

# Packaging waste and recycling

## Dimension - Environment

Associated Key Factor:

### **Attitudes and implementation of principles relating to sustainable development**

**Data Source:**

European Topic Centre on Waste and Material Flows

[www.waste.eionet.eu.int/](http://www.waste.eionet.eu.int/)

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**General Availability:**

Reporting unit: 1000 tonnes

Reporting level: national

Reporting period: every 3 years

Data available from 1997

**Availability by country:**

1997 - 1997: EU-15

1997 - 1997: Member States (EU-15)

**The indicator:**

Defines the amount of packaging waste generated and the amount of packaging waste treated in recycling industries. The indicator as well differentiates between the different types of waste such as: metal plastic etc.

**How is it measured?**

Based on surveys, information gathered from by waste dumps and recycling companies at national level.

**What are the advantages of the indicator?**

The indicator can be helpful, if the material flows of recycling and waste processing are set into relationship with the production of new articles.

**What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?**

It is not clear to what extent the creation of waste and recycling create transport.

**What is the policy relevance of the indicator?**

Policies regarding material flows in an economy have an influence on the development of transport demand. Therefore these materials flows should be considered when applying policies regarding minimum recycling shares.

**The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:**