



Draft Discussion paper: Recycling experiences in the West Balkans Session II

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1. Introduction

The objective of this paper is to use it in the discussion on the status of recycling activities in the different West Balkan countries, and to identify common challenges.

The information is collected from different sources (SOER 'Part C' country assessments 2010, Waste Fact sheets of Western Balkan countries, country visit reports, 2011, and PRO Europe).

However, we believe that we are lacking information and that country representatives have more recent information which we would very much like them to share with us.

Therefore, country representatives are invited to present their opinion on the status of recycling, the main challenges for increased recycling, and current and planned projects for recycling in their respective countries.

2. Waste amounts and treatment

Data on municipal waste is included in the municipal waste EEA indicator. Data is available for 6 West Balkan countries.

Figure 1 demonstrates the development from 2006 to 2008 in municipal waste generation, while all countries indicate that the municipal waste amounts have increased between 2006 and 2008.

In 2008 the maximum of waste generation was 403 kg/capita in Croatia and the minimum of waste generation was 240 kg/ capita in Albania.

Data on generation may not be equal to the amount of collected waste. In some countries, rural areas are not covered by municipal waste collection services.

Data has not been compiled and compared for other waste streams in the West Balkan countries due to lack of data.

The prevalent treatment of waste in the West Balkan countries is land filling.

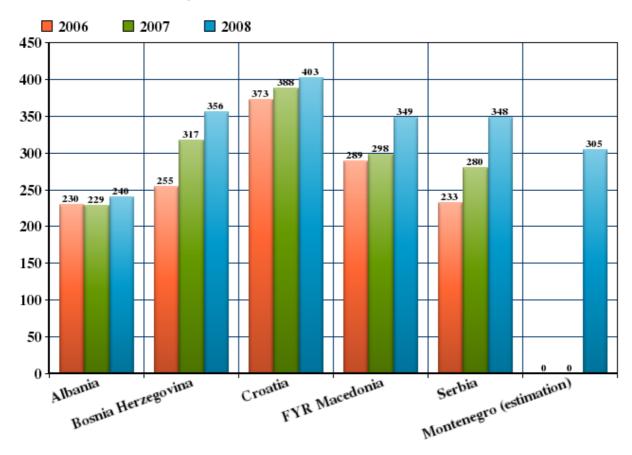


Figure 1: Generation of municipal waste in six West Balkan countries (kg/capita) in 2006, 2007 and 2008 (EEA 2011)

3. Recycling activities

The status of recycling of different waste streams is described in the following tables.

A. Packaging waste

	National	Producer	Organis	Implemen	Amount	Target
	Legislatio	responsibility	ation	tation	collected	/
	n			year	(tonnes)	project
	(year)					ion
Croatia	Yes, 2005	Yes; fees are paid to a state fund	EPEEF*	2006	267,943 (2008)	Recycle 55- 60% in 2015
Serbia	Yes, 2009	Yes; fees are paid to private organisation e.g. Sekopak	Sekopak	2010		Recycle 25% of total (2018)
Montenegro	Yes, 2010					
Albania	Yes, 2011					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes, 2011					Recycle 30%



				of total (2018)
FYR Macedonia	Yes, 2009	Pakomak		Recycle 55% of total (2020)
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Yes, 2007			

B. End of life vehicle

	National Legislatio n (year)	Producer responsibility	Implemen tation year	Amount collected (tonnes)	Target/ projection
Croatia	Yes, 2006	Yes; fees are paid to a state fund EPEEF*	2007	17,935	Recycle 85% in 2015
Serbia	Yes, 2009	Yes			
Montenegro	Yes, 2010				
Albania	No				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No				
FYR Macedonia	Yes, 2009		2011		Recover/re use 70% of total (2018)
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Yes, 2007				

C. WEEE

	National Legislatio n (year)	Producer responsibility	Implemen tation year	Amount collected (tonnes)	Amount treated (tonnes)	Target/ projection
Croatia	Yes, 2007	Yes; fees are paid to a state fund EPEEF*	2008	13,522	13,614	55-80% recycling 2015
Serbia	Yes, 2009	Yes				
Montenegro	Yes, 2010					



Albania	Yes, 2011			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No			
FYR Macedonia				Collect 90% of total (2014)
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Yes, 2007			

D. Construction and demolition waste

	National Legislatio n (year)	Implemen tation year	Amount collected (tonnes)	Amount recover ed	Target / Project ion
Croatia	Yes, 2008			>7%	Recycle 80% of total (2015)
Serbia	No				
Montenegro	No				
Albania	Yes, 2007				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No				
FYR Macedonia	Yes, 2009				Recycle 10% of total (2014)
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Yes, 2007				Recycle 80% of total (2021)

E. Biodegradable waste

	National Legislatio n (year)	Implemen tation year	Amount collected (tonnes)	Amount compost ed (tonnes)	Target/ Projection
Croatia			1,088,196 (2008)	32,000 (2008)	



Serbia	No			
Montenegro	No			
Albania	Yes, 2010			Reduction 35% of total (2020)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No			Separate collection from park and garden 30% in 2011
FYR Macedonia	Yes, 2009	2011		Reduction 25% of total (2017)
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Yes, 2008			

F. End of life tyres

	National Legislatio n (year)	Producer responsibility	Implemen tation year	Amount collecte d (tonnes)	Amount recover ed (%)	Target/ projecti on
Croatia	Yes, 2006	Yes; fees are paid to a state fund EPEEF*	2006	21,126 (2008)	76% of collected	/0%recy cling in 2015
Serbia	Yes, 2009	Yes				
Montenegro	Yes, 2010					
Albania	No					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No					
FYR Macedonia	Yes, 2009		2010			Processin g 70% of imported waste tyres (2010)
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Yes, 2009					

G. Batteries

National	Producer	Implemen	Amount	Amount	Target
Legislatio	responsibility	tation	collected	treated	/
n	_	year	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	projec

European Environment Agency



	(year)					tion
Croatia	Yes, 2006	Yes; fees are paid to a state fund EPEEF*	2007	10,737 (2008)	10,366 (2008)	
Serbia	Yes, 2009	Yes				
Montenegro	Yes, 2010					
Albania	Yes, 2011					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No					
FYR Macedonia	Yes, 2010	Yes				Collect 25% of total (2016)
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Yes, 2007					

H. Waste Oil

	National Legislatio n (year)	Producer responsibility	Implemen tation year	Amount collected (tonnes)	Amount recover ed (tonnes)	Target / projec tion
Croatia	Yes, 2006	Yes; fees are paid to a state fund EPEEF*	2007	8,674 (2008)	8,164 (2008)	
Serbia	Yes, 2009	Yes				
Montenegro	Yes, 2010					
Albania	No					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No					
FYR Macedonia	No					
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Yes, 2007					

^{*} Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund

Sources: SOER part C country assessment 2010, Waste Factsheets of Western Balkan countries, country visit reports, 2011, Pro Europe.