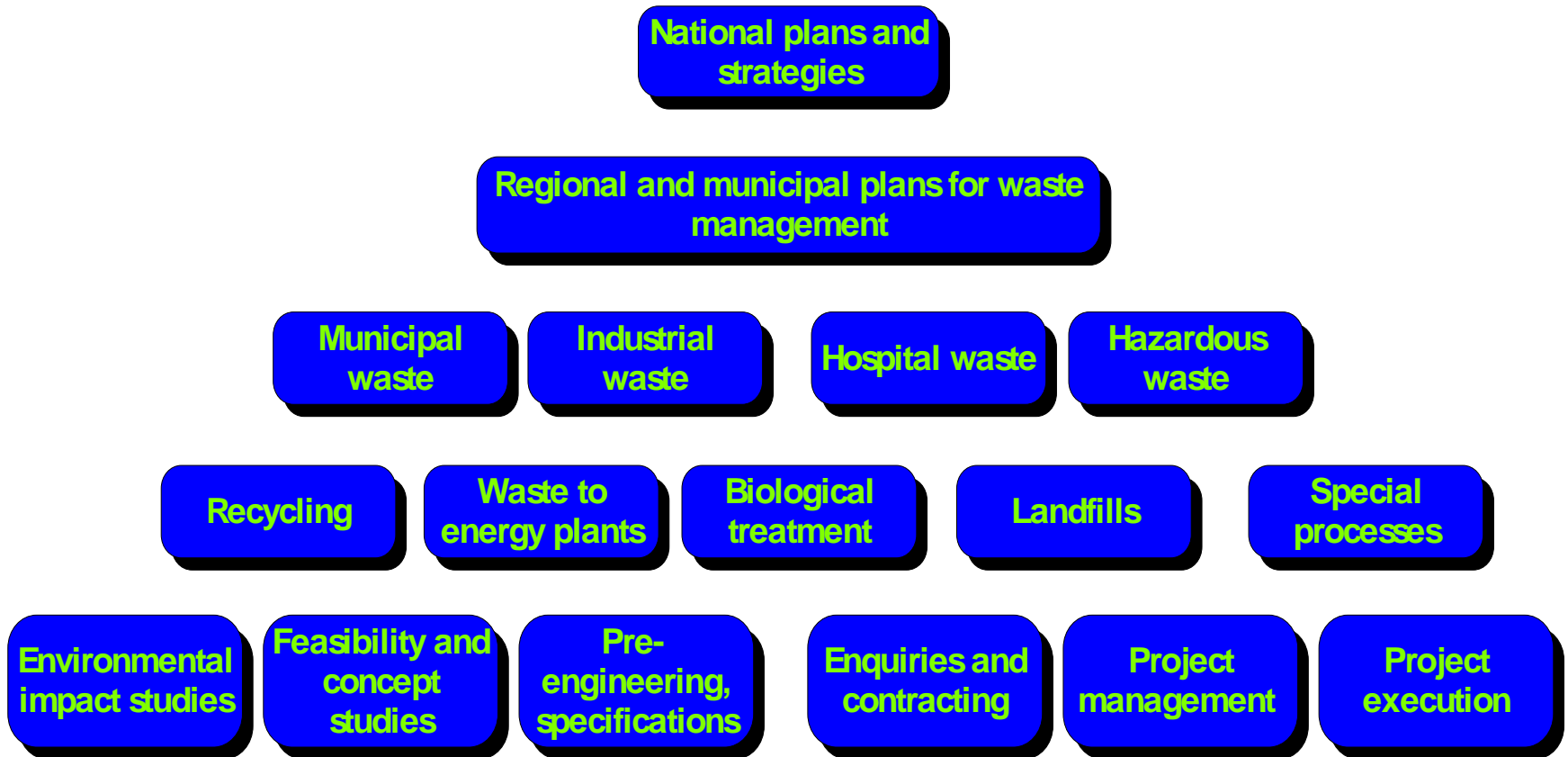


How is the situation in Iceland...
seen from an external expert ?

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Main Activities



The situation today

- ◆ Natural resources in Iceland
- ◆ Ambitions
- ◆ Instruments
- ◆ Results
- ◆ Costs and prices for the households
- ◆ Statistics
- ◆ Conclusion

Natural resources in Iceland

- ◆ Plenty of energy and hot water
- ◆ Plenty of land and fresh water
- ◆ Erosion problems
- ◆ Need for more trees that might reduce the wind and the erosion, absorb CO₂ and deliver wood/ bio fuel
- ◆ Iceland is from nature different from other Nordic countries, the optimal waste solution can therefore not just be copied.

Ambitions

- ◆ While Norway and Sweden often have higher targets than EU, it seems that Iceland implement the EU minimum requirements with some extra time lag.
- ◆ Example plastics: Norway and Sweden have to recycle 30% of all packaging within 2008. (Excl beverage bottles). Iceland has to recycle 22,5% within 2011 (incl beverage bottles).
- ◆ Other examples: Norway has a 80% target on WEEE, Ban on landfill a head of EU targets; Sweden (2005) and Norway (2009)
- ◆ Conclusions: Different targets may lead to different solutions. Possibly a need to cearify ambitions and targets in Iceland.

Instruments

- ◆ EPR , Extended producer responsibility, is a principle with great potentials and good results in many countries. Possibly a need in Iceland to clarify this principle and then develop models and systems.
- ◆ To stimulate recycling and reduce climate gases, many countries, except Iceland, have introduced ban on landill and/ or taxes on landfill and even on incineration.

Positive results

- ◆ Mixed waste streams from both households and industry have been reduced by ca 30% since 1995
- ◆ Recycling has increased by 160% since 1995 to 122.000 tons
- ◆ Hazardous waste is taken care of
- ◆ Deposit system obtain good results
- ◆ Other recycling schemes for trade and industry have recently been introduced

- ◆but still potentials for improvements since 70% of the waste, 345.000 tons, end in landfills.

Status vs national targets

1. Recycling targets 2011 to be reached "easily":

- ◆ Glass
- ◆ Metal
- ◆ Wood

2. Challenging recycling targets 2011

- ◆ Paper (beverage carton, carton corrugated board)
- ◆ Plastics

3. Challenging recovery target 2011

4. Challenging landfill target 2020 (reduce organic waste)

- ◆ Paper; De-ink and packaging
- ◆ Organic/ food

Costs and prices for households (ISKR)

| | Reykjavik | Oslo/ Hamar | |
|--|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Weekly service | 7.900 | - | - |
| Service 14 days | 4.800 | - | - |
| 240 l weekly (+paper monthly) | - | 22.200 | - |
| 120 l weekly (+paper monthly) | - | 16.200 | - |
| 140 l every 4 week (+plastics and organic) | - | - | 18.000 |
| | | | |

Statistics

- ◆ Statistics are important for planning, reporting and control and even for the general confidence in the systems
- ◆ Lack of good statistics is a challenge for many countries in Europe
- ◆ Example: Statistics on plastics packaging in Iceland: UST figures differ from LOGISYS and from statistics in other nordic countries.
- ◆ Conclusion: Statistics and reporting system should be improved.

Plastic packaging / capita

| | Iceland | Norway |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | 300.000 inh. | 4.500.000 inh. |
| Sources | LOGISYS/ UST | Plastretur + RESIRK |
| Total | 38,6 kg/ 64,8kg | 29,3 kg (17 kg in S + SF!!) |
| Trade / industry/ Fish farming/ agriculture | 9,8 kg/32,2 | 14,1 kg |
| Households -of which beverage | 22,9 kg/32,6 kg -11,2 kg (Oneway) | 14,4 kg -0,7 kg(Mostly reuse) |

Conclusions

Good basis to meet the challenges

- ◆ Recycling is increasing, new schemes are implemented recently

4 challenging targets for Iceland:

- ◆ Landfill directive, 65 % target 2020
- ◆ Paper packaging, 60% target 2011
- ◆ Plastics, 22,5% target 2011
- ◆ Recovery of packaging, 60%target 2011

Other challenges

- ◆ Statistics to be improved
- ◆ Finding the best ways to plan and organize the system