

Capital factsheet on separate collection

Note: This ‘Capital factsheet’ has been prepared within the EC study “**Assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU**”. The document represents the status-quo of the EU Member States capitals in May2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-capitals based on expert interviews with various stakeholders on capital level, e.g. capital administrations, waste management operators, associations etc. as well as further publically available reports, statistics and websites.

All information is cited in the factsheet and a complete list of information sources including the interviews held can be found at the end of this document.

Sofia	Bulgaria
<p>SUMMARY: The separate collection system in Sofia depends mostly on bring point collection of all fractions except bio-waste for which a pilot project is ongoing. Co-mingled door-to-door collection of the dry recyclables plastic, glass and metal waste is in place. The effectiveness of the separate collection system cannot be evaluated due to missing data.</p>	
<p>1 Capital general data</p>	
City population (inhabitants)	1 256 667 [1]
City area (km ²)	492 [1]
City density (persons/km ²)	986 [1]
City climate (mediterranean, continental, oceanic, nordic; relevant for bio-waste collection)	Moderate continental climate [1]
<p>2. Capital waste data</p>	
Total (municipal) waste generation (t in indicated year)	437.749 t (2014) [1]
Total (municipal) waste generation (kg/cap)	348 kg/cap (2014) [1]
Total separate collection (kg/cap) & (% of generation)	21.6 kg/cap & 5 % of generation [1]
Percentage breakdown of total collection for separate collection by fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,33% paper and cardboard • 5,29% glass • 4,31% plastic • 50,04% bio-waste • 33,03% other
<p>3. Description of overall separate collection systems operating in capital</p>	
<p>According to Bulgarian legislation, the municipalities are responsible for waste collection. In Sofia grand-municipality surface containers are the main waste collection method. There are a few municipalities who have contracted the waste collection activities with private companies and there are also those who maintain their own municipal companies doing this activity.</p> <p>Waste is collected mainly by bring points, door-to-door in some sub-municipalities and by request in all sub-municipalities. There is a pilot project for separate collection of bio-waste and several civic amenity centres. Collection frequency depends on the neighbourhood, from every day to once a week.</p> <p>Paper and cardboard: by separate collection containers located in public places [1]</p> <p>Glass: by separate collection containers located in public places [1]</p> <p>Plastic: by separate collection containers located in public places [1]</p> <p>Metal:</p> <p>Bio-waste: by separate collection containers located in public places [1] There is one pilot project for bio-waste collection. It does not really work for the whole capital. [1]</p>	

Annual Running Costs: Not available	
Setup costs: Not available	
Coverage: Not available	
4. Elements of the collection system	
MUNICIPALITIES OR THEIR CONTRACTORS	
 Door-to-door collection of co-mingled recyclables	
Fractions collected together in one bin	Plastic, glass, metal [1]
Collection frequency	weekly, bi-weekly etc. [1]
Coverage of collection	Not available
Annual collected quantities	Not available
	Not available
	Not available
Setup costs	Not available
Running costs	Not available
Source of funding	Municipal waste fee [1]
Cost to consumer (annual)	Not available
 Bring Collection Points (Pilot project in two of the municipalities under the cap of Sofia Grand-Municipality)	
Fractions collected	Paper & cardboard, glass, plastic, metal [1]
Number of collection points	166 collection points consisting of 3 bins (blue, yellow, green for paper & cardboard, plastic & metal and glass respectively) [1] 13.2 per 100 000 inhabitants
Collected quantities	Paper & cardboard: 63,9 t/2014, 83,32 t/2013 [1]
	Plastic & metal: 73 t/2014, 91,66 t/2013 [1]
	Glass: 82,14 t/2104, 110,5 t/2013 [1]
Setup costs	1 370 283.26€ [1]
Running costs	Not available The Municipality does not pay for the operational cost of the separate collection schemes. They are financed by the authorised Recovery Organisations [1]
Source of funding	Ecobulpack SA, an authorised recovery organisation finances the pilot project's operational costs [1]
Cost to consumer	Not available
 Bring-in Civic Amenity sites	
Fractions collected	All types of wastes [7]
Number of sites	4 [7] and 0.3 per 10 000 inhabitants
Collected quantities	Not available
Setup costs	Not available

Running costs	Not available
Source of funding	Not available
Cost to consumer	Not available
PRODUCERS OR THEIR AGENTS	
 Separate Collection of WBA	
Products covered	Waste batteries and accumulators [5]
Quantity covered by system (in t)	Not available
Quantity collected by system (in t)	132,338 t/2013 [5]
Funding mechanism	Funding is provided entirely by the recovery organizations of Batteries - "Ecobattery" and "UBARecycling". The companies that put batteries on Bulgarian market are obliged to pay a fee to one of the Recovery Organisations. The Recovery Organisations are non-profit organisations and the amount of the fee is calculated in order to be enough for covering the costs for collection treatment and awareness raising.[5]
Consumer cost	Not available
 Separate Collection of Household Hazardous Waste	
Products covered	Hazardous household waste
Quantity covered by system (in t)	Not available
Quantity collected by system (in t)	1.885,17 t/2013 [6]
Funding mechanism	Funding is provided by the budget of Sofia Municipality. The funds provided are annual and are transferred to Balbok Engineering after submission of monthly invoice for completed activities: service - call centre, visiting addresses, mobile collection point, the quantity of collected waste in unit prices under contract, printing and distribution of brochures.[6]
Consumer cost	Not available
 Separate Collection of WEEE	
Products covered	WEEE
Quantity covered by system (in t)	Not available
Quantity collected by system (in t)	1.831 t/2013 [7]
Funding mechanism	Funding is provided entirely by the Recovery Organizations of WEEE - "Eltechresource" and "Ecobultech". The companies that put EEE on Bulgarian market are obliged to pay a fee to one of the Recovery Organisations. They chose the Recovery Organization based not only on the amount of the fee and the reliability of the services the respective Recovery Organization provides – availability of contracts with municipalities and with well-established on the market collection, treatment and recycling enterprises. The Recovery Organisations are non-profit organisations and the amount of the

	fee is calculated in order to be enough to cover the costs for collection and treatment as well as the information and awareness raising campaigns [7]					
Consumer cost	Not available					
BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENT SEPARATE COLLECTION						
The most significant challenge is that all citizens realize their responsibility towards the environment and health of surrounding people and animals, and to make efforts not to throw the Batteries, hazardous waste and WEEE generated in each household and offices into the residual waste bins.						
5. Materials, Quantities and costs						
SUMMARY OF COLLECTION SYSTEMS IN PLACE						
Collected waste (t)	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste	City Coverage
Door-to-door						
Co-mingled						
Bring points	63.9 [1]	82.14 [1]	73 [1]			166 + 13.2 per 100 000 inhabitants
Civic amenities						4 + 0.3 per 10 000 inhabitants
Producer / Retailer take-back						
Total	1.925 [1]	1.390 [1]	1.132 [1]		13.142 [1]	
SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR SEPARATE COLLECTION SYSTEMS IN PLACE (setup costs should be total, running costs annual)						
Costs (€)	Authorities / waste management companies		Consumer costs			
	Setup (€)	Running (€/year)	Funding type	Amount (€)		
Door-to-door	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available		
Co-mingled	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available		
Bring points	1 370 283.26€	Not available	By authorised recovery organisation	Not available		
Civic amenities	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available		
Producer / Retailer take-back	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available		
Total	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available		
6. Recycling and losses						
RECYCLING OF THE COLLECTED WASTE						
Recycled (t)	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste	Total
Generated	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	437.749 [1]
Collected	Not available					
Recycled nationally						
Exported for recycling						
Rejected						

References

- [1] Municipality of Sofia
- [2] National Statistical Institute, Municipal and Construction Waste Statistical Region and District 2013, <http://www.nsi.bg/en/content/5096/municipal-and-construction-waste-statistical-region-and-district>, accessed on May 2015
- [3] National Statistical Institute, Nationally Recycled Packaging Waste 2013, <http://www.nsi.bg/en/content/5180/recycled-packaging-waste>, accessed on May 2015
- [4] National Statistical Institute, Generated Waste from Activity by Type on National Level 2013, <http://www.nsi.bg/en/content/5090/generated-waste-activity-type>, accessed on May 2015
- [5] GOOD PRACTICE SOFIA MUNICIPALITY: BATTERY COLLECTION 2014, http://www.regions4recycling.eu/upload/public/Good-Practices/GP_Sofia_batteries-collection.pdf, accessed on May 2015
- [6] GOOD PRACTICE SOFIA MUNICIPALITY: HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION 2014, http://www.regions4recycling.eu/upload/public/Good-Practices/GP_Sofia_hazardous-waste-collection.pdf, accessed on May 2015
- [7] GOOD PRACTICE SOFIA MUNICIPALITY: WEEE COLLECTION 2014, http://www.regions4recycling.eu/upload/public/Good-Practices/GP_Sofia_WEEE-collection.pdf, accessed on May 2015