

# Urban Solid Waste, 2021

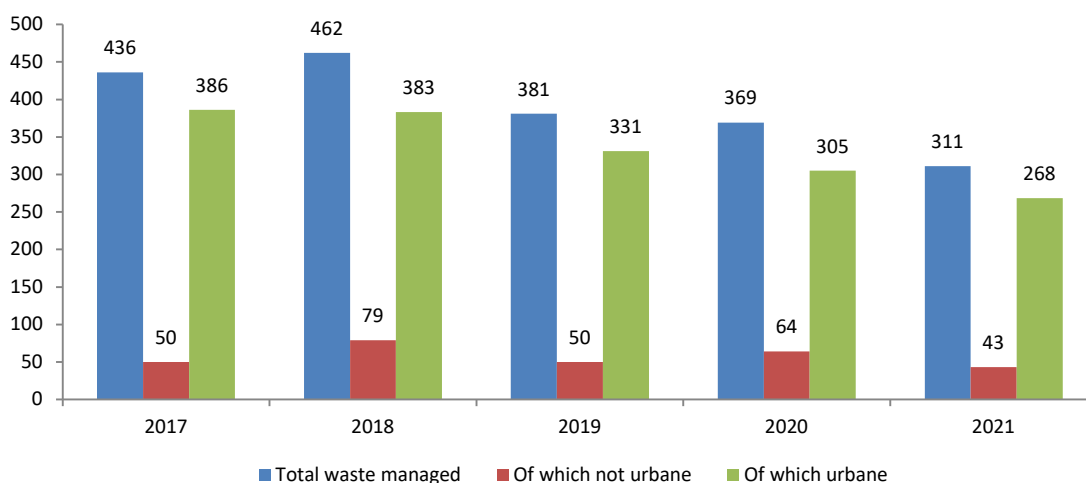
**Tirana, 22 September 2022:** In 2021, it turns out that around 875,105 thousand tons of urban waste have been managed. The annual amount of urban waste managed per inhabitant, on a national scale, in 2021 is 311 kg/inhabitant, from 369 kg/inhabitant in the previous year.

**Tab.1 Total urban waste managed by generating sources (kg/capita)**

Years	Tons	Total waste managed Kg/capita	Of which not urban Kg/capita	Of which urban Kg/capita
2019	1,086,692	381	50	331
2020	1,047,852	369	64	305
2021	875,105	311	43	268

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

**Fig.1 Total urbane waste managed by generating resources (kg/capita)**



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In 2021 the amount of non-urban waste managed together with urban waste was 13.8 % of the total, from 17.2 % in 2020, marking an increase by 3.4 %.

**Tab. 2 Waste managed by generating origin**

Years	Urban waste and similar		Industrial waste managed together with urban waste	
	Tons	%	Tons	%
2019	945,024	87.0	141,7	13.0
2020	867,522	82.8	180,3	17.2
2021	754,094	86.2	121,011	13.8

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

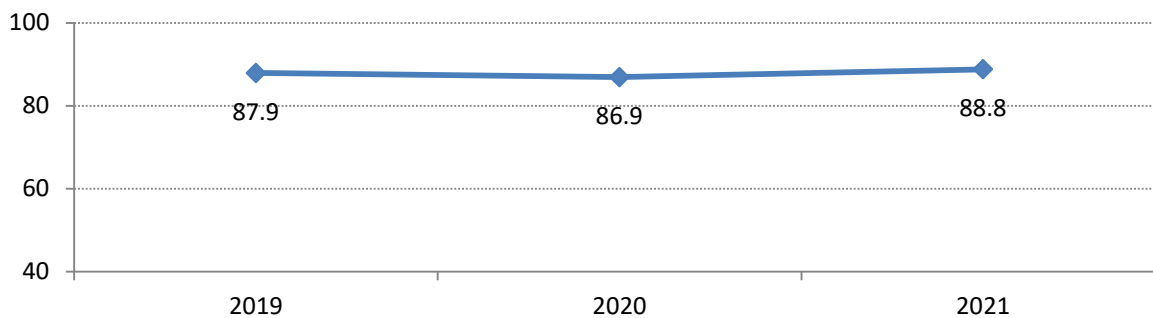
The coverage level of the population with municipal waste management services in 2021 was 88.8 %, marking an increasing by 1.9 % compared to the previous year.

**Tab. 3 Population coverage rate with community waste services.**

Years	Population (resident)	Served residents for waste	Coverage level with services
	Inhabitants	Inhabitants	%
2019	2,854,191	2,508,834	87.9
2020	2,837,849	2,467,186	86.9
2021	2,811,666	2,497,473	88.8

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

**Fig.2 Population coverage rate with community waste services in (%)**



In the composition of urban waste the main component is organic waste. In 2021, organic waste accounts for about 58.6 % of the total amount of waste, compared to 58.5 % that was in 2020.

**Tab. 4 Composition of urbane waste (%)**

Years	Organic	Wood	Paper, Paperboard	Glass	Plastics	Textile	Metals	Hazardous, (not hospital)	Elek/ Pc etc	Inerts	Other	Health care residues
2019	58.4	2.4	7.6	3.2	9.0	5.6	1.8	0.1	1.4	7.7	1.7	1.1
2020	58.5	4.6	7.2	4.3	8.5	3.7	1.6	0.6	0.1	8.9	2.0	0.08
2021	58.6	3.7	8.5	4.6	8.7	4.0	2.2	0.2	0.4	6.3	2.6	0.14

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

In 2021, 79 % of the total amount of waste was deposited in landfills, while in 2020 the analogue figure it was 80.2 %, marking an increase by 1.2 % of total amount of waste deposited in landfill and approved dumps as temporary deposits by the respective municipalities.

In 2021, 18.8 % of the total amount of waste was recycled, while in the previous year this indicator was 18.1 %. In 2021, about 2 % of total waste was treated with incineration for energy purposes, marking an increase of this indicator by 1.1 %, compared to the same indicator in 2020.

**Tab. 5 Treatment of urban waste**

Years	Energy Burning		Burning for elimination		Recycling		Landfill		Free disposal	
	Ton	%	Ton	%	Ton	%	Ton	%	Ton	%
2019	9,732	0.9	1,744	0.2	203,440	18.7	847,208	78.0	24,538	2.3
2020	11,150	1.1	896	0.1	189,871	18.1	840,658	80.2	5,278	0.5
2021			311	0.04	164,444	18.8	691,352	79.0	1,811	0.2

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

In 2021, 2 million tons of urban waste was generated in total, while in 2020 this figure was about 1.1 million tons. Unmanaged waste in relation to the total amount of waste generated in 2021 are 1.1 % less than in 2020.

**Tab.6 Waste generation, managed and not managed**

Years	Total managed wastes		Not managed wastes		Total generated wastes
	Ton	%	Ton	%	Ton
2019	1,086,692	90	114,898	10	1,201,598
2020	1,047,852	89.3	125,877	10.7	1,173,730
2021	875,105	91.6	80,685	8.4	955,790

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

# Methodology

Until 2018, the statistics on “Urban Solid Waste in Albania” were based on data gathered from the waste collection and management entities, through the annual survey on urban waste. In 2020, for the collection of data on urban solid waste, INSTAT applied for the first time the innovative method through "online" questionnaires in all municipalities of the country.

In 2021, with decision No. 538, dated 22.09.2021 "On the adoption of rules for keeping, updating and publishing waste statistics", local self-government units implement the methodology for collecting, generating and processing data for waste management, according to appendix 4, which is attached to this decision, for completing the annual waste statistics reporting format for the waste generated in their territory. The application of this methodology brings qualitative and quantitative improvement of the information coming from the administrative source, applying methods for a more accurate determination of:

- The number of resident population covered by community services for urban waste
- Amount of waste produced per person
- The amount of household waste produced in the municipality

It should be noted that the application of methodology mentioned above makes some of the indicators calculated in this publication incomparable with the time series.

Urban solid waste is deposited in waste collection bins and in our country, it is generally collected unseparated by type and in many cases industrial waste resulting from production and services of small business entities in the urban territory is also thrown in the same place

## **In this publication are given annual statistics for urban wastes in Albania, like:**

- 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.

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. The owner removes these physical materials from himself, thus losing any concrete interest in these substances or objects, regardless of the values they may carry at the time of abandonment.

*For more information please visit our website: <http://www.instat.gov.al/>*

Information on urban solid waste in Albania is annual and at country level. The data presented in this publication were collected through online questionnaires, completed by staff dealing with waste management in the respective municipalities.

Municipal solid wastes, the object of this publication, are household solid waste and other similar waste, which come from community services to the population in residential areas, even temporarily. Urban waste statistics refer to generalized annual data at the national level for the production of standard statistical indicators, as defined in the Albanian and European legislation, implementing the same classifications and definitions according to the relevant regulations.

Urban waste statistics are subject to revision and improvement, with new data and facts if they are recorded after this publication. For more information follow the link:

<http://instat.gov.al/al/dokumentimi/cil%C3%ABsia-statistikore/>

**Albanian legislation:**

- Law nr. 9180 date 5.2.2004 "For Official Statistics".

**Albanian Official Statistics Program:**

- The Official Statistics Program of Albania for the period 2017 - 2021.

**EU legislation:**

- Regulation No. 2150/2002 on wastestatistics.
- European Council Directive No. b2008/98/EC for wastes and mandatory report of waste statistics.
- European Council directive No. 782/2005, that sets mandatory format for the transmission of results in waste statistics.
- European Council Regulation No. 783/2005, Annex II for waste regulation.
- European Council Directive No. 2150/2002 for appropriate assessment criteria of quality and content of the quality reports for wastestatistics.
- European Commission Regulation 849/2010 for urban waste management.
- Waste Statistics handbook for the year 2013 and the legislation cited in it.

**Definitions**

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**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.

***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.

**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.

***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.

**Waste treatment** in quantity, percentage and by main ways of treatment expresses the final destination of wastes grouped by standard methods of treatment.

**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.

**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.









