

Migration Profile 2009

The Republic of Albania

BORDER AND MIGRATION DEPARTMENT

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FIGURE 1: ALBANIAN MAP

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I. General information on the country

I.I. Aim

Drafting of the migration profiles aims at reflecting the migration situation in Albania as well as the activities and structures responsible for the management of migration flows, in order to attain the short and long term objectives, and to fulfil the national migration policy.

I.II. Content

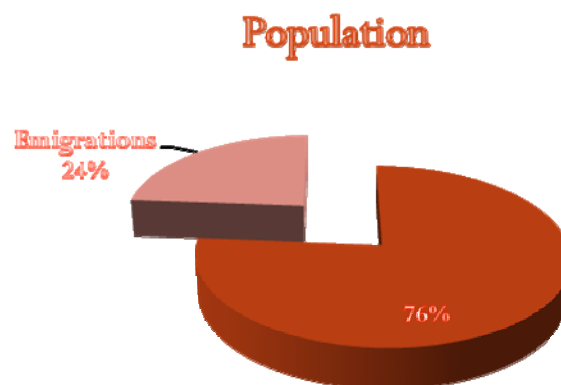
Migration Profile contains information and data collected and provided by the state and non-state responsible structures, statistics provided by the national systems, such as the national register of foreigners, Total Information Management System (TIMS) in the State Police etc.

I.III. Migration characteristics in Albania

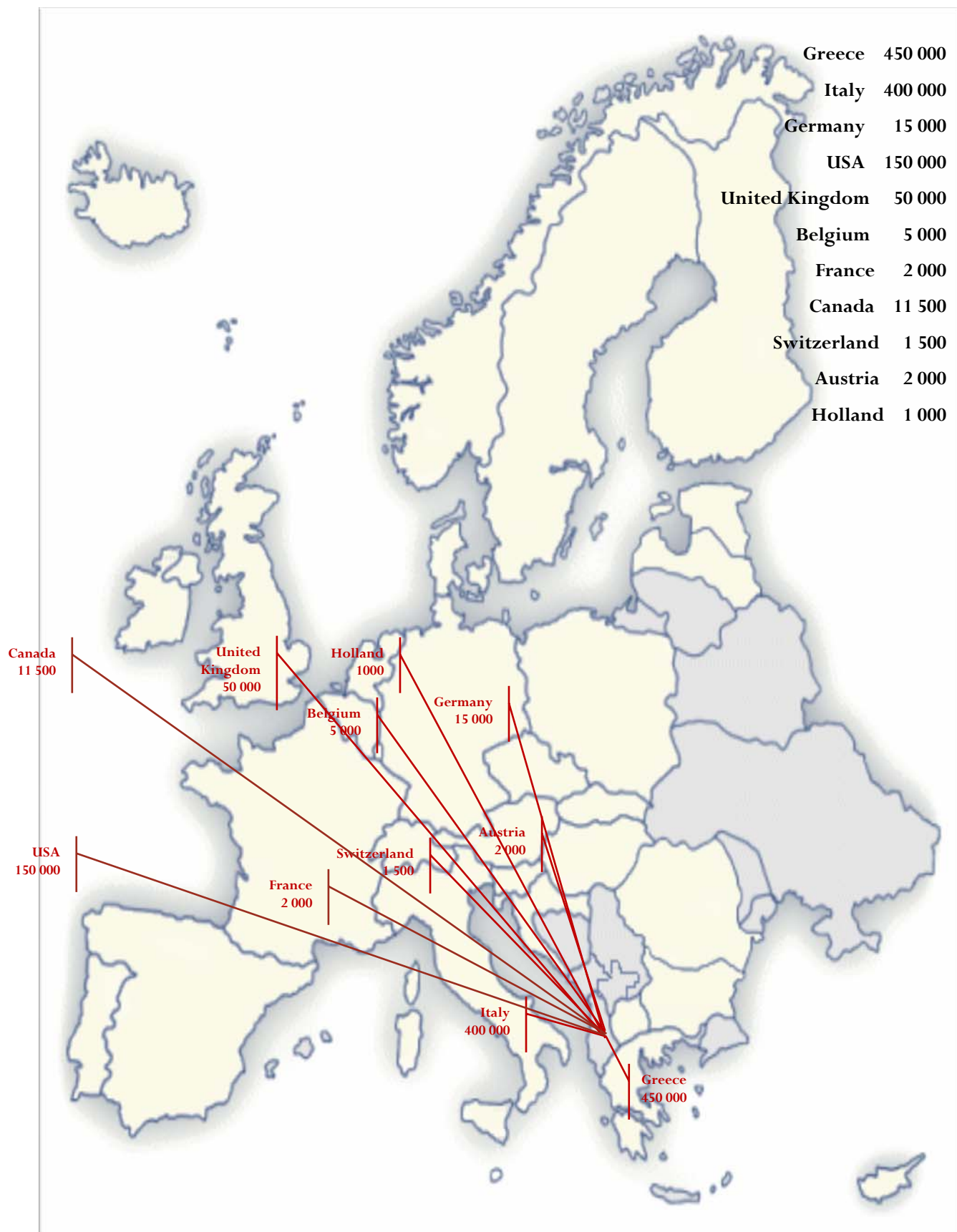
Albania during 2009 has been a country of origin of illegal migration and a country of destination for legal and illegal migration.

During 2009 there has been no case of the territory of the Republic of Albania used as a transit country for third-country nationals, despite its trend to be used as such.

- 1 million emigrations, from a total population of 4.2 million;
- 35% of active population in emigration;
- Albanian emigration flows 5-6 times higher compared with the emigration flows of the developing countries, with regard to the active population.



Approximately, the distribution of Albanian emigrants in the world, is:



I.IV Geographical position

I.IV.I Geographical position

Location: The Republic of Albania is situated in the west of the Balkan Peninsula

Geographic position of the Republic of Albania is:	North: 42° and 39.8'
	South: 39° and 38.5'
	West: 19° and 15.5'
	East: 21° and 08'

I.IV.II. Capital

Capital of the Republic of Albania- Tirana

I.IV.III. Surface

The surface of the Republic of Albania is 28 000 m.2

I.IV.IV. Border countries

Italy, Greece, Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro

I.IV.V. Border

Land, Sea, River, Lake

The length of the state border of Republic of Albania is 1094 km; if coastline is added, the length is 1250 km.

- The total length of land border is 627 km.
- The total length of sea border is 316 km (including coastline, 472 km)
- The total length of lake border is 73 km
- The total length of river border is 78 km.

The status of the border is as follows:

- By Montenegro: total border length is 220 km, of which 126 km green border; 22km sea border, 38 km lake Border and 8 km stream border.
- By Kosovo: total border length is 123 km, of which 117 km green border, 1 km lake border and 5 km stream border
- By Macedonia: total border length is 186 km, of which 137 km green border, 28 km lake border, 12 km river border and 9 km stream border

- BY Greece: total border length is 349 km, of which 247 km green border, 78 km sea border, 7 km lake border, 9 km river border and 8 km stream border.

I.IV.V.I. List of Border Crossing Points (characteristics)

No.	BCP	Corresponding BCP	Category	RDBM	Country	Hours and type of activity	Agencies
1.	Rinas Airport		I	Tirane	Air	24 hours/passengers, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
2.	Port Durrës		I	Durrës	Sea	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
3.	Port Vlore		I	Vlore	Sea	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
4.	Port Sarande		I	Vlore	Sea	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
5.	Kapshtica	Krystalopigi	I	Korçe	Greece	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
6.	Kakavijë	Kakavia	I	Gjirokastrë	Greece	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
7.	Qafe Thane	Cafasan	I	Korçe	Macedonia	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
8.	Hani i Hotit	Bozaj	I	Shkodër	Montenegro	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
9.	Morina	Vermice	I	Kukës	Kosovo	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
10.	Shëngjin		I	Durrës	Sea	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS, VS,PHS
11.	Muriqan	Sukobine	I	Shkodër	Montenegro	24 hours/passengers, vehicles	BMP,CS
12.	Qafe- Bote	Mavromati	I	Vlore	Greece	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
13.	Blata	Blato	II	Dibër	Macedonia	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
14.	Tre Urat	Merxani	II	Gjirokastrë	Greece	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
15.	Tushemisht	Sveti Naum	II	Korçe	Macedonia	24 hours/passengers, vehicles	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
16.	Porti Himarë		II	Vlore	Sea	12 hours/passengers, vehicles	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
17.	Gorica	Stenje	II	Korçe	Macedonia	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
18.	Qafe Prush	Qaf Prush	II	Kukës	Kosovo	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP, CS
19.	Qafe Morine	Qaf Morine	II	Kukës	Kosovo	24 hours/passengers, vehicles, goods	BMP,CS,VS,PHS
20.	Bashkim	Grnçar	II	Shkodër	Montenegro	24 hours/passengers, vehicles	BMP, CS
21.	Sopik	Drimades	II	Gjirokastrë	Greece	24 hours/passengers, vehicles	BMP
22.	Rrips	Povel	II	Vlore	Greece	24 hours/passengers, vehicles	BMP
23.	Orgjost	Glloboshice	III	Kukës	Kosovo	08.00-18.00/passengers	BMP
24.	Shishtavec	Orqjushe	III	Kukës	Kosovo	08.00-18.00/passengers	BMP

I.IV.V.II Administrative/territorial divisions

1. Regional Directorate of Border and Migration Tirane – Tirane (Tirana and Elbasan)
2. Regional Directorate of Border and Migration Durrës – Durrës (Durrës and Lezhe)
3. Regional Directorate of Border and Migration Vlore – Vlore (Vlora, Fier and Berat)
4. Regional Directorate of Border and Migration Shkodër – Shkodër (Shkodra Region)
5. Regional Directorate of Border and Migration Kukës – Kukës (Kukës Region)
6. Regional Directorate of Border and Migration Gjirokaštër –Gjirokaštër (Gjirokastra Region)
7. Regional Directorate of Border and Migration Korçë – Korçë (Korça Region)
8. Regional Directorate of Border and Migration Dibër – Dibër (Dibra Region)



I.V. Population

I.V.I Population and density

Population -	4, 247,426;
Density -	151.6 per km ²

I.V.II Language

Albanian is the official language of the Republic of Albania. Mainly in areas inhabited by the minorities, apart from the Albanian language, there is spoken Greek, Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian.

I.VI. Economy

I.VI.I Currency

Albanian “Lek” is the currency used in the Republic of Albania.

I.VI.II. Most used foreign currency

Foreign currency most used in Albania is Euro and Dollar. Other foreign currencies are used only in the stock exchange market.

II. General information on migration situation

II.I. National legislation regulating migration

The main legislation regulating migration in the Republic of Albania consists of:

1. The Constitution of the republic of Albania;
2. National Strategy on Migration (2005-2010);
3. Action Plan on Migration;
4. Strategy on Reintegration of returned Albanian Citizens, 2010-2015 and Action Plan.
5. Law no. 9749, of 4 May 2007 “On State Police”;
6. Law no. 9959, of 17 July 2008 “On foreigners”;
7. Law no. 9668, of 18 December 2006 “On emigration of Albanian citizens for employment purposes”;
8. Law no. 10060, of 26 January 2009 “On some amendments and addenda to law no. 8432 of 14 December 1998 “On asylum in the Republic of Albania”;
9. Police cooperation convention of south-eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania and Serbia) signed on 5 May 2006 in Vienna;
10. Memorandum of Understanding between the Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Serbia), “ON establishment of a system for exchange of statistical

information on illegal migration and participation in the regional early warning system” signed in Skopje on 20 November 2008

11. Readmission agreements and implementing protocols signed by Albania with:

- a. Government of the Republic of Italy on readmission of persons, signed on 18 November 1997;
- b. Swiss Federal Council on readmission of persons, February 2000
- c. Government of the Republic of Hungary on readmission of persons, signed on 20 March 2001
- d. Kingdom of Belgium on readmission of illegal persons signed on 17 April 2001.
- e. Government of Romania on readmission of persons signed on 07 June 2002. Implementing protocol signed on 13 October 2004.
- f. Government of the Republic of Bulgaria, on readmission of persons staying illegally, signed on 11 June 2002
- g. Government of German Federal Republic on readmission of persons, signed on 11 November 2002,
- h. Government of the Republic of Croatia on readmission of persons staying illegal signed on 28 January 2003
- i. Government of United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on readmission of persons and its protocol signed on 14 October 2003, entered into force on 16 August 2005.
- j. Government of the Republic of Macedonia on readmission of persons signed on 17 June 2004.
- k. European Community on readmission of persons staying without permit, 14 April 2005
- l. Kingdom of Denmark on readmission of persons, signed on 24 April 2008, entered into force in December 2008.
- m. Island on readmission of persons, signed on 26 August 2008
- n. Kingdom of Norway on readmission of persons, signed on 12 September 2008, entered into force on 01 March 2009.
- o. Council of Ministers of Bosnia-Herzegovina on readmission of persons and implementing protocol, signed on 23 March 2009,
- p. Government of the Republic of Kosovo on readmission of persons and implementing protocol signed on 6 October 2009.
- q. Government of Montenegro on readmission of persons, whose entry or stay is illegal and implementing protocol signed on 6 November 2009

12. Implementing protocol of readmission agreement between Albania and European Community, as well as other countries:

- a. Benelux countries (Kingdom of Belgium, **Gran Duché du Luxembourg**, the Netherlands) 09 June 2005
- b. Federal Ministry of Interior of Austria signed on 29 June 2007.
- c. Ministry of Interior of Republic of Italy signed on 31 October 2008.

- d. Ministry of Interior of Republic of Croatia signed on 10 February 2009.
 - e. Government of Republic of Hungary signed on 30 October 2009.
 - f. Government of Republic of Slovakia signed on 22 January 2010.
13. DCM no. 362 of 1 April 2009 “On defining the criteria, procedures and documentation for entry, stay and treatment of foreigners in the Republic of Albania”;
 14. DCM no. 470, of 6 May 2009 “On approval of the model, technical specifications and form of travel documents of foreigners”;
 15. DCM no. 493, of 6 May 2009 “On approval of the model and technical specifications of the sticker visa”;
 16. DCM no. 469, of 6 May 2009 “On defining the security elements and approving the form and model of the residence permit of foreigners”;
 17. DCM no. 1083 of 28 October 2009 “On the setting up of the closed centre and approval of the regulation of its organisation and functioning”;
 18. DCM no.708, of 16 October 2003 “On the licensing and functioning of the Private Employment Agency”;
 19. DCM no. 745, of 7 November 2007, “On the action plan on remittances”
 20. DCM no. 348, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit”, “On A/NK (cross border workers)”;
 21. DCM no. 349, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit ”, “On A/PS (Seasonal workers)”;
 22. DCM Nr. 866, of 12 August 2009 “On adoption of the agreement and its implementing protocol between the Council of Ministers of Republic of Albania and Government of Italy in the field of employment”;
 23. DCM nr. 350, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit ”, “On A/SH (voluntary services)”;
 24. DCM nr. 351, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit ”, “On B/VP (independent economic activity, as self-employed)”;
 25. DCM nr. 352, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit ” “On A/AF (family members”);
 26. DCM nr. 353, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit ” “On A/S (Students)”
 27. DCM nr.354, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit ”, “On special cases “Type C”
 28. DCM nr. 355, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit "On B/I (independent economic activity, as investor)”
 29. DCM nr. 356, of 6 March 2009 “On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit "On A/TN (transferred within the enterprise)”;

30. DCM nr. 357, of 6 March 2009 "On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit "On type D continuous work permit";
31. DCM nr. 358, of 6 March 2009 "On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit "On A/FP (Professional education)";
32. DCM nr. 359, of 6 March 2009 "On defining the criteria of documentation and procedure of provision, refusal, renewal and cancellation of the work permit" on job-takers A/P";
33. DCM no. 360, of 6 March 2009 "On documentation and procedure for exemption for the obligation to be provided with work permit "
34. Joint Instruction of MoI. no. 2864, of 30 September 2009, MoFA no. 11766, of 6 October 2009 and MoLSAEO no 1857, of 16 October 2009 on approval of the action plan "On implementing law no. 9959, of 17 July 2008 "On foreigners";
35. Joint Instruction of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior and Director of State Intelligence Service no. 2102, of 3 August 2009, "On cooperation among the structures of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and State Intelligence Services on the visa issuance procedure";
36. Joint Instruction of Minister of Interior and Director of State Intelligence Service no. 2947, of 6 October 2009, "On cooperation among the structures of Ministry of Interior and State Intelligence Services on procedures of treatment of foreigners in the Republic of Albania";
37. Instruction of Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, No. 1297, of 16 July 2004 "On the functioning of the register on emigrants and procedures for the registration of Albanian citizens who emigrate for employment purposes and who have returned from emigration";
38. Instruction of Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, No. 612, of 29 March 2004 "On the manner of functioning of the Commission of review of applications for licensing of Private Employment Agencies".
39. Order of Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, No. 1722 of 18 September of 2007, "On the form, content of the document and procedure of acquisition of emigrant status".
40. Order of Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities No. 2086, of 13 November 2007, "On the form, content of the Register for emigrants and registration procedure".
41. Order of Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities No.1176, of 3 June 2009, "On creation and functioning of Technical Committee on Migration"
42. Order of Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities No. 1712, of 18 September 2007 "On acquisition of emigrant status".
43. Order of Director General of State Police no. 1111 of 29 September 2009 "On coordination and cooperation within the structures of Border and Migration Police, cooperation of these structures with other structures of State Police and other structures and stakeholders outside the State Police in the framework of detection of illegal immigration in the territory of Republic of Albania"

44. Order of Director General of State Police no 851, of 3 August 2009, “Standard operating procedures of border and migration police”;
45. Order of Director General of State Police no. 1016 of 8 September 2009 “On the functioning of the Risk analysis office and cross border crime in the Department of Border and Migration of Directorate General of State Police and establishment of cooperation for this purpose with the other structures”

II.II. National migration policies

Migration policies of the Republic of Albania consist of the immigration and emigration policies expressed in the migration rules drafted and approved for this purpose, in line with the migration policy and migration rules of EU, aiming at minimizing the migration costs and optimising benefits, both for the migrants and countries, through the management of migratory flows, guaranteeing the fundamental human rights and freedoms of migrants, fight against illegal migration etc.

Migration policy in itself consists of travel document policy, visa policy, admission policy, employment policy, stay policy, family reunification policy, unaccompanied minors policy, policy of fight against illegal migration including illegal entry, illegal stay, illegal employment, marriage for purposes of documentation, carriers liability, return and admission policy, removal and expulsion policy, detention policy, policy of protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of migrants and personal data protection, policy of repressive measures and appeal, policy of integration of migrants, etc.

II.III. Authorities responsible for migration:

1. The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MOLSAEO) (<http://www.mpcs.gov.al>), including the National Employment Service (NES), the State Social Service, and other relevant structures, is responsible for labour migration policies in Albania, for both nationals and foreign citizens, as well as for negotiation of seasonal work agreements with other countries. Within this Ministry, the Directorate for Migration Policies is the responsible entity in Albania for migration management and for migration policy. The NES is the main entity responsible for employment policy at the national level, with the regional offices dealing with regional concerns. The regional offices are also responsible for collecting demands for migration for employment purposes from Albanian citizens.

2. The Ministry of Interior (MoI) (<http://www.moi.gov.al>) represents one of the key actors in the field of migration in the country. In particular, the Department of Border and Migration within the State Police is responsible for border control and prevention and interdiction of illegal activities carried out through the state borders. In addition, it oversees the facilitation of legal movement of persons, goods, and vehicles, timely processing of foreigners' documents, and collection and analysis of data processed at state borders. It is also responsible for the implementation of readmission agreements between Albania and other countries.

The Border and Migration Police is the structure responsible for the provision of foreigners with residence permit in cooperation with other structures, and for the control of foreigners inland. This structure, based on its legal

competences is responsible for the forced removal or expulsion of foreigners who are found staying illegally in the territory etc.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) (<http://www.mfa.gov.al/english/>) is another key actor in the field of migration management in Albania. Under the responsibility of the Ministry, the National Institute of Diaspora is the government entity in charge of the policies related to Albanian diasporas. In addition, the Ministry is responsible for coordinating bilateral negotiations between Albania and other countries at the political level.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the structure responsible for the provision of foreigners with visa through the embassies and consular offices abroad in close cooperation with Ministry of Interior and State Intelligence Service. In order to perform this process, all the structures involved in the process of application, consultation, issuance and visa entry check in BCP use the online visa system, which is part of the national register for foreigners, installed in the TIMS system.

4. The National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) (<http://www.instat.gov.al/>) is the structure which collects and processes the statistics in order to compile the national migration profile.

II.IV. Stakeholders and other activities affecting migration

International actors

- The Delegation of the European Commission in Albania supports the efforts of the Albanian government in the process of establishing and implementing an effective migration, asylum, return, and readmission system in compliance with EU and international standards.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- The different Embassies in Albania
- Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Italian Development Cooperation)
- Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) (<http://www.coopi.org>) is an Italian
- Dorcas Aid International
- International Social Service (ISS) (<http://www.iss-ssi.org>)
- The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- Save the Children UK (<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk>)
- The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- The Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SDC)
- The United Nations in Albania (<http://www.un.org.al>)
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Albania
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

- The Coordinated Action Against Human Trafficking (CAAHT) (<http://www.caaht.com/>)
- The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP),

Local Stakeholders

- The Albanian Association of Girls and Women (AAGW) (<http://www.aagw.org>)
- The All Together against Child Trafficking
- The Centre for Legal Initiative for Women
- Different and Equal (DandE),
- The Hope for the Future Association
- Another Vision
- “Vatra” Psychosocial Centre (“The Hearth”)

III. Regular migration

III.I. Citizenship, age, sex, occupation, country of birth, country of destination

During 2009, entry to and exist from the Republic of Albania is as follows:

Exit of Albanian citizens - 3 404 360

Entry of Albanian citizens - 3 280 160

Entry of foreign citizens – 1 855 638

Exit of foreign citizens – 1 646 534

Citizenship and number of foreigners entering Republic of Albania during 2009

Citizenship	No.	Citizenship	No.	Citizenship	No.	Citizenship	No.
AFGHANISTAN	30	HUNGARY	404	COMOROS	9	COSTARICA	4
SOUTH AFRICA	82	INDONESIA	42	CONGO	17	CHECK REPUBLIC	6726
ALGERIA	28	IRAQ	25	CONGO (D R)	9	REUNION	7
ANDORRA	4	IRAN	142	KOREA (South)	671	RWANDA	2
ENGLAND	62751	IRELAND	2958	KOREA (North)	13	RUMANIA	7295
ANGUILLA	5	COOK ISLANDS	1	KOSOVO	282238	RUSSIA (FEDERATION)	4558
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2	ISLAND	124	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	3	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	3
SAUDI ARABIA	203	ITALY	110758	CROATIA	12672	AMERICAN SAMOA	1
ARGENTINE	145	ISRAEL	3529	CUBA	31	SAN MARINO	66
ARMENIA	48	JAPAN	1124	KUWAIT	82	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	3
AUSTRALIA	6574	YEMEN	4	LAOS	5	SENEGAL	10

AUSTRIA	12838	JORDAN	86	LESOTHO	18	SERBIA	52912
AZERBAIJAN	195	KAJMAN (Islands)	2	LATVIA	436	SEYCHELLES	10
BAHRAIN	6	NEW CALEDONIA	2	LEBANON	148	USA	49277
BANGLADESH	20	CAMBODIA	1	LIBERIA	1	SAINT HELENA	0
BARBADOS	5	CAMEROON	21	LIBYA	31	SAINT LUCIA	26
BELGIUM	10439	CANADA	9775	LICHTENSTEIN	30	SIERRA LEONE	4
BENIN	1	QATAR	14	LITHUANIA	1059	SINGAPORE	115
BELARUS	102	KAZAKHSTAN	57	LUXEBURG	371	SYRIA	174
BOLIVIA	27	KENYA	21	MADAGASCAR	2	SLOVAKIA	2454
BRAZIL	481	CHILE	76	MACAO	9	SLOVENIA	9959
BOTSWANA	5	CHINA	1351	MALAYSIA	162	SOMALI	1
BOSNIA- HERZEGOVINA	4018	KOKOS KEELING (Islands)	4	MALAWI	2	S. GEORGIA S. SANDWICH	2
DENMARK	3074	KIRIBATI	8	MALI	42	SPAIN	3598
BULGARIA	15619	KYRGYZSTAN	32	MONTENEGRO	127147	SRI LANKA	34
BURKINA FASO	1	COLUMBIA	67	MALTA	759	SUDAN	37
BURUNDI	1	COMOROS	9	MACEDONIA	331289	SWEDEN	7295
CAPE VERDE	12	CONGO	17	MOROCCO	78	SURINAM	8
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	4	CONGO (DEMOC. REP.)	9	MAURITIUS	5	SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN	1
DOMINICA	10	KOREA (South)	671	MAYETTA	2	THAILAND	43
EGYPT	693	KOREA (North)	13	MEXICO	48	TAIWAN (CHINESE PROVINCE)	90
ECUADOR	37	KOSOVO	282238	MOLDOVA	272	TANZANIA	3
EL SALVADOR	33			MONACO	1	TAJIKISTAN	23
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	28	IRAQ	25	MONGOLIA	19	BRITISH TERRITORY OF INDIAN OCEAN	3
ERITREA	4	IRAN	142	MONTERRAT	4	TOGO	1
ESTONIA	1151	IRELAND	2958	MOZAMBIQUE	0	TOKELAU	0
ETHIOPIA	2	COOK (Islands)	1	MYANMAR	32	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	11
PHILIPPINE	287	ISLAND	124	NAMIBIA	1	TUNIS	59
FINLAND	3140	ITALY	110758	NEPAL	7	TURKMENISTAN	6
FIJI (Islands)	1	ISRAEL	3529	NIGER	7	TURKS AND CAICOS	1
FRANCE	21104	JAPAN	1124	NIGERIA	44	TURKEY	31361
GHANA	24	YEMEN	4	NICARAGUA	11	UGANDA	5
GEORGIA	239	JORDAN	86	NORFOLK (Islands)	3	UKRAINE	1194
GERMANY	49186	KAJMAN (Islands)	2	NORTHERN MARIANA (Islands)	2	UNITED NATIONS	106
GIBRALTAR	1	NEW CALEDONIA	2	NORWEGIAN	4070	URUGUAY	10
GRENADA	4	CAMBODIA	1	OMAN	19	USA Minor Outlying (Islands)	12
GREECE	110585	CAMEROON	21	PAKISTAN	82	UZBEKISTAN	25
FRENCH GUIANA	3	CANADA	9775	PALESTINE	26	VATICAN	8

				(OCCUP.TERR)			
GUAM	1	QATAR	14	PANAMA	3	VENEZUELA	32
GUATEMALA	38	KAZAKHSTAN	57	UNKNOWN	104	VIET NAM	16
GUINEA	2	KENYA	21	PARAGUAY	15	JAMAICA	8
GUIANA	10	CHILE	76	PERU	52	ZAMBIA	1
HAITI	1	CHINA	1351	POLAND	16957	NEW ZEALAND	1032
HOLLAND	9941	KYRGYZSTAN	32	PORTO RICO	3	ZIMBABWE	2
HONDURAS	17	KIRIBATI	8	PORTUGAL	739	SWAZILAND	2
HONG KONG	6	KOKOS KEELING	4	CYPRUS	753	SWITZERLAND	19356
HUNGARY	5540	COLUMBIA	67	DOMINICAN REP.	17	CAD	1

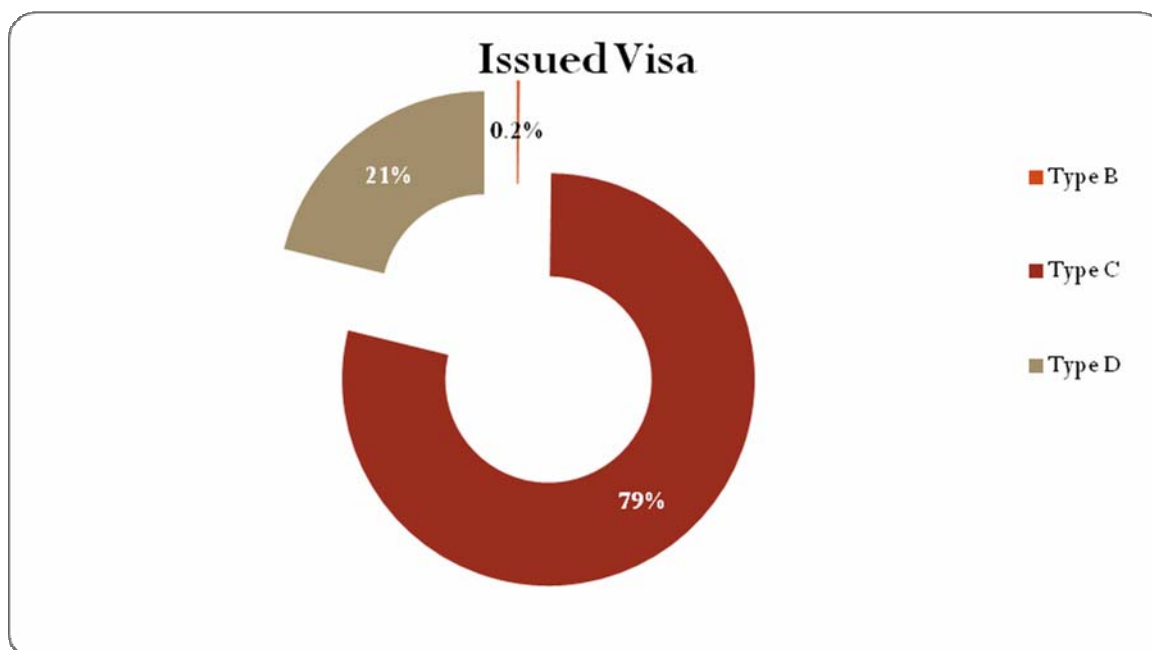
Source: Ministry of Interior

III.II Short-term/long-term visas, purpose of issuance

During 2009, 4722 visa applications were submitted to the Albanian diplomatic representations and consular posts. Generally, they were type “C” short-term visas which in total make up for 3716 applications, while the long-term applications were 994. Other visas have been type “B” visa for transiting the territory, in total 12 such visas.

Nr.	Type of visa	2009
1.	Type “A” visa (transit airport)	0
2.	Type “B” visa (transit)	12
3.	Type “C” visa (short-term)	3716
4.	Type “D” visa (long-term)	994
5.	Total	4772

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior



Generally, short-term Type “C” visas are issued for different purposes such as: cultural activities, tourism, business, professional activities, participation in different regional conferences, humanitarian and religious activities, etc.

Type “D” visa enabling the provision of foreigners with residence permit are issued mainly for employment, humanitarian/religion purposes and in more limited cases for purposes of family reunification and study.

The following table presents the statistics of issuance of visas at the border in 2009, based on article 17 of Law no. 9959 of 17 July 2008 “On foreigners”.

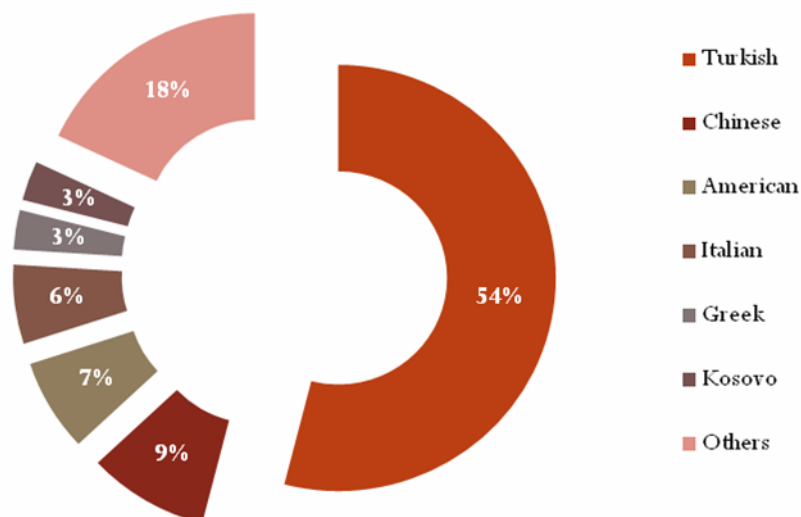
Nr	Reasons of visa issuance at the border	2009
1.	Visa issued by Border and Migration Police in the Border Crossing Points for emergency cases, caused by natural disasters, flooding or accidents	0
2.	Visa issued by Border and Migration Police in the Border Crossing Points in case of deaths, serious illnesses, proved by respective documentation	0
3.	Visa issued by Border and Migration Police in the Border Crossing Points in case of misfortunes, when, due to a technical error, bad weather or danger from a terrorist attack, the crew of ships or aircrafts must enter in the territory of the Republic of Albania	0
4.	Type “B” transit visas issued by Border and Migration Police in the Border Crossing Points to the foreign seamen who ask for permit to embark or re-embark, to return in their country after termination of the employment contract, and in case of change of crew	755
5.	Visa issued by the Border and Migration Police in the Border Crossing Points based on the request of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in case of national interests and international obligations	78

Source: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

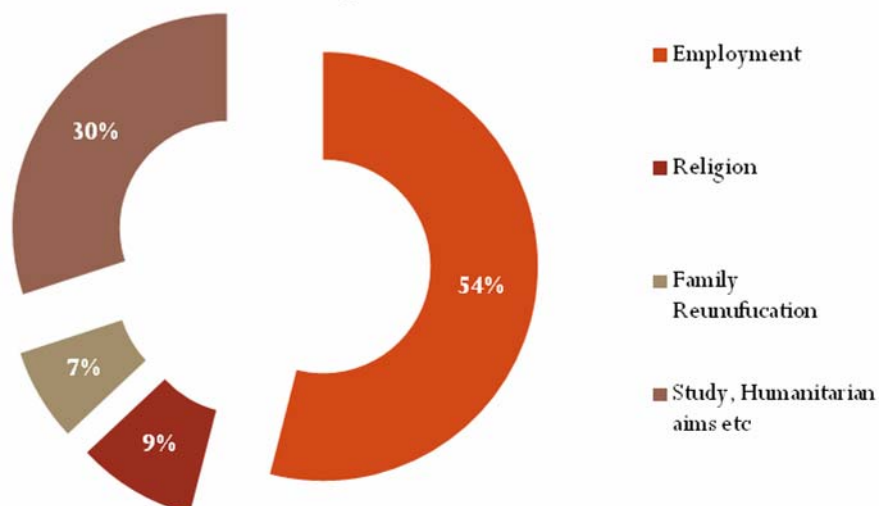
III.III. Residence permits and purposes of their issuance

In 2009 there were issued 5578 Residence Permits.

According to citizenship:



According to reason:



There is a dominance of the number of Residence Permits for employment purposes of Turkish citizens employed by the Turkish companies operating in road infrastructure in Albania. This number is expected to fall in 2010, due to the completion of works by the Turkish companies in question.

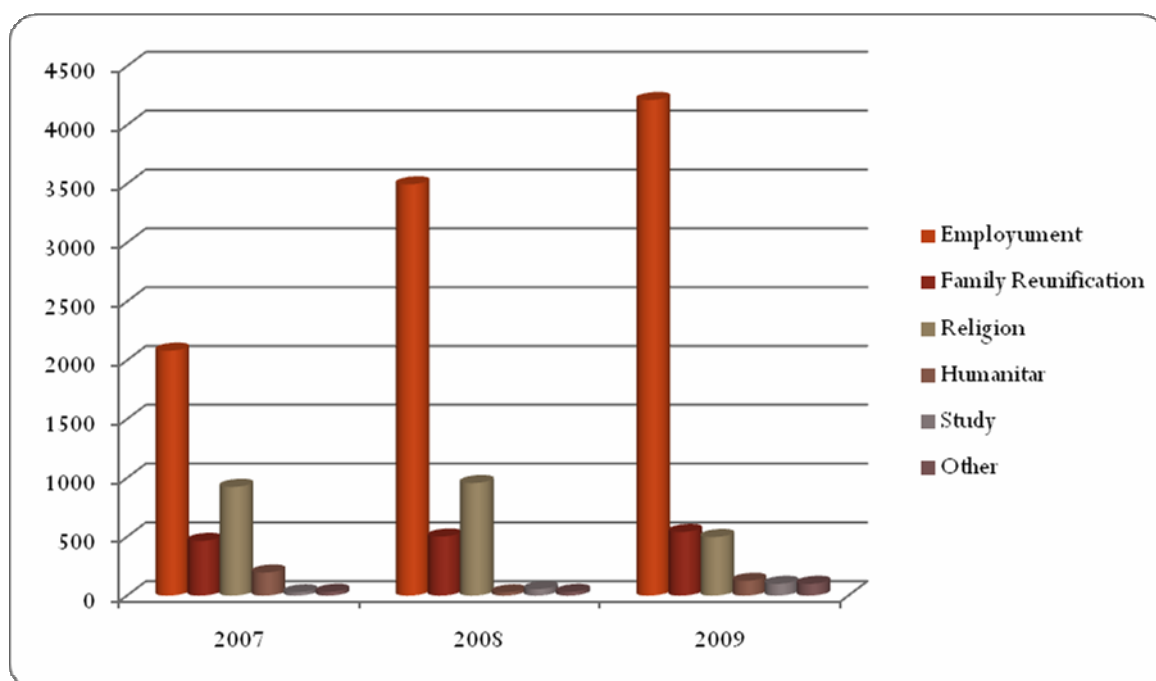
No	Type of permit	Reason – Purpose of the Residence permit						Total
		Employment	Family reunification	Religion	Humanitarian	Study	Asylum	
2007	1 year	1966	438	711	160	28	32	3335
	5 year	81	22	212	36	0	0	351
	Permanent	35	5	1	0	0	0	41
	TOTAL	2082	465	924	196	28	32	3727

No	Type of permit	Reason – Purpose of the Residence permit						Total
		Employment	Family reunification	Religion	Humanitarian	Study	Asylum	
2008	1 year	3303	466	672	20	55	31	4547
	5 year	177	24	284	8	0	0	493
	Permanent	16	12	1	0	0	0	29
	TOTAL	3496	502	957	28	55	31	5069

Nr	Type of permit	Reason – Purpose of the Residence permit							Total
		Employment	Family reunification	Religion	Humanitarian	Study	Other	Asylum	
2009	1 year	3951	429	418	110	100	67	29	5104
	2-5 years	244	106	57	16	0	4	0	427
	Permanent	18	6	23	0	0	0	0	47
	TOTAL	4213	541	498	126	100	71	29	5578

The graphical presentation of the figures in the above tables indicated an increasing trend of the issuance of residence permits for the foreigners in general and an increasing trend of residence permits for employment purposes, family unification and study, in particular. The reason for this is the labour market demand for specific areas of qualification, etc.

Contrary to this, there is a decrease in the number of residence permits issued for humanitarian and religious purposes.



Below you will find the full list of foreigners staying illegally in Albania, according to the citizenship, in 2009.

Citizenship	No. of RP in 2009	No of active issued RP 2005-2008	Foreigners having active RP
South Africa	6	4	10
Algeria	2	2	4
England	72	36	108
Saudi Arabia	1	0	1
Argentina	4	6	10
Armenia	1	0	1
Australia	8	0	8
Austria	26	2	28
Azerbaijan	3	0	3
Bangladesh	0	4	4
Barbados	0	1	1
Belgium	2	2	4
Bosnia	5	1	6
Brazil	10	15	25
Bulgaria	17	4	21
Czech Republic	0	1	1
Denmark	9	0	9
Dominican	1	0	1
Egypt	48	50	98
Ecuador	1	0	1

Estonia	1	0	1
Philippine	12	12	24
Finland	7	7	14
France	35	11	46
Ghana	2	0	2
Greece	154	23	177
Germany	79	47	126
Georgia	3	0	3
Granada	0	3	3
Guiana	0	1	1
Guatemala	2	1	3
Netherlands	0	22	22
Honduras	37	0	37
Hungary	10	1	11
India	26	41	67
Iraq	4	0	4
Iran	11	8	19
Italy	350	335	685
Israel	8	0	8
Japan	5	0	5
Jordan	3	5	8
Cameroon	6	0	6
Canada	47	3	50
Kazakhstan	3	0	3
Kenya	3	5	8
China	700	74	774
Kyrgyzstan	2	0	2
Columbia	3	2	5
South Korea	22	22	22
Kosovo	186	46	232
Croatia	109	12	121
Latvia	3	0	3
Lebanon	11	5	16
Libya	1	0	1
Lithuania	2	0	2
Malaysia	3	0	3
Montenegro	17	1	18
Malta	2	10	12
Macedonia	122	18	140
Morocco	3	0	3
Madagascar	0	1	1
Mexico	1	4	5
Moldova	11	1	12
Nepal	1	0	1
Nigeria	16	1	17

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Norway	3	5	8
Pakistan	4	5	9
Paraguay	0	1	1
Peru	3	5	8
Poland	16	5	21
Portugal	0	1	1
Cyprus	1	0	1
Rwanda	0	2	2
Rumania	27	2	29
Russia	19	2	21
Santa Lucia	0	2	2
Salvador	1	1	2
Senegal	1	0	1
Serbia	10	2	12
Syria	11	11	22
Sri Lanka	2	1	3
Scotland	0	1	1
Slovakia	12	1	13
Slovenia	7	2	9
Spain	14	6	20
Sudan	4	1	5
Sweden	6	2	8
Thailand	4	1	5
Tanzania	1	1	2
Tajikistan	0	1	1
Trinidad	0	2	2
Tunisia	0	1	1
Turkmenistan	1	0	1
Turkey	2816	221	3037
Ukraine	8	4	12
Uruguay	1	2	3
USA	337	107	444
Uzbekistan	3	0	3
Venezuela	1	0	1
Vietnam	3	0	3
Zambia	1	0	1
Switzerland	22	14	36
Total	5578	1262	6840

Source: Ministry of Interior

III.IV. Asylum, citizenship, age, sex, legal status

During 2009, there were submitted only three applications by asylum-seekers in the Republic of Albania.

IV. Illegal migration

Illegal immigration

IV.I. Foreigners; citizenship, age, sex, occupation, reasons (trafficked /smuggled), recruitment and payment method, gathering/meeting place, transportation, modus operandi (green border, BCP – forged, alienated through similarity, hidden, directions, destination countries, criminal records

During 2009 there were issued 64 decisions for return and there were carried out 64 returns.

Citizenship	Number of returning countries	Number of returnees	Destination of return
Afghanistan	35	35	Greece
England	2	2	England
Austria	1	1	Austria
Greece	1	1	Greece
Iraq	1	1	Greece
Italy	1	1	Italy
Cameroon	1	1	Cameroon
China	5	5	China
Kosovo	2	2	Kosovo
Macedonia	2	2	Macedonia
Turkey	12	12	Turkey
Ukraine	1	1	Greece
Total	64	64	

Most of the foreigners apprehended for staying illegally in the territory, have entered legally and afterwards have stayed illegally beyond the time limits defined by law. The reason of illegal stay has been employment.

Citizens of Macedonia, Kosovo and Turkey based on the entry regime in the Republic of Albania have entered without visa, while other citizens listed above have entered with visa and have violated the time limits of stay.

There are 35 Afghan citizens apprehended in the territory or at the border in an effort to transit the Republic of Albania. Afghan citizens have entered the Republic of Albania through the green border with Greece and through the Border Crossing Point with Greece, hidden in trucks, in an effort to transit the territory of the Republic of Albania in the itinerary Greece- Albania- Western Balkans- EU countries.

Foreigners who have entered and stayed illegally in the Republic of Albania have used Greece as a transit country. These citizens have been returned to Greece, as a transit country crossed to enter illegally in Albania.

Foreigners who have entered legally and have stayed illegally in the Republic of Albania have come from the countries of origin. These citizens have been returned to their countries of origin.

Moreover, another trend to transit Albania as a route to the EU countries has been mainly taken by the Nigerian, Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Egyptian etc citizens through the visa applications.

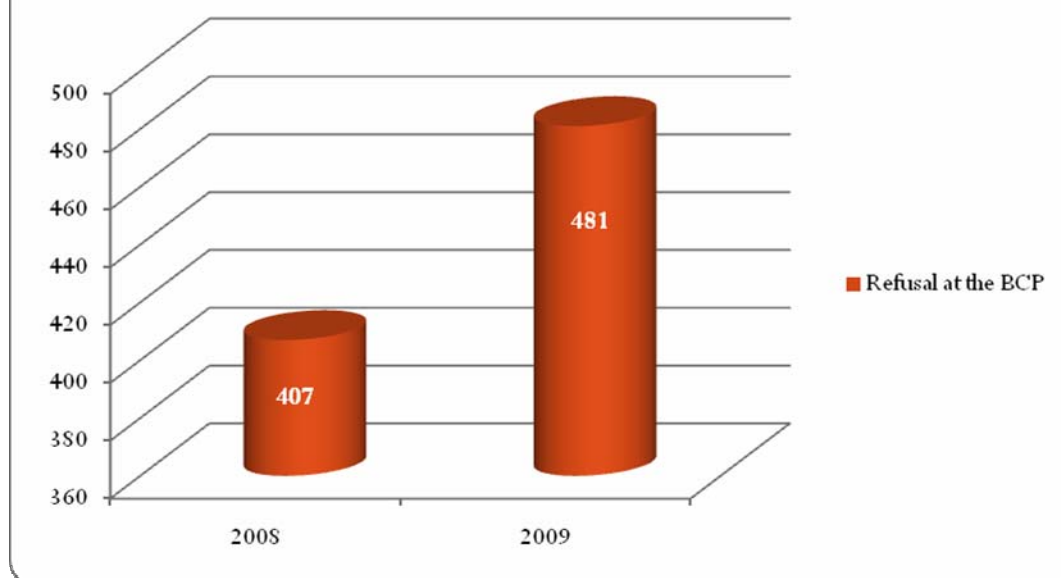
Refusal of visa applications

The number of refusal of visa applications consisting of 240 applications in 2009 based on cooperation among the structures responsible for this purpose as well as the fact that during this year there has been no case of return from EU countries of the third country national transiting illegally the Republic of Albania to travel to these countries, indicates the tendency of Albania to be used as a transit country, but also the fact that during 2009, Albania has not been a transit country.

Refusal of foreigners at the border

During 2009, 481 foreigners, of which 368 were male, were refused entry at the BCP. Compared with 2008 there is observed an increase of 18% of the number of foreigners who have been refused entry at the border. This increase is the result of implementation of the new law “On foreigners” and its related subordinate legal acts, implementation of standard operating procedures, increase of the staff and use of information prepared in continuation by the risk analysis office concerning the citizenships which may constitute a risk for exploitation of Albania as a transit country to EU countries, computerisation of the border control system and automatic consultation of data concerning the restrictive measures and bans etc.

Refusal at the BCP

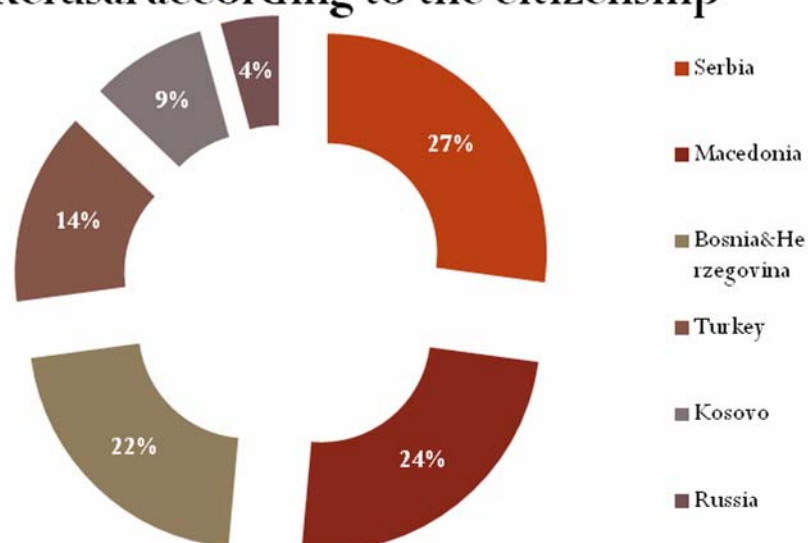


The reasons of refusal were:

1. lack of sufficient financial means for the duration and stay
2. non-possession of valid visa;
3. possession of forged or falsified travel documents

Number of refusals at entry in the Border in 2009 - 6 main citizenship	
6 Main citizenships	Number of refusals at the border
Serbia	91
Macedonia	80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70
Turkey	48
Kosovo	31
Russia	16
2009 Returnees Albania (source: border police)	

Refusal according to the citizenship



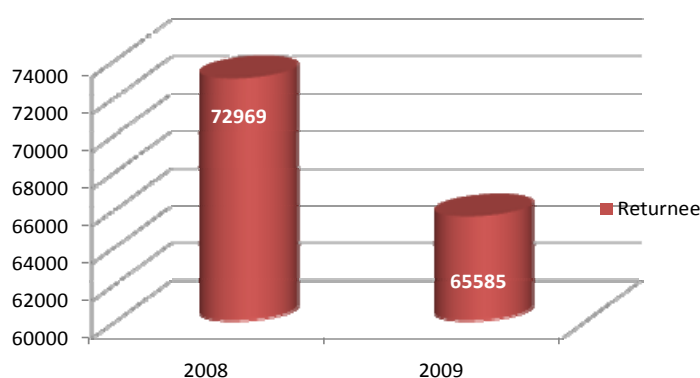
Illegal emigration

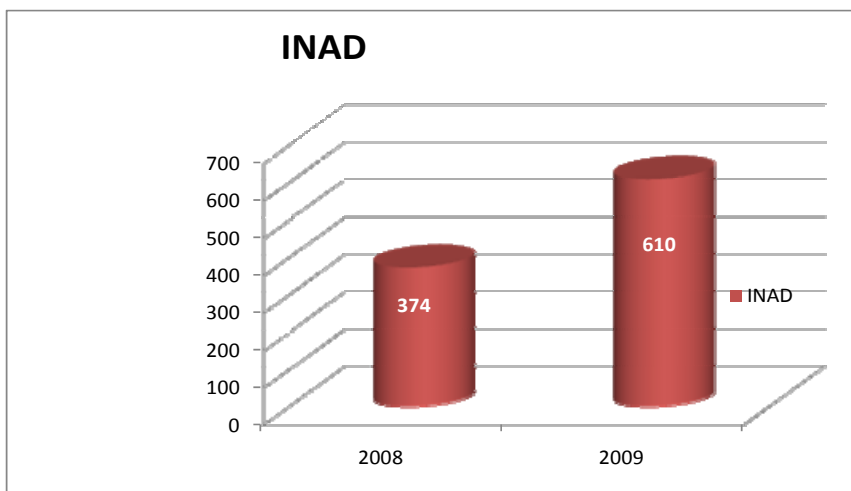
During 2009, Albania continues to be a country of origin of illegal emigration, mainly towards Greece, but at a lower percentage of 15-20% compared with 2008.

Compared with 2008, based on the number of persons apprehended at the border and returned by other countries, once can see:

- Decrease by 15% of the number of deportations
- Increase by 60% of the number of INAD

Returnee





The increase of the number of the INAD category is the result of the increase of the number of cancellation of the residence permits in EU for the Albanian citizens due to the economic crises or other reasons and the lack of available information on the entry ban for these categories in these countries, by the Border and Migration Police structures in Albania, but even by the INAD themselves. This information may be found only in the SIS system or other national systems of Schengen countries.

The direction of illegal crossings from Albania to other countries has been as follows:

- illegal crossing of the south-eastern border by Greece, having Greece as final destination
- illegal crossing of the border by Macedonia and having Greece as final destination
- legal crossing of the border by Montenegro, then Montenegro- Croatia- Slovenia, and having EU countries as final destination
- legal crossing of the border by Kosovo, then Kosovo- Serbia- Hungary and having EU countries as final destination
- There has been no case of illegal crossing of the border through the Adriatic and Ionian Sea
- Illegal crossing of the border in the international airport “Nene Tereza”, has taken place only in rare cases.

The method of illegal crossing of the border has been in groups, mostly in individual crossing of border and less in smuggling and trafficking in human beings.

Gender based statistics indicate that in 2009 there were 62 331 return cases accounting for 34 940 males and 2 294 return cases accounting for 12 299 females. Statistics by age groups show 11 236 cases with 6 741 male minors and 452 cases with 388 female minors. Emigration in 99.99% of cases was for employment purposes.



Illegal Migration Map

Returns from EU Members States according to the countries during 01.01.2009- 31.12.2009

No.	Countries	Citizens Total		Returnees	INAD	Request for readmission according to the agreement	Only with prior notice for return	Without prior notice or request for return/readmission
		Albanian citizens	Foreigners					
1.	Austria / Austri	25	-	17	8	-	-	25
2.	Belgium / Belgjik	152	-	152	1	-	-	152
3.	Cyprus / Qipro	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
4.	Czech Repulik / Republika Çeke	1	-	1	0	1	-	-
5.	Denmark / Danimark	7	-	7	0	-	-	7
6.	Estonia / Estoni	0	-	0	0	-	-	0
7.	Finland / Finlande	5	-	5	0	-	-	5
8.	France / France	222	-	221	1	-	31	191
9.	Germany / Gjermani	223	-	213	10	98	-	113
10.	Greece / Greqi	60115	-	59737	378	-	-	59737
11.	Hungary / Hungari	29	-	16	13	9	-	20
12.	Ireland / Irland	3	-	3	0	-	-	3
13.	Italy / Itali	1444	-	1303	141	-	351	1093
14.	Latvia / Letoni	0	-	0	0	-	-	0
15.	Lithuania / Lituani	0	-	0	0	-	-	0
16.	Luxemburg / Luksemburg	10	-	10	0	-	-	10
17.	Malta / Malta	0	-	0	0	-	-	0
18.	Netherlands / Holland	72	-	41	31	-	4	72
19.	Poland / Poloni	5	-	5		-	-	5
20.	Portugal / Portugali	1	--	1	0	-	-	1
21.	Slovakia / Sllovaki	2	-	2	0	-	-	2
22.	Slovenia / Slloveni	39	-	26	13	-	-	39
23.	Spain / Spanje	41	-	41	0	-	-	41
24.	Sweden / Suedi	30	-	30	0	-	-	30
25.	United Kingdom / Mbretëria e Bashkuar	524	-	513	11	-	134	390
26.	Bulgaria	5	-	4	1	-	-	5
27.	Rumania	12	-	4	8	-	-	12
Total		62 948	0	62331	617	108	520	62 331