



Sustainable Waste Management, Experience from Russia and other EAEU - countries

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and EAEU countries*



Eurasian
Economic
Community



***Armenia, Belarus,
Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan***

Population

175.6 mln.

- Similar problems and tasks
- Customs Union
- Close mentality

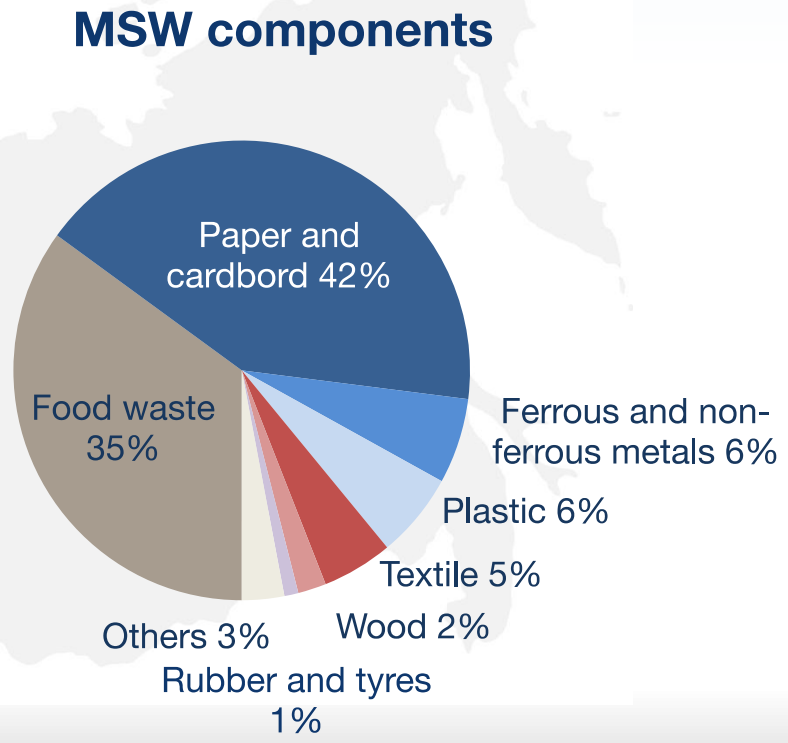
What does it mean: cooperation within EAEU?



Waste in Russia: Industrial and Municipal

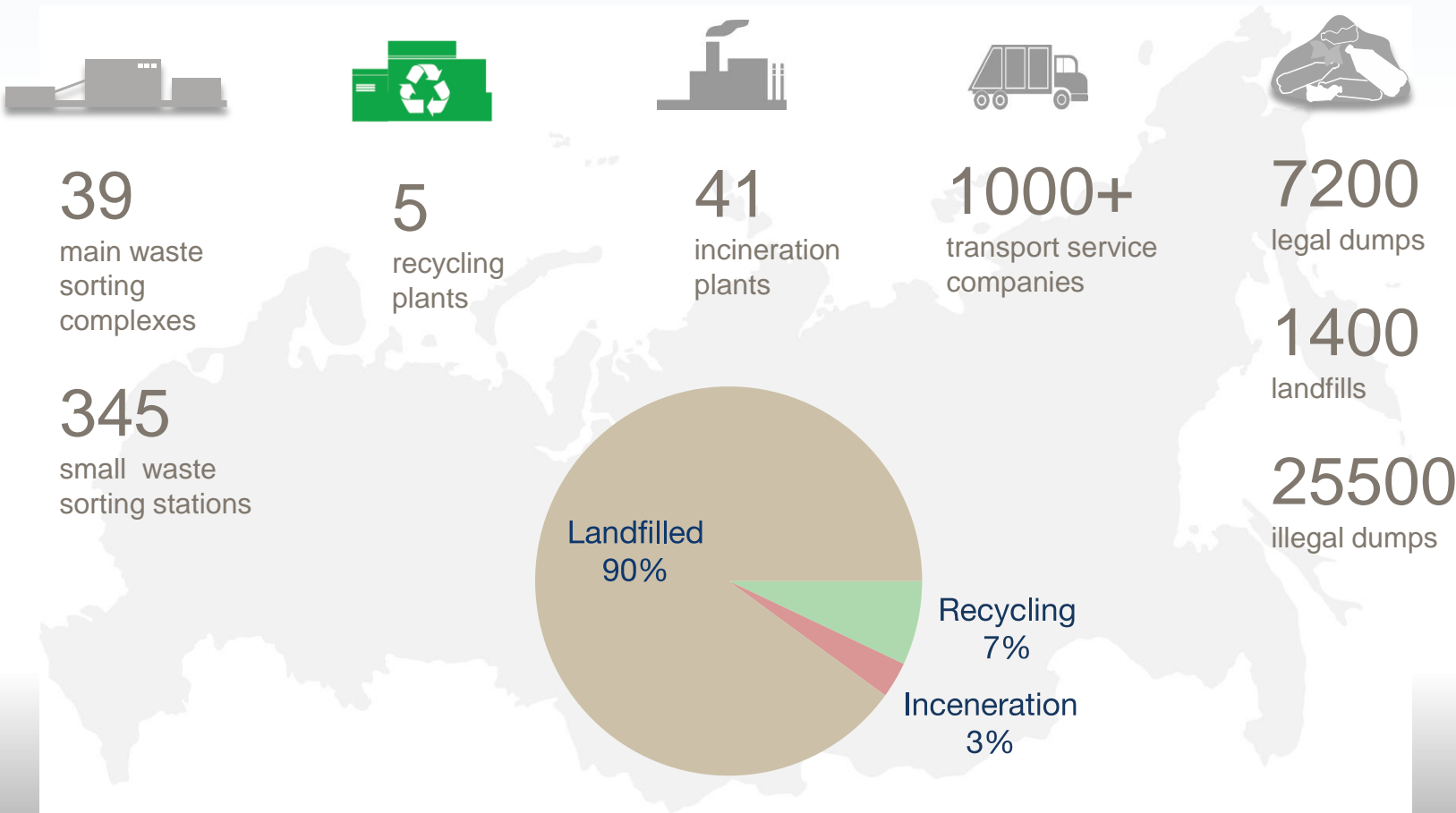


90 bln. t
accumulated
(MSW + Industrial)
2 000 000 Ha
Under legal and
illegal landfills
3,5
bln.t/year



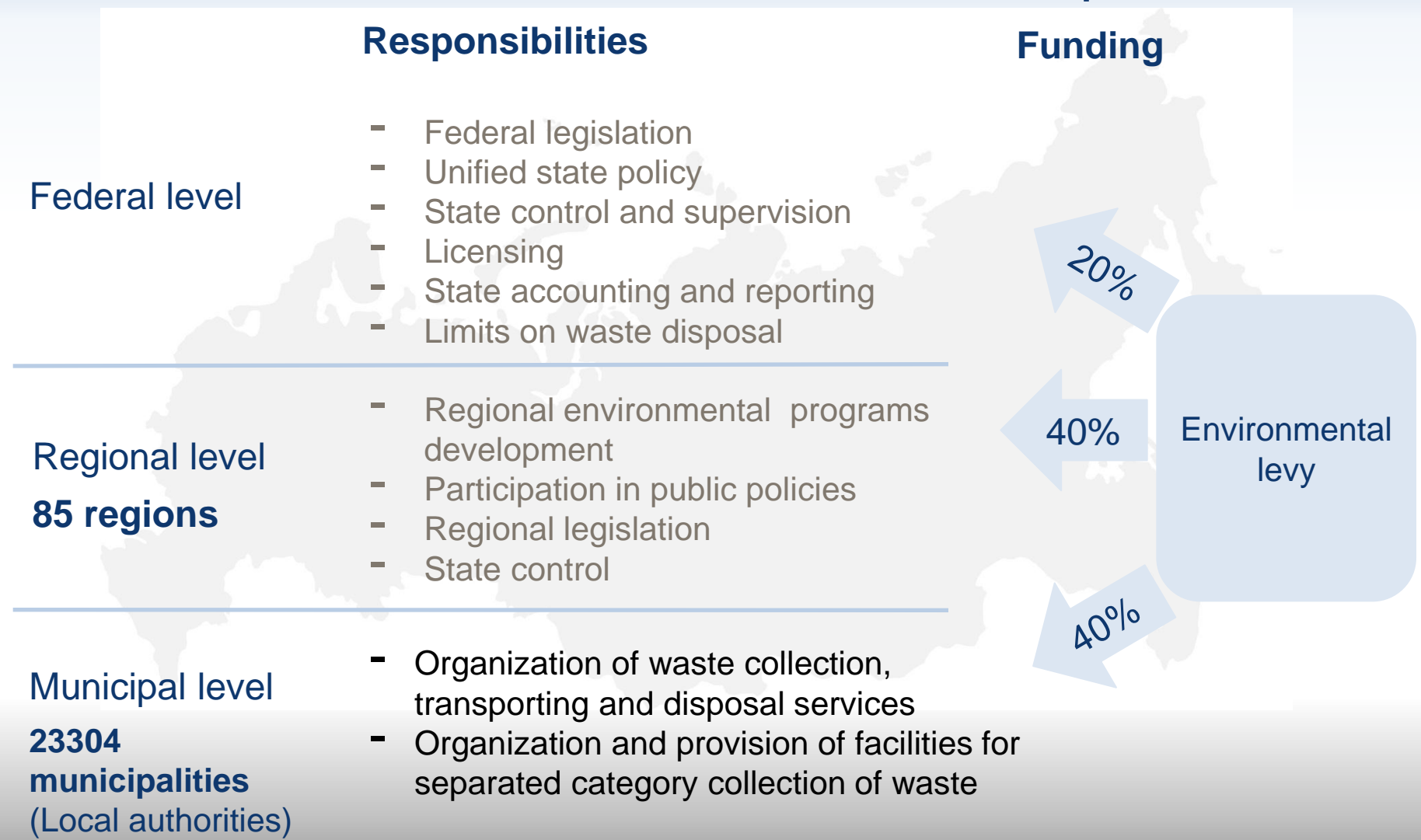


Current WM practices in Russia





WM in Russia: Governmental role and responsibilities



Russian legislation on waste management

24th June 1998

Federal Law № 89-FZ «On Industrial and Municipal wastes»

The basic environmental law, defines the main approaches and definitions in Russian WM

25th December 2014 Amendments to the Federal Law №89 FZ adopted

- Ban on landfilling of waste that could be recycled;
- Introduction of EPR;
- Creation of regional WM operators
- Return of licensing of WM

Other recent measures by the State

1st August, 2014

Start of operation of the **State Register of waste disposal facilities**

Ban on deployment of waste at the landfills that didn't get permit from the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources

REGIONAL COMPLEX WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

88 % Regions adopted
Complex waste management
Programs

**TOTAL BUDGETING
(PLANNED) – 4 BLN. USD**
Including outside investments



**9 Pilot Regions in
central Russia**



2012 YEAR

Regions planned to
spend **1 bln. USD**
from regional budgets
for environment
activities

13 Regions plan to build
18 Waste sorting and
waste recycling plants



**Amendments to the legislation needed,
providing the guarantees for Investors**



Federal Target Program for 2014 – 2025 years

Elimination of the environmental damage of past years

- **Approximate budget (from all sources)**
- **7 bln USD**
- **The main aims: to reclaim 640 sq.km of landfills, to reduce the amount of waste for 85 mln tonnes**
- **To make the inventory work for all contaminated territories**
- **To prevent the rising of the waste amount (industrial and municipal)**
- **To create BAT/BEP Atlas for waste recycling**



Moscow Region

20 mln. Inhabitants
Annually:

- 30 mln. tons of industrial wastes
- 11 mln. tons of MSW
- 39 landfills

19 eco – technoparks
(eco-town) based on
BAT/BEP must be built

The main Problems: Legislation; Lack of adopted WM technologies; Lack of real understanding of “Zero Waste principles”



Some Findings from ICBET research on waste management in the Central Federal District (Russia)

- Analysis of economic mechanisms of use of natural resources has shown that they do not encourage the modernization of production in order to create and implement low-waste technologies, raw materials recovery, waste-to energy conversion and “greening” of manufactured goods and services.
- A major limitation in the development of both raw material and energy recycling is the lack of demand for products from recycled materials (including electricity and heat) within the municipal and state orders, while the cost and quality of primary raw materials, mainly cheaper and better products from recycled materials.
- Very few methods are used to convert waste into energy.

continued at the next page



Some Findings from ICBET research on waste management in the Central Federal District

- To overcome the permanent crisis of waste management in CFD and to create a system of solid waste management in CFD the approved in the world approach is applicable to create volatile municipal and industrial areas with a full cycle of waste management, in which the waste of commodity production are the raw materials for other industries, located in the same area, and the income from the sale of commercial products provide self-sufficiency in all the territorial-industrial complex.
- For industrial companies working in the field of solid waste management, work in clusters realizes the possibility of lower production costs due to increased efficiency in the use of materials and energy, waste management and reduction of environmental charges. Environmental clustering reduces the set of disparate sources of pollution and waste, and helps reduce consumption of natural resources.



International Center for the Best Environmental Technologies

IPLA GLOBAL FORUM – 2015 in Moscow

October 6-8, 2015

**the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management
Services of Local Authorities**

**Science-Policy-Business-Community
Interface Towards Maximum Resource
Recovery and Minimum Landfilling towards
a Resource Efficient Society.**

Objectives:

- The primary objective is to discuss ways to minimize the landfilling by transition to industrial processing and maximizing the use of waste as resources with a view to global shortage of non-renewable raw materials, energy, and other natural resources.
- The secondary objective is to discuss and identify enabling conditions and key policy drivers to promote dynamic interaction between science, policy, business, and community towards such endeavor.
- The Forum also aims to address various cases of successful EPR systems in the world and what lessons they can provide for the developing and emerging economies in the world.

IPLA GLOBAL FORUM – 2015 in Moscow

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Workshops and Conferences (Planned)



ШИНОЭКОЛОГИЯ

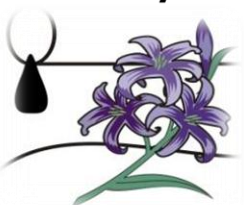
Establishing Complex system for worn tires collecting and recycling, based on Expanded producers responsibility in Russia



АПЭТ

weeerecyclers

Establishing Complex system for WEEE collection and recycling, based on Expanded producers responsibility in Russia



Legislation and new technologies for oil sludge recycling.
Reclamation (remediation) of contaminated land.



Coordination of legislative and executive power activity in Russia together with private sector to fulfill the Stockholm Convention demands.



CONCLUSIONS

1. Countries worldwide have similar problems with waste due to trans-boundary pollutions and globalization.
2. Only joint efforts to provide sustainable development by Governments, Business and Public organizations could save the Earth from the ecological catastrophe.
3. Russian Federation and other EAEU countries lately started to introduce measures, including changes in legislation and increase of funding of waste management, directed at diminishing landfilling of solid waste and at creation of waste recycling industry in the countries.
4. Changes in legislation in EAEU countries demand use of new methods and technologies.
5. Global Forum of IPLA 2015 in Moscow could provide new impetus to international cooperation in waste management.



**We have an opportunity to save
our Planet.
And we do it!**



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