

Urban Solid Waste

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

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1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	INSTAT, Institute of Statistics
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Sector of Environmental and Forestry Statistics, Directorate of Agriculture and Environmental Statistics
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	07.10.2021
2.2. Metadata last posted	07.10.2021
2.3. Metadata last update	07.10.2021
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>According to the definitions of European legislation Municipal solid waste, is considered any solid substance or object that its owner is interested in abandoning and wants or is obliged to dispose of. Statistics on Municipal Solid Waste in Albania are based on administrative data obtained directly from Municipal Units. In Albania, Municipal Solid Waste is disposed of in waste collection bins generally inseparable by type and in many cases industrial waste is disposed of there, resulting from products and services of small business entities in the urban territory.</p>
3.2. Classification system	<p>The classification used in Urban Solid Waste Statistics refers to classifications and definitions according to the relevant EU regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission Regulation No.782/2005, which sets out the mandatory format for transmitting results to waste statistics. • Regulation No.2150/2002 on Waste Statistics

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NACE Rev.2 - Statistical classification of economic activities.
3.3. Sector coverage	<p>Statistical information covers data on the amount of waste managed by 3 Municipal Units spread throughout the territory of the Republic of Albania, according to economic activity grouped in the following categories NVE Rev2 respectively NVE.01_03, 04_09, 10_12, 13_15, 16, 17_18, 19, 20_22, 23, 24_25, 26_30 ,31_33, 34_35, 36+37+ 38+ 39, 41_43</p>
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>Wastes managed with public funds in total and referring to resident inhabitants are: Wastes which are managed under the auspices of local government and financed as services from their budget, for the local residents and others residing in their administrative territory.</p> <p>The amount of managed waste by main generating sources is: the total amount of managed waste divided into urban solid wastes, which are family and community services wastes and industrial wastes which are deposited and subsequently managed with urban waste.</p> <p>The coverage level of resident population with community-based services for waste management is: the level in % of population living permanently or temporarily in a particular territory, for whose wastes is provided proper service at all stages of their management, financed with public funds.</p> <p>Relative compound of managed wastes by dominating materials compared to the total is: the percentage which the specific type of waste represents to the total amount of wastes.</p> <p>Waste treatment in quantity, percentage and by main ways of treatment expresses the final destination of wastes grouped by standard methods of treatment.</p> <p>Total generated wastes in country level and wastes not managed with public funds are: Managed urban wastes with public funds and wastes managed by the private generating sources. Privately managed wastes that result from generating sources as mathematical deduction between managed waste per capita and the coverage level resident inhabitants with community services for wastes.</p> <p>The structure of entities that manage wastes means the percentage of subjects classified according to their legal status in the total subjects who manage waste in the respective years.</p> <p>Total generated wastes constitute the theoretical amount of waste produced by human activity in the respective year. This indicator refers to the waste managed in areas where this activity is carried out as a public service to the community and the quantity of waste managed by the residents because waste treatment is not provided by public services. The total amount of generated waste in this case comes as the theoretical calculation of the total waste generated by residents based on the managed waste indicator per resident per year and the extent of coverage of residents with waste services in the relevant year.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	<p>The statistical unit is the Municipal Unit.</p>

3.6. Statistical population	<p>Data on Municipal Solid Waste includes all information collected by the Municipal Unit throughout the territory of Albania, which provides statistical information for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste managed with public funds in total, by resident inhabitants and years. • The amount of managed waste by main generating sources. • Coverage level of resident population with community services regarding urban waste management. • Relative compound of managed wastes by dominant materials compared to the total. • Waste treatment in quantity and percentage by main treatment methods. • Total generated wastes at country level and wastes not managed with public funds.
3.7. Reference area	Urban Solid Waste statistics cover the entire territory of the Republic of Albania.
3.8. Time coverage	Statistical data on Urban Solid Waste Statistics date back to 2013.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	The measuring unit used for Urban Solid Waste statistics is million tones and percentage.
5. Reference period	The reference period for Urban Solid Waste statistics is annual. The reference year for this report is 2020.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The legal basis on National Level for the Urban Solid Waste consist on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No.17/2018 "On Official Statistics" • Official Statistics National Program 2017-2021. ➤ Classifications and definitions according to relevant EU regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation No.2150/2002 on Waste Statistics • Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and mandatory reporting of waste statistics. • European Commission Regulation No.782/2005, which sets out the mandatory format for transmitting results to waste statistics. • European Commission Regulation No.783/2005, Appendix II of waste regulation. • Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council No.2150/2002 for the appropriate quality assessment criteria and the content of the quality reports for waste statistics. • Regulation EC No.849/2010 for urban waste management. • Manual on waste statistics 2013 amended, Eurostat publication, year 2013.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NACE Rev.2 - Statistical classification of economic activities
6.2. Data sharing	Waste statistics are transmitted to EUROSTAT via eDAMIS platform.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	<p>Data are considered strictly confidential and are used only for statistical and research purposes based on national Statistical Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, date 10.03.2018 and on Law No.9887, date 10.03.2008 “Personal Data Protection”. Article 31 on Statistics Law reads as follows: 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	<p>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.</p>

8.2. Release calendar access	The Calendar of Publication is available on INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	<p>In accordance with article 34 of Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", official statistics are disseminated so that all users have an immediate and equal right and all possible forms of media are used. INSTAT and statistical agencies, having in the program the responsibilities of dissemination, seek to meet every requirement of any organization or individual for unpublished data or specific analysis. The following dissemination channels are used to release the results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Website – online release 2. Written request 3. Publication 4. Data request section.
9. Frequency of dissemination	Urban Solid Waste statistics are published on annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information on key indicators such as: waste treatment, the structure of entities etc. The format of press release is defined by publication sector as well as the date of release. Press releases of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are published online at INSTAT's website.
10.2. Publications	Results for Urban Solid Waste Statistics are published on INSTAT website, in the following link: "Urban Solid Waste Statistics"
10.3. On-line database	All the information is available in both Albanian and English language. Since 2011, the information is provided to external users in web through the Pc-Axis system. A short methodological explanation exists also in the web page. You can access the database on the section: Statistical Database .
10.4. Micro – data access	Data on Urban Solid Waste Statistics are administrative data, and as such the most detailed level of data obtained is at municipality level. Therefore, INSTAT does not have available data on Urban Solid Waste Statistics at micro level.
10.5. Other	Users can send other specific requests through a dedicated section for: Contacts
10.6. Documentation on methodology	The Methodology on Solid Urban Waste is based on EUROSTAT manuals and regulations. 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 Methodology notes on Urban Solid Waste Statistics are published at INSTAT's website.

10.7. Quality documentation	The Sector of Environment and Forestry Statistics documents the entire process and procedures of Urban Solid Waste Statistics for internal purposes.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	<p>INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct ongoing analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up to-date. In performing its tasks, it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT declares that it takes into account the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents. Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process. The staffs is involved in different stages of index calculation, 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>
11.2. Quality assessments	<p>Data on Urban Solid Waste are compared with data collected pervious years ago to determine if there is data coherence or there have been major changes. In case of changes, administrative data is used to confirm the situation of cases where large differences of behavior of one year with other years are encountered.</p>
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	<p>Users of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are divided into internal and external users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ External users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public administration institutions • Universities • National and international non-profit organizations • Businesses • Researchers, students and other similar groups. ➤ Internal users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of National Accounts • Directorate of Economic Statistics • Directorate of Social Statistics • Directory of Real Sector <p>Who use Urban Solid Waste Statistics as input to their work.</p>
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>Page Views (Hits) on Environment Statistics for 2020 are about 6,690 clicks.</p> <p>During 2020 INSTAT conducted User Satisfaction Survey concerning INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Environment</p>

	<p>Statistics is rated 3.64 (72.8%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey.</p>								
12.3. Completeness	<p>The completeness of Urban Solid Waste Statistics for 2020 is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators covered by INSTAT with those required by the regulations followed. The level of completeness of the indicators is in compliance with the regulation: “European Commission Regulation no. 782/2005”, and as such the amount of indicators required by EUROSTAT is reported at 95%.</p>								
13. Accuracy and reliability									
13.1. Overall accuracy	<p>Overall, data have been checked with those of previous years to identify any significant changes in data performance. In case of changes, INSTAT notifies the Ministry of Environment to inform about the findings noticed in order to correct this data if necessary or to be officially confirmed.</p>								
13.2. Sampling error	<p>Not applicable because the data are based on administrative sources.</p>								
13.3. Non - sampling error	<p>Data review occurs only if the relevant institutions review the data sent to INSTAT for the purpose of updating or any potential human error. If the relevant institutions review the data sent to INSTAT, these changes will be reflected in the nearest publication and brief explanatory information will be provided to users. Non- sampling errors are treated based on the Error Treatment Policy.</p>								
14. Timeliness and punctuality									
14.1. Timeliness	<p>The results of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are published on INSTAT website 264 days after the end of the reference period (T + 264 days) after the end of the reference period. The reference period for the result of Urban Solid Waste is 31 December 2020.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>9/21/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeliness</td> <td>264</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2020	Date of publication	9/21/2021	Timeliness	264		
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Timeliness	264								
14.2. Punctuality	<p>The data of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Urban Solid Waste Statistics has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the time.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td> <td>9/21/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>9/21/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2020	Date of announcement	9/21/2021	Date of publication	9/21/2021	Time lag	0
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15. Coherence and comparability									
15.1. Comparability -	<p>Data on Urban Solid Waste Statistics are all inclusive; they are produced at the</p>								

geographical	national level. Statistics are compared by geographical distribution.
15.2. Comparability - over time	<p>Statistical information on Urban Solid Waste Statistics dates back to 2013 referring to the statistical database providing a time comparability of 8 years ($CC2 = J_{last} - J_{first} + 1 = 8$).</p> <p>The data are constantly checked to ensure their comparability over time.</p>
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Not applicable.
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data is checked before being finalized. The relationships between variables and coherence across different series are also checked.
16. Cost and burden	<p>The staff involved in the preparation of Urban Solid Waste Statistics is: 3 employees of the sector of environmental and forestry statistics at Central offices of INSTAT, 1 IT employee at Central offices of INSTAT.</p> <p>The data are collected directly from the municipalities throughout the country, the data are sent to INSTAT through an online electronic questionnaire.</p>
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	<p>Revision policy is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision policy • Errors treatment policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	No reviews of data on “Urban Solid Waste Statistics” for 2020 have been conducted, subject to this report.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	<p>For statistics on Municipal Solid Waste, INSTAT uses information provided by various administrative sources such as Municipal Units. The data used can be a statistical output of INSTAT itself or of various national institutions such as the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, • National Environmental Agency, • Environmental Directorates in the Municipality, • Institute of Soil Sciences and others. <p>By comparing these sources with each other, it is possible to produce a single view of data on Urban Solid Waste.</p>
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Urban Solid Waste Statistics data are collected on annual basis.
18.3. Data collection	Data collection is based on two different ways of collecting information:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of administrative data through administrative records of relevant institutions dealing with policies and oversight of waste management in Albania. • Completion of the required information through the web form by the Municipal Units.
18.4. Data validation	The data were subjected to logical and mathematical checks. These checks are performed throughout the data processing process for all indicators that INSTAT publishes. Examples of administrative data verification methods include: Completeness check, consistency over time, arithmetic corrections (should not be too high), summary checks, time series check if there are large deviations, etc.
18.5. Data compilation	Not applicable.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable
19. Comment	
Annex	