

# TRANSFER OF WASTE MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGIES – BULGARIA, CROATIA, IRAN, TURKEY

Project Closing Conference

Presentation By:

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# 1. General Outlook – SWM Sector in Turkey

## **Main indicators (2018):**

- Population: 80,811,000 inhabitants (excluding refugees of about 4 million people of which 3.6 million are Syrians)
- Population growth rate: 1.25% p.a.
- Population served (waste collection services): > 93%
- Urban population: > 80%
- Municipalities: 1,398 nos. (of which 30 nos. are metropolitan)
- Municipal waste collected: > 32 million tons/year
- Specific waste generation: 1.1 kg/c/d

# 1. General Outlook – SWM Sector in Turkey

## **Main indicators (2018):**

- Sanitary landfills: > 80 nos.
- Population served (sanitary landfilling services): > 60%
- Transfer stations: > 100 nos.
- Waste collection trucks: > 7,500 nos.
- Waste collection staff: > 52,000 nos.
- Packaging material generated: 4.2 million ton/year
- Packaging material collected: 2.4 million ton/year

## 2. Targets (2023) – SWM Sector in Turkey

### Recycling Targets set by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) for the Year 2023

Indicator	2018 (Current)	2023 (Targets)
Landfilling	87%	65%
Recycling	13%	35%

## 2. Recycling Policies – SWM Sector in Turkey

### **Recycling policies set by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) in the “National Recycling Strategy Document and Action Plan (2017):**

- To develop public awareness in all clusters of the society to improve recycling
- To develop relevant legislation to promote recycling
- To develop required infrastructure for efficient recycling activities
- To provide financial support for recycling activities
- To establish an efficient monitoring and control system for the registration of waste generation

# 3. Main Potentials for Further Development of SWM Sector in Turkey

## Main Potentials:

- Existing legislation is almost completely in compliance with EU acquis
- New investments to improve the technical infrastructure (sanitary landfills, collection vehicles, machinery and equipment, sorting facilities, waste-to-energy plants, composting)
- Public awareness is increasing steadily
- Human resources are sufficient
- Private companies specialized in SWM services are increasing
- PPP models are increasingly applied

## 4. Main Challenges / Obstacles for Further Development of SWM Sector in Turkey

### **Main Challenges / Obstacles:**

- Enforcement of existing laws and legislation by the MoEU to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the SWM services
- Increasing recycling / recovery / reuse rates
- Development of technical infrastructure
- Willingness-to-charge SWM tariffs in accordance with the “polluter pays” and “full cost recovery” principles by the municipalities to generate funds for investment financing
- Willingness-to-pay by waste generators which requires public awareness raising
- Access to external financing sources due to low financial credibility of the municipalities

## 5. Expectations Towards Further Cooperation

### **Main Expectations from EU / Germany:**

- Support for capacity building and institutional development (central governmental organizations and municipalities)
- Support for project development (new and economically viable technologies)
- Support for investment financing (public and private sector)
- Support for operations and maintenance through capacity building and training



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**Thank you very much for participating....**

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