

Evaluation of
Economic
instruments

for
involvement
of individuals
in Regional
waste
management
system

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Agenda

Regional waste management

Methods for involving individuals in RWM system

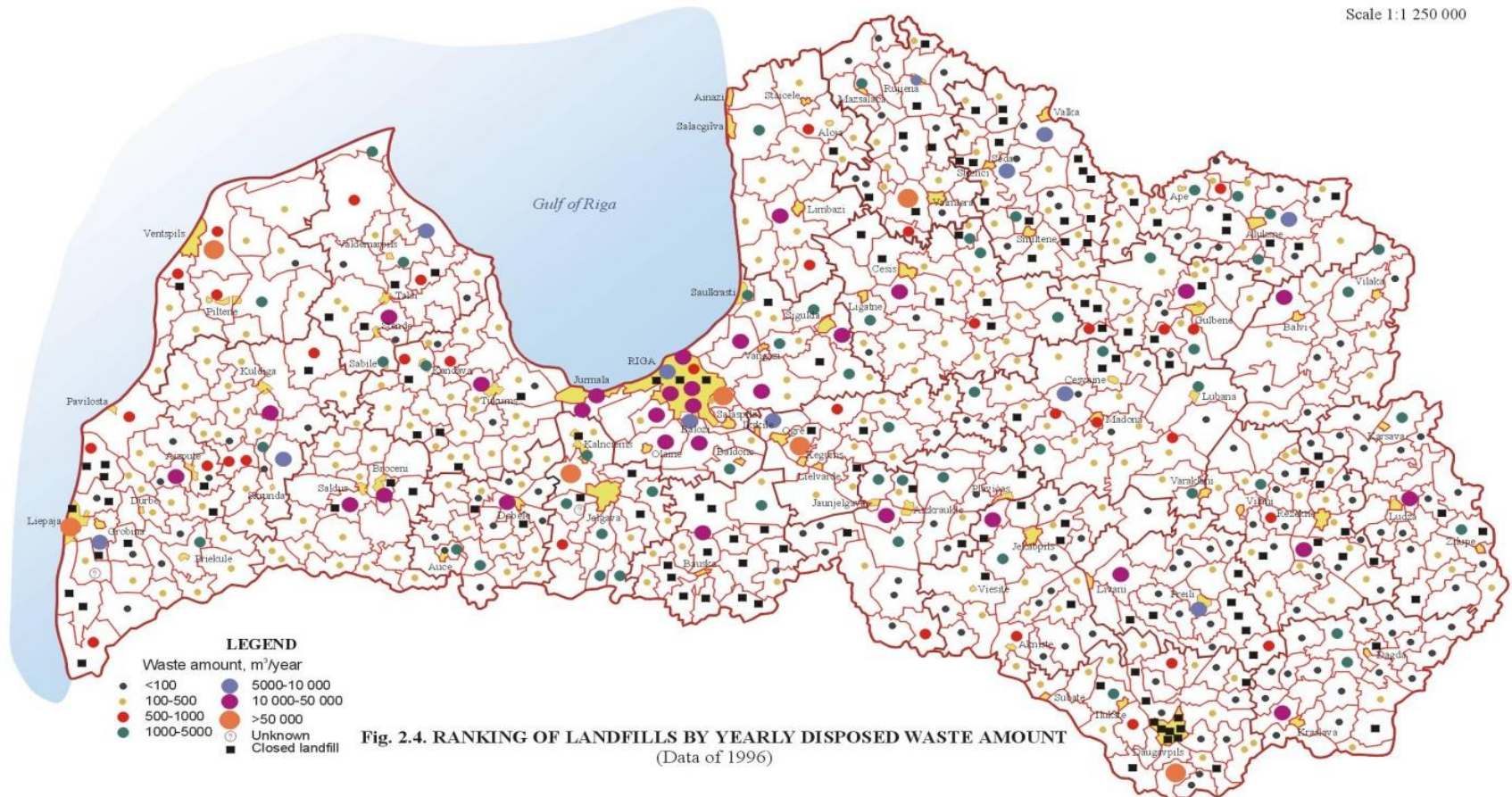
Landfill taxes and rates for inhabitants;

Types of waste collection cost calculations;

Findings and Conclusions

Dumpsites in Latvia. (Situation for 1996)

Scale 1:1 250 000



Landfills in Latvia (Situation for 2011)

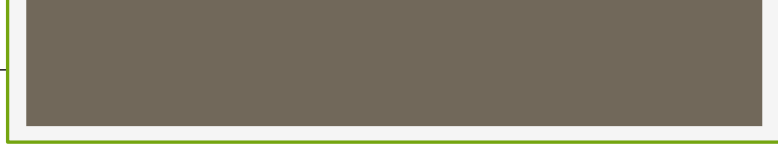




Involvement methods for
individual into Waste
Management system:

Institutional;
Social;
Economical.

Institutional methods





Social methods:

Non-governmental organizations:

(LASA, LASUA, Zaļais Punkts, Zaļa Josta, etc.)

Preparation and discussion of planning documentation;

Organization and implementation of practical activities in waste sorting;

Cooperation with governmental institutions;

Increase of environmental consciousness, develop consumption habits.



Economical methods:

Tax on natural resources:

Polluter pays principle;

Producer's responsibility;

Differentiated waste collection rate from inhabitants.

Prerogative of Sustainable development

Regional and State Waste management plans emphasize on -

Waste prevention

Recycling



Unsorted waste can not be disposed !

Comparison of landfill taxes and utilization in various countries of the EU

Country	Total price for landfilling, t	2009	Waste/ inhabitant	Utilization, %			
				Deposit	Incineration	Re-use	Compost
Sweden	€ 150	Sweden	485	1	49	36	14
Austria	€ 130	Netherlands	616	1	39	32	28
Netherlands	€ 125	Austria	591	1	29	30	40
Finland	€ 121	Finland	481	46	18	24	12
Czech Republic	€ 23	Italy	541	49	10	11	30
Italy	€ 100	Czech Republic	316	83	12	2	2
Latvia	€ 20	Latvia	333	92	0	7	0
Lithuania	€ 17.50	Lithuania	360	95	0	3	1

Waste management costs in Latvia

Region	From private sector, €/m ³	Block of flats, €/m ³
Zemgale	14.80	
Piejūra	14.00	
Dienvidlatgale	11.80	1.05 /person
Ziemeļvidzeme	12.60	
Liepāja	12.23	
Ventspils	10.16	0.88/person
Vidusdaugava	9.10	1.15 / person
Rīga	8.32	
Maliena	6.00 - 7.70	
Austrumlatgale	3.13 - 5.00	

No unified waste collection cost calculation

m3 – de facto collection (individual clients);

Accumulation ratio – R *number of inhabitants per flat in block of flats;

kg – waste weighting tendency;

m2 – used for catering, schools, business centers, etc.

SOCIAL factor!

Door handle – rate unification;

Fixed duty, added to real estate tax;

Combination of abovementioned.



Findings and Conclusions

Differential rate:

The higher the rate, the higher volume of sorted waste;

Different approach to waste accounting;

Difference in rate even in terms of Region.

Social-Economic method is to be used in the field of waste management:

Unified study courses for children/students all over the country;

Educational and explanatory work with society;



Thank you for
your
attention!

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