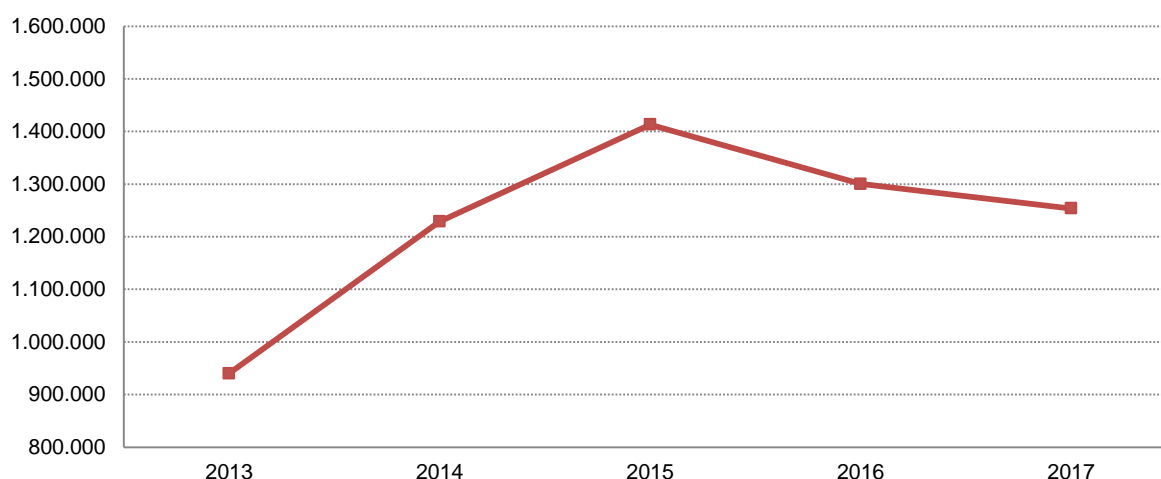


Urban Solid Wastes in Albania

Tirana, 19 September 2018

In 2017 year amount of wastes managed is around 1.2 million tonnes from 1.3 million tonnes that was in 2016, decreasing by 3.6 %. The annual amount of typical urbane waste generated for capita in the whole country has been respectively: 386 kg/capita in 2017, 373 kg/capita in 2016 .

Fig. 1 The total of managed waste by years (tonnes)

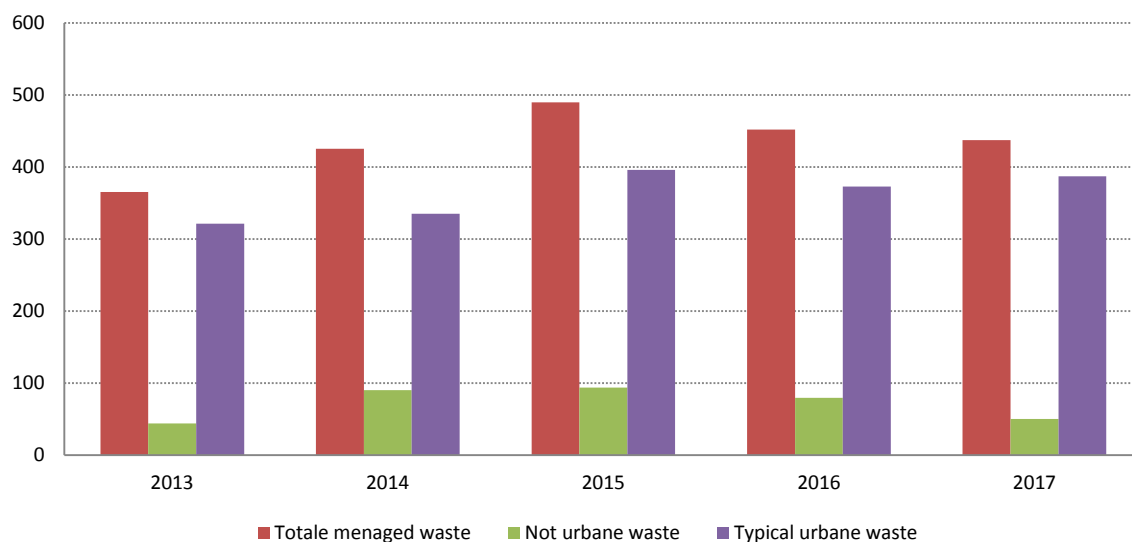


Tab. 1 Urban wastes managed by years

Years	Tonnes	Total managed Kg/Cap/Year	Non-urban wastes Kg/Cap/Year	Urban wastes Kg/Cap/Year
2013	940,160	325	44	281
2014	1,228,884	425	90	335
2015	1,413,233	491	94	397
2016	1,300,373	452	79	373
2017	1,253,913	436	50	386

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Fig. 2 Managed wastes for resident, in kilogram per capita in year

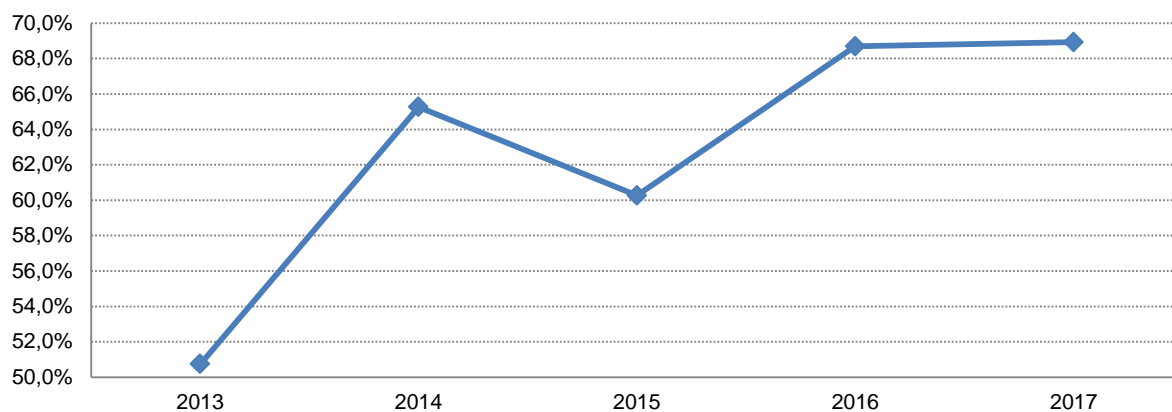
In 2017 the amount of non-urban wastes managed together with urban wastes was 11.0 % compared to 17.0 % in 2016, decreasing so by 6.0

Tab. 2 Origine of managed wastes

Years	Typical family wastes and similar		Industrial wastes managed together with urban wastes	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
2013	827,828	88.0	112,332	12.0
2014	970,818	79.0	258,066	21.0
2015	1,142,964	81.0	270,269	19.0
2016	1,072,236	83.0	228,137	17.0
2017	1,109,399	88.5	144,514	11.5

The level of population coverage by community services for urban waste management was 68.9 % in 2017, marking an increase by 0.2%, compared to the same indicator in 2016.

Fig. 3 The coverage level of the population by community services for urban wastes management (%)

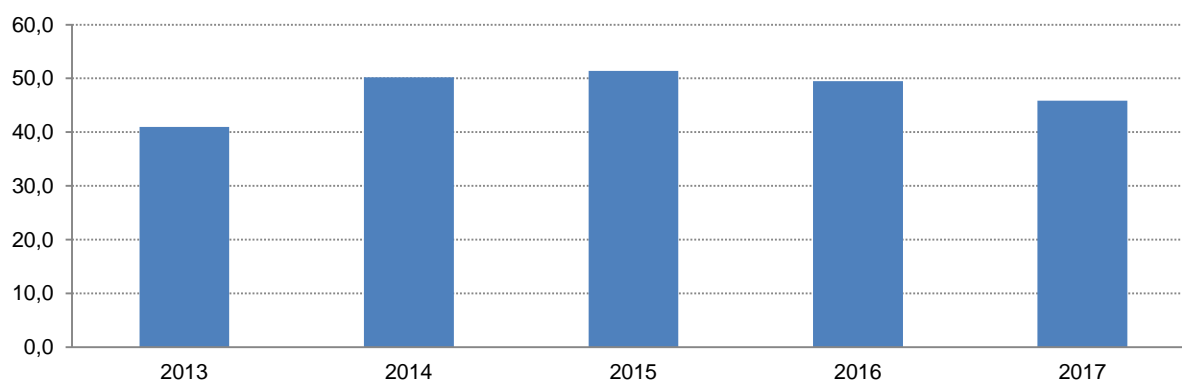


Tab. 3 Coverage level of the population with community services for wastes

Years	Population (resident) In years	Number of served residents for wastes	Coverage level with services
	Inhabitants	Inhabitants	%
2013	2,895,092	1,468,965	50,7%
2014	2,889,104	1,885,593	65,3%
2015	2,880,703	1,735,945	60,3%
2016	2,876,101	1,975,531	68,7%
2017	2,873,457	1,980,524	68,9%

In the composition of urban waste, the main component is organic waste. In 2017, organic waste accounted for about 45.9% of total waste, versus 49.5%, of this indicator in 2016.

Fig. 4 Organic waste in urban waste (%)



Tab. 4 Waste compound by main categories in %

Years	Organic wastes	Wood	Paper, paper-board	Glass	Plastic	Textile	Metal	Non hosp. hazard. waste	Elec. PC etc.	Solid	Other	Hospital wastes
2013	41.0	4.0	12.0	7.0	14.0	3.0	3.0	1.1	9.0	3.0	2.1	0.80
2014	50.2	6.1	8.7	4.0	9.1	2.6	5.8	0.9	8.1	3.7	0.5	0.30
2015	51.4	4.6	9.9	4.5	9.6	2.9	4.8	0.5	1.1	8.2	2.5	0.01
2016	49.52	5.84	7.87	4.24	10.01	2.81	3.38	0.23	0.84	11.9	3.34	0.03
2017	45.9	3.9	9.5	4.8	16.8	3.2	2.7	0.2	1.2	7.4	3.4	0.01

In 2017, 77.5% of total in landfills waste was deposited, while in 2016 ,77.7% was deposited, recording so 0.2% drop referred to total amount of waste managed at country level.

In 2017, 17.4% of the total amount of waste was recycled, in 2016, 17.2% was recycled. In 2017, incinerators burned about 1.8% of the total amount of waste for energy purposes, thus increasing this indicator by 1.1% compared to the same indicator in 2016.

Tab. 5 Urban wastes tretament

Years	Combustion for energy		Combustion for elimination		Recycling		Deposits in landfills		Deposits outside landfills	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
2013	940	0.1	82,734	8.8	225,638	24.0	475,721	50.6	155,127	16.6
2014	6,144	0.5	38,095	3.1	265,439	21.6	779,112	63.4	140,093	11.4
2015	21,706	1.5	35,875	2.5	357,548	25.3	970,157	68.6	970,157	2.0
2016	9,001	0.69	40,783	3.14	224,155	17.2	1,010,335	77.7	16,103	1.24
2017	22,864	1.8	19,816	1.6	218,181	17.4	791,572	77.5	21,480	1.7

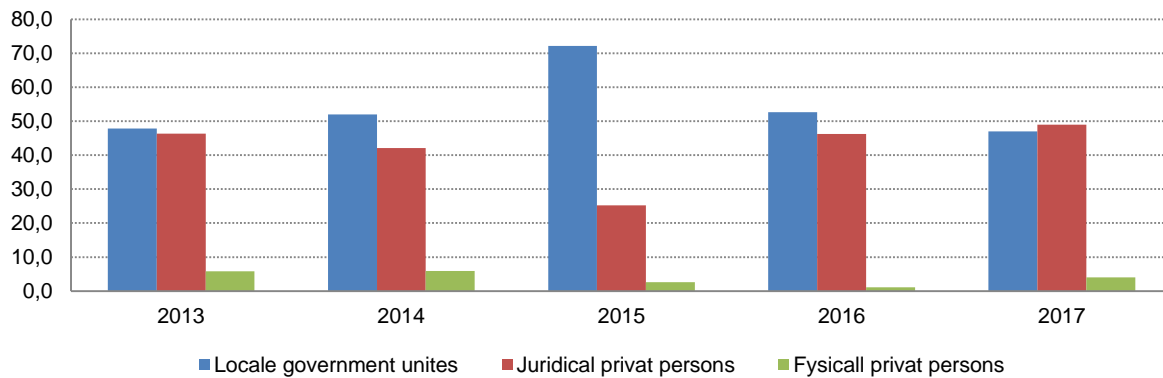
In 2017, approximately 1.8 million tons of urban waste were generated, in 2016 this figure was 2.2 million tons.

Tab. 6 Total generated wastes

Years	Managed wastes		Unmanaged wastes		Total generated wastes
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
2013	940,160	79.0	197,434	21,0	1.137.594
2014	1,228,884	75.0	307,221	25,0	1.536.105
2015	1,413,233	57.0	1,079,181	43,0	2.492.414
2016	1,300,373	58.8	911,563	41,21	2.211.936
2017	1,253,313	69.0	563,352	31,0	1.817.266

The structure of the entities that manage waste based on public funds in 2017 was 47.0% from 52.7% in 2016. On the other hand, there is an increase in waste management by 2.8% by private legal entities compared with 2016. Also, in waste management, physical private entities have recorded an increase by 2.9% compared to 2016.

Fig. 5 The structure of entities that manage wastes



Methodological notes

Statistics on Urban Solid Waste in Albania for the year 2017 are based on data collected in the field through annual surveys on urban wastes. In Albania, urban solid wastes are deposited in waste collection basins, generally not separated by type and in many cases are disposed of as well industrial wastes resulting from the production and services of small business entities in urban territory.

- Law nr. 9180 date 5.2.2004 "For Official Statistics".
- The Official Statistics Program of Albania for the period 2017 - 2021, also in the EU legislation.
- Regulation No. 2150/2002 on waste statistics.
- European Council Directive Nr. b2008/98/EC for wastes and mandatory report of waste statistics.
- European Council directive Nr. 782/2005, that sets mandatory format for the transmission of results in waste statistics.
- European Council Regulation Nr. 783/2005, Annex II for waste regulation.
- European Council Directive Nr. 2150/2002 for appropriate assessment criteria of quality and content of the quality reports for waste statistics.
- European Commission Regulation 849/2010 for urban waste management.
- Waste Statistics handbook for the year 2013 and the legislation cited in it.

In this publication are given annual statistics for urban wastes in Albania:

- Waste managed with public funds in total and referred the resident inhabitants by years.
- The amount of managed wastes by main generating sources.
- Coverage level of resident population with community services for the urban waste management.
- Relative compound of managed wastes by dominant materials compared to the total.
- Waste treatment in quantity and percentage by main treatment ways.
- Total generated wastes in country level and wastes unmanaged with public funds.
- The structure of entities that manage waste relying on public funds.

Urban solid waste, as defined in European legislation is considered any substance or object that their owner is interested and wants to deposit or is required to discard. Holder removes these physical materials from himself thus losing any concrete interest despite these substances or objects that carry values them at the time of abandonment.

Information on urban solid wastes in Albania is annual and generalized in country level. The data presented in this publication were collected in the field through direct interviews with waste management entities.

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

Definitions

Wastes managed with public funds in total and referred the 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 separated by main generating sources is: the total amount of managed waste divided into urban solid waste, 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 and 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 and percentage by main ways of treatment expresses the final destination of wastes grouped by standard methods of treatment.

Total generated wastes in country level and unmanaged wastes with public funds are: Managed urban wastes with public funds and wastes managed by the private generating resources. 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 another quantity of waste managed by the residents because waste treatment is not provided from 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 inhabitant per year and the extent of coverage of residents with waste services in the relevant year.