

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Luxembourg

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Waste prevention programme

This **country fact sheet** was produced in the context of reviewing national and regional waste prevention programmes across Europe. The [Waste Framework Directive](#) (Directive 2008/98/EC), Article 29, requires that Member States adopt their **waste prevention programmes** by 12 December 2013. Article 30(2) of the Directive invites the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out an annual review of progress in the completion and implementation of the programmes. Within the waste hierarchy, the overarching principle behind EU and national waste policies, waste prevention is considered the most desirable option.

LUXEMBOURG FACT SHEET

	<p>GDP EUR 329 billion (2.4 % of EU-28 total in 2014); \$57.42 billion (2015 est.)</p>
	<p>Per person GDP EUR 86 600 (in purchasing power standard) (317 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)</p>
<p>Source: Eurostat</p>	<p>Use of materials 12 million tonnes DMC (0.18 % of EU-28 total in 2014) 24.0 tonnes DMC/person (184 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014) Resource productivity 3.27 EUR/kg (164 % of EU-28 average in 2014)</p>
	<p>Structure of the economy Agriculture: 0.3 % Industry: 11.3 % Services: 88.3 % (2015 est.)</p>
	<p>Surface area 2.586 square kilometres (0.1 % of EU-28 total)</p>
	<p>Population 0.549 million (0.11 % of EU-28 total)</p>

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	National
2.	Type of programme	Part of waste management plan
3.	Title of programme and link to programme	Plan général de gestion des déchets (waste management plan) http://www.environnement.public.lu/dechets/dossiers/pggd/pggd_plan_general.pdf Several parts of the plan cover waste prevention measures.
4.	Duration of programme	The waste management plan was revised in 2010 in order to integrate waste management measures that focus particularly on waste prevention, selective collection and high-quality recycling. A new revised waste management plan will be available by the beginning of next year. The new plan includes specific chapters on waste prevention measures.
5.	Languages	French
6.	Contact person	Stephanie Goergen, stephanie.goergen@aev.etat.lu Environment Agency Luxembourg, Unité stratégies et concepts
7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	The aim is to prevent waste and to guide consumers towards products with greater longevity or multiple uses (p. 29).
8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the waste prevention programme? No.
9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and infrastructure; • manufacturing; • households; • private service activities/hospitality; • public services.
10.	Prevention of waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food/organic; • construction and demolition waste; • hazardous waste; • household/municipal waste; • packaging; • waste electrical and electronic equipment batteries.
11.	Quantitative targets	None.

12.	Measures on quantitative prevention	<p>The waste management plan analyses and describes a number of specific waste streams. Waste prevention is one of the objectives for future management of some of these waste streams.</p> <p><i>Household waste</i></p> <p>The positive results of the existing projects providing information to the general public show that this approach can contribute to waste prevention; therefore, the waste management plan recommends that these projects should become a common practice (p. 100).</p> <p><i>Packaging waste</i></p> <p>The plan mentions that even prevention of packaging waste can be achieved at several levels, Luxembourg has little influence on the design of product packaging, since consumer products are mainly imported. Waste prevention measures focus on increasing use of multiple-use packaging through the development of sector-specific projects (e.g. introduction of eco-bags and multi-use cups at major social events) (p. 125).</p> <p><i>Waste from electrical and electronic equipment</i></p> <p>One waste prevention measure mentioned raising public awareness in an effort to reduce purchases of such equipment (the public are encouraged to use these products for as long as possible). SuperDrecksKëscht is mentioned as key actor in the organisation of these awareness campaigns. Another measure is encouraging people to use repair practices, through communication about and promotion of existing repair services, and also through the creation of agreements with producers to facilitate customer access to repair services or through the creation of repair points in WEEE recycling centres, which can then distribute the reconditioned equipment through second-hand shops (p. 162).</p> <p><i>Inert waste (construction and demolition waste)</i></p> <p>The prevention of inert waste can be achieved through reducing construction activities (e.g. through restrictions on the construction of certain structures such as garages and control rooms, utility rooms and general services rooms) and by integrating waste management considerations into the planning phase (p. 216).</p>
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13.	Measures on qualitative prevention	<p><i>Batteries and accumulators</i></p> <p>The Plan mentions SuperDrecksKëscht's project 'Clever akafen' through which the consumers are informed regarding the best choices in retail stores. Currently the project involves the rechargeable batteries, energy-saving lamps and paints with a low level of dangerous substances (p. 171).</p> <p><i>Hazardous waste</i></p> <p>SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber is an action of the SuperDrecksKëscht programme, which is intended to provide tailored waste prevention advice to enterprises, and is mentioned in the waste management plan as an instrument used in hazardous waste prevention. Another instrument is the waste prevention and management plan that every company has to enclose when applying for an operating permit for classified establishments (p. 272).</p>

14. Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: Examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1–16)	<p>1. The waste management plan mentions SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber as an instrument used to introduce waste prevention measures in enterprises ('L'action SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber', p. 334).</p> <p>5. The counselling provided to enterprises through SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber is described in the waste management plan as a means of providing information on waste prevention techniques with a view to facilitating the implementation of best available techniques ('L'action SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber', p. 334).</p> <p>8. It is also a means of providing decision-making support to businesses ('L'action Super DrecksKëscht fir Betriber', p. 334).</p> <p>9. The use of voluntary agreements and sectoral negotiations in order that the relevant businesses and industrial sectors establish their own waste prevention plans is encouraged ('Une structure de coordination opérationnelle', p. 89).</p> <p>12. The use of awareness campaigns and the provision of information to the general public is mentioned several times in relation to different waste streams (p. 162).</p> <p>16. The reuse and repair as appropriate of discarded WEEE is promoted through the use of educational campaigns and the establishment of repair and reuse centres (p. 162).</p>
15. Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	No.
16. Indicators proposed	<p>Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention?</p> <p>No information.</p>
17. Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p>Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)?</p> <p>No information.</p>
18. Target groups	The target groups are defined in relation to each of the waste streams covered and the specific prevention measure proposed, and they vary widely.
19. Involvement of stakeholders	<p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?</p> <p>No information.</p> <p>Does the WPP describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?</p> <p>Yes. SuperDrecksKëscht is the main coordination programme for the different projects and measures undertaken in relation to waste prevention and mentioned in the waste management plan. The programme engages representative stakeholders in accordance with the focus of each project.</p>
20. Other comments	<p>Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?</p> <p>No information.</p>