

Urban Solid Waste, 2023

Year 2023

Tirana, on 23 September 2024: In 2023, it turns out that around 844,157 thousand tons of urban waste have managed. While in 2022, this amount has been 820,322 tons, marking an increase of 0.03%.

Tab. 1 Total Urban Waste managed by generating source 2021-2023 (Kg/capita)

Years	Tons	Total waste managed Kg/capita	Of which not urban Kg/capita	Of which urban Kg/capita
2021	875,105	311	43	268
2022	820,322	295	34	261
*2023	844,157			

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

*Data on managed waste per kg/irhabitant will be completed as soon as the annual Population estimates are published for subsequent years, based on the results of the 2023 Census

In 2023 the amount of non-urban waste managed together with urban waste was 10.30 % of the total, from 11.62 % in 2022, marking a decrease by 1.32 %.

Tab. 2 Waste managed by generating origin 2021-2023

Years	Urban waste and similar		Industrial waste managed together with urban waste	
	Tons	%	Tons	%
2021	754,094	86.17	121,011	13.83
2022	725,018	88.38	95,305	11.62
2023	757,325	89.70	86,832	10.30

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

Continue

If we were to refer to the main categories of managed urban waste, organic waste continues to dominate urban waste management. This category accounts for the largest share of managed urban waste, with a weight that has remained relatively stable, 57-58%, in the last three years

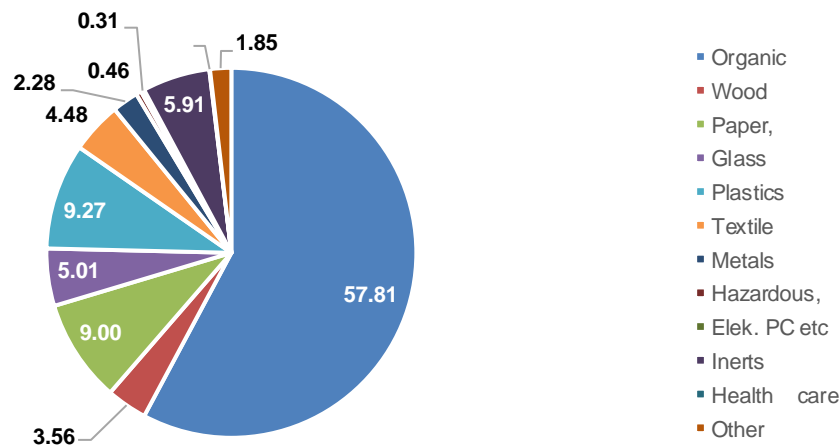
Tab. 3 Categories of managed urban waste 2021-2023 (%)

Years	Organic	wood	Paper, Paperboard	Glass	Plastics	Textile	Metals	Hazardous, (not hospital)	Elek. PC etc	Inerts	Health care residues	Other
2021	58.57	3.67	8.49	4.62	8.74	4.03	2.16	0.21	0.44	6.33	0.14	2.61
2022	58.11	3.56	8.95	4.94	9.15	4.52	2.21	0.42	0.30	5.93	0.08	1.83
2023	57.81	3.56	9.00	5.01	9.27	4.48	2.28	0.46	0.31	5.91	0.06	1.85

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

The categories Plastic, Glass, Paper and Cardboard make up the group of waste, the weight of which has been increasing in the general structure of managed urban waste.

Fig.1 Component structure of urban waste 2023(%)



If we were to refer to the main categories of waste treatment, it is observed that there is a significant increase in waste incinerated for energy, from 2022 to 2023. During 2023, 4.55% of urban waste was incinerated for energy purposes, thus marking an increase of this indicator by 0.16 percentage points, compared to the same indicator in 2022.

Recycling remains a single piece that can reveal. During the year 2023, 18.81% of the total amount of waste was recycled, since in the previous year of this beginning it was 18.89%.

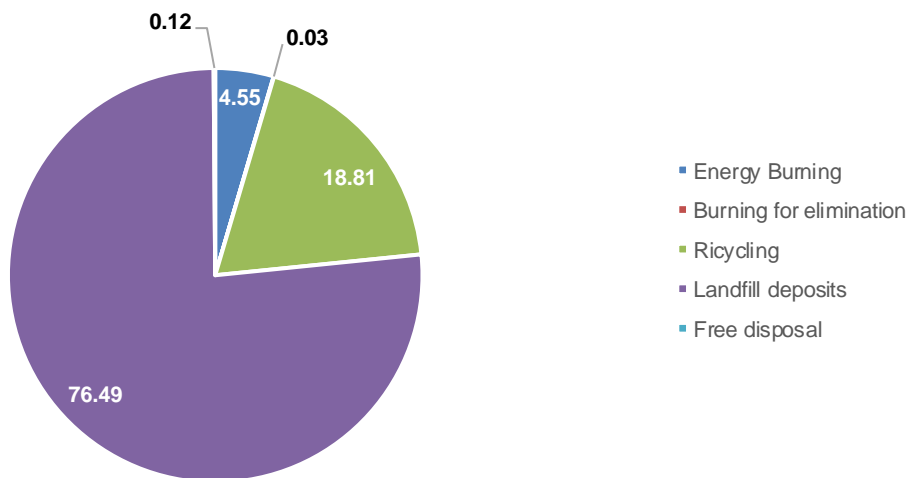
Depositing in Landfills and waste fields, approved as temporary deposits by the respective municipalities, continues to be the most used method for waste management, although with a slight decrease from 76.58% in 2022 to 76.49% in 2023.

Tab. 4 Treatment of urban waste 2021-2023

Years	Energy Burning		Burning for elimination		Recycling		Landfill deposits		Free disposal	
	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
2021	17,189	1.96	311	0,04	164,444	18.79	691,352	79.00	1,811	0.21
2022	35,996	4.39	379	0,05	154,934	18.89	628,239	76.58	775	0.09
2023	38,414	4.55	270	0,03	158,783	18.81	645,654	76.49	1,036	0.12

Source: Municipalities / Processing INSTAT

Fig.2 Urban waste treatment structure 2023 (%)



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.
- Relative compound of managed wastes by dominant materials compared to the total.
- Waste treatment in quantity and percentage by main treatment methods.

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 2022 - 2026.

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

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 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.

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 year

Për publikim 23/09/2024