

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Albania 

September 2018

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Country	Albania
1. Coverage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional If regional name of region:
2. Type of programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Separate programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of waste management plan (as yet) <input type="checkbox"/> Part of other environmental policy programmes
3. Title of programme and link to programme	Plans for a Waste Prevention Programme <i>During 2017: approval by Council of Ministers of the Decision on the Waste Prevention Programme expected (S.155)</i>
4. Duration of programme	No information
5. Language	No information
6. Legislation (waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Integrated Waste Management (2010) • National Plan and National Strategy on Waste Management (2011) • Draft act 'on batteries and accumulators and their waste' (2011) • Draft act 'on the packaging and packaging waste' (2011) • Decision on the necessary measures for collection and treatment of biowaste, criteria and deadlines for their reduction (2014) • Law on Hazardous Waste Management (2006) • Law on Environmental Protection (2011) • Regulation on treatment of construction waste from generation, transport to their disposal (2007) • Decision of the Council of Ministers No 387, dated 06.05.2015, 'Rules for the control of PCB/PCT disposal, decontamination or disposal of equipments that contain PCB/PCT and/or waste disposal of used PCB/PCT' • Decision of the Council of Ministers No 1104, dated 28.12.2015, 'on the approval of the requirements for preventing the discharge of waste generated by ships and surpluses from cargoes at sea' • National Strategy on Integrated Waste Management (2018-2030) (2018)
7. Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p>Law on Integrated Waste Management: to protect the environment and human health and to guarantee the proper environmental management of waste through the prevention and minimisation of waste, or the reduction of negative impacts from waste generation by applying an integrated waste management system; the improvement of resource use efficiency; and the reduction of general negative impacts from the use of resources (UNEP 2016: 10).</p> <p>According to Law No 10463, dated 22.09.2011, on integrated waste management, Article 14, the Ministry of Environment designs programmes to prevent the creation of waste in accordance with the objectives and principles of environmental protection determined in Law No 10431, dated 09.06.2011, on environmental protection, with the requirements of this law and, in particular, the hierarchy of integrated waste management, as defined in Article 6 of this law.</p> <p>The deadline for the design of the first programmes to prevent waste generation is no later than 1 January 2017. Programmes to prevent waste generation are distinct parts of the National Plan of Integrated Waste Management. Regional and local plans integrating waste management are developed in accordance with all relevant programmes for waste prevention. Programmes to prevent waste generation are developed in accordance with Appendix 5 attached to Law No 10463, dated 22.09.2011, on integrated waste management (Eionet 2015)</p>
8. The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the WPP? No information
9. Sectors covered	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Mining, raw material processing <input type="checkbox"/> Construction and infrastructures <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing

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- Sale, retail, transport
- Households
- Private service activities/hospitality
- Public services

10. Prevention of waste types

- Food/organic
- Construction and demolition waste
- Hazardous waste
- Household/municipal waste
- Paper
- Packaging
- WEEE/batteries
- Manufacturing waste
- Bulky waste
- Other

11. Quantitative targets

National Strategy and National Plan on Waste Management

- By 2020: stop growth of the amount of municipal waste produced
- By 2015: achieve a 25 % recycling and composting rate of municipal waste (by 2020: 55 %)
- Recover energy from 15 % of municipal waste
- Reduce landfilling of municipal waste from around the current 90 % to around 30 %
- Provide widespread waste minimisation advice to businesses
- Develop markets for recycled materials
- Deal more sustainably with waste
- Improve resource use (UNEP 2016: 9)

Decision on batteries and accumulators and their waste (S.38)

- The minimum percentages for the collection of batteries and accumulators at national level:
 - Until 2015: 25 %
 - Until 2025: 65 %

Decision on the necessary measures for collection and treatment of bio waste, criteria and deadlines for their reduction (S.154)

- Until 2021: 50 % reduction in total weight of biowaste produced in 2014
- Until 2026: 35 % reduction in total weight of biowaste produced in 2014

Decision on differentiated waste collection at source (S.154)

- Local government units, by the end of 2020:
 - Preparation, reuse and recycling of solid waste, including paper, metal, plastic and glass should reach a minimum of 50 % of the total weight of waste generated in 2014

Decision on the packaging and packaging waste (S.155)

- Each manufacturer or packager:
 - In 2017: recovers or incinerates 50 % of packaging waste
 - Until the end of 2019: recovers or incinerates 60 % of packaging waste

Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

- Reduction of landfilling of biodegradable waste:
 - 75 % of biodegradable waste landfilled in 2010
 - 50 % in 2013
 - 35 % in 2020

The **Ministry of Environment (MoE)** has committed itself to the following targets (to be achieved no later than 31 December 2019):

- A recovery rate, including incineration with energy recovery, of 60 % by weight of packaging waste
- An increase in recycling rate from 55 % to 80 % by weight of packaging waste

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- Recycling targets of 60 % by weight for glass; 60 % by weight for paper and board; 50 % by weight for metals; 22.5 % by weight for plastics, including material that is exclusively recycled back into plastics; 15 % by weight for wood (UNEP 2016: 17)

12. Measures on quantitative prevention	<p><u>Activities in recycling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are approximately 12 000 individual collectors (informal sector) (Albanian Agency of Environment and Forestry et al. 2013: 7) • About 60 private companies deal with recycling of different waste fractions, predominantly of scrap metal, and not all of them have an environmental permit from Ministry of Environment (Albanian Agency of Environment and Forestry 2013: 7); for example, glass bottles are collected, sterilised and reused by beverage companies (UNECE 2012) • Aluminium cans are usually exported to neighbouring countries for reprocessing, and a very small proportion of them goes to a small private Albanian smelter (UNECE 2012) • In 2013, the import of waste was banned, <u>as a measure of the authorities to increase the domestic amounts of recycled waste</u>, as well as to prevent the control of imported materials and recycling activities; recycling companies are put under pressure, to provide the required amount of recycled waste, internally (UNEP 2016: 42) <p><u>Activities in reuse (Annex IV: 16)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major reuse opportunities exist in the management of end-of-life furniture, electrical and electronic equipment (including household appliances), and other products • Guidance on establishing community-based initiatives will be produced by a partnership between key national and local stakeholders (Ministry of Environment 2010:46) <p><u>Ecodesign (Annex IV: 4)</u></p> <p>Packaging waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume and weight of packaging has to be reduced to the minimum • Package has to be designed, produced and distributed in a way that makes reuse and recovery possible • Legal document: draft act 'on the packaging and packaging waste' <p>WEEE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical and electronic equipment has to be designed in such a way that disassembly and recovery, especially reuse and recycling, of end-of-life products, and their components and materials are considered facilitated. Construction and production must not interfere with reusability • Legal document: draft act 'on waste from electrical and electronic equipment' <p>ELV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit use of hazardous substances in cars • Consider recovery of materials when designing and producing cars • Increase use of secondary raw materials • Legal documents: draft act 'on batteries and accumulators and their waste'; draft act 'on waste from electrical and electronic equipment' (Eionet 2012)
13. Measures on qualitative prevention	<p><u>Content of the planned waste prevention programme (S.152) (Annex IV: 1)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define targets for waste prevention and waste prevention measures to be taken to achieve objectives • Describe and evaluate the effectiveness of existing preventive measures

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- Assess the effectiveness of preventive measures compared with any qualitative or quantitative standards or indicators that are adopted
- Evaluate the usefulness of preventive measures or other appropriate measures, including:
 - Measures that can affect the structure of conditions dealing with waste generation
 - Measures that can affect design stages, production and distribution
 - Measures that may affect consumption and usage phases

Measures on waste prevention to be taken under waste prevention programmes (S.156-157)

- Promote research and development in the field of technologies and cleaner products and technologies to create products with less waste (Annex IV: 2)
- Develop effective and meaningful indicators of the environmental pressures associated with the creation of waste and designed to contribute to the prevention of waste generation at all levels (Annex IV: 3)
- Use voluntary agreements, groups, committees of consumers and producers or sectoral negotiations, so that relevant businesses or industrial sectors develop plans or objectives to prevent waste or packaging products (Annex IV: 9)
- Run awareness campaigns and provide information for the general public or specific customers (Annex IV: 12)
- Make agreements with industry, such as on the use of groups/committees, for products, such as those that may be set up within integrated policies for products, or with retailers on the availability of information for the prevention of waste and products with lower impact on the environment (Annex IV: 14)
- Promote reuse and repair of appropriate products, particularly through the use of educational and economic measures (Annex IV: 16)

Developments on waste prevention (S.153)

The Ministry of Environment in cooperation with Japan International Cooperation Agency has begun a project for waste reduction and the promotion of reuse, reduction and recycling in some municipalities such as:

- Municipality of Tirana
- Municipality of Cerrik
- Municipality of Vau Dej, extending to other municipalities

Initiatives to ban the production of non-biodegradable packaging

Based on the Decision on the packaging and packaging waste, the MoE in collaboration with the Municipality of Tirana started initiatives to ban the production of unbiodegradable packaging during 2016 (anticipated to be finalised in 2017) (S.153)

(Annex IV: 1)

Public awareness campaigns (Annex IV: 12, 6)

- Public awareness campaigns in all waste areas should promote environmentally friendly behaviour, promote waste segregation, provide information on damages caused by dumping waste, promote reuse and recyclability of goods, and provide information on the need for cost recovery of municipal waste management services
- Outcome: the general public are more conscious of waste management issues
- Implementation: until the end of 2015 (UNEP 2016: 74)
- Raising awareness among staff involved in MSW management:

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- In order to raise awareness among MSW management staff and to enable collection of larger amounts of materials for recycling, in one project the Municipality of Tirana introduced containers for segregation of paper and plastic waste at its premises
- This pilot project is to be extended to other institutions in the city as well (UNECE 2012)

Information-based instruments

- **Waste stream:** batteries, accumulators (Annex IV: 12)
- **Information about:** capacity (life span of products), higher content of heavy metals, and the potential effects on the environment and human health of the substances used in batteries and accumulators
- **Target group:** final consumers
- **Legal document:** draft act 'on batteries and accumulators and their waste'

- **Waste stream:** ELVs (Annex IV: 8)
- **Information about:** use of component and material coding standards, in particular to facilitate the identification of those components and materials suitable for reuse and recovery
- **Target group:** disassembly companies
- **Legal documents:** draft act 'on batteries and accumulators and their waste'; draft act 'on waste from electrical and electronic equipment' (Eionet 2012)

Additional information

In the implementation of the National Waste Management Plan, about 68 % of districts have taken action on public awareness related to waste generation and about 18 % have set up promotion actions for waste reduction (Eionet 2015)

14. Prevention measure covered according to Directive 2008/98/EC, Annex IV (1-16)	If prevention measures, according to Directive 2008/98/EC, Annex IV (1-16), are covered, this is indicated in brackets See points 12 and 13
15. Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	See points 12 and 13
16. Indicators proposed	Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention? No indicators are defined for waste prevention
17. Evaluation and monitoring of programme	Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)? Not yet applicable
18. Target groups	The measures on waste prevention concern various target groups, including people involved in the design, production and distribution of products, disassembly companies, staff involved in MSW management, final consumers and the general public
19. Involvement of stakeholders	Are stakeholders involved in the development of the programme? No information given
20. Other comments	<u>Cost of waste prevention measures</u> Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme? No information given

Positive developments (S.158) in the context of implementing the National Waste Management Plan and the waste prevention programme included in this plan

- The Ministry of Environment has undertaken a project, which concluded with the construction of an incineration plant for solid waste, located close to the landfill site in the Elbasan region
- This incineration plant will prevent waste generation and increase the efficiency of waste use
- During 2017, it is anticipated that an incineration plant will be built in the Fier region. The MoE is in the phase of preparing the relevant documentation

21. Sources	<i>The indicated numbers refer to the slide numbers of the country presentations in the following document:</i>
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2016 Eionet workshop on waste prevention and management for the West Balkan countries, 21-22 September 2016, Novi Sad, Serbia. Available at: https://forum.eionet.europa.eu/nrc-scp-waste/library/eionet-workshops/2016-eionet-workshop-waste-western-balkan-countries/2016-eionet-workshop-waste-western-balkan-countries/presentations/eionet-waste-prevention-and-management-workshop_serbia_2016_master-slide-deck/download/en/1/Eionet%20waste%20prevention%20and%20management%20workshop_Serbia_2016_master%20slide%20deck.pdf?action=view (accessed 30 November 2017)

Further references

Albanian Agency of Environment and Forestry, NRC for Waste, and European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production, Copenhagen Resource Institute (CRI) (2013), Municipal waste management in Albania. Available at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/managing-municipal-solid-waste/albania-municipal-waste-management> (accessed 15 November 2017)

Eionet — European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (2012), Waste policies country fact sheet Albania. Available at: http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/facts/factsheets_waste/2011_edition/factsheet?country=AL (accessed 3 November 2017)

Eionet — European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (2015), Waste policies country fact sheet Albania. Available at: http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/facts/factsheets_waste/2011_edition/2015/albania2015 (accessed 25 November 2017)

Ministry of Environment (2010), Albanian National Waste Strategy. Available at: http://www.ibeca.al/pages/docs/inpail/NATIONAL%20WASTE%20STRATEGY-FINAL%20ver%206_final.pdf (accessed at 25 October 2017)

UNECE — United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2012), Albania. Environmental Performance Reviews. Second Review. ECE/CEP/167. Available at: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/AlbaniaII.pdf (accessed 15 September 2017)

UNEP — United Nations Environment Programme (2016), National Strategy 'Plastic Waste Management and Recycling in Albania'. Available at: <http://www.recp.al/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/National-Strategy-on-Plastic-Waste-Management-and-Recycling-in-Albania.pdf> (19 September 2017)

Waste Framework Directive (WFD) or Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives. Official Journal of the European Union L 312/3, 22.11.2008. Annex IV (1-16).