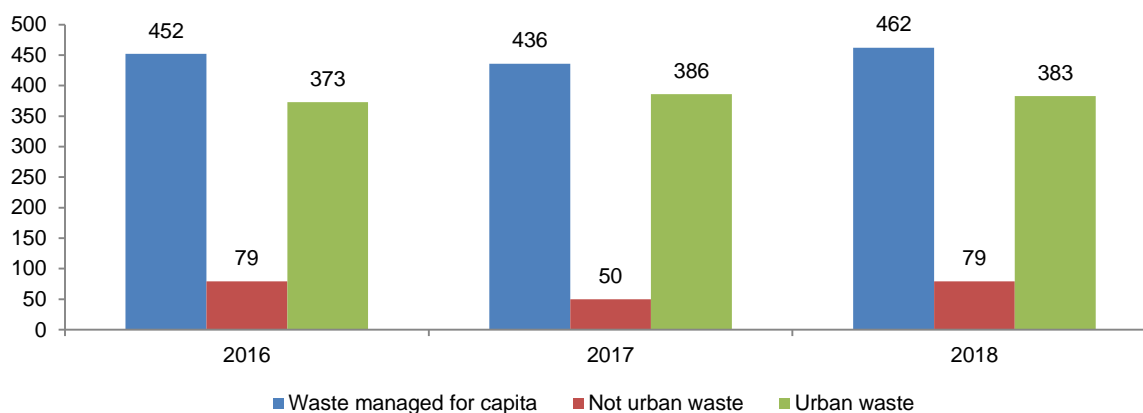


Urban Solid Waste

Year 2018

Tirana, 16 September 2019: In 2018 were managed 1,32 million tons of urban waste from 1,25 million tons managed in 2017, marking so an increase by 5.6%. The annual amount of urban waste managed per capita, nationwide, in 2018 year was 383 kg / capita, from 386 kg / capita in 2017.

Fig.1 Managed Urban Waste (kg/inh)



In 2018 the amount of non-urban waste managed together with urban waste was 17.2% of the total, from 11.5 % in 2017 growing up so by 5.7 %.

Tab. 1 Waste managed by origin

Year	Urbane waste and similar		Industrial waste managed together with urban waste	
	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
2018	1,097,705	82.8	227,366	17.2

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The coverage level of resident population with municipal waste management services was 65.7 % in 2018, decreasing by 3.2% compared to 2017.

Tab. 2 Population coverage rate with community waste services.

Years	Population (resident) In years	Inhabitants resident served for wastes	Coverage 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
2018	2,866,375	1,882,919	65.7

Organic waste is the main component in the composition of urban waste. In 2018, organic waste ingredient was about 61.2 % of total waste, compared to 45.9 % in 2017.

Tab. 3 Composition of urban waste (%)

Year	Organic	Wood	Paper, Paperboard	Glass	Plastics	Textile	Metals	Hazardows,not Hospital.	Elek. PC etc	Inerts	Other	Health care residues
2013	41.0	4.0	12.0	7.0	14.0	3.0	3.0	1.1	9.0	3.0	2.1	0.8
2014	50.2	6.1	8.7	4.0	9.1	2.6	5.8	0.9	8.1	3.7	0.5	0.3
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
2018	61.2	5.1	7.7	3.8	9.7	2.2	1.5	0.2	1.0	5.5	0.1	2.45

76.4% of the total amount of waste was deposited in landfills, while in 2017 the analoge figure it was 77.5%, marking so a decrease by 1.1% of total amount of waste deposited in landfill and approved dumps as temporary deposits by the respective municipalities.

In 2018, 18.5% of total waste was recycled, in 2017 year 17.4% of totale waste was recycled. In 2018, about 2.8% of the total waste was treated with incineration for energy purposes, marking an increase by 1.0% compared to the same indicator in 2017

Tab. 4 Treatment of urban waste

Years	Energy Burning		Burning for elimination		Recycling		Landfill deposits		Free disposal	
	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	21480	1.7
2018	36,558	2.8	25,978	2.0	245,040	18.5	1,012,517	76.4	4,979	0.4

In 2018, 1.5 million tonnes of urban waste were generated in total, from which, were managed 77.0 %, facing an increase of 8.0 % compared with the previous year.

Tab.5 Waste generation, managed and not managed

Years	Managed waste		Not managed Waste		Total waste generated
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
2013	940,160	23.0	197,434	17.0	1,137,594
2014	1,228,884	80.0	307,221	20.0	1,536,105
2015	1,413,233	57.0	1,079,181	43.0	2,492,414
2016	1,300,373	59.0	911,563	41.0	2,211,936
2017	1,253,913	69.0	563,352	31.0	1,817,266
2018	1,325,071	77.0	198,185	23.0	1,523,256

Entities, financed by public funds, that managed urban waste in 2018 was 46.0% private entities and 54.0% public entities subordinated to municipalities, which figures in 2017 were respectively 53.0% and 47.0%.

Methodology

Statistics on Urban Solid Waste in Albania for the year 2018 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.