

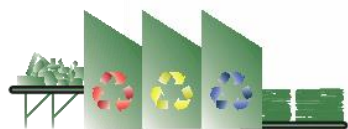


Fédération Européenne des Activités de la Dépollution et de l'Environnement
European Federation of Waste Management and Environmental Services
Europäische Föderation der Entsorgungswirtschaft



3,000
companies

320,000
employees

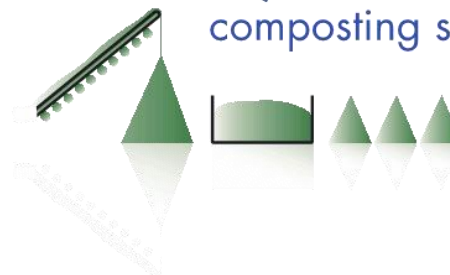


2,400
recycling and
sorting centres

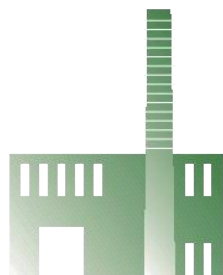


20
national waste
management
federations
from EU

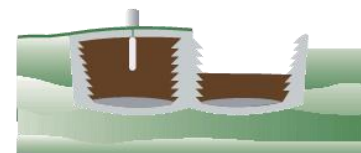
1,100
composting sites



260
waste-to-energy plants



900
controlled landfills



Circular Economy and the Role of Private Waste Management Sector

2 March 2016

Tallinn

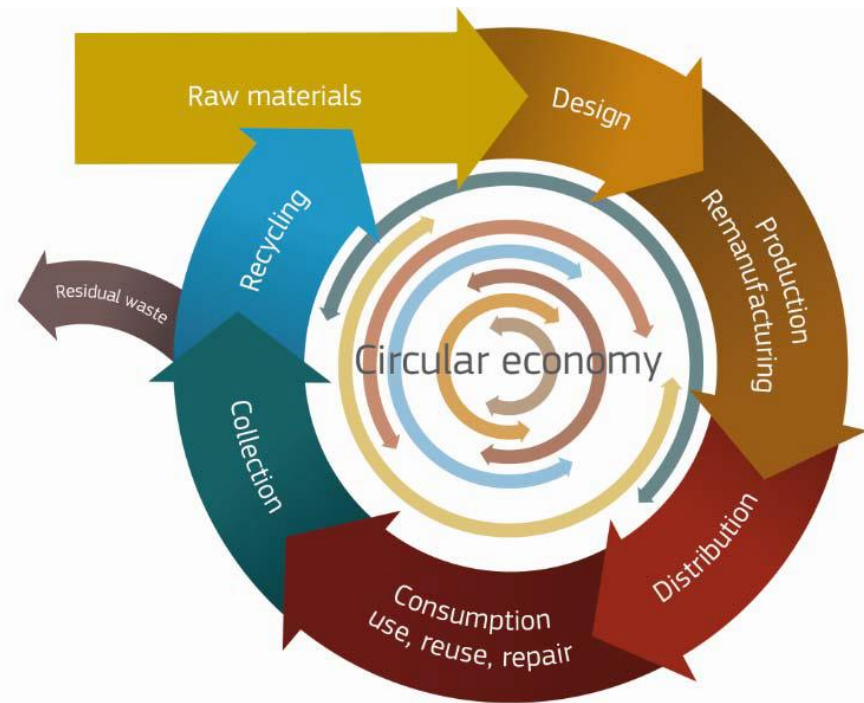
Circular Economy Package

The proposals to amend Directives:

- WFD
- PPWD
- LD
- End-of-life vehicles
- Batteries and Accumulators
- WEEE

form part of a Circular Economy Package which also includes a Commission

Communication "Closing the loop – An EU action plan for the Circular Economy"



Source: European Commission

The main elements of the proposals (1)

- Alignment of definitions
- Increase of the preparing for re-use and recycling target for municipal waste to 65% by 2030
- Increase of the preparing for reuse and recycling targets for packaging waste and the simplification of the set of targets
- Gradual limitation of the landfilling of municipal waste to 10% by 2030
- Greater harmonisation and simplification of the legal framework on by-products and end-of-waste status

The main elements of the proposals (2)

- New measures to promote prevention, including for food waste, and re-use
- Introduction of minimum operating conditions for Extended Producer Responsibility
- Introduction of an Early Warning System for monitoring compliance with the recycling targets
- Simplification and streamlining of reporting obligations
- Alignment to Articles 290 and 291 TFEU on delegated and implementing acts

Targets in the current directives and the proposals – WFD

	2020	2025	2030**
Preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from <u>households</u> and similar	50%	60%*	65%*
Preparing for re-use, recycling and backfilling of non-hazardous <u>construction and demolition</u> waste	70%	-	-

* **Estonia**, Greece, Croatia, Latvia, Malta, Romania and Slovakia may obtain five additional years for the attainment of the targets.

** By 31 December 2024 at the latest, the Commission shall examine the target view a view to increase it and considering the setting of targets for other waste streams.

Targets in the current directives and the proposals – Landfill Directive

	2009	2016	2030**
Biodegradable waste	50%*	35%*	-
Municipal waste	-	-	10%***

* Of the total amount of biodegradable waste produced in 1995.

** By 2024 the Commission shall examine the 10% target with a view to reducing it and introducing restrictions to the landfilling of non-hazardous waste other than municipal waste. The Commission shall adopt a report accompanied by a proposal, if appropriate.

*** Of the total amount of municipal waste generated in that year. 20% for **Estonia**, Greece, Croatia, Latvia, Malta, Romania and Slovakia. They have to reach the 10% target by 2035.

Targets in the current directives and the proposals – PPWD

	2008	2025	2030
All packaging	55% (min) – 80% (max)	65%	75%
Glass	60%	75%	85%
Paper and board	60%	75%	85%
Metals	50%	75% (ferrous metals) 75% (aluminum)	85% (ferrous metal) 85% (aluminum)
Plastics	22.5% (counting exclusively material that is recycled back into plastics)	55%	
Wood	-	60%	75%

Commission Communication "Closing the loop – An EU action plan for the Circular Economy"

- Action Plan sets out an EU mandate to support the transition towards a circular economy
- The European Parliament and the Council are invited to endorse the Action Plan
- Key initiatives:
 - Eco-Design work plan for 2015-2017
 - Action on GPP
 - Initiative on waste to energy in the framework of the Energy Union
 - Proposal for a revised Fertilisers Regulation
 - Strategy on plastics
 - Etc.

Circular Economy and the role of the private waste management industry

- **A number of positive elements:**
 - The new legally binding targets for recycling and landfill diversion
 - The emphasis on better implementation of waste legislation
 - The promotion of eco-design
 - The emphasis on ensuring that EU funded projects contribute to a circular economy and must be in line with the waste hierarchy

Circular Economy and the role of the private waste management industry

- The private waste industry plays a key role in making progress towards a circular economy by providing secondary raw materials and energy for Europe's industries and consumers
- Balance between supply and demand side measures

The need of pull measures

- Minimum recycled content requirements for selected products
- Minimum GPP requirements
- Eco-labelling rules to incorporate indications of recycled content and recyclability
- Fiscal measures, such as lower or zero rate of VAT on secondary raw materials
- Financially rewarding the benefits of recycling
- Cut administrative burden for trading high quality secondary raw materials in the EU

Fair competition

- Introduction of the market based conditions
- Open markets and fair competition stimulate customised services and solutions, and open up possibilities for innovation and investment
- The benefits are clear:
 - more choice for customers
 - lower costs for households
 - higher recycling rates
 - more innovative recycling solutions
 - the potential for higher growth and more jobs

Conclusions

- Right framework conditions – Commission proposals are a first step
- Balance between “push” and “pull” measures
- Fair competition in waste markets

