

The characteristics and Perspectives of Tourism in Albania

Ferjolt Ozuni

Abstract— In this paper, a general quantitative analysis of the tourism sector is conducted. It analyzes the dynamics of tourist settlements (hotels, motels, etc.) and their capacity, the income from tourism and their dynamics as well, and the government's position in this sector. Moreover, it analyzes the entry and exit of tourists in Albania, entries according to regions of the world. It analyzes the purpose of the trips of the tourists and the travel ways. After processing the material, there are extracted several conclusions: The dynamics of increasing service units should be higher, and with a broader scope both horizontally and vertically, according to the types and distributions of the tourism sector. There are insufficient advertising and tourist guides to attract foreign tourists and domestic, especially cultural tourism, archaeological, religious, mountain, culinary, health, etc. Municipalities have not paid proper attention to this sector and consequently have not decided any appropriate funds for reconstruction and development. In this material it is recommended easing Service Units from taxes, in order to be valued all of their asset. The methods used in this thesis are those of analysis and synthesis, comparison, descriptive and statistical methods.

Index Terms— massive tourism, Albanian tourism, perspective of tourism, tourism service, net revenue from tourism, GDP, tourism economy, gdp from tourism

1 INTRODUCTION

TOURISM started to develop after the 1990s. Before these years, the touristic places in Albania and the objects near them were state property, and property of the Professional Associations. These Associations used to send the best employees and their relatives to the touristic objects. In these places, notable statesmen of the Party and Government used to spend their holidays as well. Not any man who wanted to spend the holidays could go. Besides these tourist spots, there were camping workers building, where the best employees had spent their holidays. Pioneer camps where pioneers from across the country spent their summer holidays. In this way tourism in Albania, like all other sectors it was a centralized sector. It used to conform to the planning rules. In that time, period camps and holiday homes listed were: Workers Razma camp Shkodra, camp of Voskopoja Workers, in Dardhe, Qafe Shtama in Dajt, etc. Camping organized in camps on the coast of pioneers, workers and management, has been for the military Kovaleshenca. They ranged from Velipoja, Shengjin, Durres, Vlora to Saranda. Holiday House in Pogradec Drilon used to be detached.

After the 90's tourism got a great development, a part of the state facilities were privatized. Private businesses built modern Resorts in the seaside, comparable to those of the European level. Already on the coast there are hotels at all levels, where rich and middle-income people can relax. However, there is plenty of things to be done in tourism compared to other regional countries.

The government has dedicated a special importance to the tourism as a sector, considering it as one of the most important branches that will be developed in the future. Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Entrepreneurship predicted an additional law on licenses and permits handled by NLC. "Pursuant to Law no. 93/2015, "On tourism" and MC.Dec. 827, dated 11.23.2016, "On an addition to decision no. 538, dated 26.05.2009, the Ministerial Council, "On licenses and permits, which are covered by or through the National Licensing Centre (NLC) and a few other common laws" change ". This law states that "all entities operating as "Travel Agencies" and "Tour Operator", must obtain a license as "Travel Agencies", with XIII.1.A code and / or license" Tour Operator "code XIII.1.B at the National Business Centre.

Licensing of these activities was consistent with the criteria, procedures and deadlines provided in Decision No. 827, dated 11.23.2016, "On an addition to decision no. 538, dated 26.05.2009, the Ministerial Council, "On licenses and permits, which are covered by or through the National Licensing Centre (NLC) and a few other common laws" change ". This is determined by NBC. In such way, this important sector is supported with relevant laws.

Tourism taxes are high compared with countries in the region. VAT on tourism in Albania is 20% while in the region is: Kosovo 16%, Greece 6.5%, Montenegro 7%, Croatia 10%, Bulgaria 7%, Macedonia 5%, Romania 9%, Serbia 8% and Slovenia 8.5%. The government has promised that in the future will cut Tourism VAT to 15% and build two airports in the South and one in the North. The government has a project for the construction of the Blue Highway, or 'Blue Corridor', as the project's name, which passes through the region; Croatia, Montenegro, Greece, Albania.

2 TOURISTIC CAPACITY AND INCOME FROM TOURISM

2.1 Touristic capacity

The tourism sector became preferable after the 90's. On the seaside, after the division of the properties, landowners began to build houses and small hotels to be used, along with their homes in the summer. In 1995 there were only 62 hotels with 2018 beds, which belongs to 32 beds per unit. In 2000 the number of hotels rose to 142, or by 2.3 times, while the number of beds with 5919 or 2.9 times. Number of beds per unit rose to 42, with 10 beds or more than 1995. The number of hotels from 2000 to 2008 rose to 240 with 8038 beds. In 2015 they accounted for 15,323 beds. 2016 counted over 600 hotels with over 15,500 beds.

Along with the increase of the number of hotels and motels, it is significantly increased the number of overnights stays. There were 1,383 thousand overnights stays in 2011 in Fig. 1,

in 2015 rose to 2.749 thousand or 100% (98.7%). The number of overnights by nonresidents, for the first 3 months of 2016, recorded a slight increase compared with a year ago. The number of overnights in this period increased by 32% compared with a year ago. In figures, this increase is from 2.749 million to 3,650 million nights (Fig. 1) or 2.6 times greater than in 2011.

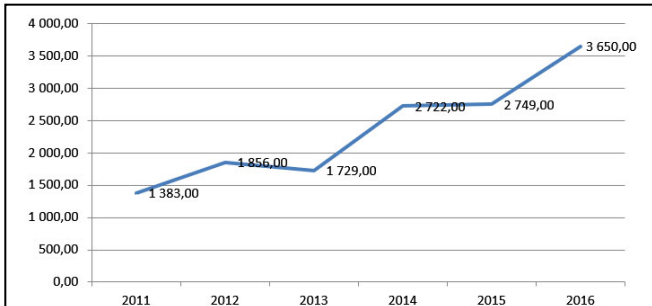


Fig. 1. Overnights of foreign visitors for the first quarter, for 2011-2016. Informations by National Institute of Statistics of Albania

2.2 Income from tourism

The income from tourism has had a constant upward trend. This shows even the dynamics of the first quarter according to the years displayed in the figure below.

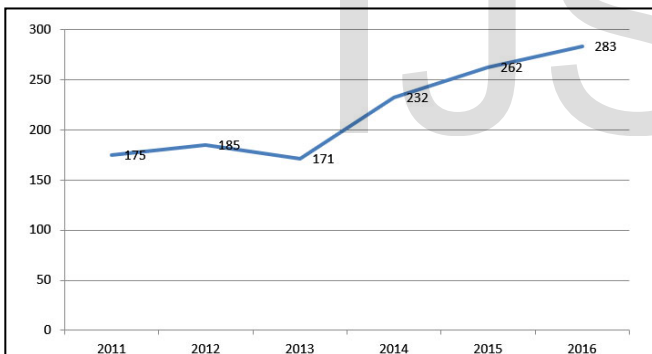


Fig. 2. Income from tourism in million/euro for the first quarter of years

The tourism industry in 2014 provided 4.6% of GDP, or 1.283 billion euros from 1.1 billion awarded in 2013. According to the Bank of Albania, the inflows from tourism last year rose by only 5.3 percent. More specifically, from 1 billion 283 million euro of which were in 2014, in 2015 the figure amounted to 1.352 billion euro. During the first quarter of 2016 (January - March) continued to be positive. Income from traveling/tourism for this period was increased by 8% compared with the same period a year ago. In figures, this increase is from 262 million Euro to 283 million Euro (Graph no. 2).

Income from travel and tourism in the second quarter of 2016 rose to a level of + 8%, and the revenues reached 357 million euro. A year ago, for the same period this income was 332 million euro.

Albanian economy benefited more than half a billion euros from foreign tourists and visitors who entered the country for business purposes only in the third quarter of the year. The figure was made public by the Bank of Albania's quarterly balance of payments.

According to data for the period from July to September, which constitutes the peak of tourist season, visitors from abroad spent 521 million euros in Albania, or 25 percent more than the same period last year.

As for all 9 months, the economy has benefited from the travelers spending when entering from other countries, 1.161 billion euro, or about 15 percent more than a year ago.

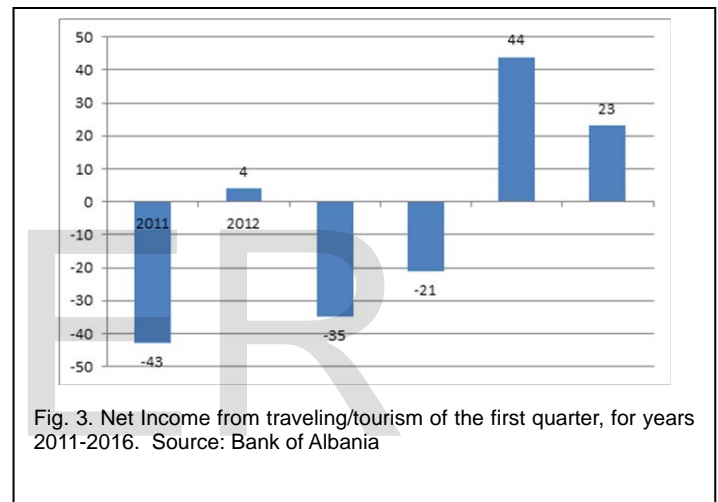
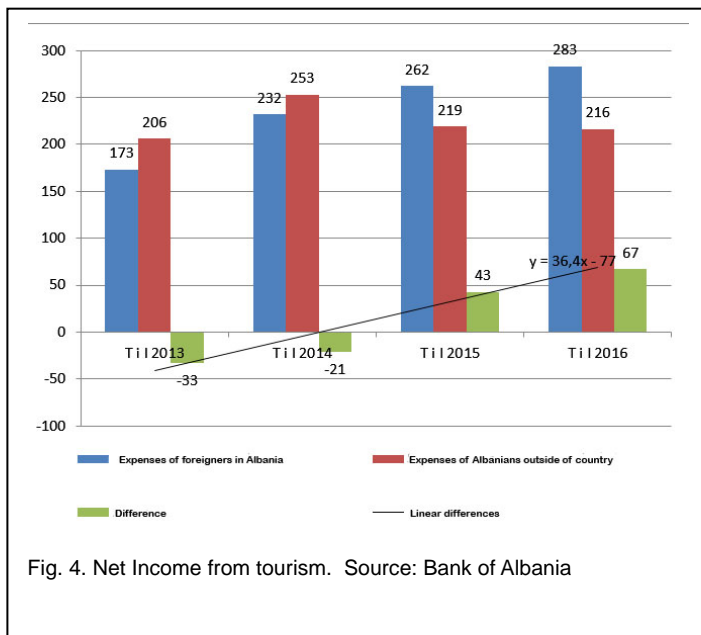


Fig. 3. Net Income from traveling/tourism of the first quarter, for years 2011-2016. Source: Bank of Albania

This is the highest revenue ever recorded by travel, signaling that this year tourism can be transformed into one of the key sectors that led the economic growth. Institute of Statistics stated that in the third quarter of the year the economy added 18600 jobs. Detailed data show that a major part of the new vacancies came from the service sector, which is closely related to tourism.

But besides contributing to economic growth and employment, the Bank of Albania figures shows that income generated from tourism was the main source to offset the large trade deficit of the economy, as a difference between the value of imports and the exports.

Net income from traveling/tourism in the first quarter of 2016 marked a positive balance. This trend is continuing to decrease "net income" during four of the last 3 months of 2015. Compared with the same period a year ago, net income increased by 52%. Dynamics by quarters in 2013-2016 are presented in Fig. 4.



Albanians abroad have spent 216 million euros in the first quarter of this year, according to the statistics of the balance of payments at the Bank of Albania. On the opposite direction, foreigners who have traveled to Albania, mainly as tourists have spent 283 million euros. In the resultant, the money that remained in Albania (net balance of tourism revenues) were 67 million euros.

Although this balance is low, the trend is growing and at least for the second consecutive year is not negative, as before, travel expenses outside Albania were higher than those of foreigners in Albania. Bank of Albania emphasizes that travel services ended with a positive balance of 67 million euros, 55 percent higher compared to the same period a year ago. Travel services account for the largest share in the revenue and cost of services, with respectively 59 percent and 70 percent of the total. In comparison with the previous year, revenues increased by 8 percent and costs fell slightly. During the first quarter of 2016, exports of travel services has provided to the local economy about 283 million euros.

The report of Bank of Albania states that the annual revenue growth during this period was mainly due to the increase in the number of visitors, who are not resident in the country by about 27 percent. On the other hand, residents have spent in their travels abroad 216 million. The number of residents traveling abroad has been increased by 21 percent. The expenses and average days staying for vacations, for non-residents, as well as for residents are estimated to decline, of both main groups of business and personal purposes.

As a conclusion of this topic it can be noted that, from the historical data shows that tourism revenues have stagnated at this level for several years, unable to mark the expected momentum.

Indeed, often the country is faced with a paradox, with the increasing number of tourists, but not the income that the economy benefits from them. After the collapse of the con-

struction and shrinking remittances, tourism has been identified by many specialized institutions and the government itself, as one of the sectors with the greatest potential to further economic development of Albania.

In recent years, Albania is strongly marketed internationally as one of the most attractive destinations to visit. Media giants like BBC, "Business Insider" or "Boston Globe" have put the country even in the top 10 most attractive destinations on the planet. CNN listed Albania as one of the 17 best places to visit in 2017.

3 DYNAMIC STRUCTURE AND THE PURPOSES OF TOURISTS' ARRIVAL IN ALBANIA

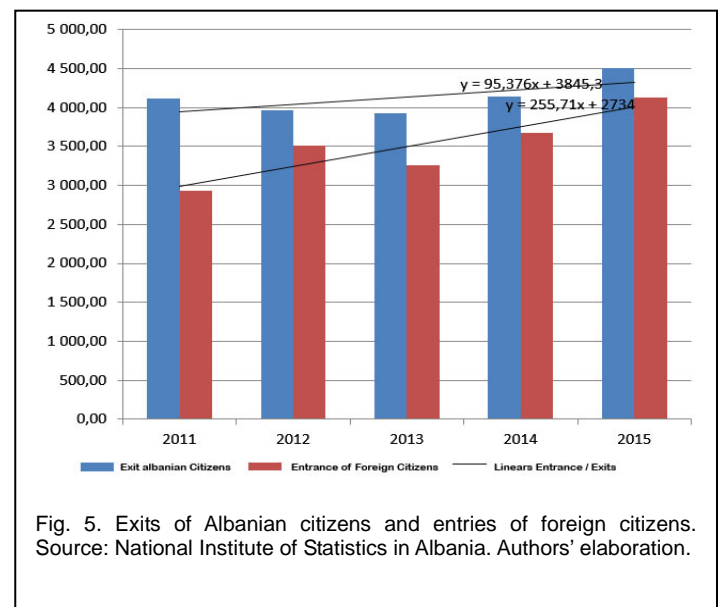
In this section, it is analyzed the dynamics of entry and exits of Albanian residents and foreign citizens in Albania since 2011-2015. The data shows that Albanians inflows and outflows increased with the same size.

From 2011 to 2014 the number of Albanians outflows decreased, while in 2015 increased significantly. This has given the impact on net income from tourism. Including the number of tourists, outflows are larger than inflows for 2011-2015. Instead of declining, they are growing. This trend can be seen in Fig. 5. Even in 2016 this trend has not changed.

TABLE 1
ENTRY AND EXITS OF ALBANIAN AND FOREIGN CITIZENS

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	015: 011 %
Albanian Citizens	1.Entry	3,750.46	3,620.67	3,653.97	3,872.01	4,098.53	9.3
	2.Exit	4,120.20	3,959.27	3,928.25	4,145.61	4,503.91	9.3
	1h-2d	-369.74	-338.60	-274.27	-273.60	-405.38	
Foreign Citizens	3.Entry	2,932.13	3,513.67	3,255.99	3,672.59	4,131.24	41
	4.Exit	2,564.92	2,918.19	3,222.57	3,675.20	4,182.92	63
	3h-4d	367.21	595.48	33.42	-2.61	-51.68	
5	Hgi.1+3	6,682.59	7,134.33	6,909.96	7,544.60	8,229.77	23
6	Dgi.2+4	6,685.12	6,877.45	7,150.81	7,820.80	8,686.83	30
7=5-6		-2.53	256.88	-240.85	-276.20	-457.06	

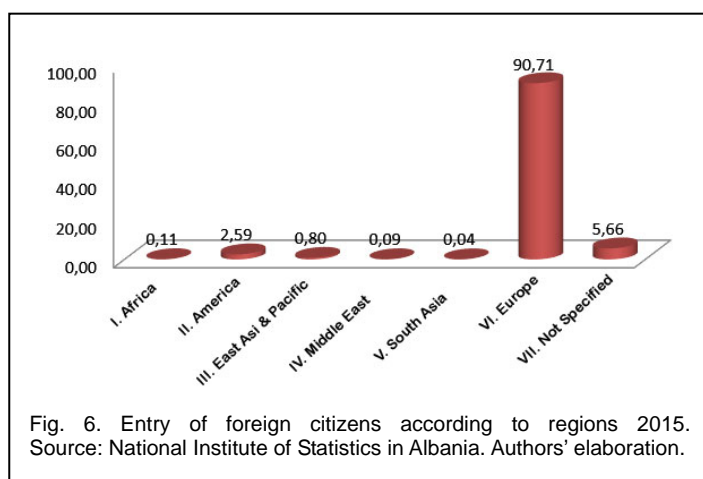
Source: National Institute of Statistics in Albania. Authors' calculation



Based on data from the Border and Migration Department, at the General Directorate of State Police, the entry of foreign nationals in our country and in the processing of such data by the sector of market research in the General Directorate for Development Tourism in the first quarter of 2016 in Albania entered a total of 484 958 foreign visitors. This number does not include foreign nationals who were transit in our country. For this period the number of foreign visitors was increased by 5% compared to the same period in 2015.

3.1 Entry of foreign citizens according to Regions

The entry of foreign citizens in Albania from 2011 to 2015 was increased by 141%. The data in Table No. 3 shows that 90.71% of tourists come to Albania from Europe. Their number from 2011 to 2015 increased only by 32.8%. In the second place there were tourists from America, 2.59%, the number of whom in 2015 compared to 2011 increased by 52.3%. The smallest number of tourists are from South Asia, Middle East, East Africa, and Asia. Regardless, the number of tourists from Asia has increased 9 times in 2015 compared to 2011, again in absolute figure remains very small. The tendency of these figures continues to be the same even in 2016. The last three columns of Table show the dynamics of the above items in the first quarter of 2015 and first quarter of 2016. Inflows from Europe increased by 20%, from Africa, South Asia and Middle East have declined. *The conclusion on this subject is simple: The main source of tourists attending Albanian tourism is Europe, therefore greater advertisement must be done in European countries.*



3.2 Entry of foreign citizens according to countries (Europe-South Europe- Structure)

Tourists from Europe in Albania occupied 90.8% of total tourists. 84.12% of them are from Southern Europe, 6.59% from Western Europe, and 4.04% from Central/Eastern Europe, while the rest are from Mediterranean and Northern Europe. In this way, the data shows that the main countries are those of southern Europe. This trend is noted in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. Table 3 provides the data of foreign citizens according to countries entering Albania. We came in two conclusions:

Firstly, the main countries where tourists in Albania come from are, Kosovo with 46%, Macedonia 14.1%, Greece 9.8%, Montenegro 6.6%, Italy 6.5% Germany 3% etc. Therefore, the tourists coming from the countries that border Albania occupies 83% of all tourists. Fewer tourists come from Northern Europe but also from Slovenia, Czech Republic, Sweden, Russia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Bosnia, Austria, Croatia, Bulgaria, Switzerland etc.

Secondly, there is a tendency to increase the number of tourists from countries that account for less than 1% of the total number of tourists, such as Czech Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TABLE 2
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS ACCORDING TO REGIONS (2011-2015)

In thousands	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	in%	2015/2011 %	I-M 2015	I-M 2016	I-M 2016 /2015 %
Total	2,932,132	3,513,666	3,255,988	3,672,591	4,131,242	100	40.9	487,271	561,95	115,33
I. Africa	432	1,057	919	859	4,686	0.11	984.7	295	154	52.20
II. America	70,291	73,810	73,291	90,084	107,080	2.59	52.34	8,988	9,643	107.29
III. East Asia and Pacific	17,418	19,689	23,628	30,874	33,032	0.80	89.64	2,806	3,545	126.34
IV. Middle East	1,178	1,524	3,944	2,607	3,604	0.09	205.9	551	505	91.65
V. South of Asia	909	1,135	961	1,274	1,636	0.04	79.98	283	245	86.57
VI. Europe	2,738,846	3,214,111	2,963,583	3,423,665	3,747,457	90.71	36.83	451,889	542,84	120.13
-Central/ East of Europe	82,418	90,643	112,333	163,006	151,457	4.04	83.77	8,537	10,359	121.34
- North of Europe	109,924	117,434	119,016	137,308	130,352	3.48	18.58	12,104	14,682	121.30
- South of Europe	2,320,746	2,759,374	2,467,195	2,821,920	3,152,349	84.12	35.83	402,459	489,79	121.70
- West of Europe	186,531	200,462	210,845	237,760	246,811	6.59	32.32	20,633	18,881	91.51
- East of Europe / Mediterranean	39,227	46,198	54,194	63,671	66,468	1.77	69.44	8,156	9,134	111.99
VII. Unspecified places	103,058	202,340	189,662	123,228	233,747	5.66	126.8	22,459	5,015	22.33

Source: National Institute of Statistics in Albania. Authors' calculation

Dynamics of inflows by regions of the world are presented in Graph No.6. Even from this graph it can be seen that European countries are in the first place and they lead with about 91% of all tourists visiting Albania.

3.2.1 Countries with the highest number of visitors from Jan-Mar 2016

During the first 3 months of 2016 the largest number of visitors were from Kosovo with 31% of the total inflows. Compared with the same period of 2015 it has increased by 3% in the number of visitors from Kosovo.

The following table shows the number of foreign visitors who have visited Albania for the period January - March 2016 and a comparison with 2015. In 2015 a total of 462,823 people have entered, in 2016, 484 958 people have entered.

TABLE 3
ENTRY OF FOREIGN CITIZENS ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

	Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% to 2015	015/011 %
1	Kosovo	1,439.72	1,708.743	1,324.605	1,379.240	1,681.79	46.09	16.8
2	Rep. of Macedonia	335.38	399.28	432.65	514.46	515.13	14.12	53.6
3	Greece	155.09	225.18	269.20	369.68	356.61	9.77	129.9
4	Montenegro	159.84	186.54	174.52	238.54	240.78	6.60	50.6
5	Italy	135.39	147.02	170.37	196.36	235.96	6.47	74.3
6	Germany	73.10	70.06	79.93	89.50	108.56	2.98	48.5
7	UK	76.02	78.54	80.37	90.94	87.95	2.41	15.7
8	Turkey	36.22	42.82	50.21	59.31	60.07	1.65	65.9
9	Serbia	48.03	38.16	40.79	54.73	51.22	1.40	6.6
10	Poland	23.87	26.53	35.75	58.91	50.28	1.38	110.6
11	France	30.41	30.13	36.68	37.46	42.96	1.18	41.3
12	Switzerland	30.87	42.55	35.76	40.65	32.17	0.88	4.2
13	Bulgaria	16.12	18.76	20.80	27.20	23.56	0.65	46.2
14	Croatia	20.73	22.52	23.55	28.98	22.41	0.61	8.1
15	Austria	21.15	22.56	21.47	25.77	21.64	0.59	2.3
16	Bosnia Herzegovina	9.09	11.33	14.19	19.29	21.32	0.58	134.5
17	Netherland	15.33	18.18	19.80	23.31	19.85	0.54	29.4
18	Belgium	14.97	16.19	16.26	20.37	19.60	0.54	30.9
19	Russia	9.75	10.07	16.19	21.37	16.19	0.44	66.0
20	Sweden	14.67	17.34	14.65	19.91	14.00	0.38	-4.6
21	Czech Rep	8.17	9.35	8.40	13.87	15.80	0.43	93.5
22	Slovenia	11.28	10.55	9.24	12.37	11.10	0.30	-1.6

Source: National Institute of Statistics in Albania. Authors' calculation

TABLE 4
NUMBER OF VISITORS ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES, FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2016

Nr.	Country	Number of visitors	% to Total
1	Kosovo	174.400	31%
2	Rep. of Macedonia	93.300	17%
3	Montenegro	84.100	15%
4	Greece	82.900	15%
5	Italy	34.100	6%
6	United Kingdom	11.900	2%
7	Serbia	9.200	2%
8	Turkey	8.700	2%
9	U.S.A	7.900	1%
10	Germany	7.300	1%
11	Croatia	6.000	1%
12	Bulgaria	4.700	1%
13	Switzerland	3.600	1%
14	Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.500	1%

Source: National Institute of Statistics in Albania. Authors' calculation

Even the data of the above table represents the trends set by the data in Table 3. England has exchanged places with Germany, because it increased the number of tourists from England, Turkey and USA. In this way Germany has shifted some places down.

3.3 Purpose of travel

According to the data, 37% of tourists from the world entering the territory of Albania are cultural tourists interested in the castle of Gjirokastra, Berat, Butrint, Apollonia, Shkodra, Valbona, etc., making Albania an important destination. In recent years, it has changed the structure of tourists entering Albania by their intentions. This trend is shown in Table No. 6.

where is given the number of tourists and their purpose of travel. Excluding transit who is decreasing, all other items have increased but not considerably. Tourism business decreased by 1.6%. This is a negative indicator for the economy.

The travels were mainly for personal purposes, 38% of them have been for vacations, 56.3% have been unspecified, where in this point are included Albanian entries that have become residents in other countries of the region. More specifically, the goal is reflected in Table No. 7 which are provided for the first quarter of the last two years for travel purposes. From this table are founded two trends:

First, the number of daily visitors was increased by 161%, with 954% for medical treatment and by 58% for religious purposes. Visits to relatives decreased by 56%. This is a negative indicator that affects the decline in revenues from this sector. Second, is the increased number of people coming for other purposes by 56.3% to nearly 83%. Unspecified destination gives no opportunity to define these accommodation measures for the number of people rising.

TABLE 5
ENTRY OF FOREIGN CITIZENS ACCORDING TO PURPOSES

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Structure of 2015 in %	015: 011 %
Total	2,932.13	3,513.67	3,255.988	3,672.59	4,131.24	100	40.4
Personal	2,889.32	3,471.70	3,206.125	3,624.42	4,089.11	99.0	41.1
Holidays	1,183.33	1,492.90	484.018	1,315.41	1,579.25	38.2	33.1
Transit	396.813	287.206	178.297	204.826	185.31	4.5	-53.1
Others	1,309.17	1,691.60	2,543.81	2,104.19	2,324.55	56.3	77.4
Business	42.812	41.967	49.863	48.169	42.14	1	-1.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics in Albania. Authors' calculation

Inflows of foreign citizens in Albania by purpose of travel for the first quarter 2015 and first quarter of 2016.

During the first quarter of 2016, 7786 foreign visitors entered for holidays, more than in the same period a year ago. This increase is equal to 17%. These visitors represent 10% of foreign visitors in total. In this period, there is an increase in the number of visitors who come for personal purposes (+ 15.3%) as well as those who come for business purposes (+ 18%).

TABLE 6
VISITORS' ENTRY ACCORDING TO THEIR PURPOSE

	J-M015	J-M016	Structure of 2016 in %	016/15%
Total	487.271	561.948		
I. Personal	477.729	550.664	100	15.3%
Holidays	45.611	53,397.00	9.70	117%
Visiting Relatives	7.202	3,176.00	0.58	-156%
Daily visitors	2.035	5,318.00	0.97	261%
Healthcare Treatment	15	154	0.03	927%
Religion Purpose	156	247	0.04	158%
Other purposes	397.262	456,382.00	82.88	115%
Transit	25.448	31,990.00	5.81	126%
II. Business and professional	9.542	11.284	x	118%

Source: National Institute of Statistics in Albania. Authors' calculation

3.3 Methods of traveling

Albania has all kinds of transport because there are not only land borders but also water ones. Most tourists are from countries in the region, Kosovo, Macedonia, Greece and Montenegro. Almost all of these travelers come to Albania by land through the borders. The water transport is mostly used by the Italian, Montenegrins, Greeks tourists, etc., while others come through airlines. Therefore, the air transport occupies the second place in the country and maritime transport lies third. The data shows that air transport has increased by 50% from 2011 to 2015, while the maritime transport increased less. There is a satisfactory increase in the land transport and this happened, especially after the construction of the Durrës-Kukës highway. Construction of three airports in the South and in the North, as well as Blu highway will affect the growing number of passengers who will visit Albania. Air transport would be even higher if their travel tickets were the same as those of the region. In this way the Government must unify prices or to nationalize the only "Mother Theresa" airport used in Albania.

TABLE 7
NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS ACCORDING TO THEIR
TRANSPORT CHOICE IN THOUSANDS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Structure in %	015/011 %
Air	267	273	314	337	401	9.707	50.19
Sea	191	180	182	198	212	5.132	10.99
Road	2,474	3,061	2,760	3,138	3,518	85.16	42.2
Total	2,932	3,514	3,256	3,673	4,131	100	40.89

Source: National Institute of Statistics in Albania. Authors' calculation

4 CONCLUSION

After the '90s tourism got a great development. A part of the state facilities were privatized. Private businesses built modern Resorts in the seaside, comparable to those of a European level. Already on the coast there are hotels of all levels. The number of places to sleep has increased, the number of days to sleep has increased as well, and the service in hotels and restaurants has been improved, etc. Improvements in the service field have caused the number of tourists in Albania to decuple, and to have an increase in the number of tourists from Europe, Asia, America and Asia. Net income increased in this sector, especially in the last two years from 2015 to 2016. The number of tourists has increased and the structure has changed according to the goals. The number of tourists traveling by sea and air has experienced a boost. Apart from these, there are also a number of weaknesses. Regarding the weaknesses of this sector, we can mention: Hotel-

ier service to foreign tourists; Service in restaurants is not at the right level; Service to the new tourists is weak; Tourists guides are frequently absent or with limited knowledge. Tourist maps lack details; There is a lack of Tourist Guides regarding the culinary assets of the respective areas. Lack of investment in Religion and Archaeological facilities. There is an absent population of these facilities, especially the castles.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend the improvement of hotels services, and service in restaurants. Advertisement of new tourist places. The increase of guides accompanies. Guides are citizens, specialized in foreign languages, as well as in history. Drafted and published detailed Touristic maps for regions according to County-District-Cities-Villages. Touristic Guides should be drafted in details, mentioning the culinary assets of the respective areas. Increasing investment in Religious and Archaeological Objects. The castles should be populated with tourists by building Resorts. For this purpose, they should be leased to Touristic intentions. Government should intervene in the adjustment of the tickets' prices in the civil aviation. Accelerate the construction of "Blue Highway", the "Arber" road, the two airports in the South and the opening of Kukës Airport.

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