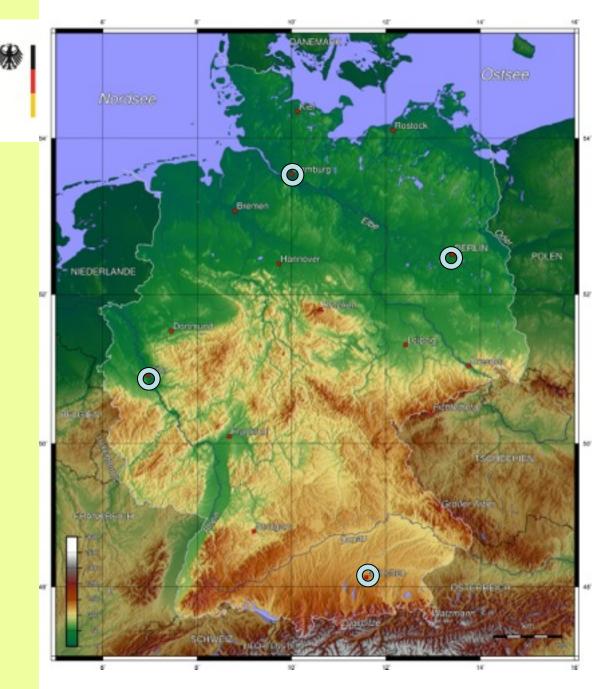




Germany's Experience on Moving Towards a Resource Efficient Society through Successful Engagement of Private Sector as Business Model

Dr. Andreas Jaron



81.7 Million inhabitants

231 inhab. per km²

4 Cities with more than 1 million inhabitants:

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

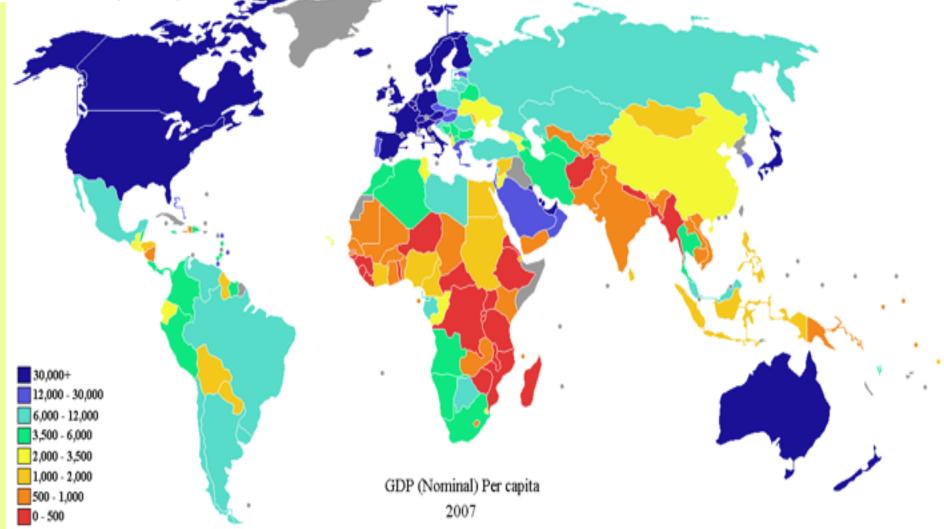
31 % Forests Temperate climate Water availability

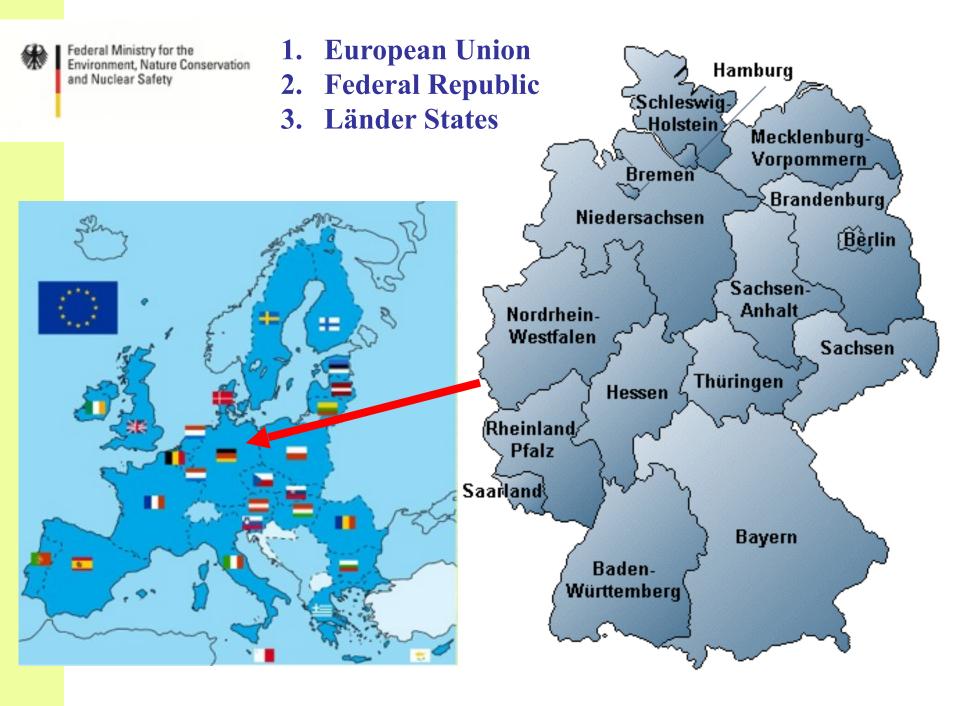
High density of industries



GDP









Germany: Basic Data (2010)

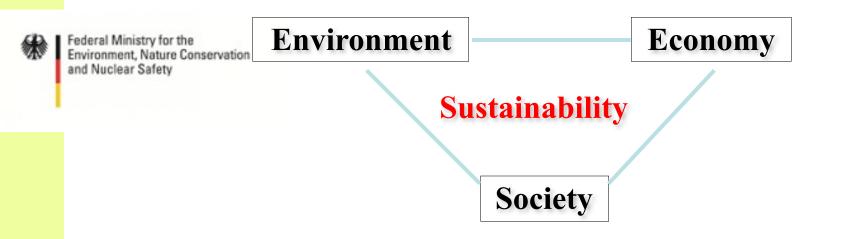
		Recycling
Total Waste Generation:	333 Mio to	(71%)
Municipal waste:	49 Mio to	(63 %)
[Household waste:	44 Mio to]	(63 %)
Production and commercial w	/aste: 53 Mio to	(68 %)
Mining waste:	37 Mio to	(1%)
C&D waste:	193 Mio to	(90 %)
[Treatment waste:	40 Mio to	(54 %)]
[Hazardous Waste:	17 Mio to	(57 %)]

- 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)

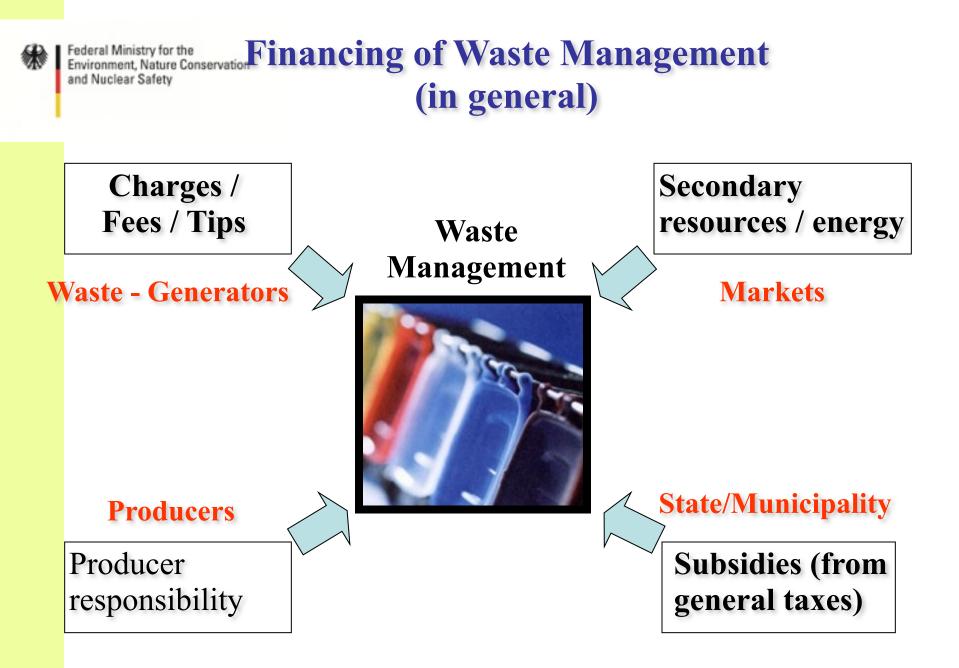
- 160 Waste-Incineration Plants (incl. 70 MWI)
- 633. Waste-to-Energy Plants
- 550. CP-Treatment Plants
- 30 Hazardous-Waste-Incinerators
- 2047. Biological Treatment Plants (Comp./Digestion etc.)
- 55. MBT
- 996. Sorting Plants
- 1321. ELV-Dismantling Plants
- 304. WEEE-Dismantling Plants
- 120. Soil 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 CO₂ balance
- Social and economic aspects taken into account





Who pays ?

Polluter{Waste Generator
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

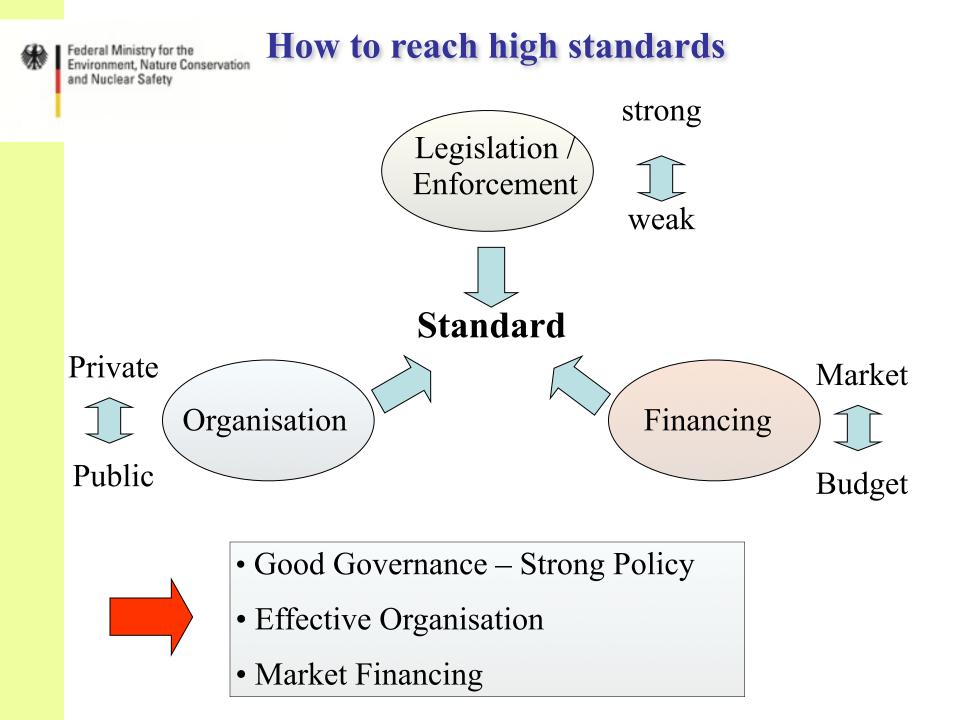


Economic Benefits

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

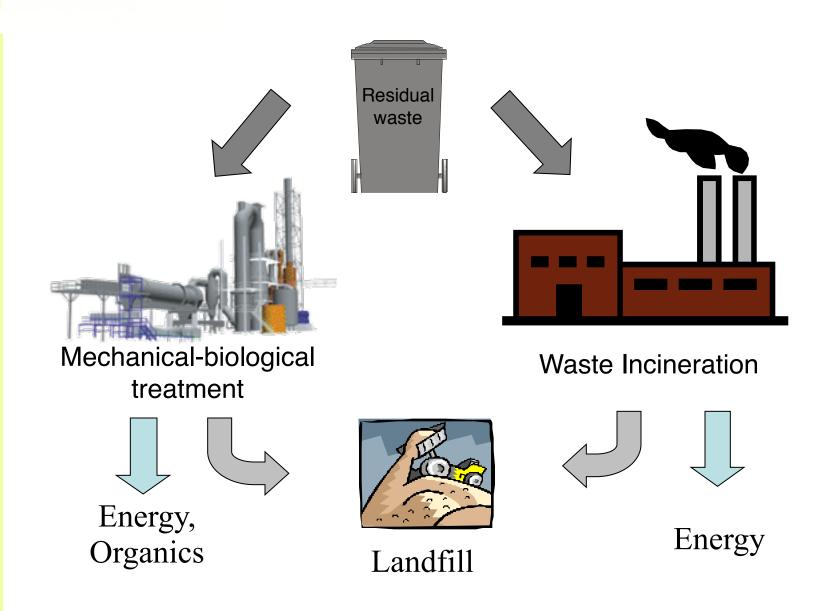
2005 Landfill Ban

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

Federal Ministry for the

and Nuclear Safety

Environment, Nature Conservation







Recycling by segregation / separation

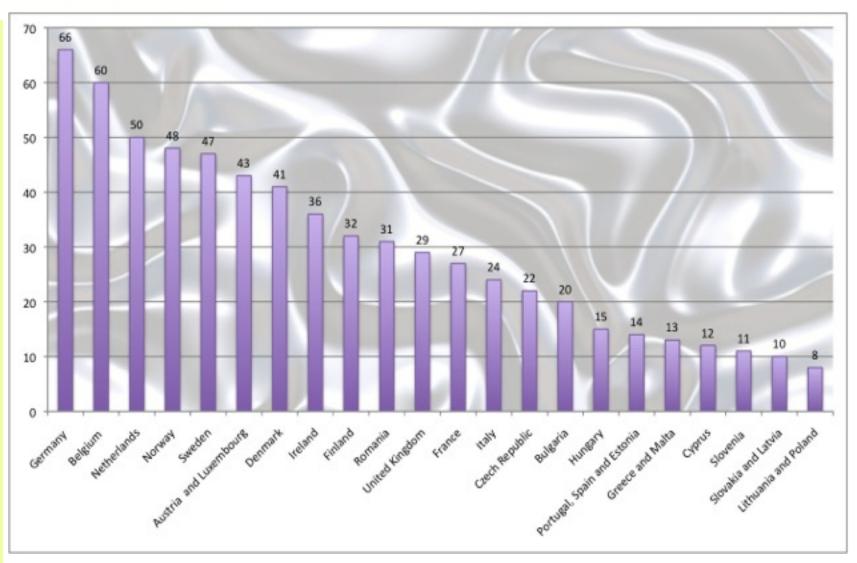
Private Households

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

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