

# PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

Metadata Referenciale në format Euro SDMX Metadata Structure  
(ESMS)

## Metadata Referenciale

1. Contact .....	2
2. Metadata update .....	2
3. Statistical presentation .....	2
4. Unit of measure .....	4
5. Reference period .....	4
6. Institutional mandate .....	4
7. Confidentiality .....	5
8. Release policy .....	6
9. Frequency of dissemination .....	6
10. Accessibility and clarity .....	6
11. Quality management .....	7
12. Relevance .....	7
13. Accuracy and reliability .....	8
14. Timeliness and punctuality .....	8
15. Coherence and comparability .....	9
16. Cost and burden .....	9
17. Data revision .....	9
18. Statistical processing .....	10
19. Comment .....	11
Annex .....	11

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	Institute of Statistics, INSTAT
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Price Sector, Directory of Sectoral Statistics
1.3. Contact name	Jola Struga
1.4. Contact person function	Specialist of Price Unit
1.5. Contact mail address	Vllazën Huta Street, Building 35, Entrance 1, Tirana, Zip Code 1017
1.6. Contact email address	<a href="mailto:jstruga@instat.gov.al">jstruga@instat.gov.al</a>
1.7. Contact phone number	+(355) 4 233356 / 233/ 240
1.8. Contact fax number	+(355) 4 228300
2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	05.03.2025
2.2. Metadata last posted	05.03.2025
2.3. Metadata last update	05.03.2025
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>Producer Price Index (PPI) is one of the main short-term business indicators; it is regarded as one of the important measures of the economic situation in the Country. Indices for particular economic activity measure the average change in the prices of industrial products, which are produced and sold by Albanian enterprises. Three Producer Price Indices are calculated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Producer Price Index;</li> <li>• Producer Price Index on the domestic market measure the performance of production prices of industrial products produced and sold in the domestic market;</li> <li>• Producer Price Index on the non-domestic market measure the price performance (converted into domestic currency, including the exchange rate) of domestically produced industrial products and foreign-market sales.</li> </ul>
3.2. Classification system	The classification used for these statistics is the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE). The data are produced in national level,

	breakdown by activity grouped in two digits level of this nomenclature. Till second quarter 2014, the data are produced using NACE Rev.1.1. Starting from second quarter 2014, the data are published in NACE Rev.2.
3.3. Sector coverage	<p>Sector coverage of index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section B: 05-09 Mining and quarrying;</li> <li>• Section C: 10-34 Manufacturing;</li> <li>• Section D: 35 Electricity, gas and steam supply;</li> <li>• Section E: 36-38 Water supply, sewerage and waste.</li> </ul> <p>Data collection results from the Regulation 1165/98 which was adopted in 1998 and amended in 2005 by Regulation 1185/2005. 1999 – 2014, The data are published at 2-digit level of the NACE Rev.1.1 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining and quarrying – C: 10 – 14;</li> <li>• Manufacturing – D: 15 – 36;</li> <li>• Electricity, gas, Water supply - E: 40 – 41 2015.</li> </ul> <p>till now NACE rev.2 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section B: 05-09 Mining and quarrying;</li> <li>• Section C: 10-34 Manufacturing;</li> <li>• Section D: 35 Electricity, gas and steam supply;</li> <li>• Section E: 36-38 Water supply, sewerage and waste.</li> </ul>
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitons	<p><b>Producer Price Index</b> measures price differences of product at the first selling point following production. measures changes in the level of producer prices of manufactured goods that are produced in Albania and sold by producers on the domestic (Albanian) and/or non-domestic market.</p> <p><b>The price is</b> the net income earned by the buyer of a product delivered under the terms of the sale.</p> <p><b>The relative price</b> is the simplest index of the price change in percentage of a product in two given time periods, one of which constitutes the base 4 period.</p> <p><b>Price ratio</b> is calculated automatically whenever price is entered, adjusted or imputed. The price ratio is also automatically adjusted when the base price is adjusted. One price ratio is calculated for each product each month. It is the current price divided either by the actual base price or by an adjusted base price.</p> <p><b>Wheihting:</b> Arithmetically weighted averages of individual observations will form the index numbers. The index (short term- link) for a 6-digit NACE is calculated by multiplying all weights by their corresponding index numbers (price ratio) then divide by the sum of the weights.</p> <p><b>Imputation:</b> The imputation is done by multiolying the previus reported price by the avarege monthly price movement of the closest higher level of aggregation (6-digit or 2-digit).</p> <p><b>Measures of Index:</b></p>

	<p><b>The annual rate</b> measures the price change between the current quarter and the same quarter of previous year. This measures is responsive to recent changes in price levels but can be influenced by one - off effects in either quarter.</p> <p><b>Quarterly change</b> measures the price changes between current quarter and previous quarter. Although current, it can be affected by seasonal effects and other effects.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	The statistical unit for the calculation of Producer Price Index is the enterprise with the main activity included in the index coverage with the Standard Classification of Activities (CPA 2008).
3.6. Statistical population	The Statistical populations for Producer Price Index are all active enterprises that according to Statistical Business Register are operating in the sections: B, C, D, and E according to the NACE rev.2.
3.7. Reference area	The Producer Price comprises all territory of Albania.
3.8. Time coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time series for Producer Price Index from 1999 – 2005 NACE Rev1.</li> <li>• Time series 2005 – 2014 NACE Rev1 and NACE Rev2. (2005 = 100, 2010 = 100, 2020=100,2021=100).</li> <li>• Producer Price Indices for Domestic and Export Market: 2007 - 5 2024.</li> </ul>
3.9. Base period	Base period for the Producer Price Index is the year 2021=100.
<b>4. Unit of measure</b>	
4.1 Unit of measure	<p>Unit of measure are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indices;</li> <li>• Percentage changes quarterly;</li> <li>• Percentage changes yearly.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Reference period</b>	
5.1 Reference period	The reference period of Producer Price Index survey is monthly but published quarterly. This report is for the reference year 2024.
<b>6. Institutional mandate</b>	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<p>The legal bases for the Producer Price Index indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">National Statistical Law No. 17/2018;</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Official Statistics Programme 2022-2026;</a></li> </ul> <p>Classifications and definitions according to relevant EU regulations:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Regulation - 2019/2152 - EN - EUR-Lex</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics;</li> <li>• <a href="#">Implementing regulation - 2020/1197 - EN - EUR-Lex</a> of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics.</li> </ul>
6.2. Data sharing	<p>INSTAT send Producer Price Index data to Eurostat. INSTAT compile different questioners for the European Commission, Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General, OECD, etc.</p>
<b>7. Confidentiality</b>	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	<p>The data collected by the electricity operators are considered strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with Law no. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", as well as Law no. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Protection of Personal Data". Article 31 of the Law on "Official Statistics" clearly define that data collected for the production of official statistics shall be treated by INSTAT as confidential and shall be used only in aggregated tables that will not identify the source information unit. Direct identification means when a statistical unit is directly identified from its name or address or any officially allocated and commonly known identification number. When data processing is made in a manner that allows the identification of the data subject, the data should immediately be encrypted in order for the subjects to be no longer identifiable.</p>
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	<p>Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if:</p> <p>a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or</p> <p>b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.</p> <p>The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.</p>

8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	Notifications about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are per-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of the next publication and the explanation of the reasons for the delays are specified.
8.2. Release calendar access	<a href="#">The calendar of publications</a> is available on INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	<p>In line with the article 34 of Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, INSTAT disseminates statistics on INSTSAT website and other media for simultaneous access, respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The following dissemination channels are used to release the results of Balance of Electricity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Website</a> – online release;</li> <li>2. Written requests, (by mail or <a href="#">email</a>);</li> <li>3. Special publications;</li> <li>4. <a href="#">Data request</a>, section available for external users.</li> </ol>
9. Frequency of dissemination	
9.1 Frequency of dissemination	The frequency of Producer Price Index data dissemination is quarterly.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	According to the calendar of publications, a quarterly press release is published on the Producer Price Index. The format of press release has not been changed; it is defined by publication sector as well as the date of release. Press releases of Producer Price Index are published online at INSTATs website.
10.2. Publications	<p>All data for the Producer Price Index can be found on the INSTAT website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Figures</a>;</li> <li>• <a href="#">Producer Price Indexes</a>.</li> </ul>
10.3. On-line database	All the information is available in both Albanian and English language. Since 2011, through the Pc-Axis system is provided to external users in web a longer time series data from Producer Price Index 1999 reference year. A simple methodological explanation exists also in the web page. Access to the database is as following: <a href="#">Database</a>
10.4. Micro – data access	Producer Price Index database at micro level are not published due to confidentiality reasons. Aggregated data is the only type of data that is provided to external users. Even the micro data are not published they can be accessed based on the article 31, point 7, low No. 17/2018 “On official statistics”.

10.5. Other	Users can submit specific requests for data from the Producer Price Index survey through the INSTAT website: <a href="#">Data-Request</a> .
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A short explanation related to the definitions of the main concepts and methodological explanations are provided to users in the end of press releases and publications. Additional support information is given to internal users when needed or required. Also the <a href="#">methodological</a> notes are published at INSTAT's website.
10.7. Quality documentation	Price Unit document all the work process and procedure for the Producer Price Index for internal purposes.
<b>11. Quality management</b>	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to quality assurance in the production of official statistics. Based on <a href="#">Law no. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics"</a> , INSTAT uses statistical methods and processes in accordance with internationally accepted scientific principles and standards, and conducts continuous analysis to improve the quality and provision of up-to-date statistics. In carrying out its tasks, INSTAT follows the general principles of quality management, in accordance with the <a href="#">European Statistics Code of Practice</a> . INSTAT for quality assurance is guided by the following principles: impartiality, quality of statistical processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes and reducing the workload for respondents.
11.2. Quality assessments	<p>Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process. The staff is involved in different stages such as the data collection, data control, data input and other necessary control are all well trained. This helps the staff to know the enterprises and their responsibilities and keep an updated collaboration.</p> <p>The sector checks prices every month. If we notice that a price has a big difference compared to the previous month, the enumerator is contacted to confirm this change and if it is well justified, this price is included in further calculations. Else, the interviewer should verify once more the collected price.</p>
<b>12. Relevance</b>	
12.1. User needs	<p>Users of Producer Price Index are classified as external and internal. External users are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutions of public administration,</li> <li>• Universities,</li> <li>• National and international NGOs,</li> <li>• Businesses,</li> <li>• Researchers, students and other similar groups.</li> </ul> <p>Internal users are those within the institution of INSTAT that use Producer Price Index results as input for their work like following:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Account Directory,</li> <li>• Short-term Statistics Unit.</li> </ul>						
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>INSTAT annually conducts the Survey for Measuring User Satisfaction, the results of which are published on the web at the link: <a href="#">User Satisfaction Survey</a>.</p> <p>The 2024 survey results show that the overall quality of “Producer Price Index” is rated 3.84 (77 %) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p>						
12.3. Completeness	<p>Producer Price Index statistics on their completeness are built in accordance with Eurostat regulations. The degree of completeness of the data, for of Producer Price Index is around 100%. This calculation took into account the European regulation.</p>						
<b>13. Accuracy and reliability</b>							
13.1. Overall accuracy	<p>The accuracy of Producer Price Index is generally considered to be high. There is methodological accuracy in regards of weights and prices and calculations according to European Regulations.</p>						
13.2. Sampling error	<p>Sampling errors for the Producer Price Index cannot be calculated because the survey is not based on a random sample but on threshold sampling.</p>						
13.3. Non - sampling error	<p>The non-sampling errors are mainly errors occurring during measurement or nonresponsive. Errors are evaluated and compared to results of other periods. Phone or physical contacts to the enterprises are used to obtain the correct information and to increase the response rate.</p> <p><b>Unit non-response</b> takes in consideration enterprises that are unable or unwilling to give the answers or when interviewers are unable to find the enterprises address, or when other barriers exist to complete the interview. The unit nonresponse rate for Producer Price Index 2024 is 34.05%.</p> <p>Over-coverage is possible when a unit is registered in the activity under observation, but it actually performs some other activity, which is not the subject of observation or the enterprise’s status has changed, it’s not active anymore. Over-coverage rate for Producer Price Index 2024 is 2.56%.</p>						
<b>14. Timeliness and punctuality</b>							
14.1. Timeliness	<p>Results of Producer Price Index are published on INSTAT website 64 days after the end of the reference period (T+64 days). The reference period of these results is December 31st, 2024.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td><td>12/31/2024</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td><td>3/5/2025</td></tr> <tr> <td>Timeliness</td><td>64</td></tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2024	Date of publication	3/5/2025	Timeliness	64
Reference period	12/31/2024						
Date of publication	3/5/2025						
Timeliness	64						



14.2. Punctuality	<p>The data of Producer Price Index are disseminated according to the publication calendar.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td><td>12/31/2024</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td><td>3/5/2025</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td><td>3/5/2025</td></tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2024	Date of announcement	3/5/2025	Date of publication	3/5/2025	Time lag	0
Reference period	12/31/2024								
Date of announcement	3/5/2025								
Date of publication	3/5/2025								
Time lag	0								
<b>15. Coherence and comparability</b>									
15.1. Comparability - geographical	The Producer Price Index are compiled at national level using European definitions.								
15.2. Comparability - over time	<p>Producer Price Index statistics are provided quarterly, annually and are comparable. Time series for Producer Price Index exists from the reference year 1999. (The base period has changed: 1999=100, 2005=100 , 2010=100 , 2020=100 and now 2021=100).</p> <p>The time series for the Producer Price Index are available from the reference year 2005 (2005 = 100) referring to the statistical database having a time comparability of 20 years (<math>CC2 = Jlast - Jfirst + 1 = 20</math>).</p> <p>The time series for Domestic Producer Price Index and the Export Price Index are available from the reference year 2007, referring to statistical data having a time comparability of 18 years (<math>CC2 = Jlast - Jfirst + 1 = 18</math>).</p> <p>The data are constantly checked to ensure their comparability over time.</p>								
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Indices are partially comparable to the Consumer Price Index and the external trade statistics.								
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series confirmed.								
<b>16. Cost and burden</b>									
16.1 Cost and burden	<p>Persons working for the Producer Price Index are 73 employees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff in Central Office: 3 employees;</li> <li>• Enumerators 52: 40 long term and 12 short term;</li> <li>• Operators: 9 employees;</li> <li>• Controllers: 9 employees.</li> </ul>								
<b>17. Data revision</b>									
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy set by INSTAT. The same revision policy is applied to data								

	<p>released nationally and transmitted to Eurostat. For further information refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Revision Policy</a>;</li> <li>• <a href="#">Errors Treatment Policy</a>.</li> </ul>
17.2. Data revision - practise	<p>Published data are not considered final and can be revised. Data are revised for a whole range or for other reasons such as: new and/or improved data sources, corrections of errors or methodological changes, but the revisions are generally rather limited in scale.</p> <p>No reviews of data on “Producer Price Index” for 2024 have been conducted, subject to this report.</p>
<b>18. Statistical processing</b>	
18.1. Source data	<p>The data sources for Producer Price Index are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey on producer prices;</li> <li>• Annual Structural Survey;</li> <li>• Custom data.</li> </ul>
18.2. Frequency of data collection	<p>Frequency of data collection is done on quarterly bases, with monthly information.</p>
18.3. Data collection	<p>Data collection is carried out through the Survey on producer prices. From a sample of statistical units are collected the price. Completion of the information is relayed by direct interview by the interviewer with the contact person of the enterprise who is charged to declare the data.</p>
18.4. Data validation	<p><b>Verification of prices:</b> Collected prices are compared to their historical trend, price changes for similar products and other knowledge gained by 12 analysts; implausible price changes are verified with the reporting unit. Reporting units verify prices of the products by reporting prices for both the current and the previous month and, if any changes occurred, those changes have to be explained in the questionnaire. In INSTAT, prices have been checked by checking prices on questionnaires, by data entry and by telephone in cases when the questionnaire is not properly completed.</p>
18.5. Data compilation	<p>First step is collecting information from administrative data and telephone interviews. The purpose is to bring this information to the statistic level.</p> <p>This process follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical control of questionnaires;</li> <li>• Logical control of information collected through telephone interviews (control of logical marked of responses indicators and control of accurate values);</li> <li>• Editing process of data collected (errors and modification);</li> <li>• Non response units and the missing information need to be completed through the imputation process;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Laspeyres indices are used;</li> <li>• Analysis of results for each domain of publication;</li> <li>• Imputation is the statistical method used to fill missing information in the period for which the index should be calculated.</li> </ul>
18.6. Adjustment	<p><b>Missing prices:</b> In case of a missing price, the price of the previous month is carried forward. Treatment of products out of production: If a product becomes unavailable, an appropriate replacement item is selected with similar specifications. Selection of replacement items: A new item within the product group (CPA 6- digit) is suggested by the respondent and selected. Adjustments for quality differences: Overlap pricing - collection of previous period price of the new item – or judgmental explicit valuation of the specification difference. If none of the two are possible “no price change” is assumed.</p> <p><b>New Products:</b> New products are included at the end of the year and are part of the sample for the following period. Introducing new products: New products are included as from each new annual link.</p> <p><b>Seasonal items:</b> The latest observed price is carried forward until the item reappears on the market. Seasonally-adjusted indices: Not compiled.</p>
19. Comment	
Annex	