

EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Industrial waste mapping pilots in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Ukraine

Ally Carruth, Henrik Toremark, Emma Danielsson

Sweco AB

September 2022











_ - - - -

EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

The Teams



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION























EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Introduction



Broader view, actions, structured approach, clear benefits, a way ahead

Define baseline Alternatives Whole system Quantities Classifications Waste journeys Financial impacts Environmental impacts Key players











EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries





BANK



Data gathering

BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES





EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Possible data sets and strategy

Characterizing the industrial base

- NACE lists of businesses
- Data on turnover
- Data on employment
- External sources for benchmarking.

Waste data

- European Waste Catalogue codes
- Sources of the waste

- Onward destinations of wastes, including sorted and segregated fractions
- By-products that are not listed as wastes
- Classification (non-hazardous, hazardous or inert)
- Treatment capacities
- Waste composition analyses
- Process diagrams and/or photos

Financial

- Collection costs for mixed household waste and sorted fractions
- Post-treatment market value
- Taxation rates levied
- Gate fees at facilities
- Storage fees











EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Stakeholder input

Stakeholder	Input
Municipality	Waste data, overview of the local area, contacts
Regional/central Government	Waste data, policy direction
Data agencies	Official statistics (industrial, waste, demographic)
Business clubs	Networking, contacts, sectoral data, symbioses, opinion
Businesses	Primary data, opinion on challenges and opportunities
Waste contractors	Primary data on waste journeys
Regulators	Waste data, qualitative information
Academia/other	Industrial process mapping, research

Action implemented by:

UN 🞯

environment

programme











EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Seeing the whole picture





EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries



Azerbaijan













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Selected regions



Baku

NECE

Absheron-Khizi

≈250,000 tonnes per year of industrial waste and ≈944,000 tonnes per year of household waste generated











EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Industrial sectors in the pilot regions





EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Summary of industrial wastes

- 16 sample businesses as a starting point
- 16 waste type groups
- 12,120 tonnes/year, of which organic waste is 10,373 tonnes/year

Action implemented by:

UN 🏵







EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Waste destinations in pilot regions





■ Landfill ■ Energy recovery ■ Recycling/re-use ■ Other











EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Finalised waste shortlist

• Waste oils

• Paper

• Glass

- Metals

• Wood

• Textile waste

Based on:

- Amount of waste generated
- Industrial nature and current resource efficiency
- Likely waste journeys
- Potential for greater circularity
- Potential for an informative pilot













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Overview of results – selected wastes

Waste type	e type		Quantity		Alternatives
Waste oils from cement and beer production 30% currently incinerated, 20% refined			19 tonnes/year		Reduce oil consumption Reduce oil waste Sorting Bio-oils
Wood waste from furniture, cement and beer production Mainly incinerated in various ways		279 tonnes/year		Repair/reuse of pallet Better sorting Recycling to particle boards	
Metal waste from beverage, smelting and furniture. 89% recycled		245 tonnes/year		Better sorting	
	BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES		environment programme	UNIDO	



Funded by

EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

the European Union

Overview of results

Waste type	Quantity	Alternatives
Paper waste from packaging of cement, textiles and beverages	61 tonnes/year	Re-use systems and takeback Better sorting
92% recycled, 8% landfilled or incinerated		
Glass waste from beverage production	15 tonnes/year	Deposit / takeback scheme Plastic bottles
50% recycled, 50% landfill		
Textile waste from furniture and clothes production	7 tonnes/year	Replacement of raw materials in production Embrace circular models for clothes reuse
os / and med, ss / recovered		



EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Glass waste





Conclusions

EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

- ≈13% of mapped industrial industrial waste recycled or re-used
- Financial implications of alternatives in sample industries in total 1.1 million EUR /year in reduced collection costs and material value
- Extrapolated to the four focus sectors in the pilot regions:
 - 29-35,000 EUR / year savings in collection costs
 - 5.6-6.8 million EUR in increased material value per year







EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries



Georgia













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Selection of pilot regions

- All 10 Georgian regions considered
- 4 taken forward
 - Shida Kartli
 - Kvemo Kartli Rustavi
 - Adjara
 - Imereti Zestaponi













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Funded by the European Union

Industrial businesses

- Zestaponi
 - 14,242 tonnes MSW (all sectors)
 NACE codes 10-32:
 - 308 manufacturing businesses (10% of total)
 - Estimated approx. 2000 employed
 - No data on employment, turnover of sub-sectors













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Industrial businesses -Rustavi

- 44,627 tonnes MSW (all sectors)
 NACE codes 10-32
- 415 manufacturing businesses (8.4% of total)
- Estimated approx. 4000 employed in manufacturing
- No data on employment, turnover of sub-sectors













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Industrial waste producers

Company Waste Management Plans formed centerpiece of data gathering Focused on major businesses:

Rustavi

- Rustavi Steel
- Heidelberg Cement
- Vivacement
- Mneshibili
- 105,718 tonnes per year according to their Waste Management Plans

Zestaponi

- Sakabelli
- Metalline
- GTM Group
- Ecometal
- Metalolami
- **21,801 tonnes** per year according to their Waste Management Plans

Action implemented by:

UN 💮













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Industrial waste arisings - Zestaponi

- 21,500 tonnes (89%) is from 2 waste types:
 - Unprocessed slag
 - Wastes from the processing of slag
- 300 tonnes from 20 waste types
- Extrapolated estimate of total industrial waste per year: 23,700 tonnes 36,000 tonnes. Very approximate.









EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Industrial waste arisings - Rustavi

- 94,000 tonnes (89%) is from 6 waste types:
 - Unprocessed slag
 - Waste binders
 - Particulates and dust
 - Ferrous metal dust and particles
 - Other linings and refractories from metallurgy
 - Construction and demolition
- The remaining 11,000 tonnes from 55 waste types
- Extrapolated estimate of total Rustavi industrial waste per year: 108,000 tonnes - 125,000 tonnes. Very approximate.









EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Selected wastes for mapping

Rustavi

- Paper and card
- End of life tyres
- Mixed municipal waste (albeit from an "industrial" setting)

Zestaponi

- Waste from processing of slag and unprocessed slag
- Synthetic hydraulic oils
- End of life tyres
- Mixed municipal waste. (mixed waste from industrial facilities)













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Zestaponi - Waste from processing of slag and unprocessed slag

Baseline:

- 21,500 tonnes per year
- Of which 16,500t are wastes from the processing of slag. 50% crushed and sold, the rest stored in situ...
- ...and 5000 tonnes unprocessed slag fed back into the metallurgy process
- Unknown waste transporters
- Collection costs: No direct costs
- Market value of waste: €158,000 per year

- Clarify status as waste end of waste protocol
- 100% recycling













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Rustavi - Paper and cardboard

Baseline:

- 1281 tonnes per year
- Of which 1250t are damaged disposal sacks for transport of cement
- Unknown waste transporters, assumed local municipal services
- Destination: landfill, very small amount of separation for recycling at landfill
- Collection costs: €26,000 per year
- Market value of waste: €192 per year

Options:

- Waste avoidance through reusable cement containers
- Recycling
- Incineration in kilns













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Funded by the European Union

Zestaponi - extrapolations

	Collection costs		Material value	
Waste	Upper range	Lower range	Upper range	Lower range
Unprocessed slag and wastes from processing of slag				
Baseline	-	-	254 400	254 400
100% recycling rate	-	-	412 800 (+50%)	412 800 (+50%)
Synthetic hydraulic oils				
Baseline	16 604	2 767	1 038	173
Adoption of eco oils	6 227 (-63%)	1 038 (-63%)	3 798 (+266%)	633 (+266%)
End of life tyres		× ź		
Baseline	8 694	1 449	-	-
Granulation and recycling	30 528 (+251%)	5 088 (+251%)	101 760	16 960
Incineration / pyrolysis	40 704 (+368%)	6 784 (+368%)	14 925	2 487
Mixed MSW				
Baseline	9 398	5 639	-	-
50% recycling rate	4 337 (-54%)	2 602 (-54%)	10 844	6 506
Incineration as RDF	8 675	5 205 (-8%)	15 904	9 542



EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

the European Union Rustavi - extrapolations

	Collection costs € (+/-%)		Material value € (+/-%)	
Waste	Upper range	Lower range	Upper range	Lower range
Paper and cardboard				
Baseline	65 026	37 158	480	274
Recycling	30 732 (-53%)	17 561 (-53%)	112 684 (+23k%)	64 391 (+23k%)
Incineration	30 732 (-53%)	17 561 (-53%)	-	-
End of life tyres				
Baseline	11 290	1 882	37 632	6 272
Shredding for incineration	15 053 (+33%)	2 509 (+33%)	2 760 (-85%)	920 (-85%)
Mixed MSW				
Baseline	29 831	17 899	4 957	2 974
50% recycling rate	13 768 (-54%)	8 261 (-54%)	68 842 (+1300%)	41 305 (+1300%)
Processing into RDF	27 537 (-7%)	16 522 (-7%)	50 484 (+918%)	30 290 (+918%)



EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries





EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Conclusions

the European Union

- Range of alternatives incineration to new business models
- Collection costs reduced by 40-70%
- Material value created anew or multiplied in value
- Solutions mainly logistical/organisation, rather than technical
- Issues with data availability









EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries



Ukraine













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Selected regions

Slavuta City Territorial Community 69 sq.km 36,000 people 15 production enterprises

Davydiv Village Territorial Community 23 sq.km 20,000 people 25 production enterprises













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Funded by the European Union

Waste types and amounts



Example: Wood Davydiv VTC



EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

- Cutoffs and sawdust from furniture production, waste pallets
- Kronospan collects and recycles into wooden particle boards
- Kronospan pays producer UAH 600 / cbm















EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Opportunities: From downcycling to recycling

- Recycle into wooden particle boards
- Approximate increase in income per cbm: 480 UAH
- Approximate total increase in income for company in waste mapping: 20 000 UAH



Action implemented by:

environment programme







EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Conclusions

the European Union

- Clear financial benefits evident
- Waste policy could support the waste hierarchy more
- Acute need for more robust and digitalised waste data system
- Regional planning/mapping needed for economies of scale
- Practical support is needed for businesses







EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries



Summary of pilots













EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Recap and summary

- Large financial savings possible. Waste prevention measures yield greatest results
- Collaboration. Numerous opportunities between industry. Opportunities to build on business networks
- Mindset. Avoid temptation to think of better waste management. Think of "circular economy systems".
- Incomplete data. This was a challenge throughout. Data strategies should be prioritised
- Procurement and market stimulation. Green procurement can help develop markets
- Fiscal tools. Landfill is often cheaper than recycling
- Regulation. Needs to support reuse and recycling, e.g. end of waste protocols
- Strategy. Need greater alignment of policy and goals with waste hierarchy



