

Waste management and landfilling status quo in Serbia

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MINING the
EUROPEAN
ANTHROPOSPHERE



Republic of Serbia



Area: 88,361 km²

Population: 7,186,862

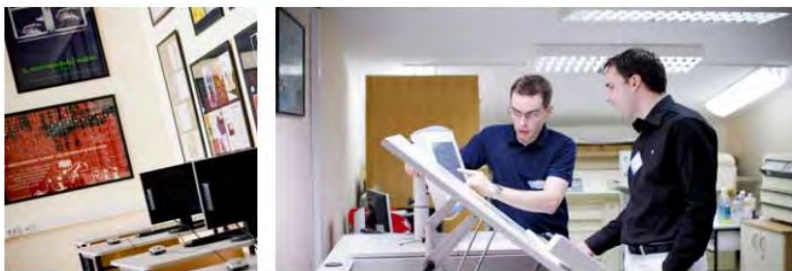
Density: 211/sq mi

GDP:

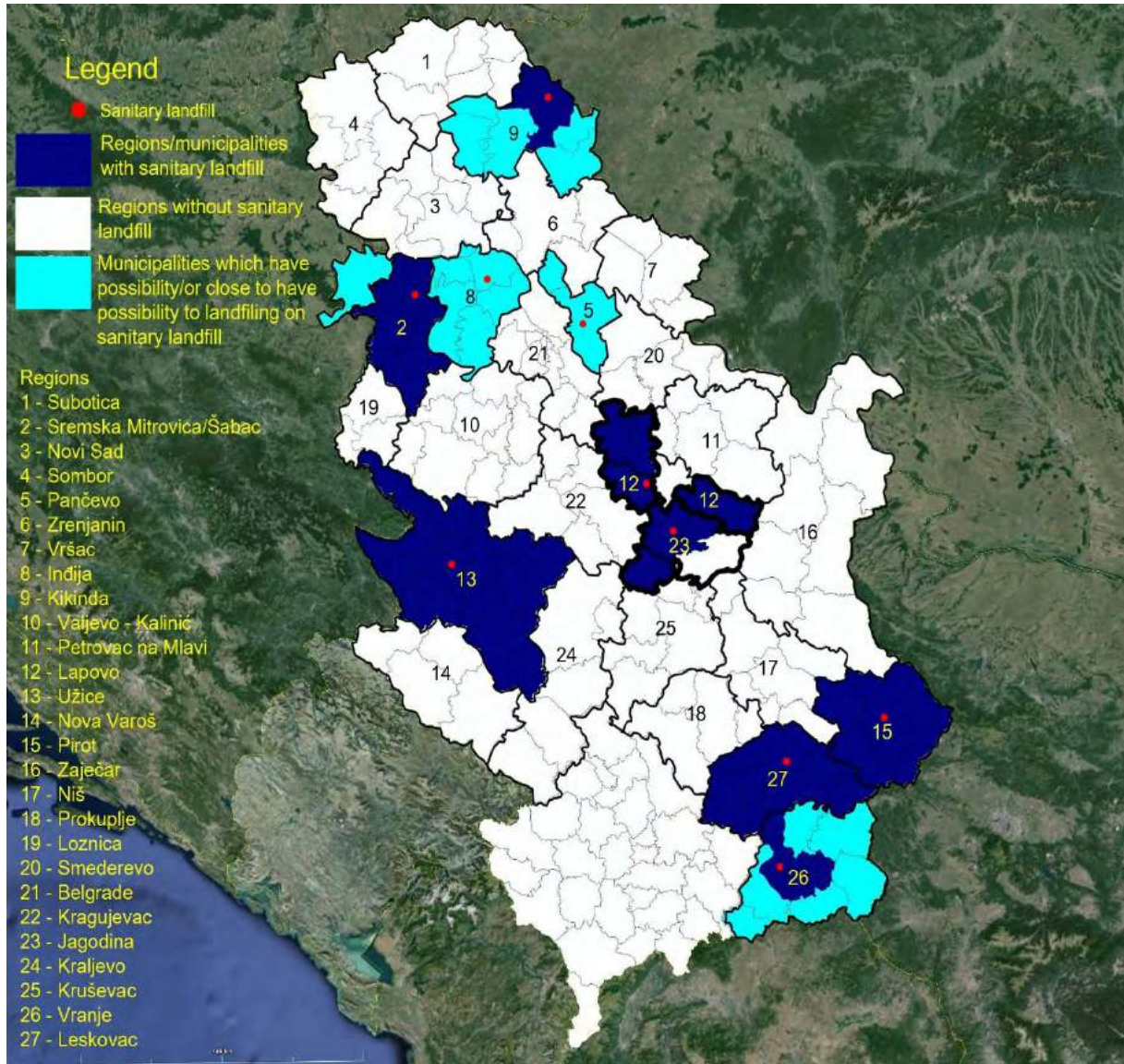
- Total: \$44.356 billion
- Per capita: \$6,161



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Waste management in Serbia – basic information's

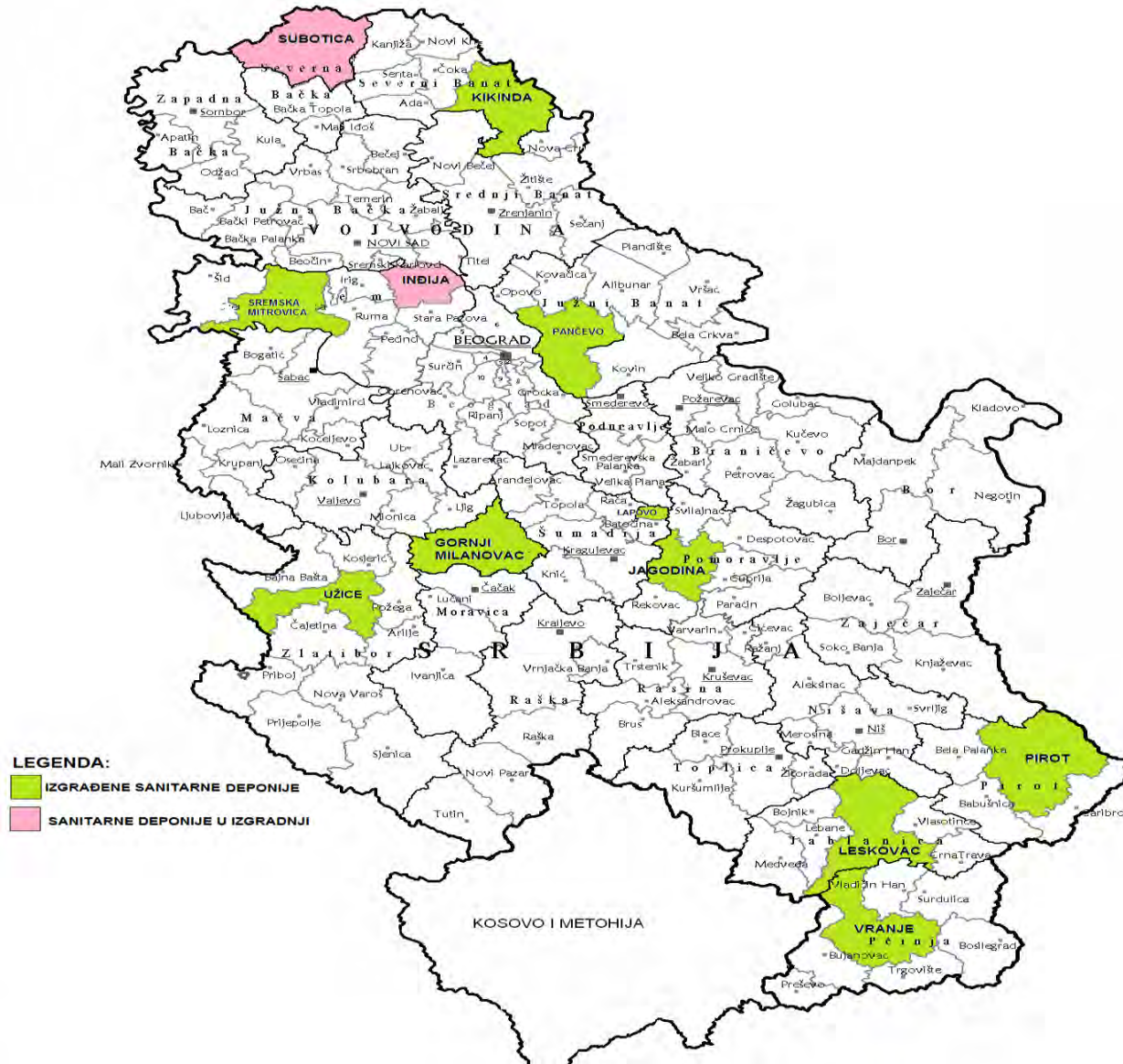


- MSW generation – 2,3 mil ton per year
- 0,87 kg per capita per day
- 27 regions (1 region = min 250,000 cap)

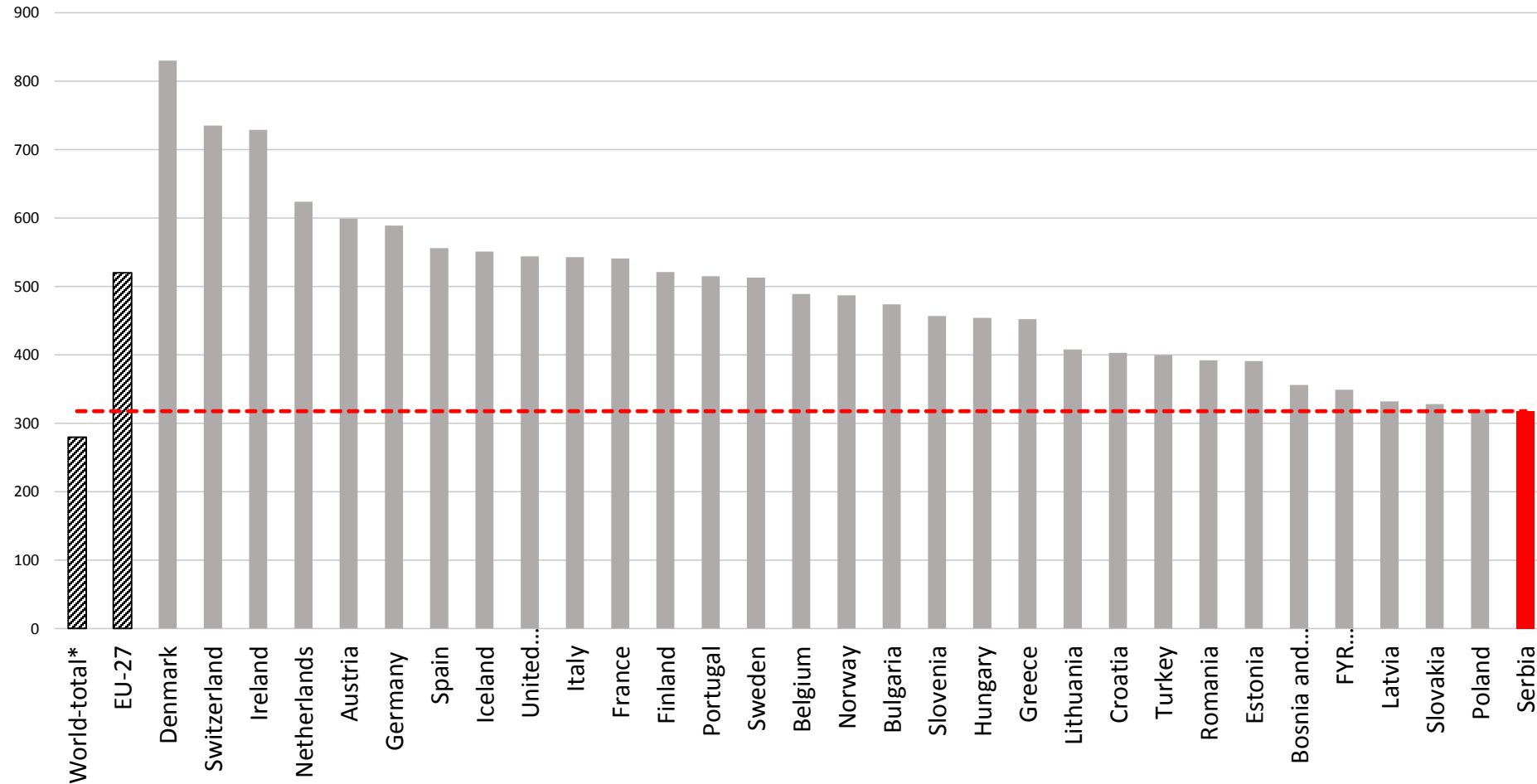
Type of landfilling	Percentage of the total generated MSW in Serbia (%)
Regional sanitary landfilling	12,3
Regional sanitary landfilling (in preparation)	8,7

Estimated investments costs: 1 bilion \$

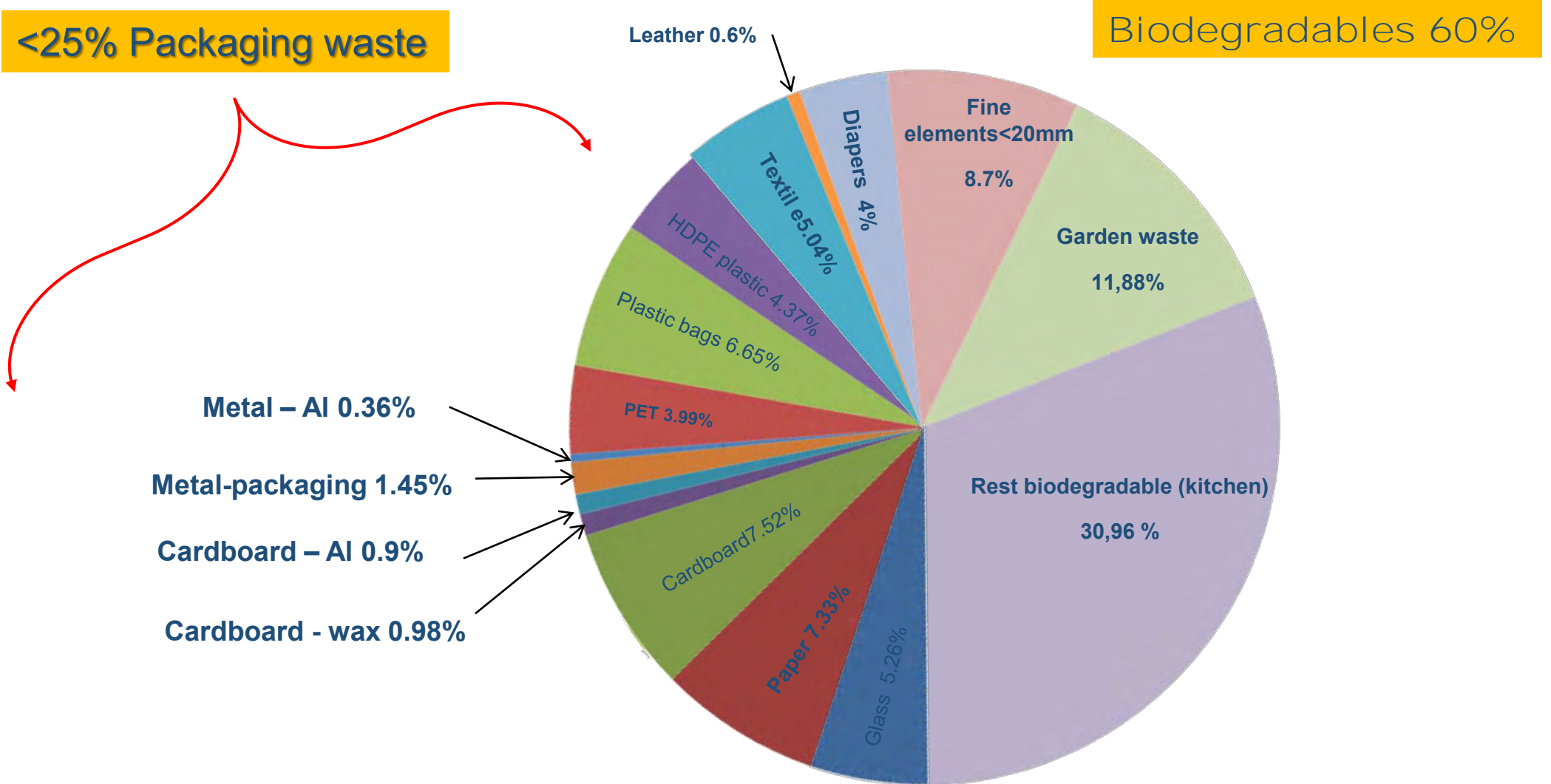
SANITARY LANDFILLS IN SERBI



Waste generation in comparison to other EU countries kg/capita/per year



Waste composition



Measurements of waste generation and composition

Performed in 4 seasons

Waste quantity

Waste composition

Disposal of measured waste



Perform in period of one week i.e. when whole municipality was covered by collection

Samples collection (3 zones x 500kg)



Measuring of each category



Manual sorting (15 fractions)



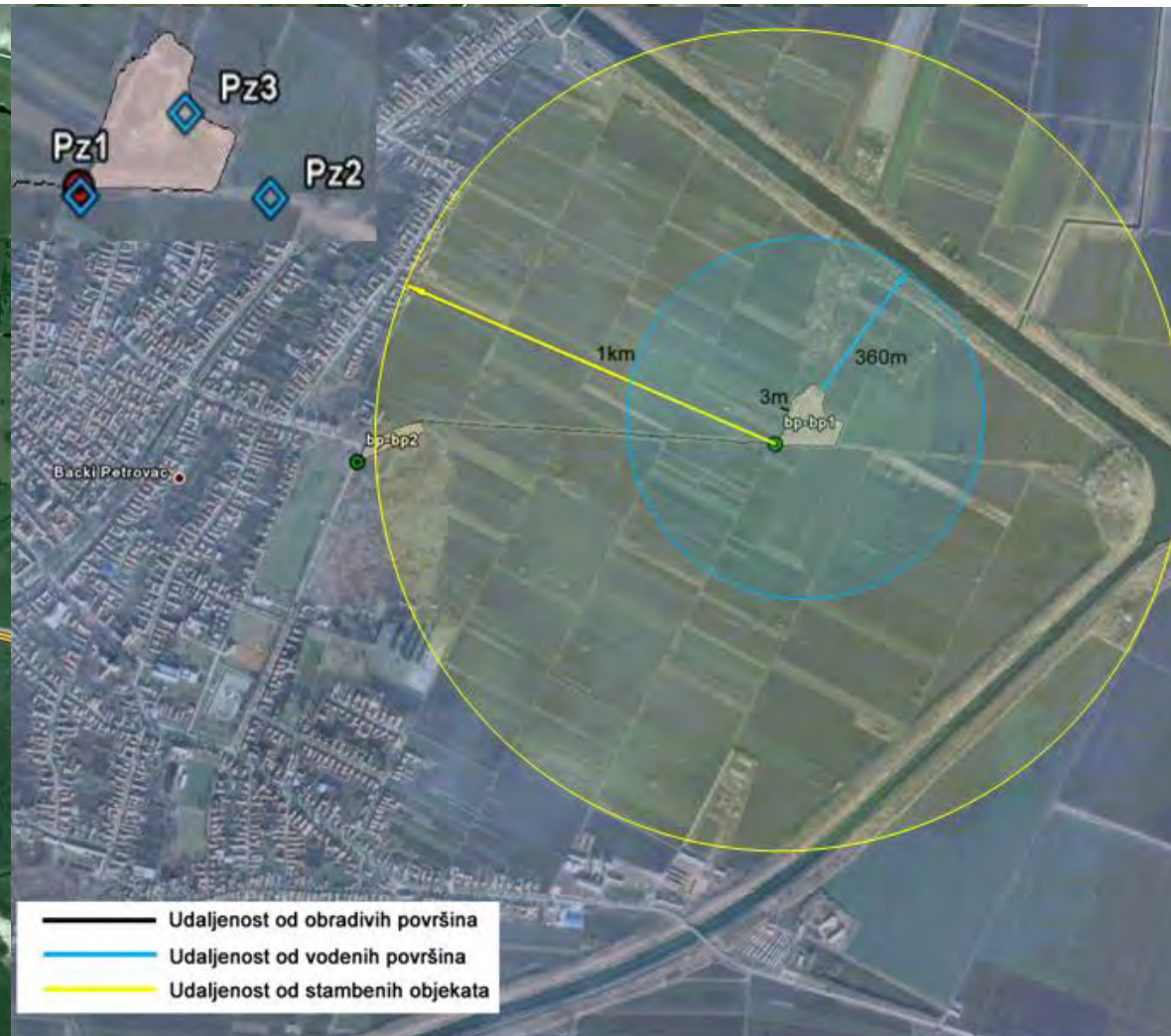
Waste management reality..?



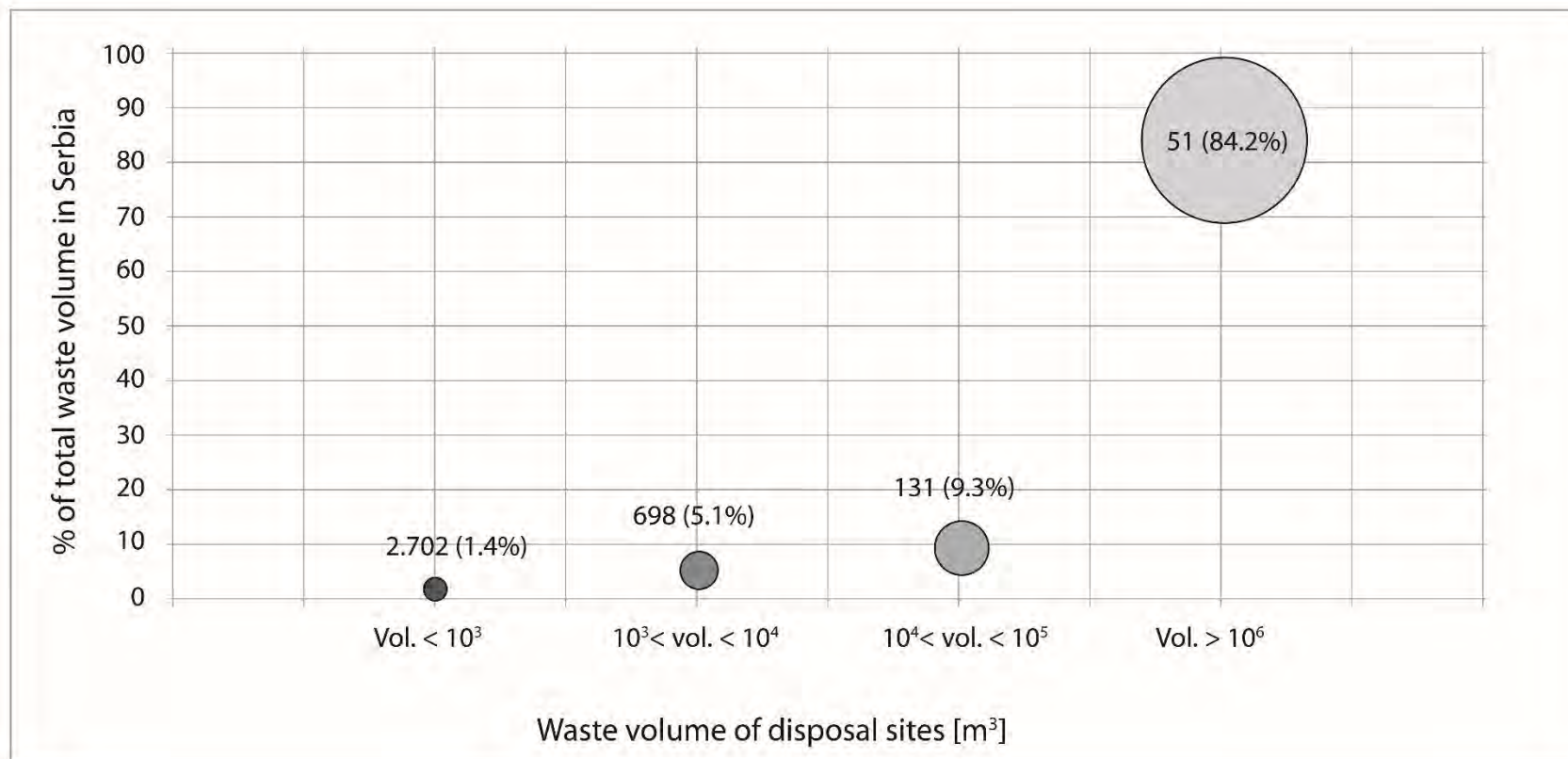
Oznaka i kategorija deponije	ap-ap1		Kontrolisana (gradska) deponija		
Godina početka deponovanja otpada	1985				
Naselja i broj stanovnika čiji se otpad odvozi na deponiju	Naselje		Broj stanovnika		
	Apatin		19320		
	Svilojevo		1364		
	Kupusina		2356		
	Prigrevica		4781		
	Sonta		4992		
	UKUPNO:		33007		
Koordinate deponije	Geografska širina N= 45°38'34,37"		Geografska dužina E= 18°58'0,79"		
Geometrija deponije	Površina (ha) 3.89	Dubina otpada (m) 2	Zapremina otpada (m³) 77800	Br.biotrnova 0	Br.pijezometara 0
Prekrivanje deponije	Dnevno Nedeljno Mesečno Po potrebi			Ne	
Mehanizacija	Za sakupljanje		Za rad na deponiji		
Udaljenost deponije od objekata	Nema podataka				
Opremljenost deponije	Elektična energija			Ne	
	Gorivo (rezervoari, agregati i sl.)			Ne	
	Vodovod			Ne	
	Kanalizacija			Ne	
	Kolska vaga			Ne	
	Rampa i prijavnica			Ne	
	Ograda			Ne	
	Čuvarska služba			Ne	
	Nasip			Ne	
	Zeleni pojas			Ne	
	Uređeni unutrašnji putevi			Ne	
	Priključak na javni put			Ne	
	Protiv požarna oprema			Ne	
	Sistem za prikupljanje gasova			Ne	
Platforma za pranje vozila			Ne		

	Drenažni sistem-sistem za prikupljanje procednih voda		Ne
	Sistem kanala za odvođenje padavina		Ne
	Prečišćavanje procednih voda		Ne
	Ravnjanje		Ne
	Zbijanje		Ne
	Dezinfekcija, dezinsekcija i deratizacija		Ne
	Mere zaštite od buke		Ne
	Mere zaštite od odnošenja otpada vetrom		Ne
	Monitoring zemljišta		Ne
Monitoring	Monitoring površinskih voda		Ne
	Monitoring podzemnih voda		Ne
	Monitoring vazduha		Ne

Risk assessment for all existing sites - priorities



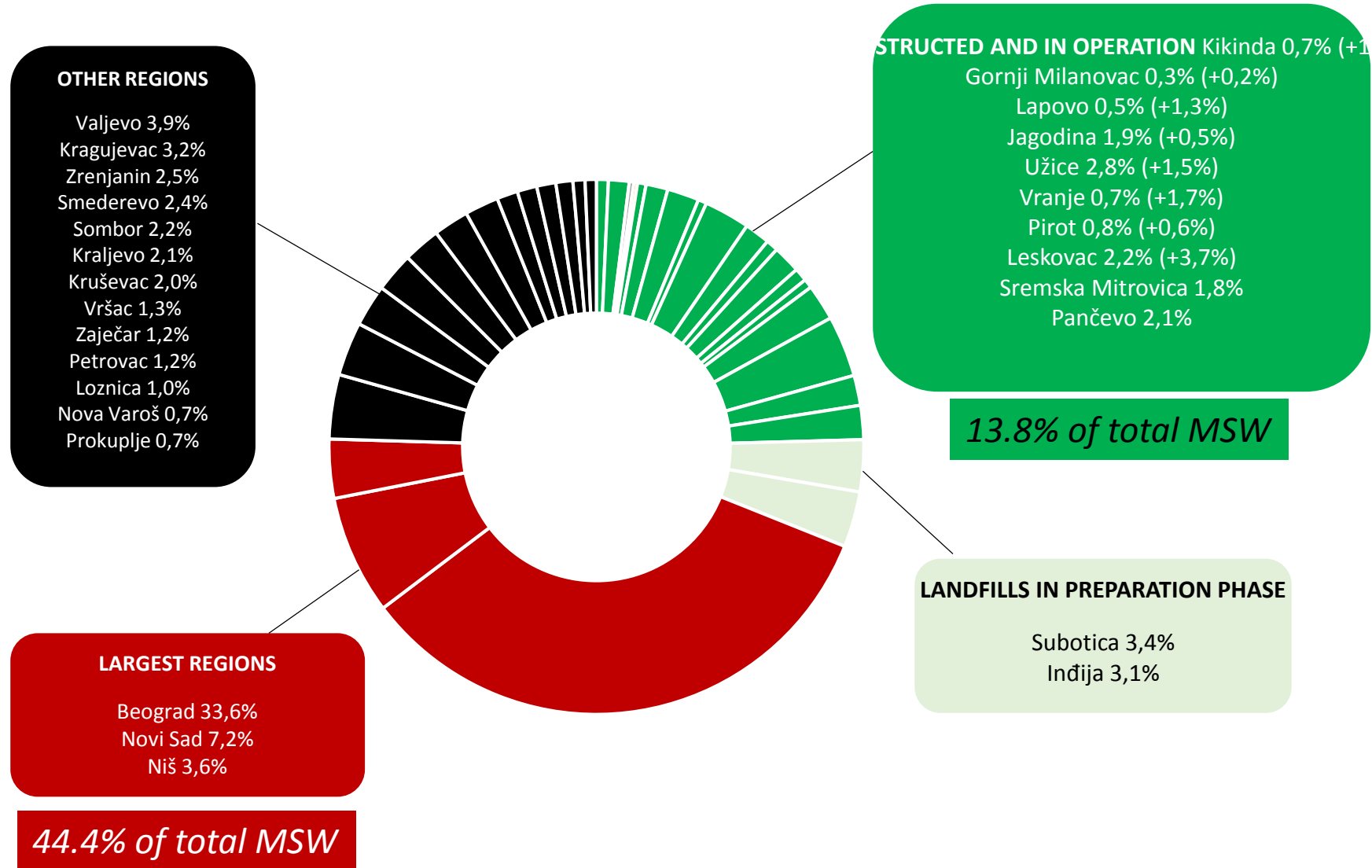
Waste management in Serbia – status quo



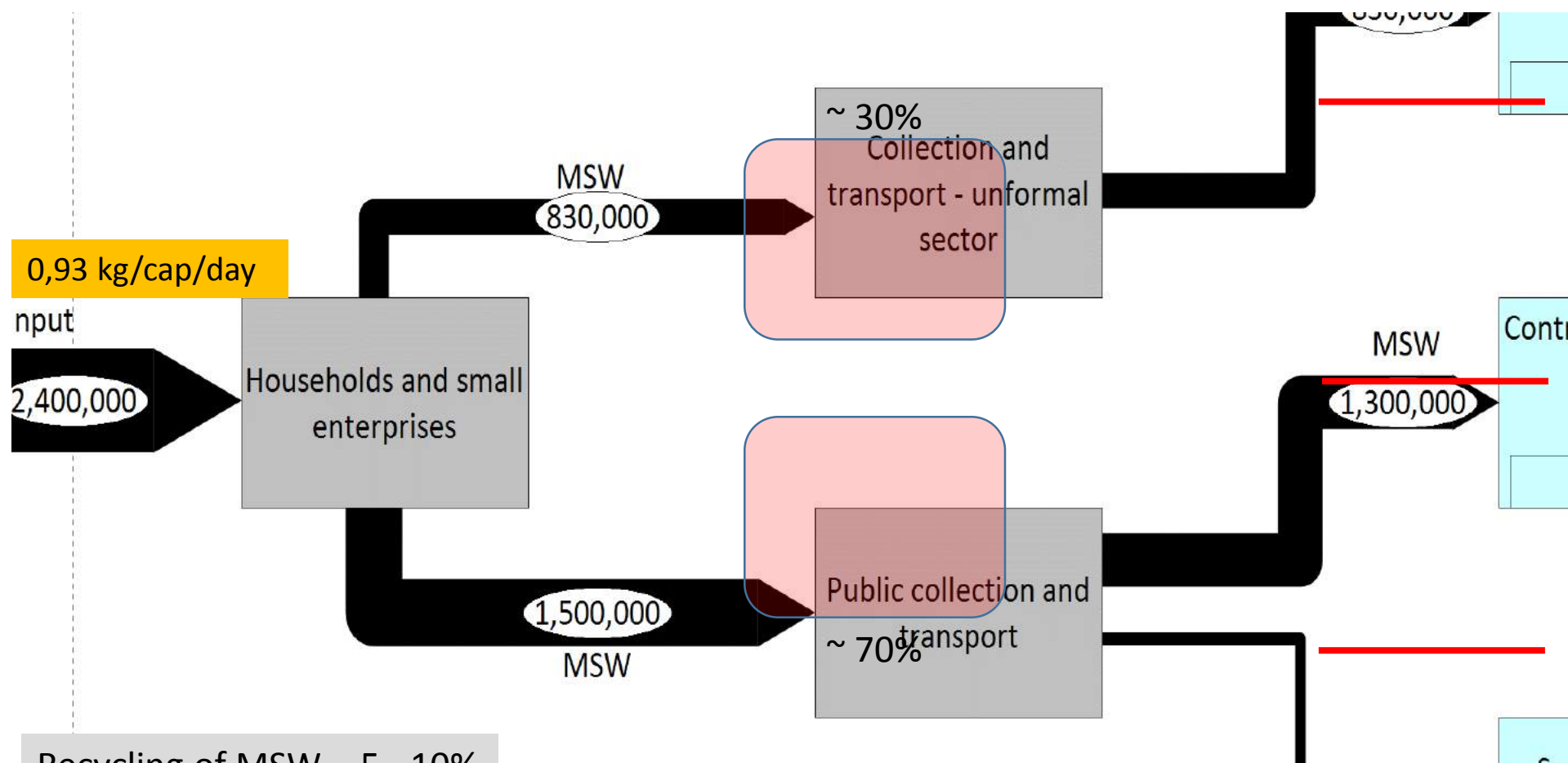
Summary of landfill sites in Serbia

Criteria	Number of landfills/dumpsites	% of total number	Area (ha)	Volume (m ³)	% of total volume
Depth of landfill layer (m)					
< 1 m	3,302	92	819	3,640,193	8.3
< 1 < 3	210	6	200	4,344,805	9.9
> 3	70	2	321	36,050,680	81.8
Volume of landfilled waste (m ³)					
<1.000	2,702	75	154	604,629	1.4
<1.001<10.000	698	19	480	2,251,995	5.1
<10.001<100.000	131	3.5	313	4,087,590	9.3
<100.000	51	1.5	393	37,091,464	84.2
Total	3,582	100	1,340	44,035,678	100

LANDFIL STATUS



LANDFILLS - MAIN MSW TREATMENT OPTION IN SERBIA



Recycling of MSW - 5 - 10%

Basic composting of MSW < 1% (MBT facilities 0)

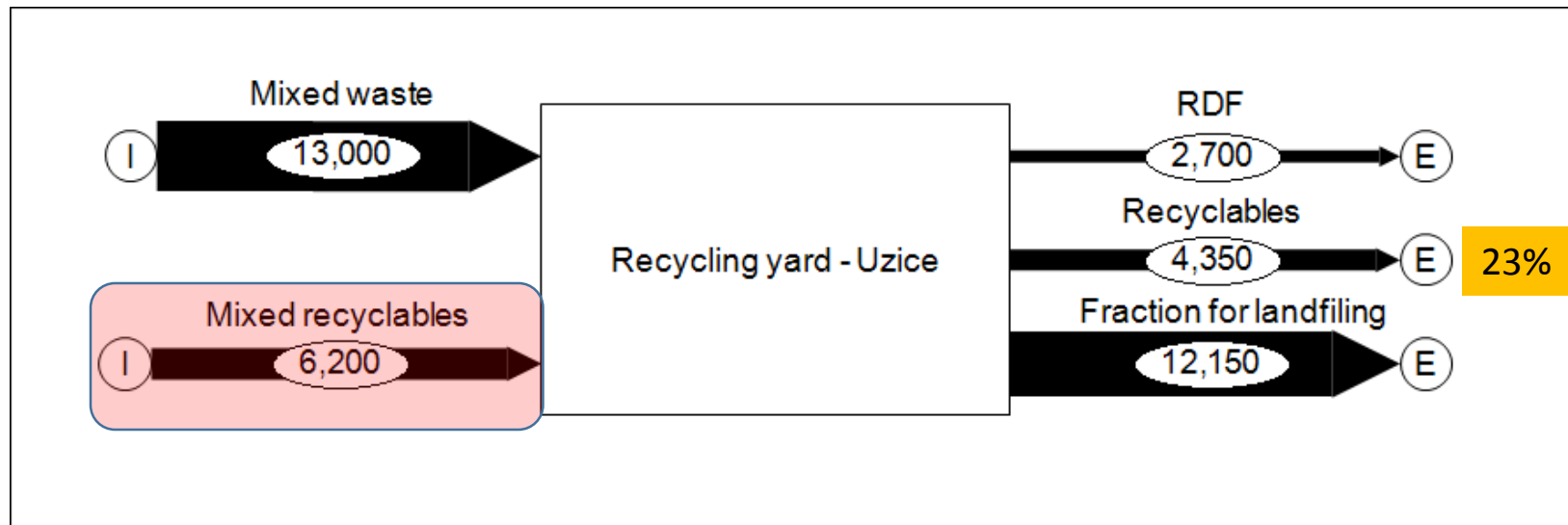
Incineration – 0% (excluding cement kilns)

Waste management in Serbia – status quo

- Population under organized collection system – 70%
- Budget for waste management per household – 50–60 Euro year⁻¹
- Chargeability – 70%

Status of treatment – recycling

- No more **than 10 recycling centers** (more precisely sorting facilities) in Serbia
- Main noted obstacles in the operation of this waste separation facilities are **very low efficiency** of extracted recyclable materials, due to **mixed MSW as a input**.



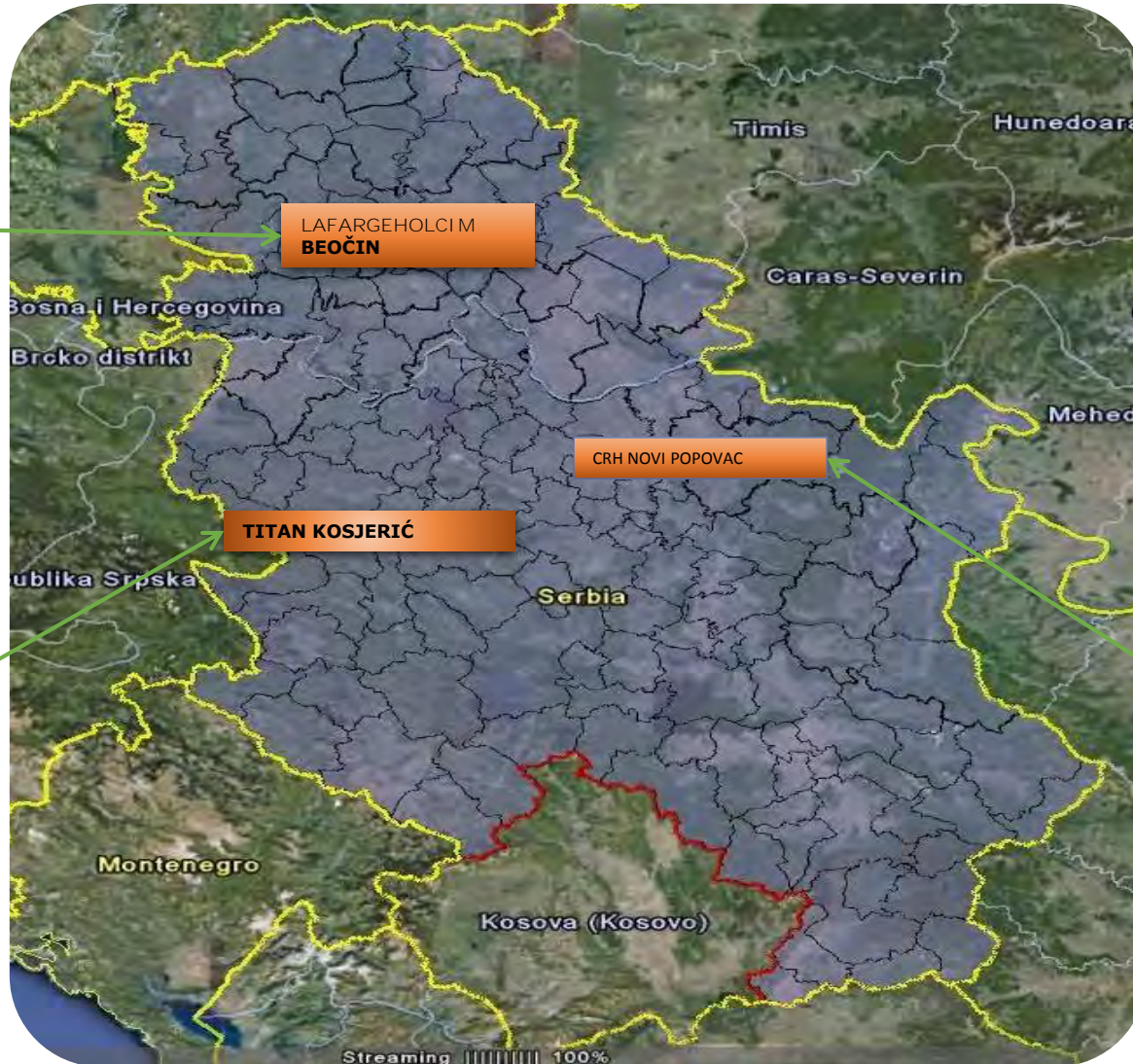
Waste to energy - Cement kilns in Serbia

End of life tyres
Biomass
Waste Oil
Refuse derived fuels
Meat and bone meal

1.2 Mt clinker
production
capacity

No implementation
of hazardous waste

0.6 Mt clinker
production
capacity



End of life tyres
solid shredded waste,
Meat and bone meal,
biomass

0.9 Mt clinker
production
capacity

Waste management in Serbia – future intentions

- Landfill Directive:

- Divert 65% of biodegradable waste from landfill by 2020
- Cease deposition of certain wastes to landfill (e.g. liquids) 2001
- Close non-sanitary landfill by 2009

- Packaging Waste Directive:

- Recovery 60% by 2008, recycling 55 - 80% by 2008

- Waste Framework Directive:

- Recycle and reuse 50% of paper, plastic, metal, glass by 2020

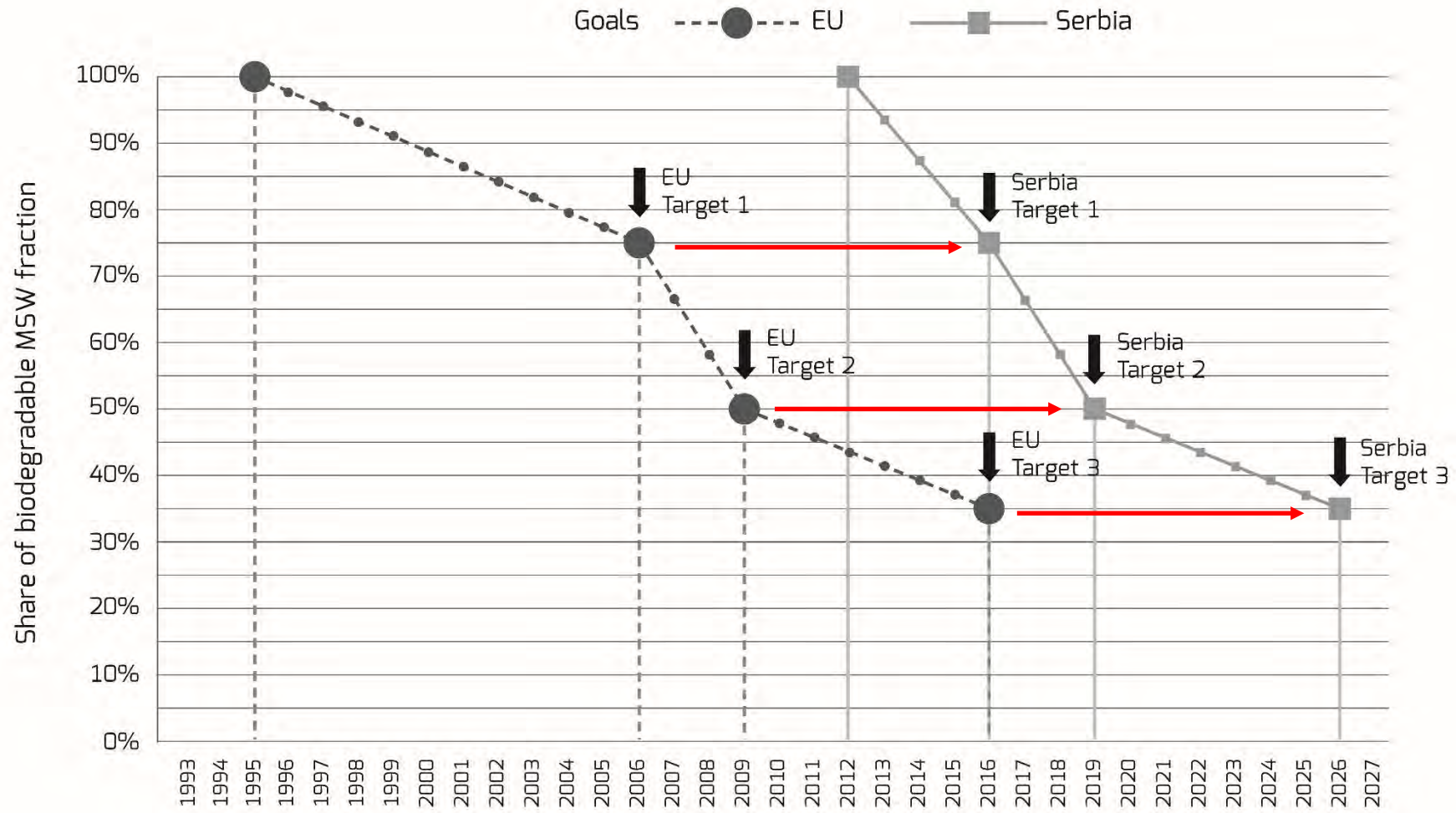
Policy on waste management

- The National Waste Management Strategy for the period 2010–2019
- Law on Waste Management ,
- ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 14/2016);
- Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste Management (Official Gazette of RS, no. 36/09)
- Decree on Waste Landfilling (Official Gazette of RS, no. 92/2010)
- Decree on packaging and packaging waste
- **+ 17 different decrees**
- **+ 42 rulebooks**
- **<http://www.ekologija.gov.rs/dokumenti/>**

Recycling policy goals

		I period					II period				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
OVERALL TARGETS											
Recovery	%	5	10	16	23	30	38	44	50	55	60
Recycle	%	4	8	13	19	25	31	36	42	48	55
MATERIAL SPECIFIC RECYCLING TARGETS											
Paper and cardboard	%	0	0	14	23	28	38	42	47	53	60
Plastic	%	0	0	7.5	9	10.5	14	17	19	21	22.5
Glass	%	0	0	7	10	15	19	25	31	37	43
Metal	%	0	0	9.5	13.5	18.5	23	29	34	39	44
Wood	%	0	0	2	4.5	7	11	12	13	14	15

Landfill ordinance goals

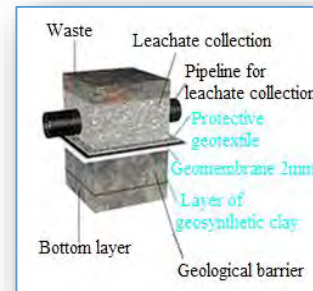
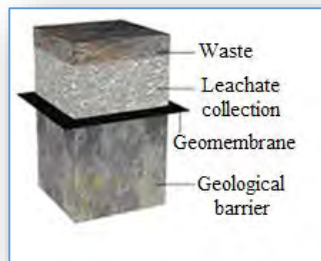
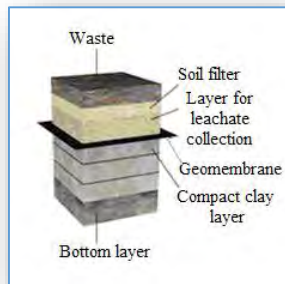


Landfill recultivation options:

- Waste Loading and removing
- Covering with simple earth cover
- Covering with earth and water impermeable layer without gas drainage layer
- Covering with earth and water impermeable layer including gas drainage layer (“state of the art”)

Sanitary landfill construction

- Requirements defined by law, and landfill ordinance – fully compliant with EU requirements



Boundaries for waste management development

Political indicators

- Problems of a young democracy
- Complying political problems

Economic indicators

- Poverty problems
- Slow economic development
- The lack of sufficient sources for investments

Boundaries for waste management development

Socio-economic and structural indicators

- Existing problems in society in all sectors: economy, education,
- Problems with future planning
- Problems with ownership (property)
- Problems with job positions
- Problem of public good perception
- Low capacity for implementation of legislation
- Short dedication to the project realization and very weak persistence of bringing the project to the end
- Corruption

Thank you!