

Trends in the waste hierarchy in Europe

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European Environment Agency



The European Environment Agency

- An EU institution situated in Copenhagen since 1994
- Provides the information necessary to enable policy makers to provide efficient and scientific legislation
- 32 member countries: EU-27, Turkey, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland
- 7 cooperating countries in the Western Balkan



Main EEA Activities on Waste

- Analysis and assessments on waste

- State and outlook of the environment report
- EEA publications on waste in 2011
- Indicators on waste
- Other analysis on waste (waste prevention, transboundary shipments...etc.)

- Waste policy support

- Country fact sheets on waste policies
- Policy analysis reports
- Eionet workshops



What is SOER 2010?



Thematic assessments

- Understanding climate change
- Mitigating climate change
- Adapting to climate change
- Biodiversity
- Land use
- Soil
- Marine and coastal environment
- Consumption and environment
- Material resources and waste
- Water resources: quantity & flows
- Freshwater quality
- Air pollution
- Urban environment

Assessment of global megatrends

- Social megatrends
- Technological megatrends
- Economic megatrends
- Environmental megatrends
- Political megatrends

Country assessments

- Country profiles
- National and regional stories
- Common environmental themes
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Land use
 - Nature protection & biodiversity
 - Waste
 - Freshwater
 - Air pollution

Each EEA member country (32) and EEA cooperating country (6) assessed all six environmental themes above.

SOER 2010: Country Assessments



Country assessments

Country profiles

National and regional stories

Common environmental themes

Climate change mitigation

Land use

Nature protection & biodiversity

Waste

Freshwater

Air pollution

Each EEA member country (32) and EEA cooperating country (6) assessed all six environmental themes above.



SOER 2010 country assessments

Waste part

- All 38 countries contributed to the waste assessments
- 86,847 words, 296 figures and tables
- DPSIR and outlook
- Content analysis (Overall assessments, Deviance between National data and Eurostat, ...etc)
- Available (www.eea.europa.eu/soer/countries)



Waste Framework Directive - Waste Hierarchy

- The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) introduces and defines basic concepts and lays down waste management principles such as the waste hierarchy. Waste prevention is the most favourable option in the waste hierarchy.



Waste Prevention in the EU Legislation

- The recent EU legal instruments and strategies, such as the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), the Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste and the 6th Environmental Action Programme (EAP) prioritise waste prevention, i.e. decoupling waste generation from economic growth and environmental impacts.



Waste Framework Directive - EEA's role

- Article 29, paragraph 1 of the WFD obliges the members states to present waste prevention programmes no later than December 12th 2013. The European Environment Agency (EEA) is invited to include in its annual report a review of progress in the completion and implementation of waste prevention programmes according to Article 30, paragraph 2 of the WFD.



Quantified Waste Prevention Targets

- Most countries have introduced waste prevention and/or the waste hierarchy as overall principle and objective in their waste legislative framework
- Very few countries have set specific quantified targets for waste prevention and very few countries have prepared waste prevention programmes/plans.

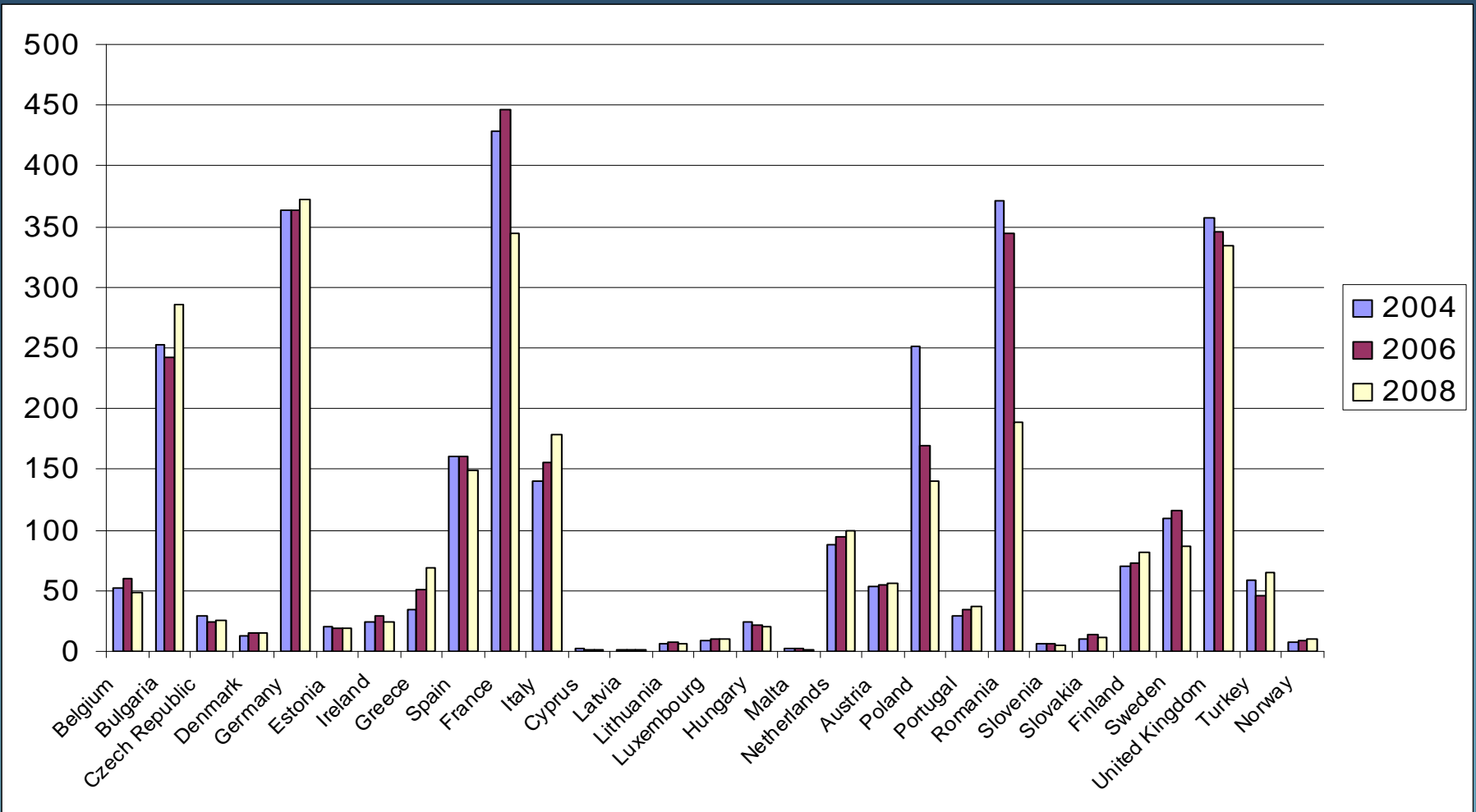


Policy question: Are we reducing the generation of waste?

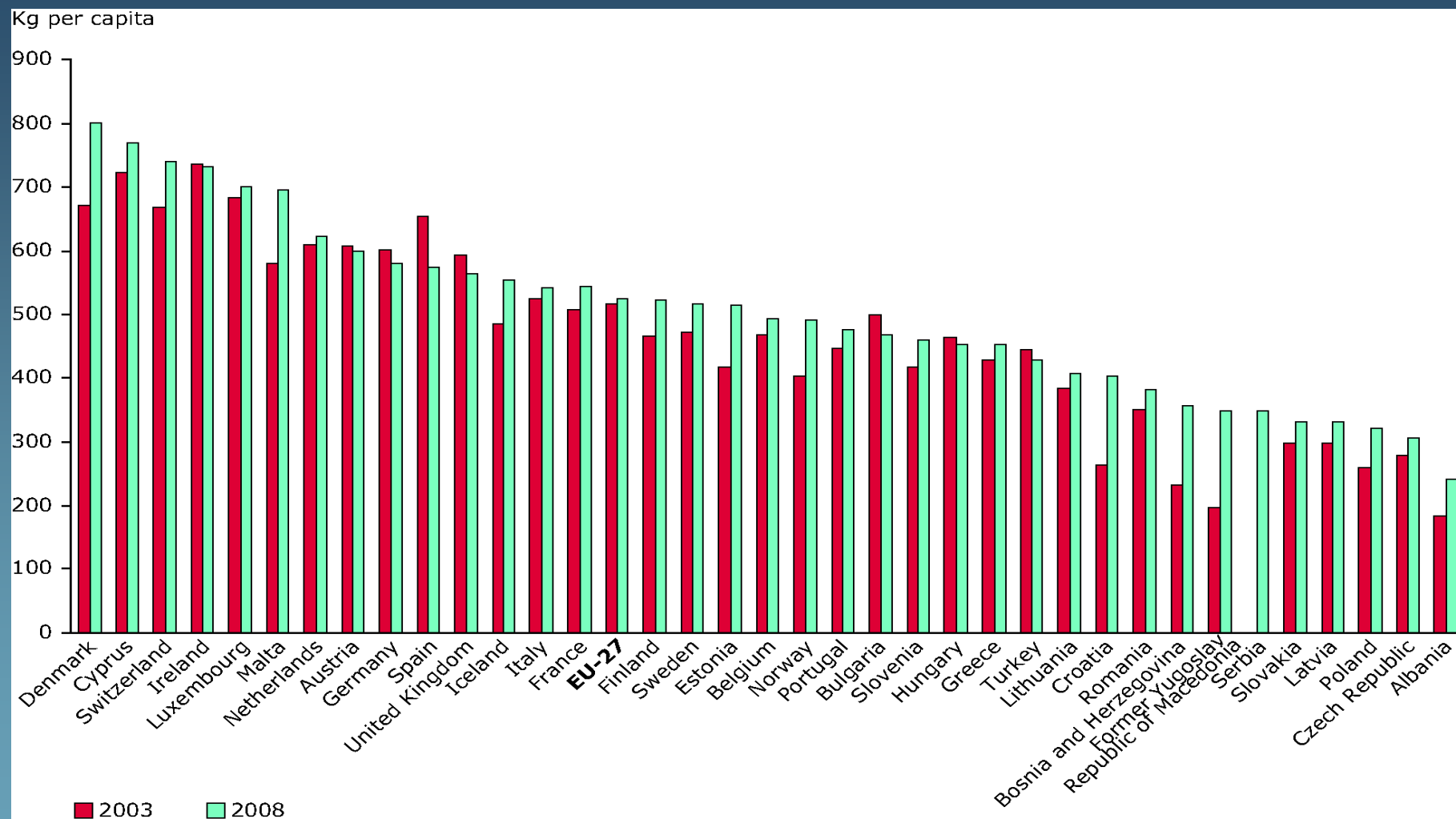
- The overall trend in waste generation, including hazardous waste, is upwards.
- Total waste generation in the EU-27, Turkey, Norway, Iceland, Croatia: 2,7 billion tonnes (2008)
- Total municipal waste generation in the EU 27: 260 million tonnes (2008)
- 524 kg/cap municipal waste generation(2008), large differences between countries
- Total hazardous waste generation: 98 million tonnes (2008)



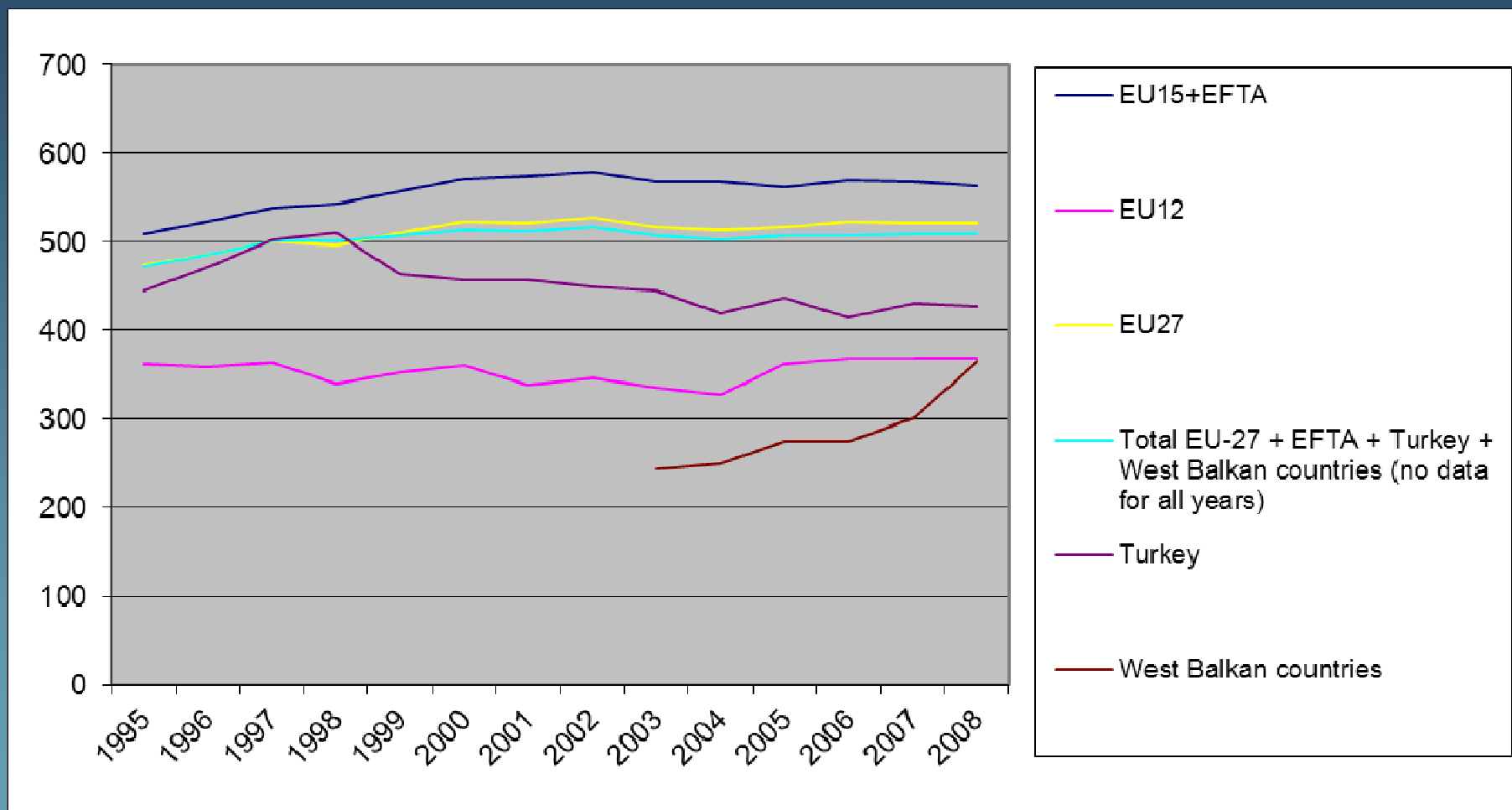
Total Waste Generation in Europe



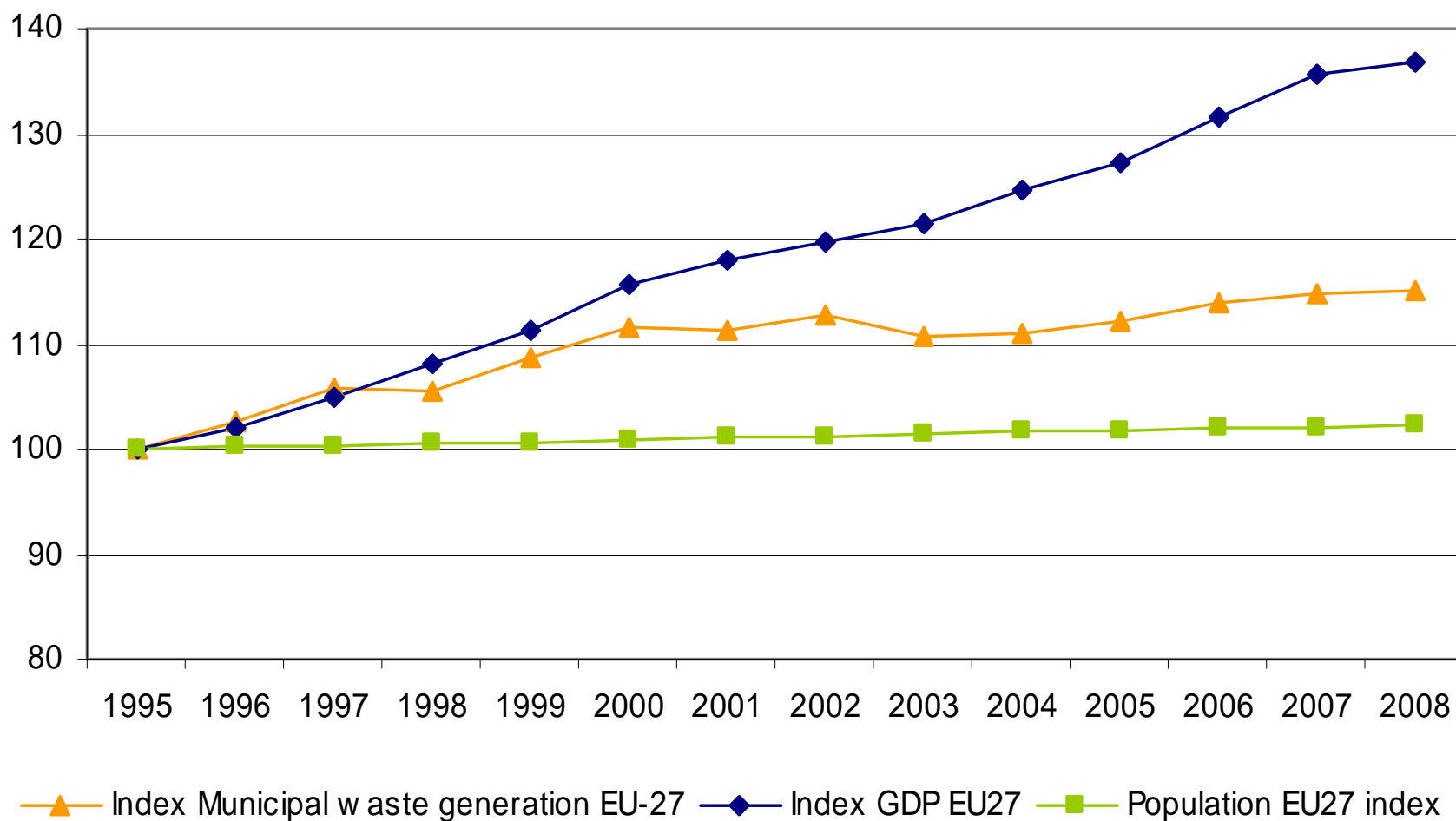
Generation of Municipal Waste in Europe kg/capita



Municipal Waste Generation in Europe kg/capita (CSI 016)

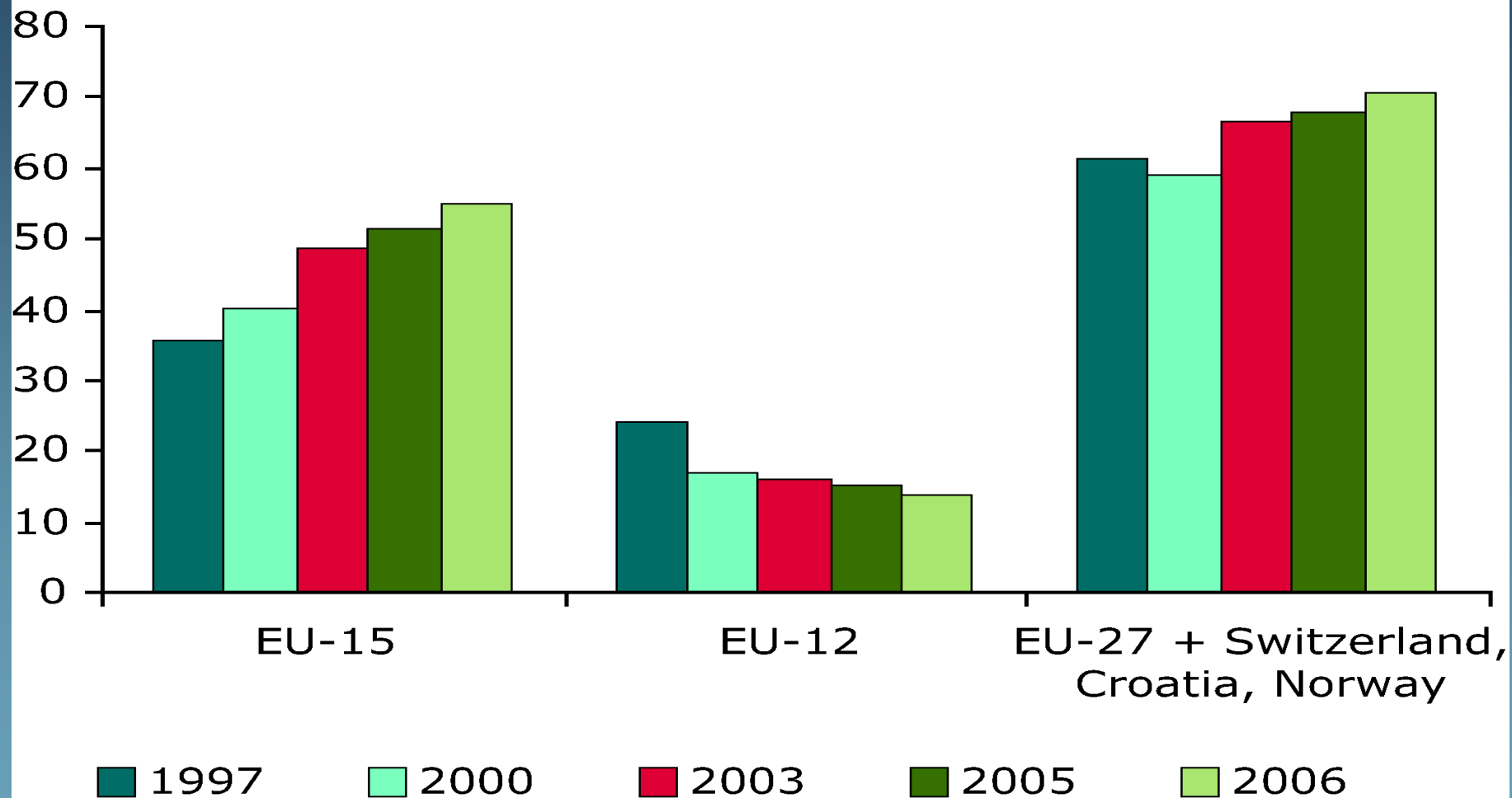


Trend in Generation of Municipal Waste in Europe

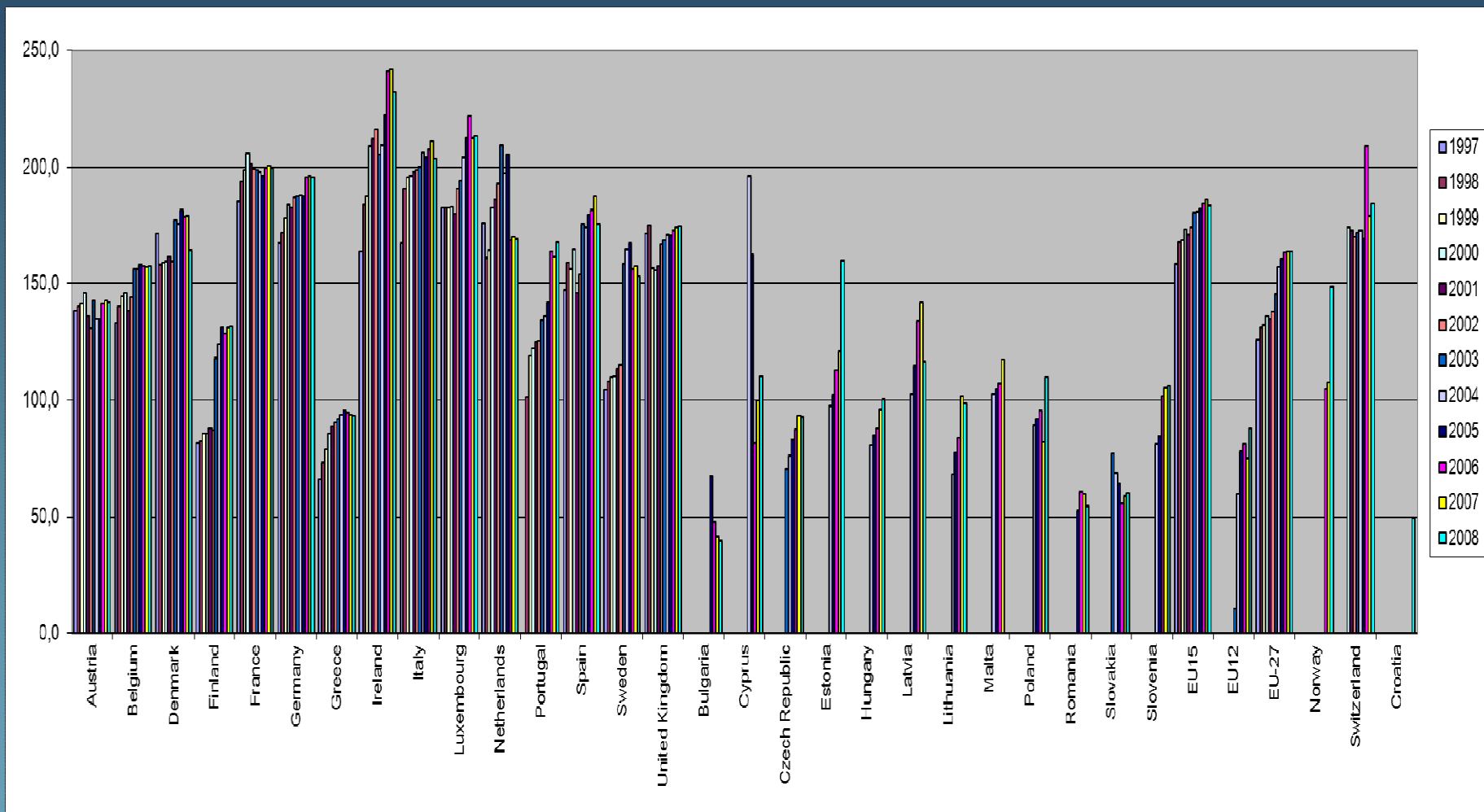


Hazardous Waste Generation in the EU

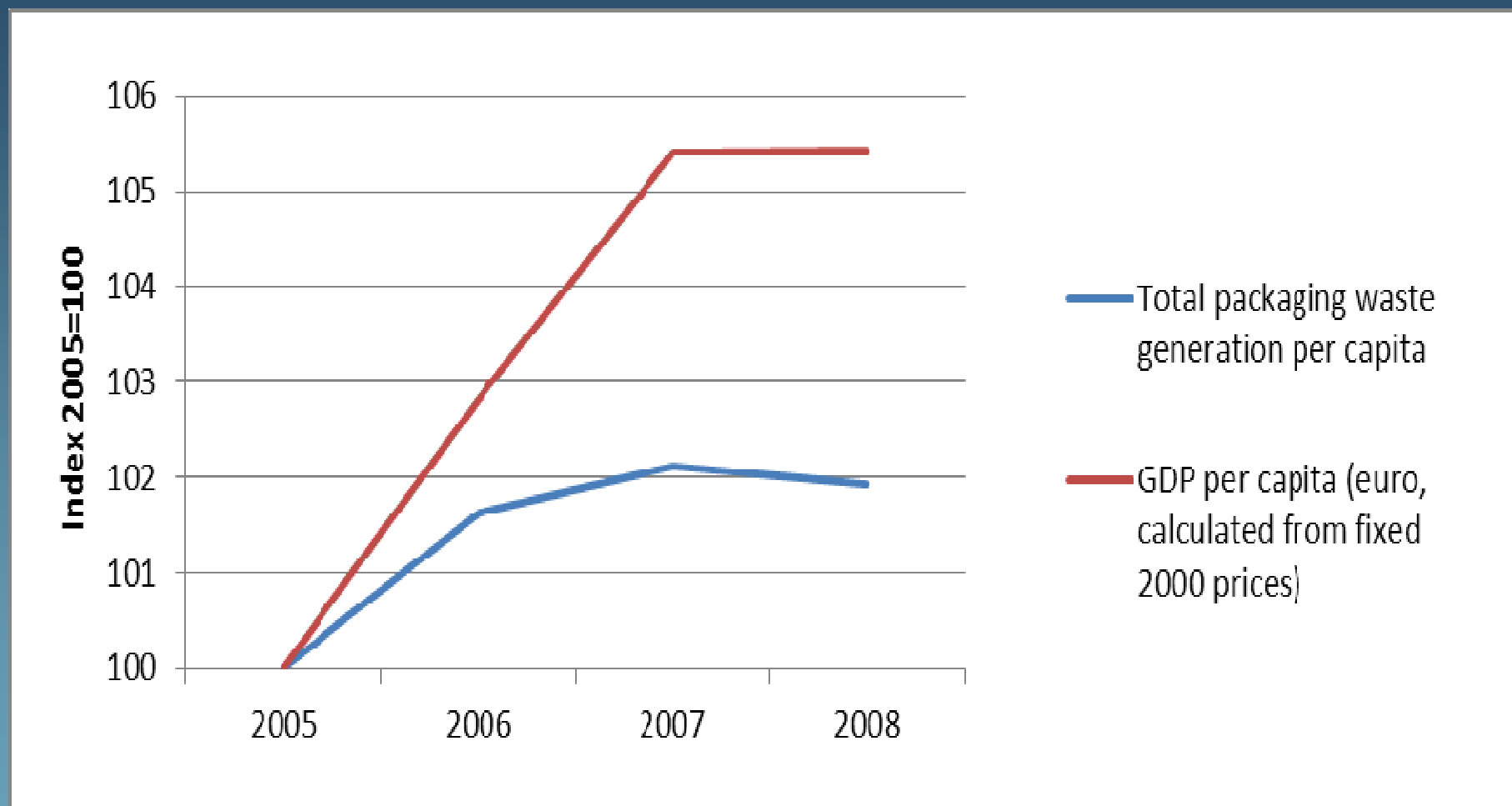
Million tonnes



Packaging waste generation per capita by country (CSI 017)



Trend in Generation of Packaging Waste in EU-27 (CSI 017)



Thematic Strategy on Waste, 2005

The long-term goal is for the EU to become a recycling society, that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.

(Thematic Strategy on prevention and recycling of waste, 2005)



Recycling Targets

	Year	Recovery targets	Recycling targets	Collection targets
Packaging waste	2008	60%	55%	
End-of-Life Vehicles	2006	85% incl. Reuse	80% incl. reuse	100%
	2015	95% incl. Reuse	85% incl. reuse	100%
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2006	70 – 80 % (differs acc. to WEEE categories)	50 – 80 % incl. reuse (differs acc. to WEEE categories)	Min. 4 kg per inhabitant per year
Batteries	2012			25%
	2016			45%
Batteries, lead acid and accumulators	2011		50 – 75% efficiency (different targets for different battery types)	
Tyres	2006	Zero landfill of tyres		
Landfill of biodegradable municipal waste	2006	Reduction to 75% of the amount generated in 1995		
	2009	Reduction to 50% of the amount generated in 1995		
	2016	Reduction to 35% of the amount generated in 1995		

Recycling Targets, WFD

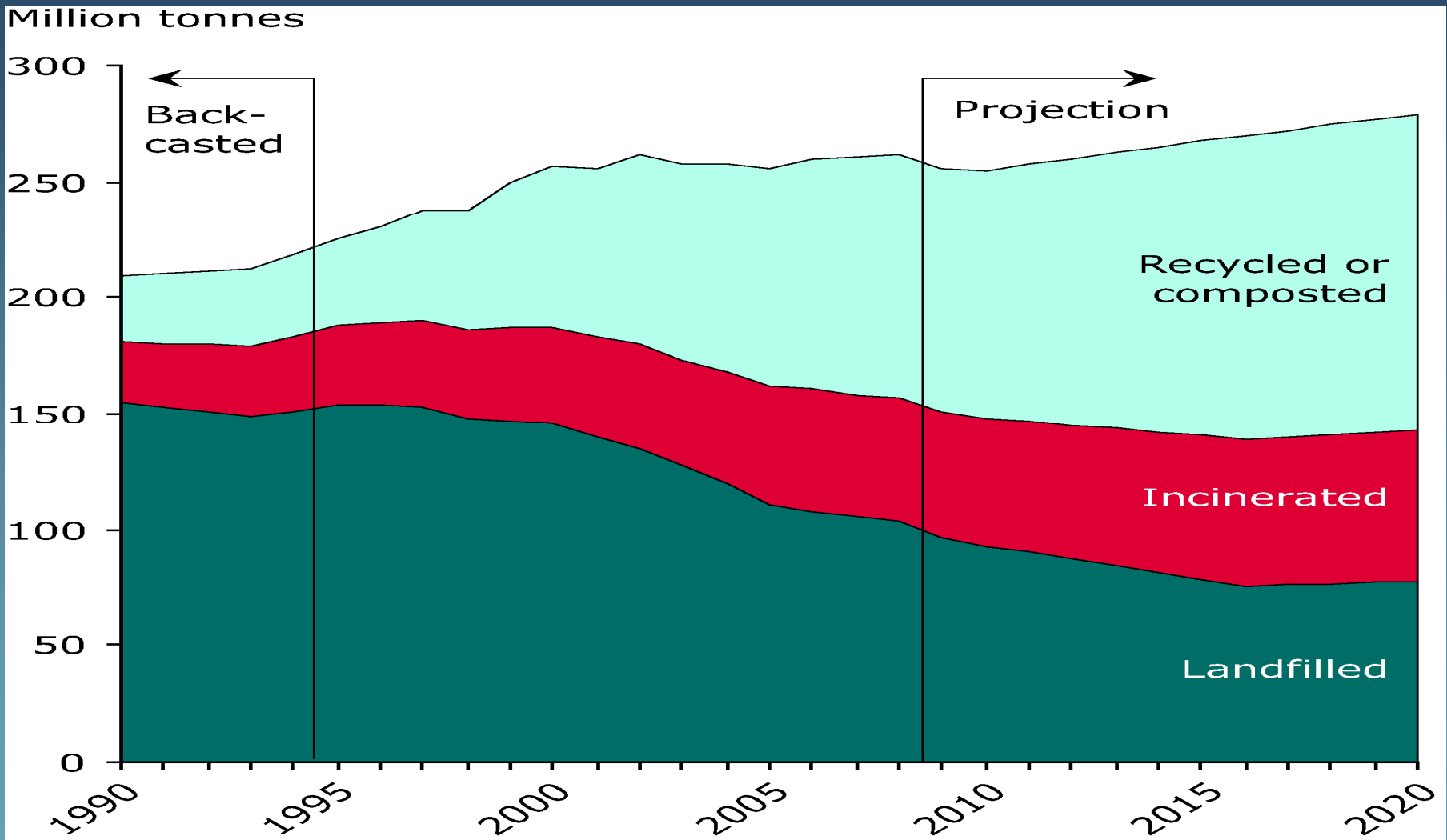
New Targets	2015	Separate collection: At least for paper, plastic, metal and glass
	2020	recycling rates of 50% for household and similar wastes (at least paper, plastic, metal and glass)
	2020	70% for construction and demolition waste



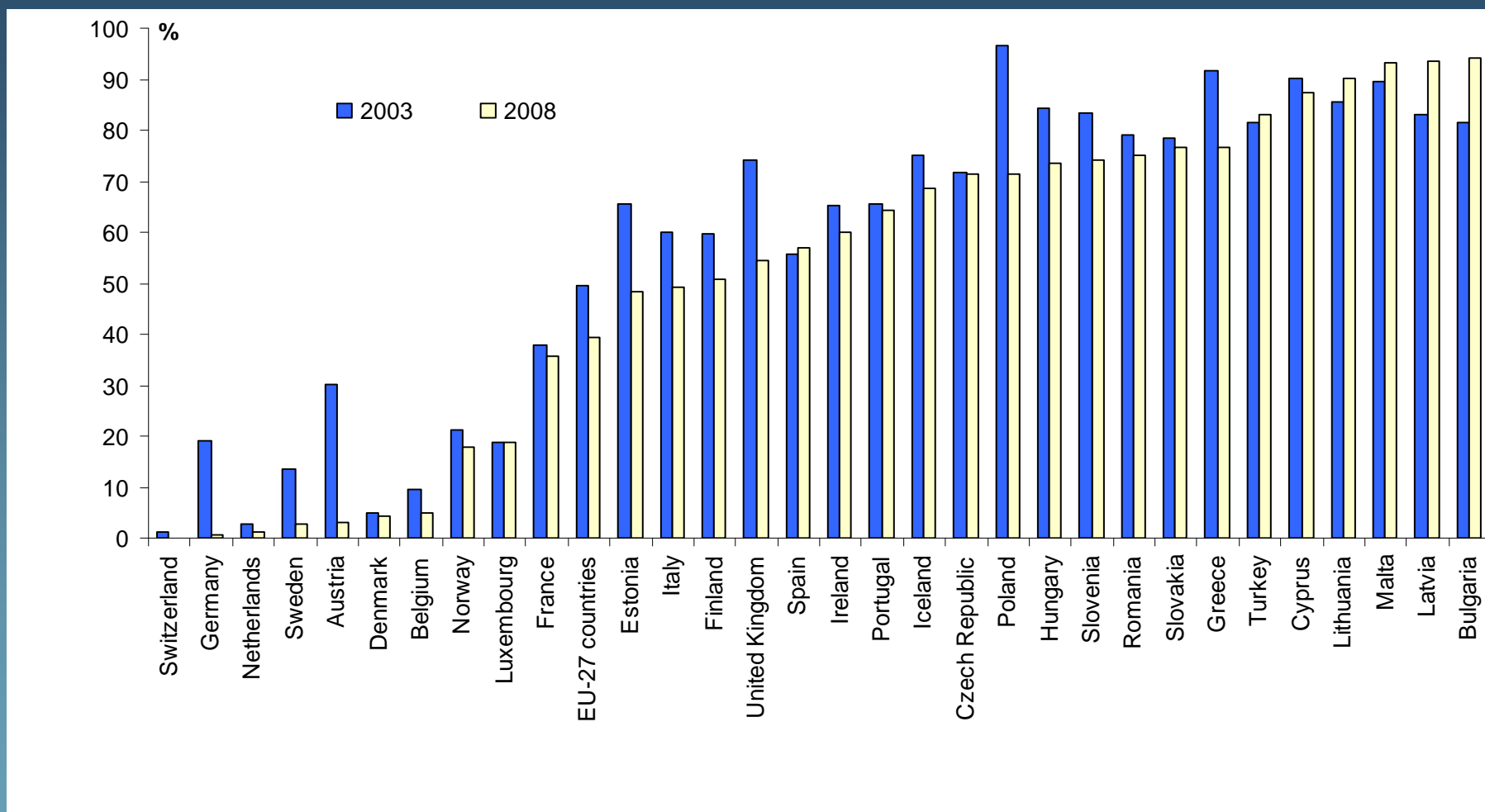
Policy question: How far the EU reached to be a recycling society?

- The management of waste has improved, with many countries recycling and recovering more, but more efforts are needed if the EU is to become a 'recycling society'.
- The majority of this waste (51.5 %) is still sent to landfill, but an increasing amount is recycled or recovered (43.6 %) or incinerated (4.9 %).
- Municipal waste landfilled 62 % (1995) > 40 % (2008)

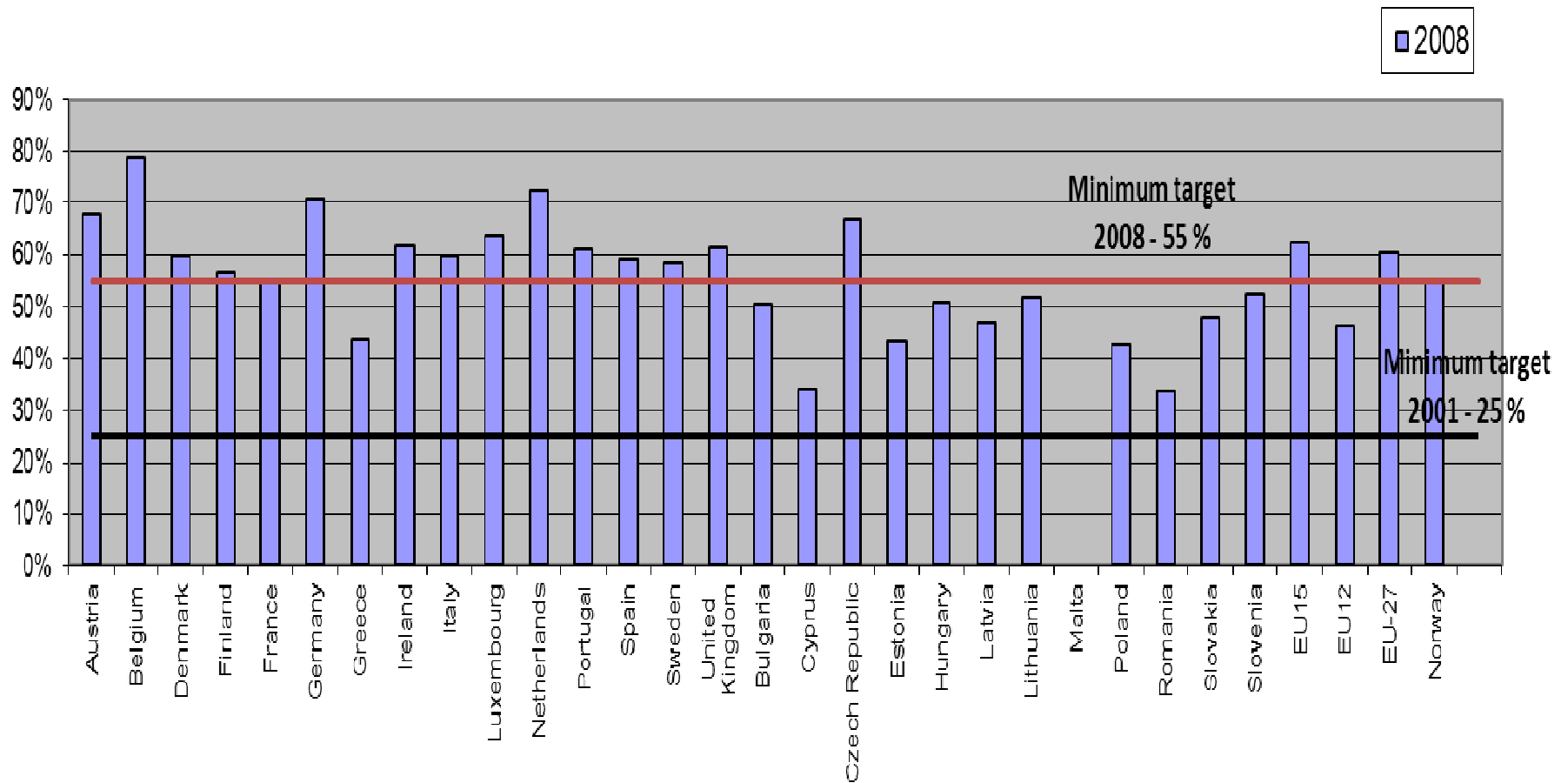
Trend and Outlook of Municipal Waste Management in Europe



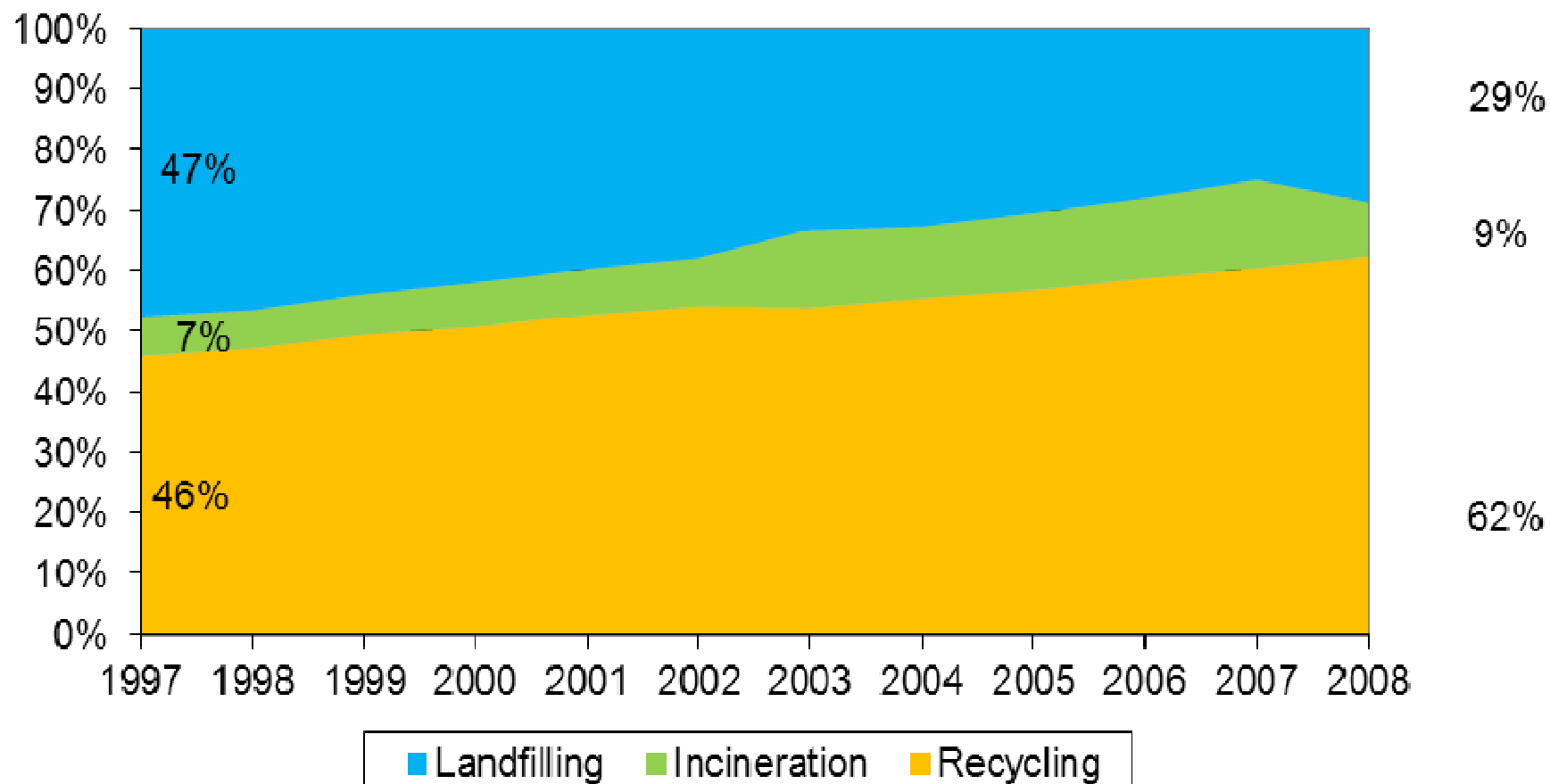
Landfilling of Municipal Waste by countries



Average recycling rate of packaging waste in the EU is 61% (CSI 017)

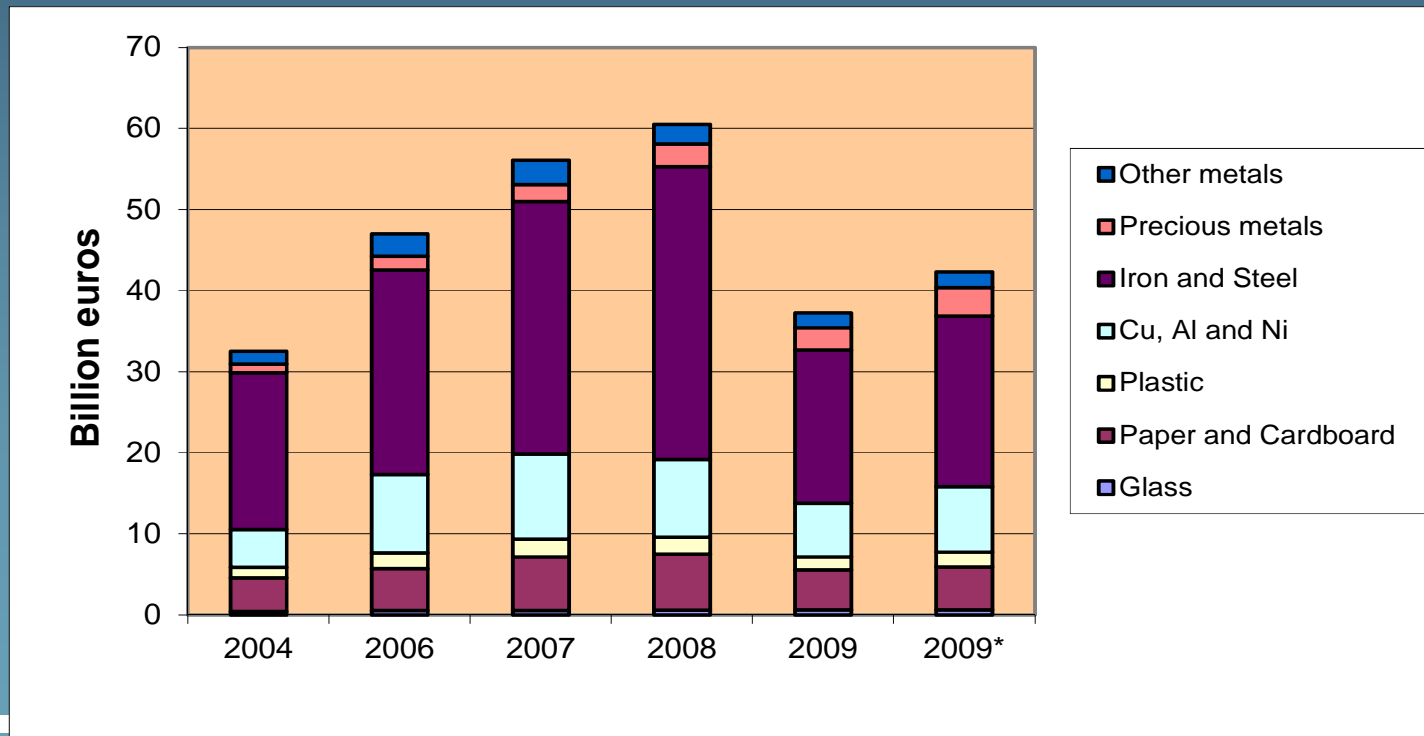


Packaging waste management, EU-15 (CSI 017)



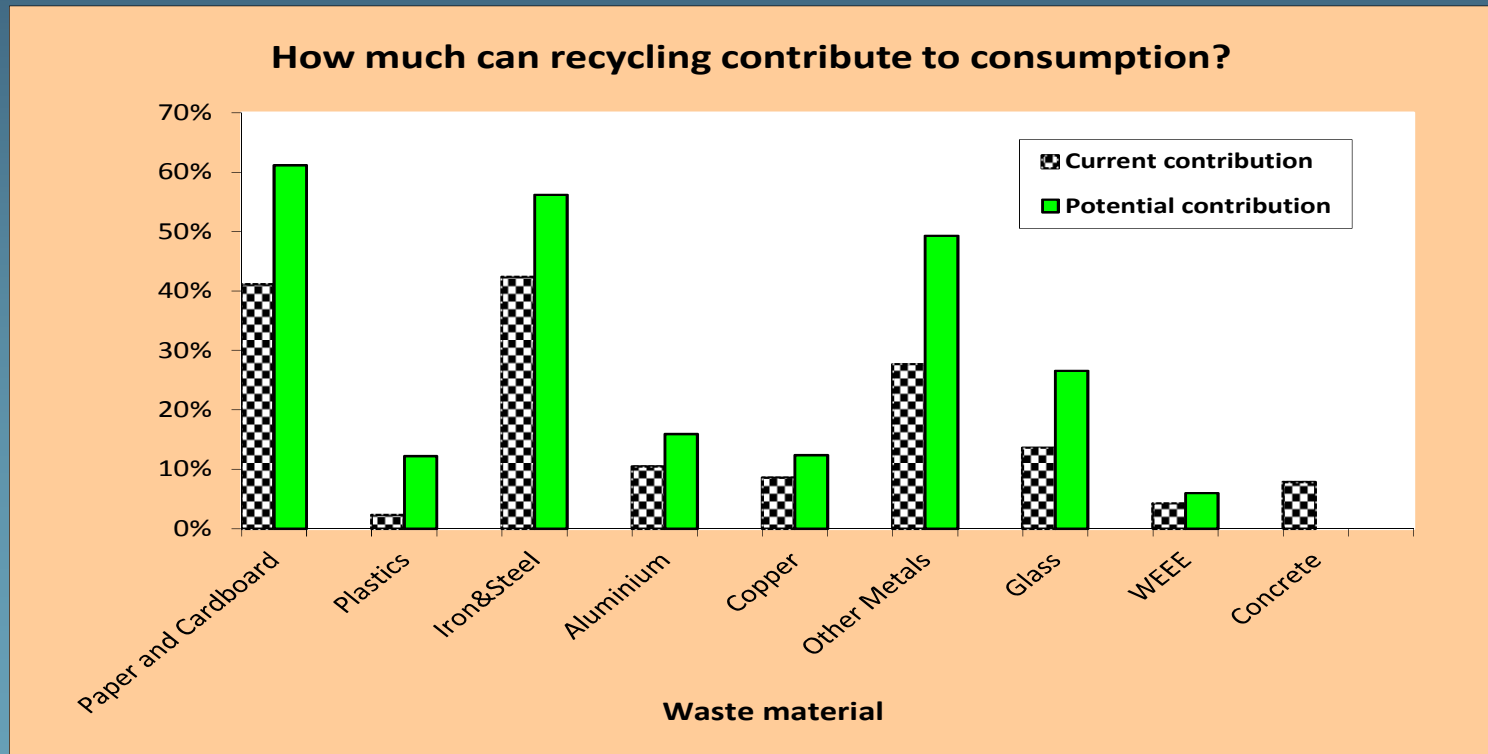
Total turnover of seven key recyclables

- The turnover of seven recyclables has almost doubled from EUR 32,5 billion in 2004 to EUR 60,3 billion in 2008.
- Due to the economic downturn the turnover of recycling declined sharply at the end of 2008 and in the first half of 2009 but seems to have recovered markedly since then.



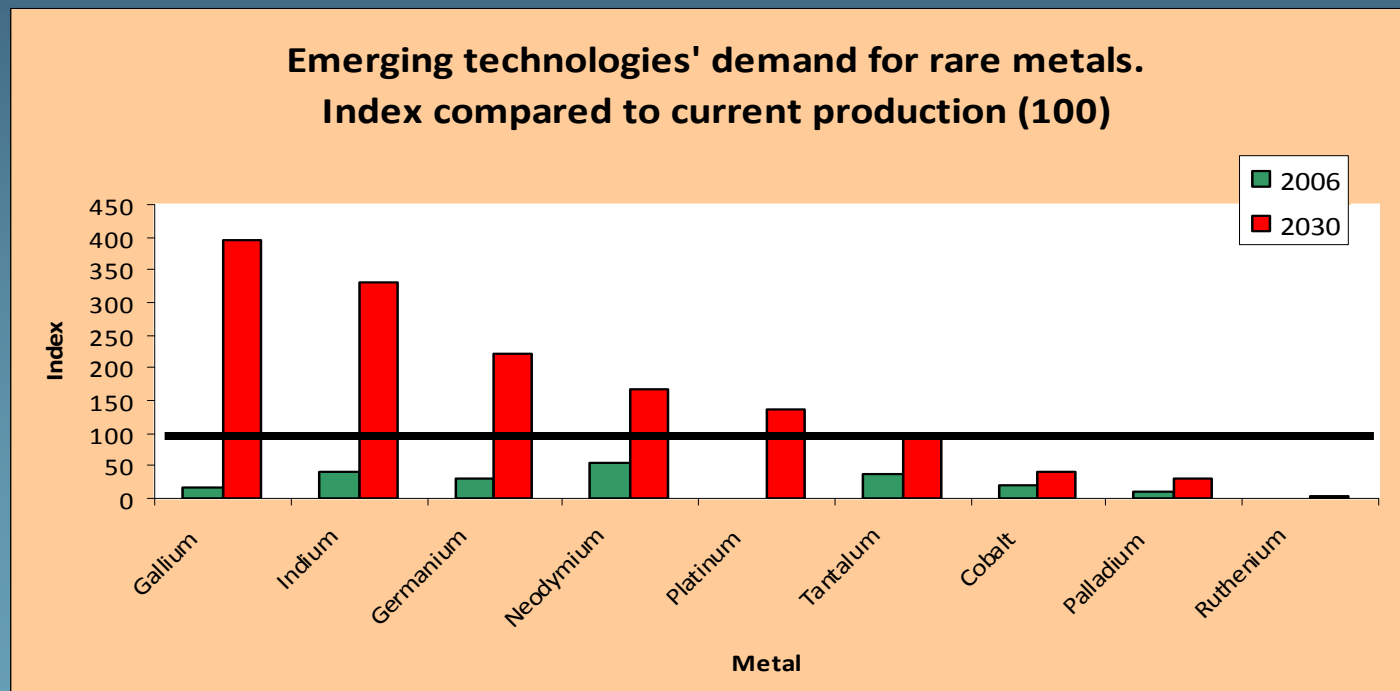
Coverage of the consumption by recycling (2006)

- Even though recycling has increased over the last decade, only a small fraction of our total material consumption is based on recycled material. Depending on the material, current recycling covers only from 2 % to 42 % of the EU's consumption.



Demand and supply for the critical metals

- Europe lacks geological stocks of these critical metals or has very limited reserves and therefore depends almost entirely on imports.



European Environment Agency

Thank you for your attention



www.eea.europa.eu

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