

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Denmark 

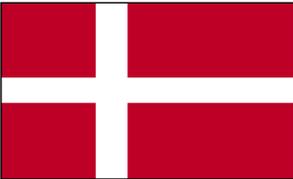
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Waste prevention programme

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.

DENMARK FACT SHEET

 	<p>GDP EUR 261 billion (1.9 % of EU-28 total in 2014)</p> <p>Per person GDP EUR 34 200 (in purchasing power standard) (125 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)</p> <p>Use of materials 113 million tonnes DMC (1.7 % of EU-28 total in 2014) 20.1 tonnes DMC/person (154 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014) Resource productivity 2.18 EUR/kg (110 % of EU-28 average in 2014)</p> <p>Structure of the economy Agriculture: 1.3 % Industry: 21.2 % Services: 77.5 % (2014 est.)</p> <p>Surface area 42 900 square kilometres (1.0 % of EU-28 total)</p> <p>Population 5.6 million (1.1 % of EU-28 total)</p>
<p><i>Source: Eurostat</i></p>	

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	National
2.	Type of programme	Part of other environmental policy programmes
3.	Title of programme and link to programme	Danmark uden affald II — udkast til strategi for affaldsforebyggelse: http://mst.dk/media/130620/danmark_uden_affald_ii_web-endelig.pdf Denmark without waste II – a waste prevention strategy: http://eng.mst.dk/topics/waste/denmark-without-waste-ii/
4.	Duration of programme	2015–2027
5.	Languages	Danish
6.	Contact person	Enquiries should be directed to: Miljøstyrelsen Strandgade 29 1401 København K Tel: +45 72 54 40 00
7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	The plan sets out the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the resource efficiency of Danish enterprises (p. 18); • make it easier for consumers to buy products and services that require fewer resources and fewer problematic substances and that generate less waste (p. 22); • reduce food waste at all stages of the value chain (p. 28); • enable the building and construction industry to act in a more resource efficient way and shift to safe and environmentally sound substances, and improve knowledge sharing across the sector (p. 33); • support textile companies to reduce environmental impacts in the production phase and make it easier to reuse and recycle textiles, in part by reducing the use of hazardous substances in textiles (p. 40); • simplify the reuse and recycling of electronics and electronic waste, so that the life of these products is extended and they are better integrated into the circular economy (p. 45); • reduce the environmental impact of packaging (p. 50).
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? Yes: Denmark without Waste II – a Waste Prevention Strategy is a continuation of the Government’s Resources Strategy for Waste Management – Denmark without Waste, and the ambition of addressing our responsibilities with regard to resources and materials in waste. Together, these two strategies will contribute to decoupling the link between economic growth and environmental impact from waste generation. Through the targets and initiatives it puts forward, this Waste Prevention Strategy meets the requirement of the EU Waste Framework Directive for national waste prevention programmes. This Strategy applies for a 12-year period (2015-2027) and will be revised every six years, including an evaluation of its effectiveness (p. 9).

9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • construction and infrastructure; • manufacturing; • sale, retail, transport; • households; • private service activities/hospitality; • public services.
10.	Prevention of waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food/organic; • construction and demolition waste; • household/municipal waste; • packaging; • waste electrical and electronic equipment /batteries; • manufacturing waste; • textiles.
11.	Quantitative targets	No quantitative targets are mentioned in the waste prevention programme.
12.	Measures on quantitative prevention	There are a great variety of reduction measures aimed directly at reducing the quantity of waste. These are described in detail in point 14.
13.	Measures on qualitative prevention	<p>The waste prevention plan focuses on two areas — consumers and business — and within those prioritises the waste streams of food waste, building and construction, textiles, electronics, and packaging. These five focus areas were selected based on an assessment of where there is the greatest potential for waste prevention and for extensive stakeholder involvement (p. 8).</p> <p>The following measures specifically target qualitative prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a partnership for the substitution of harmful chemicals (p. 18); • an analysis of technologies for removing harmful substances from buildings (p. 34); • the Partnership for Chemistry in Textiles, which will work to reduce the use of harmful chemistry (p. 40); • work towards a ban on hazardous substances in electronics through an amendment of the relevant EU directive (p. 45); • an awareness-raising campaign on energy-saving bulbs containing mercury and possible alternatives such as light-emitting diodes (LEDs) (p. 45).
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><i>Conversion of businesses to sustainability (pp. 18–19)</i></p> <p>1. A pilot project on green transition aimed at job creation.</p> <p>1. and 4. Contribute to EU efforts to enhance resource efficiency by applying best available techniques to improve the environmental performance of large enterprises in the EU in accordance with the increased focus on resource efficiency in the EU Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC), and developing a methodology for calculating the environmental footprint of products.</p> <p>2. Develop new tools for the circular economy, with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation.</p> <p>2. Promote research into environmental technology in the areas of the environment, water and resources.</p>

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2. A task force to identify regulatory barriers to increased resource efficiency and make suggestions for simplifications.
 4. and 10. Further development of environmental management, eco-labels and environmental accounts.
 5. An innovation forum for green solutions and sustainable production.
 5. An innovation centre for resource-efficient production and product design: Rethink Resources.
 5. Increase knowledge about the potential for resource efficiency in selected industries.
 5. Membership of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's CE100 initiative, focusing on the dissemination of international knowledge about and tools for the circular economy.
 5. and 8. Strengthen regulators' knowledge and corporate knowledge through promotional materials on resource efficiency.
 7. A training programme to increase resource efficiency, and thus enhance the competitiveness and productivity of up to 100 companies.
 8. New lending to companies through Denmark Green Investment.
 8. Support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through a green innovation fund.
 8. Support a programme of development and demonstration projects in the area of future green solutions.
 8. Encourage applications to the Green Transition Fund, which promotes green business models and green industry symbiosis.
 8. A growth programme through which up to 1 000 small and medium-sized production companies will have a growth check with the aim of achieving higher productivity.
 8. and 11. Support from the Green Transition Fund for business models that promote green transition.
 8. and 14. A partnership for the substitution of harmful chemicals.
 8. and 14. Green entrepreneurs that promote the circular economy.

Resource-efficient consumption (p. 23)

1. The pool for green enthusiasts (Puljen til grønne ildsjæle) subsidises local projects that contribute to promoting green transition and more efficient use of resources.
2. Contribute to the development and qualification of the EU's calculation of environmental effects.
6. and 15. A mobile team for green procurement, offering assistance to municipalities, counties, state and public companies in their work with green procurement by spreading knowledge of tools, experiences and methods.
12. Publish guides to sharing mechanisms in Denmark.
12. Create an environmental directory — 'the easy way to a green day'.
12. Develop training material for primary school pupils on resource efficiency and waste.

12. Consumer product initiatives focusing on chemical substances in consumer products.

13. General efforts to disseminate existing environmental labels in a greater share of the market to promote more sustainable consumption.

13. Efforts to increase the number of eco-labelled shops.

15. Develop methods for calculating the total cost of procurement.

15. Develop a guide to how public procurement can be used to support a circular economy and prevent waste, for example by requiring durability and products that can be repaired.

Food waste prevention (p. 28)

2. An innovation consortium on the reduction of food waste from potatoes and other vegetables.

2. An analysis of waste and resource efficiency in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

2. Support the development of a global protocol for how food waste is defined, measured and reported.

8. A team of 'food waste hunters' will offer public and private commercial kitchens and canteens help to reduce food waste.

14. A partnership on reducing food waste with companies and organisations.

Building and construction (p. 34)

1. Stricter requirements with regard to the demolition of buildings and demolition skills.

2. An analysis of technologies for removing harmful substances from buildings.

2. Develop life cycle tools (Life Cycle Assessment — LCA) for buildings.

2. Develop tools for calculating the total cost and benefits of buildings (Life Cycle Costing — LCC).

2. An analysis of barriers to the recycling of construction materials and of resource flows in this area.

2, 16. An economic analysis of the reuse of bricks.

5. Activities concerning information on ecological and sustainable building materials.

5. A platform for the promotion of green solutions that are already on the market.

5. and 8. Special efforts to encourage ecological and sustainable construction through the Environmental Technology Development and Demonstration Programme, with a number of activities to promote knowledge and networks and support the development of environmental technologies.

8. A task force on sustainable building materials to work towards harmonisation of the Construction Products Regulation requirements for sustainable construction products.

9. Develop a voluntary sustainability class.

14. A partnership on sustainable construction and waste prevention with companies and organisations.

14. A partnership on substitution and the sustainable use of chemicals in products.

14. Partnerships for green transition through better recycling of construction waste.

Clothing and textiles (p. 40)

2. An examination of microplastics in textiles and cosmetics that result in the accumulation of plastic waste in the marine environment.

5. An innovation platform entitled LAUNCH Nordic in the area of the environmental impact of textiles.

9. Implementation of the international accord on responsible textile production in Bangladesh.

11. and 13. Subsidies for companies that want to 'eco-label' their textiles.

14. A partnership with companies and organisations with the slogan 'Give your clothes a longer life'.

14. The Partnership for Chemistry in Textiles will work to reduce the use of problematic harmful chemistry.

15. Work to establish environmental targets for public procurement of textiles and textile services.

Electronics (p. 45)

1. Work towards a ban on hazardous substances in electronics through an amendment of the relevant EU directive.

1. Develop a common European standard for the recycling of electronic waste.

4. Promote resource-efficient products and ecodesign through the Ecodesign Directive.

9. A voluntary agreement with industry to promote ecodesign of electronics.

12. An awareness-raising campaign on energy-saving bulbs containing mercury and possible alternatives such as LEDs.

13. Development and regular review of the Nordic and European eco-label for electronic products.

16. An analysis of the opportunities for and barriers to promoting recycling and repair of electronic waste.

16. Mapping the potential for reuse and repair of electronic waste deposited at recycling facilities.

16. Quantification of the environmental benefits of recycling and repairing selected types of electronics.

Packaging (p. 50)

2. An inspection campaign in relation to selected packaging.

11. Information campaigns and subsidies for the development and demonstration of environmental technology to support increased recycling and less open value chains for packaging waste.

14. A partnership on plastic packaging with businesses and organisations.

15.	Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing food waste by exempting several foods from the rules on sustainability labelling (p. 28). • Participation in the network of the EU project Fusions to promote consistent monitoring of food waste, including a common definition (p. 28). • A joint Nordic action plan for a resource-efficient and sustainable fashion and textile industry (p. 40).
16.	Indicators proposed	<p>Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention?</p> <p>Yes. Indicators are assigned to the various objectives of the waste prevention programme. The thematic objectives are listed below with their indicators.</p> <p>Resource efficiency of businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste from specific sectors relative to added value, purchases, production and sales in the same sector; • the number of enterprises with certified environmental management (p. 18). <p>Possibilities for consumers to consume less resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trends in the amount of household waste in relation to private consumption; • the number of eco-labelled products and the degree of public awareness of them (p. 22). <p>Generation of food waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trends in the amount of food waste generated by households, mapped every 6 years (p. 28). <p>Resource efficiency in the construction sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of buildings whose building materials are assessed for potential reuse before demolition; • the volume of construction and demolition waste used for new purposes (material recovery) (p. 33). <p>Resource impact of the textile industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consumption of clothing and textiles, including recycled items; • trends in the prevalence of eco-labelled clothing and textiles. <p>Indicators for reuse and recycling of electronics will be developed in the future (p. 45).</p> <p>Packaging waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the trends in the amount of packaging used for products; • the proportion of packaging collected for recycling and recovery (p. 50).
17.	Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p>Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. The programme states that it will be reviewed and the effects evaluated at least every 6 years (p. 9). No details about the evaluation procedure are given.</p>
18.	Target groups	<p>Consumers, corporate actors and retailers (p. 8), particularly in the sectors of construction, food, textiles, electronics, and packaging (p. 9).</p>
19.	Involvement of stakeholders	<p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?</p> <p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?</p> <p>As a prelude to the waste prevention programme, there were extensive efforts to encourage stakeholder involvement, with citizens, companies and organisations asked to come up with ideas for waste prevention, which were then taken into consideration</p>

in the preparation of the programme. Also a formal consultation process has been completed. (p. 13).

20. Other comments

Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?
The Danish government has set aside DKK 25 million for the project.
