

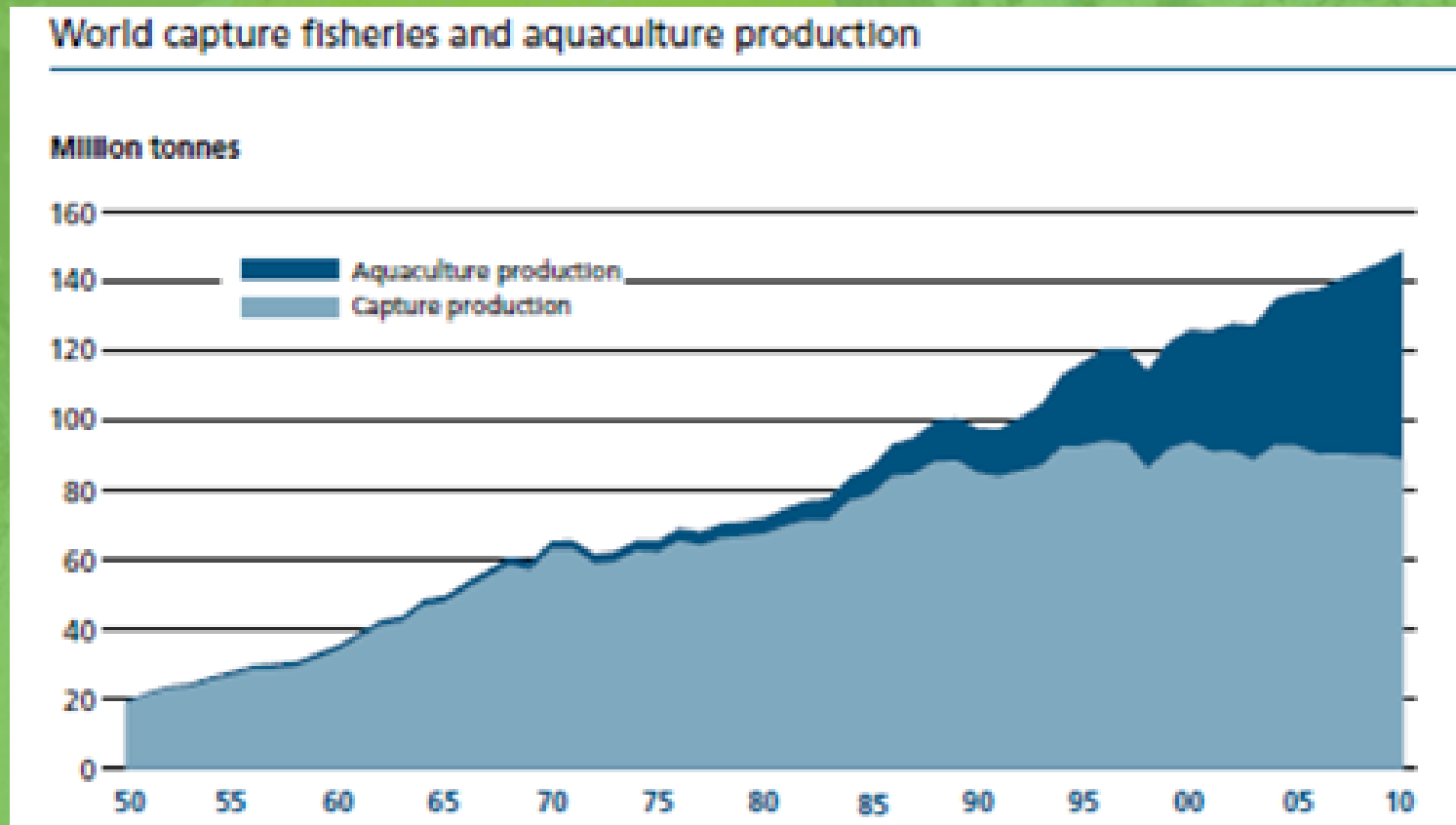


Miljøministeriet

Denmark without waste

Recycle more
– incinerate less

Ressource depletion - Aquaculture



Source: FAO (2012), World Review of Fisheries and Aquaculture



Denmark: Facts

- Denmark Area – 43,000 square km
- Denmark Population - 5.5 million
- Local Authorities – 98
- Total households - 2.5 million
- VAT registered businesses >420,000



The Danish Resource Strategies 2013

Circular economy - green conversion

The Danish Resource Strategy I

- Focus on resource-efficiency in waste management
- Replacing the present Danish Waste Management Plan

The Danish Resource Strategy II

- Focus on resource-efficiency by waste prevention and reduction
- First national waste plan dedicated to prevention



Fields of action

More recycling of materials from households and the service sector

From waste incineration to biogasification and recycling

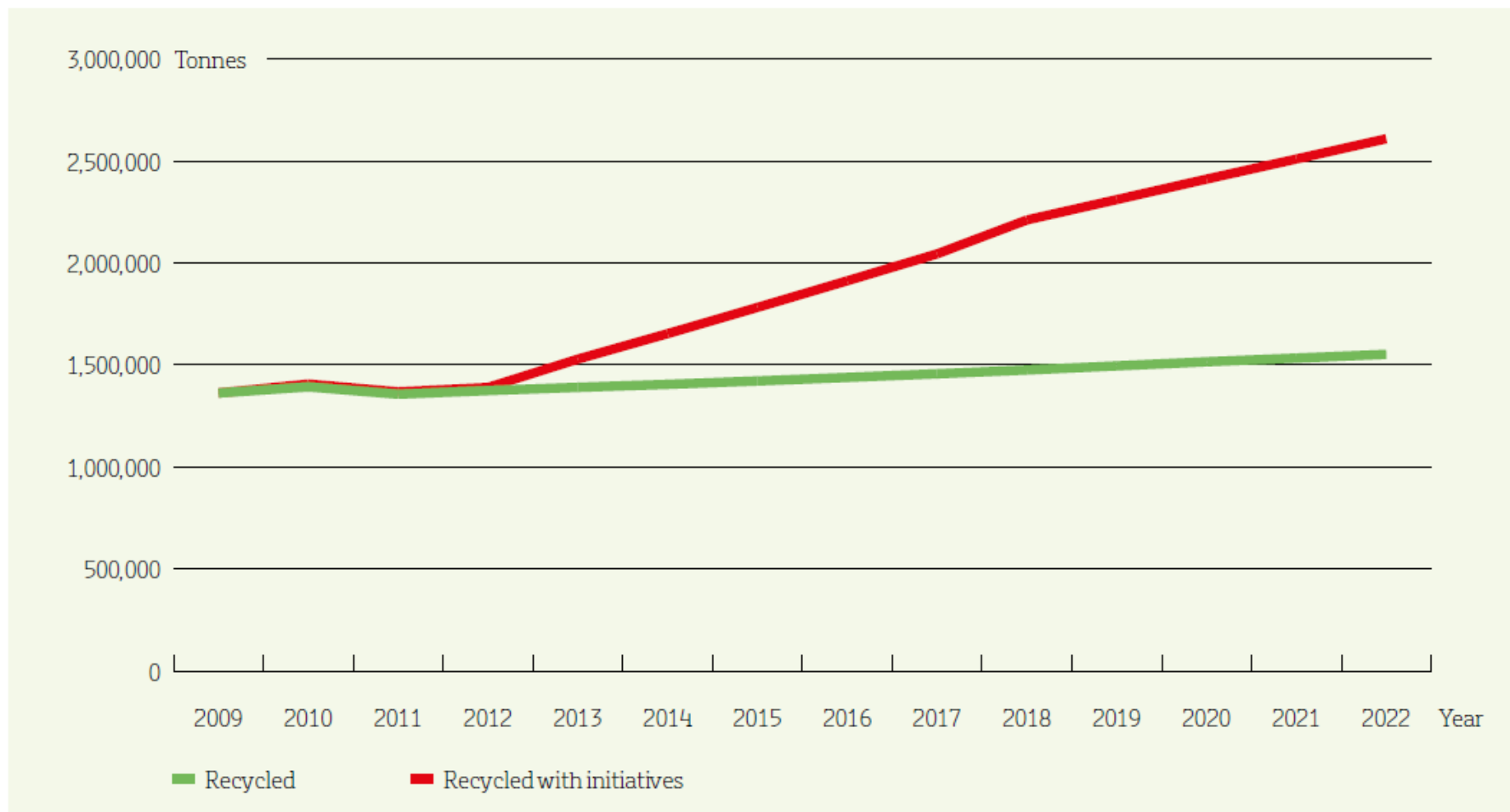
Better exploitation of important nutrients such as phosphorus

Improved quality in recycling construction and demolition waste

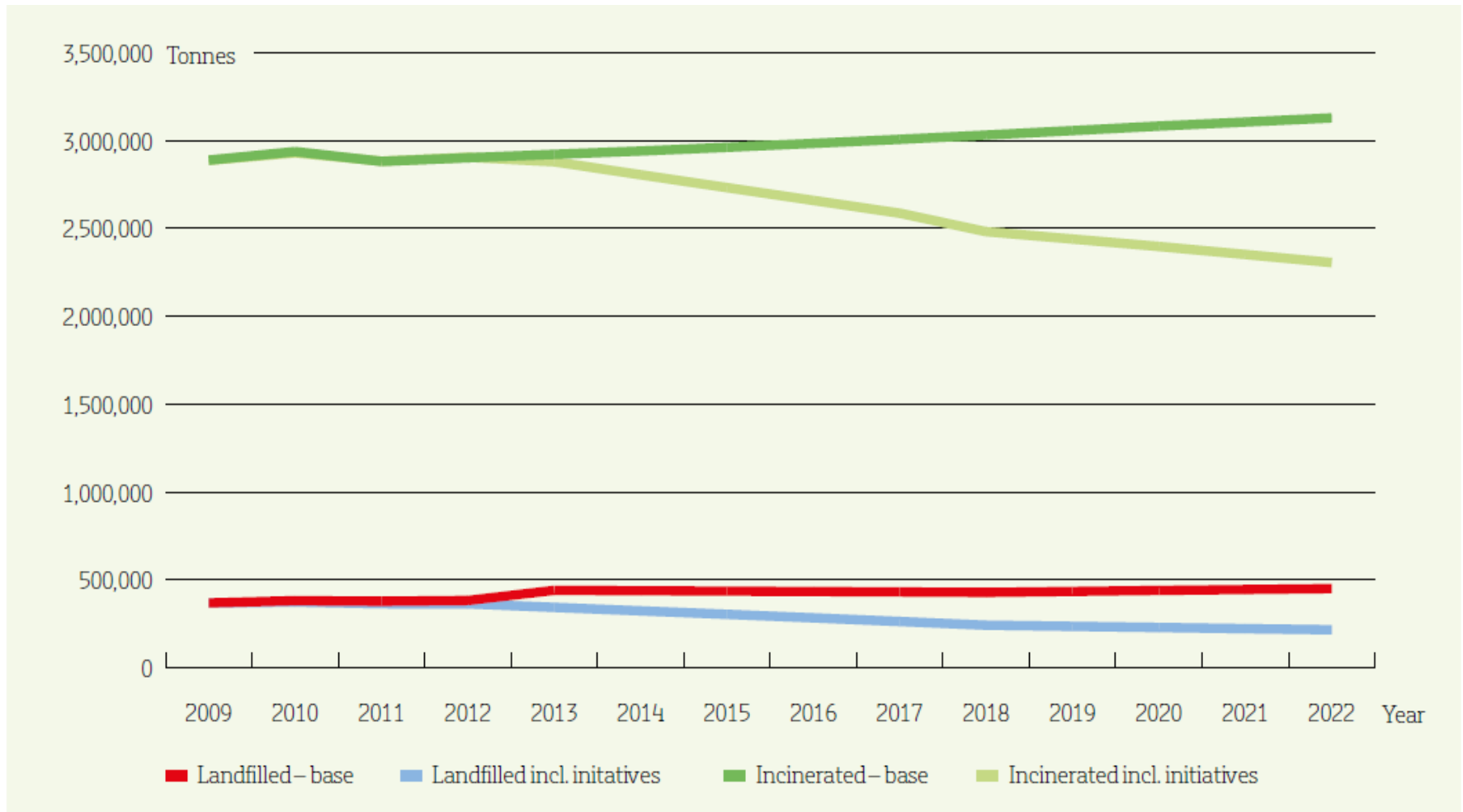
More recycling of materials from WEEE and shredder waste



Expected changes in recycling



Expected changes in incineration and landfilling



Expected effects - examples

Households:

Twice as much household waste will be recycled (organic waste, paper, cardboard , glass, plastic, wood and metal waste)

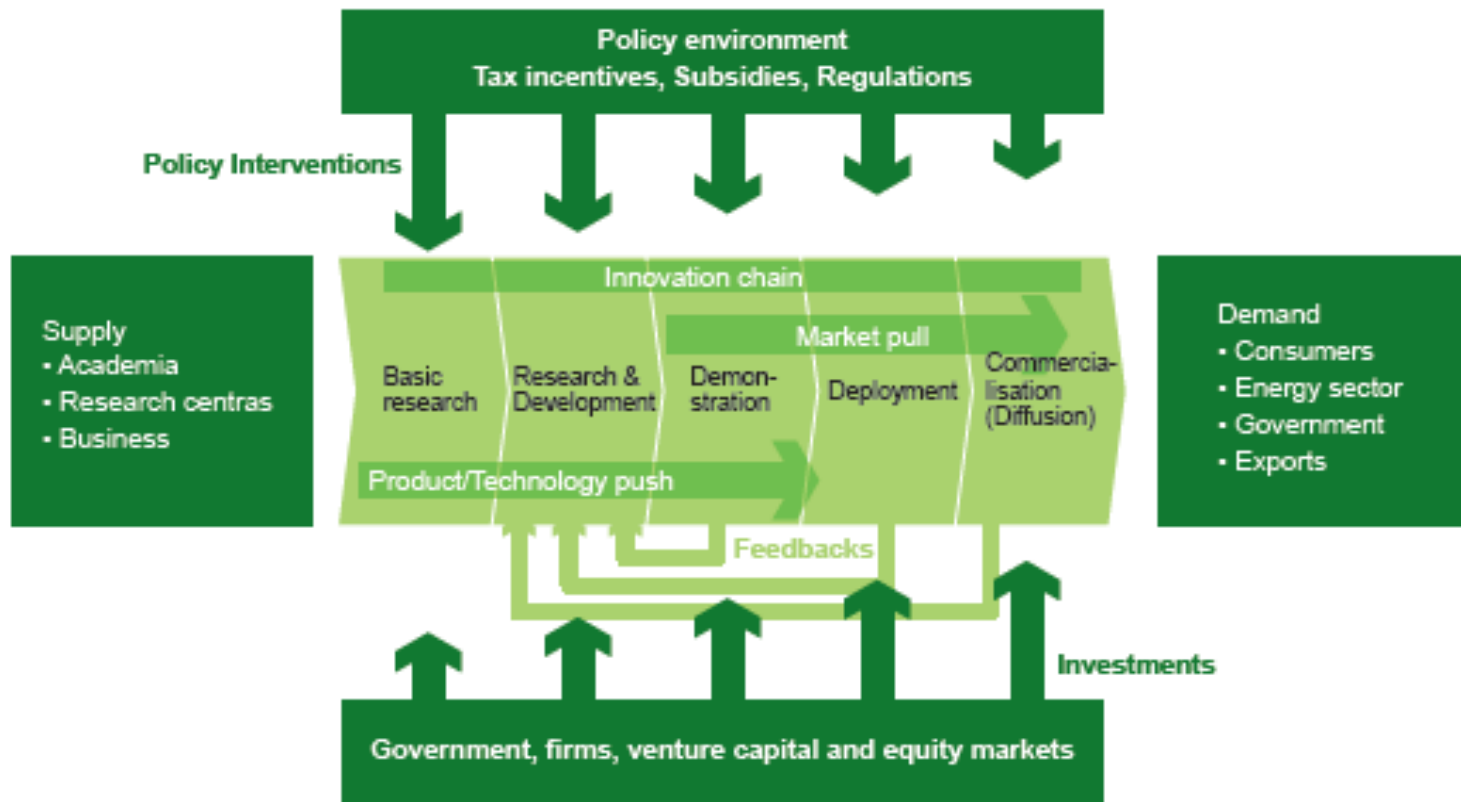
Service sector:

Almost four-times as much organic waste from restaurants, food shops etc. collected and exploited for biogas

By 2018 80% of phosphorus from sewage sludge is to be recycled



Cleantech Innovation - means



SOURCE: IEA, ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PERSPECTIVES, 2008 (ADAPTED FROM GRUBB AND FOXON)



Thanks you for your attention!

Please find the English version of the Ressource Strategy here:

www.mim.dk

[www. Ecoinnovation.dk](http://www.Ecoinnovation.dk)



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From land filling to recovery - Danish waste management from the 1970s until today

Danish waste management has progressed in leaps and bounds from its initial focus on the protection of human health, through the integration of environmental protection, to the extraction and recovery of resources in waste. The transformation has occurred thanks to a dedicated and thorough policy regime that draws in key actors and assigns clear responsibilities.

In the 1970s, landfilling and dumping of waste on sites lacking appropriate environmental protection was still the most common waste disposal practice in Denmark. Gradually incineration gained ground but landfilling was still common in the 1980s and when landfill capacity was exhausted in the Copenhagen region

in April 1986, and it became impossible for the waste collectors to get rid of the waste for disposal, the truck drivers, protected by simply dumping the collected waste in front of the Parliament. ►

