Albania has the highest representation of women in ministerial positions among countries in the Western Balkan region

More specifically, women held 53.3% of the ministerial positions in Albania in 2020 whereas the regional average was at 31.6%. This figure in Albania has significantly increased from 6.7% in 2012. Gender equality in Albanian parliament has improved as well, from 15.7% in 2012 to 29.5% in 2020.

While Albania identifies a broad range of sources of fiscal risk, only a few of them are measured and none is disclosed

Albania identifies a broad set of issues, including macroeconomic shocks, environmental degradation, local governments’ and state-owned enterprises’ activities as sources of potential fiscal risks. However, none of these is measured. Only risks related to financial sector crises, changes in debt interest rates, government lawsuits and government guarantees are measured, but none of them is disclosed.

Albania has relatively high quality online government services in the Western Balkan region

The EU eGovernment benchmark evaluates the maturity of online public services in three key domains – user centricity, transparency, and use of key enablers. According to the EU eGovernment benchmark for 2017-18, Albania had the highest score in the region at 44%, compared to the regional average of 41%. On the other hand, this was far lower than the OECD-EU average of 79%. In the Western Balkans region, Albania outperformed other countries particularly on usability of the online services provided by the government and in mobile friendliness of the online public services.
How to read the figures:
Country value in green (not represented if not available)
Range of Western Balkan countries values in grey
Average of Western Balkan countries in purple
Average of OECD countries in blue
Average of EU countries in orange
Values have been rounded.

n.a. refers to data not available.

Public Finance and Economics

Fiscal balance (2018) % of GDP
-1.6%
0%
0%
-8%
0%
0%
-6%
0%
0%
-4%
0%
0%
-2%
0%
0%
-2%
0%
0%
-2.9%
0.3%

Sources: Data for the WB countries: IMF World Economic Outlook (database). Data for the OECD and the EU28 averages: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).

Government gross debt (2018) % of GDP
69.9%
100%
0%
49.4%
110%
0%
30%
10%
50%
70%
90%
110%

Sources: Data for the WB countries: IMF World Economic Outlook (database). Data for the OECD and the EU28 averages: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).

Government investment (2017) % of GDP
19.1%
100%
0%
7.9%
11.9%


Public Employment

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2018)
Albania 27.2%
OECD 21.1%
OECD-EU 23.7%

Source: International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database.

Gender equality in public sector employment (2018) % of women
Albania 40.9%
OECD 60.2%
OECD-EU 61.8%

Source: International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database.

Budgeting Practices

Formal powers of the legislature to amend executive budget proposal (2019)
Albania Unrestricted
Western Balkans 33.3% Unrestricted
16.7% Mixed


Identification, measure and disclosure of sources of fiscal risks (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Macroeconomic shocks</th>
<th>Change in debt interest rates</th>
<th>Environmental degradations</th>
<th>Public-Private Partnerships</th>
<th>State-owned enterprises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Balkans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* While not directly related to general forecasting parameters there are narrower fiscal risks that arise from specific sources. For example, the possible need to provide fiscal support to state-owned enterprises.

### Public Procurement

**Functionalities provided by the e-procurement system (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tender announcement</th>
<th>E-submission of bids</th>
<th>Notification of award</th>
<th>E-invoicing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Balkans</td>
<td>▲ 100% 0% 0%</td>
<td>▲ 50% 0% 50%</td>
<td>▲ 100% 0% 0%</td>
<td>▲ 0% 0% 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Provided on central e-procurement system
- Only on that of specific procuring entities
- No

**Strategic public procurement by objective (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Support to green public procurement</th>
<th>Support to SMEs</th>
<th>Support to innovative goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>▲ 0% 33% 0% 67%</td>
<td>▲ 0% 33% 0% 67%</td>
<td>▲ 0% 33% 0% 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Balkans</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ 0% 0% 67%</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ 0% 0% 67%</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ 0% 0% 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ 23% 68% 10% 0%</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ 10% 68% 16% 6%</td>
<td>▲ ▲ ▲ 13% 58% 13% 16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Policy / strategy both at the central level and at the level of some specific procuring entities
- Policy / strategy at the central level
- Policy / strategy at the level of some specific procuring entities
- No policy / strategy

### Human Resources Management

**Level of delegation of HRM in line ministries at the central government level (2019)**

Composite index from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Albania</th>
<th>Western Balkans</th>
<th>OECD</th>
<th>OECD-EU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Separation between regular HRM practices and those for Senior Civil Servants (2019)**

Composite index from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Albania</th>
<th>Western Balkans</th>
<th>OECD</th>
<th>OECD-EU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Institutions

**Status of the head of Centre of Government (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Civil servant</th>
<th>Political appointee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Balkans</td>
<td></td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD-EU</td>
<td></td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Digital Government

**Existence of a list with fully digital services provided in the public sector (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes, and it is available online</th>
<th>Yes, but it is not available online</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Yes, and it is available online</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 50% 33% 17%
- 52% 11% 63%
Outcomes

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2019)

National government

Albania: 34% Average
Western Balkans: 34% Average

Judicial system

Albania: 25% Range
Western Balkans: 33% Range

Health care

Albania: 53% Average
Western Balkans: 52% Average

Education system

Albania: 59% Average
Western Balkans: 57% Average

Source: Gallup World Poll

Ease of doing business (2020)

Composite indicator from 0 (worst) to 100 (best)

Albania: 68
Western Balkans: 73
OECD: 78
OECD-EU: 77


Share of top and bottom performers in mathematics in the Programme for International Student Assessment [PISA] (2018)

Top

Albania: 2%
Western Balkans: 2%
OECD: 11%
OECD-EU: 11%

Bottom

Albania: 42%
Western Balkans: 54%
OECD: 24%
OECD-EU: 21%

Bottom performers are students who reached a score below 2 in the assessment, while top performers are those who reached a score of 5 and 6.

Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database

Notes

The public finance and economics data for Western Balkans countries, which are based on the IMF’s World Economic Outlook and the IMF’s Government Financial Statistics databases – harmonised with the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 19 February, 2020. For the OECD and the EU28 averages – also based on the SNA – data were extracted from the OECD Government at a Glance online database from the last available update: 4 January, 2020 (financial government accounts: 21 January, 2020). The SNA government debt definition differs from the definition of debt applied under the Maastricht Treaty and for this reason the EU average is not presented here. Western Balkans, OECD and EU28 averages for public finance and economics are weighted.

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets:

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance: Western Balkans 2020 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:
https://doi.org/10.1787/a8c72f1b-en

Government at a Glance: Western Balkans 2020

Government at a Glance: Western Balkans presents information on public governance in the Western Balkan region – covering Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, and compares it to OECD and OECD-EU countries. This first regional edition features 40 indicators on public finance, public employment, centre of government, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, public procurement, digital government, core government results and serving citizens. Governance indicators provide important benchmarks on public administration systems, practices and performance. Indicators are presented in a user-friendly format using charts, with brief descriptive analyses of the major findings, and a methodological section on the definition of the indicator and any limitations in data comparability.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo’s declaration of independence.