

☺ Amount of household waste

DPSIR

amount of household waste (kg/inhabitant)



Source: OVAM

Decrease in amount of household waste has stopped

Between 2008 and 2010, the total amount of household waste per inhabitant decreased annually by 2 %. This was mainly attributable to a decrease in the amount of selectively collected waste. It was, however, unclear whether this was a structural trend as the decrease could not be explained by a systematic decrease in specific waste streams. This is now confirmed: in 2011, the amount of household waste per inhabitant increased by 0.6 % as a result of the increase in selectively collected waste. The greatest increase was recorded for construction and demolition waste (+1.4 kg/inhabitant) and vegetable, fruit and garden waste (+1.4 kg/inhabitant). Also, the amount of discarded electrical and electronic equipment increased considerably (+1.2 kg/inhabitant), but this was the result of the better registration of this waste stream. Flanders is still one of the leaders in Europe. In 2010, 448 kg of household waste were collected per inhabitant in Flanders, excluding construction and demolition waste. This is a great deal less than the EU-27 average of 502 kg per inhabitant.

Amount of residual waste from households stagnates

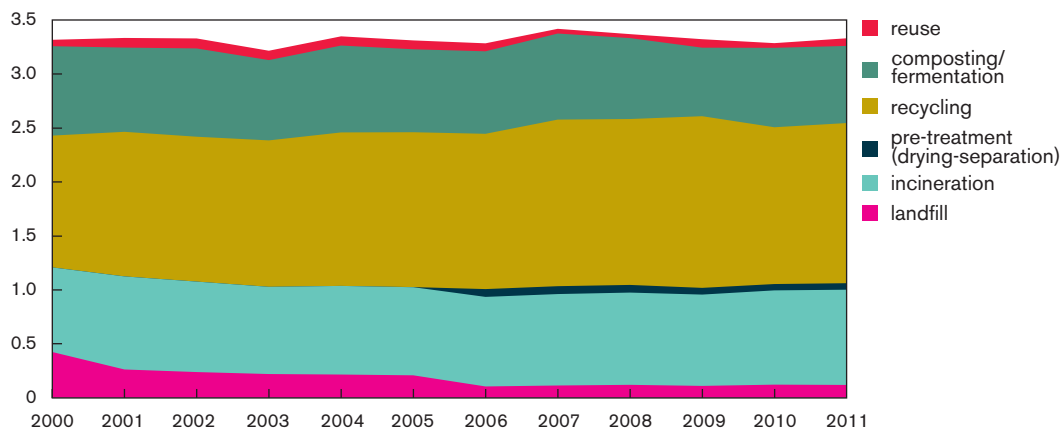
Whilst between 2003 and 2009 the amount of residual waste from households still decreased slightly, by 1 to 3 kg per year, since then it has stagnated at slightly less than 150 kg per inhabitant. The MINA plan 4 (2011-2015) apparently assumes that a further reduction is difficult to achieve: the target of maximum 150 kg household residual waste per inhabitant from the MINA-plan 3+ (2008-2010) is maintained. According to the Implementation Plan for Environmentally Sound Management of Household Waste, the target for residual waste is actually ambitious because increasingly more complex products with a shorter life are being consumed. Yet a status quo of the residual waste does not seem to be in line with the Sustainable Materials Policy, which prioritises prevention, reuse and closing of the material loops.

amount of household waste (kg/inhabitant)	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	target 2015
residual waste	191	153	149	150	150	150
selectively collected waste	368	390	382	372	375	.
<i>total</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>560</i>

☺ Processing of household waste

DPSIR

amount of household waste (million tonnes)



total amount of household waste, consisting of selectively collected waste and residual waste (household refuse bag and container, bulk waste and waste from municipalities); in 2000 excluding small hazardous waste

Source: OVAM

More than two-thirds of household waste goes to materials recovery

In 2011, 70 % of the household waste went to one form or another of materials recovery: 45 % to recycling, 21 % to composting or fermentation, 2 % to pre-treatment (drying-separation) and 2 % to reuse.

27 % of the household waste collected in 2011 was incinerated. The major part of this was residual waste. 1 % was selectively collected waste, mainly contaminated wood waste. Less than 4 % of the household waste was sent to landfill. 82 % of this was selectively collected waste, mainly construction and demolition waste containing asbestos or for which, due to the composition or level of contamination, no recycling option was available. The other part was residual waste, mainly non-combustible bulk waste.

... but this share is stagnating

With 70 % of the household waste going to materials recovery, Flanders scores very well within Europe: the EU-27 average for 2010 was 40 %. This share has remained rather stable since 2004. There is, nevertheless, still room for improvement. An analysis of the composition of the door-to-door collected bulk waste in 2011 revealed, for example, that 37 % of that waste should have been collected selectively according to the Implementation Plan for Environmentally Sound Management of Household Waste. This fraction could, therefore, have been suitable for materials recovery. From 1 July 2013, the collection of bulk waste will have to be paid for in all municipalities. Private individuals are thus encouraged to take reusable items to a reuse centre. An analysis of the composition of the Flemish household refuse bag and container is also planned for 2013.

amount of household waste (ktonnes)	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
reuse	59	37	78	43	71
composting/fermentation/recycling	2 050	2 288	2 227	2 190	2 200
pre-treatment (drying-separation)	0	71	62	59	60
incineration	784	855	846	874	883
landfill	423	119	109	120	118
<i>total</i>	<i>3 317</i>	<i>3 370</i>	<i>3 323</i>	<i>3 286</i>	<i>3 331</i>

☺ Amount of industrial waste

DPSIR

amount of primary industrial waste (million tonnes)



primary industrial waste includes the waste produced by companies, including companies from the trade & services sector, with the exception of waste processing companies; all figures calculated by extrapolation from reported data

Source: OVAM

Amount of primary industrial waste, excluding construction and demolition waste, sludge and contaminated soil, one-fifth less than in 2004

In 2010, companies produced 17.3 million tonnes of primary waste. This is more than five times the amount of household waste collected. The largest streams were construction and demolition waste (22 %), sludge (13 %) and contaminated soil (11 %). Between 2004 and 2010, the amount of primary industrial waste excluding construction and demolition waste, sludge and contaminated soil, decreased by one-fifth. This trend is more or less similar to that for non-selectively collected industrial waste and paper and cardboard waste (excl. packaging material). With shares of respectively 11 % and 10 %, these streams represent the second and fourth largest fraction of the primary industrial waste, excluding construction and demolition waste, sludge and contaminated soil. Between 2005 and 2008, both streams decreased by approximately one-third, but this trend was not continued in 2009 and 2010. Waste of vegetable or animal origin, at 15 % the largest fraction of the primary industrial waste, excluding construction and demolition waste, sludge and contaminated soil, remained virtually stable over the period 2005-2010.

MINA plan 4 targets in line with Sustainable Materials Policy?

According to the MINA plan 4 (2011-2015), both the amount of primary industrial waste, excluding construction and demolition waste, sludge and contaminated soil, and the amount of non-selectively collected industrial waste should decrease by 2015 with respect to the period 2005-2007. Both targets were already reached before the start of the plan period. The question therefore arises as to whether the targets for industrial waste in the MINA plan 4 are ambitious enough to support the Sustainable Materials Policy, which focuses on the prevention, reuse and closing of the material loops.

amount of primary industrial waste (million tonnes)	2007	2008	2009	2010	target 2015
primary industrial waste, excluding construction and demolition waste, sludge and contaminated soil	10.6	9.8	9.2	9.4	11.0
of which not selectively collected	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
construction and demolition waste, sludge and contaminated soil	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.9	.
<i>total</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>17.3</i>	.