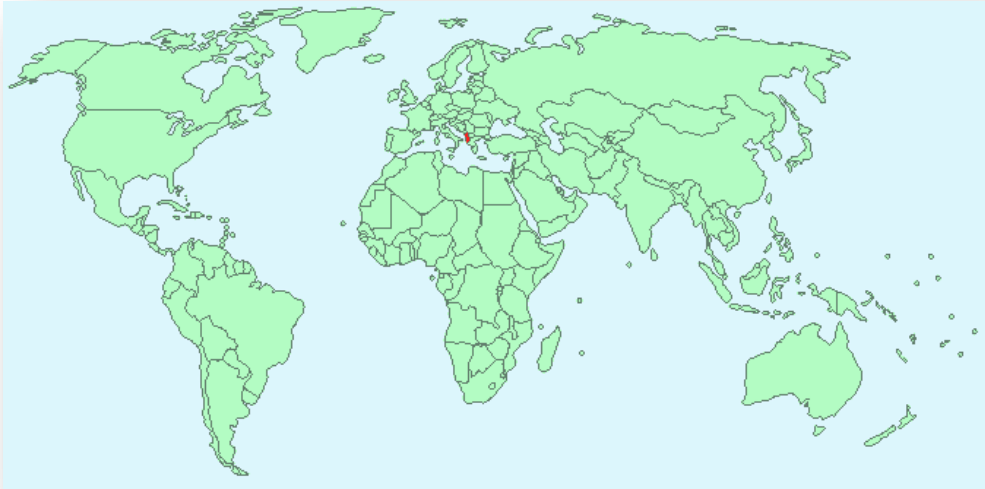


Country Profile:

Republic of Albania
Republika e Shqipërisë



Albania at a Glance

Capital:	Tirana
Official language:	Albanian
Population:	(2011) 2,821,977
Government:	Parliamentary Republic
Independence (from the Ottoman Empire).	28 November 1912
National or Regional Currency:	Lek(ALL)
Area:	Total: 28,748 sq km Land: 27,398 sq km Water: 1,350 sq km

Location: Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea, between Greece in the south and Montenegro and Kosovo to the north

Geographic coordinates: 41 00 N, 20 00 E

Map references: Europe

Area: total: 28,748 sq km land: 27,398 sq km water: 1,350 sq km

Terrain: mostly mountains and hills; small plains along coast

Land boundaries: total: 717 km border countries: Greece 282 km, Macedonia 151 km, Montenegro 172 km, Kosovo 112 km

Coastline: 362 km

Geography - note: strategic location along Strait of Otranto (links Adriatic Sea to Ionian Sea and Mediterranean Sea)¹



History

Previously part of the Byzantine and later the Ottoman empires, Albania gained independence in 1912. It became a Stalinist regime under Enver Hoxha after World War II and remained extremely isolationist in policy and outlook until the Communists lost power in 1992. Albania ended 44 years of xenophobic communist rule and established a multiparty democracy. The transition has proven difficult as corrupt governments have tried to deal with high unemployment, a dilapidated infrastructure, widespread gangsterism, and disruptive political opponents. International observers judged local elections in 2000 to be acceptable and a step toward democratic development, but serious deficiencies remain to be corrected. Albania joined NATO in April 2009 and is a potential candidate for EU accession. Although Albania's economy continues to grow, the country is still one of the poorest in Europe, hampered by a large informal economy and an inadequate energy and transportation infrastructure.

2

Government

Country name:	conventional long form: Republic of Albania local short form: Shqipëria former: People's Socialist Republic of Albania local long form: Republika e Shqipërisë
Capital:	Tirana
Administrative divisions:	12 counties (qarqe, singular - qark); Qarku i Beratit, Qarku i Dibres, Qarku i Durresit, Qarku i Elbasanit, Qarku i Fierit, Qarku i Gjirokastrës, Qarku i Korces, Qarku i Kukësit, Qarku i Lezhës, Qarku i Shkodrës, Qarku i Tiranës, Qarku i Vlores
Independence:	28 November 1912 (from Ottoman Empire)
National holiday:	Independence Day, 28 November (1912)

¹ - <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Albania/Geography/>

² - <http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/albania.htm>

Constitution:	a constitution was adopted by popular referendum on 28 November 1998
Legal system:	has a civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; has accepted jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court for its citizens
Executive branch:	chief of state: President of the Republic head of government: Prime Minister cabinet: Council of Ministers proposed by the prime minister, nominated by the president, and approved by parliament elections: president elected by the People's Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); prime minister appointed by the president
Legislative branch:	unicameral People's Assembly or Kuvendi Popullor (140 seats; 100 are elected by direct popular vote and 40 by proportional vote for four-year terms)
Judicial branch:	Constitutional Court, Supreme Court (chairman is elected by the People's Assembly for a four-year term), and multiple appeals and district courts

International Human Development Indicators³

Human Development Index

Ranking: 70

Year	Albania	High human development	Europe and Central Asia	World
2012	0.749	0.758	0.771	0.694
2011	0.748	0.755	0.769	0.692
2010	0.746	0.753	0.766	0.690
2009	0.743	0.747	0.762	0.685
2008	0.741	0.745	0.762	0.683
2007	0.737	0.738	0.757	0.678
2006	0.733	0.732	0.750	0.672
2005	0.729	0.725	0.743	0.666

Health

Indicator	Value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)	2.6
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	18
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1
Health index	0.900

Education

Indicator	Value
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)	n.a.
Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)	n.a.
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)	4.8

³ - <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/ALB.html>

Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	11.4
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	95.9
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	10.4
Education index	0.726
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	68.0

Income

Indicator	Value
GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)	7,822

Overview of Economy

Introduction

The demise of communism was later and more disorderly in Albania than in other post communist European countries. The resignation of Albania's last communist government in June 1992 was accompanied by economic and political chaos, and it was only following the election of a new government in early 1992 that an attempt at comprehensive economic reform began. The central task was considered to be the rebuilding of the economy on market principles, not simply to resume the patterns of growth that had faltered in the late communist period. In political life, Albania has sought to develop forms of government that allow a genuine role for parliament, political parties, and a wider range of participation. On the other hand, post-communist Albanian society lacked the social preconditions for the creation and consolidation of a liberal democracy. The civil society debate focused on trying to link civil society with democratization. Society as a whole needed to be regenerated. In spite of the extremely difficult starting conditions, the adjustment effort has had very encouraging results so far. In recent years, Albania has achieved higher growth than any other East European country: 9.3% in 1993, 9.4% in 1994, and around 11% in 1995. The primary areas of growth in the economy have been the agriculture sector, construction and private services. The reduction in inflation from a high of 237% in 1992 has been an outstanding achievement. The 1994 inflation rate of 15.8% was substantially below the original target of 24% and in 1995, it was only 7.4%. This was due to relatively tight credit and monetary policies.⁴

Albania, a formerly closed, centrally-planned state, is making the difficult transition to a more modern open-market economy. Macroeconomic growth averaged around 6% between 2004-08, but declined to about 3% in 2009-11, and 0.5% in 2012. Inflation is low and stable. The government has taken measures to curb violent crime, and recently adopted a fiscal reform package aimed at reducing the large gray economy and attracting foreign investment. Remittances, a significant catalyst for economic growth declined from 12-15% of GDP before the 2008 financial crisis to 8% of GDP in 2010, mostly from Albanians residing in Greece and Italy. The agricultural sector, which accounts for almost half of employment but only about one-fifth of GDP, is limited primarily to small family operations and subsistence farming because of lack of modern equipment, unclear property rights, and the prevalence of small, inefficient plots of land. Energy shortages because of a reliance on hydropower - 98% of the electrical power produced in Albania - and antiquated and inadequate


⁴ - <http://www.un.org/esa/earthsummit/alban-cp.htm>

infrastructure contribute to Albania's poor business environment and lack of success in attracting new foreign investment needed to expand the country's export base. FDI is among the lowest in the region, but the government has embarked on an ambitious program to improve the business climate through fiscal and legislative reforms. The completion of a new thermal power plant near Vlore has helped diversify generation capacity, and plans to upgrade transmission lines between Albania and Montenegro and Kosovo would help relieve the energy shortages. Also, with help from EU funds, the government is taking steps to improve the poor national road and rail network, a long-standing barrier to sustained economic growth. The country will continue to face challenges from increasing public debt, having slightly exceeded its former statutory limit of 60% of GDP in 2012. Strong trade, remittance, and banking sector ties with Greece and Italy make Albania vulnerable to spillover effects of the global financial crisis.⁵

Albania | Economic Indicators

	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
Markets							
CURRENCY	104.50	104.49	102.74			2013-10-04	Monthly
GDP							
GDP	13.12	12.96	5.18		USD Billion	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	1.10	1.80	4.50		Percent	2013-06-30	Quarterly
GDP CONSTANT PRICES	238936.10	237292.10	213148.33		ALL Million	2013-02-15	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	3521.50	3502.60	2079.72		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	8059.17	8015.99	4759.58		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP GROWTH RATE	1.00	0.70	0.98		Percent	2013-06-30	Quarterly
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	415121.00	374058.00	241019.18		ALL Million	2008-06-29	Yearly
Labor							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	965.00	964.00	990.90		Thousand Persons	2013-05-15	Quarterly
POPULATION	3.16	3.15	2.80		Million	2012-12-31	Yearly
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	142.00	142.00	171.60		Thousand Persons	2013-05-15	Quarterly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.80	12.80	14.69		Percent	2013-06-30	Quarterly
WAGES	51700.00	51700.00	27083.80		ALL	2013-05-15	Quarterly
Prices							
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)	113.73	113.83	105.12		Index Points	2013-08-15	Monthly
INFLATION RATE	1.20	1.60	3.40		Percent	2013-08-31	Monthly
PRODUCER PRICES	113.44	113.51	107.99		Index Points	2013-06-15	Monthly
Money							
INTEREST RATE	3.50	3.50	5.72		Percent	2013-09-25	Monthly
Trade							
BALANCE OF TRADE	-24090.00	-24043.00	-15427.75		ALL Million	2013-08-31	Monthly
CAPITAL FLOWS	113.14	168.10	70.93		EUR Million	2013-06-15	Monthly
Government							

⁵ - http://www.indexmundi.com/albania/economy_overview.html

GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	60.60	58.60	63.19		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	35.00						Monthly

GDP⁶

GDP Annual Growth Rate⁷

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Albania expanded 1.10 percent in the second quarter of 2013 over the same quarter of the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Albania is reported by the Institute of Statistics - Albania. Albania GDP Annual Growth Rate averaged 4.50 Percent from 1996 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 13.50 Percent in December of 1999 and a record low of -10.84 Percent in December of 1997. In Albania, the annual growth rate in GDP measures the change in the value of the goods and services produced by the country economy during the period of a year.



GDP per Capita⁸

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Albania was last recorded at 3521.50 US dollars in 2012. The GDP per Capita in Albania is equivalent to 28 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Albania is reported by the World Bank. From 1980 until 2012, Albania GDP per capita averaged 2079.7 USD reaching an all time high of 3521.5 USD in December of 2012 and a record low of 1065.5 USD in December of 1992. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's gross domestic product, adjusted by inflation, by the total population.

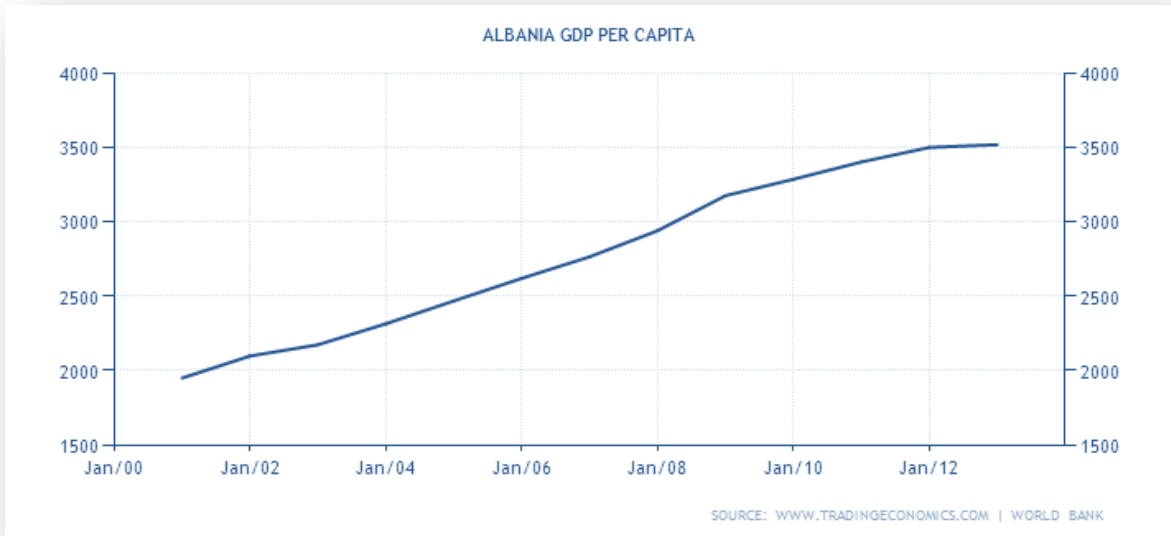
⁶ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/albania/indicators>

⁷ - GDP Annual Growth Rate | Notes

The annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product measures the increase in value of the goods and services produced by an economy over the period of a year. Therefore, unlike the commonly used quarterly GDP growth rate the annual GDP growth rate takes into account a full year of economic activity, thus avoiding the need to make any type of seasonal adjustment.

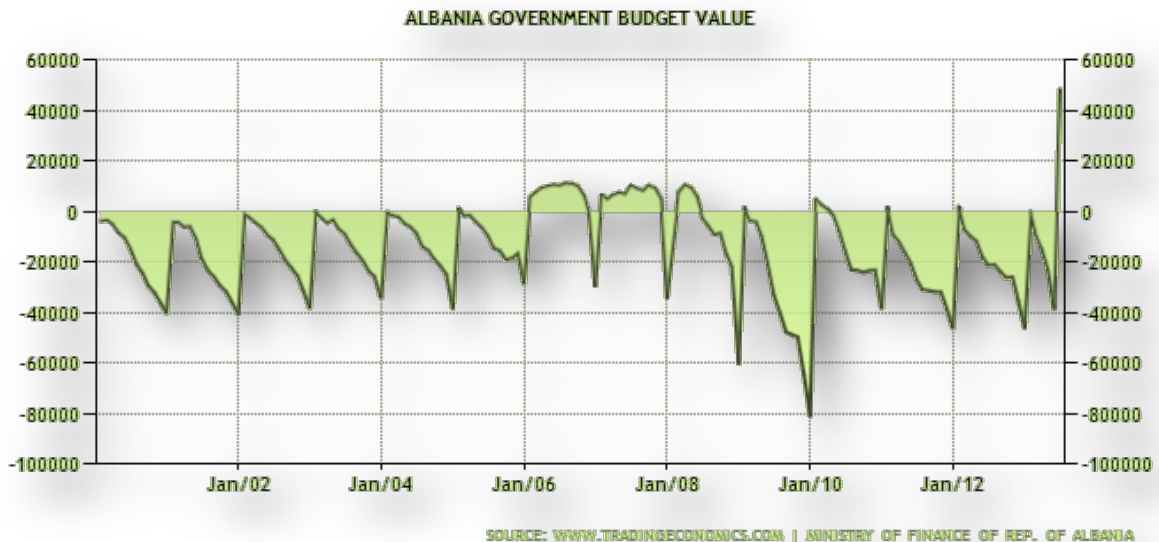
⁸ - GDP per capita | Notes

The GDP per capita given on this page shows the GDP at purchaser's prices in constant 2000 U.S. dollars divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. The term Constant Prices refers to a metric for valuing the price of something over time, without that metric changing due to inflation or deflation.



Government Budget ⁹

Government Budget Value in Albania increased to 48226 ALL Million in June of 2013 from -38289 ALL Million in May of 2013. Government Budget Value in Albania is reported by the Ministry Of Finance Of Rep. Of Albania. Albania Government Budget Value averaged -15392.01 ALL Million from 1997 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 48226 ALL Million in June of 2013 and a record low of -80883 ALL Million in December of 2009.



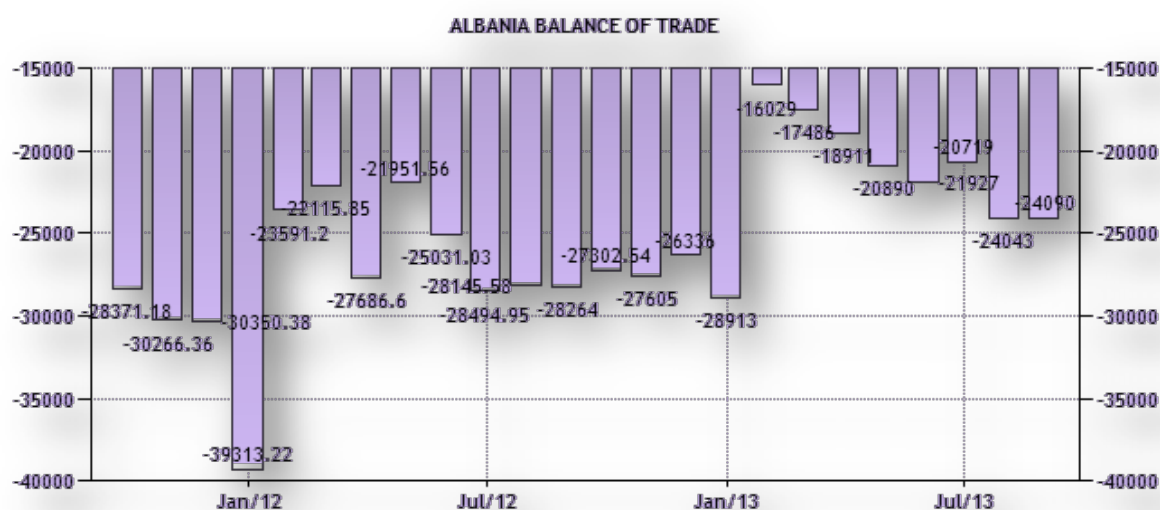
⁹ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/albania/government-budget-value>

Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Forecast	Unit	Trend		
BALANCE OF TRADE	-24090.00	2013-08-31	-24043.00	-974.05	-39313.22	-21053.51	2013-09-30	ALL Million	
CAPITAL FLOWS	113.14	2013-06-15	168.10	357.92	-46.19	94.33	2013-07-31	EUR Million	
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-73.08	2013-03-31	-81.92	43.49	-236.87	-77.39	2013-04-30	USD Million	
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-13.24	2012-12-31	-13.25	2.24	-15.12	-13.31	2013-12-31	Percent	
EXPORTS	18152.00	2013-08-31	24244.00	24244.00	96.64	20761.89	2013-09-30	ALL Million	
IMPORTS	42242.00	2013-08-31	48287.00	55824.66	1601.39	44542.93	2013-09-30	ALL Million	

Balance of Trade¹⁰

Albania recorded a trade deficit of 24090 ALL Million in August of 2013. Balance of Trade in Albania is reported by the Instat, Albania. From 1993 until 2013, Albania Balance of Trade averaged -15427.8 ALL Million reaching an all time high of -974.1 ALL Million in April of 1997 and a record low of -39313.2 ALL Million in December of 2011. Albania's structural deficiencies are the main factor behind consistent trade deficits. Albania's main exports are footwear, clothing, metals, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, machinery and equipment and food. Albania's main imports are machinery and equipment, fuels and lubricants, food, chemicals and beverages and tobacco. Albania's main trading partners are Italy, Greece, Turkey, China, Germany, Serbia, Switzerland, Spain, France, Macedonia and Bulgaria



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | INSTAT, ALBANIA

Exports and Imports¹¹

Exports in Albania decreased to 18152 ALL Million in August of 2013 from 24244 ALL Million in July of 2013. Exports in Albania is reported by the Instat, Albania. From 1993 until 2013, Albania Exports averaged 6458.0 ALL Million reaching an all time high of 24244.0 ALL Million in July of 2013 and a record low of 96.6 ALL Million in March of 1997. Albania's exports are dependent on the

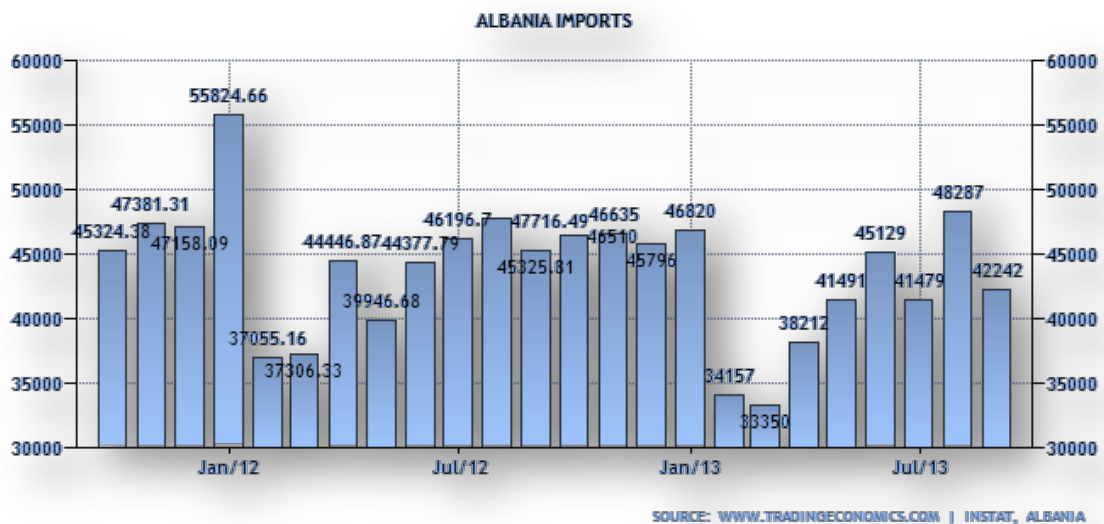
¹⁰ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/albania/balance-of-trade>

¹¹ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/albania/exports>

country's textiles and metal industries. Others include fuels and lubricants, raw materials, machinery and equipment and food. Albania's main export partners are Italy, Greece, Spain, Germany, Macedonia, Switzerland, China, and Bulgaria.



Imports in Albania decreased to 42242 ALL Million in August of 2013 from 48287 ALL Million in July of 2013. Imports in Albania is reported by the Instat, Albania. From 1993 until 2013, Albania Imports averaged 21884.4 ALL Million reaching an all time high of 55824.7 ALL Million in December of 2011 and a record low of 1601.4 ALL Million in March of 1997. Albania's main imports are manufactured products, machinery and equipment, fuels and lubricants, food, chemicals and beverages and tobacco. Albania's main import partners are Italy, Greece, China, Germany, Turkey, Serbia, Switzerland, France and Spain.



Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Albania

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	2000
Simple average final bound		7.0	9.5	6.6	Binding coverage:	Total 100
Simple average MFN applied	2011	5.0	7.9	4.5		Non-Ag 100
Trade weighted average	2010	5.0	7.4	4.5	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$	2010	4.6	0.8	3.8	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	10.9	18.1	54.8	0.1	16.2	0	0	0	0
MFN applied	11.1	20.8	52.1	16.0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	12.9	24.2	52.3	10.6	0	0	0	0	0
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	31.6	31.5	18.9	2.2	15.8	0	0	0	0
MFN applied	43.9	21.8	18.5	15.8	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	58.0	9.0	20.1	13.0	0	0	0	0	0

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	9.8	0.1	20	100	8.5	0.1	15	2.6	0
Dairy products	10.0	0	15	100	9.9	0	15	0.4	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	11.5	0	20	100	10.5	0	15	2.4	0
Coffee, tea	14.2	0	20	100	11.7	0	15	0.8	0
Cereals & preparations	9.3	1.3	20	100	7.8	1.9	15	4.6	1.2
Oilseeds, fats & oils	2.6	70.5	10	100	2.2	68.5	10	1.4	91.7
Sugars and confectionery	7.3	0	10	100	5.6	6.3	10	0.8	1.6
Beverages & tobacco	13.4	28.3	20	100	9.5	28.3	15	4.2	21.4
Cotton	5.0	0	5	100	2.0	0	2	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	8.8	4.3	20	100	6.1	6.2	15	0.4	2.8
Fish & fish products	0.1	99.4	10	100	0.0	99.6	10	0.6	99.8
Minerals & metals	6.4	42.6	20	100	4.8	41.6	15	20.2	55.8
Petroleum	9.0	0	10	100	7.7	17.1	10	9.1	93.4
Chemicals	4.0	27.9	10	100	1.7	49.2	15	10.5	40.3
Wood, paper, etc.	0.4	95.8	20	100	0.3	95.3	15	5.3	98.2
Textiles	9.2	0.3	20	100	7.7	0.2	15	5.1	0.3
Clothing	17.5	0	18	100	15.0	0	15	3.7	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	13.9	3.3	20	100	11.0	0.3	15	3.2	0.1
Non-electrical machinery	3.7	30.9	10	100	0.5	88.7	10	7.0	79.0
Electrical machinery	4.5	40.6	10	100	3.2	55.9	10	6.7	50.3
Transport equipment	8.0	9.1	20	100	3.1	43.3	15	5.2	85.0
Manufactures, n.e.s.	9.5	34.4	20	100	7.8	27.3	15	5.9	80.1

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports		
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		Simple	Weighted	Weighted	TL	Value	
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit				in %	in %	
Agricultural products										
1. European Union	2010	37	16	38	10.4	2.8	2.8	94.1	100.0	
2. United States	2010	7	4	4	2.4	0.3	0.3	86.7	98.1	
3. Turkey	2010	4	4	7	17.8	15.1	0.0	36.8	39.2	
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010	3	2	3	11.7	0.8	0.3	52.9	95.9	
5. Korea, Republic of	2010	3	1	1	14.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Non-agricultural products										
1. European Union	2010	859	36	172	4.9	4.7	4.7	99.6	99.9	
2. China	2010	148	1	2	13.0	0.2	0.0	12.2	98.3	
3. Turkey	2010	83	3	5	6.2	20.3	20.3	99.4	100.0	
4. United States	2010	24	5	11	10.2	3.5	1.8	38.7	87.6	
5. FYR of Macedonia	2009	23	16	24	9.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2012", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 30.

Trade Profile 2012

Albania

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2011)	3 216	Rank in world trade, 2011	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)	12 960	Merchandise	137	122
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)	28 765	excluding intra-EU trade	112	96
Current account balance (million US\$, 2011)	- 1 588	Commercial services	91	100
Trade per capita (US\$, 2009-2011)	3 299	excluding intra-EU trade	65	74
Trade to GDP ratio (2009-2011)	85.9			
			<i>Annual percentage change</i>	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Real GDP (2005=100)	132	5	3	3
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	142	6	4	6
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	139	6	-9	3

TRADE POLICY

WTO accession	8 September 2000	Contribution to WTO budget (%) (2012)	0.028
Trade Policy Review	28, 30 April 2010	Import duties collected (%) (2008-2010)	
GPA accession	Observer	in total tax revenue	3.6
Tariffs and duty free imports		to total imports	1.3
Tariff binding coverage (%)	100	Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force	
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u> <u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry	7
Simple average of import duties		Goods RTAs - services EIAs notified to WTO	4 - 1
All goods	7.0 5.0	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)	...
Agricultural goods (AOA)	9.5 7.9	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)	...
Non-agricultural goods	6.6 4.5	Safeguards (26 October 2011)	0
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0 0.0	Number of disputes (complainant - defendant)	
MFN duty free imports (% (2010)		Requests for consultation	0 - 0
in agricultural goods (AOA)	12.9	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports	0 - 0
in non-agricultural goods	58.0	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)	0 - 0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	108	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)	0 - 0

MERCHANDISE TRADE	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)	1 948	20	42	26
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)	5 395	13	-3	22
	2011			2011
Share in world total exports	0.01			Share in world total imports
Breakdown in economy's total exports				Breakdown in economy's total imports
By main commodity group (ITS)				By main commodity group (ITS)
Agricultural products	6.8			Agricultural products
Fuels and mining products	33.1			Fuels and mining products
Manufactures	60.0			Manufactures
By main destination				By main origin
1. European Union (27)	72.7			1. European Union (27)
2. Serbia	9.3			2. China
3. Turkey	7.4			3. Turkey
4. Switzerland	2.7			4. Serbia
5. China	2.5			5. Switzerland

COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Commercial services exports (million US\$)	2 398	13	-7	6
Commercial services imports (million US\$)	2 236	9	-10	12
	2011			2011
Share in world total exports	0.06			Share in world total imports
Breakdown in economy's total exports				Breakdown in economy's total imports
By principal services item				By principal services item
Transportation	13.0			Transportation
Travel	68.1			Travel
Other commercial services	18.9			Other commercial services

Patent grants by patent office, 2010			Trademark registrations by office, 2010			
Residents	Non-residents	Total	Direct residents	Direct non-residents	Madrid	Total
...	...	349	2 912	2 912

Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles 2012", page 8.

Albania - Foreign direct investment¹²

Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) in Albania was 2.86 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 6 years was 3.23 in 2009, while its lowest value was 0.05 in 2007.

Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$) in Albania was (\$998,840,600.00) as of 2011. Over the past 6 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between (\$258,417,500.00) in 2005 and (\$1,043,378,000.00) in 2010.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) in Albania was \$1,369,659,000 as of 2011. Over the past 19 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$1,369,659,000 in 2011 and \$20,000,000 in 1992.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

¹² - <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/albania/foreign-direct-investment>

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in Albania was 10.57 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 19 years was 11.08 in 2009, while its lowest value was 1.20 in 1999.

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