



**TECHNICAL AND
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
AREAS**



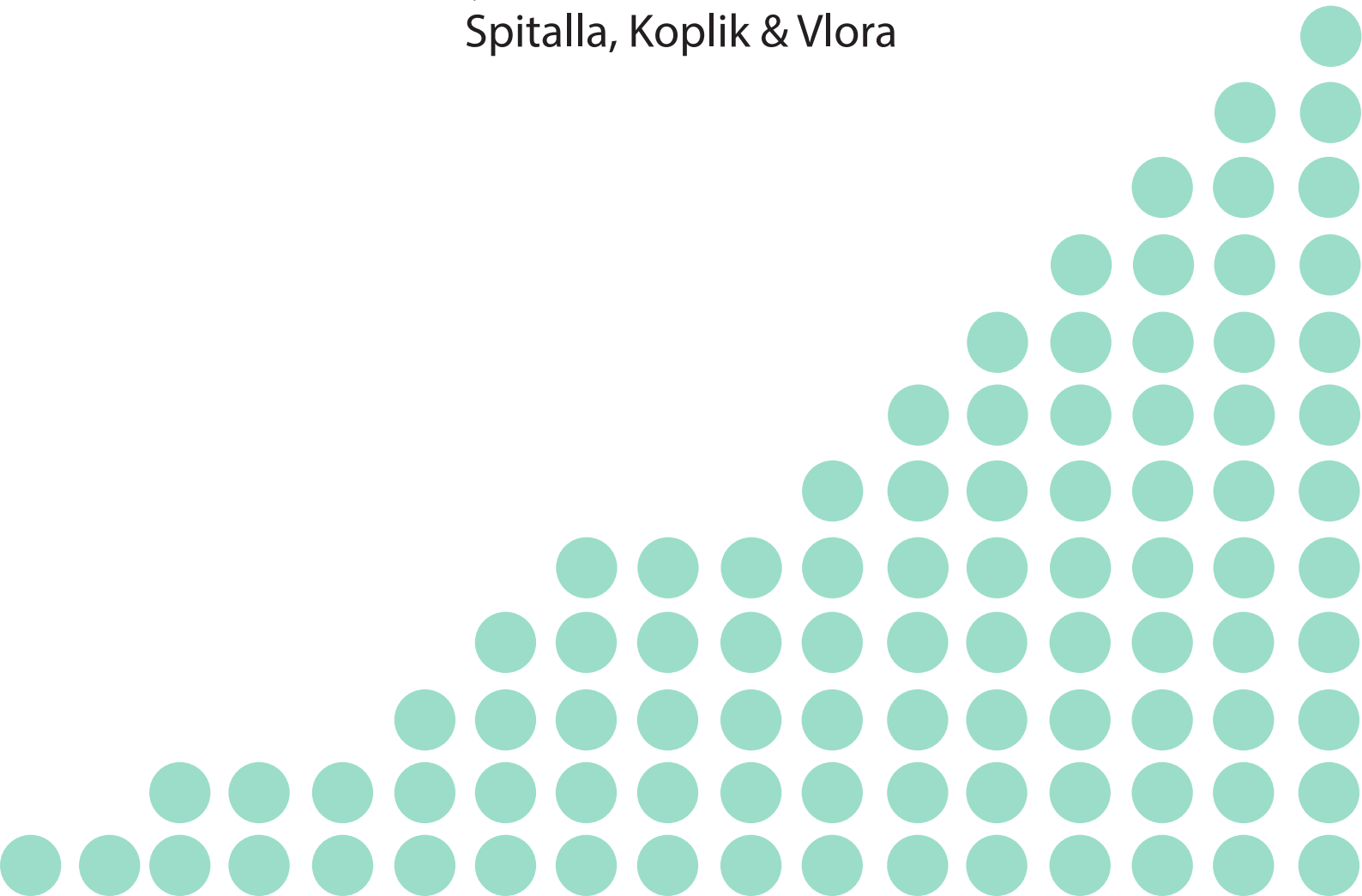
REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM,
TRADE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Albanian Investment Development Agency
Agjencia Shqiptare e Zhvillimit të Investimeve

Technical and Economic Development Areas in Albania

An Opportunity for Investors and Land Developers:
Spitalla, Koplik & Vlora



An Opportunity for Investors and Land Developers: Spitalla, Koplik & Vlora

JOIN ALBANIA'S GROWTH

The Albanian Investment Development Agency is pleased to present this notice of three investment opportunities in emerging Albania.

Albania is seeking private sector developers to obtain, develop and operate three fully serviced areas, located in Koplik, Spitalla and Vlora, as newly created Technical and Economic Development Areas (TEDAs). This notice invites interested developers to engage with the Government in a non-binding dialogue ahead of a potential tender process.



The Government of Albania seeks developers and investors to create world-class technical and economic development areas (TEDAs) on land areas in Koplik (Shkoder district, approx. 61 ha), Spitalla (Durrës district, approx. 213 ha) and Vlora (Vlore district, approx. 230 ha). As currently envisioned, future developers will be offered exclusive development and operator rights on these properties, through a long-term lease.

All three areas are in close proximity to a skilled labor force, educational institutions, and city centers with sizeable populations. Developers and investors will benefit from Albania's competitive, educated and multi-lingual labor force, as well as recent reforms that have improved the country's business climate and competitiveness. These include steps to strengthen the conditions for investment and improve business and transportation linkages, especially in Europe. These initiatives make Albania an exciting venue to work in the region.

This 45-day notice stage (concluding on 29 May 2015) is designed to enable investors to explore these three opportunities, leading to a potential formal tender process. Written or electronic responses to this notice and ensuing dialogue or site-visits are therefore non-binding and intended to showcase the TEDAs.

TEDA investors, developers and/or operators are hereby invited to respond to this notice. Respondents are asked to provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services and to submit their qualifications in the form and substance detailed below:

- (i) Name and location of the entity;
- (ii) Contact person with contact details;
- (iii) Portfolio of the relevant activity including:
 - a. List of relevant projects;
 - b. Previous international experience in land development, financing, construction, and attraction of new leasehold businesses particularly related to the development and management of similar projects.
- (iv) Any questions, stipulations or conditions the entity may wish to discuss with the GoA with regard to this opportunity.

Site visits and meetings are encouraged, and representatives of TEDA will be available for more detailed discussion with interested parties and will be glad to facilitate visits.

“The Albanian Government is committed to be a supportive partner to investors”

“We will be a determined and reliable partner, ready to assist, listen, and above all to help overcome all the obstacles to a free and competitive market. We are fully aware that in order for the economy to make a quality jump, we must establish a strong partnership between the public and private sector. ”

Arben Ahmetaj

Minister of Economic
Development, Tourism
Trade and Entrepreneurship

What the GoA will provide to the developer (after the potential tender procedures and in accordance with the relevant legislation of the Republic of Albania)

1. Clean usage and long term lease rights to approximately 213 ha in Spitalla, 61 ha in Koplík or 230 in Vlora. Size of the leasehold is subject to negotiations;
2. The TEDA Authority to provide expedited government services;
3. An incentives package including:
 - a. Measures to eliminate developer liability for existing land pollution, if any;
 - b. Fiscal and economic incentives for developer and users;
 - c. Customs incentives;
4. Adequate infrastructure (water, power, communication, sewer and drainage facilities) to the borders of the TEDAs;
5. Parallel promotion of the TEDA through AIDA and the different Ministries.

What the GoA will expect from the developer (after the potential tender procedures and in accordance with the relevant legislation of the Republic of Albania)

1. Provide perimeter fence and entrance gate and administrative office space for TEDA management, customs operations and government support area;
2. Plan and execute the development of necessary basic infrastructure within the TEDA to provide serviced industrial and commercial land to users;
3. Provide or arrange for the provision of management, promotion and maintenance services to attract and sustain users;
4. Construct or arrange to construct manufacturing, commercial, office, parking, warehouses and other facilities required by investors to their operators, or that may be desirable for marketing the area to end users;
5. Comply with international environmental standards including waste management and demonstrate that the surrounding community is not adversely affected by the TEDA operations;
6. Market the TEDA to end users that comply with international and EU standards regarding monetary business operating standards.

All communications should be addressed to:

- The Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Entrepreneurship,
Blv. Dëshmorët e Kombit, Tirana, Albania
- Mr. Elson Caka: elson.caka@ekonomia.gov.al
- Or Ms. Ornela Gjini: ornela.gjini@aida.gov.al

Communications should be provided in English or Albanian (authorized translation where necessary).

Deadline: 31 May 2015

TEDA Koplik



- 61 ha of flat land
- Excellent for light industry, electronics, auto parts manufacturing, construction
- Near the biggest city in the north, with educated workforce and outstanding natural beauty
- Near the border with Montenegro, enjoying reasonable access to two ports

TEDA Spitalla



- 213 ha of accessible land
- Excellent for industrial and agro-processing, light industry and electronics, auto parts manufacturing, trade and storage of goods
- Close to the Port of Durrës and the national airport, on major road routes
- Close to a highly educated work force

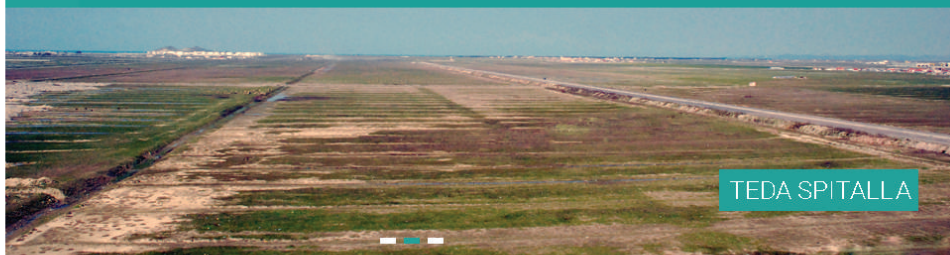


- Approximately 230 ha of accessible land
- Excellent for various types of industrial and environmentally friendly development
- Close to the major national road networks and ports
- Drawing on a highly educated work force and as the gateway to Southern Albania

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT TEDA.GOV.AL



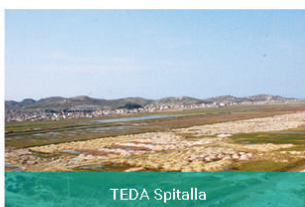
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An Opportunity for Investors and Land Developers

The Albanian Investment Development Agency is pleased to present this notice of three investment opportunities to develop and operate three fully serviced areas, located in Koplik, Spitalë and Vlorë, as newly created Technical and Economic Development Areas (TEDAs)... [read more](#)

This notice invites interested developers to engage with the Government in non-binding dialogue ahead of a potential tender process [download notice](#)



INFORMATION FOR INTERESTED PARTIES

Albania offers a unique economic and location opportunity to develop modern industries, an attractive and stable country to live in, and a government committed to long term economic development. What follows is an introduction to Albania, its investment climate and a description of the Technical and Economic Development Areas of Koplik, Spitalla and Vlora.

Why Albania? Why Now?



Bordered by Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia and Greece, and only 72 km from Italy, Albania is an historical crossroads between Eastern, Western and Southern Europe.

The country's location offers investors significant advantages with strategic access to European and regional markets. In recognition of its outstanding natural beauty, Albania was also listed fourth on the New York Times' "52 places to go in 2014".

Albania's access to foreign markets is also growing, through initiatives designed to improve connectivity to the main infrastructure networks of Europe. These initiatives include regional road infrastructure projects like the Blue Corridor (Adriatic-Ionian highway), which stretches along the entire Albanian coastline and links the Western Balkans and Central Europe, as well as the expansion of capacities at the ports of Durrës, Shëngjin, Vlora and Saranda.

The country will also benefit from its position as a transit country for the Trans Adriatic Pipeline from Turkey to Italy, and and have an important role in the most significant new energy corridor supplying Europe.

Albania at a glance:

- Official name: Republic of Albania
- Political system: Parliamentary Republic
- Prime Minister: Mr. Edi Rama
- President: Mr. Bujar Nishani
- Language: Albanian
- Population: 2,821,977 (INSTAT)
- Area: Land: 28,748 km²
- Water: 1,350 km²
- Time zone: GMT +1 hour
- Currency: Albanian Lek (ALL)
- Largest cities: Tirana (capital), Shkodër, Durrës
- Coastline: 316 km
- Ports:
 - Durrës (with a movement of goods for 2011: 3,526,114 tonnes and 853,748 passengers)
 - Vlora, Shengjin, Saranda, Porto Romano, Petrolifera Port (Vlora)

- Airport passenger quota: TIA - 1,665,331 passengers for 2012
- Road Network: 18,000 km, which link Albania with all neighbor countries
- Rail network: 441 km. Albanian railway network linked to international railway network through Montenegro, and to Corridor VIII through the Port of Durrës
- Proportion of land in agricultural use: 24%
- Investment priority sector's: Energy Sector, Tourism Sector, Agriculture and Food Processing Industry, Mining Sector, Business Services, Manufacturing
- Noteworthy memberships: WTO, SAA, CEFTA, EFTA, Free trade agreement with Turkey, U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Program, diagonal accumulation between Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and the EFTA States
- Most important export industries: Textile and footwear; Minerals, fuels, electricity; Construction materials and metals
- Most important import goods and services: machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals
- Most important export and import markets: Greece, Italy and the EU

INVESTMENT CLIMATE

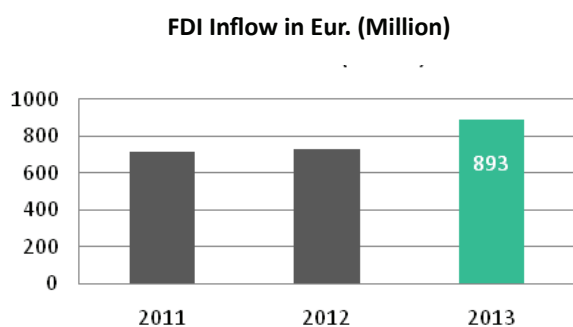
The Government of Albania is undertaking a wide range of structural reforms to strengthen rule of law, sustainable economic growth and create an internationally competitive business environment.

Albania has a supportive Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) legal framework, Free Trade Agreements with major regional markets and beyond, competitive and young labor force, favorable tax and customs regime, fast improving business climate, increasing FDI rates and overall growing economy.

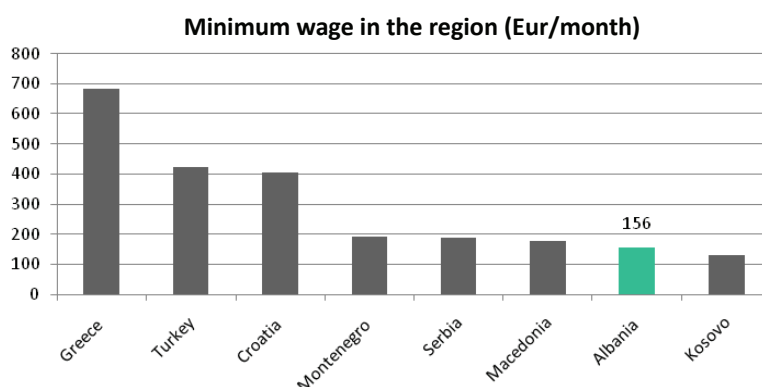
Growth profile

The Albanian economy showed a positive growth of 2.1% in 2014, characterized by a 9% growth in exports. Average annual growth of 5% is expected in the foreseeable future, with several sectors growing at well above this rate.

The country has seen vast improvement in four sectors: 1) energy, 2) tourism, 3) agriculture and 4) manufacturing. The growth potential in all four sectors is also estimated to be well into the double digits. As a result FDI inflow is growing markedly, from \$716 in 2011 to \$893 million in 2013.



Source: INSTAT, Bank of Albania, Ministry of Finance, World Bank



Source: Eurostat 2014

Human resources and wages

Albania has one of the youngest populations in the region, the majority of which speaks a second language – English, Italian and Greek are all widely spoken, while French and German are fast becoming part of school curricula. Within the region Albania also boasts one of the most competitive average wage rates and the second lowest minimum wage.

Business environment and economic freedoms

In the last year Albania jumped 40 positions (from 108 to 68) in the World Bank's Doing Business report , performing exceptionally well in three indicators: paying taxes, registering property and providing investor protection (where it ranked 7th in the world, and best in the region).

The Heritage Foundation's 2015 Index of Economic Freedom ranks Albania very favorably with other countries in the region. Albania scores highest in trade, fiscal and investment freedom indicators.

EU Accession

In June 2014, Albania was granted candidate status by the European Commission—partly in recognition to its progress. Albanian exports experienced 24% growth over the past five years, driven by goods and services flowing primarily to EU countries. Indeed, trade with many EU countries has been surging and Albania's economy will continue to integrate. The World Bank estimates that at current capacity, exports to the EU could more than double over the next decade. Albania's reforms have also been recognized by credit rating agencies. Standard and Poor's Ratings Services revised its outlook on the Republic of Albania twice in 2014 and 2015 from negative to stable, to positive. At the same time the Government has entered into a mid-term program with the IMF to monitor and improve its fiscal policy and public expenditures. It has made significant improvements in these areas over the last eighteen months.

Albania's Free Trade Agreements

Albania is a signatory to 4 multilateral Free Trade Agreements and one Bilateral Agreement (*see Annex I*):

- Central European Free Trade Agreement (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia);
- European Free Trade Agreement (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland);
- The U.S. Generalized System of Preferences
- The Stabilization Association Agreement with EU member states; and
- A Bilateral Free Trade Agreement has been signed with Turkey.

Albania's Bilateral Investment Treaties

Albania adheres to chapter XI of WTO the Most-Favored-Nation clause. Apart from this, the Republic of Albania has signed 43 bilateral investment treaties to promote and protect investments (*see Annex II*) and 38 treaties for the avoidance of double taxation and fiscal evasion (*see Annex III*).

INCENTIVES

The Government of Albania has carried out major reforms to improve the country's general business climate. Forthcoming TEDA legislation will further ensure Predictability, Productivity, and Profitability for TEDA investors and users.

The Government is preparing a new TEDA legislation, the objective of which is to create maximum conditions of predictability, productivity and profitability for developers and users of the TEDAs. The new legislation will be completed before any potential formal tender process and is expected to pass Parliament by the summer of 2015.

The draft legislation proposes measures, amongst other things, for:

Predictability

- The creation of a clearly mandated, effective administrative process to provide essential government services and a single window for TEDA developers and users
- Significantly lengthening the maximum lease term available to developers
- Ensuring that any disputes are resolvable through international arbitration

Productivity

- Ensuring that reliable infrastructure is provided to the borders of the TEDA
- The provision of outward processing for TEDA products
- Fiscal incentives for research development and training of labor force

Profitability

- Significant customs and VAT exemptions related to goods, raw materials and machinery for developers, users and operators of TEDAs
- Tax incentives and exemptions from income and real-estate taxes to minimize start-up costs
- Fiscal incentives for increasing employment

Draft Law on TEDA Incentives

- From the moment goods enter Albania, they are exempted from custom duties and VAT
- Albanian goods that enter TEDA are exempted from VAT taxation
- Goods can be transported from one TEDA to another without paying custom duties or VAT
- Capital expenses are 120 percent deductible during a period of 2 years if developers and users invest in TEDA within three years of its operation
- Developers and users are also exempted from 50 percent of the profit tax rate (currently at a rate of 15 percent) for a period of 5 years
- A developer's project is exempted from infrastructure taxes
- Buildings in TEDA are exempted from real estate taxes for a period of 5 years
- Buildings transferred to the TEDA are not subject to the transfer tax on real estate
- Wages and social costs are 150 percent deductible for the first year, and new expenses for wages and social costs compared to the previous year are 150 percent deductible for the subsequent years
- Training costs are doubly deductible for a period of 10 years
- Research and Development costs are doubly deductible for a period of 10 years

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AREAS (THE TEDAS)

I. Koplik

Background

TEDA Koplik has a total surface area of 61 ha of high quality flat land. It is located in the northern Albania, adjacent to Shkodra Lake. It is 2 km away from the city of Koplik, 20 km away from the city of Shkodra, and 15 km away from Hani-Hotit customs office (at the border with Montenegro). This strategic geographic position grants Koplik the potential to become a strategic connection hub among Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo.

Shkodra is one of the oldest cities in Albania, dating back to the 3rd century BC. It is rich in culture and history. Throughout the centuries it has retained its status as a major city in the Western Balkans and enjoys a geostrategic location close to the Adriatic and with ports on the other side of the Adriatic shore. Land-routes to important cities and locations in the region pass through Shkodra, making it an important cultural and economic center. The population of the city of Shkodra was 77,075 as of the 2011 census, while the Shkodra District had a population of 215,347.

Transport Infrastructure

TEDA Koplik is adjacent to the Shkodra-Hani Hotit highway connecting Albania and Montenegro. It is located 45 km away from the Port of Shëngjin, 34 km away from the Port of Bar in Montenegro and 127 km away from the Port of Durrës.

Housing

The cities of Koplik and Shkodra offer suitable housing facilities. Tourists that visit Shkodra describe the city as the soul of Albania. The very characteristic appearance of the city is formed by the juxtaposition of ancient houses and narrow streets joined with stonewalls and modern buildings.

Koplik is a relatively small city with a population of around 3,734 inhabitants as of the 2011 census. It serves as the capital of the district of Malesia e Madhe and as a result is the trade-center for the surrounding rural villages. The housing infrastructure in the city is characterized by traditional small houses and modern apartment blocks.

Industrial development in the zone

The unique location of TEDA Koplik offers opportunities to develop agriculture, light industry, electronics, auto parts manufacturing and construction.

Labor market

Shkodra District, including the city of Shkodra and Koplik, provides TEDA Koplik with a diverse labor market. According to official data, the employable labor force is 150,942, of which 89,961 are currently employed. A large portion of this labor force is well educated: 32% of the employable labor force has a high school degree and 14% has pursued undergraduate studies.

II. Spitalla

Background

TEDA Spitalla has a surface area of approximately 203 ha and is located in the suburbs of Durrës, the second most developed city in Albania. Since its foundation in the 7th century BC, Durrës has played an important role as a major seaport city in the Adriatic Sea. The archaeological sites dating back to the Roman and Byzantine empires uncovered in Durrës are testament to the long and rich history and culture of the city. One of the most prominent archaeological sites is the Roman amphitheater, which is the largest in the Balkans. Apart from being a historical and cultural attraction, Durrës also boasts popular beaches that attract thousands of tourists from around the world annually.

Present-day Durrës is a strategic connection hub in the region due to the seaport and Tirana-Durrës highway (SH2), where the bulk of businesses in the country are located. Durrës is part of two very strategic infrastructure projects in region: Corridor VIII and the Adriatic-Ionian highway (Blue Corridor). Corridor 8 is one of the Pan-European corridors, which connects Durrës and Tirana with Skopje (Macedonia), Sofia, Plovdiv, Burgas and Varna (Bulgaria). The Blue Corridor starts in Trieste, Italy and passes through Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania (Shkodra-Tirana-Durrës-Fier-Gjirokastër) and Greece.

Transport Infrastructure

TEDA Spitalla occupies a first class location - 36 km west of the capital Tirana, on the crossroad of the Corridors 8 and Blue Corridor. TEDA Spitalla has direct exchange with SH2 Highway. Tirana International Airport “Nënë Tereza” is only 33 km away from TEDA Spitalla and is suitable for transportation of cargo and passengers. Durres Central Station is only 6.6 km from the zone.

TEDA Spitalla is 6.4 km away from the Port of Durrës, which is one of the oldest ports on the Adriatic Sea and one of the Balkan’s bridgeheads enabling communication between eastern and western Europe. Ranked as the main hub of Corridor 8, Port of Durrës is Albania's main port and one of the largest in the Adriatic and Ionian seas. The port has 4 dedicated terminals for the transportation of goods. All manner of goods, minerals, fuels, cement and articles from different categories are loaded and unloaded. The container terminal is equipped with all the mechanisms for processing such goods and has managed consistent traffic flows over the last few years (see Table 1).

	2010	2011	2012
Export (ton)	2,101,540	2,185,118	2,171,981
Import (ton)	1,304,742	1,340,996	1,349,284
Total (ton)	3,406,283	3,526,114	3,521,265
TEU Total	71,614	79,699	87,662
No. ship	1,691	1,377	1,349

Table 1¹ (Port of Durrës traffic data)

¹ Source: Durrës Port Authority website <http://www.apdurrres.com.al/>

TEDA Spitalla is located 225 km away from Kakavija customs point (border with Greece), 156 km away from Kukësi customs point (border with Kosovo), 140 km away from Hani Hotit customs point (border with Montenegro) and 141 km away from Qafë Thana customs point (border with Macedonia).

Land and Environmental Information

The area around TEDA Spitalla used to be a marshland with an elevation slightly below sea level . As a result of the geological conditions of the land constructions is relatively more expensive and requires more complex engineering solutions. If the foundations are constructed at a depth of 2m, the building capacity of the area is 1.8 kg/cm². A university is built in the area.

Industrial development inside the zone

The eligible activities that can be developed in TEDA Spitalla are: manufacturing, industrial and agro-processing, light industry and electronics, auto parts manufacturing, trade and storage of goods. The Government of Albania would like to prioritize the development of the motor vehicle industry in this area. Water-intensive industries are not best supported by the infrastructure in TEDA Spitalla.

Labor market

The proximity to Durrës and the capital Tirana grants TEDA Spitalla the advantage of a large, educated and vibrant labor force pool. Official data from 2014 set the employable labor force in the District of Durrës at 190,547, of which 93,680 are currently employed. 43% of the laborforce in Durrës has a high school degree while 24% has a university degree. The University of Durrës “Aleksandër Moisiu”, located adjacent to TEDA Spitalla has a total of 13,500 enrolled students.

TEDA Spitalla also benefits from close proximity to the capital city, Tirana. Official data from 2014 set the employable labor force in the District of Tirana at 321,681, of which 256,544 are currently employed. 41.6% of the labor force in Tirana has a high school degree while 45.3% has a university degree.

Housing

Durrës city offers beautiful residential areas along the coast suitable for fulfilling the executive housing demands of TEDA Spitalla. The old part of the city offers apartment blocks built in the last two decades.

III. Vlora

Background

Vlora is the second largest port city in Albania. It was founded in the 6th century BC as an ancient Greek colony called Aulon and is the city where the Albanian Declaration of Independence was proclaimed on November 28, 1912. It is home to the Port of Vlora and is the most important economic and cultural city of south-western Albania. The port is closer than any other to the port of Brindisi, Italy.

Transport Infrastructure

TEDA Vlora has a strategic location - 151 km away from the capital Tirana, is part of Corridor 8 and adjacent to the Adriatic-Ionian Highway. It has direct exchange with SH8 Highway, 4.6 km away. Tirana International Airport “Nënë Tereza” is only 147 km away from TEDA Vlora and is suitable for transportation of cargo and passengers. There is an existing railway infrastructure passing through the area. TEDA Vlora has access to the Port of Durrës (120 km away) and the Port of Vlora (5.7 km), the two biggest seaports in Albania. Table 2 shows Vlora Seaport’s capacity and Table 3 shows its distance to other ports.

Port of Vlora	
Surface area	5.3 ha
Aquarium area	18,000 m ²
Min. depth	4.6 m
Max. depth	11 m
Number of quays	2 (cargo and ferry)
Max. goods processing capacity (loading-unloading)	5,400 ton/24hr

Table 2³ (Port of Vlora traffic data)

Brindisi (Italy)	72 miles
Bari (Italy)	130 miles
Otranto (Italy)	49 miles
Corfu (Greece)	72 miles
Igoumenitsa (Greece)	87 miles

Table 3² (Distance from other ports)

Land and Environmental Information

TEDA Vlora is located in a flat, saline land, partially covered by “Soda” Forest. The land is suitable for industrial and environmentally friendly development.

² Source: Vlora Port Authority

Industrial development inside the zone

The eligible activities that can be developed in TEDA Vlora are: industrial, processing, commercial, goods storage, light industry, electronics, auto parts manufacturing and port related activities.

Labor market

Official data from 2014 set the employable labor force in Vlora at 125,954, of which 84,836 are currently employed. 35% of the labor force in Vlora has a high school degree, while 17% has a university degree. Vlora boasts the second largest university in Albania, "Ismail Qemali" and several vocational education schools.

Housing

Vlora is a vibrant coastal city with a well-developed and modern housing infrastructure. The city offers a variety of residential areas ranging from the coast and going inland.

ANNEX I

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). Imports and exports of commodities with the EU are not generally subjected to special authorization requirements. Exceptions apply to quotas or control requirements imposed through different bilateral or multilateral agreements signed by Albania. Licenses are also required for specific commodities with restricted circulation within the country such as military or strategic goods, radioactive materials and psychotropic substances, drugs etc. Albania has signed several FTAs allowing Albanian-based manufacturers to use the country as a gateway to markets in Southern Europe and for transshipping to the EU. The Stabilization Association Agreement allows all industrial goods originating in Albania to be exported into the EU, and 83% of industrial goods to be imported into Albania from the EU without any customs tariffs.

Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)

On December 19, 2006, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo signed an Agreement to amend and enlarge the Central European Free Trade – CEFTA 2006.

CEFTA aims to, inter alia, to expand trade in goods and services and foster investment by means of fair, stable and predictable rules, eliminate barriers to trade between the signatories, provide appropriate protection of intellectual property rights in accordance with international standards and harmonize provisions on modern trade policy issues such as competition rules and state aid.

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 area between both sides.

Free Trade Agreement with Turkey

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

The U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Program

Albania benefits from the US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program designed to promote economic growth in developing countries by providing preferential duty-free entry of up to 3,500 products from 128 countries. The purpose of the GSP program is to give these exports a competitive edge in the U.S. market.

ANNEX II

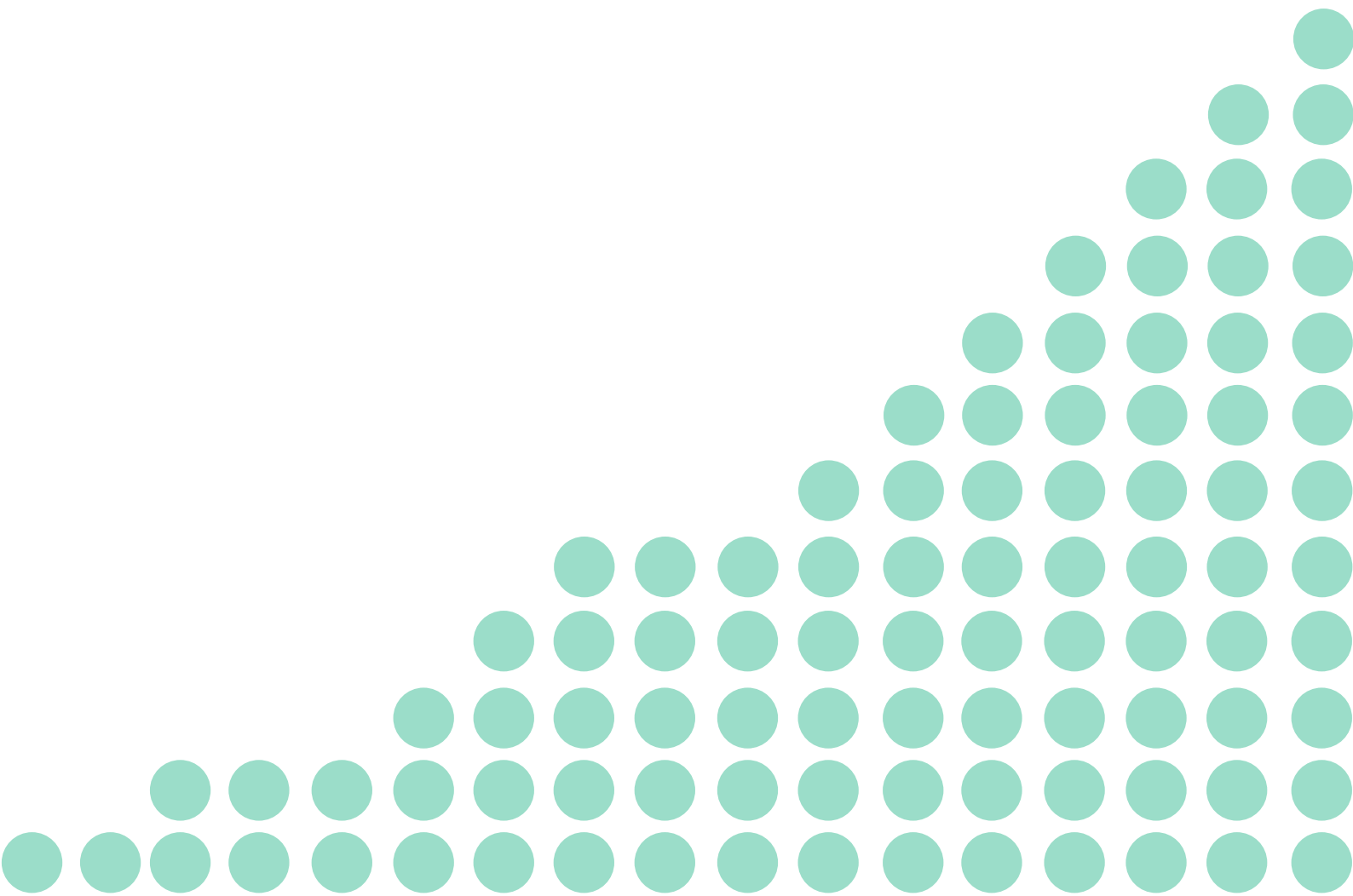
List of countries with which Albania has signed treaties for the reciprocal promotion and protection of investments:

- Austria;
- Azerbaijan;
- Temporary Union Belgium-Luxembourg;
- Bosnia-Herzegovina;
- Bulgaria;
- China;
- Croatia;
- Cyprus;
- Czech Republic;
- Denmark;
- Egypt;
- Finland;
- France;
- Greece;
- Germany;
- Hungary;
- Italy;
- Israel;
- Kosovo;
- Kuwait;
- Lithuania;
- Malaysia;
- Malta;
- Macedonia;
- Moldova;
- Netherlands;
- Poland;
- Portugal;
- Qatar;
- Romania;
- Russian Federation;
- San Marino;
- Serbia;
- Slovenia;
- South Korea;
- Spain;
- Sweden;
- Switzerland;
- Tunisia;
- Turkey;
- Ukraine;
- United Kingdom;
- United States of America.

ANNEX III

List of countries with which Albania has signed treaties for the avoidance of double taxation and fiscal evasion:

- Austria;
- Belgium-Luxembourg;
- Bosnia-Herzegovina;
- Bulgaria;
- China;
- Croatia;
- Czech Republic;
- Egypt;
- Estonia;
- France;
- Greece;
- Germany;
- Hungary;
- Ireland;
- Italy;
- Kosovo;
- Kuwait;
- Latvia;
- Malaysia;
- Malta;
- Macedonia;
- Moldova;
- Montenegro;
- Netherlands;
- Norway;
- Poland;
- Qatar;
- Romania;
- Russian Federation;
- Serbia;
- Singapore;
- Slovenia;
- South Korea;
- Spain;
- Sweden;
- Switzerland;
- Turkey.



APRIL 2015