

27. SWITZERLAND

27.1 Legal Framework – Waste Management Plans and Strategies

27.1.1 National Legislation concerning CDW

Switzerland has several regulations regarding waste management:

It has recently introduced its revised Ordinance for Avoidance and Disposal of Waste (VVEA), which replaces the Technical Ordinance for Waste (TVA). It contains general waste regulation and classification, including CDW-specific rules such as maximum content of harmful substances for cement production, on-site sorting and rules of reporting. [316]

Swiss standard SN 670 071 regulates general recycling of mineral CDW into RC construction materials.

SN 670 902-11-NA regulates geometrical properties of mineral aggregates and is part of the Swiss version of EN 933-11. [317]

SN 670 102b-NA regulates aggregates for concrete production and has integrated the use of recycled aggregates according to EN 933 under compliance with the BAFU guideline.

SN 670 119-NA regulates aggregates for use in hydraulically bonded and loose applications, e.g. construction of roads, train tracks etc. It is part of the Swiss version of EN 13285. [317]

BAFU (Federal Agency for Environment) regulations:

The *Guideline for the use of mineral construction waste* (2006) [317] regulates how mineral construction waste is to be sorted, labelled, treated and quality controlled before it is used to create new RC materials.

SIA 430 regulates disposal of CDW on-site and separation of waste streams

27.1.2 Waste management plans (WMP) and Strategies

Swiss VVEA states that the cantons plan their waste management individually. However, for certain waste streams, including CDW, several cantons may join together in a regional effort.

The plan is revised every five years and contains measures for prevention, treatment and landfilling of the waste. [316]

27.1.3 Legal framework for sustainable management of CDW

The legal framework for sustainable management of CDW is rather complex in Germany as well as in Switzerland, as countrywide legislations are not in place yet. The table below sets out regulations and frameworks in place.

Table 122. Legal framework

National or regional obligation towards	Switzerland
National or regional obligation for selective demolition	//missing info: no access to SIA 430
National or regional sorting (on-site or in sorting facility)	VVEA defines sorting categories for on-site sorting (VVEA Art. 17) on a national level
National or regional separately collect different materials (iron, steel, plastic, glass, hazardous waste etc.,)	
Green public procurement requirements	Depending on canton

27.1.4 Targets

The Swiss Agency for Environment (BAFU) released the manifesto “Green Economy” in 2013 stating that requirements for new construction materials and building techniques should be examined considering their entire life cycle to improve recyclability. [320]

27.1.5 End of Waste (EoW) status

No data found

27.2 Non legislative instruments (best practices, guidelines, recommendations...)

Both the ARV Association for Building Material Recycling and Waste Information Switzerland offer comprehensive leaflets regarding a variety of subjects.

27.3 CDW management performance – CDW data

27.3.1 CDW generation data

Data claims that Swiss CDW amounted to approx. 7,5 million tonnes in 2015 [319], although BAFU claims in its guideline[317](p. 5) that Switzerland produces a rough 10 million tonnes of CDW every year.

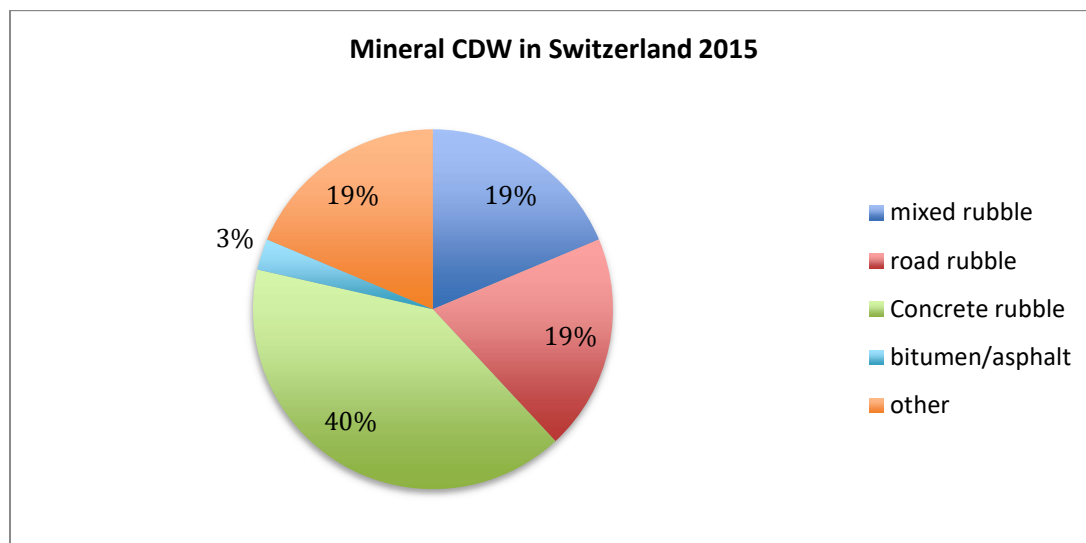


Figure 30. Groups of waste in Switzerland 2015, source: Wüest & Partner AG: Bauabfälle in der Schweiz – Hochbau; Studie 2015, p. 27

Hazardous Waste

Owners have to report type, quantity and disposal concept of their CDW to their competent authority if

CDW volume is projected to exceed 200 m³

CDW is expected to contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), lead or asbestos

Authorities can request proof that the proposed concept has been implemented correctly. [316]

27.3.2 CDW treatment data

No central data found

27.3.3 CDW exports/imports data

No data found.

27.3.4 CDW treatment facilities data

No data found.

27.3.5 Future projections of CDW generation and treatment

It is estimated that volume of Swiss CDW will increase by 20 % from 2015 to 2025 [319]

27.3.6 Methodology for CDW statistics

The data is derived from building stock and activity in construction, demolition and renovation sectors. [319]

This methodology suggests that Switzerland lacks a central CDW treatment data collection, which could depict actual CDW streams more precisely.

27.4 C&D waste management in practice

27.4.1 CDW management initiatives

No data found.

27.4.2 Drivers / barriers to increase CDW recycling

No data found.

27.5 CDW sector characterization

27.5.1 CDW materials (CONCRETE, BRICKS, TILES AND CERAMIC, ASPHALT, WOOD, GYPSUM)

No data about specific CDW material groups has been found.

Product description and applications

Quantitative analysis

Recovery techniques

Environmental and economic impacts of CDW waste management

Drivers / barriers to increase recycling

27.5.2 Recycled materials from CDW

No data found.

27.5.3 Market conditions / costs and benefits

No data found.