

Instruments to climb the waste hierarchy, on the way to waste prevention

**IPLA Global Forum 2013 on
Sustainable Waste Management for the 21st Century Cities**

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0.7 %

Generational goal

“... hand over to the next generation a society in which the major environmental problems in Sweden have been solved, without increasing environmental and health problems outside Sweden’s borders.”

RIKSDAG DECISION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES



Miljömål

PHOTO: ELLIOT ELLIOT/JOHNÉR

Miljömål

The Riksdag has adopted 16 Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO)



Reduced Climate Impact



Clean Air



Natural Acidification Only



A Non-Toxic Environment



A Protective Ozone Layer



A Safe Radiation Environment



Zero Eutrophication



Flourishing Lakes and Streams



Good-Quality Groundwater



A Balanced Marine Environment,
Flourishing Coastal Areas and Archipelagos



Thriving Wetlands



Sustainable Forests



A Varied Agricultural Landscape



A Magnificent Mountain Landscape



A Good Built Environment



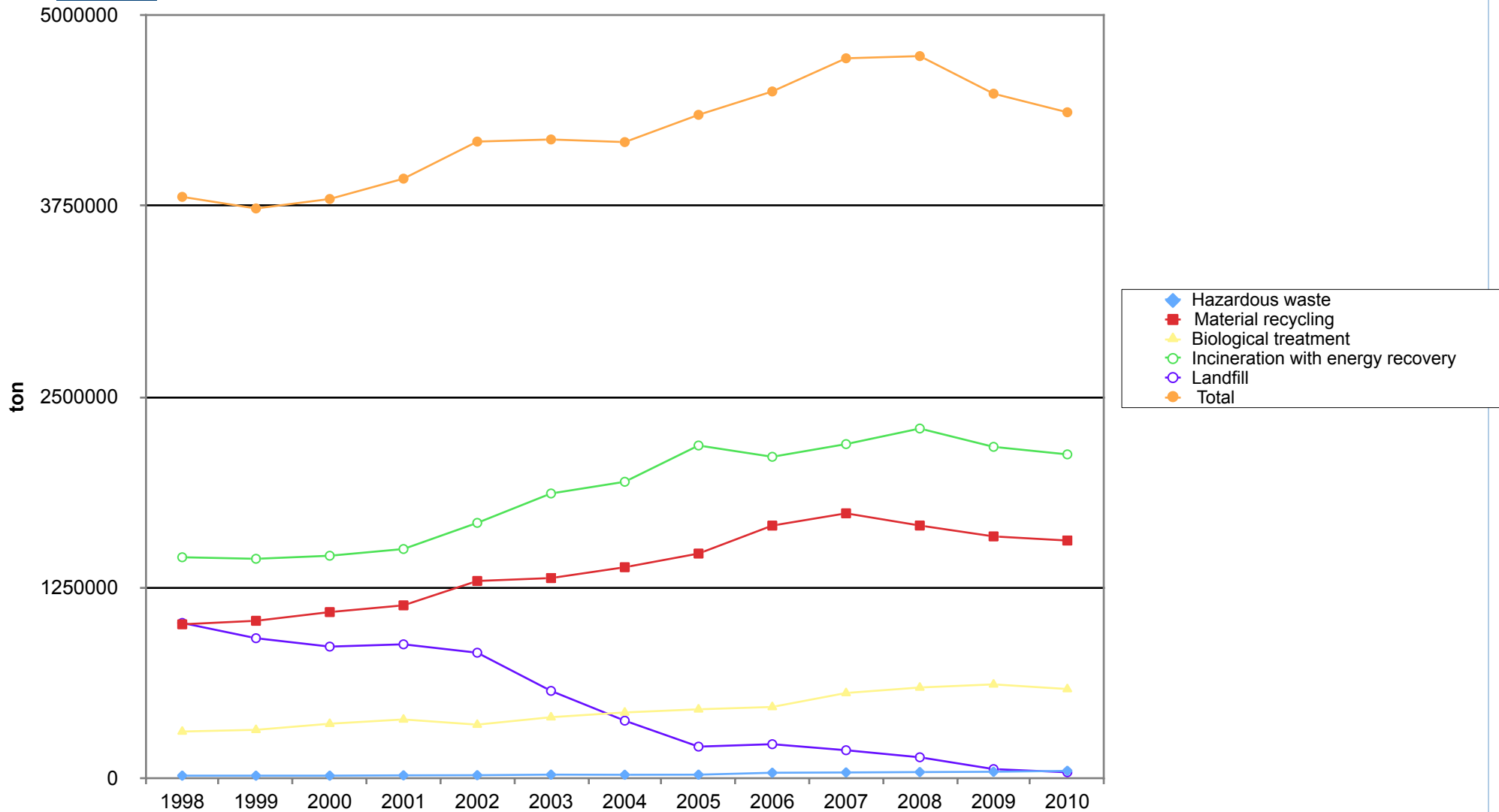
A Rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life

ILLUSTRATIONS: TOBIAS FLYGAR



Miljömål

Household waste in Sweden – amounts & treatment, 1998-2010





How

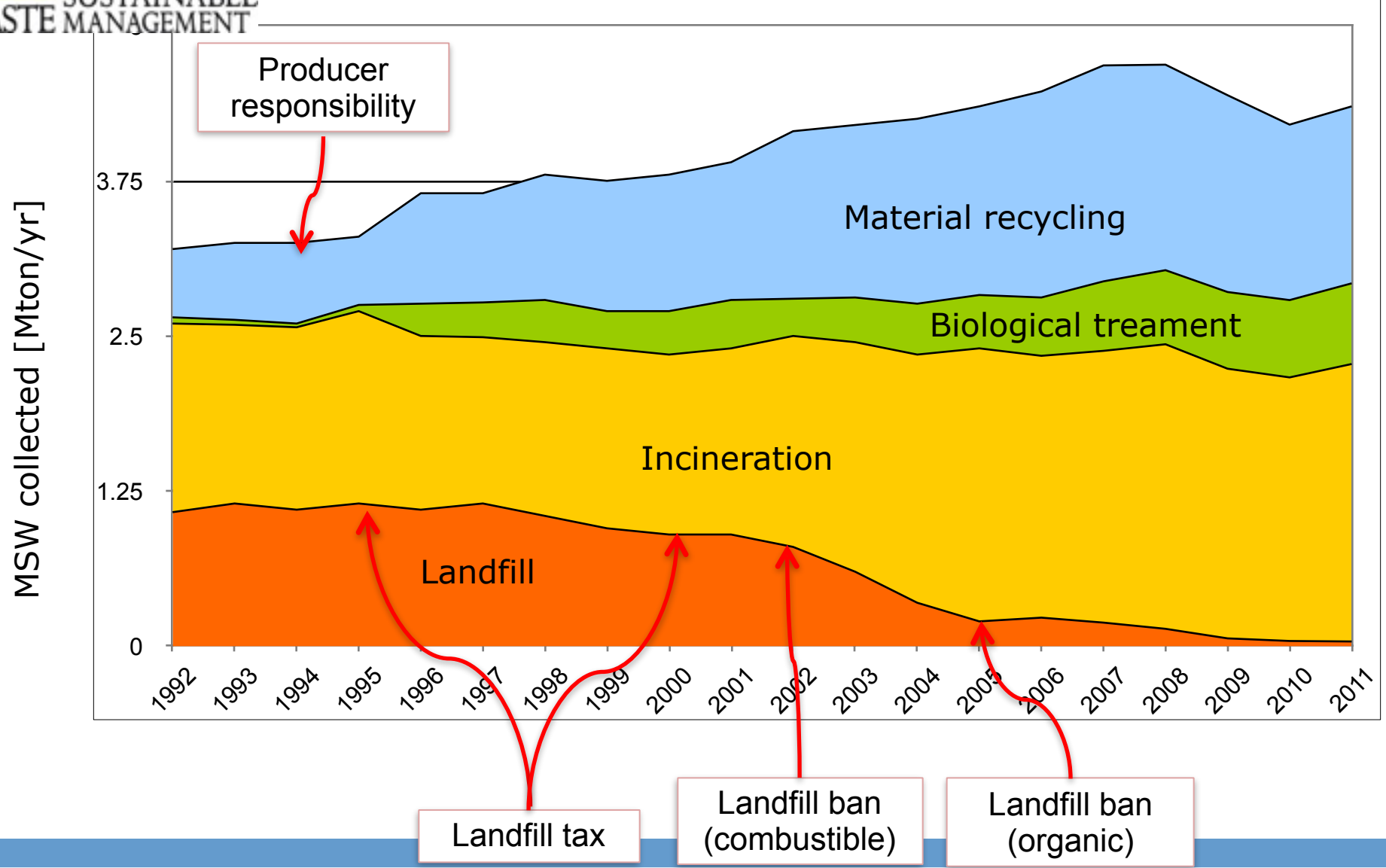
- National & local waste management plans
- Producer responsibility
- Deposit/refund systems
- Landfill tax
- Landfill ban – combustible & organic waste
- Waste to energy
- Targets for bio.treatment
- Governmental investment support
- The Waste Council
- Implementation of EU waste legislation
- Research
- Environmental Quality Objectives

Precaution

PPP

BAT

Policy instruments, SE



...and the remaining 99,3% of the waste goes to...?

- 32,3% of the MSW was sent for material recovery
 - Newsprint 358 070 tonnes (37,5 kg/person)
 - Paper packaging 125 270 tonnes (13,1 kg/person)
 - Metal packaging 15 760 tonnes (1,6 kg/person)
- Plastic packaging 49 390 tonnes (5,2 kg/person)
- Glass packaging 183 260 tonnes (19,2 kg/person)

- 51,6% of the MSW was sent for energy recovery
- 15,3% to biological treatment (composting/anaerobic digestion)

Source: Waste Management Sweden

Target for waste:



Now:

≥ 70% material recycling of construction and demolition waste, by 2020

≥ 50% biological treatment for food waste (from households and other sources), by 2018

Future: Food waste/wastage? Textiles?
Recycling and reuse?

From waste to resource management

Sweden's waste plan 2012-2017 - a cooperation project!



- 147 actions to perform
- ...by hundreds of different actors
- 30% of the actions are in progress already after 6 months!
- guidance for municipal waste planning

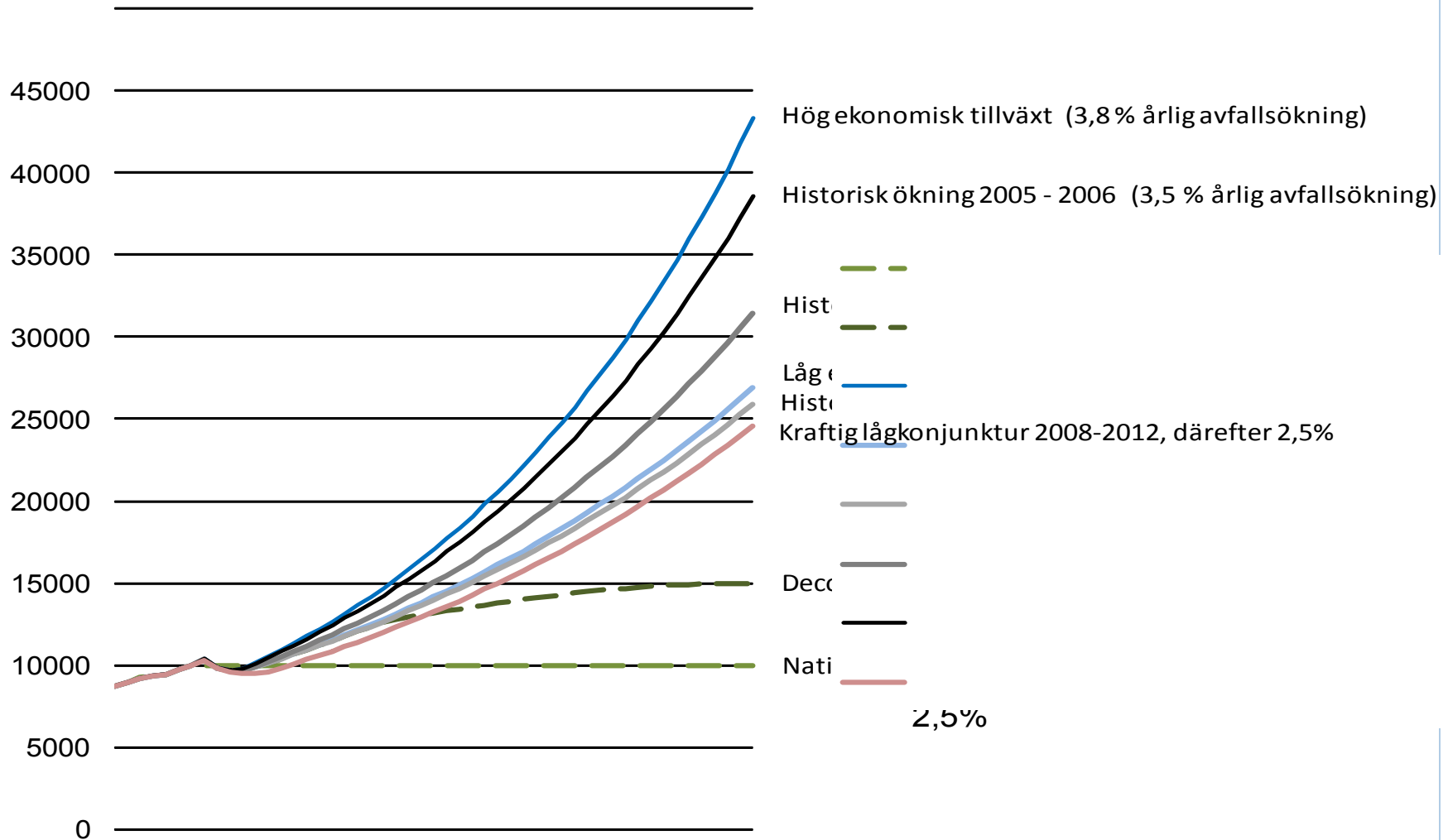
Sweden's waste plan - areas of priority:

- Construction and demolition waste
- Household waste
(reuse, textiles, electric and electrical waste, littering)
- Improve the resource efficiency in the food chain
(less food waste, recycle of nutrients from food waste)
- Reduce risk spread hazardous substances from waste treatment
(old landfills, fire in waste storage, motor vehicle disposal)
- Stop the illegal export of waste

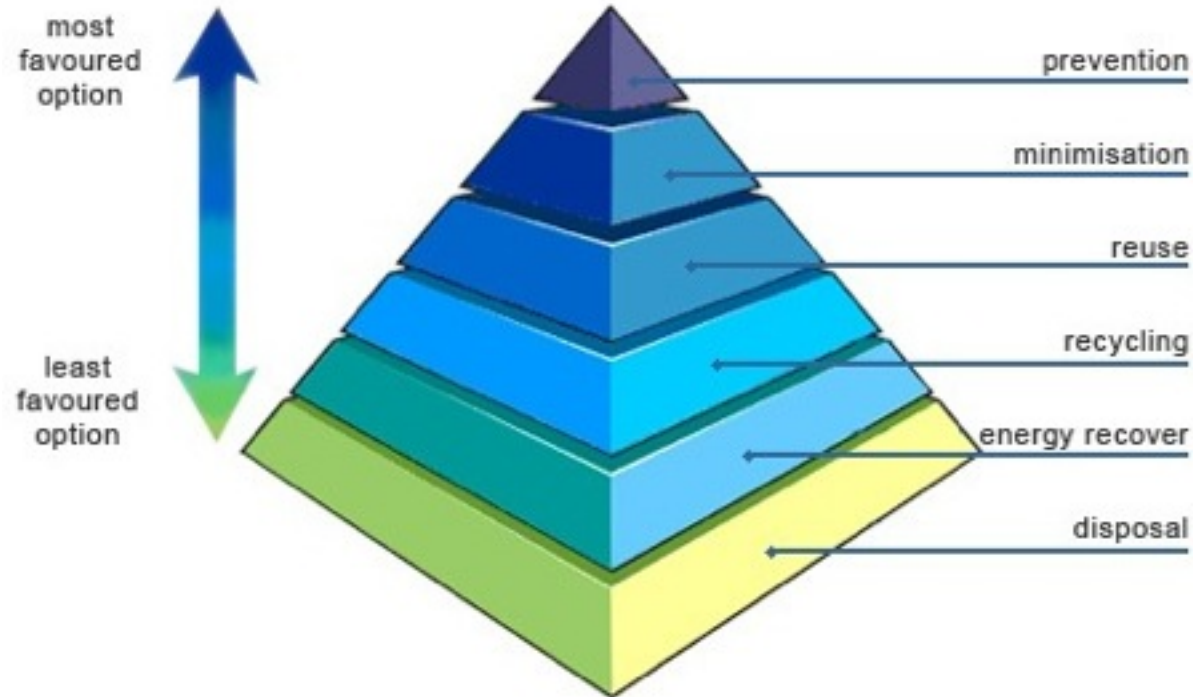


Trends in waste generation – national

(source: Profu)
[kton/år]



The waste hierarchy - our focus is on the upper levels – new national waste prevention programme!

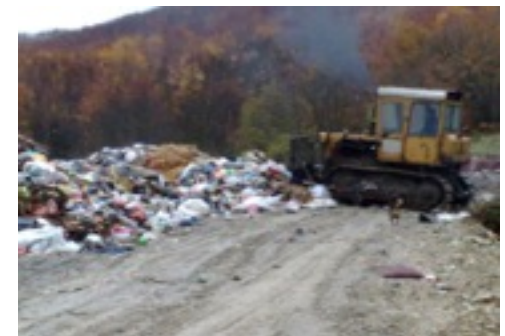
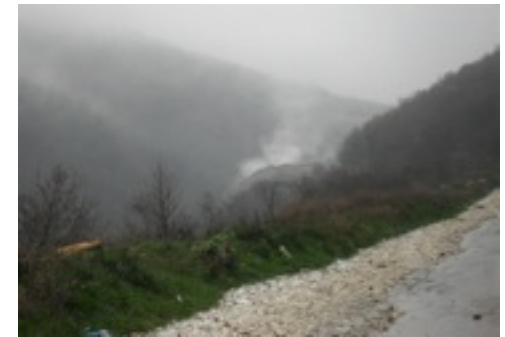


Waste Prevention – National Programme

- Targets, measures, policy tools and indicators
 - Food
 - Textiles
 - Construction & demolition waste
 - Electric and Electronic Equipment (EEE)
- To be finalised in December 2013

Examples on previous projects

- **Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia** – guidance/ education for MSW planning, definitions of roles and responsibilities, inventory for remediation of non-compliant landfills, guidance EU landfill legislation
- **Albania** – landfill project
- **Georgia** – action plan for construction of new landfills, support in defining roles and responsibilities
- **Belarus** – study of producer responsibility for packaging
- **International training programme** - 4 weeks (South East Asia, the Balkan states) – environmental governance, policy tools and supervision, specific MSW projects



Lessons learned

- Don't waste the waste!
- A mix of policy tools is the key to success
- Long term planning and investments
- Local authorities play a very important role
- Cooperate with stakeholders early in the process!
- Good cooperation between national and local authorities, producers/manufacturers, the recycling industries, NGOs and research institutions - very important for good results
- The importance of networks; National liasion group for prevention of food waste, textile network, workshops with stakeholders in different sectors.



To achieve our aims, we need to work together.

Many stakeholders have knowledge about and responsibility for the environment. Cooperation is required if we are to be able to achieve our joint objective: to pass on to future generations a rich natural heritage and a good environment.



How do you want to cooperate with us?



Thank you!

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