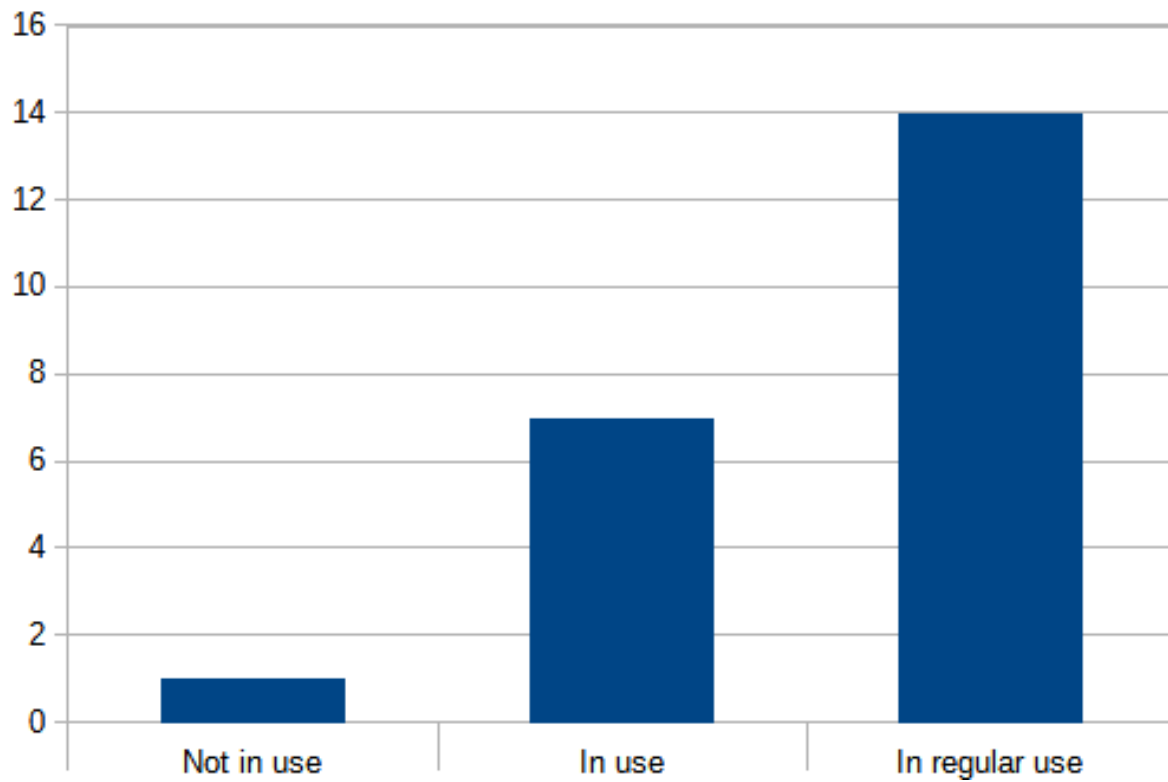
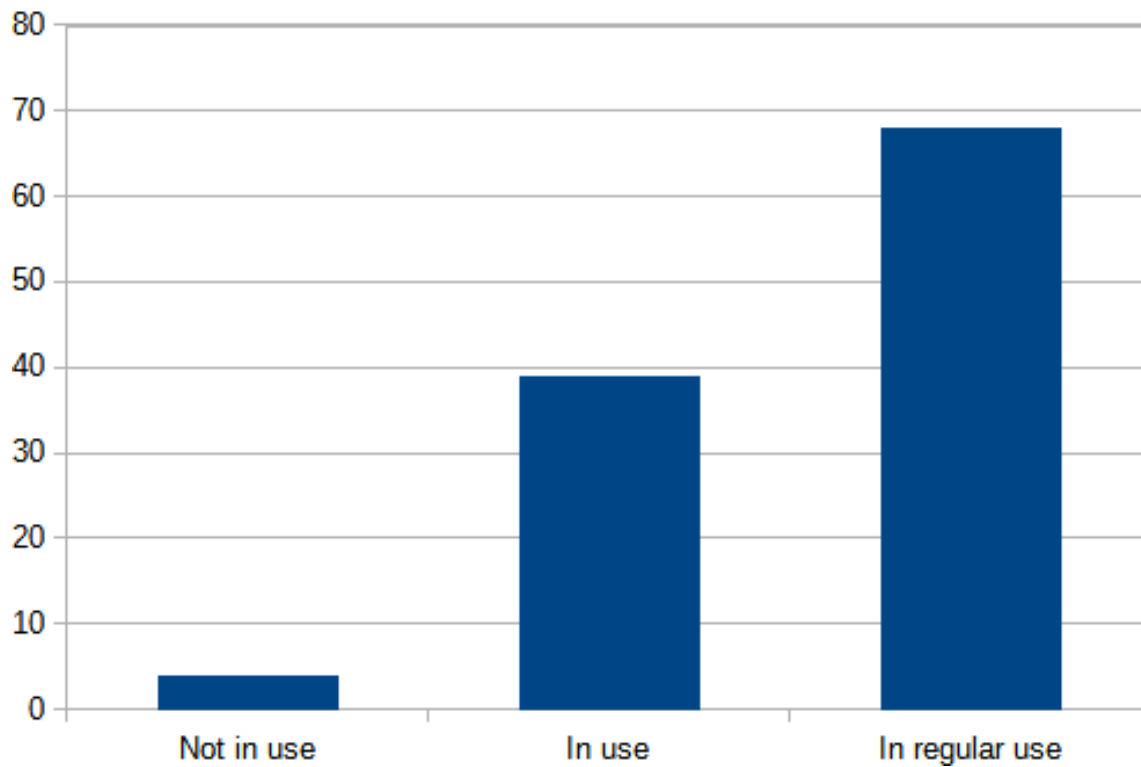


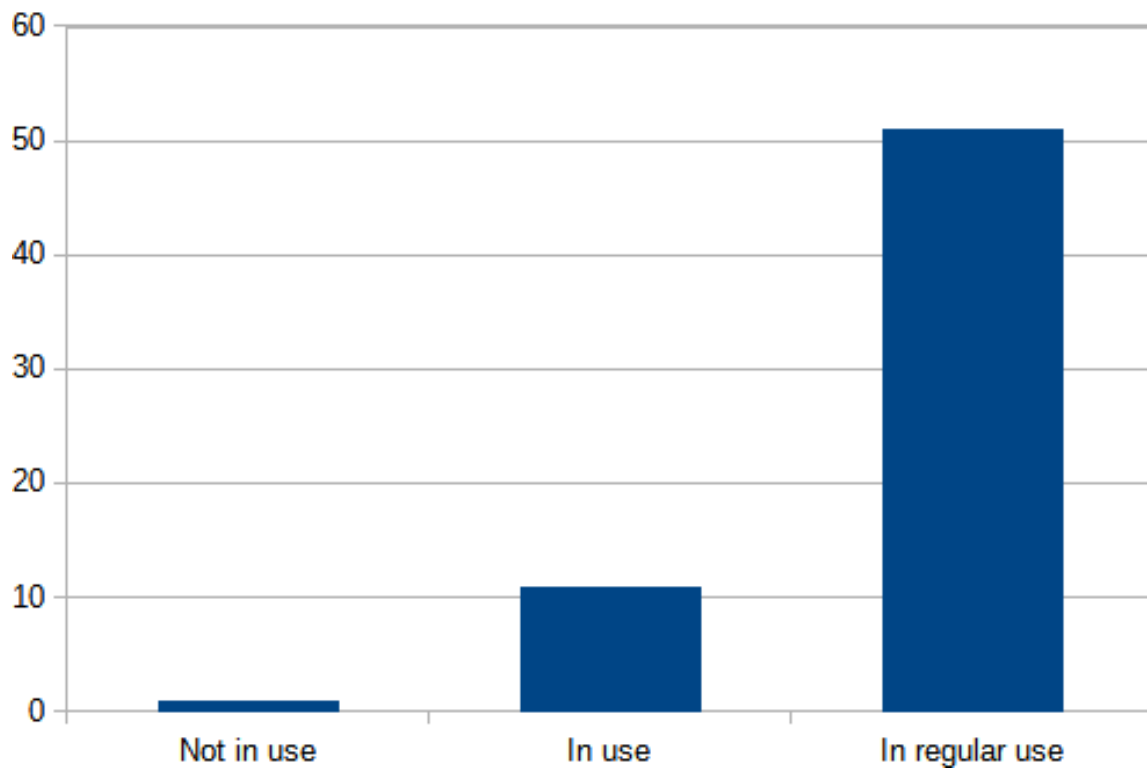
RESULTS FOR FINLAND



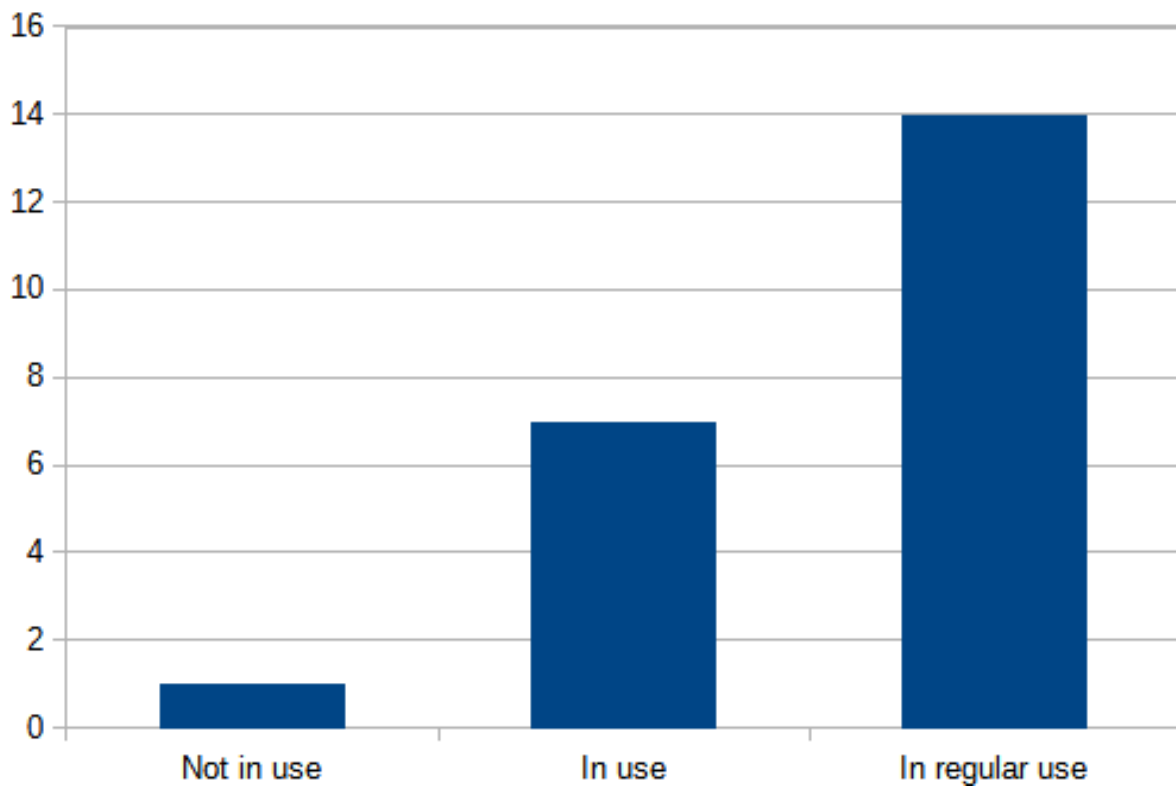
RESULTS FOR PORTUGAL



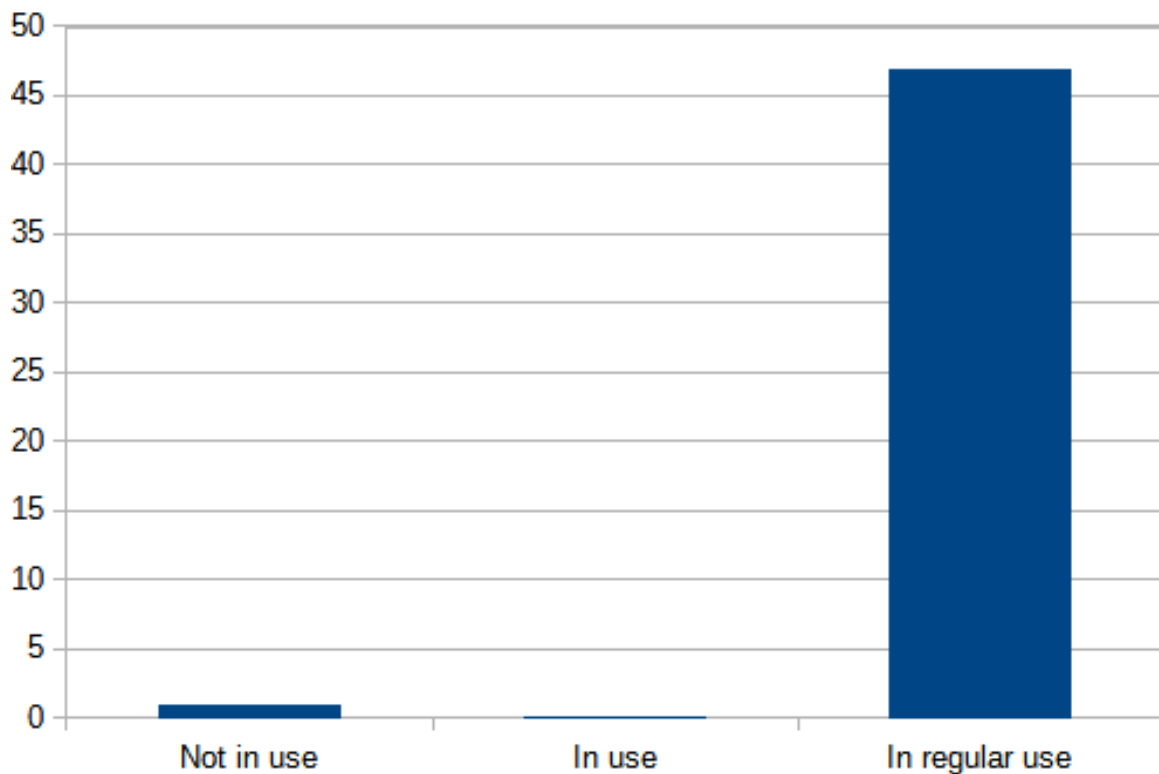
RESULTS FOR REUNION ISLAND



RESULTS FOR SPAIN



RESULTS FOR WALES



Questions

2) A survey has been asked to several school in different countries, such as Finland, Portugal, Reunion Island, Spain or Wales. The survey was about 19 questions, all around the ecological and environmental subject. Students chose between 1, 2 and 3, which represents a level of implication. We chose to work on the question M, which is about recycling. We chose this question because recycling is something very important nowadays, due to the increasing number of people on Earth and the fact that this number will continuously rise and each one of us is responsible of a certain quantity of trash each year is something that we should consider more. First of all, what is really recycling, recycling is a process to create new items from old and used materials. This helps in reducing energy and potentially useful materials from being wasted. There is actually a large variety of raw materials that can be recycled, such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, electronics and textiles.

On average, it costs \$30 per ton to recycle trash, \$50 to send it to the landfill and \$65 to \$75 to incinerate it. So it's usually cheaper to recycle, for some materials. But recycling isn't only great for saving money, in fact, it has a huge impact on environment, recycling a single day's worth of the New York Times could save 75,000 trees or more, and if we aim even higher, if we recycled all newspapers, we could save over 250 million trees each and every year. This is why recycling is important and why we chose to work on it, because it could slow down the deforestation, sometimes, we could even make benefits. It is an obligatory choice in a

world where the population does not cease increasing but that the resources of the earth are not infinite.

5) First we can see that each country is very involved in recycling because for all the graphs there is a big majority of «In regular use» answer and a minority of «Not in use» answer, what is a very good sign for the sustainable development. Now let's focus on each country.

For Finland, only 22 students answered the survey. However, 21 of them chose the answer 2 or 3. Finland, is a leader in bottle and paper recycling, it sets bold goals to cut the amount of household waste sent to landfills. ... The return rate for refillable glass bottles is almost 100 percent. For recyclable aluminium beverage cans and plastic bottles, recovery rates are 96 percent and 94 percent.

For Portugal more than one hundred students answered the survey. Among them, 107 chose the answer 2 or 3. Portugal recycles about 28% of its urban waste which is below the European average of 46%, according to Reuters. Electrical appliances can be taken to a larger recycling center. Waste that cannot be recycled is disposed of in landfills and in incinerators.

For Reunion island, 63 students answered the survey. 62 of them chose the answer 2 or 3. Reunion is confirming its zero waste trajectory. It will treat 60% of inhabitants' waste and generate renewable electricity for more than 10,000 homes. On a single site, the facility combines units for the anaerobic digestion of biowaste, sorting and processing of recyclable materials, refuse-derived fuel and energy recovery from those fuels.

This project will contribute to transforming unavoidable waste into resources and reduce landfills by a factor of 10 by 2023.

For Spain, 22 people answered the survey. Among them, 21 chose the answer 2 or 3. In Spain, 56.7% of waste is dumped in landfills, while 43.3% is recycled or reused. Spain is below the average of the European Union, with an average of 52% being recycled or reused, 8.7% points higher than in Spain.

For Wales, 47 students answered the survey. 46 of them chose the answer 3 and none of them chose the answer 2. The Welsh government has announced a "record high" recycling rate of 65.14% for 2019/20, exceeding its 64% statutory target set in its 'Towards Zero Waste' strategy. The Welsh recycling rate has surpassed its statutory target.

To conclude we can say that each country is involved in recycling as we say with the results of the graphs. But some of them like Reunion Island and Wales have bigger projects than just put all the waste in a landfill. They aim to a zero waste project. Moreover, for Reunion Island, they want to use the waste to make renewable energy. That mean that we can use all our wastes to make our own energy. I find it just great for such a small Island. If each coutry adopted this system I think it would really decrease our waste.

Thank you for reading us!
Alexandre D / Arthur DSD