



ALBANIA CALLS
A COUNTRY OF
OPPORTUNITIES



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MONTENEGRO

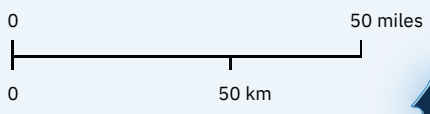
KOSOVO

NORTH
MACEDONIA

GREECE

Adriatic
Sea

Ionian
Sea



1 | COUNTRY PROFILE

Albania

LOCATION:

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea to the west, between Greece to the south, Macedonia east, Montenegro north and Kosovo north east.



TIME ZONE - GMT

+1 hour



SURFACE AREA

28,748 km²



LENGTH OF COASTLINE

362 km



LENGTH OF LAND BOUNDARIES

691 km

POLITICAL SYSTEM:

Government: Parliamentary Republic
President: HE Mr. Bajram Begaj (since 2022)
Prime minister: HE Mr. Edi Rama (since 2013)
Membership: UN, OSCE, IMF, WB, NATO, EU Candidate

CLIMATE:



Typical Mediterranean with mild, wet winters and warm, sunny summers. Albania has up to 300 sunshine days per year.

POPULATION:



Total population: 2.4 million ¹
Median age: 44.3 years ²

LANGUAGE:

Widely spoken and understood:



ALBANIAN



ENGLISH



ITALIAN



GREEK

CAPITAL CITY:

Tirana: 758,513 inhabitants within the municipality limits.

CURRENCY:

Albanian Lek (ALL)

NATURAL RESOURCES:

- Key mineral resources: petroleum, gas, bauxite, chromium, copper, iron ore, nickel, salt and timber;
- Significant potential for the production of renewable energy, i.e. hydro, wind, and solar-energy.

¹ Source INSTAT 2026

² Source INSTAT 2026

MOUNT KORABI





2 | TOP REASONS TO INVEST IN ALBANIA

REASONS TO INVEST IN ALBANIA

LIBERAL INVESTMENT CLIMATE

COMPETITIVE LABOR COST

YOUNG AND WELL-EDUCATED POPULATION

COMPETITIVE TAXATION AND INCENTIVES

OPTIMAL GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

STRONG GROWTH POTENTIAL

FREE ACCESS TO LARGE MARKETS

MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

ALBANIAN INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY – AIDA

LIBERAL INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Albania applies a liberal foreign investment regime with the goal of increasing foreign direct investment.

The Law “On Foreign Investment” allows a 100% ownership for foreign companies and outlines specific protections for foreign investors.

Albania is committed to developing a stable and predictable business climate by continuing the implementation of overarching reforms, fiscal consolidation aimed at reducing the national debt, improvement of regional cooperation, investments into infrastructure, and reform of the educational system. The Albanian government has also moved ahead with an ambitious economic and structural reform agenda which will contribute to a more attractive business environment: restoring growth, improving competitiveness and creating new jobs.

The “Strategic Investment Law” provides maximum legal guarantees for foreign investors.

- The legal framework of public procurement is governed by non-discriminatory & transparent principles.
- The creation of economic zones with special incentives for investors is a corner stone for further development.
- The Law “On Tourism” provides new incentives for investors in the tourism sector.
- The Government of Albania has improved the communication with the business community through the National Economic Council and the Investment Council, created jointly with the EBRD.
- The National Business Center serves as a one-stop-shop for business registration and licensing.
- Starting a business is easier with online forms and procedures, reduction of registration costs and the consolidation of tax, health insurance, and labor registration into a single application.

COMPETITIVE LABOR COST

- Albania has one of the most competitive wage rates in the region and a highly productive workforce.
- Competitive rates of income tax, overtime pay and social security contributions.
- Vocational training for specific sectors.

YOUNG AND WELL EDUCATED POPULATION

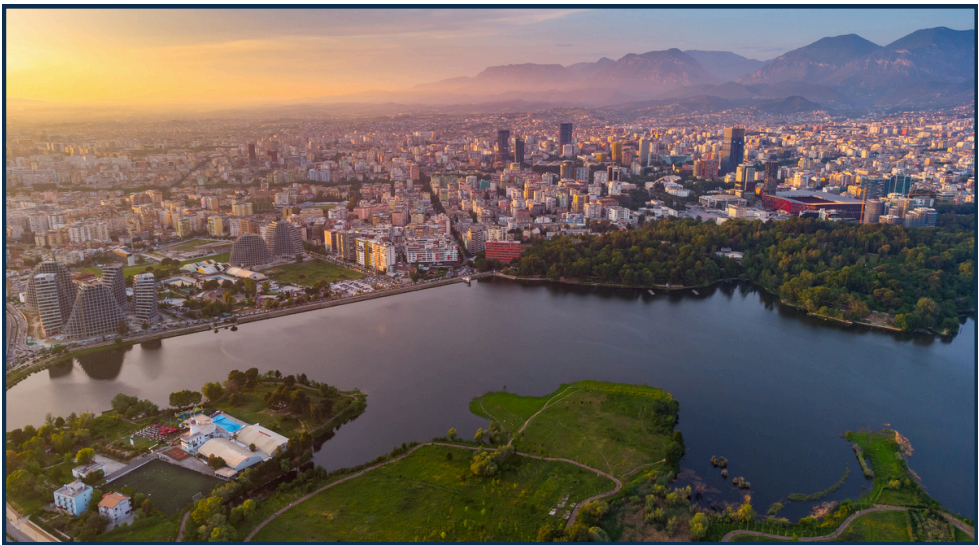
- 38.5 % of population is under 35 years old;¹
- 115,782 students are enrolled at Albanian universities in the academic year 2025-2026;
- A high number of Albanian students are frequenting European universities in countries such as Italy, Greece, Germany, France, etc.
- English, Italian and Greek are all widely spoken while French and German are taught at school.

COMPETITIVE TAXATION AND INCENTIVES

- Competitive tax rates.
- Incentives for strategic investments, large-scale investments and regional investments.
- Albania 1 Euro – scheme.
- Other sectorial incentives.

OPTIMAL GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

- Albania has a strategic location in the Western Balkans, at the crossroads of Europe's major transit corridors, giving you access to the world's biggest trade;
- Connection to European markets through various ports in the Adriatic and Ionian Sea;
- Albania is a bridge between northern and southern Europe with a growing network of transport links such as ports, roads and airports.



¹ Data from INSTAT 2026

⁴ Data from INSTAT 2026

STRONG GROWTH POTENTIAL

- The Albanian economy has shown remarkable resilience in the face of consecutive shocks. The Real GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2025, according to Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), is 3.8% and it was distributed in all sectors of the economy.
- Imports for the year 2025 mark the value of nearly 9.3 billion EUR, while exports for the same period, mark the value of nearly 3.6 billion EUR.
- For the year 2025, the flow of foreign direct investment marks the value of € 1,635 million, marking a record figure for this indicator.
- Construction on the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline begun in 2015 with more than 1.5 billion USD invested in Albania. Trans-Adriatic Pipeline route through Albania is approximately 215 km onshore and 37 km onshore in the Albanian section of the Adriatic Sea.
- Significant natural resources. Albania's Patos - Marinza is the biggest on-shore oil field in Europe.
- Albania offers a wide range of public-private investment opportunities. The main opportunities are referred to the growing sectors such as: Energy, Mining, Transport & Logistics, Tourism and Agriculture.
- The registration of a new business and requests for licenses, permits, authorizations can be completed within 24 hrs.
- A one-stop-shop department in AIDA handles the application requests for the strategic projects.

FREE ACCESS TO LARGE MARKETS

Albania has signed several Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with key markets (European Union, Türkiye, CEFTA, EFTA countries), offering customs-free access to a large consumers market.



MACROECONOMIC STABILITY ⁷

- The Albanian economy has had a positive direction of development during the year 2025. The volume of economic activity has increased, generating an increase in employment and wages. Even so, inflation has been falling, improving purchasing power and reducing uncertainty about the future.
- The main indicators of the economic and financial health of the economy: public debt, foreign debt and the indicator of problem loans, marked an improvement.
- In March 2026, the inflation rate was 2.6%.⁷
- The unemployment rate for the fourth quarter of 2025 is 8.3%.⁷



Albania’s economic prospects are expected to remain robust.

-THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

ALBANIAN INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY – AIDA

- Professional service for investors, free of charge.
- Highly motivated team of experienced professionals.
- Provides information, contacts and investment management support to potential investors as well as pre and post investment care.
- OneStop Shop for strategic investments.



⁷ Data from INSTAT 2026

**OLD
CASTLE
GJIROKASTËR**





3 | INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS CLIMATE

Albania offers a competitive and increasingly investor-friendly business climate, supported by strategic reforms, favorable taxation policies and growing opportunities across key economic sectors.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM INDEX Albania's economic freedom score is 68, making its economy the 46th freest in the 2026 Index of Economic Freedom. Its rating has increased by 1.4 points from last year, and Albania is ranked 25th out of 44 countries in the Europe region.

INTERNATIONAL RATING

BB with a stable outlook
Ba3 with a stable outlook

STANDARD POORS RATINGS SERVICES
MOODY'S

FDI IN ALBANIA

Albania has shown a solid performance in attracting FDI flows over the past 10 years, maintaining a steady upward trend in the long term. In 2015, the flow was 890 million Euros, while in 2025 it reached 1.63 billion EUR, marking a record for the country. Compared to 2024, foreign direct investment increased by €55 million, reflecting sustained investor confidence and further strengthening Albania's position as a competitive and attractive investment destination.

For 2025, the flow of foreign investment into Albania is led by Netherlands, which accounted for approximately 12.3% of the total, reflecting its growing economic footprint in the country. Italy follows with a 11.4% share, maintaining its long-standing presence as a key investor. Kosovo emerged as one of the leading contributors with 11.3% of total investments, followed by Türkiye at 11% and Austria with 9%, highlighting growing investor confidence and strengthening economic cooperation with Albania.

These figures underline the diverse international interest in Albania and the country's increasing attractiveness as an investment destination.

For the year 2025, the primary source of FDI inflows in terms of flow was the Real Estate Activities sector, representing approximately 34.3% of the total inflow.

Other economic sectors with a significant contribution include the Financial and Insurance Activities sector with 17.8%, the wholesale and retail trade with 9.9%, extractive industry with 9.8% and electricity, gas and water supply with 8% of the total.

At the end of 2025, the stock indicator reached approximately €17 billion, marking a record high in the stock of foreign direct investments in the country. Compared to 2024, the stock indicator has increased by approximately 1.6 billion Euros or 10.2%.

FDI PARTNERS

By the end of 2025, Albania’s foreign direct investment stock reflected a strong and diversified international investor base, demonstrating the country’s growing attractiveness as a regional investment destination. Netherlands remained the leading investor, contributing approximately 16.2% of the total FDI stock, highlighting its continued strategic interest in the Albanian market. It was followed by Switzerland with 13.8%, while Canada accounted for 12.1%, reflecting sustained investment activity across key sectors of the economy. Meanwhile, Italy represented 11.1% of the total investment stock, reaffirming its long-standing economic partnership with Albania, and Türkiye contributed 8.2%, further strengthening regional economic cooperation and cross-border commercial ties. These figures underline increasing investor confidence and Albania’s consolidation as a competitive and reliable destination for foreign investment in Southeast Europe.

FDI FLOW 2018 - 2025 (MLN EUR)

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
INFLOW	1,020	1,073	937	1,033	1,372	1,499	1,583	1,635

Source: Bank of Albania, edited by AIDA

TAXATION ⁹

TYPE OF TAX	TAX RATE
PROFIT TAX	0%; 5%; 15%; 23%
WITHHOLDING TAX	8%; 15%
VAT	0%; 6%; 10%; 20%

SCANDERBEG SQUARE

TIRANA





4 | FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Albania's foreign trade regime has been liberalized since 1990 and is in compliance with the guidelines set by the EU and WTO (member since 2000).

STABILIZATION AND ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT - SAA EU ALBANIA

The Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) between the European Union (EU) and Albania is a foundational legal and political document that governs the relationship between the two parties and marks a key step on Albania's path toward EU membership.

The Free Movement of Goods is one of the core principles of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) between Albania and the European Union. It aims to gradually integrate Albania into the EU single market by eliminating barriers to trade and aligning Albanian regulations with EU standards.

The SAA removes customs duties and quantitative restrictions on industrial products between Albania and the EU.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (CEFTA)

- Building on the original CEFTA, substantially enlarged and modern CEFTA was signed in December 2006 by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and UNMIK/Kosovo. Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia have withdrawn from CEFTA on their accession to the EU.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)

The Free Trade Agreement between Albania and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland focuses on the liberalization of trade in goods by abolishing all customs duties on industrial products, including fish and other marine products.

Bilateral arrangements on agricultural products between the individual EFTA States and Albania also form part of the instruments establishing the free trade the area between both sides.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH TÜRKIYE

Albania has also a Free Trade Agreement with Türkiye removing tariffs on Albanian industrial goods exported into Türkiye and on certain Turkish products exported into Albania.



GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP)

Albania benefits from the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) with USA, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan.

BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES

Albania has signed approximately 45 bilateral investment treaties (BITs), most of which are currently in force.

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ALBANIA'S TRADE AGREEMENTS

MARKET	TRADE REGIME
CEFTA	FREE TRADE AGREEMENT
EFTA	FREE TRADE AGREEMENT
USA, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan	GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES
EU	PREFERENTIAL TRADE REGIME
TÜRKIYE	FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

KORÇA

ALBANIA





5 | LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS LAW & INCENTIVES

The Law on "Foreign Investments" attempts to create a friendly investment climate. The law provides guarantees for protection to all foreigners (either physical or judicial persons) willing to invest in Albania, as follows:

- No prior government authorization is needed and no sector is closed to foreign investment;
- No limitation on the percentage share of foreign participation in companies. A 100% foreign ownership is possible;
- Foreign investors have the right to expatriate all funds and contributions in kind of their investment;
- Albania's tax system does not distinguish between foreign and domestic investors;
- Foreign investments may not be expropriated or nationalized directly or indirectly and they are not subject of any measure or similar action, except for public purposes determined by law.
- Foreign investments enjoy equal and unbiased treatment as the domestic investments and have complete protection;
- There are no restrictions on the purchase of private residential property;
- There are limited exceptions to this liberal investment regime, most of which apply to the purchase of real estate:
- Agricultural land cannot be purchased by foreigners and foreign entities, but may be rented for up to 99 years;
- Commercial property may be purchased, but only if the proposed investment is worth three times the price of the land.
- Investors in Albania are entitled to judicial protection of legal rights related to their investments. The Albanian Civil Procedure Code outlines provisions regarding domestic and international commercial arbitration. The ICSID Convention has entered into force for Albania since November 14, 1991.

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT LAW

The new legal package on strategic investments increases the contractual and judicial security of foreign and domestic entrepreneurship and provides a fast road for the implementation of strategic investment projects. According to SIL, Strategic Investments are all private, public, or public-private investments in the following sectors:

- Energy and mining
- Transport, telecommunication infrastructure, and urban waste
- Tourism
- Agriculture and fisheries
- Economic zones
- Priority development areas

Under Albanian legislation, the minimum investment threshold required to obtain Strategic Investor status varies according to the designated strategic sector, ranging from EUR 1 million to EUR 50 million. Nevertheless, irrespective of the sector-specific thresholds explicitly defined by law, an investment project in any sector may qualify for Strategic Investor status where the investment value is equal to or exceeds EUR 50 million. The two fundamental criteria for a proposed investment to be classified as a strategic investment, are the value of the investment and the number of new jobs created.

This law foresees the establishment of the Committee of Strategic Investments, as a collegial body of the Council of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Albania.

The Committee is vested with the authority to take decisions on granting Strategic Investor/Investment status in accordance with the assisted or special procedures provided by the law.

ALBANIAN INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (AIDA), is the responsible administrative structure for providing services to investors in a "single window".

STRATEGIC STATUS TYPES

The Albanian Investment Development Agency is the best source to find incentives offered across a variety of sectors. For strategic investments in the Republic of Albania:

TWO TYPES OF STRATEGIC STATUS:

ASSISTED STATUS

SPECIAL STATUS

Following the approval of the status of an assisted procedure, the investor may benefit from the following services:

- Application through the One Stop Shop model at AIDA
- Priority Treatment
- Fast track procedures
- Land Consolidation
- Supporting Programs
- Supporting Infrastructure
- Access to immovable state properties



Following the approval of the status of a special procedure, the investor may benefit the following in addition to what the investor benefits in the case of an assisted procedure:

- Expropriation of private immovable assets to enable the development and execution of strategic investment projects;
- Investment Contract endorsement by the Parliament.

TOURISM LAW & INCENTIVES

TOURISM LAW

Law No. 93/2015 as amended on Tourism provides a very competitive offer to foreign and domestic investors. The law lays out the principle of sustainable development in the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural aspects, aiming to transform the tourism sector in one of the most important economic sectors in the coming years

The Ministry responsible for the tourism sector constitutes the link between the Government of Albania, local authorities and the strategic investors and plays the monitoring role in the implementation of the signed agreements for different investments in this sector.

INVESTMENTS IN TOURISM

The amended law encourages potential investors to invest in touristic resorts by offering state owned land through the “Albania 1 Euro scheme” for a period of 99 years.

TOURISM INCENTIVES

As defined in the legislation in the field of tourism, the incentives that apply in this sector are as follows:

- Accommodation facilities such as “Four and five stars hotels, with special status” and the holders of an internationally recognized and registered trademark (brand name) are exempted from corporate income tax for a period of 10 years starting from the commencement of the activity, but no later than 3 years from the obtaining the special status. This exemption is granted for the “Four and five stars hotels, until December 2026.
- Exemption from the tax of impact on infrastructure for accommodation facilities “Five-star hotels, with special status”, holders of an internationally recognized and registered trademark (brand name).
- Exempted from the payment of the tax on the impact on infrastructure are also the investments of the entities, which carry out hosting activities certified as “agro-tourism”. Reduced VAT of 6% is applied:
- for the supply of accommodation services in accommodation structures;
- to any service provided within the accommodation structures “Hotel / Resort with five stars, special status”, and which are the holder of an internationally recognized and registered trademark (brand name);
- for the supply of accommodation and restaurant services, except beverages, for the structures, which carry out hosting activities certified as “agro-tourism”.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

- Foreign tax credit: Albania applies foreign tax credits rights even in case there is no double tax treaty in place with the country where the tax is paid. If a double taxation treaty is in force, double taxation is avoided either through an exemption or by granting tax credit up to the amount of the applicable Albanian corporate income tax rate (currently 15%).
- Financing schemes for employment of certain categories of jobseekers and on the job trainings.

VAT EXEMPTION IS APPLIED TO:



- Import of machinery and equipment:
- in the function of realizing investment contracts with a value equal to or greater than ALL 500 million (approx. EUR 4.8 million);
- in the function of realizing investment contracts in the sector of active processing and agribusiness, regardless of the value of the investment;
- The supply of agricultural machines. (The list of agricultural machinery is determined by the decision of the Council of Ministers.)

EMPLOYMENT INCENTIVES

The purpose of Law No.15/2019, on Employment Promotion is to increase as amended the employment of the free labor force in Albania through employment/ self-employment/ vocational incentive programs, as well as supporting unemployed job seekers and specific groups, through unemployment support schemes and the establishment of the Social Employment Fund.

Employment of free labor force in Albania aims to be promoted through:

- Employment Program;
- Training through Employment;
- Vocational Training.
- Youth guarantee scheme

BENEFICIARIES

- All job seekers and employers that are registered in regional/local structures.
- All foreign citizens or stateless persons, who enter and reside lawfully in the territory of the Republic of Albania for employment purposes.
- Foreigners, who have obtained refugee status, as well as asylum seekers in the Republic of Albania.
- The possibility of obtaining a work permit for foreigners is provided as well.

OTHER INCENTIVES

Lease of public property: the Government of Albania can lease public property of more than 500 m2, or grant a concession for the SYMBOLIC PRICE OF 1 EURO if the properties will be used for:

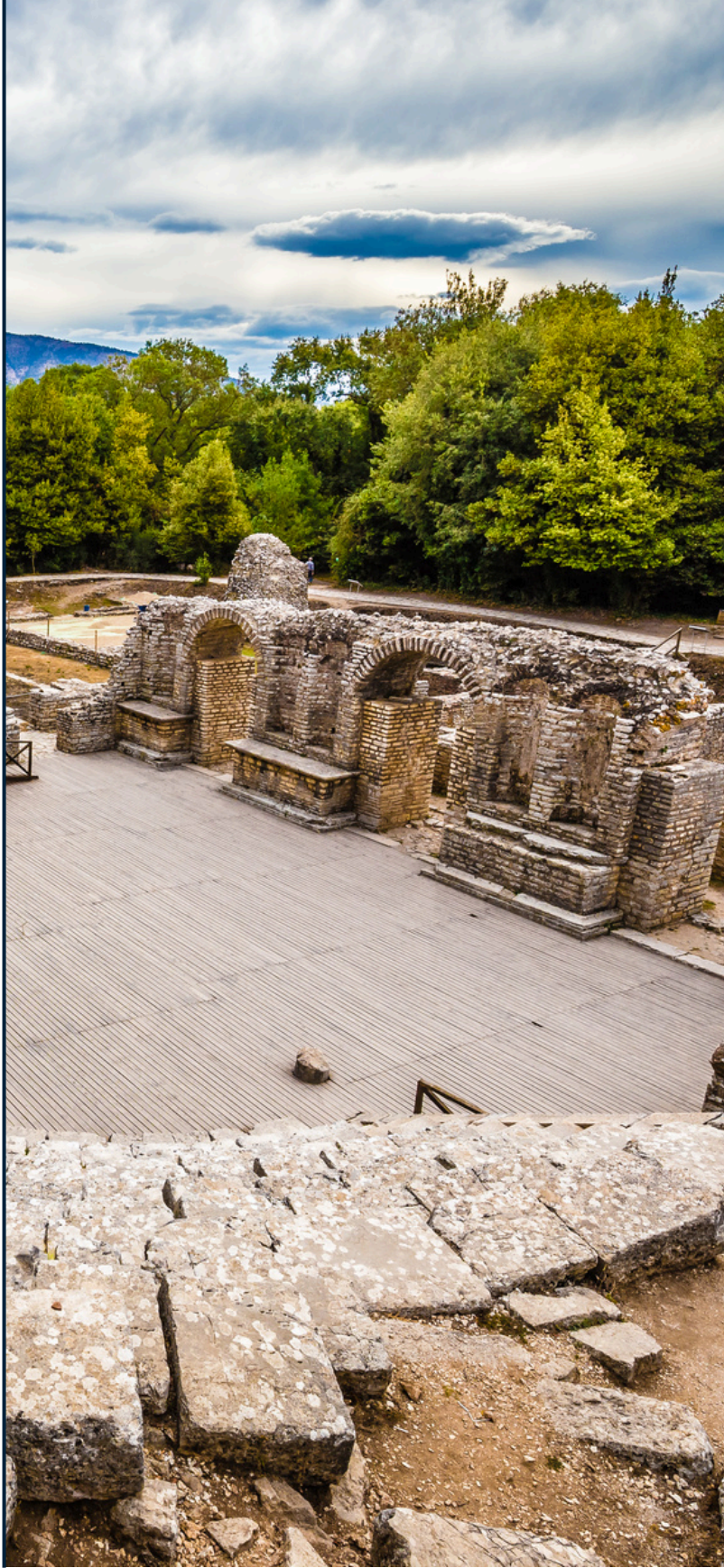


- Manufacturing activities with an investment level over 300,000,000 ALL (≈ 3.02 million Euros).
- Activities of construction, maintenance and deconstruction of sailing vessels, with investment levels over 500,000,000 ALL (≈ 5.04 million Euros).
- Activities in industry and advanced technology, with investment levels over 800,000,000 ALL (≈ 8.06 million Euros),

- which shall open no less than 500 jobs.
- Inward processing activities ("Fason") with over 50 new jobs.
 - Agribusiness activities with investment levels over 100,000,000 ALL (≈ 1 million Euros).
 - Activities in education and media, with investment value over 200,000,000 ALL (≈ 2.01 million Euros).

ANCIENT CITY OF BUTRINT

ALBANIA





6 | MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS^{*} 2026

Real GDP growth Q4 2025	3.8%
Unemployment Rate Q4 2025	8.3%
Inflation Rate April 2026	2.8% ^{**}
Exports 2025	3.6 billion Euros
Imports 2025	9.3 billion Euros
Minimum Wage	50,000 ALL (= ~524 Euro)



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS^{††}

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in real terms, in the fourth quarter of 2025 is estimated to have increased by 3.80%, compared to the fourth quarter of 2024.

The contribution by economic activities is presented as follows:

“Construction” with +1.17 percentage points, “Public administration, education and health” with +1.02 percentage points “Real estate activities” with +0.32 percentage points, “Trade, transport, accommodation and food services” with +0.22 percentage points, “Financial and insurance activities” with +0.05 percentage points, “Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities” with +0.02 percentage points, and “Professional activities and administrative services” with +0.01 percentage points.

^{*} Source INSTAT 2026

^{**} Source INSTAT 2026

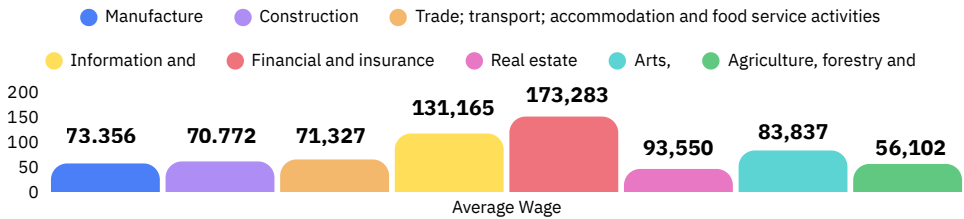
^{††} Source INSTAT 2026



WAGE STATISTICS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, Q4 2025 (ALL)

During the fourth quarter of year 2025, the average gross monthly wage per employee in Albania is 86,984 ALL, showing an increase by 4.3 % compared to the fourth quarter 2024.

The economic activities that offer a gross monthly average wage, higher than the national average wage, are Financial and Insurance Activities, Information and Communication and Real Estate.



STRONG BANKING SECTOR



In the absence of a stock market, the country’s banking sector remains the main channel for business financing. It is stable, profitable, and well-capitalized.

The sector remained profitable even during the peak of the financial crisis. The BOA maintains a floating free exchange rate regime for its domestic currency, the Lek (ALL). Foreign exchange is readily available at banks and exchange bureaus. The Banking Law does not impose any restrictions on the purchase, sale, holding, or transfer of foreign monetary exchanges. The Law on Foreign Investment guarantees the right to transfer and repatriate any funds associated with an investment from Albania into a freely usable currency at a market-clearing rate. Currently, 12 banks and 1 branch of a foreign bank operate in Albania, with domestic and foreign capital.

BERAT

ALBANIA





7 | POTENTIAL INVESTMENT SECTORS

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Albania has a considerable potential for Renewable Energy Sources (RES). RES represents an important energy source available in Albania. The use of such sources for energy production represents a long-term strategy for the implementation of three objectives of energy policies of the country, such as support for the overall economic development; increase of the security of energy supply, and protection of the environment. Production of energy from renewable energy sources is beneficial to Albania, since it decreases the dependence on energy imports, and provides greater security for the energy supply.

Our country ranks 2nd after Iceland, powered 100% by renewable energy. ¹

Albania has committed to a binding 55,4% target of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption in 2030, starting with 31.2% in 2009.

Thanks to its favorable geographic position in the Mediterranean Sea Basin, Albania has significant potential for renewable energy sources such as **WATER, WIND, SUN, BIOMASS AND GEOTHERMAL.**

The price for all contractors of PV and Eolic Plants:

- a) 95.04 **EUR/MWh** for PV energy sources under 2 MW
- b) 76 **EUR/MWh** for wind energy sources under 3 MW

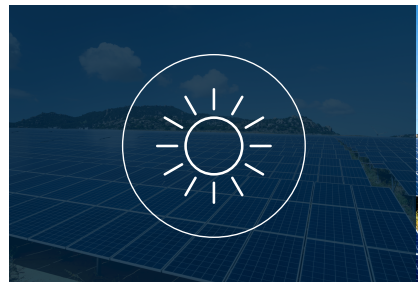
HYDROENERGY




Albania has a big hydro-energetic potential and only 35.4% of it is being used so far. The country has a total installed capacity of 1466 MW and marks an average hydropower production of 5283 GW/h. The total hydro-energetic reserves enable the installation of a 4500MW power network and its annual electric power production could reach up to 16TWh. Albanian hydrographical territory is 44,000 km² or 57% larger than its geographical territory, taking into consideration the catchment area of the rivers.

SOLAR ENERGY


Albania is located in the western part of the Balkan Peninsula on the eastern coast of the Adriatic and Ionian seas. In the territory of our country, there is considerable potential for solar energy, where many of its areas are exposed to radiation that reaches from **1185 KWH/M2 PER YEAR UP TO 1700 KWH/M2 PER YEAR.** In clear weather, every square meter of the horizontal surface of this area may absorb around 2200 kWh per year.




The climatic conditions make Albania a favourite destination for investing in solar energy including:



Average daily solar radiation of 4.1kWh/m2.



2,400 average sunshine hours per year.



240-300 average sunshine days per year.


Favorable tariffs for buying the energy produced from solar plants up to 2 MW.

The renewable energy is one of the most boosted sectors currently in Albania. With the latest developments in RES legislation, there has been an increased interest to invest in photovoltaic plants with an installed capacity over 2 MW. Albania is emerging as a key destination for solar energy investment, with several large-scale photovoltaic parks already operational and many more currently under development.




WIND ENERGY

Albania has an unexploited wind power potential, especially along the Adriatic Coast where many areas with high wind energy potential are situated.



Average annual wind speed of 6-8 m/s.



Average energy density of 250-600 W/m2.



Potential for at least 20 eolic electricity centrals.

Favorable tariffs for buying the energy produced from eolic plants up to 3 MW.

The overall potential of eolic energy that may be produced through eolic parks has been estimated at **MORE THAN 2,000 MW**. The Albanian Government conducted the first auction in wind energy with 3 projects as winners and a total installed capacity of 222.48 MW.

THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF WIND in our country are northwest-southeast and southwest-northeast, with dominant direction towards land. Our country's coastline is 345 km north-south direction, where a part of the coast is near flat lands, while the other part is close to south seaside mountains. Inside the territory, the direction and intensity of wind from area to area varies in time. In some areas, wind speed can be used as an energy source for specific periods. There have been recorded very high wind speeds in Kryevidh stations, Gllaves, Xarrës, Sheqeras, and Durrës

ENERGY INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

- Based on DCM No.822 dated 7.10.2015 investors who will implement a project in solar energy, can sell the produced energy on the open market.
- The obligatory connection with transmission or distribution networks;
- The payment of only direct costs of the connection to transmission or distribution networks;
- Long-term agreement (15 years) for electricity produced from plants of a capacity 15 MW and over;

MINING INDUSTRY

Albania is very rich in mineral resources. Albania’s mineral deposits include chrome (32.8 million tons), copper (53 million tons), iron-nickel (220 million tons), limestone, sandstone, asphalt and natural bitumen, decorative limestone, and decorative massive sandstone. Exploration, exploitation, and processing of the mineral ores constitute a significant activity of the Albanian economy. The mining sector has been growing every year and focused mainly on the production of chromium, copper, iron, nickel, bitumen, and inert minerals being used as raw materials in the construction industry. Recently chromium and copper production and processing have seen a significant increase in investment.

AlbChrome is the largest investor and producer in Albania’s chromium and ferrochrome industry, exporting to more than 50 countries worldwide.

In parallel, Beralb is Albania’s leading copper producer and processor, playing a key role in the development of the country’s copper mining industry through extraction, enrichment, and export activities.



MAIN ORIENTATIONS OF MINING INDUSTRY IN ALBANIA

The Albanian Strategy on Mining Industry has the following priorities:

- **PRODUCTION** increase of the traditional resources, such as chrome, copper, nickel, as well as enhancement of their processing scale, in order to make them competitive in supplying the domestic and foreign market;
- **EXPANSION** of the production range and processing of other minerals, such as bituminous sands, olivine, basalts, decorative stones, etc.;
- **PROMOTING** existing reserves, enabling the exploitation, processing of the products, both domestic and foreign market;
- **UPDATED TECHNOLOGIES** in mines and processing units (enriching plants, breaking-fractioning-grinding plants, metallurgic factories, etc.), enabling a complex mineral exploitation;

8 | TOURISM

Tourism is one of Albania's most dynamic and high - potential sectors, contributing significantly to the country's economic growth.

Albania is making waves as a standout leader in tourism growth, both in Europe and globally.

In 2024, the tourism sector in Albania is projected to contribute 26.1% to the national GDP, supporting approximately 278,100 jobs —equivalent to 21.8% of total employment (Source: World Travel & Tourism Council, 2024).

In 2025, Albania welcomed approximately 12.5 million international tourists, marking an increase of 6.6% compared to 2024.

Most of the tourists originated from Kosovo (37.4%), followed by Italy (10.1%), North Macedonia (7.6%), Montenegro (6.2%), Greece (6.2%) and Germany (3.7%).

The latest report from the World Tourism Barometer indicates a remarkable success story for 2024, showing an impressive 80% surge in tourist arrivals.

In 2025, the number of overnight stays by non-residents reached 6.95 million, reflecting a significant increase of 36.3% compared to 2024, underscoring the country's growing appeal as a longer- stay destination.

In 2025, the average net room occupancy rate in Albania reached 32.8, indicating a continued upward trend in accommodation demand driven by increased international tourist arrivals.



KRUJA

ALBANIA





KEY TOURISM SEGMENTS TO DEVELOP BUSINESSES

- BEACH RESORTS;
- NATURE TOURISM (INCLUDING TREKKING, CLIMBING AND RAFTING, CAMPING);
- MICE (MEETINGS INCENTIVES CONFERENCES AND EVENTS) TOURISM;
- HEALTH TOURISM (SPA WELLNESS AND THERMAL);
- FOUR & FIVE STARS HOTELS OF AN INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED AND REGISTERED TRADEMARK.



TOURISM: INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

EXEMPTIONS FROM CORPORATE INCOME TAX:

New accommodation facilities and hotels with four and five stars with special status and the holders of an internationally recognized and registered trademark (brand name), are exempted from corporate income tax for 10 years starting from the commencing of activity, but no later than 3 years from the date of obtaining the special status.

REDUCED VAT:

Supplies of services in the accommodation facilities "Five stars hotels/resorts, with special status", the holders of internationally recognized and registered trademark (brand name) are subject to a reduced VAT rate of 6%.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE TAX ON IMPACT IN INFRASTRUCTURE:

Investments in the construction of new accommodation facilities "Five-star hotels, with special status" are exempted from the tax on the impact in the infrastructure.



OTHER INCENTIVES

- Public land on 99 years lease;
- Public tenders on available plots for tourism development and investments;
- The government provides all necessary supporting and technical infrastructure, such as roads, water, electricity, etc.

9 | MANUFACTURE

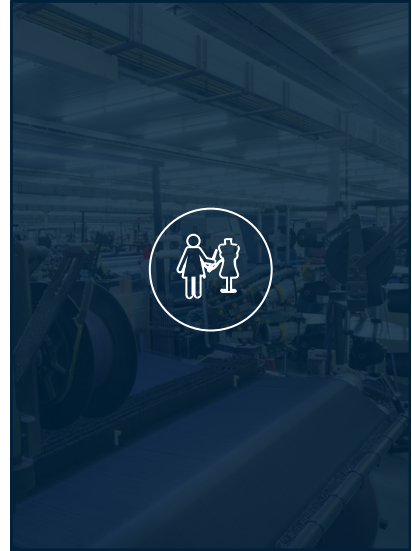
Albania has a strong and vibrant manufacturing sector, which is driven by highly successful enterprises in the textile and footwear industry. Having this great experience and skilled labor force, Albania offers great potential to diversify its economy by passing from the textile and footwear industry to the automotive industry.

EXPORTS

The Textile and Footwear plays a decisive role in the Albanian economy.

 **30%** of total exports (2025)

In 2025 the most exported products were Textile and shoes with 30 % of the total, followed by the commodity group "Minerals, fuel and energy etc and "Construction materials and metals with 18.1% and 14% respectively.



EDUCATED, PRODUCTIVE AND COST-COMPETITIVE WORKFORCE

Over 1,000,000 of the population of Albania are young and well-educated professionals. 38.5 % of the Albanian population is under the age of 35 and the median age is 44.3 years. A skilled and competitive workforce, supported by graduates from vocational, secondary, and higher education institutions, with strong foreign language proficiency in English, Italian, Greek, German, French, Spanish, and other European languages. Most competitive wage rates in the region workforce (the minimum wage in Albania is 50.000 ALL (approx. 526 EUR).

THE SKILLS ARE THERE

- Cost-competitive Inward Processing Industry ("Fason");
- Significant expertise accumulated over the last 20 years.

EDUCATED WORKFORCE

- 35 VET Schools in different cities of Albania.
- 16.987 registered pupils and students in vocational education for the academic year 2024-2025.
- A main asset is the Polytechnic University of Tirana, which provides highly qualified workers.



KEY FACTS ON THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

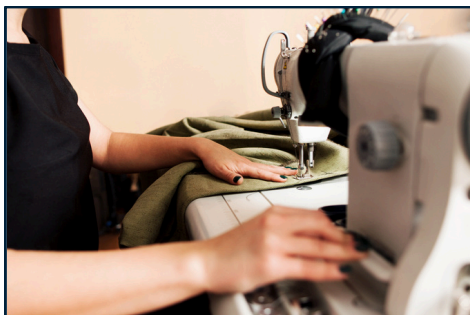
- The manufacturing sector has been continuously diversifying its activities and the range of its exports.
- In 2025, exports of machinery, equipment and spare parts accounted for 11.5% of Albania's total exports.
- Partnerships with the most popular companies and retailers across Europe.



THE EUROPEAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY is a key sector of the European economy, providing a positive contribution to the trade balance.

GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

- The Government provides a symbolic tariff of € 1 leasing contract, when renting government property for:
 - Manufacturing activities, with investment levels above 300,000,000 ALL (Approx. 3.26 Million Euros);
 or
 - Active processing of goods, which will provide not less than 50 jobs;
 - Instant reimbursement of VAT, in the case of taxpayers with a zero risk, and within 30 days in the case of exporter taxpayers;
- 5% Rate of Corporate Income Tax for legal persons with economic activities in the automotive industry.
- Exemption from VAT on import of machinery and equipment;
- Different financing incentives for professional on the job training;
- Facilitation of Customs Procedures.



10 | AGRICULTURE

- Agriculture is a strategic pillar of Albania's economy and a key driver of export growth, rural development, and investment opportunities. The sector combines strong agricultural tradition with increasing modernization, supported by favorable natural conditions and growing alignment with European Union standards.
- Albania has a diverse agricultural landscape due to its varied climate and terrain. Agricultural products are part of the formation of the country's regional identity, with a wide range of environmental, natural, and climatic changes.
- The main objectives in agriculture are the certification of agricultural products and organic farms, the improvement of the food safety chain, and the increase of competitiveness of agricultural products.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS TO INVEST IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN ALBANIA:

I. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND ADDED OPPORTUNITIES FOR DOING BUSINESS

- Agriculture remains one of the sector with the greatest potential for development.
- Increased opportunities to climb into the value chain and increase return on investment;
- An expanding and steadily growing market of agricultural products exports;
- Free trade agreements with EU countries.

II. FAVORABLE CLIMATE

- Annual average temperature of 16°C in the coastal areas;
- Diverse micro-climate that is suitable for a broad diversity of agricultural products;
- Appropriate land and improved irrigation and drainage systems.

III. NATIONAL SCHEME 2026

- The National Support Scheme 2026, with a budget of ALL 5.2 billion, represents a key financial instrument to accelerate sector development, increase competitiveness and support alignment with EU standards.
- The fund approved for National Scheme 2026 will be used for:

a) increasing the competitiveness of agricultural and livestock products by reducing costs through direct payments per cultivated area and per registered livestock;

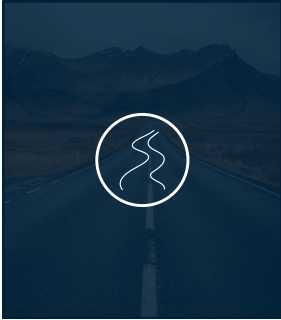
b) biological control of pests in greenhouse vegetables, as well as the certification of agricultural products and organic farms;

c) providing grant support for investments in farms, agro-processing, aquaculture and agritourism.

IV. INCENTIVES

- VAT exemption: The supply of agricultural machineries is exempted from VAT;
- VAT exemption in import: Import of machineries and equipment in the function of realizing investments in the sector of agribusiness;
- Reduced VAT: a reduced rate of VAT of 6% is applied for facilities certified as agritourism;
- Reduced VAT - a reduced rate of VAT of 10% is applied to the supply of agricultural inputs, which includes chemical fertilizers, pesticides, seeds and seedlings, with the exception of hormones;
- Reduced profit tax: a reduced profit tax of 5% is applied to taxpayers certified as agritourism subject and cooperative societies;
- Rent for Agriculture Land from 10 to 99 years;
- 1 Euro fee for rent / emphyteutic contract is offered when the investment is over 100,000,000 ALL for fishing related infrastructure, at fishing ports, for construction activities and for the maintenance services of vessels.

11 | TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS



Albania's location and its connection to the most important European corridors differentiate the country for its unique geographic position. Investments in infrastructure have increased the contribution and role of the transport sector to the overall economic development of the country.

Corridor VIII is now part of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) and is supported by EU, EIB, and EBRD financing. This strategic corridor is expected to significantly enhance regional connectivity, facilitate trade and logistics, and strengthen Albania's role as an important transit and investment hub in Southeast Europe.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Albania has approximately 3,700 km of national roads comprised of primary roads 1.198 km (32% of the network), secondary roads 2.083 km (56% of the network), and planned new roads.

THE MAIN REGIONAL CORRIDORS ARE:

CORRIDOR VIII

- Connecting the Adriatic Sea to the Black Sea;
- Passing through Albania, North Macedonia and Bulgaria;
- Connect the port of Durrës with Tirana, Skopje, Sofia, Burgas, Varna and Plovdiv.

CORRIDOR "DURRËS – KUKËS - MORINË", known as "Rruga e Kombit":

- It is Albania's best individual connection with the Balkan and the European corridors;
- Total length 170 km;
- Connecting the port of Durrës to the capital (Tirana) and with Kosovo (Pristina) and Serbia (Nis / Belgrade).

OTHER IMPORTANT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION:

BLUE CORRIDOR ROAD

It is part of the Adriatic - Ionian corridor, linking Albania with Montenegro and Greece as well as with Croatia. This corridor will enhance the development of tourism and increase the tourist's access to seaside areas. The total length is 350 km.

ARBËRI ROAD

A dual carriage road which will facilitate the road traffic between Tirana and North Macedonia. Total length is 72 km long.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

The Albanian railway network has a **416 KM MAIN RAILWAY LINE** (one binary), 343.35km with a standard width of 1435mm, and about 92km of secondary lines of industrial stations and branches. There are a total of 45 railway stations.

SEA TRANSPORT

Albania has seaports in four main cities: **Durrës, Vlorë, Saranda, and Shëngjin**, with plans for further expansion of the capacity and services provided.



PORT OF DURRËS

- Largest and most important port in Albania;
- Main gateway to Corridor VIII and Corridor Durrës - Kukës - Morinë;
- Handling over 95% of Albania's seaborne freight traffic;
- Albania's largest ferry, container, and passenger terminal.

PORT OF VLORË

- Second largest port of Albania;
- Mainly a passenger port and partly a freight port;
- Part of Corridor VIII.

PORT OF SARANDA

- Saranda port is small and the main itinerary is Corfu, Greece.
- The port serves mainly for accommodation of the domestic tourism demand as well as tourism exchanges with Corfu and vice-versa.

PORT OF SHËNGJIN

- Port of Shëngjin is expected to accommodate the trade exchanges with Kosovo, Serbia and North Macedonia and further;
- Current cargo handling capacity remains relatively limited compared to Albania's main seaport facilities, although several expansion and modernization projects have been proposed for the coming years.
- Existing throughput is estimated at around 300,000 tons annually, with plans for significant future growth.

PORTO ROMANO

- A specialized Port as a terminal for coastal oil and gas services and their byproducts and liquefied gas;
- Located 6.5 km north of the city of Durrës.

PETROLIFERA PORT:

- A specialized Port situated in Vlorë bay, servicing as a terminal for oil and liquefied gas;
- Positioned near Greek and Italian refineries;
- Part of Corridor VIII.



AIR TRANSPORT



**TIRANA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
“MOTHER TERESA AIRPORT”**

- Located in the heart of Albania;
- 17 km (30 minutes) north of the Tirana city center;
- 32 km (45 minutes) north east from Durres, the country’s largest port;
- Located at a major crossroad between northern, southern, central and eastern Albania;
- Located very closely to Albania’s core industrial areas.



MAIN INDICATORS 2025:	
Number of Flights:	70,124
Number of Passengers:	11,640,070
Freight Volume:	2,806
Number of Companies:	43 airlines operating to more than 108 international destinations.

KUKËSI AIRPORT

- Second civil airport in Albania;
- Main destination is to attract low-cost airline companies. This airport is not yet in operation.

VLORA AIRPORT

The work for the construction of the airport was launched officially on 28 November 2021 with a full operation target time of Spring 2025. This will be the third international airport in Albania after Tirana International Airport and Kukës International Airport. In addition to the construction of the airport, the project includes a marina and agritourism site. The new airport is expected to have a major impact on economic growth and tourism. The Albanian Government has decided to build a fourth airport in Gjirokastra, aimed mainly at tourist purposes.

¹Source: INSTAT

12 | ICT-BPO



Albania emerged in 2000 as a developed market and regional power in the Balkan for BPO services, due to its urban culture, availability of resources, infrastructure, and attractive investment incentives. The ICT and BPO sector in Albania has seen steady growth and currently employs over 49,000 professionals across more than 5400 companies in the ICT& BPO sector. BPO services in Albania are used by renowned brands such as Adidas, Vodafone, eBay, Sky, Apple, Barclays, Groupon, Air France and Alitalia. **CURRENT CLIENT MARKETS ARE THE UK, FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.**

Thanks to notable potential, Albania has become the destination of many successful companies and foreign investors in the ICT-BPO sector. Lufthansa Industry Solutions, Deloitte, Teleperformance, IDS-Intercom Data Services, B810, Ernest & Young, Euroservice, LocalEyes Alba Contact, etc.

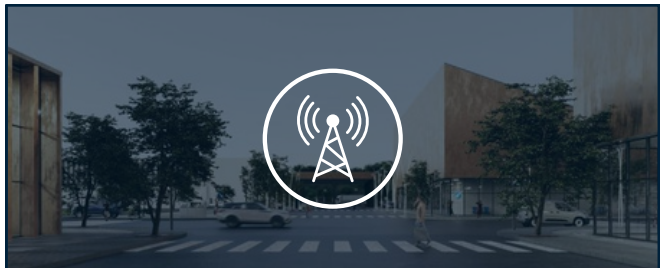
Tirana is considered the center of the ICT-BPO sector, given the largest population followed by Durrës, Shkodra, Vlora, Elbasan, Fier, Lezha, and Korça.

Albania has become one of the main destinations for ICT-BPO services in Europe, thanks to its urban culture, resource availability, infrastructure, and interesting fiscal incentives for investments.

Albania, with over 20 universities, generates graduates in most faculties including Engineering, Medical, Finance, IT, Social, and other sciences. This offers a large pool of foreign-speaking graduates and a skilled workforce that can be immediately absorbed by the flourishing BPO Albania industry.



Important initiatives within the sector include TEDA Tirana free economic zone, and Durana Tech Park, which contribute to creating a favorable ecosystem and fiscal framework for startups and investors.



13 | TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AREAS (TEDAS)

“Technological and economic development area” (“**TEDA**”) is a separate territory, a designated area of land or buildings and other immovable properties, developed by a general plan and provided with the relevant infrastructure for production, industrial development, trade, and provision of services, which is estimated as a part of the customs territory of the Republic of Albania, separate from this territory in terms of fiscal and customs regime and which is governed by the provisions of the Law On the Establishment and Operation of Technological and Economic Development Areas and its bylaws.

TEDA Tirana, Albania’s first free economic zone, offers an ideal platform for expanding your business. TEDA Tirana offers opportunities for the development of a wide range of industries, supported by modern infrastructure and favorable conditions for investors. From software design and development to the automotive and agro-processing industries, TEDA provides spaces for all types of technology, manufacturing, and service activities. Moreover, its climate, advanced infrastructure, and numerous incentives make TEDA Tirana an attractive destination for investors and entrepreneurs aiming to build modern and sustainable industries.

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES INSIDE TEDA

- The supply of Albanian goods to the technology and economic development area shall be considered as a supply with zero VAT rate;
- Imported goods in TEDA are exempted from customs duties and VAT;
- Goods can be transported from one TEDA to another without paying custom duties or VAT;
- Capital expenses are 20 % deductible during a period of 2 years if developers and users invest in TEDA within 3 years of its operation;
- Developers and users are exempted from 50% of the profit tax rate for a period of 5 years (currently at a rate of 15 %).
- A developer’s project is exempted from the tax of impact on infrastructure;
- Buildings in TEDA are exempted from the tax on immovable property for a period of 5 years;
- The developers or users of the area are exempted from the tax on transferring the right of ownership on immovable properties;
- Wages and social costs are 150 % deductible for the first year. New expenses for wages and social costs compared to the previous year are 150 % deductible for the subsequent years;
- Costs of training and expenses for scientific research and development in TEDA are recognized as accepted expenses of the tax period with double value, for a 10-year period from the commencement of the economic activity.

14 | ATTRACTIONS

ANCIENT CITIES

Antiquity has given a wonderful present to Albania, thanks to the ruins that are spread in many archaeological parks across the country. Some of them are built on the top of the hills, which gives everyone the possibility to make both a trip in Albanian history and its beautiful nature.

Destinations: Apollonia, Burtrint, Bylis, Amantia, Finiq, Antigonea.



Amantia Archaeological Park | Vlorë



Archeological Park of Butrint | Sarandë



Archaeological Park of Apollonia | Fier

LAKE AND RIVERS

Home to the biggest lake in Southern Europe (Lake of Shkodër), and also the oldest one (Lake Ohrid), Albania is known for its rich water resources. In Albania, you'll also find beautiful crystalline rivers that flow between breathtaking mountains like Gashi River in Kukës, Black Drin River in Dibra, etc.



View of the lake from the Castle of Shkodra



Gashi River | Tropojë



Black Drin River | Diber

MOUNTAINS

In Albania are located some of the highest mountain peaks of the Balkans. Touristic villages in picturesque valleys and a familiar traditional atmosphere make the Albanian mountains a must-visit for all nature lovers.

Destinations: Mount Korabi, Çika, Tomorr, Dardha etc.



Mount Çika | Vlorë



Mount Korabi | Albania



Mount Dardha | Korçë

NATIONAL PARKS

Start a journey into the green world of Albanian natural parks, where you'll have the chance to discover lakes, lagoons, waterfalls, and many other surprises.

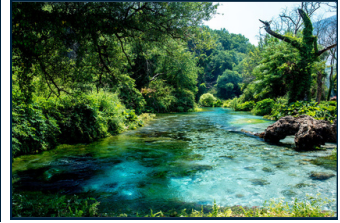
Destinations: Theth National Park, Llogora National Park, Divjaka - Karavasta, Lura National Park, Bashtova Castle, Rrajca, The Blue Eye, etc.



Bashtova Castle | Rrogshine



Theth National Park | Shkoder



The Blue Eye | Saranda

BEACHES

Crystalline waters and virgin beaches: it is quite easy to fall in love with the Albanian Riviera. Explore closer some of the most breathtaking destinations of the country.

Destinations: Himara, Drymadës, Grama Bay, Karaburun Peninsula, Qeparo etc.



Karaburun Peninsula | Vlorë



Himara | Vlorë



Ksamil | Saranda

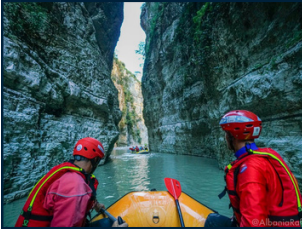
HIKING

From the valleys full of rivers to famous antique streets, from archeological parks up on the hills to wonderful virgin bays: hiking in Albania is one of the best ways to fully discover the country. Prepare your backpack, the proper clothes for long walking, some fast-foods, and be ready to start a journey that will leave a mark on you for the rest of your life! Available tours focus on UNESCO protected sights and cities such as Berat, Gjirokastra and Butrint as well as the exploration of the area's rivers and lagoons.



RAFTING AND KAYAKING

The numerous river streams in our country have created the perfect environment for the practice of rafting and kayaking. With the help of professional guides, you can navigate and become one with the wild nature of Albania. mentioning rafting in the Osum and Vjosa rivers, kayaking in Koman and in the albanian riviera, etc.



Rafting in Osum canyons



Rafting in Vjosa river



Kayaking in the Albanian Riviera

DIVING

The calm and clear waters of Albania are a paradise for divers of any sort. A kaleidoscope of colors and a rich biodiversity make Albania the ultimate Mediterranean diving destination.



PARAGLIDING

It's time to fulfill the eternal dream of flying! Be part of a breathtaking paragliding experience, or follow some of the international competitions that are held each year in Albania.

CYCLING

It has become without a doubt one of the most popular sports in Albania, with many visitors choosing to explore the country through its roads. It is quite easy to forget the tired muscles while cycling into a country full of surprises and wonderful landscapes!





RALLY DRIVING

Be ready to drive your car in tough tracks, surrounded by breathtaking sceneries that include high mountains and crystalline beaches. Follow closer the international competitions of rally driving in Albania.

PEOPLE OF ALBANIA

Through rapid development and modernization, Albania has not lost its traditional flair! Quite the opposite, the traditional has merged with the modern to create a uniquely Albanian atmosphere that is worth experiencing firsthand. To the visitors' great joy, Albania remains a wonderfully hospitable country with warm and enthusiastic hosts. Communication is a kind of sport among Albanians, as is abundantly clear from the countless, constantly buzzing cafes and restaurants in its major cities. Yet, these are not the only places one encounters fascinating people. It is actually in the many small shops and boutiques around the cities, the old historic streets, the old bazaars that sell fresh food, spices, and artisanal objects, the outdoor parks, and even in the organized street parties that the visitor can have a stab at really knowing Albania through its people.

NOTABLE NAMES

Throughout history up until this day, Albania's small population has produced some notable names, a list of astounding, courageous, and talented individuals. Here, it is only fair to mention the one name that continues to engender great pride in the country, the world-class humanitarian, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, ordained saint Mother Theresa. Second to none is the country's fearless national hero who brought Albania its independence, Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg. Just to name a few, the list of internationally popular names includes the Nobel Prize shortlisted author Ismail Kadare, the acclaimed soprano Ermonela Jaho, whose interpretation of La Traviata's Violetta is lauded around the globe, the photographer who took some of Pablo Picasso's most famous shots, Gjon Mili, and even pop starlets like Dua Lipa, Rita Ora, and Bebe Rexha. Not to be left out are Jim and John Belushi, the Albanian brothers of Saturday Night Live fame. The country has been a muse to many an international poet, artists, travelers, and storytellers such as Lord Byron, Edward Lear, and Edith Durham who ardently share Albania's particular charm with the world through sketches, poems, and prose.





AGENCY PROFILE

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY:

- MANAGEMENT BOARD CHAIRED BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

AIDA'S MISSION IS FOCUSED ON:

- ATTRACTING AND SUPPORTING FDI IN ALBANIA
- INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF ALBANIAN SMES
- PROMOTING ALBANIAN EXPORTS
- AFTERCARE SERVICE TO EXISTING INVESTORS

WHAT WE DO IN DETAIL:

- PROMOTE ALBANIA AND ALBANIAN PRODUCTS AND SERVICES IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS;
- PROMOTING ALBANIA AS AN INVESTMENT DESTINATION;
- -FACILITATING AND SUPPORTING DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN ALBANIA;
- QUALIFIED INFORMATION ON OPPORTUNITIES, INCENTIVES, POLICIES AND GOVERNMENTAL SCHEMES;
- ONE-STOP SHOP FOR STRATEGIC INVESTORS;
- HANDLING ALL APPLICATIONS RELATED TO STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS;
- ESTABLISH CONTACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, AUTHORITIES;
- HELPING AND SUPPORTING INVESTORS IN PLANNING THEIR INVESTMENT ITINERARIES;
- SUPPORTING REINVESTMENTS THROUGH AFTERCARE SERVICE.

Contact us:

At AIDA, our specialized, multidisciplinary team will provide you with no-cost professional services Tailored to your project's needs.





Albanian Investment Development Agency
Agjencia Shqiptare e Zhvillimit të Investimeve

invest in Albania