



Where is Europe heading? The new EU waste policies The Waste Target Review

Anna Karamat
DG Environment, Unit A2



- **Communication "Towards a circular economy: A zero waste programme for Europe"**
- **Green Employment Initiative**
- **Green Action Plan for SMEs**
- **Communication on Resource Efficiency Opportunities in the Building Sector**
- **Waste Target review**



Waste Target Review



Proposal of the Commission to amend :

1. The Waste Framework Directive
2. The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive
3. The Landfill Directive
4. The Batteries Directive
5. The End-of-life Vehicles Directive and
6. The WEEE Directive



Why new targets? And why now?



1. Review clauses in 3 Directives by 2014 (Waste Framework Directive, Packaging Directive, Landfill Directive)
2. Even with full implementation of existing legislation, valuable resources are lost
3. Gap between existing targets and ambition level of the Resource Efficiency Roadmap and the recently adopted 7th EAP



7th EAP Objectives



- 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

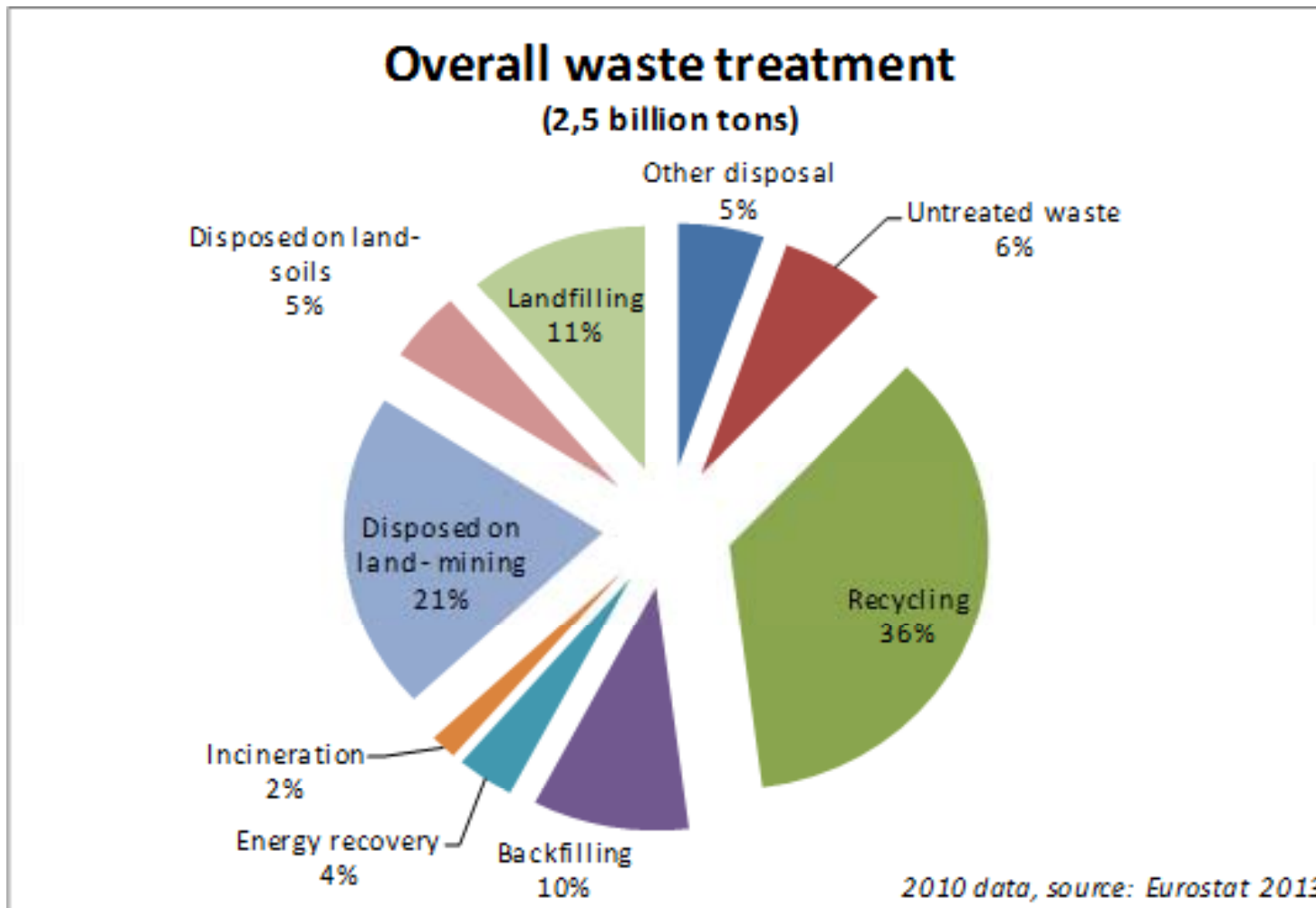
By 2020, 'taking into account time derogations provided in existing legislation'



Problem definition



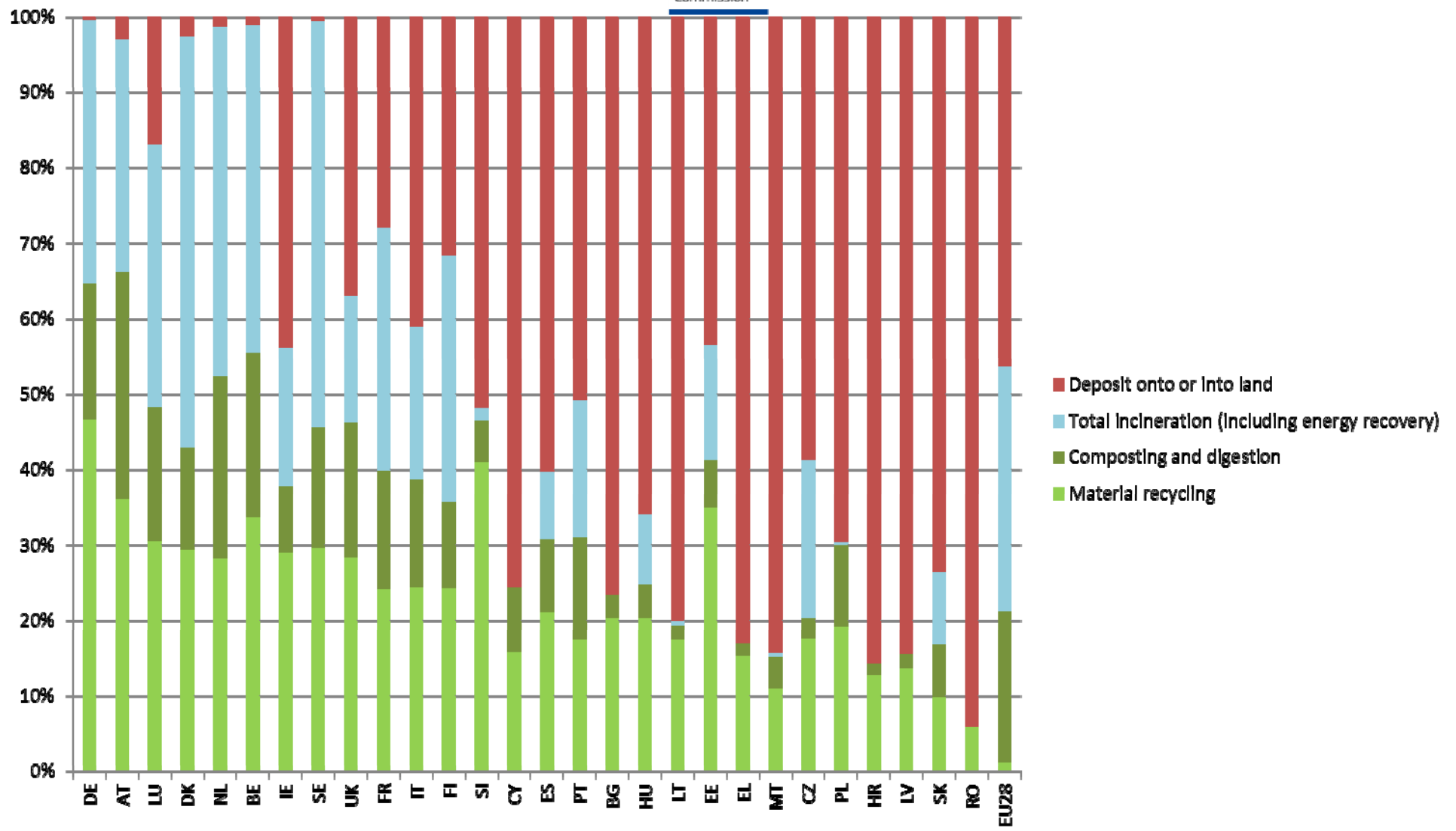
"Loss of valuable materials due to improper waste management"



MSW treatment (2012)



European Commission



Eurostat 2014



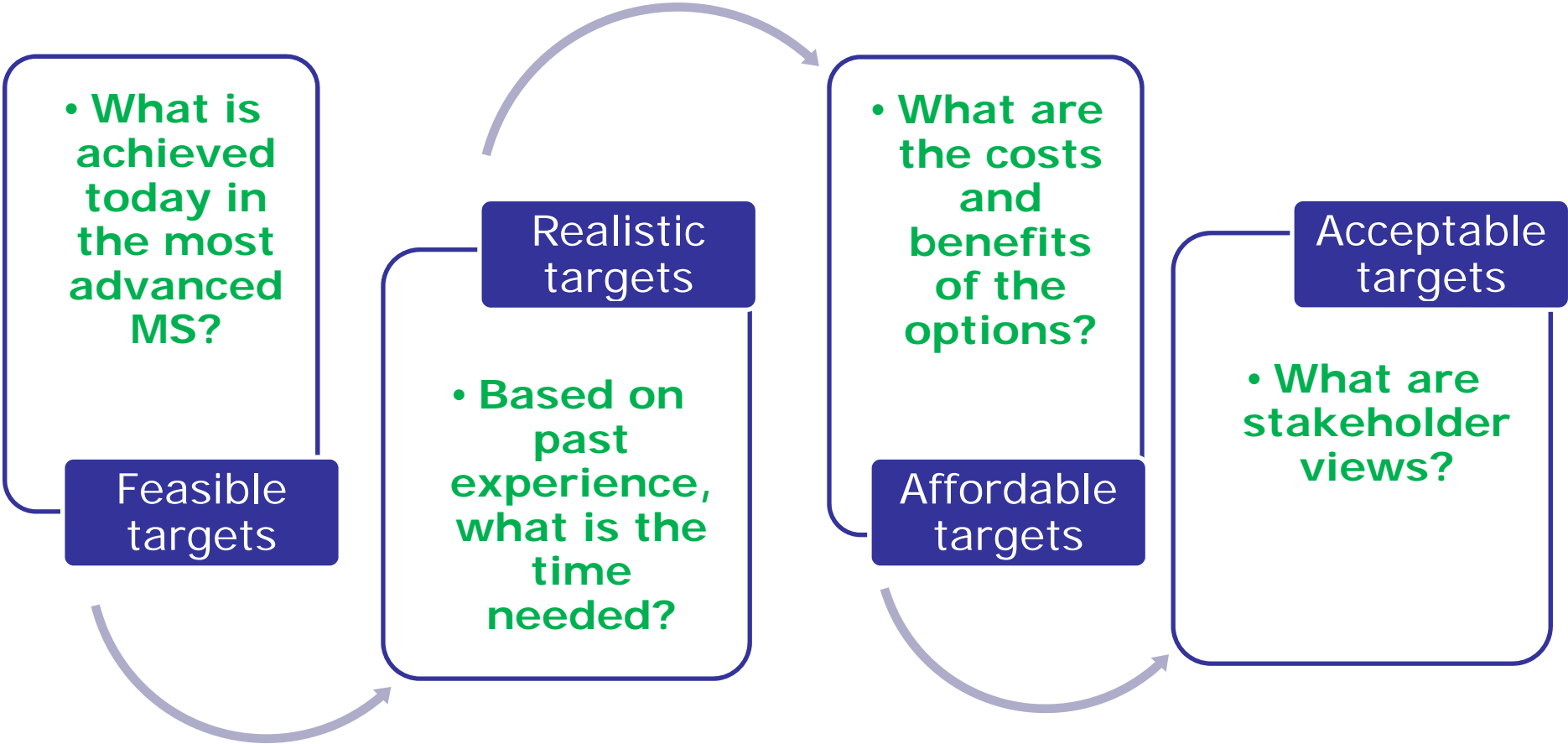


Combination of :

- Improved/increased targets
- Measures to ensure proper and full implementation



Target setting



New targets – municipal waste recycling



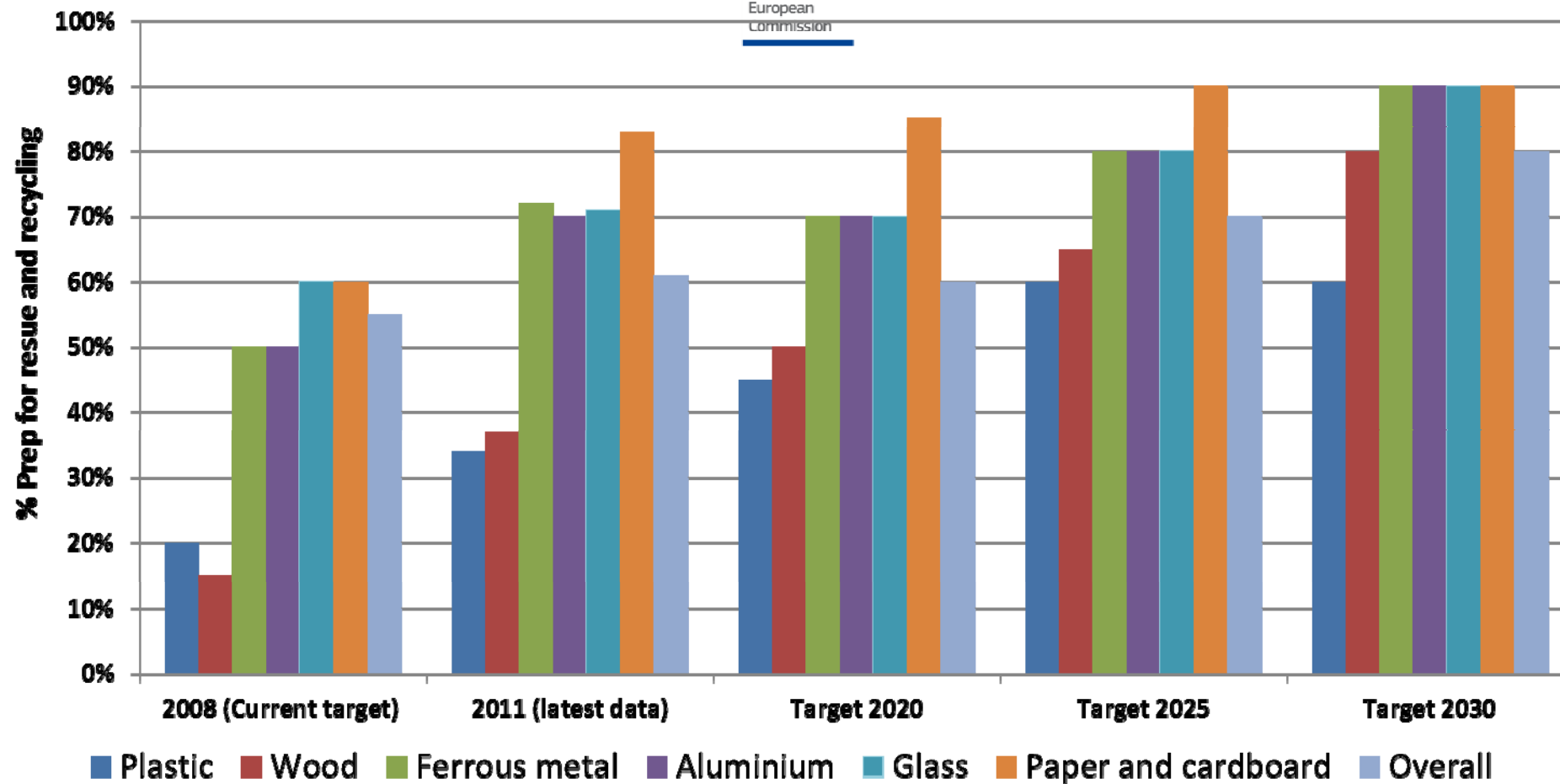
- Separate collection obligation by 2015 for at least plastics, metal, glass and paper (Art 11(1) WFD)
- New separate collection obligation for bio-waste by 2025
- Current recycling target: 50% by 2020
- New recycling target: 70% by 2030
- Targets apply to all municipal waste
- Clarification on measuring



New targets – packaging waste recycling



European
Commission



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



Calculation method for Recycling targets



- Weight of waste put into final recycling process or preparation for reuse process
- Impurities over 2% to be subtracted
- Impurities: materials not targeted by the separate collection and that cannot be recycled (eg residues of plastics in waste paper)
- Final recycling process: final step of the chain, where collected and sorted waste can be introduced as such into the recycling process



New landfill reduction targets



- By 2025:
 - no landfilling of recyclable waste, incl. metal, plastics, glass, biodegradable waste
 - max 25% of the quantity of municipal waste may be landfilled in landfills for non-hazardous waste

- By 2030 (aspirational):
 - residual waste only
 - max 5% of the quantity of municipal waste may be landfilled in landfills for non-hazardous waste

- Review clauses:
 - 2018 for inert waste
 - 2025 for the 2030 aspirational target



Prevention: food waste



- Food waste – "food (including edible parts) lost from the food supply chain, not including food diverted to material uses such as bio-based products, animal feed or sent for redistribution"
- Food waste objective: - 30% between 2017 and 2025 (indicative)
- COM to establish uniform monitoring conditions
- Inclusion of measures to prevent food waste in the Waste Prevention Plans





- Other prevention measures:
 - MS to promote eco-design to respect the waste hierarchy and to meet the targets
 - Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) - minimum requirements (*true and full cost* concept linking the fees paid by producers to recyclability of the products)



Better implementation



- Better data:
 - Improved definitions
 - Clarification on what counts as "recycling"
 - Single calculation method MSW
 - Third party verification of statistics
 - National electronic registries
- Dissemination of best practices:
 - Minimum conditions for EPR
 - Early Warning System (*next slide*)



Early Warning System



1. Every 5 years: identification of MS at risk of not meeting the targets + recommendations
2. If identified as at risk, compliance plan, including measures listed in Annex VIII

The list of measures in Annex VIII is consistent with:

- Ex-ante conditionalities
- Country-specific recommendations
- Roadmaps discussed with 10 less advanced MS



Conclusions



With the proposed option:

- More jobs (around 180,000)
- Less greenhouse gas emissions (- 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





Thank you for your attention

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/target_review.htm