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**UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ**  
**FACULTY OF ECONOMICS**



**MARIJA N. MAGDALINOVI KALINOVI**

**NON-MARKET SOLUTIONS OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL EXTERNALITIES IN  
COPPER PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF  
SERBIA**

**- DOCTORAL DISSERTATION -**

**Niš, 2017.**

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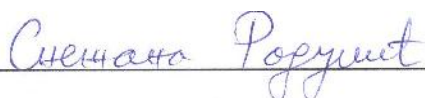
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Снежана Родунт

**THE STATEMENT OF THE MENTOR'S CONSENT FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
THE COMPLETED DOCTORAL DISSERTATION**

Hereby, I declare that I agree that the candidate **Marija N. Magdalinovi Kalinovi** , can submit completed doctoral dissertation entitled: **NON-MARKET SOLUTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXTERNALITIES IN COPPER PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA** to the officer for doctoral studies at the Faculty, for the purpose of its evaluation and defense.

Niš, 28.03.2017.



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PhD Snežana Raduki , Associate Professor



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## Data on Doctoral Dissertation

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Doctoral Supervisor:   | PhD Snežana Raduki , Associate Professor, University of Niš, Faculty of Economics   |
| Title:                 | <b>Non-Market Solutions of Environmental Externalities in Copper Production in the Republic of Serbia</b>   |
| Abstract:              | <p>Copper is one of the most important industrial metals and in total annual production in the world is in third place, behind iron and aluminum. Despite everything positive which comes from production and usage of copper, its production follows air pollution with negative effects to the environment, and above all, to human health, and then infrastructure, farmland and crops, waterways and ecosystems. As a result of such contamination, there are negative effects of environmental pollution which is the main subject of research in this dissertation. The subject of this doctoral dissertation is an analysis of the non-market solutions of environmental externalities of the copper production in the Republic Serbia, with a clear focus on the existence and the very harmful influence of negative external effects on the environment and the human health in this area.</p> <p>The main objective is to internalize environmental externalities through the use of non-market solutions, which will help in achieving not only social, economic, but also very important environmental goals. The complementarity of those goals is a necessity towards achieving sustainable development not only in the copper production, but also in the survival of the population in this area.</p> <p>The application of scientifically based methodology of quantification external costs will help in analyzing results based on the existing (old) manufacturing technology and the principles of functioning of the new technology, which means less pollution. Comparative analysis of the obtained results clearly confirms the necessity of overview of the total social costs of copper production. Even though the procedure of estimating external effects is a very complex and complicated due to multiple effects on all environmental factors, the dissertation proposes solutions, or rather the suitable methodology, whose application will help in achieving the economic and environmental objectives.</p> |
| Scientific Field:      | Economics   |
| Scientific Discipline: | Microeconomics, Theory and Policy of Prices   |
| Key Words:             | Ecological External Effects, Internalization of External Effects, Non-Market Solutions, Copper Market, Copper Production in the Republic of Serbia  |
| UDC:                   | 669.3:339.1(497.11)(043.3)  |



CERIF  
Classification:

S 180 Economics, econometrics, economic theory, economic systems,  
economic policy

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| US \$             |  |
| USc/lbs           | ( )  |
| \$/t              |  |
| µg/m <sup>3</sup> |  |
| µ                 |  |
| €                 |  |
| €/t               |  |
| €/t Cu            |  |
| Ag                |  |
| As                |  |
| Au                |  |
| CAFÉ              | <i>Clean Air For Europe –</i>  |
| Cd                |  |
| CH <sub>4</sub>   |  |
| CO <sub>2</sub>   |  |
| CRF               | <i>Concentration – Response Functions - –</i>                                      |
| Cu                |  |
| DRF               | <i>Dose – Response Functions - -</i>   |
| EC                | <i>European Commission -</i>   |
| EEA               | <i>European Environment Agency -</i>   |
| EIA Study         | <i>Environmental Impact Assessment Study –</i>                                     |
| EMEP              | <i>European Monitoring Evaluation Programme –</i>                                  |
| EMEP/EEA          | <i>European Monitoring Evaluation Programme/European Environment Agency</i><br>- / |
| EMIS              | <i>Education Management Information Systems -</i>                                  |
| ET                |  |
| g                 |  |

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| g/h                            |  |
| g/t Cu                         |  |
| GDP <sub>EU</sub>              | <i>Gross domestic product -</i>  |
| GDP <sub>RS</sub>              | <i>Gross domestic product -</i>  |
| H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>  |  |
| H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> |  |
| Hg                             |  |
| ICSG                           | <i>International Copper Study Group -</i>  |
| IER                            | <i>Institute of Energy Economics and Rational Use of Energy -</i>  |
| ILZG/ICSG/INSG                 | <i>International Lead and Zinc Study Group, International Copper Study Group, International Nickel Study Group -</i> |
|                                | a a a  |
| IPA                            | <i>Impact Pathway Approach - „</i> “   |
| IPA Funds                      | <i>Instrument for pre-accession assistance -</i>   |
| ISC                            | <i>Industrial Source Complex Model -</i>   |
| kg                             |  |
| kg SO <sub>2</sub> /t Cu       |  |
| kg/t Cu                        |  |
| km                             |  |
| kt                             | ( )  |
| kt/god                         |  |
| kWh                            |  |
| LME                            | <i>London Metal Exchange -</i>   |
| lb (Pound)                     | (lb = 0,45359 kg)  |
| m                              |  |
| min                            |  |
| Mn                             |  |
| Mt                             |  |
| N <sub>2</sub> O               |  |
| ng/m <sup>3</sup>              |  |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| NH <sub>3</sub>         |   |
| Ni                      |   |
| NO <sub>x</sub>         |   |
| OECD                    | <i>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development -</i>    |
| OH                      |   |
| Pb                      |   |
| PET                     |   |
| pH                      |   |
| PM <sub>10</sub>        | 10  |
| PM <sub>2,5</sub>       | 2,5   |
| ppm                     | <i>parts per million –</i>  |
| Pt                      |   |
| P                       |   |
| RR                      | ( )   |
| SO <sub>2</sub>         |   |
| SX-EW                   | <i>Solvent extraction and electrowinning -</i>                    |
| t                       |   |
| t SO <sub>2</sub> /t Cu |   |
| TSM                     | Total Suspended Matter -  |
| UNCED                   | <i>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development –</i> |
| UNCTAD                  | <i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development –</i>       |
| UNFCCC                  | <i>United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change –</i>     |
| US – EPA                | <i>United States Environmental Protection Agency -</i>            |
| USGS                    | <i>United States Geological Survey -</i>                          |
| WHO                     | <i>World Health Organization -</i>                                |
| YOLL                    | <i>Y ars of Life Lost -</i>                                       |

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## THE SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

The ecological crisis, as a result of the negative impact of industrial production on the environment, has created very unfavorable conditions for life and work of the people. With increasing environmental awareness it was expected that the effects of self-regulation of pollution by polluters will contribute less pollution and achieving major positive effects in environmental protection. However, these effects were absent. Numerous elements of the environment are threatened, and the environmental parameters had been damaged so much that they could not be returned to their original state. For this reason, implementation of appropriate economic instruments, i. e. non-market solutions of environmental externalities are necessary. The implementation of these instruments will affect on the environmental improvements, as well as the efficient use and allocation of natural resources, with the aim of achieving sustainable development.

One of the largest industrial polluters in the Republic of Serbia is *Mining and Smelting Combine Bor*. The main activity of *Mining and Smelting Combine Bor* (RTB-Bor) is the production of copper and precious metals. Copper production emits very high amounts of air pollution, and that is reason that Bor and its surroundings has been considered as the most polluted area in the Republic of Serbia and Europe. As the results of emitted pollutants, there are many negative consequences primarily to public health, and then to infrastructure, agricultural crops and biodiversity. The impacts of pollution on public health were illustrated by the data of medical statistics of average incidence of mortality and morbidity of the population in the Municipality of Bor in comparison with the population in the Bor Administrative District. The negative consequences of pollution, which are presented by amounts of external costs, show that copper production in RTB-Bor by current outdated technology is resulted in multiple major damages rather than benefits for years. Although as a result of this paradox is that RTB-Bor did not pay for damages. Therefore, although with delay in relation to what the world has done in the control and reduction of industrial pollution, the theme of this doctoral dissertation is very actual especially for Bor, as well as for the Republic of Serbia as a candidate country for the EU.

The proposed hypotheses in the dissertation are scientifically based on facts, proven and confirmed on practical examples of copper production in RTB-Bor. Scientific contribution consists of several partial contributions and solutions which concerning: science-based approach to assessment external costs in the copper production, the criteria for

determining the fee (tax) for pollution and its institutional distribution as well as functional purposes, the internalization of external effects in copper production in the Republic of Serbia and defining analytical and graphical models for the management of external costs in the copper production. Also, a very important fact is that the international trade with copper concentrates can be seen as a trade of air pollution. Consequently, the Republic of Serbia has accelerated to harmonize regulations and environmental standards with European legislation in this area, in order to reduce the total negative impact from import of "dirty" copper concentrate.

So, contributions of this dissertation are primarily related to the following:

1. For the first time, the external costs in the copper production had estimated in the Republic of Serbia according to scientifically based methodology *ExternE-EcoSenseWeb*, developed in the European Union (EU) for the assessment of external costs in the energy sector, primarily in the production of electricity from fossil fuels. In this dissertation it is shown that this methodology can be applied for the assessment of external costs in the production of copper.

2. Socio-economically efficient mechanism for control and regulation of pollution has selected through fees (taxes) for the pollution, including the methodology for determining the amount of fee (tax) for the pollution in the copper production in RTB-Bor. This methodology for determining the amount of fee (tax) for the pollution is applicable to other types of industrial production.

3. It is formulated explained proposal of institutional distribution and functional purpose of pollution fee in order to remediate the harmful consequences. The importance and advantages of new vs. existing, or old technology of copper production in Bor is clearly highlighted through the comparative overview of the estimated external costs in existing and new technology of copper production.

4. The model which has been defined in function of determination the optimal content of copper in concentrate, practically is a mechanism for effectively management the environmental external costs in metallurgy in order to reduce them. This model also can be applied to reduce production costs in the copper production. At the same time, the optimal content of copper in concentrate maximizes revenue in the production of copper concentrate, which is of particular importance as well for the exporters as for the importers of copper concentrate. The higher content of copper in concentrate means secure placement on foreign markets for exporter and the absence of pollution (at least at the stage of processing of the concentrate), and on the other side, possibility for economical and efficient production of

copper with less pollution within existing technological parameters for importers. General form of the model that is applied in the dissertation is concentrated on copper production in RTB-Bor, but it is applicable in the production of concentrate of other ferrous metals too.

5. If we know that the growth of production leads to linear profit growth and exponential function of external costs growth, we could define a general form of analytical and graphical model for determining the upper limit of reasonable growth in copper production. Applicability and validity of this model was demonstrated on the example of copper production in RTB-Bor, but it can be used for any other form of industrial production.

6. The leading producers of copper concentrate in the world have significant excesses of concentrate relative to their own smelting capacity. On the other side, small producers of copper concentrate do not have an economic interest in building their own smelting capacity. So, both of these groups are not only exporters of copper concentrate, but also exporters of pollution with external costs which are following smelting of copper concentrate. In terms of that, trade of copper concentrate is defined by the laws of supply and demand, so author defined model and theoretical analysis of the copper concentrate market with external costs of pollution in smelting of concentrate. In other words, trade of copper concentrate is an example of trade of industrial air pollution in the world. As long as the benefits from export or import of "pollution" is bigger than costs from pollution, i. e. amount that the polluter must pay on behalf of external costs, this economic behavior is socially acceptable.

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- **Christian Schieberle**-u, *Institute of Energy Economics and Rational Use of Energy, IER, University of Stuttgart,*

*ExternE-EcoSenseWebV1.3*

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|           | - - .....                                | 192        |
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| 6.5       | .....                                    | 198        |
|           | .....                                    | <b>205</b> |
|           | .....                                    | <b>215</b> |
|           | .....                                    | <b>227</b> |

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6. ,  
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7. -  
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8. -  
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*ExternE - EcoSenseWeb VI.3.*  
9. -

10. ( ) -

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( " ", 2009).

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(SO<sub>2</sub>),

(EIA Study - New Smelter and Sulphuric Acid Plant Project, 2010)

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*ExternE - Externalities of Energy, Methodology 2005 Update,  
(European Commission - C)*

( ,

),

*(Institute of*

*Energy Economics and Rational Use of Energy (IER), University of Stuttgart).*

*EcoSenseWeb V1.3,*

( ,

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*on-line*

: , ( ),

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- . ,

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:

1900.

3,2% (ICSG, 2015, . 58)  
2060.

( )

25

O

( , , ).

:

(LME - *London metal exchange*)

( )

: **COST-EFFECTIVENESS A**

**EXTERNE (EXTERNAL COST OF ENERGY)**

*ExternE -*

*EcoSenseWeb.*

( 0 1). , 2, 3 4

( )  
( PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>), (As), (SO<sub>2</sub>), (Cd), (Ni), (Pb),  
(Hg) (Cr). ” “

(SO<sub>2</sub>) PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>,



**1.** -

(Cu)

(Pekka, 2014).

**1.1**

30-

XX

30-

1960.

(Coase, 1960).

." ( , 2004, . 167).

" (Coase, 1988, . 14).

(Shotter, 2001, . 645).

" (., 2008, . 339).

( ),

( ),

, (Oates Baumol, 1975).

60-

,

, " " "

) " (Starrett, 2004, . 1).

"O

, " (Mishan, 1971, . 2). "

) ( )

( )

" (Verhoef, 1997, . 5).

,

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"

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1.2

20-

XX

(Arthur Pigou).

(1848-1923)" (Stiglitz, 1988, . 63).

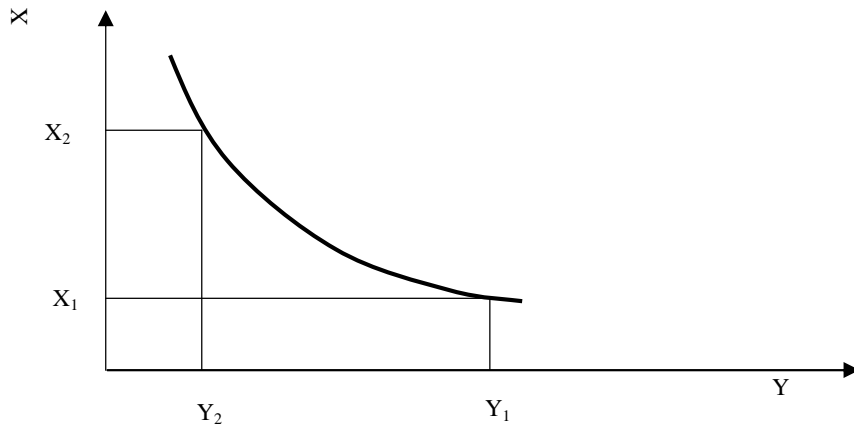
- ( -

-

a

( , 2012).

, - .  
 , ,  
 .  
 " .  
 ,  
 " ( , 2004, . 42).  
 .  
 " ,  
 ,  
 " ( , 2004, . 42).  
 , -  
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 , , .  
 - :  
 ) ,  
 )  
 )  
 .  
 ( )  
 , .  
 , .  
 , , .  
 ,  
 .  
 ( 1.1)  
 , .



: , 2004, . 47

**1.1**

( )

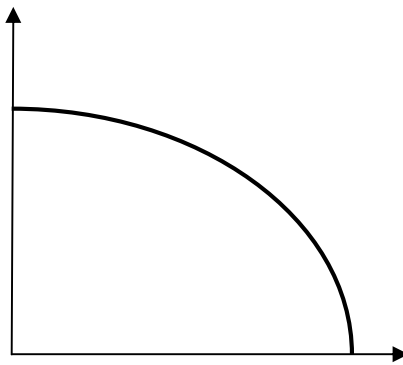
,

.

,

.

( 1.2),



: , 2012, . 19

**1.2**

.

1.3

( , 2004, . 48.):

1. ( ) ;

2. ;

3. ;

4. ;

5.

6. ( ,

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1.

( ),

( ), ( ) . :

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2. , ,

, , ,

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, , , , , , ,

3. ,

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4.

5.

6.

1.4

" ( 2004, . 164).

" "

1.5

GPT

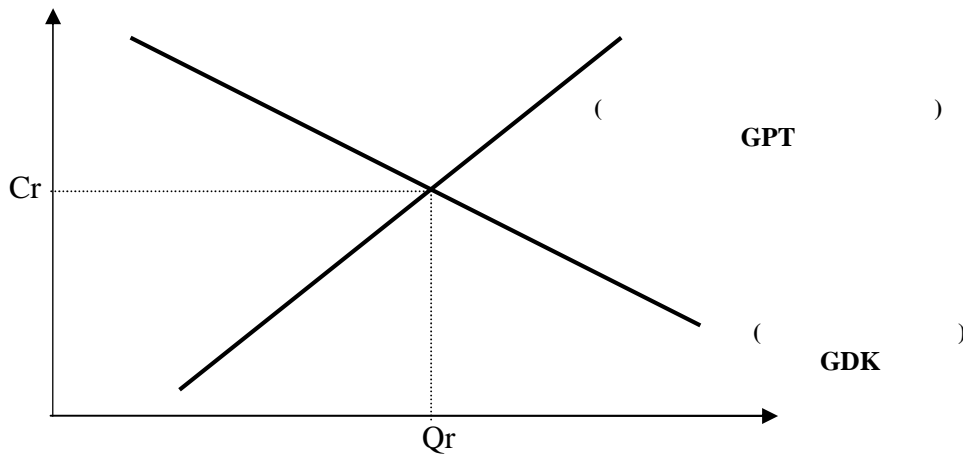
GET,

GDT

(GDT=GPT+GET).

GDK

GD .



: , 2004, . 78

**1.3**

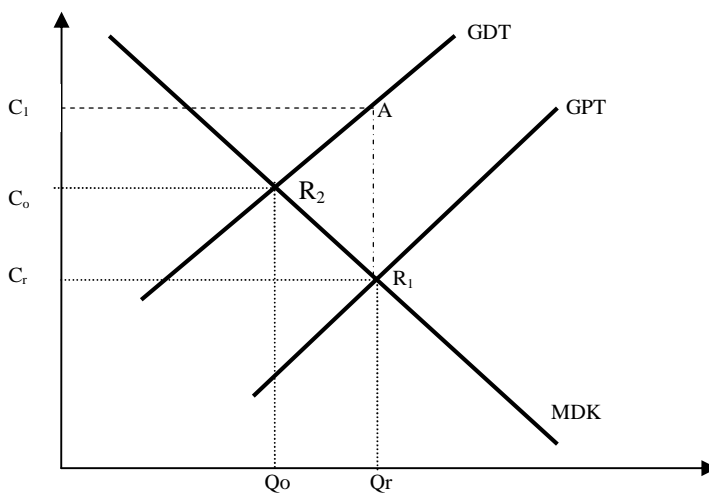
1.3

(GD = GP )

Cr.

Qr

( 1.4).

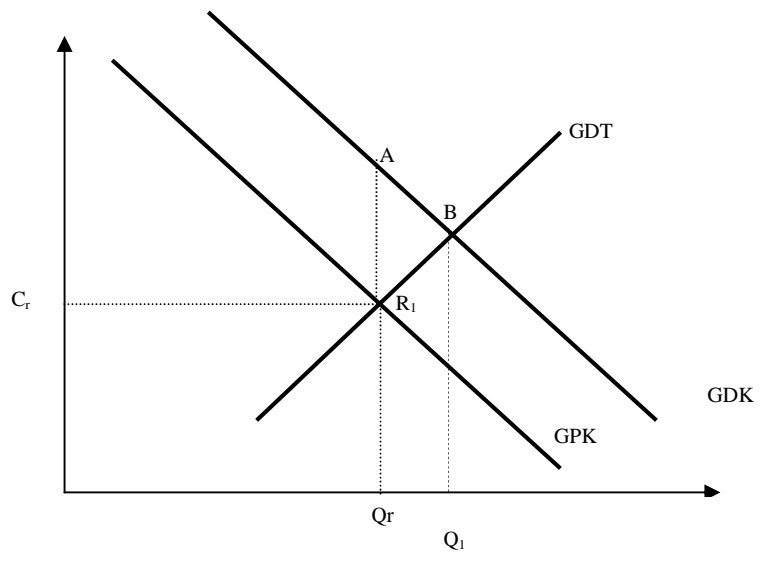


: , 2004, . 51

**1.4**

$C_1$  , . ,  $C_r$   
 $C_r C_1 R_1$  ,  
 $R_1 R_2$  GDT  
GPT GET,  
.

a  
, se  
 $(GD = GD )$ ,  
 $Q_0$ , a  $C$  .  
 $R_1$  ,  
 $R_2$  .  
( )  
. ,  
, ,  
, ,  
, ,  
, .  
, .  
( 1.5). GDK  
GPK GEK. GDK  
GDK GDK  
BR<sub>1</sub>.  
, ,  $Q_r$   $Q_1$ .



: , 2004, . 170

**1.5**

( ) ,

,

-

( )

,

.

2.

– *Cuprum.* Cu, *cyprium aes,*  
8.000.  
3.800.

100 kg ( , 1995).  
Cu 55 ppm (*engl. parts per million*).

2.1.



2.1

( 2.1).

## 2.1 -

|  |  |   | (%)   |
|--|--|---|-------|
|  |  | $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$   | 79,4  |
|  |  | $\text{CuS}$  | 66,4  |
|  |  | $\text{Cu}_3\text{FeS}_3$   | 55,5  |
|  |  | $\text{CuFeS}_2$  | 34,5  |
|  |  | $(\text{As})(\text{Cu}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{FeS})_4\cdot\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$ | 30-55 |
|  |  | $3\text{Cu}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$                              | 36-48 |
|  |  | $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$   | 88,8  |
|  |  | $\text{CuO}$  | 79,8  |
|  |  | $\text{CuCO}_3\cdot\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$                                    | 57,4  |
|  |  | $2\text{CuCO}_3\cdot\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$                                   | 55,2  |

: , 1995, . 80

75%

(SX-EW)<sup>1</sup>

2014.

2.2 (ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbo ,

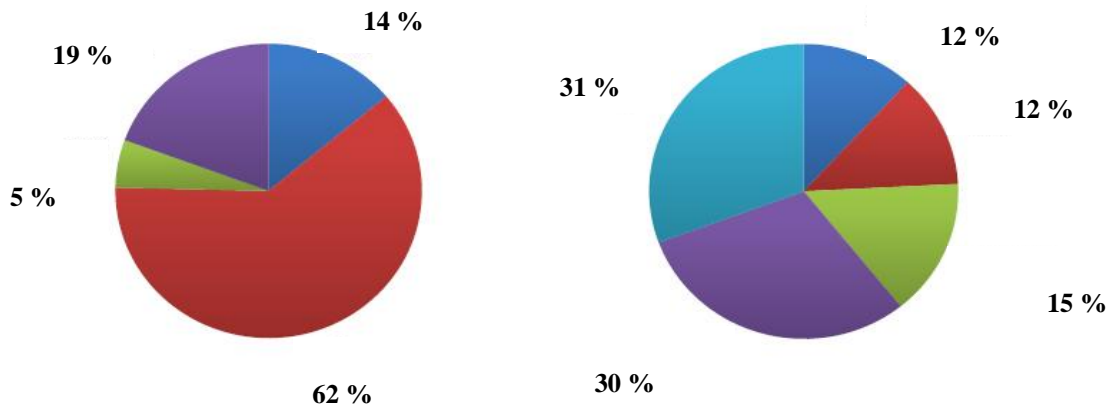
. 50).

1

: Solvent extraction and electrowinning (

)





: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbo , . 50

**2.2**

2014. .

60%

(30%)

(31%).

(62%),

(5-10 ).

**2.1**

**XX**

( )

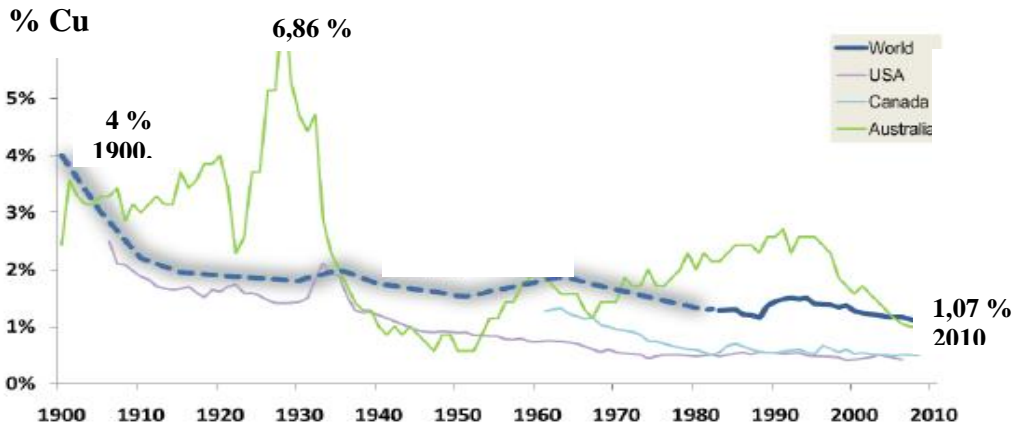
( , 2005):

1.

2.

### 2.1.1

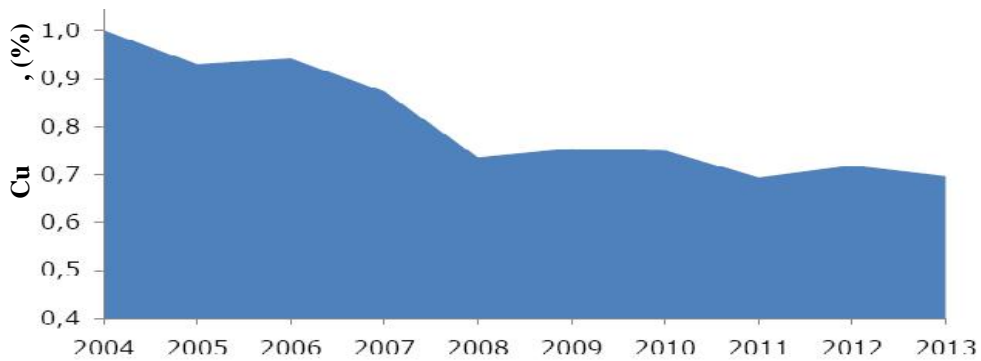
2005):  
- ;  
- -  
- (SX-EW).  
- , -  
- .  
- ( )  
- , ,  
- ,  
75% , 25%  
( )  
- ,  
1,2-2,0%, 0,5%.  
- : , ,  
2 0,3%  
(Copper Investing News, Base metals Update: Focus on Costs and Capital, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015).  
0,3-2,5%  
( 1.1% - 2.3). 60% ,  
0,3-1%, 15% ( 1,2%). 14%  
, ,  
( - ).  
2.3 (Pekka, 2014). 110 3,6 , 4% Cu (1900)  
1,1% Cu (2010). ,  
, 1%,  
-  
0,6-0,7% Cu.



: Pekka, 2014, . 22

### 2.3

, 1/3 , ( 2.4). 2004. , 1%, 2013. 0,7%, 2025. . 21. 0,6% (Cantallops, 2014).



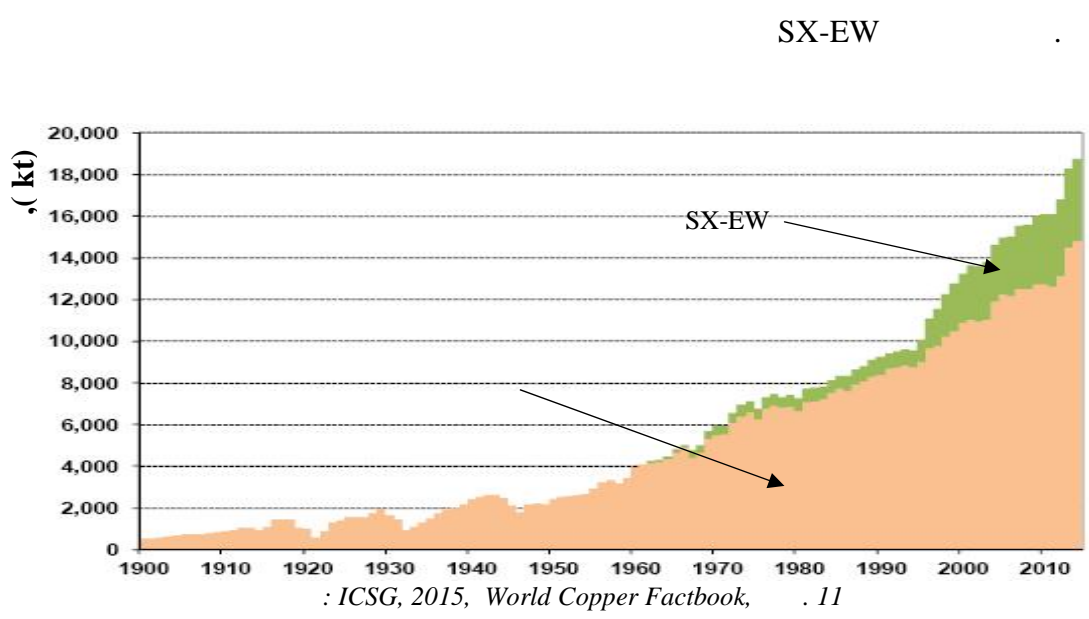
: Cantallops, 2014, . 51

### 2.4

, 0,30% ( , 2011). 3,6 (1,07/0,30=3,6), 2 (0,6/0,3=2), , , ~ 0,6% Cu – 2.3 2.4. (As) . , (Pb), (Zn), (Hg), (Ni)

, 2012).  
 20% Cu.  
 25% Cu.  
 35-40% Cu ( , 2012).  
 0,5 Mt 1900. ,  
 3,2%, 18,7 Mt 2014. ( 2.5  
 2.1).

( , 2005).  
 60- SX-EW  
 ( 2.5).



**2.5**

## 2.2

1900-2014.

|       | *      |      | **     |      |        |      |
|-------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
|       | 000 t  | (%)  | 000 t  | (%)  | 000 t  | (%)  |
| 1900. | 500    |      | 535    |      |        |      |
| 1910. | 872    | 5,7  | 890    | 5,8  |        |      |
| 1920. | 967    | 1,0  | 946    | 0,6  |        |      |
| 1930. | 1.596  | 5,1  | 1.578  | 5,2  |        |      |
| 1940. | 2.397  | 4,1  | 2.582  | 5,0  |        |      |
| 1950. | 2.525  | 0,5  | 3.187  | 2,1  |        |      |
| 1960. | 3.924  | 4,5  | 4.998  | 4,6  |        |      |
| 1970. | 5.900  | 4,2  | 7.592  | 4,3  |        |      |
| 1980. | 7.230  | 2,0  | 9.261  | 2,0  |        |      |
| 1990. | 9.226  | 2,5  | 10.804 | 1,5  |        |      |
| 2000  | 13.206 | 3,4  | 14.793 | 1,5  | 15.112 |      |
| 2001  | 13.633 | 3,2  | 15.638 | 5,7  | 14.928 | -1,2 |
| 2002  | 13.577 | -0,4 | 15.354 | -1,8 | 15.123 | 1,3  |
| 2003  | 13.757 | 1,3  | 15.272 | -0,5 | 15.626 | 3,3  |
| 2004  | 14.592 | 6,1  | 15.918 | 4,2  | 16.738 | 7,1  |
| 2005  | 14.923 | 2,3  | 16.572 | 4,1  | 16.554 | -1,0 |
| 2006  | 14.984 | 0,4  | 17.291 | 4,3  | 16.924 | 2,2  |
| 2007  | 15.516 | 3,5  | 17.903 | 3,5  | 18.039 | 6,6  |
| 2008  | 15.571 | 0,3  | 18.214 | 1,7  | 17.888 | -0,8 |
| 2009  | 15.950 | 2,4  | 18.249 | 0,2  | 17.894 | 0,0  |
| 2010  | 16.038 | 0,5  | 18.986 | 4,0  | 19.129 | 6,9  |
| 2011  | 16.053 | 0,1  | 19.596 | 3,2  | 19.697 | 3,0  |
| 2012  | 16.700 | 4,0  | 20.137 | 2,8  | 20.387 | 3,5  |
| 2013  | 18.272 | 9,4  | 21.043 | 4,5  | 21.370 | 4,8  |
| 2014  | 18.715 | 2,4  | 22.479 | 6,8  | 22.856 | 6,9  |

: ICSG, 2015, *World Copper Factbook*, p. 58

\*

\*\*

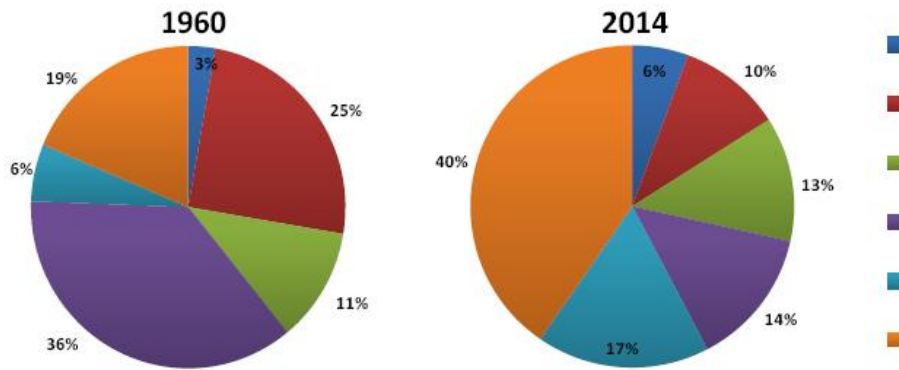
(SX-EW)

50

( 2.6).

19% 1960. 40% 2014.

1960. 17% 2014. 75%. 6%

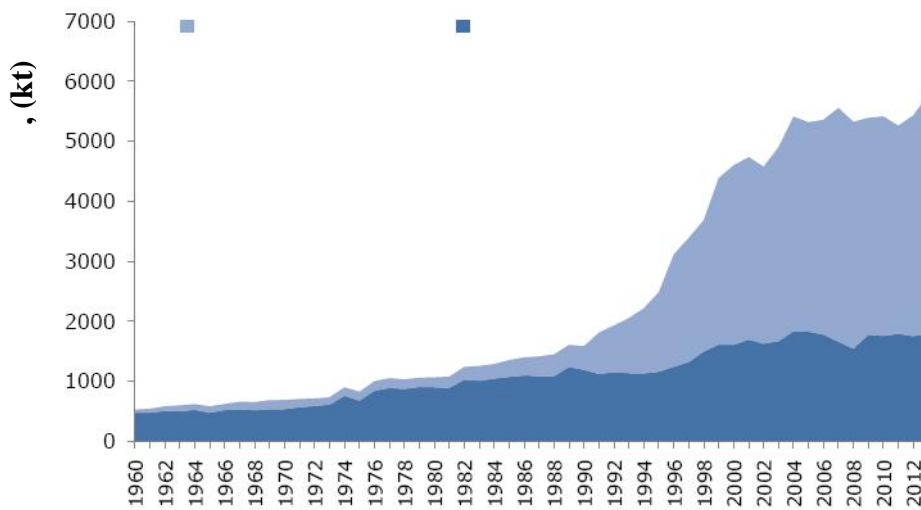


: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 12

**2.6**

(1975-2004),

( 2.7),

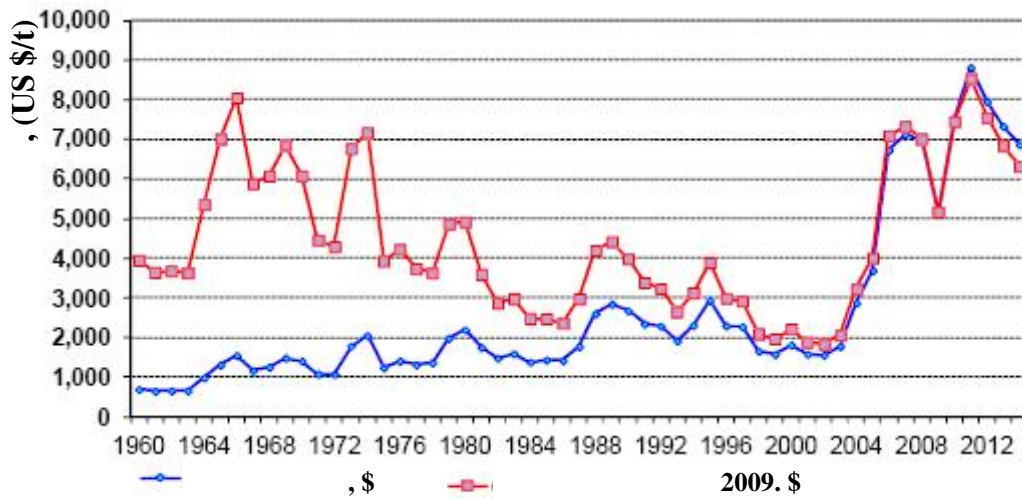


: Cantallos, 2014, . 41

**2.7**

1990-2003. (2.000\$/t). (2004. (ICSG, 2015, The World Copper Factbook)

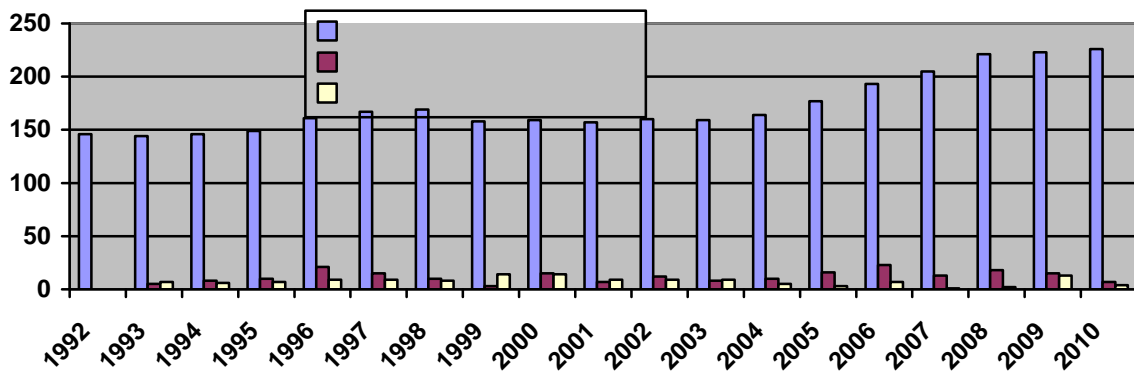
( 2.8).



: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 36

**2.8**

( 2011./ 2001.) (LME) 6,2 (8.800/1.430=6,2). 2011. . 2015. . 4.540\$/t, 2011. . 1,9 .

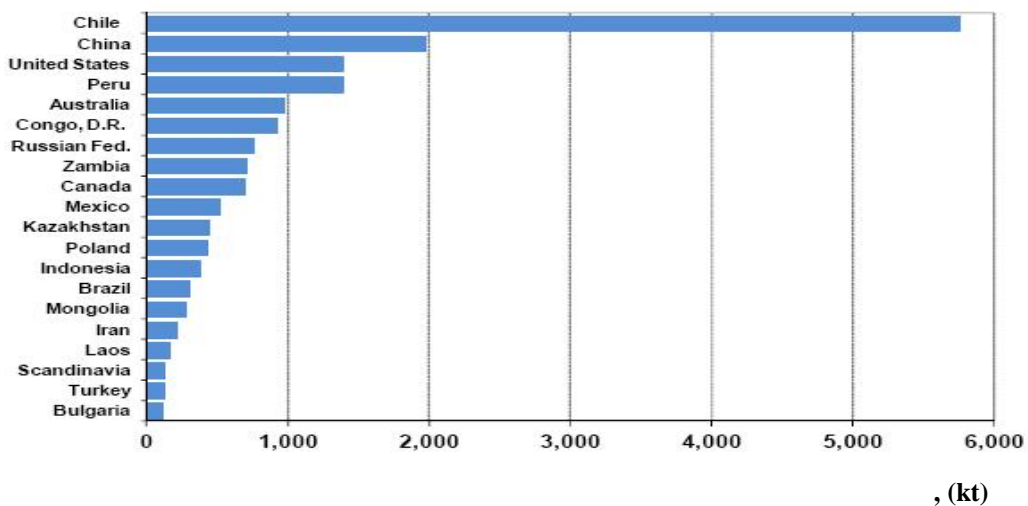


: Aguirregabiria Luengo, 2014, . 20-22

**2.9**

2004. .,  
 ( 2.9). 1999-2004. .  
 160,  
 221 2008. ., 226 2010. .  
 70 , 13 (Aguirregabiria Luengo, 2014).

2014.  
 ( 2.10), , 29,3%.  
 2,8 .



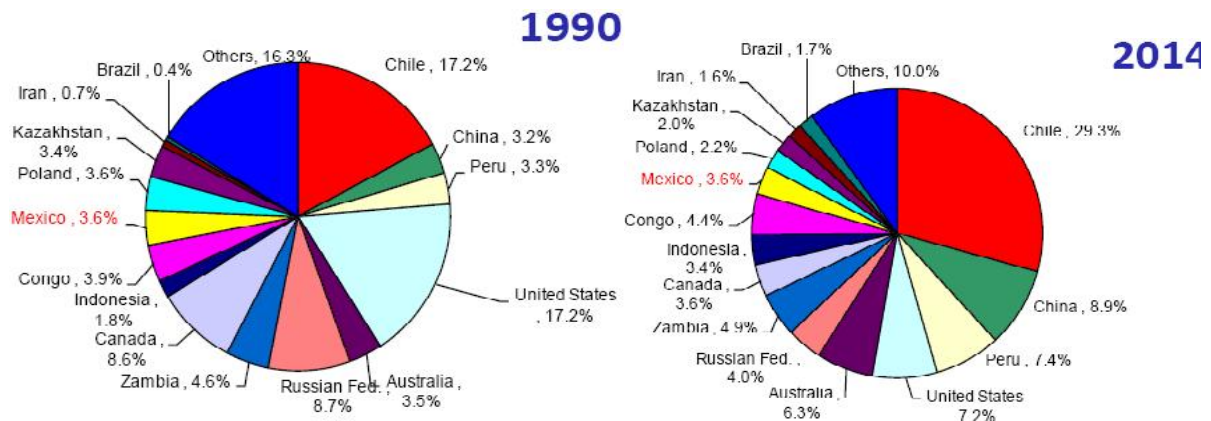
: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 36

**2.10**

2014. .

( , , , ) 2014.  
 59% . 1990-2014. .  
 ( 2.11) : (5,6 )  
 (4,6 ), 3,6 . -  
 20%.





: UNCTAD, 2013, Review and Outlook for Copper, . 13

2.11

(1,205Mt/ .)

( 2.3).

16%

2.3

2015. .

|    |                          |  |       | (t/ .)    |
|----|--------------------------|--|-------|-----------|
| 1  | Escondida                |  | SX-EW | 1.205.000 |
| 2  | Grasberg                 |  |       | 780.000   |
| 3  | Morenci                  |  | SX-EW | 520.000   |
| 4  | Los Bronces              |  | SX-EW | 462.000   |
| 5  | Collahuasi               |  | SX-EW | 450.000   |
| 5  | Antamina                 |  |       | 450.000   |
| 7  | Norilsk/Talnakh Mills    |  | SX-EW | 430.000   |
| 8  | El Teniente              |  | SX-EW | 422.000   |
| 9  | Los Pelambres            |  |       | 420.000   |
| 10 | Radomiro Tomic           |  |       | 400.000   |
| 11 | Chucucamata              |  | SX-EW | 360.000   |
| 12 | Buenavista del Cobre     |  |       | 300.000   |
| 13 | Kansanshi                |  | SX-EW | 285.000   |
| 14 | Batu Hijau               |  |       | 280.000   |
| 14 | Bingham Canyon           |  |       | 280.000   |
| 16 | Andina                   |  |       | 250.000   |
| 17 | Kamoto                   |  |       | 245.000   |
| 18 | Cemo Verde II (Sulphide) |  | SX-EW | 240.000   |
| 19 | Olympic Dam              |  | SX-EW | 225.000   |
| 20 | Mina Ministro Hales      |  |       | 220.000   |

:

ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 15

SX-EW  
 SX-EW 50%

( , 2012).

**2.4 SX-EW**

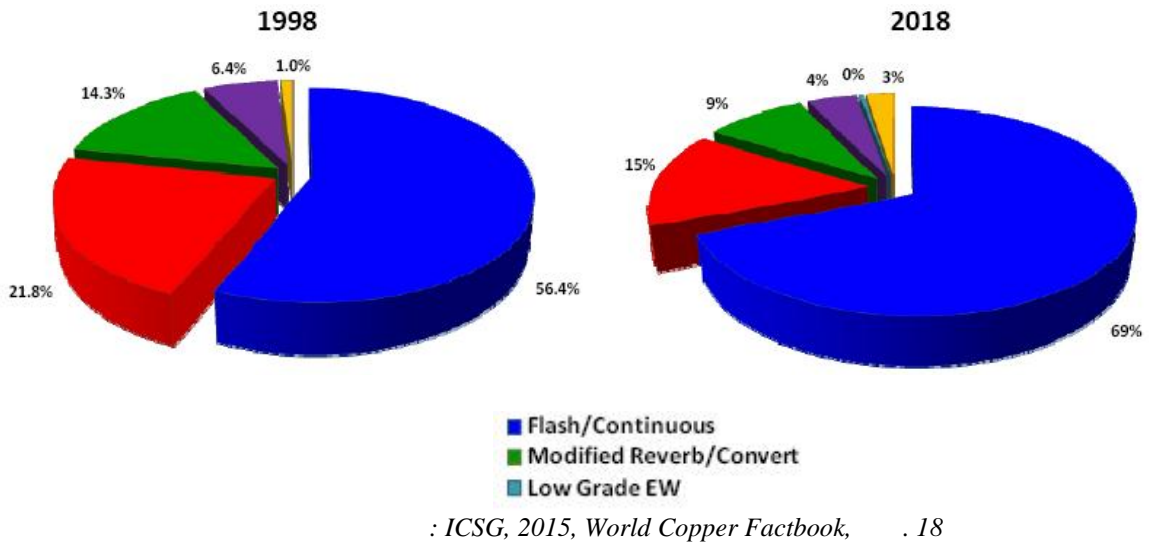
| /           | 2007        | 2008        | 2009        | 2010        | 2013        | 2014        |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| , (Mt)      | 3,72        | 3,36        | 3,28        | 3,33        |             |             |
| SX-EW, (Mt) | 1,83        | 1,97        | 2,11        | 2,09        |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 5,56        | 5,33        | 5,39        | 5,42        |             |             |
| % SX-EW     | <b>32,9</b> | <b>37,0</b> | <b>39,1</b> | <b>38,6</b> |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 0,69        | 0,83        | 0,73        | 0,70        |             |             |
| SX-EW, (Mt) | 0,50        | 0,51        | 0,47        | 0,43        |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 1,19        | 1,33        | 1,20        | 1,13        |             |             |
| % SX-EW     | <b>42,0</b> | <b>38,3</b> | <b>39,2</b> | <b>38,0</b> |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 1,02        | 1,11        | 1,11        | 1,09        |             |             |
| SX-EW, (Mt) | 0,17        | 0,16        | 0,16        | 0,15        |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 1,19        | 1,27        | 1,28        | 1,25        |             |             |
| % SX-EW     | <b>14,3</b> | <b>12,6</b> | <b>15,5</b> | <b>12,0</b> |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 0,34        | 0,37        | 0,50        | 0,54        |             |             |
| SX-EW, (Mt) | 0,17        | 0,16        | 0,14        | 0,15        |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 0,51        | 0,53        | 0,64        | 0,69        |             |             |
| % SX-EW     | <b>33,3</b> | <b>30,2</b> | <b>21,9</b> | <b>21,7</b> |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 0,09        | 0,16        | 0,15        | 0,10        |             |             |
| SX-EW, (Mt) | 0,05        | 0,05        | 0,15        | 0,24        |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 0,14        | 0,21        | 0,30        | 0,34        |             |             |
| % SX-EW     | <b>35,7</b> | <b>23,8</b> | <b>50,0</b> | <b>70,6</b> |             |             |
| , (Mt)      | 12,49       | 12,44       | 12,64       | 12,67       | 14,6        | 14,8        |
| SX-EW, (Mt) | 2,99        | 3,09        | 3,26        | 3,32        | 3,7         | 3,9         |
| , (Mt)      | 15,48       | 15,53       | 15,90       | 15,99       | 18,3        | 18,7        |
| % SX-EW     | <b>19,3</b> | <b>19,9</b> | <b>20,5</b> | <b>20,8</b> | <b>20,2</b> | <b>20,8</b> |

: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 12-13

, 2012).  
 (SX-EW) 1960.  
 1960. 1%, 2014.  
 21% ( 2.5 2.4).  
 ( 21% - 2.13 2.6) 40%

### 2.1.2

" 70-  
 ,  
 ,  
 " ( , 2005, . 94).  
 (Flash Continuous) - 2.12.  
 International Cooper Study Group (ICSG) 1995. ,  
 43 , 34 *Outocumpu Flash*  
 1998. . 56%, 2014. . 69%  
 2018. . (ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 18).



### 2.12

1985. . 21%,  
 33%.

2005).

1980-2014. .,

(

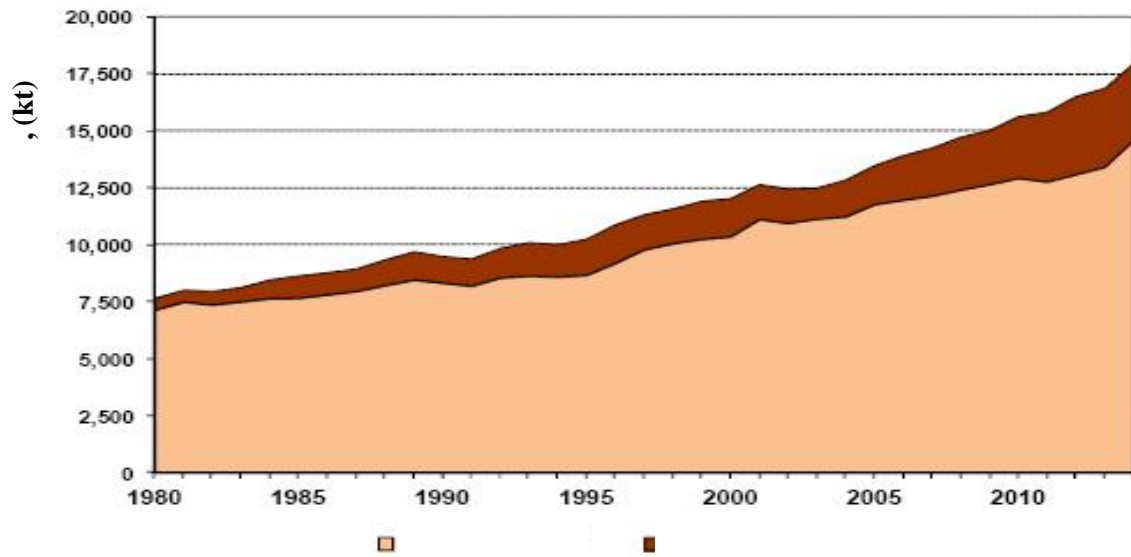
2.13). 2014. .

18 Mt.

14,8 Mt

3,2 Mt

SX-EW

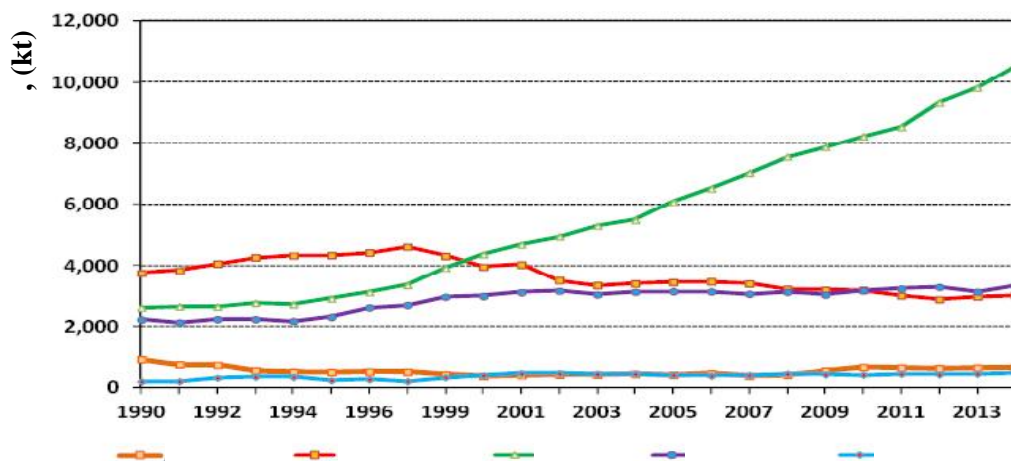


: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, .17

### 2.13

1990. .,

( 2.14).



: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, .17

### 2.14

2.14

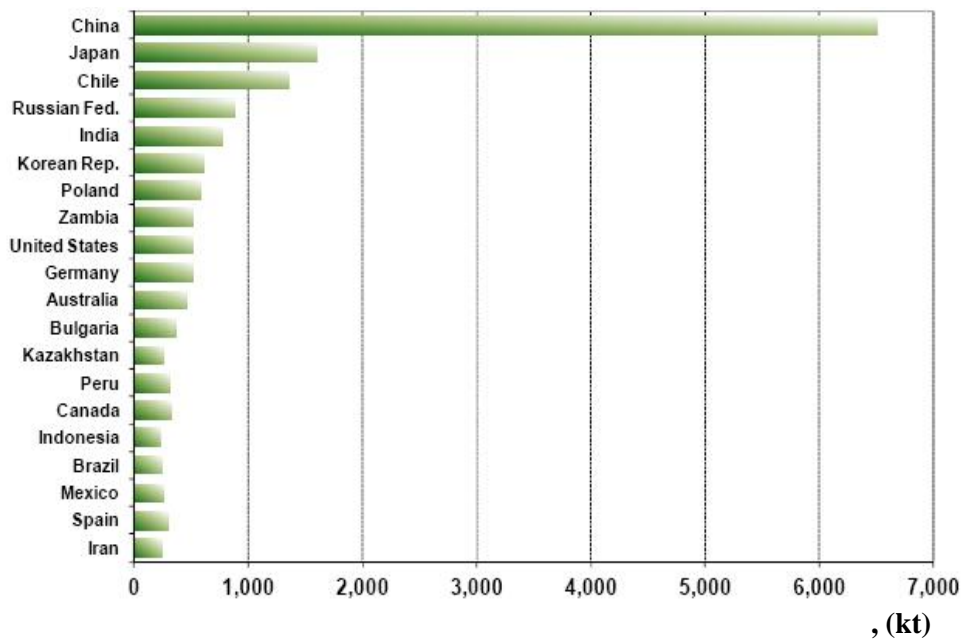
41%,

1.9Mt, 2014.

6,5 t

25%.

( 2.15).



: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 20

2.15 2014.

2.15

71%

1.6Mt.

51%

( 2.5).

Flash

|    |                   |       |                                    | , (t)   |
|----|-------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1  | Guixi             |       | Outokumpu Flash                    | 900.000 |
| 2  | Birla Copper      |       | Outoku. Flash, Ausmelt, Mitsubishi | 500.000 |
| 3  | Besshi/Ehime      | Japan | Outokumpu Flash                    | 450.000 |
| 3  | Saganoseki/Qita   |       | Outokumpu Flash                    | 450.000 |
| 3  | Hamburg           |       | Outokumpu, Contimelt, Electric     | 450.000 |
| 6  | Fangchenggarg     |       | Flash Smelter                      | 400.000 |
| 6  | Jinchuan          |       | Reverberatory/Kaldo Converter      | 400.000 |
| 6  | Jinguan           |       | Flash Smelter                      | 400.000 |
| 6  | Xiangguang        |       | Outokumpu Flash                    | 400.000 |
| 6  | Sterlite Smelter  |       | Isasmelt Process                   | 400.000 |
| 6  | Norilsk (Ni-Cu)   |       | Reverberatory, Elektric, Vanyukov  | 400.000 |
| 12 | El Teniente       |       | Reverberatory/ Teniente Converter  | 370.000 |
| 13 | Pirdop            |       | Outokumpu Flash                    | 360.000 |
| 13 | Ilo Smelter       |       | Isasmelt Process                   | 360.000 |
| 15 | Onahama/Fukushima |       | Mitsubishi/ Reverberatory          | 354.000 |
| 16 | Jiniong           |       | Flash Smelter                      | 350.000 |
| 16 | Junnan            |       | Isasmelt Process                   | 350.000 |
| 16 | Codelco Norte     |       | Outokumpu/Teniente Converter       | 350.000 |
| 19 | Naoshima/Kagawa   |       | Mitsubishi Continuous              | 342.000 |
| 20 | Huelva            |       | Outokumpu Flash                    | 320.000 |

: ICSG, 2015, *World Copper Factbook*, . 15

3,2 t ,

1,4 t. 1,8 t

. ( 2.6).

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 32

**2.16**

–

, , : " Ignacio Moren ,  
 , 2015,

OECD ,  
 (35-40

20

) (EMIS, 2015, Copper Mining and Processing Sector Chile, .

30).

4.6.

**2.6**

-

2011. .

|  | ( t) | ( t) | ( t) | (%)   |
|--|------|------|------|-------|
|  | 3,22 | 1,36 | 1,86 | 57,8  |
|  | 1,09 | 0,30 | 0,79 | 72,5  |
|  | 0,91 | 0,44 | 0,47 | 51,6  |
|  | 0,54 | 0,28 | 0,26 | 48,1  |
|  | 1,27 | 3,08 | 1,81 | 58,8  |
|  | 0,0  | 1,17 | 1,17 | 100,0 |
|  | 0,03 | 0,67 | 0,64 | 95,5  |
|  | 0,0  | 0,34 | 0,34 | 100,0 |

: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 32 ICSG, 2012,

Copper Bulletin, . 12-13



2,6 ( ) 1980.  
 ( 2.7), 5,7%,  
 (3%).

2014. .  
 21% .

100% ( 270 kt), 36% .  
 : (17%), (7%), (4%), ( 3%)  
 ( , , , )  
 (ICSG, 2012, Copper Bulletin).

2.7

1980-2014. .

|      | 1980*      | 2008**      | 2009**      | 2010**      | 2011**      | 2014*       | . . (%) |
|------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
|      | 6,90       | 12,39       | 12,57       | 12,95       | 12,73       | 14,80       | 2,2     |
|      | 0,60       | 2,35        | 2,39        | 2,71        | 3,08        | 3,90        | 5,7     |
|      | 7,50       | 14,74       | 14,96       | 15,66       | 15,81       | 18,70       | 2,7     |
| ,(%) | <b>8,0</b> | <b>15,9</b> | <b>16,0</b> | <b>17,3</b> | <b>19,5</b> | <b>20,8</b> |         |

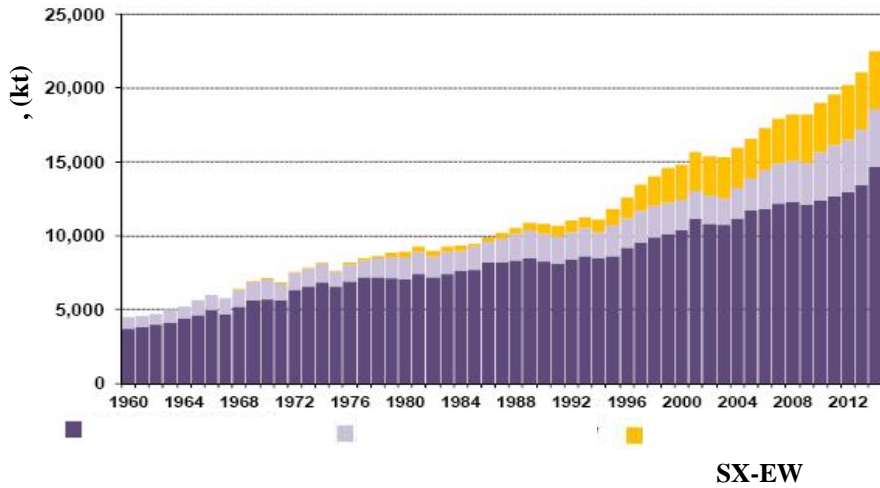
: \* ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 17 \*\*  
 ICSG, 2012, Copper Bulletin, . 14

100% . 4  
 ( , 2012) ,  
 1900-2014. 650 t ,

$Q = Q_1(p^n - 1)/(p - 1)$  (Q) 1900-2014. :  
 (Q<sub>1900</sub>=0,5Mt); n - (n=114); p - , 2012, . 37), : Q<sub>1</sub> - 1900.  
 1900-2014. (p=1,034);  
 : Q<sub>r</sub>=Q<sub>i</sub>(p<sup>n</sup>-1)/(p-1) (Q<sub>r</sub>) 1960-2014.  
 1960. (Q<sub>1960</sub>=0,195 Mt); n - (n=54); p - , 2012, . 37), : Q<sub>1</sub> -  
 1960-2014. (p=1,057).

65 t ( 10%). , 90%

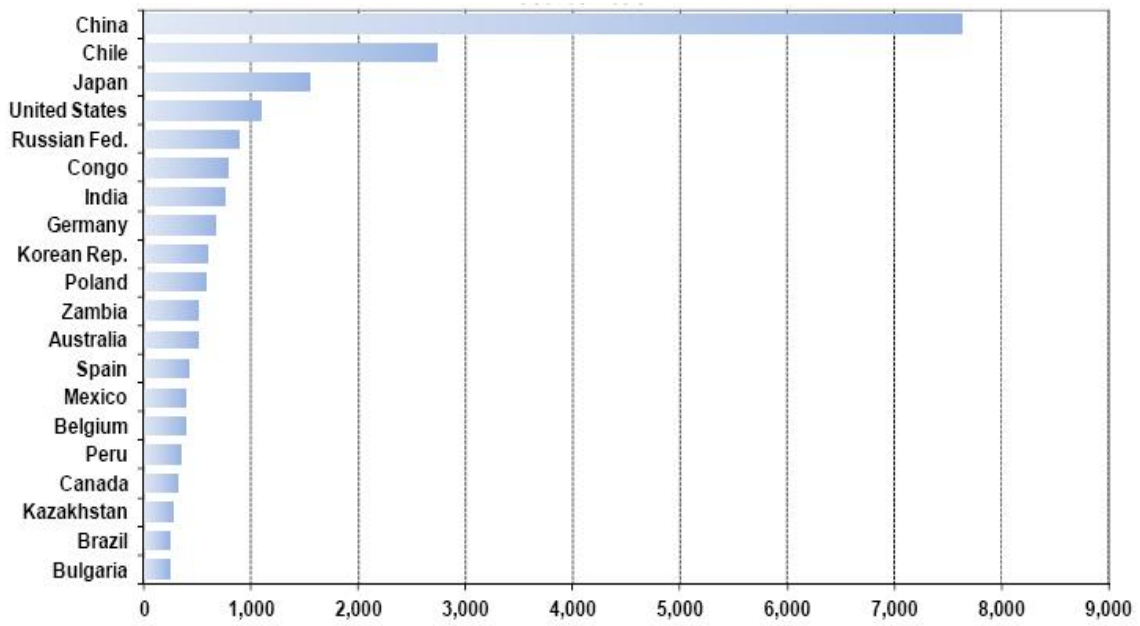
(SX-EW) - 2.17. 2.17  
 SX-EW  
 2000.  
 54% 2014. ( 12 Mt) - 2.18.



: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 22

**2.17**

24 ,  
 ( 2.19), 2,5 t 1990.  
 11,65 t 2014. ,  
 0,6 t 6,7 t, 11 . 5  
 (ICSG, 2015 World Copper Factbook).

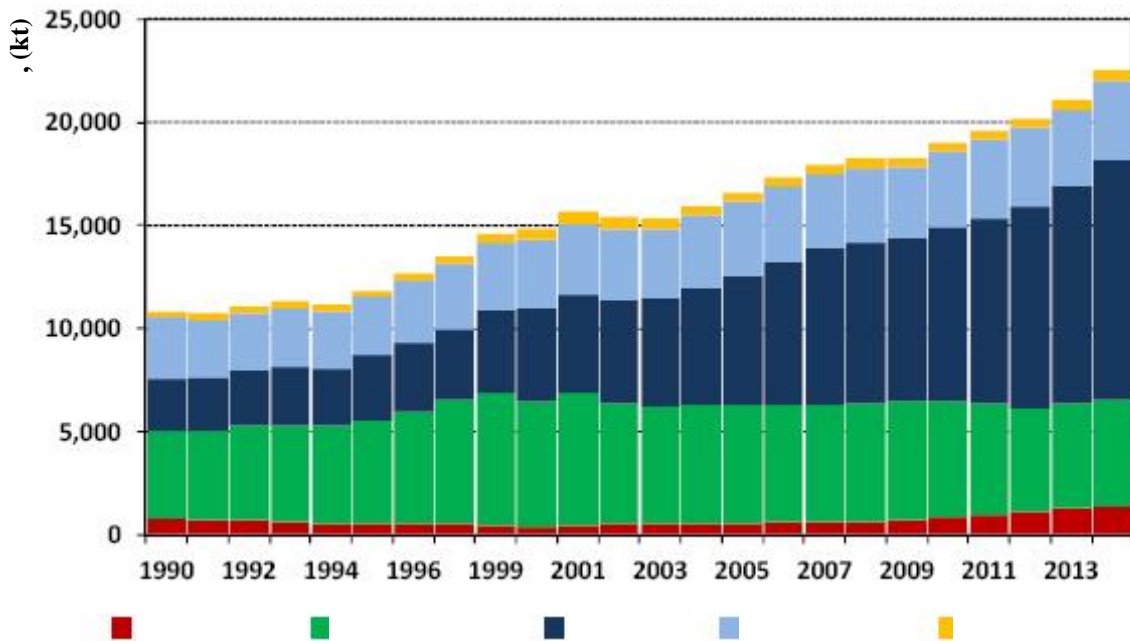


, (kt)

: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 25

2.18

2014.



: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 24

2.19

2.19

2000.

### 2.1.3

o  
 2004-2014. 178 t ,  
 230 t (ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook). 1930-2014.  
 25  
 ( 2.8).

### 2.8

|           |      |            |         |            | -<br>( .) <sup>5</sup> |
|-----------|------|------------|---------|------------|------------------------|
|           | Mt   | (%)        | Mt      | (%)        |                        |
| 1930      | 80*  |            | 1,6**   |            |                        |
| 1960      | 150* | 2,1        | 3,9**   | 3,0        | 21                     |
| 1980      | 350* | 4,3        | 7,0***  | 3,0        | 26                     |
| 2000      | 460* | 1,4        | 10,7*** | 2,1        | 25                     |
| 2014      | 700* | 3,0        | 14,8*** | 2,3        | 27                     |
| 1930-2014 |      | <b>2,6</b> |         | <b>2,7</b> |                        |

: \* USGS, 2015, Mineral Commodity: Summaries 2015, . 49;

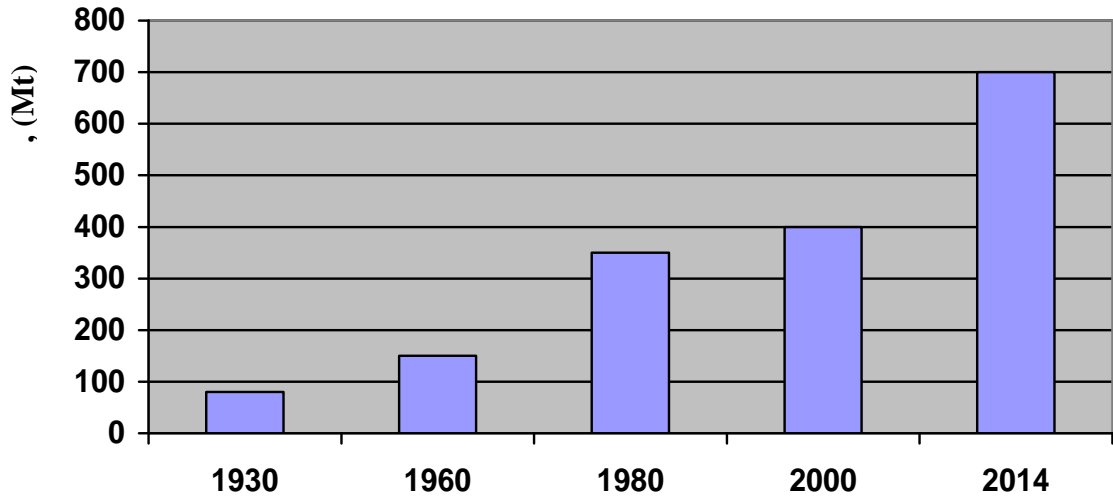
\*\* 2.2; \*\*\* 2.13

2,6%,

2,7%.

<sup>5</sup> :  $Q(p^n-1)/(p-1)=RI$   $n=\{\ln[1+RI(p-1)/Q]/\ln p$  ( , 2012, . 37), :  $Q -$  ( $Q_{2014} = 14,8$  Mt);  $p -$  , ( . );  $n -$  (god);  $R -$  , (Mt);  $I -$  ( $I = 0,9 \times 0,85 = 0,765$ ).

United States Geological Survey (USGS 2015, Mineral Commodity: Summaries 2015) 2015. , 2014. .  
700 t ( 2.20).



: USGS, 2015, Mineral Commodity: Summaries 2015, . 49

**2.20**

2.21

2014. .

2.100 t.

,

,

,

3.500 t.

-

-

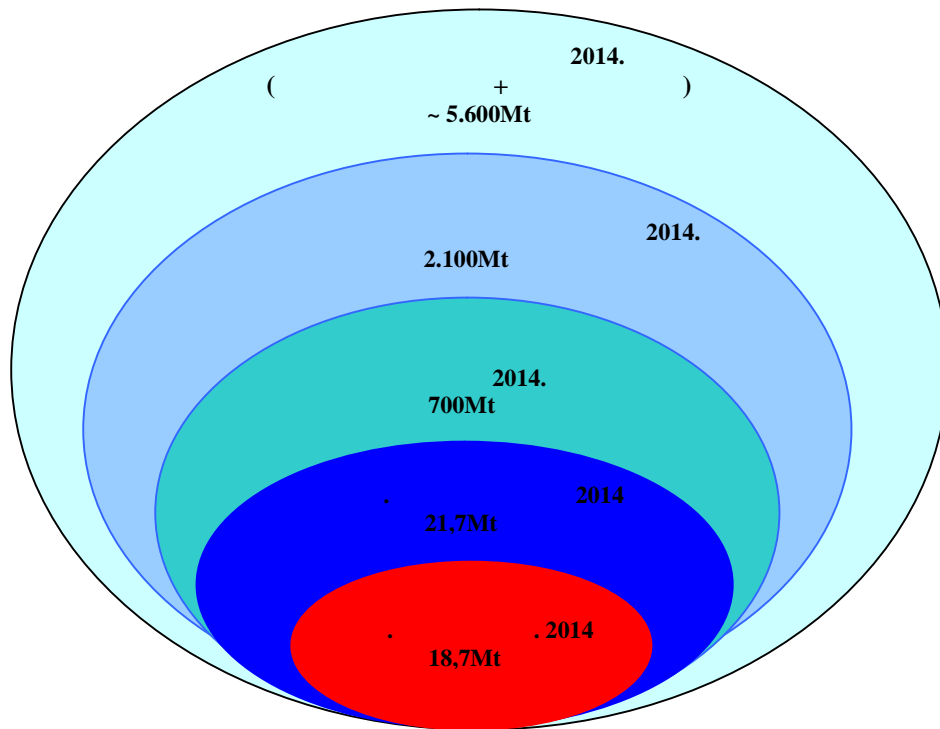
,

,

,

( + ),  
(ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook).

2014. ., 5.600 t



: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 9

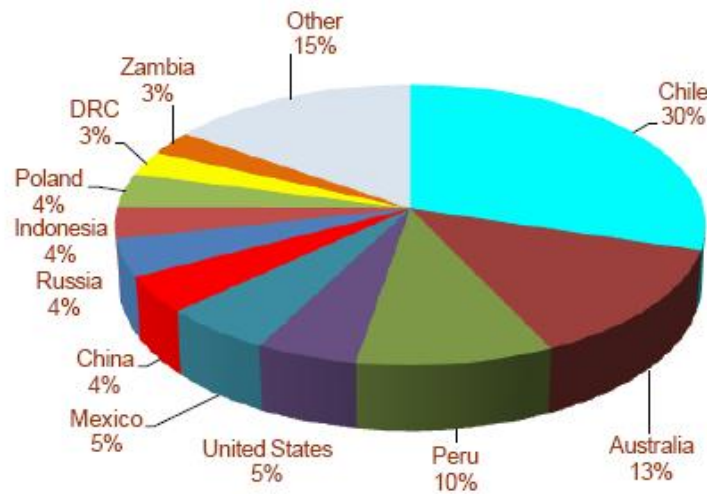
**2.21**

2014. .

**2.22.**

: ,

53%



: ILZG/ICSG/INSG, 2015, Review and Outlook for Copper, . 8

**2.22**

2014. .

2014. .

29,3%,

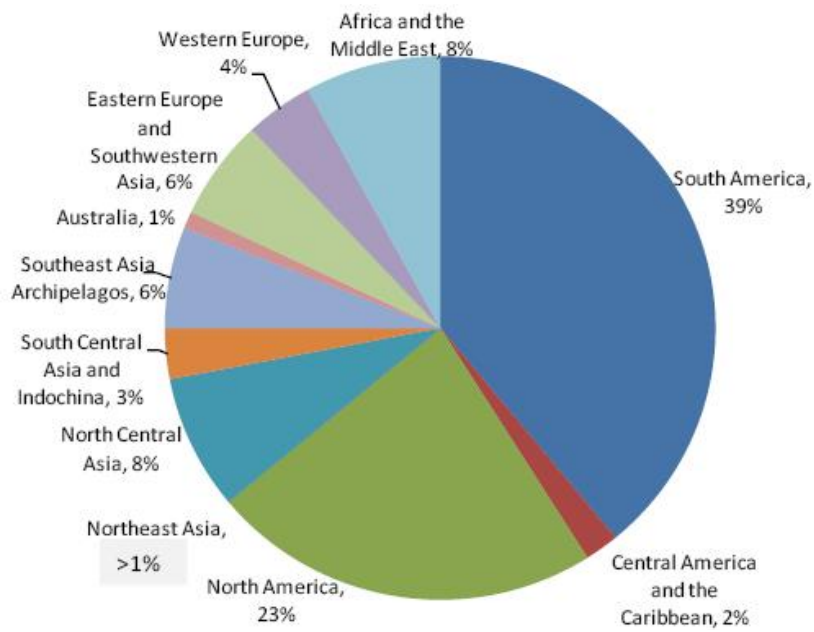
(30%).

4%. , 8,9%, , ( 2.22 2.10).

2.23.

1.400 t

39%, 23% . , , (13% ~90 t), 1%.



: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 8

**2.23**

2014. . 1.700 t (ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook). 70% ( 1.000 t),

2.9

| , p (%)          | , n ( ) <sup>6</sup>    |   |
|------------------|-------------------------|---|
|                  | R <sub>1</sub> = 700 Mt | R <sub>2</sub> = R <sub>1</sub> + 70%<br>= 1.700 Mt |
| 2,7 ( 1930-2014) | 26                      | 46  |
| 1,5              | 29                      | 56  |
| 0,5              | 33                      | 73  |
| 0,0              | 47                      | 115   |

:

2.9

2,7% ( 2.8)  
 46 ( 2.9). (700 t)  
 26 , 1.000 t 20

2060.

40

( , 2012)

30% )

( , 2007).

2.9.

<sup>6</sup> :  $Q(p^n - 1)/(p - 1) = RI$   $n = \{\log[1+RI(p-1)/Q]\} / \log p$  ( , 2012, . 37), :  $Q - (Q_{2014} = 14,8 \text{ Mt}); p -$  , ( . );  $n -$  (god);  $R -$  , (Mt);  $I -$  (I = 0,9 x 0,85 = 0,765).



( , 2010).  
 , ( )  
 ).

, , 100, 200, ..., n

(Tilton, 2007).

**2.1.4**

**2018.**

3-5

1998-2014. ( 2.24)

(2,8%)

(1998-2007. - 1.500 ÷ 3.000\$/t)

(2008-2011)

2,8%;

( 7.000\$/t),

1,1%

(2012-2014)

5,8%.

2015-

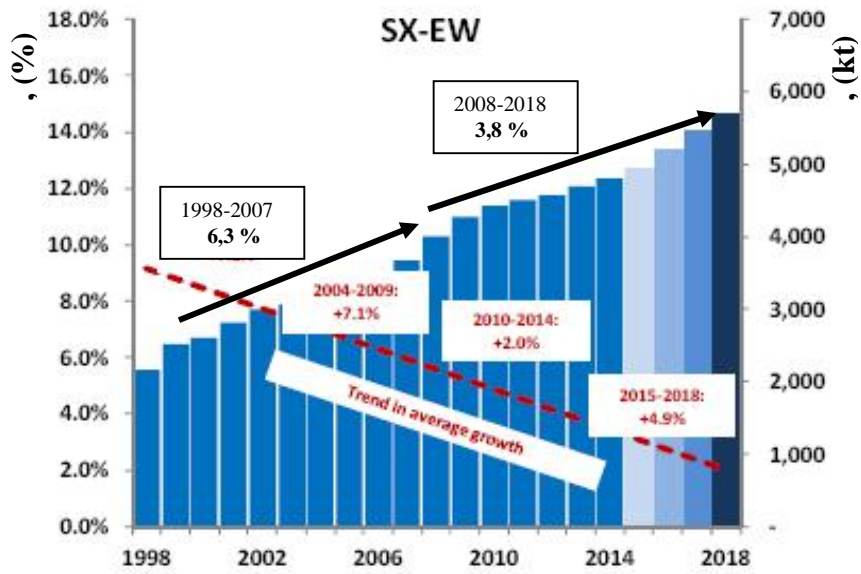
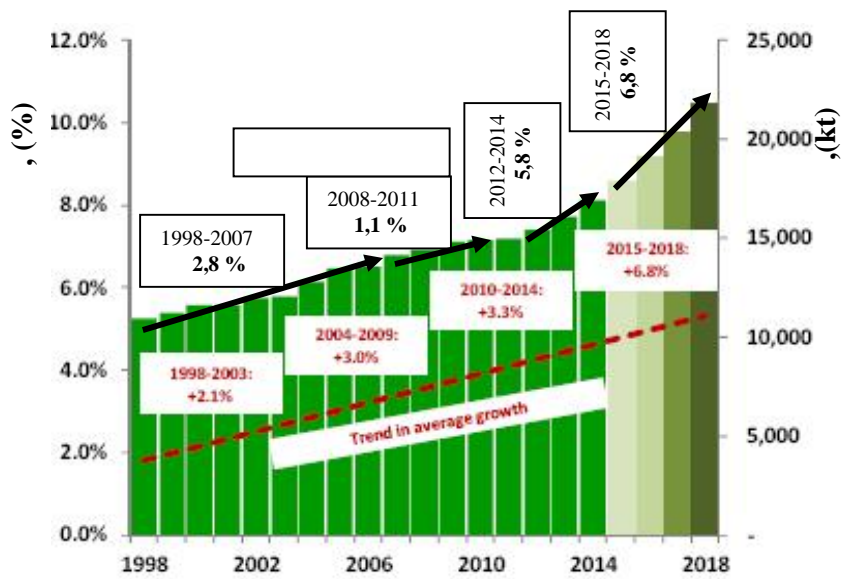
2018.

6,8%.

(2007-2013),

SX-EW

( 2.24).



: ICSG, 2015, World Copper Factbook, . 14

2.24

1998-2018.

(6,3%)

(1998–2007) ( 2.24).

SX-EW

2008-2018. (3,8 %).

SX-EW

SX-EW

2018.

6,8%.

2015 –

( 2.25).

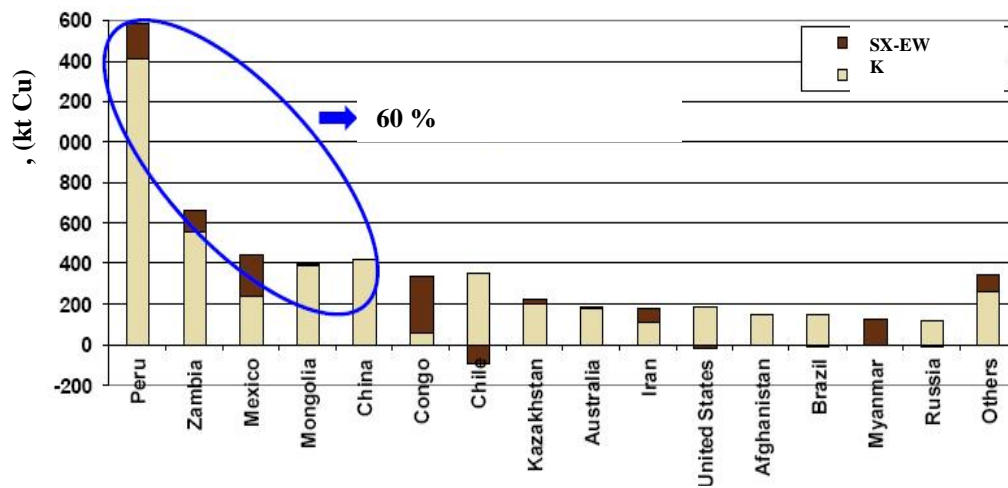
2012.

2007–2013.

( 7.000 US\$/t). - 2.6.

3-5

1998 – 2018.



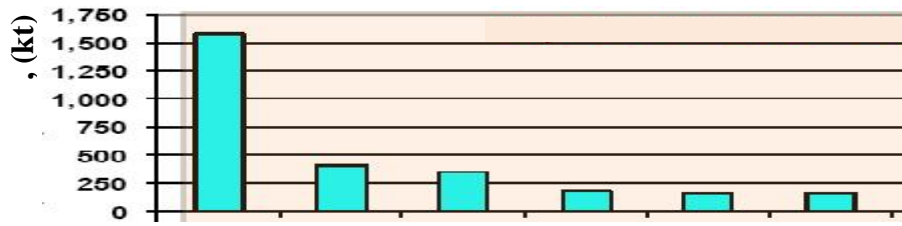
: ILZG/ICSG/INSG, 2015, Review and Outlook for Copper, .21

2.25

2014-2018.

2015-2018.

( 2.26).

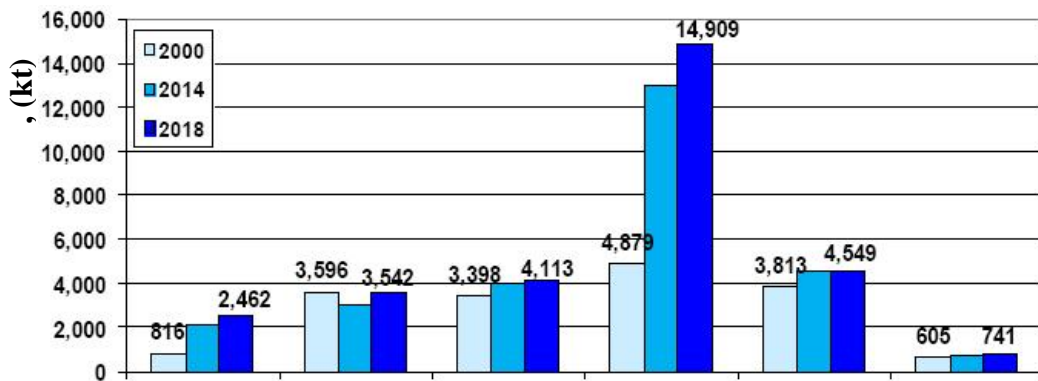


: ILZG/ICSG/INSG, 2015, Review and Outlook for Copper, . 24

**2.26**

2015-2018. .

(49% 2018. .) – 2.27.



: ILZG/ICSG/INSG, 2015, Review and Outlook for Copper, . 25

**2.27**

1990-2014. .,

3,2%.

25 .

SX-EW . ,

40%

SX-EW

(Lawn, 2003; Harris

., 2001;

, 1998).

2015-2018.

6,8%

1900.

2010-2014.

5,8%,

4,1%.

2018.

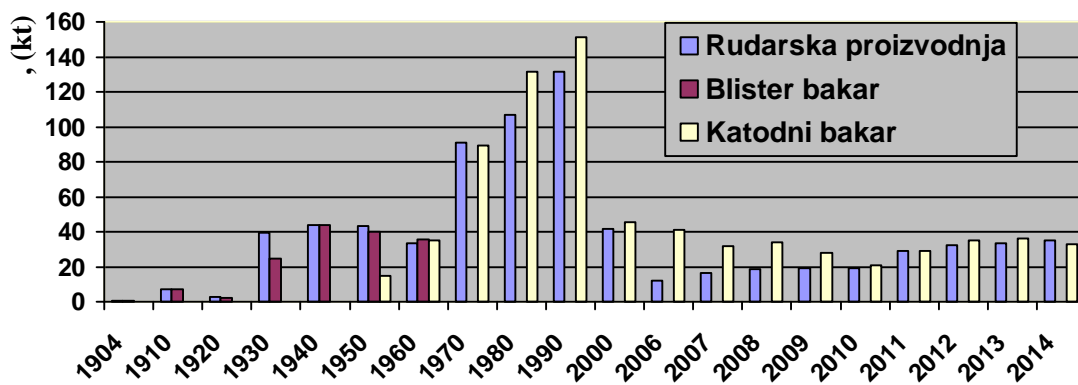
## 2.2

1903. .,

1930.

15-20%

6%



2.10

2.28

1960-1990.

( 2.28),

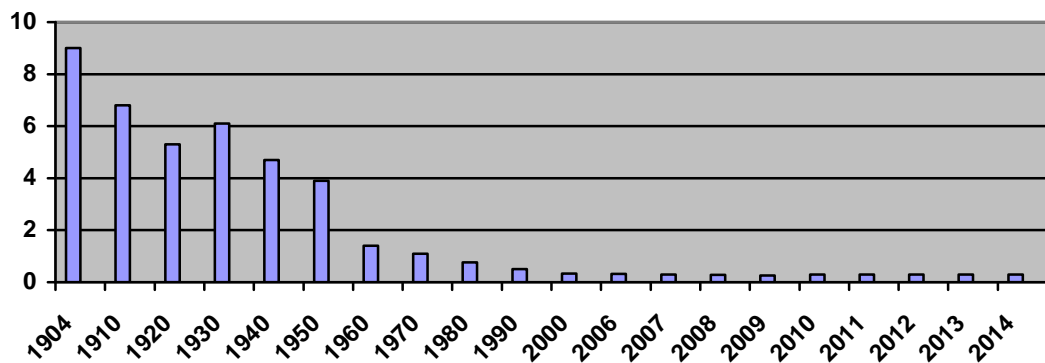
1,4% 0,50% ( 2.29).

1961.

1983.

( 2.29)

1960-1990.



2.10

### 2.29

25

120 kt

30 kt

(1,4%).

33 kt

( 2.10).

1990.

(151,4 kt)

12 kt

41kt

2006.

60%

1993.

( )

2,5 Mt

( 0,3% Cu),

o

2.10

1904–2014.

|        | (%)  | (kt)   | <sup>7</sup><br>(kt) | (kt)   |
|--------|------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| 1904   | 9,00 | 0,49   | 0,47                 |        |
| 1910   | 6,81 | 7,35   | 7,00                 |        |
| 1920   | 5,30 | 2,60   | 2,44                 |        |
| 1930   | 6,06 | 39,31  | 24,46                |        |
| 1940   | 4,74 | 44,04  | 43,65                |        |
| 1950   | 3,88 | 43,29  | 40,08                | 14,67  |
| 1960   | 1,40 | 33,28  | 35,73                | 35,05  |
| 1970   | 1,12 | 90,72  |                      | 89,29  |
| 1980   | 0,76 | 106,71 |                      | 131,29 |
| 1990   | 0,50 | 131,27 |                      | 151,40 |
| 1991   | 0,47 | 121,33 |                      | 133,78 |
| 1992   | 0,42 | 98,19  |                      | 114,76 |
| 1993   | 0,37 | 67,80  |                      | 51,18  |
| 1994   | 0,48 | 84,85  |                      | 72,15  |
| 1995   | 0,41 | 87,64  |                      | 77,45  |
| 1996   | 0,41 | 81,68  |                      | 104,00 |
| 1997   | 0,42 | 86,68  |                      | 106,58 |
| 1998   | 0,42 | 84,36  |                      | 94,40  |
| 1999   | 0,39 | 62,26  |                      | 50,02  |
| 2000   | 0,33 | 41,77  |                      | 45,63  |
| 2005   | 0,32 | 25,00  |                      | 30,00  |
| 2006*  | 0,32 | 12,00  |                      | 41,00  |
| 2007*  | 0,30 | 16,50  |                      | 31,60  |
| 2008*  | 0,28 | 18,80  |                      | 33,80  |
| 2009*  | 0,26 | 19,00  |                      | 28,00  |
| 2010*  | 0,30 | 19,00  |                      | 21,00  |
| 2011*  | 0,30 | 29,00  |                      | 29,30  |
| 2012** | 0,30 | 32,20  |                      | 35,00  |
| 2013** | 0,30 | 33,50  |                      | 36,00  |
| 2014** | 0,30 | 35,00  |                      | 32,50  |

: Bulletin, . 12 . 14; \*\*, 2013, 2014., , 2015, 2015. , 2005, . 142-157; \* ICSG, 2012, Copper 2013., , 2014,

2006. .,

2010. .

*Outocumpu Flash*

80 kt ,

7

Cu)  
Cu.

( 98,5-99,5%  
99,99%

2013.

2015.

( 2.11).

**2.11**

2010-2020.

|      | (t)     | , (%) | a<br>, (t) |   |
|------|---------|-------|------------|---|
| 2010 | 259.413 | 15.69 | 40.692     |   |
| 2013 | 287.413 | 18.86 | 54.217     |   |
| 2016 | 284.705 | 20.49 | 58.350     | , |
| 2020 | 293.182 | 20.64 | 60.500     | . |

: EIA Study, 2010, . 35

10,5 t (0,5%

) 0,4% Cu ( 2.30).

4 t (0,6%

) ( , 2011) 42%

0,53% Cu

0,3% Cu,

, 58%

8.

8

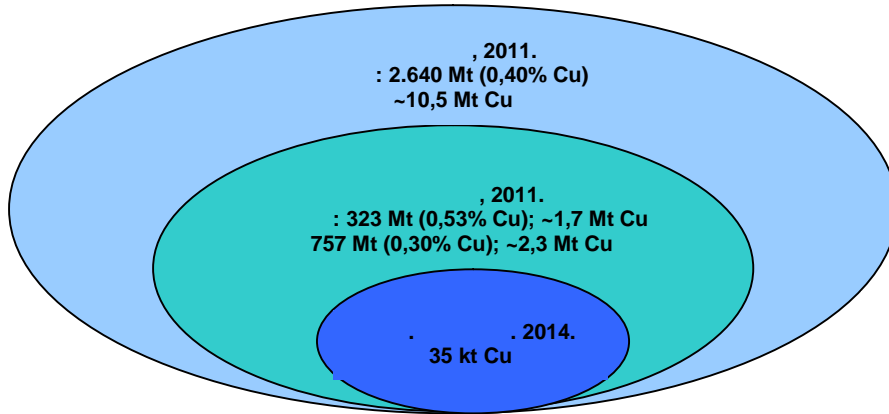
( - 0,5% Cu) 0,3%).

0,5% Cu

1,2% Cu

( -





: , 2011, . 26-27; , 2014,  
 2014

**2.30**

- 2011. .

75%

, 25% . 2017. . -

45 ( , 2011).

**2.3**

,  
 ,  
 (856 km<sup>2</sup>), 86%  
 . 50.000 , 40.000  
 5 km ( 2.32).  
 15 km 90% o .  
 150 m ( 2.31). 120 m

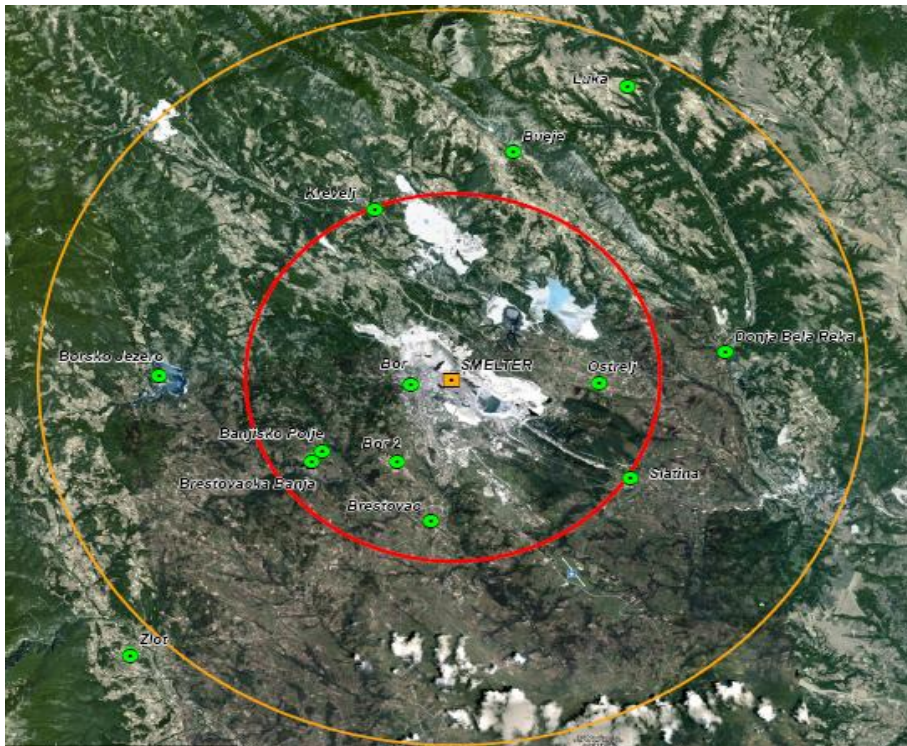


2.31

110

( ) 1.800 ha.

5 km ( 2.33).



: EIA Study, 2010, . 57

2.32

- . 75% ,  
 (0,2-0,25%), - .



:  
**2.33**

1976. , 2004.  
 ( 15 min.) ( , , -  
 , )  
 ,  
 ( , 9. )  
 ( , ). ,  
 ,  
 50% ( , 2012).  
 500 m  
 ,  
 12  
 ( 2.34).



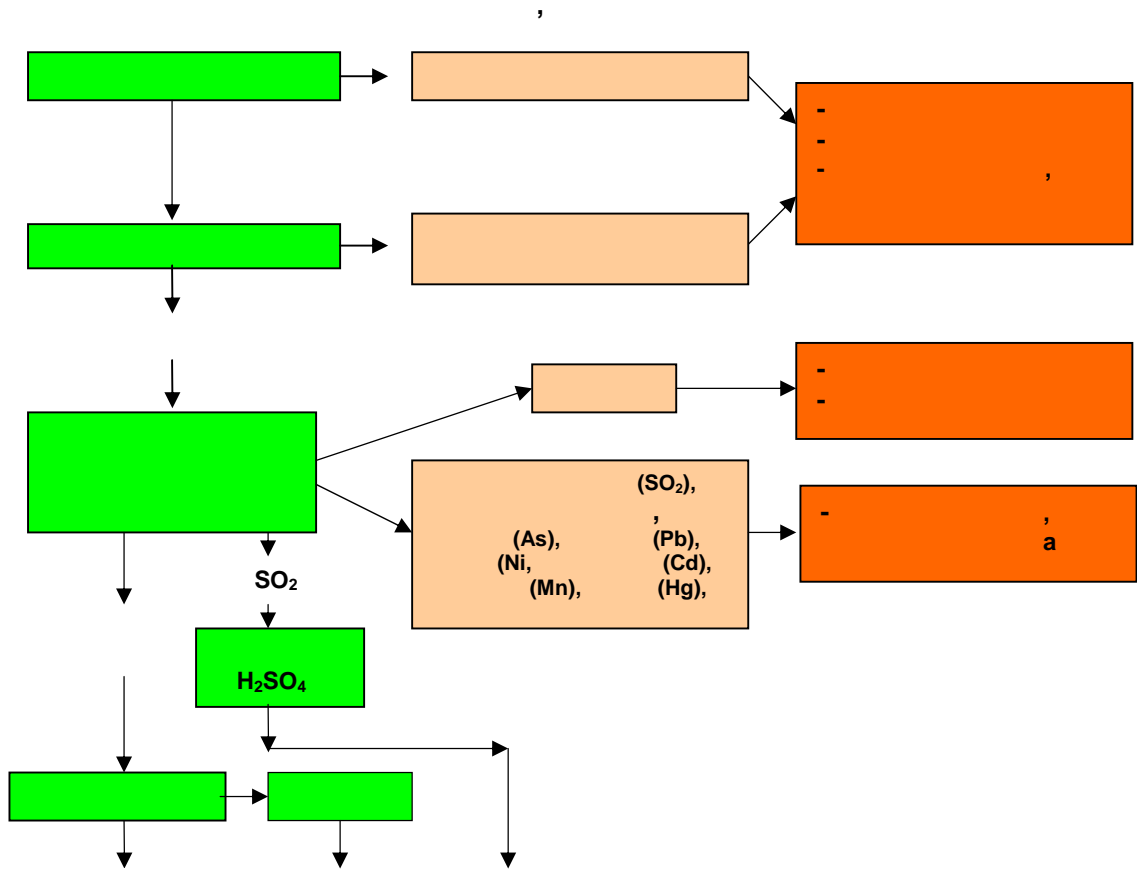
: EIA Study, 2010, . 2

### 2.34

- . 4/5 .  
 ,  
 ( - - ).

### 2.3.1

,  
 ,  
 ( 2.35). ,  
 ,  
 ,



2.35 : , 2010, . 26-34; Davenport ., 2002, . 1-4

770 t

5 t

450 t

( )

(H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). (Au), (Ag), (Pt)

(Bertram .., 2003; Euqster, 2008).

90- ( Kyoto Protocol) ( , 1992)<sup>9</sup>  
<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, 1992  
<sup>10</sup> K *United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, .

1997. 16. 2005. 11.  
2007. 150 ( - I ).

on-line

98%

(Eugster, 2008).

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

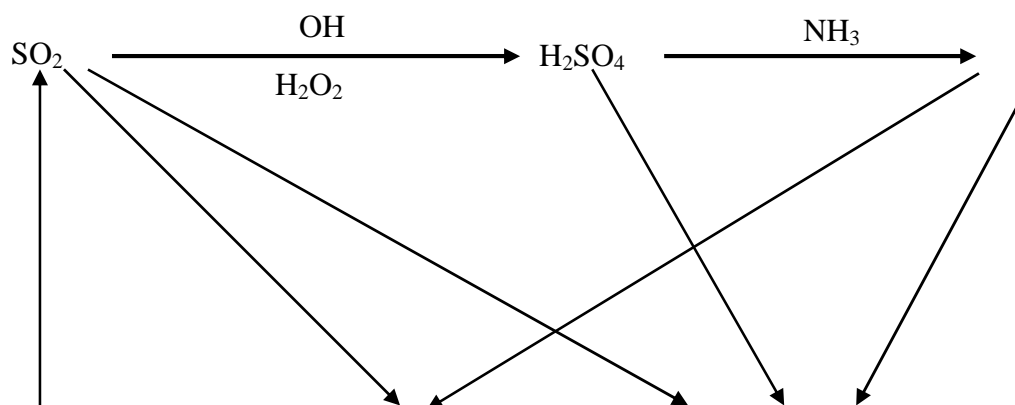
10 μ (Pb), (As), (Cd) (Ni), (Hg), (Zn) (Mn)  
 2,5 μ (PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>)

(EMEP/EEA, 2009).

( ( 2.36) (Bickel Friedrich, 2005).

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>

(Ca) (Pb), (As), (Cd), (Ni), (Hg), (Zn) (Mn), (Na), (K)



: Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 58

2.36

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

(World Health Organization - WHO)

PM<sub>2,5</sub>,  
g  
(WHO, 2006).

8,6 , 25

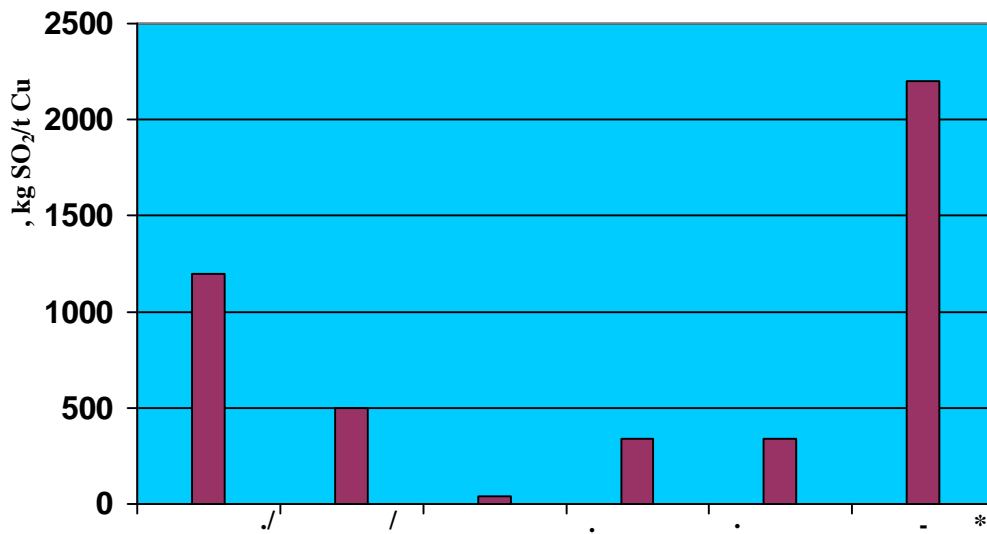
PM<sub>2,5-10</sub> (2,5-10 μm)

10 km.

PM<sub>2,5</sub>, ( 1 μm)  
1.000 km

1990.

( 2.37 2.38).



: Eugster, 2008, . 38; - \* EIA Study, 2010, . 4-5( 4.2.1 4.2.3)

2.37

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

2.37

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

42 kg/t Cu,

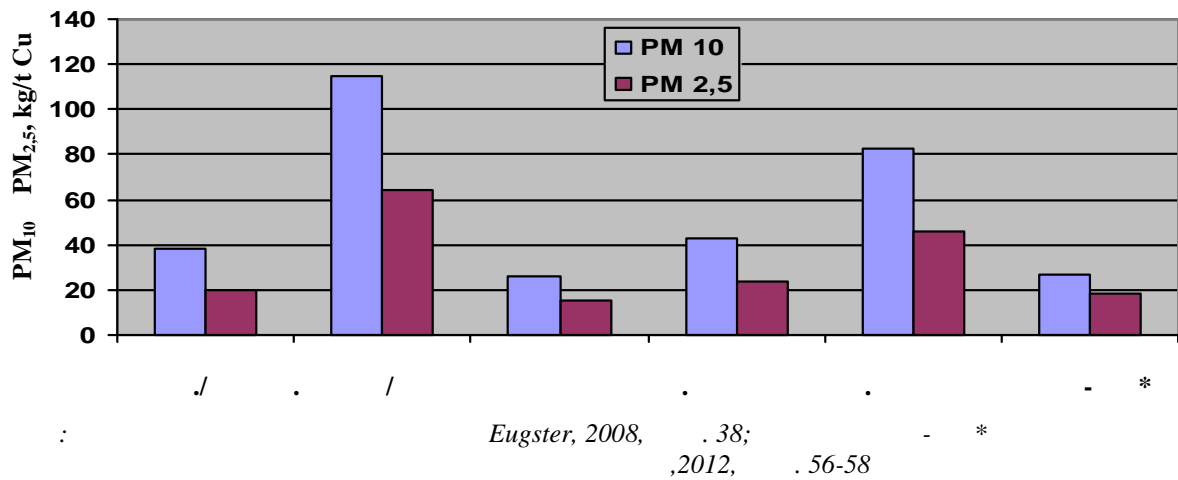
8

12

52

SO<sub>2</sub>



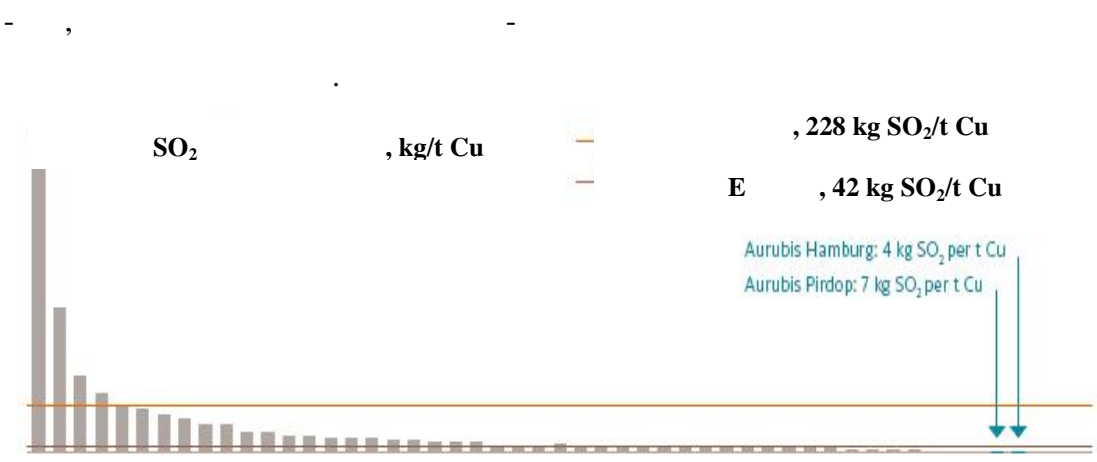


2.38

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>

2.38

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>



Source: Aurubis AG, 2014, Consolidated Aurubis AG Environmental Statement Hamburg and Lünen Sites, p. 20

2.39

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

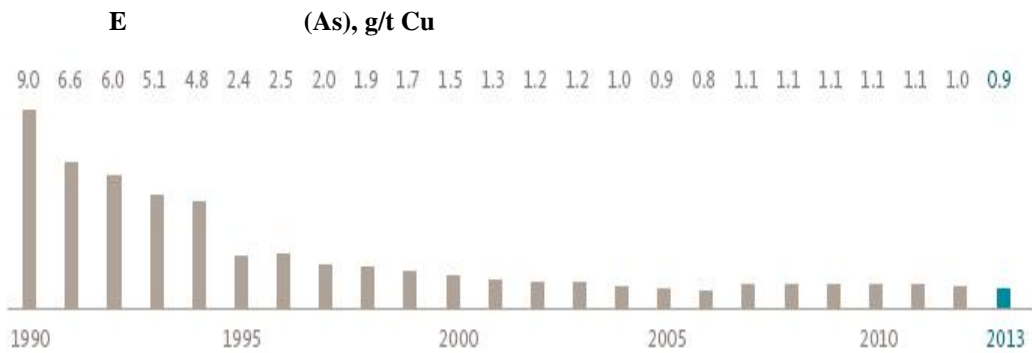
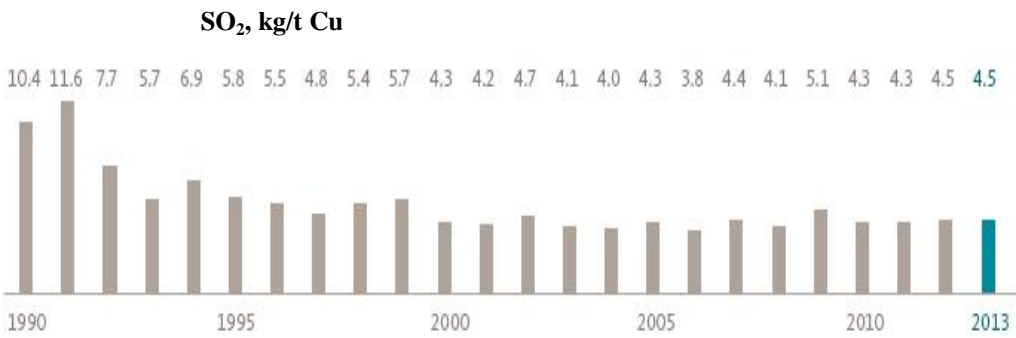
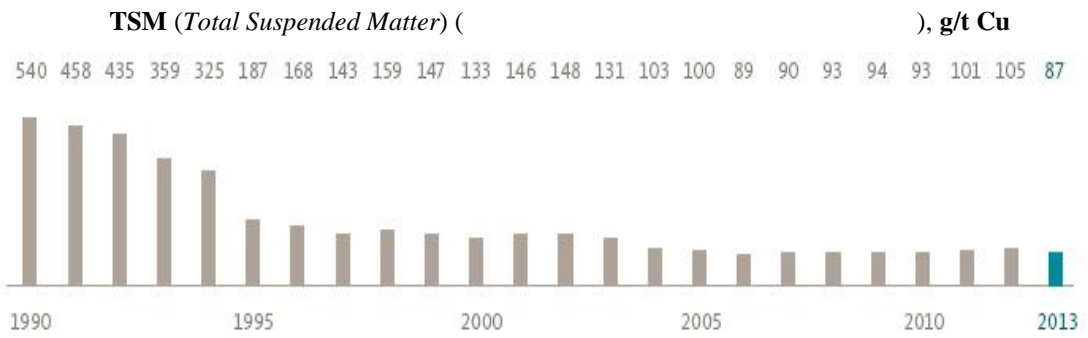
Aurubis Hamburg 2013.

Aurubis

( 2.39 2.40) (Aurubis AG, 2014, Consolidated Aurubis AG Environmental Statement Hamburg and Lünen Sites, p. 19-20). 1990.

96% 4 kg/t Cu, 57

10 80%, 90%.



: Aurubis AG, 2014, Consolidated Aurubis AG Environmental Statement Hamburg and Lünen

Sites, . 19

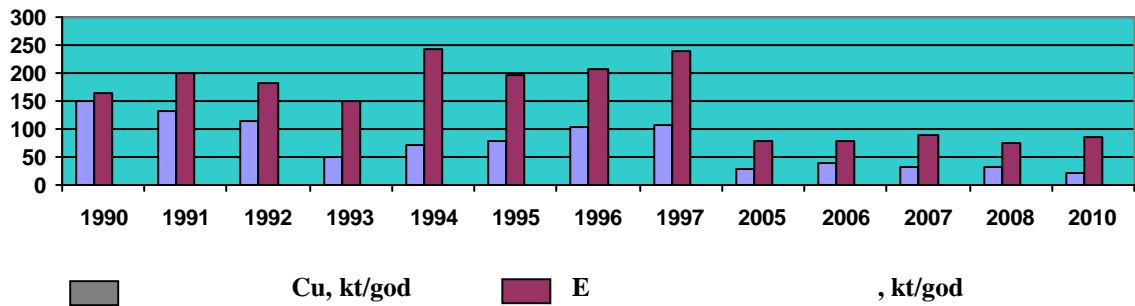
**2.40** (TPM), (SO<sub>2</sub>)

(As) Aurubis Hamburg

,

, - (SO<sub>2</sub>)

( 2.41).

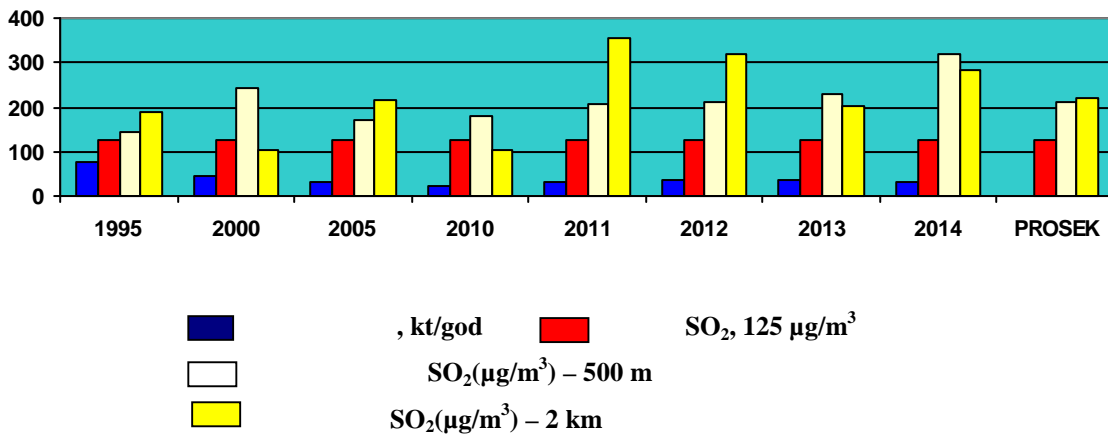


EIA Study, 2010, . 4-5

2.41

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

2.41, 1990-1997. (SO<sub>2</sub>) (1993.) 150.000 (SO<sub>2</sub>). 1994. (SO<sub>2</sub>) 250.000 . 25 (SO<sub>2</sub>) 40%, 60% (SO<sub>2</sub>) (EIA Study, 2010, . 4-5). - (SO<sub>2</sub>) 2,2 t SO<sub>2</sub> , 1,8 - 1t SO<sub>2</sub>/t Cu - 2.37) 52 3,5 t SO<sub>2</sub>/t Cu, 2,5 - 4,0 t SO<sub>2</sub>



2.13, 2.14, 2.15

2.42

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

2.42

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

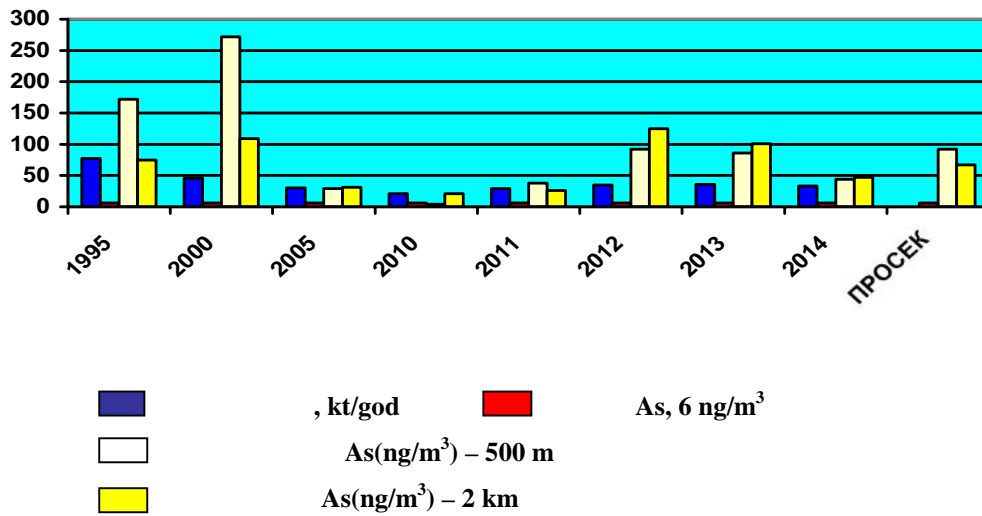
500 m

2 km

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

(1995-2014)

2000. 2010.



2.43

(As)

2.43

(As)

(1995-2014)

(As) 2000.

250 ng/m<sup>3</sup>.

2.12

2.12

|  | PM <sub>10</sub><br>μg/m <sup>3</sup> | SO <sub>2</sub><br>μg/m <sup>3</sup> | Pb<br>μg/m <sup>3</sup> | Cd<br>μg/m <sup>3</sup> | Ni<br>ng/m <sup>3</sup> | As<br>ng/m <sup>3</sup> | Ag<br>μg/m <sup>3</sup> |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | 20                                    | 125                                  | 1                       | 10                      | 20                      | 6                       | 1                       |
|  | 20                                    | 80                                   | 5                       | 5                       | 20                      | 6                       | 1                       |

1999/30/EC.

; EU Directive

2.12, (SO<sub>2</sub>) (Cd), (Pb) (SO<sub>2</sub>) : (As), (Cd), (Pb), (Ni) (Hg) (15 .) , 1976. ., ( , , , - - ). (Cd), (Pb) (Ni) (SO<sub>2</sub>) (As), ( 2.42 2.43). (SO<sub>2</sub>) 2.13, 2.14, 2.15.

**2.13** - (500 m )

|       | PM10, SO <sub>2</sub>        |   |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |
|-------|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|       | PM10<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | SO <sub>2</sub><br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Pb<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Cd<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Mn<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Ni<br>(ng/m <sup>3</sup> ) | As<br>(ng/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Hg<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) |
| 1995. |                              | 143                                     | 0,01                       | 0,010                      | 0,016                      | 24,1                       | 172                        | 0,01                       |
| 2000. |                              | 243                                     | 0,10                       | 0,033                      | -                          | -                          | 272                        | -                          |
| 2005. |                              | 169                                     | 0,04                       | 0,002                      | -                          | 0,02                       | 29,3                       | -                          |
| 2009. |                              | 56                                      | 0,10                       | 0,002                      | -                          | -                          | 8,5                        | 0,8                        |
| 2010. |                              | 182                                     | 0,10                       | 0,008                      | -                          | 0,4                        | 4,57                       | 0,18                       |
| 2011. |                              | 207                                     | 0,20                       | 0,005                      | <0.02                      | <0.1                       | 38,0                       | 0,005                      |
| 2012. |                              | 212                                     | 0,45                       | 0,005                      | -                          | <0.001                     | 92,3                       | -                          |
| 2013  |                              | 227                                     | 0,97                       | 0,012                      | -                          | 7,0                        | 85,9                       | -                          |
| 2014. |                              | 321                                     | 0,54                       | 0,0085                     | -                          | 4,0                        | 43,9                       | -                          |
|       | <b>20</b>                    | <b>125</b>                              | <b>1,0</b>                 | <b>0,010</b>               | <b>1,0</b>                 | <b>20,0</b>                | <b>6,0</b>                 | <b>1,0</b>                 |

: , 2015, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>

, .I; -

2.14 - (1 km )

|       | PM <sub>10</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub>       |   |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |
|-------|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|       | PM <sub>10</sub><br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | SO <sub>2</sub><br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Pb<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Cd<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Mn<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Ni<br>(ng/m <sup>3</sup> ) | As<br>(ng/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Hg<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) |
| 1990. |  | 111                                     | 0,004                      | -                          | 0,001                      | nd                         | -                          | -                          |
| 1995. |  | 55                                      | 0,78                       | 0,010                      | 0,008                      | 13,8                       | 51,0                       | 0,01                       |
| 2000. |  | 41                                      | -                          | 0,008                      | -                          | -                          | 96,6                       | -                          |
| 2005. |  | 49                                      | 0,01                       | 0,001                      | -                          | -                          | 12,0                       | -                          |
| 2009. |  | 157                                     | 0,10                       | 0,002                      | -                          | -                          | 12,5                       | 0,3                        |
| 2010. |  | 94                                      | 0,10                       | 0,007                      | -                          | -                          | 38,2                       | 0,01                       |
| 2011. |  | 74                                      | 0,09                       | 0,003                      | 0,01                       | <0,06                      | 10,9                       | 0,004                      |
| 2012. |  | 89                                      | 0,20                       | 0,002                      | -                          | <0,001                     | 45,4                       | -                          |
| 2013. | 28,1                                     | 84                                      | 0,31                       | 0,005                      | -                          | 8,0                        | 33,8                       | -                          |
| 2014. | 38,4                                     | 131                                     | 0,36                       | 0,008                      | -                          | 4,0                        | 50,3                       | -                          |
|       | <b>20</b>                                | <b>125</b>                              | <b>1,0</b>                 | <b>0,010</b>               | <b>1,0</b>                 | <b>20,0</b>                | <b>6,0</b>                 | <b>1,0</b>                 |

: , 2015, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>

, .2; -

2.15 - (2 km )

|       | PM <sub>10</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub>       |   |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |
|-------|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|       | PM <sub>10</sub><br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | SO <sub>2</sub><br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Pb<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Cd<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Mn<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Ni<br>(ng/m <sup>3</sup> ) | As<br>(ng/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Hg<br>(µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) |
| 1990. |  | 189                                     | 0,013                      | -                          | -                          | -                          | 0,2                        | -                          |
| 1995. |  | 188                                     | 0,13                       | 0,009                      | 0,016                      | 24,0                       | 75,2                       | 0,004                      |
| 2000. |  | 103                                     | 0,10                       | 0,007                      | -                          | -                          | 109                        | -                          |
| 2005. |  | 215                                     | 0,04                       | 0,003                      | 0,01                       | 3,0                        | 30,7                       | -                          |
| 2009. |  | 106                                     | 0,10                       | 0,002                      | -                          | -                          | 20,6                       | 0,3                        |
| 2010. |  | 102                                     | 0,10                       | 0,005                      | -                          | 0,0                        | 20,6                       | 0,05                       |
| 2011. |  | 357                                     | 0,20                       | 0,006                      | <0,05                      | 0,1                        | 26,5                       | 0,007                      |
| 2012. |  | 320                                     | 0,64                       | 0,008                      | -                          | <0,001                     | 125,5                      | -                          |
| 2013. | 62,7                                     | 204                                     | 0,84                       | 0,008                      | -                          | 110,0                      | 101,0                      | -                          |
| 2014. | 31,0                                     | 282                                     | 0,41                       | 0,009                      | -                          | 3,0                        | 47,2                       | -                          |
|       | <b>20,0</b>                              | <b>125</b>                              | <b>1,0</b>                 | <b>0,010</b>               | <b>1,0</b>                 | <b>20,0</b>                | <b>6,0</b>                 | <b>1,0</b>                 |

: , 2015, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>

, .3; -

: PM<sub>10</sub> 2013. .

2.13, 2.14 2.15 ,  
(SO<sub>2</sub>) 2,8 , (As)  
37 : (Pb), (Cd),  
(Mn), (Ni) (Hg)  
(European Environment Agency - EEA)  
2013. (EMEP/EEA, 2013, Emission Inventory  
Guidebook, .10-13)  
, 2.16.

## 2.16

|                               |       | 95%   |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                               |       |       |       |
| SO <sub>2</sub> , (kg/t Cu)   | 42    | 18    | 100   |
| TSP <sup>11</sup> , (kg/t Cu) | 40    | 16    | 100   |
| PM <sub>10</sub> , (kg/t Cu)  | 25    | 8     | 80    |
| PM <sub>2,5</sub> , (kg/t Cu) | 19    | 6     | 60    |
| Pb, (g/t Cu)                  | 186   | 120   | 290   |
| Cd, (g/t Cu)                  | 17    | 12    | 23    |
| Hg, (g/t Cu)                  | 0,033 | 0,021 | 0,052 |
| As, (g/t Cu)                  | 50    | 35    | 70    |
| Cr, (g/t Cu)                  | 21    | 15    | 29    |
| Cu, (g/t Cu)                  | 90    | 30    | 250   |
| Ni, (g/t Cu)                  | 19    | 12    | 29    |

: EMEP/EEA, 2013, Emission Inventory Guidebook 2.C.7.a Copper Production, . 10-13

(SO<sub>2</sub>) PM<sub>10</sub>  
2005–2010.

<sup>11</sup> TSP (Total Suspended Matter) –

## 2.17

(SO<sub>2</sub>)PM<sub>10</sub>

|      | (t)           | / t Cu                |                       |                            |                              |
|------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
|      |               | SO <sub>2</sub> , (t) | PM <sub>10</sub> ,(t) | SO <sub>2</sub> , (t/t Cu) | PM <sub>10</sub> , (kg/t Cu) |
| 2005 | 30.000        | 77.300                | 680                   | 2,58                       | 22,7                         |
| 2006 | 41.000        | 80.200                | 890                   | 1,96                       | 21,7                         |
| 2007 | 31.000        | 89.100                | 970                   | 2,82                       | 30,7                         |
| 2008 | 33.800        | 75.400                | 960                   | 2,23                       | 28,4                         |
| 2010 | 21.000        | 84.700                | 750                   | 4,03                       | 35,7                         |
| .    | <b>31.360</b> | <b>81.340</b>         | <b>850</b>            | <b>2,59</b>                | <b>27,1</b>                  |

: , 2012, .  
56-58

2.17 ( , 2012).

PM<sub>2,5</sub>

2012-2014.

2.18.

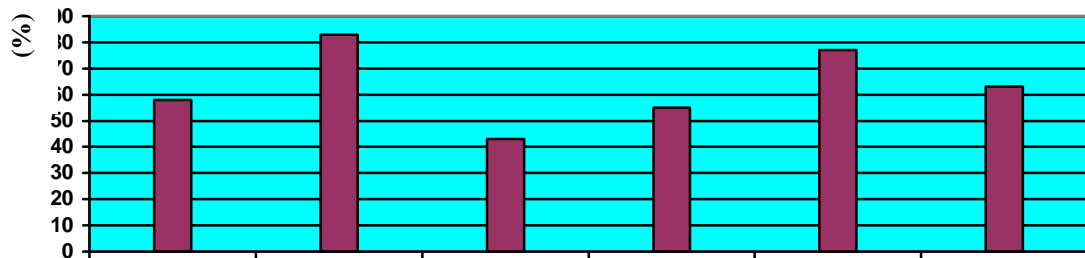
## 2.18

|    | 04.10.2012. |         |       | 25.11.2013. |        |       | 20.08.2014. |         |       |     |         |       |
|----|-------------|---------|-------|-------------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|
|    | g/h         | kg/god  | g/tCu | g/h         | kg/god | g/tCu | g/h         | kg/god  | g/tCu | g/h | kg/god  | g/tCu |
| Pb | 597,3       | 4.778,4 | 136,5 | 1.577,0     | 12.979 | 360,5 | 749,0       | 5.752,0 | 173,0 | 983 | 7.836,5 | 225,6 |
| As | 175,3       | 1.402,4 | 40,1  | 1570,3      | 12.924 | 359,0 | 217,3       | 1669,0  | 50,3  | 669 | 5.331,8 | 153,5 |
| Cd | 18,5        | 148,0   | 4,2   | 121,1       | 996,6  | 27,7  | 195,6       | 1.502,0 | 45,2  | 111 | 882,2   | 25,4  |
| Ni | 3,5         | 28,0    | 0,8   | 17,9        | 147,3  | 4,1   | 50,0        | 384,3   | 11,6  | 23  | 186,5   | 5,4   |
| Mn | 13,3        | 106,4   | 3,0   | 72,9        | 600,0  | 16,7  | 78,2        | 600,6   | 18,1  | 55  | 435,7   | 12,5  |
| Hg | 0,016       | 2,0     | 0,06  | 0,6         | 4,9    | 0,14  | 10,7        | 82,2    | 2,5   | 3,7 | 29,7    | 0,85  |



( 2.18) ( (SO<sub>2</sub>)  
 2.16), :  
 62 ; (Hg) 26 (As) 3 .  
 (SO<sub>2</sub>)

1997.  
 ( 2.44). (pH<6),  
 ( , , , -  
 pH<5). (EIA Study,  
 2010).



2.44 : , 2003  
 1997. O

2.45).



2.45

( 2.46),

(SO<sub>2</sub>)



2.46

, 2003

( , 2000).

### 2.3.2

2.19.

### 2.19

|   |  |                            |
|---|--|----------------------------|
|   |  |                            |
| (PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2,5</sub> ) |  | -<br>- - ( -<br>, ,<br>, ) |
| (SO <sub>2</sub> )                      |  | -<br>- - ( ,<br>, , , )    |
| (SO <sub>2</sub> )                      |  |                            |
| (As),<br>(Cd)<br>(Ni)                   |  | -<br>-                     |
| (Hg)<br>(Pb)                            |  | - ( )                      |

: Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 75

2.47 „ „  
 (Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 61).

13

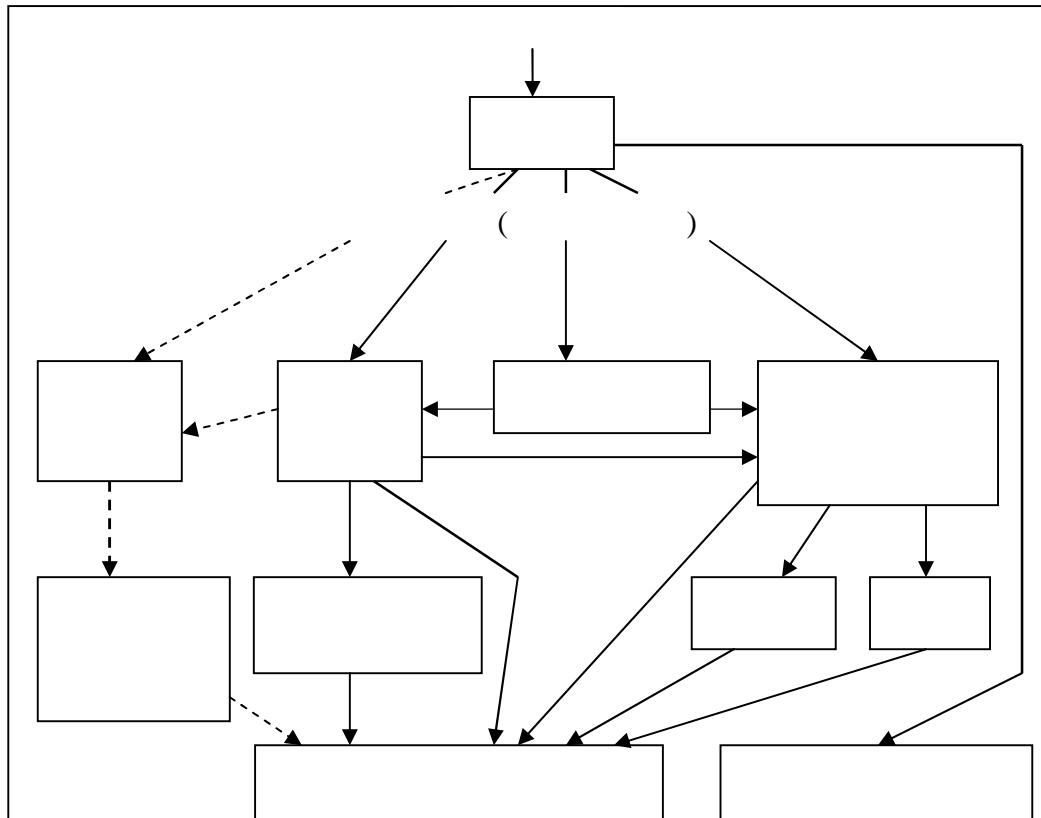
( , ).

( )

(Parceval , 2006; Croteau , 2002).

(SO<sub>2</sub>) (Bickel Friedrich

2005).



: Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 61

2.47

CAFÉ (Clean Air For Europe),

<sup>12</sup> (Hurley et al., 2005)

PM<sub>2,5</sub>

PM<sub>10</sub>

„ (Impact Pathway Approach- IPA) ExternE -  
Externalities of Energy, Methodology 2005 Update (Bickel Friedrich, 2005),  
(European Commission)

*Methodology for the Cost-Benefit analysis for CAFE: Volume 2: Health  
Impact Assessment* Health risks of particulate matter from  
long-range transboundary air pollution Health effects of particulate matter  
(WHO - Regional Office for  
Europe) (Amann et al., 2006), CAFÉ

ExternE.

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>

*Health risks of particulate matter from long-range transboundary  
air pollution* PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>  
( ),  
PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>

( )

(15, 20 )

---

<sup>12</sup>Methodology for the Cost-Benefit analysis for CAFE: Volume 2: Health Impact Assessment

( , , ( , , ) )

.). , (

, , )

,

,

,

(

).

3% 5%

PM<sub>10</sub>.

1-3%, 2-5% (Cohen ., 2004, . 1353–1433).

PM<sub>2,5</sub> 2010. 3,1

3,1% (Lim ., 2012 . 2224 -2260). (8-13 )

PM<sub>2,5</sub> PM<sub>10</sub> (

)

(Pereira ., 2007).

, (1967-1968)

8 (1986-1987) 13 - ,

60% PM<sub>10</sub>

50%. , 2,5% (Pope

., 2007). , 3,2%,

,

(Pope, 1989, . 623–628).

(CRF):

–

*Concentration – Response Functions*

( :

)

2006). ( ) - RR (Amann , ,

## 2.20

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>

|    | (RR)        |   |   |
|----|-------------|---|---|
| -  | 0,6%        | 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>               | Pope , 2002, . 1132–1141  |
|    | 4%          | 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>               | Woodruff , 1997, . 608–612  |
|    |             | 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub> <sup>27</sup> | 100.000 = 26,5<br>Amann , 2006, . 80                                |
| -  |             | = 4,34 po 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>     | 100.000<br>Amann , 2006, . 81                                       |
| 65 |             | = 7,03 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>        | 100.000<br>Amann , 2006, . 81                                       |
| -  | 907         | 1.000 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>2,5</sub>        | 15-64<br>Amann , 2006, . 82;<br>Ostro Rothschild, 1989, . 238–247   |
|    | 577         | 1.000 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>2,5</sub>        | 18-64 .<br>Amann , 2006, . 82;<br>Ostro Rothschild, 1989, . 238–247 |
|    | 207         | 1.000 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>2,5</sub>        | 18-64 .   |
|    | 180<br>5-14 | 1.000 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>         | Amann , 2006, . 83  |
|    | 912         | 20 1.000 10 µg /m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>     | Amann , 2006, . 83  |
|    | 1,86        | - 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>             | 5-14<br>Amann , 2006, . 83  |
|    | 1,30        | - µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>                | , 10<br>Amann , 2006, . 83  |

2.20

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>.

2.20

*ExternE*.

( )

(%

) 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

PM<sub>x</sub>,

( : 0,6%

po 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

PM<sub>10</sub>).

250 100.000

: 250 x 0,006 = 1,5

10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> PM<sub>10</sub>

100.000

PM<sub>10</sub>

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

*EcoSenseWeb*

*Externe*

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

( ),

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

PM<sub>10</sub>

PM<sub>2,5</sub>.

PM

20-30% PM<sub>10</sub>

30-40%

PM<sub>2,5</sub> (Bickel

Friedrich,

2005).

: (As),

(Cd),

(Ni),

(Pb)

(Hg)

: (As),

(Cd)

(Ni)

(Pb).

(As),

(Pb)

(Hg)

(Cd)

(Ni)

(Bickel Friedrich, 2005).



$I_{sd}$  (, 2009, . 15-20):

$$I_{sd} = C_1/C_{1L} + C_2/C_{2L} + C_3/C_{3L} + \dots + C_n/C_{nL} \quad (2.1)$$

:  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$  –

$C_{1L}, C_{2L}, C_{3L}, \dots, C_{nL}$  –

( $I_{sd} < 1,0$ ). 2.48

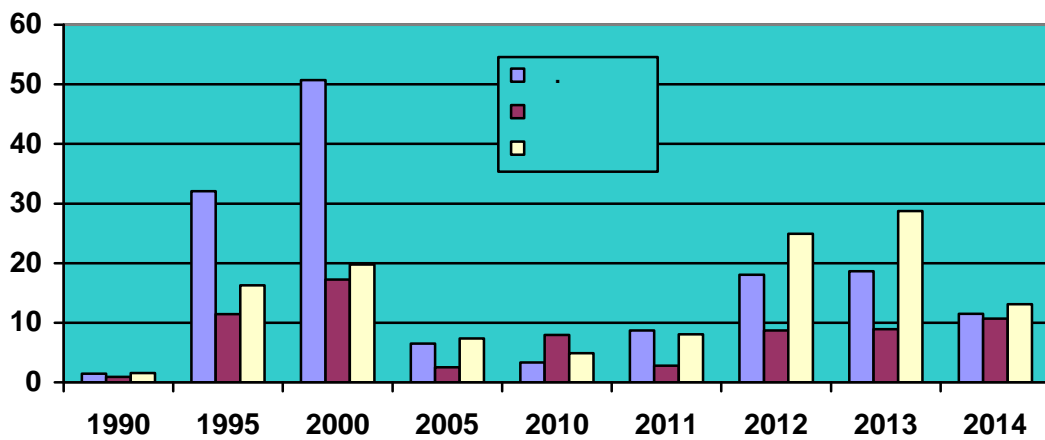
1990-2014. ., 2.13, 2.14

2.15. , 80-90%,

10-15%.

*ExternE - EcoSenseWeb* ( 6.2).

(SO<sub>2</sub>) PM<sub>2,5</sub>.



2.1

2.13, 2.14 2.15

2.48

1990. (151,4 kt

*Cu*), ( 1,4,

1 - 2.48).

, 2000. 45,6 kt *Cu*,

( 51). , 10

3,3 , 35 .

( )

,

,

25

,

- ,

,

2003. ( )<sup>13</sup>.

”

“ (

, 2003, . 13).

195%

, 80%. 80%

.

- 16

,

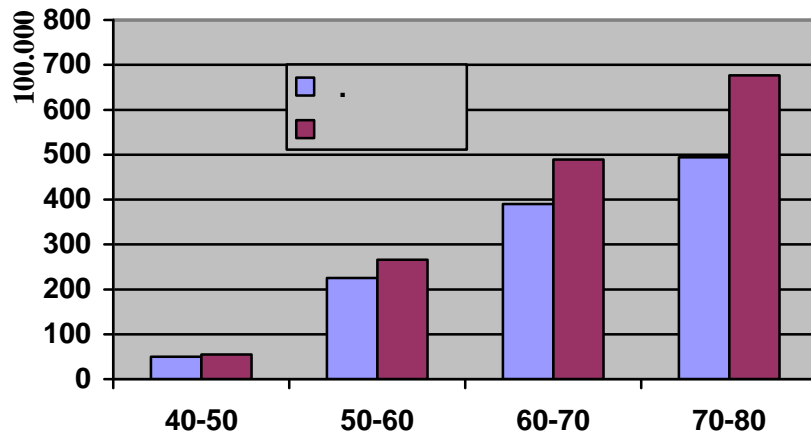
40

( 2.49).

---

<sup>13</sup>

1,1 – 1,37,



:

**2.49**

og a, , 2003.

2002. .

2006-2008. .,

” “

(

).

( 7-19 ; - 20-60  
60 ),

2.21 2.22.

2.21

O

2006-2008.

|   |  | 1.000 |      | /    |
|---|--|-------|------|------|
|   |  |       |      |      |
|   |  | 8,0   | 7,1  | 1,13 |
| - |  | 8,2   | 4,7  | 1,74 |
|   |  | 16,0  | 11,6 | 1,38 |
|   |  | 10,6  | 8,5  | 1,25 |
|   |  | 41,0  | 25,8 | 1,59 |
|   |  | 78,7  | 63,7 | 1,24 |
|   |  | 41,0  | 25,8 | 1,59 |

: : „ “, 2009,

, 2006., 2007. 2008. . 310 - 312; 320 - 322; 330- 332

2.21

:

- , 19 ,

13%

- ,

, 38%,

60%

25%;

- , 24%,

31%

59%.

2.22.

2.22

O

2006-2008.

|   |  | 1.000 |      | /    |
|---|--|-------|------|------|
|   |  |       |      |      |
|   |  | 2,6   | 2,32 | 1,13 |
| - |  | 1,4   | 1,2  | 1,17 |
|   |  | 9,8   | 7,4  | 1,32 |

: : „ “, 2009,

2006., 2007. 2008. ., . 378- 379.

2.22

13%

17%

32%

1977.

2.4

2015. ( )  
(EIA Study, 2010):  
400.000 t 20,8%  
80.000 t  
(EIA Study, 2010):  
92–93% 98%;  
(SO<sub>2</sub>) 40%  
98%;  
26%;  
IV  
SO<sub>2</sub> 28,4 kg/t Cu (EIA Study, 2010). T , 2.600  
kg/t Cu , " " 91,5 .

(EIA Study, 2010).

2.5

( $Q_{2014} = 32,5$  kt).

28,4 kg/t Cu,

2.23

2.23

$PM_{2,5}/TSP = 0,4$

(  
28,4  $SO_2$ , (kg/t Cu)  
2010).

TSP, (kg/t Cu)

$PM_{2,5}$ ).

2014.

$SO_2$

( 2.16).

$PM_{10}/TSP = 0,6$

*Externe - EcoSenseWeb V 1.3*

$SO_2$

(EIA Study,

2.23

|                                 |       | 0,67 x 2<br>+0,33 x 3<br>1 | 2     | 95%      |          |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------|----------|
|                                 |       |                            |       | ( )<br>3 | ( )<br>4 |
| SO <sub>2</sub> , (kg/t Cu)     | 2.600 | 28,4                       | 42    | 18       | 100      |
| TSP,<br>(kg/t Cu)               | 45,1* | 32,1                       | 40    | 16       | 100      |
| PM <sub>10</sub> ,<br>(kg/t Cu) | 27,1  | 19,4                       | 25    | 8        | 80       |
| PM <sub>2,5</sub> ,<br>(kg/tCu) | 18*   | 14,7                       | 19    | 6        | 60       |
| Pb, (g/t<br>Cu)                 | 225,6 | 164,2                      | 186   | 120      | 290      |
| Cd,<br>(g/t Cu)                 | 25,4  | 15,3                       | 17    | 12       | 23       |
| Hg, (g/t<br>Cu)                 | 0,85  | 0,029                      | 0,033 | 0,021    | 0,052    |
| As, (g/t<br>Cu)                 | 153,5 | 45                         | 50    | 35       | 70       |
| Cr, (g/t<br>Cu)                 | -     | 19                         | 21    | 15       | 29       |
| Cu, (g/t<br>Cu)                 | -     | 70                         | 90    | 30       | 250      |
| Ni, (g/t<br>Cu)                 | 5,4   | 17                         | 19    | 12       | 29       |

:

2.16, 2.17 2.18



Outokumpu Flash

( 2.24):

2.24

|                 | , (t/ .)                                |  |                         |                         |                      |
|-----------------|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                 | 0<br>Q <sub>2014</sub> = 32.500<br>t Cu | 0,67 x 2<br>+0,33 x 3<br>1<br>Q = 80.000 t<br>Cu | 2<br>Q = 80.000 t<br>Cu | 95%                     |                      |
|                 |   |  |                         | 3<br>Q = 80.000 t<br>Cu | 4<br>Q = 80.000 t Cu |
| SO <sub>2</sub> | 84.500                                  | 2.272  | 3.360                   | 1.440                   | 8.000                |
| TSP             | 1.465,75                                | 2.568  | 3.200                   | 1.280                   | 8.000                |
| PM10            | 880,75                                  | 1.552  | 2.000                   | 640                     | 6.400                |
| PM2,5           | 585,0                                   | 1.176  | 1.520                   | 480                     | 4.800                |
| , Pb            | 7,332                                   | 13,136   | 14,880                  | 9,600                   | 23,200               |
| , Cd            | 0,8255                                  | 1,224  | 1,360                   | 0,960                   | 1,840                |
| , Hg            | 0,027625                                | 0,00232  | 0,00264                 | 0,00168                 | 0,00416              |
| , As            | 4,98875                                 | 3,6  | 4,000                   | 2,800                   | 5,600                |
| , Ni            | 0,1755                                  | 1,36   | 1,520                   | 0,960                   | 2,320                |

2.23

2.24

2, 3 4

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**1** -

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**2** -

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**3** -

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**4** -

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**3** ( )

**2** ( ).

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**2.**

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29

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(EMEP/EEA, 2013, Emission Inventory Guidebook, . 3-17).

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**2**

**3.**

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( **1** - 2.23)

**2** **3** ( **1** = **2** x 0,67 +

E <sub>3</sub> x 0,33, 0,67 -

**2,**

0,33 -

3).

2010. . 50%

*Outokumpu Flash*

(EIA Study, 2010).

*EcoSenseWeb V.13*

*ExternE,*

t/ .

(SO<sub>2</sub>),

PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2,5</sub>

2.24,

2.23

2.24

2,6

( 0).

2,5

( 1).

37

### 3.

#### 3.1

97

" . 98/2006),

97.

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( , 2004, . 177).

2003. .

( 2005-2009. .)

( 2010-2014. ).

( , 2006). "

" ( , 2012, . 649).

100

" ( ., 2011, . 184).

2004. .

( - , 2011).

3.2

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(" . "  
. 36/09, 10/13), , (" . " . 30/10 93/12),  
(" . "  
. 135/04), (" . " . 135/2004, 36/2009,  
36/2009 - . , 72/2009 - . 43/2011 - 14/2016),  
(" . " . 135/04, 36/09,  
88/10), (" . " . 36/09, 88/10, 91/10 - ),  
(" . " . 88/11),  
(" . " . 84/04, 57/11 - , 93/12, 124/12),  
(" . " . 111/2009, 92/2011, 93/2012)  
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14,  
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( , . 30).  
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14  
2011. .  
2025. .



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15  
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, 2011, . 45-46).

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15

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 , 27,  
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 , ( " . " .

25/2015).

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 ( 1. ).

- :
- (SO<sub>2</sub>) - 9.005 a;
  - (NO<sub>2</sub>) - 7.204 ;
  - - 14.410 ;
  - - 139.450 .

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 ,  
 ( " . " .  
 113/2005, 6/2007, 8/2010, 102/2010, 15/2012, 91/2012, 30/2013 - , 25/2015-  
 ).

- ( 1).  
 :  
 - ;  
 - ;

-  
 - ( ).  
 , SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>

- :  
 1) SO<sub>2</sub> 100 kg ;  
 2) NO<sub>2</sub> 30 kg  
 3) 10 kg .

,  
 3 .  
 ,  
 ,

SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>

:  

$$N = N_1 \times E \times K_k, ( \quad ) \quad (3.1)$$

: N – (SO<sub>2</sub>), (NO<sub>2</sub>)  
 , ( )

N<sub>1</sub> – SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> , ( )

E – , (t)

K<sub>k</sub> –

:

$$K_k = k_1 \times k_2 \times k_3 \quad (3.2)$$

: k<sub>1</sub> – ;

k<sub>2</sub> – ;

k<sub>3</sub> –

### 3.3

2016. . ( )

( 3.1).

( , )

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(CO<sub>2</sub>),

3.1

|             |         |           |          |         |         |                  |
|-------------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|------------------|
|             |         |           |          |         |         |                  |
| <b>2012</b> | ( . . ) | 91.719,7  | 11.427,4 | 5727,4  | 2195,1  | <b>111.069,6</b> |
|             | %       | 82,58     | 10,29    | 5,16    | 1,97    | <b>100</b>       |
| <b>2013</b> | ( . . ) | 109.690,8 | 10.541,8 | 6.459,0 | 3.003,2 | <b>129.694,8</b> |
|             | %       | 84,58     | 8,13     | 4,98    | 2,31    | <b>100</b>       |
| <b>2014</b> | ( . . ) | 128.563,0 | 10.963,9 | 9.844,6 | 3.413,7 | <b>152.785,2</b> |
|             | %       | 84,15     | 7,18     | 6,44    | 2,23    | <b>100</b>       |

3.1

2014. 152,7 .  
 84,15%, 128,6 , 7,18%,  
 10,9 , 6,44%,  
 9,8 .  
 2,2%, 3,4 .  
 2012. ,, 2014. . 37,5%.

2012. .

2012. ).

: "

2014. . . . .  
 2012. ). 3.2  
 2014. . . . .

3.2

2014. . . . .

|  | ( 000 )           | (%)           |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
|  | 3.584.600         | 35,70         |
|  | 2.368.015         | 23,58         |
|  | 1.647.873         | 16,41         |
|  | 516.538           | 5,14          |
|  | 12.500            | 0,12          |
|  | 684.752           | 6,83          |
|  | 1.227.478         | 12,22         |
|  | <b>10.041.756</b> | <b>100,00</b> |

2014. . . . .

10 . . . . .

35,7%, 3,5

64,3%

2015. . . . . 12,2

22,4%

2014. . . . .

64,28%

2

2014. . . . .

, 35,72%

3.3

2015.

|  | ( 000 .)          | (%)           |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
|  | 7.901.587         | 64,28         |
|  | 1.294.056         | 10,53         |
|  | 1.639.213         | 13,33         |
|  | 227.386           | 1,85          |
|  | 8.331             | 0,07          |
|  | 16.636            | 0,13          |
|  | 1.205.120         | 9,81          |
|  | <b>12.292.329</b> | <b>100,00</b> |

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 ” ( ,  
 2012. ). 3.4  
 2014. 2015.

3.4

2014.

2015.

|  | 2014              |               | 2015              |               | (2015/2014) |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
|  | ( 000 .)          | (%)           | ( 000 .)          | (%)           |             |
|  | 514.088           | 2,51          | 615.509           | 2,73          | 1,20        |
|  | 2.610.705         | 12,75         | 3.054.246         | 13,55         | 1,17        |
|  | 12.701.770        | 62,06         | 13.670.537        | 60,67         | 1,08        |
|  | 946.122           | 4,62          | 1.037.396         | 4,60          | 1,10        |
|  | 15.452            | 0,08          | 77.377            | 0,34          | 5,00        |
|  | 524.555           | 2,56          | 987.156           | 4,38          | 1,88        |
|  | 3.155.246         | 15,42         | 3.091.434         | 13,73         | 0,98        |
|  | <b>20.467.938</b> | <b>100,00</b> | <b>22.533.655</b> | <b>100,00</b> | <b>1,10</b> |

3.4  
2014. . 2015. . (62,06%  
60,67%, ), 2015. . 10%.  
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### 3.4

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" .  
2013, . 91).

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" ( .  
(Bartolomeo ., 2000).  
,  
(Gadenne Zaman, 2002).  
,  
(Scavone, 2006).  
,



( ),

(Clarke O'Neill, 2006).

(Clarke O'Neill)

(Clarke O'Neill, 2006).

“ ”  
“ ”

16

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16  
( ), : VDI, 2000 : Jasch, C. (2003), The use of Environmental Management Accounting (EMA) for Identifying Environmental Costs, Journal of Cleaner Production 11, . 669

14000<sup>17</sup>  
. 92).

ISO  
<sup>18</sup>" ( - , 2013,

- :
1. ,
  - 2.
  - 3.

( - , 2013).

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<sup>17</sup>

lefsiniotis, P. and Wareham, D. (2005). "ISO 14000 Environmental Management Standards: Their Relation to Sustainability." *J. Prof. Issues Eng. Educ. Pract.*, 10.1061/(ASCE)1052-3928(2005)131:3(208), 208-212.

<sup>18</sup>  
(Goodwill)

2013, .99).

" ( - ,

, ( - , 2013, .99):

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### 3.5

, 2016).

2004.

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113/2005, 6/2007, 8/2010, 102/2010, 15/2012, 91/2012, 91/2012, 30/2013 - . ,  
25/2015 - . ) ,

,  
60% 40%  
.  
,  
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80%, 20%  
(" . " . 36/2009, 88/2010,  
91/2010 - . 14/2016)

, ,  
(" . " . 43/2010)  
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- , ,  
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„, . 111/2009).

(“ .

(5%)

( , 2011).

20.

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 ( 2014. ,  
 2015):  
 - ;  
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 - .  
 2014.  
 0,3% - , 2013. . 0,4% -  
 (  
 2014. , 2015. . 8). ,  
 (2009., 2010., 2011., 2012. ).  
 (" . " . 12/10) 5%  
 , 0,3% -  
 ( 2010. ) 1,2% -  
 2014. ., 2,4% - 2019. . , 2014.  
 ,, 0,3% - .  
 ,  
 , 1,5-2,5% - (  
 2010, 2011).  
 2014.  
 10.610,52 (0,27% - ) (  
 2014, 2015).  
 2013. . 7.962,00  
 (0,21% - ). SO<sub>2</sub>,  
 NO<sub>2</sub>, (45,69%),  
 (27,16%)  
 (25,35%) (

2014, 2015). "

, 40%

" (

2014, . 11).

, 16.04.2015.

("

" . 9/2015, . 186)

2014.

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

0 ( ) ,

2015.

0 ( ) ,

52

(Eugster, 2008;

, 2012),

SO<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>2</sub>

2.211,72

(0,06% - ) (

2014. .

2014. , 2015),

2014. .

4.244

(0,11% - ),

(

2014. , 2015).

2014.

30.509,69

, 0,78%



(

2014. , 2015)

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,  
( , 2012):  
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, ,  
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.  
, ( ), 08.08.2016.  
0,9% -  
2021. , 3% - . ( )  
, - )  
98%

*Instrument for pre-accession assistance),*

*(IPA Funds -*

4.

4.1

*(London metal exchange – LME)*

1877. .

140

2007.

19

12

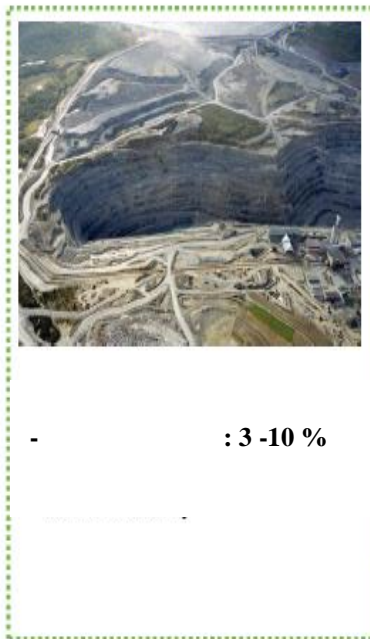
( ) 400

40%

2.1.2,

“ ”

(LME).



: Harkki, 2015, . 6.

#### 4.1

4.1 (Harkki, 2015, . 6).

4.1.

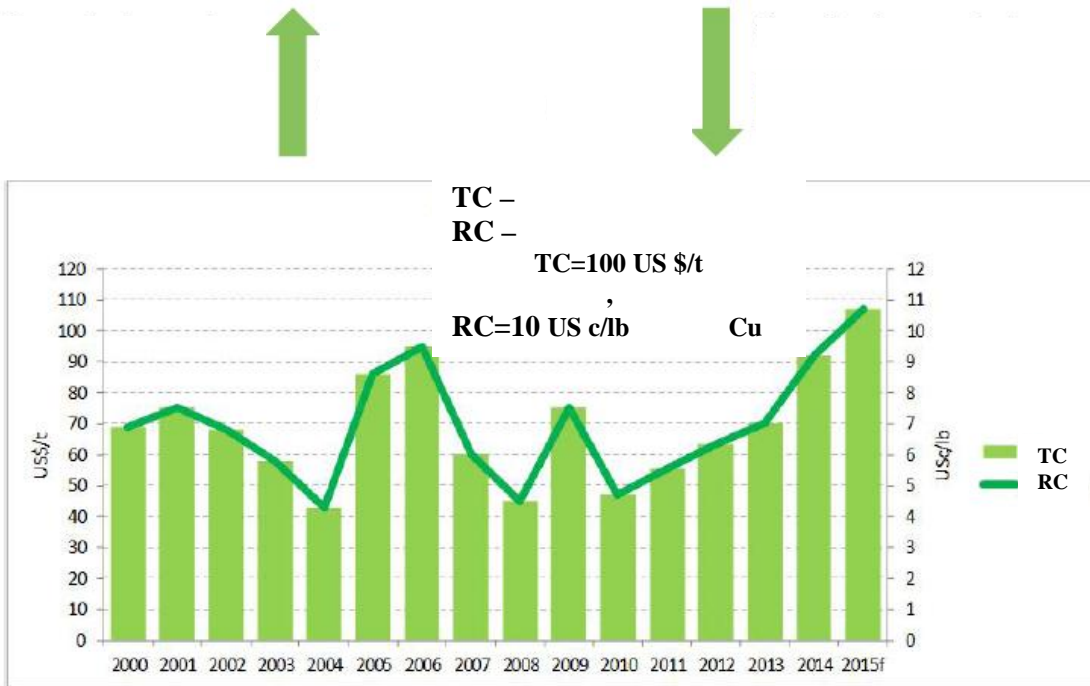
5-10%.

2-5%,

4.2)

(LME).

( 4.2).



: Harkki, 2015, . 10.

4.2

4.3.

) TC ( 4.3).

25%, 60-80% ( )

( ). 4.9 ( 4.1)

4.3. ,

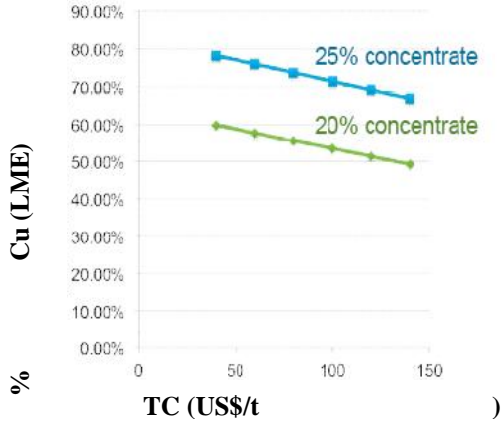
1%

4.1 4.3 ,

25%, (25-1).

LME 4.1 0,96, 4%

TC, RC,  
0,98, 2%



1% Cu  
(  
96%  
(4%  
98%  
(2% Cu  
)

25% Cu

$$\text{US \$/t} = 0,98 * \left( \text{LME} * 0,96 * \frac{(25-1)}{100} \right) - TC - (25-1) * 10^2 * 2.205 * RC \quad (4.1)$$

: Harkki, 2015, . 11.

### 4.3

(LME)

4.1) (Korinek, 2013).

9 (2001-2010)  
50%, (LME)

4,7

1900.

4.1

(T)

(LME)

|   | , (US \$/t Cu)          |                         |                         |              |             |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
|   | <b>2001</b>             | <b>2005</b>             | <b>2010</b>             |              |             |
|   | (LME: 1.578 US \$/t Cu) | (LME: 3.721 US \$/t Cu) | (LME: 7.524 US \$/t Cu) |              |             |
|   | , (US \$/t Cu)          |                         |                         |              |             |
|   |                         |                         | 2010/2001               |              | 2010/2001   |
|   | 1.835                   | 1.723                   | 0,939                   | 3.174        | 1,73        |
|   | 2.696                   | 3.018                   | 1,12                    | 3.934        | 1,46        |
|   | 1.368                   | 1.705                   | 1,25                    | 1.251        | 0,914       |
| . | 1.868                   | 1.610                   | 0.862                   | 2.932        | 1,57        |
| . | 2.604                   | 1.635                   | 0,628                   | 3.320        | 1,27        |
|   | 1.901                   | 2.575                   | 1,35                    | 3.373        | 1,77        |
| . | 2.040                   | 2.344                   | 1,15                    | 3.946        | 1,93        |
|   | <b>1.983</b>            | <b>1.861</b>            | <b>0,938</b>            | <b>2.957</b> | <b>1,49</b> |

: Korinek, 2013, . 27

8-9%.

93%

50%

## 4.2

2%, 20% Cu  
 , , : ,  
 , , .  
 :  
 , ,  
 ,  
 .  
 ( )  
 ( 4.4) (  
 , 2012).

: I (%)  
 k (%).

I

:

$$I = (K - k) 100 / (R - r), (\%) \quad (4.2)$$

: K - , (t)  
 R - , (t)  
 k - , (%)  
 r - , (%).

,  
 " " .  
 ,  
 ( , 2007).

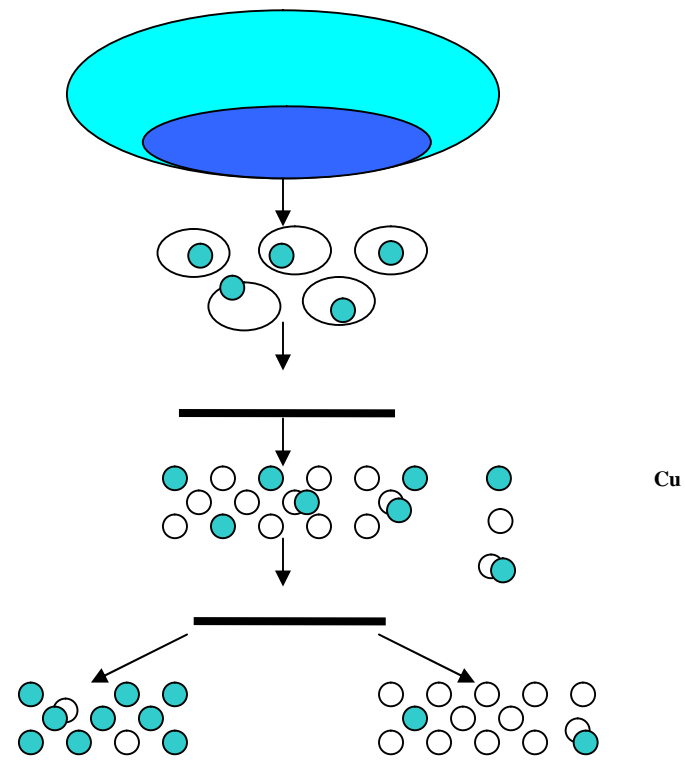


**k**

, 2012;

(  
, 2006).

(  
)  
)



: , 2012, . 28

**4.4**

**K**

, 2012, . 81):

$$= 100/k, (t) \tag{4.3}$$

$$k = 40\%$$

2,5 t

$$(K = 100/k = 100/40 = 2,5 t).$$

$$k = 20\%,$$

5 t

(K

$$= 100/k = 100/20 = 5 t).$$

**1t Cu**

60%,

34,5%.

25% Cu.

(79,4% Cu)

(66,4% Cu)

40%

Cu. (

, 2012).

( s),

(Hg)

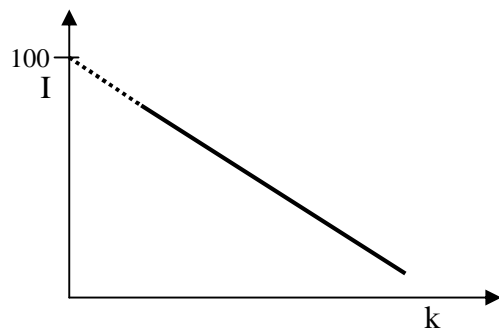
(Cd). "

1)

2)

4.3

$k$   $I$  (4.5).



4.5  $I$   $k$

,  $I$   $k$

$$I = 100 - a k \quad (4.4)$$

: -  
,

4.2

|   | $k$ (%) | $I$ (%) |    | $k$ (%) | $I$ (%) |
|---|---------|---------|----|---------|---------|
| 1 | 24,84   | 81,27   | 13 | 24,35   | 82,72   |
| 2 | 23,03   | 83,15   | 14 | 19,05   | 85,97   |
| 3 | 24,93   | 82,35   | 15 | 18,95   | 86,36   |
| 4 | 18,52   | 86,00   | 16 | 19,33   | 86,17   |
| 5 | 20,22   | 85,12   | 17 | 18,71   | 86,09   |
| 6 | 21,55   | 84,18   | 18 | 23,78   | 83,18   |
| 7 | 25,47   | 82,04   | 19 | 19,92   | 85,43   |
| 8 | 20,54   | 84,73   | 20 | 19,73   | 85,95   |

|    | k (%) | I (%) |    | k (%) | I (%) |
|----|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|
| 9  | 21,09 | 84,58 | 21 | 19,45 | 86,05 |
| 10 | 22,34 | 84,06 | 22 | 21,63 | 84,77 |
| 11 | 22,52 | 84,17 | 23 | 20,61 | 85,07 |
| 12 | 21,61 | 84,54 | 24 | 20,56 | 84,62 |

4.2

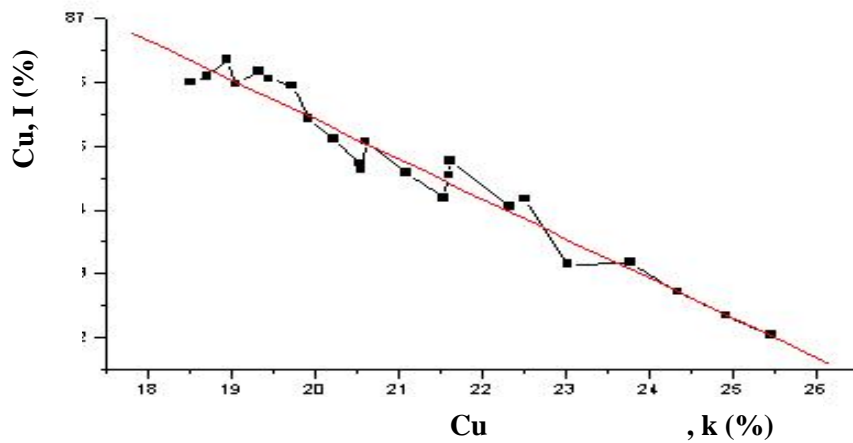
I

k

(r = 0,3 % Cu).

4.6

( 4.2).



4.6

ORIGIN 5.0,

4.2,

(4.4)

:

$$I = 100 - 0,72 k$$

(4.5)

$$R = 0,99.$$

(4.4),

(4.5)

#### 4.4

$r$  ( ) ( , 2012):  

$$M_R = r/10^2, (t) \quad (4.6)$$

$r$  - , (%).  
 $k$  ,

$I$  -  

$$M_K = M_R I / 10^2 = r I / 10^4, (t) \quad (4.7)$$

**P**  
 $C$  **C**:  

$$P = M_K C = r I C / 10^4, (US \$/t) \quad (4.8)$$

$k_r$  ( ):  

$$C = C_r + p(1/k_r - 1/k) \quad (4.9)$$

$C_r$  -  $k_r$  , (US \$/t)  
 $p$  -  
 $k_r = 25\% \text{ Cu}$  (Harkki, 2015):

$$p = 3,5 C_r \quad (4.10)$$

(4.9) :  

$$P = [r(100 - ak)/10^4][C_r + p(1/k_r - 1/k)], (\$/t) \quad (4.11)$$

$r$  ,  $C_r$ ,  $p$   $k_r$  (4.11)  
**P** **k**.

$k$  , **P**  
 , (4.11) **k**

$$dP/dk = p/k^2 - (a C_r)/10^2 - (a p)/10^2 k_r = 0 \quad (4.12)$$

$k$  :  

$$k_o = 10\{p/[a(C_r + p/k_r)]\}^{0,5} \quad (4.13)$$

$r$  - (4.5)  
 $p$  - (4.10), (\$/t)

$C_r$  – , (\$/t)

$k_r$  – , (%)

(4.13)

$$= 0,72 - \quad (4.5)$$

$k_r = 25\%$  -

- 4.3).

4.3 :

$$C_k = 0,98[(C_{LME} \times 0,96(25-1)/100] - TC - (25-1) \times 10^{-2} \times 2.205 \times RC$$

$$C_k = 0,98[(4.513 \times 0,96(25-1)/100] - 108 - (25-1) \times 10^{-2} \times 2.205 \times 0,108 = 854 \text{ US } \$/t_k$$

$C_{LME} = 4.513 \text{ US } \$/t$  ( , 08.01.2016. )

$TC = 108 \text{ US } \$/t$  ( - 4.2)

$RC = 0,108 \text{ US } \$/lb \text{ Cu}$  ( - 4.2)

$1t = 2.205 \text{ lb}$

:

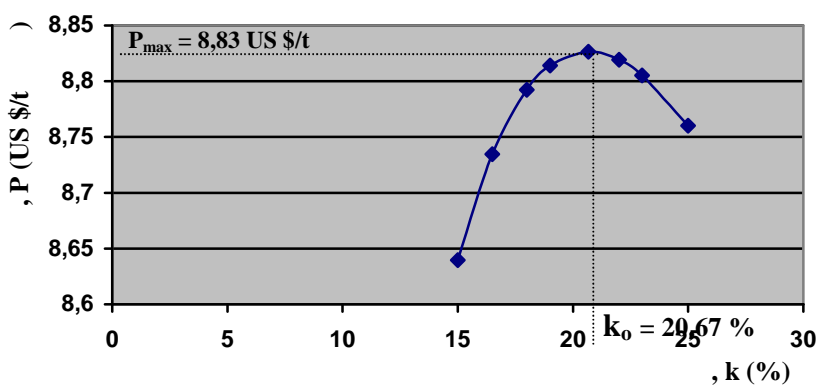
$$C_r = C_k \times 100/(25-1) = 854 \times 100/24 = 3.561 \text{ US } \$/t \text{ Cu}$$

$$p = 3,5 C_r = 3,5 \times 3.561 = 12.463 \text{ US } \$/t \text{ Cu}$$

(4.13)

:

$$k_o = 10\{12.463/[0,72(3.561 + 12.463/25)]\}^{0,5} = 20,67\% \text{ Cu}$$



4.11

4.7

4.7

P

k.

$k_0 = 20,67\%$ ,

$P_{\max} = 8,83 \text{ US \$/t}$

( )

k.

k .

k

(4.13),

, P,

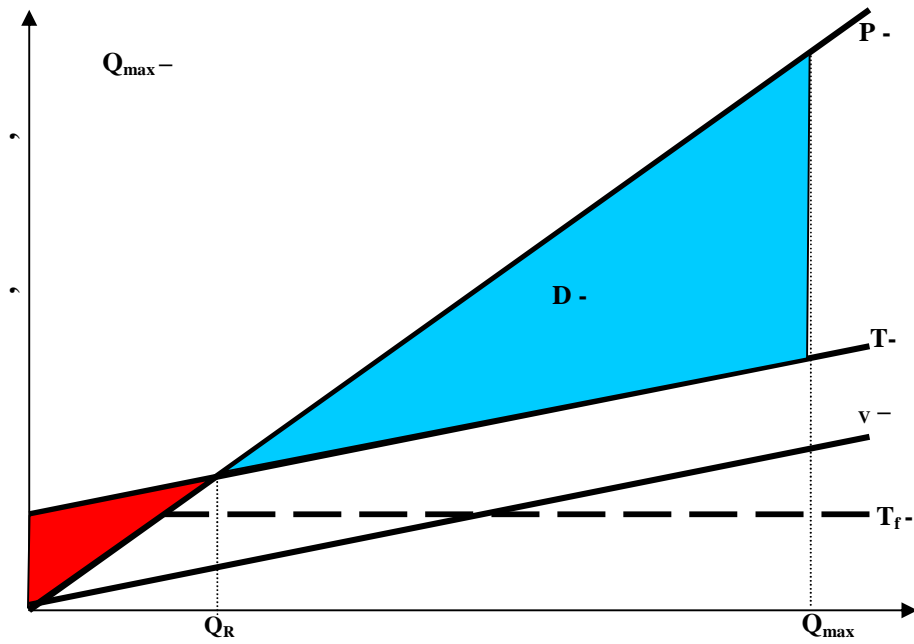
$C_r \quad k_r$

4.5

2.1

?

( 4.8).



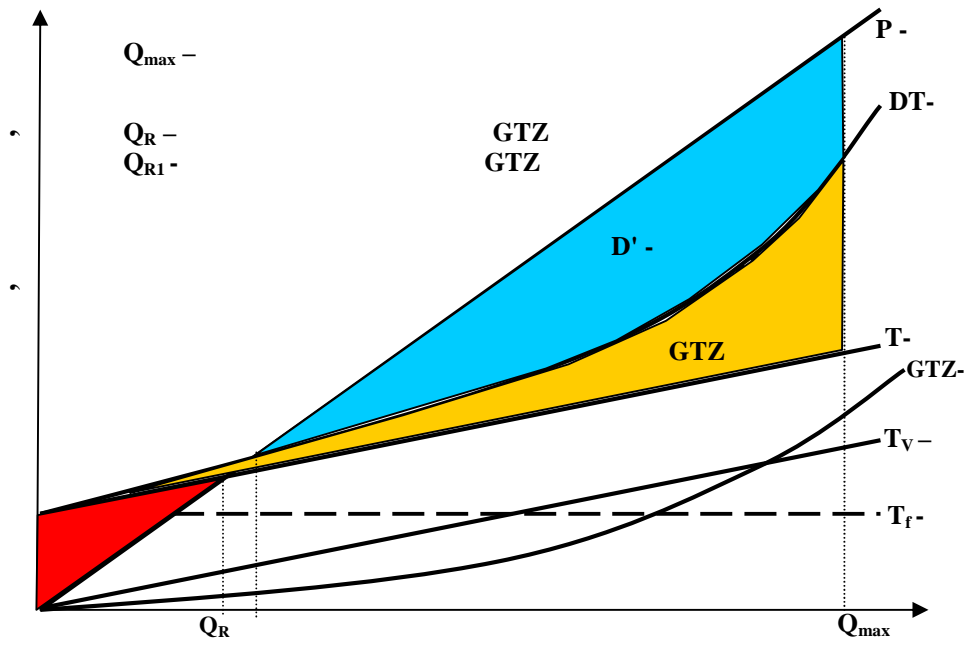
: , 1997, . 186

4.8

|          |  |            |          |
|----------|--|------------|----------|
|          | <b>P,</b>  | <b>TV,</b> | <b>T</b> |
| <b>D</b> | :  |            |          |
|          | $P = c_1Q$   |            | (4.14)   |
|          | $T_V = c_2Q$   |            | (4.15)   |
|          | $T = T_f + T_V = T_f + c_2Q$                           |            | (4.16)   |
|          | $D = P - T = c_1Q - (T_f + c_2Q) = (c_1 - c_2)Q - T_f$ |            | (4.17)   |

:  $Q$  - , (t)  
 $c_1$  - , (US \$/t)  
 $c_2$  - , (US \$/t)  
 $T_f$  - , (US \$)  
 , 4.9 ,  
**GTZ,** ( 4.9).





: Harris, 2009, . 359

4.9

( ),  
(Harris, 2009, . 359).

$Q_z$ ,

$Q$ ,

(Harris, 2009)

$$Q_z = k Q^y$$

(4.18)

:  $k$  -

$y$  -

, (t/t Cu)

GTZ

$Q_z$ :

$$GTZ = t_z Q_z = t_z k Q^y$$

(4.19)

:  $t_z$  -

, (US \$/t)

GTZ, D

GTZ

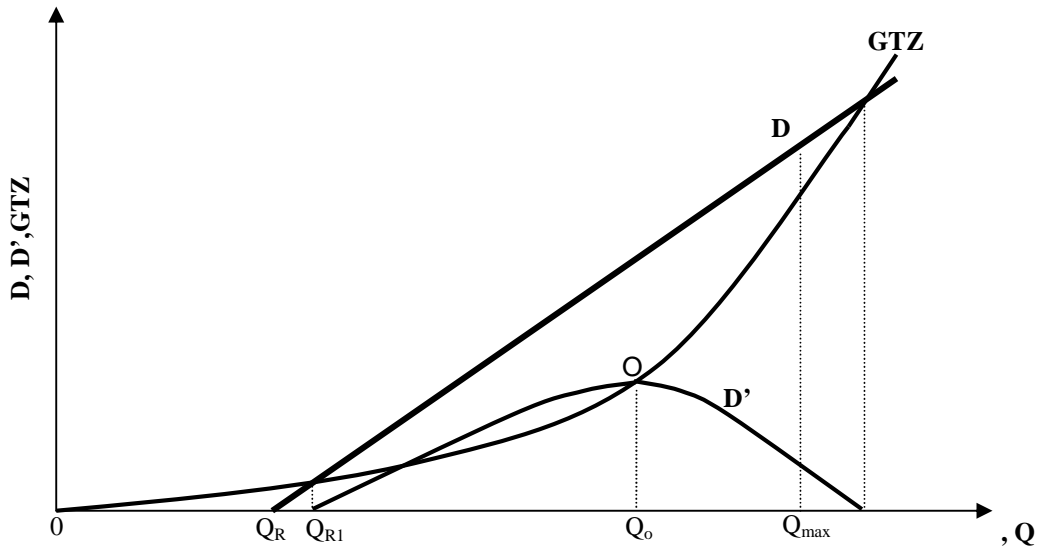
D',

(

4.9

4.10):

$$D' = D - GTZ = (c_1 - c_2)Q - T_f - t_z k Q^y \quad (4.20)$$



., 2007, . 62

#### 4.10

$$D' \quad (4.20)$$

( )

( 4.10).

$Q_0$ .

$Q_0$ ,

$D$

$G Z$ .

$Q_0$

$D'$

( 4.10).

(4.20)  $Q$

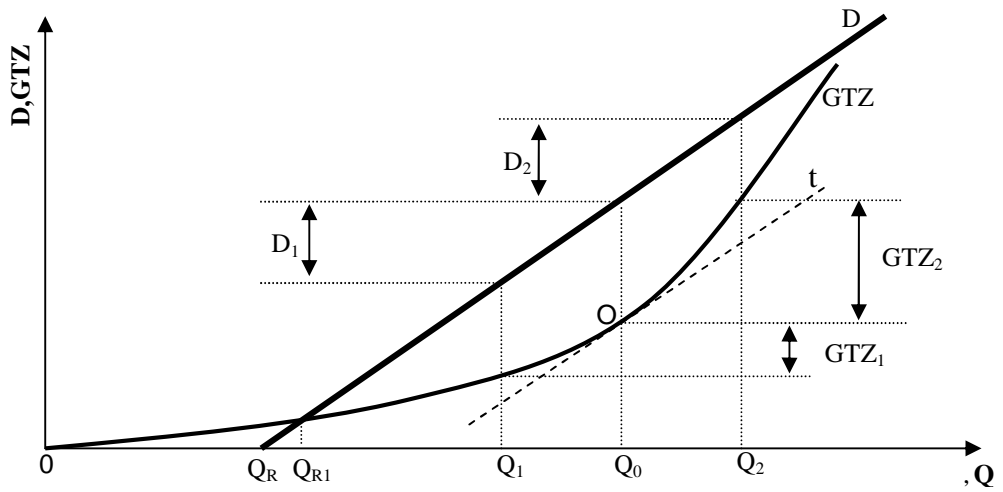
:

$$dD'/dQ = (c_1 - c_2) - t_z k y Q_0^{y-1} = 0 \quad (4.21)$$

:

$$Q_0 = [(c_1 - c_2) / t_z k y]^{1/(y-1)} \quad (4.22)$$

(4.22)



4.11 O

4.11

$Q_1$   $Q_0$   $Q_2$   $Q_{R1}$   $Q_0$  (

$D_1$   $D_2$

$G Z_1$   $G Z_2$

$Q_0$   $Q_0$   $Q_2$ ,  $D_2$

$Q_0$   $GTZ$

( 4.11)

$D$   $t$   $Q$

$G Z. T$

- 2010. 1.251 US\$/t Cu 3.946

US\$/t Cu ( 4.1). -

( )

4,230 US\$/t Cu, 3.904 €/t Cu,

7,2%

y

(4.22),

:

$$Q_Z = k Q^y$$

:  $Q_Z = 5.000 \text{ t} -$  :  $\text{SO}_2 + \text{PM}_{10} + \text{PM}_{2,5}$ , 100%

- 2.21 1 (

$\text{PM}_{10} + \text{PM}_{2,5}$ ).

$Q = 80.000 \text{ t Cu} -$

$k = 0,050 \text{ t/t Cu} -$  -

( , 2013, . 10)

y -

;

(4.18):

$$5.000 = 0,050 \times 80.000^y$$

$$80.000^y = 5.000 / 0,050 = 100.000$$

$$y = \ln 100.000 / \ln 80.000 = 1,0198$$

$t_z$  :

$$t_z = ET / Q_Z = 20.577.311 / 5.000 = 4.115 \text{ € t}$$

:  $ET = 20.577.311 \text{ €} [58.792.316 \text{ €} \times 0,35 = 20.577.311 \text{ €} -$

1 ( 6.4 6.2).

4.22:

$c_1 = 4.513 \text{ \$/t Cu} = 4.165 \text{ €t Cu} -$

08.01.2016.

$c_2 = 4.230 \text{ US \$/t Cu} = 3.904 \text{ €t Cu} -$

$t_z = 4.115 \text{ €t} -$

$k = 0,050 \text{ t/t Cu} -$

$y = 1,0198$

- , (4.22)

:

$$Q_0 = [(c_1 - c_2) / t_z k y]^{1/(y-1)} = [(4.165 - 3.904) / 4.115 \times 0,050 \times 1,0198]^{1/(1,0198-1)}$$

$Q_0 = 61.189 \text{ t Cu}$

,

61.189 t

( 4.22)

:  $c_1, c_2, t_z, k$  y.

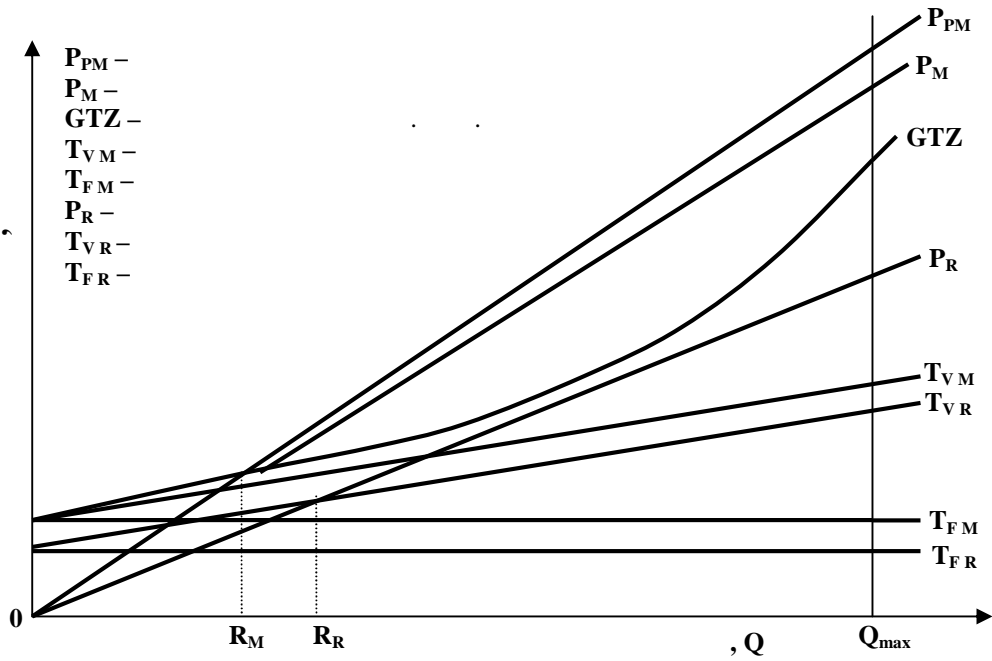
4.6 –

Bulletin, 2012, . 12-13). 1.4 t. , 3,2 t , 1,8 t (Copper ?

2015. .: " 15.

2015, . 30). " (EMIS, 80.000-100.000 t (Davenport ., 2002).

GTZ ( 4.12).



: Harris, 2009, . 359

4.12

( )

$D_{R+M}$  :

$$D_{R+M} = (P_R + P_M) + P_{PM} - (T_{FR} + T_{FM}) - (T_{VR} + T_{VM}) - GTZ \quad (4.23)$$

$D_R$  :

$$D_R = P_R - T_{FR} - T_{VR} \quad (4.24)$$

$D_{R+M} - D_R$  :

$$D_{R+M} - D_R = P_M + P_{PM} - T_{FM} - T_{VM} - GTZ \quad (4.25)$$

$$: (D_{R+M} - D_R) > 0, \quad (P_M + P_{PM}) > (T_{FM} - T_{VM} - GTZ),$$

$$: (D_{R+M} - D_R) < 0, \quad (P_M + P_{PM}) < (T_{FM} - T_{VM} - GTZ),$$

( 4.13).

$R_2$

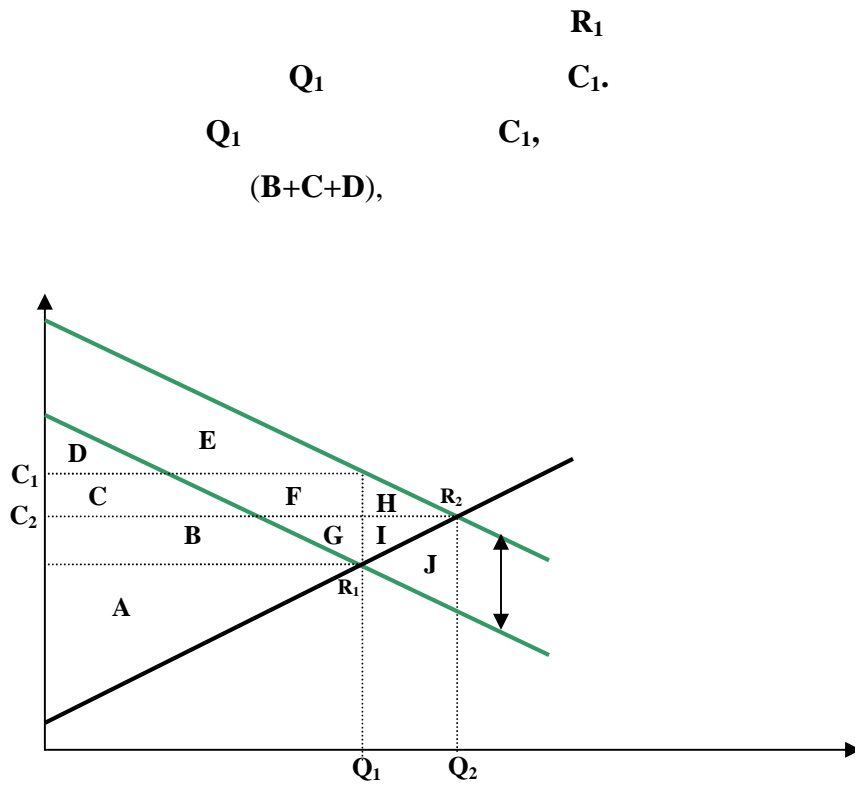
( )

$Q_2$

$C_2$ .

(A+B+G+I),

(C+D+E+F+H).



4.13

$Q_2$   $C_2$   
 B  
 (C+D).  
 (A+B+G+I).  
 (E+F+G+H+I+J).  
 (G+I)  
 $Q_1$   $C_1$   
 (B+C+D)  
 (E+F+G),

5.

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? ,

? (Harris, 2009, . 357)

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( , 2011, . 74).

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, . ( , 2012).

( 6.2).

2015. .

: " 2015. (SO<sub>2</sub>)

(50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

145µg/m<sup>3</sup>" ( 2015.

. 2016, . 23) " 139

125 µg/m<sup>3</sup>" (

2015. .. 2016, . 23).

: "

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

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2015. ., 2016, . 24).  
23.12.2014. .

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45 )

2015. 2016. .

### 5.1

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 . " ,  
 " " (Harris, 2009, . 49).  
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a (NB) =

(B)-

(D)

je Qz,

:  $D=D(Qz)$ . a

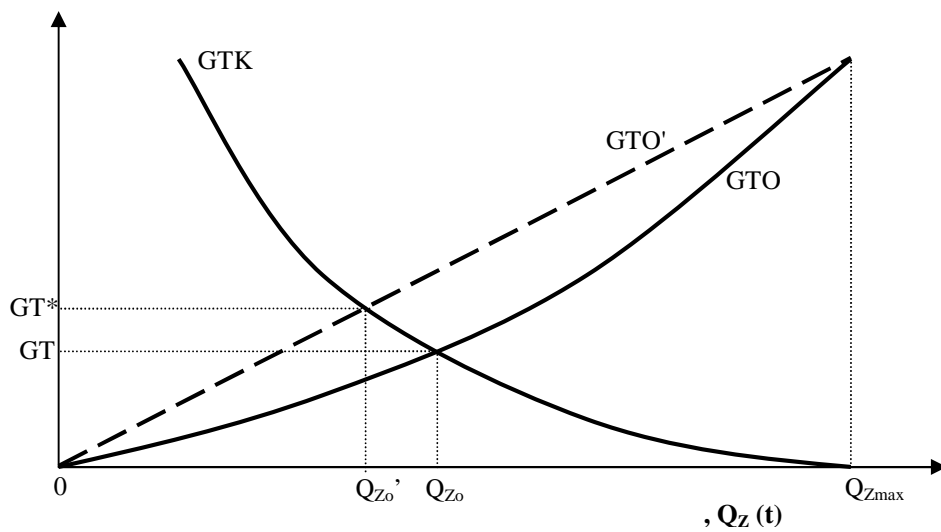
$B=B(Qz)$ .

$$NB=B(Qz)-D(Qz) \tag{5.1}$$

$$\frac{dNB(Qz)}{dQz} = \frac{dB(Qz)}{dQz} - \frac{dD(Qz)}{dQz} = 0 \tag{5.2}$$

$$\frac{dB(Qz)}{dQz} = \frac{dD(Qz)}{dQz} \tag{5.3}$$

e?



: Harris, 2009, . 358

5.1

5.1

**G**  $Q_z$  **G**  $Q_{zmax}$

**GTO** **GTK**  $Q_{max}$

**G**

(Harris, 2009).

*ExternE-EcoSenseWebV 1.3* (Bickel Friedrich, 2005)

( **G** ' 5.1).

$Q_{z0}$ ,

**G**

$Q_{z0}$ ,

$Q_{z0}$ '

*price,*

*shadow*

2009, . 358).

## 5.2

(" . ", . 12/2010)

" ( , 2009, . 161).

" ( , 2009, . 97).

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( , 2009, . 98).

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" ( , 2009, .

98).

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" (Perman ., 2003, . 203).

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( , 2009).

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70- 20.  
( , 2009).

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2009).

" ( , 2012, . 266).

( , 2009).

( CD, *Survey on the Use of Economic Instruments for Pollution Control and Natural Resources Management in the New Independent States*, 1999) :

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(Harris, 2009; Goodstein, 2003).

(„“).

## 5.2.1

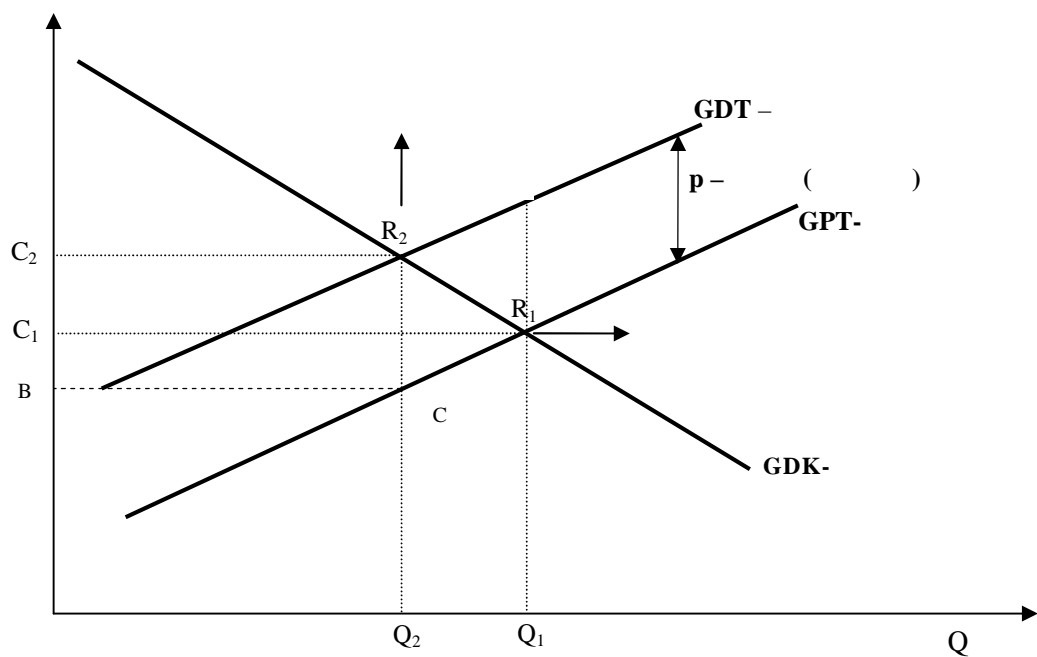
### 5.2.1.1



(Arthur S. Pigou)

(Economics of Welfare)

5.2 (Stiglitz, 2004, . 228).



: Stiglitz, 2004, . 228

5.2

GPT.

$R_1,$

$Q_1$

$C_1.$

a

$GDT=GPT+p,$

$p,$   
 $C_1 \quad C_2$

$Q_1 \quad Q_2$

$R_2,$

$Q_2$

$Q_2.$

$CBC_2R_2$

e

$R_1R_2$

p

GK

$Q_Z$

( 5.3).

5.3

GŠ

GK

GK\*.

$Q_Z$  (

),

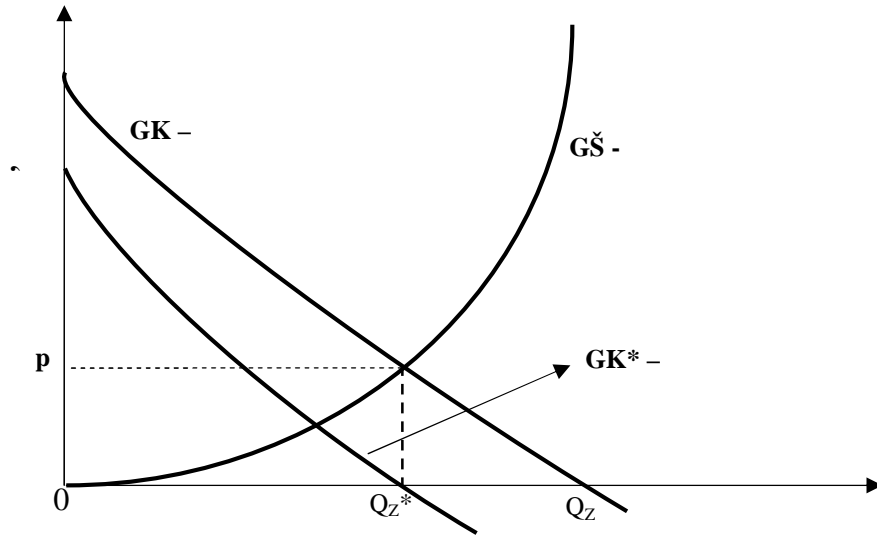
p,

- A,

$Q_Z^*$

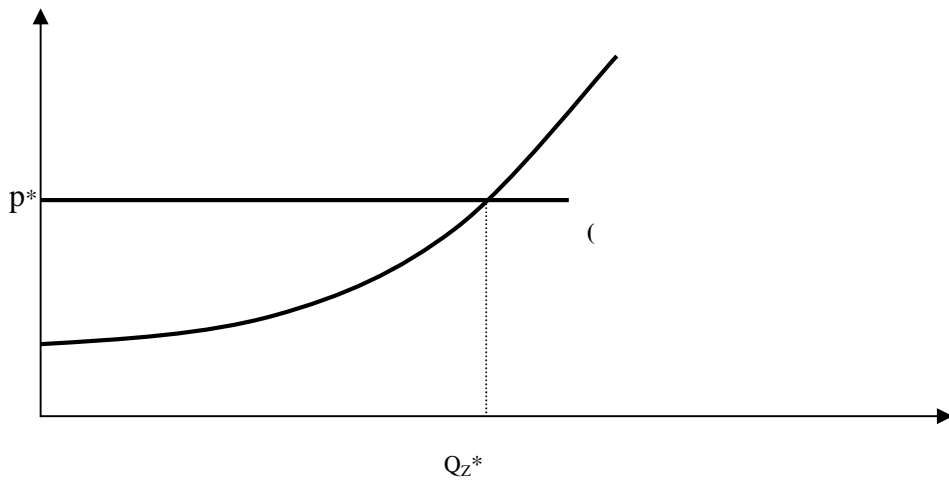
(Perman

., 2003).



: Perman ., 2003, . 217

**5.3**



: ., 2004, . 79

**5.4**

( 5.4).

2004).

$Q_Z^*$  ( 5.4) ( ,

$p^*$

$Q_Z^*$

$p^*$

( 5.4)

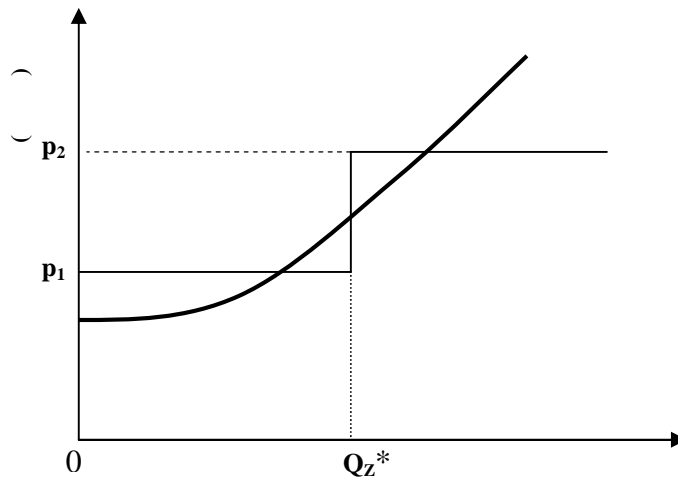
( 5.5)

$Q_Z^*$ .

$p_1$

$Q_Z^*$  ( 5.5),

$p_2$  ( , 2004).



: , 2004, . 80

5.5

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(Endres, 2010).

### 5.2.1.2

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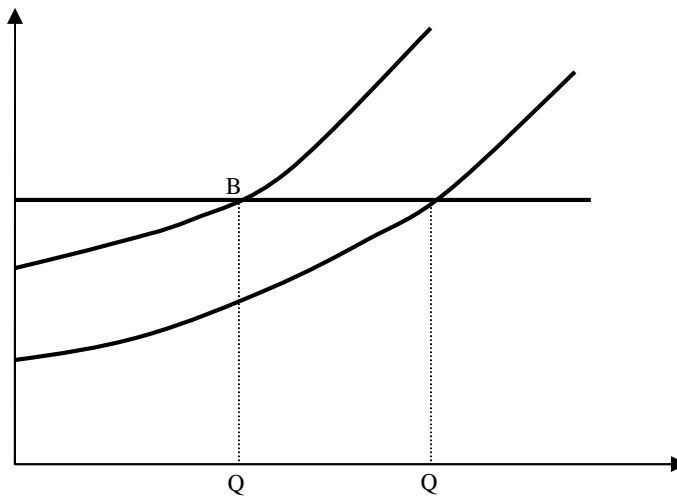
“(Gwartney Stroup, 1982, . 619).

: ”

” ( , 2004, . 83).

”( , 2009, . 109).

( 5.6).



: , 2004, . 84

**5.6**

Q Q ( 5.6),

5.6

- 1) ( , 2009):  
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  - 2) (  
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  - 3)
  - 4) ;  
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  - 5)
- ( , 2009).

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( , 2009, . 111). ,  
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### 5.2.1.3

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" (Anthoff, 2007, . 48).  
60- XX , ,  
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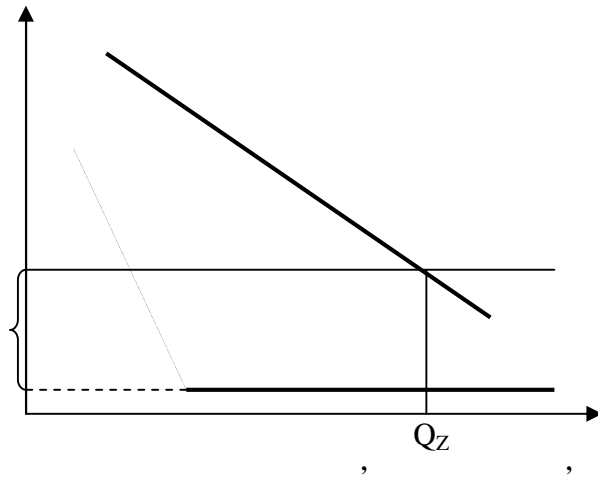
" (Harris, 2009, . 363).

(

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#### 5.2.1.4

( 5.7).



: , 2004, . 82

5.7

5.7

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### 5.2.1.5



500 m

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( , 2009).

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500 m

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" ( , 2009, . 111).

1) :

2) ( )

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" ( , 2009, . 112).

(Perman, 2003; , 2009)

( - )

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( , 2009).

( , 2014).

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( , 2014). , - .

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( ) . , . " , " ( , 2014, . 388). , , , . , , . , , .

(*European Economy, the Economics of Limiting CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions*, 1992). "

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" ( - , 2007, . 86).

, , , (Weizsacker, 1989).

" 90-

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Agraa, 2001, . 453).

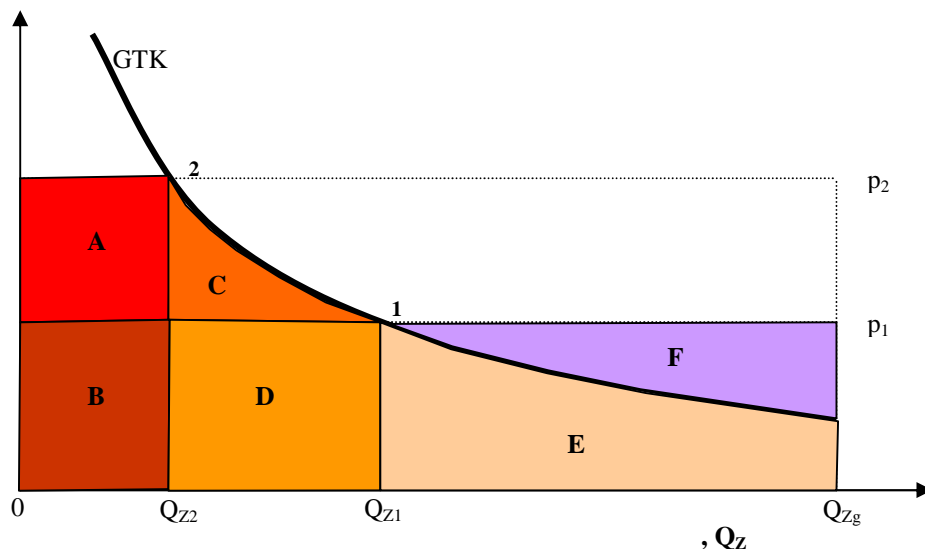
2011).

### 5.3

( )

”(Harris, 2009; Bromley 1995).





: Harris, 2009, . 361

### 5.8

5.8.  $Q_{zg}$  ( ) ,  
 $p_1$  .  $Q_{zg}$ ,  
 $T_{z\check{z}_1}$   
 $T_{z_1} = Q_{zg} \times p_1$  :  
 $T_{z\check{z}_1} = T_{z_1} \sim B+D+ +F$   
 $p_1$  ,  
 $Q_{z_1}$ .  
 $1$  (  $Q_{z_1}$  )  
 $Q_{z_1}$   
 $TK_1$ ,  
 $T_{z_2} = Q_{z_1} \times p_1$ , a a  $B+D$ . ,  
 $T_{z\check{z}_2} = TK_1 + T_{z_2}$  :  
 $T_{z\check{z}_2} \sim +B+D$   
 $T_{z\check{z}}$  :  
 $T_{z\check{z}} = T_{z\check{z}_1} - T_{z\check{z}_2} \sim B+D+ +F - ( +B+D) \sim F$   
 $Q_{z_1}$   
 $F$  5.8.  $p_2$



$Q_{zz}$ ,

$T_{zz}$

:

$$T_{zz} \sim B+D+E+D'+E'$$

T

$T'_{zz}$

:

$$T'_{zz} \sim B+D'+E'$$

$T_{zz}$

:

$$T_{zz} = T_{zz} - T'_{zz} \sim B+D+E+D'+E' - (B+D'+E') \sim D+E$$

,

D+E

5.9.

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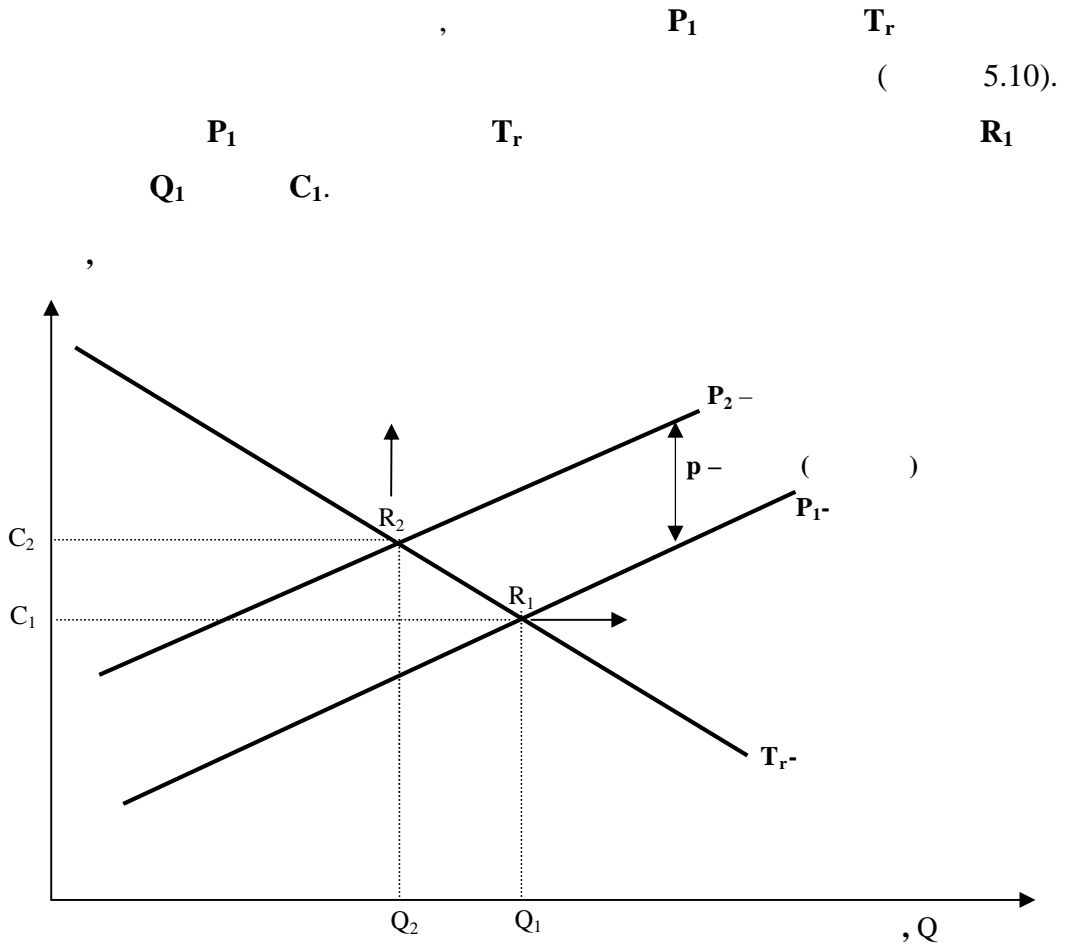
”

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... (Harris, 2012, p. 679).

5.4



: Harris, 2009, p. 45

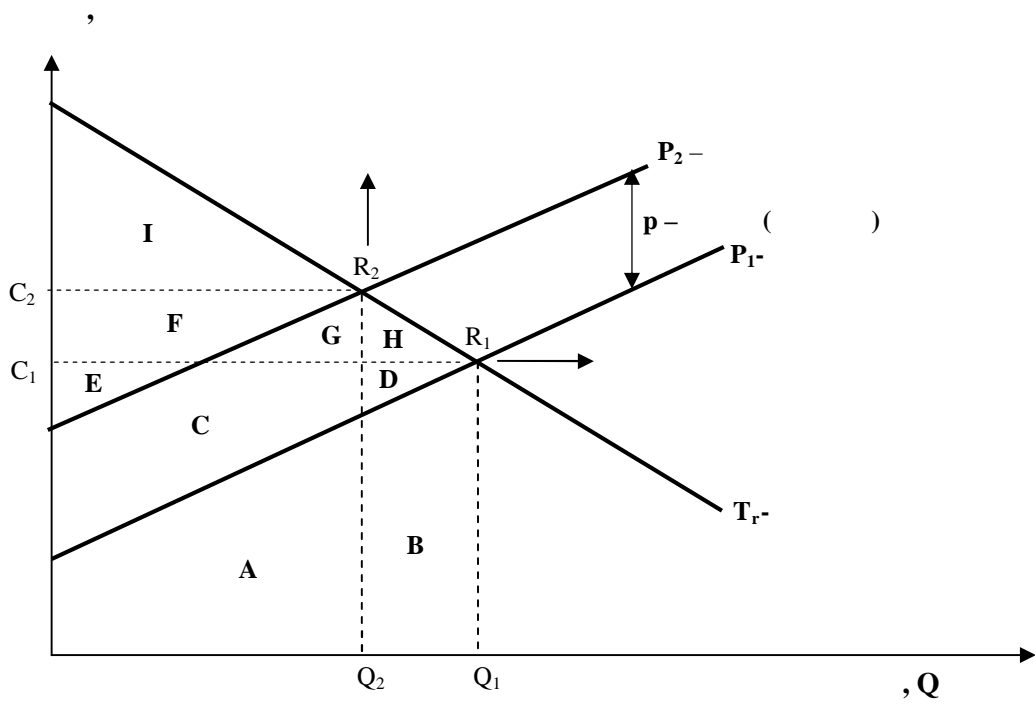
5.10

$p$  (5.10).

o p P<sub>2</sub> P<sub>2</sub>  
 , P<sub>2</sub>  
 , R<sub>2</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>  
 C<sub>2</sub>. (Harris, 2009, .  
 45).

5.5

( 5.11).



: Harris, 2009, . 71

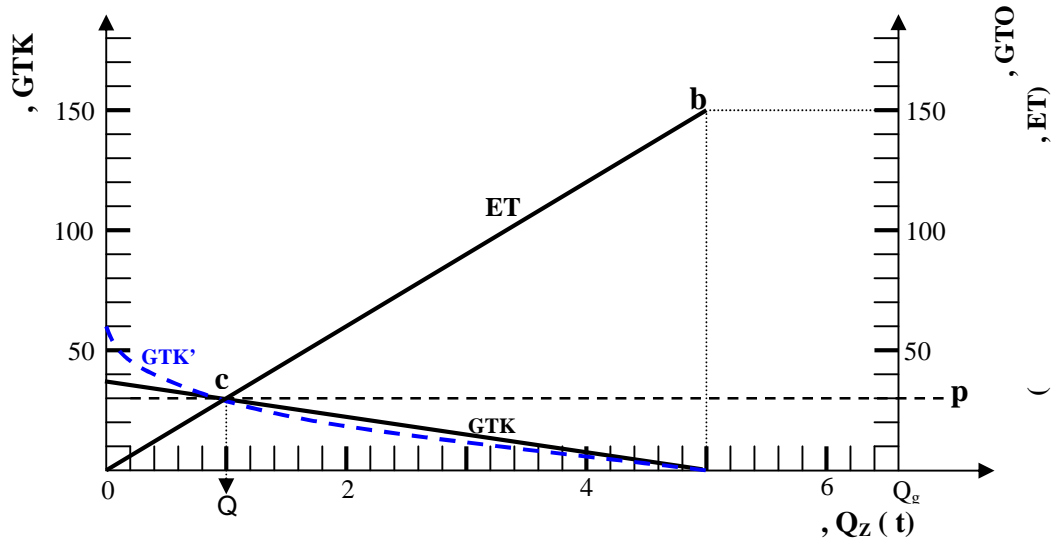
5.11

$R_1$ .  
 $E+C+D$ ,  
 $I+F+G+H$ .  
 $A+B$ .  
 $p$  ( 5.11),  $R_1$   
 $R_2$ ,  $Q_2$   
 $C_2$ .  
 $R_2$ ,  
 $E+F$ ,  $I$ .  
 $A+C+G$ . ( + )  $C+G$ ,  
 $E+C+D - (E+F) = C+D-F$   
 $(I+F+G+H-I) = F+G+H$   
 $D+H$  5.9,  
 " " " ,  
 ?  
 " (Harris, 2009, . 72).

### 5.5.1

" .  
 " ?  
 (Harris, 2009, . 48).

$ET$  ( )  
 $Q_Z$  ( )  
 $p = GTO/Q_Z = ET/Q_Z$ , ( US \$/t ) (5.4)



5.12

5.12.

5

$ET$  150  $b$  ( $Q_Z = 5$ ;  $ET = 150$ )  
 5.12  
 $ET$   
 $b$   $0$   $b$   $ET = 150$

(5.4)

:

$$p = ET/Q = 150/5 = 30 \quad ./ \quad .$$

**p**

5.12.

**c,**

**p**

**ET,**

$$Q_Z = 1$$

**c**

**G K,**

( $Q_Z = 5$ ;  $GT = 0$ ).

**G K**

$$G = 47$$

$$G K = 47$$

**G K**

(

).

**G K**

$$G K = 60$$

**G K**

$$= 60$$

**c**

(

**G K'**

5.12).

### 5.5.2

(Harris, 2009, . 271).

100%

1900. 2014.

650 t ,

65 t

(~10%). , 90%

<sup>21</sup>

<sup>21</sup>

1960-2014.

(Q)

:  $Q = Q_1(p^n - 1)/(p - 1)$ ,

1900-2014.

:  $Q_1 -$



100%

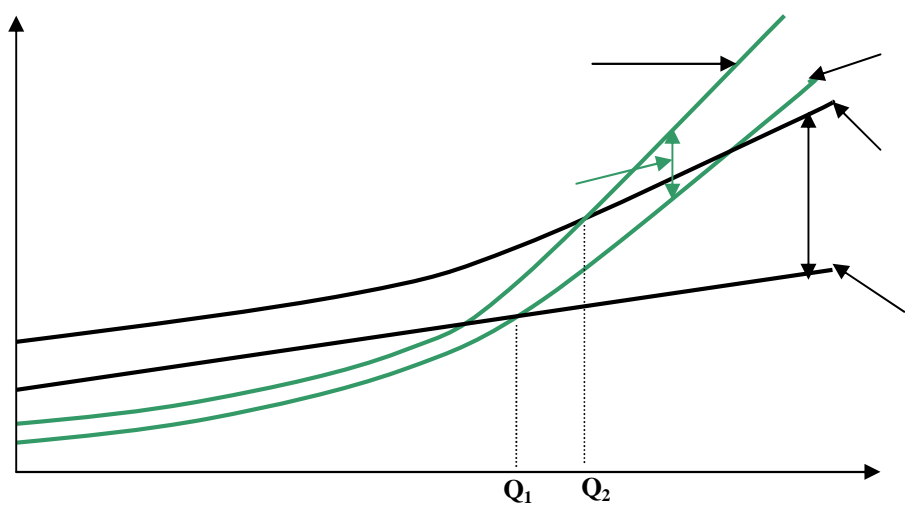
( , , )

( ICSG, 2012).

1. ;

2.

3.



5.13

, 2010, . 141

$Q_1=0,5\text{Mt}$ ,  $Q_2=0,195\text{ Mt}$ ; n- ; p-

(  $p=1,034$ ;  $p=1,057$ ).

5.13

$Q_2,$

$Q_1$

( 5.1).

## 6. COST-EFFECTIVENESS A

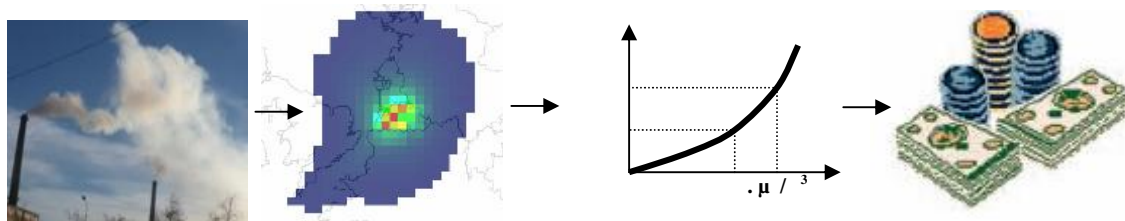
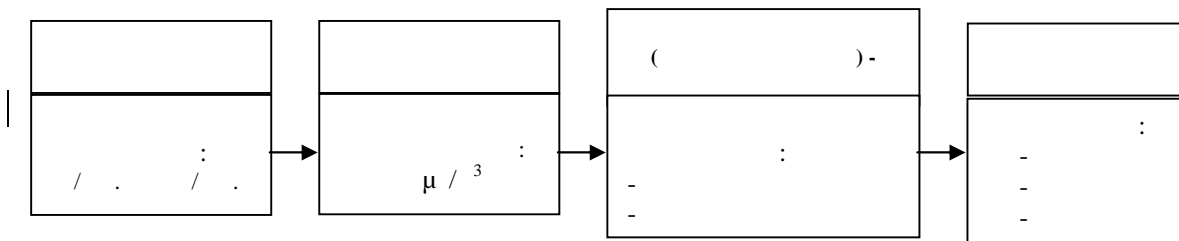
### *ExternE (External Cost of Energy)*

#### 6.1

#### *ExternE (External Cost of Energy)*

*ExternE – External Cost of Energy, methodology 2005 Update (Bickel Friedrich, 2005) (European Commission)*

(Institute of Energy Economics and the Rational Use of Energy (IER), University of Stuttgart).



: Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 42

#### 6.1

(Impact Pathway Approach - IPA):

→ → → /  
 → ( 6.1).  
 , Preiss Klotz ,  
 , EcoSenseWeb V1.3 (Preiss Klotz, 2008),  
 .  
 ( ,  
 , ) . ,  
 , ,  
 : "EcoSenseWeb V1.3

EcoSenseWeb V1.3 .  
 : , ( ,  
 ).  
 kWh,  
 ~ (Preiss Klotz, 2008, . 8).

EcoSenseWeb V1.3.

( ) .  
 e Externe - EcoSenseWeb V1.3

### 6.1.1

Externe - EcoSenseWeb V1.3

(  
 )  
 EUROGRID. "

( )  
" ("Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation  
of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe" - EMEP).

· , ,  
, ,  
, ,  
(Preiss Klotz, 2008).

(  
, , , ).  
·  
, ·  
*Externe - EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

, *Gaussian-*  
(*Industrial Source Complex Model - ISC*),  
(*United States Environmental Protection Agency, US – EPA*).

( ) 10 x 10 km.  
10 km,  
, ,  
,  
·  
: (SO<sub>2</sub>)  
PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub> – : (As), (Pb), (Cd),  
(Ni) (Hg).  
10 x 10 km.

, *Externe-*  
*EcoSenseWeb VI.3*.

· :  
(SO<sub>3</sub>) ( )  
50 x 50 km.

,  
(SO<sub>2</sub>) PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>  
·  
*EUROGRID*, *Externe - EcoSenseWeb VI.3*,

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>,

*Externe- EcoSenseWeb V1.3*

*EcoSenseWeb V1.3*

*Externe - EcoSenseWeb V1.3*

10 km –

) EMEP50 (50 x 50 km –

): EMEP10 (10 x

).

*Externe - EcoSenseWeb V1.3.*

*“ (Dose – Response Functions – DRF)*

DRF

*ExterneE - EcoSenseWeb V1.3.*

DRF

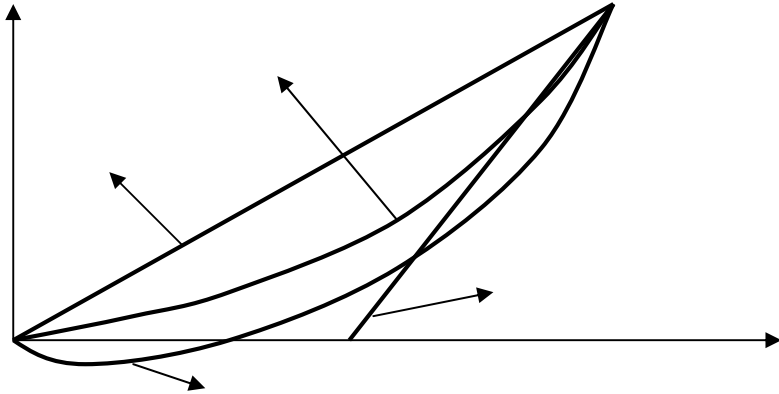
*EcoSenseWeb V1.3*

EcoSenseWeb VI.3.

(PM) : (NO<sub>x</sub>), (SO<sub>2</sub>),  
(Concentration – Response Functions - CRF).

, ( 6.2).  
" " ( . -  
NO<sub>x</sub> - CO<sub>2</sub>

). , SO<sub>2</sub> ,  
( ).



: Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 42

6.2 : - (CRF)

PM<sub>2,5</sub> PM<sub>10</sub>,  
(SO<sub>2</sub>)

(Bickel Friedrich, 2005).

EcoSenseWeb

CRF  
. CRF

EcoSenseWeb VI.3

25 ,

(SO<sub>2</sub>) PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>,

(Bickel Friedrich, 2005).

6.1 : – (CRF) PM<sub>10</sub>  
PM<sub>2,5</sub>

|                   | , µg/m <sup>3</sup> |                                 |      | YOLL <sup>22</sup><br>(€ .) |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                     | CRF<br>[1/(µg/m <sup>3</sup> )] |      |                             |
| PM <sub>2,5</sub> | - ( )               | 6,51 -04                        | YOLL | 40.000                      |
|                   | - ( )               | 1,39 -02                        |      | 295                         |
|                   | - ( )               | 9,59 -03                        |      | 130                         |
|                   | - . ( )             | 3,69 -02                        |      | 38                          |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | - ( )               | 6,84 -08                        |      | 3.000.000                   |
|                   | - ( )               | 1,86 -05                        |      | 200.000                     |
|                   | ( )                 | 7,06 -06                        |      | 2.000                       |
|                   | - ( )               | 4,34 -06                        |      | 2.000                       |
|                   | - ( )               | 3,27 -03                        |      | 1                           |
|                   | - ( )               | 4,03 -04                        |      | 1                           |
|                   | - ( )               | 3,24 -02                        |      | 38                          |
|                   | - ( )               | 2,08 -02                        |      | 38                          |

: Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 156

Externe- EcoSenseWeb VI.3

CRF

PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2,5</sub>

(SO<sub>2</sub>),

( 6.1).

PM<sub>10</sub>. Externe - EcoSenseWeb VI.3,

<sup>22</sup> YOLL – Y ars of Life Lost -

6,51 -04 = 6,51/10.000 = 6,51

10.000



CRF PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2,5</sub> SO<sub>2</sub>

e a

(Bickel Friedrich, 2005).

*Externe – EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

, 1% 75

9

”(Bickel Friedrich, 2005 . 156). : – (CRF)

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>, *Externe - EcoSenseWeb VI.3*,

6.1.

*ExternE - EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

CRF [(Pb), (As), (Cd), (Hg), (Ni), (Cr) (Mn)],

( 6.2) (Preiss Klotz, 2008).

CRF PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub> ( 6.1).

6.2

|      |    | (€t)      |
|------|----|-----------|
| , As |    | 80.000    |
| , Cd |    | 39.000    |
| , Ni |    | 4.000     |
| , Pb | IQ | 600.000   |
| , Hg | IQ | 8.000.000 |
| , Cr |    | 31.500    |

: Preiss Klotz, 2008, . 22

(

).

(SO<sub>2</sub>), PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>

(SO<sub>2</sub>).

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

*Externe - EcoSenseWeb VI.3.*

*Externe – EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

*CRF*

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

€t

(Degryse Smolders, 2006).

*(United Nations Conference on*

*Environment and Development - UNCED, 1992)*

( ,

).

*EcoSenseWeb*

*VI.3*

( ,

*Eco-Indicator 99* (Goedkoop Spiensma, 2000).

(CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O),

(Bickel Friedrich, 2005).  
*ExternE - EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

*Externe - EcoSenseWeb VI.3*  
CRF  
(Kyoto Protocol, Japan, 1997) 2010-2020.

2020.  
(CO<sub>2</sub>).

CO<sub>2</sub>  
CO<sub>2</sub>  
-  
0,3%.  
(, 2012).

### 6.1.2

*ExternE - EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

*Externe - EcoSenseWeb VI.3*  
*EcoSenseWeb VI.3* ( 6.1):  
1. ( ,  
(t Cu/ .))

(SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>, Pb, As, Ni Cd,

Hg, Mn t/ ).

*Externe - EcoSenseWeb V1.3.*

2.

3.

*Response Functions - DRF)*

4.

*Externe - EcoSenseWeb V1.3*

### 6.1.3

*ExterneE - EcoSenseWeb V1.3*

2010.

*xternE -*

*EcoSenseWeb*

( : , , ),  
(Institute of Energy Economics and Rational Use of Energy (IER), University of Stuttgart).

,  
(SO<sub>2</sub>), PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>  
,  
,  
(  
,  
, )

*xternE – EcoSenseWeb.*  
*ExternE – EcoSenseWeb: "EcoSenseWeb V1.3*

*EcoSenseWeb V1.3* .  
:  
( , ) .  
kWh,  
" (Preiss Klotz 2008, . 8).

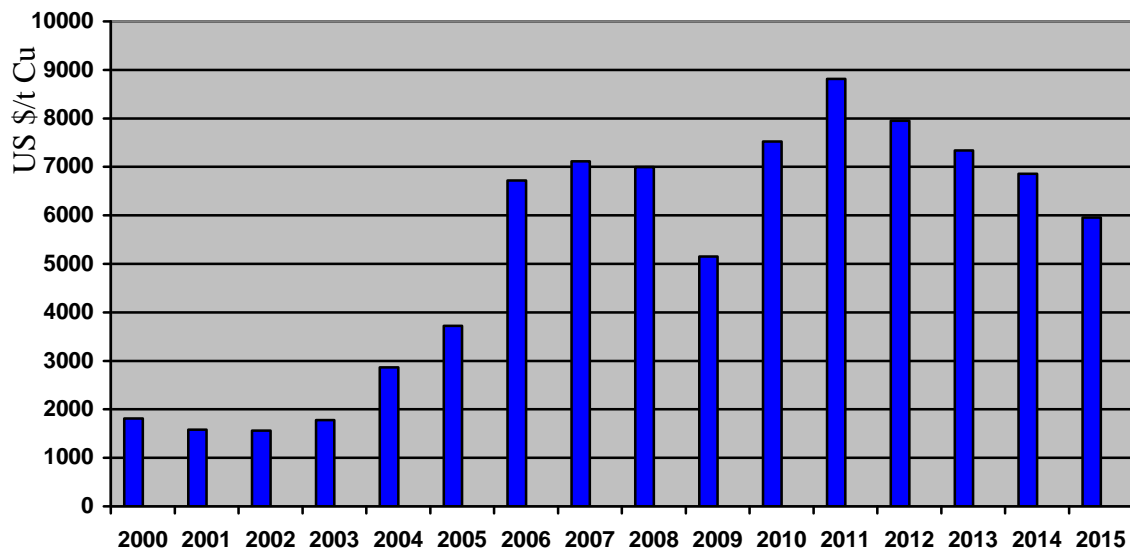
,  
*EcoSenseWeb V1.3.*  
e *ExternE - EcoSenseWeb V1.3*  
*ExternE - EcoSenseWeb*  
2008. *ETH University Zurich,*  
*Management Technology and Economics* (Eugster, 2008).

6.3 (ET)

|           |       |      |      |        |
|-----------|-------|------|------|--------|
|           |       |      |      |        |
| ET (€ / ) | 687   | 49   | 7    | 743    |
| %         | 92,46 | 6,59 | 0,94 | 100,00 |

: Eugster, 2008, . 96

2005. ,  
 743 €t Cu, 921 US \$/t Cu (743 x  
 1,24 = 921 US \$/t Cu ( 6.3). 6.3 92,5%  
 , 6,6%  
 0,9%  
 PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>  
 ,  
 2005.  
 2.344 US\$/t Cu ( 4.1), 921 US\$/t Cu (  
 6.3).  
 921 US\$/t Cu,  
 39% (921/2.344 = 0,39).  
 2005. (London  
 Metal Exchange, L ), 3.721 US\$/ t Cu ( 6.3),  
 1.861 US\$/ t Cu ( 4.1).  
 50% (1.861/3.721=0,50), 25%  
 (921/3.721=0,25). ,  
 , 2010  
 7.524 US\$/ t Cu ( 6.3), 2.957  
 US\$/t Cu ( 4.1).  
 39% (2.957/7.524=0,0,39), 12%  
 (921/7.524=0,12).



: Statista - The Statistics portal, Average annual market price of copper 2000-2015

6.3

(LME)

*xternE - EcoSenseWeb*

1.

2.

VI.3

*ExternE – EcoSenseWeb*

, CRF

*ExternE – EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

(Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 166-167).

6.2

*ExternE – EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

(Institute of Energy  
Economics and Rational Use of Energy - IER, University of Stuttgart)  
on-line *ExternE – EcoSenseWeb VI.3 (EcoSense Light  
Edition-EcoSense LE),*

*EcoSense LE (Light Edition)*  
*EcoSenseWeb VI.3* on-line

*EcoSense LE*

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*EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

( )

*ExternE – EcoSenseWeb*

VI.3.



Language: **English**

# Ecosense LE

Step1
Step2
Step3
Step4

Welcome to EcoSenseLE for Europe

EcoSenseLE (Light Edition) is a tool to quickly generate rough estimations of impacts on human health caused by air pollution in Europe. For these estimations, EcoSenseLE uses values derived from various EcoSenseWeb model runs. EcoSenseWeb is an integrated atmospheric dispersion and exposure assessment model which implements the Impact Pathway Approach developed within [ExternE](#), the European Commission projects [NEEDS](#) and [CASES](#). It was designed for the analysis of single point sources (electricity and heat production) in Europe but it can also be used for analysis of multiple emission sources.

EcoSense was developed to support the assessment of priority impacts resulting from the exposure to airborne pollutants, namely impacts on human health. The current version of EcoSenseLE covers the emission of 'classical' pollutants: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, primary particulates, NMVOC and NH<sub>3</sub>.

The Impact Pathway Approach (IPA) is a bottom-up approach and depicted in Figure 1. Starting point is the emission of a pollutant at a source location into the environment, models its dispersion and chemical transformation in the atmosphere, identifies the exposure of the receptors and calculates the related physical impacts which then are aggregated to external costs.

Fig. 1: Impact Pathway Approach.

Please click here to acknowledge that you have understood that the following results are only rough estimates of the order of magnitude that should be replaced by more detailed calculations, if decision is to be based on it.

**Submit**

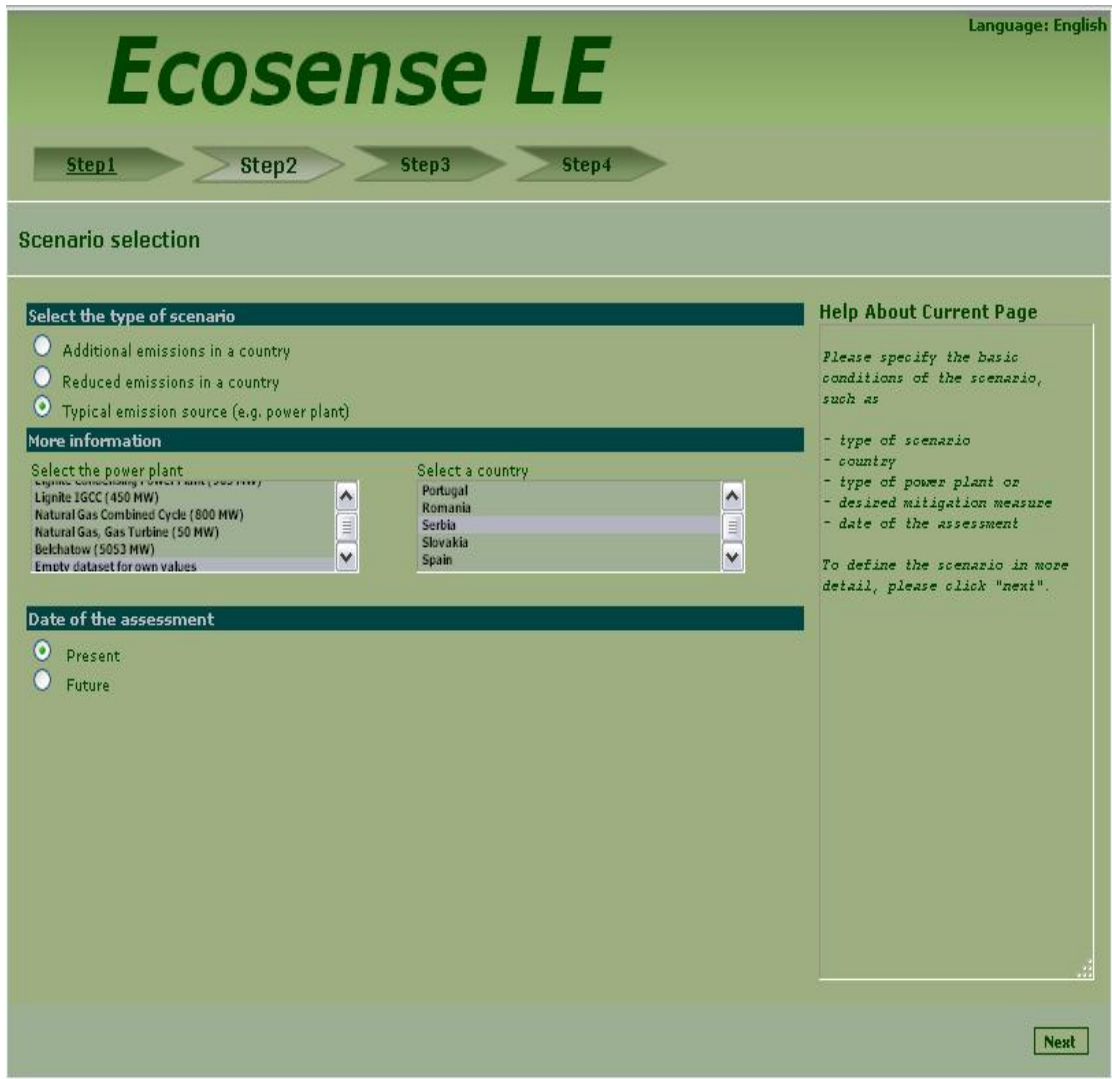
: Institute of Energy Economics and Rational Use of Energy (IER)

## 6.4

(Step 1)

(

2 (Step 2).



: Institute of Energy Economics and Rational Use of Energy (IER)

## 6.5

( )

(Step 2)

( ),

( ).

# Ecosense LE

Step1 Step2 Step3 Step4

## Scenario definition

AIR POLLUTION (Source Country: SI, Year: 2010)

| High Stack       | Value | Unit                 |
|------------------|-------|----------------------|
| NOx              | 0     | metric tonnes / year |
| SO2              | 2272  | metric tonnes / year |
| PM10             | 1552  | metric tonnes / year |
| PM25             | 1176  | metric tonnes / year |
| NMVOG            | 0     | metric tonnes / year |
| NH3              | 0     | metric tonnes / year |
| Full load hours: | 7920  | hours / year         |
| Output:          | 0     | MW                   |

### Help About Current Page

Please enter the emissions in metric tonnes per year.

If the release height is over 200m above ground, the values should be entered as high stack emissions.

For low release heights, emissions can be entered separately for rural and urban areas. For low releases in urban areas, the urban increment is included.

: Institute of Energy Economics and Rational Use of Energy (IER)

## 6.6

( 1)

(Step 3)

( ,)

(

200 m).

Language: English

# Ecosense LE

Step1 Step2 Step3 Step4

---

## Results

**Damages caused by air pollutants (Source: SI)**

Calculated values:

|       |          |
|-------|----------|
| Euro: | 50550980 |
| DALY: | 582.39   |

Values per kWh for 7920 full load hours per year with an output of 0 MW:

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Euro per kWh:                  | 0 |
| 10 <sup>-6</sup> DALY per kWh: | 0 |

**Help About Current Page**

The results are depending on the chosen scenario, avoided or additional health impacts caused by air pollutants in Europe.

: Institute of Energy Economics and Rational Use of Energy (IER)

### 6.7

SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub> - 1

(Step 4)

. ( 1),  
50.550.980 .

2.24 ( 2.5) 6.2.

-  
2.24

( 0) 2.5.

2.3,

2.24 2.5.

*ExternE – EcoSenseWeb V1.3,*

6.4 ( 0).

6.4

- ( 1).

6.4

|                            | 0                               |       | 1               |       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
|                            | Q <sub>2014</sub> = 32.500 t Cu |       | Q = 80.000 t Cu |       |
|                            | €                               | %     | €               | %     |
| (SO <sub>2</sub> )         | 956.371.000                     | 98,2  | 25.714.764      | 43,7  |
| (PM <sub>10</sub> )        | 559.276                         | 0,1   | 985.390         | 1,7   |
| (PM <sub>2,5</sub> )       | 11.864.385                      | 1,2   | 23.850.826      | 40,6  |
| (Pb)                       | 4.399.200                       | 0,1   | 7.881.600       | 13,4  |
| - (Cd)                     | 32.194                          |       | 47.736          | 0,1   |
| (Hg)                       | 221.000                         |       | 18.560          |       |
| (As)                       | 399.100                         |       | 288.000         | 0,5   |
| (Ni)                       | 702                             |       | 5.440           |       |
| ET (€)                     | 973.846.857                     | 100,0 | 58.792.316      | 100,0 |
| PET (€t Cu)                | 29.964                          |       | 735             |       |
| <sup>23</sup> P<br>(€t Cu) | 10.487                          |       | 257             |       |

: Q - <sup>24</sup>, (t)

: ExternE – EcoSenseWeb V1.3

( 6.4- 0),

**29.964 €t Cu,**

**10.487 €t Cu.**

(LME) 2014. . 6.900 US \$/t,

5.954 €t. ,

5 (29.964/5.954=5,0),

<sup>23</sup>

PET<sub>k</sub>=k x PET,  
(GDP<sub>RS</sub>)

k-  
(GDP<sub>EU</sub>): k=GDP<sub>RS</sub>/GDP<sub>EU</sub>=0.35.

<sup>24</sup>

( 0) 2014.

. (Q<sub>2014</sub>=32.500 t Cu).

(Q=80.000 t Cu).

( 1)

1,8 (10.487/5.954=1,8).

20

25

7 (" . " , 113/2005, 6/2007, 8/2010, 102/2010, 15/2012, 91/2012, 30/2013- . 25/2015- . )<sup>26</sup>

- 9.005 RSD 75 €/t (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- 14.410 RSD 120 €/t (PM<sub>10</sub> + PM<sub>2,5</sub>).

k=0,35 (k -

GDP<sub>RS</sub>

GDP<sub>EU</sub>: k=GDP<sub>RS</sub>/

GDP<sub>EU</sub>=0.35)

2014. . - , e

e

:

-

(SO<sub>2</sub>):

$p = k \times ET_{SO_2}/Q_{SO_2} = 0,35 \times 956.371.000/84.500 = \mathbf{3.961 \text{ €t}}$  (SO<sub>2</sub>),

je: ET<sub>SO2</sub>=956.371.000 € -

(SO<sub>2</sub>) ( 6.4 - 0); Q<sub>SO2</sub>=84.500 t -

(SO<sub>2</sub>) ( 2.24 - 0) Q<sub>2014</sub>=32.500 t

2014. .

-

PM<sub>10</sub> + PM<sub>2,5</sub>:

$p = k \times ET_{PM}/Q_{PM} = 0,35 \times 12.423.661/1.465,75 = \mathbf{2.967 \text{ €t}}$  (PM<sub>10</sub>+PM<sub>2,5</sub>),

: ET<sub>PM</sub>=12.423.661€ -

(PM<sub>10</sub>+PM<sub>2,5</sub>) ( 6.4 - 0), Q<sub>PM</sub>=1.465,75 t -

(PM<sub>10</sub>+PM<sub>2,5</sub>) ( 2.24 - 0) Q=32.500 t 2014. .

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

7 (" .

25

26

“, . 113/2005, 6/2007, 8/2010, 102/2010, 15/2012, 91/2012, 30/2013- .  
 25/2015- . ) **52,8** (3.961/75=52,8),  
 (PM<sub>10</sub>+PM<sub>2,5</sub>) **24,7** a (2.967/120=24,7),

### 6.3

### *ExternE – EcoSenseWeb VI.3*

- (SO<sub>2</sub>) 28,4  
 kg/t Cu, “  
 ” (EIA Study, 2010, .  
 25)

( 2.24 2.5).

*Outokumpu Flash*

, *Outokumpu Flash*

70%

. (ICSG, 2015, .18).

2.24 ( **1**) 2.5,

2.24

*EcoSenseWeb VI.3,*

6.4

( **1**),

( 0),

6.4) 735 €t Cu,

41

( 1

257 €t Cu.

(10.487/257=40,8).

-

- 2015. ,, 6,2%

(257/4.165 = 0,062).

- 2015.

13,7

31.12.2015. .

60

(

),

( 1),

(2,3 4).

( 6.5).

(

),

( 3).



|                          | 2               |       | 3               |       | 4               |       |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
|                          | Q = 80.000 t Cu |       | Q = 80.000 t Cu |       | Q = 80.000 t Cu |       |
|                          | €               | %     | €               | %     | €               | %     |
| (SO <sub>2</sub> )       | 38.028.877      | 47,9  | 16.298.090      | 50,2  | 90.544.945      | 43,9  |
| (PM <sub>10</sub> )      | 1.269.833       | 1,8   | 406.347         | 1,2   | 4.063.465       | 2,0   |
| (PM <sub>2,5</sub> )     | 30.827.598      | 38,8  | 9.735.031       | 30,0  | 97.350.308      | 47,2  |
| (Pb)                     | 8.928.000       | 11,2  | 5.760.000       | 17,7  | 13.920.000      | 6,7   |
| - (Cd)                   | 53.040          |       | 37.440          | 0,1   | 71.760          |       |
| (Hg)                     | 21.120          |       | 13.440          |       | 33.280          |       |
| (As)                     | 320.000         | 0,4   | 224.000         | 0,7   | 448.000         | 0,2   |
| (Ni)                     | 6.080           |       | 3.840           |       | 9.280           |       |
| ET(€t Cu)                | 79.454.548      | 100,0 | 32.478.188      | 100,0 | 206.441.038     | 100,0 |
| PET (€t Cu)              | 993             |       | 406             |       | 2.580           |       |
| PET <sub>k</sub> (€t Cu) | 348             |       | 142             |       | 903             |       |

: Q -

, (t)

:

ExternE – EcoSenseWeb V1.3

(

)

( 2).

348 €t

Cu ( 6.5)

30

(10.478/348=30,1).

6.4 6.5

( )  
(Pb).

(SO<sub>2</sub>), PM<sub>2,5</sub>

,  
,  
( 4).  
, (903 €/t Cu)  
11,6 (10.478/903=11,6).  
4 .

( 0)

( 1 2).

**6.4**

6.6

( 0)

: 1 ( )

2 (

).

(1-2 )

30

41

6.6

-

|   | €t Cu  |         |         |
|---|--------|---------|---------|
|   |        | 0/<br>1 | 0/<br>2 |
| 0 | 10.487 |         |         |
| 1 | 257    | 40,8    |         |
| 2 | 348    |         | 30,1    |

:

6.4 6.5

6.7

.

6.7

-

|                     | , (€t Cu) |     |     |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|-----|
|                     | 0         |     |     |
|                     |           | 1   | 2   |
| , SO <sub>2</sub>   | 10.299    | 112 | 166 |
| , PM <sub>2,5</sub> | 128       | 104 | 135 |
| , Pb                | 47        | 34  | 39  |

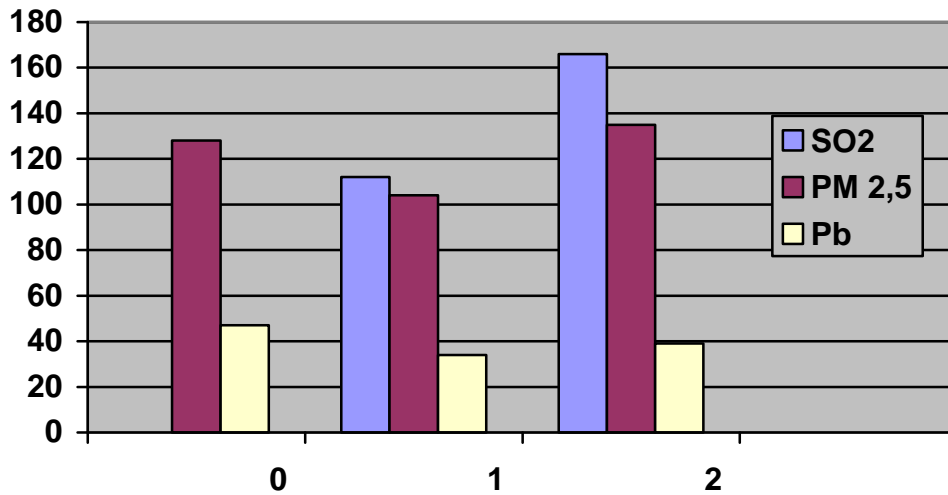
:

6.4 6.5

6.7

6.8

2). 6.8 0 ( ) (SO<sub>2</sub>), (10.299 €t Cu) PM<sub>2,5</sub> (104-135 €t Cu) (Pb) (47-39 €t Cu).



6.8 : 6.7  
 (€t Cu)

1),

(SO<sub>2</sub>) 92 (10.299/112=92) (

6.7).

(PM<sub>2,5</sub>)

(Pb)

( )

(PM<sub>2,5</sub>)

1,2

(128/104=1,2),

(Pb)

1,4

(47/34=1,4).

) (

2 -

6.7

6.8).

(SO<sub>2</sub>)

62

(10.299/166=62).

(PM<sub>2,5</sub>)

,

(Pb)

1,2

## 6.5

*ExternE – EcoSenseWeb V1.3,*

*(EcoSense LE)*

( )

( )

( )

(S)

( )

(5.1)

( )

**P**  
**ET**

**Q:**

$$p_{eu} = ET/Q, (\text{€t}), \tag{6.1}$$

( )

**p<sub>rs</sub>**

:

$$p_{rs} = kp_{eu} = k \times ET/Q, (\text{€t}), \tag{6.2}$$

: k-

(GDP<sub>RS</sub>)

(GDP<sub>EU</sub>): k= GDP<sub>RS</sub>/ GDP<sub>EU</sub>=0.35.

(6.1) (6.2)

( )

6.4

2.24

1 (

)

6.8.

6.2

6.1.1.

6.8

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E

|                   | ( ) , (€t )  |  |     |
|-------------------|--|--|-----|
|                   | 27<br><i>ExternE -EcoSenseWebV1.3</i><br>p <sub>eu</sub> |  |     |
|                   |  | p <sub>rs</sub> = k x p <sub>eu</sub> = 0,35 p <sub>eu</sub> | 28  |
| , SO <sub>2</sub> | 11.318   | 3.961  | 75  |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | 635  | 222  | 120 |
| PM <sub>2,5</sub> | 20.281   | 7.098  |     |
| , As              | 80.000   | 28.000   | -   |
| , Cd              | 39.000   | 13.650   | -   |
| , Ni              | 4.000  | 1.400  | -   |
| , Pb              | 600.000  | 210.000  | -   |
| , Hg              | 8.000.000  | 2.800.000  | -   |
| , Cr              | 31.500   | 11.025   | -   |

: (6.1) (SO<sub>2</sub>)  
 PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2,5</sub>; T 6.2 6.1.1;  
 6.2.

6.8

(“ . ”, . 113/2005, 6/2007, 8/2010, 102/2010, 15/2012, 91/2012, 30/2013 - . 25/2015 - . ),  
 (SO<sub>2</sub>) 9.005 ./t SO<sub>2</sub>, 75 €t SO<sub>2</sub>,  
 (PM<sub>10</sub> + PM<sub>2,5</sub>) 14.410 ., 120 €t (PM<sub>10</sub> + PM<sub>2,5</sub>).

27  
 ExternE – EcoSenseWeb V1.3  
 28 ( )

E . \_\_\_\_\_

( ) .

" (Harris, 2009, . 50).

(Harris, 2009).

6.2 ( 6.4)

257 €t

80.000 t

20.560.000 € (257 x 80.000 = 20.560.000).

(EcoSense LE)

EcoSenseWeb V1.3



30 150, , ( , )" (Bickel Friedrich, 2005, . 78). : "

" (Eugster, 2008, . 45).

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40%

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“, . 113/2005, 6/2007, 8/2010, 102/2010, 15/2012, 91/2012, 30/2013 -

25/2015 - ).

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1.  
VI.3,

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*ExternE – EcoSenseWeb*

29.964 €t

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(LME) 2014.

6.900 \$/t,

5.954 €t.

5

(29.964/5.954 =5).

20

O

( : 13%

78%

-

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: 38%

59%

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: 25%

-

59%

: 17%

32%

)

195 €t ( SO<sub>2</sub> – 75 €t

PM<sub>10</sub>+PM<sub>2,5</sub> – 120 €t )

, 3,3%

29.964 €t Cu

, k = GDP<sub>RS</sub>/GDP<sub>EU</sub> = 0,35 (

10.487 €t

: 3.961 €t

2.967 €t

PM<sub>10</sub> + PM<sub>2,5</sub>.

1,8

52,8 24,7  
(PM<sub>10</sub> + PM<sub>2,5</sub>).

20

257 €t

( 1). To 41  
(10.478/257=40,7).

(LME = 5.995 €t Cu , 20.01.2017) 4,3%,

( 1),

(SO<sub>2</sub>) - 92

(PM<sub>2,5</sub>) (Pb)  
( ) PM<sub>2,5</sub> 1,2  
(Pb) 1,4

( 2),

350 €/t Cu,

30

( 4). , (903 €/t Cu)  
11,6

)

(75 €/t SO<sub>2</sub>)

[120 €/t (PM<sub>10</sub>+PM<sub>2,5</sub>)],

PM<sub>2,5</sub>),

[ (As), (Cd), (Pb) (Hg)].

53

(PM<sub>10</sub>+PM<sub>2,5</sub>)

25 a

[3.961 €/t SO<sub>2</sub> 2.967 €/t (PM<sub>10</sub>+PM<sub>2,5</sub>)].

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SX-EW

SX-EW

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114

650

Mt

6,5 Mt ( 10%).

90%

1.

2.

3.



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Универзитет у Нишу  
Економски факултет

### ИЗЈАВА О АУТОРСТВУ

Изјављујем да је докторска дисертација, под насловом **Вантржишна решења еколошких екстерних ефеката у производњи бакра у Републици Србији**, која је одбрањена на Економском факултету Универзитета у Нишу:

- резултат сопственог истраживачког рада;
- да ову дисертацију, ни у целини, нити у деловима, нисам пријављивала на другим факултетима, нити универзитетима;
- да нисам повредила ауторска права, нити злоупотребила интелектуалну својину других лица.

Дозвољавам да се објаве моји лични подаци, који су у вези са ауторством и добијањем академског звања доктора наука, као што су име и презиме, година и место рођења и датум одбране рада, и то у каталогу Библиотеке, Дигиталном репозиторијуму Универзитета у Нишу, као и у публикацијама Универзитета у Нишу.

У Нишу, 28.03.2017.године

Аутор дисертације: мр Марија Магдалиновић Калиновић

Потпис аутора дисертације



Универзитет у Нишу  
Економски факултет

**ИЗЈАВА О ИСТОВЕТНОСТИ ШТАМПАНОГ И ЕЛЕКТРОНСКОГ ОБЛИКА  
ДОКТОРСКЕ ДИСЕРТАЦИЈЕ**

Име и презиме аутора: Марија Магдалиновић Калиновић

Наслов дисертације: **Вантржишна решења еколошких екстерних ефеката у  
производњи бакра у Републици Србији**

Ментор: Проф. др Снежана Радукић

Изјављујем да је штампани облик моје докторске дисертације истоветан  
електронском облику, који сам предала за уношење у Дигитални репозиторијум  
Универзитета у Нишу.

У Нишу, 28.03.2017. године

Потпис аутора дисертације



Универзитет у Нишу  
Економски факултет

### ИЗЈАВА О КОРИШЋЕЊУ

Овлашћујем Универзитетску библиотеку „Никола Тесла“ да, у Дигитални репозиторијум Универзитета у Нишу, унесе моју докторску дисертацију, под насловом: **Вантржишна решења еколошких екстерних ефеката у производњи бакра у Републици Србији.**

Дисертацију са свим прилозима предала сам у електронском облику, погодном за трајно архивирање.

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У Нишу, 28.03.2017.године

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Потпис аутора дисертације