

Albania

Last update:	3 mei 2021
Population:	2,878,052 (2020)
Prime minister:	Edi Rama
President:	Ilir Meta
Governemental type:	Emerging democracy
Ruling coalition:	Socialist Party of Albania (PS)
Last election:	25 April 2021 (parliamentary elections)
Next election:	2022 (presidential elections)
Sister parties:	Socialist Party of Albania (PS)

After reform efforts and encouragements were agreed by the EU's Enlargement Commissioner, Albania gained EU candidate status on 24 June 2014. This was a key step in the right direction for a country that still has to deal with major corruption and crime issues. On 25 June 2017, parliamentary elections took place in which the Socialist Party of Albania (PS) convincingly won by obtaining 48.3 per cent of the votes (74 out of 140 seats). Since 71 seats are needed for a majority, there did not need a parliamentary coalition. During the elections on 25 April 2021, the PS managed to maintain its majority in parliament. The party gained 74 seats once again, which secured the third consecutive term of former mayor of Tirana and PS leader Edi Rama as Prime Minister.

Political Situation

Since December 2018, Albanian students have been organising protests to oppose the controversial law on higher education, the quality of teaching and corruption. The nationwide protests of thousands of students were sparked by a 4 December boycott of lessons in Tirana at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanistics of the Polytechnic University, after which thousands of students marched towards the Ministry's office. The peaceful protests mark a new standard outside of the political sphere, where former protests were mainly organised by political parties.

The 2018 report by *Reporters Sans Frontiers* shows that Albania is now classed as partly free, with the state of the media labelled as highly problematic. Censorship is widely present and journalists have expressed to be working in fear and uncertainty. The overall media of the country is dominated by wealthy businessmen who are linked to main political parties.

Albania gained EU candidate status on 24 June 2014. Its application for membership to the European Union on 28 April 2009 was an important landmark for a country that had emerged, some 20 years ago, from a communist rule as one of the poorest, most isolated, most repressive and most inscrutable countries in Europe. Moreover, Albania's transition to democracy and a market economy had been launched under challenging circumstances during a period of extreme instability in the Western Balkans. The conclusion of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU in 2006 showed that Albania is willing to move to "Brussels", and since then progress has been made on many fronts.

For the last decade, Albania has been plagued with a political crisis which is characterised by blocking of the parliament by the opposition. After the parliamentary election of 2009, the Socialist Party (PS) refused to acknowledge the official results due to the alleged fraud by the ruling Democratic Party (DP). However, the Central Election Commission – that is internally divided among political lines – rejected the request from the PS to do a recount in some smaller regions. Consequently, the PS started a parliamentary boycott, and for nearly two years the Socialist Party was periodically boycotting the parliament as a protest against the election results. The local elections on 8 May 2011 could have broken the political deadlock if the smooth elections had taken place. Although the PS won in most municipalities, it lost in the capital Tirana after a controversial recount of the votes.

The Socialist Party started a parliamentary boycott again, but in September 2011 the PS decided to return to parliament because the party did not want to block the European integration process of Albania. The PS is needed in parliament for a two-thirds majority that the Albanian constitution demands for several important judicial reforms. Socialist leader Edi Rama declared that he does not wish to block the entry of the country into the EU.

With the win of the left-wing Alliance for a European Albania during the 2013 parliamentary elections, PM Sali Berisha's longest rule since the collapse of the Communist regime in Albania ended. During the 2013 parliamentary elections, the left united into a single alliance in the hope of defeating the long rule of Prime Minister Sali Berisha's Democratic Party. The alliance led by PS leader Edi Rama won the election by securing 65 seats against the 50 seats obtained by the Democratic Party, thereby securing a comfortable majority in parliament. The new government reformed certain key areas to meet the standards for EU accession. Generally, Albania is considered to be moving into the right direction: it became NATO member in 2009 and is expected to open EU accession negotiations in 2018. Many challenges remain, however, such as judiciary reform and the fight against organised crime and corruption. In the run-up to the 2017 elections, the Democratic Party called a boycott of the elections and the parliament, raising concerns over the electoral process. A wave of protest began in early February. The demonstrators called for the removal of the "autocratic regime" of Edi Rama. In May, the opposition and the government compromised on certain issues, promising that the upcoming election would be as fair as possible and securing future dialogue between the two parties.

The second term of Rama has proved to be more difficult than the first. With opposition boycotting the parliament, Rama has a hard time trying to reform the country. In addition, the Prime Minister is criticized for the increasingly authoritarian rule of the party and the country.

EU accession process and protests

Recently Albania and North Macedonia were barred from opening EU accession talks after a high-level meeting of the European Council. France and the Netherlands opposed the opening of talks with Albania. The Netherlands cast their doubts about the progress made on judicial and rule of law reforms, while France blocked the talks citing dissatisfaction with the enlargement process in general. Albania has intensified its efforts to reform its judiciary but corruption, for example, is still a big challenge and is damaging the country's economic potential in a serious way. Also, the elections in Albania still do not meet all international democratic standards according to the OSCE. The need for judicial reforms through a vetting process has left the country's high court unable to function after only one judge remained in office following the vetting procedure. The EU acknowledges the progress made citing the establishment of new institutions for the self-governing of the judiciary, such as the High Judicial Council, the High Prosecutorial Council and the Justice Appointment Council, as good examples of this progress. Albania still has high hopes in regard to starting accession talks in 2020, with the EU promising to reconsider its decision in upcoming meetings. On the 1st of April 2009, Albania became a full member of the NATO alliance, having already received a Membership Action Plan for its accession into the military alliance in 1999.

Meanwhile, Albanian politics have been characterised by division and boycotts from opposition groups. The parliament, as well as local elections, have been boycotted by opposition groups, with many opposition MPs resigning. The opposition began their boycott after the so-called student protests started in December 2018, with students expressing their anger over high tuition fees. As a result, Prime Minister Edi Rama reshuffled his cabinet after which many opposition parties returned to the legislative chamber in January. On 16 February, opposition supporters called for a nationwide protest, most of them gathering in Tirana to demand new elections and the resignation of the government. The demonstration turned violent and, subsequently, opposition parties announced that all their MP's would resign. Following a protests march led by opposition leaders on February 22nd, 40 MPs handed in their resignation, with Central Elections Commission replacing the vacated seats with unknown and inexperienced candidates from the 2017 election. In the buildup to the local elections of 30 June, the two main opposition parties refused to enlist for the elections, signalling a boycott. The EU has condemned the boycott of the opposition, citing them as counter-productive.

Gender and minority political participation

The situation concerning women's issues remains worrisome. Despite the considerable number of women's NGOs, their political influence continues to be restricted. Some improvement has been seen in the lists of the 2013 parliamentary elections. According to the electoral code, 30 per cent of the candidates in the top tier of the lists should be women. Article 175 of the electoral code spells out that when a political party does not meet gender quotas, the Central Election Commission (CEC) sanctions that "any replacement of a vacancy in the party's MP list will come from the genderless represented".

Political participation of minorities is not high on the agenda in Albania, perhaps because Albania - in contrast to neighbouring countries - has not encountered any ethnic, racial or religious problem or conflict. Officially recognised are the Greek, Macedonian and Montenegrin national minorities, while the Roma and Aromanians are recognised and respected as linguistic minorities. However, in the 2009 electoral process, minority populations, notably Roma, continued to be marginalised and were subjected to election intimidation and attempted 'vote-buying'. According to the OSCE, minorities generally enjoyed the respect of their rights in the run-up to and during the elections. National minorities are guaranteed equal rights under the Constitution. While no reliable

official data on minorities is available, it is widely believed that the Greek and the Roma communities are the largest.

In May 2014, the Council of Europe adopted a resolution calling on Albania to implement the Framework Agreement for Protection of Minority Languages and provide education in these native tongues throughout the country.

Elections

Electoral system

Albania is a parliamentary republic with a unicameral parliament: the National Assembly. It consists of 140 members elected for a four-year term, and, under the constitutional guidelines, a government can be formed if a party or a coalition of parties gathers at least 71 seats in the National Assembly. The head of state in Albania is the president, who is elected for a five-year term by the parliament. The president has no legislative or executive power, but represents the state in foreign relations, and is the chief commander of the army. Since 24 July 2017, the President of Albania is Ilir Meta, leader of the Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI). He was elected by the National Assembly by a vote of 87 to 53.

Albania has a regional proportional voting system divided into 12 electoral regions. Capital Tirana, which is the largest region population-wise, elects 34 MPs. Political parties nominate an MP list for each region for the total number of seats. According to the electoral code, 30 per cent of the candidates in the top tier of the lists should be women, a rule that few parties respected in the June 2013 parliamentary elections. The prime minister is approved by the president with the approval of the parliament.

The 12 electoral constituencies correspond to the country's 12 administrative regions. Within any constituency, parties must meet a threshold of 3 per cent, and pre-election coalitions must meet a threshold of 5 per cent. This is a consequence of the new electoral code introduced in 2009. The threshold has been largely criticised, because of the obstacle that it presents to smaller parties. In fact, of all the political parties in Albania, only the PS and the PD favoured the new electoral system. Smaller parties contended that the reform served only the interests of those two main parties, while largely, if not entirely, excluding small parties from entering the parliament.

The centre-left coalition headed by the PS declared after the June 2013 elections that all cabinet ministers will resign their parliamentary seats to provide for a better separation of power and checks and balances between the government and the legislative branch.

Parliamentary Elections

On 25 April 2021, parliamentary elections took place, in which the Socialist Party of Albania won convincingly by obtaining 48.7 per cent of the votes (74 out of 140 seats). Since 71 seats are needed for a majority, there will not be a parliamentary coalition. Former major of Tirana and SP leader, Edi Rama, will remain as Prime Minister for a third consecutive term. In the 2017 parliamentary elections, the PS also gained 74 seats. The unlikely opposition coalition of the Democratic Party of Albania (DP) and the Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI) was unable to gain a majority of the votes and topple Rama's government. Though the DP was the elections biggest winner, gaining 13, it did not matter. Most of its votes came from the LSI, which lost the largest portion of its votes. Its number of seats decreased from 19 to 4. The minor Social Democratic Party of Albania (PSD) gained 2 seats as well.

Election results

Parties	Votes	%	Seats	Seats in
Socialist Party (PS)	768,250	48.68%	74 (0)	74
Democratic Party of Albania (DP)	622,265	39.43%	59 (+13)	43
Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI)	107,536	6.81%	4 (-15)	19
Social Democratic Party of Albania (PSD)	35,477	2.25%	3 (+2)	1

International observers

The joint observation mission from the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the OSCE PA and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), observed the election. Their report stated that the counting process was accompanied by smaller incidents, with vote-buying remaining a significant problem. In a similar manner to 2017, the election campaign was marked by a gunfight, which left a Socialist member dead, with several others wounded. Some PS officials also seemed to have taken advantage of their governing positions, blurring the lines between the party and the government. During the heating campaign there were also concerns that the media failed to properly inform voters on the different political viewpoints of the parties, focusing mostly on the heated rhetoric between Prime Minister Rama, DP leader Basha and President Meta. However, observers also praised the “lively and inclusive campaign” and the “legal framework that helped ensure respect of fundamental freedoms”.

Aftermath

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing economic crisis, Prime Minister Rama faces a challenging task. Political stability seems to be in reach, with the opposition parties conceding defeat. Two years after the 2017 general elections the PD and LSI still boycotted parliament during the local elections, putting a strain on the legitimacy of Rama’s government. However, this does not seem likely to happen now. Although not in the most sincere manner, the opposition parties have conceded defeat. In his victory speech late on April 27 Rama claimed his most “most difficult but sweetest victory”. He suggested that he “broke the record” with this mandate for his “historic third term”. Rama vowed to make Albania the “Balkan champion, in tourism, energy, agriculture and in fast, qualitative, incorruptible digital services”. He also repeatedly promised government improvements as the country is dealing with an inefficient bureaucracy, high levels of corruption and high emigration rates.

Presidential Elections

The head of state in Albania is the president, who is elected for a five-year term by the parliament. The president has no legislative or executive power, but represents the state in foreign relations, and is the chief commander of the army. Since 24 July 2017, the President of Albania is Ilir Meta, the leader of the Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI). He was elected by the National Assembly by a vote of 87 to 53.

Social Democratic Parties

Socialist Party (PS)

Party Leader: Edi Rama

Number of seats: 74

<http://ps.al/>

The Socialist Party is the successor of the communist party, the Albanian Workers’ Party, during the communist time the sole legal political party in Albania. In 1991, the party participated in the first free elections and won a clear majority, 169 out of 250 parliamentary seats. However, the government formed after the elections fell apart after a month. Subsequently, a committee of national salvation was formed, but they also collapsed in half a year. In the national elections held thereafter in March 1992, the

Socialists lost a large share of its supporters and the party was trumped by the Democratic Party; the SP won only 38 seats in 1992 and in the national elections in 1996 merely 10 seats.

According to the SP, the parliamentary elections in 1996 were not free and fair. The party accused the Democratic Party of intimidation, the DP won 122 out of 140 seats in the first round, and international observers concluded that the elections did not meet the international standards nor the standards of Albanian law. In 1997 premature elections were held, due to a period of riots after failed financial investment schemes by the government. The elections meant a clear victory for the SP and with 101 seats the Socialist formed the government. In the parliamentary elections of 2001 the SP was again the majority with 73 seats in parliament.

The parliamentary elections of July 2005 meant a comeback for the Democratic Party, after the SP lost its majority with 42 seats and became subsequently an opposition party. Because of the election results, the party leader of the SP and former PM Fatos Nano, resigned in September 2005. Led by Nano, the SP helped to reform the old communist party and under his leadership the SP became a member of Socialist International. The successor of Fatos Nano is Edi Rama, the former Mayor of the capital Tirana between 2000 and 2011. With Rama, a new era of development for the Socialist Party began, as he never had direct links with the former Stalinist regime.

The loss of the party in the elections of 2005 could be partially explained by a split within the SP itself. In the summer of 2003, Paksal Milo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, split from the Socialist Party due to internal disputes about the party's leadership. Milo formed a new party, the Social Democracy Party, and joined the government with this new party. In 2004, former Prime Minister Ilir Meta left the SP as well, due to persistent disagreements with Fatos Nano, which led to the formation of the Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI). In the elections of 2005 the two new socialist parties won respectively 2 and 4 seats in parliament.

In the June 2009 parliamentary elections, the SP won as an individual party the highest number of votes, however, it was the centre-right coalition led by the Democratic Party that won a majority of votes and the largest share of seats in the parliament. The SP became again, with 65 seats, an opposition party. The SP accused the government, and the DP in particular, of electoral corruption, called for a recount, and boycotted the National Assembly for several months.

In the June 2013 parliamentary elections, the Alliance for a European Albania won convincingly by obtaining 57.7 percent of the votes (84 out of 140 seats). This left wing coalition – united under the name Rilindje (Renaissance) – was headed by the Socialist Party of Albania (SP). Left wing Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI), that was part of the former conservative led government, was part of the same Alliance. Former major of Tirana and SP leader Edi Rama was installed as Prime Minister.

On 25 June 2017, the latest parliamentary elections took place in which the SP won convincingly by obtaining 48.3 percent of the votes (74 out of 140 seats). Since 71 seats are needed for a majority, there will not be a parliamentary coalition. Edi Rama will remain as Prime Minister. During the 25 April 2021 elections, the party also gained 74 seats. This allowed Rama to continue as Prime Minister for a third consecutive term.

Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI)

Party Leader: Monika Kryemadhi

Number of seats: 4

<http://www.lsi.al/>

The Socialist Movement for Integration was formed as a splinter party from the SP after Ilir Meta quit the Socialist Party due to a disagreement about the re-election of Fatos Nano during a party Congress in December 2003. Ten other deputies, among which popular ex-members of the chairmanship, joined the movement. The LSI announced its conversion into an independent political party in a founding Congress in September 2004. In the June 2009 parliamentary elections, the LSI won 4 seats, and joined the Democratic Party led alliance to form a government coalition. In the run up to the election the reform of election law was discussed which would increase the threshold to get into parliament. This increase, supported by the SP, could have left LSI out of the parliament.

In the 2013 parliamentary elections the LSI gained 16 seats. While the LSI was part of the former conservative led government, the party was part of the winning left-wing coalition Alliance for a European Albania in the elections of 2013. In the 2017 elections, the LSI increased its number of seats by 3, achieving a total of 19 seats. However, since the Socialist Party gained a comfortable majority, there is no need for a parliamentary coalition. This puts the LSI in the opposition. After joining forces with the Democratic Party (DP) in an unlikely opposition alliance, the pre-election coalition was unable to gain a majority of the votes. In the 2021

elections, the party lost many of its seats, which decreased from 19 to 4.

The LSI is a social-democratic party in nature, oriented towards a liberal market economy that operates and progresses within a social welfare state. The party is based on social democratic values and the core objective is: a cohesive Albanian society integrated into European and Euro-Atlantic institutions.

Social Democratic Party (PSD)

Party Leader: Tom Doshi

Number of seats: 3

The Social Democratic Party of Albania (PDS) is a minor political party in Albania founded on social-democratic principles. The party held seats in Parliament between 1992 and 1996, and again from 1997 until 2009. It is currently led by Skënder Gjinushi, a former Chairman of the Parliament of Albania (1997-2001) and Minister of Education (1987–1991).

The 1992 parliamentary elections were the first elections in which the Social Democratic Party of Albania took part, and the party managed to obtain 7 seats. The third election, in 2001, was less successful as they had to give up three seats. In 2005, the number increased again from 4 to 7 seats. Since the 2009 and 2013 elections did not result in any seats, 2017 was a small victory for the party. In 2021, the party increased its share of seats from 1 to 3.

Other Parties

Democratic Party of Albania (DP)

Party Leader: Lulzim Basha

Number of seats: 59

<http://www.pd.al/>

The Democratic Party of Albania is a centre-right political organisation, and the main governing party from 2005 to 2013. The DP is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP), the European umbrella for centre-rights parties, and a full member of the Centrist Democrat International.

The Democratic Party was founded in 1991, following student demonstrations that brought down the communist regime. DP was the first opposition party to be formed after the fall of the one-party system. During his first time in government - between 1992 and 1997 - Berisha tried to increase presidential power but was accused of trying to impose an authoritarian regime. He also introduced changes towards a market economy, which only favoured a small percentage of the population, while the majority of Albanians lived in still harsher poverty. When in 1997 snap elections were called to pacify a civil unrest that broke out following the bankruptcy of a series of pyramid-style investment schemes, the DP became an opposition party.

The style of the DP has always been one of confrontation. Only in recent years - after significant pressure by the United States and the European Union - the party has adopted a more co-operative behaviour. In the period out of office, Berisha has retained his seat in parliament, but frequently boycotted the body in protest at alleged government corruption and incompetence. He often accused the incumbent government of Prime Minister Fatos Nano of masterminding a number of murders and assassination attempts on opposition politicians.

In the parliamentary elections of 2001, the Democratic Party formed and led the Union for Victory Coalition (UfV), a coalition of right-wing political parties. The four partners were Movement of Legality Party (ML), Republican Party (RP), National Front (NF) and Liberal Democratic Union (LDU). The UfV alliance won 46 seats in parliament, against 73 seats for the Socialist Party. The remaining 21 seats were allocated among five small parties.

It was not until the parliamentary elections of 2005 that the DP regained their power. In the elections of 2005 the party won 56

seats in parliament, and together with other small rightist parties, it formed the government and enjoyed a comfortable majority in the parliament. In the elections of 2009 the DP received 67 seats, however, still not enough to form a majority. Sali Berisha chose his former socialist opponent Ilir Meta and his LSI to form a coalition, and for the first time in the political history of Albania, a centre-left party coalition was formed. The LSI were offered three important ministerial portfolios, namely foreign affairs, economics and healthcare. Not surprisingly, Rama's SP loudly criticized the newly-formed coalition, considering LSI's alliance with Berisha as a betrayal of the left.

In 2013, with the win of the left-wing coalition Alliance for a European Albania, outgoing PM Sali Berisha's longest rule since the collapse of the communist regime in Albania ended. It took some time after the 2013 election results came in until Berisha conceded defeat on 27 June: "We lost this election and the responsibility falls only on one person, Sali Berisha," he said. "I have decided to resign from all my leadership positions in the Democratic Party but stay on as a member and as an MP," he added.

During the 2017 elections, the party lost some of its seats, dropping from 50 to 43. The party remained in opposition. Two years later, during the 2019 local elections, it boycotted the election. Together with other opposition forces, they accused Prime Minister Edi Rama and his Socialist Party (PS) of election fraud and corruption. Shortly before the 2021 parliamentary elections, the DP joined forces with the Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI) in a pre-election coalition. They were unable to gain a majority of the votes, despite the DP increasing its share of seats from 43 to 59.

Biographies

Ilir Meta

President

Ilir Meta is the new President of Albania, elected on 28 April 2017 with 87 out of 140 votes. He is also the Leader of the Socialist Movement for Integration of Albania (LSI). The LSI was established in September 2004 by Meta, after he left the Socialist Party of Albania (PS). During previous parliamentary legislatures, Meta served as the Speaker of Parliament (2013-2017), as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (2009-2010) as well as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy, Trade and Energy of the Republic of Albania (2011). Meta is a strong campaigner and advocate for both regional and European integration, and strives for further stability and peace in the Western Balkans.

Edi Rama

Prime Minister

Edi Rama was born on 4 July 1964. At the time the Communist regime fell, Rama was a professor at the Albanian Academy of Arts. In 1995, he received a scholarship and moved to Paris. In 1998, he returned to Albania and was appointed Minister of Culture by the acting Prime Minister, a position he held until 2000. At that time he was not yet member of the Socialist Party of Albania (PS).

In October 2000, Rama ran in the local elections in Tirana as an independent candidate, yet supported by the PS. With 57 percent of the votes he was elected Mayor of Tirana. Many of Rama's most clear policies were aimed at transforming the appearance of the capital and its atmosphere. Rama united with students to improve the surroundings of the city, and with the Clean and Green Project he created 96,700 sq meters of green land. In December 2003 and in February 2007, Rama was re-elected for his second and third term, despite criticism he had faced.

In October 2002, Rama was awarded for his work in the field of environmental issues, which have contributed to the fight against poverty. The award was granted by the United Nations' General Secretary, Kofi Annan. In 2004, Rama was chosen World Mayor 2004 and in 2005 he was included in Time Magazine's list of European Heroes.

Rama joined the PS in October 2003. Two years later, he replaced Fatos Nano as the leader of the PS, after the party was defeated in the elections. He was re-elected as the party's leader in September 2009. The vote was called after the PS lost the general elections on June 28, 2009, to the Democratic Party. Since 2013, Rama has been Albania's Prime Minister. During both the 2017 and 2021 parliamentary elections his PS gained 74 seats in parliament, allowing them to form a government without a

coalition partner. The 2021 elections paved the way for a third consecutive term as prime minister.

Rama was one of the founders of the Democratic Movement, which took part in bringing about the collapse of the communist state between 1990 and 1992. He was a founding member of the Movement for Democracy, a political group which played a determining role in the struggle for democracy during 1996 and 1997. Rama has written several articles and analyses for newspapers and magazines. He is also author of different personal painting exhibitions in Europe, North and South America.

Lulzim Basha

Leader of the Democratic Party of Albania

Lulzim Basha was born on 12 June 1972. After attending the Sami Frashëri High School, he studied Law at Utrecht University in the Netherlands and worked for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia as member of the investigation team of war crimes of Serbian forces in Kosovo. Basha joined the Democratic Party of Albania in January 2005 and became a member of the party's Presidency in May of that year. He has since held several ministerial positions in Democratic Party-led governments. In 2011 Basha was the governing party's candidate for the post of Mayor of Tirana. He defeated the leader of the Socialist opposition, Edi Rama, by a very narrow margin (only 81 votes after the recount) in a hotly contested election. He served as Mayor until 2015.

After the defeat of the Democratic Party-led coalition in the 2013 parliamentary election and the resignation of Sali Berisha as party leader, Basha was elected as chairman of the Democratic Party in 23 July 2013, following the first one-member-one-vote election in party's history. He has been the party's leader since then, despite the party losing some seats during the 2017 elections. Basha's position as party leader has been under criticism after the 2021 elections. Despite his party winning 13 seats and forming an unlikely alliance with the Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI), he did not manage to topple Prime Minister Edi Rama's government.

Source

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