

Impacts of policy decision on municipal solid waste composition in Croatia

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- Assess the impacts of waste legislation on waste management system and MSW composition in Croatia during period from 1990 to 2014
 - % of certain waste types in MSW
- Integrated management of municipal solid waste (MSW) is a necessity
- Implementation of EU regulations since 2004
- Collection coverage 100 %

Introduction





- 13th century → The Statute of the city of Dubrovnik
 - Formed waste disposal system
 - Proscribed penalties for disrecpecting of orders
- 15th century → The Statute of the city of Gradec (a part of Zagreb city today)
 - Clean streets are necessity
- 20th century → poor waste management solutions
 - 1904 first waste incineration in Rijeka
 - 1980's involvment of relevant state institution
 - 1990's formation of the Republic of Croatia → first waste legislations

Overview of policy decision making in Croatia





• 1st Waste Act (OG No. 34/1995)

- EU regulations NO
- Separate collection of packaging waste (glass, metal and plastic)
- 2nd Waste Act (OG No. 151/2003)
 - EU regulations YES
 - Additional separate collection of construction waste, WEEE, end-of-life vehicles and waste tires
- 3rd Waste Act (OG No. 178/2004)
 - EU regulations YES
 - special waste categories
 - packinging waste, WEEE, end-of-life vehicles, waste batteries and accumulators, waste tires, medical waste, coal and mineral waste and waste oils

- 4th Act on Sustainable Waste Management (OG No 94/2013)
 - EU regulations YES
 - Separate collection of
 - 1. bio-waste,
 - textile and footwear waste,
 - 3. packaging waste,
 - 4. waste tires,
 - 5. waste oils,
 - 6. waste batteries and accumulators,
 - 7. end-of-life vehicles,
 - 8. asbestoscontaining waste,

- 9. medical waste,
- 10. WEEE,
- 11. end-of-life ships,
- 12. marine waste,
- 13. C&D waste
- 14. WWT sludge,
- 15. wastes from TiO2 production,
- 16. PCB and polychlorinated terphenyls



Data

- Obtained from authorized company
- Determined by direct sampling
- Collected during two time periods
- Statistical analysis waste categories
 - 1. bio-waste

- waste plastic
- 2. waste skin and
- 7. waste glass

bones

- 8. waste metal
- 3. waste wood
- 9. waste rubber
- 4. waste textile
- 10. other waste
- waste paper

Results

Presented in percentage by weight (%)

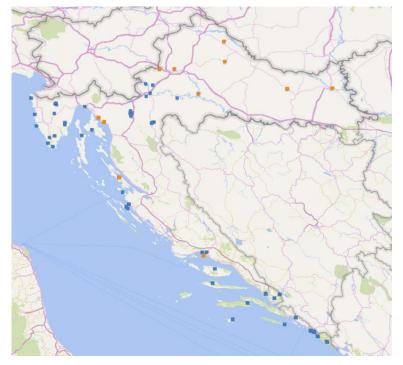


Fig. 1 Locations of MSW composition sampling (blue mark - sampling in period 2005-2015; orange mark - sampling in period 1990-2000)

Materials & methods



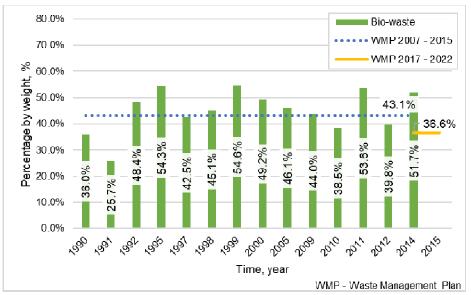


Fig. 2 Bio-waste in MSW

Ordinance on waste categories (OG No. 27/1996) Ordinance on waste treatment conditions (OG No. 123/1997)

Ordinance on bio-waste management – not yet issued

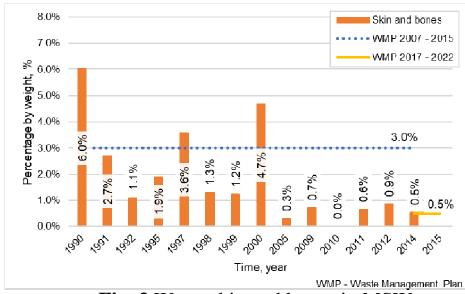


Fig. 3 Waste skin and bones in MSW

Ordinance on way of treatment with byproducts of animal origin that are not for human diet (OG No. 56/2006)

Results & discussion





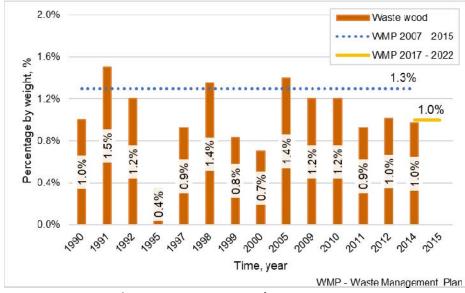


Fig. 4 Waste wood in MSW

Dependable on the area of sampling (rural/urban)

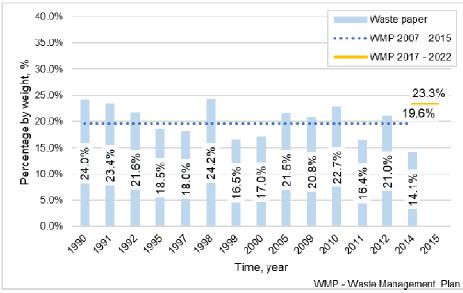
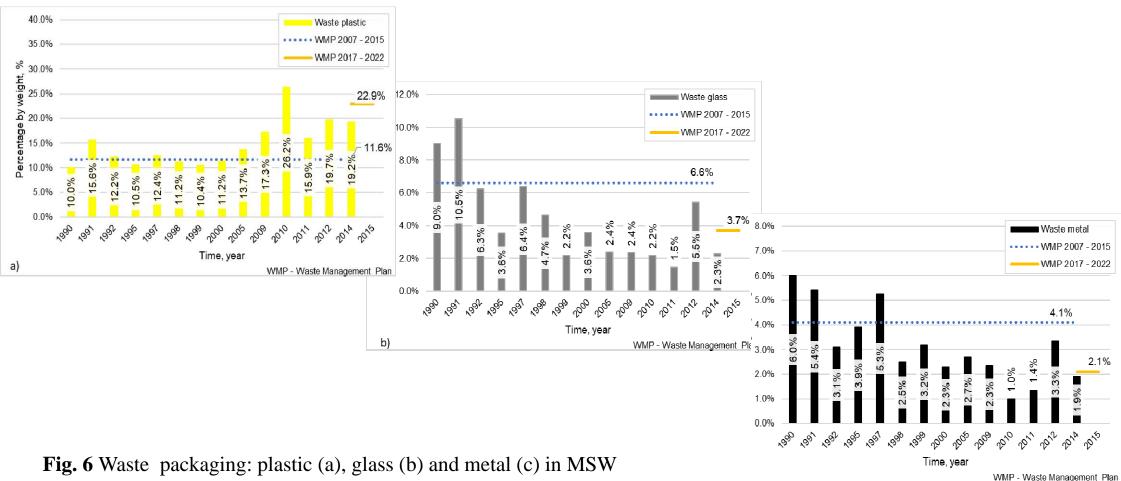


Fig. 5 Waste paper in MSW

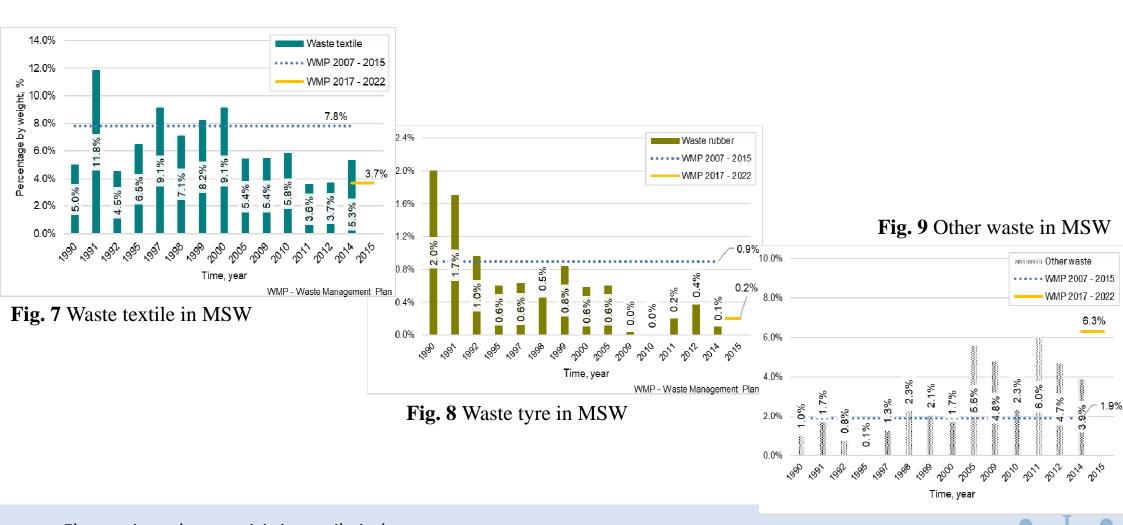






Continuous separate collection since 1995 new WMP → doubled content of plastic packaging





Fluctuations due to crisis in textile industry
Ordinance on waste tyre management (OG No. 40/2006)
Further analysis is needed to determine other SW categories (WEEE, medical waste, waste batteries)



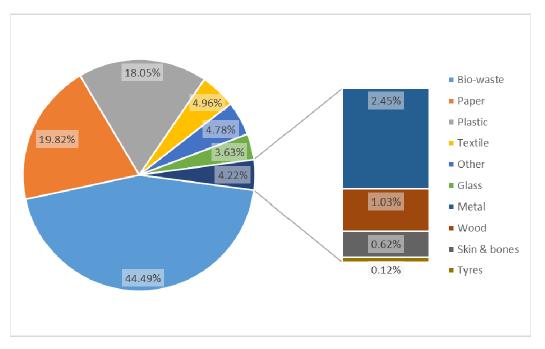
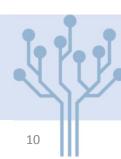


Fig. 10 MSW composition

Current MSW composition





- Impact of waste regulations is visible in special waste categories
 - Waste skin and bones
 - Waste tyres
- Other SWC can not be directly connected with regulations
 - Economic crisis?
- Waste management policy cannot compete with the economic advancement
 - plastic packaging

Conclusion





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