

# INFOSTAT



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# MONITORING INSTRUMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN RECOMMENDATIONS

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## Abstract

The National Statistical System has undergone a continuous evaluation process by European partners regarding its compliance with relevant legislation in the field of official statistics. The compliance evaluation process has been carried out through monitoring the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* under Chapter 18 “Statistics” and the progress of coordination and adherence to statistical principles. EU progress reports on European integration, reports on the implementation of Peer Review recommendations, assessments according to SMIS+, and Eurostat reports on data transmitted by Albania serve as monitoring instruments for the implementation of European recommendations.

Furthermore, these reports have provided strategic and operational guidance to Albanian institutions producing official statistics, aiming for further improvement of performance and quality of statistical products. INSTAT, as the coordinator of the National Statistical System, prepares an annual concrete plan with actionable activities for each area monitored by Eurostat, accompanied by responsible structures and deadlines for the implementation of these activities. These plans are monitored and reported on a quarterly and annual basis.

## Keywords:

National Statistical System, European Integration, Chapter 18, Peer Review, SMIS+, Data Points.

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# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CPI AND HICP: THE CASE OF ALBANIA

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## Abstract

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) are statistical instruments expressed in various forms that serve to monitor price changes of goods and services purchased and used by consumers in an economy. Although both aim to assess inflation, they differ in their objectives and uses.

The CPI is widely used globally and encompasses a broad range of products and services that an average person or a typical household might consume. It includes specific categories of goods and services such as food, clothing, transportation, and other daily services that impact the lives of ordinary users. The typical user is the reference point for calculating the CPI, helping to track changes in everyday consumption prices.

On the other hand, the HICP is a different variant of the consumer price index, primarily used in the European Union and some other European countries. The main difference between the HICP and the CPI lies in its standardization and purpose. The HICP is a harmonized standard used across all adopting countries, designed to facilitate easier comparisons of price changes between different countries. The primary users of the HICP are government institutions and international agencies that employ this index to monitor and analyze economic performance at regional and international levels.

This distinction between CPI and HICP is critical for economists, economic analysts, and policy-makers as it offers different perspectives for evaluating inflation and taking appropriate policy measures in response to price changes. Understanding the differences between them aids in better comprehension of the economic situation at both national and international levels, thereby enhancing the preparation and decision-making necessary for effective economic policies.

## Keywords:

CPI, HICP, Basket of goods and services, Product weight





# HOW ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TAKEN BY ROAD AUTHORITIES AFFECT THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS

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## Abstract

Short-term statistics reflect the performance of the country's economy over monthly and quarterly periods, allowing for an understanding of the economic cycle's development, as well as enabling forecasts and analyses for short- to medium-term periods. Data collection for these statistics is carried out through surveys and administrative sources.

Institutes producing official statistics continuously aim to improve the quality of statistics and reduce costs by shifting towards the use of administrative sources. This informative article aims to highlight the importance of combining various administrative sources as an efficient method to fully or partially replace the collection of statistical data through surveys. This statistical information is crucial and necessary for formulating policies and making decisions in a more effective and sustainable manner.

Additionally, this article seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the advantages and challenges associated with using administrative sources, with the goal of enhancing statistical production processes at a more advanced and efficient level. It is important to emphasize that administrative sources provide more accurate and stable data, as they are often collected for other administrative purposes and have a broad data foundation. This enables the production of more reliable and timely statistics that meet the current needs of public policy and society.

## Keywords:

Short-term statistics, Administrative data, VAT, Payroll, Survey

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# DEMOGRAPHIC EVENTS OF BUSINESSES IN ALBANIA

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## Abstract

The term “Demography” is a combination of two Greek words: “Demos,” meaning people, and “Graphy,” meaning science. Thus, demography is known as the science of people. The term was first used in 1855 by the French writer Achille Guillard.

While the term “Population Demography” is more widely recognized, “Demography” has broader applications today, especially in the production of official statistics. Interest in business demographic statistics has increased as they serve as a source of information for innovation, competition, economic growth, and job creation. Business Demography (BD) statistics provide insights into the dynamics of the business economy, highlighting contributions across various business characteristics, primarily in economic development.

The purpose of this article is to present statistical data on business demography in Albania, based on business registers updated annually by the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT).

## Keywords:

Demographic events, Business Registers, Active enterprises, New enterprises, Birth rate (entrepreneurship).

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# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITALIZATION IN ALBANIA

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## Abstract

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a field of study and application of technology aimed at advancing and transforming society and the economy. Digitalization is a crucial part of this field, involving the transformation of information and processes into digital formats and environments.

Today, the use of ICT has become essential and a vital aspect of business development. Consequently, digitalization has fundamentally changed the economies of many countries worldwide. Digital services for enterprises are continuously updated, providing better quality and encouraging businesses to increasingly adopt digitized methods of operation.

The pace of change driven by new digital technologies is accelerating, primarily due to the potential for cost reduction and productivity enhancement. This article aims to analyze how the use of ICT and the process of digitalization have impacted various types of businesses, and how they have leveraged these developments to improve their efficiency and competitiveness. By reflecting on technological advancements and changes in business operations and communication, this study will also provide insights into how businesses are preparing for the challenges and opportunities arising from these technological changes in the future.

## Keywords:

ICT, Enterprises, Software, Business.



# THE PERFORMANCE OF FOREIGN AND JOINT VENTURES IN ALBANIA

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## Abstract

This article aims to study the performance of foreign and joint venture enterprises operating in Albania, categorized by ownership type, country of origin, main economic activity, and size. Statistics on foreign and joint ventures seek to illustrate the trends over the years in the number of enterprises operating within Albania, as well as their economic structure and size distribution based on the number of employees.

Additionally, this analysis provides information on foreign investments made in Albania and trade in goods, segmented by country of origin, economic activity, and enterprise size.

## Keywords:

Enterprise, number of employees, investments, net sales, economic activity, country of origin.

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