

Waste glass 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

http://waste.eionet.eu.int/wastebase/quantities/index_html

<http://waste.eionet.eu.int/>

General Availability:

Reporting unit: 1000 tonnes

Reporting level: national

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1988 to 2001

Availability by country:

1988 - 2001: EU-12

The indicator:

Describes the amount of waste glass produced and the amount of recycled glass in tonnes per country and per year.

Description

Recycling is defined as any reuse of material in a production process that diverts it from the waste stream, except reuse as fuel. Reprocessing as the same type of product, and for different purpose, are both included. "Recycling rates" are the ratios of the quantity collected for recycling to the apparent consumption (economic notion of domestic production of the respective material + imports - exports). (OECD Statistical Compendium: 2002)

How is it measured?

Data is reported from the European Container Glass Federation.

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: