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Actualities in Waste issues in the EU

What is EEB?

**EEB: the environmental voice
of European citizens**

**We stand for
environmental justice,
sustainable
development and
participatory
democracy.**

**Our aim is to ensure
the EU secures a
healthy environment
and rich biodiversity
for all.**





Janez Potočnik ✓

@JanezPotocnikEU



Following

Good waste management needs good will
and good organisation: "zero waste" is
completely possible

#EUDeb8

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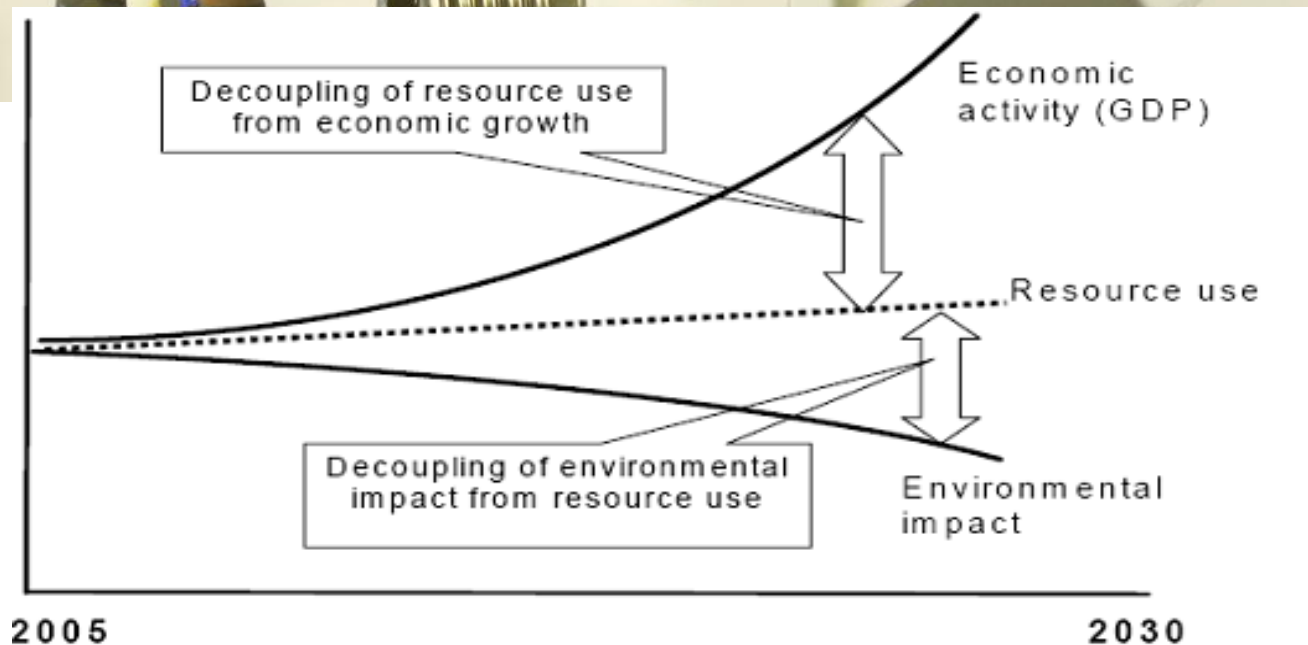


EUROPEAN
ENVIRONMENTAL
BUREAU

Make
RESOURCES
Count



A CAMPAIGN TO CUT
WASTE AND DEVELOP
MORE RESOURCE
EFFICIENT PRODUCTS

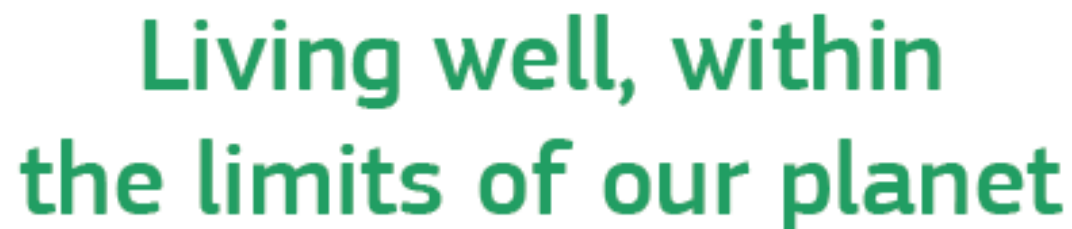




Gearing product design towards:

- 1. minimum plastic waste*
- 2. maximum reusability and recyclability*
- 3. detoxification*

- Will we continue to try to fix the elements of waste management separately?
- Is it time for resource revolution?
- Should we focus on “end of pipe” solutions?
- Should we facilitate the economic incentives to deploy a market based circular economy?
- Or shall we focus on from waste management to wasteless management.



7th EAP — The new general Union Environment Action Programme to 2020

How to “repatriate” the industry back to Europe ?



Is it possible to
bring it back???

Or is it better to
incentivise the post
consumption industry?



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



Brussels, 2.7.2014
COM(2014) 397 final

2014/0201 (COD)

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

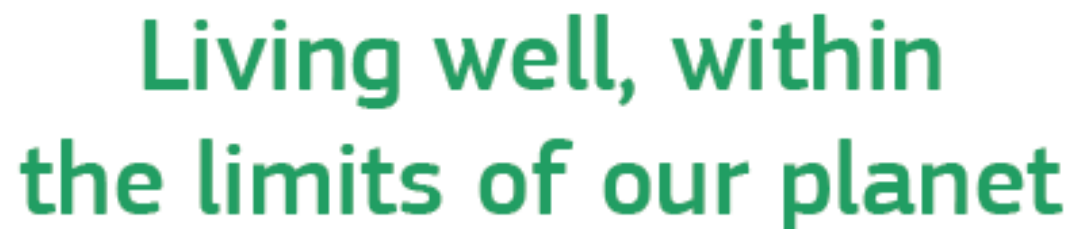
amending Directives 2008/98/EC on waste, 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles, 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, and 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment

Leakage to incineration among reasons waste package pulled

13.03.2015 – Concerns about pushing too much waste toward incineration were among the reasons the European Commission decided to withdraw the proposed circular economy package, Commission First Vice-President Frans Timmermans told the European Parliament's Environment Committee earlier this week. "I think it was good to take a close look at the proposal again because I think honestly that the risk of leakage towards incineration in the present package was too big," said Mr Timmermans.



Frans Timmermans, Source: EU Commission



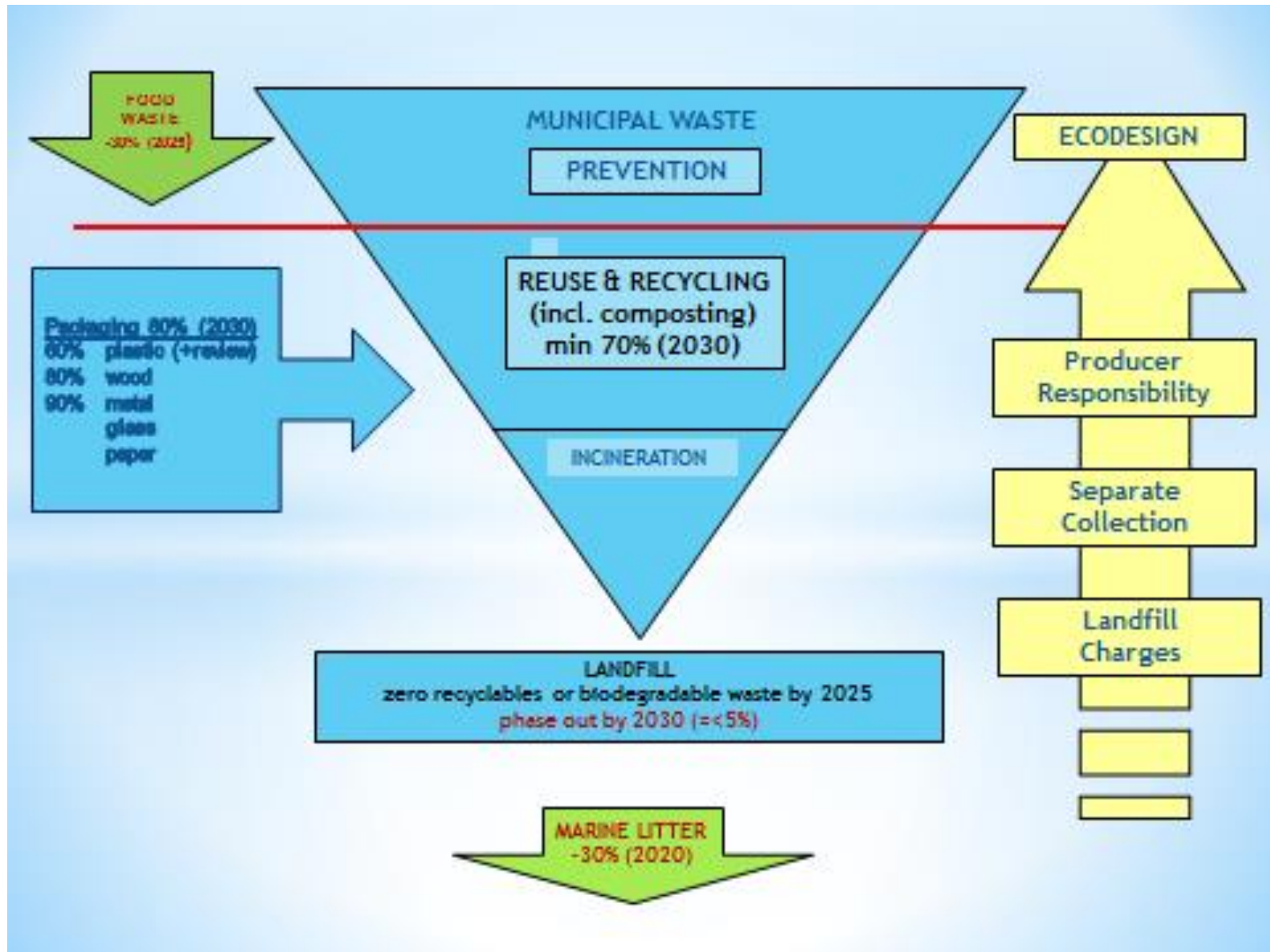
7th EAP — The new general Union Environment Action Programme to 2020





- Waste generation in decline
- Strategy to combat food waste in place
- Recycling/Reuse increased
- Energy recovery limited to non-recyclable waste
- Phasing out of landfilling (limited to non-recoverable waste)
- Use of market-based instruments
- Implementation of the legislation

Upper echelons of the hierarchy



An overview of the new legislation

Conclusions



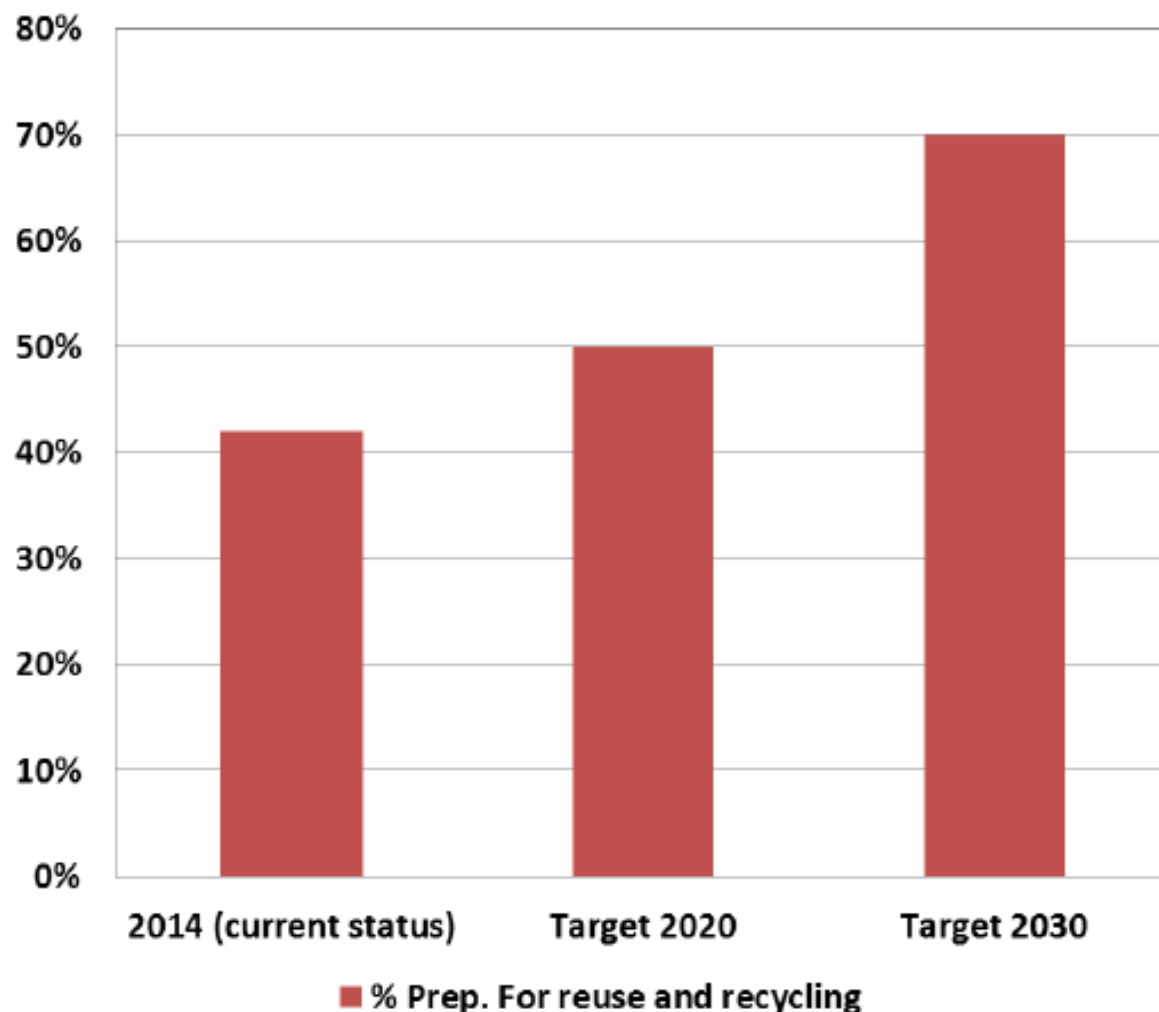
With the proposed option:

- More jobs (around 180,000)
- Less GHG (- 443 on the period)
- Better access to raw material and positive effect on competitiveness
- Direct savings due to better waste management
- Reduced marine litter (- 27,5% by 2030)

It will require:

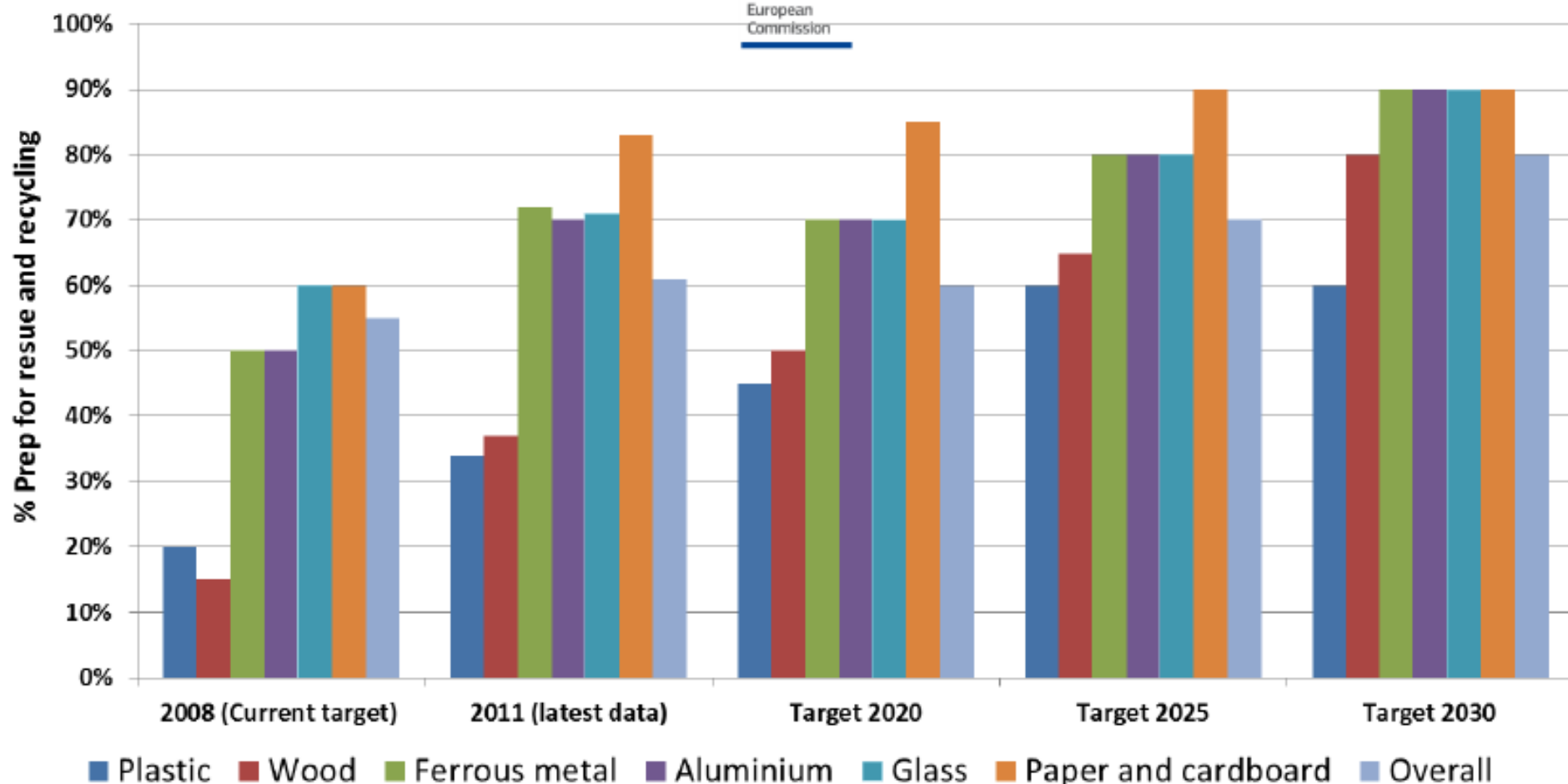
- Better governance/political will needed
- Best practice dissemination
- Involvement of the civil society

New targets – municipal waste recycling



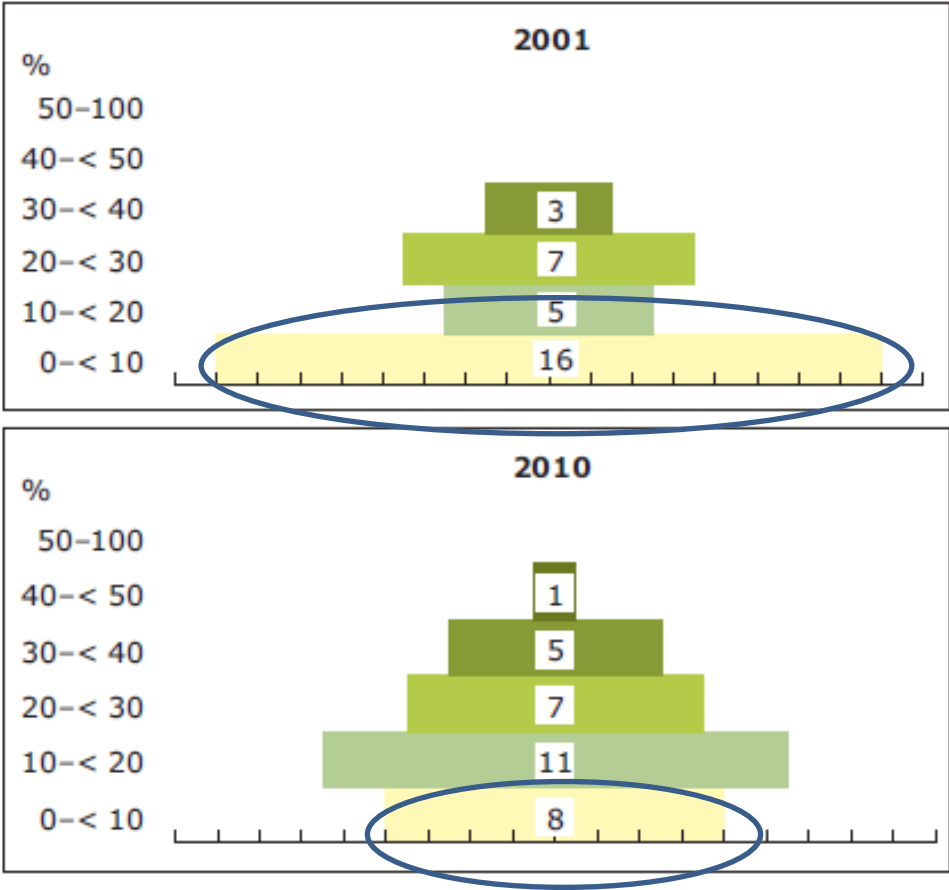
- Separate collection obligation by 2015 (Art 11(1) WFD)
- New separate collection obligation for bio-waste by 2025
- Clarification on measuring

New targets – packaging waste recycling



- Clarification on measuring (same as for municipal waste)
- Repeal of the recovery and max recycling targets
- New target for aluminium

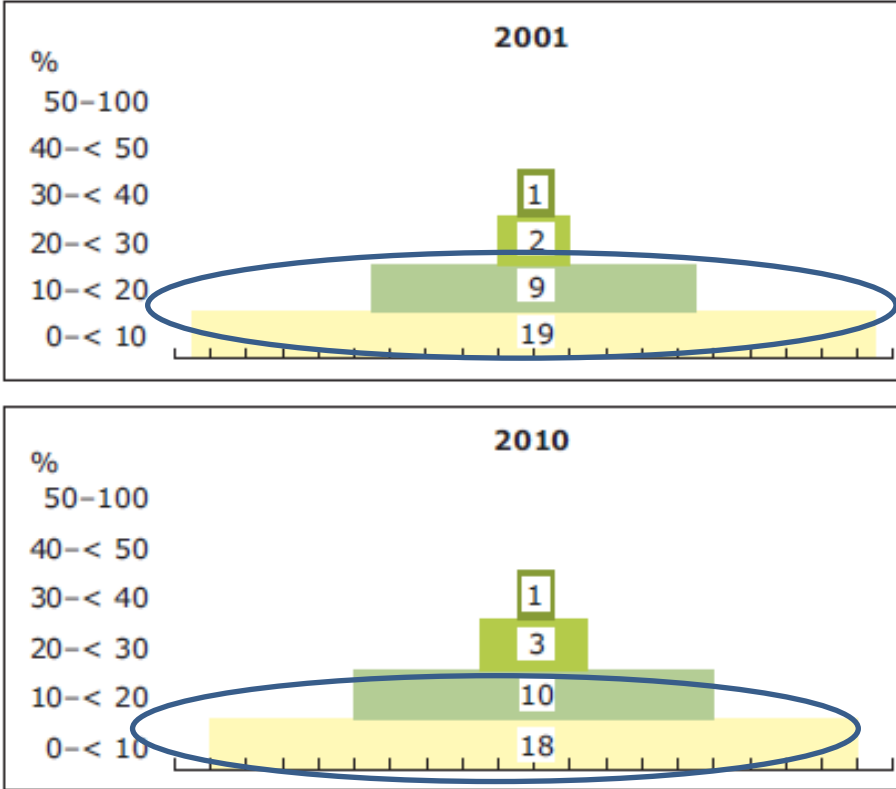
Figure 2.9 Progress of European countries up the material recycling hierarchy, 2001–2010



Note: Number of countries within each recycling interval indicated in the white boxes. Information is not available for one country in 2001.

Source: Eurostat, 2012a, 2012c; ETC/SCP, 2013a, 2013b, 2013d, 2013e, 2013f.

Figure 2.11 Progress of European countries up the municipal bio-waste recycling hierarchy, 2001–2010



Note: Number of countries within each recycling interval indicated in the white boxes. Information is not available for one country in 2001.

Source: Eurostat, 2012a, 2012c; ETC/SCP, 2013a, 2013b, 2013d, 2013e, 2013f.

Simplification, data quality and best practices



Simplification:

- Reporting obligations – no more implementation reports
- Definition + additional exemptions for SMEs

Better data:

- Quality check report + third party verification of statistics
- National electronic registries (at least hazardous waste)
- Clearer reporting modalities

Dissemination of best practices:

- Minimum conditions for EPR (*next slide*)
- Early Warning System (*next slide*)

KEY TARGETS IN ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

70%
Recycling target of
municipal solid waste

80%
Recycling target of
packaging waste


Phase out landfilling for
compostable/recyclable
material


Harmonised methodology
for calculating targets and
statistics

BENEFITS BY 2030*

180,000
Extra jobs in the
European economy

146-244M
Tonnes of GHG
emissions avoided

€72 bill
Savings per year in
waste management costs

€42 bill
Increase in annual turnover
of the EU waste management
and recycling sector

EEB_CE_infographic_2702_FINAL-01.jpg

RETURN

EXTRA WASTE POLICY MEASURES



Preparation
for re-use of
textiles
target



Preparation
for re-use of
furniture
target



Food waste
prevention
target



Taxes and
restrictions
for incineration
of waste

ADDITIONAL MEASURES



Facilitate new business
models such as sharing and
leasing schemes for
products



Ensure that products last
longer and can be
repaired



Recycled plastic is
used in manufactured
products



Design products for easy
disassembly and reuse/
upgrade of components

RESOURCE CONSERVATION THROUGH PRODUCT POLICY

MAKE

USE





MORE JOBS

Ambitious Scenario



**INTENSE
REUSE**

+



**70%
RECYCLING**

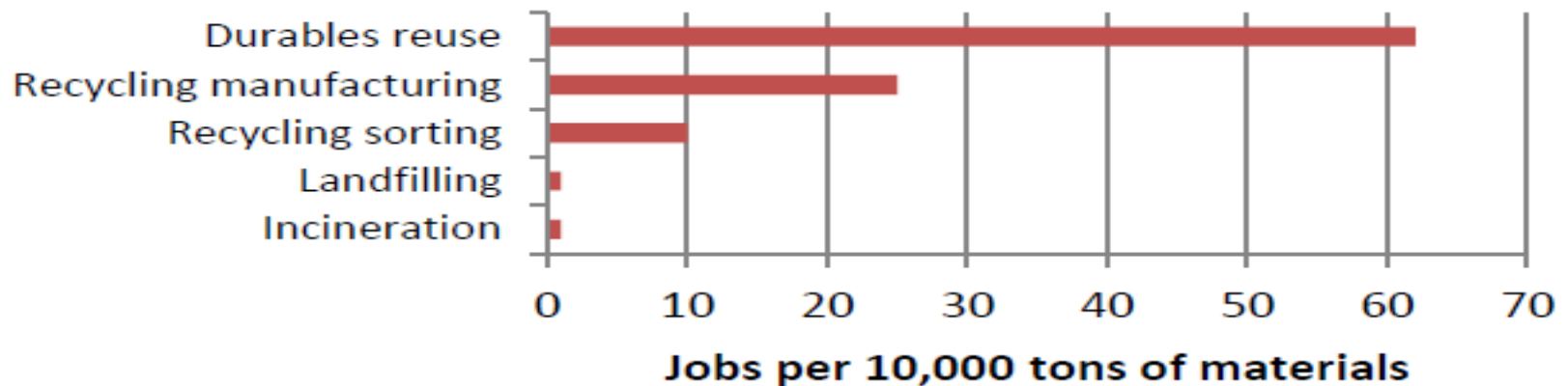
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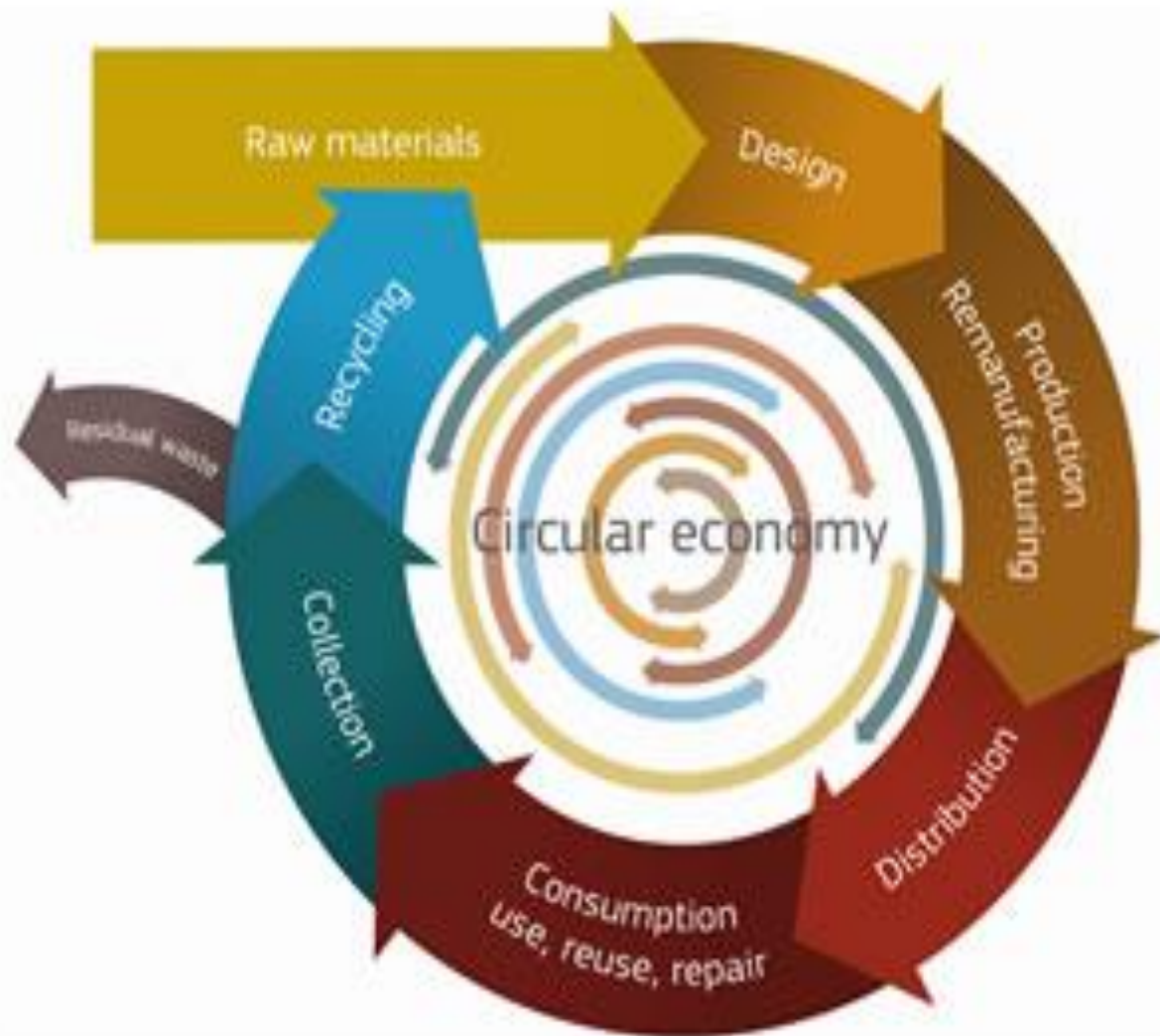
**1/6
UNEMPLOYED
YOUTH BACK
INTO WORK**

- How many jobs in recycling?

Jobs Creation: Recycling & Reuse vs Disposal



Source: ILSR



1. Slow
(long life of products)

2. Small
(no superfluous waste)

3. Local
(territorial hierarchy)

4. Clean
(no toxic substances)



Slow, small and local

- Circular economy key to reconciling reindustrialisation objectives with need to cut Europe's ecological foot print.
- Waste hierarchy of reduce and re-use before recycling central to the CE's success.



4. Clean (slide 1)

(no toxic substances)

**Quality of recycled material (as good as virgin)
to aim at “perpetual recycling”.**

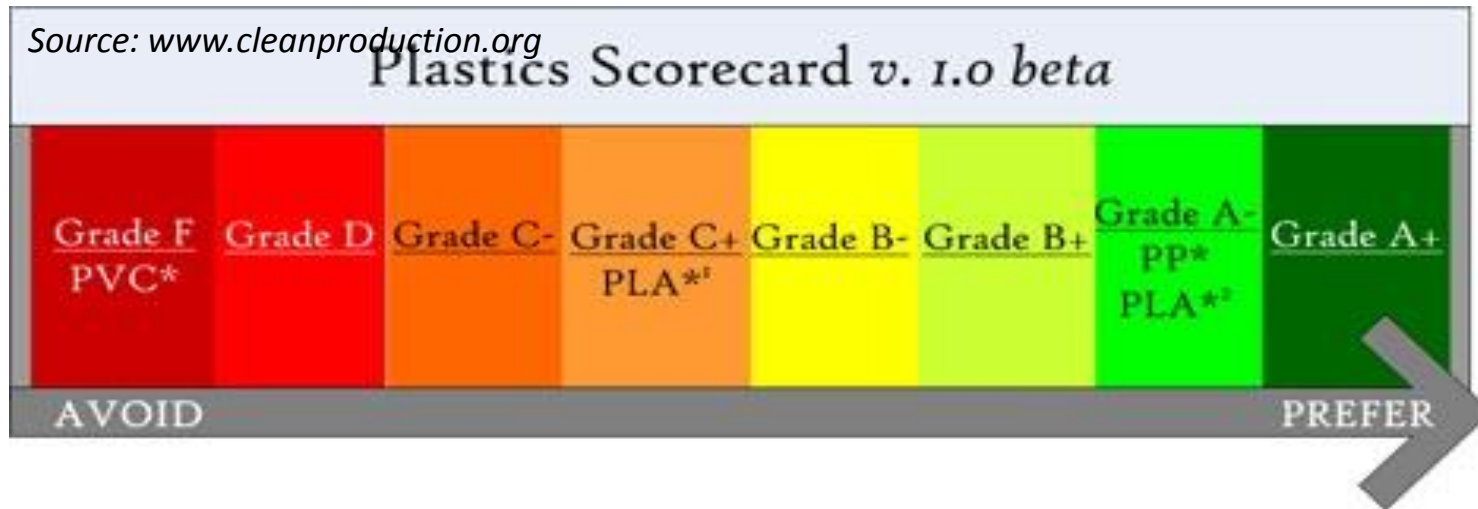
- Standards for plastic recycling plants
 - on final material (fullfilling EoW criteria)
 - on processes (ie. through tighter BREFs)
- High standard collection and sorting (to avoid impurities)
- Avoiding health and reputational impacts (by avoiding re-injections of contaminated streams)



4. Clean (slide 2)

(no toxic substances)

Ambitious REACH implementation essential to de-toxification of material and improve quality and cost effectiveness



And try to get ahead of regulations (REACH) for example by using the SIN list or plastic score card.

Implications for new 'ambitious' CE package

- Maintain 60% recycling target for plastics to ensure better collection.
- Plastic marking to provide clarity for the consumer and recyclers.
- Incentivise recycling by eliminating CO2 credits for incineration and introduce them for recycling.
- Promote tax reductions for recycled content in products linked to a minimum recycled content criteria.

New Package continued

- EU wide binding requirements to set higher EPR fees for non-recyclable products.
- Ensure imports from non-EU plastic waste recycling facilities meeting EU standards.
- Innovation potential:
 - polymers designed for multiple loops
 - avoiding non-compatible polymers
 - biobased products with specific recycling schemes
 - 3D printing to facilitate repair activities

One single methodology based on recycling output

	Municipal waste generated,	Total municipal waste treated,	Municipal waste treated, %			Residual waste per person
	kg per person	kg per person	Recycled & composted	Landfilled	Incinerated	kg per person
EU28	492	480	42	34	24	285,36
Belgium	456	458	57	1	42	196,08
Bulgaria	460	433	27	73	0	335,8
Czech Republic	308	308	24	57	20	234,08
Denmark	668	668	45	3	52	367,4
Germany	611	610	65	0	35	213,85
Estonia	279	220	40	44	16	167,4
Ireland	570	570	45	39	16	313,5
Greece	503	493	18	82	0	412,46
Spain	464	464	27	63	10	338,72
France	534	534	39	28	33	325,74
Croatia	391	381	16	85	0	328,44
Italy	529	523	38	41	20	327,98
Cyprus	663	663	21	79	0	523,77
Latvia	301	301	16	84	0	252,84
Lithuania	469	458	21	79	1	370,51
Luxembourg	662	662	47	18	36	350,86
Hungary	402	402	26	65	9	297,48
Malta	589	559	13	87	0	512,43
Netherlands	551	551	50	2	49	275,5
Austria	552	528	62	3	35	209,76
Poland	314	249	25	75	1	235,5
Portugal	453	453	27	54	20	330,69
Romania	389	313	1	99	0	385,11
Slovenia	362	301	47	51	2	191,86
Slovakia	324	313	13	77	10	281,88
Finland	506	506	34	33	34	333,96
Sweden	462	462	47	1	52	244,86
United Kingdom	472	465	46	37	17	254,88



Waste in Flanders

Success: a combination of instruments

- Making plans
- selective collection & PAYT
- setting targets
- bans on landfilling and incineration
- taxes on landfilling and incineration
- Municipal waste must be processed in Flanders
- limiting total capacity of incinerators
- prevention
- communication



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DELIVERING RESOURCE-EFFICIENT PRODUCTS

How Ecodesign can drive a circular economy in Europe



EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL BUREAU

EUROPE'S LARGEST FEDERATION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENS' ORGANISATIONS

ADVANCING RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN EUROPE

Indicators and waste policy scenarios to deliver a
resource efficient and sustainable Europe



EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL BUREAU

EUROPE'S LARGEST FEDERATION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENS' ORGANISATIONS



Circular Economy Package 2.0:

Some ideas to complete the circle

March 2015

Drafted by the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) with contributions from partner organisations and EEB members

We want the European Commission to table a Circular Economy Package which strengthens the original proposal's waste targets and adds measures related to product policy. We refer to this new proposal, which should have both legislative and non-legislative aspects, as the 'Circular Economy Package 2.0'.

**Europe is on its good path,
Now time for Hungary!**



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