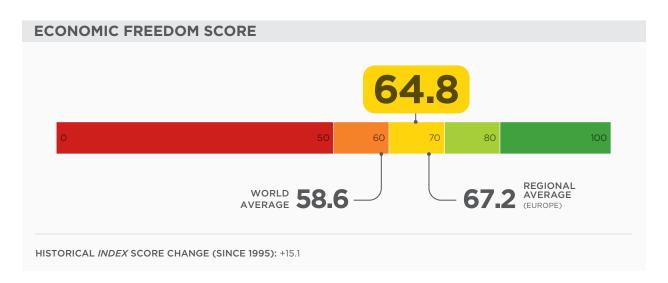
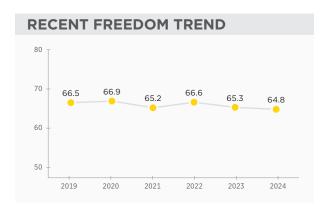


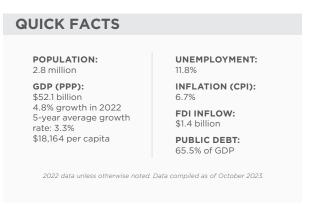
ALBANIA

A lbania's economic freedom score is 64.8, making its economy the 48th freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 0.5 point from last year, and Albania is ranked 27th out of 44 countries in the Europe region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world average and lower than the regional average. Albania's economy is considered "moderately free" according to the 2024 *Index*.

Ongoing diversification of the economic base has increased economic dynamism, although expansionary government spending has led to budget deficits in recent years. The regulatory system's efficiency has been facilitated by a broad simplification of business procedures. Foreign direct investment has increased in recent years, but levels still remain among the lowest in the region. Albania's relatively low property rights score is largely a result of political interference in the judiciary that is exacerbated by persistent corruption.

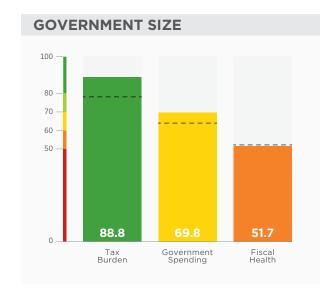






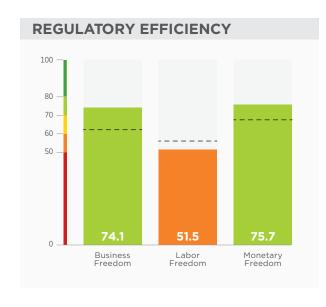
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | ALBANIA

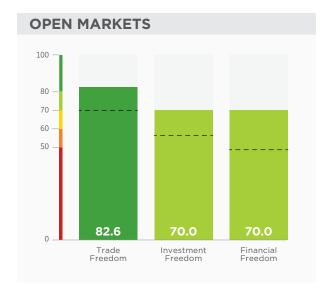




The overall rule of law is weak in Albania. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is below the world average.

The top individual income tax rate is 23 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 15 percent. The tax burden equals 19.0 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 31.7 percent and –5.0 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 65.5 percent of GDP.





Albania's overall regulatory environment is relatively well institutionalized but lacks efficiency. The country's business freedom score is above the world average; its labor freedom score is below the world average; and its monetary freedom score is well above the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 3.7 percent, and more than 190 nontariff measures are in effect. In general, openness to foreign investment is above the world average, but investment laws lack transparency. The banking sector is relatively well capitalized despite the challenging environment.