



Erasmus+



WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ROMANIA

Ghimbav, 13-17 May 2019





**Have you ever thought of how much plastic is thrown away around us?
That's sad, isn't it?**



Would you like to make it stop? So, it's time to act!
But first let's clarify what waste management is all about!



WASTE MANAGEMENT refers to aspects such as:

- collecting
- transporting
- recycling
- storing

WHERE DOES WASTE COME FROM?

It comes from human activities.

WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO?

- to reduce their effect on human health , on the environment or animal habitat.





DANGERS OF POOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

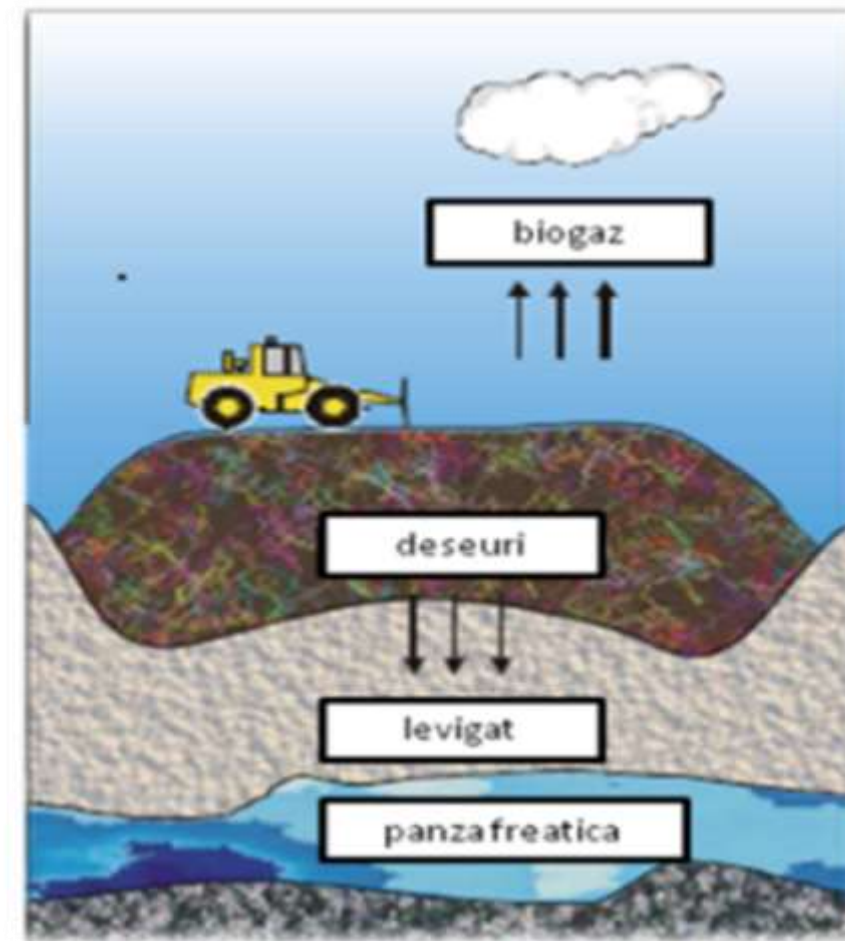
1. Danger on human health

2. Danger of water pollution

3. Changes of socio-economical conditions

4. Weather

5. Soil contamination



Principles of waste management



- Prevent waste generating - to reduce quantity;
- Recycle and reuse
- Transform waste into energy - especially if waste can't be recycled;
- Eliminate waste so as not to affect the environment and human health. This process should be carefully monitored.





Linear waste management



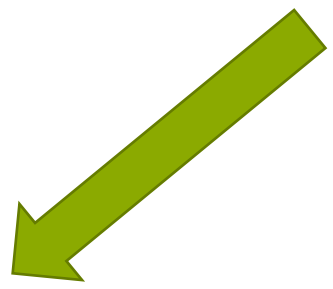
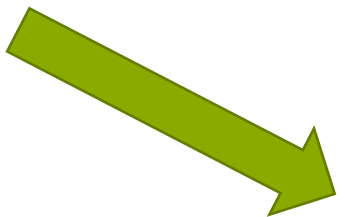
FACTORIES



HOUSEHOLDS



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



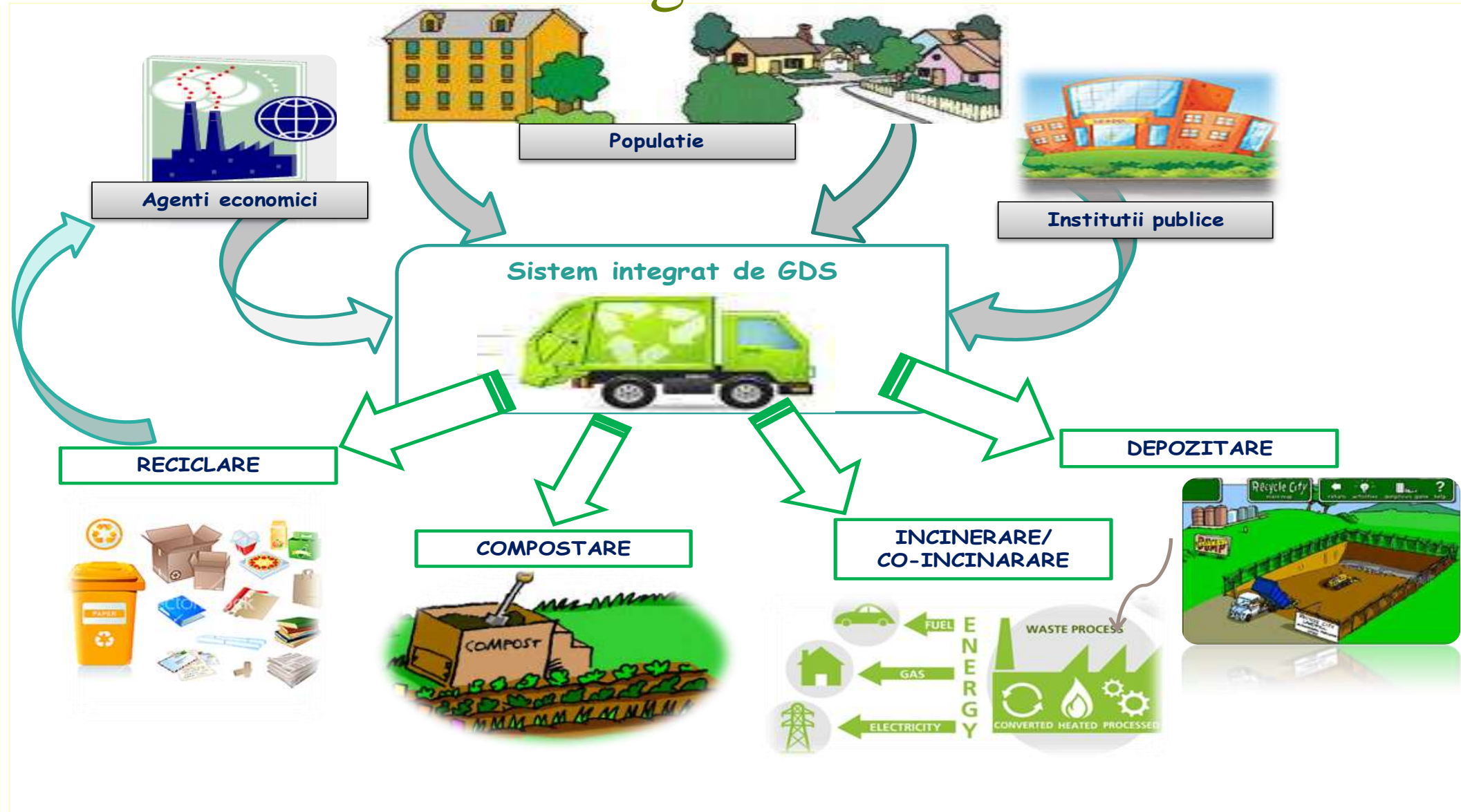
WASTE COLLECTING



GARBAGE DUMP



Circular waste management – waste=resource



The National Strategy of Waste Management

The main objective

- to develop and implement an integrated system of waste management;
- this system should be ecologically and economically efficient;





Priorities of waste management in Romania

- promote sustainable use of resources;
- selective waste collection;
- reuse and recycle by transforming it into energy;
- reduce the impact of carbon produced by waste;
- gradual replacement of plastic wrappers with biodegradable materials;



How does Romania handle recycling?



Statistics are not good! They are worrying!

Electrical and electronic equipment collected in 2016.

- the amount of collected electrical and electronic equipment varied across EU Member States, ranging from 1.6 kg per inhabitant in Romania to 16.5 kg per inhabitant in Sweden. Our country occupies one of the last places!

	Total		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy (%)	Construction and demolition	Other economic activities	Households
	(million tonnes)	(kg per inhabitant)						
EU-28	2 502.9	4 931	28.1	10.2	3.7	34.7	14.9	8.3
Belgium	65.6	5 838	0.1	21.7	2.1	40.2	27.3	8.6
Bulgaria (*)	179.7	24 872	88.6		5.1	0.7	4.0	1.5
Czech Republic	23.4	2 223	1.0	18.8	4.3	40.2	21.8	13.9
Denmark	20.1	3 558	0.1	6.4	5.4	52.6	18.5	17.1
Germany	387.5	4 785	1.9	15.8	2.6	53.3	16.9	9.5
Estonia	21.8	16 587	36.3	20.2	32.6	3.1	5.6	2.2
Ireland (*)	15.2	3 285	17.8		2.1	12.4	57.6	10.0
Greece	69.8	6 404	67.9	7.0	15.6	0.7	2.3	6.5
Spain	110.5	2 378	16.9	13.4	4.8	18.5	28.3	18.3
France	324.5	4 913	0.7	6.7	0.5	70.2	13.1	8.8
Croatia (*)	3.7	879	0.1		3.2	16.6	48.9	31.2
Italy	159.1	2 617	0.6	16.7	2.0	32.5	29.5	18.6
Cyprus (*)	2.1	2 408				31.0	48.9	20.2
Latvia	2.6	1 315	0.2	9.4	27.8	17.3	18.3	27.1
Lithuania	6.2	2 114	0.4	42.1	1.6	7.0	30.1	18.7
Luxembourg	7.1	12 713	1.8	4.0	0.0	84.5	6.1	3.4
Hungary	16.7	1 688	0.5	16.2	13.9	20.7	31.0	17.7
Malta (*)	1.7	3 896	2.2		0.2	74.5	13.8	9.3
Netherlands	133.2	7 901	0.1	10.1	1.3	68.1	14.1	6.4
Austria	55.9	6 541	0.1	9.7	0.9	72.1	9.8	7.5
Poland	179.0	4 710	42.3	17.6	12.2	9.5	13.7	4.6
Portugal	14.6	1 402	1.9	17.9	1.2	10.3	36.3	32.3
Romania (*)	175.6	8 820	87.0		4.0	0.6	6.2	2.2
Slovenia	4.7	2 273	0.2	28.1	13.5	17.4	28.9	12.0
Slovakia (*)	8.9	1 636	3.2		6.1	15.6	55.4	19.6
Finland	96.0	17 572	65.4	10.7	1.5	17.0	3.7	1.7
Sweden	167.0	17 226	83.2	3.4	1.1	5.3	4.5	2.5
United Kingdom	251.0	3 885	10.5	3.2	1.3	48.0	26.0	11.0
Iceland (*)	4.6	1 651	0.0	17.6	0.3	2.1	36.1	44.0
Liechtenstein	0.6	14 919	1.7	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	95.9
Norway (*)	11.7	2 283	2.8		1.3	23.0	52.7	20.3
Montenegro	1.2	1 872	22.5	5.2	31.7	9.2	15.3	16.1
FYR of Macedonia	2.2	1 058	3.4	67.9	23.3	0.5	4.9	0.0
Serbia	49.1	6 890	84.5	1.8	9.1	0.6	0.7	3.3
Turkey (*)	73.1	947	4.2		32.8		20.2	42.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina (*)	0.5	1 161	1.6	27.2	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)	1.0	574	19.3	7.0	0.0	0.3	26.3	47.0

(*) Other economic activities includes also manufacturing.

(*) Other economic activities includes also mining, quarrying, manufacturing and energy.

(*) 2012.

(*) Other economic activities includes also manufacturing, construction and demolition.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env_wasgen)



The numbers speak by themselves

- According to Eurostat in 2017:

- Romania produced

about 172.2 million tonnes of waste

94,4% ended up in the garbage dumps

3,7% were recycled

- Europe produced

2.319,5 million tonnes of waste

47,4% ended up in the garbage dumps

36,2% were recycled

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/1/14/Waste_treatment%2C_2014_YB17.png



What can we do?



- Make sure the law is always applied;
- Reduce the quantity of waste;
- Make factories and other companies aware of the importance of selective collecting;
- Frequent waste collecting;
- Information campaigns for people and companies;
- Performance criteria for local authorities and for waste management companies;
- Optimizing the whole collection process;





Our town is taking a step forward by using a selective collecting station called ECOISLAND



computerized

ecological

modern

video surveillance

READY TO USE IT!





How do you use it?

The city hall gives you a set of garbage bags which have a QR code. The bags have different colours:

green – for glass and metals

blue – for paper

yellow – for plastic

black – for household waste

The Eco Island recognizes the user, the date and the hour when it is used.

All you have to do is to put the QR code of the bag in front of the scanner and the corresponding door opens.



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