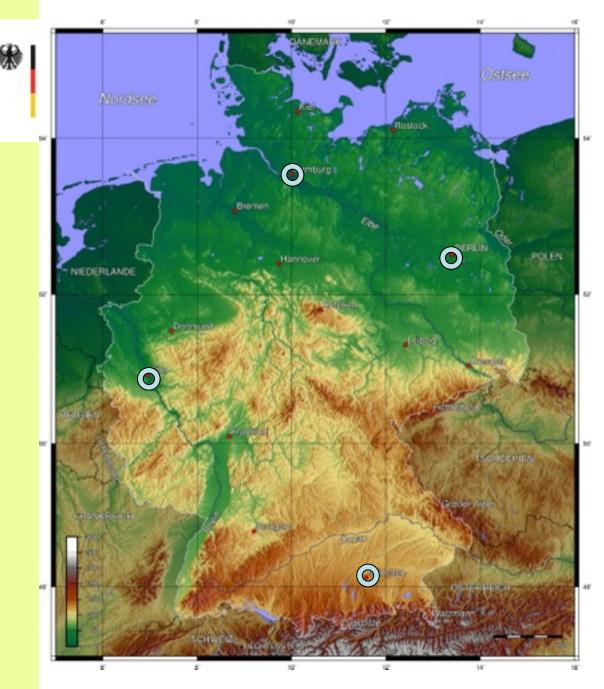




## Germany's Experience on Moving Towards a Resource Efficient Society through Successful Engagement of Private Sector as Business Model

**Dr. Andreas Jaron** 



81.7 Million inhabitants

231 inhab. per km<sup>2</sup>

# 4 Cities with more than 1 million inhabitants:

- Berlin (3.5 mio)
- Hamburg (1.8 mio)
- Munich (1.4 mio)
- Cologne (1.0 mio)

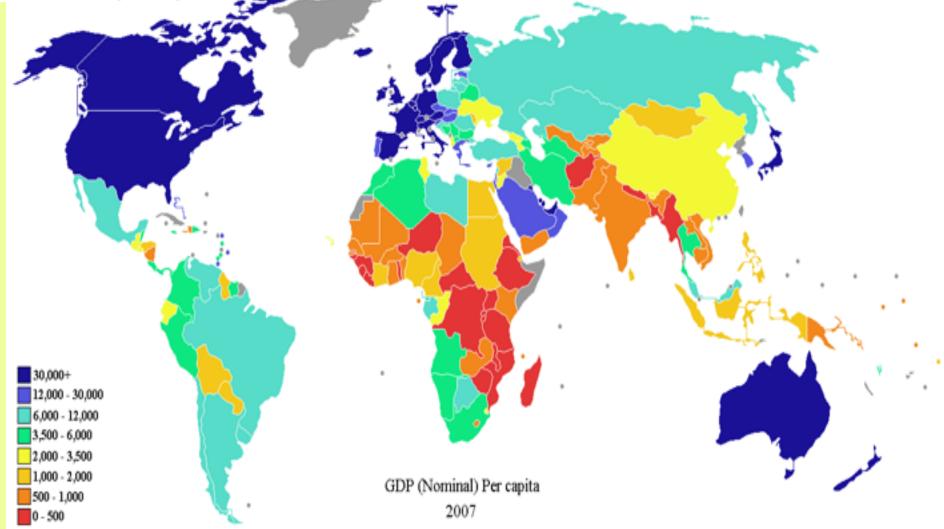
31 % Forests Temperate climate Water availability

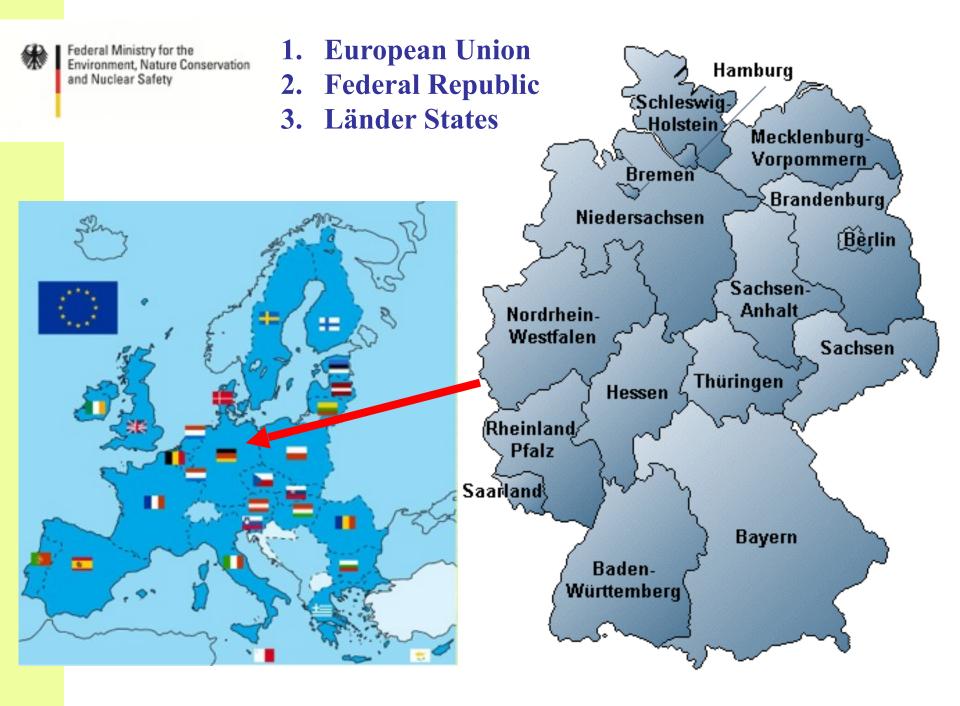
High density of industries



GDP









Germany: Basic Data (2010)

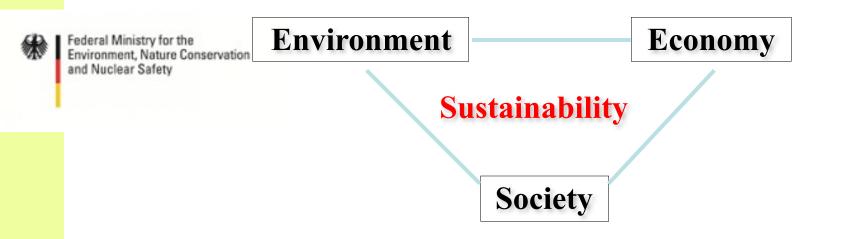
|                                |                  | Recycling |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| <b>Total Waste Generation:</b> | 333 Mio to       | (71%)     |
| Municipal waste:               | 49 Mio to        | (63 %)    |
| [Household waste:              | 44 Mio to]       | (63 %)    |
| Production and commercial w    | /aste: 53 Mio to | (68 %)    |
| Mining waste:                  | 37 Mio to        | (1%)      |
| C&D waste:                     | 193 Mio to       | (90 %)    |
| [Treatment waste:              | 40 Mio to        | (54 %)]   |
| [Hazardous Waste:              | 17 Mio to        | (57 %)]   |

- More than 200,000 people work in waste management
- Annual turnover of about 40 billion Euro
- 20 % of Kioto-Targets (46 Mio to/a) by waste management

Waste Management Infrastructure (2009)

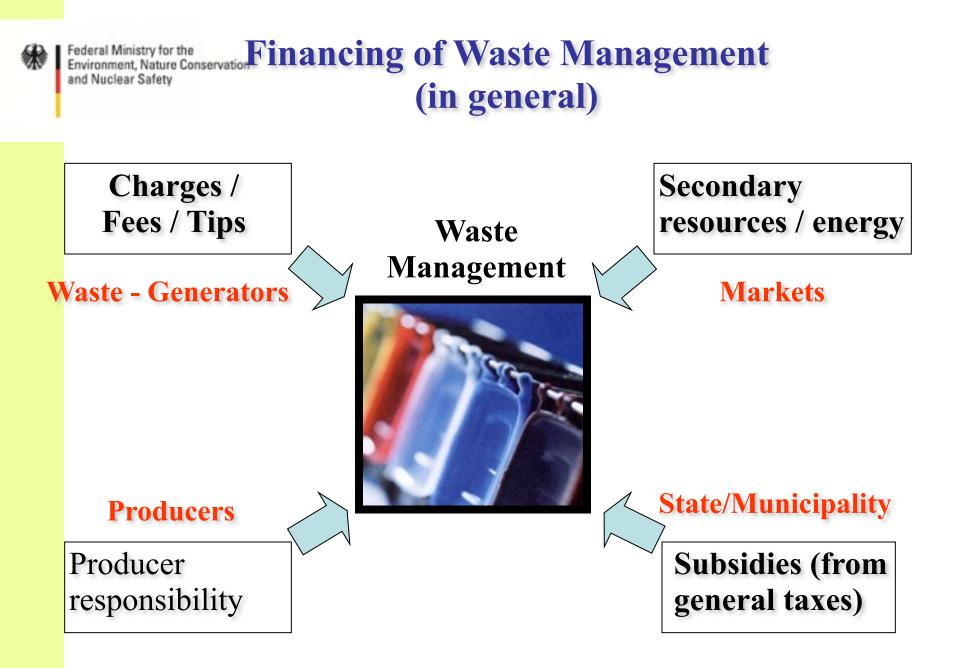
- 160 Waste-Incineration Plants (incl. 70 MWI)
- 633. Waste-to-Energy Plants
- 550. CP-Treatment Plants
- 30 Hazardous-Waste-Incinerators
- 2047. Biological Treatment Plants (Comp./Digestion etc.)
- 55. MBT
- 996. Sorting Plants
- 1321. ELV-Dismantling Plants
- 304. WEEE-Dismantling Plants
- 120. Soil Treatment Plants
- 2055 C&D-Recovery Plants

14 958 Plants3000 Companies402 Municipalities



### Waste Management is sustainable, when:

- No or minimal negative impacts to the Environment
- No polluted sites for posterior generations
- Full use, recycling and other recovery of waste
- Treatment without dangerous emissions
- Positive CO<sub>2</sub> balance
- Social and economic aspects taken into account





#### Who pays ?

Polluter{Waste Generator<br/>Producer of GoodPays Principle !!!

### **Incentives for:**

**Waste Prevention / Better Design** 

**Re-use** 

**Segregation at Source** 

Separation

**Recycling / Recovery** 

**Investments / Turnover** 



Investments

### Who should invest?







### **Private Engagement needs Certainty and Reliability**

#### 1. Rules !!!!!

Clear, stringent, comprehensive legislation on duties, responsibilities, technical and organisational standards and requirements

#### 2. Enforcement !!!!!

Prohibition and stopping of low standards, permitting procedures, regularly monitoring by authorities (government, administration, police),

#### 3. Financing !!!!!

Investments, Running Costs, Loans for high standards



**Green Economy** 

### Ecological Benefits

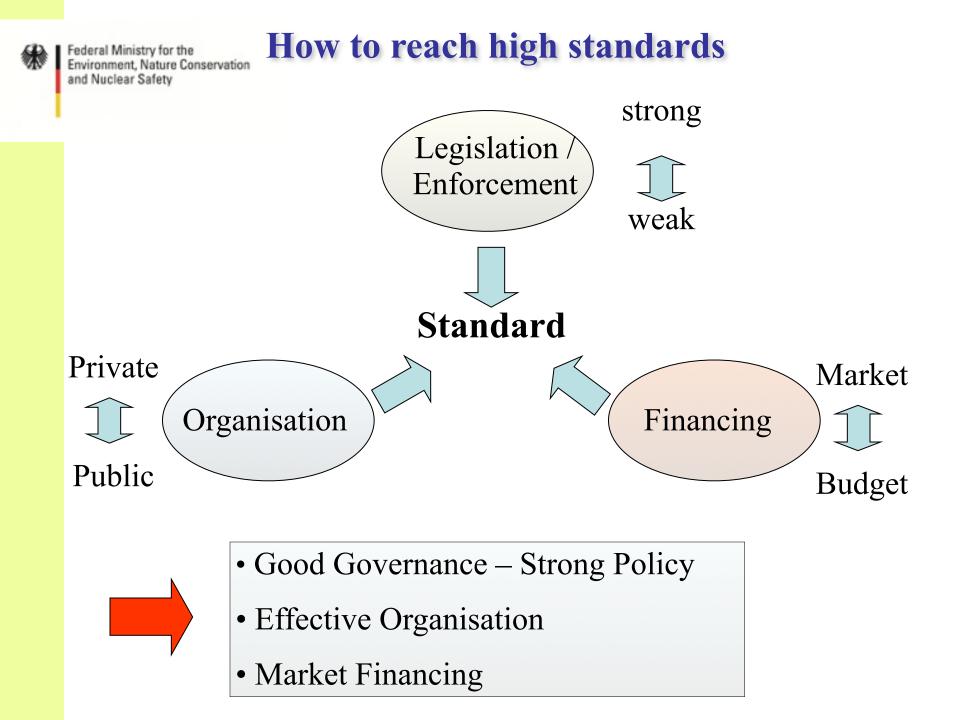


### Economic Benefits

#### **Protection of**

- Resources
- Environment
- Climate

- Investments
- Turnover
- Profits
- Employment
- Level Playing Field (Competition)





Legislation

- **1972** Closure of 50 000 dumps in Germany
- **1986** First obligations for Recovery and Recycling ,,3R"-Policy
- **1991** First Regulation on Extended Producer Responsibility
- **1996** General Recycling Obligation ,,Circular Economy" – number of regulations

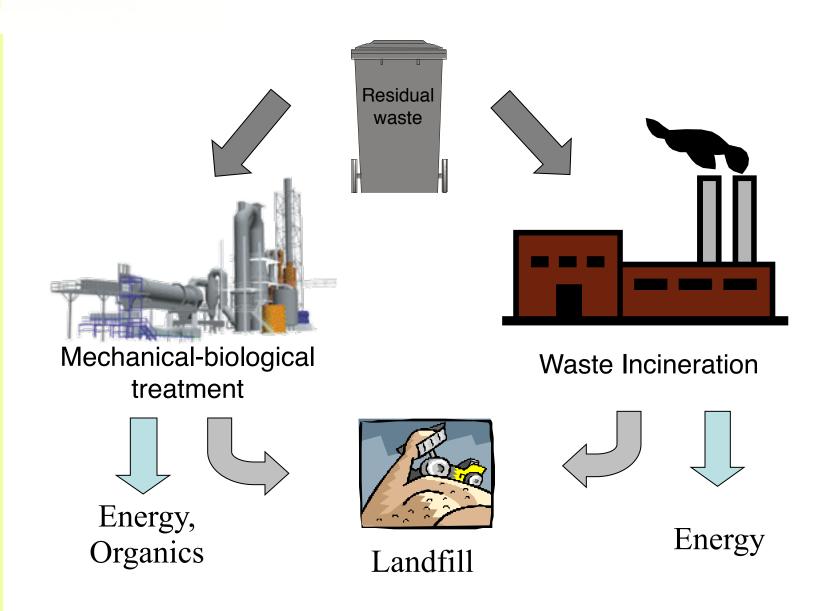
#### 2005 Landfill Ban

#### Pre-treatment of residual waste (obligatory since June 2005)

Federal Ministry for the

and Nuclear Safety

Environment, Nature Conservation







### **Recycling by segregation / separation**

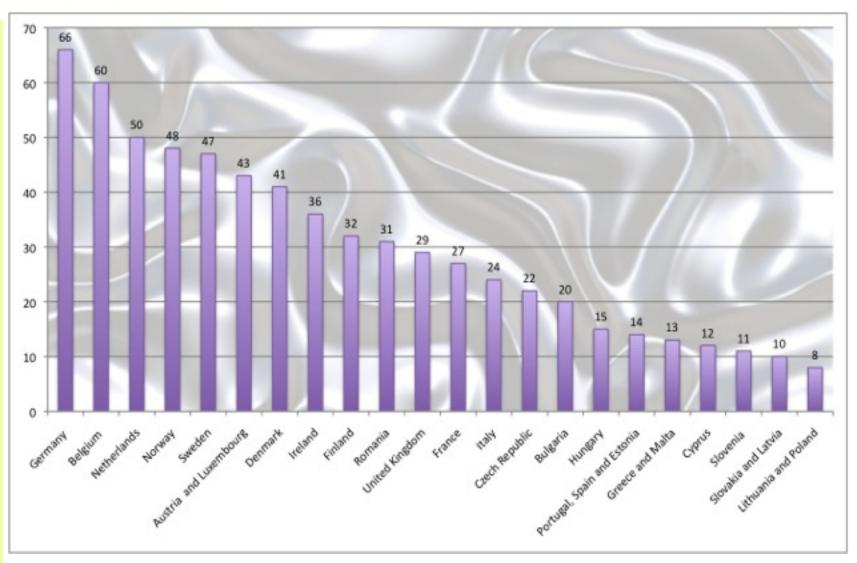
#### **Private Households**

Bio waste Paper Packaging Glass [Metals] E-waste Batteries Textiles Hazardous waste Residues

#### **Commerce / Industry** ╋ Wood Plastics Metals Mineral waste other mono-charges: slags, sludges, RDF .....



#### **Recycling Rates in Europe**



#### Keep dry and wet waste seperated !





### Thank You very much for Your attention

www.bmub.de

www.uba.de