

Overall trends in waste generation and management in Europe

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European Environment Agency



The European Environment Agency

- An EU institution located in Copenhagen since 1994
- Provides information on the state of environment, trends and outlook, to support policy making
- 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
- Indicators on waste
- Other analysis on waste (critical metals in WEEE, landfill taxes, transboundary shipments...etc.)

- Waste policy support

- Country fact sheets on waste policies
- Policy analysis reports
- Eionet workshops
- Support European Neighbourhood Countries
- Support DG Environment and countries on implementation of waste management plans and waste prevention programmes



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

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.

Assessment of global megatrends

Social megatrends

Technological megatrends

Economic megatrends

Environmental megatrends

Political megatrends

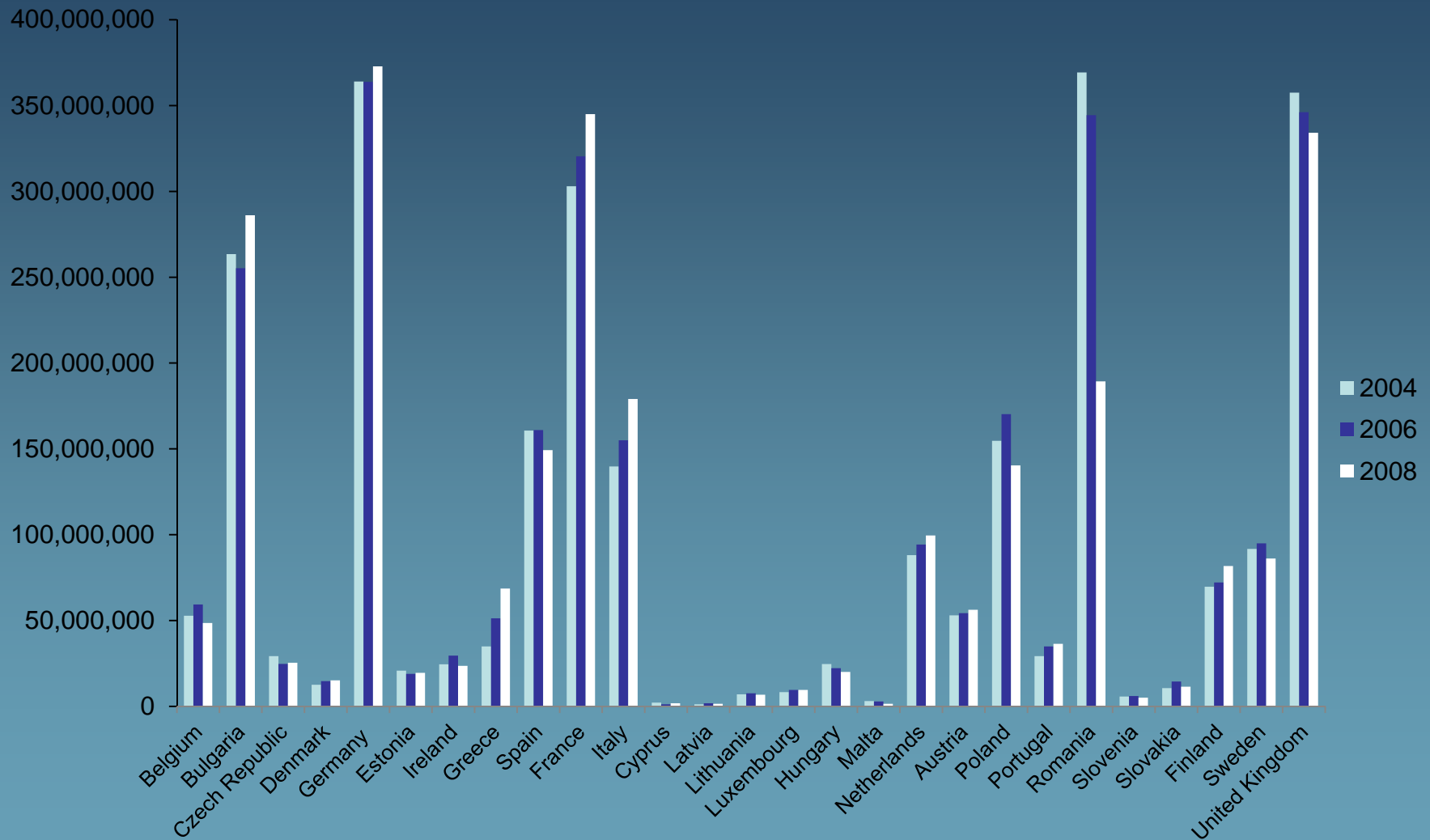


Policy question: Are we reducing the generation of waste?

- Total waste generation in the EU-27, Turkey, Norway, Iceland, Croatia: 2,7 billion tonnes (2008)
- Total municipal waste generation in the EU 27: 252 million tonnes (2010)
- 502 kg/cap municipal waste generation(2010), large differences between countries
- Total hazardous waste generation: 83 million tonnes (2008)



Total Waste Generation in Europe

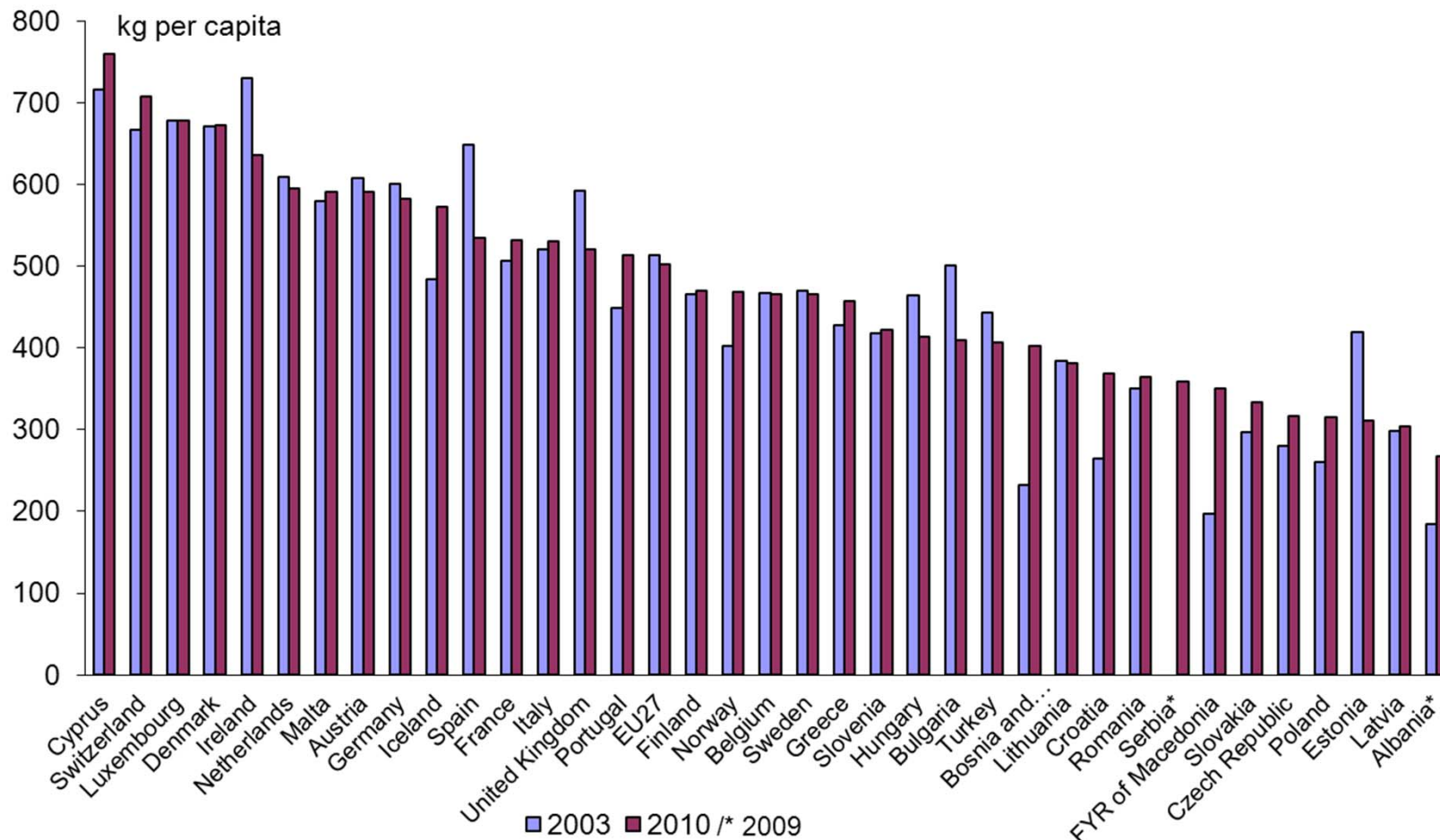


Source: Eurostat

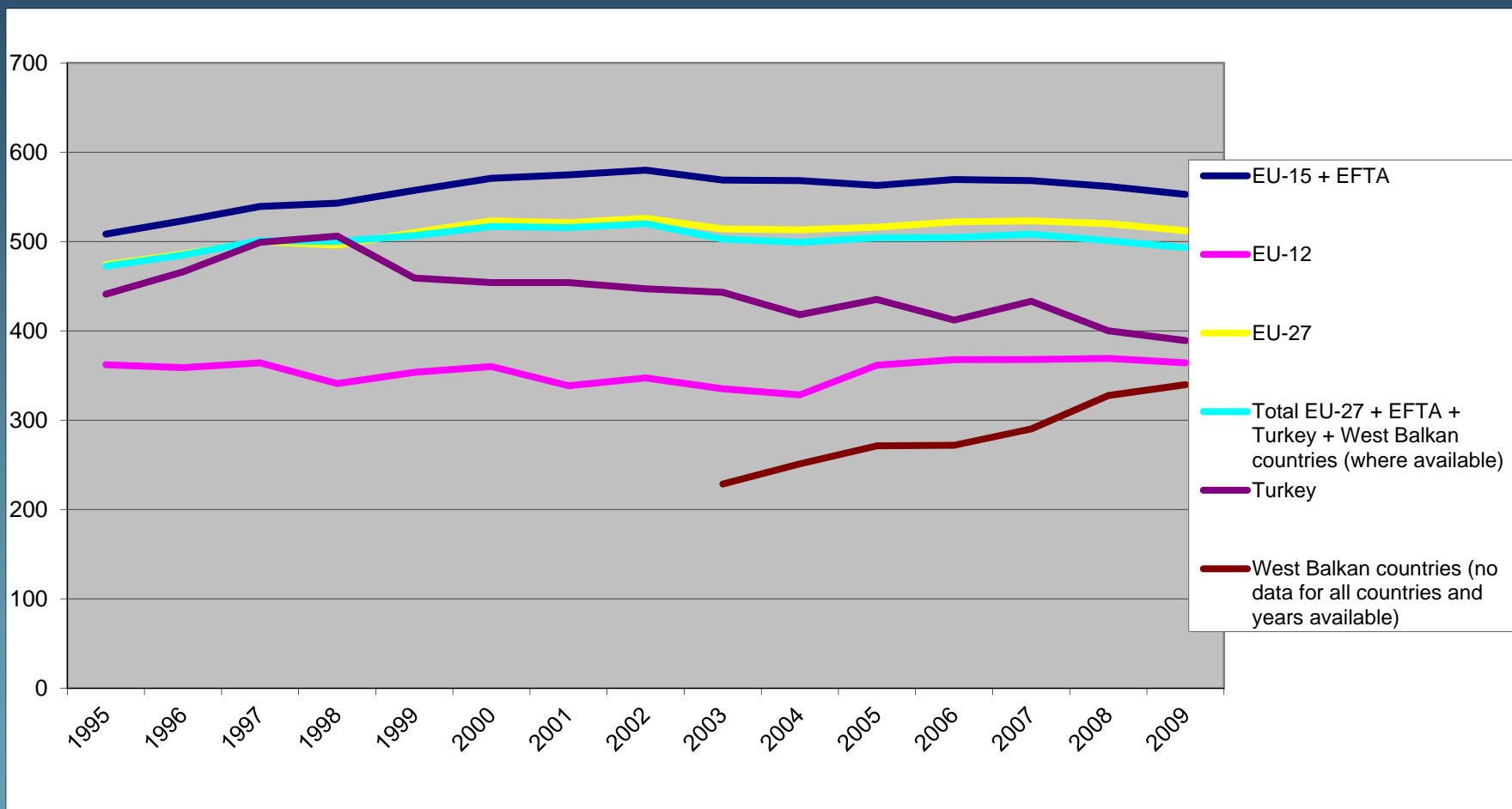
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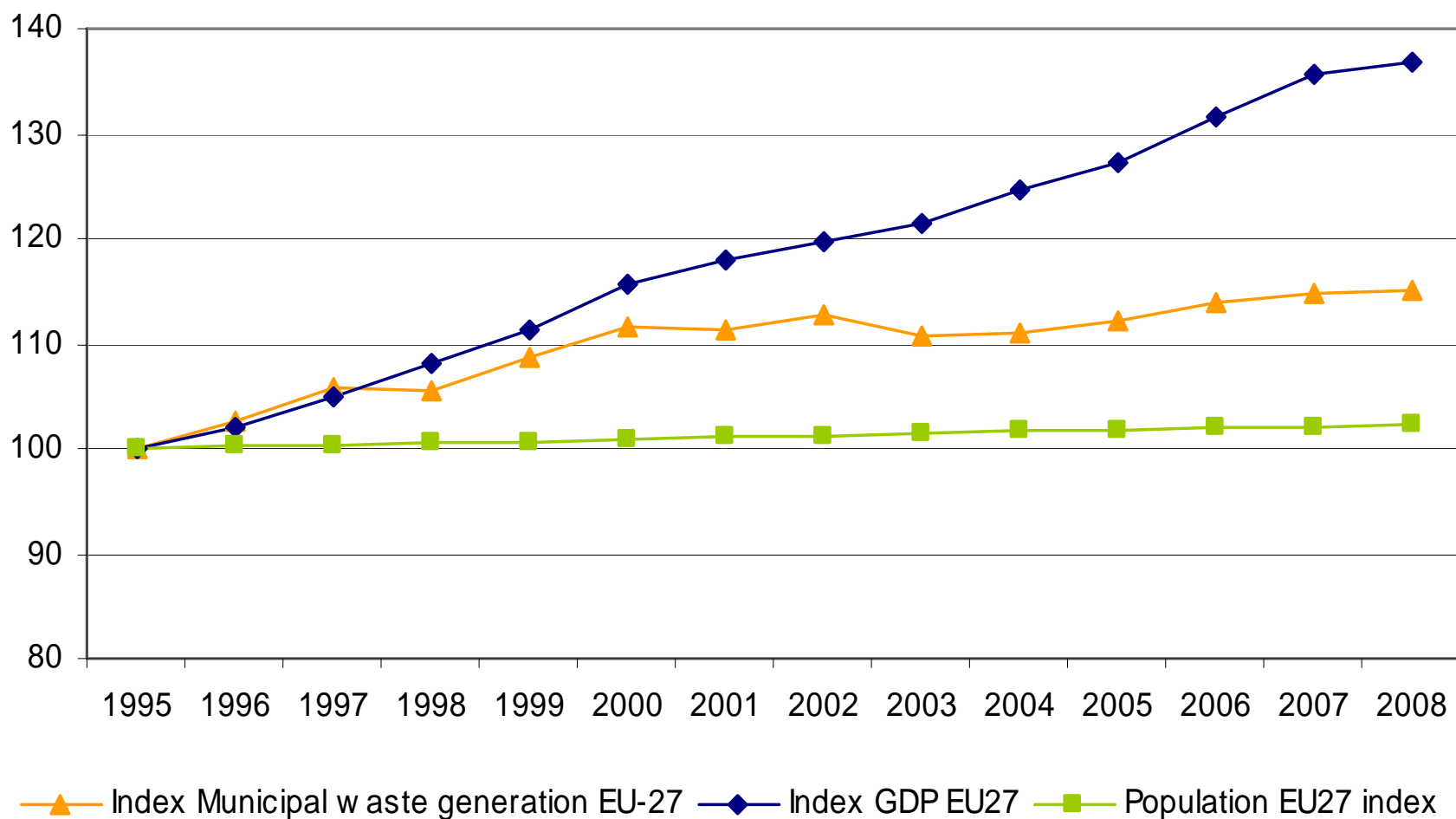
Generation of Municipal Waste in Europe kg/capita



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

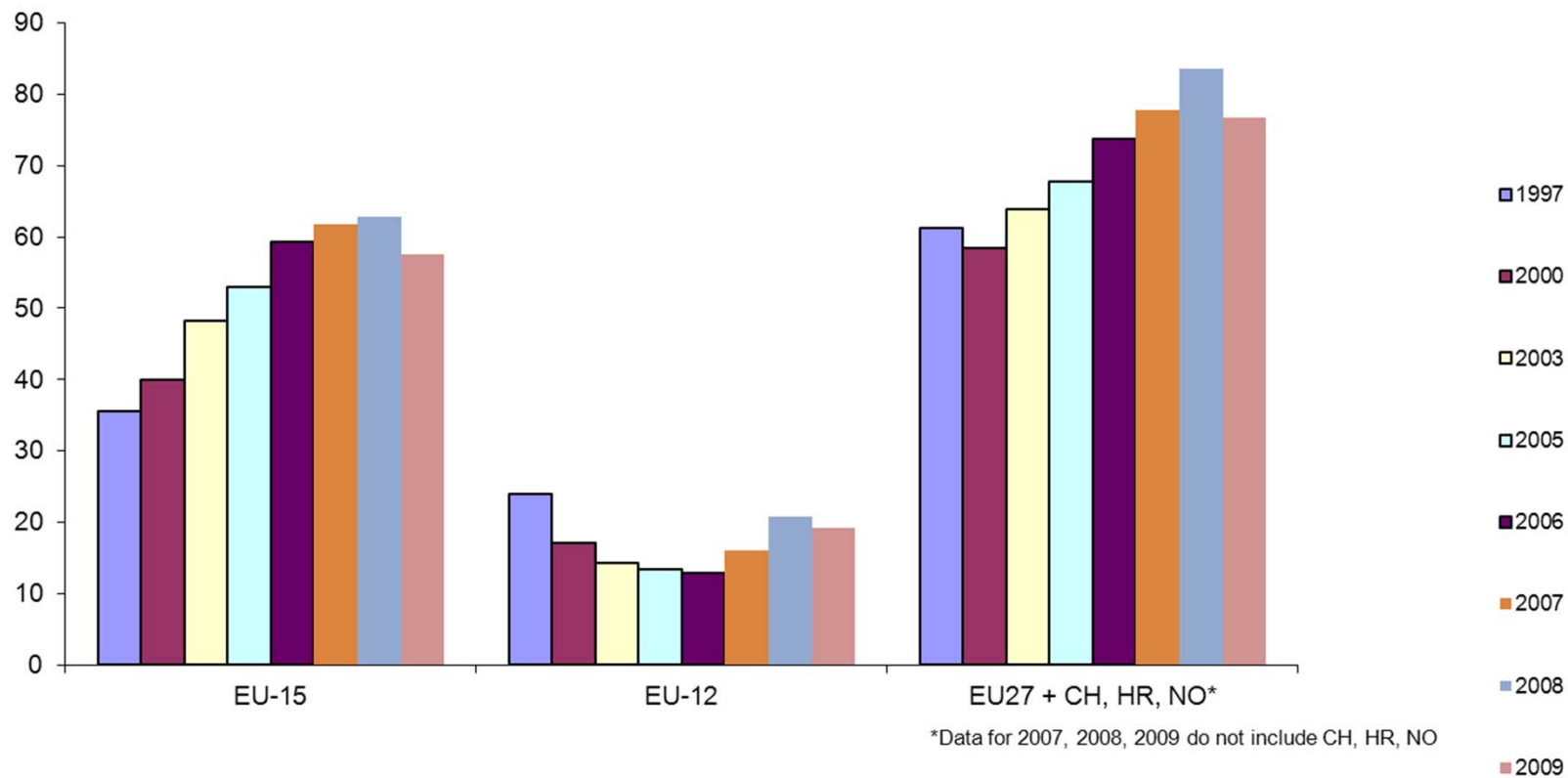


Trend in Generation of Municipal Waste in Europe



Hazardous Waste Generation in the EU

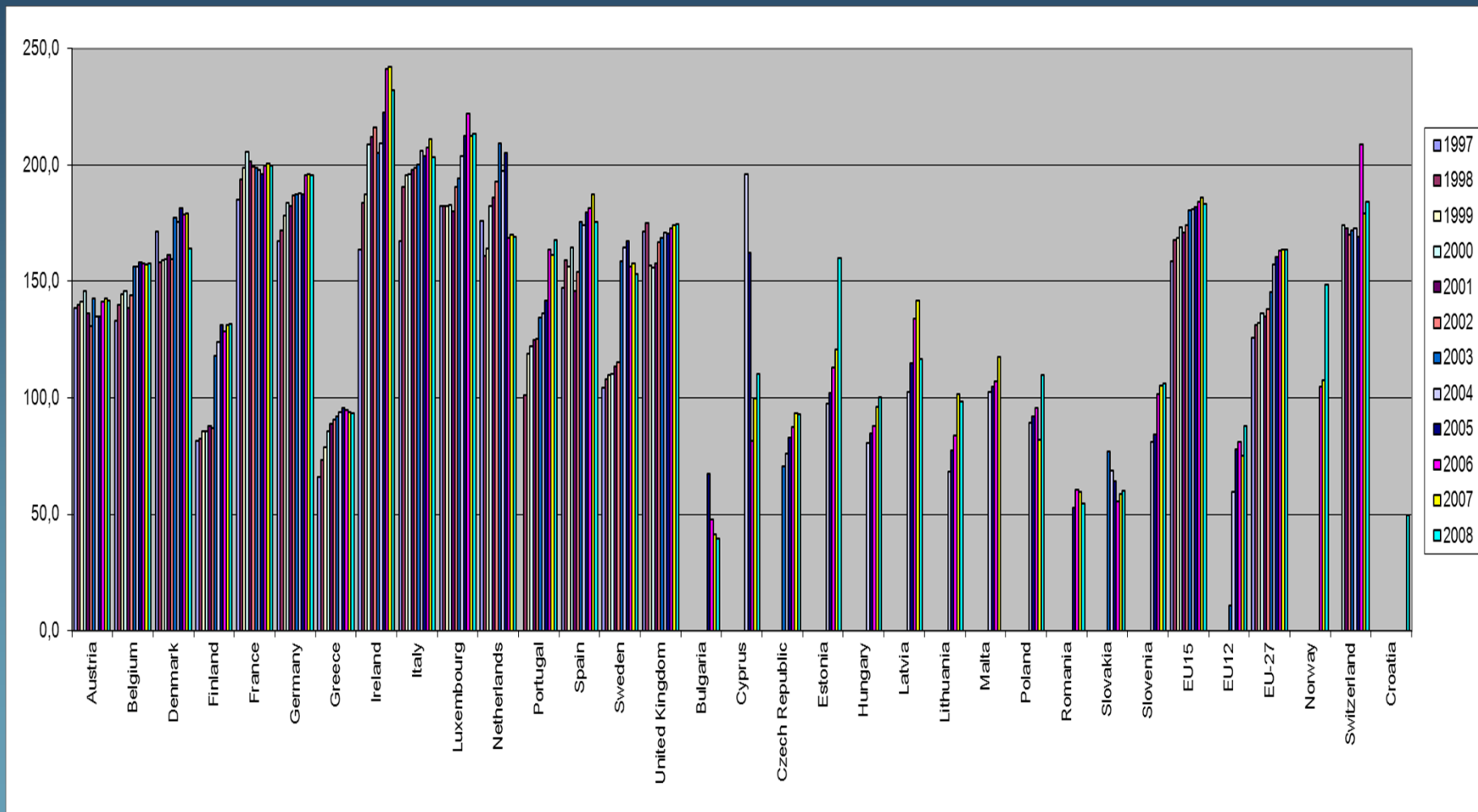
Million tonnes



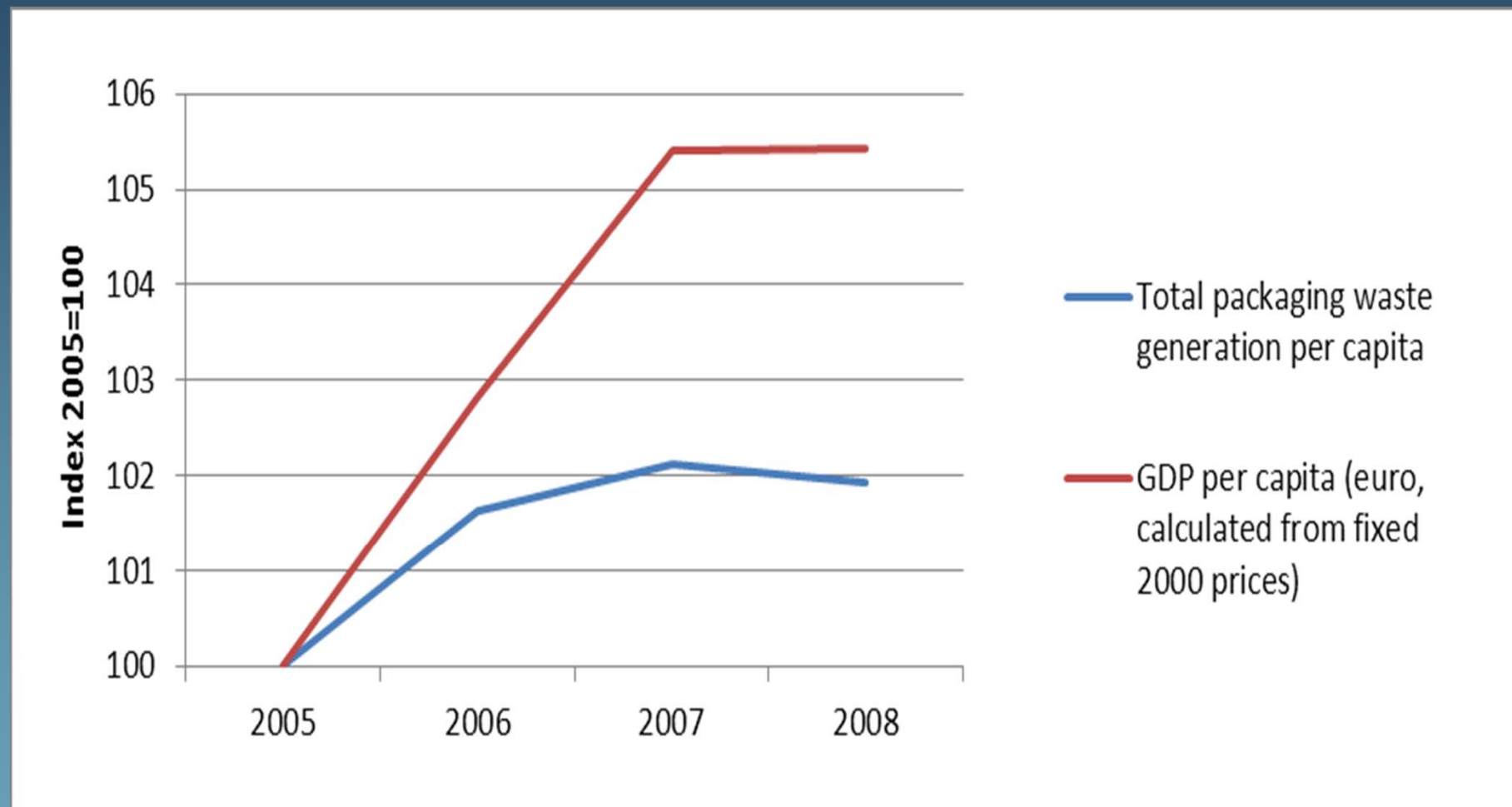
*Data for 2007, 2008, 2009 do not include CH, HR, NO



Packaging waste generation per capita by country (CSI 017)



Trend in Generation of Packaging Waste in Europe (CSI 017)



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

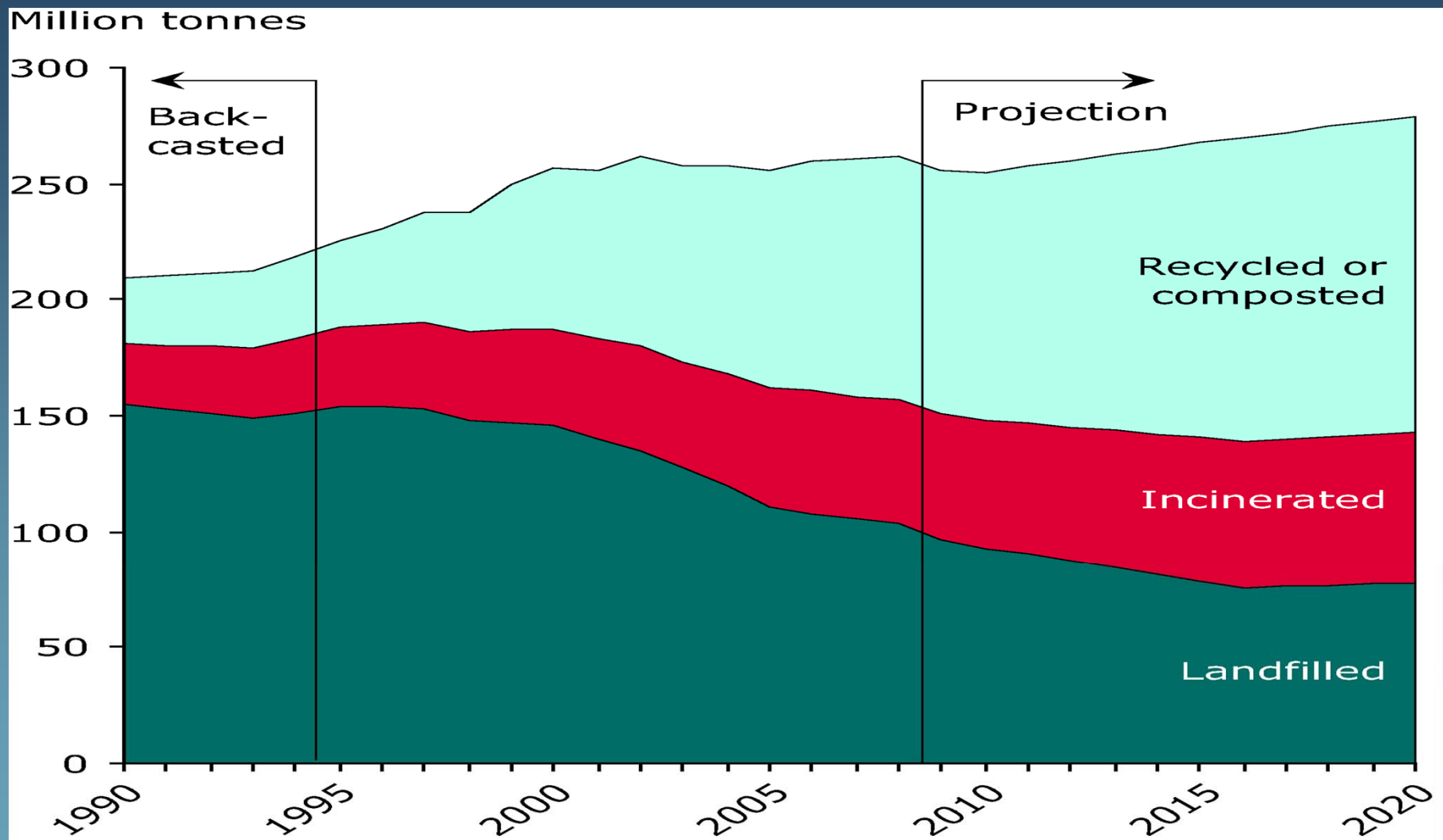


Policy question: How far the EU reached to be a recycling society?

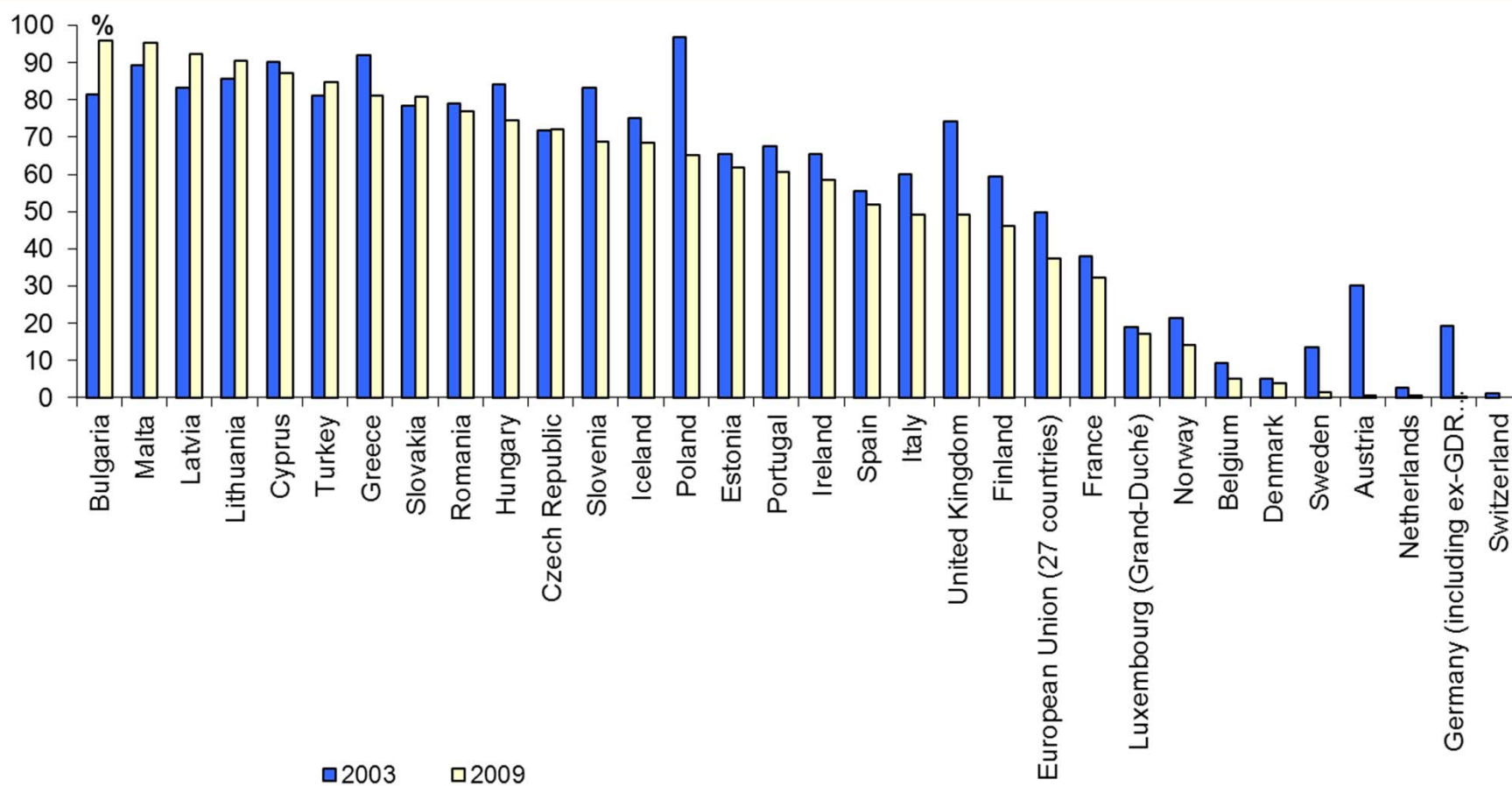
- The management of waste has improved, with many countries recycling and recovering more, but more efforts are needed if the EU is to become a 'recycling society'.
- The majority of this waste (45 %) is still sent to landfill, but an increasing amount is recycled (42 %) or incinerated (5 %).
- Municipal waste landfilled 62 % (1995) > 38 % (2010)



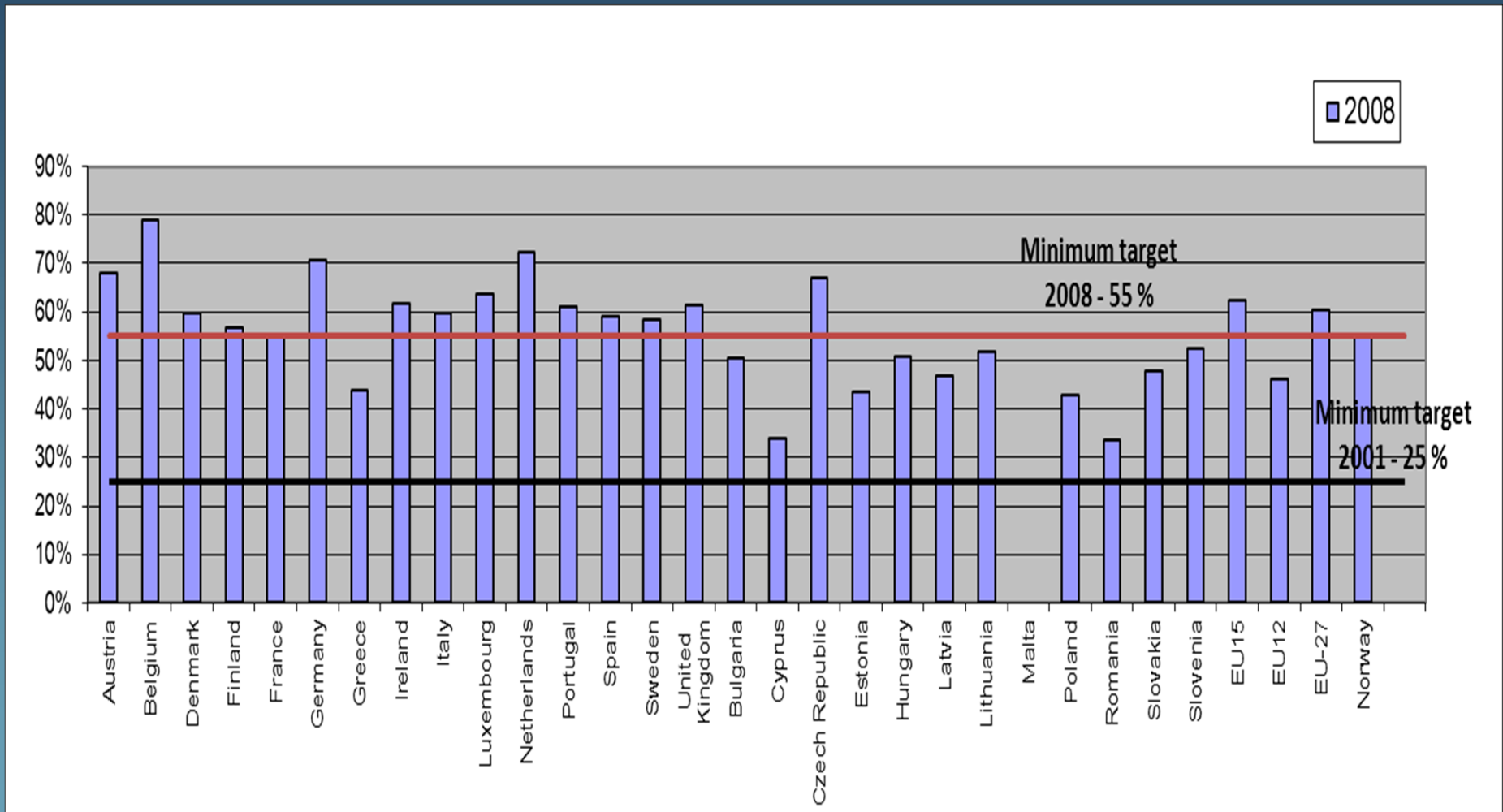
Trend and Outlook of Municipal Waste Management in Europe



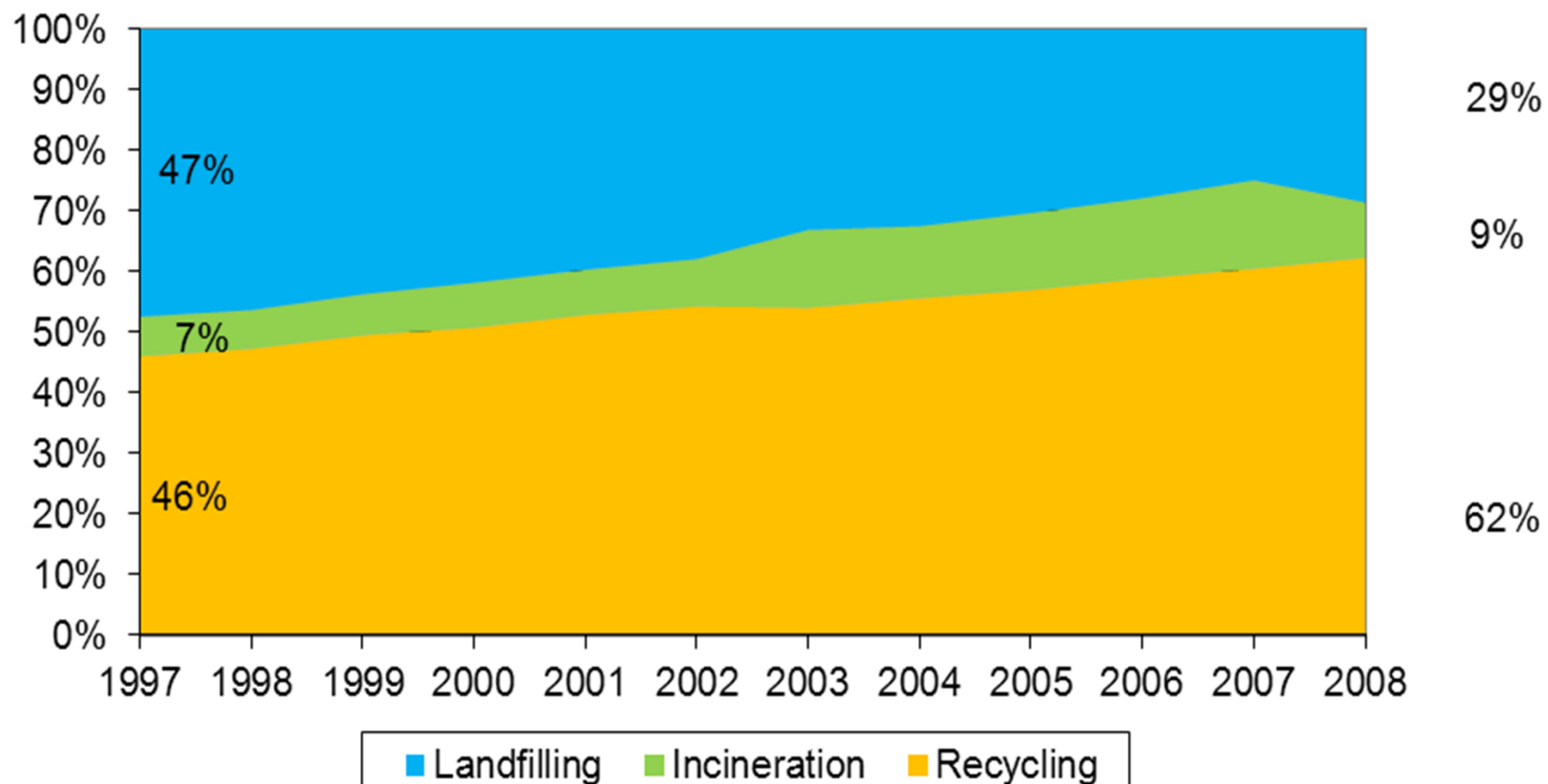
Landfilling of Municipal Waste by countries



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

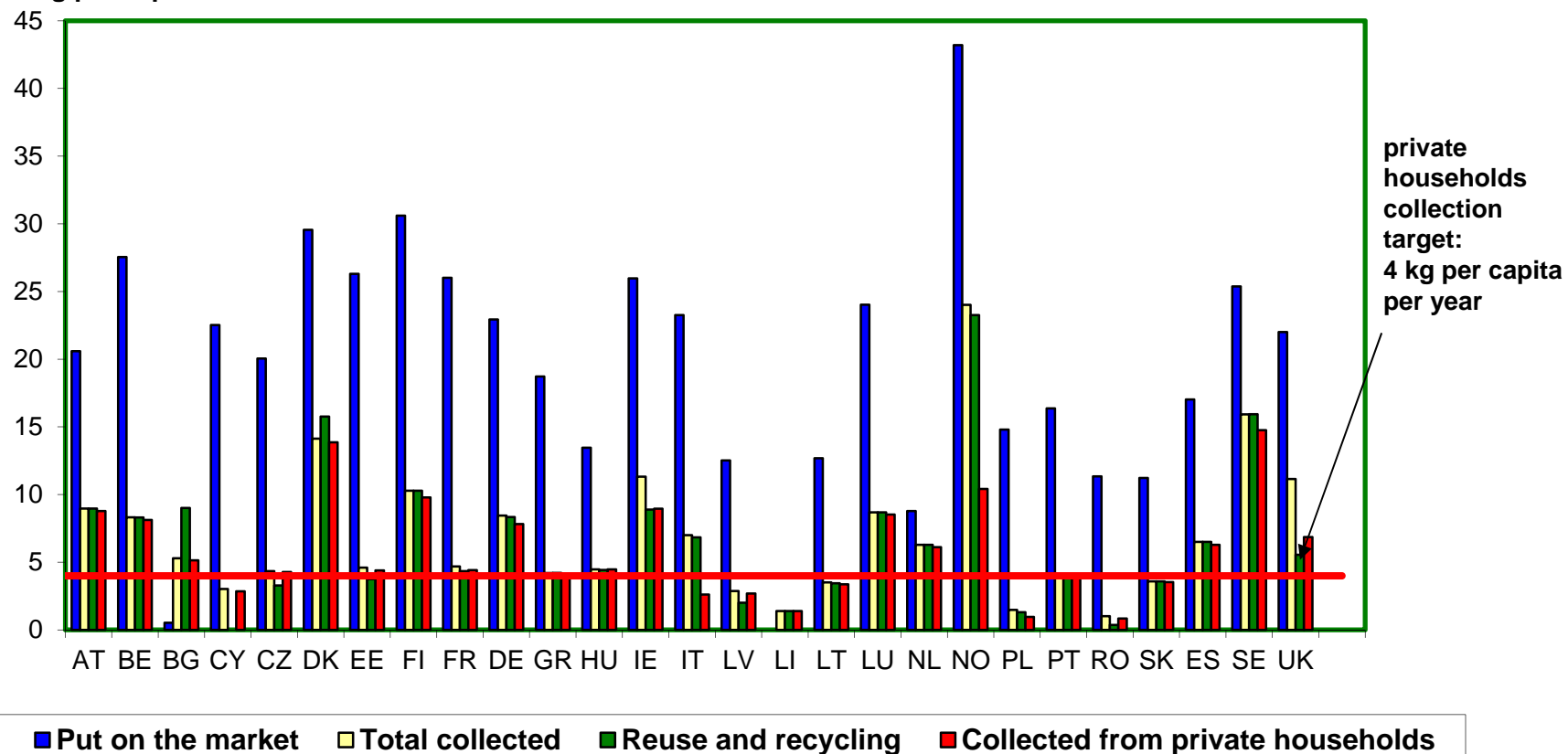


Packaging waste management, EU-15 (CSI 017)

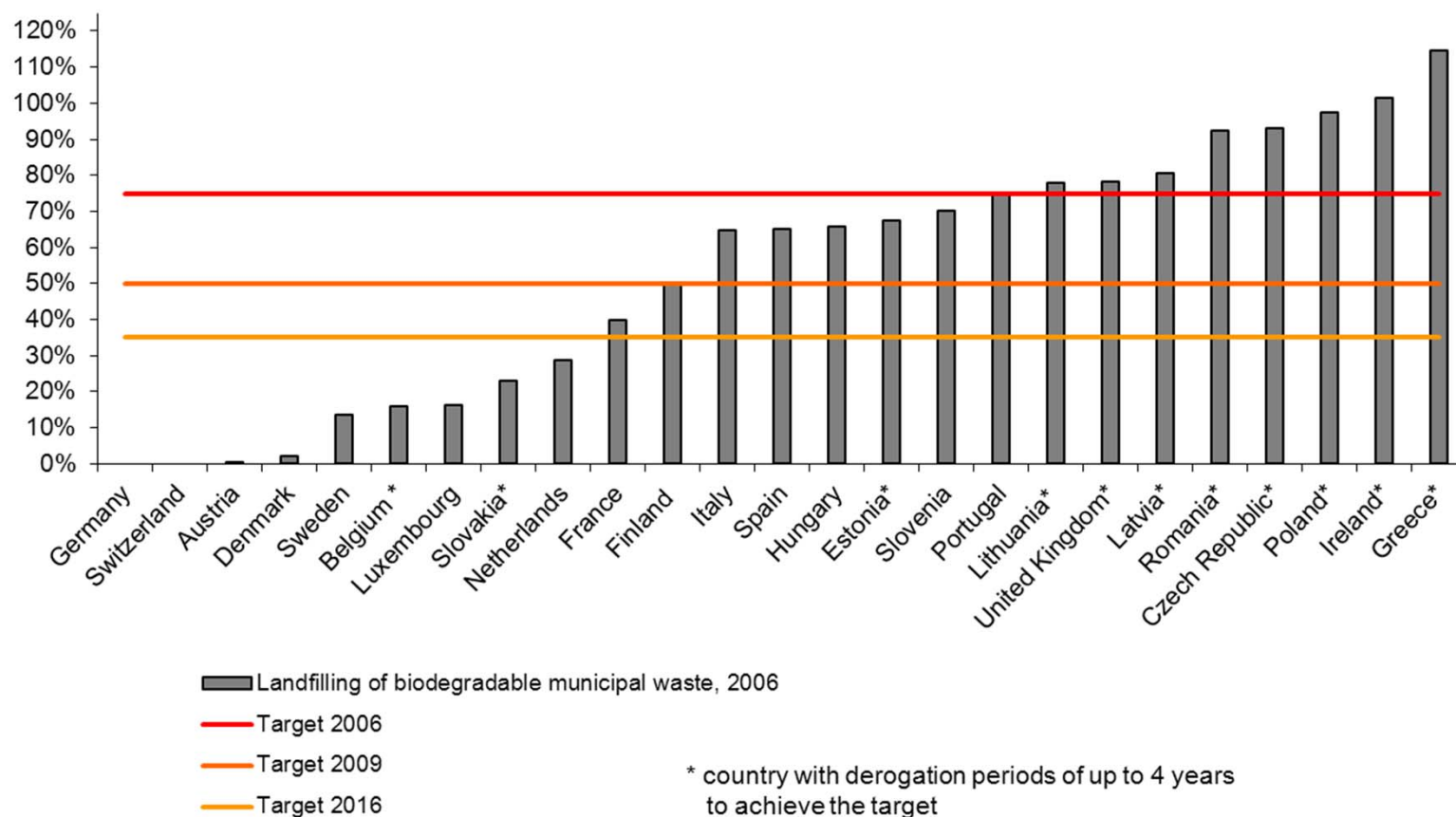


WEEE Management, 2008 (New indicator)

Kg per capita in 2008

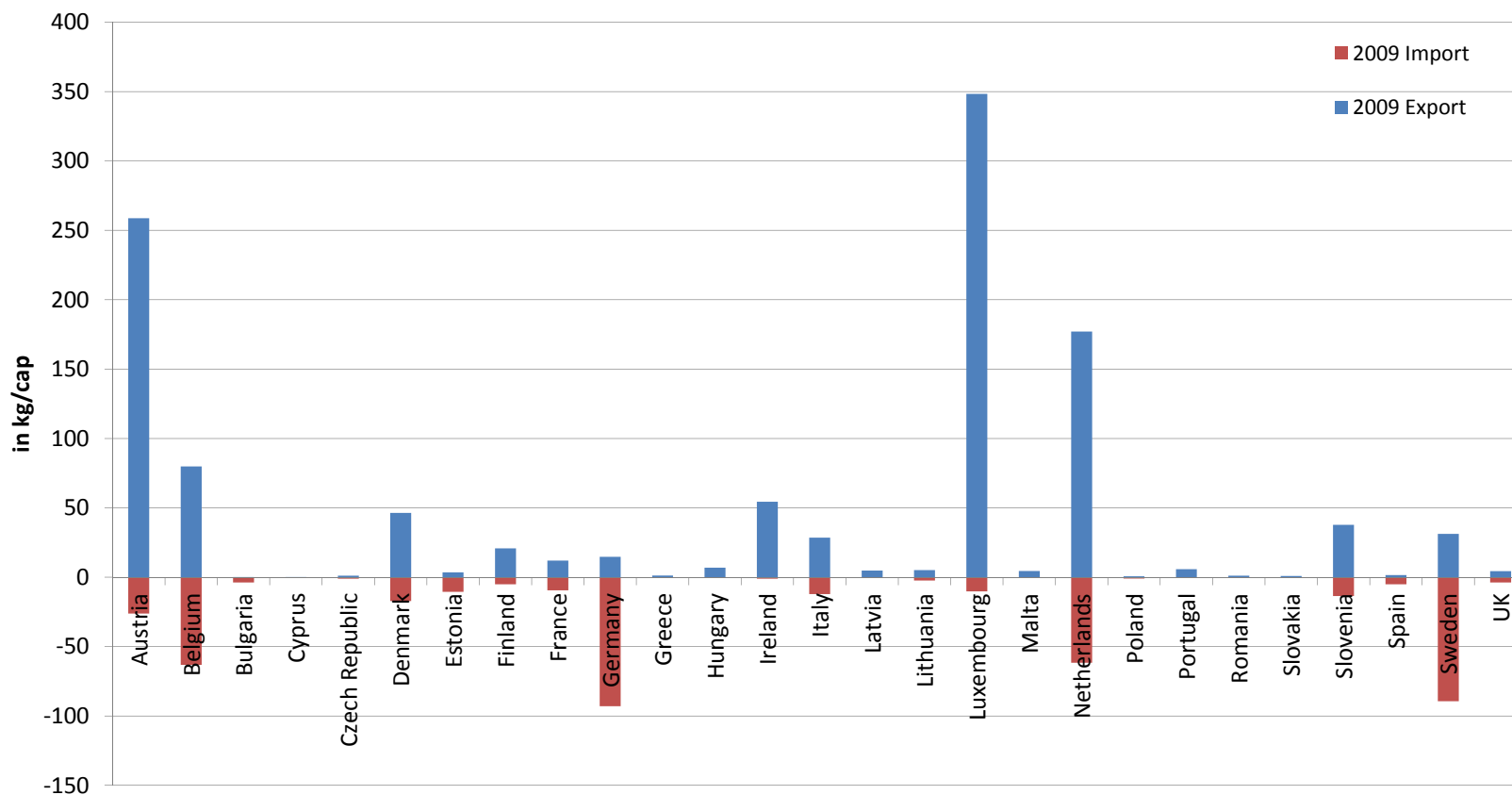


Landfill of BMW, 2006 (New indicator)



Transboundary shipments of waste kg/capita, 2009 (New indicator)

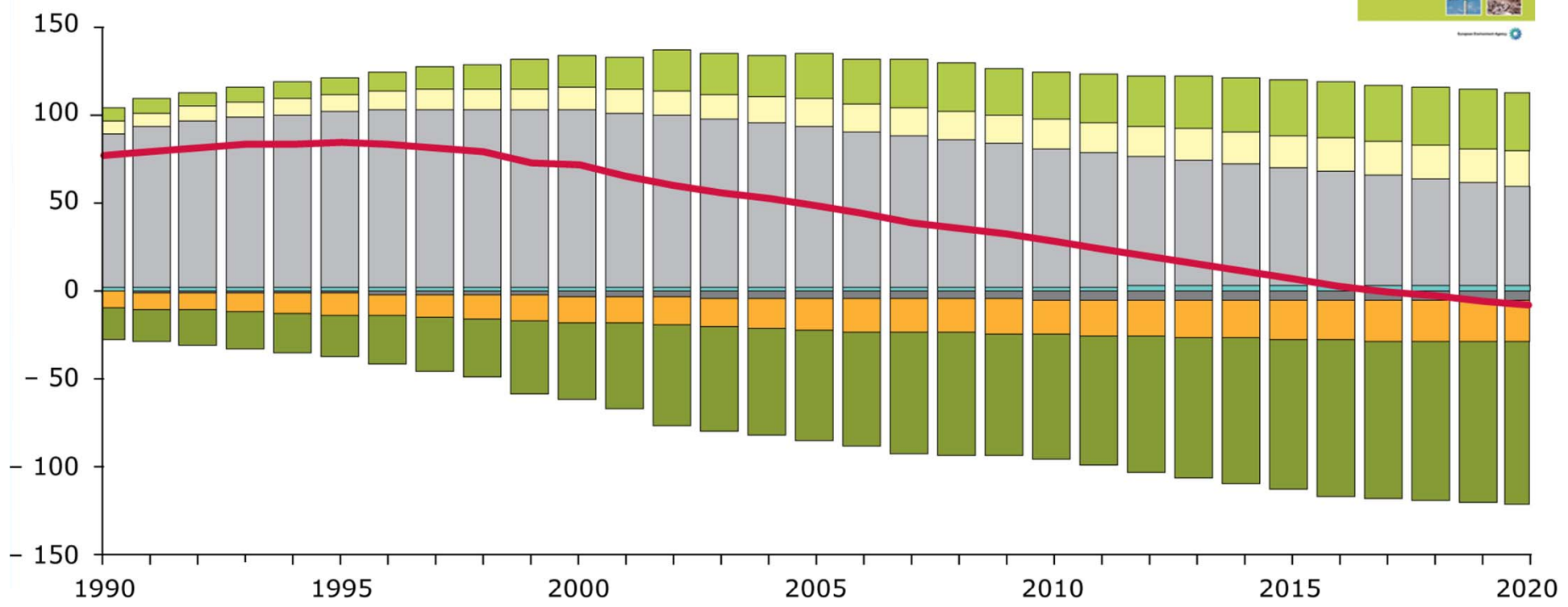
Import and export of notified waste in the EU, 2009



GHG emissions from MSW management decreasing



Million tonnes CO₂-equivalent emissions (+)/savings (-)



Direct emissions

- Recycling
- Incineration
- Landfilling
- Transport

Avoided emissions

- Recycling
- Incineration
- Landfilling

Net GHG emissions



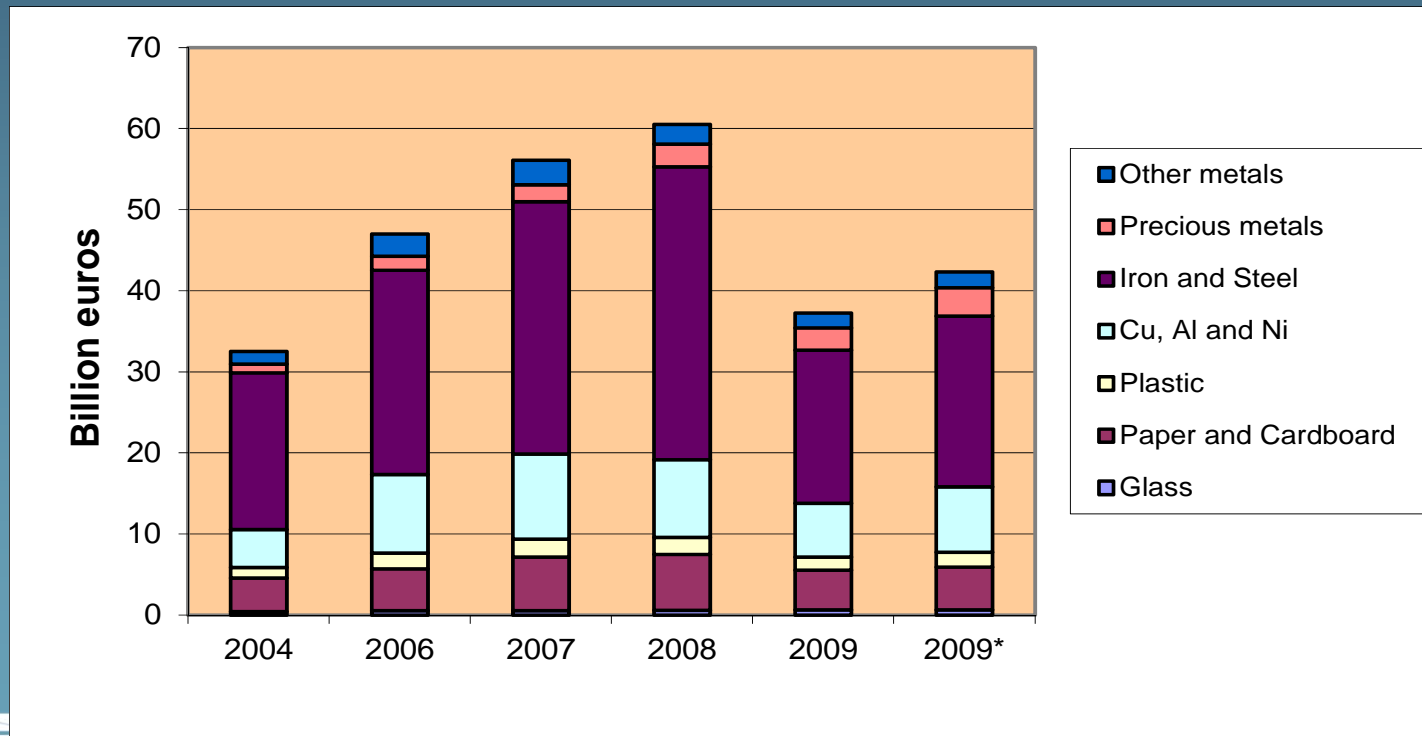
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Total turnover of seven key recyclables



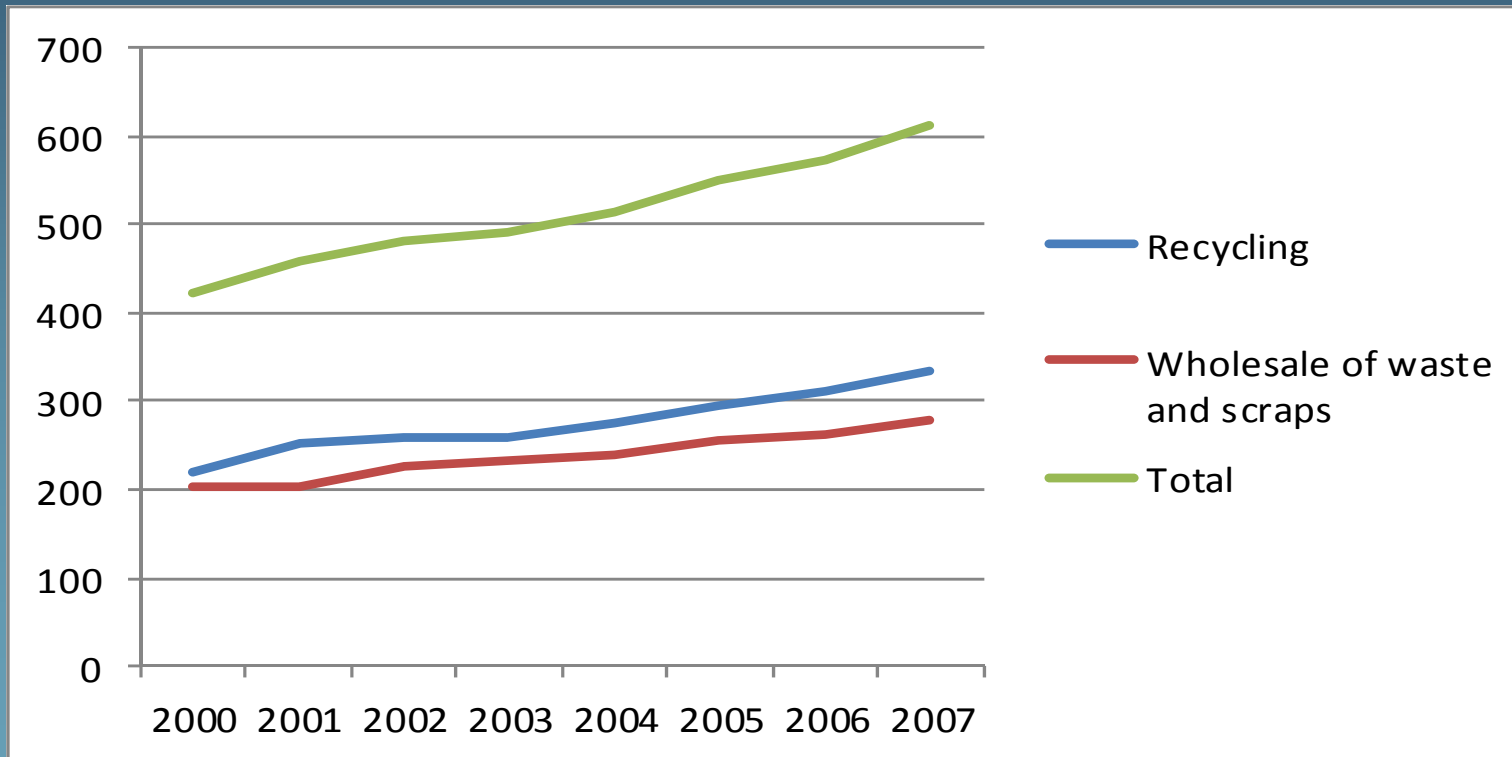
- The turnover of seven recyclables has almost doubled from EUR 32,5 billion in 2004 to EUR 60,3 billion in 2008.
- Due to the economic downturn the turnover of recycling declined sharply at the end of 2008 and in the first half of 2009 but seems to have recovered markedly since then.



Persons employed in recycling activities in the EU, Norway and Switzerland per million inhabitants



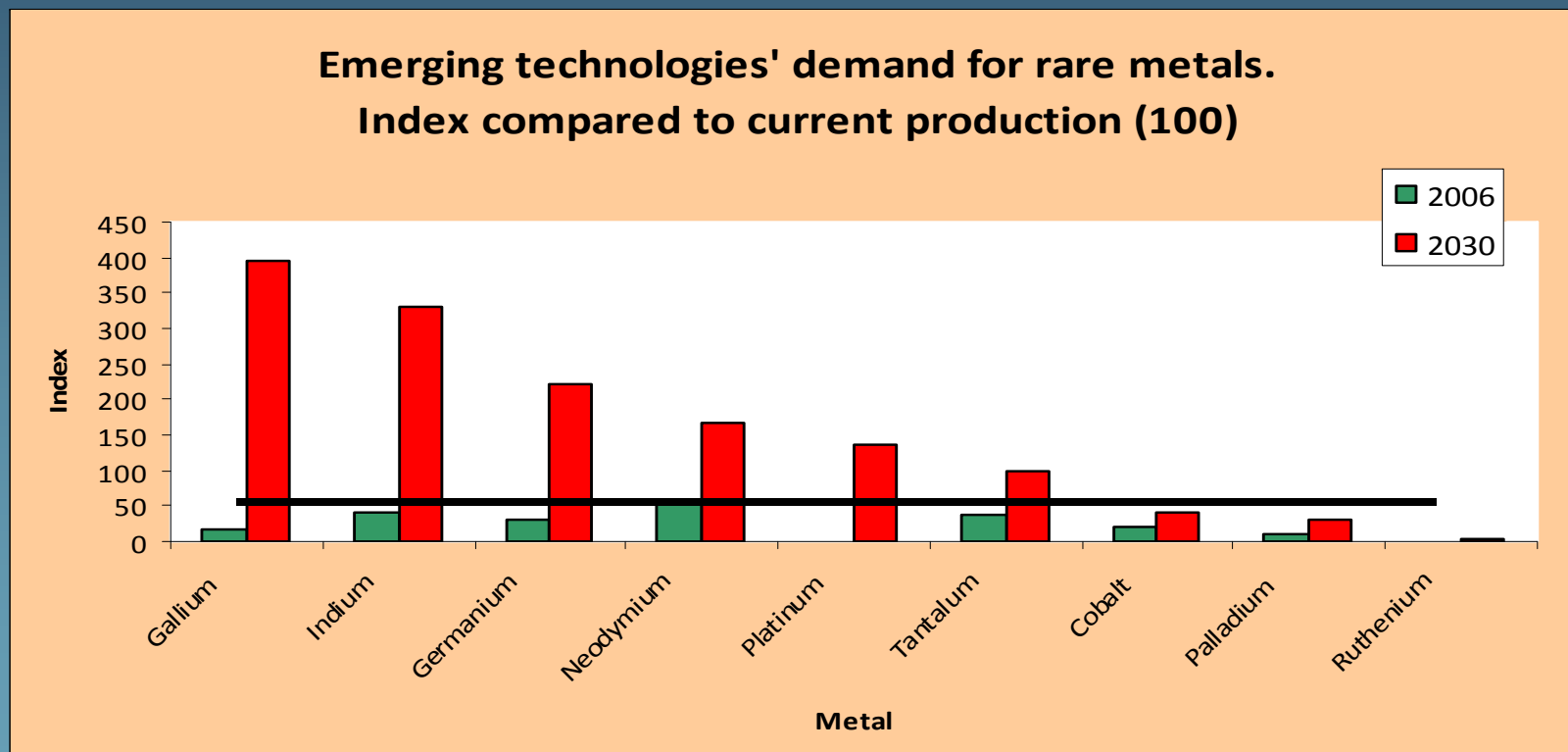
- Overall employment related to materials recovery in Europe has increased steadily, from 422 inhabitants per million in 2000 to 611 in 2007, which is an increase of 45 %.



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.



Summary

- Waste generation is growing or stabilised
- Waste management is improving
- Large differences between countries in Europe
- Transboundary shipments of waste is increasing
- Environmental impacts from waste management is decreasing
- Better waste management also offers social and economic benefits



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Thank you for your attention



www.eea.europa.eu

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