



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Procedia Environmental Sciences 35 (2016) 6-14



International Conference on Solid Waste Management, 5IconSWM 2015

Waste Management in Germany – Development to a Sustainable Circular Economy?

M. Nelles^{a,b,*}, J. Grünes^a, G. Morscheck^a

^a University of Rostock, Department of Waste Management and Material Flow, Germany ^b German Biomass Research Centre gGmbH (DBFZ), TorgauerStraße 116, 04347 Leipzig, Germany

Abstract

The new German Closed Cycle Management Act is aimed to turn the waste management into a resource management. The realisation that waste can be a useful source of raw materials and energy is not new; metals, glass, and textiles have been collected before and put to new use. The waste management policy, which has been adapted in Germany over the past 20 years, is based on closed cycles and assigns disposal responsibilities to manufacturers and distributors of products. This has made people even more aware of the necessity to separate waste, led to the introduction of new disposal technologies, and increased recycling capacities. Today, 14 per cent of the raw materials used by the German industry are recovered waste. Modern closed cycle management contributes, with a share of approximately 20 per cent, to achieve the German Kyoto targets on the reduction of climate-relevant emissions.

© 2016 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/). Peer-review under responsibility of the organizing committee of 5IconSWM 2015 *Keywords: Waste, Recovery, Recycling, Bio waste, Germany;*

1. Introduction

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety publish data and publications of the waste management in Germany. The following article will use these publications very closely to describe the waste situation in Germany (Jaron and Flaschentreher, 2012).

^{*} Corresponding author. E-mail address: michael.nelles@uni-rostock.de

The new German Closed Cycle Management Act (Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz, KrWG) is aimed to turn the waste management into a resource management. The realisation that waste can be a useful source of raw materials and energy is not new; metals, glass, and textiles have been collected before and put to new use. The waste management policy, which has been adapted in Germany over the past 20 years, is based on closed cycles and assigns disposal responsibilities to manufacturers and distributors of products. This has made people even more aware of the necessity to separate waste, led to the introduction of new disposal technologies, and increased recycling capacities.

Today, 14 per cent of the raw materials used by the German industry are recovered waste, thus leads to a reduction of the extraction levels and of the related environmental impacts. Modern closed cycle management contributes, with a share of approximately 20 per cent, to achieve the German Kyoto targets on the reduction of climate-relevant emissions.

Closed cycle management is not only a contribution to the environmental protection, it also pays off economically. The waste management industry has become an extensive and powerful economic sector in Germany: almost 200,000 people are employed in approximately 3,000 companies which generate an annual turnover of approximately 40 billion euro. 15,000 installations contribute to resource efficiency by recycling and recovery procedures. High recycling rates of approximately 60 per cent for municipal waste, 60 per cent for commercial waste, and 90 per cent for construction and demolition waste speak for themselves.



Fig. 1. Waste Hierarchy according European and German Law

Waste management was under a radical trans-formation since the early Seventies. At this time every village and town had its own tip (some 50,000 of them in total); today untreated domestic and commercial waste can no longer be deposited at landfill sites.

The European Union aims at the same conditions in the Member States. Both the living conditions and the methods of disposal are still quite different.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4401352

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/4401352

Daneshyari.com