OFFICIAL STATISTICS NATIONAL PROGRAM
for the period 2012-2016

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABF	Household Budget Survey
ADHS	Albanian Demographic and Health Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
FSA	Financial Supervisory Authority
SLMS	Standard Living Measurement Survey
NES	New Enterprises Survey
TUS	Time Use Survey
SES	Structural Enterprises Survey
QES	Quarterly Enterprises Survey
ECB	European Central Bank
BA	Bank of Albania
Census-Al 2011	Census of Population and Housing 2011
CICAP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
SCP	Statistical Classification of Products
DPA	Department of Public Administration
GDC	General Directorate of Customs
GDT	General Direction of Taxation
ESA'95	European System of Accounts
FATS	Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GFSM 2001	Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001
GIS	Geographic Information System
CFG	Classification of the Functions of Government
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIÇP	Harmonized Index of Consumer prices
PPI	Production Price Index
FCNPI	Final Consumption of Non-Profit Institutions serving Households
CCI	Construction Cost Index
INSTAT	Institute of Statistics
IOT	Input-Output table
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession
ISCE	International Standard Classification of Education
IHI	Institute of Health Insurance
ISI	Institute of Social Insurance
AEC	Albanian Energy Corporation
NCRT	National Council of Radio and Television
MES	Ministry of Education and Science

MI	Ministry of Interior
MAFCP	Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Consumer Protection
MJ	Ministry of Justice
METE	Ministry of Economy, Trade of Energy
MF	Ministry of Finance
MIS	Multiple Indicators Survey
MEFWA	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Water Administration
MLSAEO	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
SSA	Stabilization and Association Agreement
MH	Ministry of Health
MTCYS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sport
NACE	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
AEU	Agricultural Economic Unit
NACE 2	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
OECD	Organization of Economic and Corporation Development
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
NPISSA	National Plan for the Implementation of SSA
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity Statistics
OSO	Official Statistics Program
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SILC	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SNA-1993	The System of National Account
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
UNESCO	United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

INTRODUCTION

Five Year Program of Official Statistics is the basic document that provides the production of statistical data by the National Statistical System needed for the observation of economic, social and environmental situation in the Republic of Albania, respecting the guarantee of the implementation of statistical principles provided in law and in the European Statistics code of Practice.

Official Statistics Programme for the period 2012-2016 is the second document of its kind after the entry into force of Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004, "Official Statistics". Given that it was a document that was drafted for the first time in Albania after the creation of the Institute of Statistics as an independent institute professionally, the previous Official Statistics Programme (2007-2011) has served not only as a planning document for official statistics produced during this period, but also as the basis document for orientation of INSTAT and other statistical agencies to statistical production quality according to the standards provided by the Acquis Communautaire.

Fulfillment of statistical activities and, in particular, general censuses (non-agricultural economic enterprises census and Census-Al 2011) on the terms set out in the previous Program, was made possible through a special commitment of all stakeholders involved in the National Statistical System with the support of the Albanian government, international partners and donors, who have guaranteed not only sufficient human and financial resources, but also provide space and necessary working conditions for the involved staff.

INSTAT and statistical agencies have played a very important role in the processes of formulation of the national programs for the implementation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement as well as the fulfillment of the Questionnaire for EU membership, providing all public users involved, the necessary information for the evaluation of situation and formulation of the policy integration.

On the other hand, these processes have helped the staff engaged in the production of official statistics to be further familiarized with European documents regulating the methodology of carrying out of the statistics production processes, with the general statistical principles of the United Nations and European Union, being aware of the future integration challenges of the statistical system. In this context, the drafting of this program is considered as a very important document for the planning of the priority statistical activities, which will serve not only the functioning of an advanced statistical system, but also the consolidation of instruments for their realization.

I. PERFORMANCE OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS PROGRAM 2007-2011

1.1 Demographic and Social Statistics:

1.1.1 Population Statistics

Related to the official statistics on population, the main objectives of Statistical Programme 2007-2011 were:

- Improvement of the collection of demographic information and providing the information on immigration. Civil Status Offices transitional period, which are the main basis of demographic information, did not help enough demographic statistics, so that it calculated an accurate population.
- Conducting Census of Population and Housing. Census conducted in October 2011, after a preparatory process of 2 years and the contribution of the government, donors and all other stakeholders. This project, as well as the transition from the collection of vital statistics information with files(paper forms), by electronic way, will make it possible that in the new Statistics Program, population statistics to be as close to reality, taking into account that they are very important for policy makers as well as for different users.

1.1.2 Education and Health Statistics

Regarding education statistics, which were based mainly on administrative data provided by the Ministry of Education and Science, the main objective of previous Statistical Program has been the expansion of the range of indicators with the private sector as well as the production of these statistics according to standards and methodological requirements of Eurostat. We can say that these objectives are carried out almost completely.

Health Statistics are diverse and provided by the Ministry of Health through various sources of information. The main object of the statistical program has been the consolidation of health indicators and statistical information completeness, this objective is partly realized given the difficulties and delays in its collection. The new program coincides with the structuring the statistical health system of the Ministry of Health, which will significantly improve the statistics in this area. Also, it is forecast the transition from the classification of morbidity and mortality ICD9 to ICD 10. INSTAT has forecast in the new program a series of measures for its implementation, fulfilling thereby one of the requirements of Eurostat.

1.1.3 Living Standards and Household Budget Statistics

Statistical Programme 2007-2011 planned to conduct the Household Budget Survey 2008-2009, in order to better serve the calculation of consumption and household income, as an indicator to measure the living standard, update the consumption basket for computing weights of CPI and compute the final consumption of households, as part of GDP. Conducting the survey on the field showed that the aggregation of the results takes time and lose their actuality indicators. For this reason, in the new Statistical Program it is planned to conduct this survey in 3-monthly basis.

Regarding the Living Standards Measurement Survey, it is a survey conducted every 3 years. Statistical program 2007-2011 was provided for its performance in 2008. The project was implemented on time and successfully. In the new program is projected the statistical performance of the survey in 2012. This survey will enable maintaining the continuity of all social indicators and will provide monitoring of the living standards and poverty in the country as a result of the application of policies for this purpose. The innovation of this survey is that it will not only maintain the continuity of indicators at the regional level, but also will enable prefecture-level indicator.

1.1.4 Employment Statistics

In the previous program of official statistics (2007-2011), the main objectives to be achieved on the labour market statistics were:

- Improving indicators of the administrative records;
- Construction of a labour market indicators group, harmonized with the requirements of international standards of EUROSTAT;
- Quantitative and dynamic assessment of developments in the labour market based on integrated data from administrative and statistical sources.

These objectives are completely met by bringing an improvement in the quality of statistical indicators, as well as the calculation of a new set of indicators for the labour market. However, the lack of data on a quarterly basis on the dynamics of labour market developments, and the ever increasing demands of institutional and private users as well as international institutions for harmonized data with the definitions and the methodology of EUROSTAT and the International Organization Labour, made necessary the transition

from an annual labour force survey in a continuous quarterly survey. The continuous quarterly survey is being carried out from the second quarter of 2011.

1.2 Macroeconomic Statistics

During the previous statistical program period 2007-2011, was made the assessments of a set of new indicators and the improvement of the methods and indicators of the data sources existing. Among the new indicators that were foreseen in the previous program was the evaluation of the quarterly GDP (production approach) for the main sectors of the economy. This indicator was estimated at current and constant prices. The results at constant prices have been publicized in two forms, (i) at prices of the previous year (ii) at a constant base year prices (2005 = 100). The series at the same time were published with seasonal effects offering users a more comprehensive and contemporary information.

Achieving these assessments requested a number of improvements on previous indicators, such as the assessment of annual GDP at basic prices or other set of indicators collected. With the publication of these short-term macroeconomic accounts statistics, Albania fulfilled and one of the main requirements for the completion of the Special Standards on Data Distribution (SDDS).

Also, during the period 2007-2011, INSTAT have evaluated and published some new macroeconomic indicators, such as:

• Estimation of Regional GDP by NUTS II and by NUTS III level. This estimation was published for the first time in 2011, enabling more complete information for economic distribution regions of Albania;

• Evaluation of Gross National Income (GNI), starting time series since 1996, allowing other important macroeconomic indicators;

In addition to new indicators that were produced during the period of the previous statistical program, improvements were made in the evaluation of some existing indicators such as:

• Evaluation of the preliminary annual GDP based on quarterly information, enabling faster results in time;

• Improvements methodical evaluation of some of the main components of GDP by expenditure method;

• Start of development of Supply-Use Tables (SUT) at constant and current prices;

• Improved assessment of GDP at constant prices based on some new price indexes to approximate more realistic movements of sectors.

1.3 Statistics of Enterprises

During the implementation period of the Official Statistical Programme 2007-2011, improvements in enterprise statistics focused on two directions:

1. Short-term statistics were able to improve the methodology of the survey in terms of number of enterprises, economic activity and the method of evaluation. It increases the number of enterprises included in the survey with even small choices, not only enterprises with 10 + employees, as well as adding new economic activities. It increases the scope of coverage by adding two new activities significant for economic development, computer services and engineering works. There were improved the assessment methods, replacing the one "keeping identical enterprises" which did not reflect real changes in the production of these statistics.

2. Structural statistics of enterprises improvements were achieved in terms of: the reorganization of the questionnaire according to the plan approved accounting for various forms of financial reports of enterprises, increasing the number of surveyed enterprises; areas of activity (including activities such as education and health); the number of variables required; assessment methods; number of indicators produced; quality publication.

Information received from the short-term and structural observations also served to improve the quality of the variables in the register of companies. Administrative resources are better utilized for producing indicators which are only provided by these resources.

In the area of monetary statistics were achieved realizations of tasks in statistics on prices in the merchandise trade statistics.

In consumer price statistics were updated weights of products and consumer products basket population based on household budget survey 2007, according to the program; were completed review of construction cost index for residential buildings by methodological (calculation His new weights) the method of calculation (in Excel format SQL application); reached on time implementation of production producer price index for export goods;

Foreign trade statistics improved the quality of these statistics, the publication deadline and it was getting this information from the Directorate General of Customs at a more detailed level, as a result of correct implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the two institutions.

1.4 Statistics of agriculture, forestry and fishing

During the period 2007-2011, responsible for agricultural statistics was MAFCP and MMPAU defined in this program as statistical agencies. Statistics provided by these agencies have not been major changes during the period in question. In relation to agricultural statistics, census agricultural entities projected to occur in 2010, enabling and creating Registry of Farms, the main source for the improvement of agricultural statistics, has not been realized. As a result of the postponement of enrollment after the Census of Population and Housing, Agricultural Farms Registry which would serve as the basis for statistical surveys in this area, could not be created and therefore there has been no improvement in the statistical data on agriculture.

1.5 Multi-domain statistics (environment, science and technology, information)

Production of environmental statistics has continued according to statistical program. The main source of their collection is administrative. About statistics information and communication technology (ICT), INSTAT 2009-2010 period has failed to provide statistical information on these indicators including the Annual Structural Survey, a section on these indicators.

1.6 Support for statistical production (statistical records and classifications)

1.6.1 Business Registers

Based on EU recommendations INSTAT has developed, maintains and is responsible for Enterprise Register and Local Unit Register.

Enterprise Register is served as sampling base for surveys, coordination and grossing-up surveys results, and Local Unit Register mainly is served for regional statistics.

During the period 2007-2011 was realized main objectives as:
- Census of Non agricultural Economic Enterprises which is fulfilling the expectations of this main activity;
- Statistical Business Registers updated and with a good quality according to EU requirements. Newly created enterprises survey, review of all indicators and classifications, adding new indicators as turnover and size by turnover or classifications by institutional units also affected in Business Register quality;
- Set up The Local Unit Register according to EU requirements was the most important tools of Census of Non agricultural Economic Enterprises;
- Implementation in Statistical Business registers of new classification of NACE

Rev.2, classification of economic activity, as base for all statistical activities in INSTAT and other institutions in Albania;

- IT applications is preparing, for updating, manage Business Registers and for producing statistics.

1.6.2 Classifications

Classifications have served as one of the main instruments for statistical comparisons not only with statistical agencies and public institutions in the country, but also with European and international institutions. INSTAT has implemented economic classifications unified European classifications, after all revisions made on these classifications.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK of STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN FOR THE PERIOD 2012-2016

Legal framework on which is based the activity of the institutions that cover the production of official statistics, is composed of two categories: national normative acts and international normative acts.

In the first category include:

Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "official statistics" which clearly defines in its Article 6, the aspects that should cover a multi-annual Program for official statistics and the process of its adoption.

Official Statistics Programme for the period 2012-2016, which, according to Article 6 of the above law, covers statistical data needed for the observation of economic, social and environmental situation in the Republic of Albania, focusing on phenomena which are essential for decision makers, and respecting the right of citizens to official data. For the realization of the program takes into account the principle of cost-effectiveness.

Decisions of the Council of Statistics. Given that, according to the official statistics, the role of this body is to oversee, support and make decisions to help INSTAT statistical and other agencies to ensure the development and implementation of the Programme of Official Statistics, acts adopted by the this body are important for the progress of implementation of activities and monitoring the performance of the national statistical system component institutions.

Memorandums of Understanding. Are acts concluded between two or more parties that undertake institutional fulfillment of mutual obligations for the exchange of statistical information, format and timing of their exchange, in order to guarantee the fulfillment of statistical activities foreseen in the Program.

National Plan for the Implementation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (NPI). INSTAT, along with statistical agencies, has a duty to produce statistics transparent, impartial and timely, helping users to judge the performance of the transformation processes towards EU integration. This mission is conducted in accordance with a public mandate and institutional INSTAT, aiming to increase the statistical functional system that maximally utilize information resources. Also, in the category of national acts are included legal acts that regulate and define the tasks that must cover statistical agencies, part of the Albanian statistical system. A complete list of legal acts is reflected in Annex 1 of this program. The second category includes the conventions ratified by the Republic of Albania and the EU community acts, which the Albanian state has undertaken to align the implementation of Article 70 of the SAA. Approximation of national legislation in the field of statistics with the acquis communautaire remains one of the priority objectives, in order to ensure the application of the principles of official statistics and the quality of statistical production.

III. MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME 2012-2016 AND INNOVATIONS

Given that the main challenge for Albania is the way to EU National Statistical System will play an important role in supplying public institutions and beyond official statistics. Rapid changes reforming government agencies will also indirectly affect the institutions of the system, not only because of new requirements for statistics, but also because of new opportunities for statistical sources. This will require the mobilization of resources, growth and improvement of institutional contacts and professional capacity to confront and address this challenge, in order to have a development step by step, the same in all respects.
In this context, the main objectives of this program will be:

Strategic objectives:
• Harmonization of standards of official statistics with those of the EU, by applying the methodology of publication output, using monitoring instruments and applying the principles of official statistics by Statistics Code of Practice;
• Education and dissemination of statistical culture and stimulate the demand for statistical information;
• Provide statistical cooperation among statistical agencies, signed a cooperation agreement to increase the statistical performance.

Objectives of production and dissemination:

• Increase primary statistical data resources;

• Construction of an integrated information system, which will help statistical agencies in faster processing of information, the use of more statistical sources, of course, strictly observing the principles of statistical confidentiality;

• Development of a data dissemination policy by improving publications calendar, using the calendar to monitor the implementation of publication deadlines, to clarify the role of the website in relation to other media website, as well as making available as much as published data in electronic format;

• Increased media's professional capacity for the proper interpretation of statistics produced by known sources and mechanisms followed to perform the manufacturing process.

Statistical infrastructure targets:

• Increase the professional capacity of INSTAT and other statistical agencies, further familiar with the new methods of statistical production, standard classifications, etc..;

• Increase the Quality of National Statistical System Management;

• Reorganization of the organizational structure of INSTAT and regional statistical offices to coordinate the exchange and execution of statistical activities in the most efficient way;

• The use of new technologies to improve information sharing and increase the speed of statistical production, monitor the maintenance of the relationship cost-effectiveness, as well as reinforcing the guarantees for the protection of statistical confidentiality.

Innovation that brings Official Statistics Programme 2012-2016 will be primarily by area:

Demographic statistics:

• Obtain information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages) from paper forms, into electronic form;

• Using the new classification ICD10 on morbidity and causes of death;

• Starting in 2013, the Family Budget Survey will be carried out by a survey based 1-year 3-month-based survey;

• The calculation of the poverty line in Albania not only at NUTS 1 level, but also at NUTS 3 level.

• Conduct a survey on labor costs in 2013

Macroeconomic statistics:

• Submission of annual national accounts data by institutional sectors. The above qualitative format of key economic data will give a rather synthetic activity of all economic actors of the Albanian economy, thus helping the user with more information about the macro-economic analysis.

• Independent annual estimation of the individual components of GDP by expenditure approach, focusing especially on indicator of expenditure of individual consumption of the household (at current and constant prices);

• Quarterly performance evaluations of the components of GDP by expenditure approach;

• Development of framework statistical system for the compilation of Supply-Use Tables (SUT) and Input-Output table;

For business statistics:

• The collection of information on economic statistics from enterprises using modern techniques such as webform or mail will increase the response rate by the enterprises, reliability and figures closer to reality.

• Using the new application from Excel to SQL application format for consumer prices will increase the quality of the analysis of time series of consumer prices; Renewal of product weights and basket of consumer products based on the survey results recent household budget;

• Using the new classification NACE Rev.2 and CPA 2008 on economic activities and products will increase the degree of comparability of Albanian statistics with European statistics, in terms of using the revised classifications by Eurostat and will increase the level of approximation EU regulations;

• Conduct a survey on quarterly periodicity Albanian products and services, (referred to in the previous plan as a separate survey, but conducted as part of the structural survey of enterprises), will serve not only to produce statistics on the quantity and value Albanian products and services, but will also be used for the design of the table uses sources;

• Reorganization of structural survey at enterprises by activity will increase the level of representation for each activity in terms of the number of variables and indicators produced;

• Measurement of import price trend will reflect not only the tendency of prices of imported products, but will also serve as a deflator for enterprise statistics and macroeconomic statistics

• Measuring the cost of civil engineering work will present the trend of the cost of engineering works carried out according to the constituent elements

• Using Eurotrace program in foreign trade statistics will increase the level of quality of these data, the degree of correction and conversion of import-export data in several statistical classifications necessary for macroeconomic statistics;

For statistics on agriculture, forestry and fisheries:

• Establishment of the structure of agricultural statistics at the Institute of Statistics, making it the only institution responsible for the production of agricultural statistics;

• Creation of agricultural farms registry from the General Agriculture Census, scheduled to take place in 2012;
• Conduct survey on farm structure and economic accounts in agriculture;
• The calculation of the price index of agricultural products through surveys;
• Conduct surveys on livestock, milk and its products with modern methodologies.

For multi-domain statistics (environment, science and technology, information):
• conduct the survey at the district level for urban waste;
• Conduct surveys of information communication technology at enterprises;
• Conduct survey on science and technique, innovation and technology.

Support for statistical production (statistical records and classifications):
• Logs statistical entities, Enterprise Local Units, updated quality, according to the recommendations of the EU and domestic demand; addresses codified by geographic coordinates for the big cities, according to the GIS system by the use of GPS in any statistical activity ;
• Conduct specific surveys to update entities statistical records, the repetition of existing bound quarterly periodical "New Enterprise Survey" and the introduction of new annual survey program "Survey of Local Units";
• Implementation of the revised classification NACE Rev.2 activities in all statistical activities within INSTAT as well as in the country;
• Implementation of the classification of products according to CPA 2008 in all statistical activities;

For Information Technology
• Use of new technologies for the capture and processing of data;
• Exchange of information online and through a protocol defined by statistical agencies;
• Creating the data warehouse (data warehouse) for the integration of databases INSTAT including metadata;
• Publication of a new dynamic website for users to obtain data on time and under different formats;
• Build internal communication network (intranet) for the timely exchange of information between employees.

For the legal basis
• Review of the existing law of official statistics in order to meet the recommendations of the EU and Eurostat, with the aim of approximating the legal basis on which relies the National Statistical System activity with that of the acquis communautaire and ensure professional independence institutions involved in the production of official statistics.

IV. CONTENTS OF THE PROGRAM

Articles 6 and 7 of the Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "official statistics" are INSTAT legal basis for conducting statistical activities and to monitor those conducted by statistical agencies. The law entitles INSTAT coordinate administrative information collection and control the quality of administrative data records. In this regard INSTAT should establish efficient systems for quality management National Statistical System. The most important instrument for monitoring the activities of the statistical system is the Five Year Programme of Official Statistics.

4.1 The procedure followed for program design

For the construction of the new program of Official Statistics, INSTAT is based on the structure of the Compendium 2011. Dissecting all levels of the Compendium's Eurostat has been easier to assess the conditions under which our statistical system operates, to ascertain the current state of statistics to identify the strengths and weaknesses compared to the standards that seek to achieve.

In addition, another reason for the use of this structure has been the fact that the Program is first fit to be in line with the national implementation of the SAA. Structure of the answers to progress in Chapter 18, "Statistics" Acquis Communautaire, where INSTAT is the institution responsible for coordinating, is built in the same way with this program (at the field).

Initially, as the institution legally responsible for drafting the program, INSTAT has asked all public institutions to fulfill an information matrix, which contained all statistical activities covered institution, the method of their execution, the frequency, the institutions responsible for providing data as well as the legal basis supported the implementation of these activities. Also, the matrices provide information about new activities that institutions have scheduled to perform in the coming years, as well as a list of official statistics that these institutions sought to produce our statistical system.

All this information is taken from the matrix, is cast in a special database, which helps to develop various information tables to assess what produces statistical system in Albania, when and how it produces, which are the agencies responsible for t 'produced and institutions responsible for providing information, which will be the form and the deadline for the publication of statistics produced, etc.
Through this basic set of data, it has become possible to develop the tables in Annex II of this program, where any interested person may be directed to the above information. Also, tables help especially to determine the source of data, administrative or not, reflecting in particular the institutions responsible for providing information. The

database will be accessible on the website of the Institute of Statistics, and any interested person shall be recognized in more detail the information that it holds.

Like Compendium 2011, the Program in its composition includes all the areas of statistics, divided into sub-headings:
I. Demographic and Social Statistics;
II. Macroeconomic statistics;
III. Business Statistics;
IV. Statistics of agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
V. Multi-domain statistics (environment, science and technology, information);
VI. Support for statistical production (statistical records and classifications);
VIII. Strategic Policy and Coordination.

Each subchapter is divided into thread level, which is subdivided into modules. Given that our statistical system is not able to adapt fully to the provisions of Compendium 2011, viz. not all statistical activities taking place in the Republic of Albania can be grouped and meet all of the Compendium-in, the Program does not include all the modules provided in the document Eurostat. However, the fact that the main structure (at the field) contains information, as well as most of the topics and modules is completed, shows that our system produces statistical statistics in most socio-economic areas and beyond.

Inside each module, taking into account the above form for NPI performance reporting for Chapter 18, there are some subdivision to reflect: a brief description of the current situation of the respective category statistics, strategic objectives and activities will be implemented to achieve them, as well as the expected results will show, ultimately, the degree of compliance with the standard Compendium's.

4.2 SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats)

As in the Statistical Programme 2007-2011, SWOT analysis includes climate in which the National Statistical System works, pointing INSTAT center, as the institution responsible for monitoring the progress and performance of the system. INSTAT already created almost 20 years experience and is able to evaluate the capacity, resources and mechanisms by which it operates. Also, a great help provide assessment reports prepared by foreign experts over the years, especially the Global Report on the Evaluation of National Statistical System developed by Eurostat experts to Albania in October 2010. This document, prepared at the request of Eurostat statistical system assessment as part of the assessment process for EU membership questionnaire responses, noting not only the

problems of the system, but also has potential recommendations for solving them. In this context, the SWOT analysis is compiled as follows:

STRENGTH

• **Consolidated Legal basis**. Taking into account the previous experience of the functioning of the National Statistical System, as well as evaluation reports Eurostat experts, concluded that the current law on official statistics is a strong legal basis for the production of official statistics. This framework enables the application of fundamental principles of official statistics, ensuring professional independence and statistical confidentiality.

• **Support on the policy on statistical data,** which has enabled the consolidation of statistical indicators, as well as performing new statistical activities.

• **Positive reputation.** By virtue of independence and professional skills of the staff, INSTAT has the respect of users which led not only to increase their number, but also the increasing demand for statistics. Now, this institution is recognized not only as the leading manufacturer of the official statistics, as well as the institution responsible for the coordination of statistical activities in the country. In this regard, INSTAT enjoys good reputation to donors, who have made a major contribution to meeting the major statistical activities, finding the face of a proper institution, sustainable and professionally capable.

• **Strong Connection between most of statistical sectors.** Exchange of statistical information in time and the required form enables manufacturing sectors according to the methodology and statistics provided calendar. Through some statistical sectors near the line ministries and other public institutions, INSTAT has managed to establish appropriate contacts to create a network of consolidated statistical exchange.

• **Professional and motivated staff.** Statistical system personnel, particularly INSTAT enjoys professional capacity not only in statistical areas, but also in support, administrative and information technology. Also, almost all staff possesses very good English.

• **Skills on providing training for the staff, young statisticians and users.** Experience gained during a practice at the institution, as well as the knowledge gained during the various missions at home and abroad, have become a large part of the staff possess sufficient knowledge of all the processes, methodologies, and other forms to be followed for producing statistics.

• **Compliance and enforcement of international statistical classifications.** Much of the national statistical classification has been adapted to international standards.

• **Good International Relations.** Within the processes for the implementation of the SAA, as well as taking advantage of the experiences provided by Eurostat and other

foreign experts, INSTAT and statistical agencies have managed to strengthen inter-institutional relations, both national and international.

• **Awareness of quality standards of official statistics.** With proper guidance management, as well as taking advantage of monitoring processes Eurostat, Institute of Statistics and other statistical agencies are aware of the establishment of monitoring systems and the use of appropriate instruments in order to increase the quality of the production of official statistics.

WEAKNESSES

• **Insufficient communication methods with stakeholders**. Methods of communication with stakeholders should be further developed. It should work specifically for better communication with institutions that provide administrative data.
• **Dissemination of statistical information**. Availability of a published calendar is not enough to have a clear policy dissemination of official statistics. Therefore, development should take further action to determine the best ways of publication and transmission of statistical production, set in PDF format of all records produced, etc..
• **Incorrect use and lack of understanding of statistical data published**. For this, training of users to different areas of statistics would affect the increased level of interpretation and analysis of statistical information. Lack of metadata system integration States web affect different users not properly understand the methodology followed for the production of statistical data.

• **Incomplete information from economic statistical units (non-agricultural).** Despite the determination of the methods used for data collection, with free statement "face to face" or by mail, non-agricultural economic statistical units provide the required information incomplete, with errors. Also, often the deadline for submission of administrative data is not respected.

• **Incomplete statistical infrastructure in public administration institutions.** In line ministries or other public institutions the lack of statistical office and relevant staff brings a lack of quality of statistical information as well as providing the information within.
• **Lack of academic structure for preparing young specialists statistical profile.** This leads to difficulties in locating and recruiting suitable candidates who are engaged in the field of statistics.

OPPORTUNITIES

New statistical program 2012-2016 shall:

• Support policy makers to design macroeconomic and social policies at national and regional level.
• Tighten connections with other institutions, the statistical agency or not.
• Consolidate the National Statistical System to harmonize it with EU standards.
• Increase professional skills of the staff.

THREATS

The main threat that might bring INSTAT to fail to meet challenging requirements over the next five years is for several reasons:
• Failure to comply with obligations under the Program by all stakeholders, such as: failure to deadlines for submission of data and information incomplete statistical units and administrative data providers will result in a delay in the implementation of the statistical activities by deadlines set and deficiencies in quantity and quality indicators.
• Lack of statistical office and occasional movement of organizational structure in line ministries and other institutions that provide administrative data, does not guarantee the implementation of this program.
• Lack of sufficient financial resources could jeopardize the failure of the observations provided in this Program.
• No use of the same classification in all institutions. If you will not be achieved using the classifications set to be implemented during the implementation of this program, then this would lead to non-compliance of the data for the same indication.

4.3 Integrated System of Information Technology

From the perspective of information technology, statistical information systems have always posed a series of challenges, research technological advances in many different fields, ranging from advanced techniques of data collection, validation and visualization of data, metadata repositories and multiple data warehouse to data mining, etc.
Statistics is a profession related to the information, and therefore statistics success depends on the way that we are able to collect, process, store and dissiminate this information. As we enter the 21st century, management of statistical information is unthinkable without appropriate tools support modern information technology.

Integration of statistical information systems requires the consideration of different specific needs of individual data processing stages and in different contexts. Therefore, the creator of integrated statistical information systems should, as a first step, create a model to describe the statistical office functions. INSTAT takes a large amount of administrative data from other institutions. These data are collected in different ways and in different formats. These data are used to produce statistics on social and economic

statistics. Lack of the electronic exchange of administrative data affects the process of production of official statistics, based on multi-year program of official statistics.

Implement a system for the automation of data collection and processing of administrative resources will increase the quality and reduce the statistical distribution of the processing time. Within the context of a statistical office, in general, a statistical data warehouse can be defined as a single stock, full and part-s metadata which are acquired from different sources, collected and combined to form a structure; documented in a standard format and stored in a facility that allows users to view, execute the query, combine unloading data for analysis at different levels. To achieve the goals mentioned above, data warehouse as a storage place should be established, but also to document the overall process of data storage, in which the institution collects, transforms and loads data in different physical systems, optimized for decision making. The solution should be oriented metadata.

Design, development and implementation of the data warehouse (Data Warehouse DW) INSTAT consists of:

• Defining the requirements DW;
• Identify the most appropriate software for the management of DW;
• Development of DW system;
• Completion of the DW with statistical information and the definition of standard procedures to maintain the DW;
• Making data.

Standardization of data transfer from government organizations - providers of administrative data for statistical office, will have a positive impact on overall system statistics.
Automation of data collection and processing of administrative resources consist of:

• Identify all data sources required by INSTAT, according to the Program;
• Defining data exchange protocol;
• Implement a system for the exchange of data.

V. STATISTICAL AGENCIES

Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "official statistics", as amended, clearly provides the definition of statistical agencies responsible authority other than the Institute of Statistics,

commissioned by Official Statistics Programme to undertake activities relating to the production of official statistics.

Based on the information gathered through the matrix, and processing data contained in the database of this program is able to set priorities for the production of statistics during the five year period 2012-2016, and established institutions that will play a role statistical agency during this period. Table below lists these agencies as well as the number of part of the official statistical activities as part of programme.

Statistical agencies and the number of statistical activities

Statistical Agencies	Nr. of Statistical Activities
Institute of Statistics	115
Bank of Albania	65
Ministry of Finance	9

VI. PLANNING OF THE REQUIRED COST FOR PERFORMING STATISTICAL OPERATIONS 2012-2016

For planning of the cost of activities to be carried out during the period 2012-2016, have been taken into consideration the budget planning documents, prepared in accordance with Law no. 9936, dated 26.06.2008 "On budget system management in the Republic of Albania", as well as regulations and guidelines of the Ministry of Finance in its implementation.
Since 2010, INSTAT function Strategy Group, Budget and Integration (GSIB) Team Management Program (EMP). These structures operate not only the orientation of the sector, but also for planning and monitoring the execution of medium-term budgetary funds for the institution.

Also important are the financial planning documents project fiches filled by INSTAT for national and multi-beneficiary IPA funds, the agreements signed between the Albanian government and Swedish Swiss, which will cover a large portion of items for activities Statistical major five-year period, as well as relevant technical assistance necessary to ensure the performance of processes in accordance with the appropriate standards.
Meanwhile, within the annual budget, including items that are in the process of implementation activities, which include periods of the previous program and find continuity in this Program. Among the main projects operational actions in progress separated them within Census-Al 2011, General Census of Agriculture, etc.

One element that affects the budget INSTAT is the data collection method. Given that most of them carried out using an interviewer, then a significant part of the budget used to cover expenses for salaries, allowances and other operating.

Table 5.1 presents the cost structure of statistical activities carried out with funds allocated from the state budget for the years 2010 and 2011 by INSTAT.

In thousand Lek

Expenses	2010	2011
Enterprise surveys	29,661	31,320
Domestic surveys	25,612	26,125
Records (ent+pop)	113,856	433,542
Institutional expenses	195,949	196,360
Amount	365,078	687,347

Table 5.1 Structure of the cost

Table 5.2 presents INSTAT budget forecast for the period 2012-2016, which is in line with the Medium-Term Budget Programme.

As regarding to the funds from foreign donors, for the next few years INSTAT has applied to benefit from EU funding and grants (National IPA and beneficiaries), the United Nations (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) and the Government of Switzerland and Sweden. Given that we are still in the study and application, cannot give an exact value for the coming years.

In million Lek

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Covered by the budget	430	479	500	522	552
Covered by foreign assistance	420				

Table 5.2 Budget Forecast 2012-2016

VII. MONITORING THE PROGRESS OF THE PROGRAM

Monitoring the progress of the program is very important to ensure the completion of activities provided. Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "official statistics" provides monitoring instruments. Under Articles 8 and 11 of its production of official statistics authorities to the Council of Statistics Annual Report on the progress of the program and

the work performed. Based on this document, Statistics Council may propose possible changes in the Program, to ensure the avoidance of problems in the coming years, and to adapt to changes in the economic, social and environmental situation in the country.

According to the abovementioned law, the Statistical Council reviews the quarterly reports submitted by the institute of progress on the implementation of the Programme. In this way, the Council of Statistics estimates the efficiency of the implementation and compliance of products with international requirements.

Other monitoring instruments are authorized executables that, within the first quarter, prepare annual reports on the progress of implementation of sectors activities during the previous year. Reports reviewed by the Statistical Council, which gives specific recommendations to be taken into account during the next few years.

Various agreements of understanding signed between INSTAT and statistical agencies or other public institutions / non, provide for the establishment of joint groups to discuss the application of statistical activities, programs for the future, etc.. These structures affect the awareness of relevant agencies to fulfill their obligations under this Program, both in terms of production of statistics, as well as in that of providing information. Along with the producers of official statistics, they provide maximum harmonization priorities given three-year program with annual programs while it is in effect this Program.

Meanwhile, the monitoring role of the statistical activity of the whole system in the country has the Institute of Statistics. As part of the fulfillment of the SAA, and the implementation of the recommendations of the EU for Albania alignment with the acquis under Chapter 18, "Statistics", INSTAT try to create a culture in statistical growth among other agencies, following the degree of effort to carry out the obligations of the SAA by these agencies.

DOMAIN 1 - Demographic and Social statistics

Topic 1.01 Population

Description

Population Statistics study population according to spatial distribution and its structure, referring to demographic, social and economic characteristics. In order to define the

factors that have produced these demographic phenomena are taken into account the evolution of these changes. Also, the information of demographic phenomena is used in terms of social and economic development of the country.

Population or Demographic statistics of Albania are based on Population and Housing Censuses and natural and internal population movement data, provided by vital statistics.

Priorities

Since 1950 until 1990, the population of Albania has experienced decades of rapid population growth, even though this growth fell progressively. The fertility rates were the highest in Europe; even the mortality rates were relatively high, which was a similar pattern with the Mediterranean countries. Exchanges with foreign countries through migration were almost inexistent and even internal movements, from one region to another, were very limited.

During 90s this view has significantly changed. Fertility rates decreased to levels that were closer to European countries and emigration was in a large-scale, leaving strong traces in the age pyramid. Internal migration changed also the balance between regions of the country. Years that followed the 2001 census, noted a decline in fertility in lower levels and mortality almost stationary. Data for 2001 were obtained from the 2001 Population and Housing Census results. Data on population for 1995-2000 were based on population projections taking as a basis the results of the 1989 census. According to population projections the emigration hypothesis after 1995 was not confirmed, because this phenomenon took larger proportions in the coming years. This is the reason why the population growth in Albania is still positive.

In-depth demographic studies could bring to the attention of policymakers the proper politics to be taken in the future, if these indicators will continue to go down, meaning if Albania will face the ageing of population phenomenon.

Module 1.01.01 Demography, censuses and projections

1.01.01.01 Demography

Description of current situation

One of the main data sources for the demography sector General Directorate of Civil Status which provides data on vital statistics: births, deaths, deaths under one year and marriages.

Civil registration system is currently going through the modernization process. Some of the current limitations will be improved in the future. However, identification of constraints is necessary, as it allows the understanding of the difficulties that would be

encountered in the implementation of the new system. Ministry of Interior is responsible for the production of civil acts and collecting vital statistics. In total, in the Republic of Albania, are 408 of the Regional Civil Offices that collect data on births, marriages, deaths and infant deaths. The Ministry is also responsible for the creation and administration of Population Fundamental Electronic Registry.

Data on births, deaths and marriages will be sent online from civil register. This new practice of data collection will provide a good quality and availability of data.

A. Births and deaths

Births and deaths are two of the three main components that affect the population change of a country and as a result, they are extremely important for the calculation of population.

Data on births and deaths are provided by the Directorate General of Civil Status. The registration of births and deaths firstly starts in the municipality where the legal residence is (the place where the person is registered in the Fundamental Register), then it has been registered in the specific registry and then in a specific form which is specially used by INSTAT. This specific form provides additional information for statistical purposes. These forms are collected at each main office at the district level and then are sent to INSTAT for data processing.

B. Marriages

Data on marriages are provided by the Directorate General of Civil Status. Firstly the marriages' registration starts in the municipality where the legal residence of the person is (the place where the person is registered in Fundamental register), then in a specific registry and then in the specific form which is especially designed for INSTAT. This form provides additional information for statistical purposes.

Marriages' forms are collected at each main office at the district level and then are sent to INSTAT for data processing.

C. Divorces

Data on divorces are provided by the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Justice. INSTAT publish only the divorces by a final judicial decision, because they represent real divorces occurring in a given year.

Demographic data, especially data related to migration, also are provided by the Population Census. Population projections and migration statistics in the upcoming years will be based on Census-Al 2011 data.

Strategic objectives

- Improvement and completeness of demographic forms data collection, problems that previously have had a negative impact on the estimates of demographic events such as: births, deaths, internal population movements. Demographic forms allow the calculation of the population on 1 January of each year;
- Calculation of sustainable indicators relating to births and deaths;
- Calculation of sustainable indicators about marriage and divorce;
- Preparation and publication of the main results of the Census- Al 2011 and calculation of key demographic indicators based on census data;
- Preparatory work for thematic analysis, based on the results of the Census- Al 2011;
- Ensuring a closer cooperation with relevant institutions, to collect information on a regular and continuous basis;

Implementing activities

In the framework of the project for computerizing the civil offices in the Republic of Albania will be possible to transfer data on vital statistics electronically, where all offices will be integrated into a computerized network. The goal is to find a format that fits all institutions that need the data it contains. This practice of data collection will provide a good quality and availability of data. It will also avoid some of the problems associated with the quality of data on births and deaths not only for non-reporting problems of some districts, but also providing the completeness of information on these events.

Likewise, this practice of data collection will enable the calculation of vital and population statistics in real time and with high quality.

- Developing periodic meetings with the Ministry of Justice for a closer cooperation in order to achieve data collection on a regular, continuous and in proper format.
- Using of all possible resources to ensure the production of indicators according to the definitions and requirements of Eurostat.

Expected Results

A summary of demographic indicators produced each year are:

- Calculation of the population on 1-st January and the annual average population by age, sex and prefectures;
- Consistent statistics on demographic events: births and deaths;
- Consistent statistics on marriages and divorces;

- Providing information on internal population movements;

Source of information

The information is provided by the Directorate General of Civil Status and Ministry of Justice. However, it is worth mentioning that it is INSTAT that makes further processing of the data and calculation of key indicators. Another important data source for the calculation of demographic, educational, economic and health key indicators is 2011 Albanian Population and Housing Census.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fertility Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mortality Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Marriages' Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

1.01.01.02 Censuses

Description of current situation

Census of Population and Housing is complete count of all individuals, households and housing units, the purpose of which is residential. This is a highly complex survey, which provides important information not only for policy makers but also to the wider community and business users.

The main purpose of the Census of Population and Housing is to provide a current and accurate picture of the demographic, economic and social development in the country. The census provides a snapshot of the current social situation and the standard of living of the population at a given moment (critical moment of the Census).

At the national level, the population is important for planning and delivery of health care institutions, education, employment, etc. Results based on regions that are necessary for the establishment of regional policy, but the most important is the distribution of the population and its characteristics at the region level. This distribution helps in better understanding of the need for schools, hospitals, areas where unemployment may be greater, the determination of countries for business purposes, etc.

The census is also a very good way to recognize and measure the internal population movements (internal migration). Comparison of results of two recent censuses, taking into account the natural increase of the population of these ten years, helps us and gives us the opportunity to calculate the number of people who have moved abroad (net migration).

The Last Census of Population and Housing took place on 1 October 2011 (Census-Al 2011), ten years after the census of 2001, based on the law no. 8669, dated 26.10.2000 "Census of Population and Housing ", as amended.

Census-Al 2011 was based entirely on the recommendations of Eurostat and the UN, consequently, **its results will be fully comparable with those of other countries**. For its implementation uses traditional methods of gathering information, "door to door" survey. This process relied entirely on the free declaration of individuals, and were included 100% of all "core topics" recommended by Eurostat and the UN, as well as about 65% of those "noncore topics". During the process uses the concept of "open population" and "population with usual residence" and the concept of "household", which was different from that of the family.

Census-Al 2011 will be the starting point for the construction of a statistical population registry and will provide the opportunity for the next census to be based on the use of the registry population. This will create the opportunity to have an always updated population not only nationally, but also at lower administrative levels (municipalities, communes). For the first time census was based entirely on digital maps (GIS), as well as the entry of data was carried out by optical scanners.

Strategic objectives
- To assist the Government in planning and allocation of resources as well as to guide policy according to the distribution and composition of the population;
- Ensure the resident population by basic demographic characteristics, economic and social at national level and lower administrative divisions;
- Provide statistics according to the recommendations of the UN and Eurostat, which would be comparable with other European countries;
- Providing information which will also serve as a basic structure on which information will be established the structure of a sample;
- Build a database exhaustive which will also serve to give the best response against the needs of users;
- Provide basic information and other central institutions in order to assist in determining their strategies.

Implementing activities
In the framework of the Census-Al 2011 the following activities are being undertaken:
- Preparation of final census results;
- Preparations for thematic analysis.

Expected results
- Measurement of the resident population in the country, according to their demographic, social and economic;

- Measurement of the number of Households;
- Calculation of demographic indicators, education, health and economic;
- Basic set up for the construction of population projections.

Source of information
Final Results of the Census, AL 2011

1.01.01.03 Population Projections

Description of current situation
Population projections are calculations that show the future development of a population taking into account some assumptions made about future trends of fertility, mortality and migration.

Projections are calculation that are associated uncertainty, therefore they are accompanied with some assumptions for demographic rates of fertility, mortality and migration. Projections usually are associated with the hypothesis of low, medium and high for these demographic rates. To arrive at these hypotheses is required a deep study of past trends in the country for these components, but also an in-depth study of countries that resemble more our country in these demographic indicators.

INSTAT will use Census-Al 2011 as the base population to calculate population projections for the next 20 years. Projections will be calculated for single age, male and female. The possibility of calculating at prefecture level will be considered. This will depend on the quality of historical data on births, deaths and migration at this level.

Strategic objectives
Population projections to predict population changes taking as its starting point the population of the Census-Al 2011 and based on some basic assumptions (taking into account births, deaths and migration). The strategic objectives of this module are:

- Calculation of the projections for the next 20 years 2011-2031;
- Calculation of population projections at the country level, males and females in the single age groups. This will be done in three variants. The best possible version will be accompanied by low and high variant associated uncertainties that are related to these calculations.

- The possibility of calculating the projections at NUTS 2 level will be considered. This depends on the quality of vital statistics at this level as well as the possibility of calculating the internal and external migration.
- The possibility of calculating the projections at NUTS 3 level (county level) will be considered. This depends on the quality of vital statistics at this level as well as the possibility of calculating the internal and external migration.

Implementing activities
Activities to achieve strategic objectives will be as follows:
- The study of past trends on demographic phenomena that are births, deaths, internal migration and external migration;
- Conduct a thorough analysis of these trends not only within the country, but this analysis must be accompanied by the study of these phenomena demographic indicators for countries in the region. In this way it will be possible to find a model that fits the behavior that will be our country's population;
- Analysis of migration as one of the most difficult elements in the calculation of population projections. Will be required for data migration and in neighboring countries or main destination countries of Albanian emigrants, to have a clearer idea of the scale of migration in Albania. This enables more accurate calculation Albania projections.

Expected results
- Raise assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration

Sources of information

For the calculation of the population projections in the most accurate manner several data sources are required. Most important sources are of Census-Al 2011 and time series of vital statistics for births, deaths and internal and external migration.

Migration as one of the components of the projections makes them more sensitive levels assumed his future. For immigration statistics is required an investigation of these values, especially for the main destination countries for emigrants. Migration data remain problematic and it can affect the quality of the projections.

Also, the calculation of projections at NUTS 2 level and prefecture requires complete and accurate data for all demographic components (births, deaths, internal migration and external migration).

Module 1:01:02 Migration and Asylum Seekers

Description of current situation

The objective of this module is concerned with the development and production of migration statistics.

It should be noted that statistics on migration remain a problem; they are not complete and not well developed, referring to international standards.

The main data sources for analyzing migration was the information collected from the 2001 Population and Housing Census and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2002, 2005, 2008.

Furthermore, an additional data source on this issue would be data collected by the 2011 Census, since its questionnaire had a separate module on migration, drafted based on the UN and Eurostat recommendations. Concerning internal migration, data will be sent electronically by the Directorate General of Civil, in the framework of the agreement signed by INSTAT with this institution. In this way we will be able to provide better quality and complete data on population statistics and internal population movements.

Concerning emigration as an information source will be considered the information collected from the destination countries of Albanian emigrants, under an agreement of mutual cooperation with their Statistical offices. In terms of improving these statistics, is also intended to be inserted a new module on migration in the quarterly labor force survey questionnaire (LFS-3 months). While for asylum seekers and foreigners, who obtain a residence permit, the data are provided by the Ministry of Interior.

Strategic objectives

The main strategic objective is to create a database on migration statistics. To enable the establishment of these statistics is very important to firstly enable a close and mutual cooperation and not only with local institutions, but also with international statistical institutions. Also, should be taken into account all the current sources for the calculation of the indicators in this area and should be considered enrichment with new indicators in line with international definitions.

Census-Al 2011 will be considered as the basis of these statistics and this mainly referring to internal population movements and returnees, while using indirect methods is going to be provided an estimate of the emigrant's number.

Implementing activities

- The setup of the migration statistics database based on data collected by the 2011 Census;
- Harmonization of statistical definitions with those of Eurostat;

- Estimation of emigrant's number using of Indirect methods;
- Increasing cooperation with relevant institutions to enable data on asylum seekers and foreigners who live in Albania;
- Increasing cooperation with international institutions, in order to collect statistical information for the Albanians citizens who live in these countries.

Expected Results

Indicators that are going to be calculated within this module are:
- Resident population
- The number of foreigners living in Albania
- Net migration coefficient
- Asylum seekers by country of origin
- Asylum seekers by reasons
- Foreigners working in Albania by the economy branches and professions

Source of information

• General Directorate of Civil Status, data on internal population movements;

• General Directorate of Police, data on asylum seekers and foreigners who live in Albania;

• Emigration Statistics main destination countries for Albanians;

• Census-Al 2011 and several surveys conducted by INSTAT.

Statistical activities	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Data on foreigners who live in Albania	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Data on asylum seekers	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Data on emigrants	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Topic 1.02 Labour market

Description

Labour Market Statistics provide structural descriptions of the labour market based on the quarterly administrative information and on annual Labour Force Survey estimates. The focus is mainly on the supply side of the labour market (participation in its different dimensions, labour force and inactive persons). Labour market statistics actually cover the Albanian territory and provide a useful tool for decision makers to design and monitor the economic and employment policies. The results obtained from the 2007-2009 Labour

Force Survey data have been published, while the results on the labour market situation in 2010 and 2011 et will be published in 2012, after getting the final results of Census-Al 2011. Whereas, in the INSTAT's website (www.instat.gov.al) have been released on a regular basis the quarterly key labour market indicators that are calculated based on the administrative data.

Priorities

In the medium run, the focus is on improving labour statistics in terms of coverage and quality through: (i) adaptation and strengthening of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, n order to better meet users' needs for relevant and timely data, (ii) improving the coherence and integration of employment statistics; (iii) further development of structural indicators and basic economic indicators for the labour market; (iv) carrying out the survey for the measurement of labour costs.

A detailed action plan will be developed for improving the quality of data collected through the survey, as well as the survey data quality reports will be prepared based on the Eurostat's recommended model. An advanced study will be conducted to analyze all available sources that are currently used for the labour market. Implementation of NACE Rev.2 for the Labour Force Survey will be done in 2012. A special effort will be made to develop new and important indicators in order to provide a better measurement of the labour market performance. A documented database of 2010-2011 Time Use Survey in an understandable and accessible format aimed for analysis by academic and government users will be established in 2012.

Module 1:02:01 Employment and unemployment

Description of current situation

For the production of labour market statistics in Albania, INSTAT uses two sources of information: administrative sources and the Labour Force Survey which is conducted by INSTAT since 2007.

Administrative sources

The collected data through administrative sources are released by INSTAT on quarterly basis. These data cover the public sector employment, non-agricultural private sector employment, and the registered unemployment. For the public sector employment, the information is collected by INSTAT according to the five-year Official Statistical Programme. The administrative data on the employment in the non-agricultural private sector and on the registered unemployment are based on the information provided by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The employment in private agricultural sector is

based on the estimations obtained from household based surveys (until 2007 was based on LSMS 2005 estimations and from 2007 ongoing the employment in this sector is based on LFS estimations).

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

It is the second source of information used by INSTAT for the employment in Albania. It is a household based survey and data collection is done through face to face interviewing of all individuals aged 15 years and over in the sampled households.. Labour force survey is carried out at the national level, and covers all the territory of Albania. The survey has been carried out on an annual basis for the years 2007-2011.

The users and policy makers increasing demand for more updated labour market indicators and more accurate information on the active job searching rate, job searching methods, and inactivity rate in the labour market (which constrains directly the compilation of appropriate policies related to employment and the training of unemployed people, or the reintegration into the labour market of not economically active population), made necessary that INSTAT to start designing and implementing in the fieldwork the continuous labour force survey, which results will be published on quarterly basis.

The continuous LFS is a panel survey where the same household is interviewed for five consecutive quarters. The interviewing method is face-to-face and instead of paper questionnaires used for the annual-based surveys, are being used the Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). Data entry is done directly in PDA during the interview, while the data processing is done in SPSS.

By conducting the continuous LFS the aim is to establish a sustainable statistical system of labour market statistics according to Eurostat standards. The survey collects data based on demographic characteristics of household members and detailed data on the employed and the unemployed. Based on the collected data it can be achieved a quantitative and dynamic assessment of labour market developments, can be determined the labour market participation of individuals 15 years and over, employment rate, employment by economic activities, employment by gender and age groups, unemployment rate, women participation in the labour market.

The labour force survey is carried out in accordance with the methodological recommendations made by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), adopted at the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and upon EUROSTAT recommendations. The quarterly LFS is conducted on a sample of 5040 households. The sample selection is based on a two-stage procedure with stratification. In the first stage are sampled the primary sampling units (PSU-s), with a probability proportional to size, where as measurement unit is used the total number of households. In the second stage for each PSU are sampled the same number of household with the method of systematic equal probability.

During data processing is applied the international classification ISCO-88 until 2009, NACE Rev.1 until 2010. In 2012 will be used ISCO-08 for the occupations and NACE Rev2 for economic activities.

Strategic objectives

The main objective of labour market statistics is to provide accurate descriptions of the size, structure and characteristics of the various participants in the labour market.
Labour market statistics cover short-term and structural aspects of labour market in monetary and non-monetary terms of both labour supply side and labour demand side.
These aspects include: Employment and unemployment -LFS and administrative sources.
The strategic objective will be achieved through the harmonization of the continuous labour force survey methodology with EUROSTAT recommendations and regulations related to the accuracy of data collected and timeliness, as well as to the sample size and the calculation of survey quality indicators.

Implementing activities
- In the context of the compilation of the five-year project-program of official statistics, meetings will be held with interest groups to get their opinions, in order to produce in the statistical system a wider range of indicators that satisfy as much as possible the users' needs. business
- The development of a memorandum of understanding between the involved institutions in the five-year official statistics program, for the protocol of statistical data sharing;
- Providing trainings for the INSTAT staff as well as of other statistical agencies;
- Calculation improvements of labour market indicators that measure the informal employment and the employment in informal sectors of economy;

- Conduct a comprehensive study on the dynamics of labour market developments in Albania based on the results of the annual 2007-2011 Labour Force Surveys and Census data-Al 2011;
- Analysis of all statistical data sources on employment and compiling of detailed statistical forms in close collaboration with all public and private institutions that collect data on employment.

Periodicity of statistical activities:

Statistical Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quarterly labour force survey	x	x	x	x	x

Expected Results

- The consolidation of the quarterly labour force survey concerning the quality of data collection;
- The development of longitudinal and cross-sectional analysis of the labour force survey data;
- Updating and extending of the QLFS sample based on the 2011 census database in order to obtain reliable statistics at NUT 2 and 3 level;
- Fitness-for-purpose of labour market statistics which means a high statistical data quality (accessibility and timeliness, accuracy and precision, coherence, comparability and relevance);

Source of information

Main sources of information on employment and unemployment are: administrative sources and household based surveys.

1. Administrative resources:
   - Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
   - National Employment Service
   - General Directorate of Tax
2. Household based surveys:
   - a. Quarterly Labour Force Survey

Human Resources

With the current staff the labour market statistics sector can cover all activities related to the implementation of the labour force survey and the data collection and processing of administrative data on employment and unemployment.

Quarterly Labour Force Survey							
Personnel	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Frequency	Period
Enumerators	50	50	50	50	50	Quarterly	January-December

Financial resources

These statistical activities are financed by the state budget. For the labour force survey are contracted 45 interviewers in all territory of Albania.

Module 1:02:02 Wages and labour costs

Description of current situation

Data on wages refer to the official minimum wage, the gross average monthly wage for an employee.

Data on wages in the public sector are collected by INSTAT through administrative sources on quarterly basis. These data provide detailed information for each occupational group according to the International Nomenclature of Occupations (ISCO-08). Each end of the year, data on the average wage for an employee in the public sector is provides as well disaggregated by economic activity based on the Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE).

For wages in the private sector is used the information gathered from Structural Survey of Economic Enterprises. This survey is conducted annually and covers the activities of Industry, Transport and Telecommunications, Trade, and some Service sectors.

Albania has used the abovementioned sources in the lack of a survey fully dedicated to the wages and earnings. Labour Costs Survey collects detailed information on the various components of labour costs. In addition to salary components (e.g., awards, bonuses, payments for days not worked, and wages and salaries in kind), including social and health insurance contributions paid by the employer. Also provides information and professional training expenses and taxes and subsidies related to employment of personnel. At the same time, the survey provides information on the number of full-time employees and the number of hours paid. At present, Albania has not carried out a survey on labour costs yet.

Strategic objectives

The main purpose of collecting information on wages is to study the wage level, distribution and annual change. These statistics provide an opportunity to compare salaries in different industries and different occupations group. Real growth of wages and the gender pay gap are also of importance for monitoring the economic indicators used by policy makers, employers and trade unions to assess the conditions of labour demand and supply.

The main objective of the labour costs survey - is to provide information on average monthly labour costs per employee, paid by the employer and an effective working hour, and for the time not worked.

Implementing activities
- Review of the methodology used to calculate the average monthly wage in the private and public sector and the coordination between all sources that collect information on wages;
- Prepare the methodology and the questionnaires for conducting the pilot labour costs survey in 2012;

- Prepare evaluation report on pilot survey labour costs;
- Conduct comprehensive survey in 2013 which will be the reference year 2012, as recommended by Eurostat.

Periodicity of statistical activities:

Statistical Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pilot survey of labour costs	x	-	-	-	-
Survey of labour costs	-	x	-	-	-
Administrative indicators on public wages sector	x	x	x	x	x

Expected Results
- average monthly labour costs;
- average labour costs per hour of work;
- Structure of labour costs (wages, salaries, other labour costs).

Source of information
Main sources of information on wages and labour costs: administrative sources and surveys at enterprises.
    1. Administrative resources
a) Directorate General of Income-tax
    2. Surveys by the Enterprises:
a) Economic enterprises Structural Survey
b) Labour Costs Survey

Human resources
Currently labour market statistics sector can not cover all activities related to the production of statistics on labour costs.

Pilot Survey / Labour Costs Survey							
Personnel	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Frequency	Period
Enumerators	20	75	0	0	0	every four years	March to June
Operators	1	2	0	0	0	Every four years	March to June

Module 1.02.04   Time use and reconciliation of work and family life

Description of current situation

The purpose of the time use survey (TUS) is to provide detailed information on how individuals spend their time. It allows shedding light on unpaid work, activities outside the work place and issues related to reconciliation of work and family life. INSTAT has conducted the first national time use survey in 2010-2011. The main purpose of the Albanian Time Use Survey is to develop nationally representative estimates of how people spend their time; to create and establish a new tradition on conducting the national time use surveys and in a long term perspective; to develop a standard set of indicators in order to asses how Albanian people spend their time.

Strategic objective

The main objective of the survey of the use of time is to provide statistics on how people allocate time to different activities.

Implementing activities

Since time use surveys carried out with a 10-year periodicity, INSTAT over the next three years will not conduct a new survey. The activities to be performed on time use survey are:

a) Creation of time use survey metadata;

b) Creation of a documented database in an accessible format to generate tables with survey results upon the users' needs.

Expected Results

Improved quality of social statistics related to gender equality.

Human Resources

With the current staff the labour market statistics sector can cover all activities related to the production of time use statistics.

Topic 1.03 Education and life long learning

Module 1.03.01 Education Statistics

Description of current situation

INSTAT produces educational statistics based on Official Statistics Programme. In this program the method of obtaining data on education in the country, according to school years, with source data obtained from the Ministry of Education and Science. The data collected from educational institutions at all levels and the form of public and private property, from kindergartens to universities.

The calculation of statistical indicators made for all levels of education for children, pupils and students, as well as for teaching staff.

Indicators are calculated for the student enrolled with all associated features, such as: gender, age, residence, full-time or part-time system etc.., For pupils or students graduate, by gender, schools and universities (public or private), according to faculties, branches and fields of study, etc..; teaching staff in educational institutions at all levels, by gender, educational level, by urban or rural, in full or part-time programme, effective or non effective staff in universities, scientific degrees and titles taken from them, etc..; for all educational institutions to conduct their activities in the country by schools and universities (public or private), according to faculties, branches study etc.

The process of collecting and processing statistical data of education carried out according to international standard classification on education ISCED-97. Albanian universities have applied almost exclusively on the study program according to the Bologna process, which is also reflected in the following statistics. Surveys carried out by INSTAT on measuring the standard of living and labor forces also include questions about the field of education. These observations are based on data from the statements of the individual and the family.

Strategic objectives
- Presentation realistic educational reality through the education statistics;
- Providing internationally comparable statistics;
- Processing of data and calculation of the indicators according to specified deadlines;
- Implementation of the new classification ISCED 2011 according to Eurostat recommendations and its adaptation for the calculation of the indicators;
- Continuous improvement of quality information and deadlines;
- Continuous improvement of reporting forms, adapting to changes in the educational system;
- Cooperation with other sectors, mainly those of social surveys source for obtaining additional or alternative information and the calculation of new indicators;
- Distribution of educational statistics terms;
- Adding new indicators for certain levels of education.

Implementing activities
Obtain information based on administrative data taken from the records of educational institutions in the country. INSTAT provided this information from the Ministry of Education and Science in the form of tables for each level of education, public and private sector, for enrollment, graduates , teaching staff and institutions.

Concerted and continuous effort will be made by both institutions, to gather information quality improvements.

Expected results
- Meeting the needs for educational statistics accurate, coherent and comparable;
- Review of the educational situation in the country through statistical indicators as set forth in Official Statistics Programme

Source of information
Ministry of Education and Science, Statistics sector is the source of information for administrative education data. INSTAT drafts the reporting format, as an integral part of Official Statistics Programme, which then are approved by the statistical sectors of the Ministries.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indication of pre-primary education	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Education indicators of pre-university	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Higher education indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Module 1.03.02   Statistics of professional training

Description of current situation
Education statistics do not cover further training performed in public or private centers, cultural centers or institutions and business centers that offer courses or training to further training and who are not parts of the educational system.

Topics 1.04   Culture

Description
This theme includes all statistics related to culture. Statistics in the field of culture are based on administrative data from the relevant Ministry and other operators such as the National Council of Radio and Television, etc..

Priorities
• Continuous improvement of cultural statistics and indicators;
• A better cooperation with relevant sources of information, in order to ensure the best quality data collection;
• Meeting for Culture Statistics Program statistics for activities not previously reported;

• Production of statistics comparable to other European countries.

Module 1:04:01 Culture Statistics

Description of current situation

Culture data collected from administrative sources. Main source is MTCYS. Other sources are NCRT, etc.. Data collected by INSTAT are based on Official Statistics Programme for cultural indicators and radio-television operators. Gather data: institutions perform, theaters, cinemas; indicators of Museums and Monuments, Park of Butrint, libraries, exhibitions, painting, sculpture, photography and artistic; sports facility, teams etc.. These include indicators such as: the distribution of theaters, films produced in the country, featuring films foreign and domestic; distribution of museums, monuments; number of libraries, books, drawing, book exhibitions; national or not national radio television operators; blown exhibitions; sports teams, matches, etc. developed.

Statistical information about the culture in Albania operates according to the law "On Official Statistics", No. 9180, adopted on 5.2.2004 by Parliament.

Strategic objectives

- Develop relationships with any other source of information for cultural activities and sports districts;
- Improving access to information within the available administrative sources;
- Processing of data and calculation of the indicators of the field;
- Continuous improvement of reporting forms adapting to changes in art institutions dependency culture and sports;
- Cooperation with other sectors, mainly to use as a source of social surveys to obtain information

Implementing activities

- Obtaining information based on administrative records of several institutions. INSTAT provided this information in the form of tables, by MTCYS, NCRT, Radio Tirana, the Albanian Public Television, National Center of Cinematography, etc.. Information contains information about the activities carried out by arts, cultural and the heritage institutions as well as of the sport.

Expected results

Meeting the needs for statistics on culture, art, heritage of the sport in the country;

Source of information

Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports, National Council of Radio and Television, Radio Tirana, the Albanian Public Television, National Center of Cinematography, etc.., Are administrative source from which data is obtained.

INSTAT reporting format designs as an integral part of Official Statistics Programme.

Topic 1.05 Health and Safety

Description

Statistics relating to public health include data on the statistics of morbidity, mortality, activities of health institutions (hospitals and primary care). They analyze and disseminate a consistent set of statistics on public health, as the statistical element of health information required to support further Health Strategy, supported this national statistical program.

Priorities

- Improving the quality of information;
- Improvement in public statistics harmonized monitoring at routine;
- Further improvement of data quality and metadata used health indicators; Improving the analysis and dissemination of health statistics.

Module 1.05.01 Public Health Statistics

Description of current situation

Statistics for health data collected from several sources, such as administrative sources, which gather information from health institutions, based registries. The information recorded in the files and records of hospitals, clinics and other medical institutions with no beds, is the administrative and clinical documentation. But to collect this information are determined according to the rules of statistical information forms.

Health statistics produced by INSTAT and met various surveys such as: LSMS, mixed, (ADHS), etc.

INSTAT is responsible for the processing and dissemination of statistics related to the health and causes of death in Albania.

Statistics show the current distribution by region of the causes of death, age group, sex, place of residence (urban-rural), main diagnoses, the number of medical personnel to population, the number of institutions with and without beds per population, the number of people hospitalized and causes of hospitalization; average number of visits for the population of children, pregnant women and adults, the incidence of major infectious

diseases and vaccine coverage. Deadlines for submission of data are defined for each reporting format.

INSTAT has adopted the International Classification of Diseases, Version 9 (ICD-9), which provides an integrated and sustainable framework for the collection and reporting of statistical data on morbidity and mortality, comparable to the international level. ICD-9 provides a methodology for categorizing data on morbidity and mortality.

Strategic Objectives
- Improving the quality of information.
- Improvement in public statistics harmonized monitoring at routine;
- Further improvement of data quality and metadata used health indicators;
- Improving the analysis and dissemination of health statistics;
- The introduction of the International Classification of Diseases ICD 10;
- Improved reporting forms and health institutions, their reporting in electronic form;
- Need to add additional information to be produced and to provide information disaggregated by sex and region, it mainly in terms of human resources, both public sector and private sector.
- Improvement of human resources and capacities that can fully meet the requirements of a modern health statistical system in order to avoid delays given the inaccuracy in his analysis.
- The possibility of the introduction of standard questionnaires recommended by Eurostat, (EIHS) European Survey of Health, which obtained information on health status and determinants thereof.

Implementing activities

Statistics for health data collected from administrative sources, which gather information from health institutions based registries.

In terms of causes of death, as a source of information is the death files obtained from the Directorate General of Civil Status.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, Institute of Public Health and other institutions is continuously making efforts to provide comparable data with the countries of the region. It was decided to use a list of indicators for public health, with the support of the World Health Organization.

A close cooperation of institutions that collect health information, has made possible the development of a work plan for the period 2010-2015 Health Information Systems, to establish and improve standards for an integrated human resources data IT in the health system structure, budgets, development of protocols, and promoting quality improvement information systems, based on EU standards.

Expected Results

Health statistical data collection enables us to calculate a range of health indicators that will be used for monitoring, assessment of the current health situation and measures for further improvement.

The indicators will be calculated as:
- Health Activity Indicators Primary service institutions;
- Activity Indicators Health Hospital care institutions;
- Public Health indicators such as vaccinations, chronic diseases, method of feeding, etc.;
- Causes of death according to the size of the deaths over one year old;
- Causes of death for the deaths of children under one year old;
- Financial Statistics of Public Health.

Source of information

Source of health statistics are:
- Ministry of Health
- Public Health Institute
- Institute of Insurance and Healthcare
- General Directorate of Civil Status
- The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
- Ministry of Finance
- National Accounts Department, Institute of Statistics.

Human and financial resources

In case of application of (EIHS) European Survey of Health, which will provide information on health status and determinants according to him, is required to be accompanied by additional staff and budget.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators of Health Activity in Primary Service Institutions	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Health Activity Indicators in Care Hospital Institutions	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indicators of death causes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Topic 1.06 Distribution of incomes and living standards

Description

Statistics on the distribution of income and living standard are based on two main data sources: Household Budget Survey (HBS) and Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS).

Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a statistical survey carried out to obtain data on household expenditure and income, self-consumption and socio-demographic environment in which families live.

LSMS is a multi-purpose survey conducted near household and is one of the main sources of information to measure living conditions, the situation of poverty and to ensure a necessary tool to help policy makers in monitoring and developing social programs.

To be more aligned with the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) recommended by EUROSTAT compendium and to create the basis for a continues survey that measures living condition in Albania, the risk to be poor, the social or material exclusion and the welfare, it has been decided to include for the first time some questions and modules from EU-SILC in the Living Standard Measurement Survey 2012.

Priorities

Main priorities are:
• Performing the Living Standard Measurement Survey 2012 in the prefecture level.
• It is planned to carry out a continuous quarterly HBS survey starting from 2013.

Module: 1.06.01 Household Budget Survey

Description of current situation

Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a statistical survey which provides data on household expenditure and income, self-consumption, as well as data on socio-demographic situation of families. This survey is completely harmonized with HBS conducted in other European countries. The new classification of goods and services (COICOP/HBS) which was recommended by EUROSTAT for European countries; "Household Budget Survey in the European Union, methodology and recommendations for harmonization, 2003" has been used. This survey and data collection also provides information on the total

consumption   expenditure   of   the   households.
Household Budget Survey has a 1-year extension on the field. The first HBS was
conducted in 1999-2000, but only representative for urban areas of Albania, while HBS
2006-2007 was conducted in the whole territory and with representativeness in urban-
rural and prefecture level .

Strategic objective

The main objective of this survey is to determine the structure of household budget and
the use of the expenditures structure in updating the basket and Consumer Price Index
weights as well as the calculation of the final consumption of households used by
National Accounts.

Implementing activities

- In the framework of drafting the official statistical program starting from 2013,
  INSTAT planned to conduct the Household Budget Survey on quarterly basis.
- HBS will be continuously updated in accordance with the recommendations and
  guidelines of EUROSTAT.
- Continuous improvements on the methodology of calculations and publication of
  data.

Periodicity of statistical activities:

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quarterly Household Budget Survey	-	x	x	x	x

Expected Results

- Better serve the Directory of National Accounts and the update of the basket and
  Consumer Price Index weights;
- Compute the household budget in prefecture level;
- The structure of household expenditure by main 12 groups of classification;
- The structure of household expenditure by household typology;
- The estimation of self-consumption;
- Distribution of incomes;
- Overview of housing conditions;
- Access to basic services and household durables ownership;

Source of information

Household Budget Survey

Human Resources

Quarterly Household Budget Survey						
Human Recourses	2013	2014	2015	2016	Frequency (times)	Starting period
Enumerators	50	50	50	50	4 times / year	January 2013

Module: 1.06.02 Living Standard Measurement Survey

Description of current situation

Living Standards Measurement Survey is a multipurpose survey conducted near households and is one of the main sources of information to measure living conditions, the situation of poverty and to ensure a necessary tool to help policy makers in monitoring and developing social programs. Living Standard Measurement Survey was conducted for monitoring poverty and the creation of a policy evaluation system in the context of the National Strategy for Development and Integration. Statistics on income, social inclusion and living condition are based on the Living Standard Measurement Survey.

Aggregate welfare is usually measured near the consumers, collecting information on the level and distribution of poverty in the country. Living Standards Measurement Survey is also a powerful tool for assessing and determining the social costs. This survey covers the whole country and provides data geographically on stratum and urban / rural areas. For statistical issues, Albania was divided into 4 stratums under agro-geographical criteria based on an economic homogeneity assumption: Coastal, Central, Mountain, and Tirana Urban stratum.

Strategic objective

The main objective of this survey is to collect information for the measurement of the welfare and to identify the factors that determine it.

Implementing activities

- To produce a wider range of social indicators from the statistical system to satisfy the interests of as many users as possible. In the framework of drafting the official statistical program, in June 2012 it is planned to conduct the 2012 Living Standard Measurement Survey, which will provide data not only at the 4 Stratums (mentioned above) but also on prefecture level.
- Modification and adaptation of the questionnaire to keep comparability over time and enabling the provision of a comprehensive overview for various socio-economic characteristics of Albanian households;
- The improvement on disaggregating level of indicators on income, consumption, housing conditions, health, education etc.;
- The preparation of a specific publication, which will contain the results, methodology and some analyses referred to Living Standard Measurement Surveys over years, based on the achieved results by the construction of a comprehensive database;
- The increased cooperation with other statistical agencies in order to that indicators produced by this survey will meet more and more the requirements of private and public users of statistics within and outside the country.

Periodicity of statistical activities:

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Living Standard Measurement Survey	x	-	-	-	-
Income and Living Condition Survey	-	-	-	x	-

Expected results

- Disaggregated indicators at Prefecture level;
- Calculation and presentation of the main indicators of absolute and relative poverty, monetary and non-monetary poverty;
- Calculation and presentation of the key indicators of inequality;
- Statistics on housing conditions;
- Statistics on durables ownership and access to basic services;
- Social Assistance;
- Distribution of income;
- Social capital and social inclusion;
- Statistics of different indicators on Education;

- Statistics of different indicators on Health;
- Data on internal and external migration;
- Calculation and presentation of key indicators on gender inequality;
- Various data for different segment groups of the population;

Source of information

Living Standard Measurement Survey

Human Resources

Living Standard Measurement Survey			
Human Recourses	**2012**	**Frequencies (times)**	**Starting period**
Enumerators	175	Every three years	June 2012
Supervisors	29	Every three years	June 2012
Controllers	8	Every three years	June 2012

* It has been planned that the Living Standard Measurement Survey will pass through a period of transition to maintain the comparability of data, before switching in Income and Living Condition Survey in accordance with EUROSTAT statistical compendium.

Topic 1.07 Social Protection

Description
Work on Social Protection Statistics consists on the collection of administrative data on the number of contributors by sectors, the amount of contribution, pensions by category and gender, the amount of pension, etc.
Data are collected also for the number of families that receive social assistance, for the assistance fund detailed by the structure of the families, type of assistance and administrative division, data about the payment for people with disabilities as well as data about the unemployment benefit.

Priorities
The focus will be on the collection of annual data of social protection by applying ESSPROS (European Integrated Statistical System for social protection) and the development of statistical methodology of social protection.

Description of current situation

Activities covered by this module are: data on social protection expenditures and the number of benefiters in social protection schemes and the data for the pensions.

The Albanian Institute of Statistics collects social protection data from administrative sources. Data on social protection expenditure and on the number of benefiters is provides by Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. . These data provide information for the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit and the base level of unemployment benefit (which is determined by the Council of Ministers), the number of families covered by social assistance and the fund of social assistance. INSTAT publishes these data on quarterly basis in its official webpage www.instat.gov.al. The administrative data on pensions are provided by the Institute of Social Insurance. Albanian Institute of Statistics publishes them at yearly basis.

Strategic objective

The main purpose of social protection statistics is to provide detailed and coherent descriptions of social protection (social protection benefits disaggregated by type and origin, social protection expenditures, etc).

Implementing activities

➢ Increasing the range of social protection statistics with children social protection.
➢ Creating the *metadata* for the social protection schemes according to s directed by Eurostat' guidelines.

Periodicity of Statistical Activities:

Statistical activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pensions indicators	x	x	x	x	x
Social assistance indicators	x	x	x	x	x

Expected results

✓ An improved social protection statistics system will enhance the implementation of national strategies for social protection and for children protection.
✓ The data on social protection will be harmonized with other social statistics on national level.

Sources

With human resources that have actually the labour market statistics sector can cover all the activities related to the production of social protection statistics.

Topic 1.10 Juridical Statistics

Description

For the design of crime and legal statistics is applied an adequate strategy which refers to the function of the information system scheme which apply policy structures, Ministry of Interior, courts and Ministry of Justice according to the structural hierarchy from local level to central level until in the finalization of their publication.

The design of the crime statistics goes through several stages. The structure of local policy, ranging from post offices, police stations areas in the districts manages events, various violations of law crimes in the records according to their events. As initial sources of statistics serve the facts and the evidences which are collected by the denunciations of people, different charges, and scan findings of criminal events, discoveries made by the police etc.

After the registration of criminal events it is passed to the stage of processing according to the models that have police services and, in particular, the criminal police. After processing at the police station, they move on to the regional level or regional police departments, and then are sent to the General Police Directorate in the Ministry of Interior.

The design of justice statistics carried by several major sources that provide statistical information, such as: courts of first instance, courts of appeals and the Supreme Court. Through the legal acts statistical material is submitted to the Ministry of Justice from other institutions, through forms filled with the data according to the relevant instructions of the Minister of Justice. Another important source of statistical that the Ministry of Justice gets, which serves to reflect the data on preliminary investigations, their dynamics and sending cases for trial, is also statistical evidence that Attorney General sent periodically. Also, the General Directorate of Enforcement closes the cycle of data collection for the execution of criminal and civil, filling the whole of all the raw materials with which the Ministry of Justice statistics office designs the final information, model which serves to INSTAT for the appearance of justice statistics.

Priorities

Crime statistics serve to recognize the crime situation in Albania and to improve the work performance in combat. Classification of crimes and criminal offenses by their nature, are increasingly referring to the Penal Code.

In this case it comes to events assumed or incurred and not for trials which are within the competence of the judiciary to give the verdict.

Previous work done on the recognition of the criminal situation in the country has allowed our country to enter into a new phase of the war against organized crime is the commitment of state for European integration.

Module 1.10.01 Administrative data on crimes and their detection

Description of current situation

Crime statistics that INSTAT collects and publishes, are taken by Ministry of Interior (Directorate General of Police) and justice statistics obtained from Ministry of Justice. For their publication is used a particular methodology which implies various institutions and they coordinate their work.

In preparing the Statistical Yearbook 1995-2004, INSTAT has published data about crime and justice statistics. Later, INSTAT has not published data on criminality. Statistics collected by the Directorate General of Police have been difficult to transform according to Eurostat. INSTAT has held meetings with these institutions to set a new standard of collecting these statistics, in the interest of all users.

Strategic objectives

The main strategic objective is to create a database for legal statistics according to the requests of Eurostat. For this purpose, it is important first to enable a close cooperation and mutual with the ministries of line and subordinate institutions. It has to schedule ongoing meetings with these institutions to send data continuously and periodically, in order to enable the construction of sustainable indicators in this area.

On the other hand, in order that the produced indicators meet the requirements of Eurostat, it is necessary to harmonize the statistical definitions with those of Eurostat.

Implementing Activities
- Establish legal database according to the recommendations and requirements of Eurostat;
- Harmonization of definitions as those of Eurostat;
- Building sustainable indicators;
- Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the relevant institutions for periodic sending, continuous and according to the appropriate form of data;

Expected results

Coefficients to be calculated within this module for each year are:
- ✓ Criminal and civil issues, the court of first instance;
- ✓ Criminal and civil issues, the Court of Appeal;
- ✓ Criminal and civil issues, the High Court
- ✓ Crimes and their detection;
- ✓ The convicts.

Source of Information
- General Directorate of Police, provides information on criminal offenses in accordance with the classification of crimes
- Ministry of Justice, provides data on the number of prisoners as well as examine issues from different levels of courts;
- General Directorate of Prisons, which provides data about prisoners by some individual characteristics (age, gender, education, etc.).

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on criminal and civil matters to the extent of the courts (the First Appeal, High)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indicators on crimes and their detection	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indicators on persons convicted	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Topic 1.12 Other statistics on demographic and social field

Module 1.12.02 Gender Statistics

Description of current situation

Gender is a key dimension for all areas of statistics at the individual level. This module includes the work to be done in this regard as well as in the promotion of gender in statistic. This includes all steps from production data, their analysis until the final publication on the web or through publications in hard copy. To monitor gender in several social areas will be produced on a regular basis a set of gender indicators.

Function of gender indicators in the field of education is to show the changes occurred over time in this area of social life seeing gender. Through these indicators we can show the status and role of women and men in the field of education. Consequently, we can show the state of gender equality in this area. The accurate and complete

production of these indicators will enable policymakers to make the appropriate decisions for achieving the objectives in this regard.

Gender indicators in the field of employment show the changes that occurred over time in this area seen as a gender aspect. These indicators show the discrimination against women, if there is, in terms of involvement in the labor force. They also indicate the state of gender equality in this area. The accurate production of these indicators will help policy makers in taking appropriate measures to reduce discrimination against women in the labor force.

A particular importance has the gender indicators in the health field. Recent years is increased the interest to analyze how gender and other aspects of it can affect health.

A particular importance has the gender indicators in the field of poverty.

Also the participation in decision-making and empowerment of women is a new phenomenon for which it is necessary to calculate new indicators and in accordance with international standards.

Strategic objectives
- The analyses and output of disaggregated indicators male and female;
- Building sustainable indicators;
- Harmonization with international definitions;
- Use of all current sources for the production of these indicators, but also the possibility of their enriching with updated indicators with international definitions.

Implementing activities
Activities to be undertaken to achieve the objectives are:
- The effective use of current administrative resources. This will be achieved through consultations and meetings with line ministries to expand the scope the field of acting in gender statistics;
- Use of social surveys on households that INSTAT carried out, enabling the calculation of indicators which cannot be calculated from administrative sources;
- In the future it will consider the possibility of using data from economic surveys.

Expected results
Gender indicators to be produced in the field of gender statistics will be:
- ✓ Gender indicators in the field of education
- ✓ Gender indicators in the field of employment
- ✓ Gender indicators in the area of poverty

- ✓ Gender indicators in health
- ✓ Gender indicators in the area of empowerment in decision-making

These indicators will be used in presenting a more complete gender situation in different areas.

Sources of information
- Census-Al 2011 which will be the basis for calculating the projections;
- Labour Force Survey to estimate gender indicators in the area of employment;
- Ministry of Education and Science, the administrative source for calculation of gender indicators in education;
- Ministry of Health for the calculation of some gender indicators in health;
- Vital statistics that will be used in the calculation of various indicators in the areas of health, fertility and their use in the periodic updating of the population;
- LSMS for calculation of gender indicators in the field of poverty;
- Parliament of Albania, Universities, Central Election Commission, which will be institutions that will help to supply data for the calculation of indicators in participation on decision making;
- Using available data on the number of women leaders in business that may be obtained from economic surveys.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gender indicators in the field of education	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gender indicators in the field of employment	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gender indicators in the field of social inclusion	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gender indicators on participation in decision-making	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

DOMAIN 2 - MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS

Theme 2.01 Annual Economic Accounts

Description

Annual National Accounts play an important role in economic policy making and are the basis of the information to show the development and structural changes of the economy. They provide users key indicators and basic information about the country's economic development. The data in this category used by the Government, the Ministry of Finance, other line ministries and central institutions, research institutions, international organizations, social partners, financial markets, media, analysts and other users of public and private. Through numerous indicators provide a strong framework and reference point for quarterly estimates (see Theme 2.02) and for the calculation of other important indicators, such as gross national income, to determine their sources. Methodological bases of harmonized data are in accordance with the European System of Accounts EU (ESA95), which is the version of the System of National Accounts at a global level (SNA-1993).

Priorities

In recent years intensive work has been done in the field of national accounts statistics to improve and enhance macroeconomic indicators, in accordance with the European requirements and standards. Since March 2010, the Albanian National Accounts assisted by the National IPA 2007 project. Overall objectives of the project aimed at the development of the Albanian national accounts to approximate as the basic principles applied in the European System of Accounts (ESA '95) and SNA-1993. Thus, in this context, are provided:

A. *The development of several major new elements:*
- The first phases for national accounts by institutional sectors;
- Gross Value Added by statistical regions NUTS 2 and NUTS 3;
- Independent estimates for the components of GDP expenditure approach.
- Developments in Supply-Uses Tables and Input-Output Table(SUT & I / OT)

B. Methodological improvements of the consistency of the estimates of GDP:
- Methodological improvements of annual estimates, non-observed economy, estimates for quarterly accounts, etc.;
- Methodological improvements assessments.

C. Implementation of new classifications
- Implementation of NACE Rev. 2
- Implementation of CPA 2008.

Module 2.01.01 European System of Accounts and

Module 2.01.02 National Accounts (indicators)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Production Approach

Description of current situation

INSTAT publishes the estimates of GDP by production approach, in current and constant prices. This is realized independently and is considered the best method for estimating GDP, since it is based on a large number of data sources that allows applying direct methods of calculating the indicators.

Strategic Objective

The main objective of Annual National Accounts statistics is the estimation in national level of the National Account indicators, according to the Production approach, with current and constant prices and improvement of data sources and methodology for further consolidation of these accounts in order to become more consistent with EU standards (SNA 1993/ESA 1995). In this context, important is to ensure a quality data production, especially with two main characteristics such as, accurate and quick data estimation. This objective will be achieved through:

- ➢ A continuous implementation of revised methodology for calculating national accounts aggregates, based on continuous manuals and regulations that are approved from EUROSTAT in this statistical field;
- ➢ Calculation of new indicators, such as labor inputs and productivity that are closely related to the estimation of Annual National Accounts;
- ➢ Implementation of NACE Rev.2 classification in Annual National Accounts. The new statistical program should take into consideration the implementation of a new classification for the economic activities NACE Rev.2, that will lead to the revision of all sources of information;
- ➢ Strengthening the capacities of INSTAT for the production and improvement of the existing National Accounts statistics.

Implementing activities

- ➢ Improving the methodology based on concepts of SNA 1993/ESA 1995, in order to achieve useful statistics and comparable to European countries;
- ➢ Increasing cooperation with other institutions, for better use of administrative sources;
- ➢ Continuous improvement of data sources and methodology for the calculation of non-observed economy;

➢ Continuation of estimates of GDP components by production approach, using all available data sources, including data from Census of Non-Agricultural Economic Units 2010, Al Census 2011 and Census of Agricultural Economic Units 2012;

➢ To conduct ongoing studies on practices used by other countries;

➢ To establish a Working Group in order to study the possibility of building a unique database, containing indicators of financial statements for the entities operating in our country;

➢ Implementation of nomenclature NACE Rev.2 for the economic activities in Annual National Accounts and compilation of new indicators, as labor input by economic activities at national and regional level by type of employment and measure of productivity in accordance with methodology and legislation of EU.

Expected Results

✓ Improved quality of estimating National Accounts indicators;

✓ Evaluation of non-observed economy indicators by production approach, with current and constant prices;

✓ Publication in more detailed level in the following years moving from current A7 classification to A25 branches of the economy;

✓ Estimation of GDP indicators with A60-level production approach with current and constant prices;

✓ Approaching in time the production and publication of National Accounts data;

✓ Estimation of GDP at constant prices through double deflation process by improving the volume and price measurements in the National Accounts.

Module 2.01.02 National Accounts
Gross Domestic Product by Production approach

Indicators	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Production with A25			2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption with A25			2012	2013	2014
Value added with A25			2012	2013	2014
Specific weight of branches with A25			2012	2013	2014
Specific weight of branches with A60			2012	2013	2014
Annual real growth			2012	2013	2014
Deflator			2012	2013	2014
Contribution			2012	2013	2014

Sources of information

Annual National Account indicators are mainly based on the exploitation of data produced from statistical surveys and administrative sources. Institute of Statistics of Albania, Ministry of Finance, Bank of Albania and Financial Supervisory Authority are the major suppliers of information for compiling annual accounts.

Main sources of obtaining information from INSTAT refer to general records and statistical surveys on enterprises and household units, among which we can mention: Structural Business Survey (SBS), the Labor Force Survey (LFS), Life Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS), Household Budget Survey (HBS), Census of Non-Agricultural Economic Unit 2010, Census- Al 2011, etc.

Administrative sources provide information on the annual financial statements, Value Added Tax payment and Income tax, social contributions payments that declare the economic entities to the General Directorate of Taxation and to the National Registration Center. Also, Bank of Albania and Financial Supervisory Authority provide information on corporations engaged in financial intermediation, as well as for the calculation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). While data on the state budget revenues and expenditures are compiled from Ministry of Finance.

The usage of this wide range of information aims exhaustiveness and an integration of all existing data sources to estimate GDP and other economic indicators. Meanwhile, in fields uncovered with information, it is necessary to apply indirect estimation methods, based on the recommendations and regulations of Eurostat.

B. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Expenditure Approach

Description of current situation

INSTAT, publishes the estimation of GDP by expenditure approach at current prices and the prices of the previous year. These estimates are not performed independently for all composing components. Some of the components are assessed directly, Net Exports, Final Consumption of Public Administration and Final Consumption of Non-Profit Institutions serving Households (FCNPI). Household Final consumption is evaluated using a number of indicators resulting from the production approach. The compilation of GDP by expenditure method independently is also one of the main objectives of the project IPA 2007 National (Annual Accounts component) which have carried out a series of works which will be finalized upon completion of the project.

Strategic Objectives

The main objective is to assess in national level of national accounts statistical indicators according to the expenditure approach, at current and constant prices, aiming consistency with SNA -93 concepts (ESA-95) as well as the implementation of recommendations for further developments of National Accounts.

Through the integration of existing statistical information on the economic and social system of the country, combined application with balanced methods , are carried out evaluations on special components of the final uses of GDP, concretely: gross fixed capital formation, final consumption (of households, public administration of FCNPI) and net exports of products and services to the rest of world. Through these assessments, is objected an independent way of calculation of GDP by expenditure method.

Implementing activities

In the context of improving the methodology of Annual National Accounts, by expenditure method, will be held the following main activities:

- ➢ The analyses of the main components of the GDP calculations by expenditure method: the analyses of economic results of Non-Agricultural Economic Units census, which will allow the realization of the following activities:
  - Estimation of Investments and Changes in inventories based on complete and direct data from economic units;
  - Estimation of final consumption of Non-Profit Institutions serving households (FCNPI).
- ➢ Continuous improvement of data sources, mainly arising statistical surveys that are realized by INSTAT. Proposals for new data sources or for conducting new surveys.

- ➢ Methodological improvement of current estimation. Activity will be focused mainly on methodological improvements of all components of GDP by expenditure approach, concretely:
  - Evaluation of Gross Fixed Capital Formation at current and constant prices;
  - Confrontation of all existing data resources for the calculation of household consumption;
  - Estimation of final Consumption of Public Administration at basic prices and at the prices of the previous year;
  - Estimation of changes in inventories.
- ➢ Completion of the necessary information for the calculation of the net exports component.

Expected Results
- ✓ The independence way of GDP by expenditure approach, based on the components of final uses ;

- ✓ Evaluation of Household final consumption, final consumption of public administration (individual-collective), final consumption IJFPSH, Gross fixed capital formation and net exports of products and services to the rest of the world;
- ✓ The publication of all composing components of GDP by expenditure approach, at current prices and at the prices of the previous year.

Sources of information

As the main data sources for the calculation of GDP by expenditure approach are considered statistical and administrative data. Statistical data sources are mainly related to Censuses, statistical surveys on enterprises, households, etc. While administrative data sources refer to all administrative archives, for the purpose of inclusion and integration of all the existing resources available.

Statistical Institute of Albania, Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Albania are main data supplier for the compilation of GDP by expenditure approach. For areas not covered by information, it is necessary to support various estimates originating from administrative sources, statistical surveys, studies, etc.

Module 2.01.03 Institutional Sectors' Annual Accounts

Description of the current situation

One of the objectives of the IPA 2007 National project consists of the development for the first time of the annual accounts by institutional sectors, developing a simplified system, which will carry over the existing economic indicators from various sources to the concepts of National Accounts for the institutional sectors. It is to be achieved with the construction of two major accounts, Production Account and Income Account in accordance to the balancing principles applied in the European System of Accounts (ESA 95) and SNA 93.

Strategic Objective

The main objective of the annual accounts by institutional sectors is the assessment and analysis at national level of the annual accounts, giving a full non-financial transactions' view for each institutional sector of the economy, such as: Non-financial enterprises, Financial institutions, Public administration, Households, conducted through the integration of the existing statistical information on the economic and social system of the country and combined application of balancing methods, aiming a full coherence with the concepts of SNA-93 (ESA-95).

This objective will be achieved through:

- ➤ The right and accurate reflection in the new statistical program of the produced indicators.
- ➤ Strengthening of capacities in INSTAT for the production and improvement of the existing National Accounts statistics;
- ➤ Continuous implementing of revised methodologies for calculating the national accounts aggregates, based on manuals and regulations approved by Eurostat in this statistical field.

Implementing activities

In the context of assessing the institutional sectors' annual accounts, the following main activities will take place:

- ➤ Proposals for the improvement of statistical or administrative data sources as a needed basis for the analysis of institutional sectors;
- ➤ Intensification of cooperation with various institutions to a better use of administrative data sources;
- ➤ Review of the actual content of the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and its subordinate institutions (Directorate General of Taxation, etc.); proposals for a Memorandum of Understanding with the Financial Supervisory Authority;
- ➤ Ongoing research on the practices used by other countries.

Expected results

- ✓ Classification of institutional units in institutional sectors. All economic entities that operate in an economic activity will be analyzed and classified into institutional sectors, grouping them into :
- ✓ Non-Financial Units
- ✓ Financial Units
- ✓ Government
- ✓ Household
- ✓ Non-profit institutions serving households;
- ✓ Assessment of the relevant indicators of the Production Account by institutional sectors: Output (market, for own final use, non-market), Intermediate Consumption, Taxes on products, Subsidies on products and Value Added. Evaluations will be made at current prices;
- ✓ Assessment of the relevant indicators of the Income Account by institutional sectors: Compensation of employees, Taxes on production and imports, Subsidies, and Gross operating surplus at current prices;

✓ Preparation of a publication which will include the results, the methodology and some analysis for institutional sectors.

Module 2.01.03 National Accounts Institutional Sectors' Annual Accounts						
Indicators	**Year**					
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	
Production Account by institutional sector			2012	2013	2014	
Income Account by institutional sector			2012	2013	2014	

Data Sources

Institutional sectors' accounts are based primarily on the annual accounts of institutional entities (Non-financial, Financial, General Government, Households, Non-profit institutions serving households), wage statistics, Balance of Payments statistics, etc.

Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Financial Supervisory Authority and Bank of Albania are the main data suppliers for the compilation of sector accounts. For fields not covered by data sources, it is necessary to rely on various estimates of administrative origin sources, statistical surveys, studies, etc.

The main source of getting information refers to censuses, statistical surveys on households, enterprises, administrative statistical archives for the purpose of inclusion and integration of all existing available data sources.

2.01.03.01 Public Administration

Description of current situation

INSTAT analyzes the data which are collected in administrative way by the Ministry of Finance, the Social Insurance Institute (SII), Health Care Insurance Institute (HCII), on main data sources of the structure of expenditure and revenues of public administration sector. These data are used to estimate the GDP according to the production and expenditure approaches, through estimation of the following indicators:
- Production, intermediate consumption and value added of public administration, health and education activities (the budget part) at current and constant prices;
- Final consumption of public administration, at current and constant prices, estimated in individual and collective consumption;
- Estimation of taxes on products, with current and constant prices;

- Estimation of subsidies on products, with current and constant prices.

Strategic Objectives

   The main objective of the Public Administration statistics is to build up comparable statistics, reliable and convenient supplying information on the Public Administration sector economic indicators in the annually and quarterly periods. They provide a full view of the macroeconomic indicators of the public administration sector. Also, part of the public administration sector improvements in the framework of the IPA 2007 National is building of full sequence of Public Administration accounts. This will help in creating a more complete structure of Public Administration macroeconomic information. The work for the collection, validation and dissemination of data on public administration as well as the definition and development of indicators, will be organized according the New Program of Official Statistics 2012-2016.

This objective will be achieved through:
   - Strengthening the institutional relations with line ministries and other institutions producing administrative data (Ministry of Finance, SSI, HCII, etc);
   - Strengthening of the capacities in INSTAT for the production and improvement of existing statistics;
   - Construction of a working group INSTAT and Ministry of Finance to determine the sectors and sub-sectors of Public Administration, nominative list of the relevant constituent institutions at central and local public administration, accounting codification of economic classification based on the requirements of the European System of Accounts (ESA).

Implementing activities
   - Classification of sectors and sub-sectors of Public Administration according the ESA 95 standards;
   - Implementation and improvement of necessary nomenclatures between INSTAT and the Ministry of Finance;
   - Detailing information about Economic Accounting Classification structure used by the Ministry of Finance;
   - Restructuring Economic Accounting Classification items by institutional sectors which these transactions are created;
   - Build a calendar for the transmission of data from the Ministry of Finance to INSTAT;
   - Construction of an experimental structure of complete set of annual non-financial accounts of government;

- ➤ Improving the current data for the evaluation of economic indicators of SII and HCII, as well as detailing the transfer payments on the population, with additional administrative resources;
- ➤ Improved assessment methods of Gross Fixed Capital Formation for Public Administration sector;
- ➤ Quantitative and qualitative improvement of statistical indicators of Public Administration.

Expected Results
- ✓ The construction of complete series of the Public Administration Accounts of institutional sector;
- ✓ The construction of the Annual National Accounts indicators of quarterly Public Administration;
- ✓ The a estimation of taxes and subsidies on products in annually and quarterly level;
- ✓ Integration of Public Administration sector indicators with other institutional sectors;

Sources of information

Institutions involved in the provision of statistical information for the compilation of statistics of National Accounts indicators for Public Administration (central and local government) are the Ministry of Finance, the Institute of Social Insurance, Health Insurance Institute and the General Directorate of Taxation. Main sources of information are revenues and expenditures of Public Administration entities, structured according to government accounting standards. Other sources of information are composed of administrative data on the number of employees in public administration as well as data on population transfers performed by the SII and HCII.

Module 2.01.04 Tables of uses-resources and input-output tables

Description of current situation

Currently INSTAT is working to evaluate and compile Supply-Use tables (SUT) and Input-Output tables (IOT). We note that these evaluations are an experimental form of tables for years 2008 and 2009. The objective is that under the project of IPA 2007 National Accounts to achieve a better estimation for year 2009,, which is considered as a year that will provide more complete information with economic data. So far have been compiled SUT at current prices at 25x25 industry level for the years 2008 and 2009, unbalanced, based on existing information. There are settled SUT at constant prices at

25x25 industry level unbalanced for 2009. For these estimates, the main objective was to find the relative indexes for each SUT component and analyzes to evaluate the possibility of their use.

Strategic Objectives

The main objective is to collect, verify and analyze a large group of economic indicators, in order to compile the supply and use tables (SUT) and input output tables (IOT), to make a complete synthesis of national accounts system. These tables provide the most detailed portrait of the economy, as they present step by step, a detailed analysis of the production process and the use of goods and services and income generated.

Implementing activities
- ➢ Signing the Memorandum of Cooperation on obtaining data at the most detailed level for purchasing and sales books between INSTAT and the General Directorate of Taxation;
- ➢ Proposals to modify the structure of the collection of information on the composition of the cost of Structural Business Survey (SBS). It is necessary that the information be obtained at CPA 2008 nomenclature level;
- ➢ Processing of data on imports and exports of goods at CN nomenclature level (Combined Nomenclature) and their correspondence at CPA 2002 nomenclature, 6, 4 and 2-digit and 2-digit alphabetical level ;
- ➢ Data collection on imports and exports services valued by the Bank of Albania at the most detailed level and grouping them according to economic classification;

- ➢ Aggregating the data from statistical survey on household budget (HBS) as the detailed level of nomenclature COICOP in the classification of CPA 2002;
- ➢ Switching the estimates from older versions of nomenclature in new versions such as: NACE rev1.1 in NACE Rev.2; CPA 2002 CPA 2008, etc.
- ➢ Information collection through existing surveys for businesses or through new surveys for distribution of retail and wholesale trade margins and transport margins;
- ➢ The usage of information obtained from the annexes of the financial statements for enterprises operating in sectors that are not covered by the structure business survey.

Expected Results
- ✓ Evaluation of supply and use tables at 13 x 13 level in current prices;
- ✓ Evaluation of supply and use tables at 13 x 13 level in constant prices;
- ✓ Evaluation of supply and use tables at 25 x 25 level in current prices;

- ✓ Evaluation of supply and use tables at 25 x 25 level in constant prices;
- ✓ Evaluation of supply and use tables at 60 x 60 level in current prices;
- ✓ Evaluation of supply and use tables at 60 x 60 level in constant prices;
- ✓ Evaluation of input-output tables in 25 x 25 level;

Indicators	Year				
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Supply and use tables in current prices (13x13)		2009 and 2010			
Supply and use tables in current prices (25x25)			2011	2012	2013
Supply and use tables in constant prices (13x13)		2010			
Supply and use tables in constant prices (25x25)			2011	2012	2013
Input-output table (25x25)			2011	2012	2013

Data sources

Since the compilation of supply-use and input-output tables requires detailed information, that the other institutions that produce data, or sector of INSTAT and the Department of National Accounts, to be included under of these requirements. The most of important institutions that are considered as main source of information are: The Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Albania, the Financial Supervisory Authority, the General Directorate of Taxation and the General Directorate of Customs.

Module 2.01.06 Regional Accounts

Description of current situation

Currently INSTAT estimates and publishes GDP, by production method, according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS II). GDP data are grouped according to the main branches of the economy, expressed also in terms of purchasing power parities (PPP), which takes into consideration price differences in the European Union. The estimation of this indicator came in fulfillment of obligations under the Stabilization and Association Agreement and in accordance with the obligations sanctioned in Article 37 of the Interim Agreement (SAA Article 71). Regional statistics provide statistical information on a regional level, annually.

On 28 April 2011 Eurostat confirmed the proposal of the Institute of Statistics, approved by special decision of the Council of Ministers ,the determination of 3 statistical regions (level 2) and 12 statistical regions (level 3). Determination of statistical regions in Albania is in accordance with European Commission Regulation No. 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe on 26 May 2003 on the establishment of common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS). Production of regional economic statistics has great importance in making important decisions at the national level but also at the EU regional policy for the allocation of structural funds for development.

Strategic Objective

The main objective of regional statistics is the evaluation in accordance with ESA95 methodology, the indicator of GDP per capita according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS II) of the European Union. In strategic plan, is aimed further extension of Regional Accounts indicators, mainly in the assessment of regional indicators and indicators of Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Gross Value Added, using different methods by regions, as well as construction of Institutional sector Accounts of the population (families) according to statistical regions.

Implementing activities

The realization of the above objectives will be achieved by:
- ➢ Improving data sources. Attention will be devoted the preparation for revision of time series with data coming from Census of non-agricultural economic units;
- ➢ Proposing the extension of Structural Business Survey for detailed information about local units, wages, employees, construction activity, etc.;
- ➢ Cooperation with statistical agencies relating to financial institutions, such as the Bank of Albania, the Financial Supervisory Authority, to receiving detailed data for evaluating financial sector, the allocation of indicator measuring Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly (FISIM) according to statistical regions;
- ➢ Consolidating and detailing regional data obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management on the elaboration of data by prefectures;
- ➢ Cooperation with regional statistical offices on statistical information processing.

Expected Results
- ✓ Estimation of regional indicators using Al 2011 Census data, which will provide employment data by sector and will serve as a basis comparable with the current data;

- ✓ Distribution of the Gross Value Added indicators by statistic regions for Agriculture and Fishery sector with data received from the Census of Agriculture 2012;
- ✓ Estimation of GDP by statistical regions, level 2 and 3, and by main branches of the economy in time series:
- ✓ Estimation of GDP per capita by statistical regions, level 2 and 3, and expressed in terms of purchasing power parities prices (PPP).

Sources of information

The evaluation of Regional Accounts is based on available data resources at INSTAT, including: statistical resources and administrative resources. Regional Accounts in the Republic of Albania is based on the same concepts of ESA 95 and the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification, respectively.

Other institutions involved in supplying statistical information are: Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Albania, the Financial Supervision Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture Food and Consumer Protection, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management, etc. involved in the collection of administrative and statistical data and for regional indicators.

Topic 2.02. Quarterly National Accounts

Description

Quarterly National Accounts play an important role in the country's economic analysis and impact in particular for determining economic policy, monetary, etc. Quarterly national accounts data are also important for other users of important public, private, scholars, etc. To meet the needs of users, great importance is paid to quality and timeliness. Quarterly National Accounts include leading indicators, estimated on the basis of Council Regulation (EC) Nr. 2223/96 (Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96) as last amended by Regulation (EC) Nr. 400/2009 (Regulation (EC) No 400/2009). Main users are the Government, the Ministry of Finance, technical ministries, the Bank, Eurostat, financial markets, analysts, media and the general public.

Module 2.02.01 Quarterly national accounts

Description of current situation

Currently INSTAT makes the assessment according to the indirect method and provides national periodical publication of GDP at basic prices (excluding taxes and subsidies), by production approach, at constant prices, base year 2005 = 100, and the prices of the previous year, using Chain-link (Annual overlap Technique). Published quarterly GDP time series under 7 main branches of the economy seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted. A number of studies and experimental works have been carried out for the evaluation and determination of data sources and application methods recommended for the evaluation of GDP by expenditure approach.

Strategic Objective

The main objective of Quarterly National Accounts is the estimation and publication of quarterly GDP by expenditure approach under the respective components and continuing publication of existing indicators, improving the quality of their calculation and the addition of some other indicators, on accordance with ESA95 and SNA93 concepts and EU legislation. The estimation of these indicators will aim the improvement of existing methods in consistency with the requirements of the different manuals such as: (i) Eurostat ESA 1995; (ii) IMF, SNA 1993; (iii) Eurostat, Handbook on Quarterly National Accounts, 1999; (iv) IMF, Quarterly National Accounts.

Implementing activities

The above objectives will be provided through:
- ➢ Strengthening the relation with different institutions like Ministry of Finance (including subordinate institutions), Bank of Albania, Financial Supervisory Authority, other line ministries as well as with other important companies (HCII, AEC etc.) to ensure timely and qualitative information;
- ➢ Continuous implementation of revised methodologies of quarterly GDP calculation, based on the continuous manuals and regulations that EUROSTAT approves and implementation of the recommendations of experts that have assisted our work in the framework of the IPA 2007 project missions and IMF;
- ➢ Implementation of more advanced ways of collecting and controlling information to be coherent and accurate in the calculation of indicators, enabling being closer to meeting the requirements of different users;
- ➢ Continuous improvement of the performance of the collection and control of data, evaluation and publication of time series of GDP estimated by the production method, at constant prices, base year 2005 (2005 = 100) and the previous year prices, using statistical methods based on the appropriate methodology;

- Analysis of deflators used in the calculation of quarterly GDP at constant prices by production approach;
- Analysis, evaluation and selection of data sources to be used for the calculation of quarterly GDP by expenditure side and determining the methodology based on these data.

Expected Results
- ✓ Evaluation and publication of the components of GDP by expenditure approach, such as: individual consumption of the population, Public Administration Consumption divided into individual and collective consumption, consumption of non-profit institutions, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Net Exports, Change in inventories at current and constant prices;
- ✓ Improving the assessment of GDP by the production approach at current prices;
- ✓ Experimental evaluation of GDP at a more detailed level in the following years from the current level of calculations with 25 branches to 60 branches at current and constant prices;
- ✓ Improving seasonal adjustment process of time series;
- ✓ Assessment of taxes and subsidies on products.

Indicators	Year				
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Evaluation of GDP by production approach in 7 branches at current prices, non seasonally adjusted.		2013	2013 and 2014		
Evaluation of GDP by production approach in 25 branches at current prices, not seasonally adjusted.				2014 and 2015	2015 and 2016
Estimation of taxes and subsidies on products in order to publish GDP at market prices.		2013	2013 and 2014	2014 and 2015	2015 and 2016
Evaluation of GDP by production approach in 7 branches at current prices, seasonal adjusted.				2014 and 2015	2015 and 2016
Evaluation of GDP by production approach in 25 branches at constant prices, non seasonally adjusted.				2014 and 2015	2015 and 2016
Estimates of GDP by expenditure approach at current prices.		2007-2012	2013 and 2014	2014 and 2015	2015 and 2016
Estimates of GDP by expenditure approach at constant prices.		2007-2012	2013 and 2014	2014 and 2015	2015 and 2016

Data sources

The main institutions that provide all the available data to be used in evaluation are:

- Ministry of Finance (budget data);
- General Directorate of Taxes (GDT) (data declared by enterprises in the form of payment of VAT, etc.);
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection (Agriculture sector data);
- Bank of Albania and the Financial Supervisory Authority (data on financial activity and data for the evaluation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM);
- Energy Regulatory Office and Albanian Power Corporation (data for the energy sector);
- Different sectors in INSTAT.

Topic 2.03 Monetary and financial Statistics

Objectives and outputs of the Bank of Albania as a statistical agency are foreseen in the annual work plans, medium term strategies (3 years) of the Bank of Albania and the Medium-Term Programme of Official Statistics. The relations between the Bank of Albania and other statistical agencies for giving and receiving the processed data are foreseen in the Medium-Term Programme of Official Statistics.

The Bank of Albania is responsible for the collection, processing, compilation and dissemination of monetary statistics. It is the only agency in Albania that produces and distributes monetary and financial statistics. Methodological framework for the compilation of monetary statistics is in full compliance with the recommendations of the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM) IMF, 2000.

Concepts, definitions, sector size and classification of financial instruments are in accordance with the Manual and the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993). In the preparation of monetary, the Bank consistently works in two directions: (a) improving and aligning methodologies with international norms and standards and (b) expanding and improving the statistical information base in terms of increasing the number of indicators, the level of disaggregation, delay in publication and periodicity.

By the end of 2011 the Bank of Albania has fulfilled all the requirements of the SDDS's monetary sector statistics in terms of coverage, periodicity and delays. Monetary statistics produced monthly, with a monthly lag and cover depository corporations. Monetary statistics published on the Bank of Albania prior calendar publications, Monthly Statistical Report (CD) as well as statistical annexes contained in the periodical

publications of the Bank of Albania Quarterly Monetary Policy Report, Semiannually Statements and Annual Report Bank of Albania.

Bank of Albania performs statistical production through the Department of Statistics, which has a staff of 26 persons and is divided into Monetary and Financial Statistics sector and Balance of Payments Sector. Director of Statistics Department of the Bank of Albania is also a member of the Council of Statistics. Statistics Department of the Bank of Albania is responsible for gathering information from reporting entities, drafting and adoption of appropriate methodology, design and using other forms of reporting, information processing and dissemination of monetary and external sector statistics. The Department of Statistics also produces detailed statistics of banking supervision in the service function of the Bank of Albania to oversee the banking system and financial stability.

Module 2.03.01 Financial accounts - Methodology

Description of current situation

Currently, in the absence of Accounting System there are not prepared the Financial Accounts (See National Accounts - INSTAT).

Strategic objectives

The Long-term challenge in production of monetary and financial statistics is the establishment of design methodology, identification of resources, and the production of statistics Financial Accounts, which are currently not covered by any statistical agency in the country.

Implementing activities

➢ Develop sublegal acts in terms of supporting the strategic objective.
➢ Improving human capacity through participation in seminars, training courses offered by national and international institutions and visits to counterpart institutions.
➢ Strengthening cooperation with other statistical agencies, users and reporting entities through joint activities and projects.

Expected Results

✓ Establish pilot model and methodological documents for the construction of monetary financial institutions' financial account and other financial institutions.

Module 2.03.02 Financial Accounts – Production of data
See "Module 2.03.01 – Financial Accounts – Methodology"

Module 2.03.03 Monetary and financial indicators

Description of current situation

Bank of Albania produces and publishes monthly and quarterly monetary indicators related to monetary aggregates, deposits, loans, interest rates, exchange rates and sectorial balance sheets and monetary appearances strictly follow the calendar of statistics presented on the official website of Bank of Albania. For the preparation of monetary and financial statistics information source serving the financial statements of the Bank of Albania, unified reporting system for pre-depository banks and reporting system for savings - credit and their unions.

For the design of the data of the Central Bank, serves the Balance Sheet of the Bank of Albania, which is prepared each month by the Department of Accounting and Finance, no later than 10 days after the reference period.
For the compilation of monetary statistics reporting system serve the statements pre-depository banks report periodically every month, 10 days after the reference period, at Bank of Albania. Also, the companies of savings and credit report to the Bank of Albania every quarterly, 50 days after the reference period.

For monetary statistics, principles of evaluation of financial instruments follow the recommendations of Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF 2000. Accounting records of the Bank of Albania and commercial banks are based on flow accounting (accrual Basis). Interest in cash and pay of financial instruments, is classified by sector and instrument category. Savings and credit societies realize under current accounting records, with the exception of loans, which are reported on cash basis.

Central bank data published monthly, on 15th day after the reference month. While data before depository banks are published every month, on the 30th day of the month following, after the reference period. The savings - credit data published quarterly, two months after the reference period.

Strategic Objectives

➢ Expanding the coverage of other reporting agencies, including the production of statistical regular of non-bank financial institutions.
➢ Increased number of new statistical indicators, in accordance with the requirements and standards of reporting of the relevant European institutions (ECB, EUROSTAT, etc.)

Implementing activities

- ➤ Composition bylaws in terms of supporting the strategic objectives to facilitate statistical production process improvement in terms of increasing coverage of other reporting agencies, as well as in terms of increasing the number of other statistical indicators.
- ➤ Improving technological capabilities through collection of infrastructure automation, control, validation of the compilation of monetary and financial statistics.
- ➤ Improving human capacity through participation in seminars, training courses offered by national and international institutions and visits to counterpart institutions.
- ➤ Strengthening cooperation with other statistical agencies, users and reporting entities through joint activities and projects.

Expected Results

- ✓ Preparing and distributing statistical tables for non-bank financial institutions, complementing the spectrum of sub-sectors of the financial corporation's sector.
- ✓ Preparing and distributing of new monetary and financial indicators based on international standards and methodologies.
- ✓ Legal acts in support of statistical coverage expansion and increasing the number of monetary and financial indicators

Topic 2.04 Government Financial Statistics

Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Albania is responsible for preparing reports of income and expenses for the administration of the general government of the Republic of Albania. Income and expenditure reports are produced for the government budget consolidation at central and local level.

Currently fiscal tables partially GFSM2001 - accounts are compiled on a modified accrual basis (the obligations and accrual) and largely follow economic classification GFSM2001.

Expenditure tables are compiled on the basis of GOFOG. Fixed assets are estimated from historical cost and mortgage bonds are recorded at current value. Fiscal tables are compiled each month. Already a financial reporting system is being implemented in all branches of the Treasury. The new system is operational since September 2010.

The new system includes accrual-basis accounts, and cash (liquidity) and transactions in

the chart of accounts (chart of accounts) are accounts by economic classification GFS2001. The system is applied and a summary classification of the functions (10 functions) of government (COFOG).

Government financial statistics cover financial and non-financial data on costs, revenues and government subsidies. These data are reported on a monthly, quarterly and annual detailed published every month for different users and approved by Parliament each year.

Government financial statistics cover financial and non-financial data on costs, revenues and government subsidies. These data are reported on a monthly, quarterly and annual detailed published every month for different users and approved by Parliament each year.

Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Albania have a key role in assessing the general government deficit and the assessment of central government debt.

Module 2.04.01 Government financial statistics – Methodology

Description of current situation

Ministry of Finance of Albania Government prepares financial statements on an "accrual" modified, which matches partially with GFSM2001. Statistics include detailed consolidation of general government for:

(i) Units of the central government (public entities of the executive, legislative and judicial body established by law, including spending units to create them).
(ii) Local government units (13 regions, 36 districts, 64 municipalities and 318 communes, including spending units to create them).
(iii) Special funds (the Health Insurance Institute, Institute of Health and landowners compensation fund).

Strategic objectives
  ➢ Generation of statistical data according to the 2001 Manual on government finance statistics (GFS) of the International Monetary Fund; Develop Balance Patrimonial State in accordance with international standards, which will be implemented gradually over the years.

Implementing activities

- ➢ Improving laws on financial data processing and statistical reporting; Improving human and technological capacity through investment in training on the management of statistical data (as applicable in IPA 2013 projects);
- ➢ Strengthening cooperation between statistical agencies and users of official statistics through joint activities and projects.

Expected Results
- ✓ Improved laws in the field of accounting;
- ✓ Composition of consolidated financial statements of general government according to IPSAS standards 1.2 and 24 (applying the modified accrual basis accounting);
- ✓ Tables under GFSM2001 on modified accrual basis.

Module 2.04.02 Government Financial Statistics - Data Preparation

Description of current situation

Central and local government units are responsible by law for the management of public funds and physically present every day in the Treasury supporting documentation after taking over the financial commitment and expenditure before payment. Treasury performs the necessary checks through registration information system of all government financial transactions of the general government budget execution. These data are editable and reportable at any time.

Each month is prepared the database of the general government, including data under the preceding paragraph and the data obtained from the importation of monthly reports generated by the system of taxation, customs, health and social security as foreign funding projects government financial information system.

Data are reconciled with manual systems for a period of 10-20 days after the end of the reporting month. Statistical reports reported to: (i) the official website of the Ministry of Finance (www.minfin.gov.al); (ii) IMF European Department; (iii) Distribution Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) of IMF the GDDS and (iv) the IMF's Statistics Department in the format GFSM86/2001 Handbook to be published in the annual book financial statistics of the governments of various countries.

Strategic Objectives
- ➢ Integration of information systems of the general government;

- ➢ Comprehensive reporting of the financial position of the Government through direct level access (online) of all general government units in government financial information system (which is now only accessible by the Treasury);
- ➢ Increase reasonable security level that provides government financial information system to produce comparable data, reliable, transparent and objective for the central and local governance
- ➢ Improving registration levels to reflect all stages of collection of general government revenue.

Implementing activities
- ➢ Expanding of government information system for recording of the transactions budget execution to enable the access directly to all general government units (through project implementation SETS Austrian Development Agency;
- ➢ Centralizing collection of general government revenue directly to the unified treasury account at the Bank of Albania;
- ➢ Improving ex-ante/ex-post control procedures (prevention and detection) through the implementation of the requirements of international standards for internal control;
- ➢ Technical Training of users of government financial information system.

Expected Results
- ✓ The upgraded database and completed of the detailed fiscal data by economic classification, functional and institutional framework for the provision of reports to the standards set in 2:04:01 module.

Module 2.04.03 Statistics on deficit and public

a) *Statistics on public deficit*
    Ministry of Finance prepares the statement of the general government deficit. Statements include general government consolidation. The methodology used is the same as the methodology referred to in the preceding module. Deficit data are reported and published as described the above modules.
b) *Debt Statistics*
    Regarding public debt statistics of the Republic of Albania, the two responsible institutions are: Bank of Albania and the Ministry of Finance.

Description of current situation
The Bank of Albania is responsible for the compilation of external debt of the country. Data for the compilation of external debt are processed in accordance with international standards, described in the "balance of payments statistics Manual, Fifth Edition" (IMF,

1993) and "External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users "(IMF, 2003), ensuring compliance and consistency between external debt statistics and balance of payments and international investment position.

Debt stock is recorded in nominal value rather than market value and gross external debt of Albania is reported in Leke. The debt stock in other currencies, the converting of the currency is done with the official exchange rate at the date of the end of the reporting period. The effect of variations in exchange rates is included in the evaluation of the debt stock.

The main classification of gross external debt data is done for each institutional sector. The components of this structure are the General Government, Monetary Authority, banks and other sectors. General government includes central and local general government. Data source for loans of this sector is the General Directorate of Debt in the Ministry of Finance.

Publication of Albania's gross external debt is regularly done on a quarterly basis on the website of the Bank of Albania, under SDDS Module. Albania is a member of the GDDS Project since 1999. Metadata (detailed data) produced in Albania statistics are published in Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (IMF DSBB). Since 2006 the Bank of Albania is coordinating work between the same institutions for SDDS membership. The external debt data are submitted regularly quarterly frequencies on the basis of World Bank data - Quarterly External Debt Statistics (Quarterly External Debt Statistics database QEDS).

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for recording and reporting of data on domestic debt and general government external debt. The debt data are recorded on a daily basis and regularly published on a quarterly basis on the website of the Ministry of Finance (www.minfin.gov.al).

Domestic debt stock is recorded in nominal value. The stock of domestic debt is issued in a different currency from the national currency, converted in Leke at the exchange rate at the date of the end of the reporting period.

In addition to domestic debt, the Finance Ministry records and publishes Central Government external debt (including guaranteed debt), as well as local government debt. Registration of foreign debt (debt income and payments) of the Central Government made on a daily basis, and its publication on the website of the Ministry of Finance made regularly on a quarterly basis. Registration of foreign debt made in the original currency. Registration of external debt stock at a given moment is done in EUR and in Leke using the official exchange rate at the date of the end of the reporting period.

Internal and external debt is classified by maturity, according to residence and currency creditors.

Local government borrowing has started in 2010. This debt is part of the public debt reporting and is reported every quarterly.

External debt data are regularly reported by the Ministry of Finance at the World Bank. Since October 2010 the Ministry of Finance is part of the initiative of the World Bank / IMF Debt Reporting Public Sector.

Strategic Objectives

Bank of Albania: Priority for the future is the expansion of information on long-term private borrowing and debt relationships between companies in a related foreign direct investment and improving infrastructure in the collection and processing of gross external debt.

Ministry of Finance: In order to improve the work in the future, the intended use of a unified program of debt data (database), to include external debt and domestic debt, as currently the data are held in two different programs.

Implementing activities
  ➢ Receiving technical assistance and training organization to pass in the reporting of debt data according to EU standards.

Expected Results
  ✓ Reporting debt data according to EU standards.

Topic 2.06 Statistics of Consumer Price Index and Purchasing Power Parities

Description
       Fields of activities covered in this topic are:
  • Production and development of the Consumer Price Index and implementation of HICP.
  • Carry out of different surveys and provide additional data related with Purchasing Power Parities

INSTAT doesn't estimates Harmonized Consumer Price Index and measures the change in the cost of living through the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

CPI measures the changes in the consumer price of a fixed basket of goods and services

in the current period, compared with a rest period considered as the base period. The base period of the index is December 2007.

Consumer Price Index is used:

- As official instrument of inflation in Albania;
- As deflators for National Accounts Directory;
- As deflator for calculating volume indexes ;
- As variable for macro-economic analysis ;
- As deflator for indexation of wages, pensions and income when is necessary;
- For the composition of monetary policy for the Bank of Albania.

Power Purchase Parity (PPP) is a project organized and funded by Eurostat in the framework of the European Comparison Programme. PPP project is based on Regulation 1445/2007 of the European Parliament and of the law of December 2007 (PPP Regulation). National Statistical Offices of the countries participating in this project are responsible for conducting statistical surveys of each three-year cycle of the project, and to provide additional data on the terms set by Eurostat.

Specific indicators, such as coefficient of correction and the percentage of pension contributions for staff of the EU, are not mandatory to be produced by our country, as long as it is not a member of the EU.

Priorities

Among the main priorities to be considered for the development of statistics in this category, emphasizing:

- Implementation of the new programme for the calculation of the CPI using SQL application;
- Revision the basket of goods and their weights, as well as the revision of commercial units on an annual basis;
- Performing in time and with quality of all work phases of consumer price surveys planned by Eurostat, based on PPP Regulation;
- Completion in time of all additional data required for calculation of PPP indicators.

Module 2.06.01.01 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Description of current situation

INSTAT actually calculates the CPI, which is one of the most important indicators. CPI measures consumer price trends in the domestic market. Monthly consumer price index has been calculated since 1992.

Main source for the calculation of the CPI weights are expenditures of Albanian families obtained from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) conducted by INSTAT.

CPI is calculated using Laspeyr's formula for calculating the geometric average of relative price for each product. Basket of products selected for the calculation of the index contains about 272 products and services. Products and services selected for the calculation of the index consists of products and services that occupy most of the personal consumption of households.

Prices are collected only in 11 cities from regional offices that are responsible for collecting statistics of prices. Prices are collected from 10-25 of each month, 6-8 or 10 stores for each product. Each month, approximately, collected about 18,000 individual prices in 500 selected stores for this purpose. Collected prices are set down in Excel format from the person in charge of the regional office of statistics about who calculate the relative price for each product (geometric mean) and send the information at INSTAT within the date 30 of each month.

Basket of goods are weighted and updated whenever INSTAT carried Household Budget Survey. The last time basket renovation was completed in 2008 and, since January 2008, the index is calculated by considering December 2007 as the base period.

Strategic Objectives
- ➤ Production in time and with quality of existing indicators of consumer prices in accordance with the methodology of Eurostat.
- ➤ Continuous improvement of methodology, based on the manuals and regulations that Eurostat updates for this statistical field.
- ➤ Using the advanced techniques of collecting and editing the data which lead to enhancing the quality of information.

Implementing activities
- ➤ Implementation of a new program for calculating the index using SQL application. Implementation of this program will be accompanied by methodological improvements calculation.
- ➤ Revision of the basket of products, their weights and renovation of outlets on an annual basis.

Expected Results
- ✓ Calculating the monthly Consumer Price Index are compatible with the requirements of the EU according to the following hierarchy:
  - o Total Index;
  - o Index by the main groups;
  - o Index by subgroups;

o Index on detailed level by product.

Source of information
Source of statistical data to calculate the CPI is retail units of consumer items.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
The calculation of the Consumer Price Index from statistical survey	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 2.06.01.02 Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)

Description of current situation
HICP is an indicator for measuring inflation in the EU countries. Currently, the Albanian Institute of Statistics does not calculate the Harmonized Consumer Price Index, but measures the change in the cost of living through the calculation of the Consumer Price Index.

Strategic Objectives
Calculating the Harmonized Consumer Price Index by the end of 2014.

Implementing activities
➢ Determination of the goods basket to be used for calculating the HICP;
➢ Calculation of weights of products basket according to the concept of the HICP;
➢ Construction of Computer program for the calculation of the index through the construction of a particular module in the program for calculating the Consumer Price Index.

Expected Results
✓ The calculation of the monthly Consumer Price Index is in compliance with the requirements of the EU according to the following hierarchy:
  o Total Index;
  o Index by the main groups;
  o Index by subgroups;
  o Index on detailed level by products.

Source of information
As a source of statistical data will serve consumer prices used for the calculation of the Consumer Price Index, as well as some additional information if is necessary.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HICP calculation of statistical survey	-	-	2014	2015	2016

Module 2.06.02 Measurement of Purchase Power Parities (PPP)

Description of actual situation

Republic of Albania is included in the European Comparison Programme Pilot Project for PPP in 2003. INSTAT is responsible for the performance of six consumer price surveys and two other surveys of machinery equipment and construction prices, within a three-year cycle. INSTAT is also responsible for ensuring once a year to Eurostat some additional data for the project (purchasing power parity) that are used to compare the volume of GDP between countries.

INSTAT prepares and sends to Eurostat as an employee for any price survey and a comprehensive report after completing a one-year contract. All survey data, performance reports and additional information are sent to Eurostat using E-Damis. Work steps and the respective deadlines are set by Eurostat.

INSTAT, based on the Contract. Ref. at. ICON-INSTITUTE Public Sector 6642400-PPP SERCON-Albania is currently implementing surveillance activities in prices of products and services of European Comparison Programme cycle for 2012. The prices of products and services are continuously collected in full harmony with the list of products and specifications set by the program.

Also, is preparing PPP Inventory (Chapter 1 - and 2.1). Inventory is a report that describes in detail the explanation, the sources and methods used in the implementation of the PPP project. This report must be submitted to Eurostat by the end of January of each year.

Strategic objectives

INSTAT will continue the implementation of surveillance activities in prices of products and services of European Comparison Programme cycle for 2012. Prices of products and services will be collected continuously in full harmony with the list of products and specifications set out in the Program. Also, INSTAT will follow all the steps of work and respective deadlines set by Eurostat for sending data according to predetermined deadlines.

Performing in all the quality time and price surveys to send additional data collection according to the terms prescribed by Eurostat, is the main objective that INSTAT should meet during the implementation of this program.

Implementing activities
- ➢ Continuity of the work in accordance with the methodology of Eurostat, 2012;
- ➢ Collection of consumer prices, price estimates and construction prices for machinery and equipment, according to the program approved by Eurostat;
- ➢ Completion of all additional data for measuring the purchasing power, requested by Eurostat

Expected results

Eurostat calculates the purchasing power parity of money and the indicator of GDP per capita in PPP, based on data from surveys of consumer prices, and prices for construction materials and equipment as well as additional data submitted by Statistical Institutes participated in this project.

Information Source

As a source for statistical data will be the retail units of various consumer items, construction enterprises and various distributors of machinery and equipment.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Purchasing Power Parity statistical survey	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 2.06.02.01 Sales of companies that pay Value Added Tax (VAT)

Description of current situation

INSTAT collects every month data sales in electronically way those entities subject to the value added tax regime (entities which carry during a figure business was over 5 million ALL). Collection and processing of these data started from 2001 onwards. Sales are held in the activity code 4 digit levels and on this basis is the calculation of sales at the branch. Activity code obtained from the Directorate General of Taxation is updated with the code of activity of the Statistical Registry resulting from the previous year.

The sales are estimated at the district level.

Strategic Objectives

Priority in sales statistics in the period 2012-2016 will continue to be the collection and processing of data in time and with quality and their distribution in time to the user, in order to produce statistics of regular monthly, quarterly and annual indexes value.

Another main priority remains to strengthen cooperation of INSTAT with the Directorate General of Taxation, in order to ensure a coherent statistical production and quality.

Implementing activities
- ➢ Taking of VAT file from the Directorate General of Taxation and Tax Departments in the districts;
- ➢ Data Processing by the file of economic activities;
- ➢ Using these data depending on the requirements of other sectors INSTAT (National Accounts Directory, the sector of short-term statistics, Sector of registers, etc.) for the following period.

Expected Results
- ✓ The production index in absolute value sales by economic activity and at the district level of the prefecture.

Source of Information

Source of information will be administrative data obtained from the Directorate General of Taxation.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
File of Value Added Tax (VAT) from administrative source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Topic 2.07 Trade in goods

Description

Foreign trade statistics include data on merchandise trade between Albania and the rest of the world. Statistical information is of crucial importance for the Albanian economy and economic policies, as well as, analyzing individual commodities market developments.

Statistics contain data which are separated by partner countries, groups of countries, chapters and sections of the Combined Nomenclature and the sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). The development of work focuses on the availability of harmonized statistics users that meet the requirements in terms of quality, timeliness and that are important to suit the needs of users. Concepts and methods are adapted to integrate external trade statistics in goods internationally. The data are

collected, processed and distributed according to the Customs Law and the Statistics Law of Albania, and based on today's methodologies.

Priorities

Priorities of trade in goods statistics are regular and qualitative collection and distribution of merchandise trade data, in order to produce statistics on monthly, quarterly and annual basis and also quarterly Unit Value Indexes for exporting and importing.

Efforts will continue to ensure that monthly data transmission deadlines, grouped and detailed from INSTAT to Eurostat, will be fully met.

Another main priority remains to strengthen cooperation of INSTAT with the Directorate General of Customs, in order to ensure the production of coherent and qualitative statistics.

Cooperation activities (exchange of experiences through meetings, seminars, etc.) with other countries will continue in the framework of statistical cooperation programs.

A priority is the transfer from SITC Rev.3 to SITC Rev.4 and compilation of foreign trade statistics with this classification, and sent the detailed and aggregated monthly export and import in Eurostat.

Priority is the accurately and consistently calculation by unit value indexes section 21 of the Harmonized System Goods and Codes (HS).

Another priority is the calculation of unit value indexes by other nomenclature used by the Department of National Accounts such as CPA, NACE, etc. Another main priority remains the strengthening of cooperation with the National Accounts as one of the key sectors that use these indexes.

Module 2.07.04.01 Trade in goods – Data Production

Description of current situation

Merchandise trade statistics are intended to provide information on commodity trading, export and import of goods in Albania. To this end, the merchandise trade statistics estimate ratios of exports (FOB) and import (CIF) in total as well as other more detailed indicators such as export-import by countries, groups of countries, groups of commodities, etc.

INSTAT compiles foreign trade statistics according to United Nations recommendations outlined in the manual "Concepts and Definitions of Foreign Trade Statistics", published in 1998, which supported the methodology of Eurostat. Directorate General of Customs is the source of providing the statistical data related to foreign trade in goods (administrative resource). These data are collected through the Single Administrative Document (the declaration), which is according to EU standards. Foreign trade data are processed based on the principles of special trade system. The nomenclature used for the calculation of merchandise trade statistics are:

- Harmonized System goods and Codes (HS)

- Goods Combined Nomenclature (CN),
- Standard International Trade Classification SITC, rev.3,
- Classification of countries and territories ISO-3166 alpha-2code
- Other nomenclatures that are used for the internal needs of INSTAT, e.g. Classification of Products (CPA) and Activities (NACE) for the needs of national accounts directorate and business statistics.

Data are processed on monthly basis based on the controls that apply to Directorate General of Customs, which uses ASYCUDA World, which allows a number of quality controls for data, as well as some visual checks by INSTAT.

Obtained statistics are published on monthly, quarterly and annual basis (special publications and specific foreign trade of goods and other publications INSTAT) as well website www.instat.gov.al.

Detailed monthly data on export-import are sent to Eurostat according to the specified format in the document Doc. Coop 400 Rev 1.2 since 1998. These data are now sent via e-Damis application.

Strategic objectives

In 2012-2016, the strategic objectives of foreign trade statistics will be:

➢ Publication from INSTAT of Statistics trade in goods which are intended to provide general information and detailed information on commodity trading, export and import of goods to other countries of the world
➢ Improving the collection of information from the Customs General Directorate in monthly periods

Implementing activities

Existing indicators will continue to be published continuously during 2012-2016.
The strengthening of relations with other institutions will continue for the further improvement of merchandise trade statistics. Other activities are:

➢ Eurotrace Installation, in 2012;
➢ Testing of the program, 2012-2013;
➢ Using Eurotrace program for processing import and export data, 2013-2016.

Expected Results

- ✓ The production of external trade statistics in monthly, quarterly, yearly periods;
- ✓ Timely and qualitative publication according to the calendar of publications;

Source of information

Statistical source for the production of indicators in this field will be the one taken by the Directorate General of Customs.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Merchandise trade data output from the administrative source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 2.07.04.02 Module Unit Value Indexes

Description of current situation

Unit Value Indexes shows the changes in average prices of aggregated imports and exports assuming that the quantities imported or exported remain unchanged. Thus, these indexes measure the average import and export prices regardless of changes in the quantities of goods traded. Even though these indexes are called as price indexes, in fact they are the average price indexes between several goods.

Source of statistical data for the calculation of value indexes / Unit is the data file of Directorate General of Customs (administrative resource). These data are collected through the Single Administrative Document (the declaration), which is according to EU standards.

The nomenclatures used for the calculation of unit value indexes are:
- Section 21 of the Harmonized System goods and Codes (HS);
- Other nomenclatures used for the internal needs of INSTAT, e.g. Classification of Products (CPA) and Activities (NACE) for the needs of business and national accounts statistics.

Unit value indexes are calculated and published on a quarterly and annual basis.

Strategic objective

In 2012-2016, the strategic objective for this area will be publishing the quarterly and annual unit value indexes under section 21 of the Harmonized System commodity and codes (HS).

Implementing activities

Existing indicators will continue to be published continuously during the period 2012-2016.

The strengthening of the relationships with National Accounts Department will continue in order to further improve and calculate the indexes according to the requirements of this department.

Expected Results
- ✓ The calculation of unit value indexes on quarterly, annual period;
- ✓ Timely and qualitative publication according to the calendar of publications;

Source of information

Statistical source for the production of indicators in this field will be the information received from the Directorate General of Customs.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
The calculation of unit value indexes by administrative source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Topic 2.08 Balance of payments statistics and international trade services

Objectives and outputs of the Bank of Albania as a statistical agency are foreseen for the annual work plans, strategies term (3 years) of the Bank of Albania and the Medium-Term Programme of Official Statistics. Relations between the Bank of Albania and other statistical agencies for giving and receiving the processed data, are foreseen in the Medium- Term Programme of Official Statistics.

On the topic 2.08, as described in the "Statistical Compendium 2010" are included the following statistical blocks:

1.   International trade in services;

2.   Foreign direct investment (flows and stocks);
3.   Statistics FATS (Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics);
4.   Balance of payments (for EU candidate countries);
5.   The balance of payments for the European institutions;

The Bank of Albania is the responsible institution that produces and publishes statistics on the external sector, including: (a) the balance of payments, (b) statistics of international trade in services, (c) FDI statistics (flows and stocks), and d) external debt statistics. External sector statistics are produced on the basis of methodological manuals of the IMF (BPM5-1993 and EDS-2003) and OECD (BD3).

In the preparation of external sector statistics, the Bank of Albania consistently works in two directions: (a) improving and aligning methodologies with international norms and standards and (b) expanding and improving the statistical information base in terms of increasing the number of indicators, the level of disaggregation, the delay of time for publication and periodicity.

External sector statistics are published quarterly in respect of the calendar deadlines official statistics of the Bank of Albania. Publication formats are compliant with international standards and statistics are available to the user, the web site of the Bank of Albania as well as publications on paper or CD. Increased transparency in the communication and dissemination of data in terms of disaggregating existing indicators, adding new indicators and publication deadlines improvement is a continuing goal of the Bank of Albania.

By the end of 2011 the Bank of Albania has fulfilled all the requirements of the SDDS's external sector statistics, in terms of coverage, periodicity and the delay of time except delay of time for international investment position statistics.

Technical assistance received by the end of 2011 is provided mainly by the IMF, and the training of human resources is achieved through participation in training activities by the IMF, ECB, Eurostat and other central banks.

Module 2:08:02 Balance of Payments

Description of current situation

Balance of payments statistics are produced on the basis of methodological manuals of the IMF (BPM5-1993) and OECD (BD3). In preparing of these statistics, the Bank of Albania collects information through direct reporting by financial institutions; reporting directly from administrative sources such as: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy, MF, GDC, AMF, MI, national Registry Center, as well as surveys conducted by private companies and individuals. For the statistical surveys, each year the Bank of

Albania signs a contract with INSTAT, which based on the funds provided conducts the surveys for companies and individuals or families. The data collected partially from the above sources are reported monthly and most quarterly frequency, enabling the preparation and publication of the balance of payments statistics on quarterly basis with a lag of 70 days.

Short-term challenges in terms of balance of payments statistics relates to the qualitative improvement of foreign direct investment statistics, portfolio investment and tourism.

In the medium-term challenges for the balance of payments and international services is the completion of requirements of the Manual of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Sixth Edition, IMF 2010 (BPM6), OECD-BD4 (manual for foreign investment-edition 4) as well as meeting the requirements of Eurostat and the ECB on the elaboration of the balance of payments statistics by countries and economic sectors

Strategic objective

Production of the balance of payments statistics, comparable, reliable, objective and accurate, which are needed to support analysis and decision-making at the Bank of Albania, in relation to the country's strategic objectives in the area of
Economy and finance.

Implementing activities

➢ Preparation of Medium Term Programme of Official Statistics, for the production of external sector statistics (balance of payments, international investment position and external debt)
➢ Improvement of legislation on reporting for statistical purposes, including the adaptation of international methodological manuals and forms of reporting data for statistical purposes.
➢ Increase (growth) the number of quarterly and annual statistical surveys.
➢ Strengthening human and technological capacity through investment in training and modern programs for statistical data management.
➢ Strengthening cooperation between statistical agencies and users of official statistics through bilateral cooperation activities and projects focused on specific sectors of statistics.

Expected results

✓ National Statistical Program for official statistics, part of which will be the balance of payments, international investment position and external debt.
✓ International methodical manuals tailored to slip.

✓ Statistical indicators of the balance of payments increased in number and detailed, according to international standards (BPM6 and Vademecum 2011).

Module 2.08.03   Foreign Direct Investment (flow and stock)

Description of current situation

FDI statistics are an integral part of the balance of payments statistics. They include the value realized from the transactions of the creation, retention, expansion or reduction of capital of all economic operators in the domestic economy, when the percentage of foreign equity ownership is 10 percent or more. In the preparation of foreign investment statistics, the Bank of Albania applies the requirements and standards of methodological manuals of the IMF (BPM5-1993) and OECD (BD3). Detailing and classification of statistics on foreign investment is in accordance with the standard form of the balance of payments set out in the IMF BPM5 manual and their detailing includes: (a) capital investments (b) investments reinvested profits and (c) other investments.

Basic data for the compilation of statistics on foreign investment, are provided by the banking system monthly reports, monthly and quarterly balance sheets of financial institutions (banks and non-bank), from the direct reporting of some of the companies with foreign capital, other institutions administrative institutions such as Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy and MF and the annual statistical survey on foreign investment. FDI Statistics (flows) are prepared and published quarterly, in conjunction with the balance of payments, with a lag of 70 days.

Short- Term challenges for foreign investment statistics, is the broadening of the scope of private sector involvement in direct reporting quarterly transactions.

Medium- Term challenge is the completion of the requirements of BPM6, Eurostat (*Vademecum*) and ECB FDI statistics detailed by country and economic activity.

FDI stock statistics are part of the international investment position statistics (PIN). In preparation of the international investment position statistics using all the data from the sources described for foreign investment flow statistics, but priority significance have the data obtained from statistical surveys of foreign-owned companies.

Short-term challenges for the international investment position statistics, is the acceleration of the time of preparation and publication of their 15-month to a 12-month term.

Medium- Term challenges for these statistics are to complete the requirements of BPM6, Eurostat (Vademecum) and ECB to foreign investment position statistics quarterly.

Strategic objective

The production of foreign investment and international investment position, comparable, reliable, objective and accurate, conforming to international standards.

Implementing activities

➢ Improvement of legislation to strengthen and expand the number of reporting entities for statistical data.
➢ Adoption of international methodological manuals and forms of reporting data for statistical purposes.
➢ Strengthening cooperation between statistical agencies and users of official statistics through bilateral cooperation projects and activities focused in the area of FDI statistics.
➢ Survey quarterly stocks and inflows of foreign investment and the annual survey for investment outflow resident companies.
➢ Strengthening human and technological capacity through investment in training and modern programs for statistical data management.

Expected results

✓ International methodical manuals are translated in Albanian language.
✓ Statistical indicators of FDI and international investment position in number and detail, according to international standards (BPM6 and *Vademecum* 2011)

Module: 2.08.04 International Trade Services

Description of current situation

Services account covers all services to residents of an economy was performing for non-residents (credits) as well as services rendered by non-residents, resident accounts (debit). In preparing recommendations apply services statistics for balance of payments manual (BPM5-IMF) and recommendations described in the manual of international trade services.

Actually the main source of data for the compilation of statistics services is monthly reports of commercial banks. In addition, the Bank of Albania collects data from many other institutions and specifically security services by the FSA (Financial Supervisory Authority) for government services from MF, for travel services and tourism quarterly survey by the Directorate General Police, transportation services, from the survey of foreign trade, etc.. Services statistics are compiled and published on a quarterly, as part of the balance of payments statistics.

Short- Term challenges for service statistics is to improve quality and expand the scope of data to travel services.

While medium-term challenges for these statistics is the implementation of the recommendations BPM6 manual.

Strategic objective

Production of services, comparable, reliable, objective and accurate, in compliance with international standards.

Implementing activities

➢ Adoption of international methodological manuals and forms of reporting data for statistical purposes.
➢ Strengthening cooperation among statistical agencies for projects focused in the area of statistics of travel services (tourism).
➢ Strengthening human and technological capacity through investment in training and modern programs for statistical data management.

Expected Results

✓ International methodical manuals adapted in Albanian.
✓ Qualitative improvements of statistical indicators and their breakdown services according to international standards (BPM6 and *Vademecum* 2011).

Module: 2.08.06 FATS statistics

Description of current situation

Economic statistics for resident companies with foreign capital participation actually are prepared by the Statistical Institute in the framework of the annual structural survey of economic enterprises. In the economic statistics are included indicators of sales, production, value added, employment, etc.. It is important to note that the economic statistics for foreign-owned enterprises are not published in particular but they are included in the values of economic indicators published INSTAT in its annual publication "The results of the structural survey of economic enterprises." From 2010, in preparation of the publication of the annual report on "Foreign investments in Albania," Institute of Statistics has prepared specifically for this project economic statistics of foreign companies.

Setting up the system for economic statistics (FDI) for Albanian companies that have direct investment abroad is closely linked to the activity of the preparation of direct investment statistics for the same company. The Bank of Albania has currently identified such as companies (with assets abroad) financial institutions, which periodically report information about their investments abroad. Also are identified even the insurance companies who have assets abroad and are working to ensure periodic information from them.

Short- term challenges for FDI statistics in the form of cash / stock output is the identification of private companies operating in other sectors of the economy.

The medium- term challenge is the implementation of an annual survey near the Albanian companies with assets abroad to collect data on the investments made by them.

Strategic objective

Production of FDI statistics in accordance with International Standards.

Implementing activities

➢ Improvement of legislation (normative acts memorandum of cooperation), to clearly defined responsibilities in the preparation of FDI statistics, between the Bank of Albania and the National Institute of Statistics.

➢ Adoption of international methodological manuals and forms of reporting data for statistical purposes.

➢ Strengthening human and technological capacity through investment in training and modern programs for statistical data management.

Expected Results

✓ Improved legislation.

✓ International methodical manuals adapted in Albanian language.

✓ Qualitative improvements of statistical indicators services and their detailing according to international standards (BPM6 and *Vademecum* 2011).

DOMAIN 3 - STATISTICS OF ENTERPRISES

Topic 3.01 Structural Business Statistics

Description

Structural Business Statistics contain detailed information for economic activities (non-agricultural), by economic activities and the size of enterprises at the national level. A large number of variables are obtained by annual structural survey of enterprises. Structural statistics describe the economy through surveying of activities of units engaged in an economic activity. Medium- Term strategy of this statistical activity remains the improvement of data quality, improvement of technical methods and sources for data collection.

The selection of these enterprises is based on the Business Register, which is updated continuously with data on business demography that are an integral part of this survey. The economic classification is based in the Nomenclature of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.1.1.

Priorities

The setting of priorities is done in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, EURATOM) No.58/97, December 20, 1996, amended by the European Council Regulation No. 295/2008 concerning Structural Business Statistics.

For Structural Business Statistics the main priorities are implementation of new requirements and revised nomenclature of activities, NACE Rev.2

Statistical Development Program for this statistical activity will be focused on the implementation of a program for the reorganization of these statistics that will respond better to the new needs of users. Part of this program will be the improvement and ongoing coordination of the most efficient ways to collect data and improve methodology.

Module 3.01.01 Structural Business Statistics

Description of current situation

INSTAT collects, processes and publishes structural annual statistics for non-agricultural enterprises by an annual survey with face to face interview. Population is based on enterprises, which are active according to the business register. The classification of enterprise is based on the Nomenclature of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.1.1.

This survey covers sections B- Fishing to P- Household services. There are not included in the survey Sections: J- Financial intermediation, L- Public Administration, and Q- International organizations. Sections M- Education and N- Health were included in SBS 2010 survey reference year.

The survey contains data on economic activity, employment, income and expenses, investments and specific data for the construction, transport, trade, hotels and bars cafes and restaurants.

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

Indicators are produced for total economic activity, by sectors and by size of enterprise.

Strategic objectives

The main purpose of Structural Business Statistics is to show the structure of economic activities with regard to economic data. The strategic objective of SBS is the improvement of data quality through:

- ➢ Reorganization of the questionnaire with European standards;
- ➢ The use of combined methods on data collection;
- ➢ Compliance with European standards in terms of using new or revised classifications. Implementation of NACE Rev.2.
- ➢ SBS organization at regional level based on the Register of Local Units. This will enable the publication of economic indicators at the regional level, for SBS 2013 reference year.
- ➢ Increased cooperation with other institutions improving data transmission methods from other institutions to INSTAT and using efficiently administrative data.

Implementing activities
- ➢ Conduction of the Structural Business Statistics survey by direct interview. Economic activities include all active enterprises that produce goods and services to the market.

Expected Results
- ✓ Basic data (incomes and expenditures, investments) by economic activity, size of enterprise and ownership of enterprises; for producers of goods (Industry, Construction) and for Services (Transport & Communications, Trade and Other Services);
- ✓ Main macro-economic indicators (calculated), by economic activity, size of enterprise and type of ownership of enterprises for producers of goods (Industry, Construction) and Services (Transport & Communications, Trade and Other Services) ;
- ✓ Specific data for main activities: Construction, Transport, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants;
- ✓ The data are published in a special edition "General results of Structural Survey of the economic Enterprises, in Statistical Yearbook and INSTAT Web site.

Source of information
Source of statistical data are all active enterprises in Albania for all legal forms.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Annual Enterprise Survey	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Module 3.01.03 List of Products and Services

Description of current situation

Regarding to the implementation of PRODCOM in our country, INSTAT has included in the questionnaire of SBS a special section List of industrial products. The products are classified according to the nomenclature of products related to European Classification of Products, CPA in this section are collected data on the quantity produced and sold of the products and value of products (excluding VAT, value added tax). Currently the results of this survey do not meet the requirements of users for this type of information.

Strategic objectives

The strategic objectives are:
➢ Collection, processing and publication of data on products and services in all economic activities;
➢ Fulfillment of the needs of internal users of INSTAT and external users.

Implementing activities
➢ The organization of a pilot survey in the fourth quarter 2013.
➢ The organization of a quarterly survey on industrial products and services in 2013;
➢ Annual statistical publication of quarterly basis starting in 2014.
➢ Collection and processing of data on products and services in Industry 2013-2014;
➢ In 2013 will continue the statistical survey on quarterly bases on economic enterprises for industrial products and services with base year 2012. Data will be collected combining face-to-face interview and mail.

Expected Results
✓ Production of indicators on products and Albanian services in quantity and volume, for the quarterly periods.

Information source

As a source of statistical data will serve quarterly statistical survey of active economic enterprises.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quarterly Survey near Enterprise	-	-	2013	2014	2015

Topic 3.02 Short-term Statistics

Description

Fields of activities covered by this theme are:

Production of short-term statistics on the Industry, Construction, Trade activities and other services, includes production and import prices in the industry, in construction costs, building permits.

INSTAT collects, process and publish short-term statistical data in accordance with European regulation Short-term Statistics, Nr1165/98 dated 19.05.1998, as amended by Regulation no. 1503/2006.

Short-term statistics show the progress of a country's economy in quarterly periods. Through these is understood the development of cycle economy and predictions can be made for the near future.

Priorities

For Short-term Statistics of Enterprises, priorities considered:

- Provision with reliable indicators,
- improvement and consolidation of data quality;
- Implementation of NACE Rev.2 and review of time series of indexes based on the new classification
- The inclusion of economic activities not included in the scope of coverage, improving the quantity and quality indicators, improving sample determination methodology to support and meet the requirements of internal and external users;
- Using combined methods of collecting statistical information.

Module 3.02.01.01 Quarterly short-term statistics

Description of current situation

INSTAT conducted quarterly survey at economically active enterprises. Reference population is defined by the Statistical Register of Enterprises, for all legal forms, while the activities are classified according to the Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE Rev.1.1) stood with European classification NACE, Rev.1.1. Activities included in the quarterly survey are: Industry, Construction, Transport & Communication, Commerce, Hotels, architectural and engineering services and information services.

The information is collected by interviewers who complete the survey based on individual declarations of enterprises.

Statistical variables serve for the calculation of these indicators which are determined in accordance with the European Regulation: variables and definitions Nr. 588/2001

Short-term statistics of enterprises produce indicators as industrial production indexes, indexes of income from sales (turnover), the indexes of employment, wage indexes, building permits, etc. at the country level.

For the produced statistical indicators, data are available in the form of index and percentage change. Time series of quarterly data starts from 2003.

INSTAT collects building permit through the Departments of Statistics in the districts, in number, area and value; according to customer type and by type, region and country level.

Strategic objectives

The objective of this module is to produce high quality indicators and in time, reducing problematic enterprise reporting. Improved data collection methods; efficient use of administrative resources; improve methods of calculating the deflator; treatment specifically large enterprises.

Also, the implementation of the revised European classification NACE Rev.2 in short-term statistics, the improvement of the publication according to European standards and transmission of short-term indicators Eurostat, are the objectives of this module.

Implementing activities

➢ The organization of quarterly survey companies that perform economic activity classified according to NACE Rev1.1 in activities Industry, Construction, Trade, Services (Hotels, Transport, Communication, Architectural Services, and Information Services) for collection of information from economic enterprises. Collection process is conducted by interviewers, with direct interview questionnaire in paper format.

Expected Results

Expected results from the implementation of the provided activities are the production of the following indicators:

✓ Index of revenues from sales (Turnover in value / volume (deflated) for activities covered in QES;
✓ Production index value / volume (deflated) and Construction Industry;
✓ Employment index for the activities covered in QES;
✓ Wage index for the activities covered in the QES;

- ✓ Quarterly and annual percentage changes for all activities involved in the area of coverage of QES;
- ✓ Building Permits in number, area, value by building types, regional and country level;
- ✓ Building permits by type and client;
- ✓ Building Permits in number and area at the regional level;

Data become available 70 days after the close of the quarter in the publication "Quarterly Statistical Bulletin", "Albania in Figures", "Statistical Yearbook", web: www.instat.gov.al and specific publication "short-term statistics."

Source of information
Statistical source will be next quarterly survey of all active enterprises in Albania for all legal forms defined in QES coverage area, classified according to the Classification of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.1.1;

Administrative resources provided from urban planning offices of the municipalities and communes, through the Departments of Statistics in the districts.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quarterly survey near Enterprise: Industry, Construction, Trade, Transport, Communications, Hotels, Services	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.02.01.02 Production Price Index (PPI)

Description of current situation
INSTAT currently conducts quarterly survey near productive economic enterprises that carry out their activity in the branch of industry. The purpose of this survey is to collect information on the performance of producer prices of industrial products produced by manufacturing and traded them in domestic and non-domestic market. Data collected for enterprises with production activities in extractive industries, manufacturing industry, electric power, steam, water and gas. Periodicity is three months. Base year, 2005.

Strategic objectives
The main objective of INSTAT for producing PPI indicator is The exact calculation and in full compliance with Eurostat methodology producer price index, based on Eurostat regulation Nr. 1156/98 concerning short-term statistics, and continuous improvement of existing methodology referring to the use of advanced statistical analysis methods used in the calculation and publication of European statistics.

Implementing activities
- ➢ The conduction of quarterly survey at industrial enterprises by applying constant checks fieldwork, quality control of information gathering, data editing, etc.
- ➢ The improvement of quality indicators calculation using statistical methods based on appropriate methodologies for each indicator.

Expected Results
- ✓ The calculation of the CPI by economic activity;
- ✓ The calculation of the deflator for calculating other statistical indicators in the Database;
- ✓ Data are available 50 days after the close of the quarter in specific publication "Producer Price Index", "Albania in Figures", "Statistical Yearbook", web: www.instat.gov.al

Sources of information

Sources of information are:
- • Non-agricultural economic enterprises that conduct their activities in manufacturing and exporting;
- • Foreign Trade statistical data which are used for updating the database of choice of enterprises and products.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quarterly survey at Enterprises - industry and export of goods	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.02.01.03 Index of Import Prices (IPI)

Description of actual situation

INSTAT actually do not calculate the Index of Import Prices and it will be a new indicator which will be part of this Program. Its calculation and publication of the indicator will be implemented with the assistance of SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency). Currently has started work on building the base of selection enterprises and products based on foreign trade statistics.

Strategic Objective

The main objectives of INSTAT in this field are;
- ➢ Production of Index Prices of Import according the methodology of Eurostat

> Provide a better and coherent information to fill in time requirements of different users;

Implementation Activities
> Collection of the information in the field with paper questionnaire by enumerators and other combined methods as mail and web form. In parallel way is calculated the weights according groups and index.
> Quarterly first Index Publication in 2013 having as basic year (2012 = 100);
> Method of calculating and publication will be the same as Index of price Production.

Expected Results
✓ Calculation and publication of Index Price of Import according economical activities;
✓ Calculation of price production deflators in order to calculate quarterly and annually GDP with production method.
✓ The data will be available 50 days after the close of the quarter in specific publication "Import Price Index" web: www.instat.gov.al .

Source of Information
Survey on import prices will be implemented at enterprises whose main activity is the import of goods in Albania, classified according to the nomenclature of economic activities NACE Rev. 1.1. Also, an important source will be the data file of the foreign trade import-exports

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Survey by the enterprises, Industry and import of goods	-	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.02.01.04   Construction Cost Index, Total

Description of current situation
Construction Cost Index in total includes construction cost for buildings and engineering works. INSTAT currently calculate construction cost for buildings. Calculating 2012 cost index for engineering works will enable the calculation of Total Construction Cost Index.

Strategic Objective

INSTAT main objective is the calculation of CCI's total cost of buildings construction for residential purposes and the cost of engineering works, in accordance with the rules and methodology of Eurostat.

Implementation activities
- ➢ Conduct quarterly survey on construction enterprises that carry out engineering works on the road.
- ➢ Collecting information from construction companies that are major road construction activity, gathering project estimates and road construction enterprises taking technical analysis manual for road construction works
- ➢ Conduct pilot survey by INSTAT with a limited number of road construction enterprises for determining the basket of materials and items of work and calculating the weights of items
- ➢ Calculating in quarterly periods of index, using application SQL.

Expected results
- ✓ Publication of quarterly index of total CCI
- ✓ Calculating the deflator for calculating other statistical indicators in INSTAT;

Source of Information

Information is collected near commercial enterprises whose main activity is trade of construction materials and also near building enterprises which main activities have construction of residential buildings and at enterprises whose main activity has roads construction.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Survey at Enterprises, Commercial of Construction Materials	-	-	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.02.01.05 Construction Cost Index, Buildings

Description of current situation

INSTAT estimates currently CCI for a building, which measures the price performance of building materials, labor and other capital expenditures that are used in the construction of a typical household (8 - 10 floors). Periodicity of this indicator is quarterly. CCI's last revision was made in the first quarter of 2011. Starting from the first quarter of 2011, CCI is calculated with the new basket and materials costs. Weights of

these materials are calculated based on the estimates of expenditure for the construction of high-rise housing, taken from construction firms.

First quarter of 2011 serves as the base period for calculating the index (first quarter 2011 = 100). New basket consists of 73 items of which 68 are construction materials. Prices for building materials collected from 96 distributors and wholesalers of building materials. While data on wage costs, machinery and transport are obtained from 50 large construction enterprises concentrated in Tirana. Enterprise selection is made on the basis of the volume of construction enterprises realized over a period of one year.

Costs are classified according to the classification used by Eurostat to CCI-n, in six main groups as follows:
- Construction materials;
- Expenditure for salaries;
- Expenditure on machinery;
- Expenditure of Transport;
- Expenditure for Energy,

Strategic Objective
INSTAT main objective in this area has the production and publication of accurate and timely CCI in full compliance with Eurostat methodology; the implementation of more advanced ways of gathering information and control to meet the requirements of different users.

Implementation Activities
- Conduct quarterly surveys on commercial enterprises of building materials and construction enterprises whose main activity is the construction of housing type
- The continuation production of CCI, based in classified expenditure used by Eurostat.
- Index calculation with SQL application replacing excels calculation that is actually used.

Excepted results
- The publication of the quarterly index for Construction Cost Index of the buildings country level;
- Calculation of the deflator for calculating other statistical indicators in INSTAT;
- Data are available 50 days after the close of the quarter in specific publication "Construction Cost Index", "Albania in Figures", "Statistical Yearbook", web: www.instat.gov.al

Source of Information

The information is collected near commercial enterprises whose main activity is construction materials trade and construction enterprises whose main activity is housing buildings.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Survey at Enterprises, Commercial of Construction Materials	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.02.01.06   Construction Cost Index, Engineering works

Description of current situation

INSTAT currently does not estimate the cost of civil engineering works. It is estimated that, in 2012, to start the work on gathering information in order to proceed with the calculation of this indicator.

Strategic objective

The main INSTAT objective is the estimation of CCI for engineering works in full compliance with the rules and methodology used by Eurostat. The data will be published in country level.

Implemented activities
- Conduction of quarter survey on construction enterprises that carry out engineering works;
- Collection of information from construction companies that have leading road construction activity. Information mainly include collection of project estimates from road construction companies and make technical analysis manual for road construction works;
- Conduct a pilot survey by INSTAT near a limited number of road construction enterprises;
- Setting the basket of materials and work items and the calculation of the weights per items;
- Calculation of quarterly index period using SQL application.

Expected results
- Calculation of quarterly cost index referred construction of engineering works
- Publication of quarterly cost construction index for engineering works;
- Data are available 50 days after the close of the quarter in specific publication "Engineering works Cost Index" in 2013; web: www.instat.gov.al .

Source of Information

Information will be collected near enterprises that main activity has road construction.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Survey at Enterprises - Engineering Works Construction (Roads)	-	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.02.01.07 Building permits issue

Description of current situation

INSTAT collects construction licenses through the Departments of Statistics in the districts, in number, area and value; according to customer type and by type, region and country level.

Time series of quarterly data starting from 1993

Strategic Objective

The objective of this module in the period 2012-2016 is the production of high quality indicators in time, respecting the rules of Eurostat on short-term statistics; improvement of data collection methods; efficient use of administrative resources; improving indicators.

Also, the European classification of construction strictly, increased cooperation with suppliers of statistical data, are the objectives of this module.

Implemented Activities

➢ Ongoing collection of information on construction license at the municipal urban planning offices and municipalities.

Expected Results

Expected results from the implementation of the activities envisaged are the production of the following indicators:

✓ Construction License in number, surface, value referred building types in regional and country level ;
✓ Construction license referred type and client
✓ Construction license in number and surface in regional level

The data will be made available 60 days after the close of the quarter in the publication "Quarterly Statistical Bulletin", "Albania in Figures", "Statistical Yearbook", web: www.instat.gov.al

Source of Information
Administrative resources provided from urban offices of the municipalities across the country, through the Departments of Statistics in districts.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative data at communes/municipalities (urban planning office)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Topic 3.03   Energy

Description
INSTAT collects data on electricity, gas and oil volume on monthly and annually basis. INSTAT also produces General Balance of Energy and the Balance of electric power, based on administrative sources.

Priorities
The main priority of INSTAT is to improve the quality and consolidation of energy data.

Module 3.03.01.01 Structural statistics on electricity
Description of current situation
Institute of Statistics collects and publishes data on electricity from administrative sources twice per year. The data refers to production, transmission and consumption of electricity. Balance of electric power is the main product of these data.

Strategic Objective
In 2012-2016, the strategic objective is to increase the supplier's coordination to further improve the data quality and quantity of data received and the harmonization of variables and definitions of all activities involved in the survey according the classifications and definitions of Eurostat.

Implemented Activities
  ➢ Receiving and processing the information from administrative sources and publishing in continuance the Balance of electric power.

Expected Results

The publication of Balance of Electric Power twice per year, "Statistical Yearbook", web: www.instat.gov.al.

Source of Information

Source of Information are the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy and Energy Regulatory Entity.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on Energy from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.03.02   Short-term statistics on energy

Description of current Situation

Institute of Statistics collects and publishes monthly / quarterly data on electricity from administrative sources. The data refers to statistics on electricity volume. INSTAT collects data on oil and natural gas production on quarterly basis. The Volume statistics for the main products are the main product of this data.

Strategic Objective

In 2012-2016, the strategic objective is:

Improvement of coordination with data suppliers to further improve the quality and quantity of data collected and the harmonization of variables and definitions of all activities involved in the survey with the classifications and definitions of Eurostat.

Implemented Activities

➢ Processing of information obtained from administrative sources and statistical surveys for energy products.

Expected Results

The continuous publication of the energy products in "Albania in figures", "Statistical Yearbook", web: www.instat.gov.al.

Information source

Source of information are the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy and the National Agency of Natural Resources

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on energy products from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Topic 3.04 Transport

Description

This topic includes the activities:
- Road transport
- Railway transport
- Maritime transport
- Air transport
- Rail and road traffic measurement
- Infrastructure for any kind of transportation

Transportation Statistics include a wide system of information on the transport of passengers and goods. Infrastructure as road lines, railway etc., for each type of transport in the national and regional level. Statistics also include transport, rail and road traffic measurement.

Priorities

Production of consolidated and harmonized statistics according to the European requirements. Improving quality for all types of transport statistics. To include the new variables and output quality indicators according to the European standards.

Module 3.04.01.01 Information system on transport statistics

Description of current situation

INSTAT collects and analyze administrative data taking by MPWT and MI (Directorate General of State Police) in the quarterly and annual periods. Annual indicators are the number of freight vehicles and the number of road passenger transport vehicles, railway vehicles and marine, road and rail network length. Data for transport of passengers and goods in physical units per ton / km, stevedoring volumes, the number of accidents and persons injured in road transport are quarterly collected.

Strategic Objective

Improving product quality short-term indicators, through data quality control and efficient use of administrative resources

Implemented Activities

➢ Collection of data from administrative sources in accordance with the forms set out in the Programme of Official Statistics, 2012-2014 and *metadata* activity.

Expected results

✓ Volume indicators on the road and rail network infrastructure
✓ The number of accidents and the number of injured persons
✓ Inventory of road vehicles, goods and passengers
✓ The data are available for the quarterly period "Statistical Bulletin" and the annual "Statistical Yearbook", "Albania in Figures" and website www.instat.gov.al.

Source of Information

Administrative Source

• Ministry of Public Works and Transport.
• Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of State Police)

Statistic Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on Transport from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.04.01.02 Accidents

Description of current situation

INSTAT collects and analyzes administrative data received from the MoI (Directorate General of Police), in quarterly and annual reports, on the number of accidents and persons injured in road transport.

Strategic Objective

In the period 2012-2016, INSTAT's strategic objective is:
Improving product quality short-term indicators, through data quality control and efficient use of administrative resources.

Implemented activities

➢ Collection data from administrative sources in accordance with the forms set out in the Programme of Official Statistics, 2012-2016 and metadata activity.

Expected Results

✓ The number of accidents and the number of injured persons;

✓ The data are available for the quarterly period "Statistical Bulletin" and the annual "Statistical Yearbook", "Albania in Figures" and website www.instat.gov.al

Source of information
Administrative Source
Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of State Police)

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on Transport from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.04.02   Statistics on Road Transport of Passengers

Description of Current Situation
INSTAT currently do not perform national survey on the movement of passengers and road traffic. As result it is not producing data on these indicators.

Strategic Objective
Strategic objective is the organization in 2014 of a national survey on the movement of passengers and road traffic in collaboration with line ministries.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators of Transport from Survey	-	-	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.04.03 Statistics on Road Transport of goods
Description of Current Situation
INSTAT currently do not perform national survey on road transport of goods. As a result it is not producing data on these indicators.

Strategic Objective
Strategic objective is the organization in 2014 of a national survey on road transport of goods in collaboration with line ministries.

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on Transport from Survey	-	-	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.04.04   Railway Statistics Transport

Description of Current Situation

Rail transport statistics provide data on the volume of goods transported, the number of passengers, accidents occurring in the rail network. INSTAT collects and analyzes administrative data that it receives from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Strategic Objective

Produce quality and timely statistics on rail transport in order to satisfy users' requirements regularly and harmonized with European regulations on railway transport.

Implemented Activities
  ➢ Collection, control and publication of administrative data on monthly and quarterly periods.

Expected Results
  ✓ Statistics on railway transport in physical units per ton / km.
  ✓ The data are published quarterly in the "Statistical Bulletin" and the annual "Albania in Figures" and website www.instat.gov.al

Source of Information
Administrative Source
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (General Directorate of Railways)

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on transport from administrative source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.04.05   Statistics of maritime transport

Description of current situation
Maritime transport statistics provide data on the volume of loading and unloading of goods and passengers by port, entry and exit of vessels with goods classified according to the International Transport of Goods Nomenclature (NSTR). INSTAT collects and analyzes administrative data that it receives from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. Leading indicators are collected from the local ports.

Strategic Objective

Produce quality and timely statistics on maritime transport in order to satisfy users' requirements regularly, having regard to be legally updates, implementation at national level of methodological concepts improvements according to the European regulations on shipping.

Implementing Activities
  ➢ Collection, control and publication of administrative data on monthly and quarterly periods;

Expected result
  ✓ Statistics indicators on shipping in physical units per ton / km.
  ✓ The data are published quarterly in the "Statistical Bulletin" annual "Statistical Yearbook", "Albania in Figures" and website www.instat.gov.al.

Source information
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (General Directorate of Ports Authority)

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on Transport from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 3.04.06   Air Transport Statistics

Description of current situation
Air Transport Statistics provide data on the volume of freight and the number of passengers in this mode of transportation in the time series. INSTAT collects and analyzes administrative data that it receives from the MPWT in this area.

Strategic Objective
Produce quality and timely statistics on air transport in order to satisfy the requirements of users regularly and harmonized with European regulations on air transport.

Implemented Activities
  ➢ Collection, control and publication of administrative data monthly and quarterly.

Expected Results
  ✓ Statistics on air transport in physical units, the number of flight companies and ownership.

- ✓ The data are published quarterly in the "Statistical Bulletin" annual "Statistical Yearbook", "Albania in Figures" and website www.instat.gov.al.

Source of Information
Ministry of Public Work and Transport

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indicators on Transport from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Topics   3.05 Tourism

Description
INSTAT currently handles tourism statistics in two ways. One direction is the capacity and frequency of accommodation units and the other direction is entry and exit of foreign nationals or the Albanian border and referring the type of vehicle; inflows of foreign nationals by purpose and state.

Data on capacity and enrollment of accommodation units (such as number of rooms, beds, clients, nights stay, employment, wages, etc., that data taken from quarterly and annual survey, or in specific sections: specific indicators on hotels described in 3.02.01.01 Module (Short term Enterprise statistics).

The objective of tourism statistics is to publish statistical information on tourism quality and harmonized with European standards according to the Council Directive no. 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

 Priorities
- Development of tourism statistics according to the EU standards and requirements of users both in terms as in number and in quality indicators, based on the potential and importance of the tourism sector for the economic development of the country;
- Provide information on entry – exit of citizens by residence.

Module 3.05.01 Tourism

Description of current situation
INSTAT collects, analyzes and publishes information on tourism statistics. The source of the administrative data is the MoI (General Police Directorate) Indicators are:

- Entry-Exit in Albanian and foreign nationals border by border
- Entrance and exit of foreign and Albanian citizens by purpose of travel;
- Elaboration and publication of specific data on hotels and other accommodation units, based on the results of statistical surveys.

Strategic Objective
High quality harmonized composition and publication for tourism statistics.

Implementing Activities
- Collection, control and publication of administrative data on monthly and quarterly periods.
- Processing of data collected from quarterly and annual statistical surveys in companies classified under the activity Hotels

Expected Results
- Entry and exit of foreign and Albanian citizens by border;
- Entry and exit of foreign and Albanian citizens by purpose of travel and the state;
- Capacity and hotel attendance by clients.
- The data are published quarterly in the "Statistical Bulletin" annual "Statistical Yearbook", "Albania in Figures" and website www.instat.gov.al

Source of Information
Administrative Source
Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of State Police).

Statistical Source
Quarterly and annual surveys in companies classified in the Register of Enterprises according economic classification of activities: hotels or other accommodation units

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tourism indicators from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
The Annual Survey of Enterprises	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Quarterly Survey of Enterprises	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Topic 3.06 Business Registers

Description

The objective of this module is to harmonize and to monitor the quality of Enterprise Register and Local Unit Register, according EU Regulations (EC) No 177/2008.

Enterprise Register and Local Unit Register are the main tools for compilation of statistics needed to provide indicators of both short-term and structural economic developments, statistical surveys and demographic analyses of the enterprises populations.

Priority

Preparation of Statistical Business Registers updated and increase quality of them by EU recommendations and INSTAT requests.

Improvement of quality of the geographic position of units using GIS system. GPS will use in all surveys;

Business Registers with double classification of the economic activity based on existing nomenclature NVE Rev. 1.1 and the new one NVE Rev. 2, according to EU recommendations.

3.06.01 Business Registers

Description of current situation

INSTAT, based on EU recommendations, set-up, and maintenance and is responsible for three registers: Legal Unit Register, Enterprise Register and Local Unit Register.

Enterprise Register is served as sampling base for surveys, coordination and grossing-up surveys results, and Local Unit Register mainly is served for regional statistics.

IT applications is preparing, for updating, manage Business Registers and for producing statistics. This application is serving and others sectors in INSTAT, for consulting and preparing statistics deriving from Business Registers.

Indicators and statistics produced by Business Registers are in line with EU requests and responds users requests.

Enterprise Register has those variables:

- Identification variables (Legal form, Ownership, Name, Address, Communication (tel. Fax.));
- Stratification variables (main economic activity, size by employed, size by

turnover, geographic situation);

- Demographic events (Date of creation, date of closure)

Register of Local Units has those variables:

- Identification variables (Name, Address, Communication (tel. Fax.));
- Stratification variables (main economic activity, size by employed, geographic situation);
- Demographic events (Date of creation, date of closure).

Strategic objective

Update and Improvement of quality Business Register according to EU requirements and compilations of produced statistics in time with good quality, in line with EU recommendations and internal requests.

Implementations Activities

- ➢ Used with priority rules administrative and statistical sources for updating Business registers;
- ➢ Used GPS equipment in all surveys to update the geographic position of units using GIS system

- ➢ Application of new economic activity nomenclature NACE Rev.2 in Business Registers according to EU R recommendations;

- ➢ Conduct specific surveys to update Business Registers, existing quarterly survey (Newly Created Enterprise Survey), and starting new annual survey "Survey of Local Units";

- ➢ Standardizations of indicators rubrics as parts of various surveys that are used as variables that update business registers.

- ➢ Finalize ad used IT application for updating and manage Business Registers, and for producing statistics deriving of them

Periodicity of statistical activities:

Statistical activities:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Enterprise Register, updating process	x	x	x	x	x
Local Unit Register, updating process	x	x	x	x	x

Newly Created Enterprise Survey, quarterly frequency	x	x	x	x	x
Multi-locations Enterprise Survey, annual	x	x	x	x	x

Expected results

- ➢ Enterprises Register and Local Unit Register updated and with a god quality, by EU recommendations and INSTAT requests;
- ➢ Business Registers with double classification of the activities according to the existing nomenclature NVE Rev. 1.1 and the new one NVE Rev. 2;
- ➢ Codified address by geographical coordination in big districts due to used GPS equipment in all surveys;
- ➢ Produced and published in time quality statistics from Business Registers, filling EU and users requests. Statistical indicators produced are: enterprises by legal forms, ownership, economic activity, size by number of employed, size by turnover, geographic locations.

Sources of information

Administrative sources:

National Registration Center, NRC, General Directorate of Taxations , GDT, Annual Accounts, General Directorate of Customs

Statistical sources:

Newly Created Enterprises survey, Local Unit survey, Annual Structure Survey, Quarterly Surveys, STS, Production Price survey, PPI and others.

Human recourses and financial affects

Personnel	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Frequency	Period
Specialists	5	6	6	6	6	annual	January-December
Interviewers	50	60	70	70	70	quarterly	January, May, September, November
Controllers	1	1	1	1	1	annual	January-December

DOMAIN 4 - STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Topic: 4.01   Agriculture Statistics

Description

Agricultural statistics include livestock and crop production data. Crop production statistics cover crops, industrial plants, other field plants, vegetables, fruits, citrus, olives and vineyards. Data for primary and secondary cultures were collected, processed and evaluated in the open field and in greenhouses. Resources for Crop Production: annual survey agricultural, semi-annual survey and surveys of greenhouses and large farms. Crop production statistics are area, yield and production.

Animal production statistics cover livestock meat and eggs statititics , Milk and dairy products statistics. Data were collected on the number of heads, livestock productivity and livestock production in the prefecture level.

Annual survey questionnaire is improved and could provide information on the use of agricultural products, the prices for these products, and expenditure of agriculture. Estimation of the number of heads is based on the balance sheets of livestock for each type ; cattle, sheep and goats, pigs equidae and poultry. The number refers to the statement at the end of the year. Milk statistics include dairy farm milk production by cows, sheep and goats. Data of milk production provide by using destination. This information is used by national institutions, decision-making institutions, scientific and public policy-making, risk management, market analysis and production forecasts.

Considerable efforts have been made to provide qualitative and quantitative data for agricultural production statistics.

Fields of activities covered in this topic are:
- Production Statistics from plants
- Livestock, Meat and Eggs
- Statistics of milk and processing dairy products
- Balance sheet of production - use of agricultural products
- Viticulture Statistics
- Fruit growing statistics, citrus, olives etc

Priorities
- The agricultural census, is baze for the farm register. The register will be separate for crop ,fruit trees ,viticulture.The register of animal will be separate   for cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, poultry   equidae. This will create the possibility of improving statistical indicators for livestock;

- The implementation of methodologies harmonized with EU recommendations on collection through statistical surveys, processing and publication of statistics on agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries in Albania;
- Conducting on time and with quality of all phases of survey work. This will allow the possibility collection of data for the production of meat, livestock trading, production forecasts, supply with balances farming activity and the structure of poultry and egg production;
- Publication of annual data in regional and national level.

Module: 4.01.01 Crop Production Statistics

Description of current situation

INSTAT collect from the Ministry of Agriculture, data on the surface of (number of trees), and yield, production for private farms, large farms and greenhouses. Crop Production Statistics means the collection, processing and calculation of indicators: cultivated (sown) area, production area, main area, yield and harvested production. These statistics include:

Annual crops: cereals for kernels (wheat, maize, barley, rye, and oats), vegetables, strawberry, potato, beans, industrial plants (sunflower, soybean and tobacco) and forage crops (corn forage, alfalfa and other forage year).

Permanent crops: this group includes fruit trees, citrus, olives and grapes.
The data are annually, referring year calendar. Area is expressed in ha, productivity q / ha and production in tones. The exceptions are fruit trees. For orchards in the blocks, the available data are in hectares and in the number of roots, and for the trees allocated the data is only number of trees. So, for statistics of fruit trees we use total number of trees, number of trees in production, productivity and production efficiency in ton.

Strategic Objective

Crop production statistics will be placed on a new basis after the General Census of Agriculture, which is implemented in October 2012. Now is work for design of Statistical Farm Register. The realization of this regiister will be the possibility of creating special registers for crops, fruit trees, vineyards and olive, which will be based on specific observations with choice of group cultures;
- ➢ Reconciliation of methodological instruments with EU standards;
- ➢ Collection and utilization of all data sources, both statistical and administrative.
- ➢ Data collection by grapes usage; for table and wine production will be one of our priorities in the future

- The use of national and international classifications for wine and grape production;
- Reconciliation of methodology with European standards

Implemented Activities

INSTAT collects, processes and publishes annually statistics on the production of crop products. The population is based on agricultural holding (AH) with agricultural activities that produce crop products.

AH classification was made according to the typology of farms, in base of physical size and economic size (SO).

The data are collected by:
- The annual survey on the area harvested, production;
- Survey of the sown area;
- annual survey in greenhouses;
- multiannual observation of fruit trees;

The collection of information will be done through direct interview survey. Indicators are presented based on the total crop, according AH typology. Statistical farm register is the base of choice.

The data are published in a special edition of Agriculture Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Yearbook and web site INSTAT: www.instat.gov.al.

Except other things, enforcement activities will also be:
- Conducting annual survey in 2013 in December
- Conducting special surveys in 2015 for grapes and wines;

Excepted results
- ✓ Statistical indicators such a sown area, harvest area, yield and production for annual crops. Preliminary and finale results. Annual periodicity;
- ✓ Statistical indicators such total area, production area of permanent crops in plantation, production and yield of permanent crops in plantation and scattered trees. Preliminary results and Finale. Annual periodicity;
- ✓ Statistical indicators such UAA, arable land, area of permanent, pasture and meadow and kitchen garden.
- ✓ Vegetable in open field and greenhouse, area, production and yields. Annual periodicity.

Source of information

> ➢ Agricultural holding (small farms- physical persons) and economic entities with agricultural activity, at all legal forms.

Module 4.01.02 Statistics of livestock, meat and eggs

Description of current situation

Livestock data is collected from the annual survey of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection. Classification of national activities for livestock is based NACE Rev.l.1.

The purpose of this module is to provide regional harmonized national data on the number of heads of livestock by species: cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Meat production, marketing of livestock, production forecasts, the construction of the balance of the number of heads and meat production and the structure of bird eggs.

Data collection is carried out through survey in choice using limited sample surface (ASF). Sample survey is made in that way to be representative for whole country. Questionnare presents all the variables. Estimation of the number of heads is based on the movement of livestock for each category of cattle, sheep and goats. Estimation for meat production for each category is made based in calculations for livestock movement, so for culled head numbers and average weight for slain heads. Slaughter data are annual.

Data on the poultry statistics and eggs production statistics are annual. Balance of meat and eggs will not be published.

Estimates for the number of heads and animal production are based on the balance sheets of the number of head and from annual survey ,, and assessment expert MAFCP.

Strategic Objectives
> ➢ Production in time and quality of existing indicators on number of heads poultry statistics .meat and eggs production in accordance with the methodology of Eurostat.
> ➢ Implementation of other indicators according EU requirements.

Implemented activities
> ➢ Implementation of a new programmed on survey in livestock will be followed by improved survey methodology.
> ➢ Ongoing methodological improvement will be carried out based to the manuals and rules that Eurostat update for this statistical area.
> ➢ Implementation of EU Regulation no 1165/2008 on livestock survey.

Expected results
> ➢ The structure of the number of cattle by age ,sex and economic destinacion;

- ➢ The structure   of the sheep and goats by age,sex and economic destionacion
- ➢ The structure pigs ,by live weight ,
- ➢ The structure Poultry and hatchery and eggs productionMeat production by type of animal;cattle sheep and goats, pigs and poultry
- ➢ The production of eggs for consumption and for hatchery

Source of information

Survey twice a year on number of livestock heads by type

Module 4.01.03 Statistics of milk and milk products

Description of current situation

Data on   Milk and dairy products statistics collected from the annual survey of the Ministry of Agriculture. Evaluation of milk production by cows is made based on the average annual number of them, resulting from the movement of livestock, and on average yield of milk per cow calculated by the Ministry of Agriculture. The same justification has been applied for the production of milk from sheep and goats, but with the difference that according to the methodology, the number of heads, refers to their conditions at the beginning of the year.

Strategic Objective

Animal production statistics in time and quality of existing indicators under production quantity referring fats and protein. The information will be collected for production by type: milk from cows, sheep and goats. Information will have also for consumption, import-export and for milk products

Implemented activities
- ➢ Implementation of a new program for statistical surveys on milk and milk products. This will be followed by improved statistical survey methodology.
- ➢ The continuous improvement methodology, which will be carried out based on the manuals and regulations Eurostat updates to this statistical field, such as the application of Directive 96/16/EC on statistical surveys on milk and dairy products.

Expected Results
- ✓ Data collection for the production of by milk fat and protein content. The data will be collected for direct sales, self consumption by farmers and milk products: cheese, butter, yogurt, cottage cheese

Source of information

*Statistical Source***:**

Survey twice a year for production of milk by livestock species;

Administrative Source;

Additional data from administrative sources (Ministry of Agriculture).

Topic 4.02   Agriculture structures

Description

Based on data collected through periodic surveys and the Census of Agriculture synthesized whose indicator helps known agricultural structure on all its branches

Agricultural structures include all types of organization of agricultural farms, livestock, mixed or any other organization that meets the definition of being on principle of economic agricultural units.

Activities field covered in this topic are; Farm Structure survey, periodic and special surveys as well as administrative data on Economic Agriculture Unit whose made up core activities through which it will be provide the starting material to set up a landscape of agriculture structure.

Subject to survey for agriculture structure will include all agriculture holding that operating in the territory of the Albania Republic.

Priorities

Situation update after each survey and generalization of the results based in the methodological criteria recommended by Eurostat is a priority of the activities for the farm structure in Albania.

Module 4.02.01 Surveys on farm structure

Description of the current situation

Special survey on farm structure not been implemented since 1998, period when is made last agriculture census. Partial data on farm structure are collected every year from MAFCP through annual surveys of Agriculture.

Strategic Objective

After the General Census of Agriculture, which would benefit farm registry, intended to organize special farm structure surveys once every 3 years, starting in the third year after

census. Limited data on farm structure will gather and published annually collecting through annual and semi-annual surveys of agriculture.

Implemented Activities
- ➢ Built and update the Statistical Farm Register
- ➢ Organization of the system of agricultural surveys based on this register
- ➢ Data processing and publication of whole results in publications and media of agricultural statistics for user purposes.

Excepted results
- ➢ Actual landscape of the agriculture structure in Albania is one of the main logical criteria to lead decision-making in this area as by policy makers and executive levels, as well as international institutions who cooperate and agriculture-related businesses.

Information Resource
Periodic and special statistics survey realized from INSTAT.

Topic 4.03   Use and land cover

Description
Statistics of the cover and use of land are important in the implementation and validation of common agricultural and environmental policies. Land use statistics are calculated on the basis of main crops in of arable land, permanent crops, meadows and pastures, as well as the area in kitchen gardens.

Priorities
To provide data that enable interaction analyses between agriculture, environment and landscape. Using these data is necessary for the production of some agro-environmental indicators as Land erosion, land quality and diversity

Module 4.03.01 Land use and land cover statistics

Description of current situation
Statistics of the cover and land use are important in the implementation and evaluation of common agricultural and environmental policies. INSTAT develops and produces statistics on the use of land on the basis of statistical and administrative data collected by the MAFCP, MEFWA and MI.

Strategic Objective

To provide correct information;
- ➢ on the size and composition of agricultural land use according categories of land use (district, region and country level), ownership type and by geographic units;
- ➢ on the size and composition of greenhouse production and use of the area of arable land according to the structure of the planted area;
- ➢ Strengthen inter-institutional cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, MEFWA, MI and INSTAT

Implemented activities
- ➢ Statistical survey for:
  - o Sown area survey;
  - o Ggreenhouses surveys ;
  - o December survey, for harvest area, production area, production, yields and balance sheet of crop products

- ➢ The use of administrative resources on the basis of required formats prepared by INSTAT ;
- ➢ Use of classifications:
  - o Nomenclature of Economic Activities NACE Rev.2
  - o Territorial classification NUTS 2 and NUTS 3;
  - o Statistical classification of land use categories.
  - o Nomenclature of EU Regulation 543/2009 for Annual Crop Statistics
- ➢ Publication of data in special editions for agricultural indicators, such as: "Albania in Figures", "Statistical Yearbook", the official website.

Expected results
- ✓ Publication of agricultural land use results, categories of utilized agriculture area, arable land, meadows and pastures and land occupied by permanent crops (fruits, olives, citrus and grapes) .

Information Source
- • Agriculture Census in all agricultural holdings
- • Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection;
- • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management
- • Interior Ministry

Topic 4.04   Agriculture Accounts and Prices

Description

Economic accounts for agriculture and agricultural price statistics play a key role in the design, implementation and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and in assessing the impact of GDP, on the economic situation of agriculture in the country. Prices of agricultural products collected regularly every month. Agricultural price index shows price performance by month and season. INSTAT do not calculates agricultural price index.

Priorities

Census of Agriculture will allow INSTAT establishing a register of agricultural holdings in accordance with the EU legal acts in connection with the farm structure. Also, this recording will improve the basis for statistical surveys in agriculture and agricultural economic accounts.

Price collection through monthly surveys will create the possibility of calculating the output and input indices.

Module 4.04.01 Economic agriculture accounts and prices

Description of current situation

INSTAT collects, analyzes and publishes agricultural economic accounts statistics based on statistical information obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. This ministry has been the main source, since 2011, for the collection of statistical information on agriculture. As the legal basis for the observations in agricultural farms is used official statistics law. Annual survey questionnaire was improved and provides information on the use of all agricultural products, the prices for these products, and expenditure on agriculture. An assessment of the number of headings for each category of animals was developed in late 2011. Statistics include milk production of dairy cows, sheep and goats. The data are obtained by using destination milk. Data are collected by-products from milk and other agricultural products processing. Estimates for planting new fruit Fix Gross Capital Formation calculation are made by the administrative and statistical data of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Statistical data have served as a major source for the calculation of annual and quarterly economic accounts in agriculture. Agricultural economic calculations were made possible thanks to the implementation of the concepts, principles and basic rules for compiling the accounts specified in the Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture EAA 1997, (Rev. 1.1). Classification of agricultural activity is done in accordance with the European classification NACE Rev1.1, Section A - Agriculture, hunting and forestry.

Strategic Objective

➢ Improved annual survey methodology passing from segments survey conducted so far by the Ministry of Agriculture, in a survey with a list which will be conducted by INSTAT after General Census of Agriculture. This will create the possibility of increasing the survey sample and the improvement of agricultural statistics in quantity and quality;

➢ Calculation of indexes monthly, quarterly and annually of output's and input would increase the quality of the indicators of annual quarterly and regional accounts.

Implemented Activities

➢ Semiannual survey of greenhouses, large farms and agricultural farms and annual survey on products, costs, prices, number of heads, based on EU recommendations and manuals;

➢ The use of administrative sources of ministry of Agriculture and other statistical agencies;

➢ Monthly collection of agriculture prices and indexes price calculation of out-put and in-put implementing a new programme for data collection.

Expected results

✓ Agricultural economic accounts with quarterly periodicity
✓ Agricultural economic accounts with annually periodicity
✓ Agricultural economic accounts in regional level
✓ Output Price index
✓ Input agriculture index ;
✓ Absolute prices

Source of information
Agricultural holdings; agricultural and livestock enterprises.

Topic 4.05   Statistics of forestry

Description
Forest statistics provide general and specific data on forests, pastures, meadows, flora and fauna, protected species and protected surfaces. These data are of annual and national level. The institution responsible for assembling these data is MoEFWA. Data on forestry statistics are administrative cadastral data on forest and pastures fund in Albania. They refer to both the state forest fund, as well as municipal and private, this fund structure, breeding forms, the investments made in the woods, forests and pastures offenses, the

network of protected areas, the use of forests and forest main products income from main activities of secondary forest and pasture, threatened species (flora and fauna), protected species (flora and fauna) and data on protected areas by category.

Coverage area of Forestry statistics:
- All activities and other information regarding forestry and pastures in the forest fund and also the forestry products, regardless of ownership or the manner of their management;
- Annual data collected from the production and sale of wood material and staple assortments of wood;
- Economic data collection for forestry and forest products utilization using integrated economic accounts in forests and environment
- The trade balance as well as the use of wood material resulting from the exploitation of forest.

Priorities

A key priority for forest statistics will be further development of harmonized data requirements and standards of the EU. Among the most important are the design ventures for the first time in Albania General Questionnaire for forestry.

Also, the priority for forestry is the exact production of key data, such as: balancing fund cadastral data for forest and pasture, and forest infringement rules, investments, income from secondary activities in forests and pastures, data on endangered species and protected (flora and fauna) and more complete data on protected areas.

Structure and balance in forests and pastures, as well as resource-use balance of forest products constitute priority among other terms in this field.

Module 4.05.01 Statistics forestry, hunting and forestry products

Description of current situation

Forests and pastures are half of the land by the fund in the Republic of Albania. Institute of Statistics carries out forestry statistics based on administrative data collected by the MEFWA and other data collected through the questionnaire structure of agriculture, etc.

Data for the land forestry fund are of cadastral character and referred to the balance used land in forestry fund, ownership balance on forestry and pastures as well as areas in protected status zone.

Forest structure data refer to wood species, age classes and how to manage forest clusters. Forestry Statistics fully cover its activities in this area, regardless of location, structure or ownership status in the territory of the Republic of Albania

Data for pastures provide information in addition to size, the location and timing of their use according to the seasons.

Hunting data provide information on the fauna in Albania, the intensity of its use and the level of contraventions in this area.

Data on communes and private forests and pastures shall be collected and through cadastral communes and municipalities, in terms of the partly privatization of forests and pastures in Albania.

Until now are not produced statistics concerning balance timber supply from domestic sources and imports, as well as regarding the use of timber structure in the country level.

Strategic Objective
➤ Provide accurate and consistent information users of forests and pastures to assist in decision making and management.

Implemented Activities
➤ Collection and processing of data on forests and pastures with;
   o Structure of forest fund by ownership;
   o Forest structure by component types;
   o Fund for pastures in forest territory, divided by ownership and exploitation season
   o Structure pasture fund under the capacity as an indicator of their quality
   o The use of wood material in the forest, structured according to initial assortment
   o Income derived from forests and pastures in forest territory
   o Income derived from hunting;
   o Income derived from the second products in the territory of the forest;
   o investment structures in forests and pastures by items in value
   o The data on Flora and Fauna in Albania forests.
   o contraventions in forests and hunt structured by types in value;
   o economic accounts for forestry and hunting
   o Import and export of wood material and second productions from forests;
   o Balance of wood material at the national level, according to the general questionnaire.

Periodicity and frequency of publication of annual forestry statistics
➤ Publication of forest statistics on the website of Institute of Statistics, "Statistical Yearbook" and partly in the publication "Albania in figures."

Expected results

✓ Detailed information on forests, pastures, hunts and ecosystems in regional and national level.

Source of information

Administrative resource:

Administrative data received from MEFWA, MAFCP, MI and local bodies of governments represent main informative resource for statistics in this area.

Statistical resource

Survey on agriculture structure for specific indicator on the use of forests and pastures;

Topic 4.06 Fishing statistics

Description

The scope of this topic is to provide harmonized data, regional and national related to fishing activities, as;

- Statistics of fishing
- Statistics for seaports;
- Aquaculture statistic

Priorities

Data collection for marine fisheries will be taken from the book of fishing vessels (Logbook) Regulation no. 6, dated 13.2.2009 "On the determination of the method of recording the necessary information about catches of fish" as an approximation of Commission Regulation (EEC) no. 2807/83 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2807/83 of 22 September 1983 laying down Detailed rules for Recording information on Member States' catches of fish (OJ L 276, 10.10.1983, p. 1).

Module 4.06.01 Fishing

Description of current situation

Collection statistical data process for fishing carries out from fish inspectors in districts and is collected in the Directorate of Fishing Policies on Ministry of Environment Forestry and Water Administration. Fishing inspectors in districts collect data on fish landing ports, the amount of fish caught for all categories of fishing, such as: in lagoons, lakes, rivers, and the production of aquaculture.. Except these data, inspectors collect data relating active fishing fleet, information on the activities of any ship. Evidence of the

production is built on each region's water categories. This evidence met once a month on the basis of information collected by entities licensed fishing.

Strategic Objective

Main objective is data collection for fishing related water categories. The data should be collected quarterly.

Implemented activities
- ➢ Collection and elaboration in the Directorate of Fishing Policies with the Word Excel programme, and after that extraction of definitive tables according to specifications and corresponding graphs;
- ➢ Collection once a month of evidences on middle price of wholesale for each type of fish. Retail

Excepted results
- ✓ Technical and socio – economic data collected to improve the fishing statistics.

Source of Information

The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration (Directorate of Fishing Policies).

Topic 4.07   Agro-Environmental Statistics

Description

Statistical indicators in this area are intended to give the public information on the coherent interaction between human economic activity and the environment where these activities.

Agro-environmental indexes intended to be measured relatively stress caused by agricultural and livestock activities in the environment where they take place.

Fields of activities covered in this topic are:

Statistical indicators in this field aim to give to the public, coherent information on interaction between economic activities on human being and environment where these activities take place.

With agro- environmental indicators the aim is to measure the stress caused from agriculture and livestock activities in the environment where they take place.

Fields of activities covered in this topic are;

- Agro environmental indicators, which cover the information required on the correlation between agriculture and the environment throughout the territory of the Republic of Albania;
- The collection, processing and publication of statistics resulting from the cited indicators for agro environment;
- Coordination of the work with statistical agency with all other retained subjects of available data on agro environmental;

Priorities

Implementation of CE Regulation № 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and the European Council decision of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides.

Module 4.07.01 Agro-environmental statistics

Description of current situation

Data collection, processing, which allows the production of indicators that offer the ability to judge the pressure of some agricultural and livestock activities on the environment, is the core activity in this module.

Currently, INSTAT not produce these statistics because they were not part of the Plan Official Statistics. Within the activities of approach to EU standards, in agro environment statistics are an important indicator in the national and global level.

Strategic Objective

- To set up tracing and registration system of data available for agro environment statistics;
- Institutionalizing actions between actors involved coordinating them in the system.

Implemented activities

- Collection of data needed for agro environment, thus starting the production of synthetic indicators in experimental level during the first two years.

Excepted results

- ✓ Statistics obtained on agro environment in conformity with EU standards, being an integral part of national and global statistics.

Information resource

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection, the Ministry of Interior and local government units.

DOMAIN 5 - MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

Topic 5.03 Environmental Statistics

Description

Areas of activities covered in this topic are;

- Statistics on Waste and Hazardous Substances;
- Statistics on water according to the survey of the OECD / Eurostat;
- Statistics on waste, hazardous substances, water and biodiversity.

The main objective of this topic is to create understandable and appropriate statistics.

Environmental statistics provide general and specific information on the environment; these data produced nationally annual frequency.

The data collected are: data on the river, lake water data, data on bacteriological pollution of the waters of the sea water on the beaches of Albania, data on air quality (SO2, NO2, O3, LGS, PM10, CO, Pb) in the atmosphere, information on contaminated land management (hot-spots), data on urban solid waste and inert, imported pesticides.

Priorities

Fundamental improvement of environmental information through the establishment and reforming the system of environmental statistics, in harmony with the needs and organization of the state system and the Albanian economy, is a top priority at the current stage.

Moreover, the priorities for environmental statistics will be the further development and improvement of the data to be harmonized with the standards and requirements of the EU.

In addition to the data required, will continue efforts to provide key data and gathering statistical data on air pollution: emissions of GHG (greenhouse gases) expressed in 000/ton CO2, data on air quality (SO2, NO2, O3, LGS, PM10, CO, Pb in the air), data on water quality and pollution of rivers, lakes and the sea water on the beaches of Albania).

Module 5.03.02 Statistics on waste and hazardous substances

Description on current situation

Institute of Statistics publishes data which are collected by MPWT on waste and hazardous substances.

For urban solid waste and inert, the data collected are for: Urban waste (in 000 tons / year); waste per capita (in tons / year) and solid waste (000 tons / year).

Strategic Objective
- ➤ Timely production of quality data indicators on waste, waste management and recycling, in accordance with the methodology of Eurostat;
- ➤ Implementation of other indicators according EU requirements

Implemented Activities
- ➤ The annual output of waste statistics based on administrative data collected;
- ➤ Implementation of a new program to collect data on waste, landfill sites and waste quantities recycled. Implementation of this program will be followed by methodological improvements and data collection will shift from administrative data in survey data;
- ➤ The constant improvement methodology, based on the manuals and regulations that Eurostat updates for this statistical field;
- ➤ Use of advanced techniques of collecting and editing data which lead to increase the quality of information;

Expected results
- ✓ The production of annual statistics on waste;
- ✓ Statistics on landfills and high-risk areas (their number at the municipal level);
- ✓ Recycling of waste and recycling items;
- ✓ Erosion;
- ✓ Data on biodiversity;

Source of information

Administrative source;

Administrative data from statistic agency and other public institutions.

Statistical source:

Statistical survey.

Module 5.03.03 Statistics on water

Description of current situation

Regarding data on internal waters (Tables 1 to 7 of the questionnaire joint OECD / Eurostat on the condition of the environment) and data on water (Tables 8 and 9 of the questionnaire joint OECD / Eurostat on the condition of the environment; INSTAT does not have any information.

Strategic objective

Improvement of current statistics and coordination of data administrative collection on quality of water etc. Production of new indicators in this field according Eurostat standards.

Implemented activities

- ➤ Annual production of statistics on water quality, based on administrative collected data;
- ➤ Implementation of a program to coordinate the collection of administrative data on water quality. Implementation of this program will be accompanied by methodological improvements of data collection, creating a better cooperation and set up a system for the collection of these data;
- ➤ Continuous Improvement methodology based on the manuals and regulations to Eurostat statistical field updates;
- ➤ Production of new statistics according rules and requirements of Eurostat.

Expected results

- ✓ Statistics on quality of water sea;
- ✓ New statistics on waters (processing of waste water, etc.)

Source of information

Administrative data from MEFWA, MI and MPWT.

Topic 5.06 Science, technology and innovation

Description

INSTAT actually do not produce statistics on science, technology and innovation. Organization of statistical survey will be conducted in 2012 in collaboration with UNESCO and AKTI. Publication of these results will be enabled in 2013. Statistics on science, technology and innovation are important in terms of measurement and understanding of knowledge-based development, and monitoring of the progress and achievements in this field at the national level.

This topic cover:

- Production of statistics on innovation;
- Production of statistics on science and technology

Priorities

Priorities in this area are the assessment and recognition of the situation on the development of science and technology, the number of persons engaged in these areas by economic activities at the country level.

Module 5.06.01 Statistics on science and technology

Description of current situation

INSTAT do not produce until now statistics on science and technology.

Strategic objective

Collection, processing and production of statistics on science and technology through statistical surveys.

Implemented activities

Organize annual surveys considered large enterprises, in order to obtain information on the number of employees engaged in this field, on educational level, graduation level, the expenses incurred by the company for the development of science and technology. Enterprises will be selected from the Register of active Enterprises resulting from Structural Survey of Economic Enterprises. Reference year will be the calendar year.

Expected results
- ✓ Statistic indicators on science and technology , for economical activities included.

Source of information

Annual statistic survey near economic enterprises.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Survey on indicators of science and technology	-	-	2014	2015	2016

Module 5.06.02 Innovation

Description of current situation

INSTAT did not produce until now statistics on innovation

Strategic objective
For the period 2012-2016, strategic objective will be:
Collection, processing and production of statistics on innovation through statistical surveys.

Implemented Activities
Organization of annual surveys considered large enterprises, to obtain information on the number of employees engaged in this field, educational level, graduation level, the expenses incurred by the company on innovation. Enterprises will be selected from the Register of active Enterprises resulting from Structural Survey of Economic Enterprises. Reference year will be the calendar year.

Expected results
Statistical indicators on innovation in technology for economical activities included.

Source of information
Annual statistical survey near economic enterprises.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Survey on innovative indicator	-	-	x	x	X

Topic 5.07 Information Society

Description
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is defined as the totality of electronic means to collect, store, process and present information to users in support of their activities. Statistics Information Technology and communication are very important to measure and understand the socio-economic impact that brings this technology. They inform policymakers and the public about how individuals and enterprises using ICT. ICT covers a wide range of subjects (the use of the Internet, electronic commerce, security, trust, wireless connections, etc.). ICT Statistics conducted by the European Parliament Regulation 808/2004 (EC).

Priorities
For ICT statistics priority is to provide full statistics in use of information and communication technology by enterprises.

Module 5.07.01 Statistics of information and communication technology (ICT)

Description of current situation

Since 2010, INSTAT collect, proceed and make available for Albanian National Agency for Information Society (NAIS) annual statistics of ICT for non agriculture enterprises. The data are collected through Annual statistical survey near economic enterprises. Covered area of this survey is activities belonging sections from B to P- home Service near families and shared spaces. It is not included in the survey section activities J - Financial intermediation, L-Public Administration, and Q- international organization. Sections M- education and N-Health were these last are included in SBS 2010 survey reference year.

Strategic Objective

For ICT statistics, strategic objective are:
 ➢ Improvement in quality, quantity and information statistical source on communication;
 ➢ Providing comprehensive statistics on the use of information and communication technology by enterprises;
 ➢ Build, develop and improve the quantity and quality indicators of Statistical Information and Communication Technology at enterprises;
 ➢ Improvement of methodology to meet the requirement of domestics and foreign users.

Implementing Activities

The use of all administrative resources to improve the quantity and quality of statistical indicators on communication.

The questionnaire designed for ICT statistical indicators at enterprises will be in the form of a special module that will be attached to the Annual Structural Survey enterprises, reference year 2011. Indicators are shown for the total economic activity, by branches and by size of enterprise. To determine the scope of coverage will be used nomenclature of economic activities, NACE Rev.1.1. Data are pertaining to annual calendar period. Questions and indicators will be produced in accordance with the requirements of European standards in this area.

Expected Results
 ✓ Quality statistics on communications
 ✓ Comprehensive and improved statistics on the use from the enterprises of the information and communication technology

Source **of** **information**
The data are collected directly from enterprises through a special module of Structural Survey Questionnaire at Enterprise.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Annual Survey of Enterprise ICT	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Module 5.07.01.02 Statistics of communication

Description of current situation
INSTAT, since 1993 gathers through administrative resources information on communications and the number of fixed telephone subscribers. With the development of mobile telephony, Institute of Statistics gathers information on the number of subscribers to these companies.

Strategic Objectives
Communication statistics, strategic objectives for the period 2012-2016 will be:
- ➢ Improvement in quality, quantity and sources of information on communications statistics;
- ➢ Improved methodology in support of meeting the requirements of internal and external users.

Implemented activities
The use of all administrative resources to improve the quantity and quality of statistical indicators on communications.

Expected Results
- ✓ Qualitative and quantitative statistics on communications;

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Production of Communication indicators from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Module 5.07.02 Statistics postal service

Description of current situation
Postal service statistics provide data on the amount of letters and packages simple and ordered mail packages. INSTAT collects and analyzes administrative data it receives

from the Albanian Post JSC Published data for the quarterly period "Statistical Bulletin" and the annual "Statistical Yearbook", "Albania in Figures" and website www.instat.gov.al

Strategic objective
The objective of this module is to provide harmonized statistics on postal services. Produce quality and timely statistics on the postal service in order to satisfy users' requirements regularly given and legal updates and implementation at national level of methodological concepts improvements harmonized with European rules on postal services

Implemented activities
➢ Collecting, checking and publication of administrative data on quarterly basis. The collection of information in physical units from other operators operating in the field of postal service.

Expected results
✓ Statistics on the postal service in physical units.
✓ The data are published quarterly in the "Statistical Bulletin" annual "Statistical Yearbook", "Albania in Figures" and website www.instat.gov.al.

Source of Information
    Administrative Source
Albanian Post (Department of Marketing Programming, Statistics Cost)

Statistical Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Post Production indicators from administrative sources	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Topic 5.09 Economic accounts in environment and climate changes

Description
Environmental Economic Accounts used to collect data on:
- Environmental Economic Accounts;
- Hybrid Physical and Environmental Accounts;
- Creating a database with environmental data for natural resources and products

- Climate Change and other activities.

Priorities
- Collection, processing and production of statistics Environmental Economic Accounts;
- Availability of coherent statistics, in accordance with EU recommendations.

Module 5.09.01 Monetary accounts in the environment

Description of current situation
INSTAT not produce statistics for Environmental Economic Accounts.

Strategic   **Objective**
Collecting, processing and production of environmental economic accounts statistics, starting in 2013.

Implemented activities
- ➢ Elaboration of administrative data for production of new statistics in the field of economic environment accounts

Expected results
- ✓ Coherent statistics according to EU recommendations.

Source of information
Administrative data.

Module 5.09.02 Physics and environmental hybrid accounts

Description of current situation
INSTAT not produce statistics for Hybrid Physical and Environmental Accounts.

Strategic objective
Collection, processing and production of accounts statistics Physical and environmental hybrids starting in 2013.

Implemented activities

> ➢ Processing and publication of statistical data for both creating new statistics modules in accordance with the recommendations of Eurostat.

Expected results
> ➢ Current statistics in line with EU recommendations.

Source of information
Administrative data.

Topics 6.01, Quality evaluation, statistical coordination and classifications

Description
Coordination of statistics in a common language to facilitate their production and making them more efficient, INSTAT implements European and international classifications for the codification of economic activities, products and services that derive from these activities, occupations and goods. All observations are described in terms of economic statistics require systematic classification.

In the years following classifications have been revised for several reasons, such as:
* Global economic developments;
* The need for better comparability with national and international classifications.

All revisions and changes that occurred in European or international classification system transferred to Albania.
For the coordination of all the classifications used in various sectors, INSTAT has built an integrated system of classification according to the level of compliance with European and international classifications

Priorities
> ➢ Implementation of the revised classifications of activities and products following the rules and standards of Eurostat;
> ➢ Pursuit the rules for the implementation of these surveys and short-term structural economic classification;
> Review the data series after using the revised classification of activities

Module 6.01.02 .01 Classification of activities

Description of current situation

INSTAT currently implements the Nomenclature of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.1.1, to codify the European version stood activities NACE Rev.1.1 and Product Nomenclature 2002 to codify products, the estimated CPA 2002 version. In 2010, implemented in the Register of Enterprises Revised Classification of Activities NACE Rev.2. In 2013 it is planned to implement this classification in the short-term economic and structural surveys.

Strategic objectives

In the period 2012-2016, INSTAT strategic objectives in this area will be:
- Develop, update and implement a harmonized set of central statistical classifications in Albanian statistical system, as the Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE), Classification of Products (NP), Classification of Occupations (ISCO 88), Commodity Nomenclature (NM);
- Strengthen inter-institutional relations for use in a unified way these classifications of the entire statistical system;
- Implementation of the revised classifications inclusive of all sectors and in all statistical surveys in accordance with European standards;
- Implementation of the revised classifications of public administration and legal and physical entities.

Implemented activities
- Publication of Albanian Activities Nomenclature of NACE Rev.2;]
- Implementation of NACE Rev.2 classification in social or economic surveys INSTAT will undertake ongoing.
- Implementation of the revised nomenclature of economic activities, NACE Rev. 2 from all other administrative sources, the Directorate General of Taxation (DGT), the National Registration Center (NRC), ministries and institutions, etc..

Expected results
- ✓ economic or social statistics revised classification NACE Rev.2;
- ✓ enterprises and natural or legal entities classified by the classification of new administrative records;
- ✓ Classification applied by statistical agencies and public administration.

Module 6.01.02 .02 Product classification

Description of current situation

INSTAT currently implements Nomenclature and Nomenclature 1996 products for encoding products, the estimated CPA 1996 version.

2013/2014 is scheduled implementation of this classification in short-term and structural economic surveys.

Strategic objective

In the period 2012-2016, INSTAT strategic objectives in this area will be:

- Develop, update revised statistical classification of products in the Albanian statistical system, as the nomenclature of products (NP) 2002 or 2008;
- Implementation of the revised classifications inclusive of all sectors and in all statistical surveys in accordance with European standards;
- Implementation of the revised classifications of public administration and legal and physical entities.

Implemented activities

- ➢ Implementation of NP classification 2002 and / or 2008 in the economic and social surveys that INSTAT will be taken continuously.

Expected results

Implementation of NP classification 2002 and / or 2008 in the economic and social surveys that INSTAT will be taken continuously.

Module 6.01.03 Ratings for trade in goods (Customs)

Description of current situation

In order to have a single instrument that would allow the administration at the same time customs tariff, foreign trade statistics and other policies related to the goods and their movement, the Council of Ministers has approved the Combined Nomenclature Goods, pursuant to law no. 9461, dated 21.12.2005 "On the Combined Nomenclature of Goods and Customs Integrated Tariff."

The Combined Nomenclature of goods based solely on the EU Combined Nomenclature (CN). This nomenclature updates are usually made each year by the EU Combined Nomenclature updates and relying on the decision of the Council of Ministers. Nomenclature is based on UNECE Recommendation No. 3 states and country code,

introduced elements of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166-1-alpha-2code, and updated each year based on updates from the ISO (customs).

Strategic Objectives

In the period 2012 -2016 the objective will be;
  ➢ Continuous updating of combined nomenclature of goods.

Implemented activities
  ➢ Implementation of Commodity Nomenclature consistently in years.

Expected results

Foreign trade statistics updated classification of goods.

Statistical activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Implementation of NVE Rev.2	-	x	x	x	x
Implementation of NP-2008	-	x	x	x	x
Implementation of NM	x	x	x	x	x

Topic 6.11 Safety of data and confidentiality

Description

Individual-level data to businesses, as well as personal data are considered strictly confidential and used only for statistical and scientific research purposes in accordance with Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "On Statistics", as amended, and Law no. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Protection of Personal Data." Article 15 of the law on official statistics clearly states that all information collected by INSTAT statistical nature is confidential and may be used or published only in summary tables that do not identify the information source unit.

In order to ensure the protection of data from unauthorized access as well as physical decay, statistical data stored in the database-t dedicated servers. Access to this database provided through authentication and authorization at the operating system level and database-level users roles.

Priorities

The current legal framework provides for the protection of confidentiality of data. In order to integrate administrative data and survey data, it is planned to build a data warehouse with integrated metadata.

To improve the quality of data access, INSTAT has built a dynamic Web. Regarding safety, maximum effort should be made to protect from possible attacks hackers and viruses.

Module 6.11.01 Security and data protection

Description of current situation

Individual-level data to businesses as well as personal data are considered strictly confidential to be used only for statistical and scientific research purposes in accordance with Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "On Statistics" and Law no. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Protection of Personal Data." In conjunction with the Personal Data Protection Commissioner, INSTAT has signed "ethical rules for the processing of personal data by employees"

In order to ensure the protection of data from unauthorized access and physical decay are taking the following measures:

• statistical data stored in the database-t dedicated servers. These server operating system windows server 2008 database engine to Microsoft SQL Server 2008. Made anonymous data through the use of encryption algorithms;

• Access to the database provided through authentication and authorization at the operating system level and database-level users roles.

In order for the data to be protected from physical damage that may result from *hardware* failure, INSTAT has elaborated adequate procedures for conducting continuous *backup*. This *backup* is done at the server level, even in the database level *e-mail system* or file stored on the server.

At LAN level, users access the system resources (as a file, printer, etc.) through authentication *username + password* that offers *Windows domain*.

Protection from viruses is done by antivirus system installed on the server. This sistem updates in permanently all computer users clients.

Internet access is regulated through the implementation of *firewall* at leve; *hardware* and this ensures that none of the users have no direct access to the Internet.

Strategic objective

The strategic objective of INSTAT and other statistical agencies is to guarantee the confidentiality of data provided by individuals and other statistical units. The standard of confidentiality directly affects the credibility of of information providers. This

standard also fulfill one of the obligations laid down in respect of the implementation of the fundamental principles of official statistics.

Implementation Activities

Continuous improvement and updating of the technology at the leve l*hardware* and *software* as the data collection, as well as providing remote access for researchers of statistical data, maintaining confidentiality and privacy. The improvement of rules of data protection and entire documentation and procedures.

Module 6.11.02 Coordination of statistical confidentiality

Description of current situation

Institute of Statistics provides data confidentiality in accordance with the Law no. 9180, dated 5.2.2004 "Official Statistics", Article 15. This article clearly states that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is confidential and may be used or published only in summary table such that the unit does not identify its source.

All statistical system employees are required by law to protect the confidentiality of individual data. Violation of the principle of confidentiality constitutes infringement and is punished with administrative measures and / or fine.

Persons that have the right to enter and use of confidential data, during the performance, contribute to the production of official statistics. The right of access should be enough to extract the required statistical product.

Strategic objective

Approximation of laws for determining the boundaries to protection the confidential data required by European standards.

DOMAIN 8 – STRATEGIC POLICY AND COORDINATION

Topic 8.04 The Management of legal basis

Description

National Statistical System operates in accordance with Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "Official Statistics" and other legal acts and regulations which regulate the functioning of INSTAT and other statistical agencies. According to the EU Analytical Reports on

Albania (2010, 2011) in the frame of approximation with *Acquis Communautaire*, and the Global Assessment Report of the Statistical System in Albania (2010) compiled by Eurostat experts, "Law on "Official Statistics" is a certain legal base for the production of official statistics in a country which is towards a modern democratic society and market economy information." It is generally consistent with the fundamental principles of official statistics of the United Nations, and partly in accordance with the principles laid down in the Code of Practice of the European Statistical. However, in order to ensure INSTAT's full independence of professional, and define clearly its position rather as the main producer of official statistics and responsible for monitoring the functioning of the National Statistical System is recommended revision of this law primarily in:

- Defining the mandate of the General Director;
- The redesign of the Statistical Council;
- Determining the law the definition of "National Statistical System"
- Determining the law that INSTAT is the responsible institution for coordinating the National Statistical System;
- Loading of statistical agencies to informo INSTAT for the establishment of any new ground with administrative data as well as possible changes to existing ones;
- The approval of a provision where the expected implementation of the principles are provided in the Code of Practice of the European Statistical, approved by the European Statistical System Committee on 28 September 2011;
- The adaptation of statistical confidentiality principe with the data protection under the law "On protection of personal data".

After the approval of the decisions into law by Parliament, INSTAT will work for preparation of regulations for its implementation.

Priorities
In the frame of challenges to fulfill the recommendations of the EU with the aim of legal approximation with the Community, INSTAT, in the position of the responsible institution for monitoring the production activity of European statistics, will be focused on strengthening the legal base that regulates the functioning of the National Statistical System in the following areas:

- Approval of changes and amendments to the Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "On the official statistics";
- Approval of Decision of Council of Ministers for the regulation of the functioning of the Council of Statistics and Statistical Advisory Board;
- Approval of Decision of Council of Ministers for criteria of selection and evaluation of candidates for INSTAT Director;

- Approval of Understanding Memorandum with the new statistical agencies arising under this program, and cooperation agreements with other institutions in the interest of improving statistical sources;
- The extraction of relevant regulations, approved by the Statistical Council, to be implemented by statistical agencies in terms of monitoring their activity, periodic reports on the progress of the program and other issues related to the implementation of this document.

Module 8.04.02 Legal aspects of confidentiality

Description of current situation

Law No. 9180, dated 5.2.2004 "On official statistics" has as its object the regulation of the collection, organization, production and dissemination of official statistics in the Republic of Albania. Article 15 of this law clearly defines that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is considered confidential. INSTAT and statistical agencies take all appropriate technical, organizational and security measures for the protection of each entry, illegal disclosure or use of confidential data.

Strategic objective

The maintaining standards of confidentiality and protection of personal data through continuous updating of the legal framework, in accordance with national laws and *acquis communautaire*.

Implementation activities

Revision of Article 15 of Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "On the official statistics" with the purpose to adapt the principle of the protection of statistical confidentiality to the protection of personal data, according to the law "On protection of personal data", and sending the proposal to the Parliament.

ANNEX I

➢ Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "On Official Statistics", as amended;
➢ Law no. 8669, dated 26.10.2000 "On the census of population and housing", as amended by Law no. 10 084, dated 23.02.2009 "On some amendments to Law no.

8669, dated 26.10.2000 "On the General Census of Population and Housing" and Normative Act no. 6, dated 30.09.2009 "On amending the Law no. 8669, dated 26.10.2000 "For the population census of housing, change";

➢ Law no. 10201, dated 17.12.2009 "On the census of agricultural holdings", partly aligned with Regulation (EC) no. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and Council dated March 11, 2009, "For European statistics" and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No. 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council for data transmission within the scope of statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the Council Regulation (EC) no. 322/97 "on Community statistics", as well as the Council Decision 89/382/KEE, Euratom "Establishing the Statistical Programme Committee of the European Communities"[1] and the Regulation (EC) no. 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 "On establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2" (amending Council Regulation (EEC) no. 3037/90 as well as certain CE Regulations on specific areas statistics.[2];

➢ Law no. 10202, dated 17.12.2009 "On the census of non-farm entities" partially compliant with Regulation (EC) no. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and Council dated March 11, 2009, "For Community statistics" and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No. 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical secrecy constitute the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the Council Regulation (EC) no. 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/CEE, Euratom to create Statistical Programme Committee of the European Communities [3];.

➢ Law No. 8957 dated 17.10.2002 "On the Small and Medium Enterprises, SMEs", amended by Law No. 10042 dated 22.12.2008;

➢ Law no. 8269, no. 23.12.1997 "On the Bank of Albania", as amended. Law partially approximates the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and the European Central Bank [4].

➢ Law no. 9936, dated 26 June 2008 "On Budget System management in the Republic of Albania", which regulates the budget system in the Republic of Albania, structure, principles and fundamentals of the budget process, intergovernmental financial relations and responsibilities for implementing the general budget legislation;

➢ Law no. 9918, dated 19.05.2008 "On electronic communications in the Republic of Albania";

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[1] FZ L 87, 31.3.2009, pg. 164
[2] FZ L393, 30.12.2006, pg.1
[3] FZ L 87, 31.3.2009, pg. 164

[4] OJC no.115, date 09.05.2008, page 230-250

- The Council of Ministers no. 248, dated 10 April 1998 as amended by Decree of the Council of Ministers no. 25, dated 10 January 2001, "Economic classification system "Accounting for approval of the plan of accounts for local and central government and local state institutions and units subordinate"
- Instructions of the Implementation Annual Budget and permanent instruction No. 2, dated 06.02.2012, "On the implementation of SOPs budget".
- Instruction No. 26, dated 27.12.2007, "On some additions and changes to the guidance of the Minister of Finance No. 14, dated 28.12.2006, "For the preparation of financial statements and annual report for 2006 for central institutions, local governments and their subordinate units and management units / project implementation agreements with foreign donors. '"
- DCM no. 640, dated 11.06.2009, "On approval of the government documents of the public internal financial control". in the Annex 4 to this decision is given the transition to international standards IPSAS, the application of which is closely linked to the need of technical assistance for implementation;
- **DCM NO. 704, DATED 16.11.2005 "THE CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF REPRESENTATION, THE SELECTION, APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF DISMISSAL AND OPERATION OF COUNCIL RULES OF STATISTICS" CHANGED WITH NO COM. 314, DATED 24.05.2006;**
- DCM no. 399, dated 22.04.2009 "On the organization, functioning and composition of the Central Registry", as amended;
- DCM no. 1013, dated 17.03.2010 "On the organization and functioning and composition of the Central Committee of the General Census of Agriculture Economic Units";
- DCM no. 327 dated 07.18.1994 "On the Nomenclature of Activities".

Cooperation Memorandum between INSTAT and other institutions:

- Memorandum of Cooperation no. 342 protocol., Dated 06.06.2005 between INSTAT and the Ministry of Finance (General Directorate of Customs);
- Memorandum of Cooperation protocol 343., Dated 06.06.2005 between INSTAT and the Ministry of Finance (General Directorate of Taxation);
- Cooperation Memorandum no. 418 dated 12.05.2008 protocol between INSTAT and Bank of Albania
- Cooperation Memorandum dated 11.02.2009 No. 141 protocol between INSTAT and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection;
- Cooperation Memorandum no. 604 dated 29.07.2009 protocol between INSTAT and the Ministry of Education and Science
- Cooperation Memorandum 246 dated 13.03.20085 protocol between INSTAT and the High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets