT CROP PRODUCTION (000 TONNES)



Increased production of citrus with 33.3% and fruit trees with 6.5% is a result of increased area in blocks and intensive cultivation method.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, IN 1 000 HEADS

| Indicators | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cattle | 499,6 | 504,2 | 492,4 |
| - Cows | 358 | 357,1 | 354,9 |
| Sheep/goats | 2.804 | 2.850 | 2.913 |
| Sheep | 1.869 | 1.918 | 1.972 |
| - Milket sheep | 1.419 | 1.417 | 1.428 |
| Goat | 904 | 932 | 941 |
| - Milket goats | 695 | 700 | 716 |
| Pigs | 172 | 171,4 | 181 |
| - Sows | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| Equidae | 91 | 91 | 71 |
| Poultry | 9.493 | 8.558 | 8.326 |
| - Chickens | 6.645 | 5.323 | 4.790 |
| Beehives | 261 | 271 | 303 |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, IN 1 000 TONNES

| Indicators | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Milk | 1,133 | 1,131 | 1,145 |
| Cows milk | 965 | 964 | 975 |
| Sheep milk | 89 | 87 | 85 |
| Goat's milk | 79 | 80 | 85 |
| Meat live weight | 155 | 158 | 160 |
| Cattle | 71 | 71 | 72 |
| Sheep and goats | 50 | 53 | 51 |
| Pork | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| Poultry | 17 | 17 | 20 |
| Wool (tonnes) | 3,100 | 3,332 | 3,431 |
| Eggs (million) | 835 | 830 | 830 |
| Honey (tonnes) | 3,000 | 3,200 | 3,923 |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Livestock remains one of the most important sectors of Albanian agriculture economy, contributing with 45.0 % to the overall value of agriculture and livestock products. In 2016 compared with the year 2015 a decrease is noticed in the number of cattle with 2.39 %, equidae with 21.9 % and poultry with 2.72 %, while the number of sheep, pigs and goats has increased with 2.81 %, 5.61 % and 0.94 % respectively.

In the recent years a particular attention has taken the apiculture where an expansion of the activity of farmers is noted in some areas of the country. The largest concentration of beehives is found the south-east area of Albania. Korça and Durres have the highest percentage of beehives in Albania, with 15.0 % and 12.5 % respectively. Lezha has recorded the lowest percentage of beehives with only 3.8 % of the total.

Milk production has grown steadily by 1.0 % to 2.0 % annually. The structure of milk production is: cow milk 86.0 %, sheep milk 7.0 % and goat milk 7.0 % (referred to the year 2016).

Although the number of cattle, sheep and goats for milk has declined in the recent years, milk production from these categories of animals has increased as a result of racial improvement through artificial insemination.

26 Forest

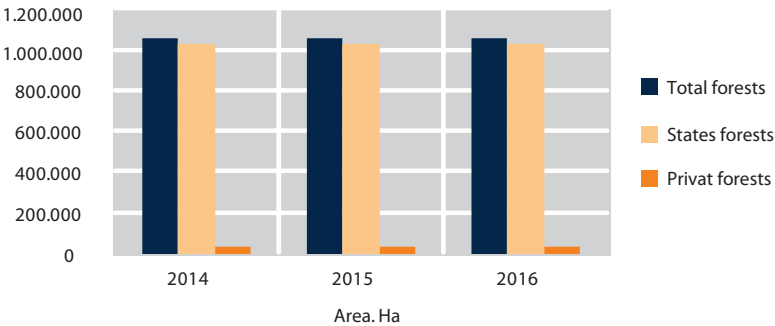
In the forest fund by ownership, 97.3 % of the area was occupied by public forests and 2.7 % by private ones. Concerning the timber volume, 94.0 % consists of public forests and 6.0 % of private forests. In recent years there is no change in the forest area . As a result of exploitation and fires, the volume of timber has decreased in 2015 and 2016 compared to 2014, respectively by 27.3 % and 27.4 %.

FOREST FUND BY PROPETIES

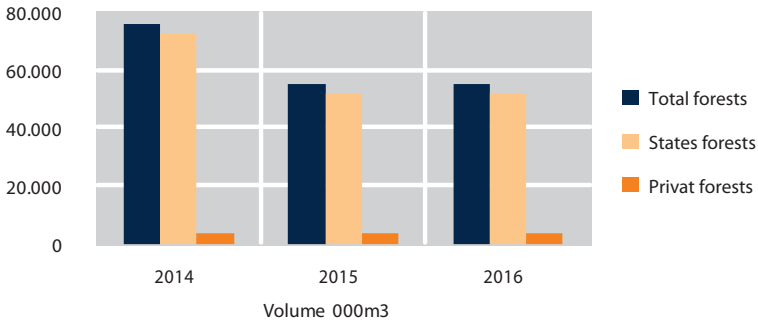
| | Area. Ha | | | Volume 000m3 | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Total forests | 1,052,772 | 1,052,253 | 1,052,237 | 76,083 | 55,247 | 55,185 |
| States forests | 1,023,992 | 1,023,473 | 1,023,457 | 72,789 | 51,953 | 51,891 |
| Privat forests | 28,780 | 28,780 | 28,780 | 3,294 | 3,294 | 3,294 |

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

FOREST FOUND BY PROPETIES



FOREST FOUND BY PROPETIES



Forests represent about 36.6 % of the total area of the country.

NETWORK OF PROTECTES AREAS

| | Number of protected areas | | | nr |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|----|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
| Total | 800 | 800 | 800 | |
| Natural and Scientific Reserves | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| National Parks | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| Nature Monuments | 750 | 750 | 750 | |
| Managed Natural Reserves | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| Protected Landscape / Seascape | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Protected Resource Area | 4 | 4 | 4 | |

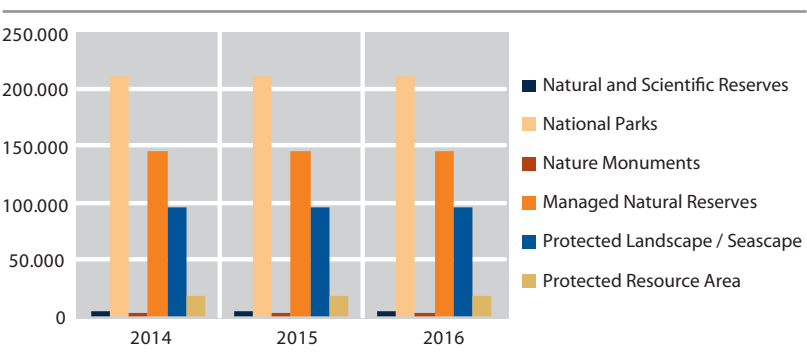
Source of information: Ministry of Environment

RRJETI I ZONAVE TË MBROJTURA

| | Surface of protected areas | | | ha |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
| Total | 477,566 | 477,566 | 477,566 | |
| Natural and Scientific Reserves | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | |
| National Parks | 210,501 | 210,501 | 210,501 | |
| Nature Monuments | 3,470 | 3,470 | 3,470 | |
| Managed Natural Reserves | 144,685 | 144,685 | 144,685 | |
| Protected Landscape / Seascape | 95,864 | 95,864 | 95,864 | |
| Protected Resource Area | 18,245 | 18,245 | 18,245 | |

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

SURFACE OF PROTECTED AREA/HA



“Protected area” are declared land, water, marine and coastal territories set for the protection of biological diversity, natural and cultural assets, attachment, which are managed by legal and modern scientific methods. Protected areas are divided into 6 categories which are: Strict nature reserve, National park, Natural monument, Managed Natural Reserve, Protected Landscape, Protected area of managed resources. In recent years it has been observed that in the protected areas there is no change in area or their number.

Albania in 2017 celebrated the 50th anniversary of protected areas. The number of protected areas in 2016 numbering 800.

Urbane and inert waste

The data for urbane and inert waste referring to the year 2016 are preliminary. The final data on waste statistics will be published on September of 2017 year based on the annual survey carried out by INSTAT.

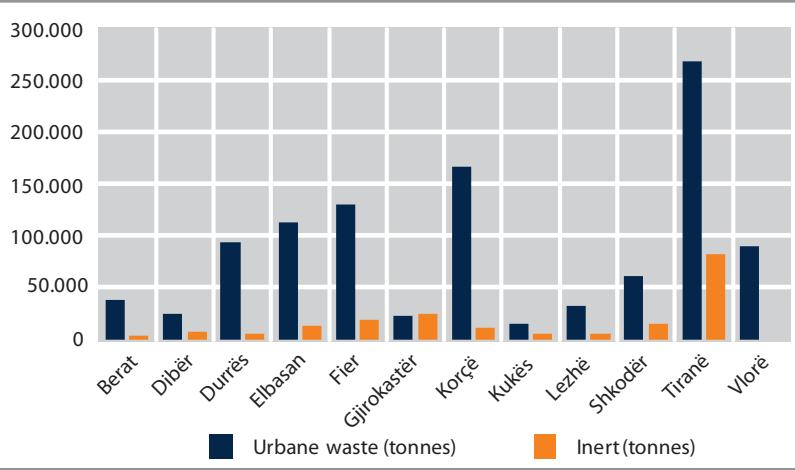
Waste generation for capita is reported by resident population and total amount of waste reported by prefectures for the refered year.

URBAN AND INERT WASTE BY PREFECTURE, 2016*

| Prefectures | Population | Urban waste (tonnes) | Tonnes/ inhabitant | Inert (tonnes) |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Total | 2.875.592 | 1.055.126 | 0,367 | 203.009 |
| Berat | 135.441 | 37.644 | 0,278 | 5.763 |
| Dibër | 129.056 | 25.764 | 0,200 | 4.740 |
| Durrës | 280.205 | 93.395 | 0,333 | 7.594 |
| Elbasan | 287.606 | 113.690 | 0,395 | 6.217 |
| Fier | 305.108 | 130.172 | 0,427 | 12.869 |
| Gjirokaštër | 68.020 | 22.143 | 0,326 | 19.154 |
| Korçë | 217.422 | 166.178 | 0,764 | 24.475 |
| Kukës | 81.294 | 16.104 | 0,198 | 11.303 |
| Lezhë | 130.258 | 32.286 | 0,248 | 5.387 |
| Shkodër | 842.981 | 60.286 | 0,072 | 6.240 |
| Tiranë | 210.168 | 268.278 | 1,276 | 16.213 |
| Vlorë | 188.033 | 89.186 | 0,474 | 83.054 |

* Data for 2016 year are preliminary
Source of information: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

URBANE AND INERTS WASTE BY PREFECTURES



Waste managed by resident population has raised by years.

BATHING WATER QUALITY IN ALBANIAN BEACHES

| Stations* Beaches | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Velipojë | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Shëngjin | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Durrës | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Kavajë | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Vlorë | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Dhërmi | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Himarë | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Borsh | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sarandë | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Gjiri i Lalzit | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Qeparo | - | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ksamil | - | 3 | 3 | 3 |

| Beaches | Quality* 2016 | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| | A Cilësi e shkëlqyer | B Cilësi e mirë | C Cilësi e mjaftueshme | D Cilësi e keqe /Masa të menjëherëshme |
| Velipojë | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Shëngjin | 3 | 2 | : | : |
| Durrës | 1 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Kavajë | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Vlorë | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Dhërmi | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Himarë | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Borsh | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sarandë | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Gjiri i Lalzit | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Qeparo | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ksamil | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Note : Number of monitored stations in beaches
* Quality expresses the rate in percentage of compliance to WHO quality standards in the respective beaches
Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Bathing water quality in beaches

The data on bathing water quality in beaches refers to frequently measurements on all sea beaches of Albania.

The main indicators refer to bacterium contaminations discharged on sea and reveres. Water quality data for beaches are administrative records and represents quality compliance to well-known standards established for health conditions by WHO.

Water quality data for the bathing waters in Albania has remained in the same levels mainly with excellent or good quality in 85.0 % of the beaches.

Bathing water polution is harmful for beachgoers and indirectly harms the economy.

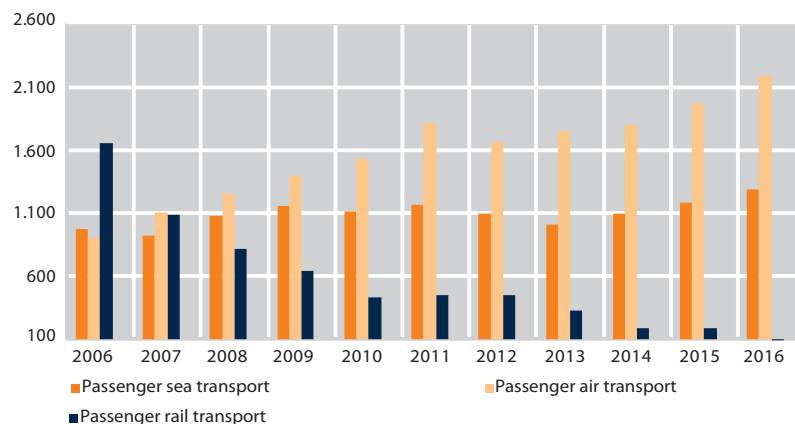
30 Transport

The number of passengers traveling by sea lines increased by 4.1 % in 2016 compared to 2015: by airline 8.1% and by rail has decreased 21.9 %.

The number of passengers traveling by air in 2016 occupied average 61.4 % of the total number of passengers traveling with sea, air and rail, followed by the number of passengers traveling by sea 36.1 % and by rail 2.5 %.

In 2016 goods transported by sea account for about 65.0 % of Albanian exports and about 52.1 % of Albanian imports.

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

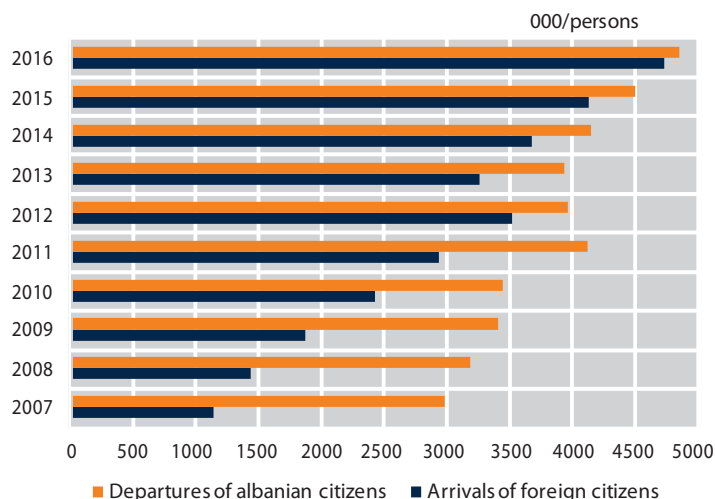


FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT, 2016

| | Exports | | Imports | |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | million ALL | % | million ALL | % |
| Total | 243,498 | 100.0 | 579,248 | 100.0 |
| Sea Transport | 158,226 | 65.0 | 301,742 | 52.1 |
| Road Transport | 78,412 | 32.2 | 244,187 | 42.2 |
| Air Transport | 1,474 | 0.6 | 19,953 | 3.4 |
| Other mode of transport | 5,385 | 2.2 | 13,367 | 2.3 |

About 55.9 % of trade volume of goods in 2016 was transported by sea, while the number of passengers traveling by air accounts for more than half the total number of passengers (61.5 %).

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



Arrivals of foreign citizens at the border points in 2016 increased by 14.6 % while the departures of Albanian citizens increased by 7.7 % compared to 2015.

During 2016, the arrivals of foreign citizens from the European region occupy the largest share of foreign citizens by 94.7 %.

Southern Europe occupies the highest percentage of foreign citizens of arrivals by 86.0 % of total entries from Europe. Arrivals from Kosovo occupy 55.9 % of the arrivals from Southern Europe, followed by Macedonia by 14.7 % and Montenegro by 8.4 %.

Arrivals of foreign citizens from other regions occupy an average of 5.3 foreigners' total inflows.

ARRIVALS OF NON-RESIDENTS IN NATIONAL BORDER, BY NATIONALITY

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total | 3,672,591 | 4,131,242 | 4,735,511 |
| I Africa | 859 | 2,973 | 1,077 |
| II. America | 90,084 | 96,763 | 103,839 |
| III. East Asia and Pacific | 30,874 | 33,032 | 35,894 |
| IV. Middle East | 2,607 | 3,604 | 4,324 |
| V. South Asia | 1,274 | 1,636 | 1,699 |
| VI. Europe | 3,423,665 | 3,759,423 | 4,485,405 |
| Central / Eastern Europe | 163,006 | 151,457 | 182,581 |
| - Northern Europe | 137,308 | 125,513 | 149,965 |
| - Southern Europe | 2,821,920 | 3,169,174 | 3,855,617 |
| - Western Europe | 237,760 | 246,811 | 221,492 |
| - East/ Mediterranean Europe | 63,671 | 66,468 | 75,750 |
| VII. Other countries not specified | 123,228 | 233,811 | 103,273 |

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

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

Arrivals of foreign nationals in 2016 from Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro occupy 64.4 % of foreigners' total inflows.

32 National Accounts

During year 2015, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by 2.23 % compared with year 2014, based on semi final data. Final Consumption in 2015 had the main share in economy with 80.54 %. It realized an increase by 0.99 % in real terms. Gross capital formation increased by 4,03 % in real terms, in comparison with 2014.

Exports of goods and services increased in real terms respectively by 0.97 % and Import of goods and services decreased by 2.88 % compared with 2014. GDP per capita amounted to ALL 496 thousand in 2015.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

| | | STRUCTURE OF GDP (%) | | |
|---|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Units | 2013 | 2014* | 2015** |
| GDP (at current prices) | MLn ALL | 1,350,053 | 1,395,305 | 1,427,799 |
| Supply (at constant prices) | MLn ALL | | | |
| GDP | - | 1,346,166 | 1,374,009 | 1,426,420 |
| Imports of goods and services (f.o.b) | - | 633,950 | 658,512 | 638,749 |
| Uses (at constant prices) | - | | | |
| Exports of goods and services (f.o.b) | - | 387,975 | 393,657 | 391,098 |
| Final Consumption of the Households | - | 1,073,609 | 1,119,647 | 1,149,930 |
| Final Consumption of General Government and NPISHs | - | 155,680 | 167,371 | 169,102 |
| Gross Fixed Capital Formation | - | 352,088 | 337,087 | 351,815 |
| Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies | - | 14,651 | 36,054 | 4,602 |
| Annual real growth of GDP | % | 1.00 | 1.77 | 2.23 |
| Gross Domestic Product per Capita | 1,000 ALL | 466 | 483 | 496 |
| | Euro | 3,323 | 3,450 | 3,547 |
| | USD | 4,411 | 4,579 | 3,935 |

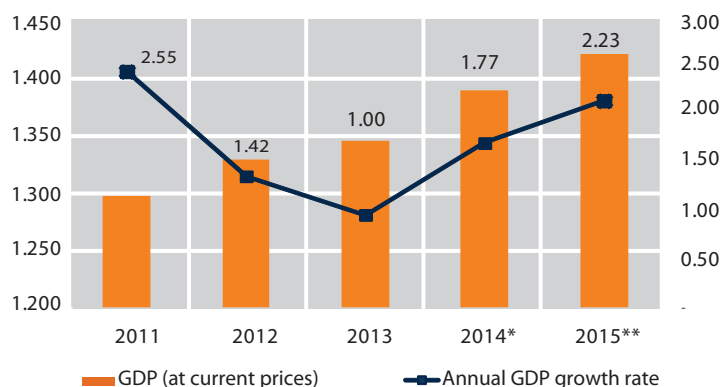
2014* Final data

2015** Semi final data

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION



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

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

STRUCTURE OF
GROSS DOMESTIC
PRODUCTION PBB (%)

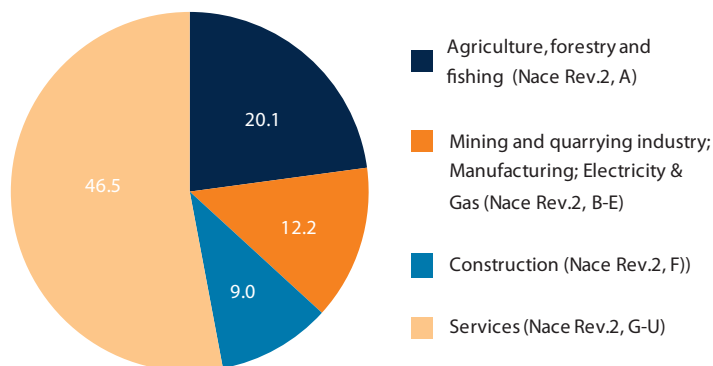
| | Unit | 2013 | 2014* | 2015** | 2013 | 2014* | 2015** |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| GDP (at current prices) | MLn ALL | 1,350,053 | 1,395,305 | 1,427,799 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Nace Rev,2, A) | - | 264,140 | 278,924 | 286,458 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 20.1 |
| Mining and quarrying industry; Manufacturing; Electric, & Gas (Nace Rev,2, B-E) | - | 172,462 | 179,946 | 174,800 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.2 |
| Construction (Nace Rev,2, F) | - | 138,878 | 120,168 | 128,228 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 9.0 |
| Services (Nace Rev,2, G-U) | - | 602,218 | 638,806 | 663,732 | 44.6 | 45.8 | 46.5 |

2014* Final data

2015** Semi final data

Related to GDP structure by economic activities, Services continue to represent the main share in the economy for year 2015, by 46.5 % of GDP and they increased by 2.77 % in real terms. Industry and Construction realized 21.2 % of Gross Domestic Products. Industry rose by 2.26 % in real terms, meanwhile Construction by 6.64 %. Agriculture, hunting and forestry with 20.1 % share of GDP, grew by 0.79 % in real terms.

STRUCTURE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (%)



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