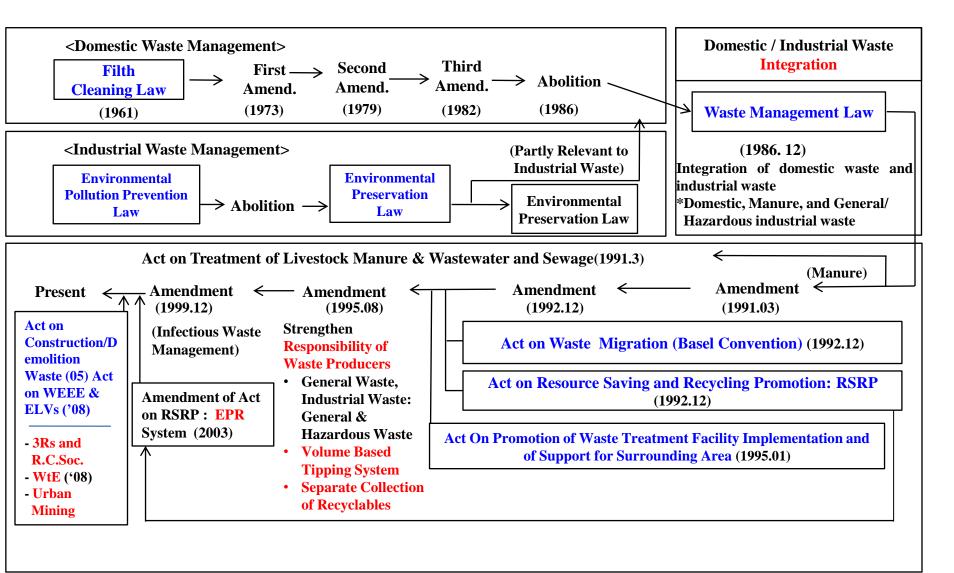
# Resource Recirculation Policy of Korea In Moving towards a Resource efficient Economy

### Oct. 7th 2015

# Jae-Hyuk Hyun, Prof.

President Korea Society of Waste Management

- Current Status of Waste Management
- Changes in Waste Management Policy
- Prospective Waste Management

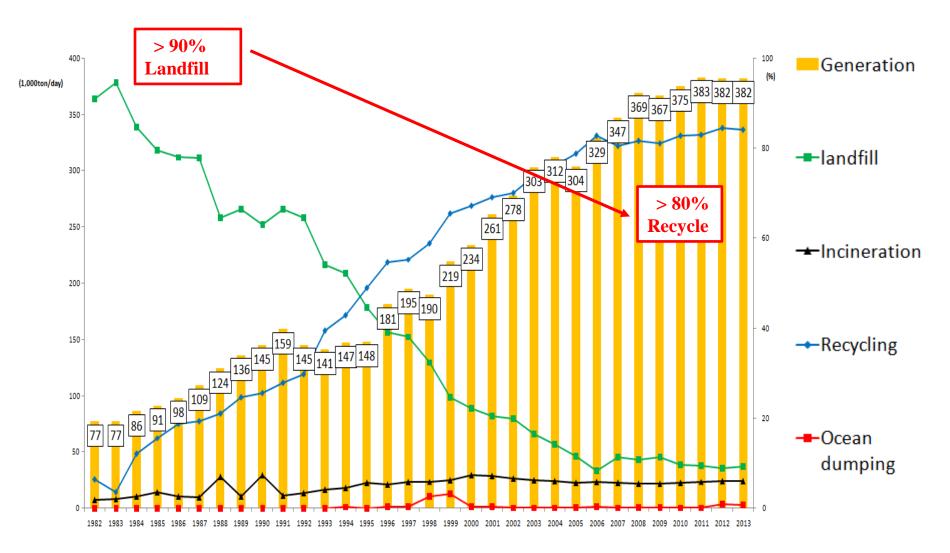


#### Current status of waste generation and management

#### • Waste generation and treatment method with main processing flows for each waste stream in 2013

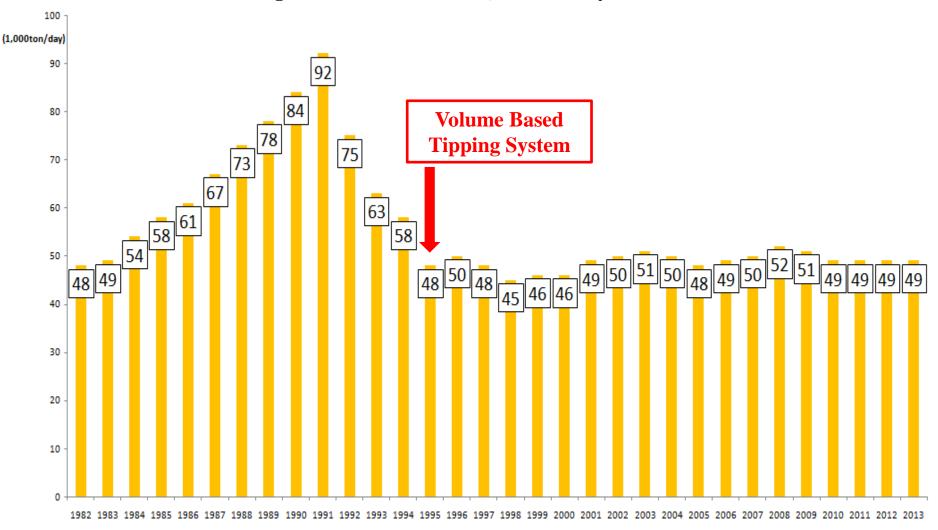
Waste Streams	Amount	Treatment	Processing flow
Domestic Waste	48,728 tons/day	Landfill(17.2%) Incineration(23.7%) Recycling(59.1%)	Domestic waste $\rightarrow$ Separating $\rightarrow$ Loading of waste $\rightarrow$ Magnetic separation and Crushing $\rightarrow$ Compression $\rightarrow$ Packaging $\rightarrow$ Landfill/ Incineration/ Recycling [SRF]
Industrial Waste	149,815 tons/day	Landfill(16.7%) Incineration(6.0%) Recycling(73.0%) Ocean treatment(4.3%)	Produced $\rightarrow$ Purchase and use $\rightarrow$ Large size waste $\rightarrow$ Separating/Trading $\rightarrow$ General waste $\rightarrow$ Recycling/ Landfill/ Incineration [Tracking System Applied]
Construction / Demolition Waste	183,538 tons/day	Landfill(1.4%) Incineration(0.5%) Recycling(98.1%)	Construction/Demolition waste generated → Coarse Pretreatment/Recycling → Landfill(nonflammable)/ Incineration(combustible) [Tracking System Applied]
Hazardous (Designated) Waste	10,000 tons/day	Landfill(18.7%) Incineration(18.2%) Recycling(57.1%) Etc (6.1%)	Waste oil $\rightarrow$ Liquid(Recycling/Incineration), Solid(Incineration) Organic solvent $\rightarrow$ Liquid(Recycling), Solid + Liquid(Incineration) Paint $\rightarrow$ Liquid(Recycling), Solid + Liquid(Incineration) Pesticide $\rightarrow$ Solid + Liquid(Incineration) Sludge $\rightarrow$ Landfill, Toxic waste $\rightarrow$ Landfill, Asbestos $\rightarrow$ Landfill
End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)	846,251 cars/year	Recycling(about 80%) Landfill(about 20%)	Manufacturer $\rightarrow$ ELV(End of Life Vehicle) $\rightarrow$ Dismantling $\rightarrow$ Crushing $\rightarrow$ Recycling/Treatment of waste gas/Landfill [Monitored by EcoAS]
Electric · Electronic Products (WEEE)	9,455,000 products/year	Recycling/Reuse/ Landfill/ Incineration (Treatment rates between pro ducts are varying)	Waste $\rightarrow$ Recycling Centers $\rightarrow$ Sorting $\rightarrow$ Plastics $\rightarrow$ Incineration $\rightarrow$ Electric wire $\rightarrow$ Recycling of metal $\rightarrow$ Landfill $\rightarrow$ Remainder $\rightarrow$ Grinding $\rightarrow$ Landfill $\rightarrow$ PCB $\rightarrow$ Recycling of metal and incineration [Monitored by EcoAS]

Waste Generation and Treatment in Overall('82~'13)



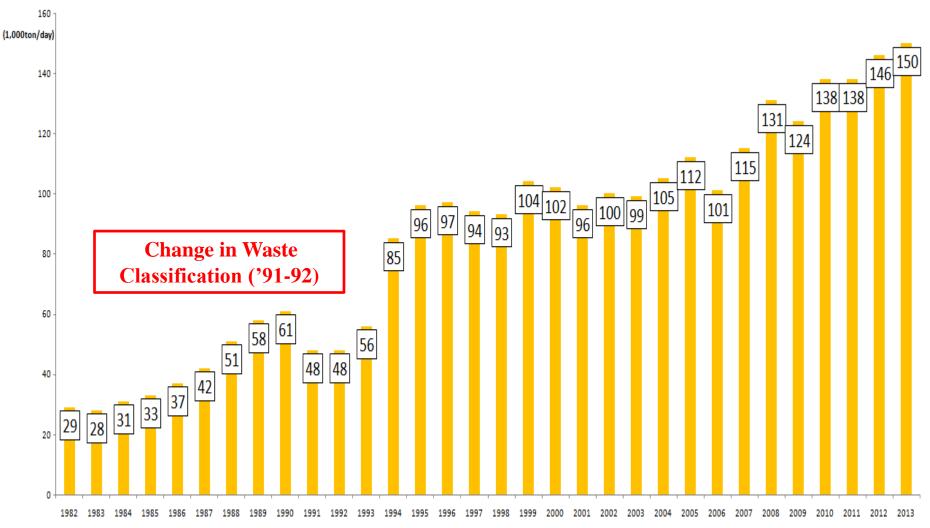
#### Domestic waste('82~'13)

Total domestic waste generation in 2013 is 48,728 tons/day



#### Industrial waste('82~'13)

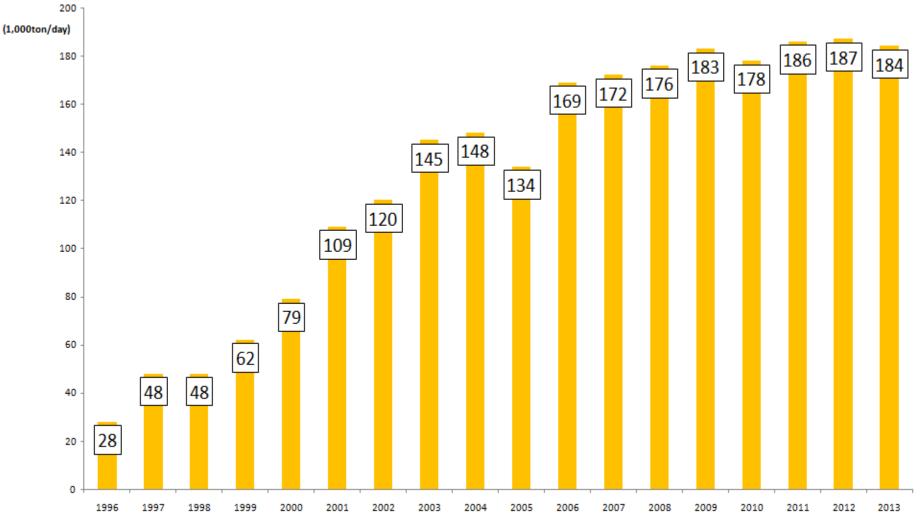
Total industrial waste generation in 2013 is 149,815 tons/day



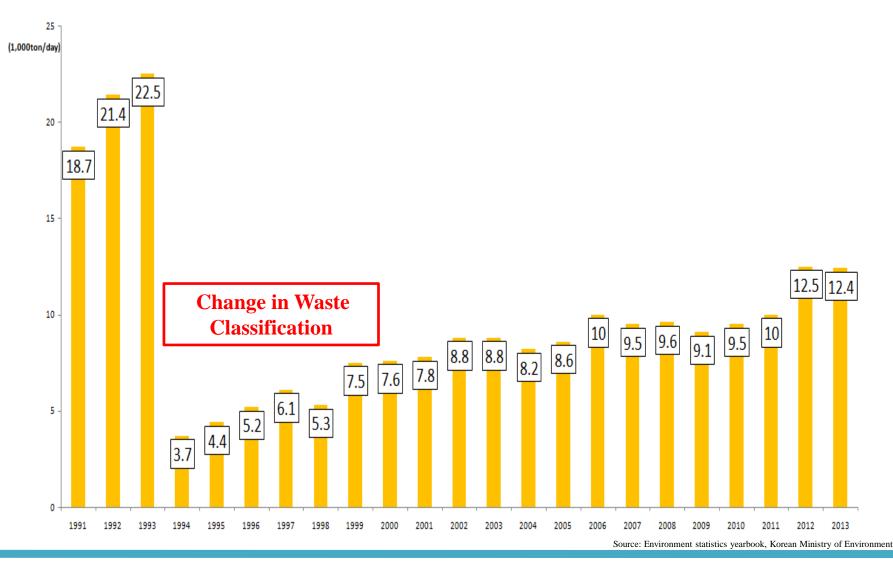
Source: Environment statistics yearbook, Korean Ministry of Environment

Construction/Demolition waste('96~'13)

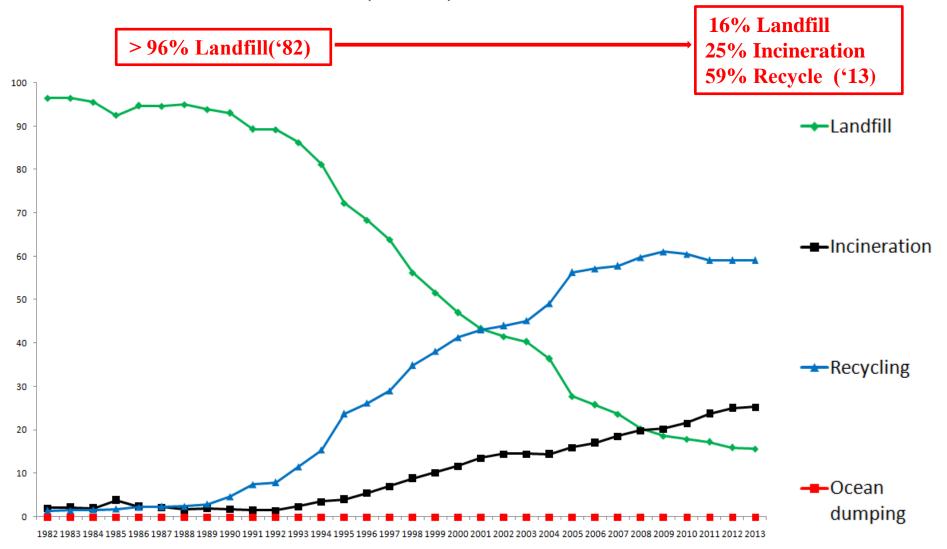
**•** Total construction/demolition waste generation in 2013 is 183,538 tons/day



- Hazardous waste('91~'13)
  - Total hazardous waste generation in 2013 is 12,400 tons/day

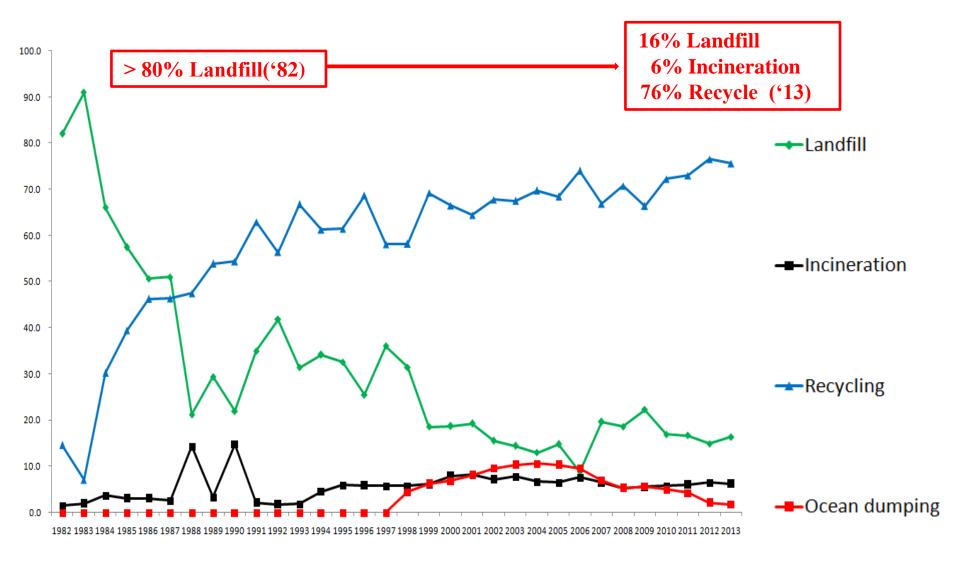


Treatment of Domestic Waste ('82~'13)

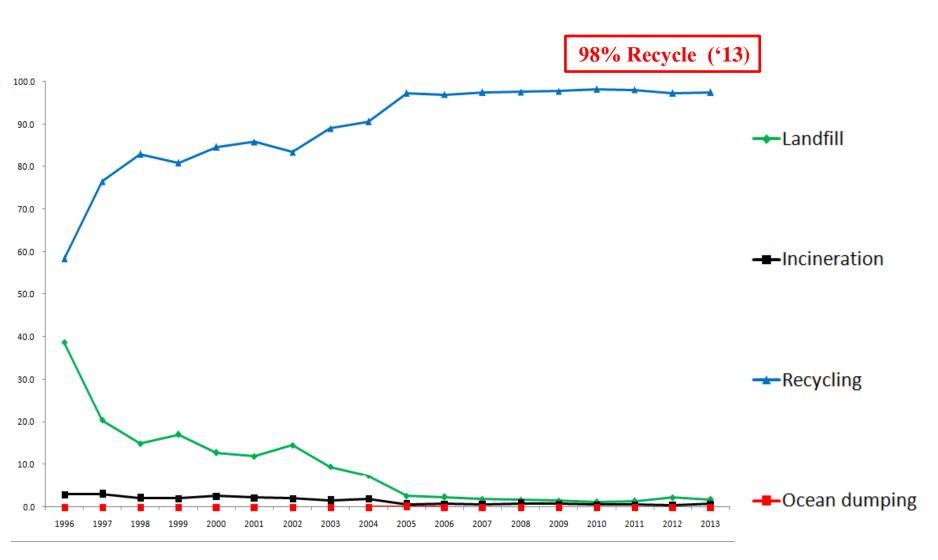


Source: Environment statistics yearbook, Korean Ministry of Environment

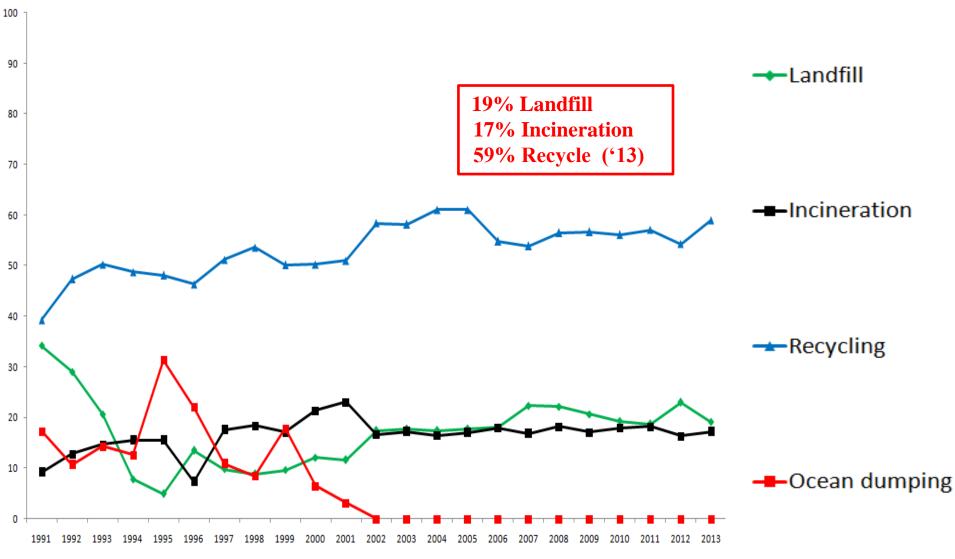
Treatment of Industrial Waste ('82~'13)



Treatment of Construction/Demolition Waste ('96~'13)



Treatment of Hazardous Waste ('91~'13)



Source: Environment statistics yearbook, Korean Ministry of Environment

#### - Comprehensive Plan in Waste Management



Source: Waste management, past and present, Daegu Gyeonbuk Development Institute

- 1<sup>st</sup> Comprehensive plan in waste management (1993-2001)
  - Objective

Establishment of Sustainable Resource Circulation Economy and Zero Waste Society

- For effective management, 4 main policies implemented
  - 1
     [• Minimization of waste
     ]→ [ Volume-based tipping system

     2
     [• Waste to resource
     ]→ [ Deposit-refund and allotment system

     3
     [• Waste to resource
     ]→ [ Deposit-refund and supporting foundation of recycling industry<br/>• Introduction of extended producer responsibility

     3
     [• Stable management of waste
     ]→ [ Making foundation of incineration and landfill facility<br/>• Setting up landfill leachate criteria<br/>• Setting up dioxin emission criteria in incineration

     4
     [• Establishment of Base
     ]→ [ Promulgation of waste management law<br/>• Statistical data acquisition of waste

- Volume Based Tipping System(1995.1~)
  - Effect(Reduction on waste generation & Benefit on economy)



#### Summary

Households perchase plastic bags. Price of a bag by volume will be determined by local governments depending on the cost of waste handling. (partially supported by central government.)







Source: Korean Ministry of Environment

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Comprehensive plan in waste management (2002-2011)
  - Objective

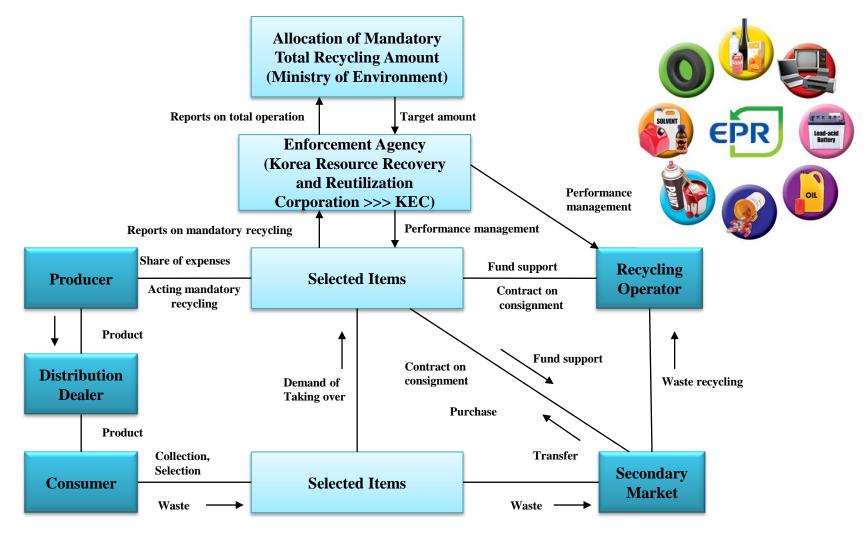
Maturation of Sustainable Resource Circulation Economy and Zero Waste Society

• For settling sustainable resource circulation economy and zero waste society, 6 main policies implemented



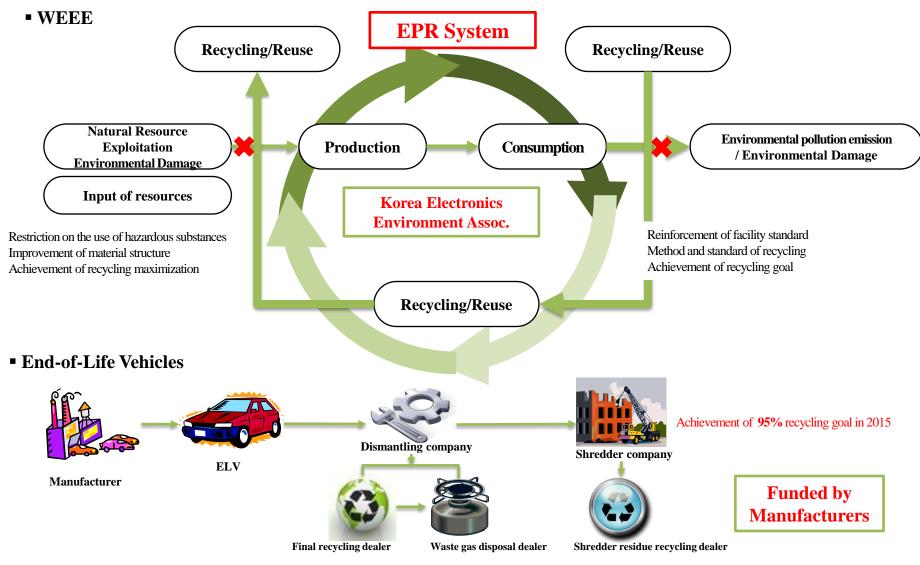
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#### EPR(Extended Producer Responsibility) System (2003.1~)



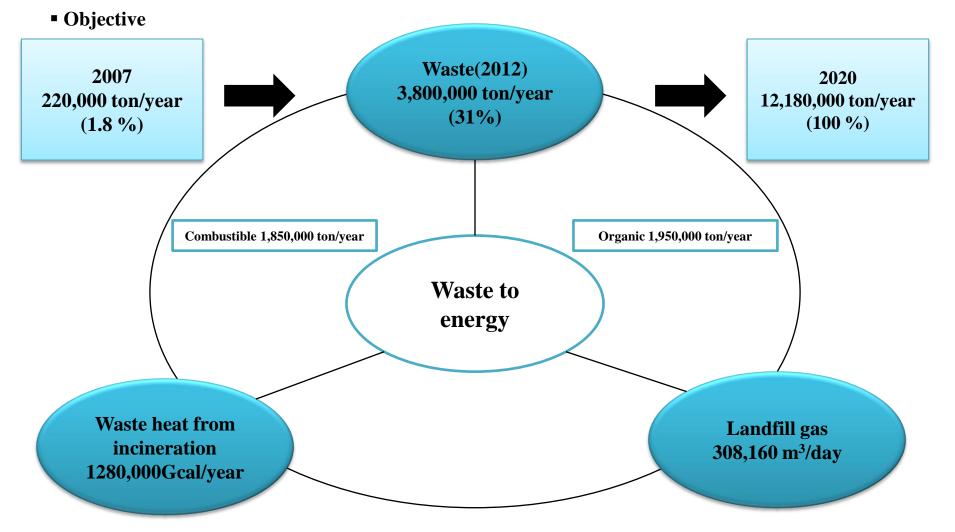
Source: Korean Ministry of Environment

Resource Circulation of Electric · Electronic Products and Automobiles (2008)

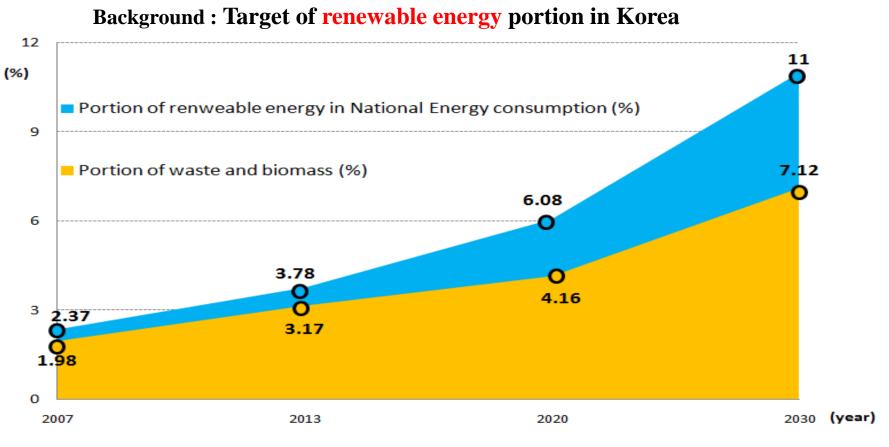


Source: Korean Ministry of Environment

Comprehensive plan in "Waste to Energy" (2008-2020)



### - Comprehensive plan on waste to energy (2008 - )

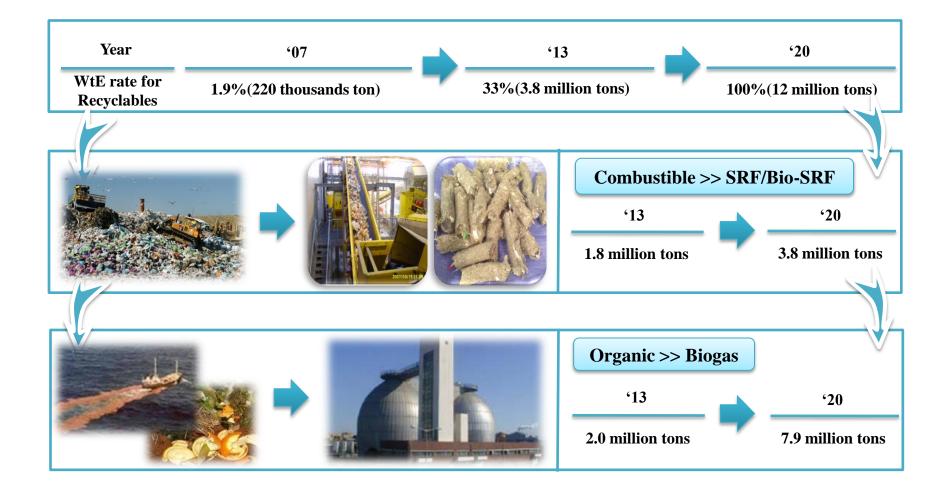


• To meet the share of national renewable energy (6.08 and 11% in 2020 and 2030, respectively), still around

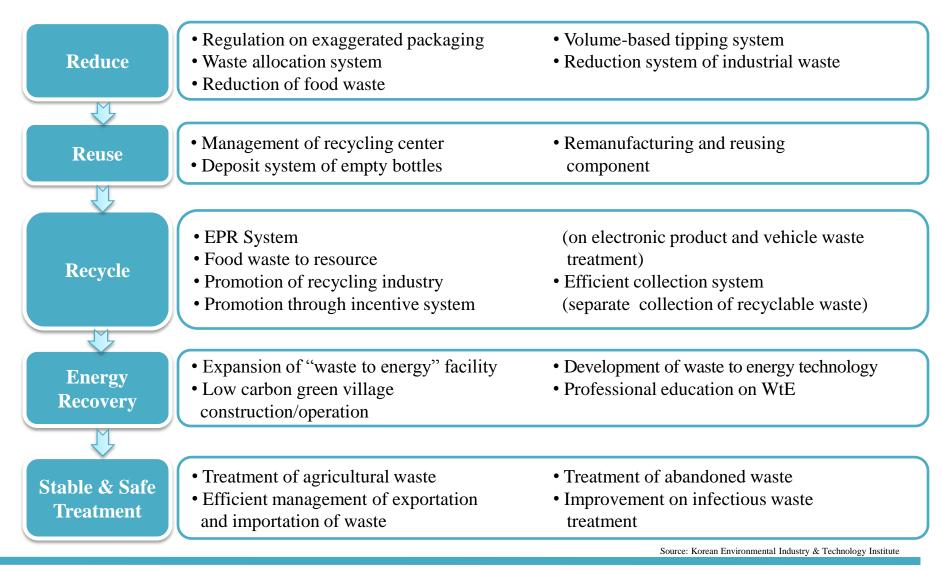
70% of renewable energy would be supplied from waste and biomass.

• Waste to Energy has taken major fraction of renewable Energy in Korea.

- Comprehensive plan on waste to energy (2008-2020)



#### Maximization of Resource Circulation (4R policy)



# **Prospective of Waste Management**

#### Background

- Resource circulation not work well!
  - \* About 56% of incinerating or landfilled waste can be recycled
- Most of recycling is down-cycle
  - \* About 60% of recycling is simple shattering and pulverizing
- No more landfill sites
  - \* Landfill sites for industrial and C/D waste will be full up in 4 years
    - $\rightarrow$  if waste crisis begins, disposal cost shoot up



Enhanced policy to reduce use of natural resource and energy by

Minimizing the incineration and landfilling,

and Maximizing the recycling

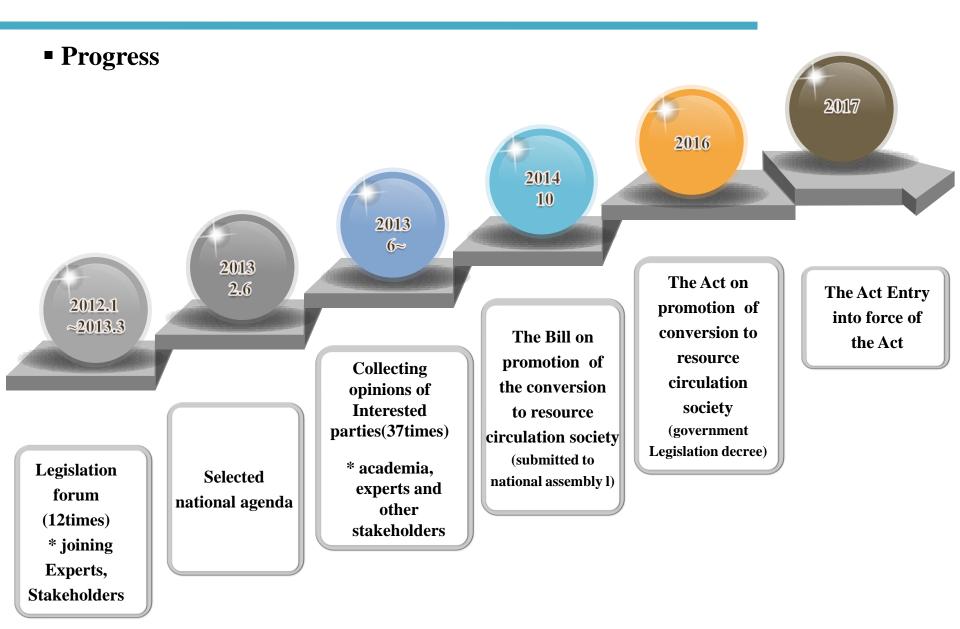
- Outline
  - MOE will legislate

'Act on Promotion of the conversion to resource circulation society'

(Special feature) This act will overwhelm all other waste related acts

 The act has not only basic act features(recycling principle etc.), but has specific policy and discipline to guarantee effectiveness
 (Goals) To achieve zero landfilling of recyclable waste by 2020

• MOE will decrease landfilling below 3% among waste treatment streams



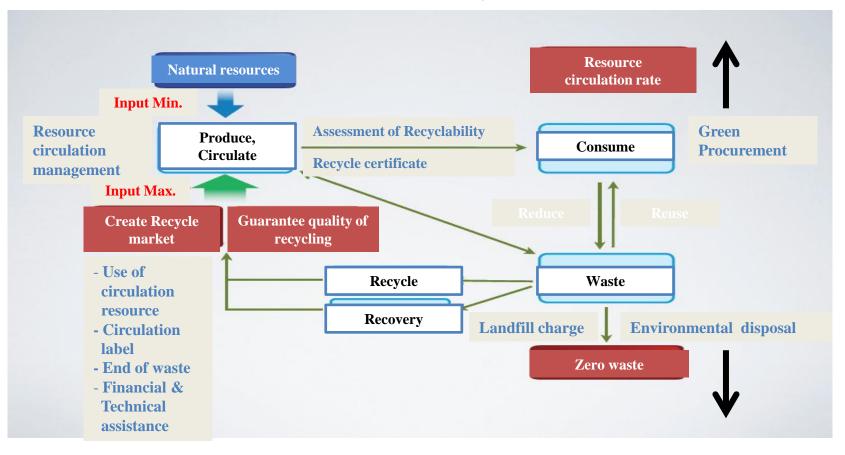
#### Features

#### Conversion to resource recycling economic system, support recycling business

- (1) Minimize waste of recyclables
  - Introduce 'landfill and incineration charges' which promote recycle and prevent incineration and landfilling
    - \* Netherland, Sweden, Swiss imposed landfill charges and achieved zero-waste
- (2) Reinforce policies to support recycling businesses and create market for recyclables/ products from recyclables
  - Certificate for circulation resources[products] to guarantee quality, mandatory use of circulation resources, Operation of circulation resource exchange depot
    - \* Recognize end of waste, alleviate stringent regulation on recycling facilities

- (3) Framework to support circulation
  - Establishes definition of resource circulation society, formulate basic plan for resource circulation, supports conversion to resource circulation culture and economy

< resource recirculation system >



#### Expectations

#### (Economic) Make recycling market and jobs

 Expending recyclable resource volumes10M tons/yr, making recyclables market[1billion \$/yr] and recycling related jobs[11 thousands/yr]

#### (Environmental) extend life of landfill sites, reduce use of natural resources

- Use of circulation resource increase led to decreasing dependence on overseas import of natural resources
- Landfill charge decreases waste, and enterprise benefit from extending life of land fill sites

# (Social) Common benefit and mutual prosperity between local government and neighbor of landfill sites

 Landfill charge for improvement of environmental near landfill sites and support the community nearby

# Thank you

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