

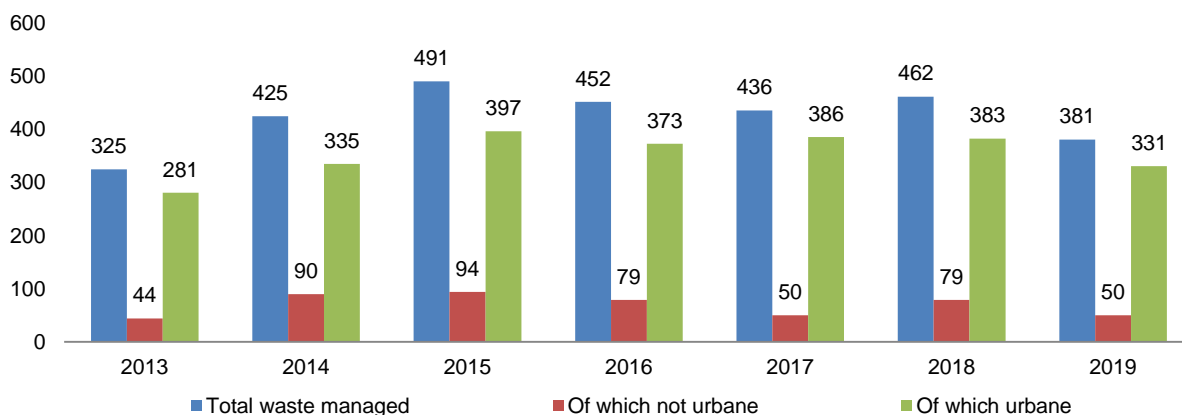
Urban Solid Waste

Tirana, 21 September 2020: In 2019 were managed 1,08 million tons of urban waste marking a decrease by 18 %, compared to 2018. The annual amount of urban waste managed per capita, nationwide, in 2019 was 381 kg / capita, from 462 kg / capita in 2018.

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
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
2018	1,325,071	462	79	383
2019	1,086,692	381	50	331

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



* Methodological change, for more information refer to p: 6 paragraph I

For publication 21/09/2020

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In 2019 the amount of non-urban waste managed together with urban waste was 13.0 % of the total, from 17.2 % in 2018, marking a decrease by 4.2 %.

Tab. 2 Waste managed by generating origin

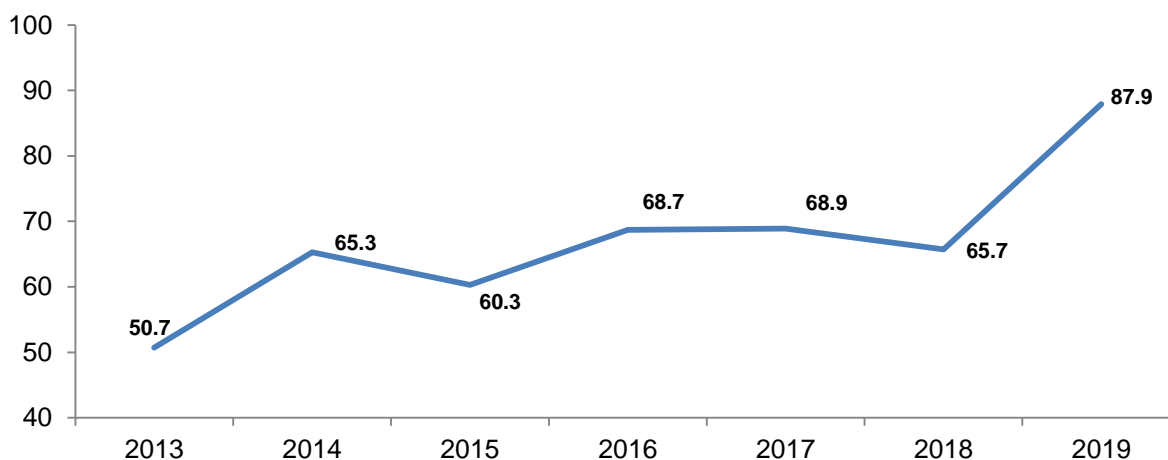
Years	Urban waste and similar		Industrial waste managed together with urban waste	
	Tons	%	Tons	%
2013	827,828	88.0	112,332	12.0
2014	970,818	79.0	258,066	21.0
2015	1,142,964	81.0	270,269	19.0
2016	1,072,236	83.0	228,137	17.0
2017	1,109,399	88.5	144,514	11.5
2018	1,097,705	82.8	227,366	17.2
2019	945,024	87.0	141,668	13.0

The coverage level of the population with municipal waste management services in 2019 was 87.9 %, marking an increase by 22.2 % 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	%
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
2019	2,854,191	2,508,834	87.9

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



In the composition of urban waste the main component is organic waste. In 2019, organic waste accounts for about 58.4 % of the total amount of waste, compared to 61.2 % that was in 2018.

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
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	49.5	5.8	7.9	4.2	10.0	2.8	3.4	0.2	0.8	11.9	3.3	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	2.0
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

In 2019, 78 % of the total amount of waste was deposited in landfills, while in 2018 the analoge figure it was 76.4 %, marking an increase by 1.6 % of total amount of waste deposited in landfill and approved dumps as temporary deposits by the respective municipalities.

In 2019, 18.7 % of the total amount of waste was recycled, while in the previous year this indicator was 18.5 %. In 2019, about 0.9 % of total waste was treated with incineration for energy purposes, marking a decrease of this indicator by 1.9 %, compared to the same indicator in 2018.

Tab.5 Treatment of urban waste

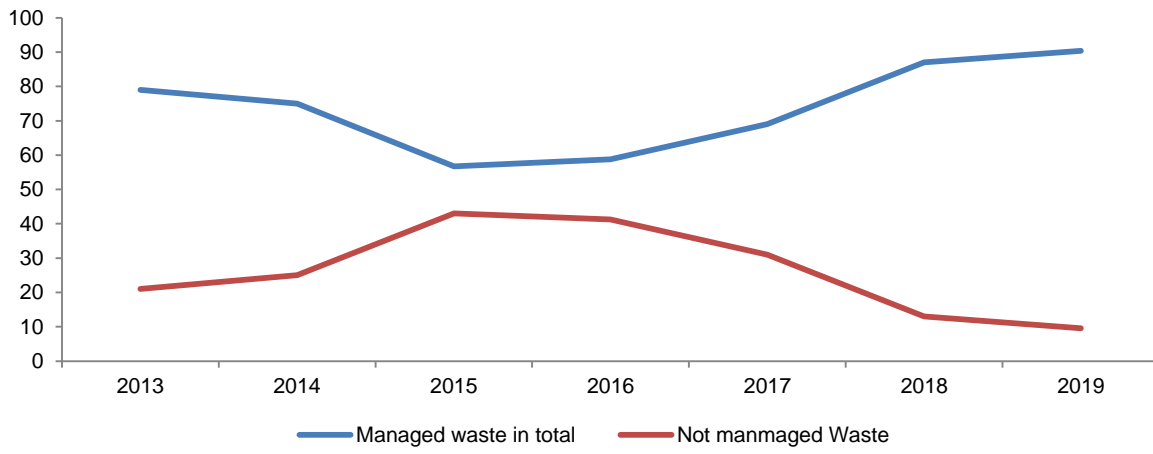
Years	Energy Burning		Burning for elimination		Recycling		Landfill deposits		Free disposal	
	Ton	%	Ton	%	Ton	%	Ton	%	Ton	%
	2013	940	0.1	82,734.1	8.8	225,638	24.0	475,721	50.6	155,127
2014	6,144	0.5	38,095.4	3.1	265,439	21.6	779,112	63.4	140,093	11.4
2015	21,706	1.5	35,874.8	2.5	357,548	25.3	970,157	68.6	970,157	2.0
2016	9,001	0.7	40,783	3.2	224,155	17.2	1,010,335	77.7	16,103	1.2
2017	22,864	1.8	19,816	1.6	218,181	17.4	971,572	77.5	21,480	1.7
2018	36,558	2.8	25,978	2.0	245,040	18.5	1,012,517	76.4	4,979	0.4
2019	9,732	0.9	1,744	0.2	203,440	18.7	847,208	77.9	24,538	2.3

In 2019, 1.2 million tons of urban waste were generated in total, while in 2018 this figure was about 1.5 million tons. Unmanaged waste in relation to the total amount of waste generated in 2019 are 13.4 % less than in 2018.

Tab.6 Waste generation, managed and not managed

Years	Total managed wastes		Not managed wastes		Total generated wastes
	Ton	%	Ton	%	Ton
2013	940,600	83.0	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	1,817,265
2018	1,325,071	77.0	198,185	23.0	1,523,256
2019	1,086,692	90.4	114,898	9.6	1,201,598

Fig.3 Urban waste management rate in (%)



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.

Municipal solid waste is deposited in waste collection bins and in our country they are generally collected not separated by type. Industrial waste resulting from products and services of small business entities in the urban territory are often dumped in the same sites.

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.

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 waste statistics.
- 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 waste statistics.
- European Commission Regulation 849/2010 for urban waste management.
- Waste Statistics handbook for the year 2013 and the legislation cited in it.

Definitions

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.