Adapted Global Assessment
of the National Statistical System
# of Albania

Final version

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PREFACE

The Adapted Global Assessment (AGA) of the national system of official statistics of Albania was undertaken in the framework of the Eurostat funded project 'Global assessments of statistical systems of candidate and potential candidate countries as well as ENP countries'. The company ICON-INSTITUT Public Sector GmbH, under contract with Eurostat, was responsible for organising all activities and tasks related to the AGA.

The AGA process was initiated by Eurostat on request of the Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT) made in February 2010. The assessment was conducted by the two experts Mr. Günter Kopsch (former director in DESTATIS, Germany) who was the leading expert, and Mr. Jan Byfuglien (Statistics Norway). The assessment findings are based on an extensive review performed during the assessment mission which took place from 20 till 24 September 2010. Besides the two experts, Mr. Torbiörn Carlquist (Eurostat) and the three observers Mr. Zdenko Milinovic (Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mr. Nait Vrenezi and Ms. Vjosa Durmishi (Statistical Office of Kosovo) also participated in this mission. Many internal and external partners were met (see Annex 1). Written material was made available by INSTAT in advance or during the assessment mission. Major sources used for this evaluation include the "Law on Official Statistics" (see Annex 2) and the Programme of Official Statistics 2007 - 2012 (see Annex 3). The assessment mission was also prepared through replies to the questionnaire sent out in advance to INSTAT, covering main institutional formal and practical issues.

The assessing team very much appreciates the well-prepared visits and the openness of the communication both with staff of INSTAT and with representatives from other partner and stakeholder organizations. The assessing team is confident that the assessment will be of major benefit to the further development of the statistical system in Albania.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(1)   The main goal of the Adapted Global Assessment (AGA) of the National Statistical System (NSS) of Albania is to evaluate the level of conformity vis-à-vis European standards, incorporating the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the European Statistics Code of Practice, as well as the Eurostat Statistical Requirements Compendium. With that the AGA supports the improvement of the NSS and its alignment with international recommendations, standards and best practices.

(2)   The Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT) is the main producer of official statistics and it is responsible for the coordination of the Albanian statistical system.

(3)   It was noted that the Albanian statistical system has made significant progress over the last few years, and that Albania is approaching compliance with the European acquis communautaire on statistics in some areas. At the same time, INSTAT (and other statistics producers as well) are confronted with an increasing number of new requirements, both from national and international stakeholders, and the system needs systematic and planned development in a number of areas, especially if Albania should become an EU candidate country.

(4)   The "Law on Official Statistics" is already in its present version a solid legal basis for the production of official statistics in a country on the way to a modern democratic information society and market economy. It is broadly in correspondence with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United Nations and the corresponding part of the European Statistics Code of Practice. The law includes provisions for all essentials of a statistical law, and is applicable for the production of all official statistics in Albania.

(5)   The already planned revision of the "Law on Official Statistics" is nevertheless strongly supported. A major issue should be to strengthen the position of the Director General of INSTAT. He or she should have a fixed-term contract.

(6)   Following discussions with many interlocutors in the course of the assessment, the assessors came to the conclusion that the principles of professional independence and of statistical confidentiality are kept in practice by INSTAT. No evidence was found that the principles of professional independence and of statistical confidentiality are not observed within statistical units of other statistical agencies.

(7)   The Statistical Council plays a very important role in the Albanian Statistical System. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the members of the Council represent all groups of stakeholders of official statistics adequately. It appears, however, that the present composition of the Council cannot be seen as adequately representing the stakeholders. The private sector of economy and society is clearly underrepresented. On the other hand it has to be considered   whether a more user-oriented Council is the right body to have more than advisory functions. The solution may be to establish two bodies, one with more or less the functions of the present Council (with a small number of persons selected in their personal capacity and not as representatives of their institutions), and the second as an advisory committee in which all groups of users, in addition the main producers of official statistics, are represented.

(8)   INSTAT invests a lot in the collection of primary data from households as well as from enterprises. However, the face to face data collection in particular in business statistics but also in household statistics has a negative impact on the timeliness of the data and is very costly. The necessity is therefore seen to move towards new and more efficient ways of data collection using modern electronic communication instruments.

(9)   The further improvement of the use of administrative data for statistical purposes is acknowledged by INSTAT and has been made a clear objective of the office. INSTAT has already concluded some memoranda of understanding with providers of administrative data. Further memoranda should be concluded. It is recommended to include a rule in the law obliging all other public institutions to inform INSTAT on the implementation of any new administrative data files or of any changes of existing data files. INSTAT should on the other hand be more proactive in supporting the Ministries to properly run their administrative data files. It seems moreover necessary that INSTAT increases the quality control of administrative data they use for statistical purposes.

(10)   The forthcoming Programme of Official Statistics 2012 – 2016 should be used to develop a mid-term strategy about how to reach compliance with European requirements. For this it should include all developmental activities of the statistics producers and it should include estimations of the budget and of the international assistance needed for the implementation of all planned activities. Within INSTAT the programme should be complemented by an operational plan containing the activities needed and the milestones for the fulfilment of the activities.

(11)   INSTAT's instruments for the coordination of the Albanian Statistical System are its responsibility to prepare and to secure the implementation of the multi-annual Programme of Official Statistics as well as Memoranda of Understanding with other Statistical Agencies. Good progress seems to be reached with regard to Memoranda of

Understanding. Comprehensive Memoranda of Understanding, following the exemplary agreements with Bank of Albania and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection, should be concluded as soon as possible with all other Statistical Agencies. INSTAT should also make efforts to reach agreements with all other Ministries and agencies producing administrative data. Users mentioned that there is no clear distinction between official statistics and statistics of Ministries. They criticized a lack of coordination between line Ministries and INSTAT.

(12)   The "Law on Official Statistics" gives comprehensive competencies to INSTAT in its function as the coordinator of the Statistical System in Albania. INSTAT, however, can only use these competencies if it has the resources which are needed to fulfil the labour-intensive tasks that are connected with the competencies. It seems that such resources are not sufficiently available.

(13)   It is recommended that the annual reports on programme implementation do not only include activities of INSTAT but of the whole Albanian Statistical System. Reporting on the multi-annual programme should not only be at the end but in addition in the middle of the time period of the programme.

(14)   The main conclusions of the institutional aspects of INSTAT are as follows:

-    INSTAT has experienced a very positive development of staff resources over the last years. However, the present number of staff is still far from sufficient to allow INSTAT to produce statistics as required by EU, and the capacity of the statistical institute has to continue to be strengthened during the coming years.

-    A widespread network of data collectors and enumerators has contributed to ensuring a low non-response rate in Albania. However, in a small country like Albania it would prove to be increasingly inefficient to maintain 36 regional offices, occupying more than 40 per cent of the total staff, also taking into account new possibilities for data collection (by post, telephone and by using the internet). Thus a simplification in the structure should be considered urgently and implemented, taking into account practical limitations.

-    The budget of INSTAT has increased considerably over the last years. However, taking into account the ambitions for harmonisation and compliance with European requirements the resources available are still far from adequate to ensure the implementation of all EU legal acts in the field of statistics. This development requires planning and well defined priorities over the span of several years.

-    At present INSTAT seems to be able to recruit well qualified staff and retain their employees for relatively lengthy periods, partly due to an acceptable salary level, as well as other internal actions aimed at motivating and training staff. There seems to be a well structured recruitment procedure, combined with a general policy of integrating   newcomers by introducing them to different parts of the

organization, as confirmed by the meeting with junior staff. Staff satisfaction appears also to be rather good, however it might be useful at some stage to implement a staff satisfaction survey.

- INSTAT is relatively well equipped at the main office with IT hardware and software, and the regional offices are also linked to the network. Subject matter specialists also receive training in order to be able to utilise the existing tools and to process data themselves, without too much specific IT support. At the moment there are relatively few IT specialists in the growing organization but this will improve with the planned recruitment. There is also need to standardise the use of some tools (SAS/SPSS), and possibly also to acquire or invest in tools to improve the efficiency of data entry, data control and editing. Furthermore, continuous training, both of staff of the IT department as well as of statisticians in other parts of the organization, is necessary to improve overall efficiency and a proper use of the different tools.

- INSTAT has put in place several routines and practises in order to assess and improve the quality of different surveys, especially with the support of international specialists. There seems to be a strong awareness of the general quality principles and quality is said to be monitored through the management hierarchy. Training is being provided also addressing quality issues. However, there are still some issues to be addressed concerning the quality of data based on some surveys and administrative data and quality management in general. It is especially important to improve documentation of data quality and to improve the timeliness of some surveys.

- INSTAT in general is following best practices concerning dissemination policy, by providing equal access to all users, based on a release calendar and providing a wide range of statistical information, both in publications and on their website. They also provide a description of the data, including an English version. However, there is a general need to develop a clearer dissemination policy and to implement several improvement actions explained in chapter 3.5 of the report.

- INSTAT has rather well-established contacts with some main users, who are also partly producers, through participation in the Statistical Council and/or through specific agreements. There seems also to be good contacts with some important users in some Ministries and in the scientific community. However, user contact in general could be better structured and developed. One possibility would be to establish user groups for consultation related to specific subject areas.

- INSTAT has an active approach towards international cooperation and apparently a large number of staff have a good knowledge of the English language. With a relative large component of donor-funded projects, it is important for INSTAT to ensure proper coordination, as well as to be able to develop clear priorities and plans. One option may be to establish a planning unit linked to international cooperation.

(15)   Results of assessment of the compliance level with the European requirements in selected statistical areas are as follows:

- The Business Census to be conducted in November 2010 will be the starting point for the establishment of the revised European activity classification (NACE Rev. 2.) It is already planned (and strongly supported) that NACE Rev. 2 will be implemented in the business register and in all areas of statistics using the activity classification (in particular structural and short-term business statistics and National Accounts) very soon after the Census. It is further recommended to start with the preparatory work for the conversion of the classification of products by activity to the recently revised CPA 2008. A decision on a regional statistical classification in line with the NUTS regulation is urgently needed and to be submitted by INSTAT to Eurostat.

- A major quality problem with the demographic statistical data of Albania is the uncertainty concerning the population that should be registered as living in Albania, as emigrants living abroad for a long time still might be registered as living in the country. There is a strong need for INSTAT to closely cooperate with the General Directorate of Civil Status, both in order to improve the quality and completeness of the electronic population register under development, and to ensure a more consistent registration of vital statistics and immigration/emigration according to international standards. INSTAT should also ensure strong involvement in the development of the new address system which will benefit the performance of future censuses and surveys.

- There is a clear need for better coordination with the Ministry of Health concerning statistical data related to births and deaths in order to avoid inconsistent figures, for instance on infantile mortality, also transmitted to international organizations.

- The performance of the Population Census will be a very important milestone for the statistical system of Albania. The preparation of the Census seems also to be in line with European regulations and international recommendations. The Population Census is planned for April 2011 and a great deal of work remains to be done. One issue that deserves great attention is the inclusion of some sensitive questions related to religion and ethnicity.

- The Household Budget Survey has a very high response rate (around 90 per cent) due to intensive follow up from enumerators. The survey is in line with surveys performed in EU countries and is being used for updating the basket for CPI and in national accounts as well as for the general study of living conditions. There is a need to review the role, content and timing of future Household Budget Surveys in relation to the possible new Living Standard Measurement Survey and the future development of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

- The Labour Force Survey appears to be rather compliant with the major (relevant) EU regulations, based on the continued support of international donors and experts. There is a need for better explanation of the relationship between labour market statistics based on administrative sources, for instance registered unemployment, and data based on the LFS. It is also necessary to improve documentation of quality issues related to data based on sample surveys, and some measures to improve timeliness should be considered. The present practice of disseminating micro-files in SPSS format should be evaluated further.

- Strong efforts are needed in order to enlarge and improve National Accounts in Albania. What INSTAT urgently needs is a mid-term operational plan for the development of National Accounts which takes into account the already planned international assistance projects and the absorption capacity of the (also after the intended increase of the staff capacities) rather small National Accounts Directorate. In principle, the improvement and enlargement of the annual National Accounts calculations should have first priority in INSTAT, mainly with regard to the independent calculation of GDP by the expenditure approach and the development of institutional sector accounts. It is also recommended that INSTAT gives high priority to the estimation of the quarterly GDP from the expenditure side. INSTAT will need a further increase in its staff capacities and continuing support by Eurostat and the European Statistical System for a longer period to reach compliance with European legislation in the field of National Accounts.

- INSTAT has the task to compile the full general government accounts (in accordance with ESA 95) based on the data from Government Finance Statistics of the Ministry of Finance. It seems that the cooperation between the Ministry of Finance and INSTAT as a user of this data for the compilation of general government accounts needs improvement. Both sides should seek ways how the needs of National Accounts in that field can be met in an efficient way.

- It appears that Balance of Payments Statistics reached relatively high compliance with European and international requirements. The Bank of Albania should use the external trade of goods data produced by INSTAT for Balance of Payments Statistics in future.

- INSTAT already calculates a rather advanced national Consumer Price Index. Improvements of the national CPI which are also of importance for the HICP are particularly necessary in the field of quality adjustments.

- The quality of the Business Register is still not satisfactory. The planned Business Census is crucial for the further improvement of the register.

- In Structural and Short-term Business Statistics several improvements are planned for the time after the coming Business Census. The intention to compile representative regional data and to introduce NACE Rev. 2 is to be particularly emphasized. Moreover, a new survey on manufactured goods in accordance with PRODCOM regulations is planned for 2012. For Short-term Business Statistics the use of electronic means for data collection is recommended.

- The major part of agricultural statistics is now being collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Production. The memorandum of understanding between INSTAT and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection is a good foundation for improved cooperation in this area, even if the cooperation is already functioning well. The planned Agricultural Census will be of major importance for improved agricultural statistics. However there are some issues related to the future responsibilities regarding the updating and the utilisation of the planned Farm Register and for different fields of EU legal acts in the field of agricultural statistics that should be clarified. It was mentioned by a user that the quality of some figures in the field of agriculture might be dubious and might need better review and control.

(16)   It is recommended to give priority to the following improvement actions:

- To revise the law "On Official Statistics" (strengthen the role of INSTAT as coordinator, procedures for recruiting Director general, role and composition of Statistical Council…).

- To develop a Master plan for EU adaptation as part of a long-term and strategic programme and to estimate necessary resources for this adaptation.

- To improve the efficiency of data collection including simplification of regional structures.

- To improve quality management, especially to improve timeliness of some surveys and quality control of data based on administrative sources.

- To develop a dissemination policy and to implement several initiatives in the field of dissemination.

- Improvements are needed in several statistical domains, and especially;

    o Enlargement and improvement of National Accounts calculations.

    o Business Statistics, in particular improved Business Register and Short-term Statistics.

    o Demographic statistics: the performance of the Population Census and the future utilisation of the National Register of Civil Status and the address register to improve quality of demographic statistics in general.

    o Agriculture Statistics: the performance of the Agricultural Census, establishment of a Farm Register and the future responsibilities for updating the register and production of agricultural statistics.

1 LEGAL BASIS

1.1 General Overview

(17)   The "Law on Official Statistics" of Albania, decided by the Assembly of the Republic of Albania on 5. 2.2004, is the legal basis for the production of official statistics in Albania (the English text is enclosed in Annex 2 of the report). It is broadly in accordance with the "Guidelines and Recommendations for the Drawing-up of a Basic Statistical Legislation in Transition Countries Changing to a Market Economy" (Pattern for a Statistical Law) developed by Eurostat.

(18)   The "Law on Official Statistics" does not only apply to the Institute of Statistics of Albania (INSTAT), but to the production and dissemination of official statistics by all Albanian Statistical Agencies which are authorised by the Programme of Official Statistics to produce and disseminate official statistics.

1.2 Discussion of Essentials of a Statistical Law in Detail

(19)   The following aspects are considered as essentials of a statistical law:
- Guarantee of professional independence for the producers of official statistics;
- Adoption of a multi-annual statistical programme by the relevant authorities for legislation;
- Strong power to collect and access data for statistical purposes;
- Firm guarantee of statistical confidentiality;
- Impartial dissemination of the statistical information produced.

(20)   Further important aspects which should also be laid down in the statistical law are the organization and coordination of the statistical system (including the mandate of the statistical office), and in addition the role of the National Statistical Council. These aspects will be discussed in later chapters.

1.3 Professional Independence

(21)   According to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, as well as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the producers of official statistics shall be professionally independent. The production of statistics shall be policy-remote and decided solely on professional reasons. Influence on statistics in order to manipulate the results could be notably sought in the choice of standards and methods, and the dissemination of the

statistical results. The statistical law should contain sufficient safeguards against all such possible interventions. Professionalism and independence are the fundamental principles for the credibility of a statistical system, and credibility is of the highest importance, due to the fact that statistical data deemed as unreliable will not be used, and is therefore useless.

(22)   The "Law on Official Statistics" states explicitly (in Article 4), that the professional independence of the producers of official statistics in Albania (while organising and implementing the Programme of Official Statistics) is guaranteed. The staff of INSTAT and of the other Statistical Agencies are allowed neither to seek, nor to take instructions from the government, other state authorities, political parties or any other interest groups, notably in the selection of data sources, statistical methods and procedures, in the contents, form and time of dissemination, and in the application of statistical confidentiality.

(23)   According to Article 9 the steering organs of INSTAT are the Statistical Council and the Director General. The Director General is appointed and dismissed based on the proposal of the Statistical Council (subject to the approval of the Prime Minister). The selection procedures for the appointment, as well as the qualifications sought after, and his or her terms of office (including rules against an early dismissal) are not laid down in the "Law on Official Statistics". In INSTAT's self-assessment it is said that the Director General's duty ends with his/her resignation, suspension or discharging.

(24)   The Statistical Council plays a very important role in the Albanian Statistical System. According to the "Law on Official Statistics", the Council supervises and supports INSTAT in its role in ensuring that the Programme of Official Statistics is produced in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the United Nations. It reserves not only the right to make a proposal for the appointment or dismissal of the Director General, but also the authority to voice its opinion in the draft Programme of Official Statistics. This is submitted via the Prime Minister to the Parliament for approval. The Council has further on the responsibility to approve the five year strategic plan for INSTAT, the yearly operational plan of INSTAT, the annual budget plan, the Annual Report of INSTAT, the organizational structure of INSTAT, and the appointment of the Directors of INSTAT.

(25)   The legal status of a statistical system (and a statistical office) with regard to professional independence is a good prerequisite to be able to fully apply to the Independence Principle of the Code of Practice. It cannot however, be considered as a guarantee. Professional independence of the producers of official statistics also has to be accepted, in particular by the Government, in practice. After discussions with the management and other staff of INSTAT, as well as with various users of statistics, the

Peers have got the impression that INSTAT can work independently without being influenced in the selection of the methodology used and in the content and timing of its releases. It seems that also in other Statistical Agencies, in particular the Bank of Albania, the staff of the statistics department can work professionally independent in regard to the implementation of their part of the Programme of Official Statistics. The Memoranda of Understanding with the Bank of Albania and with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection include a paragraph in which these institutions guarantee the professional independence of their staff working in the field of official statistics.

1.4   Programming

(26)   A national law on statistics should ensure that a multi-annual statistical programme will be drawn up. The role of such a programme is to describe the scope of statistical activities during the next 4 or 5 years, setting clear priorities as to what is to be done. The programme should be adopted by the relevant authorities for legislation in the state because judgment of what is statistically relevant in the country is a political decision. The necessary details for the implementation of the programme can be decided at a lower level, e.g. by the Statistical Council or even by the head of the statistical office after consulting some advisory body. It should also be taken into consideration to install into the programme a link to the budgetary safeguards.

(27)   Article 6 of the law "On Official Statistics" is called "The Programme of Official Statistics". It is laid down there that the programme, which shall span five years, will be approved by the Parliament and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania. The Programme is to be submitted to the Parliament by the Statistical Council via the Prime Minister. § 3 of Article 6 states what the programme shall include in detail, inter alia the institutions responsible for the production of the various statistics. A five year strategic plan for INSTAT, as well as plans for the implementation of the programme are included in the programme. Annual operational plans for INSTAT are approved by the Statistical Council. The drafting of these documents, the Programme of Official Statistics (including the five years strategic plan) and the annual operational plan of INSTAT are according to Article 8 of the law tasks of INSTAT. Moreover, INSTAT prepares and submits short reports on the progress of the implementation of the programme to the Statistical Council for discussion in short quarterly reports. INSTAT also drafts an annual report of its own activities which is approved by the Statistical Council and presented to the Economic Commission of the Albanian Parliament. With regard to the budgetary safeguards, the State Budget is required by law to finance INSTAT. In addition charges for publications, services and projects as well as any other legal income may be used.

(28) The present programme includes strategic objectives, a list of statistics to be produced in the planning period together with the activities directly related to the collection and processing of data, in addition with some developmental activities (for example, development and implementation of new methods, improvement of the information and communication technology infrastructure, establishment of new or enlargement of existing statistics and the additional resources that are required). The forthcoming Programme of Official Statistics 2012 - 2016 should be used for a strategic planning of all developmental activities in the middle term needed for the compliance with European requirements, and the resources and international assistance necessary to fulfil the tasks..

1.5 Mandate for Data Collection

(29) A statistical law shall provide producers of official statistics with the right to decide the most appropriate way to acquire the necessary basic information for the compilation of their statistics from all data sources. Public organizations should be obliged to give access to administrative data for statistical purposes, and statistical units to provide the information needed.

(30) According to Article 14 of the "Law on Official Statistics", statistical units called upon to supply information for the production of statistics are obliged to provide INSTAT or other statistical agencies with all data necessary for the production of the statistics included in the Programme of Official Statistics. INSTAT and the other statistical agencies are furthermore given the right to access all administrative data sources as needed for the implementation of the programme. Holders of administrative data have the duty to make their data available for use, free of charge, in accordance with the requirements of the producers of statistics. Moreover, all other Albanian statistical agencies have the duty to provide INSTAT access to all data collected, processed and stored in the field of their responsibilities (if the data is necessary for statistical purposes). INSTAT has already concluded some memoranda of understanding with other data providers; further memoranda are planned. According to the law, INSTAT has the right to influence the production of all official statistics and of administrative data to be used for statistical purposes and should be provided with all information regarding the production of official statistics and of administrative data. In practice INSTAT cooperates with holders of administrative data to increase the usability of administrative data for statistical purposes. Judging by the answers provided to the assessment questionnaire and from the discussions with the management of INSTAT, it seems, however, that the flow of information between data providers and INSTAT is not without gaps and needs further improvement.

(31)   The "Law on Official Statistics" gives INSTAT and the other statistical agencies the right to impose fines in the case of primary data collection on statistical units that do not provide accurate and complete data as requested by the producers of official statistics. The penalty provisions apply to legal persons, to the heads of such institutions, and to natural persons. However, penalty provisions have not been used yet because response rates are rather high in household surveys as well as in business surveys. INSTAT sees therefore no reason to use the penalty provisions of the law.

(32)   INSTAT has not yet succeeded in making it possible for enterprises to provide their data by electronic means. It has started, however, with preparatory work.

(33)   By the law "On Official Statistics" and in connection with the Programme of Official Statistics, INSTAT and the other statistical agencies is given the right to collect primary statistical data and to access administrative records. It appears, however, that the rules concerning the mandate of data collection could be made much more transparent in a possible revision of the law. At present the rules are spread out over many articles of the law and a concentration into one or two articles is deemed recommendable.

1.6   Statistical Confidentiality

(34)   Statistical confidentiality is one of the most important principles of official statistics. In order to safeguard the trust of respondents, their data must not be used in individual form and in a context where individual decisions are taken. A possible exception is the use of such data for scientific purposes, but under very strict and restrictive conditions. A law on statistics moreover should demand the installation of a technical data protection architecture which ensures the functioning of the confidentiality rules in all stages of the statistical production process.

(35)   Confidentiality of statistical data is regulated in the "Law on Official Statistics", both as one of the principles on which official statistics is based in Albania, and in Article 15   "Confidentiality" (in a total of 9 paragraphs). In particular, the law states that data collected, processed and stored for the production of official statistics shall be treated as strictly confidential, if they may allow direct or indirect identification of statistical units, thereby disclosing individual information. This means that individual data collected from statistical units for the production of official statistics shall be used for statistical purposes only, that only the persons involved in the production of official statistics shall have access to confidential data and only to the extent necessary for the production of the said statistics, that access to individual statistical data without identifiers may be granted for scientific and research projects, under strict conditions stipulated in a contract, that statistical results must not be disseminated if there is a risk

of disclosing confidential data, and, last but not least, that INSTAT and other Statistical Agencies shall take all necessary technical and organizational measures required for the protection of confidential data.

(36)   Individual data collected and processed for statistical purposes by INSTAT are protected against disclosure. INSTAT established technical provisions that prevent its databases from destruction, misuse, misappropriation and unauthorised use. A database management that is inter alia responsible for the protection of confidential data was recently set up. Further improvements of the technology are planned. Staff signs legal confidentiality commitments as part of their contracts when appointed. Internal written instructions and guidelines for staff on how to deal with micro-data in all phases of the production process are, however, not yet available. The management of INSTAT explained that such a document is in preparation. The assessors are altogether convinced that statistical confidentiality is embedded in the culture of INSTAT, and that holds true also for the other Statistical Agencies the assessors met.

(37)   According to the law, the Director General of INSTAT may grant access to individual statistical data without identifiers for the purpose of carrying out scientific and research projects. The management of INSTAT explained that they didn't have up to now experience in the provision of such data because no demand was expressed from the side of researchers. Conversely, the website of INSTAT includes detailed data files (on micro level) from the Living Standard Measurement Survey and from the Labour Force Surveys 2007 and 2008 in SPSS format. Even if some identification information is removed, such as detailed geographical identification, these files contain birth dates and other detailed information on individual level. Thus this practice should be evaluated further and rather provide metadata and restrict more the access to detailed micro-data for specific research purposes under contract. It seems necessary that INSTAT prepares a document explaining in detail requirements and procedures for the access to individual data for research purposes. Such a document should be published on INSTAT's website.

1.7   Impartial Dissemination

(38)   According to the Fundamental Principles and to the European Statistics Code of Practice, dissemination is to be made on an impartial basis to honour citizen's right to public information. Statistical offices have the responsibility to ensure that statistical results are made public. A pre-announcement of important releases is a useful tool to guarantee the technical autonomy in dissemination.

(39)   The Albanian "Law on Official Statistics" states explicitly that the results of official statistics shall be disseminated in such a way that all users have equal and

simultaneous access. All appropriate media to reach the users may be employed. The information necessary for the assessment of the data quality, in particular information on the methods used for the production of statistics and on the principles applied, shall be publicly available. Furthermore INSTAT is obliged by the law to publish before the end of the year a detailed calendar of dates at which important official statistical results will be released in the following year, including the form of dissemination. A detailed description and assessment of the dissemination policy of INSTAT can be found below in Chapter 3.5.

1.8 Issues that may be considered for a future Revision of the Law

(40) Though the "Law on Official Statistics" is already, at present, a solid legal basis for the Albanian Statistical System, some amendments and clarifications should be considered in a future revision process.

(41) A few issues of special importance for the good functioning of a statistical system are described in the following:

- Article 7 "Role of the Institute of Statistics" should be amended by stipulating that the Statistical Office is the main producer and the coordinator of the System of Official Statistics and laying explicitly down its autonomy in performing its tasks in conformity with the law. Coordination means that the Institute of Statistics should be responsible for following up the performance of tasks assigned by the Programme of Official Statistics to other producers of official statistics in terms of their conformity to international standards, to perform quality control, and to provide technical support and ensure coordination in these issues (see the statistical law of Turkey, Bulgaria, Ireland, and Australia).

- The System of Official Statistics should be defined in Article 2. The term "administrative statistics" should not be used in a revised law. Statistics should only be "official statistics" to prevent any confusion.

- Article 12 "Tasks of the Director General" should be called "Role and Tasks of the Director General". The Article should underline the role of the Director General as the guardian of the professional independence of the Office (an example from the law of Ireland). He or she should have a fixed-term contract of up to seven years, which is renewable at least once. It should further deal with the qualifications, the procedures of the appointment and a possible dismissal of the Director General. Examples could include the statistics laws of Turkey and Bulgaria.

- The structure of the law should be improved. The rules in regard to the mandate for data collection of the producers of official statistics (which are scattered over many articles) provide an example of this.

- The amendment of a separate article on quality which stipulates and defines the European quality dimensions should be considered (see the Regulation on

European Statistics), in which the European Statistics Code of Practice could also be mentioned.

- A change of the role of the Statistical Council, of the number of its members and of its composition should be considered. It would be better if the composition of the Council was implemented in the "Law on Official Statistics" itself, not only in a Decision of the Council of Ministers.

- According to the law, the Director General of INSTAT may grant access to individual statistical data without identifiers for the purpose of carrying out scientific and research projects. It seems that there are no clear criteria as to which institutions may receive such data and which procedure is to be followed. An amendment of the law seems to be necessary.

- Articles 8 and16 give INSTAT the right to request access to administrative data, to access information on all surveys conducted by any public agency, and to exert a certain influence over the implementation of such surveys. From answers in the assessment questionnaire it seems, however, that a further strengthening of the rules regarding the use of administrative data is needed. The "Law on Official Statistics" should therefore be amended by a rule obliging all other public institutions to inform INSTAT on the implementation of any new administrative data files or any changes of existing data files and it should give INSTAT the right to intervene, so that the needs of statistics are taken into account (see examples in the laws of Ireland and Norway). Moreover, INSTAT should be provided with the metadata for the administrative data they use.

1.9 The legal Basis for regular Stakeholder Involvement

(42) A Statistical Council is established by the "Law on Official Statistics". The Council is given a very strong role because it is not only an advisory body as in many other countries, but according to Article 9 of the law, together with the Director General, one of the steering bodies of INSTAT. Its role is to supervise and to support INSTAT in its function of ensuring that the Programme of Official Statistics is implemented in accordance with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The tasks of the Council include in particular making a proposal to the Prime Minister for the appointment or the dismissal of the Director General, accepting the draft Programme of Official Statistics (that includes the five year strategic plan) and submitting it via the Prime Minister to the Parliament for approval, deciding on the annual operational plan, the annual budget plan and the annual report of INSTAT, as well as approving the organizational structure of INSTAT. The Council has furthermore the right to exert influence on the management of the other Statistical Agencies to ensure that all official statistics meet professional standards.

(43) Nothing is mentioned in the "Law on Official Statistics" about the composition of the Statistical Council and which stakeholders should be represented. It is only laid down

that the Council should have eleven members appointed by the Council of Ministers. Details on the composition and the procedures of selection, appointment and dismissal of the members of the Council, as well as the functioning of the Council, are specified in a separate decision adopted by the Council of Ministers. According to decision No. 704 of 2005 Statistical Council consists of:

- Three members of the academic world, selected from the academic staff of the university of Tirana;

- Three members of civil society, elected from non-government organizations; one of the three must represent a union of professional journalists;

- Five members of other statistical agencies.

(44)   Stakeholders of the statistical system are also the producers of official statistics in other countries and the international organizations. According to the "Law on Official Statistics", INSTAT shall be responsible for maintaining up-to-date information on all relationships between Albanian statistical agencies and international agencies on matters relating to the current or prospective Albanian official statistics. Being a potential candidate country for membership in the European Union, the Albanian Statistical System has close connections with the European Statistical System, in particular with Eurostat, but also with international organizations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Albania has subscribed to the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) of the IMF. A subscription to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) is planned.

1.10 Other relevant Legislation

(45)   The Decision No. 153 of 31.01.2008 of the Albanian Parliament on the 5-year Programme of Official Statistics (2007 – 2011) is (in connection with the "Law on Official Statistics") the legal basis for all activities in the field of official statistics in Albania. The programme is prepared by INSTAT once every five years in cooperation with the other Statistical Agencies and submitted by the Statistical Council via the Prime Minister to the Parliament for approval.

(46)   According to the "Law on Official Statistics", any general census shall be included in the programme; however the implementation of such a census shall be authorized by a separate law. The next Census of Population and Housing will be conducted in April 2011, ten years after the last census of 2001. It will be based on the law "Census on total Population and Housing" (Law no. 8669, Date. Act: 26/10/2000, Date of ratification: 07/11/2000, Official Bulletin no. 36, Page: 1745), amended at 23/02/2009, No. 10084, published in the Official Bulletin no. 32, page 1789.

(47)   Law No. 10201 "On General Registration of Agricultural Economic Units" and Law No. 10202 "On General Registration of Non-Agricultural Units", both dated 17.12.2009, form the legal basis on which the Agriculture Census in 2012 and a Business Census in 2010 will be conducted. The censuses will provide general information about all agricultural and non-agricultural economic units within the territory of the Republic of Albania, making it possible to establish a farm register and to improve the existing business register (which will include, after the census, a register of local business units).

(48)   Decision of the Council of Ministers concerning the composition of the Statistical Council, the selection, appointment and dismissal of its members and the Council's internal procedures.

(49)   The "Law on Protection of Personal Data" includes rules on the use of personal data for the production of official statistics. It allows explicitly that personal data having been collected for any purpose may be processed again for statistical purposes and it allows explicitly the processing of sensitive data for the production of official statistics. It seems that the "Law on Protection of Personal Data" does not hinder the work of official statistics in Albania.

(50)   The Law No. 8269 of 23.12.1997 "On the Bank of Albania" lays down in Article 27 that the Bank compiles the Balance of Payments of the State of Albania as well as coordinating and directing the statistical system of the Balance of Payments. The responsibility of the Bank of Albania in other fields of statistics, in particular for Money and Banking Statistics, is not mentioned in the law.

(51)   Governments Decision no. 327, date 18.07.1994 "On activities nomenclature".

(52)   Prime Ministers Order no. 76, date 20.06.2008 "On approval of structural organization of Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)".

(53)   Assessment

The "Law on Official Statistics" is already in its present version a solid legal basis for the production of official statistics in a country on the way to a modern democratic information society and market economy. It is broadly in correspondence with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United Nations and the corresponding part of the European Statistics Code of Practice. The law includes provisions for all essentials of a statistical law, and is applicable for the production of all official statistics in Albania.

The planned revision of the "Law on Official Statistics" is nevertheless strongly supported. A major issue should be, as already mentioned, to strengthen the position of the Director General of INSTAT. He or she should have a fixed-term contract of up to seven years, which allows for at least one renewal. Further issues of some importance are already explained in point 25 of this report. The law also has to be brought in line with the new "Law on the Protection of Personal Data".

Following discussions with many interlocutors in the course of the assessment, the assessors came to the conclusion that the principles of professional independence and of statistical confidentiality are kept in practice by INSTAT.

No evidence was found that the principles of professional independence and of statistical confidentiality are not observed within statistical units of other statistical agencies. A provision in the Bank of Albania's Law (Article 58,2), however, stating that individual respondents data may be disclosed to tax authorities should be deleted as soon as possible so as not to give rise to doubts in the Bank of Albania's adherence to statistical confidentiality.

The Statistical Council is given a very strong role in the Albanian Statistical System by the "Law on Official Statistics". It is therefore of the utmost importance that the members of the Council represent all groups of stakeholders of official statistics adequately. It appears, however, that the present composition of the Council with nearly half of the members from Ministries and further nearly 30 % from one university cannot be seen as a good representation of the stakeholders. The private sector of economy and society is clearly underrepresented. On the other hand it has to be considered   whether a more user-oriented Council is the right body to have more than advisory functions. The solution could be to establish two bodies, one with more or less the functions of the present Council (with a small number of persons selected in their personal capacity and not as representatives of their institutions), and the second one as an advisory committee (in which all groups of users and in addition the main producers of official statistics are represented).

INSTAT invests a great deal in the collection of primary data from households as well as from enterprises. As a result, response rates are rather high. INSTAT therefore sees no reason to use the penalty provisions as stated in the law. On the other hand, the face to face data collection in particular in business statistics, but also in household statistics, has a negative impact on the timeliness of the data and is very costly. Therefore it is necessary to develop new and efficient ways of data collection using modern electronic communication instruments (delivery of data per internet, CATI, CAPI etc.)

The further improvement of the use of administrative data for statistical purposes is very well recognized by INSTAT and a clear objective of the office. INSTAT already has concluded some memoranda of understanding with providers of administrative data, i.e. the Customs Directorate, the Directorate of Taxation. Further memoranda should be concluded. It is recommended to include a rule in the "Law on Official Statistics" obliging all other public institutions to inform INSTAT on the implementation of any new administrative data files or of any changes of existing data files. INSTAT should, on the other hand, be more proactive in supporting the ministries to properly run their administrative data files. It seems moreover necessary

that INSTAT increases the quality control of administrative data they use for statistical purposes.

The forthcoming Programme of Official Statistics (2012 – 2016), which must be adopted by the Albanian Parliament by law, should be used to develop a mid-term strategic orientation on how to reach compliance with European requirements. It should include all developmental activities of the statistics producer, as well as estimations of the budget and of the international assistance needed for the implementation of all planned activities. Within INSTAT, the programme should be complemented by an operational plan containing the activities needed and the milestones for the fulfilment of the activities (see also the recommendations in the section on INSTAT).

2   NATIONAL SYSTEM OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

(54)   The National System of Official Statistics of Albania is not explicitly mentioned and is therefore also not defined by the "Law on Official Statistics". The law stipulates, however, that the multi-annual Programme of Official Statistics (which is approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Albania and published in the Official Gazette), determines the institutions responsible for producing and disseminating official statistical information. The institutions include the Institute of Statistics of Albania, called INSTAT as well as other Statistical Agencies, determined by the programme.

(55)   In the meetings with other producers of official statistics and with providers of administrative data, the close cooperation with INSTAT in the field of data sharing was expressed. There are, however, some issues that can be improved within the system of statistics and which lead to an even better cooperation in the system.

2.1   Structure of the Albanian Statistical System

(56)   INSTAT (the Institute of Statistics of Albania) is in charge of the majority of the production of official statistics in Albania (about 80% according to INSTAT). The Programme of Official Statistics for the period 2007 – 2011 names INSTAT as the responsible institution in the fields of national accounts, economic statistics, social and demographic statistics, statistics of the labour market, of health and of education, and of foreign trade statistics. According to the programme, the other Statistical Agencies are:

- Bank of Albania,
- Ministry of Finance,
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection,
- Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration.

- In addition, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy (which is not mentioned in the programme 2007 -2011), is now considered a Statistical Agency due to some changes in the division of labour between Ministries. Its task seems to encompass electricity statistics.

(57)   Though the delimitation of the Statistical System of Albania and the determination which institutions are other Statistical Agencies is rather clear from a legal point of view it appears that it is not transparent for the users of statistics. It seems that it is difficult to define which data (published by public institutions other than INSTAT) can be considered as official statistics (as having been processed according to the law "On Official Statistics"), and which data is merely administrative data that has not been subjected to official statistics rules.

(58)   The Bank of Albania is responsible for Monetary and Financial Statistics, Balance of Payments Statistics, Trade in Services and Foreign Direct Investment Statistics, and International Investment Position and External Debt Statistics. Data sources for the production of monetary statistics are monthly data collections from commercial banks and other private entities. These surveys, together with other surveys compiled by INSTAT, also provide data for the estimation of the trade in services and of money transfers for balance of payments purposes. Foreign trade in goods statistics (produced on the basis of figures provided by the General Directorate of Customs) is further a major source for the balance of payments. The Bank of Albania has concluded a memorandum of understanding with INSTAT. The law "On the Bank of Albania", as well as internal instructions issued by the bank, stipulates very strict confidentiality rules. Problematic (and not in compliance with the Code of Practice) is, however, Article 58 §2 of the law, which allows the disclosure of non-public information to tax authorities. According to the explanations of the representative of the Statistics Department of the Bank of Albania, the publication of new data is the responsibility of the statisticians.

(59)   Responsibility for Government Finance Statistics (which covers financial and non-financial data relating to expenditure, revenues and financing of government), lies with the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance (together with Bank of Albania) plays the central role in the assessment of government deficit and government debt. Ministry of Finance has concluded a memorandum of understanding with INSTAT.

(60)   The three further Ministries which also have the status of a Statistical Agency compile statistics on agriculture, environment and electricity.

(61) *Assessment*

According to the "Law on Official Statistics", producers of official statistics in Albania include the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and the other Statistical Agencies specified in the Programme of Official Statistics as authorised to undertake activities relating to the production of official statistics. Combined, they form the Statistical System of Albania. With the planned revision of the "Law on Official Statistics", the legal definition of the System of Official Statistics should be redefined.

As previously mentioned, the Albanian Statistical System consists of INSTAT and of five other statistical agencies. Many other ministries and agencies also have statistical units which are in part rather small, and lacking in professional expertise. Some of them also collect data, from both the public and private sector, and produce their own statistics. Representatives of the various ministries explained that there is no clear distinction made between official statistics, and the statistics from various ministries that are not part of the official statistical programme.

In general, it can be said that, particularly in small countries such as Albania, it would be more efficient to concentrate nearly all statistical expertise in one institution. A change in the responsibility for parts of agriculture statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection to INSTAT could be possible after the agriculture census and the establishment of a statistical farm register within INSTAT. In the field of Government Finance Statistics it is already planned to give the responsibility for the fulfilment of the European requirements to INSTAT.

2.2 Programming and Coordination Mechanisms

(62) Statistical systems undergoing extensive decentralization need to be well coordinated for the sake of the efficiency of the system. The Statistical Office should be given a leading role as the coordinator of the system, and the other producers should use the same standards, in particular regarding classifications provided by the Statistical Office. In addition, they should harmonize their methods with the methods used by the Statistical Office, and, last but not least, should include their work programme in the overall statistical programme to avoid any duplication. They should also provide their results to the Statistical Office for further dissemination. The Statistical Office, on the other hand, should support the work of the other producers, in particular by providing methodological assistance.

(63) According to the "Law on Official Statistics", INSTAT and the Statistical Council is given a strong role as coordinators of the Albanian Statistical System. Articles 7 and 8 of the law designate the Institute of Statistics INSTAT as the leading institution in the field of official statistics. INSTAT is, inter alia, responsible for:

- proposing the Programme of Official Statistics to the Statistical Council,
- securing the implementation of the approved programme,

- ensuring that data required for the programme are produced using the best professional practice,
- determining all statistical definitions, classifications and nomenclatures,
- examining the procedures for the production of official statistics by any statistical agency,
- approving from the beginning any statistical survey,
- preparing draft reports for consideration by the Statistical Council proposing actions or decisions by the Council of Ministers to ensure that any official statistics meet professional standards.

Contrastingly, the tasks of the other Statistical Agencies are limited to the production of the specific statistics mentioned in the programme.

(64)   Furthermore, INSTAT is required by law to conclude memoranda of understanding with all other Statistical Agencies and with holders of administrative records that are used in the production of official statistics, covering working arrangements and mutual obligations. Two types of agreements are possible:

- Bilateral agreements between INSTAT and the other data producer;
- Multilateral agreements between several data producers including all duties and responsibilities of the parties involved.

(65)   The "Law on Official Statistics" also assigns an important role in the coordination of the statistical system to the Statistical Council. The Council is decisively involved in the development and the supervision of the implementation of the Programme of Official Statistics

(66)   INSTAT's most important instruments for the coordination of the statistical system are its competences for the preparation of a draft of the five years Programme of Official Statistics and ensuring correct implementation using professional practices and complying with professional ethics. With that, INSTAT has, in principle, the possibility to influence the content of the statistics produced by others, the standards and methods they use, and the way in which the results are disseminated. At least the development of a common programme of all statistics producers helps to avoid the duplication of surveys at a national level. Being in charge of securing the implementation of all parts of the programme means for INSTAT, as stipulated by law, that they have to issue to all statistical agencies guidelines on professional standards in the production of official statistics, to examine the procedures for the production of statistics adopted by any statistical agency, to approve from the beginning any statistical survey, and some further issues. Programme implementation is furthermore monitored by quarterly and annual reports (carried out by INSTAT and submitted to the Statistical Council). The annual reports do not include, however, the

work of the other producers of statistics. A report on the performance of the multi-annual programme is only planned for the end of the time period.

(67) For the collection of administrative data and with the objective to guarantee the implementation of the multi-annual Programme INSTAT signed cooperation agreements with the following institutions:

- General Directorate of Customs,
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection,
- Bank of Albania,
- Ministry of Finance – General Directorate of Taxes,
- Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities,
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy,
- Ministry of Education and Science,
- Supreme Inspectorate of Declaration and Control of Properties.

Memoranda with institutions which are not Statistical Agencies basically define the inter-institutional exchange of data as to the type of data, the way of submitting the data, timeliness etc. The memorandum with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities includes the agreement that INSTAT conducts surveys for and financed by the Ministry. Memoranda with other Statistical Agencies are much more comprehensive. They include the agency's guarantee to comply with the Fundamental Principles and to provide the human and financial resources for the implementation of their statistics, along with the establishment of a working group for the coordination of the activities of the parties, INSTAT's obligation to determine standards and to provide guidelines, the exchange of data in compliance with confidentiality rules, the exchange of information on the implementation of the programme and a few other issues.

Currently, discussions have started about a memorandum of understanding between INSTAT and the General Directorate of Civil Status (under the Ministry of Interior) on the use of the national civil register for the purpose of building up an electronic population register during and after the population census.

(68) Assessment

INSTAT's instruments for the coordination of the Albanian Statistical System include its responsibility to prepare and to secure the implementation of the multi-annual Programme of Official Statistics, as well as Memoranda of Understanding with other statistical agencies. Good progress seems to be reached with regard to Memoranda of Understanding. The memoranda signed so far are partly agreements with other Statistical Agencies and partly agreements with providers of administrative data (or with customers ordering and financing special surveys for their own purposes). Comprehensive Memoranda of Understanding (following the exemplary agreements with Bank of Albania and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection),

should be concluded as soon as possible with all other statistical agencies. INSTAT should also make efforts to reach agreements with all providers of administrative data. Such agreements should, on the one hand, include rules for data sharing, however they should also express the willingness of both sides to avoid duplication of work and to improve the administrative data files so that they can better be used for statistical purposes.

The "Law on Official Statistics" gives comprehensive competencies to INSTAT in its function as the coordinator of the Statistical System in Albania. INSTAT, however, can only use these competencies if it has the resources which are needed to fulfil the labour-intensive tasks that are connected with the competencies. It seems that such resources are not sufficiently available. The organisational plan of the office should urgently include these important tasks in a separate unit or, even better, as part of the present sector for international relations and integration.

It is recommended that the yearly reports on the implementation of the programme do not only include activities of INSTAT, but of the whole Albanian Statistical System. Reporting on the multi-annual programme should be conducted not only at the end, but also halfway.

3   NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE

3.1   Institutional Mission

(69)   INSTAT describes its mission as:

INSTAT's mission is to provide transparent, neutral and timely statistics that help the user to judge on the developments of the transformation processes within the country.

(70)   INSTAT's vision is further described as:

As only used statistics are useful statistics, INSTAT strives to become the major source of statistical information providing decision makers, research and education in Albania as well as in the international community with relevant, reliable and comparable statistical information; with a learning attitude and systematic network for marketing and disseminating statistical information making use of modern networking structures and information technology.

(71)   Assessment

The institutional mission and vision provides a rather precise and comprehensive description of the tasks of INSTAT.

3.2   Organization of the National Statistical Service

3.2.1   Organization of INSTAT

(72)   The present organizational structure was established by the Prime Minister's Order No. 76 of 20.06.2008 "On Approval of Structural Organization of the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)".

The organizational structure is composed of the General Director, one Deputy General Director and five directorates as follows:

- Directorate of Social Statistics; 16 persons

- Directorate of Economic Statistics;16 persons

- Directorate of National Accounts;11 persons

- Directorate of Information Technology;21 persons

- Directorate of Human Resources and Supporting Services; 30 persons.

Figure 1: Organizational structure of INSTAT
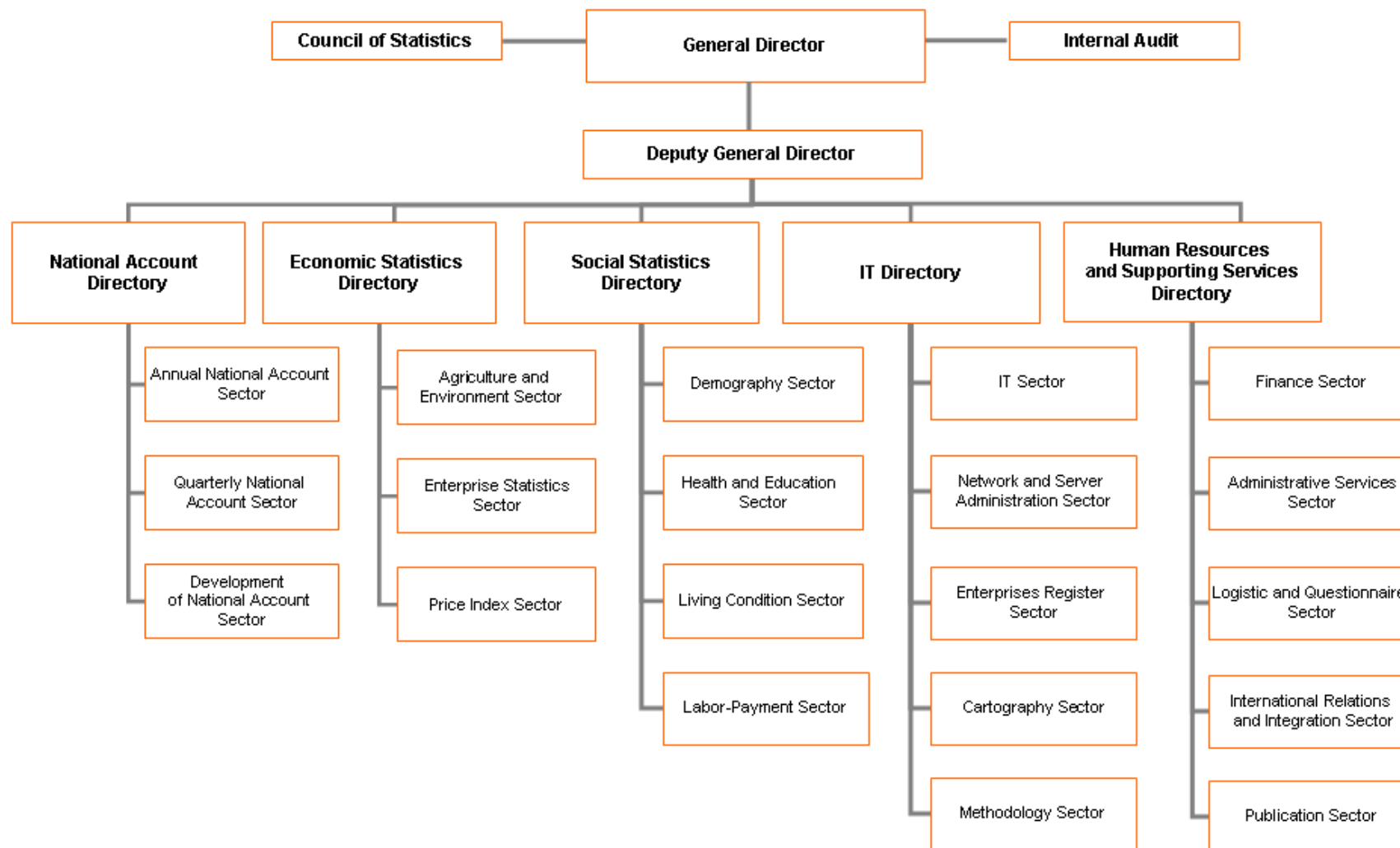
(73)   The general number of institution staff (including Regional Offices) is approved at the
        beginning of each year by a special decision of the Council of Ministers. The current
        number of staff is 169, an increase of 29 employees since 2008. Of these, 97 work at
        the INSTAT head office, whereas 72 are located in the regional directorates.

Figure 2: Number of INSTAT staff 2007-2009

	2007			2008			2009		
	Total	HQ	Districts	Total	HQ	District	Total	HQ	Districts
Total staff	148	78	70	140	82	58	158	93	65
IT	6	6	0	8	8	0	9	9	0
Female	107	55	52	104	61	43	118	71	47
Male	41	23	18	36	21	15	40	22	18
Master degree	10	10	0	10	10	0	8	0	0
University degree	137	67	70	129	71	58	147	82	65
High school	11	11	0	11	11	0	11	11	0
Elementary school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(74)   The majority of staff has a 4 years university degree (equivalent to bachelor). At
        present, several are taking their masters degree while working at INSTAT. The
        employees, who are taking the master degree during this period, are attending the
        masters lessons during Friday afternoon and weekends. INSTAT claims to recruit the
        best candidates from the Faculty of Economics of the University of Tirana, stating that
        they provide systematic introduction and training during the employee's first period
        after starting work. For example, newcomers are always introduced to the different
        directorates, work areas and relevant IT tools. Especially during periods of increased
        hiring activity, it is important to ensure systematic introduction and training.

(75)   It was pointed out that the turnover of staff is rather low now, partly because there had been a substantial increase in the wages last year. For IT staff and staff with a masters degree, the wage conditions were even better, thus they could avoid losing key staff.

(76)   INSTAT engages around 380 part-time interviewers who do the field-work for the different sample surveys. The interviewers are provided training for each survey. The training depends on the complexity of the survey.

(77)   The top management of INSTAT consists of the Director General, Deputy Director General and the directors of the five directories and has quite regular meetings on Mondays for discussion and decision making. Ad hoc meetings are also rather frequent for discussion, coordination and follow up. Furthermore there are regular meetings within the directories. Staff is informed about important decisions taken in a transparent way. There are no trade unions organizing the staff and civil servants are not allowed to be member of trade unions and cannot go on strike. Social activities are well taken care of within INSTAT for instance in connection with the celebration of New Year.

(78)   Assessment

The self-assessment evaluates both the magnitude of staff and the quality of staff resources as rather adequate. It is also said that the scope and the detail of Albanian statistics is adequate to users' needs. However that evaluation seems to be too optimistic. As pointed out in the mission report from Eurostat (June 2010) the present number of staff is far from sufficient to allow INSTAT to produce statistics as required by EU, and the capacity of the statistical institute has to continue to be strengthened during the coming years; otherwise Albania will not be on track for EU accession. In this context it should be considered that only 97staff members are working at the head office and that in several subject areas there are only very few experts. Few have higher academic degrees (MA/PhD experts). With a relatively high number of new staff it will also take time to build the necessary competences for statistical work in general, especially to acquire insight into the details of EU requirements. Thus, it is important for INSTAT to develop a master plan for EU adaptation with a prioritised time table for development of the different areas, and with an estimate of resources and international assistance required. This plan will be an important supplement to the new five years programme.

One issue to be considered is also the organizational structure, with rather small formal organizational units. This structure can create bottlenecks in case of changing work-load, thus enhancing the risk of delays when staff members are changing or for some reasons are not present. A somewhat more flexible structure can be an alternative.

3.2.2 Organization of Regional Offices

(79)   At present there are 36 regional/district offices consisting of 72 employees. The offices are responsible for the collection of primary data and the publication of a statistical bulletin with data concerning the entire economic, social and agricultural activity within the region. The offices are now equipped with PCs and linked to the head office by a network. They also receive regular training, even if more training is needed for tasks related to tabulation and dissemination. In addition, they contribute to the recruitment and training of temporary staff hired for performing interviews for sample surveys. Concentration of tasks to the 12 offices at prefecture level is under way and will continue, based on a project supported by the European Union. These offices at prefecture level are called regional offices, and have a staff of 3 – 6 persons, whereas the majority of the other district offices only have one person. Staff of regional/ district offices are not civil servants.

(80)   Assessment

A widespread network of data collectors and enumerators has contributed to ensuring a low non-response rate in Albania. However, in a small country like Albania it would become increasingly inefficient to maintain 36 regional offices, occupying more than 40 per cent of the total staff, as well as taking into account the new possibilities for collecting data by post, telephone and over the internet. Offices with very few employees are also quite vulnerable in case of changing work load or staff change. Furthermore, this set up is rather demanding with regard to training, quality control and technical infrastructure. Thus a simplification of the structure should continue based on existing proposals.

3.3 Resource Management

3.3.1 Finance and Budgeting

(81)   INSTAT has received increasing allocations from the state budget; the budget for 2010 (429 mill. LEK) is equivalent to around 3,136 000 Euro, compared to 1,900 000 Euro in 2009 and 1,710 000 in 2008 (Table 2). For 2011 the proposed budget is around 5.3 million. Euro.

(82)   Around 60 per cent of the total budget is used for salaries, and around 35 per cent for goods and services. One reason for this is the renewal of office space, which is no longer a limiting factor. The rather small parts for investments and IT expenditures is due to the fact that major investments were made some years ago and some investments are made by donors not included in the budget table. A minor part of the budget is financed by other national sources (called 'Income resource'). This includes

income from the sales of publications and commissioned services, which so far is mainly a data collection project for the National Bank of Albania. INSTAT would be able to increase its income by providing more commissioned services. However, the capacity of the organization is a limiting factor.

Figure 3: **INSTAT budget 2007 – 2011 (1000 LEK)**

	REALISED			2010	2011
Expenses	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**Allocated Budget**	**Project Budget**
Salary (State Budget resource)	92,910	107,979	132,666	235,200	402,389
Salary (Income resource)	4,496	7,457	5,066	8,800	7,600
Salary	**97,406**	**115,436**	**137,732**	**244,000**	**409,989**
Insurance (budget resource)	18,652	21,647	22,682	18,500	65,483
Insurance (income resource)	801	1,489	1,055	1,500	1,300
Total	**19,453**	**23,136**	**23,737**	**20,000**	**66,783**
Goods and services (budget resource)	27,375	42,527	51,463	149,700	229,100
Goods and services (income resource)			808	2,300	2,800
Total	**27,375**	**42,527**	**52,271**	**152,000**	**231,900**
Transfers	**2,053**	**2,572**	**1,660**	**3,000**	**3,100**
Family budget's transfers			**40**		
Total Sum	**146,287**	**183,671**	**215,440**	**419,000**	**711,772**
Investments	**24,152**	**17,491**	**4,986**	**10,000**	**10,000**
TOTAL	**170,439**	**201,162**	**220,426**	**429,000**	**721,772**

(83) *Assessment*

INSTAT's budget has shown a considerable increase over the last few years. According to the self-assessment, financial resources are considered as fairly adequate. However, taking into account the ambitions for harmonisation and compliance with European requirements the resources available are still far from adequate to ensure the implementation of all EU legal acts in the field of statistics. Based on experiences from other countries adapting to European requirements, there is no doubt that the financial and human resources will have to increase considerably – as also pointed out in Eurostat mission reports. This development requires planning and well defined priorities over several years.

3.3.2   Staff, Recruitment, and Training

(84)   INSTAT 's employees at the Head quarter enjoy the civil servant status in accordance with Law No. 8549., of 11.11.1999 " On Civil Servant Status". The Human Resource department of INSTAT is responsible for recruitment procedures as well as movement and promotion of staff. Staff recruited will have to fulfil several requirements, for instance concerning legal requirements for the level of education required and professional skills necessary for the appropriate position (according to general rules of the law on civil servant status) and the internal regulation of the institution, which covers the main responsibilities and duties of each sector.

(85)   The recruitment procedure for civil servants is completed by open competition based on merit. The announcement is done by HR department in two known newspapers and in INSTAT's website at least 30 days before the date set for the competition. The competition is completed in three phases:

a) The first stage is the selection of the candidates (short listing) who meet the general and specific requirements, as it is announced in the notice for competition.

b) The second stage is testing procedure. To carry out this phase, the institution establishes special ad-hoc committees. These committees are composed of five members, two professors and three well known specialists from relevant fields. The ad-hoc committee drafts a list of three candidates with highest scores, based primarily on testing results (70 %) and then on qualifications, professional experience, scientific publications and special skills of the candidate (30 %).

c) The third phase is the final assessment of candidates. At this stage, the direct chief chooses one of the three candidates proposed by ad-hoc committee.

(86)   INSTAT organises internal training courses as well as traineeships at Eurostat and other statistical institutes supported by IPA and other international projects. For example, traineeships in quarterly national accounts and annual accounts have been

offered in 2010. Courses organized during the period of September 2010 to February 2011 include the following topics:

- Descriptive statistics
- Gross capital formation
- Introduction to national accounts
- Foreign affiliates statistics
- PRODCOM (several courses)

(87)   In addition, the Albanian Training Institute of Public Administration (ITAP) provides training which is obligatory for civil servants.

(88)   Staff turnover doesn't appear to be of concern at the moment, mainly because salaries have been improved over the last few years.

(89)   Assessment

Competent staff is a critical factor for the efficient production of high quality statistics. At present INSTAT seems to be able to recruit well qualified staff and to retain them relatively lengthy periods, partly due to an acceptable salary level, and other internal actions implemented to motivate and train staff. There seems to be a well structured recruitment procedure and also follow up of newcomers by introducing them to different parts of the organization, as confirmed by the meeting with new employees. Comprehensive training is also provided both through courses and through traineeships. Staff satisfaction appears also to be rather high, based on discussions with the younger members of staff. However, it might be useful at some stage to implement a staff satisfaction survey.

3.3.3   Information Technology

(90)   INSTAT has a separate IT Directory which includes five sectors:

- IT Sector;
- Network and Server Administration Sector;
- Enterprise Register Sector;
- Cartography Sector.
- Methodology Sector

(91)   In the staff overview 9 persons are mentioned as IT staff. INSTAT is in the process of recruiting 6 more well qualified staff having a combined IT and economics background. The stability of IT staff is relatively good mainly due to increased wages

(92)   All employees have their own PC with permanent access to the local network and
         internet. All employees also have their own email addresses. INSTAT has started
         using Intelligent Character Recognition (IC) for data capture, for processing Microsoft
         Visual studio.net, SQL Server 2005, SCPRO, ARCGIS and READSOFT. For analysis
         SAS, Crystal Report, Microsoft Office 2003, SPSS and EUROTRACE is used and for
         dissemination Microsoft Office 2003, Crystal Report, ACCESS, SAS, ARCGIS. Only
         some few data are sent to Eurostat using the eDAMIS web portal.

(93)   Assessment

         *INSTAT is relatively well equipped at the main office with IT hardware and software,
         and the regional offices are also linked to the network. Subject matter specialists also
         receive training in order to be able to utilise the existing tools and to process data
         themselves, without too much specific IT support. For the moment, there are relatively
         few IT specialists in the growing organization; however this will improve after the
         planned recruitment phase. There is a need to standardise the use of some tools
         (SAS/SPSS,) and possibly to acquire or invest in tools to improve the efficiency of data
         entry, data control and editing. Furthermore, continuous training, both of staff of the
         IT department as well as of statisticians in other parts of the organization, is
         necessary to improve overall efficiency and a proper use of the different tools.*

3.4   Internal and External Monitoring of Quality and Performance

(94)   The "Law on Official Statistics" includes the principles of official statistics in order to
         ensure the quality, such as impartiality, reliability, professional independence,
         relevance, cost-effectiveness, statistical confidentiality and transparency. Thus
         INSTAT is also responsible for ensuring that official statistics complies with these
         principles.

(95)   In practice, quality control is carried out by all parties involved, from the specialists
         via the heads of sectors to the directors of directories to the Director General. In
         several areas, international experts have assisted in the development of new routines
         and methods and improved quality monitoring. INSTAT provides a description of
         methodology used, and some quality parameters linked to statistics published.

(96)   With the support of SIDA and Statistics Sweden, INSTAT has developed a metadata
         system with a template describing data both in English and Albanian. The technical
         solution is more or less ready, but it will take time to describe all different surveys in
         the system.

(97)   INSTAT describes several procedures to monitor quality linked to the different stages of the statistical production process, from survey planning and survey design via data collection and data processing to data analysis and dissemination. Guidelines for filling questionnaires and survey methodology exist for each survey, and are also available to external users. The institution also provides training addressing quality issues for those involved in different surveys. Training is also provided to staff of regional/district offices and to part-time interviewers when preparing specific sample surveys.

(98)   There is no central responsibility for quality monitoring and reporting. However, INSTAT, with the support of SIDA and CARDS, has organised training in order to increase performance in the field of quality and management for the high level of management at INSTAT headquarters and for the staff of the regional offices.

(99)   Assessment

INSTAT has implemented several routines and practises in order to assess and improve quality of different surveys, especially with the support of international specialists. There seems to be a strong awareness of the general quality principles and quality is said to be monitored through the management hierarchy. Training is also being provided to assist in addressing quality issues. However, there are still some issues to be dealt with and solved. There are several indicators (found in Eurostat mission reports, for example) that the quality of statistical data in some areas does not reach the expected level. Even if the problem can be linked partly to the low quality of some administrative data outside the control of INSTAT, INSTAT should improve its quality management in cooperation with its partners. It was pointed out by some users that INSTAT might have a more proactive role in relation to quality control of data received from line ministries.

At present there is no person or unit responsible for quality management and quality control within INSTAT. However, the survey methodology sector is responsible for the precision of the estimators in the different surveys. Also each of the subject matter specialists is responsible to check and to approve the results before being published. There are now 3 persons working in the Methodology sector. In Albania there is no dedicated faculty for statistics, but the INSTAT staff in general has a good background of statistics. It is also assumed that most of the new staff has good knowledge in theoretical and applied statistics. Still it might be useful to consider the option to appoint a person responsible for quality issues in all directorates of INSTAT.

There are neither any systematic indicators on quality and quality development nor any internal and systematic review of the quality of specific statistical surveys and products. Thus INSTAT should develop a plan for improved quality management, including organizational measures, procedures, training and specific actions. An important part of this will be to improve documentation (including that of methodological and quality issues) to improve transparency. There is, in general, a

need to look into the possibility to improve timeliness of several surveys, which might require looking into methods to speed up data collection as well as control and editing. There seems now to be very strong focus on accuracy, but this should be better balanced against other quality issues, in particular timeliness.

3.5 Dissemination Policy

(100) The 'Law on Official Statistics' in article 17 underlines that official statistics shall be disseminated in such a way that all users have equal and simultaneous access. Furthermore it is said that all appropriate media to reach users may be used, that INSTAT and other statistical agencies shall seek to meet user requests and that charges may be levied for any dissemination activity.

(101) Within INSTAT, there is a publication sector being part of Human Resources and Supporting Services Directory. The main task is to prepare publications and to improve the professional design of press releases, as well as collaborating with the IT department concerning the development of the new web site. The number of staff in this sector is 6.

(102) As foreseen in the statistical law, INSTAT drafts an annual publication calendar with planned dates for publishing official statistics. It includes monthly statistics (CPI and foreign trade), quarterly statistics and some annual publications such as the Statistical Yearbook. Thus it is a mixture of releases of short term statistics and publications. There is no procedure for updating the calendar and no systematic assessment of timeliness in relation to the calendar. There is neither a fixed time for release of statistics on the day of release.

(103) INSTAT has a policy of providing all users with access to releases at the same time and no exception was reported. Security measures are being implemented in order to avoid any leaks of information in advance.

(104) There is a procedure in place to handle errors in publications, even if this is not strictly formalised. Normally, all users are informed by e-mail on changes and a notification about this error is also published on the website and corrected data are resent to all users and published on INSTAT's website.

(105) INSTAT can provide custom-designed statistics on request. INSTAT also receives a number of requests from users to provide specific tabulations and has for the moment no policy for handling such requests when it comes to pricing etc.

(106)   It is said that around 80 per cent of the statistical output is available on INSTAT's website. However, this is not easy to verify as the tables available as excel format vary in detail and it is hard to get a complete overview, and not all publications are provided as PDF files. Some of the publications are also rather old and thus one might assume that more detailed and updated data will be available within INSTAT. The reason given for not providing the annual yearbook in PDF format was that this would limit the sales, which is rather limited anyway (around 80 copies).

(107)   Methodological explanations are available for each subject area both in Albanian and English. However, these are rather short and general and should be developed with more explanations of quality issues etc. (The statistics produced in the Nordic countries can serve as a reference here). The project under way to fill a metadata base with data, financed by a SIDA project, will be a major step to improve the situation, but it will take time to cover all areas.

(108)   A new web site is under construction and planned to be launched in January 2011. This will also include a dynamic dissemination data base using PC-Axis. Extending the data coverage of this data base will also take some time.

(109)   The publication activities of INSTAT are:
- Monthly publications:
  o Consumer price index   (press release + table)
  o Foreign trade (press release + table)
- Quarterly publications:
  o Conjecture. Main economic indicators (Albanian and English)
  o Statistika (Quarterly statistical bulletin) (Albanian and English)
  o Construction Cost Index (Albanian and English)
  o Retail Trade Indices (Albanian)
- Annual publications:
  o Statistical Yearbook (1500 copies printed. Around 100 sold. Last years available 1998-2007 (Albanian and English))
  o Social indicators yearbook (Last year 2006)
  o Albania in figures (Last year 2008) (Albanian and English)
- Other publications:
- INSTAT has produced a number of other publications under the heading of Social publications and Economic publications

(110)   Most of the publications are given away and the number of subscribers for each publication is rather limited and thus also the income from sales of publications. There

are some guidelines concerning standard layout and design of printed publications, but not covering all details concerning tables and graphics.

(111) INSTAT has put data files with data on micro level (individuals) from the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) and from the Labour Force Surveys 2007 and 2008 on the web in SPSS format. Detailed geographical specifications have been removed, but the data contains a number of other detailed data such as birth date, marital status, ethnicity, citizenship, country of birth etc. Thus it seems to be a risk that the identity of a person might be found when combining the different pieces of information.

(112) Albania participates in the GDDS Project of the International Monetary Fund. The last update on Albania is from January 2007. INSTAT has provided update to the national coordinator which is the Bank of Albania, and it is somewhat unclear as to why the GDDS web is not being updated. Albania is making progress in order to become a subscriber of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). As Albania moves toward the subscription date, the data compiling agencies (BoA, MoF and INSTAT) are working on the preparation of the metadata in SDDS format and submit them to STA for review. An issue to be clarified is whether INSTAT should take over the coordination role in relation to GDDS/SDDS and what the main obstacles now are for subscription to SDDS.

(113) INSTAT has carried out a user satisfaction survey some 4 – 5 years ago, but for the moment there are no plans for a new survey due to the heavy workload and other priorities.

(114) Of the other producers of official statistics in Albania, the Bank of Albania has a rather well developed dissemination on their web including a release calendar, regular publications and bulletins and a time series database allowing flexible extraction of tables and graphs. This database also includes some data from the Ministry of Finance and INSTAT. The Ministry of Finance also disseminates some leaflets/publications covering macroeconomic indicators, also partly with data from the Bank of Albania and INSTAT, but not providing information concerning the source.

(115) *Assessment*

INSTAT in general is following best practice concerning dissemination policy by providing equal access to all users, based on a release calendar and providing a wide range of statistical information both in publications and on their web and giving some description of the data, also in English. However, there are several improvements that should be implemented:

- *First of all INSTAT should develop a clearer written dissemination policy on how to better reach different user groups by using different media, the role of the web in relation to printed publications etc.*

- *A part of this policy is to provide guidelines for the design of tables and graphs, also to be applied for dissemination on the web.*

- *There is a general need to improve timeliness of releases and of publications.*

- *All publications, also the yearbook, should be made available in PDF format on the web.*

- *The publication calendar might be improved by clarifying better what is a 'release' – as different from a publication, and allowing the possibility for updating the calendar, especially for annual and other releases that are not part of monthly and quarterly statistics. The release calendar should also be used more actively as a tool to improve timeliness.*

- *It would be useful to implement a fixed release time, for instance 10.00 a.m.*

- *There is a strong need to develop the use of the web for more user-friendly and flexible dissemination. Thus the planned dissemination database, including more complete metadata covering different aspects related to data quality, will be an important step forward.*

- *Further actions in relation to the training of users, especially media, might be considered.*

- *The practice of publishing micro files on the internet in SPSS format should be further evaluated. The data are on such a detailed level that there might be risk of breach of confidentiality and it would be a better solution to provide metadata on what users can get of detailed data and providing access to specific users/researchers, based on a contractual agreement, in a more open file format and not only in SPSS.*

- *A user survey should be implemented rather soon.*

- *INSTAT, in cooperation with its main partners, should continue the process of subscribing to SDDS.*

3.6 Relations with main Users of Statistical Information

3.6.1 Relations with the Central Government

(116) INSTAT does not have any formal procedures for identifying user needs, and all users are treated with the same priority, including users from the central government. However, some central government institutions are represented in the Statistical Council (namely the Bank of Albania, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Integration). The reason for their representation seems to be more as producer of statistics (statistical agency) than as a user of statistics. INSTAT in addition has signed agreements with the following institutions: the Bank of Albania, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection and Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. The main purpose of these agreements is also the exchange of information and data in order to improve the cooperation between producers of statistical information.

3.6.2 Liaison with Research Institutions and Universities

(117) The academic community is represented by three members in the Statistical Council. These members are selected directly from the academic body of the University of Tirana, based on some specific selection criteria. INSTAT also arranges meetings with the academic community to discuss for instance important surveys such as the population census. INSTAT in general has a close cooperation with the scientific community on methodological issues such as questionnaire design.

3.6.3 Liaison with the Business Community

(118) The relationship with the business community appears to be underdeveloped, and there might also be missing relevant organizations that need to be contacted. Thus it was not possible to meet a representative for the business community during the visit. This group of users/data providers should be represented in a future Statistical Council.

3.6.4 Relations with the Media

(119) One member of the Statistical Council must represent a union of professional journalists. There is some contact with media in press conferences, and the representatives from media met confirmed that they got good service when contacting INSTAT for explanations.

(120) Assessment

INSTAT has rather well-established contacts with some main users, who are also partly producers, through participation in the Statistical Council and/or through specific agreements. However, user contact in general could be better structured and developed and one possibility would be to establish user groups for consultation related to specific subject areas. It would especially be important to develop the contacts with the business community and media, for instance by offering some seminars/training on how to access and use official statistics.

3.7 International Cooperation

(121) In Article 7, letter i) of the "Law On Official Statistics", INSTAT is deemed responsible for maintaining up to date information on all relationships between Albanian statistical agencies and international agencies (on matters relating to the actual or prospective Albanian official statistics) and leading Albanian statistical representation when requested as well as in all cases where the implications may affect a number of Albanian statistical agencies. Thus INSTAT has a clearly defined coordination role in relation to international statistical cooperation.

(122) Within INSTAT international cooperation is coordinated by the International Relations and Integration Sector within the Human Resource and Supporting Services Directory This sector is composed of 4 specialists. The main tasks are to coordinate the implementation of different international projects; to correspond with international partners; to report the progress implementation of SA Agreements to the Ministry of Integration; to cover logistic issues related to meetings, etc.

(123) INSTAT in general encourages its staff to participate in international conferences, seminars and meetings, mostly financed by support from different donors, but also from INSTAT budget.

(124) The "IPA 2008 Multi-Beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme" started in December 2009 and will end in July 2011. It is implemented by a consortium from the ICON Institute Public Sector with National Statistical Office of United Kingdom, Statistical Office of the Czech Republic and the Statistical Office of Hungary. The overall objective is to prepare the statistical authorities in the Beneficiaries for future EU membership by aligning their present methodologies and practices with the statistical acquis and integrating them into the European Statistical System.

(125) It will upgrade and strengthen the statistical systems of the Beneficiaries, thereby improving the availability, quality, comparability and timeliness of statistical data in particular in the following main areas (names of pilot projects in brackets):

- macro-economic statistics (Project 6- national accounts)

- price statistics (Project 2- PPP; Project 3 - HICP)

- external trade statistics (Project 1 - external trade statistics)

- agricultural statistics (Project 7 - economic accounts for agriculture; Project 8 - transmission of FSS)

- demographic and social statistics (Project 4 - population census; Project 5 - job vacancy statistics)

- business statistics (Project 9 - SBS, Project 10 - PRODCOM; Project 11- business register)

(126) Another programme is Support for the Alignment of Albanian Statistics with EU standards, IPA NATIONAL 2007 with the following components:

- National accounts

- Census of non-agricultural economic enterprises

- Census of agricultural holdings / Agricultural statistics

(127) The programme started March 2010 and will end in March 2012. The implementing agencies are ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics), Statistics Sweden and MIPA, Consortium for the Development of Innovative Methodologies for the Public Administration.

(128) IPA 2009, Population and Housing Census 2011 is a project designed to support INSTAT in carrying out the Population and Housing Census and to increase capacity in the processing and dissemination of the Census data. The programme starts in 2010, will end in 2012 and is financed by the EU.

(129) A project financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has as an overall project objective to contribute to the development of a sustainable statistical system in Albania. This statistical system will facilitate decision-making based on relevant and reliable statistical information that meets domestic demands, supports the monitoring of the Swedish government's country strategy and complies with the EU standards. The programme started in January 2010 and will end in January 2013 and is being implemented by Statistics Sweden. The components are the following:

1. Price Statistics
2. Business Statistics
3. Survey Methodology
4. Metadata
5. Integrated Statistical Information System
6. Time Use Statistics
7. Management
8. Agriculture Statistics
9. Census(Census of Non Agriculture Economic Enterprises, Census of Agriculture)

(130) Assessment

INSTAT has an active approach towards international cooperation and most of its staff have a good knowledge of the English language. With a relatively large component of donor-funded projects it is important for INSTAT to ensure proper project coordination, and to be able to develop clear priorities and plans. A possibility could be a strengthened planning unit linked to international cooperation

4   STATISTICAL DOMAINS

4.1   Classifications

(131)   In INSTAT's organization there is no separate unit responsible for "Classifications". However, a working group is dealing with classifications.

(132)   The national Classification of Economic Activities, which is in use in the Statistical System of Albania, is fully based on the Classification of Economic Activities in the European Union NACE Rev. 1.1. Former versions of NACE have served as the basis for national activity classification since 1994. INSTAT has already started revising its Classification of Activities on the basis of the newly revised European activity classification NACE Rev. 2, which has been applied in the EU since January 2008. NACE Rev. 2 has been translated into Albanian and it is intended to use it in the coming business census at the end of 2010 for the first time.

(133)   The national product classification that is used at present as central classification for goods and services is based on the European Classification of Products by Activity (CPA 2002). There are no clear plans for a conversion to CPA 2008 yet.

(134)   The European Classification of Types of Construction is not fully applied in Albanian Statistics.

(135)   In Foreign Trade Statistics the European Combined Nomenclature for the classification of goods is used within the customs procedure, statistical processing, and the publishing of the data. For analytical purposes also the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is used.

(136)   The Statistical System of Albania has taken on further important international classifications. The Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is used in the Household Budget Survey, and in the calculations of the consumer price index and of household consumption in National Accounts. The Classification of the

Functions of Government (COFOG) is used in Government Finance Statistics and for the calculation of general government consumption in the compilation of GDP from the expenditure side. A further classification used includes the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 88).

(137)   A decision on the definition of territorial units (statistical regions) for Albania aligned with the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) is still pending.

(138)   *Assessment*

The Business Census (to be conducted in November 2010) will be the starting point for the establishment of the revised European activity classification NACE Rev. 2. It is already planned and strongly supported that very soon afterwards NACE Rev. 2 will be implemented in the business register and in all statistics using activity classification, in particular structural and short-term business statistics, and National Accounts. It is further recommended to start with the preparatory work for the conversion of the classification of products by activity to the recently revised CPA 2008.

*A decision on a regional statistical classification in line with th*e *NUTS regulation is urgently needed and to be submitted by INSTAT to Eurostat.*

4.2   Demographic and Social Statistics

4.2.1   Demographic statistics

(139)   Data of births, deaths and marriages are received from the Civil Registration Offices to the regional offices of INSTAT, at present in paper form. The Fundamental Population Register is a hand written book that registers every family with the legal dwelling in the country. Definition of the family is referred to the household with some specialty: the members of the family are defined according to blood relationship, marriage or adoption.

(140)   The total number of abortions is published by the Ministry of Health, while the total number of divorces is published from the Ministry of Justice. Until 2004, the Ministry of Justice collected detailed data on divorces. Now it is collecting and publishing their total number only.

(141)   A new electronic National Register of Civil Status (NRCS) is under development within the General Directorate of Civil Status under the Ministry of the Interior, through a technical assistance project funded by the European Union, OSCE and the United States. For the moment this register is not complete as it only contains persons

with an ID number and the timetable for a complete version seems to be unclear. INSTAT had been working with the Directorate in order to improve and extend the content of the register, but has been met with some difficulties. Still, this register would be important as a reference in the census operation and the intention is to be able in future to utilize electronic extracts from this register for the production of demographic statistics. Linked to this register development is also the development of an address system in Albania, which will be of major importance for future censuses and surveys to be carried out by INSTAT.

(142) The major quality problem in the field of vital statistics is the missing registration of emigrants. Thus the present estimations of resident population in Albania have a high degree of uncertainty. No clear plans on how to address this issue were presented.

(143) It was noted that the Ministry of Health also collects and publishes some demographic data that are not necessarily consistent with figures from INSTAT, for instance data regarding births and deaths.

4.2.2 Population Census

(144) The future Census of Population and Housing will be conducted in April 2011, ten years after the last census of 2001 which was based on the "Census on total Population and Housing" law (Law no. 8669, Date. Act: 26/10/2000, Date of ratification: 07/11/2000, Official bulletin no. 36, Page: 1745).The amendment of 23/02/2009, No. 10084, published in official bulletin no. 32, page 1789 is the legal basis for the new census.

(145) The Population and Housing Census 2011 will use new concepts and definitions. It will be based on the free declaration of individuals and will utilise the concept of "Usual Resident Population", and the concept "Household" which is different from that of "Family". The new 2011 Census will be based entirely on the recommendations of Eurostat and United Nations. Thus it will be comparable to census data of other countries.

(146) The census will include questions on religion and ethnicity. This was mentioned as an issue that would need to be handled with care in the performance of the census. The census organization is in the process of being established and the planning appears to be well under way.

(147) INSTAT will be careful to preserve the confidentiality of these data, also by using scanning for data entry.

(148) *Assessment*

A major quality problem of demographic statistics of Albania is the uncertainty concerning the population that should be registered as living in Albania, as emigrants living abroad for long time still might be registered as living in the country. There is a strong need for INSTAT to closely cooperate with the Directorate for civil registration both in order to improve the quality and completeness of the electronic population register, and to ensure a more consistent registration of vital statistics and immigration/emigration according to international standards. This new population register will require adaption of the production system for demographic statistics of INSTAT but will also provide new possibilities for demographic statistics and analysis, as well as for the development of other parts of social statistics. INSTAT should also ensure strong involvement in the development of the new address system, which will benefit the performance of future censuses and surveys.

Better coordination with the Ministry of Health concerning statistical data related to births and deaths will also be useful in order to avoid inconsistent figures (perhaps also transmitted to international organizations).

The performance of the population census will be a very important milestone for the statistical system of Albania, as it will provide an updated and comprehensive picture of the demographic and social situation of the country, and lay the foundation for future improvement of social statistics in general. The preparation of the census seems to be in line with European regulations and international recommendations. The population census is planned for April 2011 and a great deal of work remains to be done.

4.2.3 Household Budget Survey

(149) The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a statistical survey performed to obtain data on household expenditures for consumption, self-consumption, income and socio-economic environment in which households live. The survey also provides data on some key indicators on living conditions (housing, durables, conditions of dwelling, etc), as well as data on the demographic, economic and social characteristics of households.

(150)   The main objectives of the HBS are:
- To assess the structure of household budget to use it in updating the basket and weights used for calculating the Consumer Price Index
- To estimate households budgets as part of GDP.
- To calculate the welfare indicator of households.

(151) The first HBS was done in 2000, but only covering urban areas of Albania. In October 2006 this survey was fully revised and conducted in the whole territory.

(152) So far the Household Budget Survey has been carried out on an annual basis. Currently, the most recent HBS data available for external and internal users is from 2006-2007. Data from the 2008-2009 survey will be available soon. In the future it is planned to carry out a continuous quarterly HBS survey.

(153) The HBS is designed to provide a representative sample at prefecture level and for urban/rural areas. The first stage units are the enumeration areas, and second stage units are the households (around 5700 households). The total number of households selected was divided in 4 sub-samples, one for each 3 months distributed geographically during the whole year to take in consideration sesonal variations. Each month about 475 households are interviewed, distributed across all areas selected, to be sure about the representativity for all months of the year.

(154) The response rate in 2006-2007 was 94.4% and in 2008-2009 it was 90.2%. This high response rate required intensive follow up.

(155) The base for selecting those to be interviewed is the dwelling. Data collection was based on two different forms of information collection:

- keeping a dairy for 14 days, recording expenditures for purchasing products/services of consumption and, when nessecary, recording self-consumption (recording not only the products produced and consumed by household itself during those 14 days, but also the price estimations)

(156) Direct interview carried out by enumerators with a questionnaire containing questions about less frequent big expenditures ,as well as questions covering socio-demographic data on the household composition.

(157) The first HBS was done with assistance from the World Bank, DIFID, and with the technical assistance of ISTAT Italy in order to be fully harmonised with Eurostat recommendations. The World Bank assisted with the data analyses.

(158) The new classification of goods and services (COICOP-HBS) which was recommended by Eurostat (*"Household Budget Surveys in the EU, Methodology and Recommendation for Harmonisation 2003"*) has been used.

(159) One major challenge is the future implementation of the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and it might be necessary to adapt the present Household Budget Survey as well as the existing Living Standard Measurement Survey. So far there are no concrete plans for implementing EU-SILC, and it was pointed out that this survey would require specific adaptations in a country with a relatively large part outside the market economy.

(160) *Assessment*

The Household Budget Survey has a very high response rate (around 90 per cent) due to intensive follow up from enumerators. The survey is in line with surveys performed in EU countries and is being used for updating the basket for CPI and in National Accounts, as well as for the general study of living conditions. There is a need to evaluate the role, content and timing of future Household Budget Surveys in relation to the possible new Living Standard Measurement Survey and the future development of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

4.2.4   Labour Force Survey

(161)   Until 2007, official statistics on employment, unemployment and inactive population in Albania were based on administrative data. The information regarding employment was mainly based on declarations of enterprises and estimations from alternative sources as Housing and Population Census or Living Standard Measurement Survey, whereas information on unemployment covered only registered unemployment and was based on information from National Employment Service. Data on employment were relatively complete and detailed (for the public sector, not for the private sector). In order to improve the statistical coverage of the labour market and to get internationally comparable data, the labour force survey (LFS) was started in 2007 (carried out by INSTAT). The survey has been carried out on an annual basis until 2009, and will also be carried out for 2010. The field work of LFS 2010 is already done. The labour force survey is carried out in accordance with the methodological recommendations made by the International Labour Organization (ILO), adopted at the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and meets EU regulations.

(162)   The LFS sample consists of 7440 households, which is around 1 % of the total number of households in the country. The sample is two stage-stratified. In the first stage the geographical zone (Primary Sampling Units) using the PPS-systematic method, is selected. In the second stage households are selected within each PSU, after an update of the list of households. Selected households are interviewed once a year.

(163)   The survey is conducted using face-to-face interviews with questionnaires. Input is in CSPRO, while processing in SPSS. When data are processed, international classifications ISCO-88, NACE Rev. l are applied.

(164)   Databases for three consecutive years with data on labour force based on household surveys are provided. Data cover all categories of the working age population, i.e. employed, unemployed and non-active population. Data on each category are disaggregated by age-groups, gender, level of education etc.

(165)   More detailed data cover: employment by industry, occupations, working hours, status in employment etc.; unemployed by duration of unemployment; estimates of discouraged unemployed and other inactive. The main indicators calculated are: activity rate, employment rate, unemployment rate, inactivity rate also by age-groups, gender, level of education etc.

(166)   The 2007 and 2008 Labour Force Survey data are widely disseminated (in a four page publication, in the yearly Publication "Labour Market" and other publications of INSTAT), while the 2009 LFS is in the data processing phase. These days Eurostat demanded and received a few figures from the LFS 2009 to be used in the Statistical Annex to the Progress Report on Albania, to be published by EU Commission in November 2010.

(167)   In 2007 INSTAT received valuable technical assistance from EUROSTAT regarding questionnaire design and the methodology of the Labour Force Survey. Also in 2010, in order to realise the transition to the continuous survey with quarterly estimations, INSTAT has been assisted with questionnaire design and especially with adapting the existing questionnaire for use of PDA-s. Assistance has been received on methodology for calculating sample size and on the design of rotation pattern, and it will be followed with assistance concerning sample selection, calculation of weights etc.

(168) Assessment

The Labour Force Survey appears to be rather compliant with the major relevant EU regulations, based on the support of international donors and experts. The LFS represents an important and consistent source of information on the labour market and some actions are still needed to improve quality and compliance. There is a need in the presentation of labour market statistics to better explain the relationship between labour market statistics based on administrative sources, for instance registered unemployment, and data based on the LFS. There is also a need to better document and explain quality issues related to data based on sample surveys. The processing of the LFS data takes rather long time, and some measures to improve timeliness should be considered. A challenge for the LFS, as well as for other sample surveys, is the old sample frame. However, it was mentioned that an update is being made within the selected sampling areas before the selection of households. Some LFS data are made available on the web as micro-data and with some identifying variables deleted in order to make the data anonymous. However, this data is published in a proprietary format, SPSS, and thus not available for everybody. A more general micro-data service for research purposes would be useful.

4.3   Macroeconomic Statistics

4.3.1   National Accounts

(169)   The responsibility for the compilation of National Accounts in INSTAT lies according to the new organization plan, which came into force in 2008, with a separate National Accounts Directorate which is one of five directorates of the institute. The directorate has at present 11 members of staff, a further 6 persons are promised. Most of the present staff has some years of experience in National Accounts. Staff turnover is not considered to be problematic. IT support is needed for the integration of the data from various administrative and survey sources.

(170)   INSTAT compiles and disseminates annual National Accounts aggregates based on the European System of Accounts (ESA95) which is the EU version of the world-level System of National Accounts of the United Nations (1993 SNA). The most recent publication covers the years 1996 – 2008. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components are estimated for the total economy by the production and the expenditure approach at current and constant prices. In 2008 the estimation and publication of quarterly GDP figures at current and constant prices by the production approach could be achieved for the first time. Data are available from the first quarter of 2003. Estimates of the unobserved economy of about 30% of GDP are included in the annual and quarterly figures; illegal activities are, however, not covered. First estimations of the annual data are published 11 months after the reference period. Data is revised in May of the year t+2. INSTAT does not see at present a possibility to publish first annual results already in September t+1, in line with European standards. First quarterly estimations are published 90 days after the reference period and first revisions of these data together with the results of the next quarter.

(171)   National Accounts data produced by INSTAT only meets part of the Eurostat data requirements. The enlargement and improvement of National Accounts calculations should therefore be made a priority of the further development of official statistics in Albania. What is lacking are income aggregates, annual sector accounts, supply, use and input-output tables, regional accounts, quarterly expenditure and income aggregates, quarterly sector accounts, and financial accounts.

(172)   The main approach for calculating annual GDP is the production approach. Current and constant prices GDP and the aggregates of the production account are compiled by industries, consisting of 25 activities in total, using the European Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1.1). For dissemination, the 25 activities are grouped into 7 major activities providing useful analysis of the Albanian economy.

The basic sources for GDP calculation by production approach are mostly financial statements (balance sheets and profit and loss accounts) of non-financial enterprises, results of regular statistical surveys, in particular structural business statistics, and Value Added Tax Data. For the agricultural sector information is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection and the Directorate of Fisheries Policy, for the financial institutions by the Bank of Albania and the Financial Supervisory Authority, for the producers of government services by the Ministry of Finance. Annual GDP at constant prices is estimated in the prices of the previous year. Measurement of GDP at constant prices of a fixed base year is one of the objectives of the Programme of Official Statistics. However, improvements of price statistics are needed, in particular in the construction sector. Double deflation method can only be used for a few activities. In general constant price calculations need improvement.

(173) On the expenditure side of GDP the following categories are compiled directly using available data:

- Final consumption of general government,
- Final consumption of non-profit institutions,
- Gross fixed capital formation,
- Exports and imports of goods and services.

(174) Final consumption expenditure of private households is estimated by extrapolation using a range of indicators from the production approach. Developing independent estimates of private household consumption expenditure is planned with international assistance within the national IPA 2007 programme. Changes in inventories are not estimated separately but are, combined with the statistical discrepancy, obtained as a residue between the results by the production and the expenditure approach for the categories mentioned above. That means that decisive factor for the size of GDP is only the production approach, without having any control from the expenditure side, and it means as well that the expenditure approach needs improvement.

(175) In the framework of the regional IPA project 2007 a publication "Detailed description on sources and methods used for estimation of non-financial National Accounts" was drafted. The draft has been given to Eurostat for review and adoption. Moreover a "Self-Assessment" including the identification of strengths and weaknesses in National Accounts was elaborated.

(176) In the framework of a former twinning project a model for the compilation of supply, use and input-output tables has been developed with a limited number of branches which is to be regarded as an experimental exercise for future development. Producing supply and use tables is one of the objectives of the development of National Accounts in the Programme of Official Statistics 2007 – 2011.

(177)   Quarterly National Accounts have been compiled since December 2008. Data is estimated by the production approach in current and constant prices and was made available back to the first quarter of 2003. The quarterly GDP is published 90 days after the end of the quarter under review divided into 7 main economic activities. The methodology follows the methodology used for the calculations of the annual GDP as closely as possible. Users expressed, however, that there is nevertheless a lack of consistency in the quarterly data with the annual data. Data that is used to estimate the quarterly GDP's are obtained from quarterly statistical surveys and from different administrative sources. Seasonally adjusted data are also calculated. With regard to the expenditure approach only some theoretical analysis of the data which could be used for the estimation of some of the expenditure components was started.

(178)   First estimates of Gross National Income were carried out using the recommendations of a technical assistance mission of the IMF, but the results are not published yet.

(179)   The national IPA 2007 project that has started recently contains an ambitious component aimed at improving national accounts. The forthcoming economic census is also crucial for future development.

(180)   INSTAT doesn't estimate any National Accounts figures on a regional level at present. However, the "Stabilisation and Association Agreement" determines that Albania shall submit within five years from the date of entry into force of this Agreement to the Commission of the EU GDP per capita figures on a NUTS II level. The problem is that up to now no decision was taken on a territorial classification of Albania according to NUTS. The second problem will be the availability of regional data and the development of a concept for the estimation of regional National Accounts data. Progress will be made possible through the inclusion of information on local units in the business register after the economic census. As of next year, on the basis of the extended business register, representative regional data from structural business statistics and short-term business statistics on the prefecture level will be provided.

(181)   Assessment

The National Accounts directorate is confronted with quite a lot of requirements to develop new parts of the National Accounts System. Strong efforts are needed to enlarge and improve National Accounts in Albania. According to the theme 2.01 "Annual National Accounts" of Eurostat's Statistical Requirements Compendium, INSTAT   provides more or less the aggregates of the production account of the total economy. All the other modules of Theme 2.01(annual sector accounts; supply, use and input-output-tables and regional accounts) are not available yet. Regarding the Quarterly National Accounts, INSTAT estimates quarterly GDP data based on the according to the production approach.

What INSTAT urgently needs is a mid-term operational plan for the development of National Accounts which takes into account the already planned international assistance projects and the absorption capacity of the (also after the intended increase of the staff capacities) rather small National Accounts Directorate. Such a plan should include the setting of clear priorities in accordance with the demands of the main users including the European Commission, the activities to be carried out with the support of assistance projects, and the milestones at which concrete results have to be provided. It should be made clear that not everything can be worked on at the same time.

In principle the improvement and enlargement of the annual National Accounts Calculations (mainly with regard to the independent calculation of GDP by the expenditure approach and the development of institutional sector account),s should have first priority in INSTAT. It is also supported that INSTAT gives high priority to the estimation of quarterly GDP from the expenditure side. Quarterly GDP data are strongly requested from the user side, and the estimation from two sides will help to improve the quality of the quarterly data.

The National Accounts directorate needs the provision of data of high quality from various statistical areas, and in particular from business statistics. The system of business statistics should be developed in the direction that all needs of National Accounts can be fulfilled through regular surveys and administrative data. National Accounts Directorate should actively make proposals for the development of business statistics.

National Accounts Directorate of INSTAT will need a further increase in its staff capacities and continuing support by Eurostat and the European Statistical System for a longer period to reach compliance with European legislation in the field of National Accounts.

4.3.2   Government Finance Statistics

(182)   According to the Programme of Official Statistics and the 2008 "Law on the Management of the Budget System in the Republic of Albania" the Ministry of Finance is responsible for the production of Government Finance Statistics in Albania. Responsibility lies with the operational data unit in the General Treasury Directorate. Data is published monthly, quarterly and annually on the website of the Ministry of Finance and in the Ministry of Finance quarterly fiscal bulletin. Moreover, data is passed on to international organizations, mainly the IMF, and posted in the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board under GDDS. Budget performance tables are submitted to Parliament for approval.

(183)   Government Finance Statistics currently only partly comply with the Government Finance Statistics Manual of the IMF of 2001 (GFSM 2001). Data is compiled on a modified cash basis in a mixture of the 1986 as well as the 2001 GFS Manual. The full general government sector, including local authorities and social security funds, is

included. Tables of expenditure by COFOG (Classification of the Functions of Government) are also produced. A new financial reporting system which will be used for administrative and statistical purposes in parallel has been developed and will be implemented soon. With that Government Finance Statistics can be produced in compliance with GFSM 2001 from 2012. The new system includes accrual (fully accrual from 2015) and cash based accounting, as well as a summarized functional classification of expenditure (COFOG).

Technical problems such as how to convey the data to INSTAT and to convert the data into the categories of the general government accounts of ESA 95 still need to be solved.

(184) Assessment

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Albania produces Government Finance Statistics following international rules. Data is used mainly by the ministry itself for policy purposes and for publication as statistical information on the ministry's website. INSTAT has the task to compile the full general government accounts in accordance with ESA 95. It seems that the cooperation between the Ministry of Finance (as the provider of Government Finance Data) and INSTAT (as a user of these data for the compilation of general government accounts needs improvement). Both sides should seek ways to discover how the needs of National Accounts in that field can be met most efficiently, possibly by a temporary exchange of staff.

4.3.3 External Trade Statistics (Goods)

(185) One staff member in the Enterprise Statistics Sector produces external trade data based on customs declarations monthly. The customs declaration used in Albania is identical in form and content with the Single Administrative Document which is in use in the EU countries for the exchange of goods with non-EU countries. Data is provided to INSTAT by the Directorate General of Customs (administrative source) on the 18th or 19th of the month following the reference period. The Bank of Albania is processing monthly external trade data in parallel with INSTAT due to different requirements in particular on timeliness on the basis of the same data from the Directorate General of Customs.

(186) INSTAT compiles statistics on international trade broken down by partner countries (Geonomenclature – Nomenclature of countries and territories), and by commodities according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). For internal purposes the Classifications of Economic Activities (NACE) and of Products by Activity (CPA) are used. Data is published monthly on the 30th of the month after the reporting period. At present the website of INSTAT only includes tables on foreign trade statistics. The new website which is currently under construction will be much more user friendly.

(187)   INSTAT compiles and publishes foreign trade data compiled by the special trade system only. A supplementary compilation by the general trade system is advisable. The representative of the Directorate General of Customs explained that all information for the compilation by the general trade system can be made available.

(188)   Assessment

External trade statistics appear to be well developed. There are nevertheless still a few problems. Data is currently calculated according to the special trade system, a calculation of both special trade and general trade data should be considered. It seems that the necessary information can be provided by the Customs Directorate. An improvement in timeliness should be possible. Customs Directorate provides its data until the 18th or 19th of the month after the reference period. That should allow enough time for the data to be completed and published before the 30th of the month after the reference period as it is done at present. An earlier completion of external trade statistics data could also solve the issues caused by INSTAT and the Bank of Albania compiling both external trade statistics data. It is urgently recommended, that both institutions find a way to avoid the duplication of work as soon as possible.

4.3.4   Balance of Payments Statistics

(189)   The legal mandate of the Bank of Albania to collect, process and disseminate Balance of Payments Statistics is derived from the "Law on Bank of Albania", No. 8269, dated 23.12.1997, the "Law on Official Statistics", the Programme of Official Statistics 2007-2011, approved by the Albanian Parliament, and the memorandum of understanding of the Bank with INSTAT. The Balance of Payments Division is part of the Statistics Department of the Bank of Albania and has 4 staff members.

(190)   Balance of Payments is compiled broadly in accordance with the IMF methodology (IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 5th edition, 1993). The majority of individual transactions are recorded on an accrual basis with very few exceptions.

(191)   The Bank of Albania disseminates annual Balance of Payments data 3 – 4 months and quarterly data 70 days after the end of the reference period in the national currency LEK, in Euro and US $. All publications are accompanied by press releases. The advance release calendar and the actual publication dates follow the international standards. Data are regularly submitted to international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, The World Bank etc. Data delivery to Eurostat is carried out by INSTAT. The Bank of Albania also publishes monthly, quarterly and annual data on the flows of foreign direct investment.

(192)   Data for the compilation of Balance of Payments Statistics are provided from various sources, among which data on imports and exports of goods directly provided by the Directorate General of Customs, data from commercial banks and other private entities, administrative data from various Ministries and Agencies, and results from a few surveys. These surveys are designed by the Bank of Albania; data collection is carried out by INSTAT, and processing by the Balance of Payments Division of the Bank. Due to limitations in data sources, estimations are used for some items, such as travel services, remittances, trade credits, costs of transport and insurance of goods as well as coefficients for goods smuggled into the country.

(193)   *Assessment*

   It appears that Balance of Payments Statistics reached relatively high compliance with European and international requirements. It is surprising, that data on imports and exports of goods is provided by the Directorate General of Customs to the Bank of Albania for compiling external trade of goods data for the Balance of Payments. That means that two institutions calculate foreign trade in goods data, which means a duplication of work and the risk to produce and disseminate differing data for the same phenomena. In other countries, Central Banks use foreign trade statistics of the statistical institutes which they convert into their concepts, and that should also be the approach taken in Albania in future.

4.3.5   Consumer Price Index

(194)   For measuring inflation in Albania INSTAT calculates and disseminates a monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI). Since 2001 CPI has been compiled using COICOP classification. Prices are collected between the 10th and 25th of each month in urban areas of the country, results are transmitted to INSTAT on the 30th of the month under review and the index is published on the 8th of the month following the reporting period. Responsibility for the calculation of the CPI lies with the Price Statistics Sector which belongs to the Directorate of Economic Statistics. The Price Statistics Sector has 3 staff members, of which 1 is responsible for CPI. In addition to the CPI the sector is in charge of the calculation of the Producer Price Index, the Construction Cost Index, and the Export Price Index. Import Price Index is developed at present.

(195)   The basket of goods and services for the CPI includes 272 goods and services. The selection of the goods and services is based on the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS). Weights were updated every time when INSTAT had new HBS results. Last revision was carried out in 2008, based on the results of HBS September 2006 – October 2007. Starting from 2008, INSTAT plans to conduct HBS regularly every year, providing the possibility of revising the CPI basket regularly (every 5 years). Improvements of the national CPI are mainly necessary in the field of quality

adjustments. Only first initial steps were undertaken so far. Users of the CPI complaint that a revision policy is not recognizable.

(196) Assessment

INSTAT calculates already a rather advanced national Consumer Price Index. Methods used are in many aspects close to the HICP, i.e. domestic concept is used. Improvements of the national CPI which are also of importance for the HICP are particularly necessary in the field of quality adjustments. Assistance is needed and will be provided within the IPA projects. The introduction of the HICP is planned for 2015. Revisions of the CPI should always be accompanied by an explanation.

4.4   Business Statistics

(197)   In the organization of INSTAT responsibility for Business Statistics, annual and short-term, lies with the Enterprise Statistics Sector in the Economic Statistics Directorate. (7 staff members are working in the sector). Development and maintenance of the Business Register is in the responsibility of a separate Enterprises Register Sector which is part of the IT Directorate. (3 staff members are working in the sector).

(198)   INSTAT maintains a statistical Business Register which has been in use for statistical purposes since 1998. The Business Register holds all non-agricultural legal units that perform their activities inside Albanian territory. It is based on administrative sources provided by the Directorate General of Taxation and, since 2007, by the newly established National Registration Centre. The variables of the Business Register are mainly based on European recommendations: Identification variables (like name, address, and legal form); stratification variables (like main economic activity, number of persons employed, and geographical location); and demographic variables (like the start-up date). A unique identification number used by all institutions and assigned by the National Registration Centre makes the linking of all available information possible. The register is regularly updated based on data collected from the administrative sources and from survey data, including the survey for newly created enterprises. It is "frozen" once a year at the end of March and is then used unchanged for one year as a sampling frame for all statistical surveys in which the enterprise is the reporting unit.

(199)   The Business Register contains at present only legal units which are treated as equivalent with enterprises and local units. Introduction of a register of local units and of enterprises is planned in connection with the planned business census. Though INSTAT makes great efforts to maintain the Business Register as best as possible, the quality of the Business Register suffers from problems related to the insufficient quality of the information from administrative sources, lacking the deactivation of non

active units, limited information on the description of the economic activity, addresses which are not standardized in Albania, and a lack of comprehensive information on the number of employed persons and turnover figures.

(200) *Assessment*

The quality of the statistical data in the Business Register is still not satisfying. It includes only the legal unit (the local unit and the enterprise will be supplemented after the Business Census has been carried out). A further serious problem is the fact that addresses are not standardized in Albania. It is therefore planned to include the geographical coordinates in the register to help the enumerators in their work. The existing Business Register includes quite a number of legal units which are no longer active. A clearing up will be carried out with the information coming from the Business Census.

4.4.1   Structural Business Statistics (SBS)

(201)   INSTAT collects, processes and publishes annual structural statistics of non-agricultural enterprises mainly based on the SBS regulation. The NACE Rev. 1.1classification is used. Most variables and nearly all economic activities are included in the survey. Exceptions include Financial Intermediaries, Education, Health, and Culture. The sampling frame for Structural Business Statistics is the Business Register which is, as previously mentioned, not satisfactory. The survey includes all enterprises with 5 and more employed persons and a sample of the enterprises with 1 – 4 employed persons. Time series of SBS data are available from the calendar year 1998. Data are published 14 months after the reference year at two-digit level of NACE Rev. 1.1 and by size of enterprises according to the number of employed persons. Preliminary data is available for National Accounts after 11 to 12 months.

(202)   Assessment

Structural Business Statistics which have been compiled in Albania for some years are largely based on the SBS regulations. The main problems include the lack of regional information, of some variables and of some parts of other services. Moreover, timeliness falls short for National Accounts purposes. The compilation of representative regional data is planned for next year. Private health and education services are supposed to be included in the survey after the Business Census as well as the transition to NACE Rev.2. Quality of the data is checked on an individual basis against balance sheets and VAT data.

4.4.2 PRODCOM

(203) PRODCOM provides data on the value and the volume of the production of nearly 4000 manufactured goods. Classification is the PRODCOM list which is yearly updated.

(204) INSTAT does not produce any PRODCOM data yet.

(205) Assessment

The introduction of a new survey on manufactured goods in accordance with PRODCOM regulations is planned for 2012 after the economic census.

4.4.3 Short-term Business Statistics (STS)

(206) European Short-term Business Statistics comprise monthly and quarterly economic indicators such as the index of industrial production, output prices, construction production, retail trade turnover etc. Short-term data on all service activities are also to be provided. The classification to be used as from 2009 is NACE Rev. 2.

(207) INSTAT collects, processes and publishes quarterly short-term statistics in the sectors industry, construction, transport and communication, trade, hotels, and architectural, engineering and information services according to NACE Rev. 1.1. Sample surveys are based on the available information of the Business Register. Most of the quarterly time series start in 2003. Base year for the indices is 2005.

(208) The list of indicators which can be produced with the quarterly surveys seems to be rather comprehensive already. Data concerning new orders and on hours worked in industry and construction is not readily available. Monthly information can only be provided for retail trade. Most results are available75 days after the reference period, due to the lengthy period of time needed to carry out the fieldwork.

(209) Assessment

INSTAT's efforts to reach compliance with the STS regulation in all business sectors appear promising. The main problems are the lack of regional information, monthly data and of some of the variables, combined with the late availability of the data. INSTAT plans to compile representative regional information after the inclusion of the local unit into the Business Register. NACE Rev. 2 is intended to be applied after the economic census. The variables "new orders" and "hours worked" have already been collected but not yet published, due to the fact that the results are not of sufficient quality. A change in the methods used in data collection in short-term business statistics should be considered. The use of electronic means could help to improve timeliness.

4.5 Agriculture Census and Agriculture Statistics

(210) INSTAT collects, processes and publishes agriculture statistics based on statistical information received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection (MAFCP). The Ministry of Agriculture continues to be the main source for collecting statistical information on agriculture. The data collected from two agricultural surveys serve as a main source for the calculation of economic accounts for agriculture.

(211) To regulate cooperation with the MAFCP, INSTAT has signed a memorandum of understanding between these two institutions. Based on this, INSTAT has the responsibility to supply the Ministry with methodology, definitions and concepts according to EU regulations and acts. In order to assure the implementation a working group is responsible for coordinating the activities of the parties.

(212) Compilation of economic accounts for agriculture is performed by INSTAT. Agriculture and livestock products prices are collected by the annual survey of agricultural by MAFCP. Monthly information is collected from direct interviews with farmers at district level.

(213) The statistical unit of the Ministry, consisting of 4 persons, performs several surveys with the assistance of its regional organization with around 310 fieldworkers. These fieldworkers are in regular contacts with the farmers and are competent as advisors on topics related to agriculture. As a legal basis for the surveys, statistical law is being used. The annual survey questionnaire has been improved and provides data on the use of agriculture products, prices for these products and expenditures in agriculture. An assessment of the number of each livestock category is conducted at the end of the year. Milk statistics include the milk production of cows, sheep and goats. Milk data is obtained by the destination of use. For most of these areas the data is expected to be in line with EU legal acts.

(214) The planned agricultural census (foreseen implementation: June 2012), will improve the basis for agricultural statistics in general and for economic accounts for agriculture and prices. The basis for this census is the Census Law, No 10201, dated 17/12/2009. The agricultural census will allow INSTAT to establish a farm register and provide agricultural statistics in line with EU legal acts related to farm structure.

(215) It is not clear how the planned farm register under the responsibility of INSTAT will be updated in future, and for what purposes it might be used – perhaps in addition to the production of statistics. This is an issue that needs clarification as a farm register can also serve important administrative purposes, which will not be possible within the framework of the statistical law. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer

Protection (MAFCP) has established a register for handling farm subsidies, but the quality of the register, as checked by INSTAT was not good. Also in future the MAFCP will need access to and use of a register for this purpose.

(216) As MAFCP has a professional system of fieldworkers that will be utilized in the census and still perform agricultural surveys, one option might be for this network to contribute to the updating of the planned farm register. However, as the register is planned to be registered under INSTAT and based on the statistical law, it cannot be used for administrative purposes, and it is thus doubtful as to whether MAFCP will be able to access to the register. It was mentioned that the Memorandum of Understanding would be renewed after the census operation, based on prior experiences made. This might open up some new possibilities for cooperation.

(217) The development of agricultural statistics has benefitted from international cooperation:

- Twining project 2004-2005;
- IPA 2007, national project for carrying out the Agricultural Census;
- IPA multi-beneficiary project, 2007; 2008

(218) Assessment

The major part of agricultural statistics is now being collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Production, which also disseminates some agricultural statistics, whereas most of the agricultural statistics are transmitted to INSTAT for use in national accounts and also for further dissemination. The memorandum of understanding between INSTAT and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection is a good foundation for improved cooperation in this area, even if the cooperation is already functioning well. The planned agricultural census will be of major importance to get a more complete picture of the situation within the agricultural area and lay a foundation for future development. However, there are some issues related to future responsibilities regarding the updating and the utilisation of the planned farm register that should be clarified: Will the MAFCP have access to the register and play an active role in updating? Can it and will it be used for administrative purposes? It was mentioned that the MoU will be updated after the census in order to adapt to the new situation. As the EU legal acts in the field of agricultural statistics are rather demanding it will become increasingly important to clarify the role and responsibilities of the different partners in this field (for instance, farm structure surveys). It was mentioned by a user that the quality of some figures in the field of agriculture might be dubious and may need better review and control.

5 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Agenda and persons met during assessment mission

Annex 2: "Law on Official Statistics" of the Republic of Albania

Annex 3: Programme of Official Statistics 2007 - 2012

**Global assessments of statistical systems of candidate and potential candidate countries
as well as ENP countries**

Service Contract 60702.2009.001-2009.459

Draft Agenda
Adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System
of Albania

Date and place of the AGA

Date	20 – 24 September 2010
Place	INSTAT Premises
ICON-experts	Mr. Kopsch
	Mr. Byfuglien
Eurostat	Torbiörn CARLQUIST
Observers	Mr. Zdenko Milinović –
	Mr Nait Vrenezi
	Ms Vjosa Durmishi
INSTAT	

Day 1: 20 September 2010

09:30 – 10:00	Welcome and introductory meeting	Assessment team INSTAT • Ines Nurja • Ledia Thomo • Gjergji Mano • Elsa Dhuli • Maldi Dema • Emira Galanxhi
10:00 – 11:30	Review of legal basis, national statistical system including programming and coordination	Assessment team INSTAT • Ines Nurja • Ledia Thomo • Gjergji Mano • Elsa Dhuli • Maldi Dema • Emira Galanxhi
11:30 – 11:45	*Coffee Break*	
11:45 – 13:00	Cont.: Review of legal basis, national statistical system including programming and coordination	Assessment team INSTAT • Ines Nurja • Ledia Thomo • Gjergji Mano • Elsa Dhuli • Maldi Dema • Emira Galanxhi
13:00 – 14:00	*Lunch Break*	
14:00 – 15:45	National statistical service (strategy and organisation; financial issues and staff)	Assessment team INSTAT • Ines Nurja • Ledia Thomo • Gjergji Mano • Elsa Dhuli • Maldi Dema • Emira Galanxhi

15:45 –   *Coffee Break*
16:00

16:00 – 17:00   Cont.: National statistical service (quality monitoring)   Assessment team
INSTAT
- Ines Nurja
- Ledia Thomo
- Gjergji Mano
- Elsa Dhuli
- Maldi Dema
- Emira Galanxhi

Day 2: 21 September 2010

09:00 – 10:30	Cont.: National statistical service (review of dissemination, relations with main users and international cooperation)	Assessment Team INSTAT • Ines Nurja • Ledia Thomo • Gjergji Mano • Elsa Dhuli • Maldi Dema • Emira Galanxhi
10:30 – 10:45	*Coffee Break*	
10:45 -11:45	Review of statistical domains with respective senior staff, Population and Housing CENSUS	Assessment Team INSTAT, • Ledia Thomo • Elda Kapllani • Valbona Petoshati • Olta Myzeqari • Emira Galanxhi • Florion Nika • Ervin Shameti • Teranda Jahja
11.45 – 12.45	Review with Statistical Domain of National Account	Assessment Team INSTAT, • Gjergji Mano • Rudina Lilaj • Elona Sevrani • Etugert Llazi
13:00 – 14:00	*Lunch Break*	

| 14:00 – 15.00 | Review with Statistical Domain of Balance of Payments | Assessment Team
INSTAT
Elona Sevrani
Bank of Albania |
| 15.00-16.00 | Review with Statistical Domain of Government Finance Statistics | Assessment Team
INSTAT
Gjergji Mano
Ministry of Finance |

Day 2: 21 September 2010 cont.

| 16.00 – 17.00 | Review with Statistical Domain of Agriculture Statistics | Assessment team
INSTAT
• Elsa Dhuli
• Merita Jano
• Irma Sinomataj
• Ndue ÇUNI
• Alban Cela |

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Day 3: 22 September 2010

09:30 – 10:00	Review with Statistical Domain of Foreign Trade Statistics	Assessment team INSTAT • Alma Mara • Irsida Nuellari
10:00 – 10.30	Review with Statistical Domain of CPI	Assessment team INSTAT • Hazbie Bunguri • Irena Alimeri • Ilirjana Kraja
10:00 – 10.30	Review with Statistical Domain of Classification and Register	Assessment team INSTAT • Krisavgjia Stefa • Flutura Rama • Adela Duka
10:30 – 11.30	Review with staff of LFS and HBS	Assessment team INSTAT • Ledia Thomo • Teranda Jahja • Anisa Omuri • Pranvera Elezi • Julinda Hackaj • Elda Muça
11:30 – 11:45	*Coffee Break*	
11:45 – 13:00	Review with the staff of SBS and STS	Assessment team INSTAT • Ani Hakani • Olsida Çapo • Emira Palushi • Zhuljeta Lubonja • Irsida Nuellari • Erjola Karpuzi

13:00 –   *Lunch Break*
14:00

14:00 – 15:00   Meeting with Statistical Council   Assessment team

Members of the Council
- Dhori   Kule – Chairman
- Sami   Neza - Member
- Dritan Shutina - Member
- Areti   Stringa - Member
- Adriana Xhuveli - Member
- Ylber   Bezo - Member
- Shqiponja Lamce - Member
- Edlira   Muedini - Member
- Diana   Shtylla - Member
- Suzana Panariti -Member
- Etion Kapedani - Member

15:45 –   *Coffee Break*
16:00

16:15 – 17:00   Meeting with Junior Staff   Assessment team

INSTAT Junior Staff

Global assessments of statistical systems of candidate and potential candidate countries as well as ENP countries.

ICON-INSTITUT Public Sector GmbH

Day 4: 23 September 2010

	Separate meetings with main users	
09:00 – 10:45	Meeting I: Ministries and governmental agencies	Assessment Team Waiting for confirmation
11:00 – 12:00	Meeting II: International organisations	Assessment Team Waiting for confirmation
12:00 – 13:00	Meeting III: Business associations and trade unions	Assessment Team Waiting for confirmation
13:00 – 14:00	*Lunch Break*	
14:00 – 15:00	Meeting III: Scientific Community	Assessment Team Waiting for confirmation
15:00 – 16:00	Meeting IV: Media	Assessment Team Top News, Top Channel Klan TV Scan TV Alsat TV Standart Newspaper MAPO Newspaper Panorama Newspaper Shqip Newspaper

Day 5: 24 September 2010

09:00 – 11:30	Meeting with top management: Conclusions and recommendations (improvement actions)	Assessment Team INSTAT top management
11:30 – 12:30	Debriefing with EC Delegation	Assessment Team EC Delegation

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
THE ASSEMBLY

LAW

No. 9180, date 5.2.2004

"On Official Statistics"

In virtue of articles 78 and 83, point 1 of the Constitution, on the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

The Assembly
of the Republic of Albania,

DECIDED:

Article 1

Object

1.1 The object of this law is the establishment of the legal framework for the collection, organisation, production and dissemination of official statistics in the Republic of Albania.

Article 2

Definitions and Abbreviations

1. For the purpose of this law:

a) "statistics" shall mean information obtained by processing data in order to characterise collective phenomena in a considered population;
b) "official statistics" is the quantitative and represented information on the economic, demographic, social and environment situation in Albania, produced from or under authority of INSTAT, within the framework of the Programme of Official Statistics;
c) "administrative statistics" shall mean the other statistics, different from the official statistics and which are produced by the organs and public agencies;

d) "programme of official statistics" shall mean the programme approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Albania.

e) "population" shall mean any set of statistical units, whether they are physical persons, legal persons, families or any other type of economic units;

f) "production of Statistics" shall mean all the activities necessary for the preparation, collection, storage, processing, compilation, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of the statistical information;

g) "dissemination" shall mean giving to users, regardless of the form and means used, statistical data, but avoiding disclosure of confidential data;

h) "statistical units" shall mean , institutions or physical , legal persons and family that according to this law is obliged to give statistical data to authorised statistical agencies;

i) "statistical agencies" shall mean authorities other than the Institute of Statistics that are specified in the programme of official statistics as authorised to undertake activities relating to the production of official statistics;

j) "other statistical activities" shall mean statistical activity not included in the programme of official statistics;

k) "confidential data" shall mean data obtained by a statistical agency that allow statistical units to be identified, thereby disclosing individual information;

l) "statistical survey" shall mean collection of data from statistical units by asking them to provide information about themselves or their activities for use solely in the production of statistics;

m) "general census" shall mean the survey of every household or economic unit in the Republic of Albania, to which response is compulsory.

n) "minister" is the member of Council of Ministries who is charged for the monitoring of the work at INSTAT;

2. Within this law:

· INSTAT shall mean the Institute of Statistics
· The Programme shall mean the programme of official statistics.

Article 3

General Censuses

3.1 Any General Census shall be included in the programme but the conduct of such a census shall be authorised by a separate law.

Article 4

Principles of Official Statistics

To ensure the quality of the Official Statistics and retain the trust of the public in them, the organisation and implementation of the Programme shall be governed by the following principles:

a) Impartiality which means the objective and independent manner of producing statistics, free from any political pressure or other interested group (stakeholders), particularly as regards the selection of techniques, definitions and methodologies best suited to the attainment of the defined objectives. It implies the availability of statistics with minimum delay to all users.

b) Reliability, is the characteristic of statistics to reflect as faithfully as possible the reality, which they are designed to represent. It implies that scientific criteria are used for the selection of resources, methods and procedures;

c) Professional independence, which means that when implementing the Programme, the staff of INSTAT or the statistical agencies are not allowed to seek nor get to take instructions from Government, other State authorities, political parties or any other interest groups, notably in the selection of data sources, statistical methods and procedures, in the contents, form and time of dissemination, and in the application of statistical confidentiality.

d) Relevance which means that data collection should be limited to what is necessary to achieve the requested result;

e) Cost-effectiveness is the best possible use of all available recourses and the minimization of the burden on respondents. The work and the cost which the production of statistics requires should be in proportion to the importance of the requested result.

f) Statistical confidentiality which means the protection of data related to single statistical units which are collected directly for statistical purposes or indirectly from administrative or other sources against any violation of the right to confidentiality. It implies the prevention of non-statistical utilization of the data collected and unlawful disclosure.

g) Transparency is the right of respondents to have information on legal basis, the purposes for which the data are required and the protective measures adopted.

Article 5

The Publication of Official Statistical Data

1. Official Statistics shall provide quantitative and representative information to the general public, parliament, government, other public authorities, economic, business and social organisations, research and academic institutions, and the media, in all cases both nationally and internationally. They shall reflect the true situation and shall distribute the results in impartial manner.

2. The necessary data to assess the quality of the official statistics, in particular the data on the methods used for producing statistics and on principles applied , shall be publicly accessible.

3. The governmental authorities and other groups mentioned in Article 4 (c) respect the principles set out in Article 4 and in this Article and these authorities are not allowed to
influence the staff of the statistical agencies in in the performance of their tasks.

Article 6

The Programme of Official Statistics

1. The Programme shall cover the statistical information necessary for the observation of the
economic, social and environmental situation in the Republic of Albania, focusing on the phenomena which are essential for decision makers and honouring the citizens' right to official data . To realise the Programme it is necessary to take into consideration the relation between the costs and burdens on the one hand and the benefits on the other hand.

2. The Parliament approves the official statistical programme which shall cover five calendar years. The Programme shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania.

3. The Programme shall include at least:

a) descriptions of the main statistics and indicators to be made available;
b) the institutions responsible for producing and disseminating results;
c) the classifications that will be employed;
d) the level at which the statistics and indicators will be available (national , prefecture, district and so on);
e) the frequency with which the statistics and indicators will be available;
f) the year in which the statistics and indicators will be disseminated;
g) for new statistics and indicators, the year in which they will first be made available;
h) the list of sources used to produce the statistics and indicators, in particular whether administrative data or surveys;
i) the administrative sources, which means the records , the data and results that must be passed to INSTAT and statistical agencies, the institutions responsible for these activities and actions, and the time limits for the actions;
j) the list of surveys that must be conducted, the institutions responsible for designing and conducting them, the completed questionnaires, records, information and results that must be passed to INSTAT and statistical agencies, and the time limits for these actions.

Article 7

Role of the Institute of Statistics

INSTAT shall be responsible for:

a) proposing the Programme to the Statistical Council;
b) securing the implementation of the approved Programme;
c) ensuring that statistics in the Programme are:
· reliable
· impartial
· objective;
d) ensuring that data required for the Programme are collected, processed, disseminated and stored using best professional practice, including scientific principles and professional ethics;
e) facilitating a correct interpretation of data in official Statistics;
f) promoting the role and understanding of statistics in Albania;
g) ensuring that Official Statistics are made available on an impartial basis to all interested users;
h) determining all statistical definitions, classifications and nomenclatures in official statistics, in compliance wherever feasible with international concepts and classifications;
i) maintaining up to date information on all relationships between albanian statistical agencies and international agencies on matters relating to the actual or prospective albanian official statistics; leading Albanian statistical representation in those relationships when requested and in all cases where the implications affect a number of Albanian Statistical Agencies;
j) creating, maintaining and updating any statistical register.

Article 8

Tasks and the rights of the Institute of Statistics

1. In pursuance of its responsibilities under paragraphs 7 (c) and (d) INSTAT shall:

a) issue to all statistical agencies, make public and keep up to date, guidelines
  on professional standards in the production of official statistics,
b) examine the procedures for the production of statistics adopted by any statistical agency, and by any central and local institution.
c) approve from the beginning any statistical survey. The criteria for approval shall be:

- the survey;
- avoidance, if it is outside the Programme, of any duplication with or adverse effect upon the Programme;
- satisfaction that it will be conducted and the results analysed and disseminated to professional statistical standards;

d) collect, compile, analyse, disseminate and store data in accordance with responsibilities allocated in the Programme;

e) prepare a draft five year Programme

f) prepare a draft five year strategic plan for INSTAT

g)prepare a draft annual budget proposal

h) prepare a draft one year operational plan for INSTAT

i) prepare a draft annual report of INSTAT

j) prepare and submit to the Statistical Council short four-monthly reports of progress   in implementing the Programme;

k) propose to the Statistical Council matters which that Council should consider discussing directly with the senior management of Statistical Agencies to ensure that any official statistics meet professional standards;

 l) prepare draft reports for consideration by the Statistical Council proposing action or decisions required by the Council of Ministers to ensure that any official statistics meet professional standards;

 m) arrange and chair a quarterly advisory meetings , involving heads of statistics departments of all ministries and statistical agencies that produce statistics, to discuss matters of professional interest: an appropriate meeting each year shall discuss desirable developments in the Programme and actions necessary to achieve those improvements;

n) before the end of the calendar year publish a detailed calendar of dates on which particular official statistics will be disseminated in the following year, and the form of dissemination;

o) seek to conclude memoranda of understanding with all Statistical Agencies and with holders of administrative records that are used in the production of the Programme, covering working arrangements and mutual obligations;

p) to set forth specific criteria for professional skills to select the heads of statistical structures

q) provide the secretariat for the Statistical Council;

r) chair the National Commission on Nomenclature.

2. INSTAT may:

a) request from statistical agencies information on progress with undertaking the tasks allocated to them in the programme;

b) request from ministries , central and local institutions access to administrative and statistics records over and above any rights of access specified in the programme;

c) undertake any other activities that support its capacity to fulfil its responsibilities and tasks as specified in this law;

d) undertake, or contribute to, analysis and research activities to which official statistics are a significant input.

Article 9

Status and Financing of the Institute of Statistics

1. INSTAT is a public juridical person.

2. The steering organs of INSTAT are as following:

       a) The Statistical Council

b) The General Director

3. The appointment and dismissal of the General Director proposed by the Statistical Council
shall be subject to the approval of the prime Minister.

4. The servants of INSTAT, specialists and the managers enjoy the status of the civil servants,
while for the other employees, the provisions of the Work Code should be implemented. The recruitment of the INSTAT's staff should be done in compliance with the regulates stipulated in the law on "Status of the civil servants" Nr. 8549 date 11.11.1999.

5. The existing employees of Institute of Statistics, who work in the working positions considered as a part of civil service, shall be subject to a probationary period lasting one year
from the date of this law comes into force.

6. INSTAT is finances by the State Budget, through charges for publications, services and
projects, as well as through any other legally income which may serves as a source to raise the
funding.

Article 10

The Statistical Council

1. The Statistical Council shall have eleven members. They shall be appointed by the Council
   of the Ministries.

2. The details regulates for the criteria and the procedures of the representative, selection, appointment and dismissal of the members as well as the functioning regulates of the Statistical Council shall be subject to the approval of the Council of the Ministries.

Article 11

Role and tasks of the Statistical Council

 1 The role of the Statistical Council is to supervise INSTAT and to support INSTAT in its role of ensuring that the Programme is produced in accordance with UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. To fulfil that role it shall undertake the following activities, in addition to its activities specified elsewhere in this law:

a) decide on the Programme of Statistics, the modifications made and through the Prime Minister or Minister submit it to the Parliament for approval;
b) decide on a five year strategic plan for INSTAT, which shall include plans for the implementation of the Programme;
c) decide on a one year operational plan for INSTAT

d) decide on the annual budget plan
e) approve the organisational structure plan of INSTAT
f) decide on an Annual Report of INSTAT
g) receive from the General Director and discuss short quarterly reports of progress in implementing the Programme.

2. The Statistical Council may, as needed to fulfil its role:

a) discuss directly with senior representatives of the management of Statistical structures in the Ministries and other statistical agencies issues requiring the support or action of those agencies to ensure that any official statistics meet professional standards;
b) prepare or endorse reports to the Council of Ministers which require that Council's decision to ensure that any official statistics meet professional standards;
c) request an independent evaluation, assessment or audit, from outside experts, on a specific area of official statistics. The cost of this evaluation to be met from INSTAT's budget.

Article 12

Task of the General Director

The General Director personally shall:

a) prepare proposals for the organisational structure of INSTAT or for changing that structure, for approval by the Statistical Council, as required by paragraph 1 (e), of the article 11of this law;
b) propose the appointement at the level of the directors which are approved by the Statistical Council
c) act as the representative of INSTAT in discussions and negotiations with third parties.
d) prepare the proposal on an annual update to the Programme and submit it to
the Statistical Council   for approval;
e) decide on the appointment of staff at Director level to any statistical agency; All appointments shall be made on the basis of the professional competence of the proposed person;
f) attend all meetings of the Statistical Council and to participate in discussion but
    shall not participate in any vote.
g) implement other tasks defined in the acts of the Council of the Ministries

Article 13

Duties and Tasks of Other Agencies

1. All Albanian Statistical Agencies, central and local institutions contributing to statistics to be included in the Programme shall provide INSTAT all the documents and records necessary to allow INSTAT to fulfil its obligations under paragraph 1 (b), article 8.

2. All Statistical Agencies shall:

a) give to INSTAT any information requested under paragraph 2 (a), article 8;
b) fulfil all obligations placed upon them in the Programme;
c) keep INSTAT informed of their contacts relating to statistics with international agencies.

3. All central and local institutions shall give INSTAT access to registers, data files, and to data collected, processed and stored in the domain of their respective responsibilities, to the extent that it is necessary for the production of statistics , thus avoiding response burdens on the statistical units.

4. No charge shall be made to INSTAT for any of the duties undertaken by other agencies in connection with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article.

Article 14

Rights and Obligations of Statistical Units

1. Statistical Units called upon to provide information for producing statistics within the Programme shall be informed about the purpose and scope of the survey, their rights and obligations, and the measures to be taken to ensure statistical confidentiality.

2. Statistical Units, called upon to supply information for the programme as enterprises, institutions, physical and legal persons shall supply the information requested completely and truthfully to INSTAT or other statistical agency, whichever is stated in the programme. The information shall be provided in the form requested, within the time period requested and free of charge.

Article 15

Confidentiality

1. Data taken from publicly available sources shall not be considered confidential.

2. Data collected, processed and stored for the production of official statistics shall be treated by INSTAT, statistical agencies and any organisation or person mandated by them, as strictly confidential when they allow statistical units to be identified, either directly or indirectly, thereby disclosing individual information that has not already been made public on other grounds.

3. A statistical unit is directly identified from its name or address or any officially allocated and commonly known identification number. INSTAT and statistical agencies shall destroy direct identifiers as soon as possible.

4. Indirect identification is the possibility of deducing the identity of a statistical unit other than from the information in paragraph 3 of this article. To determine whether a statistical unit is indirectly identifiable, all means shall be taken into account all measures that might reasonably be used to identify the said statistical unit. To aid protection against identification, aggregates shall normally comprise at least three units and the share of one unit in an aggregate must not normally exceed 85% of the total.

5. All individual data collected from statistical units for the production of official statistics shall be used only for statistical purposes. These data shall be published only when grouped together and shall not be used for taking any administrative decision, including decisions relating to fiscal control or juridical investigations.

6. Access to confidential data shall be limited to persons who in the performance of their tasks contribute to the production of official statistics and to the extent that access to these data is necessary for the production of the said statistics. Access for scientific research purposes shall be limited according to the paragraph 7 of this article .

7. Access to confidential data for scientific and research projects may be granted by the General Director of INSTAT for a limited period, provided that the data concerned do not allow direct identification. The recipient must sign a contract with INSTAT by which:

a) there is an assurance that the envisaged results will not refer to identifiable units or allow indirect identification;
b) the standard of protection of confidential data within the research project is assured;
c) there is an obligation to destroy the data once the project is terminated, with written notification of that destruction to INSTAT.

8. The official Statistics can not be given out to users disclosing this way confidential data. To help the protection toward the identification the total should include at least three units and one unit in total should not normally exceed 85% of the total. Exclusion from this rule has the information on the economic situation collected by enterprises and economic agencies which can be distributed even when the results do not fulfil the requirements of the second sentence of this paragraph in cases when it is necessary to obtain an important information predicted in the official statistics programme.

9. The institute of Statistics and other Statistical Agencies take all necessary , technical, organizational measures for the security of the protection of the confidential data from every illegal entrance, discover or use of the confidential data.

Article 16

Link of the official statistics with the administrative data

1. INSTAT defines the statistical methodologies to be used for the production of the administrative statistics.

2. INSTAT makes public and functional the guidelines on the professional standards for production of the official statistics

3. INSTAT is given notice on every statistical survey including also those there are out of the programme, which will be undertaken, by any statistical agency or central and local institutions.

4. INSTAT has the right to take and to use the administrative statistics and is obliged to spread them out accordingly with the official statistics programme. Producers of the administrative statistics should transmit these statistics with the request of INSTAT.

Article 17

Dissemination

1. Official Statistics shall be disseminated in such a way that all users have equal and simultaneous access.

2. All appropriate media to reach users may be used.

3. INSTAT and statistical sgencies having responsibilities in the programme for dissemination shall seek to meet requests from any organisation or individual for non-published data or special analyses.

4. Charges may be levied for any dissemination activities. All agencies making charges shall publish their charging schemes.

Article 18

Penalties

1. Non-compliance with the obligations set out in paragraph 2 of article 14 shall be considered an administrative offence subject to a fine, provided that the infraction does not constitute a criminal offence as following:

a) Physical or legal persons and heads of institutions who fail to comply for the first time shall be subject to a fine of up to 5000 Leke. Subsequent offences shall be subject to a fine of from 5000 Leke to 25000 Leke for each offence. The titular of the public institutions shall be subject to the fine for the offence of the confidentiality by them.

 b) The offence of the confidentiality by an employee even after the cessation of their employment or by a third party who has been given access to the data for research purposes shall be subject to a fine from 20000 lek up to 25 000 lek

2.   The fine shall be imposed by:

a) Head of Division if the information is requested by INSTAT
b) Agency's Head of Statistics, if the information is requested by a Statistical Agency.
c) Head of Division if the person is an employee or ex-employee of INSTAT or any third party.
d) Agency's Head of Statistics if the person is an employee or ex-employee of the statistical agency

3.   Appeals against the fine may be made to the General Director of INSTAT within ten days of the date of announcement or publication of the penalty, who should be responded within 30 days. Appeals against the decision of the General Director or in the case when he doesn't give any answer may be made to the Court within 30 days from the day of the decision declared or from the non response.

Article 19

Final Dispositions

Within 1 year from the entry into force of this law, the Council of Ministers shall issue implementing sub-laws in compliance with the general principles provided at article 10, paragraph 1, 2 of this law.

Article 20

The law nr. 7687 dated 16.03.1993 on "Statistics in the Republic of Albania" and any other
disposition that is in opposition with this law is abrogated after this law legally comes into
force.

Article 21

This law comes into effect on the 15th day following its publication in the Official Gazette of
the Republic of Albania.

CHAIRMAN OF PARLIAMENT

SERVET PELLUMBI

FIVE-YEAR NATIONAL PROGRAM ON OFFICIAL STATISTICS

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Introduction

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Overall records

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Planning human resources and monetary funds

Introduction

Statistical information plays an important role in the decision making process, improving its quality in time and geographical disintegration. Organizing this information and transform it into a public good, requires not only instruments to enable transparency and impartiality, but also the performance measurement system itself. In this context, design, tracking and monitoring the quality of Five-Year Program of Official Statistics takes a special importance.

Five-Year Program of Official Statistics, which is presented in this document, is the first of its kind designed in the country after the establishment of the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) as an independent institution (1993) and in accordance with the law 9180, dated 05.03.2004 "On Official Statistics".

Over the last decade many changes occurred in the national statistical system, which directly expressed the changes that occurred in the economic and social system of the country. Even for the country itself, this decade marked increased contacts with the international community, which obviously put forward new requirements for the national statistical system, especially regarding **classifications** and **methodologies**. While the transition of systems itself urged withdrawal from the collection of certain types of information and replacing them with more qualified information and more new contemporary methods. Also the entirety of statistical subjects was enriched with new elements, previously unused. INSTAT, during this period, tried to establish some basic instruments that will serve in the performance of the system itself, as **Registry of Nonagricultural Enterprises**, **Registry of Agricultural Economic Household Units** and **Registration Areas Registry** for the entire territory of Albania. These instruments are continuously maintained by INSTAT.

The opening of negotiations for signing the Stabilization and Association Agreement necessarily requires studied improvements of the Five-Year Program of Official Statistics. Therefore, calls as necessity in front of the program makers the need for a detailed review of compliance that our statistical system has with Acquis Communautaire. Obviously the design of the program is leaded by demand for information on the progress of the Government Program.

National Strategy for Development and Integration, which is fully integrated with the Millennium Development Goals, requires periodical monitoring of the groups in need and defines strategies for economic growth and sustainable development. All the indicators should be designed in such a way as to facilitate exactly the meaning of these two roles that play Millennium Development Goals.

1. **THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES TO BE PERFORMED
   IN 2007-2011**

Five-Year Program of Official Statistics covers statistical data needed to monitor the economic, social and environmental situation in Albania, focusing on essential phenomena for decision makers, as well as respecting the right of citizens for information. To implement the program are kept in mind the relations between costs and benefits.

The Official Statistical Law defines the main elements of the Program content which are: indicators, classifications, disaggregation levels, frequency, list of resources used, responsible institutions, the period in which will start calculation of the indicators and when will be made available for distribution. Five-year Official Statistical Program will be approved by a special law on a five-year period.

Five-year approval term of the Program is considered a solution that offers advantages versus one year program aiming at establishing a stability that is important, because the value of statistics depends to some extent by collecting similar data for several years in order to analyze the developments. Also adopting a long-term program is in line with European and International standards.

Statistical Council is one of the governing bodies of INSTAT. The role of the Council is to oversee, support and take helping decisions for INSTAT, to ensure that the Official Statistics Program is designed and implemented in accordance with UN principles.

Powers of the Council are intended to support INSTAT and the General Director, to ensure that official statistics are produced with a high professional level. It is also responsible to approve the annual activity program of INSTAT, analyzing in a more detailed timeline the Five-year Program of Official Statistics. He is also scheduled to attend the performance indicators of INSTAT and the statistical system in general.

Understanding agreements

To arrange the cooperation and good coordination with other statistical agencies, INSTAT, supported by the law on Official Statistics, compiles MOUs with statistical agencies and administrative data holders. These memorandums do not constitute an innovation in themselves. INSTAT has used them since 1996. The first example was the memorandum with the Ministry of Finance to obtain the data for economic activity entities.

Upon entry into force of the Law on Official Statistics, INSTAT, assisted by foreign bodies, has developed draft memorandums with some statistical agencies to maximize the use of data sources. In the context of each memorandum of understanding is projected establishment of a technical group with the participation of INSTAT and statistical agencies representatives, party of the memorandum. This technical group is chaired by a representative of INSTAT and will perform tasks related to monitoring development of determined activities by verifying phase after phase matching between the objectives and results. The group also determines the reasons and barriers preventing the achievement of expected results; proposes solutions to problems including possible modifications of the Memorandum and the relevant annexes; proposes specific initiatives for professional growth of the statisticians; initiates research projects and studies on specific issues of mutual interest and tries to develop specific strategies for the dissemination of the acquis communautaire knowledge in that field.

Administrative data and statistical information

In 1992, the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) determined one of the fundamental principles of the official statistics, which was immediately adopted by the **Economic Commission for Europe** (ECE) and **United Nations Statistical Commission** (UNSD), that **"Individual data collected for statistical purposes may be obtained from any source, from a statistical survey or an administrative documentation. Central statistical offices have to choose the most appropriate source regarding the quality, speed, cost and obligations of those who respond"**

For so long in Albania, public administration has always been the primary source for basic data retrieval. Historically this sector has had a huge amount of information obtained from every day issued administrative act. Data on births, deaths and marriages are received from Civil Registry Offices. Information on schools and their progress is received from the Education Department Offices. Information on the creation of a business, basic features and its progress is received from Tax Office. Information on judicial processes is taken from the Law Offices, and so on. INSTAT collects data on paper so they assist it in statistical activities. Some of the central or local public administration bodies, still report with the «old» form of data collection.

In drafting this Five-year Program of Official Statistics, is taken into account the commitment to establish an efficient National Statistical System. This commitment defines that the statistical offices, central and local entity administration, which contribute to the promotion and computed development of statistics. Archives and administrative data should be supported by INSTAT which is the central pillar of the system.

These sources retain their privileged character, as long as they serve to a statistical profile, the ability to collect data on necessary fields, but not data that often show the method of the administrative procedure. So first must be fixed the "withdrawal" way of the administrative data.

Acting in this way, are activated statistical sources that have almost zero the aggregation cost, are created processes that later automatically connect desired information flows, it is favored the statistical culture increase in public administration, reduced the unwanted burden of the statistical units whom usually are required to complete too much questionnaires, and is better analyzed the situation of micro and macro indicators.

Using administrative data for statistical purposes is a feasible process, but this situation necessarily requires identifying studied interventions by the Central Directorate of INSTAT. It should not only play the promoting role for the computerization of administrative procedures, but also the use of approved nomenclatures that are present in all structures of public administration. Cooperation between INSTAT and other public bodies (at central and local level) is important to make them co-producers and first-hand users of the information.

INSTAT's Obligations from the Stabilization and Association Agreement

Within five years from the entry into force of the Stabilization and Association Agreement, Albania will send to the Commission of the European Union, its GDP per capita harmonized with NUTS II level.

Approach objectives of the Albanian statistical legislation with the Acquis Communautaire.

In order to ensure an efficient and sustainable system of statistics, able to provide objective and accurate data, to plan and pursue the reforming process, it is emphasized the achieving of the

principles standards of the UN, the European statistical legislation and the strengthening of INSTAT. One of the priorities is the alignment of the Albanian legislation with the Acquis Communautaire.

Global objectives will prepare the whole society for the digital era, attracting investment and ensuring network and services cooperation.

Obligations arising from the National Plan on implementing the Stabilization and Association Agreement. Institute of Statistics, INSTAT, has the duty to produce impartial, transparent and on time statistics, that help users to evaluate the performance of the developing transformation processes in the country. INSTAT exercises this mission in accordance with its public and institutional mandate, targeting the establishment of an organized national statistical system by maximizing the use of all existing sources of information.

Drafting procedures of the Five-Year Program of Official Statistics (OSP)

During this process, INSTAT is led by similar patterns of the European Union countries, current status of INSTAT development, and cost analysis for each process. The data that INSTAT produces cannot be used only as national data, but they should be harmonized on a global framework. So the drafting of OSP is based on the Statistical Compendium and the European Community legislative acts. Current design of the Five-year Program of Official Statistics corresponds with the efforts of the Albanian public administration in drafting the plan for implementing the European Partnership priorities.

Development of OSP was based on a designed questionnaire on this purpose, Annex A. In this questionnaire are included the requirements of the law "On Statistics" for OSP drafting:

- description of key statistics and available indicators
- responsible institutions for producing and distributing the results
- classifications used
- the level to which the statistics and indicators become available
- frequency with which the statistics and indicators become available
- year in which statistics and indicators are available
- year in which statistics and new indicators will be available for the first time
- list of resources used to generate statistics and indicators
- administrative resources
- list of surveys to be undertaken by responsible institutions for their designing and running
- Complete questionnaires, records of data and results that must be passed to INSTAT and Statistical Agencies, and time limits for these activities.

Creating a transparent system of information, not only on numerical data but also on the way that the data is calculated, methodological changes that happen in the time frame of one year or more, but above all, creating a system, able to self stand despite expert movements, has led the need of INSTAT to create an Integrated Information System. The establishment of this system as a separate company does not add anything new to the quantity of information produced, but makes comparable the producing way of information in Albania. For this reason the European Partnership Manual and Statistical Compendium are compared to each statistical area that Albania produces.

Statistical agencies

In Law "On Statistics", **Statistical Agency** is called the authority, except the Institute of Statistics, authorized, under the Program of Official Statistics, to undertake activities for the issuance of official statistics. While O*fficial statistics dissemination*, in this law, means the entire activities necessary to prepare the collection, storage, processing, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of statistical data. Today, with all the efforts made, not only by INSTAT, but also by the department of Public Administration in the Ministry of Finance, is fully evidenced in electronic form, the complete number and distribution of public institutions, budgetary or not, operating in the country. As of the law, not everyone has the right to produce official statistical information. Some of them operate and collect statistical information as a task assigned by INSTAT. Some others, implementing their institutional duty, collect information that is important to be transferred to INSTAT for official data production. Table 1 gives the number of activities, listed in the official statistics, performed by each Statistical Agency,

Tab 1. Number of statistical activities for INSTAT and Statistical Agencies

Statistical Agency	Number of Activities
Institue of statistics	101
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection	6
Ministry of Finance	5
Ministry of Enviroment, Forestry and Water Administration	6
Bank of Albania	8
Total	126

2. MAIN OBJECTIVES FOR 2007-2011 PROGRAM

Strategic Objectives:

- Establishment and strengthening of identity and image of the official statistics system.
- Statistical culture development in the country and enhancing the use of statistical methods for public administration data.
- Education and dissemination of statistical culture and demand stimulation for statistical information.
- Integration and harmonization of statistical information producing methods in function to European and International requirements and recommendations
- Providing Statistical Cooperation between all Statistical Agencies.

Production and distribution objectives:

- Increment of statistical capacity through adding primary data sources.
- Improving economic statistics through adding quantitative indicators.
- Outlining more complete and long-term social statistics.
- Development of new indicators, with a large demand for information, in unexplored statistical areas
- Development of integrated statistical information systems.

Objectives for the statistical infrastructure:

- Inside training of the statistical system on methods and standards classifications for statistical harmonization.
- Strengthening the role of central and local statistical administrations offices in order to improve the quality of information from administrative sources and its use in decision-making process.
- Estimation of individual and total product cost of the official statistics program.
- Strengthening the supporting sectors of INSTAT as methodology, cartography, nomenclature, maintenance of the local network computers.

3. CONTENT OF FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Articles 6 and 7 of the Law "On Statistics" can be used as articles that support INSTAT activities in terms of applying the principles of Quality Management. INSTAT, by law, is assigned to conduct surveys, to coordinate the collection of administrative information, and control the quality of the administrative data registers.

3.1 Quality Management on National Statistical System

This concept is new for the Albanian society. Of course even for INSTAT it is a new concept, but thanks to the presence of foreign assistance and international connections, there are the primary knowledge to understand this. INSTAT currently does not yet fully determine which model will be followed for measuring "quality management". This is because the development rate of the national statistical system does not allow full tracking of EFQM (European Foundation for Quality Management) or SCBI (Statistical Capacities Building Indicators proposed by the group PARIS 21). In assessing the quality of management deem that actually there are components towards external assessment, which get specific significance at a given stage of statistical culture development of the society, and their development is not conditioned only by statistical product development in the country. These are:

- Data users (clients).
- Financing (from internal and / or from external resources, mainly donors and their technical assistance)
- Legislation in force, which gives appropriate legitimacy to the statistical office to undertake operations of data transfer
- Information suppliers (statistical subjects)

Meanwhile there are components that actually affect on the statistical product of the statistical office itself:

- Management that brings the vision, direction and planning.
- Operational processes that allow data transformation and production of qualified product.
- Human resources and investments for them

All these elements that should be built to measure the quality management will start during this Five-year Program of Official Statistics. Before starting the implementation of this system it is requires from the Statistical Council to take into consideration models for quality management measure and decide on the indicators that will be the ones that will better serve to INSTAT.

3.2 SWOT analysis (Powers, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats)

This analysis is done focusing on the National Statistical System and INSTAT as the main implementer of the system. Of course we should all consider that the life of this system is still short and very fragile.

Strengths

Currently there is a new statistical law that allows a more organized activity, with a clear mission to INSTAT and with definitions on collecting and using information for the other statistical agencies. There is a vision that enables connection of statistical operations with needed financing and always aims to increase the statistical product with the possibility of absorption capacity. INSTAT has established a growing reputation of professional independence among local users. Graduated employees rate in Central Directorate as well in those Regional is high. The staff is motivated and has knowledge of Western languages. The average age of staff is low and is invested in their trainings within and outside the country. Even working conditions for employees are sufficient and comfortable.

The aligning process of the national legislation with Community ones requires the start of preparations for the development strategies on developing economic statistics, social, environmental, information technology and communications. INSTAT has a good reputation among donors too.

Weaknesses

There isn't yet a model showing the aligning of the national statistical system. There are no clear tasks between agencies on establishing, improving and maintaining their series of administrative data. Everything is expected from INSTAT, even for understanding performances that are really sectional. INSTAT, because of scarce financial resources available, does not create a critical mass of data capable of giving an overview of the social economy in a shorter period than quarterly or yearly.

Limited staff number with very low knowledge in modern statistics subjects. Staff still doesn't feel the ownership of its data, even though it is recently indicated who does what. It is missing a permanent structure to control the quality of disseminated data. INSTAT and other Statistical Agencies don't equally understand the statistical methods and classifications to be used.

Very limited working spaces, associated with electric interruption, creates daily problems and difficulties for the normal program performance.

Very often, the presence of donor funds without a financial "exit strategy" makes it difficult for INSTAT keeping some indicators that have a certain cost.

Opportunities

The signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement will certainly increase sensibility towards INSTAT. Increased national obligations will bring additional support resources for INSTAT. The distribution of computer network in country will certainly improve the quality and speed of data collection. National awareness, particularly for businesses who need data in the decision making process, is a potential opportunity to increase the resources of INSTAT. Entry in WTO will also lead to a higher statistical information demand from INSTAT.

Threats

The greatest threats come from non guaranteed quality and not issuing in time the information. These certainly brings difficulties in the right quick policy design and decision making process. Reducing the statistical agency staff in the unit that handles administrative data is a problem, as long as public administration reform will not permanently establish near these units.

Failing rate of those who supply data, has not been a problem for INSTAT, but is the risk of becoming a problem for INSTAT. Enterprises, as well as families, may refuse to answer, so should be developed statistical tools able to treat the failings.

3.3 Classifications

Classifications in the field of social statistics

Substantial and rapid changes in the labor market need qualified and flexible work force. It is also required that this qualified work force to be employed in the current job market in order to improve the quality of life. The international market is increasing the identifying sources for these phenomena. Great efforts are made to transform these phenomena in analytical and statistical concepts, compared methodologies formation, the means for their monitoring and distributing, which are necessary for their management and orientation, included on core national and international policies (social policy and employment, education and training, free movement of people).

Among these tools, classifications have a higher importance in the field of social statistics. International institutions like UNESCO, OECD and EUROSTAT, have set targets, regarding to social field classifications, to improve the use of the revised international classification ISCED-97 and manual on "education and training. This is the currently used classification for which INSTAT is assisted by ES. Meanwhile in the field of labor statistics, is used ISCO-88, which is also foreseen to be revised by international statistical program documents.

Statistical Support

INSTAT, as a participating member in the Conference of European Statisticians, will monitor the development of these international classifications and will bring into the national reality every change that will occur. Also, these issues will be discussed at the National Council of Nomenclatures.

The main directions for the period 2007-2011

- Information on the importance of classifications in the social area, stimulation to participate in their preparation and renovation
- Providing an uniform understanding, use and interpretation of international standard classifications in the social area, by INSTAT and Other Statistical Agencies
- Monitoring and the unanimous classification of new phenomena in terms of essential categories such as, national professional qualifications in the classification systems
- Continuing work for the adoption of international classification systems in the education area
- Preparation of technical and operational classifications and links to specific individual surveys in the social statistics area.
- Continuing work on automation of ISCO 88 and its autonomous use in various surveys

Clasifications on Economic Statistics area

We are currently using classifications of economic activities NACE REV 1 or ISIC REV 3. Discussions changes among European statisticians on improvements of NACE are also transferred in Albania. INSTAT decides on the adaptation degree after National Commission of Nomenclature discussion. Currently INSTAT has disseminated an improved publication of Economic Activities Nomenclatures. NEA actually should increase recognition among staff of other statistical agencies, particularly the Tax and Custom Office. Under the specific needs of the classification consumers in Albania, should be considered and analyzed the defined classes on individual level. Even the European classification of products by activity (CPA) that was adopted in Albania, requires to be followed on every link of recognition from agencies such as Ministry of Economy, Industry, Agriculture and Food, tax offices, etc. Other supporting classifications for statistical activities of specific agencies are currently in use, but their extension is not that horizontal as to require a separate comment.

Statistical support

Classification of economic activities (NACE) and the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) are obligatory statistical standards in EU, which allow data comparison between member states. Albania implements these classifications at the national level, although is not a member state

Main tasks for the period 2007-2011

- To monitor the EU activities regarding the classification review of activities and products.
- To ensure distribution of improved NACE publication in all Statistical Agencies levels
- To maintain and update the table of correspondence between economic classifications.

Combined clasification

Combined Classification (CN) is a European classification of goods, used mainly in the customs classification, which also serves to the need of foreign trade statistics. It is originally introduced in 1999. Combined classification is based on an international HS classification (Harmonized System), used in more than 180 countries and customs union in the world (98% of world trade). Harmonized System followed the technological progress and developments in international trade by adjusting the improvements and additions made.

General Directorate of Customs is the institution in charge to implement the national version of the Combined Classification. So far the international CN is built on eight-digit level. General Directorate of Customs, supported by a group of experts, has added (detailed) digits for national reasons. Combined Classification changes every year in the European and national level, in line with different requirements such as foreign trade policies, changes in the movement of goods, improved technology, statistical needs, etc.

Statistical support

In EU, Combined Classification is used in trade statistics with third countries (Extrastat) and trade statistics between Member States (Intrastat). In addition to other statistical classifications such as SITC, SKD or NACE, NIP or PRODCOM, CPA, ISIC, BEC, etc, combined classification is also used for statistical purposes. Because of these reciprocal connections, data from customs declarations can be in different classifications, which enables the use of foreign trade data and analysis for various purposes. Annual adaption of foreign trade statistics toward Combined Classification changes is a requirement and task that takes time, as self-explanatory texts and tables with mutual connection should be adopted for the purposes of automatic data processing. For this reason INSTAT works for the update of correspondence table periodically whenever there are changes in the EU and country.

Main tasks for the period 2007-2011

- Following European legislation, national version of the Combined Classification should be updated also in implementing the Stabilization and Association Agreement.

- INSTAT should continue to communicate with the General Directorate of Customs to keep the actuality of the correspondence table.

- INSTAT should continue to send data on ES in accordance with COMEX standard

Classifications applied in Albania and their time of implementation is presented in Table 3

Table 3. Statistical clasifications and their application time

Acronym		Denomination	Adaption	Implementation
Albanian	English			
NVE	NACE Rev1	Classification of economic activities	EU	1994
NP	CPA	Product classification	EU	1996
SLLK93	SNA93	System of National Accounts	UN	1996
SELL95	ESA95	European System of Accounts	EU	2000
NK	CN	Combined Classification	EU	1999
	HS	Harmonized System	UN	1996
KRRD	CP	Customs Regime Classification	UN	1996
KSNT	SITC Rev.3	Standard International Trade Classification	UN	1996
NVT	ISO(α2)	Classification of counties and territories	EU	1993
KTM		Classification of goods trade	Customs -INSTAT	1996
KKSD	-	Classification of specific caracteristics of demography	National, EU	1993
KNAT	-	Classification of Territorial Administrative Division	National	1993
KN	CC	Construction Classification	EU	1998
KNSA97	ISCED97	International Standard Classification of Education	UN	1998
KNSSHV	ICD-9 [2]	International Classification of Diseases	UN	1993
NPP	ISCO-88	Classification of Occupation and Professions	ILO	1995
NPK	COICOP	Classification of Consumer Products	UN	2000
KEB	GFS 98	Economic Budgetary Classification	IMF	1998
KFQ	COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government	EU	1998
NVM	SME	Small and Medium Entreprises	Min. of Economy -INSTAT	2003
KT	WTO	Tourism Classification	UN	1993
KSMT	NST	Standard Classification of Transported Goods	EU	1996

3.4 Statisticians training

In strategic development of statisticians training programs, INSTAT will focus primarily on general trainings under areas of interest in implementing programs. Also new knowledge on methodology will be included in staff education stimulated by the development of information technology..

Main objectives for the period 2007-2011

- Consolidation of basic statistical knowledge (survey methodology, samples, data links from various sources, data processing software, data protection etc.).
- Appropriation and use of new methodologies (imputing methods which use significantly advanced information technology, econometric models for provisional and definitive assessments, seasonal adjustments), provided in part by international institutions.
- Organizing seminars for INSTAT employees and for statistical Agencies employees to exchange opinions and experience about the best practice methods.
- Preparation of proper manuals and textbooks for internal training program which will be available on the Internet for all INTSTAT employees as for statistical Agencies employees.

3.5 Services of Information technology and infrastructure

In the development strategy of the five year period it is essential that the reporting burden of entities that supply data to be reduced, so they will be better oriented towards the needs of users, the quality of data and find the way to standardize archiving procedures. Development of infrastructure services within the Five-year Program of Official Statistics of the country until the end of 2011 will support with priority the following:

- Electronic transmission of data and services to users and International organizations
- INSTAT`s Website update with the latest data in real time.
- Standardize the electronic archiving procedures.
- Promotion of a pilot initiative for electronic collection of data from large enterprises

3.6 Dissemination policy

In dissemination of data, INSTAT is trying to create a user-friendly environment for all users. For this purpose, INSTAT will adapt its production as much as possible to the different needs of users. Currently INSTAT has begun to think of a database and marketing policy in order to modestly generate income. Most important strategic goals are also defined:

- Equal access to statistical results

- Professionalism

- Transparency

- Understanding users

- Improve access to data and statistical information through the World
  Wide Web

- Publications in Albanian and English languages, as much as possible.

Also timely completion of all international requirements addressed to INSTAT is one of the important tasks.

INSTAT preliminarily announced its list of publications, for the entire year. Each produced publication is accompanied by a press release which is sent to every written or electronic media. Right now users are divided into four groups: companies, public sector, general public and scientific researchers and universities. Important tasks for the future are as follows:

- A more detailed list of users according to their specific
  requirements

- Continuous training of users

- Keeping regular statistics on users and tracking their level of
  satisfaction.

3.7 Registers

INSTAT creates, maintains and is responsible for his statistical records. Most important register is Enterprises Statistical Register that is used as the base for on-choice surveys conducted.

Statistical Register of Enterprises

This registry was created as an imperative need since 1994, to track changes in the state enterprise sector and rise of private enterprises. Initially was created the administrative register as a joint work with the general Directorate of Taxation, which was then transformed in a statistical register, as it was updated based on statistical surveys and consolidated balances of economic activity of enterprises. The creation base of this register was NVE and fiscal codes of businesses. It is in continuous update as long as INSTAT carries out surveys and much more characteristics are required to be included in it. This register gives data on business location, legal form, type of activity, number of employees, and turnover. Filling this register with local business units will help to better understand the business population in the country. This will be the biggest challenge.

Public Administration Register

This register is still in the development phase. INSTAT cooperated with DAP and Ministry of Finance to create the base of this registry. During this period of five years the aim is to consolidate and use the statistics of public enterprises and institutions in terms of identification, as well as for the needs of national accounts on their costs and turnover. This register will be unified on the NVE basis meanwhile numerical codes (fiscal) will be generated as identifications by INSTAT.

Register of Agricultural Household Units

This register was created in 1998 as a direct product of the General Registration of Economic Units. It has not been updated since its creation, as there were not enough statistical means to fill it. Population and housing census of 2001 created an opportunity to update it, but only for some features. Registration of the economic future of family farming units will be a tool for updating it and turning it into a statistical tool that will enable observations with elections near agricultural units.

Housing register

This register was created as a product of the Population and Housing Census 2001. Apart from being a numerical list of codes, it is partly a form of GIS for several areas of the country. Housing Registry enabled for each flat the existence of a topographic code that INSTAT generated by a logic way, which is still being used for partial updates in special parts of this database. INSTAT wants to keep it as a statistical tool in the next Population and Housing census.

3.8 Data protection and statistical confidentiality

For data protection during the dissemination process, INSTAT and other statistical agencies involved in the statistical program, should take into account the following regulations for the individual cell in the table. It must contain at least the following number of units:

- For so-called most sensitive features (religion, nationality and similar) at least ten units
- For so-called sensitive features (income) at least three units
- For so-called less sensitive features (demographic) there are no limits, and cells with only one unit, may be displayed.

For statistical detection control will be used software packages that are available in the European Union and also used by Member States. Data Detection Control is a very quickly developed area with new methods. INSTAT will follow new methodologies and relevant software packages during the period 2007 - 2011.

3.9 Statistical Activities Fields

To classify Statistical fields it is used "Statistical Requirements Compendium, 2004" EUROSTAT's dissemination

Statistical field			Statistical Activity	
KAPITULLI				
	Code	Field Denomination	Code	Statistical Activity Denomination
Statistical Infrastructure				
		11 Classifications		
			11101	Classification of Economic Activities
			11102	Product classification
	12	Statistical training		
	13	Electronic data elaboration		
	14	Information technology		
	15	Reference databases		
	16	Information		
	17	Distribution		
	18	Statistical coordination		
	19	International cooperation		
	20	Preparation for EU entry		
	22	Statistical research		
	24	Registers		
	25	Data security/confidentiality		
	29	Maximize the use of administrative data		
Social and demographic statistics				
	31	**Population**		
			31101	Resident population movement
			31201	Live births
			31303	Marriages
			31401	Deaths over 1 year old
			31501	Infant deaths
			31601	Migration
			31701	Main demographic coefficients
			31801	Population projections
	32	**Labor market**		
			32101	Administrative data on employment and wages
			32102	Administrative data on Unemployment
			32103	Labor forces survey
	33	**Education**		
			33101	Preschool education
			33201	9-Year School education

		33301	High school education
		33401	University education
		33501	Economic statistics of public education
		33601	Education from questionnaires
34	**Culture**		
		34101	Performance institutions
		34201	Museum, monuments of culture
		34301	Library
		34401	TV - Radio operators
		34501	Art gallery
		34601	Sports
35	**Health**		
		35101	Health activity in institutions of primary services
		35201	Secondary services activity or Hospital Service
		35301	Causes of death according to the file for deaths over one year old
		35302	Causes of death for children under one year old
36	**Distribution of income and living conditions**		
		36101	Household survey on living conditions
		36201	Household budget survey
37	**Social protection**		
		37101	Social protection
38	**Other social and demographic statistics**		
		38101	Divorces
		38401	Penal and civil matters, Court of first instance
		38402	Penal and civil matters, Court of Appeal
		38403	Penal and civil matters, Supreme Court
		38501	Crimes and their detection
		38601	Convicts
Macro-Economic Statistics			
40	**Annual economic accounts**		
		40201	Construction Output and value added at current and constant prices
		40202	Evaluation of final consumption of public administration, GDP component by expenditure approach
		40203	Evaluation of GDP on non-commercial activities (public administration, education, health)
		40204	Evaluation of gross fixed capital

				formation at current and constant prices
			40205	Evaluation of stock changes at current and constant prices
			40206	Evaluation of budgetary expenses by function
			40207	Calculation of taxes on products
			40208	Calculation of subsidies on Products
			40209	Output and value added for insurance activity at current and constant prices
			40210	Evaluation on non-observed economy
			40211	Structure of intermediate costs for input-output table
			40212	Evaluation of production, consumption and value added for financial institutions
			40213	Evaluation of financial intermediation services indirectly measured, FISIM
			40214	Output and value added of industry at current and constant prices
			40215	Output, intermediate consumption and value added in agriculture and livestock
			40216	Output, intermediate consumption and value added of fishing at current and constant prices
			40217	Output, intermediate consumption and value added in forestry and hunting
			40218	Gross Value Added with basic prices and GDP with market prices, Production method
			40219	Gross Domestic Product by expenditures method
	41	**Quarterly Economic Accounts**		
			41101	Quarterly accounts of enterprises
	42	**Financial Accounts**		
			42201	Consolidated financial balance
Business Statistics				
	44	**Statistics on economic activity of enterprises**	44101	Structural survey of enterprises
			44102	Realized investments
			44401	Quarterly survey of industrial

			companies
		44402	Quarterly survey of construction companies
		44403	Quarterly survey of transport companies
		44404	Survey by choice in trade companies
		44405	Quarterly survey of hotels
		44406	Indicators of building permits
		44407	Administrative data for industry
		44408	Sales index
45	**Energy**		
		45101	National Energy Balance
		45201	Electricity balance
48	**Transport**		
		48101	Land transport vehicles inventory
		48201	Urban passengers transport
		48401	Railway network
		48402	Rail transport
		48501	Maritime transport of passengers, vehicles and goods
		48600	Air transport
		48801	Road traffic accidents
		48901	Pipeline transport
49	**Information society**		
		49201	Postal service activity
		49301	Fixed telephone service activity
		49401	Mobile phone service activity
		49501	Information and communication technology
50	**Tourism**		
		50101	Capacity and attendance of hotels
		50201	Entries and exits of Albanian and foreign citizens in cross borders
51	**Register of companies**		
		51101	Statistical register of non-agricultural economic enterprises
		51102	Survey of new enterprises
Monetary, financial, commercial statistics and balance of payment			
52	**Money and finances**		
		52301	Exchange rate calculation
53	**Trade of goods**		
		53101	Statistics production on trade of goods

	54	**Trade services and BOP**		
			54201	Balance of payments compilation
			54202	Survey on foreign direct investments
	55	**Prices**		
			55101	Production prices
			55201	Consumer prices
			55301	Construction prices
			55401	Observation on purchasing power parity
Agriculture, forestry and fishing				
	61	**Land use**		
			61101	Land use
	62	**Agriculture structure**		
			62102	General census of Economic agricultural units
			62103	Observation on the structure of economic agricultural entities
	63	**Monetary statistics of agriculture**		
			63101	Economic accounts of agriculture
	64	**Grain production**		
			64101	Annual agricultural survey (field plants and orchards)
	65	**Livestock products**		
			65101	Annual agricultural survey(livestock)
	66	**Agro-industrial statistics**		
			66101	Information on agro-industry
	68	**Forestry statistics**		
			68801	Forestry statistics
	69	**Fishery statistics**		
			69101	Fishery statistics
Statistics in other fields				
	71	**Environmental statistics**		
			71101	Air and atmospheric pollution
			71201	Protection of Natural Areas
			71301	Flora and fauna
			71401	Water, use and monitoring
			71501	Residues
	73	**Science and technology**		
			73101	Research and development statistics
	74	**Geographical and local information**		
			74101	Use of digital database for thematic Information

		74102	Preparation and updating of digital maps					

3:10 Analysis of the situation, according to statistical areas

2. Demographic and Social Statistics

31	Population	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
31101	Resident Population Movement	x	x	x	x	x	x
31201	Alive Births	x	x	x	x	x	x
31301	Marriages	x	x	x	x	x	x
31401	Deaths over 1 year old	x	x	x	x	x	x
31501	Infant deaths	x	x	x	x	x	x
31601	Migration *)	x	x	x	x	x	x
31701	Main demographic coefficients	x	x	x	x	x	x
31801	Population projections	x	x	x	x	x	x

x- actual indicators
y- need for additional resources
z- lack of resources

2.1 Program objectives for demographic statistics

Population statistics are used to study population in terms of space distribution proportion, and its structure, according to various demographic social and economic characteristics. They follow the evolution of these changes in order to draw out the legality of which are produced this demographic phenomena and put this knowledge in the service of economic and social development of the country.

OBJECTIVES:

- Improve demographic information questionnaires and fullness of their quality
- Calculate sustainable indicators on population in district scale
- Cooperate with other institutions to enable data on asylum seekers and foreigners who live in Albania
- Provide complete information on internal movements of population in order to calculate the population according to regional divisions
- To revise population projections 2001
- Begin preparatory work for the general population census 2011

2.2. Currently produced indicators

Demography collects, analyzes and publishes all data pertaining to the population and its changes, and:
1. Population estimation on 1st of January by age, gender and region.
2. Produces full statistics on demographic events: births, deaths
3. Produces full statistics on marriages and divorces

4. Provides information on internal movements of population
5. Provides information on migration, this new phenomenon for the Albanian demographic statistics
6. Provides data on asylum seekers and foreigners who work in Albania
7. Enables population projections at country and region level and updates them with the annual demographic data

2.3 Expected results for 2011

1. There aren't exact official figures for the Albanian emigrant allocation due to the massive and irregular character of Albanian emigration. However, with detailed analysis or in cooperation with other statistical institutes of the hosted countries, are given approximate numbers for the allocation of Albanian emigrants in these countries. With full computerization of the Civil Registry Offices (Albanian government project) and the establishment of the National Register for emigrants, will have the possibility to provide more accurate statistics not only on the number and allocation of Albanian emigrants by various countries, but would create the possibility to recognize their structure, employment by economic sectors, their deliveries, which will help further to channel them into business. INSTAT will be the main user of this database.
2. The department is involved on recommendations discussing process of UNECE / Eurostat on Population and Housing Census -2010. Also it is involved in the discussion on the possibility of measurement and information sharing between different countries on migration. With the approval of migration rules for EU members, it is expected to have more completed and accurate information for Albanian emigrants. On the other hand, all the necessary preparations will be made for the implementation of Population Census- 2011.
3. A more complete and accurate information for demographic events will be in place by obligations that flow from the Statistical Program and the Government project for computerization of the Civil Registry. This information will serve us for better calculation of the population in the whole country and regions.

2.4 Sources

All the activities related to demography can be covered with the current domestic human resources.
To perform the General Population Census and Housing 2011, will be build a new structure, which will cover all phases of the registration.

3. Social Statistics

32	Labor market	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
32101	Administrative data on employment and wages	x	x	x	x	x	x
32102	Administrative data on unemployment	x	x	x	x	x	x
32103	Labor Force Survey		x	x	x	y	y
33	**Education**						
33101	Preschool education	x	x	x	x	x	x
33201	9-Year School education	x	x	x	x	x	x
33301	High school education	x	x	x	x	x	x
33401	University education	x	x	x	x	x	x
33501	Economic statistics on public education	x	x	x	x	x	x
33601	Education from questionnaires		y	y	y	y	y
34	**Culture**						
34101	Performance Institutions	x	x	x	x	x	x
34201	Museums, monuments of Culture *)						
34301	Library						
34401	TV-Radio operators	x	x	x	x	x	x
34501	Art Gallery						
34601	Sports						
35	**Health**						
35101	Health Activity in institutions of Primary services	x	x	x	x	x	x
35201	Secondary service activity or Hospital Service	x	x	x	x	x	x
35301	Causes of death according to the file, for deaths over one year old	x	x	x	x	x	x
35302	Causes of Death for children under one year old	x	x	x	x	x	x
36	**Income distribution and living conditions**						
36101	Household survey on living conditions			z			
36201	Household budget survey		x			z	
37	**Social protection**	x	x	x	x	x	x
37101	Social protection	x	x	x	x	x	x
38	**Other social and demographic statistics**						
38101	Divorces	x	x	x	x	x	x
38401	Penal and civil matters, Court of first instance	x	x	x	x	x	x
38402	Penal and civil matters, Court of Appeal	x	x	x	x	x	x
38403	Penal and civil matters, Supreme Court	x	x	x	x	x	x
38501	Crimes and their detection	x	x	x	x	x	x
38601	Convicts	x	x	x	x	x	X

x- Actual indicators
y- Need for additional resources
z- Lack of resources

*) Until now there isn't found any possibility to collect these data

3.1 Program Objectives for social statistics

Labor market department collects, processes, analyzes and disseminates administrative data for the labor market, social protection and social insurances. Statistical survey on household labor force is the source that provides comprehensive information on employment and unemployment not only in public sector but also in the private and non-agricultural sector. This resource cannot provide real information on the degree of active research work, methods of research and the degree of inactivity in the labor market which directly condition the relevant policies on employment and training of the unemployed or reintegration into the labor market of inactive people.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Improving indicators of the administrative records
2. Construction of statistical indicators work group, harmonized with international standards EUROSTAT requirements.
3. Quantitative and dynamic assessment on labor market developments based on integrated data from administrative and statistical sources.

Health:

Health Statistics System contains an extensive information collected by Primary Health Care Services (health centers, ambulance, polyclinics, women and children counseling, laboratory services, etc.) and the Secondary and Tertiary Health Care Services (institutions with beds as hospitals and maternity). A special importance have statistics related to the Disabled, Public Health and Safety at work, for data comparability in cooperation with competent international organizations (WHO and OECD) and the guarantee of concepts, definitions and base classifications of health statistics.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Improving the quality and fullness of health statistics (primary health care, secondary and tertiary), according to age, gender and residence.
2. Replacing the nomenclature of causes of death ICD-9 with ICD-10, which will not only unify the methodology of indicators calculation, but on the other hand would make them comparable with other countries

Education:

Education statistics are provided by the Ministry of Education and Science through administrative records. They cover all levels of education and calculate indicators such as number of educational institutions as well as the number of students who attend, have completed or have left school without completing it. Also, information is given on the number of teachers and professors, the registration degree, etc...

OBJECTIVES:

1. Continuous improvement and enrichment of education indicators.
2. Production of statistics on education, according to standards and methodological requirements of EUROSTAT and UNESCO.
3. Increasing the range of data from private education and reflect them on statistical indicators.

Income distribution and living conditions

OBJECTIVES:

1. Continuous measure of living Standards of the Albanian families in order to draft policies and monitor their effects on improving living conditions standard, particularly to identify and target the most problematic segments.
2. Measurement of final household consumption and their percentage in the total, 12 major groups and special items according to the unified European nomenclature NPK (EU, 2003) by purpose. This measurement, besides the importance as a significant statistical indicator, will also make possible:
   - Insertion of final consumption of households as a real value in the calculation of GDP.
   - Providing country-level data on consumer price products at disaggregated level to enable the updating of CPI.
3. Income measurement and their division under the structure, enabling the calculation of indicators in line with European and regional countries to measure welfare and poverty in the country.

Indicators currently produced

Labor market

Currently, the official data on employment, unemployment and inactive population in Albania is based on administrative data. Information on employment is based mainly on statements of the enterprises and assessments from alternative sources as Population and Housing census or survey of Living Standards Measurement, meanwhile information on unemployment is based on information received from the Employment Offices on the registered unemployment. However, the data on employment are detailed and relatively complete only for the public sector. The same cannot be said for agricultural and non-agricultural private sector. Information on registered unemployment covers only the registered persons as unemployed.

Health

Health Statistics System contains extensive information and calculates indicators collected by the Ministry of Health according to:
Primary Health Care Services (health care centers, ambulances, women and children consultancy, laboratory services, etc.).
Secondary and Tertiary Health Care Services (institutions with beds as hospitals and maternity)
Statistics related to the Disabled, Public Health, Health and Safety at work.

Education

The source for education statistics data is the Ministry of Education and Science, from which are calculated the indicators (according to international standard classification of education which is applied in our system - ISCED-97) as:

Levels of education (preschool, basic education, secondary education and university)
These indicators are calculated by gender, age, location and city-rural division.

Indicators related to the number of educational institutions, registered persons, graduated ones, teachers and educators, academic staff, are calculated according to the above mentioned levels

Income distribution and living conditions

Data on Living Conditions are taken so far by Living Standards Measurement Survey which, conceived as a multipurpose survey, enables extraction of indicators that describe all aspects of family life ranging, from food and non -food consumption, education, health, employment, migration, basic services (utilities), property, income from work and social assistance, transfers within and outside the country, subjective well-being and social capital. This survey provides data that serve to a large Statistical production branch, but currently there isn't a provided financial continuity for the period of 2007-2011.

3.3 Expected results for 2011

Labor market

1. Establish a sustainable system on labor force statistics according to EUROSTAT standards
2. Establish practical mechanisms for carrying out periodical labor force survey.
3. Follow developments in the Albanian labor market by providing continuous measurement on improved indicators.
4. Provide to policy makers more complete information in order to improve economic and social policies.
5. Provide to different users and international organizations more completed information on the work indicators in Albania.

Health

1. Standardization and progressive implementation of methodology according to the requirements of EUROSTAT.
2. Provision of time series and expansion of health statistics indicators for "Health for All" according to WHO.

Education

1. Introducing for the first time in the program the report on calculation of Net Registration on Education.
2. Calculation of new Indicators in case of a specific statistical survey on Education, or adding data from the source.
3. Updating in time with improvements of ISCED 1997 and study the possibility for their rapid implementation.

Income Distribution and living conditions

Implementation of Family Budget Survey 2006-2007, for the first time at country level will enable the calculation of relevant indicators according to European standards. In order to be in full compliance with this standard it is required to repeat the survey every three years (start preparations for laying on the ground during the period 2009-2010) This survey will also provide information on consumption and family income as indicators of Household Living condition Measurement, NPK update and final consumption of households as part of GDP.

At the same time, if it would be possible to have a continuous Household Living Conditions Survey in families (in 2008) will be preserved the continuity of all social indicators mentioned above and ensure

monitoring of the standard of living and poverty in the country as a result of policy application for this purpose too.

Sources

All the activities related to Labor Force are covered with the current domestic human resources. We will need three more people to successfully cope when we will start the labor force survey.

Macro-Economic Statistics

40	Labor market	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
40201	Construction output and value added with current and constant prices	x	x	x	x^1	x	x
40202	Evaluation of final consumption of public administration, with current and constant prices	x	x	x^2	x	x	x
40203	Production and value added of public administration, IJFP, education, health with current and constant prices	x	x	x^2	x	x	x
40204	Evaluation of gross fixed capital formation with current and constant prices	x	x	x	x	x	x
40205	Evaluation of stock changes with current and constant prices	x	x	x	x	x	x
40206	Evaluation of budgetary expenses by function classification	x	x	x	x	x	x
40207	Calculation of taxes on products with current and constant prices	x	x	x^2	x	x	x
40208	Calculation of subsidies on products with current and constant	x	x	x^2	x	x	x
40209	Output and value added for insurance activity with current and constant prices	x	x	x	x	x	x
40210	Evaluation of non observed economy with current and constant prices	x	x	x^3	x	x	x
40211	Evaluation on intermediary consumer structure acknowledgement	x	x	x	x	x	x
40212	Evaluation of production, consumption, and value added for financial institution with current and constant prices	x	x	x	x	x	x
40213	Evaluation of financial intermediary services indirectly measured, FISIM	x	x	x	x	x	x^4
40214	Output and value added of industry with current and constant prices	x	x	x	x	x	x
40215	Production, intermediary consumption and value added in agriculture, forestry and fishing.	x	x	x	x	x	x
40216	Net exports with current and constant prices	x	x	x	x	x	x

[1] Significant improvement in quality as a result of the new construction cost index application
[2] Significant improvements as a result of On-Line database operations in the ministry of finance. Preparation for the transition from cash basis to accrual basis.
[3] The activity will be intensified using data on labor force survey (in families) and other sources from enterprises statistics
[4] Preparations for audit on financial intermediary service series indirectly measured; its allocation by user sectors, under way of given recommendations by EU council on rules adaptation nr. 448/98.
[5] Significant indicator improvement as a result of using data from Family budget survey and using new variables from commercial enterprises statistics.
[6] Reevaluation of this indicator based on the specific survey proposed for nonprofit organizations.

3.1 Program objectives for macro statistics

- Improving macro-economic statistics by improving existing indicators
- Development of new indicators in line with EU legislation and methodology
- Publication in 2008 of some quarterly macro-economic statistics
- Improve macroeconomic statistics and their alignment with EU statistics

2007-2011 Program reconfirms and reinforces the objectives set to National Accounts sector regarding the consolidation of annual assessments, to improve the quality of information through qualitative analysis of individual data.

Special attention is dedicated to the preparation for time series review on macroeconomic statistics, which will affect especially after 2008, when among other things, will be used in many ways, data derived from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). The development of household statistics will create more opportunities for expected improvements in the assessment of GDP expenditure method. The effects will be reflected especially in the more qualitative assessments of:

- Final population consumption indicator, which in contrast to the current way of calculation, as difference, will be assessed directly with statistical sources, highly respecting the requirements of the relevant nomenclature (COICOP).
- Indicator of imputed rent, etc.

For Hidden Economy estimates will be undertaken a series of actions that are associated with the use of data from labor force survey organized by INSTAT, funded by State Budget. In these assessments, there will be a better use of calculation methods on labor inputs.

Will further advance on improving the calculation with constant prices, where is expected to better evaluate Economic Growth, which is one of the most important indicators of macro-economic. This will be possible through better application of double deflation method, using company survey data for recognition of intermediary consumption structure, by branch of origin.

Using the opportunities created from the on-line system that will be made available to INSTAT by the Ministry of Finance, it is foreseen a more qualitative benefit and process of quarterly data as effect of institutional sector of public administration.

Final testing will be conducted on the quality of quarterly macro-economic statistics and will be considered their publication in 2008.

At the borders of the years of the program presented, in parallel with advancements in public accounting, will be carried out relevant studies for the transition from CASH BASIS methods currently used in the calculations for Public Administration to Accrual Basis method as a methodology requirement that represents the application of European standards (ESA-95).

More intensive effort will be made to build the Resources - Uses Table, using in an integrated way the data that will be provided by statistical sources in companies foreseen in this program, at the product level, associated with the production and use as well. In this context is foreseen a more effective application of Commodity Flow method, as one of the main methods for economic balance.

3.2 Currently produced indicators

Current situation

The system of economic indicators in Albania has improved in the last decade, through the cooperation with international institutions. More specifically, in middle of 1999 INSTAT began to develop estimates of GDP based on the methodology of the ISA 1993. In late 2002, were available the first estimates of GDP for the period 1996-2000 performed with the technical assistance of the IMF which were finally published in January 2003. Compared with previous publications of national accounts, the assessment of GDP in 2003 is more harmonized with ISA 1993 standard, while full compliance with the requirements of ESA

1995, will be subject to subsequent years. A serve to this objective was the twining project between INSTAT and three statistical offices, Italy, Finland and Hungary, funded jointly by EU and IMF.

Under this project were also conducted training sessions to introduce methodological developments and dissemination of general knowledge on national accounts, for specialists within and outside INSTAT and users mainly from central institutions.

Current prices estimates of value added produced in agriculture were integrated with information on prices and quantities of physical output produced. This approach created the opportunity to build the system of accounts at constant prices.

Construction activity, as a strategic branch of the Albanian economy, underwent a deep analysis on supply and demand as well. This analysis has highlighted some shortcomings that have hampered the development of resources-uses account for this sector. Consequently, new data were developed on gross fixed capital formation. These data were based mainly on statistics ASVN and LSMS. This analysis has played a crucial role in strengthening restrictions on content between supply and demand components of macro-economic calculations.

The main downsides of compiling national accounts in Albania are related with demand component and especially with family consumption estimates. In order to avoid these bugs, a new procedure was implemented to assess the final consumption. The starting point of the procedure used in the reassessment of economic data related to household final consumption is the use of the hypothesis that GDP (or output) should take the value calculated by the method of production.

A method was put in place in order to explore the possibility of implementing the methodology for the introduction of dual deflate system and intermediate consumption deflated with average prices of raw materials and imported materials produced in the country. Until now, INSTAT has deflated value added by using simple indicators, mainly received from domestic price indices or indices of wages.

3.3 Expected results for 2011

National accounts sector, dealing with the calculation of macro-economic statistics until the end of 2011, has the objective to continue publication of existing indicators by improving the quality of their calculation and the addition of other indicators in accordance with the EU methodology and legislation.

Considering the growing demand of domestic and foreign users for timely macroeconomic statistics, as well as meeting the criteria for Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS), INSTAT has planned to publish in 2008 some quarterly national accounts statistics. Indicators that INSTAT believe to be ready for publications in 2008 are:

- Changes (%) in Value added quarterly by seven key sectors of the economy, as well as quarterly GDP, with current prices seasonally regulated and unregulated
- Change (%) in Value added quarterly by seven key sectors of the economy economy, as well as quarterly GDP, in volume terms (prices of previous year) seasonally regulated and unregulated

From about two years INSTAT has assessed the above-mentioned experimental statistics and throughout this period INSTAT has won a considerable experience in drafting and has continually improved them. INSTAT, with the help of foreign experts has identified the main problems of this new statistical product, both in terms of data sources, as well as technically and during this time is worked and continue the work systematically to overcome these obstacles. INSTAT believes that indicators which will be published in 2008 will meet all relevant standards of quality, to be worthy for the user.

With the publication of these short-term macroeconomic accounts statistics, Albania meets a key requirement for meeting the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS).

Until 2011, with improved resources and further consolidation of the annual national accounts, we claim that quarterly national accounts move even more towards EU standards, being enriched with other indicators, as well as further improved quality of especially two of their main characteristics such as accuracy and short time of their assessment.

4. ENTERPRISES STATISTICS

44	Enterprises statistics	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
44101	Structural survey of enterprises	x	x	x	x[1]	x	x
44102	Realized investments	x	x	x	x	x	x
44401	Quarterly survey of industrial companies	x	x	x	x	x	x
44402	Quarterly survey of construction companies	x	x	x	x	x	x
44403	Quarterly survey of transport companies	x	x	x	x	x	x
44404	Survey by choice in trade companies	x	x	x	x	x	x
44405	Quarterly survey of hotels	x	x	x	x	x	x
44406	Indicators of building permits prices	x	x	x	x	x	x
44407	Administrative data for industry	x	x	x	x	x	x
44408	Sales index	x	x	x	x	x	x
45	Energy	x	x	x	x	x	x
45101	National Energy Balance	x	x	x	x	x	x
45201	Electricity balance	x	x	x	x	x	x
48	Transport						
48101	Road transport vehicles inventory	x	x	x	x	x	x
48201	Urban passengers transport	x	x	x	x	x	x
48401	Railway network	x	x	x	x	x	x
48402	Rail transport	x	x	x	x	x	x
48501	Maritime transport of passengers, vehicles and goods	x	x	x	x	x	x
48600	Air transport	x	x	x	x	x	x
48801	Road traffic accidents	x	x	x	x	x	x
48901	Pipeline transport	x	x	x	x	x	x
49	Information society						
49201	Postal service activity	x	x	x	x	x	x
49301	Fixed telephone service activity	x	x	x	x	x	x
49401	Mobile phone service activity	x	x	x	x	x	x
49501	Information and communication technology				y	y	y	y
50	Tourism						
50101	Capacity and attendance of hotels	x	x	x	x	x	x
50201	Entries and exits of Albanian and foreign citizens in cross borders	x	x	x	x	x	x
51	Register of enterprises						
51101	Statistical register of non-agricultural economic enterprises	x	x	x	x	x	x[2]
51102	Survey of new enterprises	x	x	x	x	x	x

4.1.1 Objectives of the program for short-term statistics of enterprises

The objective of the program for economic statistics of business companies are:

- Improve the quality of the statistics by using all the possible sources of information to produce timely and reliable data.
- Calculate all indicators on STS in order to be in conformity with Eurostat Regulation no.1165/98.

4.2.1 Indicators produced at present, by short-term statistics of enterprises

- **Quarterly Observation**

Production in enterprises with 10 or more employers in Industry, Construction, quarterly period,

Turnover of the businesses with 10 or more employees in Industry, Construction, Communications, Retail trade (random and exhaustive choice of businesses), Wholesale Trade (based on turnover figures), and Hotels (5 or more rooms)

Total number of persons employed in Industry, Construction, Retail and Wholesale Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communication, in three monthly periods.

Salary budget in Industry, Construction, Retail and Wholesale Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communication, in quarterly periods

Working hours in a day in Industry and Construction, in quarterly period

Working days in a week in Industry and Construction, in quarterly period

Specific indicators in Hotels and Construction, in quarterly periods

- **Administrative Sources**

Building permits as per type of building in number, building area and value.

The budget forecasted for the building approved in the building permit according to the type of client.

Production good sold in quarterly and progressive period from the Ministries for the enterprise under their control.

Industrial products, sold in a quarterly and progressive period from the Ministries for the enterprise under their control.

Number of transport vehicles.

Number of transport vehicles by district

The volume of work in public transport

Length of railway lines

The volume of work in rail transport

Rail transport of goods by type of good Ship

transport of passengers

Ship transport of goods

The volume of loading and unloading

Air transport of goods, passengers, mails

Traffic collision

Traffic collision by type of accidents

Accidents by gender

Pipeline Transport

Mail services
Activity of fixed telephony by districts

Mobile telephony

Number of Albanians and foreigners entering and leaving the country

Total of investments and by structure.

4.3.1 E x p e c t e d results for 2011 relating short-term statistics of enterprises

The objective of the Sector for enterprise statistics is that within end of 2011 to continue publishing existing indicators by improving the quality of the calculation, the deadline of publication and adding some other indicators in conformity with regulation 1165/98 of EU and respective methodology.

This sector aims to seek information on communication and information technology used in enterprises through an annual observation.

4.1.2 Objectives of the program for Structural Statistics of Enterprises

The main objective of structural statistics of enterprises is to show the structure of economic activities through economic data. Indicators are presented in total for economic activities, according to branches and enterprise size. These statistics include all active non-agricultural enterprises in Albania in all legal forms (are not included financial activities, education, health care and culture).

4.2.2 Indicators that are currently produced from Structural Statistics of Enterprises

Main indicators represent

- Demographic data of enterprises
- Detailed economic activity NACE 2 digits level
- Employment
- Financial indicators
- Investments
- Specific indicators of Branches

4.3.2 Expected results for 2011 relating Structural Statistics of Enterprises

- Review of the questionnaire in order to reflect changes of new law in force on Accounting Plan and EUROSTAT regulation.
- Ensure better quality of data through trainings of specialists and interviewers
- Better, fulfill requests of the users

4.1.3 Objectives of the program for the Register of Enterprises

INSTAT creates, maintains, and is responsible for the statistical register of enterprises.

The objective of the statistical registry of enterprises is to distinguish and build statistical units – enterprises and serves as a tool to observe, prepare and coordinate studies, and group the results of the studies. It is a source of information for statistical analysis of the business population and its demography.

4.2.3 Indicators that are currently produced by the Register of Enterprises

The statistical registry of enterprises follows these essential indicators

- Demographic changes
- Identity indicators such as name of the firm, name of the owner
- Location
- Legal form
- Ownership
- Type of activity
- Employees

4.3.3 Expected results for 2011 for the Register of Enterprises

- Prepare statistical register of enterprises in conformity with EU requirements
- Prepare statistical register of local entities in conformity with EU
- Prepare statistical register with economic data in time series
- Standardization of the rubric on enterprise demography as part of various surveys the serves to update Enterprise register

4.4 Resource

- **For Enterprise Registry** – For the moment there are 3 specialists working, and up to the end of 2011, there is no demand for an increase in human resources. After 2011, there will be the need to employ personnel for the maintenance of existing registries and creation of new ones.

5. MONETARY, FINANCIAL, FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS and BOP

52	Money and Finance	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
52301	Credit to economy	x	x	x	x	x	x
52302	Monetary aggregates	x	x	x	x	x	x
52302_1	Presentation of Bank of Albania		x	x	x	x	x
52302_2	Presentation of other depository corporations		x	x	x	x	x
52302_3	Presentation of depository corporations		x	x	x	x	x
53	**Trade of goods**						
53101	Statistics generated for trade of goods	x	x	x	x	x	x
53101	Statistics generated for trade of goods	x	x	x	x	x	x
54	**Market and BOP**						
54201	Compilation of balance of payments	x	x	x	x	x	x
55	**Prices**						
55101	Production Prices	x	xy	xy	xy	xy	xy
55201	Consumer prices	x	x	x	x	x	x
55301	Construction prices	x	x	x	x	x	x
55401	Observation on consumer force parity	x	x	x	x	x	x

Note: y * production price index for exports is the result of improved production price index. Beginning from 2007 this index will be calculated as the Producer Price Index for traded goods in the country and the index for exported goods. The calculation of this index will be accomplished using existing resources.

5.1 Objectives of the program for monetary statistics

- Improve monetary statistics through improving existing indicators
- Compile new indicators in conformity with the EU methodology and legislation.
- Thorough and long-term outline of monetary statistics

5.2. Indicators currently produced.

Price statistics

Price statistics aim at providing data for prices of retail goods, industrial and agricultural production prices, and prices of construction material. In order to present price dynamics, the indexes of prices are calculated such as Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index, Construction Cost Index (dwelling-place), the most important being Consumer Price Index which is, at present, used as inflation indicator.

Statistics on the Trading of Goods

Statistics on the trading of goods aim at providing data on trade, exports and imports of goods in Albania. To this end, the statistics on the trading of goods calculate exports (FOB) and imports (CIF) indicators in total and some other more detailed indicators such as export/import according to group countries, groups of commodities etc.
The source of information used on the statistical data of foreign trade of goods is Customs General Directorate (administrative source).

Monetary, financial statistics and BOP

The responsible institution for the Compilation of Balance of Payments is Bank of Albania. The source of information are second level banks, unions of savings and loan associations, insurance associations, embassies and non-governmental institutions and some observations that are conducted by INSTAT such as observation on tourism, direct investments and remittances.

Moreover, Bank of Albania is responsible for the calculation of such monetary indicators as Credit to Economy and Monetary aggregates. The source of information and the calculation of these indicators are second level banks, which report through Unified Reporting System.

5.3 Expected results for 2011

Sectors that deal with calculation of monetary, financial and foreign statistics and BOP, up to 2011, aim to continue publishing existing indicators, improving their quality and adding some other in conformity with EU methodology and legislation.

About Price Statistics:

- After the conclusion of the Household budget survey, product weights for Consumer Prices Index will be updated.
- Beginning from the first quarter of 2007, the work will start to update the structure of weights and products of Product Price Index. Then, after the review of this index, INSTAT will calculate the Product Price index for goods exported. In order to calculate this index the data will be taken from the Product Price Index for the goods traded within the country and for those exported. The expansion and improvement of this index will be possible using existing sources.
- In 2008, the work will begin to calculate Import Price Index and Service Price Index. They are new indicators that will contribute in the general view on price statistics and they are essential to improve the statistic of National Account Sector

The calculation of these two indicators should be accompanied by an increase in financial and human resources.

- In 2007, the work will begin to update the structure of enterprise weights and products of Construction Cost Index (dwelling places). At the same, the work will begin to calculate Construction Cost Index. As a result, this index will represent a thorough view of construction sector and will include residential building and civil engineering works. The calculation of this indicator will better fulfill the needs of National Account Sector relating construction enterprises

Resources

The calculation of these two indicators should be accompanied by an increase in financial and human resources.

5.4. Resources

Price Sector has three employees at present who cover one or two indexes each. It is planned that the same resources will cover the extension of Product Price Index, specifically for the production for sale within the country and for export.

The expansion and calculation of the previous mentioned new indicators should be accompanied by an increase in financial and human resources.

New indicators that require an increase in financial and human resources

55	Prices	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
55501	Import Prices			Y	Y	Y	Y
55601	Service Prices			Y	Y	Y	Y
55701	Construction Prices		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

6. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING STATISTICS

61	Use of land	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
61101	Use of land	X	X	X	X	X	X
62							
62102	General Register agricultural business units			Z			
62103	Observation on the structure of agricultural economic units		Z		Z		Z
63		X					
63101	Economic Accounts of Agriculture	y	y	y	y	y	y
64							
64101	Annual agricultural observation (field crops and orchards)		X	X	X	X	X
65							
65101	Annual agricultural observation (livestock)	X	X	X	X	X	X
66							
66101	Information on Agro-Industry						
68							
68801	Forestry Statistics	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
69							
69101	Fishing Statistics	X	X	X	X	X	X

x- Present indicators
y- Need for an increase in resources
z- Lack of resources

6.1 Objectives of the program for statistics on agriculture

- Overall registration of agricultural activity including animal farming and forestry
- Periodic observation of farm structure (every 2 years)
- Improve statistical indicators in conformity with EUROSTAT requirements

6.2. Indicators that are currently produced by agricultural sector

- Structure of agricultural economic units
- Work input in agriculture
- Economic accounts for agriculture
- Animal and agricultural products
- Balances of agricultural and animal products

- Fishing statistics

- Forestry statistics

6. Expected results

To create the national registry for agricultural economic units and use it as a tool for conducting statistical observations in agriculture

To compile statistical indicators in conformity with Eurostat international standards and to better serve and fulfill the demands of national accounts.

6.4 Resources

Currently this sector has sufficient resources to produce statistics on

- Land utilization
- Plant production (crops, vegetables, and fruit trees
- Livestock
- Fishing

7. OTHER STATISTICAL FIELDS

71	Environment statistics	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
71101	Air pollution and climate changes	x	x	y	y	y	y
71102	Statistics on water sources						
71103	Statistics on waste						
71104	Transport and environment						
71105	Investments on environment protection and environment taxes						
71106	Agriculture and environment						
71107	Biodiversity	x	x	y	y	y	
71108	Regional environmental statistics						
71109	Statistics on land utilization						
71110	Statistics on some water indicators						

Main objectives of Environmental Statistics for 2007-2011

- Compile a unique model for environmental data collection for all statistics agencies that produce this kind of information and that meet the requirements of European statistical system.

- To harmonize environmental statistics with reporting requirements and other directives of various environmental sectors in Acquis Communitaire.

- Collaborate and coordinate activities with Environment, Forestry, and Water Administration Ministry in order to fulfill reporting duties with EU, European Environmental Agency or other associations.

- Monitor the progress and efficiency of environmental policy through sector indicators energy-environment and transport environment; health-environment, agriculture-environment according to European models

INSTAT role relating Environmental Statistics

Environmental data are produced by Statistical Agencies and scientific research institutions that monitor the environment.

MMPAU publishes only the report on "Environment conditions" once in two years not according to DPSRI system.

INSTAT is responsible and has the authority to collect the necessary Environmental Information so that it can analyze, elaborate and publish this data as Official Environmental statistics according to the requirements of Aarhus Convent ratified by Albanian Parliament.

As you can see below there are lack of data for most of environmental indicators for which INSTAT has reporting obligations toward EUROSTAT

1- **Air Statistics - Partially**; not all **AIR indicators** have been measured. There are no official statistics and reporting. There is not any national methodology for these indicators.

Still, there are some data for Air quality: PM10, S02, N02, Pb3, and O3. Nevertheless, the data are not sufficient and reliable. Meanwhile monitoring appliances are old, and the periodicity of measures is insufficient and there is lack of control of data quality

2- **Water Statistics- Partially;** not all **WATER** indicators have been measured. There is lack of official data on the usage of water sources and there is not any reporting (immeasurable indicator). There are some data on the quality of superficial water (such as rivers, lakes; Nitrites, Nitrates, NH3. P total, content of organic carbon -(IHM). While for subterranean waters: NO4, NO3, NO2 (SHGJSH). There are also some partial data for the quantity of chlorophyll in international seawaters

3- **Waste Statistics – total lack;** indicators are not measured, there are no official statistics and there is no reporting. There are only some data for municipal solid waste but the data are not sufficient and reliable as they are result of calculations. The classification of waste has not been carried out yet. Another immeasurable indicator is the treatment of urban wastewaters; as a result, there are no official statistics and reporting. Even hazardous solid and liquid waste is not carried out; therefore, there are no official statistics and reporting.

4-   **Transport and Environment Statistics; Partially.** Not all indicators that show the influence of transport in the environment have been measured. Still, there are some data on the number of accidents, partially on the volume of transport and energy balance. Nevertheless, there is no measurement of the indicators for the usage of clean and alternative fuel, therefore, there are no official statistics and reporting. There is no measurement of the renewable energy, energy consume as per sectors and the placement of catalytic appliances.

5-   **There is lack of statistics for investments done for Environment Protection and Environment taxes.** There are no official statistics and reporting relating investments according to NACE and investments according to environmental requirements, investments per inhabitants in GDP percentage, investments as per industrial sectors. There are some data about waste tax, green tax and transport but there are no **official statistics** and reporting.

6-   **There are partially statistics about Agriculture and Environment;** not all indicators have been measured. It is not measured the feeding balances of agricultural land. There are some partial data in local level (not national level) for the monitoring of farmland and irrigation water. There are some date about the amount of pesticides sold and fertilizer. **There is no measurement of the indicators for the utilization of pesticides by crop and vegetable type** as a result there are no official statistics and reporting. There is no measurement of the indicators of agricultural area where fertilizers are used; therefore there is **no official statistics** and reporting.

There is no measurement for the indicators that show the progress of management of polluted areas (hot-Spot), as result there are no official statistics and reporting.

7-   **There are partial statistics about Biodiversity;** Not all indicators are measured. There are some data on the diversity of habitats and forest ecosystem. There are some data on the production of aquaculture, but there is no data for the status of sea fishing. There is no measurement for erosion indicators so there are no official and accurate data.

8-   **There is lack of Regional environmental statistics; there** is no measurement of regional environmental statistics as a result there are no official statistics and no reporting.

9-   **There are partial land utilization statistics.** There are indicators on the amount of forest area and wooded land; therefore, there are official data and reporting.

There are no data for land area occupied by buildings for trading, public purpose and industrial buildings. There are no data for the land area used for transport and communication, and technical infrastructure. There are some informal data for the land area, which is occupied by water.

10- **There is lack of statistics for some water indicators;** there is lack of measurable indicators and as a result, there are no official statistics and reporting

4. CONDITIONS FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

In order for the National Statistical System to have timely and qualitative functioning, some

conditions should be applied. Therefore INSTAT is listing the essential and sufficient conditions that organize its activity:

- Acknowledge of the right to use individual prime data sources from other administrative sources
- Compilation, signing and acknowledge of Memorandum of Understanding, as integral part of Law "On Official Statistics", with other statistical agencies in order to allow recognition and utilization of unexplored data sources
- Ensure that the role of Statistical Council and other workgroups is to carry out the duties that are planned in the 5 Year Program of Official Statistics.
- The signing of Stabilization and Association Agreement will result in further obligations to INSTAT such as strengthening the institution and national statistical service.
- **Providing INSTAT with sufficient budget** to initiate all necessary statistical activities in order to create a statistical product that provides continuous indicators
- **Increase human resources and building area for INSTAT** as it is essential to carry its obligations
- Education and continuous training of the staff in statistical methodology and further on in professional skills and training in English Language.
- Update and maintain technological appliances not only to make possible the processing of data and their dissemination but also to initiate new projects related to gathering, processing and disseminating data.
- Improvement in the payments of specialist and initiating a program for career development within the institution.
- Creating a program for the measurement of managerial performance of the system (SBI).

- Building an integrated system of information
- Initiating projects that have to do with the quality of   activities
- Creating a growing statistical culture by dedicating important national days to statistics or by organizing open debates for important professional issues.

5. THE ORGANIZATION OF HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Based on article 9 of the Law "On statistics", INSTAT is financed mainly by state budget. The funds that are generated from its own activities such as trading publications or other services can be used to increase its own incomes in conformity with Decisions of Council of Ministers and Regulation of Ministry of Finance.

Moreover, the institution can make use of the funds from donors to increase incomes. Every August INSTAT presents to the Ministry of Finance the need for financing, and every December it is informed of the budget approved to it. In general, there are considerable differences from the demand for funds and the approved amount.

Even though INSTAT presents various development scenarios that need financial support, none of them has been financially supported. Therefore, in order to realize the 5-year Official Statistic Program financial support is an essential condition. Obviously INSTAT and its staff aims at ensuring continuous statistical products, but it becomes extremely difficult when there is limited human resource and continuous staff leaking.

It is obvious that INSTAT needs to grow in staff number and have suitable working places and be provided with up to date technical infrastructure.

6. PLANNING OF THE COST NEEDED FOR THE STATISTICAL OPERATIONS 2007-2011

In order to carry out its own statistical operations INSTAT needs to have guaranteed financial support this should also grow throughout the period of statistical activities that are planned to be carried out according to the plan that is proposed.

INSTAT is based on the structure of budgetary expenses for 2005-2006, which made possible the realization of some activities carried out at enterprises and on also the forecast for the budget of the project Labor Force Survey (at families) for 2007 based on Decision of Council of Minster no. 430 date 28.06.2006, to compile the table of costs for 5-year period.

During 2006-2007 Household, Budget Survey is in process, which is completely financed by donors.

Beginning from June 2006 INSTAT has 151 employees in the Organic Structure divided in Head Office and Regional Directorates with a proportion of 1/1.

Regional Directories in counties are responsible for gathering data of the surveys and publishing a statistical bulletin containing data from the economic, social and agricultural activity of the county.

INSTAT operates in limited working spaces and with few vehicles to monitor activities in counties.

It has frequently been thought to organize technology in a different way for the production of statistical information but every measure taken will be useless as long as there is no guarantee that the gathering of data will not be depended only on people (there will exist logistic tools that will enable gathering of data through email or other digital forms) and as long as there are debates on administrative division of the country. Therefore as a conclusion it is premature to organize differently the work in INSTAT and meanwhile the need for financial resources in order to increase the volume prime data is continuously growing.

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of the number of statistical activities according to type and year when they are planned to be carried out.

Table 6.1 the number of statistical activities according to type and year

Statistical Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Observations in enterprises	14	15	16	16	16
Observation in family	2	1	1		
General registrations [13]		1	1		1
Administrative data	98	99	96	95	97
Total	**114**	**111**	**114**	**111**	**114**

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[1] This group includes the records for enterprises, agricultural economies and population. Their cost is not included in the overall cost of statistical activities.

Table 6.2 presents the structure of the costs of the statistical activities carried out with state funds in 2005, 2006 by INSTAT.

Type of cost	2005	2006
Observation Cost (data collection)	27,079	19,982
Cost for the support of the activity (trainings, Software, printing of questionnaires)	18,822	14,309
Personnel Expenses	73,353	89,214
Fixed Cost	12,741	12,191
Total	**131,995**	**135,696**

Table 6.3 presents calculations that INSTAT has carried out on the need for financing to conduct its statistical activities according to 5-year Official Statistics Program.

Table 6.3 Calculation of expenses for realizing statistical activities

In thousand Lekë

Expenses	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Observations in enterprises	58,871	61,815	64,905	68,151	71,558
Observation in family registrations	12,651	12,651	12,651		
Institutional Expenses	102,455	108,602	118,027	125,109	132,615
Total	**173,977**	**183,068**	**195,583**	**193,259**	**204,173**

Expenses in 2010 will increase because of the Registration of Agricultural Economic Units. Meanwhile beginning from 2007 and on will start the observations for Labor Force Survey (LESS).

7. MONITORING PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

In order to ensure effective overall functioning of the government, the need arises for high quality statistics data. Political decision-makers and other market actors continuously rely on statistics when making a decision but it also serves to monitor and evaluate the implementation of these decisions. Our government's priority is to accelerate the process of integration to EU and therefore there is inevitably a growing need to increase the volume of required statistical data but also to compare and improve their quality.

Taking into consideration that statistics should satisfy user's needs they should be reliable, objective, not influenced by political intervention and available in the right time and in suitable form. The preparation of statistics should not be an extra burden for the provider.

The 5-year Program of Official Statistics should make possible a description of planned strategies, priorities and work programs for all this period. The program is published in the official bulletin.

Monitoring the implementation of the Statistical Program is specified in Article 8 and 11 of Law"On

official statistics" of Republic of Albania altogether with the official executor of national statistics defined in the Statistical Program and should present, during 5 years of the Program, to the Statistical Council an Annual Report of the work carried out and a copy to the office of Deputy Prime Minister. The variations in the annual program after the being discussed with the Statistical Council should be published in the Official Bulletin.

Implementation of the program will be periodically monitored by the Statistical Council, users, and producers of data who are necessary for performing the national statistics as well as compliance with international requirements. To this end INSTAT, in less than a year provides rapid monitoring reports to the Council of Statistics

Technical working groups are established at INSTAT in collaboration with other Statistics Agencies, in compliance with Memorandums of Understanding, covering various fields of statistics and the annual proposed programs and statistical surveys are discussed. These structures are also responsible to deliberate the Annual Statistical Program and to sensitize relevant agencies. Along with the producers of national statistics, they provide maximum harmonization of priorities set out in five-year program with the annual programs throughout the life of the program itself. Furthermore, they also ensure that statistics react to all constant changes of economic, social and environmental situation in the country.

INSTAT and authorized executioners prepare a report on work performed for the previous year under the annual program, no later than April 30 of the current year. The report is discussed, reviewed and analyzed by the Statistical Council

During the deliberation of the Stabilization Association Agreement for the acceptance in EU, INSTAT agreed to coordinate the approximation of the Albanian National Statistics with Acquis until end of 2014. INSTAT obligations are: to create an improved statistical culture between agencies and monitor the effort done by these agencies to realize the SAA obligations.

Part II

Proposals for new statistical indicators or improvements of existing ones, with additional human and financial resources

Introduction

INSTAT's mission is to provide transparent, neutral and timely information which can help user's assessment on developing transformational processes within the country. The signing of the Stabilization – Association Agreement increases the obligation of INSTAT, which relates to strengthening the institution and the national statistics system, insuring a convenient budget in order to carry out all necessary activities for the creation of a statistical product necessary for continuous indicators. Another condition for the fulfillment of these tasks is the growth of human resources and additional facilities.

The comparison made with other countries clearly shows that the resources available for official statistics in Albania are relatively small. In total, there are 15 persons as INSTAT staff and some employees of other institutions who produce official statistics. The overall number of employees in Albania is around 200, including staff employed by contract.

Albania has about 3.1 million inhabitants, which mean that there are about 0:05 to 0:06 statistic employees per 1000 inhabitants. This can be compared with 0.12 employees in Macedonia and 0:08 in Croatia. Latvia has a population of 2.3 million and a number of workers of 0:19. In Western Europe, the United States and Canada the figures are at around 00:20 employees per 1000 inhabitants. Statistical production in Albania is more work-intensive (the presence of modern technology in statistic production process mainly in the form of primary statistical information gathering is generally incomplete and manual) than in these countries, which means that differences are actually even larger.

INSTAT is taking action to be more efficient. Computer equipments are installed with the support of donors. In addition, it is recommended that INSTAT reorganize its structures in the districts and the way of collecting data. However, it takes time, as long as INSTAT depends on development of infrastructure in the country as a whole. Another goal is also to maximize the use of administrative resources.

Despite these efforts, it will be difficult for Albania to meet EUROSTAT requirements without a substantial increase in budget and staff for official statistics.

Time is needed also to establish and improve the institution. It will necessarily be a systematic approach and give priority to some specific areas of statistics. The need to improve National Accounts and other macroeconomic data is also claimed by the main users of statistics.

In the following materials are listed some of the statistical activities that INSTAT has the necessary capacity and professional skills, but their realization depends on the periodical provision of additional budgetary funds.

The proposal to increase the resources is presented in this second part of long-term budget.

BASIC STATISTICAL FUNCTIONS UNTIL THE END OF 2011

Albanian government aims towards European integration and towards poverty reduction through very clear social, economic and legislative development strategies in the country. Drafted strategies aimed at economic growth, alleviation of informality, wider economic expansion, attraction of foreign investment and aims towards a steady regional development. All of these and the starting point of the European Community Statistical Program, compose the fundamental basis of the main tasks of INSTAT.

Maximize the use of administrative resources. The other statistical agencies, in exercising their functions, collect data that can be used (or not) for statistical purposes. INSTAT after creating a database with unique features for all Ministries and Central Institutions should organize an exclusive model of data collection for them, with defined hierarchical responsibilities. It will also serve to sensitize administrative suppliers of official statistics and the role they play in monitoring reforms and government policies.

Improving the method of calculating the aggregated macroeconomic indicators and national accounts system in order to comply with ESA in 1995. An assessment of the situation of existing and lacking primary sources will help in drafting a list of operations that will bring improvements in calculating National Accounts. Improved data will help in the calculation of temporary GDP in closer periods not only by production, but also by expenditure at current and constant prices.

Improving the measurement of Unobserved Economy (EU). Albania should adopt the recommendations of the OECD/ ES / ECEUN in measuring the unobserved economy. There will be consolidation of the new calculation and evaluation method of EU, according to "Labor input" methodology but even by increasing the level of data utilization by administrative sources, labor inspectorate, taxes, etc.

Quick macroeconomic data (GDP flash estimation). To assist all decision makers, using estimates based on several Econometric methods, annual GDP data combined with data from the index of sales and improved with different deflators according to branches will enable the calculation and publication of quarterly GDP

Structural data on enterprises. These data will serve to improve the situation of the directory of companies, including any information that serves to improve the quality of the registry. In addition, the introduction of new elements in the collection of data such as electronic forms and use of improved administrative resources will certainly bring a significant improvement in enterprise statistics.

The foreign trade data and Intrastat. Transfer those data from the General Directorate of Customs that contain information on individual companies that perform commercial transactions, will help to better understand the economic performance of the activity of enterprises. INSTAT will continue to provide information on foreign trade in the ES, and along with the General Directorate of Customs will make an effort to improve the quality of data submitted.

Social Statistics, data on individuals and families. The objective of this program is to provide statistics on individuals and families, by combining data sources. On one hand the use of administrative data provides numerical information, on the other hand their combination allows you to calculate indicators that attest the level of a new index that presents better the situation of individuals and in rare cases even families related to their demographic, employment, cultural and educational situation. For a more complete overview of the situation, these data need to be confronted with the indicators arising from statistical surveys. At present for these statistics, there is only an observation to the families, which has guaranteed funds only for 2007. Sustainability in the statistical data on income and family expenses, depends heavily on including in 5 year statistical program an annual survey, which influences not only the improvement in families' statistics but also improves macro indicators such as CPI and GDP.

Agricultural Statistics. During this period, a true transformation of agricultural statistics should be done so that they are closer to the requirements of the community by providing a more complete picture of the country's agricultural reality. On the other hand, they should be improved to better assist in the calculation of GDP.
Sectors such as fishing or forestry should be placed in the official statistics in full form, especially to track developments related with the Free Trade Agreements, FTAs.

Environmental statistics are becoming more and more important for the country, so more precise cooperation is essential to be developed and pursued with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration. Developing a list of indicators to comply with Kyoto Agreement is necessary in this phase.

Regional statistics will serve to assist in determining the NUTS (Nomenclature of Statistical Territorial Units), to be chosen to monitor social and economic cohesion between regions, the demographics of the businesses, and the situation of small agricultural units, the way reforms are implemented and how to determine funds on them.

New proposals are related to further improvements in these key areas:

    A.   MACRO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS
    B.   GENERAL REGISTRATION
    C.   IMPROVEMENTS IN PRIMARY STATISTICS

A. Improving macro-economic statistics

The main and long-term objective of macro statistics is faster compliance with ESA'95 requirements. Improvements according to priorities expressed in the developing plan of national accounts are:

1. Improved evaluation of unobserved economy
2. Methodological improvements of GDP by expenditure method
3. Production of provision – utilization tables

4. Improved Assessment of GDP at constant prices (base year)
5. Calculation and publication of quarterly GDP

The realization of these objectives in practice is closely associated with continuous improvement of existing and new sources of information.

Therefore, when, data from the Labor Force Survey will be ready it will create the possibility of making the first evaluation based on the so-called Labor Input Method.

So far, full assessments of GDP by expenditure method are not developed. New Survey of Household Budget and enhanced information on government expenditure will improve the possibilities to extract these results.

Relating National Accounts there are no provision-utilization tables. These are necessary to control the consistency of data and an in long-term period for the construction of input-output tables.

There is a desperate need for the production of quarterly accounts. The main users such as the Ministry of Finance and Central Bank of Albania require the calculation to be provided at a much faster time. New short-term statistics will improve the possibilities to produce accounts for this indicator.

Tab.1. Improvement of National Accounts 2007 - 2011

Annual economic accounts	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Estimates of the unobserved economy	x		y	Y	y	y
GDP by expenditure method				Y	y	y
Production of tables provision - utilization				Y	y	y
Assessment of GDP at constant prices (base year)					y	y
Quarterly Economic Accounts						
Quarterly Accounts			y	Y	y	
				y		

X- Existing products/indicators
0- non-existing
Y- Additional sources

Objectives for the development of National Accounts

1. Better estimates on unobserved economy starting from 2008

2. Developing independent estimates of GDP by expenditure approach from 2009

3. Producing provision-utilization tables from 2009, based on new statistical sources

4. Measurement of GDP at constant prices in a given base year

5. Development of quarterly accounts implementation beginning from 2008

6. Meeting the requirements of Data Distribution Special Standards of IMF in 2008

Statistical activities to be carried out in order to realize the objectives

1. Evaluation of unobserved economy based on the Labor Input Method with data from Labor Force surveys, 2007-2009

2. Assessment of GDP by expenditure method

   - New Survey on Household Budget will be used for the estimates of private consumption, at present it has funds only for 2007

   - The new treasure system will provide relevant information for all transactions with central, regional and local authorities. There will be substantial improvements to the registration of transactions of Health and Education sectors. Utilization of IMF's methodology on Government Finance Statistics, GFS and Classification of Functions of Government COFOG. Information gathered by the system will be used for estimates of GDP

   - Information on gross fixed capital formation will be convened in a special survey.

   - Information on exports and imports will be taken from trading statistics

3. Production of provision – utilization tables

   - The supply of goods and services should be evaluated by product and type of providers and this is realized through a specific questionnaire for products, which has not been realized yet.

   - Import and output will be divided from domestic industry

   - The table will be built by showing the use of goods and services for product and type of use as intermediate consumption (in the process of manufacturing industry), final consumption, gross capital formation or exports

4. Assessment of GDP at constant prices in a given base year

   - GDP consists of current prices and those of last year. GDP of current prices will be calculated for a longer period. To this end price, statistics should be improved.

5. The development of quarterly accounts implementation from 2008 and on

   - The test of quarterly accounts approach will be carried out. New sources of evaluation will also be tested

Improved Indicators

In order to improve the National Accounts in Albania, which are suggested here, sometimes is needed to carry out new surveys for the subjects participant in the surveys. In other cases, it is enough to improve coverage or content of existing survey

1. Improved estimates of unobserved economy starting in 2008

    New or improved Surveys

    Labor Force Survey provides an important input for the estimates of unobserved economy. At present, there is no need for a new survey. However it is important that this survey continue even after 3-year period for which funding is found.
    There is lack of funds for labor force survey for the period 2010-2011

2. Developing Independent estimates of GDP by expenditure method beginning in 2009

    New or improved Surveys:

    The new household budget survey will be used. Similarly to the Labor Force survey, it is important its continuation after 2009. It is also important the opportunity to assess General Expenditures of the Government by collecting data which is presented by the Ministry of Finance
    There is lack of funds for Household Survey for the period 2008-2011.

There is need for some new surveys:

- Survey for the expenditures of non-governmental organizations, every 3 years
- Survey of investment in gross capital
- Survey of Service Provider enterprises

    (Insurance companies and other)

- Structural survey in agriculture and forestry activities

3. Produce provision - utilization tables from 2009 based on new statistical sources. Register of enterprise statistics should be improved. It should also include local unit for complex enterprises.

    New or improved Surveys:

    Enterprise survey on products in production level
    Improvements in information on use of raw materials in Structural Survey of Enterprises
    Survey on trade and allowed differences

    Survey on transport and allowed differences

4. Estimates of GDP at constant prices in a given base year

   ***New or improved Surveys*:**

   > Improvement of price statistics by expansion of the field of coverage (No. of enterprises, economic activities), etc., especially in construction sector

5. The development of quarterly accounts implementation from 2008 and on

   ***New or improved Surveys*:**

   > Improved short-term statistics on business and the introduction of rapid assessment

B. Overall Registration

B.1 General Registration of non-agricultural economic units

The current situation (main problems), justification of needs for projects based on the challenges for each sector:

Since 1994 INSTAT has filed an administrative register of non-agricultural enterprises. The establishment of this registry was conducted based on administrative data obtained from regional tax offices. The importance of this administrative database is linked to its functions such as the basis for the framework of samples to conduct statistical surveys, demographic analysis of companies, publishing enterprise data and finally as a marketing tool, that provides enterprise users the lists of requirements for market analysis.

Despite the important role, it has played so far, the current business registry faces some problems associated with poor quality of different variables, repetitions, not registered enterprise, the presence of inactive companies, lack of information for employees, etc. These problems come mainly due to poor quality of administrative sources of information. An economic registration would solve the previous mentioned key problem of the registry, which is inclusiveness and that would provide the best presence of all economic operators in the Albanian economy and will eventually bring a better quality of statistics on enterprises.

Professional experience achieved so far through two other registration already made by INSTAT, the registration of population and buildings in the 2001 and of agriculture sector in 1998, brings into focus the importance of realizing the registration economic of enterprises.

General Objectives / purpose of project

From a statistical point of view, the economic registration would provide an updated business register according to international recommendations (EUROSTAT) and standards that would serve to produce various degrees of economic statistics, reliable, accurate and timely data to users . Further objectives to achieve are:

- To ensure complete coverage of all economic entities operating in the country

- Improving the quality of different variables of enterprises
- To ensure registration of all smaller units
- Avoid duplicate enterprises in register
- Cleaning the business registry of inactive companies

Expected Results

- Establish a good quality of statistical business register
- Increase the number of small enterprises in the register but also the number of variables attached to them
- To ensure a wide range of economic statistics with the best quality and according to European standards
- Provide users with more reliable and accurate economic statistics

Beneficiary institutions / or institutions involved in project implementation

INSTAT, Tax Administration, Labor Office, the Chamber of Commerce

Main activities and types of assistance / input required

- Drafting and approval of a specific law for the implementation of the registration of non-agricultural economic entities, now included in the new law on statistics
- Establish a cartography system, which will serve to better identify non-agricultural economic units
- Using information from existing sources to identify better the units in rural areas
- Ensure financial resources for drafting and implementing the registration of agricultural economic entities
- Establish project units to ensure implementation of the project for the registration of non-agricultural economic entities

Approximate Costs

[1] Total cost 1 million euro, funds of donors

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[1] General registration costs are not included in the total cost of the program

B.2 Development of agricultural registration to improve and strengthen agricultural statistics

The current situation (main problems), justification of needs for projects based on the challenges for each sector:

Agriculture is a dominant sector in the Albanian economy, contributing 25-30% to GDP. General registration of agricultural units in 1998 made it possible for INSTAT to create a summary of the situation at that time. However, the lack of ongoing statistical activities resulted in the lack of results to measure the development.

To complete the key registration activity will be necessary that INSTAT compiles an updated register of agricultural economic units in order to realize further selective observation in this field;, because of lack of resources and funds needed, these activities are superficial and inadequate. The current situation of agriculture can be described as follows:

1. Insufficient information of properties of agricultural structure
2. Insufficient information for the production and distribution of agricultural and animal products
3. Lack of information in terms of periodic changes in livestock

General Objectives / purpose of project

Preparation of an updated register of agriculture in order to produce reliable statistics on agriculture in line with EU requirements which will contribute to improving the system of National Accounts in Albania.

Other objectives that can be achieved in the development of this activity are as follows:

1. Establishment of a Register of Agricultural Economic Unit, being divided into categories based on farm categories or agricultural economic Units
2. Creation of the survey sample for Agriculture and Livestock
3. Creating a link between the coordination of registration data and other surveys

Expected results

1. An updated register of agriculture for all agricultural units operating in Albania, as well as vintage cultivation, livestock, forestry, permanent vintage
2. Annual figure of total agricultural output with detailed regional breakdown
3. Annual figures of agricultural employment with detailed regional breakdown
4. A detailed sampling to take on statistical surveys for agriculture and forestry

Beneficiary institutions / or institutions involved in project implementation

- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection, Ministry of Environment (General Directorate of Forests and Pastures), INSTAT.

Main activities and types of assistance / input required

1. Drafting and approval of a specific law for the implementation of the registration of agriculture, now included in the new law on statistics
2. Establish a cartography system, which will serve to better identify agricultural units
3. Using information from existing sources to better identify the units in rural areas
4. Ensure financial resources for drafting and implementing the registration of agricultural economic entities
5. Establish project units to ensure implementation of the project for the registration of agriculture

Approximate Costs

[1]Total cost 1.5 million euro, funds of donors

B.3 Conduction of population census in 2011 in Albania

The current situation (main problems), justification of needs for projects based on the challenges for each sector:

The latest population census in Albania was conducted in April 2001. Since then, conditions in the country have changed as a result of displacement of population. Today, there is no valuable and reliable data available and in terms of size, structure and distribution of the population.

Registration of new population is a necessity and always considered as national priority by the Government. It is above all important for determining social and economic goals and development plans at national and local levels as well as for bi and multilateral cooperation projects.

General Objectives / purpose of project

To provide an updated framework of social and demographic reality of the country closer to European statistical standards, to provide the Government with adequate statistical data and on national governance, and to monitor reforms.

Other objectives to be achieved through population census are:

- To help the Government in planning and allocation of resources according to population distribution
- A long-term investment in the whole statistical system of the country in terms of building institutional capacity
- Provide basic information to other central institutions in order to assist them in determining their strategies
- Better response for the needs of users
- Statistics comparable to European and international standards

Expected results

Measurement of the population in Albania

Measurement of the number of families

The calculation of all demographic, social and economic indicators

Beneficiary institutions / or institutions involved in project implementation

INSTAT and line Ministries, the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

Main activities and types of assistance / input required

- Management and preparation of registration
- Conduction of the registration
- Actions after registration

Approximate Costs

[1] Total cost 10 million euro, funds of donors

Further improvements to sectors of primary statistics

Social statistics will significantly improve with the inclusion of statistical surveys to households (labor force survey and household budget survey) periodically at 5-year program of official statistics.

Education statistics are accomplished by administrative sources and meet international standards and classifications. School registration will be conducted to cover the schools' capacity for primary and secondary education in terms of buildings, computers and other equipment.

Health Statistics are facing problems with the quality of reporting of vital events and causes of death. Capacity for data collection in the health sector must increase. Consequently, international classification, ICD-10 should be implemented as soon as possible and no later than 2010.

Migration statistics, the system of statistical indicators should be built which at present is missing for this purpose the advanced statistical experience of neighboring countries such as Italy, Greece and some other countries will be used. The establishment of this system of indicators will affect not only the expansion of statistical information but also to better meet user requirements for statistics on migration, which so far are missing.

Statistics of agriculture, the next census of agriculture will serve as the basis for agricultural statistics. Building this database as the main output of agricultural census, assumes a special significance in terms of improving methodological quality of agricultural statistics through organizing various types of surveys to agricultural entities. Improvement of Agricultural Statistics will bring significant positive impact on improving the quality of assessment for the agricultural GDP. At present there is planned a fund designated to conduct an overall agricultural census but still there are not funds to conduct statistical surveys

Environmental statistics are currently under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration. A closer cooperation and harmonization of statistics with European standards should be developed.

D. Neccessary Sources

Burimet e nevojshme

Different areas of statistics should have additional resources. In INSTAT National Accounts sector has nine people. In countries of Western Europe with comparable size (by population) for this sector are employed about 30-40 people.

Realization of the objectives outlined above requires additional staff resources not only to macroeconomic statistics (national accounts) but also the staff that produces primary statistics.

Below are presented projections for additional staff and financial resources needed in order to realize the objectives for the development of macroeconomic and primary statistics.

Tab.2. Number of New employees needed in INSTAT in different type of additional production for 2007- 2010 period

	2006 Existing	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Economic Statistics						
National Accounts	9	+2	+1	+1	+2	+2
Primary Statistics	24	+2	+2	+4	+4	+4
Administration			+1			
Total		+4	+4	+5	+6	+25

Cost Table for Statistical Activities

New Statistical Surveys	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Labor Force Survey				13,663	14,210
Survey on B.F		18,000	19,080	20,225	21,438
Survey on NPO		500			600
Survey on Products		5,000	5,300	5,618	5,955
Survey on Services		2,000	2,120	2,247	2,382
Total(1)		25,500	26,500	41,753	44,585
The cost for improvements to existing indicators additional specialists	1,372	2,744	3,430	4,116	4,116
Total (2)	1,372	2,744	3,430	4,116	4,116
Total 1+2	1,372	28,244	29,930	45,869	48,701

31 POPULATION	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
31101 Movement of resident Population	**Continuous**	**District**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Population by district				
2 Population by gender				
3 Populations on 1st January				
4 Average annual population				
5 Population by city/village division				
6 Number of families by district				
7 Average family size				
8 Population densities				
9 Population by communities and municipalities				
10 Population growth rate				
11 Internal population movements for each district				
31201 Living births	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Number of live births by Prefectures				
2 Distribution of births by birth weight and Prefectures				
3 Births by order of birth				
4 Births by mother's marriage years				
5 Masculinity ratios by Prefectures				
6 Illegal births				
7 Births by mothers group age				
31301 Marriages	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Marriages, total and by Prefectures				
2 Marriage by place of residence				
3 Marriages by age of spouses				
4 Marriages by months				
5 Number of children's brought on marriage				
6 Educational levels of spouses				
7 Marriages by previous marital status of spouses				
31401 Deaths over 1 year old	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Number of deaths under 1 year old, total and by Prefectures				
2 Deaths by sex				
3 Deaths by place of residence				
4 Deaths by month of death				
31501 Infants mortality	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Number of infant deaths				
2 Infant deaths by gender				
3 Infant deaths by place of residence				

4 Infants deaths by life expectancy

31 POPULATION	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
31601 Migration	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Resident population				
2 Number of foreigners who reside in Albania				
3 Net migration rates				
4 Asylum seekers by country of origin				
5 Asylum seekers by reasons				
6 Foreigners who work in Albania by economic sectors and profession				
31701 Main demographic rates	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Crude births rate				
2 Synthetic coefficient of fecundity				
3 Specific rate of fertility				
4 Crude reproduction rates				
5 Net reproduction rates				
6 Index of abortions per 1000 live births				
7 Crude deaths rate				
8 Specific coefficient of mortality				
9 Average life expectancy				
10 Life tables				
11 Infants mortality rate				
12 Deaths by causes of death				
13 Natural increment rates				
14 Crude marriages rate				
15 Average ages of marriages				
16 Crude divorce rates				
17 Divorces rate per 1000 marriages				
31801 Population projections	**Annually**	**Region**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Population by age				
2 Population by gender				
3 Population pyramid				
4 Population by prefecture				
5 Population on 2021				
6 Working-age population				
7 Population under working-age				
8 Population over working age				
9 Average age of the population				

10 Dependency rate
11 Replacement rate
12 Population aging rate

32 LABOUR MARKET	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
32101 Administrative data on Employment and wages	**Quarterly**	**District**	**2006**	**45 days**

  1 Total employment
  2 Employment by sectors
  3 Employment rate
  4 Labor forces
  5 Participation rate on labor force
  6 Employment by economic activities
  7 Employment by professions
  8 Employment by gender
  9 Average monthly wage in public sector
10 Real wage growth in public sector
11 Average monthly wage by economic activities
12 Average monthly wage by professions

32102 Administrative data on unemployment	Monthly	District	2006	30 days

1 Total registered unemployed
2 Registered unemployed receiving unemployment benefit
3 Long term unemployed
4 Unemployment rate
5 Labor force
6 Participation rate in labor forces
7 Registered unemployed by gender
8 Registered unemployed by group-age
9 Registered unemployed by educational level

33 EDUCATION	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
33101 Pre-elementary education	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**120 days**

1 Public kindergartens and registered children by district
2 Children ratio for one educator
3 Children ratio in kindergartens by gender and place of residence
4 Educators educational level
5 Net enrolment ratio

6 Comparative indicators with other countries
7 Educational level of 3-5 years old age group
8 Number of educators and city/village

33201 9-years Education	Annually	Country	2006	120 days

1 Educational level of 6-13 years old age group
2 Net enrolment ratio

33 EDUCATION	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness	
33201 9-years Education	Annually	Country	2006	120 days	

3   Pupils of 9 year education per 1000 inhabitants
4   Number of pupils per classroom
5   Number of pupils per teacher
6   Male-female pupils ratio
7   City-village pupils ratio
8   Pupils starting school ratio with those finishing
9   Pupils who left school ratio
10 Ratio of first class pupils coming from kindergarten
11 Pupils learning foreign language (%)
12 Pupils in public and non-public schools
13 Educational level of teachers
14 Repeater pupils (%)
15   Ratio of pupils receiving maturity diploma
16 Educational indicators compared with other countries
17 Number of 9 year schools
18 Number of pupils on 9 year school education

33301 High school education	Annually	Country	2006	120 days

1   Educational level of 14-17 years old age group
2   Net enrolment ratio
3   High school pupils per 1000 inhabitants
4   Number of pupils per classroom in full-time
5   Number of pupils per teacher in full-time
6   Male-female ratio of high school pupils
7   City/village high school pupils ratio
8   Full-time and part-time high school pupils ratio
9   Ratio of pupils starting high school with those finishing
10 High school pupils learning foreign language (%)
11 Pupils ratio in professional high schools and general schools
12 Educational level of teachers

13 Pupils receiving diploma ratio
14 High school education indicators compared with other countries
15 Number of pupils in high schools
16 Number of high schools

33401 University	Annually	Country	2006	120 days

1 Educational level of 18-22 years old age-group

2 Net enrolment ratio in universities

3 Students male-female ratio

4 Students ratio finishing high school and enrolled in universities

33 EDUCATION	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
33401 University	Annually	Country	2006	120 days

5 Students receiving scholarships and living in public dormitories, in percentage and by gender

6 Students graduated from those enrolled in the beginning of the year, in percentage

7 Indicators of our education compared with other countries

8 Students enrolled in universities by faculties

9 Student graduated by faculties

10 Effective and external teaching staff in public universities

11 Students ratio per 1000 inhabitants

12 Number of public and private universities

13 Number of students enrolled in universities and faculties by gender

14 Number of graduated students in universities and faculties by gender

15 Number of students enrolled and graduated in full-time or part-time

16 New enrolled students for the academic year in full-time or part-time

17 Students ratio in public education and students in private education

18 Ratio of enrolled students by place of residence (city/village)

19 Ratio of foreign to local students

20 Titles and scientific degrees received during the year

33501 Public education economic statistics	Annually	Country	2006	360 days

1 Budget expenditures for public education

2 Percentage of education expenditures toward Total and GDP

34 CULTURE	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
34101 Institutions of performance	Annually	Country	2006	120 days

1 Cinemas distribution by district and country
2 New shows during the year

3   Places capacity in cinemas, theatres, circus
4   Spectators during the year
5   Places in cinemas per 1000 inhabitants
6   Effective professional troops
7   Theatres distribution by districts
8   Projected films, own or foreign
9   Income from public institutions activity
10   Income from rented facilities
11   Participation in festivals and concerts abroad
12   Graduated in arts

34 CULTURE	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
34101 Institutions of performance	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**120 days**
13 Achieved publications of cultural activities				
14 Cultural activities for children				
15 Movies produced in country				
34201 Museums, monument of culture	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**360 days**
1 Distribution of museums, museum houses and monuments of culture				
2 Number of visitors with payment and free of charge				
3 Income from activities				
4 Building new monuments				
5 Restoration of monuments during the period				
6 Funds used for building and restoration of monuments				
7 Cartelized and catalogued objects and institutions included in cartelization				
34301 Libraries	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**120 days**
1 Number of libraries				
2 Growth of books stock during the year				
3 Books retrieved by readers during the year				
4 Total books stock in end of the year				
5 Enrolled in libraries during the year by age group				
6 Frequenters in halls during the year by age group				
7 New titles introduced during the year				
8 Book fairs during the year				
9 Book activities during the year, by kind				
10 Monetary funds used to purchase books				

34 CULTURE	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
34401 TV Radio operators	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**360 days**

    1 Distribution of Radio-Television operators by districts
    2 National and non national operators
    3 Structure by broadcast hours of programs
    4 Average broadcast hours per day
    5 Percentage of operators distribution in Tirana toward other districts

	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
34501 Art galleries	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**120 days**

    1 Expositions opened during the year
    2 Number of artworks exposed
    3 Fund of galleries artworks by type of figurative arts
    4 Authors, local and foreign who exposes during the year
    5 Total visitors
    6 Income from tickets
    7 Students graduated in figurative arts
    8 Publications and carried activities

34 CULTURE	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
34601 Sports	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**120 days**

    1 Sport teams by gender, athletes group age and category
    2 Athletes by sports, age and category
    3 Sport activities occurred by group age
    4 Trainers, refers and arbiters in sports by category level
    5 Seniors sport activities by type and category
    6 Games played by sports type and category
    7 Licensed athletes by teams category in collective sports
    8 National records
    9 Earned medals in international activities
    10 Male female rate in sports

35 HEALTH	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
35101 Health activity in Institutions of primary service	**Annually**	**District**	**2006**	**365 days**

    1 Number of institutions in city and village
    2 Number of visits in ages until 14 years old
    3 Number of visits in ages over 14 years old
    4 Number of in-house visits
    5 Number of gynecologic visits

6 Number of obstetrical visits

7 Number of first time obstetrical visits

8 Number of women with pathological pregnancy

9 Number of children breastfeeding

10 Number of children bottle-feeding

11 Number of consultations conducted by women`s consultation

12 Number of consultations conducted by obstetrical service

13 Number of given contraceptive prescriptions

14 Number of infant houses, pre-scholar, scholar

15 Number of elderly homes

16 Number of centers for physical and mental rehabilitation (daily)

17 Number of children vaccinated against tuberculosis

18 Number of children vaccinated against diphtheria

19 Number of children vaccinated against tetanus

20 Number of children vaccinated against pertussis

21 Number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis

22 Number of physicians in institutions by specialties

23 Number of family physicians

35 HEALTH	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
35101 Health activity in Institutions of primary services	**Annually**	**District**	**2006**	**365 days**
24 Number of dentists				
25 Number of pharmacists				
26 Number of midwife-nurses				
27 Number of medical staff(assistant)				
28 Number of graduated physicians, pharmacists, dentists, nurses.				
35201 Secondary activity or Hospital service	**Annually**	**District**	**2006**	**365 days**
1 Number of institutions with beds				
2 Number of hospital beds (those indicators are valid as for hospitals as well for maternity homes)				
3 Patients in hospital, total and by specialty				
4 Average days of stay				
5 Day beds realized				
6 Daily usage of bed				
7 Bed turnover rate				
8 Operated patients in total				
9 Left hospitals				

10 Deaths in hospitals by departments				
11 Clinical discordance				
12 Pathologic discordance				
13 Live births				
14 Dead born				
15 Cesarean operation				
16 Deaths in women				
17 Abortions				
18 Diseases diagnosis by group age				
19 Accidents, total (E800-E900)				
20 Transport accidents etc.				
21 Born out of wedlock				
35301 Causes of death according to **data files for deaths over 1 year old**	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**

1 Causes of death by infective diseases(gender, age group, type of death, residence, location etc)
2 Causes of death by tumors ("same")
3 Causes of death by endocrine diseases ("same")
4 Causes of death by blood diseases ("same")
5 Causes of death by mental illness ("same")
6 Causes of death by mental system illness ("same")
7 Causes of death by circulation apparatus diseases ("same")
8 Causes of death by respiratory apparatus diseases ("same")
9 Causes of death by digestive system diseases ("same")

35 HEALTH	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
35301 Causes of death according to **data files for deaths over 1 year old**	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**
10 Causes of death by uro-genital system diseases ("same")				
11 Causes of death by diseases of the pregnancy birth complications ("same")				
12 Causes of death by diseases of the skin ("same")				
13 Causes of death by bones and muscles diseases ("same")				
14 Causes of death by congenital anomaly diseases ("same")				
15 Causes of death by perinatal diseases ("same")				
16 Causes of death by undefined diseases ("same")				
17 Causes of death by trauma ("same")				
18 Causes of death by accidents ("same")				
35302 Causes of death for deaths of children **under 1 year of age**	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**

1 Mortality of children under 1 year per 1000 births

2 Mortality of children under 1 year by infective diseases
3 Mortality of children under 1 year by respiratory apparatus diseases
4 Mortality of children under 1 year by digestive system diseases
5 Mortality of children under 1 year by congenital anomalies diseases
6 Mortality of children under 1 year by perinatal diseases
7 Mortality of children under 1 year by undefined diseases
8 other causes etc.

36 INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND LIVING CONDITIONS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
36201 Household budget survey	**Triennially**	**Other**	**2006**	**240 days**

  1 Households having running water (%)
  2 Households having electrical energy (%)
  3 Households having telephone (%)
  4 Households that are dwelling owners (%)
  5 Households having WC inside the dwelling
  6 Average distance from elementary school
  7 Average distance from doctor/ambulance
  8 Average distance from bus station
  9 Households having central heating
10 Households having electric heating
11 Households having gas heating
12 Households using mobile phone
13 Expenses for electricity/telephone/water/heating/rent
14 Percentage of Color TV
15 Percentage of black and white TV
16 Percentage of video recorders

36 INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND LIVING CONDITIONS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
36201 Household budget survey	**Triennially**	**Other**	**2006**	**240 days**

17 Percentage of Tape/CD recorders
18 Percentage of photo cameras
19 Percentage of refrigerators
20 Percentage of freezers
21 Percentage of washing machines
22 Percentage of dishwashers
23 Percentage of air conditioners
24 Percentage of stoves with wood/gas-electricity/oil
25 Percentage of radiators

26 Percentage of generators
27 Percentage of sewing machine
28 Percentage of water heater
29 Percentage of computers
30 Percentage of satellite dishes
31 Percentage of bikes
32 Percentage of motorcycles
33 Percentage of cars
34 Percentage of trucks
35 Percentage of tractors
36 Percentage of pensioners
37 Number of pensioners per household
38 Percentage of households in economic aid
39 Percentage of persons in social assistance
40 Average income per capita/household
41 Percentage of income by structure
42 Percentage of income from work by profession/activity
43 Expenses per capita/household
44 Consumption per capita/household
45 Consumption percentage by structure
46 Incidence, poverty gap (percentage of poor, poverty measure in percent)
47 Gini coefficient by region
48 Distribution of consumption/income by quintiles
49 Percentage of last quintiles towards total consumption
50 Percentage of people who have used internet during the last month
51 Percentage of people who have used internet during the last month by place of use
52 Percentage of households that have internet connection at home
53 Percentage of households using cell phone by companies
54 Average expenses for using mobile phone on last month

36 INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND LIVING CONDITIONS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
36201 Household budget survey	**Triennially**	**Other**	**2006**	**240 days**

55 Percentage of households that have received loans from banks, financial institutions/individuals
56 Percentage of loans by reason of taking
57 Households distribution by self evaluated family situation
58 Percentage of households by declaration of financial situation change in the last 12 months
59 Percentage of households by possibility to await guests/relatives at least once per month
60 Percentage of households by possibility to pay one week annual vacation away from home

61 Percentage of households by possibility to replace the old furniture
62 Percentage of households by possibility to buy new clothes
63 Percentage of households by possibility to eat meat/poultry or fish at least once in two days
64 Percentage of households by possibility to keep home warm enough
65 Percentage of households by possibility to pay electricity bill, water bill, phone bill, rent, loan
66 Percentage of households buying on debt list
67 Assistance from others in difficult financial situations
68 Distribution of households by self evaluation of school/health services/police services/services
69 Distribution of households by self evaluation of life/health/housing/job/entertainment

37 SOCIAL PROTECTION	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
37101 Social protection	**Monthly**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**60 days**

1 Number of households benefiting economic assistance
2 Economic assistance fund
3 Average economic assistance for a family on full assistance
4 Average economic assistance for a family on partially assistance
5 Disabled benefiting social protection
6 Disability benefits fund

38 OTHER SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
38101 Divorces	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**

1 Total number of divorces
2 Number of children involved in divorce
3 Spouses education level
4 Divorces by years of marriage

38401 Criminal and civil matters, Court of first instance	Annually	Country	2006	90 days

1 Civil matters to trial, Court of first instance
2 Civil matters processed, Court of first instance
3 Criminal matters to trial, Court of first instance
4 Criminal matters processed, Court of first instance

38 OTHER SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
38402 Criminal and civil matters, Court of Appeal	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**

1 Civil matters to trial, Court of Appeal
2 Civil matters processed, Court of Appeal
3 Criminal matters to trial, Court of Appeal

	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
4 Criminal matters processed, Court of Appeal				
38403 Criminal and civil matters, Supreme Court	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Criminal matters to trial, Supreme Court				
2 Civil matters to trial, Supreme Court				
3 Criminal matters processed, Supreme Court				
4 Civil matters processed, Supreme Court				
38501 Crimes and their detection	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Murders registered				
2 Serious injuries				
3 Attempt for murders				
4 Sexual crimes				
5 Property thefts				
6 Frauds				
7 Money counterfeit				
8 Crimes related to drugs				
9 Other crimes				
10 Detection rate of homicides				
11 Detection rate of attempts for murder				
12 Detection rate of serious injures				
13 Detection rate of sexual crimes				
14 Detection rate of property thefts				
15 Detection rate of frauds				
16 Detection rate of money counterfeits				
17 Detection rate of crimes related to drugs				
18 Detection rate of other crimes				
38601 The convicted	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Convicted males under 18 years old				
2 Convicted females under 18 years old				
3 Convicted males over 18 years old				
4 Convicted females over 18 years old				
5 Convicted of crimes against life				

38 OTHER SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
38601 The convicted	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**90 days**

6 Convicted of crimes against health
7 Convicted of crimes against
8 Convicted of crimes against personal liberty
9 Convicted of crimes against morality, dignity and family
10 Convicted of crimes against property and in economic sphere
11 Convicted of crimes against public order and security
12 Convicted of crimes against justice
13 Convicted of other crimes

40 ANNUAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
40201 Production and value added of construction at current and constant prices	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Production of construction sector at current prices				
2 Intermediate consumption of construction sector at current prices				
3 Value added of construction sector at current prices				
4 Production of construction sector at constant prices				
5 Intermediate consumption of construction sector at constant prices				
6 Value added of construction sector at constant prices				
7 Annual real growth in the construction sector				
8 Specific weight of construction sector				
40202 Evaluation of final consumption of public administration, component of GDP by expenditure approach	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Final consumption of public administration at current prices				
2 Final consumption of public administration at constant prices				
40203 Evaluation of the GDP of non-commercial activity (public administration, education, health, etc.) with method	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Value added				
2 Intermediate consumption				
3 Output				
40204 Evaluation of gross fixed capital formation at current and constant prices	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Gross fixed capital formation at current prices according to the specific nomenclature of national account				
2 Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices according to the specific nomenclature of national account				

40 ANNUAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
40205 Evaluation of stocks change **at current and constant prices**	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Stock changes at current prices				
2 Stock changes at constant prices				
40206 Evaluation of expenditures by function	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Expenditures by function				
2 Development rhythm of economic and social sectors over the years and the percentage towards total				
3 Expenditures by functions are carried out				
40207 Calculation of taxes on products	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Taxes on product				
40208 Calculation of subsidies on products	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Subventions on products				
40209 Output and value added of insurance activity **at current and constant prices**	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Output by INSURANCE COMPANIES ACTIVITY				
2 Intermediate consumption by INSURANCE COMPANIES ACTIVITY				
3 Value added by INSURANCE COMPANIES ACTIVITY				
40210 Evaluations on unobserved economy	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Output by UNOBSERVED ECONOMY				
2 Intermediate consumption by UNOBSERVED ECONOMY				
3 Value added by UNOBSERVED ECONOMY				
40211 Intermediate cost structure of input-output table	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Composition in structure of intermediate consumption by product groups (sector)				
40212 Evaluation of output, consumption **and value added for financial institutions**	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Output by FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACTIVITY				
2 Intermediate consumption by FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACTIVITY				
3 Value added by FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACTIVITY				
40213 Evaluation of financial intermediation services **indirectly measured, FISIM**	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Fisim value distribution by sectors of the economy				
40214 Output and value added of industry **at current and constant prices**	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Output				
2 Intermediate consumption				
3 Value added				

40 ANNUAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
40215 Output, intermediate consumption and value added of agriculture and livestock sector	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Output, intermediate consumption and value added of agricultural and livestock sector				
2 Specific weight of agriculture and livestock on GDP				
3 Annual real growth using previous year prices of agriculture and livestock				
4 Output, intermediate consumption and value added at current prices on agricultural and livestock sector				
40216 Output, intermediate consumption and vale added of fishery at current and constant prices	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Output, intermediate consumption and value added of fishery sector				
2 Specific weight of fishery on GDP				
3 Annual real growth using previous year prices				
40217 Output, intermediate consumption and vale added of forestry and hunting	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Output, intermediate consumption and value added of forestry and hunting sector				
2 Specific weight of forestry on GDP				
3 Annual real growth using previous year prices				
40218 Gross Value Added at basic prices and GDP at market prices, output approach	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Output by economic sectors				
2 Intermediate consumption by economic sectors				
3 GDP by economic sectors				
4 Unobserved economy				
40219 Gross Domestic Product by expenditure approach	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Final consumption of population				
2 Final consumption of Public Administration and Non-profit institutions				
3 Gross fixed capital formation				
4 Stock Changes				
5 Net exports (Export minus import)				
41 QUARTERLY ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
41101 Quarterly accounts of enterprises	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**450 days**
1 Gross Domestic Product for the quarterly period				
42 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
42201 Consolidated financial balance (stock)	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**120 days**
1 Banking system assets structure				

2 Banking system liabilities structure
3 Assets structure for G1 banking group
4 Assets structure for G2 banking group
5 Assets structure for G3 banking group
6 Liabilities structure for G1 banking group

42 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
42201 Consolidated financial balance (stock)	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**180 days**

   7 Liabilities structure for G2 banking group
   8 Liabilities structure for G3 banking group
   9 Incomes and expenditures for G1 banking group
 10 Incomes and expenditures for G2 banking group
 11 Incomes and expenditures for G2 banking group
 12 Incomes and expenditures for banking system

44 STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
44101 Structural survey of the enterprises	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**350 days**

   1 Number of enterprises, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

   2 Total employed, annual average number, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

   3 Paid employees, annual average number, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

   4 Total employed in the end the year, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

   5 Employed females in the end of the year, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

   6 Self employed in the end of the year, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

   7 Paid employees in the end of the year, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

   8 Turnover, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

   9 Production of fixed assets, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

 10 Stock change of its own production, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

 11 Other incomes, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

 12 Total income, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms

(Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
13 Materials and furniture, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
   (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
14 Goods, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
15 Expenses for staff, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
   (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)

44 STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
44101 Structural survey of the enterprises	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**350 days**

16 Expenses for wages, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
17 Expenses for trainings and bonuses, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all
   legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
18 Expenses for social insurances, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal
   forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
19 Other expenses, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
   (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
20 Total expenses, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
   (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
21 Net profits/losses, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
   (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
22 Total investments, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
   (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
23 Investments on buildings, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
    (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
24 Investments on constructions and installations, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active
   companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
25 Investments on technical installations, machines and equipment, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural
   active companies on all legal forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
26 Investments on transport vehicles, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal
   forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
27 Investments on land, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms(Does not include financial activities,
   education, health and culture)
28 Investments for other investments, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal
   forms (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
29 Production, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
   (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
30 Intermediate consumption, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms

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(Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
31 Value added, detailed at NACE 2 digits level, for non-agricultural active companies on all legal forms
 (Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
32 Amount of construction in value and structure, for construction active companies in all legal forms
(Does not include financial activities, education, health and culture)
33 Amount of road transport, for road transport companies in all legal forms
34 Trading units: number, space, for active trading companies in all legal forms
35 Hotels: rooms, beds, attendance, for hotel active companies in all legal forms

44 STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
44102 Realized investments	**Annually**	**District**	**2006**	**70 days**

1 INVESTMENTS ON LANDS, GROUNDS, TERRAINS
2 INVESTMENTS IN BUILDINGS
3 INVESTMENTS ON CONSTRUCTIONS AND GENERAL INSTALLATIONS
4 INVESTMENTS ON TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS, MACHINES, EQUIPMENT AND WORKING TOOLS
5 INVESTMENTS ON TRANSPORT VEHICLES
6 INVESTMENTS ON OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND COMPUTERS
7 OTHER INVESTMENTS
8 INVESTMENTS REALIZED BY STATE BUDGET
9 INVESTMENTS REALIZED BY OTHER MEANS
10 INVESTMENTS REALIZED BY FOREIGN FIANCING

44 STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
44401 Quarterly survey on industrial enterprises	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**60 days**

1 Production in industrial enterprises with 10 and more employed
2 Turnover in industrial enterprises with 10 and more employed
3 Average number of employees quarterly in industrial enterprises with 10 or more employed
4 Number of paid employees quarterly in industrial enterprises with 10 or more employed
5 Wages in industrial enterprises with 10 and more employed
6 Treatments in industrial enterprises with 10 and more employed
7 New requirements in industrial enterprises with 10 and more employed
8 Main products in some industrial companies with 10 and more employees

44402 Quarterly survey on construction enterprises	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**60 days**

1 Turnover
2 Total employed
3 Paid employed

4　Wages
　　　　5　Construction volume

44403 Quarterly survey on transport enterprises	Quarterly	Country	2006	60 days

　　　　1　Turnover
　　　　2　Total employed
　　　　3　Paid employees
　　　　4　Wages fund

44404 Sample survey on trade enterprises	Quarterly	Country	2006	50 days

　　　　1　Turnover
　　　　2　Total employed
　　　　3　Average number of paid employees
　　　　4　Wages fund

44 STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
44405 Quarterly survey on hotels	Quarterly	Country	2006	60 days

　　　　1　Turnover
　　　　2　Total employed
　　　　3　Paid employees
　　　　4　Wages

44406 Constructions permit index	Quarterly	District	2006	45 days

　　　　1　Construction permit by type of facility
　　　　2　Fund provided for the facility that requires permission, by type of client

44407 Administrative data on industry	Quarterly	Country	2006	25 days

　　　　1　Commodity production sold on enterprises under Ministries dependence
　　　　2　Products in-kind on enterprises under Ministries dependence

44408 Sales index	Quarterly	Country	2006	60 days

　　　　1　Total sales
　　　　2　Non taxable sales
　　　　3　Taxable sales
　　　　4　Export
　　　　5　Calculated VAT
　　　　6　Sales index

45 ENERGY	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
45101 National Energy Balance	Quarterly	Country	2006	200 days

　　　　1　Production of primary energy by source per inhabitants
　　　　2　Energy resources supply per inhabitants by type
　　　　3　Energy autonomy

4 Consumption per capita by fuels
5 Energy intensity
6 Electricity generating capacity
7 Energy consumption by type of energy, per unit of GDP and per capita
8 Energy consumption by economic activities

48 TRANSPORT	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
48101 Inventory of land transport vehicles	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Number of land transport vehicles				
2 Number of land transport vehicles by prefecture				
48201 Urban passengers transport	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Volume of work in urban passenger transport				
48401 Rail network	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Railway lines length				

48 TRANSPORT	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
48402 Transport via Railway	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Work volume in railway transport				
2 Railway transport by type of goods				
48501 Maritime transport of passengers, vehicles and goods	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Maritime transport of passengers and goods				
2 Maritime transport of goods				
48600 Air transport	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Air transport				
48801 Road traffic accidents	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Road traffic accidents				
2 Road traffic accidents by type o accident				
3 Accidents by gender				
48901 Transport via pipeline	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Transport by pipeline				
49 INFORMATION SOCIETY	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
49201 Postal service activity	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Postal service activity				
49301 Fixed telephone service activity	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**25 days**
1 Fixed telephone service activity				
2 Fixed telephone service activity by prefecture				

49401 Mobile phone service activity	Quarterly	Country	2006	25 days
1 Mobile phone service activity				
50 TOURISM	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
50101 Capacity and attendance of hotels	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**60 days**
1 Hotel capacity				
2 Attendance				
3 Nights stay				
50201 Entries and exits of Albanians and foreign citizens on border points	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**30 days**
1 Entries on border points, Albanians and foreign citizens				
2 Entries of foreign citizens by purpose				
3 Entries of foreign citizens by nationality				
51 REGISTER OF ENTERPRISES	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
51101 Statistical register of non-agricultural economic enterprises	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Number of non-agricultural economic enterprises				
2 Number of economic enterprises by prefecture				

51 REGISTER OF ENTERPRISES	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
51101 Statistical register of non-agricultural economic enterprises	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**90 days**
3 Number of economic enterprises by economic activity				
4 Number of economic enterprises by size				
5 Number of economic enterprises by legal form				
6 Number of economic enterprises by ownership form				
7 Number of employees				
8 Number of employees by prefecture				
9 Number of employees by economic activity				
10 Number of employees by company size				
11 Number of employees by ownership form				
12 Number of employees by legal form				
13 Number of enterprises by year of establishment				
51102 Survey on new enterprises	**Six Monthly**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**90 days**
1 Number of new economic enterprises				
2 Number of new enterprises by prefecture				
3 Number of new enterprises by economic activity				
4 Number of new enterprises by size				
5 Number of employees in new enterprises				

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6 Number of employees in new enterprises by economic activity
  7 Number of employees in new enterprises by legal form
  8 Number of employees in new enterprises by prefecture

52 MONEY AND FINANCE	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
52301 Calculation of the exchange rate	Continuously	Country	2006	1 day

  1 Currency exchange rate of the Albanian Lek versus U.S. Dollar
  2 Currency exchange rate of the Albanian Lek versus Euro

53 TRADE IN GOODS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
53101 Statistics productions of goods trade	Monthly	Country	2006	80 days

  1 Total export of goods
  2 Total import of goods
  3 Import of trade in goods
  4 Humanitarian Aid(goods)
  5 Trade balance of goods
  6 Trade volume of goods
  7 Percent coverage
  8 Unit value indices
  9 Volume indices

  10 Trade imports by group of goods
  11 Total imports by group of goods
  12 Export by group of goods
  13 Humanitarian aid by group of goods
  14 Trade in goods by countries
  15 Total import of goods by countries
  16 Export of goods by Prefectures
  17 Humanitarian aid by countries
  18 Import of trade goods by prefecture groups
  19 Total import of goods by country groups
  20 Export of goods by prefecture groups
  21 Index of open economy

54 TRADE IN SERVICES AND BOP	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
54201 Balance of payments compilation	Yearly	Country	2006	60 days

  1 Statistics on import and export of gods

2 Export of electricity
3 Transport
4 Insurance services
5 Travel (tourism)
6 Communication services
7 Technical assistance services
8 Government services
9 Financial services
10 Employees reward
11 Income from investments
12 Interest on reserves
13 Income from debt (interests)
14 Income from capital
15 Governments current transfers
16 Remittances
17 Capital transfers
18 Debt relief
19 Foreign direct investment
20 Loans
21 State and other sectors loan
22 Used credit fund
23 Loans repayment
24 Currency and deposits
25 Commercial loans

54 TRADE IN SERVICES AND BOP	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
54201 Balance of payments compilation	**Yearly**	**Country**	**2006**	**60 days**
26 Changes in liabilities and arrears				
27 Capital investments				
28 Portfolio investments				
29 Deposits				
30 Currency				
31 Other means				
32 Reserves				
54202 Survey of foreign direct investments	**Yearly**	**Country**	**2006**	**420 days**

1 Foreign direct investments on foreign and joint enterprises at NACE 2 digit level
2 Employment in foreign and joint enterprises at NACE 2 digit level
3 Investments made by foreign and joint enterprises at NACE 2 digit level
4 Turnover realized by foreign and joint enterprises at NACE 2 digit level

55 PRICES	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
55101 Production prices	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**156 days**
1 Construction cost index				
2 Quarterly changes on construction index				
3 Annual changes on construction index				
4 Average prices for some major construction materials				
55201 Consumer prices	**Monthly**	**Country**	**2006**	**38 days**
1 Consumer price index				
2 Monthly changes in consumer price index				
3 Annual changes in consumer price index				
4 Reassessment coefficient				
5 Average prices of some key consumption items				
55301 Construction prices	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**141 days**
1 Construction cost index				
2 Monthly changes in construction cost index				
3 Reassessment coefficient of construction cost index				
4 Average prices of some key consumer items				
55401 Survey on purchasing power parity	**Triennially**	**Other**	**2006**	**760 days**
1 Prices level index (pli)				
61 THE USE OF LAND	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
61101 The use of land	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**180 days**
1 Land structure				
2 Land area by manner of its usage				
3 Area sowed with crops				
4 Area occupied by fruit-trees culture				
5 Structure of applied cultures				

61 THE USE OF LAND	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
61101 The use of land	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**180 days**
6 Crops economic units				
7 Fruit-trees culture economic units				
8 Economic units that use mechanical means				
9 Economic units that fertilize and irrigate				
10 Fertilized and irrigated area				
62 AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
62103 Survey on the structure of agricultural economic units	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**150 days**
1 Crops agricultural economic units				

2 Fruit-trees agricultural economic units
3 Area sowed with crops
4 Area occupied with fruit- tree cultures
5 Area occupied by forests and pastures
6 Economic units that trade agricultural products
7 Economic units using chemical fertilizers and irrigation
8 Area fertilized with chemical fertilizers and irrigated area
9 Family member by gender and educational level
10 Days of work performed by family members in the economic unit
11 Economic units that use mechanical means

63 MONETARY STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURE	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
63101 Economic accounts of agriculture	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**360 days**

1 Average incomes per economic unit
2 Incomes per 1ha
3 Expenses per economic unit
4 Expenses per 1ha
5 Production prices of agricultural and livestock products

64 GRAIN PRODUCTION	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
64101 Annual agricultural survey **crops and orchards**	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**180 days**

1 Structure of planting
2 Balance of products (production and its use)
3 Irrigated and practiced cultures
4 Economic units selling products
5 Economic units with crops and orchards
6 Economic units with fruit-trees

64 GRAIN PRODUCTION	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
64101 Annual agricultural survey crops and orchards	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**180 days**

7 Economic units using mechanical means
8 Family members by group age
9 Days of work performed by family members
10 Yield of practiced cultures

65 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	Periodicity	Level	Year of performance	Timeliness
65101 Annual agricultural survey (livestock)	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**180 days**

    1 Days of work performed in livestock
    2 Livestock structure
    3 Production balance
    4 Livestock expenses
    5 Product prices
    6 Economic units selling livestock products
    7 Livestock productivity

66 AGRO-INDUSTRIAL STATICS	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
66101 Information about agro-industry	**Quarterly**	**Country**	**2006**	**60 days**

    1 Production goods sold in value
    2 Production of naturally products
    3 Sale of naturally products

68 FORESTRY STATISTICS	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
68801 Forestry statistics	**Annually**	**Prefecture**	**2006**	**180 days**

    1 Forestry fund by ownership
    2 Forestry fund by timber assortments
    3 Pasture fund by ownership and season
    4 Pasture fund capacity
    5 Lumber sale (stamp) by assortments
    6 Incomes realized from the main activity (forestry and pastures)
    7 Incomes realized from hunting
    8 Incomes realized from secondary
    9 Investments made by items components
   10 Forestry offence

69 FISHERY STATISTICS	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
69101 Fishery statistics	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**180 days**

    1 Fishery by type
    2 Number of fishing subjects by water categories
    3 Number of employees
    4 Number of fishing vessels by port
    5 Fishing value
    6 Days at sea

71 ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
71101 Air and atmospheric pollution	**Two Year**	**Reference points**	**2006**	**180 days**

    1 Contests of SO_2, NO_2, O_3, LGS, CO_2 in the atmosphere for country`s main cities
    2 SO_2 tendency in years
    3 PH trend of precipitations for meteorological stations
    4 BETA-total radioactivity in atmospheric depositions

71201 Natural areas protection	Two Year	Reference points	2006	180 days
1 Network of protected areas				
2 Physical categories of territory occupancy				
3 Forestry fund structure				
4 Performance of forests exploitations				
5 Sale of lumber				
71301 Flora and fauna	**Two Year**	**Country**	**2006**	**180 days**
1 Protection status of poultry in Albania				
2 Wild flora and fauna				
3 Types of wild fauna				
4 Condition of vertebrates				
71401 Water, use and its monitoring	**Two Year**	**Country**	**2006**	**180 days**
1 Water quality in lakes of Albania				
2 Average content of dissolved metals in the lake waters of the country				
3 Content of dissolved metals in Adriatic sea waters				
4 River waters classification				
5 Content of components elements in rivers				
71501 Statistics on solid waste	**Two Year**	**Country**	**2006**	**180 days**
1 Urban solid waste production				
2 Chemical composition of urban solid waste				
3 Amount of chemicals by industry and enterprises				
4 Chemicals inventory by their characteristics				
73 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	**Periodicity**	**Level**	**Year of performance**	**Timeliness**
73101 Research and development statistics	**Annually**	**Country**	**2006**	**180 days**
1 TOTAL NUMBER OF RESEARCH STAFF AND SCIENTIFIC S				
2 NUMBER OF RESEARCH SCIENTIFICS AND BY GENDER				
3 NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS AND EQUIVALENT STAFF AND BY GENDER				
4 NUMBER OF SUPPORT STAFF AND BY GENDER				
5 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PERSONNEL PER 100000 INHABITANTS				