Infographic

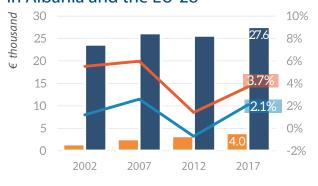






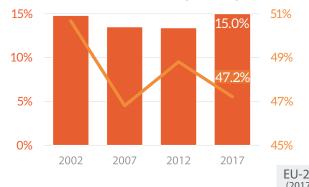
Albania: Economic indicators and trade with EU

GDP per capita (€) and annual growth (%) in Albania and the EU-28





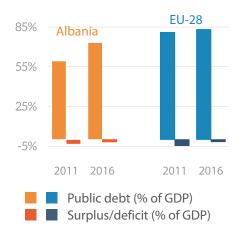
Albania total unemployment and female labour market participation

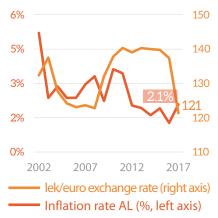


Total unemployment (left axis) Female labour force participation (right axis)

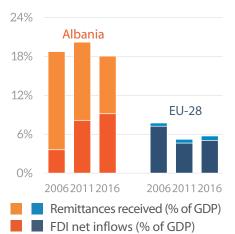
EU-28 (2017)7.7%

Public finances, monetary and financial data

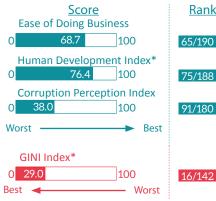




FDI and remittances to Albania and the EU-28



Albania business environment and socio-economic indicators



Rank 65/190

The Ease of Doing Business's 'distance to frontier' score assesses the overall level of regulatory performance of a country. It ranges from 0='lowest performance' to 100='the frontier', the best performance observed worldwide each year.

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures the average achievement in key dimensions of human development. It is based on life expectancy at birth, average duration of education and GDP per capita. It ranges from 0 to 100. 'High human development countries' (UN) are in the range between 70 and 80.

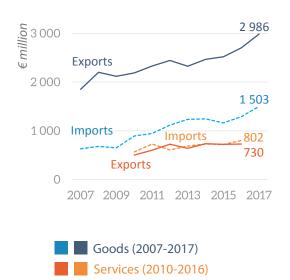
The Corruption Perception Index measures the perceived levels of public-sector corruption worldwide. Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). In 2016, two thirds of countries scored below 50.

The **GINI Index** measures the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. It is hence a measure of inequality in income distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service

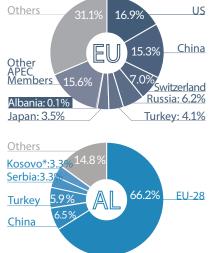
EUI | European University Institute

EU trade with Albania



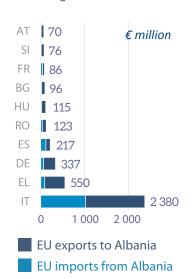
Main trade partners (2017)

Trade in goods (exports plus imports)

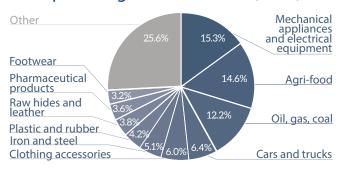


Top EU partners (2017)

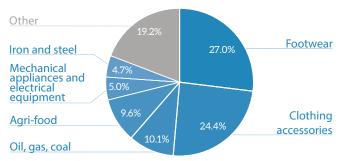
Trade in goods



EU exports of goods to Albania (2017)



EU imports of goods from Albania (2017)



EU Financial assistance to Albania under IPA II (2014-2020 allocations)

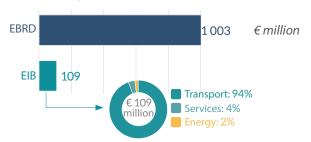


- Democracy and governance
- Rule of law and fundamental rights
- Agriculture and rural development
- Education, employment and social policies
- Environment and climate action
- Transport
- Competitiveness and innovation

IPA II: Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

Preferential loans to Albania

EIB finance contracts signed in 2010-2014; EBRD activity in Albania to date.



Notes

GlobalStat is a project developed by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme (Italy) and the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal). Data sources for page 1: GDP figures and inflation are from IMF WEO (October 2017) and Eurostat (2018); Labour market data are from World Bank WDI based on ILO KILM (2017); FDI and remittances data are estimates from World Bank staff based on IMF BoP data (2017); HDI and GINI are from UNDP HDR (2016) and are re-scaled (*) from 0 - 1 to 0 - 100 for better comparability - GINI is an average value computed on 2005-2013; CPI is from Transparency International (2017); Doing Business data are from the World Bank Group - Doing Business Unit (2017).

Data sources for page 2: EU trade with Albania, Main trade partners (EU), Top EU partners (goods), EU exports of goods to Albania (%) and EU imports of goods from Albania (%) are from <u>ComExt, Eurostat</u>; Other APEC members = Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam; Trade in services are from <u>Eurostat</u>; Main trade partners (Albania) are from <u>IMF</u>; EU Financial assistance to Albania under IPA II (2014-2020 allocations) are from <u>European Commission</u>; Preferential loans to Albania are from <u>EIB (European Investment Bank)</u> and from <u>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</u>.

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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