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Republika Kosova/Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government
Zyra e Kryeministrit -Ured Premijera -Office of the Prime Minister
*Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës - Agencija za Statistike Kosova -
Kosovo Agency of Statistics*

Series 2: Agriculture and Environment Statistics

Industrial Waste Survey 2012





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Preface

This is the third publication in a row released by Kosovo Agency of Statistics on industrial waste statistics by NACE Rev 1.1.

The main objective of this survey was to provide data on waste generated by the industrial sector in Kosovo. The results introduced in this publication are a significant statistical source on generation and treatment of waste by industrial sectors C, D and E.

Statistical instruments used in this survey are in line with Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and European Council of November, 25 2002 on waste statistics, the European List of Waste and the Waste Law in Kosovo (No. 02/L-30) drafted under the European Union regulations.

KAS is grateful to GOPA's expert, Mr. Jürgen Gonser (ARGUS GmbH, Berlin) for his professional assistance.

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Suggestions, proposals and comments regarding this publication are welcome and they can be sent to: E-mail: agricultural@ks-gov.net

December 2013

Chief Executive Officer-KAS
Mr. Isa Krasniqi

Acronyms and symbols

EU European Union

KAS Kosovo Agency of Statistics

NACE Rev 1.1. Classification of Economic Activities

EWCSat.Classification. European Waste Classification for Statistics

LoW List of Waste

DAES Department of Agriculture and Environment Statistics

Symbols

T Tonnes

% Percentage

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General information

The Industrial Waste Survey in Kosovo has been carried out in accordance to NACE Rev 1.1, namely statistical classification of economic activities. The waste was classified as hazardous and non-hazardous waste according to the List of Waste.

Reporting units were all companies with seven or more employees (survey 1). Also a random sample from the population of smaller companies with less than seven employees or companies that didn't state their number of employees in business register was taken (survey 2). The companies covered were classified by NACE Rev 1.1 in the sectors of following activities: Mining and quarrying (C), Manufacturing industry (D) and Electricity (E).

1. Objective and methodology of the survey

1.1 Objective

The objective of the 2012 Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) was to provide data on waste from industry. Data were collected on waste generation and on waste treatment.

The objective of 2012 IWS was to carry out a survey on industrial waste for NACE sections:
C (mining and quarrying), D (manufacturing) and E (electricity)

Implementation in accordance with national requirements and in compliance with international recommendations was as well the objective of the survey.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 The survey framework

All survey procedures and preparations of statistical instruments were finalized in July 2013.

Data collection was conducted in August 2013, while the interviewing was carried out by face-to-face method.

The work plan had the following phases: preparatory phase, data collection, data processing and publication-release phase.

During the preparatory phase were carried out the following activities: the survey sampling, questionnaire, variables, the timelines, the manual for interviewers, training of interviewers and creating of the database. The sample was prepared according to business statistical register at two levels (Survey 1 and 2).

One day training was held in the premises of KAS, for all interviewers who were engaged in data collection.

The sampling frame according to KAS and business registry was 3835 companies in the examined sectors.

The survey of 2012 IWS covered 864 businesses. The total number of businesses that responded to the survey was 705.

Survey 1 was a full survey that covered 610 companies with seven or more employees (which 490 businesses responded).

Survey 2 was a sample survey that covered 254 companies with less than seven employees of which 215 businesses responded. The aim of introducing sample 2 was to increase the business coverage.

1.2.2 Data collection

Data was collected by directly interviewing the managers of industrial companies operating in the relevant region, based on the questionnaire (Annex 1).

Quality control of all questionnaires was carried out by experts of Environment Statistics Division at KAS.

2. Definitions

Industrial waste: waste generated by industry sector.

Non-hazardous waste- waste that poses no risk to human health or the environment.

Hazardous waste- is the waste which brings harm and danger to the society, which shows significant risk to human health or the environment, when not managed appropriately. Hazardous waste is flammable, corrosive, reactive or toxic. Hazardous waste is waste that has at least one of the following characteristics.

- explosive, oxidant, flammable, irritating, pest, toxic, cancer, corrosive, infectious, teratogenic, mutagenic, releases, toxic gases in contact with water, air or an acid, is likely to produce other dangerous substance, and eco toxic

According to the Law on Waste in Kosovo (No.02/L30)

3. RESULTS OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE SURVEY 2012

The results from 2012 IWS indicate that the industry, namely the following sectors: Mining and quarrying (C), manufacturing industry (D) and electricity (E) generated 412,704 tonnes of waste and 526 tonnes of hazardous waste. The amount of hazardous waste is more uncertain than the total generated waste.

Table 3.1: Total amount of waste generated by industrial sectors (Surveys 1 and 2)

Survey	Type of Industry	Total Generated Waste	Of which Hazardous Waste	Treatment of waste ¹
		Tonnes		
1	C, D, E	411,429	526	357,120
2		1,275	-	1,271
Total		412,704	526	358,391

Table 3.1. shows larger amount of generated waste in Survey 1.

¹Treatment includes physical, chemical, biological, thermal, including classification, changing the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce the volume of its harmful nature, facilitate its handling or recycling.

Table 3.2: Generated waste by NACE group (Surveys 1 and 2)

Nace rev 1.1	Generated waste/ tonnes		Total
	Survey 1	Survey 2	
14	177,171	14	177,185
15-16	55,674	55	55,729
17-19	6,500	10	6,511
20-22	3,166	175	3,341
23-25	1,688	35	1,723
26	5,297	70	5,368
27-29	5,769	81	5,850
30-35	350	15	365
36	1,243	5	1,247.50
37	3,250	811	4,061
40	150,053	3	150,056
41	1,269	0	1,269
	411,429	1,275	412,704

4. RESULTS

Survey 1

The survey results show that the largest amount of waste was generated in the mining and quarrying sector with 177,171 tonnes or 43% (sector C) of the total amount of waste generated (waste from the Survey 1, 490 businesses that responded to the survey). In sector E were generated 151,322 tonnes of waste or 37%. While in sector D were generated 82,936 tonnes of waste or 20%.

Table 4.1: Amount of waste and hazardous waste generated by companies with seven or more employees

Type of industry	Generated waste	Of which Hazardous waste
	Tonnes	
C- Mining and quarrying	177,171	40
D- Manufacturing	82,936	485
E-Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	151,322	1.10
Total	411,429	526

Graph 4: Waste generated by companies with seven or more employees by type of industry

Structure of generated waste from industry 2012
(C,D,E) in %

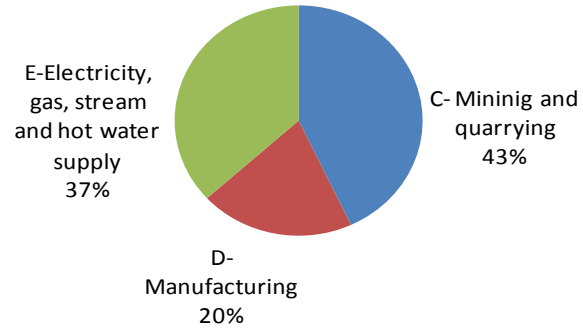


Table 4.2: Waste treatment by type of industry (Survey1)

Nace rev.1.1	Total generated waste (tonnes)	waste taken over from other companies for treatment (tonnes)	Incineration (incl.energy recovery) (tonnes)	Reuse and recovery (excl.energy recovery) (tonnes)	Landfilling (tonnes)	Waste send away for treatment (tonnes)	Total treated waste
14	177,171	-	2	557	175,752	252	176,562
15-16	55,674	213	1	105	2,110	10,765	13,194
17-19	6,500	-		29	2	305	336
20-22	3,166	50	829	903	683	697	3,162
23-25	1,688	24	2	953	279	337	1,595
26	5,297	-	3	1,975	1,422	1,896	5,296
27-29	5,769	-	0	551	-	14	565
30-35	350	-		17	10	320	347
36	1,243	41	163	311	-	716	1,231
37	3,250	-		3,250	-		3,250
40	150,053	-	1	-	150,050	2	150,053
41	1,269	-		-	20	1,259	1,279
Total	411,429	328	1,000.6	8,650.4	330,328.1	16,562.6	356,870

Table 4.2.shows that the largest amount of waste was disposed by the mining and quarrying industry (C 14) and electricity, gas, steam and hot water (E 40).

5 RESULTS

Survey 2

The results from the Survey 2 show that the largest amount of waste was generated in manufacturing sector (D) with 1,258 tonnes or 99%, of the total amount of generated waste (Survey two, 215 businesses responded to the survey), while 1% of waste was generated by the mining and quarrying sector (Survey 2 covered businesses with less than seven employees).

Table 5.1: Waste generated in 2012 (Survey two, 215 businesses that responded to the survey).

Type of industry	Generated waste
	Tonnes
C- Mining and Quarrying	14.00
D- Manufacturing	1,258
E-Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	3.00
Total	1,275

Table 5.2: Waste treatment by type of industry (Survey 2).

Nace rev.1.1	Total generated waste (tonnes)	waste taken over from other companies for treatment (tonnes)	Incineration (incl.energy recovery) (tonnes)	Reuse and recovery (excl.energy recovery) (tonnes)	Landfilling (tonnes)	Waste send away for treatment (tonnes)	Total treated waste
14	14.0	-	-	3.5	-	-	3.5
15-16	55.4	-	0.3	5.3	-	39.8	45.4
17-19	10.4	-	1.4	4.9	1.0	3.1	10.4
20-22	174.6	-	27.4	9.2	95.0	4.0	135.6
23-25	34.7	-	0.3	189.3	1.5	11.6	202.7
26	70.4	-	1.6	20.3	36.0	12.5	70.4
27-29	81.3	-	2.1	16.7	26.8	35.6	81.2
30-35	14.6	-	1.6	2.5	0.6	8.9	13.6
36	5.0	-	2.0	-	-	3.0	5.0
37	811.3	-	-	-	700.0	-	700.0
40	3.0	-	-	-	3.0	-	3.0
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,275	-	36.7	251.6	863.9	118.4	1,270.7

Table 5.2. shows that the largest amount of waste is landfilled. Most of the landfilled was generated by the manufacturing sector D and mainly the by the recycling sector (DN37)

Annex 1. Questionnaire

Table 1: Generated and treatment waste

Generated waste				Treatment of waste							
Waste code	Waste type	Generated waste (tones)	Waste taken over from other companies for treatment	Incineration (tones)	Energy recovery	Recovery excl. energy recovery* (tones)	Reuse** (tones)	Landfill (tones)	Waste sent away (tones)	Waste sent away: what kind of treatment	Comment interviewer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total											

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Kosovo Agency of Statistics, a brief description

Kosovo Agency of Statistics is a professional institution which deals with collection, processing and publication of official statistical data. As such acts since 1948 and has passed through several historical stages, structured according to state regulation of those times. On 2 August 1999, the Agency has resumed his professional work (after nine years of interruption of all statistical series detrimental to the interest of Kosovo), as an independent institution under the Ministry of Public Administration. Since 12.12.2011 the Agency operates in the frames of the Prime Minister's Office. Office is funded by the Kosovo Consolidated Budget, but also by donors for specific projects and for technical professional support.

The mission of the Agency; to meet the needs of users with qualitative statistical data, objective, in time and space so that users have reliable base to conduct regular analysis in the interest of planning and project development at the municipal and country level. To support government institutions, scientific institutes, research academies, businesses in order to provide proper information for decision-makers and other users in Kosovo.

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