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| **ALBANIA** |  |

WATER NEGOTIATIONS AND INVESTMENT PLANNING SUPPORT

AKUM/SIDA01

**TASK 2 Vol. 1 REPORT**

**DIRECTIVE SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (DSIP) for**

**Council Directive of 21. May 1991 concerning Urban Wastewater Treatment (91/271/EEC)**

**Existing Situation**

June 2022

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS and glossary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ADA |  | Austrian Development Agency |
| ADC |  | Austrian Development Cooperation |
| Agglomeration |  | ‘Agglomeration’ means an area where the population and/or economic activities are sufficiently concentrated for urban waste water to be collected and conducted to an urban waste water treatment plant or to a final discharge point |
| AGS |  | Albanian Geological Survey |
| AKUM |  | Agjencia Kombëtare e Ujësjellës Kanalizimeve dhe Infrastrukturës së Mbetjeve (National Agency of Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Infrastructure) |
| AKUM |  | National Agency of Water, Sewerage and Waste Infrastructure |
| AMBU |  | Agjencia e Menaxhimit të Burimeve Ujore (Agency for the Management of Water Resources) |
| ASIG |  | Autoriteti Shtetëror për Informacionin Gjeohapësinor (State Authority for Geospatial Information) |
| BOD |  | biochemical oxygen demand |
| CF |  | Cohesion Fund |
| COD |  | Chemical oxygen demand |
| cum |  | Cubic meter |
| DCM |  | Decision of the Council of Ministers |
| DS |  | Dry solids |
| DSIP |  | Directive-Specific Implementation Plan |
| DWD |  | Drinking Water Directive; Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption as amended. |
| *E.coli* |  | *Escherichia coli* |
| EC |  | European Commission |
| ERRU |  | Enti Rregullator i Sektorit të Furnizimit me Ujë (Water Supply Sector Regulatory Authority) |
| EU |  | European Union |
| FZHSH |  | Albanian Development Fund |
| GDA |  | General Directorate of Accreditation |
| GDS |  | General Directorate of Standardisation |
| Generated load |  | Generated load (or the “size” of an agglomeration) means the organic biodegradable load of the agglomeration, expressed in p.e. and consists of urban waste water requiring collection |
| GIS |  | Geographic Information System |
| HCSO |  | Health Care Service Operator |
| IAS |  | Individual and other Appropriate Systems (Definition according to UWWTD) |
| INSTAT |  | Institute for Statistics in Albania |
| IPH |  | Institute of Public Heath |
| KfW |  | Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (the German development bank) |
| km |  | Kilometer |
| KPI |  | Key Performance Indicators |
| kW |  | Kilowatt |
| kWh |  | Kilowatt hours |
| l/s |  | Litres per second |
| lcd |  | Litres per capita per day |
| LGU |  | Local Government or Municipality |
| LHCUs |  | Local Healthcare Units |
| LIWRM |  | Law on Integrated Water Resource Management |
| M&B |  | Monitoring and Benchmarking |
| m³ |  | Cubic meters |
| MFE |  | Ministry of Finance and Economy |
| MHSP |  | Ministry of Health and Social Protection |
| MIE |  | Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy of Albania |
| MTE |  | Ministry of Tourism and Environment |
| MUN |  | Municipalities |
| N03- |  | Nitrate ion |
| NEA |  | National Environmental Agency |
| NEA |  | National Environmental Agency |
| NH4+ |  | Ammonium ion |
| NO2- |  | Nitrite ion |
| NRW |  | Non-Revenue Water |
| O&M |  | Operation and maintenance |
| OJ |  | Official Journal |
| P.E. or PE60 |  | Population Equivalent or in UWWTD “the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60 g of oxygen per day” |
| R-HCSO |  | Healthcare Service Operator Regional Directorates |
| SDI |  | Spatial data infrastructures |
| SHI |  | State Health Inspectorate |
| SIDA |  | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| SIV |  | System Input Volume |
| SS |  | Sustainable Sludge |
| SSD |  | Sustainable Sludge Directive |
| TAR |  | Territorial administrative reform |
| TOC |  | Total organic carbon |
| TOD |  | Total oxygen demand |
| ToR |  | Terms of Reference |
| urban waste water |  | Article 2.1, 91/271/EEC: “domestic waste water or the mixture of domestic waste” water with industrial waste water and/or run-off rain water, which means that unmixed industrial waste water which is treated separately and directly discharged into waters is not subject of this article[[1]](#footnote-1). |
| UWWTD |  | Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive |
| WD |  | Water Demand |
| WFD |  | Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC the water framework directive) |
| WS |  | Water Supply |
| WSSC |  | Water Supply and Sewerage Company |
| WSZ |  | Water Supply Zone; Article 7 and Annex II of the DWD: *A supply zone is a geographically defined area within which water intended for human consumption comes from one or more sources and water quality may be considered as being approximately uniform.* |
| WTP |  | Water Treatment Plant |
| WW |  | Waste water |
| WWTP |  | waste water treatment plant |
| ZABUs |  | Water Basin Administration Office |
| # |  | Number |
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Contract Key Data

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**Reference number:** AKUM/SIDA01

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
2. INTRODUCTION
   1. Context of this Report

Albania is in the process of negotiating with the European Union (EU) the terms of its eventual accession to membership of the EU. Accession carries with it the obligation to implement EU policy, of which EU legislation is the primary enabling mechanism. Directive-Specific Implementation Plans (DSIPs) form a significant subset of the arrangements that Albania will put in place, in order to achieve two purposes:

* Establishing the dates by which Albania commits to achieving compliance with the specific provisions of individual Directives; and
* Demonstrating that Albania has a credible basis for such commitments.

This document relates to the DSIP for Council Directive of 21st May 1991 concerning Urban Wastewater Treatment (91/271/EEC) (the “Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive”, hereinafter UWWTD). This Directive serves the ultimate aim of regulating pollution of the aquatic environment arising from urban wastewater, including contributions from industry (of which the food processing industry is regarded as a special case). The compliance deadlines to which it commits are, therefore, relevant to Albania’s compliance with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Drinking Water Directive (DWD). To this extent, therefore, the UWWTD cannot be viewed in isolation from these other related Directives.

With regard to the two purposes as stated above, the following considerations and constraints apply:

The UWWTD is one of the most investment-heavy of all EU Directives. Consequently, investment programming, financial planning and programme management capability are key requirements in the delivery of compliance commitments.

Availability of funds for capital investment is not the primary constraint although clearly it is a consideration. The more fundamental constraint derives from the need for investments to be financially sustainable. This requires that all service provision costs (including operation, maintenance and asset replacement) and related overheads should be covered solely by tariff income and/or other internal financing arrangement. Consequently, the demonstration of financial sustainability (for which affordability may be regarded as an indicator) must be an overriding requirement for all investments. The essential principle is that of good stewardship.

The population of Albania is expected to decline between now and the year 2050. Thus, the financial burden of financial sustainability is likely to fall upon fewer households as the years go by. Furthermore, Albania’s implementing institutions are unlikely to be able to recruit significantly more members of staff than they have at present.

In recognition of these factors, this DSIP incorporates the fundamental principles of policy implementation planning. It is developed by the project “Water Negotiations and Investment Planning Support” (AKUM/SIDA01) (hereinafter “the Project”) on behalf of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy of Albania, in consultation with a working group consisting of representatives of the main stakeholder institutions. The purpose of the Project is:

To provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, in the development of key strategic documents for the water sector, and

To provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, also to AKUM, to increase their capability to implement investment policy in the water sector.

The Project supports Albania’s negotiations with the European Union in regard to Chapter 27 of the *acquis*, in two significant and very specific respects:

Designing an implementation plan (to which this document relates) for the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD), which takes account of linkages to other components of the *acquis*, also being consistent with all applicable institutional, financial and other relevant constraints. As part of this, the Project will develop and infrastructure investment programme designed to deliver compliance with the Directive’s requirements within realistically achievable planning horizons (The delineation of agglomerations and identification of sensitive areas provide the foundation for this).

In a similar way designing an implementation plan, with related investment programme, for the Drinking Water Directive (DWD).

To complement these implementation plans, the Project will:

Develop a national strategy for the management of sewage sludge,

Address the outstanding work needed to complete the transposition of the relevant legislation and

Provide a programme to develop capacities specifically in regard to the skills needed for managing the process of implementation, from planning through to delivery.

This serves the wider purpose of contributing to the objectives set out in Albania’s National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy (2019-2030).

* 1. General Context of this assignment

The purpose of the Project is:

To provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, in the development of key strategic documents for the water sector, and

To provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, also to AKUM, to increase their capability to implement investment policy in the water sector.

The Project supports Albania’s negotiations with the European Union in regard to Chapter 27 of the *acquis*, in two significant and very specific respects:

Designing an implementation plan for the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD), which takes account of linkages to other components of the *acquis*, also being consistent with all applicable institutional, financial and other relevant constraints. As part of this, the project will develop and infrastructure investment programme designed to deliver compliance with the Directive’s requirements within realistically achievable planning horizons. (Identification of agglomerations and sensitive areas are essential first steps for this.)

In a similar way designing an implementation plan, with related investment programme, for the Drinking Water Directive (DWD).

To complement these implementation plans, the Project will:

Develop a national strategy for the management of sewage sludge,

Address the outstanding work needed to complete the transposition of the relevant legislation and

Provide a programme to develop capacities specifically in regard to the skills needed for implementation planning.

This serves the wider purpose of contributing to the objectives set out in Albania’s National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy (2019-2030), namely:

Strategic objective 1, improve the quality, accuracy and consistency of water sector data

Strategic objective 2, expand and improve access to services in water supply and sewerage

Strategic objective 3, improve the efficiency and quality of service provision in regard to water supply and sewerage

Strategic objective 4, strengthen the financial sustainability and affordability of services in water supply and sewerage, aiming for full cost recovery

Strategic objective 5, enhance the capacities of the sector workforce

Strategic objective 6, improve governance and regulation in the sector

Strategic objective 7, design and implement a programme to aggregate water utilities.

* 1. Aim of the DSIP Document

The specific objective of this report is to provide a proposal for the Directive Specific Implementation Plan (DSIP) for the Council Directive of 21. May 1991 concerning Urban Wastewater Treatment (91/271/EEC), hereafter referred to as UWWTD, in order to enable the Albanian authorities to identify legal, institutional and technical measures to ensure compliance with the Directive.

This DSIP describes the current situation in the wastewater sector, identifies legal, institutional and technical gaps, specifies the implementation of measures, makes cost assessment and identifies possible financial sources to close the gaps, and presents recommendations on the investment schedule and transition period for the implementation of the Directive.

* 1. Accession Process in Albania

The EU integration is the strategic objective and priority for Albania, underpinning its national and foreign policies. Albania signed and ratified the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the European Union and its Member States and in April 2009 the country applied for candidate country status.

Since then Albania has continued to implement the SAA. Regular political and economic dialogue between the EU and Albania has continued through the relevant structures under the Stabilization and Association Agreement. The EU Council in 2014 granted Albania with EU Candidate Country status.

Considering the progress achieved and following the recommendation of the European Commission, the Council of the European Union decided to open EU negotiations with Albania in March 2020. Currently the European Commission is in the final consultation with the EU Member States for the preparation of the Negotiation Framework, which should be adopted by late autumn 2020.

The following chart is describing the most relevant phases of the accession process in Albania:

#### Figure 1 - Accession process in Albania 2003-2022

Source: EU data

Regarding Chapter 27, Albania has a mid-level of transposition for the whole chapter. However, this average varies very much among sub-chapters with relatively high level of transposition (Horizontal legislation) and sub-chapters in the initial stage of transposition (Climate Change). Also, within the same sub-chapter, there are different levels of transposition for different legal acts.

Most of the directives or regulations are at early stage of implementation while some are not implemented or just started due to the low level of transposition into the Albanian legislation that is the necessary step prior to the implementation[[2]](#footnote-2).

The following table is summarizing the status of transposition and implementation of Chapter 27.

#### Table 1 - Summary status of transposition and implementation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EU acquis | Competent body | % Transposition | Implementation status |
| Chapter 27 | MTE | 48% | Initial stage |
| Horizontal | MTE | 78.6 | Partly implemented |
| Air quality | MTE | 66.8 | Initial Stage |
| Waste management | MTE | 53.5 | Initial Stage |
| Water quality | AMBU | 35 | Initial stage |
| Nature protection | MTE | 33 | Initial stage |
| Industrial Pollution | MTE | 44.5 | Initial stage |
| Chemicals | MTE | 29.4 | Initial stage |
| Noise | MTE | 86 | Initial stage |
| Climate Change | MTE | 12.2 | Initial stage |

Source: SANE27

The DWD has been almost fully transposed, but only partially implemented.

On 25 March 2020, the Council endorsed the Commission communication on ‘Enhancing the accession process - A credible EU perspective for the Western Balkans’ of 5 February 2020[[3]](#footnote-3), aiming to reinvigorate the accession process by making it more predictable, more credible (definition of more credible commitments from both sides), more dynamic and subject to stronger political steering.

The new process is based on objective criteria, rigorous positive and negative conditionality, and reversibility. Its credibility is reinforced through an even stronger focus on fundamental reforms, starting with the rule of law, the functioning of democratic institutions and public administration as well as the economies of the candidate countries.

The new methodology is based upon four main principles:

The principle of credibility: the accession process needs to build on trust, mutual confidence and clear commitments by the European Union and the Western Balkans.

The principle of predictability clearer benchmarks and conditions shall be set by the EC to measure progress, in particular through its annual reports, encouraging a larger involvement of all Member States in monitoring the process.

Dynamism of the negotiating process, the new methodology reorganizes the chapters into clusters to speed up the negotiations between the accession countries and EU. The cluster n. 4, on green agenda and sustainable connectivity, includes the following Chapters: 14. Transport policy, 15 Energy, 21 Trans-European networks, 27 Environment and climate change.

A stronger political steer will translate into an enhanced and more permanent dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkan Countries.

Besides, the new methodology is based on the concept of reversibility, which means that Member States could request to put on hold or suspend the negotiations if a candidate country is not complying with the obligations set by the EC.

The IPA III Programming Framework supports implementation of the Enlargement policy, it is focused on the priorities of the enlargement process, and it aims to increase the performance-based approach of the instrument and increase its efficiency in terms of delivery[[4]](#footnote-4).

* 1. Requirements of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (UWWTD)

The following text summarises the requirement of Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban wastewater treatment[[5]](#footnote-5). The Directive comprises 20 Articles and 3 Annexes.

**The Objective**

The Directive is aimed at protecting the aquatic environment from the adverse effects of urban wastewater, such as eutrophication[[6]](#footnote-6). It sets out EU-wide rules for collection, treatment and wastewater discharge. The Directive also covers wastewater generated by industries such as the agro-food industries (like food-processing and brewing).

**Key Obligations**

Under the Directive EU Member States must:

* Collect wastewater in urban settlements with a population equivalent[[7]](#footnote-7) of at least 2 000 (Article 3)
* Provide waste water treatment for all these agglomerations as follows:

Apply secondary treatment\* to the collected wastewaters (Article 4 and Annex IB Table 1);

Apply more stringent treatment for agglomerations with population equivalents of over 10 000 located in designated sensitive areas and their catchments (Article 5 and Annex IB Table 2) (see key terms below);

Ensure appropriate treatment[[8]](#footnote-8) of discharges from (existing) collection systems of agglomerations with less than 2 000 p.e. to freshwaters (Article 7)

* Guarantee that treatment plants are properly maintained, so as to ensure sufficient performance, and can operate under all normal weather conditions (Article 10);
* Require authorisation of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants (Article 11)
* Require authorisation of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants (Article 12)
* Require authorisation of discharges of wastewater greater than 4 000 p.e from specific industries[[9]](#footnote-9) to receiving waters (Article 13)
* Take measures to limit the pollution of receiving waters from storm water overflows;
* Require authorisation of disposal of sludge from urban wastewater treatment plants (Article 14)
* Encourage re-use of sludge arising from wastewater treatment (Article 14)
* Monitor the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters (Article 15);
* Monitor sewage sludge disposal and re-use (Article 14).

As well as outlining methods for the monitoring and evaluation of results, Annex I of the UWWTD lists general requirements for:

* Collecting systems;
* Discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants, including emission limit values for these;
* Industrial wastewater discharged into urban collecting systems and urban waste water treatment plants.

Annex II of the UWWTD describes the criteria for the identification of sensitive and less sensitive areas.

Annex III lists the industrial sectors to which Article 13 of the Directive is applicable.

**Implementation Timescale**

The Directive entered into force on 29 May 1991 and the deadline for transposition for EU MS was 30 June 1993. The Directive had several different deadlines for the various requirements. In 1998, the Commission adopted Directive 98/15/EC to clarify some of the rules due to differing interpretations in EU Member States. This came into force on 27 March 1998 and the deadline for transposition for EU MS was 30 September 1998. Other deadlines apply to countries that joined the EU from 2004 onwards. These are specified in the Accession Treaties with each of the countries concerned.

**Sensitive areas**

Article 5 of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive requires `more stringent treatment` of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants where such discharges:

* contribute to eutrophication7, either in the receiving water (Article 5.1) or in a downstream water body which is sensitive to eutrophication (Article 5.5)
* give rise to elevated nitrate concentrations in surface water
* have adverse effects on the achievement of the objectives of other EU environmental directives.

The water bodies subject to these concerns are referred to as `sensitive`. Article 5 requires that substantial (>10,000 p.e.) discharges into such sensitive areas, or into the upstream catchments of such sensitive areas, are subject to more stringent treatment. Where eutrophication is the cause of concern, more stringent treatment must achieve substantial reductions in the nutrient concentrations in the discharges. This entails additional costs of construction and operation of wastewater treatment plants. Under the Directive, two approaches can be taken to identify discharges which require more stringent treatment:

* Individual sensitive areas (or catchments of sensitive areas) can be identified (Article 5.1) within the territory of Serbia OR
* More stringent treatment can be provided throughout the whole territory (Article 5.8)

In addition, two approaches can be taken to implement more stringent treatment:

* All plants of more than 10,000 p.e. in the relevant area can be required to apply more stringent treatment (Article 5.2 and 5.3)
* An area or catchment‐based approach can be applied ‐ 75% of the nutrient load in the area or catchment is removed (Article 5.4) by the application of more stringent treatment at selected (usually larger) treatment plants.

The Member States must set up national programmes for the implementation of the Directive and present them to the Commission.

The Member States are responsible for monitoring discharges both from treatment plants and from receiving waters. They need to ensure publication of situation reports every two years.

**Key Considerations**

Requirements having the biggest impacts and presenting significant challenges for implementation:

* To decide if individual sensitive areas are to be identified under Article 5(1) or if the whole territory is to be treated as sensitive (Article 5 (8)).
* To ensure, that all agglomerations with a population equivalent of more than 2 000 are provided with collecting systems for urban wastewater (Article 3).
* To ensure, that urban wastewater entering collecting systems of agglomerations with a population equivalent of more than 2 000 are before discharge subject to secondary treatment or an equivalent treatment satisfying emission standards for BOD5, chemical oxygen demand (COD) and total suspended solids (TSS) (Article 4, Annex I, Table 1).
* To identify sensitive areas according to the criteria laid down in Annex II (Article 5 (1)) and Article 5(5) or to comply with the provisions of Article 5(8).
* To ensure, that urban wastewater entering collecting systems of agglomerations of over 10 000 p.e. and situated in sensitive areas are before discharge subject to more stringent treatment and the discharges, on top of the emission standards for BOD5, chemical oxygen demand (COD) and total suspended solids (TSS), also satisfy the relevant emission standards for nitrogen and phosphorus (Article 5, Annex I, Table 2).
* To ensure, that urban wastewater entering collecting systems of agglomerations with a population equivalent of less than 2 000 are before discharge subject to appropriate treatment (Article 7).
* To ensure, that urban wastewater treatment plants are designed, constructed, operated and maintained to ensure sufficient performance under all normal local climatic conditions (Article 10).
* To ensure, that the discharges of industrial wastewater into collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants (Article 11), the discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants (Article 12) and the disposal of sludge from urban wastewater treatment plants are subject to prior regulations and/or specific authorisations by the competent authority.
* To ensure, that biodegradable industrial wastewater from plants belonging to the specified industrial sectors (Annex III), which does not enter urban wastewater treatment plants, before discharge to receiving waters respects before discharge conditions established in prior regulations and/or specific authorisation by the competent authority (Article 13).
* To ensure the monitoring of discharged wastewater, the monitoring of relevant receiving waters and the monitoring of sludge disposal procedures concerning sludge arising from urban wastewater treatment (Articles 14 and 15).
* Horizontal requirements include (i) Determination of responsibilities, (ii) Reporting, (iii) Enforcement.

In 2020, the Commission launched an impact assessment to assess policy options to make UWWTD fit for the future. This was done in response to the UWWTD evaluation conducted in parallel with the fitness check on the Water Framework Directive and the Flood directive in 2019.

The evaluation identified a number of issues, including a number of remaining sources of pollution, which are either not well addressed by the Directive or not within its scope:

* **Storm water** overflows and untreated surface runoff, which reach water bodies often without appropriate treatment. In times of changing rainfall patterns related to climate change, the importance of these sources may increase.
* **Small agglomerations** (e.g., cities, villages) below 2 000 p.e., that are often not a priority to be equipped with  waste water infrastructure, and that often rely on individual systems (see next point)
* **Badly designed**, managed and/or unmonitored individual systems, used in large and small agglomerations.  In addition, agglomerations in which the Directive has not been fully implemented also pollute water bodies.

Not addressing these remaining sources may offset efforts and investments made so far to collect and treat waste waters falling directly under the scope of the Directive.

Other issues that need to be addressed are the following:

* The current Directive does not directly address Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs), e.g., micro pollutants, including pharmaceuticals and micro-plastics. These contaminants can transit through the urban waste water systems, and thus arrive in water bodies. This is problematic as society consumes increasing quantities of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals etc.
* There are still some environmental issues to be addressed, such as eutrophication in parts of the EU waters.
* The waste water sector uses 1% of all energy consumed in the EU. The Directive does not address this,  whilst across the EU there are already cases of energy neutral or producing treatment plants.
* The Directive also needs to be better embedded in the clean and circular economy (e.g., as regards sludge  management, nutrient recovery).
* Technological progress means that monitoring and reporting requirements of the Directive are out-of-date  and thus full transparency is not ensured in all relevant aspects. Access to justice remains also an issue in  several Member States.
* Governance can be improved through better planning of the investments needed (including substantial re- investments) combined with solid financing strategies taking into account affordability and the need to alleviate energy poverty.

The revision will affect Member States and more particularly the competent authorities in charge of waste water collection and treatment and those responsible for energy and climate protection (national, regional and local administrations), the waste water sector, citizens in general.

Besides pursuant to EU action plan for the Circular Economy, the Regulation 2020/741 on minimum requirements for water reuse, lays down the minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and provisions on risk management, for the safe use of reclaimed water in the context of integrated water management, and it will apply from 2023 in EU Member States whenever treated urban waste water is reused, in accordance with Article 12(1) of Directive 91/271/EEC, for agricultural irrigation.

1. PRESENT SITUATION
   1. Sector Challenges

The Water Supply and Sewerage Strategy 2020-2030, highlights the following issues as key challenges:

Organisation of services: Starting from the administrative-territorial reform and reform in the water sector, the water supply and sewerage services have been reorganised in 58 companies joint stock companies serving 61 municipalities

Access to water supply and sewerage services: Despite the ambitious objectives set out in the national strategy of water supply and sewerage 2011-2017, water supply coverage has remained the same over the last decade with higher coverage in urban areas, while sewerage coverage has increased slightly only in urban areas. As a result, access to water supply and sewerage services in rural areas of the country is still poor. Furthermore, waste water collection and treatment is at a low level and needs significant improvements in the future.

Service quality: Despite the objective set in the previous national strategy of water supply and sewerage, for the continuation of service about 20 hours/day, this performance indicator has not improved since 2013. As a result, there is still much room for improving the quality of services and only some water and sewerage companies can provide water service more than 20 hours/day throughout the year.

Quality of drinking water: Although overall safety standards have been almost the same since 2007, some water and sewerage companies are still facing major problems in providing the right quality drinking water to their customers.

Service efficiency: Water supply and sewerage companies face high levels of water losses, as maintenance of water supply systems is insufficient. Despite the ambitious objectives set out in the national strategy for water supply and sewerage 2011-2017, service efficiency remains generally low due to the high level of non-revenue water and poor performance in terms of metering, bill collection, staff efficiency and energy efficiency. These challenges need to be addressed immediately to improve service efficiency.

Financing: The difficult financial situation of water supply and sewerage companies makes it almost impossible to manage assets properly and sustainably, also to implement large capital investment programmes.

Infrastructure and investments in water supply and sanitation services: The water supply and sewerage services sector in Albania is coping with old infrastructure as well as the lack of machinery and equipment, especially in rural areas. There is a lack of significant investments in water supply and sewerage services. Investments in water supply are below the required level to support good quality and uninterrupted service in the long run.

Sustainability: For the time being tariffs in Albania are low and hence affordable. This is almost certain to change in the future if tariffs are to be increased to cover operating costs.

* 1. Legal and Policy Framework
     1. Transposing legislation

This paragraph is providing an overview of the Albanian water legal and policy framework[[10]](#footnote-10), including existing relevant draft, while the main findings of the assessment are described in the “Gap Analysis and Implementation Measures” as well as in the Table of Concordance in the Annex 1.

The UWWTD is transposed in Albania through the following laws and by-laws:

* Law no.9115, dated 24.07.2003 ‘On Environmental Treatment of Waste Water’;
* Law no.111, dated 15.12.2012 ‘On Integrated Water Resources Management’;
* Law no.10463, dated 22.09.2011 ‘On Integrated Waste Management’[[11]](#footnote-11);
* Law no.8102, dated 28.03.1996 ‘On regulatory framework of water supply, sewage and waste water treatment’, as amended;
* Law no. 119/2014 ‘On the Right to Information’;
* Law No. 139/2015 “On Local Self-Governance”,

DCM no.177, dated 31.03.2005 ‘On discharge limits of waste water and localization criteria of sensitive areas’

DCM no.958, dated 06.05.2009 ‘On approval of licensing categories and licensing application procedures concerning operators working in Water Supply Systems, Sewage and Waste Water Treatment’;

DCM no.1304 of 11.12.2009 ‘On approval of regulation model on Water Supply System and Sewage in Service Area of WSC’;

DMC no.247, dated 30.04.2014 ‘Rules for public information and involvement in the environmental decision-making procedure’;

DCM no.63, dated 27.01.2016 ‘For reorganization of operators that provide water supply, collection, disposal and wastewater treatment services’;

Decision of the National Water Council no.2/2015 for proposal for approval to the council of ministers of the draft decision “On treatment of urban waste water” pursuant to article 73, 74, 76 and 77 of law no.111/2012

DCM no.27, dated 11.02.2015 ‘On requirements on reuse of waste water sludge in agriculture’;

DCM no.431, dated 11.07.2018 ‘On creating, organizing and operating of National Agency of Water Supply, Sewage and Waste Infrastructure’.

DCM No. 1015, date 16.12.2020 on the Content, Development and Implementation of National Water Strategies, of River Basin District Management Plans and Flood Risk Management Plans.

* DCM 11th of May 2022 on national policies for the reorganization of the water services
  + 1. Enabling legislation

The table below is describing the other EU legal and policy documents, relevant to the implementation of the UWWTD and the related Albanian framework.

#### Table 2 - Relevant EU and AL legislation for UWWTD implementation

| EU legal framework | Relevant provisions to UWWTD / SSD | AL context |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Directive 2000/60/EC the water framework directive[[12]](#footnote-12) | The UWWTD is a ‘basic measure’ under the WFD.The UWWTD is an essential step on the way to achieving the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.  Article 11(1) of the WFD on the “Programme of measures”, establishes that Each Member State shall ensure the establishment for each river basin district, or for the part of an international river basin district within its territory, of a programme of measures, taking account of the results of the assessment (characterization of the RBD) required under article 5 and Annex 2 and 3 of the WFD, in order to achieve environmental objectives (Article 4).  Annex VI – “Lists of measures to be included within the programmes of measures”: PART A Measures required under the following Directives: The Urban Waste-water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC). | Law no. 111/2012 on “Integrated water resources management’’, Article 37(3) The Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Minister, approves the program of measures, drafted by each water basin council. |
| Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources | Protects waters from the pollution caused by nitrates originating from agriculture and preventing such pollution.  Requires determination of the Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ) and introduces Code of Good Agricultural Practice which is applied also for the sewage sludge as within this Directive sludge is defined as a fertiliser (Article 4 and Annex IIA). | (Mainly) Law No.111/2012, ‘On Integrated Water Resources Management’’ (as amended)  In particular, with reference to SSD, the Article 4 and Annex II regarding the adoption of Good agricultural practices have not been transposed yet. The article 16 of the Law on the protection of agricultural land prescribes measures for the enforcement of good agricultural practices.  The indicative degree of transposition is 15%, the directive has not been implemented. |
| Marine strategy framework directive | The UWWTD is an essential step on the way to achieving the objectives of the Marine strategy Framework Directive.  UWWT plants can be the entry point of priority substances and river basin specific pollutants, representing a threat to both human health and the environment. | Law no. 8905, dated 06.06.2002 ‘On protection of marine environment from pollution and damage’, as amended  Law no. 111/2012 on “Integrated water resources management”, Article 1(1) “purpose”, Art. 2(2a)“Scope” |
| Bathing water directive | The UWWTD is an essential step on the way to achieving the objectives of the BWD: wastewater poorly treated might affect the quality of bathing waters and their classification. Poor treated wastewater might contain nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen which adversely impact on surface water ecosystems, and bacteria and viruses, representing a threat to human health and environment. | Law no. 7643, no.02.02.1992 ‘On sanitary inspection’(as amended)’  DCM no. 797, dated 29.09.2010 ‘On the approval of the Hygienic-Sanitary Regulation on Bathing Water Quality Administration’  Law no.9347, dated 24.02.2005 ‘On the agreement between Republic of Albania and Republic of Macedonia for Ohrid lake and its watershed protection and sustainable development’ |
| Directive 2007/60/EC on Floods[[13]](#footnote-13) | The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.  Water service providers shall consider the impact of climate change and contribute to make the sector more resilient to the climate change–related droughts and floods. | Law 111/2012 “On Integrated Management of Water Resources”, Article 70 |
| Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)[[14]](#footnote-14) | Introduced the concept of End-of-Waste (EoW) status, whereby and how certain wastes cease to be waste (recovery, recycling) if compliant with specific criteria. | The directive is transposed through the Law no.10463, dated 22.09.2011 ‘On integrated waste management’, as amended, and its secondary legislation. The DCM no.99, dated 18.02.2005 ‘On the adoption of the Albanian catalogue of waste classification’ (as amended).  The Waste code for sewage sludge from urban wastewater treatment 19 08 05.  The codes for industrial wastewater are:   * 19 08 11 Sludge containing substances dangerous for the biological treatment of industrial wastewater * 19 08 12 Sludge from biological treatment of industrial wastewater other than that mentioned in 19 08 11 * 19 08 13 Sludge containing hazardous substances from other industrial wastewater treatments * 19 08 14 Sludge from other industrial wastewater treatment other than that mentioned in 19 08 13   The indicative degree of transposition is 34%, and its implementation is at an early stage |
| Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Landfill Directive)[[15]](#footnote-15) | The Directive obliges Member States to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is landfilled by 25% of 1995 levels by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 65% by 2017 (or as defined for new Member States). | * DCM no. 452, dated 11.07.2012 “On waste landfills”, as amended per DCM no.389, dated 27.06.2018 “On some amendments and additions to DCM no. 452, dated 11 July 2012 “On waste landfills”.   The indicative degree of transposition is 81%, its implementation is at an early stage. |
| Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (Industrial Emission Directive – IED)[[16]](#footnote-16) | It brings together seven EU directives including Directive 2008/1/EC (the ‘IPPC Directive’) and Directive 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste in a single directive on industrial emissions. Inter alia, this Directive sets standards and technical requirements (air emissions, water discharges contamination, plant designs) which must be respected by the operators of the plants which incinerate waste. Sewage sludge is within the category of waste and thus the incineration of sludge falls under the scope of this Directive.  Of relevance to sludge are the permitting requirements for discharge to sewer and on incineration and co-combustion. | * Law no.10448, dated 14.7.2011 ‘On Environmental Permits’; * Law no.10431, dated 09.06.2011 ‘On the Protection of Environment’; * Law no.10463, dated 22.09.2011 ‘On Integrated Waste Management’, DCM no.178 dated 06.03.2012 ‘On Waste Incineration’; * DCM no.419, dated 25.06.2014 ‘On the determination of specific requirements, conditions and rules for the review of environmental permits’.   The indicative degree of transposition is 70%, its implementation is at an advanced stage. |
| Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards[[17]](#footnote-17) | Sets environmental quality standards (EQS) for priority substances and pollutants regarding the good surface chemical status of waters (sediment and biota) and Member States, in order to comply with the EQS, may apply stricter standards for sewage sludge. | * Law nr. 111/2012 on “Integrated water resources management’’ (Article 55(2)). * DCM no.267, dated 07.05.2014 ‘On approval of the list of priority substances in aquatic environments’ * DCM no.246, dated 30.04.2014 ‘On Environmental quality standards for water resources’   The indicative degree of transposition is 37%, its implementation is at an initial stage. |
| Regulation 2003/2003 the Fertiliser’s Regulation (repealed with effect from 16 July 2022 by the Regulation 2019/1009)[[18]](#footnote-18). | Defines the EU rules that apply to mineral fertilisers consisting of one or more plant nutrients and in Annex I, defines fertiliser types according to their specific characteristics. Sets the requirements for the EC status of a fertiliser.  Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 exclusively covers fertilisers from mined or chemically produced, inorganic materials. The new Regulation 2019/1009 harmonizes the conditions for making fertilisers made from recycled or organic materials available on the entire internal market and it provides an important incentive for their further use and the development of the circular economy. This Regulation applies without prejudice to SSD. | Law No.10390, dated 3.3.2011 “On the use of fertilizers”[[19]](#footnote-19) transposed the EU regulation 2003/2003.  A Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) was made in May 2019 to improve the text and effectiveness of the Law[[20]](#footnote-20). |
| Directive (EU) 2015/1513 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuel[[21]](#footnote-21) (amending Directive 98/70/EC[[22]](#footnote-22) and Directive 28/2009[[23]](#footnote-23)) | The Directive limits global land-use change for biofuels to prepare the transition towards advanced biofuels.  It sets the emission reduction of at least 60% greenhouse gases from fossil fuels, promoting the use of biofuels in new installations  It proposes the use of renewable electricity in transport and establishes a framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions (biogas produced from anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge is considered as ‘energy from renewable energy source’ - ANNEX IX) | Directive 98/70/EC was partially transposed through:   * DCM no.147, dated 21.3.2007 "On the quality of fuels, gasoline and diesel" * DCM no. 1110, dated 30.7.2008 "On the quality of oil produced through the refining of crude domestic oil".   Directive 28/2009 was fully transposed through Law no. 138/2013 "On renewable energy sources”. |
| EIA Directive 2011/92/EU[[24]](#footnote-24) | EIA is compulsory for all projects listed in Annex I:  Annex 1, n. 13. Waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150 000 populations equivalent as defined in point 6 of Article 2 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban wastewater treatment | * Law no.10440, dated 07.07.2011 ‘On Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)’, as amended; * DCM no.247, dated 30.04.2014 ‘On establishing the rules and requirements of procedures for informing and involving the public in environmental decision-making’; * DCM no.598, dated 01.07.2015 ‘On establishing the rules and procedures for the assessment of transboundary environmental impact’; * DCM no.686, dated 29.07.2015 "On approval of rules, responsibilities and deadlines for procedure development of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and the procedure of transfer of the decision of the environmental statement’   Last amendments introduced by Directive 2014/52 / EU have not been transposed yet |
| SEA Directive 2001/42/EC[[25]](#footnote-25) | The objective of this Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.  It applies to the Water strategies, investment programmes and Plans | * Law no.91, dated 28.02.2013 ‘On Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)’; * DCM no.219, dated 11.03.2015 ‘On establishing the rules and procedures for consultation with stakeholders and the public, and public hearing during the process of strategic environmental assessment’; * DCM no.620, dated 07.07.2015 ‘On approval of rules, responsibilities and detailed procedures for strategic environmental assessment in a transboundary context’; * National Strategy of the Water Supply and Sewage Sector 2020-2030 and RBMPs, adopted by the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure; |
| Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information[[26]](#footnote-26) | The objectives of the Directive is to guarantee the right of access to environmental information held by or for public authorities and to set out the basic terms and conditions of, and practical arrangements for, its exercise and to ensure that, environmental information is progressively made available and disseminated to the public. | * Law no.8905, dated 06.06.2002 ‘On the protection of the environmental environment from pollution and damage’, as amended; * DMC no.247, dated 30.04.2014 ‘Rules for public information and involvement in the environmental decision-making procedure’. |
| Directive 2007/2/EC INSPIRE Directives 2003/4/EC [[27]](#footnote-27) | The INSPIRE Directive defines the requirements spatial data infrastructures (SDI) in the EU member states and contains general information that is specified in more concrete terms by individual implementation provisions. Annexes 1-III of the Directive set out 34 environmental themes that need to be considered in the process of setting up a European SDI. Article 6 of Annex III expressly mentions supply infrastructures that, among other things, include the distribution networks of energy and water utility companies, while Articles 8 and 20 address the corresponding production plants.  With reference to the reporting obligations of the SSD the recent amendments oblige Member States to ensure a higher level of transparency, and to make available, in an easily accessible manner by electronic means, environmental information and spatial data, in particular on public access, data-sharing and services. | The Law no. 10431, dated 09.06.2011 "On Environmental Protection", regulates the public access to information.  Degree of transposition: 100%, its implementation is at an advanced stage. The INSPIRE Directive was almost fully transposed through the Law no. 72/2012 "On the organization and functioning of the national infrastructure of geospatial information in the Republic of Albania".  The indicative degree of transposition is 92%, its implementation is at an initial stage. |

*Source: compiled by the consultant*

The level of transposition of the Directives is significantly high, however the implementation remains at an early stage.

The Albanian Government adopted on 11th of May 2022 the DCM on national policies for the reorganization of the water services, which aims at reorganizing the existing water supply and sewerage companies, through cooperation agreement between the WSSCs and the MIE.

The DCM is encouraging the establishment of joint water services companies, through ad hoc agreements between the MIE and the municipalities, pursuant to article 14 of the Law no. 139/2015 on Local Self-Government on *“Cooperation between two or more local self-government units”.*

According to the Chapter II(4) of this DCM the reorganizational process will start in 2022 and will be developed in accordance with the program agreed between the local self-government units and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, approved by the Council of Ministers. The implementation program has not been made available yet.

* + 1. Conclusions:

The UWWTD and the Sustainable Sludge Directive (SSD) have been partially transposed into the Albanian legal framework.

The main findings, described in details in the Table of Concordance, are summarised below:

#### Table 3 - Summary of the legal assessment

| Article | Comments, Transposition implementation analysis |
| --- | --- |
| Art. 1 - Objective | Fully transposed  Law no. 9115/2003  Article 1 |
| Art. 2 - Definitions | Fully transposed  Law no. 111/2012 Article 4 (77), (78), (79),  Law no. 9115/2003 Article 3 (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14)  DCM no. 127/2015 Chapter 1, para. 2 (c) |
| Art. 3 - Agglomeration | Partially transposed  LIWRM Article 74 and Article 77,  Law No. 9115/2003 Article 14(2) and 16, which provide legal basis for the DCM no. 177/2005, Chapter III and IV, and Annex 4. The provisions are not defining he dates within which the collecting systems shall be provided |
| Art. 4 - Urban Waste water secondary treatment | Partially transposed  LIWRM Article 74 and Article 77, Law No. 9115/2003 Art. 14, DCM no. 177/2005 Annex IV. The provisions are not defining he dates within which secondary treatment shall be provided. Transposition should be achieved through the adoption of the DCM proposed with the Decision of the National Water Council no.2/2015 |
| Art. 5 – Sensitive areas | Fully transposed  Law No. 9115/2003 Art. 14, DCM no. 177/2005, Chapter III and IV, and Annex 4 |
| Art. 6 – Less sensitive areas | Fully transposed  DCM no. 177/2005, Chapter III, par 4, Chapter IV (2), (6), (7), Annex 5 (B) |
| Art. 7 – Appropriate treatment | Partially transposed  DCM no. 177/2005, Chapter IV (7), Chapter III and Annex 4, Law No. 9115/2003 Art. 14. Dates for implementation are not defined. Transposition should be achieved through the adoption of the DCM proposed with the Decision of the National Water Council no.2/2015 |
| Art. 8 - Exemptions | Fully transposed  DCM no. 177/2005 Chapter III, par 4, Annex 5 (B), Chapter IV (2), (6), (7) |
| Art. 10 - criteria for the construction and functioning of sewerage systems. | Partially transposed,  LIWRM Article 74 par. 2 and 4, Article 76. Environmental criteria for the construction and functioning of sewerage systems are missing. Transposition should be achieved through the adoption of the DCM proposed with the Decision of the National Water Council no.2/2015. |
| Art. 11 - Authorization for discharges | Partially transposed  LIWRM Article 73 waste water discharge, Article 77 Common provisions for permits and authorizations  DCM no. 958 of 06.05.2009, The secondary legislation has not been adopted yet |
| Art. 12 – Reuse of treated waste water | Partially transposed  LIWRM Article 73 and Article 77, DCM no. 958 of 06.05.2009  The secondary legislation has not been adopted yet |
| Art. 13 - Biodegradable industrial waste water | Partially transposed  LIWRM Article 73, Article 77 and Article 78  DCM 2/2015, DCM no. 958 of 06.05.2009. Transposition should be achieved through the adoption of the DCM proposed with the Decision of the National Water Council no.2/2015 |
| Art. 14 - Sludge | Partially transposed  Law no. 10463 of 22.09.2011 “on Waste Integrated Management”, amended, Article 34  DCM no. 127/2015 Chapter 1, 2 (c)  Law no. 9115/2003 “on Article 9 (2). The provisions related to the disposal of sludge to surface waters by dumping from ships, discharge from pipelines is missing. Transposition should be achieved through the adoption of the DCM proposed with the Decision of the National Water Council no.2/2015.  The sludge directive has been almost fully transposed; however, the transposing legislation has not been aligned to the Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 and to the INSPIRE directive requirements regarding information and reporting. |
| Art. 15 – Competent authorities | DCM no. 1304/2009 Part III, (1.8), (1.9)  LIWRM Article 30, (1), Law no. 9115/2003, Article 8 (4) |
| Art. 16 – Reporting | Partially transposed  DCM no. 431/2018 Articles 12, 13 (e)  Law no. 8102/1996, Article 26 (2). Transposition should be achieved through the adoption of the DCM proposed with the Decision of the National Water Council no.2/2015 |
| Art. 17 – Programme for the implementation | Not transposed. Transposition should be achieved through the adoption of the DCM proposed with the Decision of the National Water Council no.2/2015 |
| Annex I - Requirements for urban waste water | DCM no. 177/2005, Annex I, Annex 4 (A), Annex IV, Part B, Table 1 |
| Annex II - Criteria for identification of sensitive and less sensitive areas | DCM no. 177/2005, Annex 5 |
| Annex III – Industrial sectors | DCM no. 177/2005, Annex 3 |

*Source: Compiled by the consultant*

* 1. Institutional Framework
     1. Introduction

This chapter contains description of the existing institutions of Albania competent for the UWWT and Sustainable sludge legislation:

The water sector is organized in two levels: the central and the local level.

The central level is structured into a two-tier system:

1. the first level is responsible for the overall policy directions
2. the second level is responsible for its implementation.

On the second-tier level, several agencies, institutes or inspectorates operate in different fields related to water (i.e. energy and infrastructure, health, education, internal affairs and environment). Each of these subordinated agencies, institute or inspectorate report to the highest policy making level. On the local level, operate the council of water basins, and the agency of water basin.

* + 1. Description of Institutions
       1. The Council of Ministers and the National Water Council (NWC)

The **Council of Ministers** is the top executive authority, supported by the **National Water Council**, the highest executive authority, entrusted by the Law no.111/2012 ‘On integrated management of water resources’, as amended, to define the main policy directives.

It is chaired by the Prime Minister, and it composed out of minister responsible for the environment, civil emergencies, finance, energy, infrastructure and water supply and sewage, tourism, urban development and head of the relevant institutions etc.

The **National Water Council** is supported by the **National Agency for Management of Water Resources**’ (AMBU), which is its executive body (technical secretariat).

* + - 1. National Agency for Management of Water Resources

The **National Agency for Management of Water Resources** (AMBU) was established pursuant to Article 8 (1) of Law no.111/2012 ‘On integrated management of water resources’ upon decision of the Council of Ministers no.221, dated 26.04.2018 ‘On organisation and functioning of the **National Agency for Management of Water Resources**’. It has a broad spectrum of competences in the water sector, which in a nutshell are related to the: development, regulation, financing, governance, management and operation.

Among other things, AMBU is responsible for the water cadastre, which was developed with the support of SIDA and the World Bank Group. The DCM no 1122, dated 30.12.2020 defines the requirements, conditions, procedures, necessary budgetary funds for the creation, maintenance, management and updating the national water resources cadastre.

Recently, the DCM no. 993, dated 09.12.2020 on the internal and cross-border water use and discharge tariffs has been adopted, regulating the tariff for effluent reuse.

The next table is indicating the tariffs as per discharge type.

#### Table 4: Wastewater tariffs by discharge type

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Wastewater discharge type** | **Size** | **Tariff** | |
| Industrial wastewater |  | 5 leke/m3 |
| Municipal wastewater | >10,000 PE | 5 leke/m3 |
| Use of sewage sludge on land | <10,000 PE | 4 leke/m3 |
| Water reuse after treatment (effluent) |  | 0 leke/m3 |

*Source: Consultant, compiled based on AMBU data and other sources*

Along with DCM no. 993, the DCM no. 1014, dated 16.12.2020 sets the fees for the application, authorization and permitting of wastewater treatment facilities, but also for the use of sludge on land and the reuse of effluent as shown in the next table.

#### Table 5: Fees for application, authorization and permitting of wastewater treatment facilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Wastewater discharge type** | **Size** | **Fee for submitting the request for obtaining a permit / authorization**  **(in lek)** | **Permit / authorization approval fee**  **(in lek)** | |
| Industrial wastewater |  | 3,000 | 25,000 |
| Municipal wastewater | >10,000 PE | 3,000 | 25,000 |
| Use of sewage sludge on land | <10,000 PE | 3,000 | 12,500 |
| Water reuse after treatment (effluent) |  | 1,500 | 5,000 |

*Source: Consultant, compiled based on AMBU data and other sources*

* + - 1. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE)

The **Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE)** is responsible for developing and implementing policies, strategies, implement projects in the sector of drinking water supply and sanitation, Hydropower, maritime sector.

* + - 1. The National Agency of Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Infrastructure (AKUM)

Subordinated to Minister of Energy and Infrastructure, the National Agency of Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Infrastructure AKUM is responsible for implementing the specific policies related to the water supply and sewage, treatment of polluted water as well as territorial planning and waste infrastructure. AKUM was established upon decision no.431, dated 11.07.2018 ‘On establishment, organisation and functioning of AKUM’. The membership of the Minister of Energy and Infrastructure in the National Water Council establishes the necessary link in regard to policy-making decisions on waste water.

AKUM is the responsible body for developing plans on investment and programs for the construction/rehabilitation/enlargement urban wastewater infrastructure and overseeing/estimating the needs ‘on the ground’ and following up on all relevant issues related to the above. The programs shall be developed in line with the overall policy directions issued by the National Water Council.

Besides, AKUM serves as coordinator and assist the government and the local government units on any initiative on investments in the water supply and sewage, treatment of waste water and territorial planning and waste infrastructure, as well as offers counselling during the drafting of the projects in these fields. AKUM is also assisting in planning waste infrastructure and investments (point 13, letter k)).

* + - 1. The Albanian Development Fund (FZHSH).

The Albanian Development Fund(FZHSH) is a development organization founded in 1993, to support the development of infrastructure, urbanization, tourism and cross border interaction. The FZHSH is preparing the national budget allocating funds for water supply and supervision of budget expenditures.

* + - 1. The Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE)

The Decision of the Council of Ministers no.1304, dated 11.12.2009 ‘On approval of regulation model on water supply system and sewage in service area of WSC’ foresees that the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE) is in charge of organizing, directing and supervising the monitoring of waste water in terms of dangerous substances as well as the monitoring of the quality of receiving water environments, affected from discharges of waste water in compliance with the national environmental monitoring program[[28]](#footnote-28).

Besides, the Decision of the Council of Ministers no.1189, dated 18.11.2009 ‘On the rules and procedures for the preparation and implementation of the national environmental monitoring program’ establishes that monitoring institutions shall be considered the institutions, laboratories, research centres of public universities or private licenses laboratories which shall be contracted by the Ministry for carrying out the monitoring of the specific indicators, the quality of the components of air, water, soil and biodiversity.

Furthermore, Article 30 (7) Law no.111/2011 ‘On integrated management of water resources’, as amended, foresees that the monitoring of quality, quantity of the production of the water used for industrial purposes and the discharges in the surface water or ground water after their treatment shall be carried out by the special authorities as foreseen in the specific laws, under the overall management of AMBU (as part of the cycle on management of integrated water resources). The law envisages AMBU as the main authority, which gathers all the monitoring reports of the different agencies and forwards them to the National Water Council for further processing on the political level.

* + - 1. Water Supply Sector Regulatory Authority (ERRU)

**The Water Supply Sector Regulatory Authority[[29]](#footnote-29) (ERRU)** is organized and functions in accordance with the provisions of Law no.8102, dated 03.03.1996 ‘On regulatory framework of water supply, sewage and waste water treatment’. ERRU has the exclusive right to set the relevant tariffs and licence the operators who operate in the water sector. Decision of the Council of Ministers no.958, dated 06.05.2009 ‘On the approval of the categories of the licences and procedures for application for the licence of the individuals, legal entities which exercise activities in the system of water supply and removal and processing of waste water’ defines in detail the categories of the licenses as well as the conditions that need to be fulfilled.

Besides, ERRU regulates the supply sector and monitors the performance of the service provides for water supply and sewage (i.e. the state owned ‘Ujesjelles Kanalizime sh.a’ companies). The performance is measured on yearly basis since 10 years and published in a respective report prepared by ERRU. The report contains an individual as well as comparative analysis of the operators. The analysis is carried out based on the data provided by the operators themselves, the data base of the Monitoring Unit in the General Directorate of Water and Sewage in the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy. At the same time ERRU carries out also inspections on the ground.

* + - 1. Water Supply and Sewerage Companies

According to the Law No. 139/2015 “On Local Self-Governance”, the Water Supply and Sewerage Company are responsible for providing water supply and sanitation services. All 61 Municipalities have established Water Supply and Sewerage Companies to deliver water services, in 3 cases inter-municipal cooperation has been used for water service provisions such as Berat and Kucove, Tepelene and Memaliaj, Durres and Shijak.

There are 58 water services providers operating at present, ranging in size from less than 3,000 connections and more than 15,000 connections. The following table shows the Water Companies grouped according to the number of connections / clients.

#### Table 6 - WSSC grouped according to the number of connections

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Categories | # of connections | # of Water Supply and Sewerage Company |
| Category 1 | > 15,000 | 14 |
| Category 2 | 3,000 – 15,000 | 34 |
| Category 3 | < 3,000 | 10 |
| Total |  | **58** |

*Source: Compiled by Consultant*

The Reform in the WWS Sector initiated in January 2016, according to DCM no. 63, dated 27.01.2016 *"On the reorganization of the WWS sector"* is still in the process of implementation. As a result, by the end of 2019, only 39 WWS companies from 58 companies have completed their reorganization and are licensed by the Water Regulatory Authority / ERRU according to the reform. The following table is describing the licensed companies in the framework of the on-going water reform.

#### Table 7 - Reorganised and licensed companies under the reform by 2020

| *No.* | *Year 2016* | *Year 2017* | *Year 2018* | *Year 2019* | *Year 2020* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | JSC WSS Kukës | JSC WSS Gjirokastër | JSC WSS Libohovë | JSC WSS Pukë | JSC WSS Fier |
|  | JSC WSS Vorë | JSC WS Gramsh | JSC WSS Dropull | JSC WSS Elbasan | JSC WSS Bulqizë |
|  | JSC Belsh | JSC WSS Korçë | JSC WSS Konispol |  |  |
|  | JSC Malësi e Madhe | JSC WSS Krujë | JSC WSS Tropojë |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Mirditë | JSC WSS Vlorë |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Poliçan | JSC WSS Rrogozhinë |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Berat Kuçovë | JSC WSS Kavajë |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Devoll | JSC WSS Sarandë |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Maliq | JSC WSS Ura Vajgurore |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Patos |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Skrapar |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Vau Dejës |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Tepelenë |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Delvinë |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Lezhë |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Pogradec |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Shkodër |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Cërrik |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Roskovec |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Mat |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Lushnje |  |  |  |
|  |  | JSC WSS Librazhd |  |  |  |
| *Subtotals* | | | | | |
|  | ***4*** | ***22*** | ***9*** | ***2*** | ***2*** |
| *Total 39* | | | | | |

*Source: ERRU performance report 2020*

On 11th of May 2022 the Albanian Government adopted the DCM on national policies for the reorganization of the water services, which aims at reorganizing the existing water supply and sewerage companies, through cooperation agreement between the WSSCs and the MIE.

A list of fifteen (15) joint WSSCs is presented below. It is noted that this list is indicative and based on the assumption that WSSCs will agree to merge to the joint WSSC.

#### Figure 2 – Indicative list of joint WSSCs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of joint WSSC | Number of Customers | Name of WSSC merged |
| Berat | 43,749 | Berat Sh.A UK, Ura Vajgurore Sh.A U, Poliçan Sh.A U, Skrapar Sh.A UK |
| Dibër | 22,597 | Dibër Sh.A UK, Bulqize, Mat Sh.A UK, Klos |
| Durrës | 127,049 | Durrës Sh.A UK, Krujë Sh.A UK, Kavaje, Rrogozhine |
| Elbasan | 71, 230 | Elbasan Sh.A UK, Librazhd Sh.A UK, Gramsh Sh.A UK, Cërrik Sh.A UK, Belsh Sh.A UK, Peqin |
| Fier | 52,829 | Fier, Patos, Roskovec, Mallakaster |
| Gjirokastër | 29,265 | Gjirokastër Sh.A UK, Tepelenë Sh.A UK, Këlcyrë Sh.A U, Përmet Sh.A U, Libohovë Sh.A U, Dropull, Memaliaj Sh.A U |
| Korçë | 53, 468 | Korçë Sh.A UK, Devoll Sh.A U, Maliq Sh.A U, Kolonjë Sh.A UK, Pustec Sh.A UK |
| Kukës | 12, 285 | Kukës Sh.A UK, Tropojë Sh.A U, Has Sh.A U |
| Lezhë | 28,454 | Lezhë Sh.A UK, Mirditë Sh.A UK, Kurbin Sh.A U |
| Lushnje | 29,580 | Lushnje, Divjake |
| Pogradec | 20,664 | Pogradec Sh.A UK, Prrenjas |
| Sarandë | 28,267 | Sarandë Sh.A UK, Finiq, Konispol, Delvinë Sh.A UK |
| Shkodër | 43,749 | Shkodër Sh.A. UK, Fushë - Arrëz Sh.A UK, Pukë Sh.A UK, Vau Dejës Sh.A UK, Malësi e Madhe Sh.A U |
| Tiranë | 284,830 | Tiranë Sh.A UK, Kamëz Sh.A UK, Vorë Sh.A UK |
| Vlorë | 68,113 | Vlorë Sh.A UK, Selenicë Sh.A UK, Himarë Sh.A UK |
| Total | **779,14** |  |

*Source: Compiled by the Consultant based on current information available*

The AKUM, Water Supply and Sewerage Companies, Municipalities, Albanian Development Fund, retain responsibility for the construction of the water service infrastructure.

**Wastewater sludge monitoring:**

With reference to sludge monitoring the WWTPs laboratories have the capacity of determining a limited range of parameters essentially for process control to ensure compliance with the effluent discharge standard of the WWTP. The capability to analyse sludge or soil is usually very limited except Korca WWTP staff. Consequently, the quality of sludge and soil must be characterised by external capable (accredited) laboratories in order to verify compliance with sludge quality standards.

The Agricultural University has the most modern facilities having just been fully refurbished and re-equipped. Only the Centre for Transfer of Agricultural Technologies Fushe-Kruja and the Agricultural University are capable of interpreting the agronomic results and advising the Water Utilities and farmers on the implications of the results.

* (Accredited) Albanian laboratories having performed sludge monitoring:
  + S.C.A. Servizi Chimici Albanesi Sh.p.k., Tirana, Rr. Elbasanit

Phone: +355 68 20 72 149; Email: [s.abazi@scatest.com](mailto:s.abazi@scatest.com)

* + Noval Laboratory, 2030 Durres

Phone: +366 668 04 20 45; Email: [info@noval-laboratory.al](mailto:info@noval-laboratory.al); Homepage: [www.noval-laboratory.al](http://www.noval-laboratory.al)

* International laboratories having performed monitoring of Albanian sludge samples:
  + AGROLAB Labor GmbH, 84079 Bruckberg, Germany

Fax: +49 8765 93996-28; Homepage: [www.agrolab.de](http://www.agrolab.de)

* + NRM Ltd. (Natural Resources Management), UK, Berkshire RG42 6NS

Phone: +44 1344 886338: Email: [enquiries@nrm.uk.com](mailto:enquiries@nrm.uk.com); Homepage: [www.nrm.uk.com](http://www.nrm.uk.com)

The feasibility of applying sludge to land, the soil monitoring is a responsibility of the sludge producer, meaning the WWTP operator. Soils need to be identified, analysed and a permit granted by the competent authority before the first sludge application. However, there is limited data on heavy metal concentrations in soil in Albania.

The Agricultural University and the Centre for Transfer of Agricultural Technologies Fushe-Kruja are capable of preparing qualified soil monitoring.

* + - 1. Municipalities (LSGU-MUN)

Municipalities are owners and responsible for water and wastewater services in their territory of jurisdiction. They perform exclusive functions and delegated functions. Law No. 139/2015 “On Local Self-Governance” defines water supply (production, treatment, transmission, and supply of drinkable water), wastewater (collection, removal, and treatment of wastewater), storm water (collection and removal of rainwater and flood protection in residential areas) and fire protection services as few of over 14 main exclusive functions of municipalities in public infrastructure and services. This law also encourages cooperation among two or more local self-government units to carry out specific functions and deliver services on behalf and to the benefit of their inhabitants.

* + - 1. The River Basin Councils (RBCs)

The River Basin Councils (RBCs) were established with DCM No. 696 (dated 30.10.2019, "On approval of territorial and hydrographic boundaries of river basins in the Republic of Albania ". Each RBC is chaired by the Prefect of the biggest Qark of the basin (Chairperson) composed of: municipality representatives appointed by the relevant Mayor, Regional Central Government Offices such as the Regional Environmental Agency (Ministry of Environment), Directory for Protected Areas (Ministry of Environment), Local Health Care Units (Ministry of Health) and Irrigation and Drainage Directorate (Ministry of Agriculture), Interested groups from different service fields.

The Decision no.177, dated 31.03.2005 ‘On discharge limits of waste water and localization criteria of sensitive areas’ foresees the obligation for the councils of basins to publish every two years reports on the status of the waters in the basins under their jurisdiction, discharges of liquids and removal of sludge with from the waste water treatment plants. In total, 6 management offices for water basin exist in Albania. The reports are submitted to AMBU which is presenting the report to the National Water Councils.

* + - 1. The Water Resource Administration Offices

The Four **Water Resource Administration Offices** support the activities of the various RBCs, with the Secretary of each RBC serving as the Head of the relevant Water Resource Administration Office.

* + - 1. The National Environmental Agency (NEA)

Upon decision of Council of Ministers no.568, dated 17.17.2019 ‘On establishment, manner of organisation and functioning of **National Environmental Agency (NEA)**’ the competences related to environmental inspections were transferred from the State Inspectorate of Environment, Forests, Water and Tourisms to NEA. The same Decision repeals also decision no.103, dated 04.02.2015 ‘On establishment and manner of organization and functioning of the State Inspectorate for Environment and Forest’. The competences related to tourism were transferred to the National Coast Agency. The competences related to management of integrated waste were transferred to the National Inspectorate on Protection of the Territory, which is an institution subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Hence, after the restructuring this institution is the competent body for enforcements of the provisions of Law no. 10463/2011 ‘On integrated waste management’ and Law no.10431, dated 09.06.2011 ‘On protection of the environment’.

The NEA is also responsible for the development and implementation of the Albanian Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR). The PRTR is a public electronic database to facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making, aiming prevention and reduction of environmental pollution. Specifically, the Albanian Pollutant Release and Transfer Register enables the public to have access to environmental information concerning the annual amounts of pollutant releases to air, water and land as well as off-site transfers of waste and on urban waste water treatment within the scope of DCM No. 742 date 09.09.2015, which has partially transposed the EC Regulation No. 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) amended by Regulation EC Nr.596 / 2009.

At EU level, the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) implements the provisions of the PRTR Protocol issued under the Aarhus Convention of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. The relevant [European Union site (E-PRTR)](http://prtr.ec.europa.eu/) also includes data reported by some 30,000 industrial facilities covering 65 economic activities across Europe.

In close coordination with NEA, the DCM No. 742 dated 09.09.2015 has been issued based on data from industries that discharge to the sewerage systems pollution loads exceeding the allowed limit (threshold) concentrations, for example Total Organic Carbon 50,000 kg/year. In light of this DCM, urban WWTPs are considered to provide regular reports as well.

In addition, the self-monitoring should be carried out by accredited/certified laboratories in compliance with the provisions of the legal base in place. To achieve this, the WWTPs in Albania should provide laboratory test for water and sludge after being treated by accredited/certified laboratories.

In this context it is important to mention that all sludge and soil monitoring activities are in the responsibility of the WWTP operator who therefore has to provide the financial resources.

The following table is summarising the regulatory requirement for wastewater and sludge treatment permitting and corresponding fees:

#### Table 8: Summary table for wastewater and sludge treatment permit and fee requirements

| **No** | **Activity** | **Specific Requirements** | **Tax and Fees** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **1.National Environment Agency** | | | |
| * 1. *Environmental Permit Register (Class B)*   **Definition:** “Type B environmental permit” is the permit approved by the National Environmental Agency AKM (\*) and issued by the National Business Centre (QKB) / “Leje mjedisi e tipit B” është leja e miratuar nga Agjencia Rajonale e Mjedisit dhe e lëshuar nga Qendra Kombëtare e Regjistrimit QKB (\*\*). | | | |
| (\*) | Urban wastewater treatment plant | All | * Tariff Application for Environmental Permit * QKB Tariff to officially issue the Environmental Permit (before approved by NEA) * Annual fee |
| (\*) | Industrial wastewater treatment plant (in the same place they are generated) | All |
| (\*) | Land use of sewerage sludge | All |
| (\*) | Storage and / or treatment of other waste generated by the urban wastewater such as:   * *sludge from urban wastewater treatment* * *sewerage sludge from septic tanks* * *septage waste from cleaning open pits* * *septage waste from sewer pipes and maintenance (cleaning)* | Treatment capacity equal to or greater than 30 m3/day  Storage capacity equal to or greater than 50 m3 storage volume |
| *1.2 1.2 NEA-Albanian Pollutant Release and Transfer Register* | | | |
|  | Registry / Report of  (a) discharge and pollutants  (b) transferring pollutants Outside the territory of the plant  Who should report:   * *Urban WWTPs with a capacity of 100,000 PE* * *Industrial WWTPs with a capacity of 10,000m3/day* | After issuing environmental permits, a 6-month / annual report in the Albanian Pollutant Release and Transfer Register is compulsory 2 times a year  Frequency:   * 2 x year * 2 x year | * Registration fee, * 2 payments per year for discharge of contaminants   In case of transfer:   * 2 payments per year for the transfer of contaminants |
|  | Wastewater and sludge analysis should be carried out by accredited laboratories | Compulsory 2 x year | * Reporting 2 x year * 2 x year special payment for accredited laboratory |
| 1. **2. Water Regulatory Authority** | | | |
| **2.***12.1 License the operators* | | | |
|  | Category C – Wastewater service | Valid for 4 years | WW License fee |
|  | Category D – Wastewater treatment | Valid for 4 years with a specific requirement: This license is granted/issued if the operator obtains a valid **Environmental Permits** | WWTP License fee (once in 4 years) |
| *2.22.2 Issue a service tariff* | | | |
|  | Wastewater service | With the request from the owner | Application tariff  (WRA requires regulatory payments every year. This payment is a percentage of the revenues generated by the WW fees.) |
|  | Wastewater treatment | With the request from the owner | Application tariff  (As long as Water Utilities do not apply the tariff for ITUN this payment is applied.) |
| *2.3 KPI annual report* | | | |
|  | KPIs questionnaire  (WS, WW, WWTPs) | Annual? | Free of charge  2 x year reporting  Based on the completion of detailed questionnaires for each of ITUN administered by Water utility. |
| 1. **3. AMBU Request for a Permit / authorization to use and discharge water** | | | |
| *3.13.1 Request for a permit* | | | |
|  | Industrial wastewater | When the procedure starts | (Initial) fee |
|  | Wastewater discharge | When the procedure starts | (Initial) fee |
|  | Water reuse after being treated | When the procedure starts | (Initial) fee |
| *3.23.2 Payments after the approved permit* | | | |
|  | Industrial wastewater | For successful closed procedure | Fee to get the approved permit |
|  | Wastewater discharge | For successful closed procedure | Fee to get the approved permit |
|  | Water reuse after being treated | For successful closed procedure | Fee to get the approved permit |
| *3.33.3 Water use and discharge regular fee* | | | |  |
|  | Industrial wastewater | Annual regular fee | Annual fee |
|  | Wastewater discharge | Annual regular fee | Annual fee |
|  | Water reuse after being treated | Annual regular fee | Annual fee |
| 1. **4. AKUM** | | | |
|  | Benchmarking questionnaire  WS, WW, WWTPs | Must be Completed by each Water Utility 4 x year | Free of charge  (every month x year  Every month a questionnaire with 300 data is completed by all Water Supply and sewerage Utilities including WWTPs) |

*Source: compiled by the consultant*

* + - 1. State Environmental Inspectorate (SEI)

The State Inspectorate of Environment, Forests, Water and Tourisms is the responsible authority for environmental inspection.

Upon decision of Council of Ministers no.568, dated 17.17.2019 ‘On establishment, manner of organisation and functioning of NEA’ the competences of the State Inspectorate of Environment, Forests, Water and Tourisms related to environment were transferred to NEA. The same Decision repeals also decision no.103, dated 04.02.2015 ‘On establishment and manner of organization and functioning of the State Inspectorate for Environment and Forest’.

* + 1. Functional Analysis for implementing the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (UWWTD)

To implement the UWWTD the competent authorities in the Albania need to perform the following functions:

* Regulatory Planning
* Regulation and permitting
* Monitoring
* Information and Reporting
* Enforcement
* Service Provision
* Investment Planning

These functions are described as follows:

1. **Regulatory planning**: establishing planning mechanisms, designations, delineations and producing plans. In terms of planning AKUM is the responsible authority in charge of developing programs for the construction/rehabilitation/enlargement urban wastewater infrastructure. AMBU with MTE, identifies the protected areas, the Council of Ministers (CoM) designates protected areas upon proposal of MTE.
2. **Regulation including permitting** of specified activities such as discharging waste water, management and re-use of sludge arising from waste water treatment (Art. 14); definition of specific performance requirements to design and construct treatment plants (Art. 10).

Water discharge activities are subject to several permit/authorization which are issued by different entities. The NationalWater Council is the key institution in regard to the issuance of permit/authorization on usage of water and discharges of waste water**.**

AMBU with MTE and MIE / AKUM defines the environmental criteria for the construction and operation of sewerage systems. CoM adopts the criteria defined for the construction and operation of sewerage systems upon proposal of the Minister responsible for the environment and the Minister responsible for sewerage and sanitation. The environmental permit is issues by National Environmental Agency. The table above is providing a more exhaustive overview of the permitting competences and requirements.

1. **Monitoring**: Ensure appropriate monitoring capacity for monitoring discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants and monitoring waters receiving discharges of wastewater covered by the directive (Art. 15 and Annex). MTE together with its specialised agencies and the environmental inspectorate are responsible for the continuous control of the activities that cause water pollution, as well as of the entities responsible for their treatment and purification.

The responsible institutions designated by special laws shall monitor the quality, quantity of industrial wastewater production and their discharges into surface or groundwater, under the overall management of the AMBU (as part of the integrated water resource management cycle). (LIWRM Article 30, (7))

1. **Information and Reporting**: Ensure that the relevant authorities publish reports to the public every two years on the disposal of urban wastewater and sludge in their areas (Art. 16) disseminating information to other state institutions and to the European Commission. RBCs publishes every two years reports on the status of the waters in the basins, waste water discharges, removal of sludge from the waste water treatment plants. RBCs are reporting to AMBU, which reports to the NWC.
2. **Enforcement**: Taking legal action to rectify transgressions and non-compliance. A two-tier inspection system is foreseen by the legislation in force: on the local and on the central level, with different bodies which need to interact, coordinate and collaborate together in order to carry out inspection activities. On the local level, inspection related to the usage of water resources are carried out by the Basin Councils assisted by the Offices for Administration of Water Basin. On the central level the national inspectorates responsible for the control of the territory, environment and water, under the supervision of AMBU (as part of the cycle on integrated management of water resources).
3. **Service Provision**: To ensure thatwater services provision is in compliance with the national legal framework. The responsibilities for organising water Service Provision (water supply drinking water supply, waste water collection and waste water treatment) lies with the Municipality within their territory, as described above.
4. **Investment planning[[30]](#footnote-30) and Sector Sponsorship**: The process of identifying, programming and funding the necessary investments to achieve compliance (Article 17). Identification of investment needs and planning activities for construction and maintenance of the water infrastructures is in the responsibility of AKUM. Preparing national budget allocating funds for water supply and supervision of budget expenditures is the responsibility of Albanian Development Fund (FZHSH).

A Master Plan on Water Supply and Sewerage for Albania was prepared in 2013 with KfW assistance. The National Water Council adopted the strategy in December 2015. The Master Plan was updated in 2019. The update Master Plan and the capital programme, which aims at defining the Water Supply and Sewerage Sector Strategy 2020 - 2030, will provide a more accurate basis for the capital investment needs. Financial support to Water Supply and Sewerage Companies for drinking water investments is provided through the AKUM and ADF, which is managing Donor’s aid and loans.

* + 1. Conclusions

The complex institutional framework at national and local level, above-described, is summarised in the following table per functions.

A detailed assessment describing the Albanian Institutional framework and the obligations to be fulfilled for the implementation of the UWWTD and Sustainable Sludge Directive (SSD) is presented in Annex 2 of this document on Functional analysis of the institutional framework and its capacity to implement the DWD provisions.

The following table summarises the Institutional set up divided per functions, the detailed analysis is presented in the Annex 2.

#### Table 9 - Summary of Institutional framework

| **REQUIREMENT (FUNCTIONS)** |  | **COMPETENT BODIES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NWC** | **MIE** | **AKUM** | **AMBU** | **RBCs** | **ERRU** | **MUN** | **WSSC** | **MTE** | **NEA** | **FZHSH** | **SEI** |
| **REGULATORY PLANNING** | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Designate competent authority for developing programmes for the construction of new urban wastewater treatment infrastructure; |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Designate the authority responsible for providing public finance for construction (i.e. delivering the implementation programme under Article 17) and |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |  |
| Authority responsible for monitoring the progress during construction of infrastructure. |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identify sensitive areas and less sensitive areas, in accordance with specified criteria, and review the identification of these areas every four years (Arts. 5 and 6 and Annex II) |  |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **PERMITTING** | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Provide for prior regulation or specific authorisation for all discharges of urban waste water from UWWTP (Article 12, Annex IB); | **X** |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| Provide for prior regulation or specific authorisation for discharges of industrial wastewater from the agro-food sector (Art.13, Annex III); | **X** | **X** |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| Provide for prior regulation or specific authorisation for all discharges of industrial wastewater into urban collecting systems and treatment plants (Art.11, Annex IC); | **X** | **X** |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| Ensure that systems for the collection of urban wastewater are provided for all agglomerations with a population equivalent of 2 000 or more (Art. 3 and Annex IA); |  | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| Ensure that wastewater treatment is provided for all the agglomerations, at the level of treatment specified |  | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| Sludge arising from waste water treatment shall be re-used whenever appropriate (Art. 14(1)); |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| Ensure that the disposal of sludge from urban waste water treatment plants is subject to general rules, registration or authorisation, and impose a ban on the disposal of sludge to surface waters (Art. 14); |  |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| Ensure that treatment plants are designed, constructed, operated and maintained to meet specified performance requirements (Art. 10). |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **MONITORING** | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Ensure appropriate monitoring capacity for monitoring discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants and monitoring waters receiving discharges of wastewater covered by the directive (Art. 15 and Annex ID); |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| If considering applying for derogations (primary treatment for discharges into less sensitive areas), carry out comprehensive studies to determine the effect on the environment of discharges of urban wastewater in less sensitive areas (Arts. 6 and 8). |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |
| **INFORMATION and REPORTING** | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Ensure that the relevant authorities publish reports to the public every two years on the disposal of urban wastewater and sludge in their areas (Art. 16); | **X** |  |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report to the Commission on: |  | NA | NA | NA |  | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| Transposition of the directive into national legislation, with texts of the main provisions of national law adopted in the field covered by the directive (Art. 19); |  | NA | NA | NA |  | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| Implementation programmes (Art. 17 and Commission Decision 93/481/EEC); |  | NA | NA | NA |  | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| Situation reports on the disposal of urban wastewater and sludge (Art. 16); |  | NA | NA | NA |  | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| comprehensive studies carried out in respect of discharges in less sensitive areas (in the case of applications for a derogation for less sensitive areas) (Arts. 6 and 8); |  | NA | NA | NA |  | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| Upon request by the Commission: information collected through monitoring (Art.15). |  | NA | NA | NA |  | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |
| **ENFORCEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| To ensure enforcement of legal provisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **X** | **X** |  | **X** |
| **SERVICE PROVISIONS** | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| To ensure water services, in compliance with the Albanian legal framework |  | **X** | **X** |  |  | **X** | **X** | **X** |  | **X** |  |  |
| **INVESTMENT PLANNING** | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Identification of investment needs and planning activities for construction and maintenance of the water infrastructures |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** |  |  |  | **X** |  |
| Preparing national budget allocating funds for water supply and supervision of budget expenditures |  | **X** | **X** |  |  |  | **X** |  |  |  | **X** |  |

*Source: Compiled by the consultant*

*Abbreviations: NWC: National Water Council, MIE: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, AKUM:* National Agency of Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Infrastructure, AMBU: Agency for the Management of Water Resources, RBCs: River Basin Councils, ERRU: Water Supply Sector Regulatory Authority, MUN: Municipality (LSGUs), WSSC: Water Supply and Sewerage Company, MTE: Ministry of Tourism and Environment, NEA: National Environmental Agency**,** FZHSH: Albanian Development Fund, SEI: State Environmental Inspectorate.

* 1. Current status of Wastewater Infrastructure Implementation
     1. Delineation of agglomerations and Wastewater Load Projection
        1. Methodology

In Report Task 1 Vol. 1-Chapter 3.2.4 – Delineation of Agglomerations and its Annexes 5 – List of Agglomerations and Annex 6 - maps of agglomerations, the methodology and results for delineation of agglomerations are presented in detail. The results are summarized in this chapter.

The key requirement of the UWWTD is that all agglomerations with a waste water load above 2,000 P.E. be provided with a waste water collection system and with a waste water treatment plant (WWTP). The requirements for compliance are generally more stringent for larger agglomerations and larger agglomerations are given priority in the implementation plan.

Article 2.4 of the UWWTD defines the “agglomeration” as follows: ‘agglomeration’ means an area where the population and/or economic activities are *sufficiently concentrated* for urban waste water to be collected and conducted to an urban waste water treatment plant or to a final discharge point”.

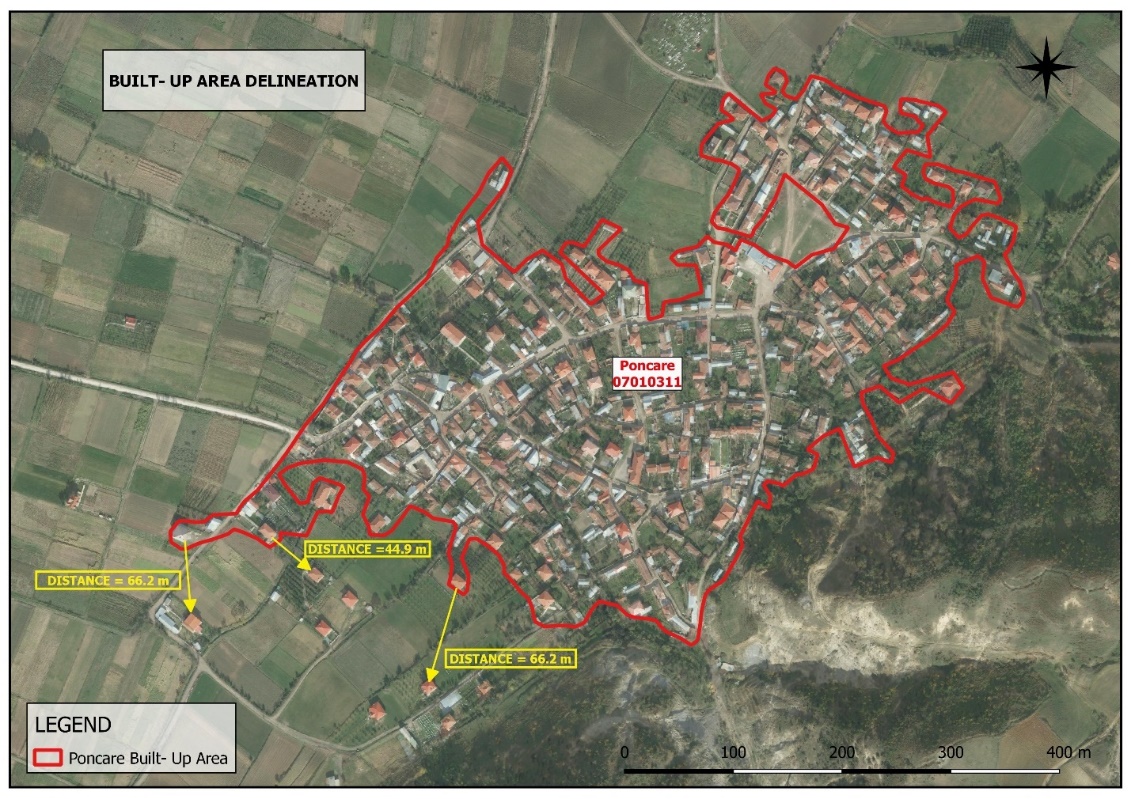
A methodology for delineation of agglomerations has been developed and was applied to determine the agglomeration boundaries in Albania. This methodology adopted a stepwise approach including (i) delineation of built-up areas (based on GIS/orthophotos and the delineation of distinct areas at village level) , (ii) merging of built-up areas into potential agglomerations (long-list) based on a distance criterion of 150 – 250 m between built-up areas, (iii) adjusting the provisional list of potential agglomerations (short-list) by excluding those below 2,000 P.E.[[31]](#footnote-31), (iv) discarding from the list those that are “insufficiently concentrated” to comply with the definition contained in the UWWTD and hence not agglomerations in the legal sense (final list) by applying a criterion of 15 P.E. / ha as a very approximate indicator of affordability.

The basis for this methodology is the generated load of an agglomeration. The total load expressed in Population Equivalent[[32]](#footnote-32) (P.E.), was calculated for a projection period from 2020 to 2050 at village level based on (i) domestic wastewater load (ii) tourist wastewater load (peak month) (iii) public/institutional and industrial/commercial wastewater load and considers yearly variation and future development trends.

The wastewater infrastructure data (collection system and WWTPs) and wastewater coverage rates were collected and calculated at village level to be applied for step 4 (agglomerations below 2,000 P.E. with existing sewer network are included in the list of agglomerations).

The figure below shows the delineation of built-up areas (example for the village of Poncare).

#### Figure 3 - Delineation of built-up areas (Example for the village of Poncare)

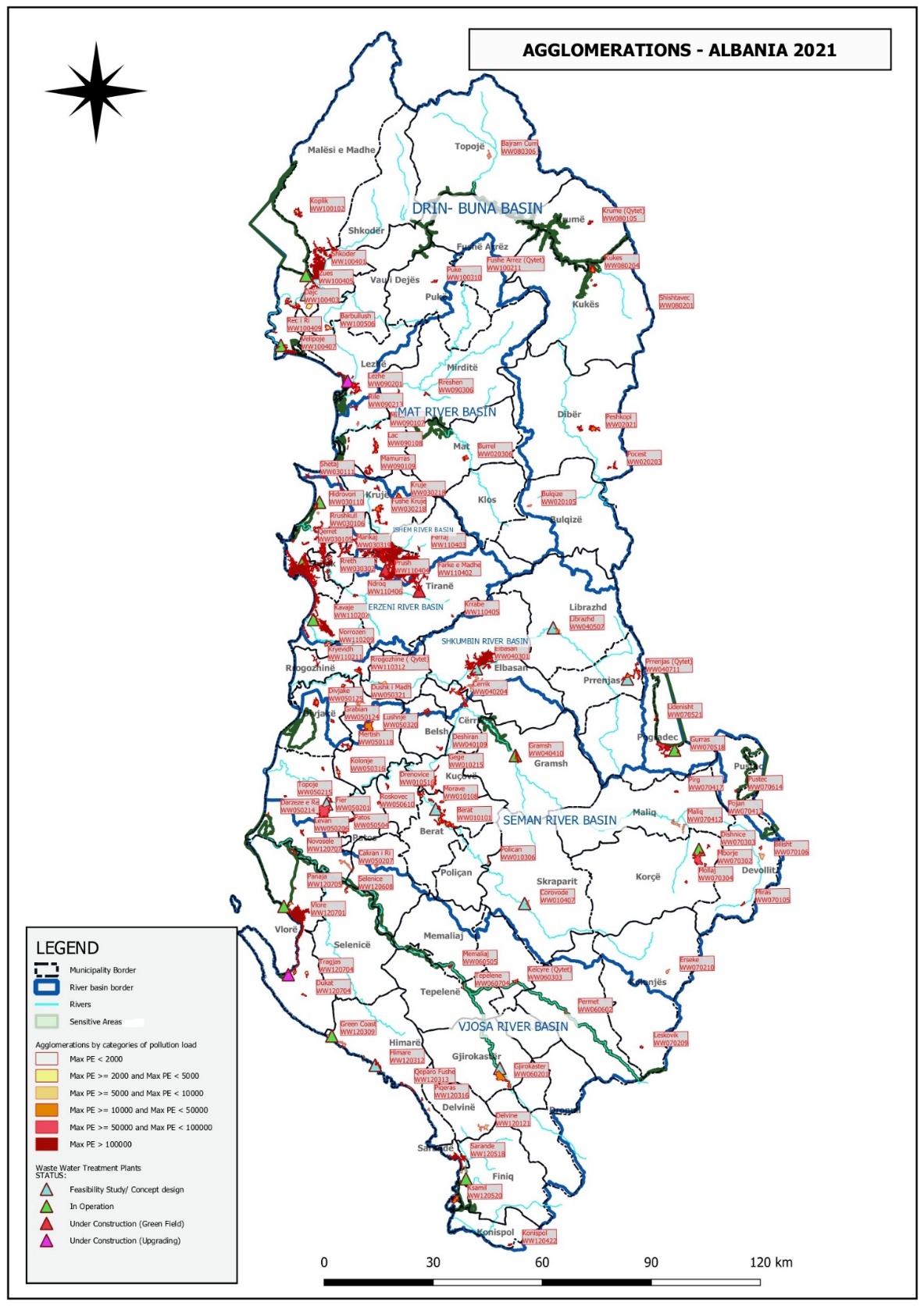


*Source: Prepared by Consultant*

* + - 1. Identified Agglomerations and related generated load

In total **165 agglomerations** have been identified, in which about two thirds of the population (2.1 million) in Albania are currently living. The figure below shows an overview map with all agglomerations.

#### Figure 4 - Overview map agglomerations in Albania



*Source: Prepared by Consultant*

The total generated waste water load[[33]](#footnote-33) of about 3.5 million P.E. in 2020 is projected to increase to 3.7 million P.E. in 2050[[34]](#footnote-34). The waste water load by category of load size (in P.E.) is presented in the table below and summarized as follows:

* Eight (8) agglomerations (5 %) have a maximum load in the projection period above 100,000 P.E. (Tirane, Durres, Vlore, Kavaje, Shkoder, Sarande, Elbasan and Velipoje), with a total load of 2.6 million P.E., corresponding to 68 % of the total waste water load in the country.
* In the next category between 10,000 and 100,000 P.E. there are 26 agglomerations (16 %) generating a load of about 0.8 million P.E. (20 % of total load).
* In the category between 2,000 and 10,000 P.E. there are 94 agglomerations (57 %) generating a load of about 0.38 million P.E. (10 %).
* Finally, in the category below 2,000 P.E. there are 37 agglomerations (23 %) generating a load of about 0.05 million P.E. (1 %).

The average agglomeration size in Albania is 23,593 P.E. which is similar to the average of all EU member countries (21,426 P.E.)[[35]](#footnote-35). Further, comparing Albanian results with the average of EU member countries shows that the size and load distribution by categories in Albania is similar to the average of other EU member states.

The table below also shows that 111 agglomerations (67%) are generating waste water which are discharging to sensitive areas out of which 24 agglomerations (15 % of all agglomerations) above 10,000 P.E. would be subject to more stringent treatment requirements. Hence, these 24 agglomerations, generating a total waste water load of 2.1 million P.E. (about 54 % of the total generated load in the country) would need tertiary treatment. Reference is made to Task 1 / Vol. 2 for the detailed report on sensitive areas in Albania.

#### Table 10: Summary of Waste water load generated by category of agglomeration size

| Category of agglomeration size[[36]](#footnote-36) | Number of agglomerations | | Total WW load generated 2020 | Total WW load generated 2050 | Maximum WW load generated (2020-2050) | | Agglomerations in sensitive areas | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Max P.E.* | *#* | *%* | *PE60* | *PE60* | *PE60* | *%* | *number* | *%[[37]](#footnote-37)* |
| below 1,000 | 6 | 4% | 4,050 | 3,062 | 4,050 | 0% | 6 | 100% |
| 1,001- 2,000[[38]](#footnote-38) | 31 | 19% | 46,248 | 37,521 | 46,684 | 1% | 19 | 61% |
| 2,001- 5,000 | 67 | 41% | 199,147 | 169,628 | 204,204 | 5% | 47 | 70% |
| 5,001-10,000 | 27 | 16% | 166,086 | 150,548 | 175,333 | 5% | 15 | 56% |
| 10,001-50,000 | 21 | 13% | 390,959 | 341,735 | 403,745 | 10% | 15 | 71% |
| 50,001-100,000 | 5 | 3% | 365,030 | 382,367 | 398,661 | 10% | 4 | 80% |
| above 100,000 | 8 | 5% | 2,297,692 | 2,625,423 | 2,660,126 | 68% | 5 | 63% |
| Total | **165** | **100%** | **3,469,211** | **3,710,284** | **3,892,803** | 100% | **111** | **67%** |

*Source: Compiled by Consultant*

The table below shows the development of waste water load by type of load. Currently it is estimated that about 60 % is generated from domestic load, 31 % from tourism and 9 % from public/Industrial and commercial load. The increase of the total load from 2020 to 2050, despite of the slightly decreasing domestic load, is explained by the assumption that tourism will further increase by 0.35 million P.E. in the projection period (increase of 32 %) in Albania. It is noted that under tourism all non-residential population is summarised, hence it includes the large number of Albanian population living abroad for most of the year, but visiting their home country during summer months (reference is made to Chapter 3.2.3.3 – Non-Domestic Waste Water Load).

#### Table 11: Summary of generated waste water load by type of load category from 2020 - 2050

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of waste water load | 2020 | | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 |
| Domestic | 2,072,295 | 60% | 2,076,465 | 2,028,729 | 1,980,992 |
| Tourism | 1,086,072 | 31% | 1,201,428 | 1,316,785 | 1,432,142 |
| Public & Industrial / Commercial | 310,844 | 9% | 311,470 | 304,309 | 297,149 |
| Total | **3,469,211** | 100% | **3,589,362** | **3,649,823** | **3,710,284** |

*Source: Compiled by Consultant*

* + - 1. Collected Wastewater Load

In total 121 agglomerations (including 197 villages) are already endowed with an existing collection system. Further, there are 44 agglomerations (27 % of total) which are discharging to a WWTP[[39]](#footnote-39).

The total waste water load collected in 2020 is estimated at 2.79 million P.E. out of a total generated load of 3.57 million P.E., hence 81 % of the load is already collected. It is noted that the load treated in compliance with EU requirements is by far below the collected rate.

#### Table 12: Waste water load collected and existing waste water systems by agglomeration size

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| category of agglomeration size | Agglomerations connected[[40]](#footnote-40) to WWTP | Villages with existing sewerage system (SS) | Total WW load collected 2020 | % of WW load collected 2020 |
| *PE60* | *number* | *Number* | *PE60* | *%* |
| below 1000\* | 5 | 4 | 1,053 | 26% |
| 1001- 2000\* | 5 | 31 | 16,495 | 36% |
| 2001- 5000 | 6 | 41 | 77,023 | 39% |
| 5001-10000 | 5 | 24 | 105,351 | 63% |
| 10001-50000 | 10 | 27 | 259,891 | 66% |
| 50001-100000 | 5 | 11 | 333,441 | 91% |
| above 100000 | 8 | 59 | 1,998,431 | 87% |
| Total | **44** | **197** | **2,791,686** | **81%** |

*Source: Compiled by Consultant*

A summary for the development of waste water load collected from 2020 to 2050 and the respective load collection rates by different categories of waste water load is presented in the table below. Based on the assumption that 100 % of the tourism and public, industrial and commercial waste water load will be collected, the projected total load collected in 2050 will be 90 %. The remaining 10 % of the load will have to be collected and treated through individual appropriate systems (IAS) to ensure full compliance with the requirements stipulated in the UWWTD.

#### Table 13: Summary of collected waste water load by type of load category from 2020 - 2050

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Waste water Load | 2020 | | 2030 | | 2040 | | 2050 | |
|  | P.E. | % | P.E. | % | P.E. | % | P.E. | % |
| Domestic | 1,460,228 | 70% | 1,560,626 | 75% | 1,599,960 | 79% | 1,617,749 | 82% |
| Tourism | 1,053,343 | 97% | 1,201,428 | 100% | 1,316,785 | 100% | 1,432,142 | 100% |
| Public & Industrial/Commercial | 278,115 | 89% | 311,470 | 100% | 304,309 | 100% | 297,149 | 100% |
| Total | **2,791,686** | **81%** | **3,073,523** | **86%** | **3,221,054** | **88%** | **3,347,040** | **90%** |

*Source: Compiled by Consultant*

The population connected to existing waste water collection systems in 2020 is estimated at 1.46 million out of a total population in agglomerations of 2.07 million corresponding to 70 % sewer connection rate. This rate is projected to increase to 82 % in 2050, considering the assumptions presented in Chapter 3.2.3.5 – Population Served. It is noted that these target connection rates will be adjusted in accordance with the priorities to be defined in Chapter 6.1 Prioritisation of Measures.

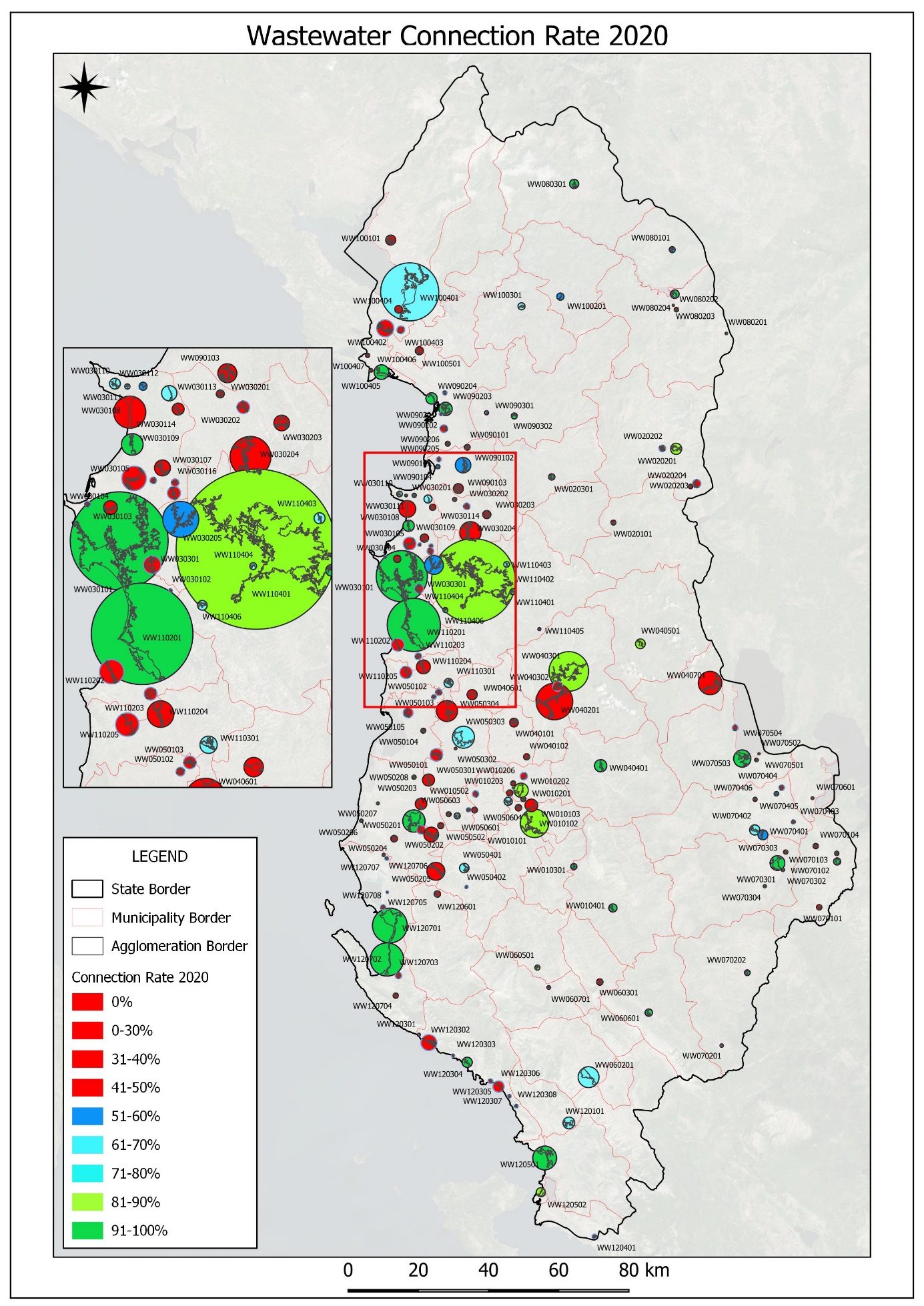
#### Table 14: Population served by waste water collection systems from 2020 - 2050

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Population Served | | | |
| year | **2020** | **2030** | **2040** | **2050** |
| Total Population | 2,072,295 | 2,076,465 | 2,028,729 | 1,980,992 |
| Population Served | 1,460,228 | 1,560,626 | 1,599,960 | 1,617,749 |
| % of Population served | **70%** | **75%** | **79%** | **82%** |

*Source: Compiled by Consultant*

The figure below shows an overview map with connection rates[[41]](#footnote-41) in 2020. Detailed data table with all agglomerations and wastewater load data for 2020 are presented in Annex 3 – Existing Wastewater Collection System.

#### Figure 5 - Wastewater Connection rate, 2020



Source: Prepared by Consultant

* + 1. Delineation of sensitive areas

In NIPS Report Task 1 Vol. 2 - Sensitive Areas the methodology and results for delineation of sensitive areas are presented in detail and are summarized in this chapter.

The term ‘sensitive area’ is used by the urban waste water treatment directive (91/271/EEC) to refer to a surface water body that is risk of becoming eutrophic as a consequence of nutrient enrichment.

Albania’s surface waters are comprised of: [[42]](#footnote-42)

* Eight main river catchments, divided for administrative purposes into six river basins[[43]](#footnote-43). The main rivers all flow in a westerly or north westerly direction. The designated river basins are (from north to south) (i) the Drin‑Buna, (ii) the Mat, (iii) the Ishëm and Erzen, (iv) the Shkumbin, (v) the Seman and (vi) the Vjosa. The catchments of the Drin and Vjosa are transboundary, the Drin being shared with Montenegro, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Greece, the Vjosa with Greece.
* Three large transboundary lakes (which are navigable), these being Lake Shkodër, Lake Ohrid and Lake Prespa (greater). Lake Ohrid feeds the Drin i Zi, which drains into North Macedonia before returning to Albania to join the Drin i Bardhe.

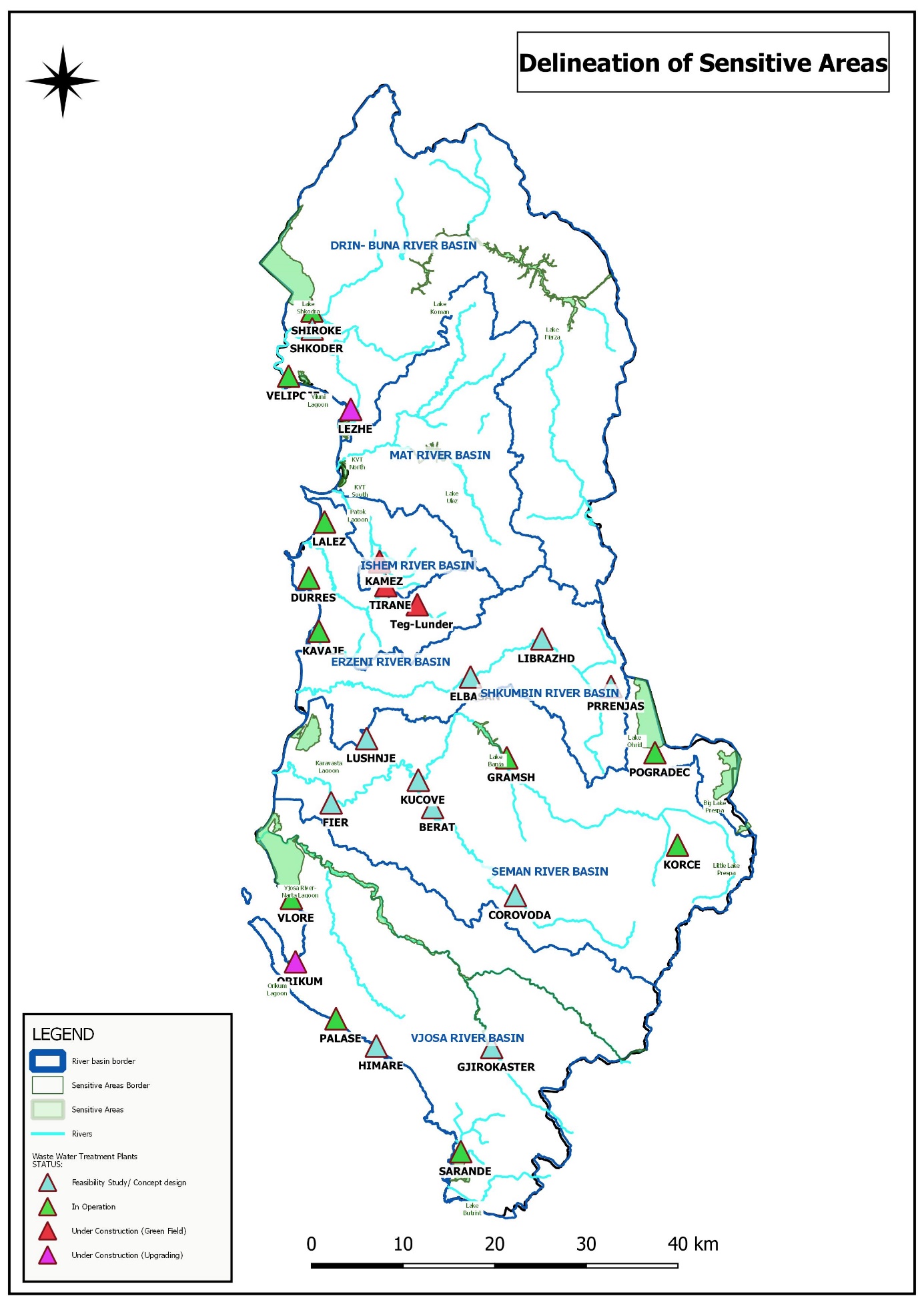
There are several lagoons/wetland areas along the coast, with the main ones being Kune Vain Tale Wetland, Patok Lagoon, Karavasta Lagoon, Narta Lagoon and Butrint Lagoon. Some 20% of Albania's land area is presently designated as “protected” under six categories (as per International Union for the Conservation of Nature – (IUCN) criteria).  Many of these protected areas occupy all, or part of these lakes, lagoons and coastline. The monitoring data that exists, albeit sparse, is showing eutrophic tendencies. A total of eighteen sensitive areas have been demarcated within the seven main river basins in Albania in accordance with UWWTD criteria. Albania has yet to establish formally which of its water bodies it intends to designate as sensitive areas. The table and figure below show the sensitive areas identified. A total of 111 agglomerations (67% of the total) are generating wastewater and discharging to these 18 sensitive areas that lie within the seven major river basins.  Some 24 agglomerations (15 % of all agglomerations) are above 10,000 P.E. and would be subject to more stringent treatment requirements generating a total wastewater load of 2.1 million P.E. (about 54 % of the total generated load in the country) would need tertiary treatment.

#### Table 15: Proposed sensitive areas

| **Sensitive area designation number and name** | **Located in river basin** |
| --- | --- |
| SA01 Lake Fierza | Drin |
| SA 02 Lake Koman | Drin |
| SA 03 Kune Vain Tale North | Drin |
| SA 04 Lake Shkodra | Drin |
| SA 05 Buna Mouth/ Viluni Lagoon | Buna |
| SA 06 Lake Ohrid | Drin |
| SA 07 Big Lake Prespa | Drin |
| SA 08 Little Lake Prespa | Drin |
| SA 09 Lake Ulëz | Mat |
| SA10 Kune Vain Tale South | Mat |
| SA11 Patok | Mat |
| SA11 Patok | Ishëm |
| SA11 Patok | Erzeni |
| SA12 Bish Kamez Rrushkull | Erzeni |
| SA13 Karavasta Lagoon | Shkumbin |
| SA13 Karavasta Lagoon | Seman |
| SA14 Belsh Lakes | Shkumbin |
| SA15 Lake Banja | Seman |
| SA16 Vjosa River Narta Lagoon | Vjosa |
| SA17 Orikum Lagoon | Vjosa |
| SA18 Lake Butrint | Vjosa |

Source: Prepared by Consultant

Figure : Overview map of the Sensitive Areas within Albania



* + 1. Status of wastewater collection infrastructure
       1. Wastewater Service Coverage and Network length

Based on AKUM Benchmark data for 2020, the existing wastewater collection infrastructure comprises a wastewater network length of about 2,856 km (increasing from 2,540 km reported in 2019) of which 69% polyethylene, 26% concrete, and 5% of other materials. The same source, reports a total population[[44]](#footnote-44) of 4,350,009 (2,406,862 in urban areas and 1,943,148 in rural areas) and a connected population of 2,259,915 (1,977,775 in urban areas and 282,140 in rural areas), resulting in an overall wastewater connection rate of 52% (82% in urban areas and 15% in rural areas).

In Chapter 3.4.1 – Delineation of Agglomerations (based on NIPS Task 1 Report Vol. 2), it is reported a total load[[45]](#footnote-45) generated by the defined 165 agglomerations of 3,469,211 P.E. and a total collected load[[46]](#footnote-46) of 2,791,686 P.E. resulting in an overall connection rate of 81% (see table below). However, it should be noted that the population reported in the AKUM Benchmark data refers to only domestic load while the total loads calculated in Chapter 3.4.1 include also tourism, commercial/industrial and public contribution. Further, the data in Chapter 3.4.1 include only agglomerations above 2,000 P.E. and hence 1/3 of the population (living mainly in rural areas, mostly without existing sewerage systems) is not included in these agglomerations. Considering only domestic load, there are 1.46 million people connected to a sewer system out of 2.07 million total population in all agglomerations, which results in a wastewater connection rate of 70 %.

AKUM data are reported separately for 58 Water Supply and Sanitation Companies (WSSCs) as they were defined in 2020. To break down the existing sewer length to the agglomeration level, the AKUM data were distributed proportionally to the connected load of the agglomeration. A long list of the estimated existing sewer length for each agglomeration is provided in Annex 3. It should be noted that there are no agglomerations defined within the service area of the following WSSCs (as they were defined in 2020): Bashkia Shijak, Bashkia Klos, Finiq UK Sh.A, Libohove UK Sh.A, Dropull UK Sh.A. Therefore, the 8.6 km of sewer that AKUM benchmarks allocated in these regions (0.3% of the total) are not further considered.

Recently (2018-2020) feasibility studies have been completed for the cities of Berat, Elbasan, Fier, Gjileke, Gjirokaster, Himare, Jale, Kamza, Kucove, Lezha, Librazhd, Lushnje, Prrenjas (Qytet), Qeparo Fushe, Saranda, Shkodra, and Vlore. These studies include a detailed assessment of the status of existing sewer infrastructure. Within the scope of these studies, a digitalized map of the existing wastewater network is often prepared although it may not cover the whole existing network. Where available, feasibility studies have been considered more updated/reliable than AKUM Benchmark data and therefore in the following analysis sewer lengths reported superseded original values in AKUM Benchmarks. Kamza feasibility study provides only the exact length of a part of the wastewater network while for the remaining section an estimated range is given based on other documentation available. Because AKUM data for Kamza is within the range provided in the feasibility study the AKUM value has been retained. The overall effect of these updates is a decrease in the overall length of the sewer pipeline to 2,784 km (2.5% lower than the original AKUM Benchmarks).

The estimated wastewater network lengths per agglomeration have been aggregated in the tables below showing data by the joint WSSCs[[47]](#footnote-47) (new service area for merged WSSCs after reform according to a recent DCM adopted by the Albanian Government on 11th of May 2022) and river basins.

#### Table 16: Wastewater basic data aggregated by WSSC (joint service areas 2022)

| WSSC  (after 2022 institutional reform) | Domestic WW load generated  2020 | Total WW load generated  2020 | Domestic WW load collected 2020 | Total WW load collected  2020 | Share of total wastewater collected  2020 | Sewer length  2020 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | PE | PE | PE | PE | % | km |
| Berat Sh.A Uk | 84,414 | 97,076 | 57,144 | 69,127 | 71.2 | 163 |
| Diber Sh.A Uk | 40,164 | 46,189 | 27,129 | 32,428 | 70.2 | 54 |
| Durres Sh.A Uk | 317,779 | 807,327 | 159,764 | 633,968 | 78.5 | 332 |
| Elbasan Sh.A Uk | 137,256 | 157,844 | 92,006 | 112,321 | 71.2 | 201 |
| Pogradec Sh.A Uk | 50,061 | 88,056 | 26,902 | 63,806 | 72.5 | 56 |
| Lushnje Sh.A Uk | 57,446 | 73,114 | 22,549 | 29,139 | 39.9 | 31 |
| Fier Sh.A Uk | 120,812 | 140,202 | 76,250 | 94,823 | 67.6 | 250 |
| Gjirokaster Sh.A Uk | 36,222 | 41,655 | 24,942 | 30,375 | 72.9 | 70 |
| Korce Sh.A Uk | 96,419 | 132,760 | 74,403 | 108,199 | 81.5 | 162 |
| Kukes Sh.A Uk | 28,969 | 50,086 | 23,396 | 44,513 | 88.9 | 168 |
| Lezhe Sh.A Uk | 72,127 | 198,036 | 38,648 | 159,562 | 80.6 | 110 |
| Shkoder Sh.A UK | 125,292 | 278,627 | 64,540 | 217,216 | 78.0 | 214 |
| Tirane Sh.A Uk | 766,233 | 881,168 | 672,122 | 787,057 | 89.3 | 771 |
| Sarande Sh.A Uk | 33,197 | 132,279 | 19,189 | 117,995 | 89.2 | 56 |
| Vlore Sh.A Uk | 105,905 | 344,792 | 81,243 | 291,154 | 84.4 | 148 |
| TOTAL | **2,072,295** | **3,469,211** | **1,460,228** | **2,791,686** | **80.5** | **2,784** |
| *Source: NIPS Task 1 Report, AKUM Benchmarks 2020, Feasibility Studies – Compiled by Consultant* | | | | | | |

#### Table 17: Sewer basic data aggregated by River Basin

| River Basin | Domestic WW load generated  2020 | Total WW load generated  2020 | Domestic WW load connected 2020 | Total WW load collected  2020 | Share of total wastewater collected  2020 | Sewer length  2020  (km) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BASENI SEMAN | 342,898 | 422,654 | 228,593 | 296,406 | 70.1 | 597 |
| BASENI DRIN-BUNA | 245,849 | 578,392 | 146,867 | 474,099 | 82.0 | 462 |
| BASENI MAT | 62,225 | 73,392 | 31,039 | 40,046 | 54.6 | 138 |
| BASENI ERZENI | 283,136 | 767,487 | 157,076 | 627,293 | 81.7 | 262 |
| BASENI ISHËM | 787,247 | 905,335 | 670,211 | 787,800 | 87.0 | 821 |
| BASENI SHKUMBIN | 163,182 | 187,659 | 99,101 | 121,678 | 64.8 | 226 |
| BASENI VJOSË | 187,757 | 534,292 | 127,341 | 444,364 | 83.2 | 279 |
| TOTAL | **2,072,295** | **3,469,211** | **1,460,228** | **2,791,686** | **80.5** | **2,784** |
| *Source: NIPS Task 1 Report, AKUM Benchmarks 2020, Feasibility Studies – Compiled by Consultant* | | | | | | |

There is little if no data available regarding the main wastewater collectors as a separate item from the sewer network. Where such an item already exists, its length is likely to be included in the total length of the sewer network given by different sources. The main collector for sure exists for the already constructed WWTPs and it is assumed to be originally sized to satisfy the capacity of the final stage of the WWTP capacity.

* + - 1. Sewage pumping stations

The baseline data for the existing pumping stations in the sewer network is provided in the Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan, 2013, in which 13 pumping stations for a total installed power of 909 kW are listed. The list has been updated using findings reported in the recently completed (2018/2020) feasibility studies for the cities of Berat, Elbasan, Fier, Gjileke, Gjirokaster, Himare, Jale, Kamza, Kucove, Lezha, Librazhd, Lushnje, Prrenjas (Qytet), Qeparo Fushe, Saranda, Shkodra, and Vlore. Where only data on design flow and head were provided an estimation of the installed power has been given. Based on this update, in the table below are listed the basic information for 35 pumping stations (including 5 pumping stations for stormwater) for a total installed power of 2,476 kW. In general, except for the pumping stations recently refurbished, the condition of the remaining facilities is generally poor. This list does not include pumping stations built as part of existing WWTPs.

#### Table 18: Basic information on existing pumping stations.

| Agglomeration code | Agglomeration Name | Name Pumping Station | Power (kW) (MP2013) | Power (kW) | No. duty pumps | No. Standby Pumps | Flow (l/s) | Height (m) | Pumps age | Function\*\* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WW090201 | Lezhe |  | 220 |  |  |  | 290.0 | 27.0 |  | S |
| WW090201 | Lezhe |  | 70 |  |  |  | 150.0 | 22.0 |  | S |
| WW090201 | Lezhe |  | 120 |  |  |  | 190.0 | 27.0 |  | S |
| WW100401 | Shkoder |  | 375 |  | 5 |  | 750.0 | 15.0 | \*\*\* | S |
| WW100401 | Shkoder | Dobraci |  | 11\* |  |  | 15.0 | 29.0 |  | S |
| WW100401 | Shkoder | Shiroke |  |  |  |  | 12.0 |  |  | S |
| WW030101 | Durres |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW030101 | Durres |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW030101 | Durres |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW030101 | Durres |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW030101 | Durres |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW030101 | Durres |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW030101 | Durres |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW030101 | Durres |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW110401 | Kamez |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| WW120304 | Himare |  |  | 18.5\* |  |  | 20.0 | 35.0 | 2018 | S |
| WW120501 | Sarande |  |  | 55\* |  |  | 69.4 | 30.0 |  | S |
| WW090204 | Shengjin |  |  | 110\* |  |  | 190.0 | 22.0 |  | S |
| WW090204 | Shengjin |  |  | 90\* |  |  | 206.0 | 13.0 |  | S |
| WW090204 | Shengjin |  |  | 55\* |  |  | 103.0 | 20.0 |  | S |
| WW090204 | Shengjin |  |  | 396\* |  |  | 400.0 | 42.0 |  | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | CW-1 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 20.8 |  | 2018 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | PS4 |  | 12 | 2 | 1 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 2018 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | PS210 |  | 2.6 | 2 | 1 | 45.0 | 5.0 | 2005 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | PS209 |  | 3.9 | 3 | 1 | 50.0 | 4.0 | 2005 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | PS208 |  | 9.3 | 3 | 1 | 70.0 | 3.6 | 2005 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | PS204 |  | 17.7 | 3 | 1 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 2004 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | PS195 |  | 26.4 | 3 | 1 | 200.0 | 5.5 | 2004 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | PS102/1 |  | 136 | 4 | 1 | 660.0 | 6.9 | 2017 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | PSAX-1 |  | 136 | 4 | 1 | 231.4 | 28.1 | 2017 | S |
| WW120701 | Vlore | Karafilaj |  | 56 | 2/4 | 1 | 160.0 |  | <1995 | SW |
| WW120701 | Vlore | 4-Kateshet |  | 18 | 3 | 1 | 60.0 |  | <1995 | SW |
| WW120701 | Vlore | Sulos |  | 10 | 1 | 0 | 20.0 |  | <1995 | SW |
| WW120701 | Vlore | Tregtis |  | 15 | 2/3 | 1 | 60.0 |  | <1995 | SW |
| WW120701 | Vlore | Hidrovori |  | 400 | 2/4 | 1 | 16000 | 1.5 | 2 x 1972 2 x 1995 | SW |
| *Unless differently specified, information is collected from feasibility studies. \*) The value is estimated; \*\*) S=Sewer, SW=Stormwater; \*\*\*) Recently rehabilitated at the time of feasibility study* | | | | | | | | | | |

* + - 1. Condition and performance of wastewater network

In the feasibility studies assessed, it is reported that although some of the sewer networks were originally designed as separate systems, nowadays because of unplanned and uncontrolled development, they all receive a significant quantity of stormwater. This results in a widely reported hydraulic undersize of existing pipes, sewer blockages, and frequent floodings. These studies, except for localized situations where refurbishing or extension have been provided during the last few years, are all coherently describing the present status of the sewer network as in poor condition with extensive sections largely exceeding their operational life and often beyond any possibility for repair. A few feasibility studies reported that sewer rehabilitation/extension projects are expected to start soon after completion of the study. However, currently there are no data to assess which measures actually have been implemented after 2020.

The number of sewer blockages[[48]](#footnote-48) per km of wastewater network was used as proxy indicator to compare the relative status of the infrastructure across the country. The indicator for 2019 and 2020 is shown in Figure 4 for each WSSC[[49]](#footnote-49). The national average decreased from 20 blockages per km in 2019 to about 15 blockages per km in 2020[[50]](#footnote-50). This improvement is especially concentrated in a handful of water utility companies that had an extremely high number of blockages in 2019: Fushe Arrez UK Sh.A, Lezhe UK Sh.A, Vore UK Sh.A, Vlore UK Sh.A and Himare UK Sh.A. In 2020, the water utility companies with many blockages per unit of sewer length above the national average were: Puke UK Sh.A, Lezhe UK Sh.A, Mirdite UK Sh.A, Rrogozhine UK Sh.A, Vore UK Sh.A, Peshkopi UK Sh.A, Lushnje UK Sh.A. Patos UK Sh.A, Vlore UK Sh.A, Delvine UK Sh.A, Sarande UK Sh.A and Tepelene UK Sh.A.

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 6 - Sewer blockages per km wastewater collection network. |
| *Source AKUM Benchmarks 2019 and 2020. Water utility company according to the service area division before the institutional reform in 2022* |

* + - 1. Wastewater disposal in areas without a sewer network

The population currently not connected to the sewer network is treating wastewater locally, in septic tanks and cesspits. Most of these facilities are improvised solutions and are not designed following any standard (although a standard for the design and construction of Septic Tanks is available in Albania). Similarly, maintenance is usually poor or inexistent. Several WSSCs own vacuum tankers and may offer a service for the cleaning of septic tanks however, without a WWTP to discharge collected septic sludge, the final destination of the removed material is unregulated and usually inappropriate. Most available feasibility studies report that there are no data to estimate the exact population currently served by septic tanks/cesspits. It is noted that no septic tanks cadastre exists, but AKUM benchmarking database include the number of septic tanks, with unrealistically low number (total for the whole of Albania = 896 in 2020).

NIPS Task 1 Report proposed for 2020 a total population for Albania of 3.09 million of which 1.46 million are connected to a wastewater network. Therefore, about 1.63 million persons or about 465,000 households (assuming a population per household of 3.5) are not connected to the sewer and use an individual sanitation system. As a very rough estimation, it can be assumed that the number of septic tanks and cesspits in Albania is in the order of magnitude of 400,000 units.

* + 1. Status of wastewater treatment infrastructure
       1. WWTPs constructed or under construction

A list of capacity and treatment level of WWTPs is given in **Table 15** while **Table 16** provides additional information on the technology/process adopted for wastewater and sludge processing. These tables are compiled using data retrieved from technical reports, site visits, and Consultant’s local knowledge. It should be noted that Shiroke WWTP belongs to a small community near Shkoder that is not included in the list of agglomerations. The geographical position of WWTPs is given in Figure 5.

#### Table 19: WWTPs constructed or under construction - Capacity and treatment level.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WWTP Code | WWTP Name | Design/Present  Capacity (PE) | Extension to (PE) | In function since | Design Treatment Level |
| WWTP030101E | Durres | 250,000 |  | 2013 | Secondary \*\*\* |
| WWTP030109E | Lalzi | 15,000 | 30,000 | 2021 | Tertiary |
| WWTP040401E | Gramsh | 16,500 |  | 2016 | Primary |
| WWTP070301E | Korca | 86,000 |  | 2006 | Secondary |
| WWTP070503E | Pogradec | 50,000 | 75,000 | 2006/2017 | Tertiary |
| WWTP090201E | Lezha | 51,000 |  | 2013 | Secondary |
| N.A.[[51]](#footnote-51) | Shiroke | 2,000 |  | 2011 | Secondary |
| WWTP100405E | Velipoje | 85,000 |  | 2012 | Tertiary |
| WWTP110201E | Kavaja | 100,000 |  | 2005/2020 | Secondary |
| WWTP120301E | Green Coast | 1,500 |  |  | Secondary |
| WWTP120701E | Vlore | 90,000(W)-160,000(S) |  | 2005/2012 | Secondary |
| WWTP110401E(A) | Tirane\* | 350,000 | 700,000(?) |  | Secondary |
| WWTP110402E | TEG Lunder\* | 6,000 |  |  | Tertiary |
| WWTP120501E | Saranda\*\* | 29,000 | 34,000 |  | (Secondary) |
| WWTP120702E | Orikum\*\* | 53,000 |  | 2014 | Secondary |
| *Source: See Table 16. \*) Under Construction; \*\*) Not operated; \*\*\*) Includes chemical phosphorous removal but no nitrogen removal.* | | | | | |

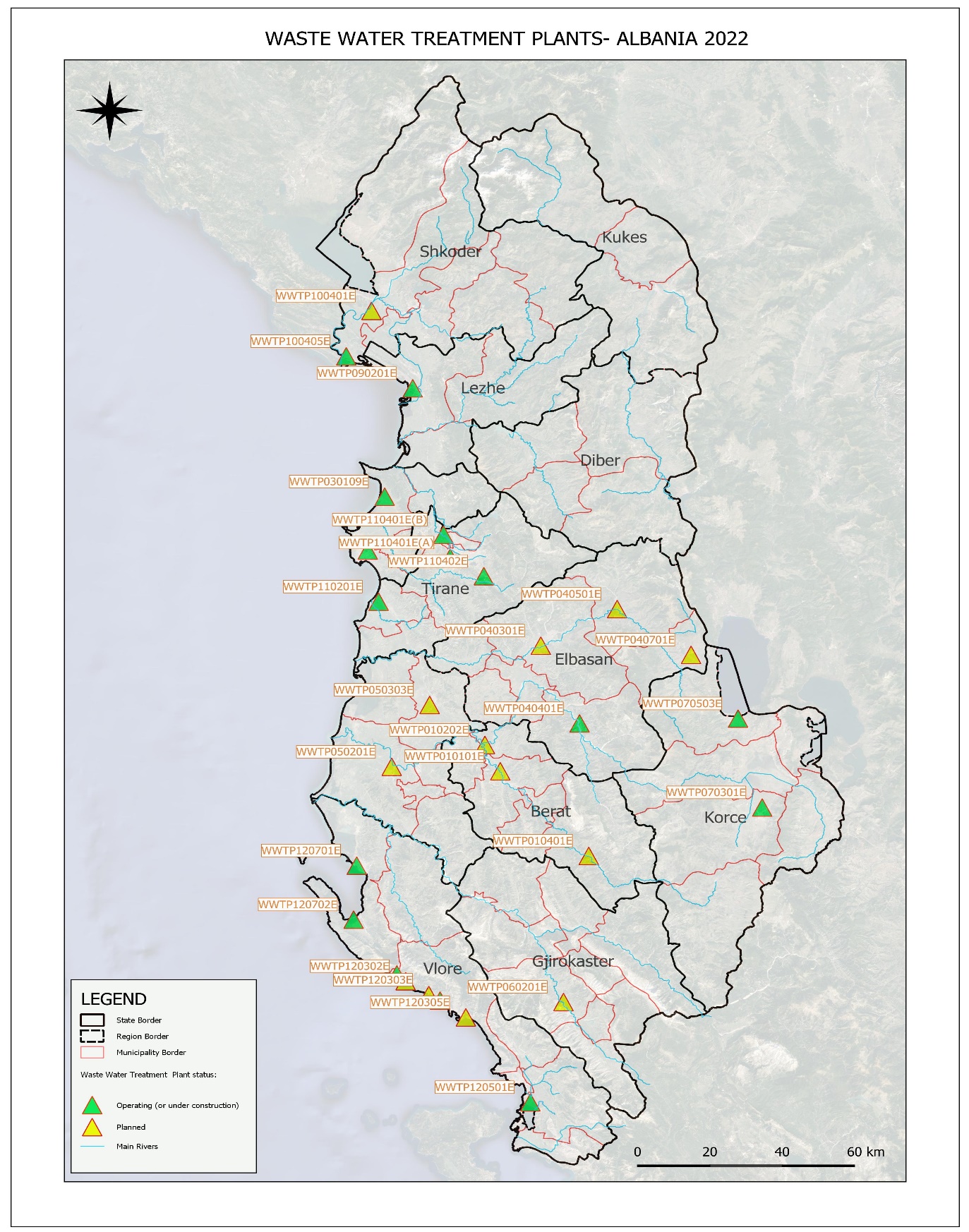
#### Table 20: WWTPs constructed or under construction - Adopted technologies

| WWTP Code | WWTP | Technology (wastewater) | Technology  (sludge) | Source  of information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WWTP030101E | Durres | Activated sludge | Anaerobic digestion + Reed beds | NIPS Task 3 Report |
| WWTP030109E | Lalzi | Activated sludge | Dewatering | Technical Report (ECC sh.p.k., 2015) |
| WWTP040401E | Gramsh | Primary + Imhoff tank | Drying beds | Final Design Report (Plan-Consult,2015) |
| WWTP070301E | Korca | Two stage aerated ponds + polishing ponds | Drying beds + storage | NIPS Consultants site visit (2022) |
| WWTP070503E | Pogradec | Anaerobic ponds + trickling filters | Reed beds | NIPS Consultants site visit (2022) |
| WWTP090201E | Lezha | Aerobic/Anaerobic ponds | Reed beds | Feasibility Study (SRP Schneider, 2020) |
| N.A. | Shiroke | Activated sludge (EA+intermittent aeration) + UV disinfection | Drying beds | Process Design (Pfeiffer, 2012) |
| WWTP100405E | Velipoje | Sequencing Batch Reactors + UV Disinfection | Centrifuge + Storage | Tender Dossier |
| WWTP110201E | Kavaja | Anaerobic poinds + trickling filters | Covered drying beds | Final Design Report (COWI,2011) |
| WWTP120301E | Green Coast | MBBR + sand filtration and chlorination | Storage | NIPS Task 3 Report |
| WWTP120701E | Vlore | Anaerobic lagoons | Covered drying beds | Feasibility Study (Setec, 2020) |
| WWTP110401E(A) | Tirane | Trickling filters | Digestion and belt presses | NIPS Consultants site visit (2022) |
| WWTP110402E | TEG Lunder | MBBR | Belt press | Technical Report (Plan-Consult,2021) |
| WWTP120501E | Saranda | Oxidation pond + wetland | Reed beds | Feasibility Study (Setec, 2020) |
| WWTP120702E | Orikum | Activated sludge (EA) | Dewatering + storage | Detailed Desing Report (Ace Consulting) |

*Source: Compiled by Consultant*

It is noted that WWTPs installed at industrial and institutional facilities and landfill leachate treatment plants are not relevant for the treatment of municipal wastewater originating from agglomerations and therefore have not been further included in this analysis (reference is made to Annex 4 of the Sludge Management Strategy Preliminary Assessment Report (NIPS, 2021), which provides a comprehensive list of wastewater treatment facilities in Albania.

#### Figure 7 - Existing and planned WWTPs

*Source: Prepared by Consultant*

* + - 1. Performance and condition of existing WWTPs

Based on benchmarking data provided by AKUM for 2020 (see **Table 17**) at the level of water utilities, it can be concluded that, except for Vlore WWTP, where 77% - 80% compliance (depending on the parameter) has been recorded, the remaining WWTPs are performing satisfactorily. These data are probably collected directly from WWTP operators (WWTP laboratories) and do not reflect an official independent assessment from a central accredited laboratory. Therefore, the quality and reliability of these data cannot be assessed. It should be noted that data from Gramsh WWTP and Green Cost WWTP may probably not be included in the AKUM database.

#### Table 21: Collected effluent samples and percentage of compliance, year 2020

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | | Shkoder UK Sh.A | Lezhe UK Sh.A | Kavaje UK Sh.A | Durres UK Sh.A | Korçë UK Sh.A | Pogradec UK Sh.A | Vlore UK Sh.A |
| BOD5 | Total | 143 | 320 | 24 | 1264 | 96 | 85 | 107 |
| Compliant | 143 | 320 | 24 | 1264 | 96 | 85 | 82 |
| **%** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **77** |
| COD | Total | 206 | 322 | 124 | 1264 | 96 | 167 | 114 |
| Compliant | 206 | 320 | 124 | 1264 | 96 | 167 | 91 |
| **%** | **100** | **99** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **80** |
| TSS | Total | 0 | 320 | 127 | 1264 | 96 | 82 | 114 |
| Compliant | 0 | 320 | 127 | 1264 | 96 | 82 | 92 |
| **%** | **/** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **81** |
| PT | Total | 206 | 320 | 0 | 1264 | 48 | 65 | 0 |
| Compliant | 204 | 320 | 0 | 1264 | 48 | 64 | 0 |
| **%** | **99** | **100** | **/** | **100** | **100** | **98** | **/** |
| TN | Total | 209 | 320 | 0 | 1264 | 48 | 33 | 0 |
| Compliant | 204 | 320 | 0 | 1264 | 48 | 33 | 0 |
| **%** | **98** | **100** | **/** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **/** |
| *Source: AKUM Benchmarking data for 2020* | | | | | | | | |

More specific data on the condition of facilities are available for 6 WWTPs:

* **Lezha WWTP:** Based on the feasibility study prepared in 2020, the Lezha WWTP was originally planned with a final polishing step (wetlands) to provide tertiary treatment. However, this final treatment step has never been constructed and therefore the existing ponds cannot provide the nutrients removal originally foreseen. The Feasibility Study for Lezha WWTP reported that the increasing tourism in Shengjin regularly leads to an overload of the WWTP caused by a high organic and grit load during the season from May to October. The sand separation efficiency of the existing sand removal unit is likely inadequate and the high proportion of sand and grit in the wastewater causes significant wear and operating problems to the pumps.
* The **Vlora WWTP** facility was originally designed to achieve only a 50% reduction in BOD5, COD, and TSS which is not sufficient to meet EU Directive standards. The feasibility study for Vlora[[52]](#footnote-52) shows that even such original performances cannot be achieved constantly but results largely fluctuates. The feasibility study suggests that the main reasons for this are the very diluted raw water and low temperature. The Vlora feasibility study provides a survey of treatment facilities reporting that installed equipment is generally in good condition and well maintained with only one pump out of order during the inspection.
* The **Korçë WWTP**, during a site visit realized in 2022 by the NIPS Consultants, appeared to be well maintained and no issues were recorded during the visit and discussion with WWTP staff.
* The **Pogradec WWTP**, during a site visit realized in 2022 by the NIPS Consultants, appeared to be generally well maintained although it is reported that the fine screen and trickling filter of the original construction phase (first 25,000 pe) is not operational due to a failure in the mechanical equipment. The wastewater planned to be distributed over two trickling filters is now treated by only one unit. In addition to the risk that a further failure of the remaining unit will cause a complete stop of the WWTP, it should be noted that a high load in the trickling filter may impair the nitrification capacity and therefore the nitrogen removal. The staff reported also manageable issues with grit (due to the simplified pre-treatment process consisting only of fine screening) and screenings (one of the two fine screens is not operational) and cleaning of overgrowing vegetation in the final polishing ponds.
* The **Tirana WWTP** is designed for 350,000 PE (with likely the possibility for a further expansion to 700,000 PE) based on trickling filter technology without tertiary treatment. The effluents are disinfected and discharged to a tributary of Lana River. Sludge is thickened, digested, mechanically dewatered on belt presses, and then further dried on uncovered drying beds. Construction began in June 2014 and was supposed to be commissioned within 30 months. The construction site is currently halted due to a contractual dispute.
* The **Saranda WWTP** consists of screens and grit chambers for pre-treatment, oxidation basins for primary treatment, wetlands for secondary treatment, chlorination plants for disinfection, and reed beds for sludge treatment. The plant is generally not operated at all, although it can be operated at least partially. The wastewater accumulates in the inlet pumping station and is then discharged untreated via the emergency overflow. During a short trial period reported in the feasibility study[[53]](#footnote-53), the WWTP showed a removal efficiency between 77 % and 95% for BOD5 and an effluent concentration in average of 36 mg/l (above the required 25 mg/l). The electrical mechanical equipment is reported to be in very poor condition with several units requiring complete replacement of MEICA equipment. Based on the estimation reported in the above-mentioned feasibility study, if rehabilitated, the WWTP could be able to reach a capacity of 34,000 PE.

Except for these WWTPs, there is no information available on the status of the other WWTPs although based on the overall performances it can be assumed that the WWTPs are sufficiently well operated and issues (if any) are currently somehow managed.

* + - 1. WWTPs at Feasibility, design or procurement stage

In addition to existing WWTPs (operational or not operated) and WWTPs under construction upgrade, in the last years, feasibility studies were prepared for a relevant number of large agglomerations. For a few of these WWTPs, the process already advanced to the preparation of outline design and tender documents. A list of design capacity and treatment level of WWTPs planned in feasibility studies is given in **Table 18**, while **Table 19** provides additional information on the technology/process selected for wastewater and sludge processing. It should be noted that although almost all feasibility studies have been completed during 2019-2020, these have been realized by 5 different Consultants. For this reason, the source of data, and adopted methodology are likely to be different. The location of planned WWTPs is given in Figure 5.

#### Table 22: WWTPs at Feasibility/design/procurement stage - Capacity and treatment level.

| WWTP Code | WWTP | Design/Present  Capacity (PE) | Extension  (PE) | Design Treatment Level |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WWTP010101E | Berat | 38,944 | 62,800 | Tertiary |
| WWTP010202E | Kucove | 29,500 |  | Tertiary |
| WWTP010401E | Corovode | 10,000 |  | Secondary |
| WWTP040301E | Elbasan | 83,930 | 112,502 and 144,044 | Tertiary |
| WWTP040501E | Librazhd | 15,000 |  | Tertiary |
| WWTP040701E | Prrenjas (Qytet) | 12,000 |  | Tertiary |
| WWTP050201E | Fier | 66,000 | 100,000 | Secondary \* |
| WWTP050303E | Lushnje | 39,000 | 59,000 | Secondary \* |
| WWTP060201E | Gjirokaster | 34,000 |  | Secondary \* |
| WWTP100401E(A) | Shkodra | 36,000 | 144,000 | Secondary \* |
| WWTP110401E(B) | Kamzha | 96,991 | 164,455 and 247,745 | Tertiary |
| WWTP120302E | Gjileke | 13,900 |  | Secondary |
| WWTP120303E | Jale | 6,100 |  | Secondary |
| WWTP120304E | Himare | 16,000 | 24,000 | Secondary |
| WWTP120305E | Qeparo Fushe | 6,000 |  | Secondary |
| *Source: see Table 19; \*) Upgrade to tertiary treatment during future extension* | | | | |

#### Table 23: WWTPs at Feasibility/design/procurement stage - Adopted technologies

| WWTP Code | WWTP | Technology (wastewater) | Technology  (sludge) | Source of information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WWTP010101E | Berat | Activated sludge (EA) | Centrifuges + Solar drying beds | Feasibility Study (P2MBerlin, 2020) |
| WWTP010202E | Kucove | Activated sludge (EA) | Centrifuges + Solar drying beds | Feasibility Study (P2MBerlin, 2020) |
| WWTP010401E | Corovode | Activated sludge |  | NIPS Task 3 Report |
| WWTP040301E | Elbasan | Activated sludge (EA) | Anaerobic Digestion (2nd phase), mechanical dewatering, Solar drying beds | Feasibility Study (Dahlem, 2020) |
| WWTP040501E | Librazhd | Imhoff tank + trickling filters | Drying beds | Feasibility Study (P2MBerlin, Rev. 1) |
| WWTP040701E | Prrenjas (Qytet) | Imhoff tank + trickling filters | Drying beds | Feasibility Study (P2MBerlin, Rev. 1) |
| WWTP050201E | Fier | Activated sludge | Anaerobic digestion + Mechanical dewatering + Covered drying beds | Feasibility Study (Setec, 2020) |
| WWTP050303E | Lushnje | Activated sludge | Anaerobic digestion + Mechanical dewatering + Covered drying beds | Feasibility Study (Setec, 2019) |
| WWTP060201E | Gjirokaster | Activated sludge (EA) | Mechanical dewatering + Covered drying beds | Feasibility Study (Setec, 2019) |
| WWTP100401E(A) | Shkodra | Activated sludge (expansion stage filtration and UV disinfection) | Mechanical dewatering + Anaerobic digestion (expansion stage) | Feasibility Study (SRP Schneider & Partner lngenieur Consult GmbH, 2020) |
| WWTP110401E(B) | Kamzha | Activated sludge | Anaerobic Digestion (expansion stage) + Centrifuges + solar drying beds | Feasibility Study (Dahlem, 2020) |
| WWTP120302E | Gjileke | Activated sludge (EA) | Dewatering + remote solar drying beds | Feasibility Study (CES, 2018) |
| WWTP120303E | Jale | Activated sludge (EA) | Dewatering + remote solar drying beds | Feasibility Study (CES, 2018) |
| WWTP120304E | Himare | Activated sludge (EA) | Dewatering + remote solar drying beds | Feasibility Study (CES, 2018) |
| WWTP120305E | Qeparo Fushe | Activated sludge (EA) | Dewatering + remote solar drying beds | Feasibility Study (CES, 2018) |

Source: Compiled by Consultant

* + - 1. Status of laboratories for wastewater and sludge analysis

Based on available information, basic wastewater analysis for process control and effluent compliance are performed for several of the existing WWTPs. The results are then aggregated at the water utility company level and included in the AKUM Benchmarking Database. This gives the information that at least the capacity and equipment to perform these basic analyses are available although there is no possibility to assess the status of equipment and reliability/quality of the results provided. Sometimes the laboratory performing such analysis may be located at the WSSC and therefore there is the risk that the same facilities may be used for drinking water and wastewater analysis.

There should be a second reporting process to the Ministry of Environment requiring WWTP to provide effluent analysis twice per year from an accredited laboratory. In this case, the WWTP at its own expense should hire the services of a commercial private laboratory with valid accreditation. The results of this monitoring scheme are not available to the NIPS Consultant at the time of this report.

The WWTP laboratories are constructed as part of the first construction phase of the WWTP and therefore the dates reported in Table 15 can be assumed for the age of the installed laboratory equipment. Moreover, where available, the general condition of MEICA equipment in the WWTP can be used as an indication of the likely condition of the equipment at the laboratory.

None of the laboratories appears to have capabilities for extended analysis of heavy metals or other trace elements and analysis of sludge. The few results of sludge analysis available in Albania have been commissioned to commercial private laboratories (see NIPS Task 3 Report).

* + 1. Summary and conclusions

The existing wastewater collection infrastructure comprises about 2,856 km of pipelines of which 69% polyethylene, 26% concrete, and 5% of other materials. The domestic generated load in the defined 165 agglomerations is estimated at 2,072,295 PE of which 1,646,681 PE connected to the sewer network resulting in an overall connection rate of 79.5%[[54]](#footnote-54). The population currently not connected to the sewer network is treating wastewater locally, in septic tanks and cesspits. Most of these facilities are improvised solutions and are not designed following any standard. Maintenance is usually poor or inexistent.

Although some of the sewer networks were originally designed as separate systems, nowadays because of unplanned and uncontrolled development, they all receive a significant quantity of stormwater. This results in a widely reported hydraulic undersize of existing pipes, sewer blockages, and frequent flooding. Except for localized situations where refurbishing or extension have been provided during the last few years, the present status of the sewer network is generally in poor condition with extensive sections largely exceeding their operational life age and often beyond any possibility for repair.

Based on available information, the wastewater network includes 35 pumping stations (counting also 5 pumping stations for stormwater) for a total installed power of 2,476 kW. In general, except for the pumping stations recently refurbished, the condition of the remaining facilities is generally poor.

There are 14 wastewater treatment facilities existing or under construction for a potential capacity of up to 1,255,000 PE. Of these, two (2) WWTPs are not operated and require critical refurbishment (in total 82,000 PE) and two (2) WWTPs are under construction (356,000 PE). Several of the operated WWTPs are currently approaching 15 years of life age for their mechanical equipment and, for a few of them, failure of equipment has already been reported.

In addition to existing WWTPs or those under construction there are 14 WWTPs for which a feasibility study has been already completed. These WWTPs, in their first construction phase, would increase the overall installed treatment capacity by about 500,000 PE.

1. Gap Analysis and Implementation Measures
   1. Gaps and Implementation Measures for wastewater collection
   2. Gaps and Implementation Measures for wastewater treatment
   3. Legal and policy gaps and Measures
   4. Institutional gaps and Measures
2. Investment Cost Estimate
   1. Wastewater collection
   2. Wastewater treatment
   3. Cost Estimate for Legal and policy measures
   4. Institutional measures
   5. Summary and conclusions
3. Implementation timeframe and transition period
   1. Prioritisation of Measures
   2. Implementation Plan
4. Annexes

* 1. Annex 1 – Tables of Concordance (ToCs)
     1. Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

*COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991*

*concerning urban waste water treatment, as amended by Commission Directive 98/15/EC, Regulation 1882/2003 and Regulation 1137/2008*

*Commission Decision 93/481/EEC concerning formats for the presentation of national programs as foreseen by Article 17 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC*

This Table of Concordance initially developed with the support of the SIDA project **“Supporting Albanian Negotiations in Environment Chapter 27 (SANE 27) in** 2018, has been integrated with the last column for “Comments” to describe the main gaps identified through the assessment.

| **Article** | **EU Obligation** | **Existing national law** **(give relevant law or regulation & no. of article)** | **Fully in accord?** **(yes/no)** | **If not, how will transposition occur? (L, GO, MO)** | **If draft, give no. of article transposing EU obligation1** | **Status of transposition (5-0 according to law-making stage)** | **Planned year for full transposition** | **Comments**  **Transposition implementation analysis** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Art. 1 | [Objective] | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 1 | Yes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 2 | Definitions:  1. Urban waste water (UWW) | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 4 (79) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 2. Domestic waste water | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 4 (78) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 3. Industrial waste water | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 4 (77) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 4. Agglomeration | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (5) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 5. Collecting system | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (6) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 6. 1 PE (population equivalent) | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (7)  DCM no. 127 of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on reuse of waste water sludge in agriculture”  Chapter 1, para. 2 (c) | Yes | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  II (2) | 5 |  |  |
|  | 7. Primary treatment | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (8) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 8. Secondary treatment | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (9) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 9. Appropriate treatment | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (10) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 10. Sludge | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (11) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 11. Eutrophication | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (12) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | 12. Estuary | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (13) | No |  |  | 0 | Not decided yet |  |
|  | 13. Coastal water | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 3 (14) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 3.1 | Collecting systems for UWW are required for:  - Agglom’ns > 15,000 PE | DCM 177/2005 Chapter IV and Annex 5 | Yes | GO |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 3.1 | - Agglom’ns btw. 2000 & 15,000 PE | DCM 177/2005 Chapter IV and Annex 5 | Yes | GO |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 3.1 | - Agglom’ns > 10,000 PE discharging UWW into receiving waters defined as “ sensitive areas ” under Art. 5  [Where establishment of a collecting system brings no environmental benefit or involves excessive cost, individual or other appropriate systems achieving same level of environmental protection shall be used. ] | DCM 177/2005 Chapter IV and Annex 5 | Yes | GO |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 3.2 | Collecting systems shall satisfy the requirements of Annex I.A for design construction & maintenance.  The Commission may amend those requirements. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in  Article 18(3); | DCM 177/2005 – Chapter III (2) Provisions for Urban Waste Water Discharges and Annex 4 | Yes | GO |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 4.1 | UWW entering collecting systems must be subject to secondary or equivalent treatment before discharge as follows:  - all discharges from agglom’ns > 15,000 PE | DCM 177/2005 Chapter IV and Annex 5 | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  V (12) | 5  1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 4.1 | - all discharges from agglom’ns btw. 10,000 & 15,000 PE | DCM 177/2005 Chapter IV(3) and Annex 5 | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  V (12) | 51 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 4.1 | - for discharges to fresh waters & estuaries from agglom’ns btw. 2000 & 10,000 PE. |  | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  V (12) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 4.2 | [UWW discharges to waters in regions > 1.500 m above sea level may be subjected to treatment less stringent than required by Art. 4.1, if detailed studies indicate such discharges do not adversely affect the environment.] | Not to be scored- discretionary provision  Please provide information on national legislation in place but do not score |  |  | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  V (13) |  | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 4.3 | Discharges from urban waste water treatment plants described in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall satisfy the relevant requirements of section B of Annex I. The Commission may amend those requirements. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 18(3).’; |  | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  Part A (2) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 4.4 | PE load is calculated on basis of maximum average weekly load entering treatment plant during year, excluding unusual situations (heavy rain). |  | No |  |  | 0 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 5.1, Art. 5.6 and Art. 5.7 | (1) MS must identify sensitive areas in accordance with Annex II criteria.  (6) Identification of sensitive areas must be reviewed at intervals of no more than four years.  (7) Areas identified as sensitive (Art. 5.6) must comply with the requirements within seven years after identification. | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter IV (1, 2) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 5.2 | UWW entering collecting systems from agglom’ns > 10,000 PE must be subject to more stringent treatment than described in Art. 4 in case of discharges to sensitive areas. | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter IV (3) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 5.3 | Discharges from urban waste water treatment plants described in paragraph 2 shall satisfy the relevant requirements of section B of Annex I.  The Commission may amend those requirements. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, shall be adopted in accordance with the  regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 18(3). | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter IV (4) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 5.4 | Alternatively, requirements for individual plants set out in Art. 5.2 & 5.3 need not apply in sensitive areas if the minimum percentage of reduction of the overall load entering all UWW treatment plants in that area is at least 75 % for total phosphorus & at least 75 % for total nitrogen. | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter IV (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 5.5 | Art. 5.2, 5.3 & 5.4 apply to discharges from UWW treatment plants which are situated in the relevant catchment areas of sensitive areas & which contribute to the pollution of these areas.  If the catchment area is situated wholly or partly in another MS, Art. 9 applies. |  | No |  |  | 0 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 5.8 | Sensitive areas do not have to be identified if the MS implements the treatment established under Art. 5.2, 5.3 & 5.4 over all its territory. | Please note that Arts. 5(1), (6) and (7) on the one hand and 5(8) on the other hand are alternative provisions. Please only score one or the other. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 6.1 | [MS may identify less sensitive areas in accordance with Annex II criteria.][[55]](#footnote-55) | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Annex 5 (B) | Yes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 6.2 | [UWW discharges into less sensitive areas from: agglom’ns btw 10,000 & 150,000 PE to coastal waters; & agglom’ns btw 2000 & 10,000 PE to estuaries may be subjected to treatment less stringent than Art. 4 providing that:  - such discharges receive at least primary treatment (Art. 2.7) in conformity with the control procedures laid down in Annex I.D.  - comprehensive studies indicate that such discharges will not adversely affect the environment.  MS must provide the Comm’n with relevant information concerning the studies.] | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter IV (6) | Yes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 6.4 | [MS must review the identification of less sensitive areas at intervals of not more than four years.] | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter IV (2) | Yes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 6.5 | [Areas no longer identified as less sensitive must meet the requirements of Art. 4 & 5 as appropriate within seven years.] | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter IV (2) | Yes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 7 | UWW entering collecting systems shall before discharge be subject to appropriate treatment as defined in Art. 2.9 in the following cases:  - for discharges to fresh-water & estuaries from agglom’ns < 2000 PE, | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter IV (7) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 7 | - for discharges to coastal waters from agglom’ns < 10,000 PE |  |  |  | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  Part V (art. 18.b) |  |  |  |
| Art. 8.1 and 8.2 | [MS may in exceptional cases due to technical problems & for geographically defined population groups submit a request to the Comm’n for extension of time periods for complying with Art. 4.]  The request must set out  technical difficulties experienced & propose an action plan with appropriate timetable for implementation. The timetable is to be submitted as part of the Art. 17 implementation programme. | Not to be scored- discretionary provision  Please provide information on national legislation in place but do not score |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 8.4 | The Commission shall examine that request and take appropriate measures in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 18(2).’; | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 8.5 | [In exceptional circumstances, if more advanced treatment is shown not to provide any environmental benefits, discharges into less sensitive areas from agglom’ns > 150,000 PE may be subject to same treatment as discharges from the agglom’ns btw 10,000 & 150,000 PE described in Art. 6.  In such cases, MS must submit documentation to the Comm’n beforehand.]  ‘In such circumstances, Member States shall submit beforehand the relevant documentation to the Commission. The Commission shall examine the case and take appropriate measures in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 18(2).’; | Not to be scored- discretionary provision  Please provide information on national legislation in place but do not score |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 9 | [If a MS is affected by discharges from another MS, the other MS & the Comm’n may be notified of the relevant facts.]  The MS together with the Comm’n must identify the discharges & the measures to be taken at source in order to comply with this Dir. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 10 | MS must ensure that UWW treatment plants built to comply with Articles 4 - 7 are designed, constructed, operated & maintained to ensure sufficient performance under normal conditions. Seasonal variations must be taken into account in design of plants. | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 72 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 11.1 | Discharge of industrial WW into collecting systems & UWW treatment systems is subject to prior regulations &/or permits by the competent authority. | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 77 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 11.2 | Regulations and/or specific authorisation shall satisfy the requirements of section C of Annex I.  The Commission may amend those requirements. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in  Article 18 (3). |  | No |  |  | 0 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 11.2 & 11.3 | Such regulations &/or permits must meet requirements of Annex I.C. They shall be reviewed & if necessary adapted regularly. |  | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  Annex (2) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 12.1 | Treated WW must be reused whenever appropriate. Disposal routes shall minimize adverse effects on environment. | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 77 (4) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 12.2 | Competent authority must ensure that disposal of WW from UWW treatment plants is subject to prior regulations &/or permits. | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 74 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 12.3 | Prior regulations and/or specific authorisation of discharges from urban waste water treatment plants made pursuant to paragraph 2 within agglomerations of 2000 to 10000 p.e. in the case of discharges to fresh waters and estuaries, and within agglomerations of 10000 p.e. or more in respect of all discharges, shall contain conditions to satisfy the relevant requirements of section B of Annex I. The Commission may amend those requirements. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 18(3). |  | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  VI (19) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 12.4 | Regulations &/or permits must be regularly reviewed & if necessary adapted. | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 77  DCM no. 958 of 06.05.2009 “on Approval of Licensing Categories and Licensing Application Procedures concerning Operators Working in Water Supply Systems, Sewage and Waste Water Treatment”  3. Category C: On Sewage;  4. Category D: On Waste Water Treatment | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 13.1 | Biodegradable industrial WW representing ≥ 4.000 PE from plants in industrial sectors listed in Annex III discharged directly to receiving waters must meet requirements laid down in prior regulation &/or specific permits. |  | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  VIII (21) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 13.2 | Competent authority must set requirements for discharge of WW appropriate to the nature of each industry concerned. | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 77 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 14.1 | Sludge from WW treatment must be reused whenever appropriate. Disposal routes shall minimize adverse effects on environment. | Law no. 10463 of 22.09.2011 “on Waste Integrated Management”, amended  Article 34  DCM no. 127 of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on reuse of waste water sludge in agriculture”  Chapter 1, 2 (c) | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  IX (23) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 14.2 | Competent authority shall ensure that disposal of sludge from UWW treatment plants is subject to general rules or authorization or registration. | Law no. 10463 of 22.09.2011 “on Waste Integrated Management”, amended  Article 34 | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  IX (24) | 3 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 14.3 | MS must ensure phase-out of disposal of sludge to surface waters by dumping from ships, discharge from pipelines, etc. |  | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  IX (22) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 14.4 | Until disposal of sewage sludge to surface waters is eliminated, the total amount of toxic, persistent or bio accumulable materials in such sludge must be licensed for disposal & progressively reduced. | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 9 (2) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 15.1 | CAs must monitor:  - discharges from UWW treatment plants to verify compliance with Annex I.B requirements in accordance with control procedures laid down in Annex I.D.  - amount & composition of sludge disposed to surface water. | DCM no. 1304 of 11.12.2009 “on Approval of Regulation Model on Water Supply System and Sewage in Service Area of WSC”  Part III, (1.9) | Yes | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  XII (28) | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 15.2 | CAs must monitor waters subject to discharges from UWW treatment plants & direct discharges from Art. 13 industries in cases where receiving environment can be significantly affected. | Law no. 111, of 15.12.2012 “on Integrated Water Resources Management’’, amended  Article 30, (1)  DCM no. 1304 of 11.12.2009 “on Approval of Regulation Model on Water Supply System and Sewage in Service Area of WSC”  Part III, (1.8) | Yes | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  XII (29, 30) | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 15.3 | For discharges subject to Art. 6 & for disposal of sludge to surface waters, MS must monitor & carry out studies in order to verify that the discharge does not adversely affect the environment. | Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 8 (4) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 15.4 | Information collected in accordance with Art. 15.1 & 15.2 must be retained by the MS [& made available to the Comm’n within six months or on request.] |  | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  XIII (34) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 15.5 | The Commission may formulate guidelines on the monitoring referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 in  accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 18(2).’; | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 16 | The CAs must publish situation reports every two years on the disposal of UWW & sludge within their area. The reports must be forwarded to the Comm’n. | DCM no. 431 of 11.07.2018 “on Creating, Organizing and Operating of National Agency of Water Supply, Sewage and Waste Infrastructure”  12, 13 (e)  Law no. 8102 of 28.03.1996 “on Regulatory Framework of Water Supply, Sewage and Waste Water Treatment “, amended  Article 26 (2) | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  XIII (33) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 17.1 | MS must establish an implementation programme for this Directive. |  | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  XIII (32) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Art. 17.2 | MS must inform the Comm’n about the implementation programme. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 17.3 | [MS must provide Comm’n with update of information on the implementation programme by 30 June every two years | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 17.4 | The Commission shall determine, in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article  18(2), the methods and formats to be adopted for reporting on the national programmes. Any  amendments to those methods and formats shall be adopted in accordance with that procedure | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 18.1 | The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee composed of the representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission. | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 18.2 | Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof. The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 18.3 | Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC  shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 19.1 | MS shall bring into force the laws, regulations & administration procedures to comply with the Dir. & notify the Comm’n. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 19.2 | Measures adopted by MS shall contain or be accompanied by a reference to the Directive. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 19.3 | MS must communicate the main national provisions adopted in this field to the Comm’n. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annex I | Requirements for urban waste water for:  A. Collecting system | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Annex 4 (A) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | B. Discharge from UWW treatment plants to receiving waters | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Annex IV, Part B, Table 1 | Yes | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  Annex I (Part A) | 5 |  |  |
|  | C. Industrial waste water | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Annex 1 | Yes | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  Annex III (2) | 5 |  |  |
|  | D. Reference methods for monitoring & evaluation of results  Table 1: Requirements for discharges from UWW treatment plants subject to Art. 4 & 5.  Table 2: Requirements for discharges from UWW treatment plants to sensitive areas subject to eutrophication as identified in Annex II.A (a).  Table 3: Indication for maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform. | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas” | No | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  Annex I (Part B) | 1 | Not decided yet |  |
| Annex II | Criteria for identification of (a) sensitive & (b) less sensitive areas. | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Annex 5 | Yes | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  Annex II (1) | 5 | Not decided yet |  |
| Annex III | Industrial sectors subject to Art. 13. | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Annex 3 | Yes | GO | Draft DCM “on Urban Waste Water Treatment”  Annex IV | 5 | Not decided yet |  |

*Source: SANE27 and integrated /updated by the consultant*

* + 1. Sewage Sludge Directive

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 86/278/EEC

of 12 June 1986

**on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture**

as amended by Directive 91/692/EC and Regulations (EC) 807/2003 and (EC) 219/2009, Council Decision 95/1/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1010

This Table of Concordance initially developed with the support of the SIDA project **“Supporting Albanian Negotiations in Environment Chapter 27 (SANE 27) in** 2018, has been integrated with the recent amendments of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 (in red), besides the last column for “Comments” has been added to describe the main gaps identified through the assessment.

| **Article** | **EU Obligation** | **Existing national law** **(give relevant law or regulation & no. of article)** | **Fully in accordance** **(yes/no)** | **If not, how will transposon occur? (L, GO, MO)** | **If draft, give no. of article transposing EU obligation1** | **Status of transposition (5-0 accordance to law-making stage)** | **Planned year for full transposon** | **Comments**  **Transposition implementation analysis** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Art. 1 | [Objective] | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 2 | Definitions:  (a) Sludge:  (i) residual sludge from sewage plants treating domestic or urban waste waters & from other sewage plants treating waste waters of a composition similar to domestic & urban waste waters;  (ii) residual sludge from septic tanks & other similar installations for treatment of sewage;  (iii) residual sludge from sewage plants other than those referred to in (i) & (ii); | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter I, point 2/e | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | (b) treated sludge | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter I, point 2/ë | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | (c) agriculture | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter I, point 2/b | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | (d) use | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter I, point 2/f | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | (e) spatial data services” means spatial data services as defined in point 4 of Article 3 of Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[[56]](#footnote-56); | No |  |  |  | 0 |  | The last amendments have not been transposed yet |
|  | (f) “spatial data set” means a spatial data set as defined in point 3 of Article 3 of Directive 2007/2/EC. | No |  |  |  | 0 |  | The last amendments have not been transposed yet |
| Art. 3.1 | Sludge referred to in Art. 2.(a) (i) may only be used in agriculture in accordance with this Dir. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter II point 3 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 3.2 | Without prejudice to Dirs. 75/442 & 78/319:  - Sludge referred to in Art. 2(a) (ii) may be used in agriculture subject to any conditions that MS concerned may deem necessary for protection of human health & environment  - Sludge referred to in Art. 2 (a) (iii) may be used in agriculture only if its use is regulated by MS concerned. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter II point 3 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 4 | Values for concentration of heavy metals in soil to which sludge is applied, concentrations of heavy metals in sludge & maximum annual quantities of such heavy metals which may be introduced into soil intended for agriculture are given in Annexes I A, I B & I C. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter II point 4 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 5.1 | Member States shall prohibit use of sludge where concentration of one or more heavy metals in soil exceeds limit values which they lay down in accordance with Annex I A & shall take necessary steps to ensure that those limit values are not exceeded as result of use of sludge. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter II point 5 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 5.2 | Member States shall regulate use of sludge in such way that accumulation of heavy metals in soil does not lead to limit values referred to in Art. 5.1 being exceeded. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter II point 5 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 5.2 (ciont'd) | To achieve this, they shall apply one or other of procedures provided for in (a) & (b) below:   * Member States shall lay down maximum quantities of sludge expressed in tonnes of dry matter which may be applied to soil per unit of area per year while observing limit values for heavy metal concentration in sludge which they lay down in accordance with Annex I B; or | Art 5.2 a) or b) are alternative provisions. Either the procedure in lit. a), or the one presented in lit. b) Can be applied.  The Albanian legislator has opted for procedure laid down in letter a) of Article 5.2 of the Directive  DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “On Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter II point 6 b) | Yes |  |  | 5 |  | The Albanian legislator has opted for procedure laid down in letter a) of Article 5.2 of the Directive. |
|  | * Member States shall ensure observance of limit values for quantities of metals introduces into soil per unit of area & unit of time as set out in Annex I C. | Art 5.2 a) or b) are alternative provisions. Either the procedure in lit. a), or the one presented in lit. b) Can be applied. For this reason only one of the provisions is to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 6 | Without prejudice to Art 7:  (a) Sludge shall be treated before being used in agriculture. [MS may nevertheless authorize, under conditions laid down by them, use of untreated sludge if it is injected or worked into soil]; | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter V point 13 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | (b) sewage-sludge producers shall regularly provide users with all information referred to in Annex II A. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter III point 8/c | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 7 | MS shall prohibit use of sludge or supply of sludge for use on  (a) Grassland or forage crops if the grassland is to be grazed or forage crops to be harvested before a certain period has elapsed. This period, which must be set by MS taking particular account of their geographical & climatic situation, shall under no circumstances be < 3 weeks. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter V point 14/a & b | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | (b) soil in which fruit & vegetable crops are growing, with exception of fruit trees; | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter V point 14/a and b | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | (c) Ground intended for cultivation of fruit & vegetable crops which are normally in direct contact with soil & normally eaten raw, for period of 10 months preceding harvest of crops & during harvest itself. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter V point 14/a and b | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 8 | Following rules must be observed when using sludge:   * sludge must be used in such way that account is taken of the plants’ nutrient needs & that the quality of soil & of surface & ground water is not impaired, | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter IV point 11/b and c | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | - where sludge is used on soils of which the pH is < 6, MS must take into account increased mobility & availability to crop of heavy metals & shall, if necessary, reduce limit values they have laid down in accordance with Annex I A. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter IV point 11/ç | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 9 | Sludge & soil on which it is used shall be analysed as outpar.d in Annexes II A & II B.  Reference methods for sampling & analysis are indicated in Annex II C. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter II point 7 | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Art. 10.1 | Member States must ensure that up-to-date records are kept, which register:  (a) quantities of sludge produced & quantities supplied for use in agriculture;  (b) composition & properties of sludge in relation to Annex II A parameters;  (c) Type of treatment carried out, as defined in Art. 2(b);  (d) Names & addresses of recipients of sludge & place where sludge is to be used. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “On Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter III point 8/ç | No |  |  | 0 |  | Last amendments have not been transposed yet |
|  | (e) any other information with regard to the transposition and implementation of this Directive provided by the MS to the Commission pursuant to Article 17.  Spatial data services shall be used to present the spatial data sets included in the information registered in those records. | No | No |  |  | 0 |  | The last amendments have not been transposed yet |
| Art. 10.2 | The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this article must be available and easily accessible to the public for each calendar year, within eight months of the end of the relevant calendar year, in a consolidated format as laid down in the Annex to Commission Decision 94/741/EC or another consolidated format provided pursuant to Article 17 of this Directive.  Member States shall submit to the Commission, by electronic means, the information referred to in the first sub-paragraph of this paragraph.~~to CA & must provide a basis for Art. 17 consolidated report~~ | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter III point 8/d & dh | No |  |  | 0 |  | The last amendments have not been transposed yet |
| Art. 10.3 | Information on methods of treatment & results of analyses must be released to CA ~~upon request.~~ | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Chapter III point 10 | No |  |  | 5 |  | Upon request has been deleted in the amended version, does it might mean that information shall be made available regularly, and not upon request of the CA. |
| Art. 11 | [Member States may exempt sludge from sewage treatment plants with treatment capacity below 300 kg BOD5 per day, designed primarily for treatment of domestic waste water from Art. 6(b) & Art. 10.1(b), (c) & (d) & Art. 10.2] | Not to be scored- discretionary provision |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 12 | [Where conditions so demand, Member States may take more stringent measures than those provided for in this Dir. Any decision of this nature must be communicated to Commission in accordance with existing agreements.] | Not to be scored- discretionary provision  Please provide information on national legislation in place but do not score |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art 13 | The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with article 15 a to amend the Annexes in order to adapt them to technical and scientific progress.  The first paragraph shall not apply to parameters and values listed in Annexes I A, I B and I C, any factors likely to affect the evaluation of those values and parameters for analysis referred to in Annexes II A and II B. | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art 15.1 | The Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article 39 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art 15.2 | Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply. | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art 15a.1 | The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. | Not to be scored. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art 15a.2 | The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 13 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 4 July 2018. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and Council. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art 15a.3 | The delegation of power referred to in Article 13 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 15a.4 | Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 15a.5 | As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 15a.6 | A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 13 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 16.1 | Member States must bring into force laws, regulations & administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Dir. & inform Common thereof. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 16.2 | MS must communicate to Commission texts of national law which they adopt in field governed by this Dir. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 17 | The Commission is empowered to lay down, by means of implementing acts, a format in accordance with which Member States are to provide information on the implementation of this Directive as required by Article 10. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2)  ~~At intervals of three years MS shall send information to the Commission on the implementation of this Directive, in the form of a sectoral report which shall also cover other pertinent Community Directives. The sectoral reports shall be drawn up on the basis of a questionnaire or outline drawn up by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure laid down in Art. 6 of Directive 91/692. The questionnaire or outline shall be sent to the Member States six months before the start of the period covered by the report. The report shall be made available to the Commission within 9 months of the~~ ~~end of the three-year period covered by it.~~ | Not to be scored- discretionary provision  Please provide information on national legislation in place but do not score | No |  |  | 0 |  |  |
|  | ~~The first report shall cover the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.~~ | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The Commission services shall publish a Union-wide overview including maps on the basis of the data made available by the Member States pursuant to Article 10 and this article. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Art. 18 | This Directive is addressed to the Member States. | Not to be scored |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annex I A | Limit values for concentration of heavy metals in soil | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Annex I-A | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Annex I B | Limit values for heavy-metal concentrations in sludge for use in agriculture | Please note that Annexes IB and IC are alternative options: depending on which method is chosen, either Annex IC or IB should be scored, not both  DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Annex I-B | No |  |  | 5 |  | No limit values have been defined for chromium |
| Annex I C | Limit values for amounts of heavy metals which may be added annually to agricultural land, based on 10-year average | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Annex I-C | Yes |  |  |  |  | No limit values have been defined for chromium |
| Annex II A | Sludge analysis: sludge must be analysed every 6 months for dry matter, organic matter, pH, nitrogen and phosphorous, cadmium, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, mercury, chromium. | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Annex II-A | Yes |  |  | 5 |  | No limit values have been defined for chromium |
| Annex II B | Soil analysis: | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Annex II-B | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Annex II C | Sampling & analysis methods: | DCM No. 127, of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on using the sewage sludge in agriculture”  Annex II-C | Yes |  |  | 5 |  |  |

*Source: SANE27 and integrated /updated by the consultant*

* 1. Annex 2- Functional analysis of the institutional framework and its capacity to implement the UWWTD provisions

The following tables set out the currently assigned responsibilities for the Directive, identifies any gaps or constraints and makes recommendations for alleviation of such where they are identified.

#### Table 24: Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive Requirements – Regulatory Planning

| EU requirement (Article ref) | AL legal reference | Current national requirements | Competent authority | Gaps / Constraints | Actions needed[[57]](#footnote-57) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Establish a competent authority / competent authorities and institutional arrangements at national, regional and local levels for the implementation and enforcement of the directive (these should include the authority responsible for developing programmes for the construction of new urban wastewater treatment infrastructure; providing public finance for construction (i.e. delivering the implementation programme under Article 17); and monitoring the progress during construction of infrastructure). | Law No. 9115/2003, Article 4  DCM 431/2018[[58]](#footnote-58)  12, 13  DCM no.958/2009  DCM no.1304/2009  DCM no.63/2016 treatment services’; | Competent authorities are identified.  Law 9115/2003 as amended  Article 4 Duties of state bodies  1. MTE is responsible together with specialized entities in determining the best possible techniques, technologies and methods for the environmental treatment of polluted and used waters, drafting plans for treatment of wastewater in an integrated manner, as part of the respective RBMPs. MTE is also in charge of developing technical legislation for the treatment of waters and effective use of the necessary financial means.  DCM 431/2018  AKUM is a state body specialized in the field of water supply and sewerage, wastewater treatment and waste.  AKUM technically supports the policies of the ministry responsible for infrastructure, in accordance with the legislation and policies set out in the sector strategies.  AKUM's responsibility in the field of urban waste is related to territorial planning and waste infrastructure, according to the field of responsibility of the ministry responsible for infrastructure.  AKUM proposes laws and by-laws in the water services sector, territorial planning and waste infrastructure and is part of the drafting of their national policies and strategies.  Manages and monitors the implementation of the national water supply and sewerage master plan and creates and manages the national platform of water supply and sewerage assets, based on the GIS system  AKUM Is the institution responsible for the implementation of the national waste master plan in terms of territorial planning and urban waste infrastructure; (DCM 431/2018 Art. 12(1) let. h and i) | MTE, Environmental Inspectorat,  MIE, AKUM | Technical and financial programmefor the implementation of the directive is not in place.  DCM no 431 in point 13 /g defines AKUM responsible to support policy makers for the drafting and implementation of sub-legal acts and procedures for the process of transferring the administration of water supply services from the local government to the central one in cases of non-fulfilment of contractual obligations, in accordance with performance agreement, concluded between the parties. This provision should be considered in assessing the new DCM on clustering of the water services adopted in 2022, taking into account potential conflicts with the Article 23 *“Functions of municipalities in the field of infrastructure and public services”* par. 1 and 2 of Law 139/2015 on Local Self, Government which assigns to LSGUs the responsibility of infrastructure and public services for drinking water production, treatment, and supply (23/1), and the wastewaters collection, disposal and treatment (article 23/2) | The legal basis for the adoption of technical and financial programme for the implementation of art. 17 of the UWWTD is missing |
| Identify sensitive areas and less sensitive areas, in accordance with specified criteria (a,b,c of Annex II), (including delineating its relevant hydrological catchment areas) and review the identification of these areas every four years (Arts. 5 and 6 and Annex II) | LIWRM Art. 34  Law No. 9115/2003 Art. 14  DCM no. 177/2005 ‘On discharge limits of waste water and localization criteria of sensitive areas’ Annex IV | The obligation to identify sensitive areas is in place.   1. 1. The protected areas shall be determined with the purpose to protect water and aquatic ecosystems and shall include special protecting measures (1). 2. 2. Protected areas shall include: [..] 3. d) sensitive areas subject to eutrophication and nitrate vulnerable zones[..] (2) 4. The inventory of protected areas shall be established, as a component of the protected areas management plan (4) 5. Protected area management plan shall be included in the respective river basin management plan. 6. DCM 177/2005 Art. 14 and Annex IV establishes that the list of sensitive areas and fewer sensitive areas is revised every 4 years | 1. AMBU with MTE, identifies the protected areas (3) 2. CoM designate protected areas upon proposal of MTE (3) 3. AMBU with the water basin administration establishes an inventory (4) 4. Article 14: Identification and approval of areas 5. 1. Identification of sensitive and fewer sensitive areas is done every 4 years. 6. The approval of sensitive areas is done by DCM, upon proposal of MTE (DCM 177/05) | The inventory is missing |  |

*Source: compiled by the consultant*

#### Table 25: Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive Requirements – Regulation and permitting

| EU requirement (Article ref) | AL legal reference | Current national requirements | Competent authority | Gaps / Constraints | Actions needed |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ensure that agglomerations with 2,000 p.e. or more are provided with collecting systems (Article 3 and Annex IA) | LIWRM Article 74 - Wastewater sewerage system  Article 77 - Common provisions for permits and authorizations  Law No. 9115/2003 Art. 14  DCM no. 177/2005 ‘On discharge limits of waste water and localization criteria of sensitive areas’ Chapter III and IV, and Annex 4 | 1. All the activities generating wastewater shall be connected to the wastewater sewerage system in compliance with the legislation regulating water supply and sewage services, and with the sublegal acts applied in this area**.** 2. The wastewater system shall be planned and constructed in such a way to avoid discharges polluting surface, groundwater and coastal waters in their final destinations.   Chapter III and IV prescribes the obligation of treating waste waters before being discharged, according to the criteria defined in letter "A" of appendix no. 4.  Discharges in sensitive areas are subject to a special treatment (besides primary and secondary treatment)  Discharges in less sensitive areas are subject to primary treatment, provided that there is no increase of negative impacts on the receiving environment | AMBU with MTE and MIE / AKUM defines the environmental criteria for the construction and operation of sewerage systems.  CoM adopts the criteria defined for the construction and operation of sewerage systems. |  |  |
| Ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems shall before discharge be subject to secondary i.e. biological treatment (Article 4 and Annex IB, Table 1) | LIWRM Article 74 - Wastewater sewerage system  Article 77 - Common provisions for permits and authorizations  Law No. 9115/2003 Art. 14  DCM no. 177/2005 ‘On discharge limits of waste water and localization criteria of sensitive areas’ Annex IV | 1. All the activities generating wastewater shall be connected to the wastewater sewerage system in compliance with the legislation regulating water supply and sewage services, and with the sublegal acts applied in this area**.** 2. The wastewater system shall be planned and constructed in such a way to avoid discharges polluting surface, groundwater and coastal waters in their final destinations. | AMBU with MTE and MIE / AKUM defines the environmental criteria for the construction and operation of sewerage systems.  CoM adopts the criteria defined for the construction and operation of sewerage systems. |  |  |
| Ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems shall before discharge to sensitive areas be subject to more stringent i.e. tertiary treatment (Article 5 and Annex IB, Table 2) | Law No. 9115/2003 Art. 14  DCM no. 177/2005 ‘On discharge limits of waste water and localization criteria of sensitive areas’ Chapter III and IV, and Annex 4 | Chapter III and IV prescribes the obligation of treating waste waters before being discharged, according to the criteria defined in letter "A" of appendix no. 4.  Discharges in sensitive areas are subject to a special treatment (besides primary and secondary treatment) | AMBU with MTE and MIE / AKUM defines the environmental criteria for the construction and operation of sewerage systems.  CoM adopts the criteria defined for the construction and operation of sewerage systems. |  |  |
| Ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems for agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 2,000, shall before discharge to fresh waters be subject to appropriate treatment (Article 7) | Law No. 9115/2003 Art. 14  DCM no. 177/2005 ‘On discharge limits of waste water and localization criteria of sensitive areas’ Chapter III and Annex 4 | Chapter IV n. 7 establishes that discharges into freshwater and estuaries from agglomerates of less than 2000 pe are subject to special treatment. | AMBU with MTE and MIE / AKUM defines the environmental criteria for the construction and operation of sewerage systems.  CoM adopts the criteria defined for the construction and operation of sewerage systems. |  |  |
| Ensure that UWWTP (built to comply with the requirements of Articles 4,5,6 and 7) are designed, constructed, operated and maintained to ensure sufficient performance under all normal local climatic conditions (Article 10) | LIWRM Article 74 par. 2 and 4 - Wastewater sewerage system  Article 76 - Wastewater treatment plants  DCM N° 3/2015 on designing, construction and utilization of systems of wastewater treatment plants | 1. The wastewater system shall be planned and constructed in such a way to avoid discharges polluting surface, groundwater and coastal waters in their final destinations. | Upon proposal of the Minister responsible for the environment and the Minister responsible for sewerage and sanitation, the Council of Ministers shall adopt the environmental criteria for the construction and functioning of sewerage systems |  |  |
| Provide for prior regulation or specific authorisation for all discharges of industrial wastewater into urban collecting systems and treatment plants (Art.11, Annex IC) | LIWRM Article 73 waste water discharge  Article 77 Common provisions for permits and authorizations | 1. Discharges into water, soil and underground shall be performed with a permit or authorisation issued by the water resources administration and management bodies, in accordance with the legislation (art. 73). | AMBU together with MTE, MIE / AKUM defines the standards for issuing permits, CoM adopt them  RBCs and Water Administration offices Proposes to the NWC the issuance of permits and authorisations for the use of water and the discharges, when the activity is carried out outside the boundaries of a single water basin |  |  |
| Provide for prior regulation or specific authorisation for all discharges of urban waste water from UWWTP (Article 12, Annex IB) | LIWRM Article 73 waste water discharge  Article 77 Common provisions for permits and authorizations  Article 78 - Administrative permit  DCM no. 958 of 06.05.2009 “on Approval of Licensing Categories and Licensing Application Procedures concerning Operators Working in Water Supply Systems, Sewage and Waste Water Treatment”  3. Category C: On Sewage;  4. Category D: On Waste Water Treatment | Article 73 of LIWRM prescribes that all discharges, not only those from UWWTP shall be subject to a permit.  Articles 77-80 prescribe the permits conditions | AMBU together with MTE, MIE / AKUM defines the standards for issuing permits, CoM adopt them  RBCs and Water Administration offices Proposes to the NWC the issuance of permits and authorisations for the use of water and the discharges, when the activity is carried out outside the boundaries of a single water basin |  |  |
| Provide for prior regulation or specific authorisation for discharges of industrial wastewater from the agro-food sector (Art.13, Annex III) | LIWRM Article 73 waste water discharge  DCM 2/2015 on emission limit values of the liquid discharge and general and specific requirements for the different types of activities discharging in the environment  Article 77 Common provisions for permits and authorizations  Article 78 - Administrative permit  DCM no. 958 of 06.05.2009 “on Approval of Licensing Categories and Licensing Application Procedures concerning Operators Working in Water Supply Systems, Sewage and Waste Water Treatment”  3. Category C: On Sewage;  4. Category D: On Waste Water Treatment | Article 73 of LIWRM prescribes that all discharges, not only those from UWWTP shall be subject to a permit.  Articles 77-80 prescribe the permits conditions | RBCs and Water Administration offices Proposes to the NWC the issuance of permits and authorisations for the use of water and the discharges, when the activity is carried out outside the boundaries of a single water basin |  |  |
| Ensure that disposal of sludge from UWWTP is subject to general rules, registration or authorisation and impose a ban on the disposal of sludge to surface waters (Article 14)  Ensure that the use of sewage sludge in agriculture is regulated and complies with the conditions laid down in the SS directive (Art. 3, 5, 6, 8 SSD)  Prohibit the use of sludge for specified categories of land or when the concentration of heavy metals exceeds the specified limit values (Art. 5 and 7 SSD)  Ensure that records containing information about usage and users are kept and made available to the competent authorities  Require producers of sewage sludge to provide users with specified information relating to the composition of the sludge (Arts. 6 and 11 and Annex IIA). | Law no. 10463 of 22.09.2011 “on Waste Integrated Management”, amended  Article 34  DCM no. 127 of 11.02.2015 “on Requirements on reuse of waste water sludge in agriculture”  Chapter 4 let. (c) obligation of the user  Law no. 9115 of 24.07.2003 “on Environmental Treatment of Waste Water”, amended  Article 9 (2) | The user is obliged to: [..]  c) ensure that the quality of land, surface and groundwater is not impaired;  d) uses the wastewater sludge after being provided with the environmental permit and license III / 2B, according to the legislation in force;  dh) maintain a register with data, including:  i) the amount of sludge used in agriculture;  ii) the surface and location of the agricultural land where the sludge was used;  iii) the name and address of the plant that produced the sludge.  e) report, by June 30 of each year, to the competent authority, the registered data.  12. The sludge user notifies the relevant local government unit of the location of the land where the sludge will be used. | According to Article 53 of Law no. 10463/2011 each person or legal entity who intends to exercise activities in the waste treatment sector shall be equipped with an environmental permit in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 10448, dated 14.07.2011 ‘On environmental permits’ and the special provisions of Law no. 10463/2011 ‘On management of integrated waste’. The environmental permit is issues by NEA.  NEA and the the Agricultural Technology Transfer Centres Fushe-Kruja,(ATTC) (in Albanian ‘*Qendra e Transferimit të Teknologjive Bujqësore (QTTB)*) keep the National Register on Usage of Sludge in Agriculture |  |  |

*Source: compiled by the consultant*

#### Table 26: Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive Requirements – Monitoring

| EU requirement (Article ref) | AL legal reference | Current national requirements | Competent authority | Gaps / Constraints | Actions needed |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ensure appropriate monitoring capacity for monitoring discharges from UWWTP and monitoring waters receiving discharges of waste water covered by the Directive (Article 15 par.(1) and Annex ID) | Law No. 9115/2003, Article 4  LIWRM Article 30, (7)  DCM no. 1304/2009[[59]](#footnote-59)  Part III, (1.8) (1.9) | 1. MTE together with its specialised agencies and the environmental inspectorate are responsible for the continuous control of the activities that cause water pollution, as well as of the entities responsible for their treatment and purification.   Responsible institutions designated by special laws shall monitor the quality, quantity of industrial wastewater production and their discharges into surface or groundwater, under the overall management of the AMBU (as part of the integrated water resource management cycle). (LIWRM Article 30, (7)) | MTE, NEA  AMBU  RBCs and Water Administration offices |  |  |
| If considering applying for derogations (primary treatment for discharges into less sensitive areas), carry out comprehensive studies to determine the effect on the environment of discharges of urban wastewater in less sensitive areas (Arts. 6 and 8) | DCM no. 177 of 31.03.2005 “on Discharge Limits of Waste Water and Localization Criteria of Sensitive Areas”  Chapter III, par 4  Annex 5 (B)  Chapter IV (2), (6), (7) | Urban waste water discharges in less sensitive areas are subject to primary treatment, provided that there is no increase of negative impacts on the receiving environment. | MTE, NEA  AMBU  RBCs and Water Administration offices |  |  |
| Analyse sewage sludge, and the soil on which it is used, to ensure that concentrations of heavy metals in the sludge and soil do not exceed specified limit values (Art. 9 and Annexes IIA, B and C of SSD). | DCM no.127/2015 ‘On the requirements for usage of sewage in agriculture’ (Art. 7 and 13) | Sludge shall be treated **before** usage for agricultural purposes; untreated sludge is not allowed for use (Art. 13 of the Decision).  According Art. 7 of this decision sludge **before** is given for use needs to:  a) be analysed in compliance with the requirements defined in Annex II A;  b) soil shall be analysed in compliance with the requirements defined in Annex II B;  c) the analysis provided in letter a) and b) shall be carried out by accredited laboratories by using methods of analysis defined in Annex II C , integral part of this decision;  ç) except for the cases when sludge is used in pasture land, the sample shall be taken in a deepness of 25 cm or when the deepness of the land is less than this amount, it shall be ensured that the deepness of the land surface, which is used for taking the sampling, is not less than 10 cm.  d) in case sludge is used in pasture land, the sample shall be taken from a deepness not more than 6 cm. | NEA  Agricultural Technology Transfer Centres Fushe-Kruja,(ATTC) (in Albanian ‘*Qendra e Transferimit të Teknologjive Bujqësore (QTTB)*). |  |  |

*Source: compiled by the consultant*

#### Table 27: Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive Requirements – Information and Reporting

| EU requirement (Article ref) | AL legal reference | Current national requirements | Competent authority | Gaps / Constraints | Actions needed |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ensure that relevant authorities publish reports to the public every two years on the disposal of urban waste waters and sludge (Article 16) | DCM N.177/2005  Law no. 8102/1996[[60]](#footnote-60)  Art. 26, par 2 | RBCs publishes every two years reports on the status of the waters in the basins, waste water discharges, removal of sludge from the waste water treatment plants | RBCs  report to AMBU  AMBU reports to NWC |  |  |
| Obligation for keeping up-to-date records on the usage of sludge (Article 10) | DCM No. 127/2015  Chapter III point 8/d & dh  And Chapter IV , 11/dh) - e) and 12 | The producer of sludge used in agriculture shall: [..]  d) maintain the register with data in its working premises and to make it available for information, and free of charge, during official hours, to any interested person;  dh) report, within the date of June 30, of each year, to the competent authority, the registered data.  The user of sludge in agriculture shall: [..]  dh) maintain a register with data  e) report, by June 30 of each year, to the competent authority, the registered data.  12. The sludge user notifies the relevant local government unit of the location of the land where the sludge will be used. | NEA and the Agricultural Technology Transfer Centres Fushe-Kruja,(ATTC) (in Albanian ‘*Qendra e Transferimit të Teknologjive Bujqësore (QTTB)*) keep the National Register on Usage of Sludge in Agriculture  LSGUs | Commission Decision 94/741/EC of 24 October 1994 concerning questionnaires for Member States reports on the implementation of certain Directives in the waste sector (implementation of Council Directive 91/692/EEC) has not been transposed yet. |  |
| Report to the Commission on:   * transposition of the directive into national legislation, with texts of the main provisions of national law adopted in the field covered by the directive (Art. 19); * implementation programmes (Art. 17 and Decision 93/481/EEC); * situation reports on the disposal of urban wastewater and sludge (Art. 16); * comprehensive studies carried out in respect of discharges in less sensitive areas (in the case of applications for a derogation) (Arts. 6-8); * upon request by the Commission: information collected through monitoring (Art.15). * Report to the European Commission (Article 17 SSD). | NA | NA | NA | The obligation to report to the European Commission is not in place yet. |  |

*Source: compiled by the consultant*

* 1. Annex 3 – Existing Wastewater Collection System

| WW agglomeration code | WW agglomeration name | River Basin | Joint WSSC Name (2023) | Existing WSSC (2020) | Domestic WW load generated 2020 | Domestic WW load connected 2020 | Total WW load generated | Total WW load collected | % of WW load collected 2020 | Existing wastewater network length (m) | Max Diameter |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WW010101 | Berat | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 41,279 | 33,079 | 47,471 | 39,271 | 82.7 | 60,000 | 1.5mx2.0m |
| WW010102 | Dyshnik | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 1,543 | 139 | 1,775 | 370 | 20.9 | 477 |  |
| WW010103 | Lapardha1 | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 3,616 | 325 | 4,159 | 868 | 20.9 | 1,119 |  |
| WW010104 | Morave | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 2,115 | 190 | 2,432 | 508 | 20.9 | 654 |  |
| WW010201 | Perondi | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 2,669 | 240 | 3,069 | 641 | 20.9 | 826 |  |
| WW010202 | Kucove | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 12,917 | 11,109 | 14,855 | 13,046 | 87.8 | 23,700 | 1,000 |
| WW010203 | Tapi | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 1,310 | 118 | 1,507 | 314 | 20.9 | 405 |  |
| WW010204 | Rreth Tapi | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 969 | - | 1,114 | - | - | - |  |
| WW010205 | Havaleas | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 1,144 | 103 | 1,315 | 275 | 20.9 | 354 |  |
| WW010206 | Gege | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Berat/ Kucove | 1,801 | - | 2,071 | - | - | - |  |
| WW010301 | Polican | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Polican | 4,450 | 4,450 | 5,118 | 5,118 | 100.0 | 27,000 |  |
| WW010401 | Corovode | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Corovode | 4,538 | 4,447 | 5,219 | 5,128 | 98.3 | 23,700 |  |
| WW010501 | Ure Vajgurore | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Ura-Vajgurore | 4,306 | 2,943 | 4,951 | 3,589 | 72.5 | 24,275 |  |
| WW010502 | Drenovice | BASENI SEMAN | Berat Sh.A Uk | Ura-Vajgurore | 1,757 | - | 2,021 | - | - | - |  |
| WW020101 | Bulqize | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Diber Sh.A Uk | Bulqize | 5,770 | 1,096 | 6,636 | 1,962 | 29.6 | - |  |
| WW020201 | Peshkopi | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Diber Sh.A Uk | Peshkopi | 16,542 | 14,576 | 19,023 | 17,057 | 89.7 | 25,982 |  |
| WW020202 | Zdojan | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Diber Sh.A Uk | Peshkopi | 2,439 | - | 2,804 | - | - | - |  |
| WW020203 | Pocest | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Diber Sh.A Uk | Peshkopi | 2,398 | - | 2,757 | - | - | - |  |
| WW020204 | Maqellare | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Diber Sh.A Uk | Peshkopi | 982 | 10 | 1,129 | 157 | 13.9 | 18 |  |
| WW020301 | Burrel | BASENI MAT | Diber Sh.A Uk | Burrel | 12,034 | 11,447 | 13,839 | 13,252 | 95.8 | 28,000 |  |
| WW030101 | Durres | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 203,494 | 130,052 | 509,629 | 436,187 | 85.6 | 207,211 |  |
| WW030102 | Rromanat | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 2,036 | - | 2,341 | - | - | - |  |
| WW030103 | Rinia | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 936 | - | 2,558 | - | - | - |  |
| WW030104 | Qerret | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 1,751 | 41 | 2,013 | 304 | 15.1 | 66 |  |
| WW030105 | Rrushkull | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 5,779 | - | 11,976 | - | - | - |  |
| WW030106 | Kulle | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 2,307 | - | 2,653 | - | - | - |  |
| WW030107 | Qyteti Manez | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 1,867 | 66 | 3,332 | 1,531 | 45.9 | 106 |  |
| WW030108 | Hamallaj | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 697 | 42 | 802 | 146 | 18.3 | 67 |  |
| WW030109 | Hidrovori | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 3,149 | 71 | 6,808 | 3,731 | 54.8 | 114 |  |
| WW030110 | Shetaj | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 503 | 30 | 2,158 | 1,685 | 78.1 | 48 |  |
| WW030111 | Drac | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 493 | 30 | 2,259 | 1,796 | 79.5 | 47 |  |
| WW030112 | Bize | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 623 | 37 | 1,238 | 652 | 52.7 | 60 |  |
| WW030113 | Kertushaj | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 1,253 | 75 | 4,007 | 2,829 | 70.6 | 120 |  |
| WW030114 | Gjuricaj | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 1,432 | 86 | 1,647 | 301 | 18.3 | 137 |  |
| WW030115 | Rade | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 1,788 | - | 5,342 | - | - | - |  |
| WW030116 | Manez Fshat | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 1,635 | - | 2,909 | - | - | - |  |
| WW030201 | Thumane | BASENI ISHËM | Durres Sh.A Uk | Kruje | 2,011 | 80 | 2,313 | 382 | 16.5 | 830 |  |
| WW030202 | Borizane | BASENI ISHËM | Durres Sh.A Uk | Kruje | 3,321 | - | 3,819 | - | - | - |  |
| WW030203 | Kruje | BASENI ISHËM | Durres Sh.A Uk | Kruje | 20,003 | 3,343 | 23,003 | 6,344 | 27.6 | 34,502 |  |
| WW030204 | Fushe Kruje | BASENI ISHËM | Durres Sh.A Uk | Kruje | 8,018 | 2,245 | 9,221 | 3,448 | 37.4 | 23,168 |  |
| WW030205 | Marikaj | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Vore | 6,538 | 1,682 | 11,142 | 6,286 | 56.4 | 9,000 |  |
| WW030301 | Rreth | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Durres/Shijak | 2,838 | - | 3,264 | - | - | - |  |
| WW040101 | Belsh | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Elbasan Sh.A Uk | Belsh | 2,866 | 462 | 3,295 | 892 | 27.1 | 9,452 |  |
| WW040102 | Deshiran | BASENI SEMAN | Elbasan Sh.A Uk | Belsh | 1,490 | 149 | 1,714 | 373 | 21.7 | 3,048 |  |
| WW040201 | Cerrik | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Elbasan Sh.A Uk | Cerrik | 17,819 | 6,135 | 20,492 | 8,808 | 43.0 | 9,000 |  |
| WW040301 | Elbasan | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Elbasan Sh.A Uk | Elbasan | 92,237 | 79,792 | 106,072 | 93,628 | 88.3 | 164,000 | 1,500 |
| WW040302 | Bujqes | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Elbasan Sh.A Uk | Elbasan | 1,820 | - | 2,093 | - | - | - |  |
| WW040401 | Gramsh | BASENI SEMAN | Elbasan Sh.A Uk | Gramsh | 9,267 | 428 | 10,657 | 1,817 | 17.1 | - |  |
| WW040501 | Librazhd | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Elbasan Sh.A Uk | Librazhd/Prrenjas | 5,858 | 4,745 | 6,737 | 5,624 | 83.5 | 15,160 | 1,000 |
| WW040601 | Peqin | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Elbasan Sh.A Uk | Peqin | 5,899 | 295 | 6,784 | 1,180 | 17.4 | - |  |
| WW040701 | Prrenjas (Qytet) | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Pogradec Sh.A Uk | Librazhd/Prrenjas | 9,303 | 2,893 | 10,699 | 4,288 | 40.1 | 8,360 | 800 |
| WW050101 | Mertish | BASENI SEMAN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Divjake | 2,741 | - | 3,152 | - | - | - |  |
| WW050102 | Terbuf | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Divjake | 4,091 | - | 4,705 | - | - | - |  |
| WW050103 | Cerme e Siperme | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Divjake | 2,017 | - | 2,320 | - | - | - |  |
| WW050104 | Grabian | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Divjake | 2,859 | 57 | 3,288 | 486 | 14.8 | - |  |
| WW050105 | Divjake | BASENI SEMAN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Divjake | 4,663 | - | 12,414 | - | - | - |  |
| WW050201 | Fier | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 69,392 | 62,505 | 79,801 | 72,914 | 91.4 | 58,400 | 2,000 |
| WW050202 | Portez | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 1,885 | - | 2,167 | - | - | - |  |
| WW050203 | Mbrostar | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 3,132 | 153 | 3,602 | 622 | 17.3 | 237 |  |
| WW050204 | Levan | BASENI VJOSË | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 2,940 | 235 | 3,381 | 676 | 20.0 | 366 |  |
| WW050205 | Cakran I Ri | BASENI VJOSË | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 5,314 | 106 | 6,111 | 903 | 14.8 | 165 |  |
| WW050206 | Darzeze e Re | BASENI VJOSË | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 879 | 70 | 2,280 | 1,471 | 64.5 | 109 |  |
| WW050207 | Topoje | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 871 | 70 | 1,001 | 200 | 20.0 | 108 |  |
| WW050208 | Libofshe | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 1,516 | 121 | 1,744 | 349 | 20.0 | 189 |  |
| WW050301 | Kolonje | BASENI SEMAN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Lushnje | 2,386 | 130 | 2,744 | 488 | 17.8 | 170 |  |
| WW050302 | Saver | BASENI SEMAN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Lushnje | 1,229 | 98 | 1,413 | 283 | 20.0 | 1,900 | 500 |
| WW050303 | Lushnje | BASENI SEMAN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Lushnje | 32,677 | 22,141 | 37,578 | 27,043 | 72.0 | 28,941 |  |
| WW050304 | Dushki Madh | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Lushnje Sh.A Uk | Lushnje | 4,783 | 123 | 5,500 | 840 | 15.3 | 161 |  |
| WW050401 | Ballsh | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Mallakaster | 7,946 | 5,433 | 9,138 | 6,625 | 72.5 | 108,660 |  |
| WW050402 | Hekal | BASENI VJOSË | Fier Sh.A Uk | Mallakaster | 1,744 | - | 2,006 | - | - | - |  |
| WW050501 | Patos | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Patos | 14,411 | 3,764 | 16,573 | 5,926 | 35.8 | 25,000 |  |
| WW050502 | Zharrez | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Fier | 1,964 | 381 | 2,258 | 675 | 29.9 | 592 |  |
| WW050601 | Roskovec | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Roskovec | 4,436 | 3,105 | 5,101 | 3,770 | 73.9 | 50,961 |  |
| WW050602 | Marinez | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Roskovec | 1,565 | 188 | 1,800 | 423 | 23.5 | 3,083 |  |
| WW050603 | Strum | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Roskovec | 1,822 | - | 2,096 | - | - | - |  |
| WW050604 | Vlemisht | BASENI SEMAN | Fier Sh.A Uk | Roskovec | 994 | 119 | 1,143 | 268 | 23.5 | 1,957 |  |
| WW060201 | Gjirokaster | BASENI VJOSË | Gjirokaster Sh.A Uk | Gjirokaster | 22,970 | 14,075 | 26,416 | 17,520 | 66.3 | 14,853 | 2.5mx3.0m |
| WW060301 | Kelcyre (Qytet) | BASENI VJOSË | Gjirokaster Sh.A Uk | Kelcyre | 1,808 | 12 | 2,079 | 283 | 13.6 | - |  |
| WW060501 | Memaliaj | BASENI VJOSË | Gjirokaster Sh.A Uk | Tepelene/ Memaliaj | 3,266 | 2,722 | 3,756 | 3,212 | 85.5 | 11,391 |  |
| WW060601 | Permet | BASENI VJOSË | Gjirokaster Sh.A Uk | Permet | 4,429 | 4,385 | 5,093 | 5,049 | 99.1 | 27,800 |  |
| WW060701 | Tepelene | BASENI VJOSË | Gjirokaster Sh.A Uk | Tepelene/ Memaliaj | 3,749 | 3,749 | 4,311 | 4,311 | 100.0 | 15,689 |  |
| WW070101 | Miras | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Bilisht | 1,837 | 455 | 2,113 | 731 | 34.6 | - |  |
| WW070102 | Bilisht | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Bilisht | 5,256 | 5,256 | 6,044 | 6,044 | 100.0 | - |  |
| WW070103 | Bitincke | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Bilisht | 1,551 | 465 | 1,783 | 698 | 39.1 | - |  |
| WW070104 | Vranisht | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Bilisht | 1,526 | 283 | 1,755 | 512 | 29.2 | - |  |
| WW070201 | Leskovik | BASENI VJOSË | Korce Sh.A Uk | Erseke | 1,555 | 1,555 | 1,788 | 1,788 | 100.0 | 4,898 |  |
| WW070202 | Erseke | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Erseke | 4,295 | 4,295 | 5,122 | 5,122 | 100.0 | 13,527 |  |
| WW070301 | Korce | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Korce | 59,951 | 58,152 | 81,743 | 79,944 | 97.8 | 137,017 |  |
| WW070302 | Mborje | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Korce | 1,403 | 98 | 1,613 | 309 | 19.1 | 231 |  |
| WW070303 | Dishnice | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Korce | 1,022 | 72 | 1,809 | 858 | 47.5 | 169 |  |
| WW070304 | Mollaj | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Korce | 1,110 | 78 | 1,277 | 244 | 19.1 | 183 |  |
| WW070401 | Drithas | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Maliq | 3,365 | 639 | 5,966 | 3,241 | 54.3 | - |  |
| WW070402 | Maliq | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Maliq | 4,548 | 2,354 | 8,301 | 6,108 | 73.6 | - |  |
| WW070403 | Pojan | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Maliq | 2,749 | - | 3,161 | - | - | - |  |
| WW070404 | Podgorie | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Maliq | 2,767 | - | 4,900 | - | - | - |  |
| WW070405 | Vreshtas | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Maliq | 1,245 | 237 | 2,199 | 1,191 | 54.2 | - |  |
| WW070406 | Pirg | BASENI SEMAN | Korce Sh.A Uk | Maliq | 1,475 | 280 | 1,696 | 501 | 29.6 | - |  |
| WW070501 | Gurras | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Pogradec Sh.A Uk | Pogradec | 1,962 | 255 | 2,939 | 1,232 | 41.9 | 506 |  |
| WW070502 | Tushemisht | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Pogradec Sh.A Uk | Pogradec | 550 | 71 | 4,460 | 3,982 | 89.3 | 142 |  |
| WW070503 | Pogradec | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Pogradec Sh.A Uk | Pogradec | 36,826 | 23,682 | 67,447 | 54,304 | 80.5 | 46,953 |  |
| WW070504 | Udenisht | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Pogradec Sh.A Uk | Pogradec | 1,420 | - | 2,510 | - | - | - |  |
| WW070601 | Pustec | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Korce Sh.A Uk | Pustec | 765 | 184 | 1,489 | 908 | 61.0 | 6,020 |  |
| WW080101 | Krume (Qytet) | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Kukes Sh. A Uk | Has | 2,395 | 479 | 4,424 | 2,508 | 56.7 | - |  |
| WW080201 | Shishtavec | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Kukes Sh. A Uk | Kukes | 882 | 150 | 1,014 | 282 | 27.8 | 1,335 |  |
| WW080202 | Shtiqen | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Kukes Sh. A Uk | Kukes | 1,602 | 272 | 1,842 | 513 | 27.8 | 2,426 |  |
| WW080203 | Gostil | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Kukes Sh. A Uk | Kukes | 983 | 167 | 1,130 | 314 | 27.8 | 1,488 |  |
| WW080204 | Kukes | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Kukes Sh. A Uk | Kukes | 18,233 | 18,233 | 32,645 | 32,645 | 100.0 | 162,399 |  |
| WW080301 | Bajram Curri | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Kukes Sh. A Uk | Tropoje | 4,875 | 4,095 | 9,031 | 8,251 | 91.4 | - |  |
| WW090101 | Milot | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Kurbin | 2,489 | 737 | 2,862 | 1,111 | 38.8 | 3,851 |  |
| WW090102 | Lac | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Kurbin | 18,479 | 8,618 | 21,251 | 11,390 | 53.6 | 45,004 |  |
| WW090103 | Mamurras | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Kurbin | 9,710 | 2,807 | 11,166 | 4,264 | 38.2 | 14,659 |  |
| WW090104 | Patok | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Kurbin | 548 | 55 | 1,138 | 644 | 56.6 | 286 |  |
| WW090105 | Fushe-Kuqe | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Kurbin | 918 | - | 2,381 | - | - | - |  |
| WW090201 | Lezhe | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Lezhe | 20,333 | 18,408 | 68,108 | 66,182 | 97.2 | 17,562 | 1,500 |
| WW090202 | Ishull Shengjin | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Lezhe | 1,557 | - | 4,315 | - | - | - |  |
| WW090203 | Balldren I Ri | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Lezhe | 517 | - | 594 | - | - | - |  |
| WW090204 | Shengjin | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Lezhe | 1,672 | 1,656 | 67,931 | 67,915 | 100.0 | 10,359 | 680 |
| WW090205 | Shenkoll | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Lezhe | 5,009 | 551 | 5,761 | 1,302 | 22.6 | 748 |  |
| WW090206 | Barbulloje | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Lezhe | 4,642 | - | 5,338 | - | - | - |  |
| WW090301 | Rubik | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Mirdite | 2,060 | 1,916 | 2,369 | 2,225 | 93.9 | 5,818 |  |
| WW090302 | Rreshen | BASENI MAT | Lezhe Sh.A Uk | Mirdite | 4,193 | 3,899 | 4,822 | 4,528 | 93.9 | 11,842 |  |
| WW100101 | Koplik | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Malesi e Madhe | 3,237 | 651 | 3,722 | 1,136 | 30.5 | 6,500 |  |
| WW100201 | Fushe Arrez (Qytet) | BASENI MAT | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Fushe Arrez | 2,144 | 1,008 | 2,465 | 1,329 | 53.9 | 27,750 |  |
| WW100301 | Puke | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Puke | 2,507 | 1,931 | 2,884 | 2,307 | 80.0 | 9,000 |  |
| WW100401 | Shkoder | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Shkoder | 106,427 | 60,684 | 158,801 | 113,058 | 71.2 | 155,000 | 1,200 |
| WW100402 | Dajc | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Shkoder | 2,447 | - | 2,814 | - | - | - |  |
| WW100403 | Trush | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Shkoder | 1,948 | - | 2,240 | - | - | - |  |
| WW100404 | Zues | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Shkoder | 1,373 | 41 | 2,249 | 917 | 40.8 | 125 |  |
| WW100405 | Velipoje | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Shkoder | 945 | 28 | 98,547 | 97,631 | 99.1 | 86 |  |
| WW100406 | Pulaj | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Shkoder | 367 | 11 | 423 | 66 | 15.7 | 34 |  |
| WW100407 | ReciRi | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Shkoder | 407 | 12 | 469 | 73 | 15.7 | 37 |  |
| WW100501 | Barbullush | BASENI DRIN - BUNA | Shkoder Sh.A UK | Vau Dejes | 3,490 | 175 | 4,014 | 698 | 17.4 | 15,550 |  |
| WW110201 | Kavaje | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Kavaje | 28,943 | 17,283 | 174,073 | 162,413 | 93.3 | 36,553 |  |
| WW110202 | Bago | BASENI ERZENI | Durres Sh.A Uk | Kavaje | 2,735 | - | 3,145 | - | - | - |  |
| WW110203 | Vorrozen | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Durres Sh.A Uk | Kavaje | 2,232 | - | 2,567 | - | - | - |  |
| WW110204 | LuziVogel | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Durres Sh.A Uk | Kavaje | 5,130 | 2,193 | 5,900 | 2,963 | 50.2 | 4,639 |  |
| WW110205 | Kryevidh | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Durres Sh.A Uk | Rrogozhine | 2,508 | - | 2,884 | - | - | - |  |
| WW110301 | Rrogozhine (Qytet) | BASENI SHKUMBIN | Durres Sh.A Uk | Rrogozhine | 3,759 | 2,406 | 4,323 | 2,969 | 68.7 | 15,000 |  |
| WW110401 | Tirane | BASENI ISHËM | Tirane Sh.A Uk | Tirana/Kamez | 752,358 | 663,682 | 865,212 | 776,536 | 89.8 | 761,022 | 2,000 |
| WW110402 | Farkee Madhe | BASENI ERZENI | Tirane Sh.A Uk | Tirana/Kamez | 8,314 | 4,656 | 9,561 | 5,903 | 61.7 | 5,338 |  |
| WW110403 | Ferraj | BASENI ISHËM | Tirane Sh.A Uk | Tirana/Kamez | 1,537 | 860 | 1,767 | 1,091 | 61.7 | 987 |  |
| WW110404 | Prush | BASENI ERZENI | Tirane Sh.A Uk | Tirana/Kamez | 866 | 485 | 996 | 615 | 61.7 | 556 |  |
| WW110405 | Krrabe | BASENI ERZENI | Tirane Sh.A Uk | Tirana/Kamez | 1,596 | 1,564 | 1,836 | 1,804 | 98.3 | 1,794 |  |
| WW110406 | Ndroq | BASENI ERZENI | Tirane Sh.A Uk | Tirana/Kamez | 1,563 | 875 | 1,797 | 1,110 | 61.7 | 1,004 |  |
| WW120101 | Delvine | BASENI VJOSË | Sarande Sh.A Uk | Delvine | 4,560 | 2,651 | 5,878 | 3,969 | 67.5 | 6,570 |  |
| WW120301 | Green Coast | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Himare | 150 | 11 | 878 | 738 | 84.1 | 124 |  |
| WW120302 | Gjileke | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Himare | 561 | - | 4,876 | - | - | 1,600 | 200 |
| WW120303 | Jale | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Himare | 219 | - | 6,415 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120304 | Himare | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Himare | 1,264 | 657 | 14,684 | 14,077 | 95.9 | 7,126 | 800 |
| WW120305 | Qeparo Fushe | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Himare | 397 | - | 3,559 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120306 | Borsh | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Himare | 1,077 | - | 5,682 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120307 | Piqeras | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Himare | 259 | - | 2,230 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120308 | Lukove | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Himare | 409 | - | 4,504 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120401 | Konispol | BASENI VJOSË | Sarande Sh.A Uk | Konispol | 1,837 | - | 2,113 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120501 | Sarande | BASENI VJOSË | Sarande Sh.A Uk | Sarande | 21,569 | 15,959 | 109,457 | 103,847 | 94.9 | 24,378 | 800 |
| WW120502 | Ksamil | BASENI VJOSË | Sarande Sh.A Uk | Sarande | 1,635 | 147 | 10,695 | 9,207 | 86.1 | 245 |  |
| WW120601 | Selenice | BASENI VJOSË | Sarande Sh.A Uk | Selenice | 3,596 | 432 | 4,135 | 971 | 23.5 | 25,000 |  |
| WW120701 | Vlore | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Vlore | 92,738 | 78,827 | 275,901 | 261,990 | 95.0 | 137,103 | 1,200 |
| WW120702 | Orikum | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Vlore | 2,622 | 1,694 | 14,820 | 13,892 | 93.7 | 1,562 |  |
| WW120703 | Tragjas | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Vlore | 667 | - | 767 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120704 | Dukat | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Vlore | 1,710 | 34 | 1,966 | 291 | 14.8 | 32 |  |
| WW120705 | Panaja | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Vlore | 929 | - | 2,337 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120706 | Fitore | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Vlore | 981 | 20 | 1,128 | 167 | 14.8 | 18 |  |
| WW120707 | Novosele | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Vlore | 1,023 | - | 2,573 | - | - | - |  |
| WW120708 | Narte | BASENI VJOSË | Vlore Sh.A Uk | Vlore | 898 | - | 2,471 | - | - | - |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  | **2,072,295** | **1,460,228** | **3,469,211** | **2,791,686** | **6,540** | **2,783,891** |  |

* 1. Annex 4 – Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agglomeration code | Agglomeration | Status | Design Capacity | Constructed  upgraded | Design Treatment Level |
| WW010101 | Berat | Planned | 38,944 |  | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW010202 | Kucove | Planned | 29,500 |  | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW010401 | Corovode | Planned | 10,000 |  | Secondary |
| WW030101 | Durres | Operating | 250,000 | 2013 | Secondary |
| WW030109 | Hidrovori | Operating | 15,000 | 2021 | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW040301 | Elbasan | Planned | 83,930 |  | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW040401 | Gramsh | Operating | 16,500 | 2016 | Primary |
| WW040501 | Librazhd | Planned | 15,000 |  | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW040701 | Prrenjas (Qytet) | Planned | 12,000 |  | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW050201 | Fier | Planned | 66,000 |  | Secondary + (Tertiary expansion) |
| WW050303 | Lushnje | Planned | 39,000 |  | Secondary + (Tertiary expansion) |
| WW060201 | Gjirokaster | Planned | 34,000 |  | Secondary + (Tertiary expansion) |
| WW070301 | Korce | Operating | 86,000 | 2006 | Secondary |
| WW070503 | Pogradec | Operating | 50,000 | 2006/2017 | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW090201 | Lezhe | Upgrading | 51,000 | 2013 | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW100401 | Shkoder | Planned | 36,000 |  | Secondary + (Tertiary expansion) |
| WW100401 | Shkoder | Operating | 2,000 | 2011 | Secondary |
| WW100405 | Velipoje | Operating | 85,000 | 2012 | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW110201 | Kavaje | Operating | 100,000 | 2005/2020 | Secondary |
| WW110401 | Tirane | Construction | 350,000 |  | Secondary |
| WW110401 | Tirane | Planned | 96,991 |  | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW110402 | Farke e Madhe | Construction | 6,000 |  | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW120301 | Green Coast | Operating | 1,500 |  | Secondary |
| WW120302 | Gjileke | Planned | 13,900 |  | Secondary |
| WW120303 | Jale | Planned | 6,100 |  | Secondary |
| WW120304 | Himare | Planned | 16,000 |  | Secondary |
| WW120305 | Qeparo Fushe | Planned | 6,000 |  | Secondary |
| WW120501 | Sarande | Not operating | 29,000 |  | Secondary |
| WW120701 | Vlore | Operating | 90,000 (W)-160,000 (S) | 2005/2012 | Secondary + Tertiary |
| WW120702 | Orikum | Not operating | 53,000 | 2014 | Secondary |

1. Industrial waste water discharging effluents directly to the receiving waters [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Source Programme SANE27 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Enhancing the accession process - A credible EU perspective for the Western Balkans [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. EU Working programme statements – IPA III: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/about_the_european_commission/eu_budget/programme_statement_-_ipa.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Based on: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:01991L0271-20140101> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Eutrophication: refers to water becoming enriched by nutrients - like compounds of phosphorus and nitrogen - disrupting the water’s balance of organisms and, in general, the quality of water. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The concept of population equivalent (p.e.) is used to estimate the total load of waste water from all sectors (household, commercial, industrial) generated in an urban area:

   1 p.e. means the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60 g of oxygen per day [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Appropriate treatment is the level of treatment required to comply with environmental standards established by other Directives [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. A list of specific industries (mostly agricultural and food processing) is given in Annex III of the UWWTD [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The Legal Assessment Report, developed within Task 5 of this assignment, aimed at providing an assessment of the existing legal and institutional framework, to identify the main transposition gaps and implementation constraints for each of the institutional functions required for the implementation of the UWWTD and the Sustainable Sludge Directive (SSD).

    The assessment was complemented by Tables of Concordance (ToC) developed with the support of the SIDA project *“Supporting Albanian Negotiations in Environment Chapter 27 (SANE 27)”*in2018, updated and integrated with one additional column for “Comments” to describe the main gaps identified through the assessment. The assessment considered also other related policy and legal documents relevant to the implementation of the UWWTD and the Sustainable Sludge Directive (SSD). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Law no. 10463, dated 22 September 2011 “On integrated waste management”, article 34 foresees that the Council of Ministers, upon proposal of the minister and of the minister responsible for agriculture, adopts the requirements of usage of sewage in agriculture with the aim of preventing damaging effects for soil, vegetation, animals and humans. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008) as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 (L 365, 19.12.2014) and Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1127 of 10 July 2015 (OJ L 184, 11.7.2015) and corrected by Corrigendum (OJ L 297, 13.11.2015); [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste (OJ L 182, 16.7.1999) as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 September 2003 (L 284, 31.10.2003), Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 (L 311, 21.11.2008) and Council Directive 2011/97/EU of 5 December 2011 (L 328, 10.12.2011). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Directive 2010/57/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010) corrected by Corrigendum, OJ L 158, 19.6.2012; [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2008/105/EC); [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilizers. A new EU Fertilising Products Regulation 2019/1009 was approved by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on 5 June 2019, and it shall apply by July 2022 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R1009>. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. <https://aku.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LIGJ-10390-date-3.3.2011-Per-Plehrat-e-Perdorimit-per-Bimesine.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. <https://www.parlament.al/Files/ProjektLigje/20190930102500RIA%20Produktet%20Pleh%C3%ABruese%20p%C3%ABrfundimtare.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 amending Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Directive 2011/92 / EU For the assessment of environmental impacts caused by public and private projects", as amended by Directive 2014/52 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014; [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC; [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC and Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE); [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. The latest national environmental monitoring program was adopted by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment in 2021: <http://www.akm.gov.al/assets/pkmm_2021_web20.pdf>; [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. **Enti Rregullator i Sektorit të Furnizimit me Ujë**  [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Investment planning is actually an explicit requirement in the UWWTD (Article 17), and an implicit requirement for the other Directives [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. except if endowed with an existing wastewater collection system [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Definition in UWWRD: 1 P.E. = 60 BOD5/capita/day [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Total generated wastewater load = Domestic waste water load generated + Peak tourism waste water load generated + Public & Industrial/Commercial waste water load generated [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. The increase of load from 2020 to 2050, despite of decreasing population, is explained by the assumption that tourism waste water load is projected to increase by 32 % (0.35 million P.E.) between 2020 and 2050. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. European Commission’s 8th Implementation Report of the UWWTD [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Maximum generated load in P.E. from 2020 - 2050 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Share of total number of agglomerations [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Although the size of these agglomerations is below 2,000 they were included in list of agglomerations due to (i) proximity to larger agglomerations or (ii) existing waste water systems (sewer network and/or WWTP) in the agglomeration [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Existing, under construction, planned at feasibility or detailed design stage. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Currently connected or planned in near future (under construction, existing feasibility studies or detailed designs), [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Population connected to a sewerage system / total population in the agglomeration [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Strategy for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Mott MacDonald / Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration, December 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. DCM No 342, dated 4.05.2016 “On approval of territorial and hydrographic boundaries of water basins in the Republic of Albania and centre and composition of their council” [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. In jurisdiction area [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Domestic + Tourism + Commerce/Industry + Public Institutions [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Domestic + Tourism + Commerce/Industry + Public Institutions [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. It is noted that this institutional reform is based on the assumption that the existing 58 WSSC will join the new joint companies (voluntary process) [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. AKUM Benchmarking data (number of sewer blockages divided by sewer network length) [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. 58 utilities according to the service area division before the institutional reform in 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. There are several WSSC indicated with zero blockages. It is not clear if a 0 means no blockages or if it may include also companies that did not submit a report. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Shiroke WWTP belongs to a small community near Shkoder that is not included in the list of agglomerations [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. prepared by SETEC Engineering, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. Prepared by SETEC Engineering, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. NIPS Task 1 Report, Vol. 2 [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. Art. 6.1 is optional. If a country makes use of this option, requirements in Art. 6.2, 6.4 and 6.5 become mandatory. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. The last 2 columns on will be completed at a later stage together with Chapter 4 [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. Decision nr. 431, dated 11.7.2018 on the establishment, organization and functioning of the National Water Supply and Sewerage Agency (AKUM) [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. DCM no. 1304 of 11.12.2009 “on Approval of Regulation Model on Water Supply System and Sewage in Service Area of WSC” [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. Law no. 8102 of 28.03.1996 “on Regulatory Framework of Water Supply, Sewage and Waste Water Treatment “, as amended [↑](#footnote-ref-60)