## **Waste Reduction Targets**

Country	Reduction Target	Reference
England and Wales	40% of municipal waste by 2005	Making Waste Work, the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Secretary of State for Wales, Dec 1995
Netherlands	Overall 65% by 2001, against 1986 levels which includes - 90% for glass - 85% for paper & board - 80% for metals - 27% for plastics	Wastewatch - European legislation conference, from http://www.dotpackaging.com/feat/environ/wastconf.htm, 25 Nov 1997
Australia	National reduction target of 50% by 2000	Agenda 21: From Global Vision to Local Action, Minister for the Environment, Australia, 5 June 1997 The Planet Ark Recycling Report,
- New South Wales	60% by 2000	http://www.planetark.org/recycle/recyc41.htm 1995 - Solid Waste Introduction,
- Victoria	50% by 2000 which includes  - 10% waste prevention  - 25% of households home composting  - 25% reuse of hardwaste items  - 74% of household organics recycled  - 76% of paper recycling  - 86% of glass recycling	http://www.epa.usw.gov.au/soe/95/19_1.htm40_19_1_1_0_0_0 Waste Minimisation, http://www.ecorecycle.vic.gov.au/document/minimise/semi-6.htm
New Zealand	50% by 2000	Agenda 21: From Global Vision to Local Action, Minister for the Environment, Australia, 5 June 1997

Country	Reduction Target	Reference
Canada	50% in 10 years by 2000	Waste Reduction Mid-term Report, Ministry of Environment,
- British Columbia		Lands and Parks, 6 June 1996
Japan		
- Tokyo	23% in 10 years by 2000	Public Cleansing Services in Tokyo 1994, Bureau of Public
		Cleansing Tokyo Metropolitan Government, March 1995
Singapore	Domestic and trade waste	The Singapore Green Plan - Action Programmes, Ministry of the
	reduce from 1.1 to 0.9 kg/day/person by 2000	Environment, Singapore, 1993
	<u>Industrial waste</u>	
	40% of wood and timber waste by 2000	
	60% of paper cardboard by 2000	
	50% of plastic waste by 2000	
	20% of C&D debris	
USA	National targets: 25% by 1995 and 50% by 2000	Clean technologies and waste minimization as elements of waste management policy in California, USA, by L.F. Diaz, G.M Savage and L.L. Eggerth, p.64, International Conference on The Management of Solid Waste with the Emphasis on Recycling, 12 January 1995.
- Hawaii	25% by 1995; 50% by 2000	Municipal Solid Waste Factbook, United States Environmental Agency, 1 August 1997
- California	50% by 2000	
- Oregon	50% by 2000	
- Washington	50% by 1995	
- Nevada	25% by 1995	
- Idaho	25% by 1995	
- Montana	25% by 1996	
- Colorado	50% by 2000	
- New Mexico	50% by 2000	
- Texas	40% by 1994	

Country	Reduction Target	Reference
- Nebraska	25% by 1996; 40% by 1999; 50% by 2002	
- North Dakota	40% by 2000	
- South Dakota	25% by 1996; 50% by 2001	
- Minnesota	50% by 1996	
- Iowa	50% by 2000	
- Missouri	40% by 1998	
- Arkansas	30% by 1994; 40% by 2000	
- Louisiana	25% by 1992	
- Mississippi	25% by 1996	
- Alabama	25% by 1991	
- Georgia	25% by 1996	
- Florida	30% by 1995	
- North Carolina	25% by 1993; 40% by 2001	
- South Carolina	30% by 1997	
- Tennessee	25% by 1995	
- Virginia	25% by 1995	
- Kentucky	25% by 1997	
- West Virginia	30% by 2000; 50% by 2010	
- Maryland	20% by 1994	
- Delaware	25% by 2000	
- Ohio	25% in residential commercial sector by 2000	
	50% in industrial sector by 2000	
- Indiana	50% by 2000	
- Illinois	25% by 2001	
- Michigan	25% by 2005	
- Pennsylvania	35% by 2002	
- New Jersey	65% in 2000	
- New York	50% by 2000	
- Connecticut	40% by 2000	

Country	Reduction Target	Reference
- Rhode Island	70% by 2001	
- Massachusetts	46% by 2000	
- New Hampshire	40% by 2000	
- Vermont	40% by 2000	
- District of Columbia	45% by 1994	
- Wyoming	25% by 2005 without composting; 35% by 2005 with	
	composting	
- Maine	50% by 1998	