AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

Metadata Referenciale në format Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

Metadata Referenciale

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	Institute of Statistics, INSTAT
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Land and Crops Statistics Sector, Directorate of Agriculture and Environmental Statistics
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	23.06.2025
2.2. Metadata last posted	23.06.2025
2.3. Metadata last update	23.06.2025
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	Agricultural statistics provide detailed information on agricultural activity in Albania, for planted area, production area, harvested area, production, number of roots of total orchards and in production, as well as yield by agricultural crops. They also provide detailed information on certified organic products, mechanical tools used and soil irrigation.
3.2. Classification system	The classification used in the Agriculture Statistics refers to the classifications and definitions according to the relevant EU regulatins. • EU (EC) No 543/2009 on Crops Statistics. • NACE Rev.2 - Statistical classification of economic activities
3.3. Sector coverage	Agriculture Statistics cover cereals, industrial crops, other field crops, vegetables, fruits, citrus fruits, olives and vineyards, certified organic

	products, mechanical tools used, and soil irrigation.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitons	**Agricultural Economic Unit (AEU):** The Agricultural Economic Unit is a single, technical economic unit, designated in a unique direction, from the field and though in non-continuous parcels, in which agricultural and livestock production is conducted by a single person or group of persons, for the realization of agricultural - livestock activities. **Land use:** The total area of the agricultural unit (farm) is the total area of the land consisting of the sum of agricultural area used (UAA) and other land. **The agricultural area used** (UAA) consists of: arable land, permanent crops, kitchen gardens used by the holding and permanent grassland. **Arable land:** Arable land (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual. To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used. The area cultivated with field plants is the area planted with these kinds of plants in a given agricultural year. Here we speak of an area with main crops (primary). The main crops (primary) normally have a greater economical value than the other cultures and occupy the land in the most part of the year. The main crops are wheat, spring cultures like the grain maize, potatoes, the legume, industrial plants, the alfalfa, etc. **Permanent crops:** Permanent crops area is area of land with fruit trees, olives, citrus and vineyards. Here are included only area with permanent crops in blocks. **Kitchen gardens:** Areas devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and his household, normally separated off from the rest of the arable land, and recognisable as kitchen gardens. **Permanent grassland:** Land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded), and that is not included in the crop rotation on the holding. The land can be used for grazing or mown for silage, hay or used for renewable energy production. **Other land consists of:** forest occupied land, unused agricultural land and non- agricultural land. **The forest area:** The forest is a land area larger than 1 dynm, with pile-shaped forest trees covering over 30% of it and with the potential to reach over 3 m height, which represents a complex and multifunctional ecosystem with impacts on the surrounding environment. **The unutilised agricultural area**: The unutilised agricultural area is the land area sufficiently able for agricultural production but for some reasons it hasn't been used in the given agricultural year. **Non agriculture area**: Other land is land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc. **Harvest year**: means the calendar year in which the harvest begins.

	Area under cultivation: Area under cultivation means the area that corresponds to the total sown area, but after the harvest it excludes ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters). In area under cultivation included main and secondary area of crops. **Production area of permanent crops:** Production area', in connection with permanent crops, means the area that can potentially be harvested in the reference harvest year. It excludes all non-producing areas, such as new plantations that have not yet started to produce, extensive production or abandoned **Greenhouse**: A greenhouse is an environment covered with glass or with a high cover (which allows the passage of persons or mechanical tools), fixed or movable (glass or hard or flexible plastic), where plants are cultivated throughout the period or for most great of its growth.
3.5. Statistical unit	The observed statistical unit is the Agricultural Economic Unit (AEU).
3.6. Statistical population	Statistical populations are all Agricultural Economic Unit in Albania. Crop yield data is collected from the most representative farms at the municipal level.
3.7. Reference area	Agricultural Statistics cover the entire territory of the Republic of Albania.
3.8. Time coverage	Agriculture statistics date back to 2012.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	
4.1 Unit of measure	Unit of measure are Hectare (ha), Tonnes and Quintal per Hectare (q/ha)
5. Reference period	
5.1 Reference period	The reference period for Agricultural Production is the calendar year, 01 January - 31 December 2024. For the Area the reference period is considered the agricultural year, 01 October 2023 - 30 September 2024.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	The legal basis for collecting Agricultural Statistics are: • Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics • Official Statistics Programme 2022-2026 Classifications and definitions according to relevant EU regulations. • EU (EC) No 543/2009 on Crops Statistics • Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 of 13 July 2015

	amending Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament • NACE Rev.2 - Statistical classification of economic activities
6.2. Data sharing	Data on Agriculture Statistics are transmitted to EUROSTAT via eDAMIS platform.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	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.
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 INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	In line with the article 34 of National Statistical 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. Publication of Agriculture Statistics; (annual publication of Agricultural Statistics results, Regional Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Yearbook, Albania in Figures); 4. Data request, section available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	
9.1 Frequency of dissemination	Agriculture administrativ statistics results are published on annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information about the main agriculture indicators such as: cereals, industrial crops, roots, beans, vegetables, other arable crops, fruits, citrus fruits, olives and vineyards. The Agriculture Press Release is published online on the INSTAT website.
10.2. Publications	Results for Agriculture Statistics are published in the publication "Agriculture Statistics", "Statistical Yearbook", "Regional Statistical Yearbook" "Albania in Figures". Users can find the results on the INSTAT website.
10.3. On-line database	Data on Agriculture Statistics are published on INSTAT official website, database section.
10.4. Micro – data access	Data on Agriculture 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 Agriculture Statistics at micro level.
10.5. Other	Users can submit other specific Agriculture Statistics requests through a dedicated data requests session.
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A brief explanation of the definitions, key concepts and methodological explanations for users is published in the press release and publications. Additional information is provided to internal users when needed. On the INSTAT website there is a section related on methodology on Agriculture Statistics.

10.7. Quality documentation	The Sector of Land and Crops Statistics documents the entire process and procedures for internal purposes.
11. Quality managment	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the National Statistical Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics, 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.
11.2. Quality assessments	Data on agriculture yields are collected from the most representative farms at the municipal level. The data collected is sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, where vegetable production specialists make estimates comparing field data collected with farm data over the years.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Users of Agriculture 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: • National Accounts Directorate; • Directorate of Economic Statistic; • Directorate of Social Statistics; • Directory of Real Sector. who use Agriculture Statistics as input to their work.
12.2. User satisfaction	INSTAT conducts the User Satisfaction Survey every year, the results of which will be published on the INSTAT website at the link: User Satisfaction Survey. The 2024 survey results show that the overall quality of the topic ‘Agriculture Statistics" was rated me 3.79 (75.8 %) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).

<table>
<tr><td>12.3. Completeness</td><td>The completeness of Agricultural Statistics is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of the indicators covered by INSTAT with those required by the regulations followed. The level of completeness of the indicators at the aggregated level is in full compliance with the regulation: "Regulation (EC) No. 543/2009 on crop statistics" and as such all indicators required by Eurostat are reported.

The detailed level of these indicators produced by INSTAT is realized through expert evaluation methods in the field. The completeness level of the indicators produced by INSTAT considering also the detailed level required under the regulations is approximately 90%.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">13. Accuracy and reliability</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.1. Overall accuracy</td><td>Information on Agriculture Statistics is collected from administrative sources, subject to enforcement of the legal basis and applicable Memorandums of Understanding.

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 MARD to inform about the findings in order to correct this data if necessary or to be officially confirmed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.2. Sampling error</td><td>Not applicable because the data are administrative.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.3. Non - sampling error</td><td>The non-sampling errors are mainly errors of the administrative data sources reported data. 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">14. Timeliness and punctuality</td></tr>
<tr><td>14.1. Timeliness</td><td>Results of Agriculture Statistics are published on INSTAT website (T + 174 days) and (T + 266 days) after the reference period. The following are considered two different reference periods for the relevant areas on which these results are based.

<table>
<tr><td>Agriculture Statistics</td><td>Statistical Domain</td><td>Reference period</td><td>Date of publication</td><td>Timeliness</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Agriculture Products</td><td>12/31/2024</td><td>6/23/2025</td><td>174</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Planted Area</td><td>9/30/2024</td><td>6/23/2025</td><td>266</td></tr>
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<tr><td>14.2. Punctuality</td><td>The data of Agriculture Statistics are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Agriculture Statistics has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the time.

<table>
<tr><td>Agriculture</td><td>Statistical Domain</td><td>Reference period</td><td>Date of announcem</td><td>Date of publication</td><td>Time lag</td></tr>
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	Statistics			ent		
		Agriculture Products	12/31/2024	6/23/2025	6/23/2025	0
		Planted Area	9/30/2024	6/23/2025	6/23/2025	0

15. Coherence and comparability	
15.1. Comparability - geographical	Data on Agriculture Statistics are all inclusive; they are produced at national level and by municipality level. Statistics are compared by geographical distribution and regionalization of agricultural products.
15.2. Comparability - over time	Statistical information on Agriculture Statistics is collected in the same way dating back to 2012, providing a comparability of 13 years (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=13). Data are constantly monitored 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 agricultural statistics at Land and Crops Statistics Sector is: 3 employ at the central offices of INSTAT, as agriculture statistics data are provided by administrative sources of the Agriculture Directorates in the regions, in cooperation with the Statistics Sector at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policies of the Agriculture Statistics are made in accordance with the revision policy as well as the error handling policy set by INSTAT. For more refer to: • Revision policy • The errors treatment policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	If the authorities that send information on Agriculture Statistics to INSTAT will report changes in the information provided through tables, this data will be updated and published in the forthcoming publication accompanied by an explanatory note to the user. Data revisions for "Agricultural Statistics" for 2024 have been made, object of this report, based on specific statistical analyzes of crops and groups of crops included in the publication.

18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	For the production of Agriculture statistics, the information provided by administrative sources, respectively the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, is used. Product yield data is collected from the most representative farms at the municipal level.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Agriculture Statistics data are collected on annual basis.
18.3. Data collection	The Institute of Statistics organizes the work on calculating Agriculture Indicators and Statistics for 2024, oriented by the Program of Official Statistics and the Law of Statistics. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the main source of data for all indicators published under this program.
18.4. Data validation	The data were subjected to logical and mathematical checks. These checks are performed for all indicators that INSTAT publishes, throughout the data processing. 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. Agriculture data is provided by administrative source, at national level and by municipality. Statistical information is available on time.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
19. Comment	
Annex	