

Urban Solid Waste

Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

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1. Contact	
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	02.07.2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	02.07.2026
2.3. Metadata last update	02.07.2026
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	According to European legislation, municipal solid waste is defined as any solid substance or object that its holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard. 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 where waste is generally not separated 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.
3.2. Classification system	The classification used in Urban Solid Waste Statistics refers to classifications and definitions according to the relevant EU regulations: 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;
3.3. Sector coverage	Statistical information covers data on the amount of waste managed by Municipal Units spread throughout the territory of the Republic of Albania.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	Wastes managed with public funds in total and referring to resident inhabitants are: Wastes which are managed under the responsibility of local government authorities, financed as services from their budget, for the local residents and others residing in their administrative territory. 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 service wastes and industrial wastes which are deposited and subsequently managed with urban waste. 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 whom proper waste management services are provided at all stages of their management, financed with public funds. Relative composition of managed waste by dominant materials compared to the total is: the percentage which the specific type of waste represents to the total amount of wastes. Waste treatment by quantity, percentage and main treatment methods expresses the final destination of wastes grouped by standard methods of treatment. Total waste generated at National 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 a mathematical estimate between managed waste per capita and the coverage level resident inhabitants with community services for wastes. 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. 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.
3.5. Statistical unit	The statistical unit is the Municipal Unit.

3.6. Statistical population	Data on Municipal Solid Waste include all information collected by the Municipal Unit throughout the territory of Albania, which provides statistical information for: • 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 composition of managed waste by dominant materials compared with 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	
4.1. Unit of measure	The measuring unit used for Urban Solid Waste statistics is tonnes and percentage.
5. Reference period	
5.1. Reference period	The reference period for Urban Solid Waste statistics is annual. The reference year for this report is 2025.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	The legal basis at National Level for Urban Solid Waste consists of: • Law No.17/2018 "On Official Statistics"; • Official Statistics Programme 2022-2026. The legal basis at European level consists of: • 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.
6.2. Data sharing	Waste statistics are transmitted to Eurostat via EDAMIS platform.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	Data collected by statistical units 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 the Law No. 124/2024 on the Protection of Personal Data, 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.
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	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: 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 b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. 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.
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 pre-announced in this calendar. In case of delays, the date of future publication must be specified, as well as the reasons for the delay.
8.2. Release calendar access	The Calendar of publications is available on the INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	In line with the article 34 of Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, INSTAT disseminates statistics on INSTAT 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: 1. Website – online release; 2. Written requests, (by mail or email); 3. Special publications; 4. Data request, section available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	
9.1. Frequency of dissemination	Urban Solid Waste statistics are published on an annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information on key indicators such as: waste management and treatment, etc. The format of the press release is defined by the publication sector as well as the date of release. Press releases of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are published online on the INSTAT website.
10.2. Publications	Results for Urban Solid Waste Statistics are published on INSTAT website, at the following link: " Urban Solid Waste Statistics "
10.3. On-line database	Data are published on official website of INSTAT in the following link: 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 data available on Urban Solid Waste Statistics at the microdata level.
10.5. Other	Users can send other specific requests through a dedicated section for Contact .

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 at 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	INSTAT is committed to quality assurance in the production of official statistics. Based on Law no. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics" , 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 European Statistics Code of Practice . 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 assessment	Data on Urban Solid Waste are compared with data collected in previous years to determine if there is data coherence or there have been major changes. In case of changes, administrative data are used to confirm cases where significant differences are observed compared with previous years.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Users of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are divided into internal and external users: External users: • Public Administration Institutions; • Universities; • Non-profit national and international organizations; • Businesses; • Researchers, students and other similar groups. Internal users are the sectors within INSTAT that use Urban Solid Waste Statistics data as an input for their work.

12.2. User satisfaction	INSTAT annually conducts the Survey for Measuring User Satisfaction, the results of which are published on the web at the link: User Satisfaction Survey .								
12.3. Completeness	The completeness of Urban Solid Waste Statistics 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%.								
13. Accuracy and reliability									
13.1. Overall accuracy	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 these data if necessary or to be officially confirmed.								
13.2. Sampling error	Not applicable because the data are based on administrative sources.								
13.3. Non-sampling error	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.								
14. Timeliness and punctuality									
14.1. Timeliness	The results of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are published 183 days after the end of the reference period (T+183). The reference period for the result of Urban Solid Waste is 31 December 2025. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td><td>31/12/2025</td></tr> <tr> <td>Publication Date</td><td>02/07/2026</td></tr> <tr> <td>Timelines</td><td>183</td></tr> </table>	Reference period	31/12/2025	Publication Date	02/07/2026	Timelines	183		
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Timelines	183								
14.2. Punctuality	The data of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Urban Solid Waste Statistics has been published on time in 100% of cases over the years. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td><td>31/12/2025</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date announced</td><td>02/07/2026</td></tr> <tr> <td>Publication Date</td><td>02/07/2026</td></tr> <tr> <td>Delay in time</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Reference period	31/12/2025	Date announced	02/07/2026	Publication Date	02/07/2026	Delay in time	0
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15. Coherence and comparability	
15.1. Comparability - geographical	Data on Urban Solid Waste Statistics are all inclusive; they are produced at the national level. Statistics are compared by geographical distribution.
15.2. Comparability - over time	Statistical information on Urban Solid Waste Statistics dates back to 2013 referring to the statistical database providing a time comparability of 13 years ($CC2 = Jlast - Jfirst + 1 = 13$). The data are constantly checked to ensure their comparability over time.
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	
16.1. Cost and burden	The staff involved in the preparation of Urban Solid Waste Statistics are 3 employees of the Sector of Environmental and Forestry Statistics at the central offices of INSTAT. The data are collected directly from the municipalities throughout the country. The data are sent to INSTAT through an online electronic questionnaire.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	The revision policy for Urban Solid Waste Statistics is implemented in accordance with the general revision policy and the error treatment policy. • Revision Policy; • Errors Treatment Policy.
17.2. Data revision-practice	No revisions have been made to the 2025 data covered by this report.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	For statistics on Municipal Solid Waste, INSTAT uses information provided by various administrative sources such as Municipalities, the Ministry of Environment and the National Environmental Agency. By comparing these sources with each other, it is possible to produce a single view of data on Urban Solid Waste.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Urban Solid Waste Statistics data are collected on an annual basis.

18.3. Data collection	Data collection is based on two different ways of collecting information: • 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. Comments	
Annex	