

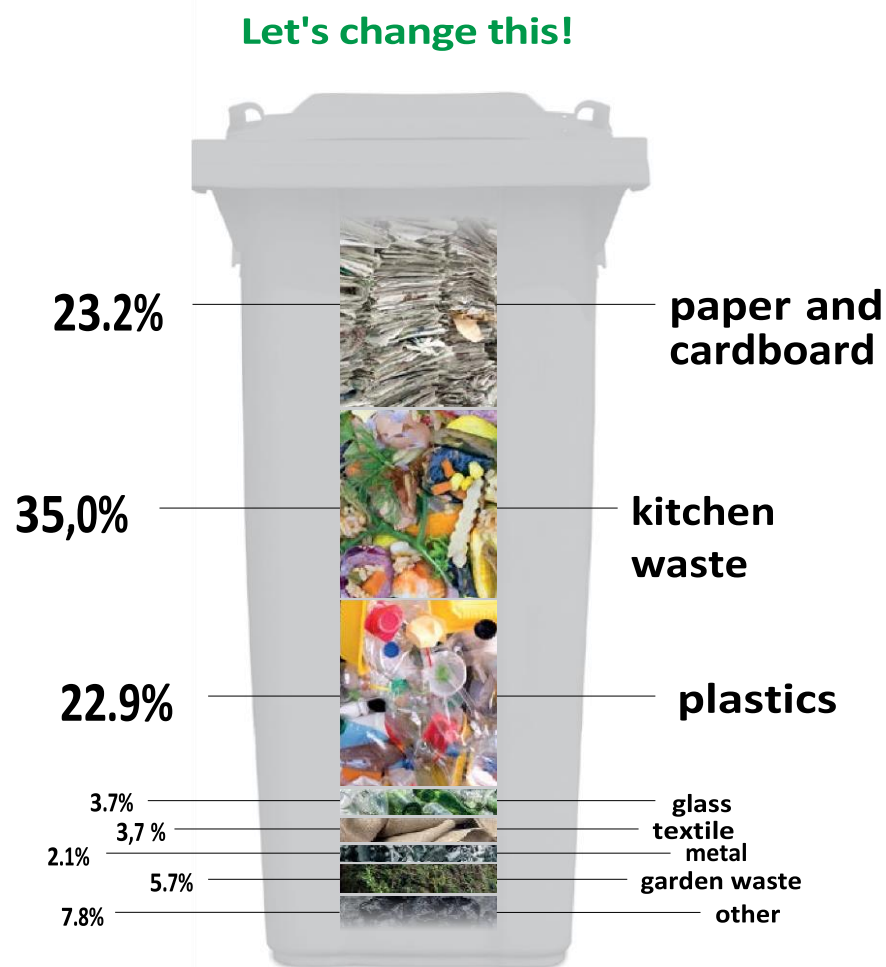
LET'S CHANGE OUR HABITS FOR AN EVEN MORE ENCHANTING CROATIA



European Union
Together to EU funds

For an even more enchanting
Croatia

This is what an average waste bin looks like.



Source: CAEN



Europska unija
Zajedno do fondova EU



REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA
Ministarstvo regionalnoga razvoja
i fondova Europske unije



EUROPSKI STRUKTURNI
I INVESTICIJSKI FONDovi



Operativni program
KONKURENTNOST
I KOHEZIJA



REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA
MINISTARSTVO ZAŠTITE
OKOLIŠA I ENERGETIKE



FOND ZA ZAŠTITU OKOLIŠA I
ENERGETSKU UČINKOVITOST

Preparation of these materials was co-financed from Technical Assistance under the Operational Programme "Competitiveness and Cohesion" from the European Regional Development Fund. The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund is solely responsible for the contents of the brochure.

Let's change our habits!

Let's reduce waste quantities, let's reuse stuff whenever possible, and let's recycle the waste we generate because in this way we preserve the environment, and save energy and resources!



Circular economy

EUROPE IS A CONTINENT THAT IS LEAST RICH IN RAW MATERIALS THAT ARE THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. AS RAW MATERIALS ARE LIMITED, THEY ARE CONSEQUENTLY EXPENSIVE. AT THE SAME TIME, RAW MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE FORM OF WASTE WE ALL GENERATE. WE WANT TO - AND WE MUST - REUSE THEM AND RETURN THEM TO THE ECONOMY.



Waste management reduces the cost of raw materials, saves energy, makes our lives healthier, and provides a better future for our children.

Waste management order of priority



WASTE PREVENTION



Buy products in bulk



Choose products in large packaging instead of several smaller ones



Use rechargeable batteries



Use canvas or reusable shopping bags

REUSE



Repurpose



Fix what's broken



Renovate old furniture



Play and have fun

Separate the waste

Did you know that glass can be recycled endlessly, that for 1 tonne of paper you have to cut down 24 trees, and that from plastics you can make clothing, toys, and new packaging?



Compared to the traditional papermaking, recycling reduces water pollution by **35%** and air pollution by **7 %**. A sheet of paper can be recycled four to six times before it completely decomposes.



By recycling glass, we are saving natural resources! By using one tonne of old glass we've saved **700 kg** of sand, **200 kg** of calcite, and **200 kg** of sodium, and **30 tonnes** of crude oil! **Glass can be recycled and reused!**



By recycling plastics, we are preserving and protecting natural raw materials (oil, natural gas) that are used in its manufacturing, so we are helping protect the environment.



By recycling metals, we are saving the ore as valuable natural raw material, and reduce the quantity of landfilled waste, thus preserving the environment. Characteristic properties. Regardless of how many times they are recycled, they keep their robustness and durability.

Why recycle glass?

By recycling one glass bottle we will save the energy required by a 60 W light bulb switched on for 4 hours, a 30-minute running of the computer, or the TV on for 20 minutes.

If in the manufacturing process we use old glass bottles and jars, we will produce one kilo of glass with 20 litres less water and 1.4 kW less electricity, while GHG emissions will be lower by 25%!

By recycling glass, we are saving natural resources! By using a tonne of old glass, we have saved 700 kg of sand, 200 kg of calcite, and 200 kg of soda ash, and as much as 30 tonnes of oil!

Take-back of packaging in the deposit system has to be organised by every shop selling beverages with the surface area larger than 200 m².

Glass is a valuable packaging material, and its application is widespread in foodstuff and beverage industries.

Choose glass packaging because:

- ▶ It is completely impermeable and doesn't affect the freshness of the product it holds
- ▶ It is natural and non-flammable
- ▶ It is not water-soluble and it is corrosion-resistant

How to recycle glass?



Handle glass the right way:

- ▶ You can take beverage glass packaging larger than 0.2 litres with the deposit fee marking to the shops and get a refund of the deposit fee of 0.5 kn per bottle.
 - ▶ Dispose of glass packaging in the glass waste container.
- Take glass to the civic amenity site: beverage glass packaging, other glass

YOU DON'T HAVE TO REMOVE THE PAPER LABELS ON THE PACKAGING



TAKE OFF ALL METAL LIDS OR BOTTLE CAPS

RINSE THE JARS AND BOTTLES WITH WATER TO PREVENT UNPLEASANT SMELLS

Your utility company is obliged to provide for the separate collection of glass, find out where the containers are placed.

Glass can be recycled and reused endlessly, time and again!



Why recycle paper?

Compared to the conventional production in paper mills, recycling reduces water pollution by 35% and air pollution by 74%.

A sheet of paper can be recycled four to six times before it completely disintegrates.

By recycling paper, we're saving forests!

Paper is made from fibrous plant pulp derived mainly from trees, but it can be made from straw or sugarcane.

How to recycle paper?

1. IN THE PAPER CONTAINER YOU CAN DISPOSE OF NEWSPAPERS OR OFFICE PAPERS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, FLYERS, NOTEBOOKS, AND CARDBOARD PACKAGING.
2. WHEN YOU DISPOSE OF OLD PAPER AND CARDBOARD, IT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE NOT TO THROW UNSUITABLE TYPES OF WASTE IN THE SAME PAPER CONTAINER.
3. DON'T PUT INTO PAPER CONTAINERS METALLISED AND LAMINATED PAPER BECAUSE IT CANNOT BE RECYCLED.

Compare and consider



MAKING ONE TONNE OF PAPER REQUIRES:

- ▶ 24 trees
- ▶ 200,000 litres of water
- ▶ 4600 kWh of energy



MAKING ONE TONNE OF RECYCLED PAPER REQUIRES:

- ▶ Not a single tree
- ▶ 160 litres of water
- ▶ 2400 kWh of energy

Handle paper the in right way:

- ▶ Put separately collected paper in the paper container.
- ▶ Take separately collected paper to the civic amenity site (recycling yard).



Your utility company is obliged to provide for the separate collection of paper; so find out where containers are located.

Industrial paper making in Croatia started in 1827. Paper in the form we are familiar with today was created in China around the year 105, and its production was kept secret for a very long time.



Why recycle plastics?

By recycling plastics, we are saving and protecting natural resources (oil, natural gas) that are used to produce it thus helping protect the environment.

By recycling PET packaging, we are saving 84% of energy required to produce this packaging from scratch using raw materials.

The return scheme for the packaging included in the deposit system has to be organised by every shop selling beverages with the surface area larger than 200 m².

Using waste plastics for heating energy brings significant savings.

12 plastic bottles have been used in making a football jersey.

Recycling of plastic bottles results in raw material that can be used in the manufacturing of clothing, sleeping bags, toys, and different types of office supplies.

Plastics is a material made from petroleum. Nowadays it is used in almost all industries, especially as raw material for manufacturing packaging and other products we use on a daily basis.

How to recycle plastics?

Your utility company is obliged to provide for the separate collection of plastics, so find out where the containers are located.

FOR BEVERAGE PACKAGING ABOVE 0.2 LITRES YOU CAN GET A REFUND OF THE 0.50 KN DEPOSIT FEE.

DON'T USE DISPOSABLE PLASTIC BAGS WHEN YOU GO SHOPPING. TAKE YOUR REUSABLE BAG, TOTE BAG, OR BASKET.

TAKE OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS TO THE CIVIC AMENITY SITE



Handle plastics in the right way:

- ▶ You can take plastic beverage packaging above 0.2 litres with the deposit fee label to the shops and get a refund of 0.50 kn per bottle.
- ▶ Dispose of plastic items in the plastics container.
- ▶ Take plastics to the civic amenity site (recycling yard): plastic packaging from beverages, other plastic packaging (cleaning agents, shampoo, etc.), plastic toys and

Plastics was invented by Briton Alexander Parkes in 1856.



Why recycle plastic?

Every EU citizen uses an average of almost 200 plastic bags per year.

Microplastic particles* were found in 72% of samples of drinking water in Europe.
*orbmedia.org

Microplastics consists of smaller plastic pieces, usually smaller than 5 mm.

The annual production of plastics has increased from 1.5 million tonnes in 1950 to 322 million tonnes in 2015 .

There are 31 trillion microplastic particles in the seas, 500 times more than stars in our galaxy (UN).

If the current trend continues, by 2050 there will be more plastics than fish in the sea (in kg).*

*<https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/>

Let's reduce the use of plastic bags and single-use plastics

It's lightweight, it's cheap, it's everywhere and we can't live without it. Plastic is fantastic - but there are some major shortcomings.

Plastics in the environment Plastics is extremely durable so it accumulates in the environment and has a harmful impact on the ecosystems we depend on. In the oceans, the plastics decomposes into fragments that enter the food chain. Plankton eat the microplastics, fish eat the plankton, and we – humans - eat the fish.

IN 2010, EVERY EUROPEAN CITIZEN USED ON AVERAGE 198 PLASTIC BAGS

10 most common items found on European beaches

Takeaway food containers

cigarette butts

Balloons and balloon holders

Cups and lids

Carrier bags

Beverage bottles

Crisps packaging/ candy wrappers

Personal care products

Cutlery, straws, and swizzle sticks

Cotton buds

Single-use plastic items account for

50 % of marine waste

Source: based on the JRC report

DON'T FORGET ABOUT ME!

When you go shopping, remember to take your carrier bag, tote, or basket. In this way you'll save money and reduce the number of plastic bags discarded in the environment.



Why recycle metal?

By recycling aluminium and steel products, we are saving up to 95% of energy required to manufacture new products from raw materials.

By recycling metal, we are saving ore as a valuable natural resource, and reducing the quantity of landfilled waste, thus preserving the environment.

Aluminium and steel do not lose their characteristic properties through recycling. Regardless of how many times they are recycled, they remain sturdy and robust.

The take-back scheme of the packaging in the deposit system has to be organised by every shop selling beverages with the surface area larger than 200 m².

By recycling tin cans, we can save the energy required for a computer to run for two hours.

A new bicycle can be made from 500 recycled tins.



Metals are produced from ores that are non-renewable sources of energy. Steel and aluminium comprise the majority of metal waste from households.

How to recycle metal?

Your utility company is obliged to provide for the separate collection of metal, so find out where the containers are located.

BEFORE YOU DISPOSE OF THEM, RINSE OUT BEVERAGE TINS AND LEAVE THE CAP INSIDE.

RINSE OUT TIN CANS AND LEAVE THE LID INSIDE.



Handle metal in the right way:

- ▶ You can return beverage tins larger than 0.2 litres with the deposit fee label to the shop and get a refund of the 0.50 kn deposit fee per tin can.
- ▶ Put metal packaging in the metal container.
- ▶ Take metal packaging to the civic amenity site.
- ▶ You can take metal product to the secondary raw materials dealer, and as a natural person you can get HRK 1400 in one month, depending on the quantity and type of metal.

Steel is one of the most recycled materials in the world. Aluminium was discovered in the early 19th century and, at the time, its price was greater than the price of gold. Two thirds of aluminium ever produced are still in use today. It takes only six weeks for an aluminium tin can to be recycled and returned to the stores in the form of packaging for new products.

Why recycle textile?

By reusing textile, we reduce the quantity of waste on landfills.

By reusing textile, we save energy and water, and reduce the quantity of pesticides used to produce new raw materials.

Old clothing can be used to make wiping and cleaning cloths, mattress filling, and similar.

90% of textile waste can be reused, recovered, and recycled.

Textile waste

The majority of **textile waste** comes from households, but textile waste is also generated in the factory manufacturing of filaments and clothing. Both have a significant potential for reuse or recycling.

The recycling of clothing, footwear, and other textiles is simpler and accessible as textile containers can be found at the shops. Textile waste can now be handed over at any shop selling textile with the surface area larger than **400 m2**.

How to recycle textile?

YOU CAN TAKE THE STILL USABLE TEXTILE AND FOOTWEAR TO REUSE CENTRES

STEP 1
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, AND OTHER TEXTILE ITEMS THAT ARE NO LONGER FIT FOR USE HAVE TO BE SEPARATED FOR RECYCLING AND PUT INTO A PLASTIC BIN BAG, WHICH SHOULD BE CLOSED



STEP 2
TEXTILE HAS TO BE PUT IN THE DESIGNATED CONTAINERS AT THE NEAREST BRING BANK ("GREEN ISLAND") OR TAKEN TO THE CIVIC AMENITY SITE

Do not put wet or mouldy clothing or footwear in the container.



How to prevent food waste and save money?

1.

GO SHOPPING WITH A PLAN AND A LIST

Plan the meals for the week ahead and check the sell-by date of the groceries you already have at home, then make a list with the supplies you need, and take the list with you to the shops. Do not shop when you're hungry because then you're prone to buy more than you need. Buy fruit and vegetables that are not pre-packed. This way you buy exactly what you need and you don't create waste.

MAKE A PLAN FOR EVERY DAY!



2.

CHECK THE DATES

If you don't intend to use certain groceries with a short expiry date right away, you should look for the ones with a longer sell-by date, or buy them when you need them. Pay attention to the date labels: "Use by" means that the food is safe to eat until the displayed date, while "Best before" means the date by which the product will keep the expected quality, but it is still safe to eat for a certain period of time after the displayed date if used and stored in accordance with the instructions.

I MAY BE A TAD STALE, BUT I'M NOT FOR THE RUBBISH YET!

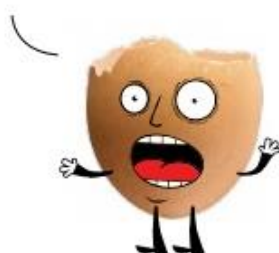


3.

KEEP TRACK OF YOUR HOME BUDGET

If you buy excessive quantities of groceries with no plan, it is more likely that some will end up as waste. Do not throw food away without giving it some thought – wasting food equals wasting money.

DON'T BE WASTEFUL SQUANDERING YOUR FOOD AND MONEY



4.

MAINTAIN YOUR FRIDGE PROPERLY

Check the gaskets and fridge temperature. To keep food fresh for longer, it should be stored at temperatures ranging from 1 to 5 °C.

MAKE SURE YOUR FRIDGE DOOR ISN'T LOOSE, OR I MIGHT WILT TOO QUICKLY...



5.

CHOOSE GLASS

Whenever possible, choose glass packaging when shopping – glass can be reused with no risk as it doesn't lose its properties, it's easy to clean, and it can be fully recycled. Glass bottles or jars can be used as packaging without limitation, or you can be creative and repurpose them

GLASS LIVES FOREVER!



6.

INSTRUCTIONS MATTER

Keep the food in accordance with the storage instructions on the packaging.

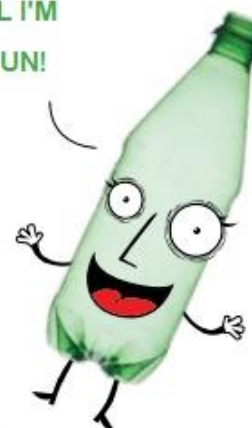


7.

ROTATE GROCERIES

Arrange and organise the new groceries you bought at the back of the fridge or cupboard, and bring to the front the products you've kept there for a while. In this way you are reducing the possibility of finding off or expired products in your food storage.

THERE'S NO FUN TILL I'M SPUN!



8.

SERVE LESS, SCRAP LESS

Serving less doesn't mean people can't have another helping if they ask for it.

IT HURTS ME TO THE CORE WHEN I SEE HOW MUCH FOOD IS SCRAPPED...



9.

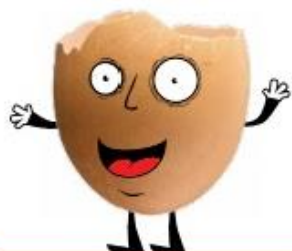
SAVE FOR LATER

Store the food and ingredients that are left over after you prepare a meal in the fridge or freezer. The food you store in this way can be used afterwards as an ingredient in a new dish.

LOOKY HERE – JUST 'COS I'M A SCRAP TODAY DOESN'T MEAN I WON'T BE SCRUMPTIOUS IN THE SALAD TOMORROW!



Let's compost!



As much as 35% of the total household waste comprises organic waste.

Bio-waste is biodegradable waste from gardens or parks, and food and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, etc.

Composting is the best method for handling bio-waste.



What is compost?

Composting is the process of biological decomposition of the organic fraction of waste happening all around us.

Compost is a product of biological decomposition of bio-waste used as soil amendment.

What to compost?

Fruit and vegetable peel, eggshells, lettuce leaves, potato peels, leaves, dry twigs, wilted flowers, dropped fruit, coffee grounds, teabags, sawdust, wood bark, straw...

What NOT to compost?

Cooked and liquid food leftovers, meat and fish leftovers, ash, newspapers and colour magazines, oil, fat, stained and varnished wood, dairy products, preparations...

Composting step-by-step

- ▶ Put some non-shredded twigs on the bottom of the composter to provide aeration, then some leaves, hay, and shredded wood material, such as sawdust;
- ▶ Cover with a thin layer of soil or compost;
- ▶ On the prepared substrate put kitchen waste suitable for composting and turn it from time to time;
- ▶ The compost pile should be protected from the Sun, wind, and rain with a lid or some other type of covering.

How long until the finished compost?

- ▶ Composting processes take from 6 to 12 months. With this compost we can enrich the soil in the garden, orchard, vineyard, lawn, or revive the flowers in the flowerpots.



BULKY WASTE



- 1 Damaged items can be renovated, repaired, upgraded, or reused, or given to those in need



- 2 Take it to a reuse centre where it will be revamped and made fit for further use



- 3 Dispose of it free of charge in special containers that are provided by your utility company



- 4 Bulky waste transport can be arranged in line with the predefined conditions

BATTERIES AND ACCUMULATORS



- 1 Dispose of them free of charge at the civic amenity site (recycling yard)



- 2 You can hand them over free of charge in any shop selling batteries and/or accumulators, or dispose of batteries in the containers placed in many public areas



- 3 They can be handed over free of charge to the repair shop when you take for repair any devices containing replaceable battery or accumulator



- 4 You can hand them over free of charge to the collector who has concluded a contract with the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (the list of collectors is available at www.fzoeu.hr)

End-of-life vehicles



- 1 An end-of-life vehicle is handed over an authorised collector
The list of collectors and instructions on how to hand over the vehicle are available at www.fzoeu.hr



When taking over an integral vehicle with all components (the bodywork and engine are mandatory), the collector pays the fee of 1 kn per kilo of vehicle.

Waste tyres



- 1 They can be disposed of free of charge at the civic amenity site (recycling yard)
- 2 They can be handed over free of charge at the mechanic's when changing the tyres



- 3 You can hand them over free of charge to an authorised collector (*the list is available at www.fzoeu.hr*)

EE waste

What to do with electrical and electronic equipment you no longer need?

Make sure to dispose of old electrical and electronic equipment in one of the four proper ways:



FREE OF CHARGE



25 cm



1.

Appliances up to 25 cm in size can be handed over free of charge at the store bearing the sign "EE waste take-back" with no obligation to purchase



YOU CAN HAND OVER OLD LIGHTBULBS AT ANY SHOP THAT SELLS THEM, REGARDLESS OF ITS SIZE.



YOU CAN DROP OFF AN EE APPLIANCE AT THE REPAIR SHOP IF THEY CANNOT REPAIR IT.



2.

Larger old home appliances can be handed over at the shops when you buy new appliances



3.

Can be taken free of charge to the civic amenity site (recycling yard)



4.

Free transport can be arranged with an authorised collector. The list of collectors is available at www.fzoeu.hr



For an even more enchancing Croatia!

Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund, Radnička 80, Zagreb,
tel. 01 5391 800, www.fzoeu.hr

For more information about EU funds visit www.strukturnifondovi.hr



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