



# Ministry of Environmental protection and Agriculture of Georgia

Generation of data on hazardous waste (hazardous waste reporting, collection and waste management data)

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# Waste Data information system

Since 2018

[Wms.mepa.gov.ge](http://Wms.mepa.gov.ge)

The subjects of registration activates are:

- A. Collection and/or transportation of waste;
- B. Construction and operation of facilities for the temporary storage of more than 50 tons of non-hazardous waste;
- C. Pre-treatment of non-hazardous waste;
- D. Construction and operation of facilities for the temporary storage of not less than 2 tones and not more than 10 tons of hazardous waste;
- E. Construction and operation of waste transfer stations.



# Waste Data information system

Since 2021

[Waste.mepa.gov.ge](http://Waste.mepa.gov.ge)

Electronic registry of Extended Producer Responsibility

The producers provide information on the amount of products placed in the market based on the specific streams such as:

- Tires;
- batteries and accumulators;
- Oils;
- electric and electronic equipment's;

## Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

May 25, 2020, the Government of Georgia adopted 4 technical regulations:

- Management of Waste Batteries and Accumulators,
- Management of Waste Tires,
- Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment,
- Management of Waste Oils

In accordance with the law, from 1 July 2022, distributors of products subject to the EPR are obliged not to place on the market the products supplied by those manufacturers who are not registered in the EPR electronic register and are not members of the EPR organization.

### By-law normative regarding EPR waste streams

- ❖ Technical Regulation on the Management of Waste Electronic and Electric Equipment (WEEE) (No. 325, 25.05.2020)
- ❖ Technical Regulation on the Management of Used Batteries and Accumulators (No. 324, 25.05.2020)
- ❖ Technical Regulation on the Management of End-of-life Tires (ELTs) (No. 324, 25.05.2020)
- ❖ Technical Regulation on the Management of Used Oils (No. 326, 25.05.2020)



# By-law normative regarding HW

*Waste Management legislation is in harmony with EU requirements and International Conventions*

- ❖ Procedure and Conditions for the Registration of Collection, Transportation, Pre-treatment and Temporary Storage of Waste (No. 144, 29.03. 2016)
- ❖ On Special Requirements for the Collection and Treatment of Hazardous Waste” (No. 145, 29.03. 2016)
- ❖ Procedure of Transportation of Wastes (No. 143, 29.03. 2016)
- ❖ On Medical Waste Management (N294; 16.06.2017)
- ❖ Governmental decree “On Rules for Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Vehicles” (N89 15.02.2019)



# Assumptions on the development of HW treatment in Georgia

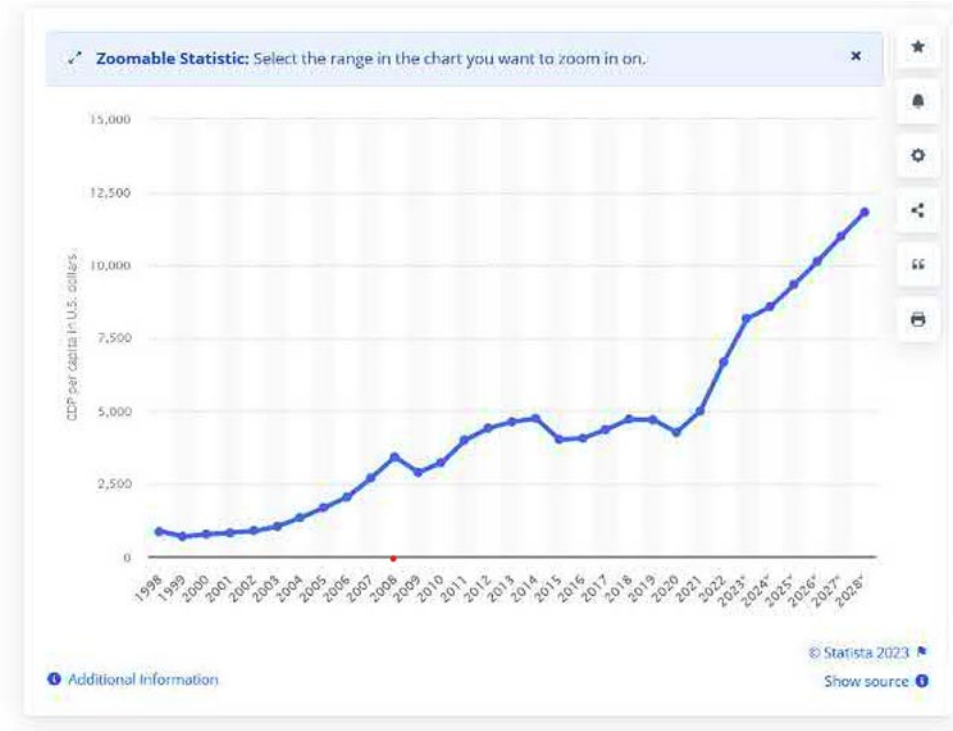
The situation in Georgia has been analyzed and following assumptions can be made:

By date the volume of HW treatment is considered as low and estimated with only 11 % of the total HW generation (guestimate after analysis of different sources).

- ▶ Recovery seems to take place only for lead recovery. Hazardous components from construction waste are not subject of separation/treatment at a larger scale.
- ▶ Incineration without energy recovery is focused on a few specific streams, such as oily waste and medical waste from hospitals.
- ▶ The majority of waste seems to be currently disposed of at one of the landfills in the country.

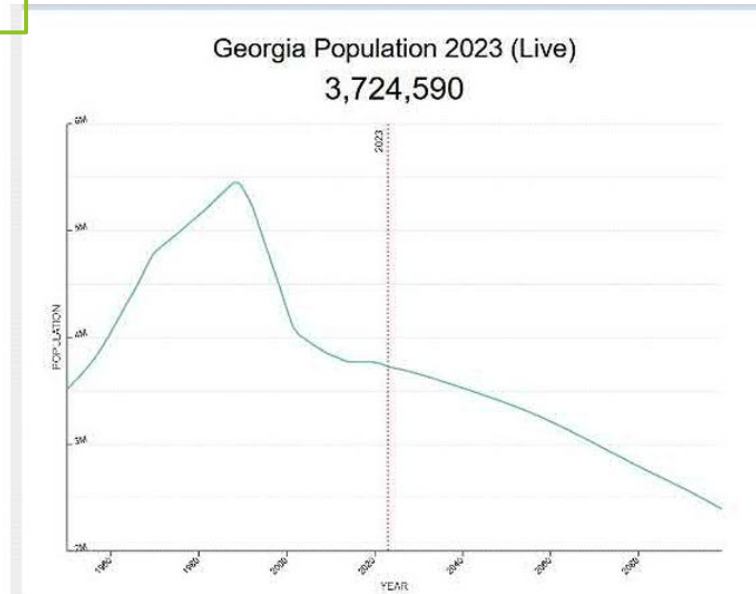
Taking into account the EU statistics and other data it can be assumed that Georgia HW management will follow during the coming decades a pathway of steady development of HW treatment and following benchmarks could be achievable.

# Project “Updating Hazardous Waste Management Feasibility Study”

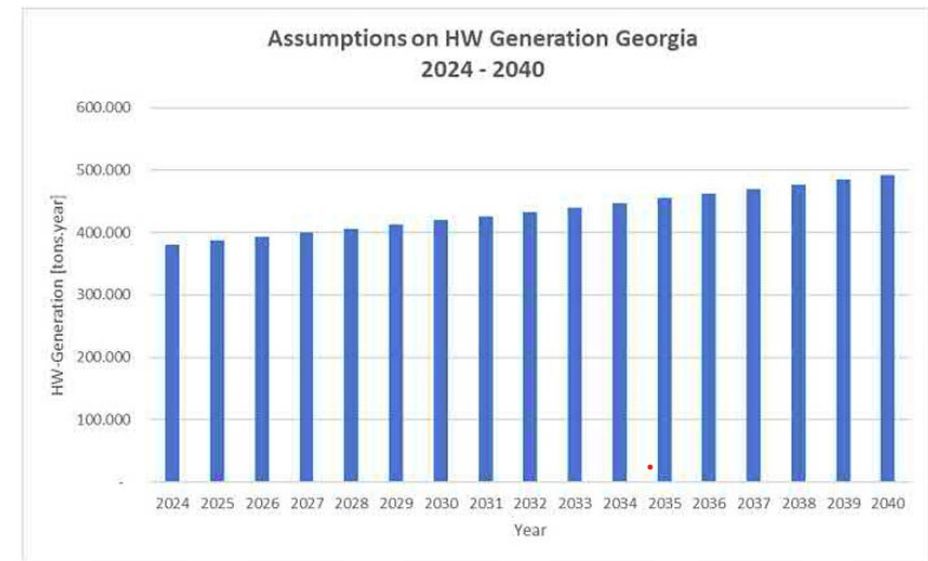


Data source: <https://www.statista.com>

**Figure 4-8: Georgia – development of Gross Domestic Product (USD per capita)**

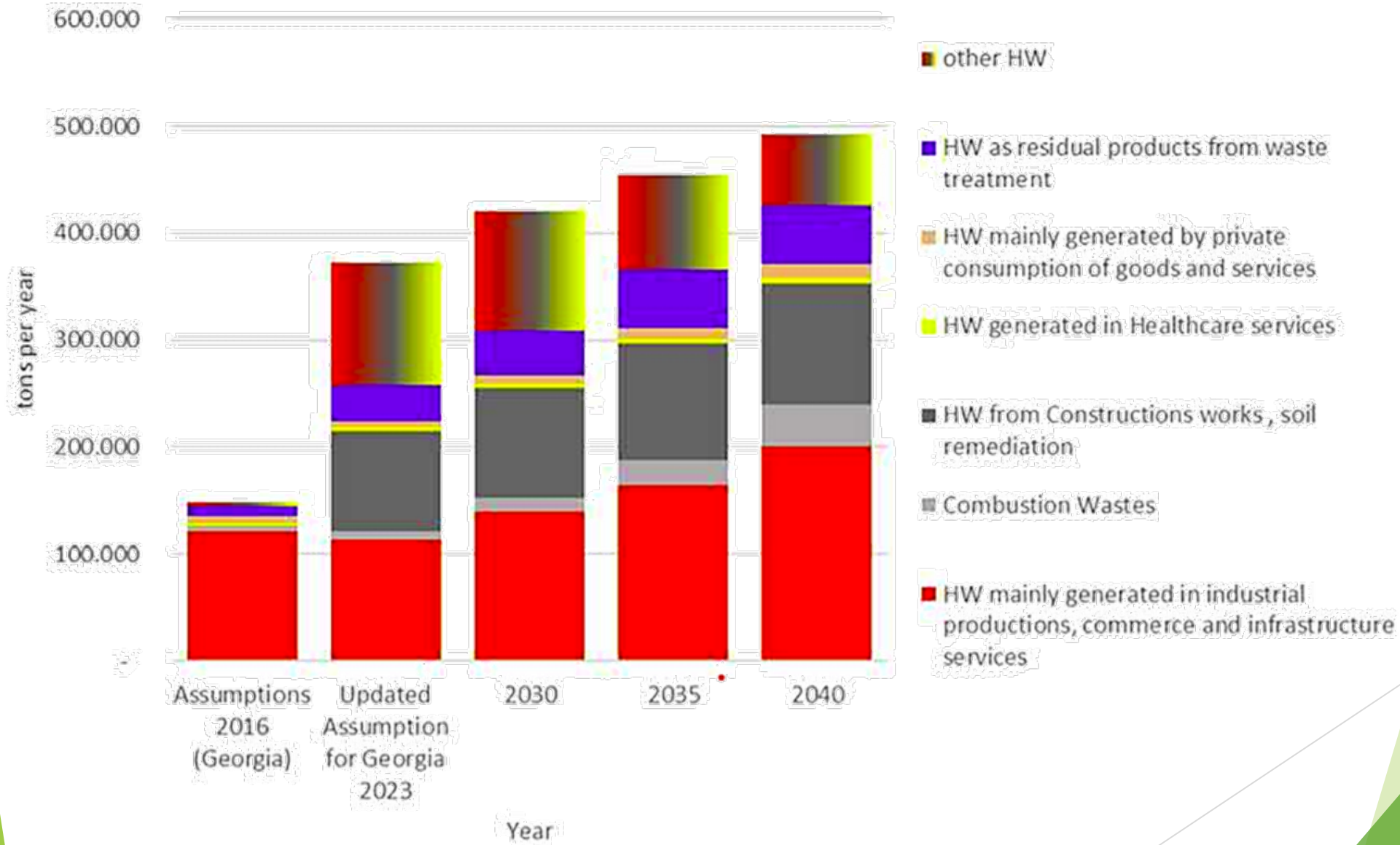


**Figure 4-9: Georgia – population 2023 and forecast (<https://worldpopulationreview.com>)**

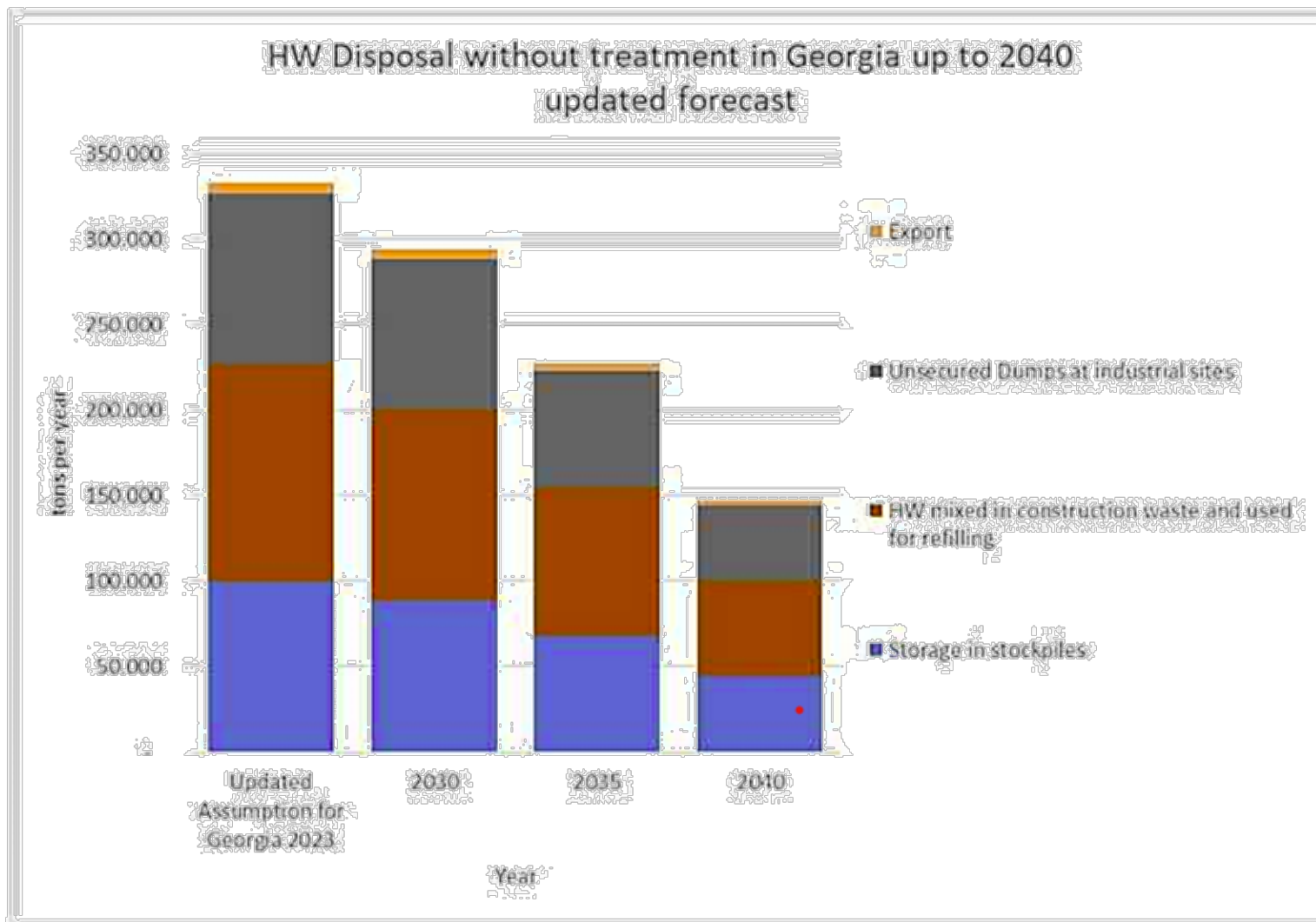


**Figure 4-10: Assumption on HW Generation forecast until 2040 – Moderate Scenario**

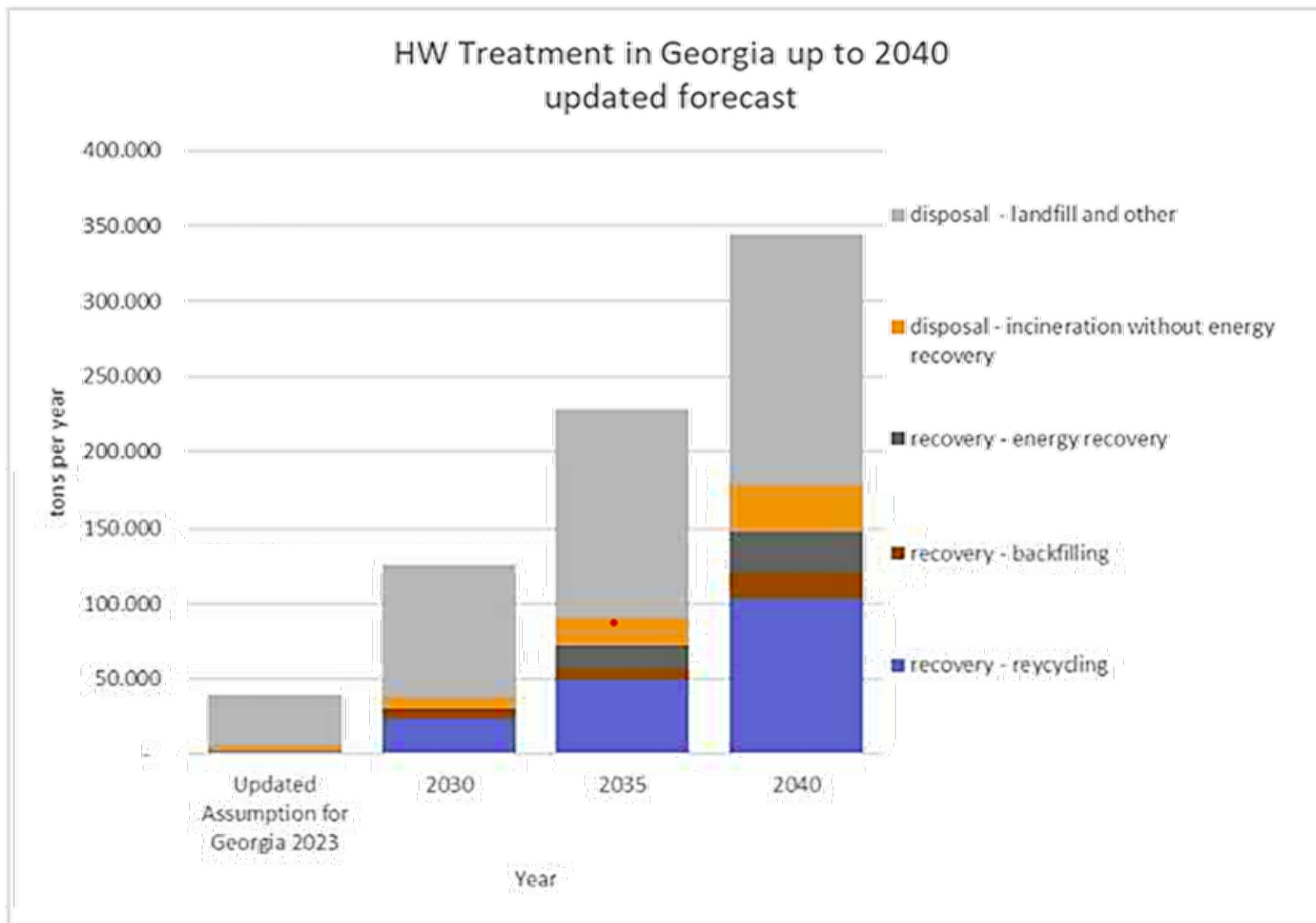
# HW Generation in Georgia up to 2040 updated forecast







**Figure 4-14: Assumptions on reduction of HW disposal without treatment until 2040**



**Figure 4-15: Hazardous waste treatment, development of HW treatment until 2040 (moderate scenario)**

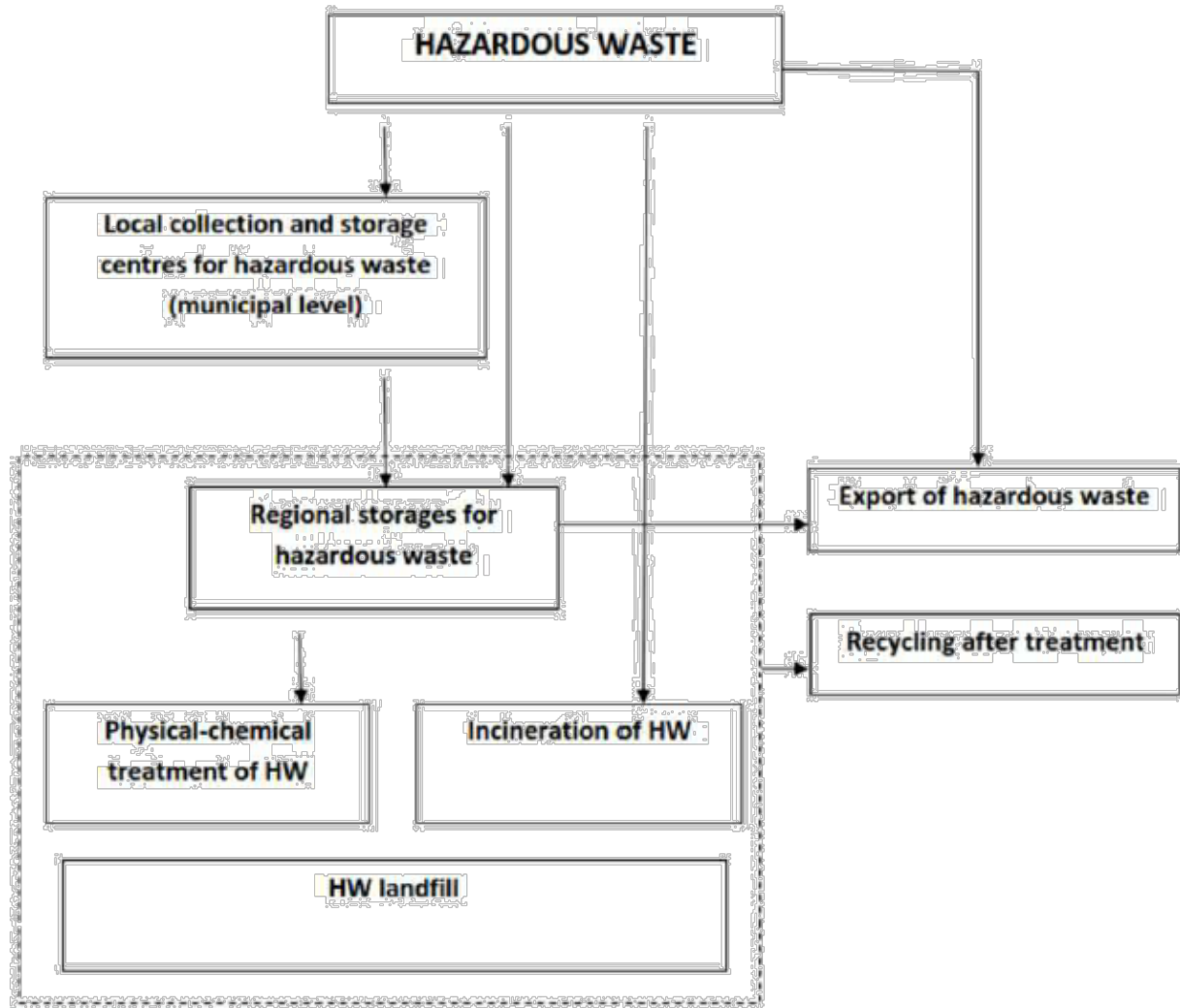


Figure 2: HWM scheme

Figure 5-1: FS 2019 – Proposed HWM system

The General approach of possible future hazardous waste management scheme in Georgia has been described as follows:

- decentralized or central facilities for the collection and storage of HW in order to prepare it for transport
- physical-chemical treatment plants for liquid and pasty hazardous waste(sludges)
- incineration plants for waste with hazardous organic compounds hazardous landfills for mineral or mineralized hazardous waste
- mechanical treatment and dismantling plants, where recyclable materials are separated from hazardous components to be disposed of otherwise



# Project “Updating Hazardous Waste Management Feasibility Study”

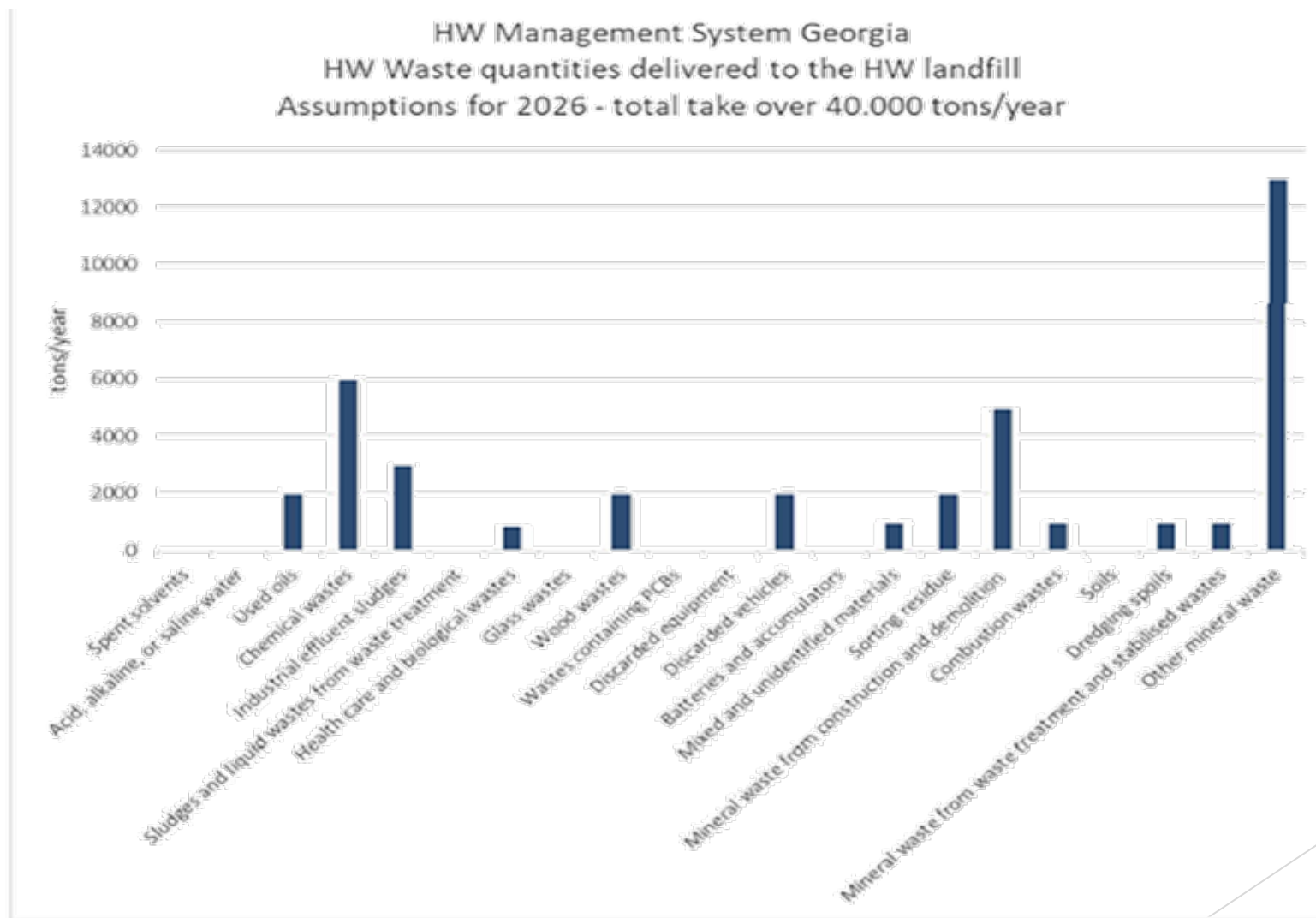


Figure 3-2: HW Quantities by waste types delivered to HW landfill – assumptions for 2026

Thank you for your attention!