

# Senior Officials Meeting on the 3R Initiative

## International flow of recyclable resources and remanufactured goods

Working Group 2

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# BRAZIL – some references



- Total Area: more than 8 million square kilometers
- 5 Regions
- 26 States + FD
- 5,565 Municipal Districts
- 182 million inhabitants

# **SOLID WASTE CURRENT SCENARIO**

- **Generation of 150 thousand tons per day of municipal solid wastes;**
- **13 larger cities generate 32% of the total of solid waste;**
- **525 municipal districts with more than 50 thousand inhabitants generate 80% of the total of solid waste;**
- **59% of the waste collected by the 5,565 municipal districts are disposed in dumps areas.**

# COMPARATIVE SCENARIO

## The recycling market\*

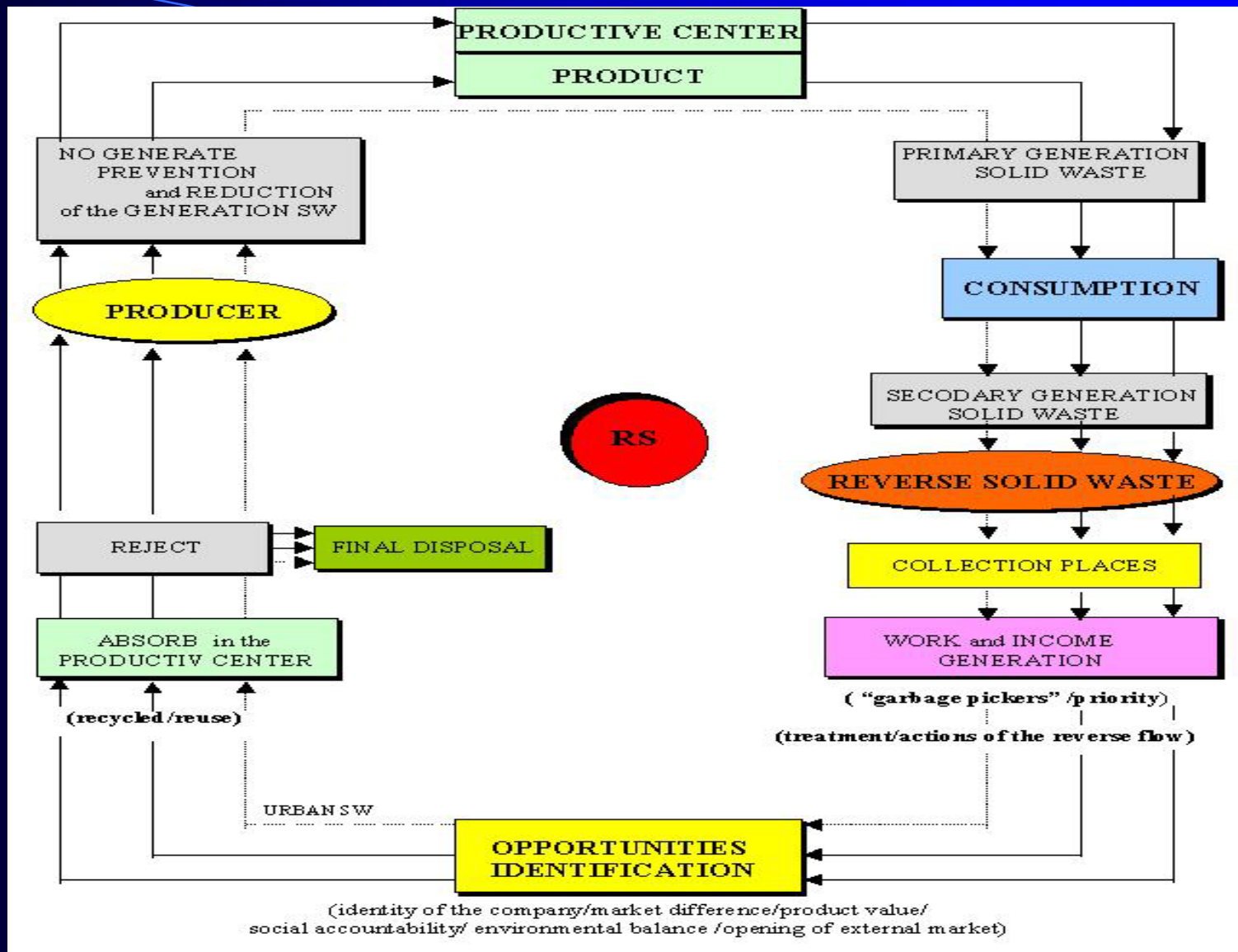
- **Plastics:** Europe 22%; Brazil 16% (5 to 10 % of Brazilian domestic solid wastes);
- **Aluminium cans:** Japan 86%, USA 51%, Brazil 98% (less than 1% of Brazilian domestic solid wastes);
- **Steel cans:** Japan 86%; USA 60%; Brazil 47% (10% of domestic solid wastes);
- **Tetra Pak:** Germany 65%; Spain 30%; Brazil 30% (10% of domestic wastes);
- **PET:** Brazil 48%; USA 18%;
- **Corrugated cardboard:** Brazil 79%; USA 74%;
- **Used Lubricating oil :** USA 35%; Brazil 24%.

\* CEMPRE - Brazilian Business Commitment for Recycling ([www.cempre.org.br](http://www.cempre.org.br))

# Facts

- **Brazil is a signatory of the Basel Convention and has undertaken major efforts to implement it, by establishing regulatory frameworks and also by following up and evaluating standards:**
  - **Wastes have to be disposed of at the site of their production and consumption**
- **Brazil is closely following the discussions on barriers for the international flow of used, recyclable and recycled goods;**
- **Importing of used, recycled or recyclable goods, which in most cases have a shorter useful life than original products – may increase significantly the amount of wastes that require treatment and disposal by municipalities, with greater environmental and financial impacts.**
- **In developing countries, there is growing concern over difficulties to treat increasing amount of wastes.**
- **Many countries will end up as huge dumping grounds for waste generated in developed countries;**

- **Brazilian legislation bans the importation of used or remanufactured goods.**
- **Before of the reduction of barriers, cooperation programs between developed and developing countries, to provide technical, financial and capacity building support for developing countries must be strengthened and expanded to:**
  - **Operate environmentally sound management of wastes ;**
  - **Establish separated collection systems and plants;**
  - **Establish conditions for reusing and recycling products generated in their own countries; and**
  - **Establish sites for environmentally sound disposal (landfills).**
- **Brazil and the country Parties of MERCOSUR (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) are discussing the creation of an agreement to develop environmentally sound management, specially of solid wastes and for post consumption, including the principles of prevention, responsibility, cooperation between each party, access to information and participation.**



**Thank you**

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