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On the Road to a Circular Economy in Europe - The Contribution of EU Waste Policy

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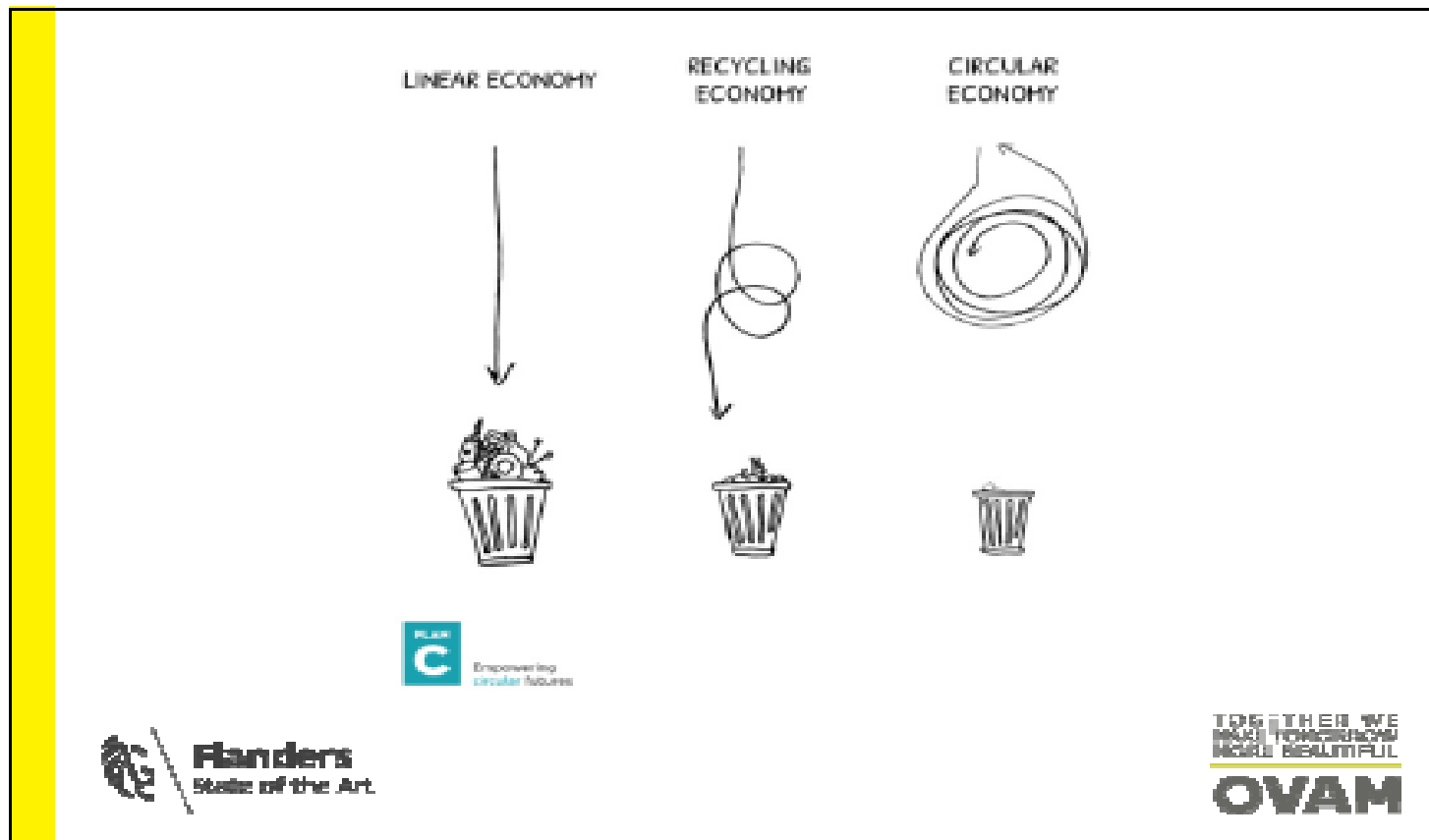
Outline:

The Commission's Circular Economy Action Plan

**EU waste legislation and its
ongoing review**

Promoting better implementation

A Circular Economy: reduce input, keep value, reduce 'leakage'



A multidimensional agenda

- Growth & job creation/
up to +7% GDP
 - up to 600 billion in savings/8% of annual turnover for business in the EU
 - Over 500 000 jobs in waste management created in the EU by 2035
- Boosting competitiveness and ensuring security of supply
- Building economic and environmental resilience
- Encouraging innovation
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

The Circular Economy Package

2 December 2015 (and 26 January 2017)



**Action Plan
Communication**



List of Initiatives



**4 Legislative
proposals on Waste**

Examples of key actions

- **Ecodesign** to include reparability, durability, recyclability
- New legislation on **fertilisers** to promote organic & waste-based fertilisers
- Step up use of **Green Public Procurement**
- Action on prevention of **food waste**
- Communication on **waste-to-energy**
- Strategy on **plastics**, including **marine litter**
- Strategy on interface **chemicals, products and waste**
- EU Funds for **Innovation and Investment**



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The contribution of EU waste legislation



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**Waste Framework
Directive
(2008/98/EC)**

**Waste Shipments
(Regulation (EC) No
1013/2006)**

Waste Treatment Operations

**Industrial Emissions
Directive
(2010/75/EU)**

**Landfill Directive
(1999/31/EC)**

**Possible future
recycling standards**

Specific Waste Streams

**Sewage
Sludge
(86/278/EEC)**

**Batteries &
Accumulators
(2006/66/EC)**

**Packaging &
Packaging
Waste
(94/62/EC)**

**Mining Waste
(2006/21/EC)**

**End-of-Life
Vehicles
(2000/53/EC)**

**Electrical &
Electronic
Equipment
(2012/19/EU)**

**Restrictions on
the Use of
Hazardous
Substances in
WEEE
(2011/65/EU)**

**PCBs, PCTs, POPs
(Directive
96/59/EC and
Regulation (EC)
No 850/2004)**

The EU Waste Framework Directive: some key provisions

- Art. 1: **overall objectives**
 - reduce impacts on public health & the environment
 - improve resource efficiency
- Art. 4: **waste hierarchy** – implications:
 - Prioritize prevention, reuse and recycling
 - Take cautious approach to waste to energy capacity planning
 - Reduce landfilling (and other forms of disposal) as far as possible

The EU Waste Framework Directive: some key provisions

- Art. 11: re-use and recycling
 - **Separate collection** of at least paper, metal, plastic, glass by 2015 to promote high quality recycling
 - **Binding targets for household & similar waste** (50% recycling by 2020) and construction & demolition waste (70% recovery by 2020)
- Art 14: waste management costs to be borne by waste producers, waste holders or producers of products ('**polluter pays**')

The EU Landfill Directive: some key provisions

- Art. 5 – waste not acceptable in landfills:
 - Landfilling of municipal biodegradable waste to be reduced to 35% of 1995 levels
 - Specific bans (eg liquid waste, infectious hospital waste, tyres)
- Art. 6 - ban on the landfilling of untreated waste; biodegradable waste to be stabilised
- Permitting and monitoring requirements

Targets review: background

- Review clauses in existing Directives (WFD, PPWD, LD)
- Introduce objectives and targets for 2025 and 2030 in line with circular economy thinking
- Provide legal certainty to plan investments in waste management infrastructure
- EP & MS to agree on new legislation by end 2017

Proposed waste targets for 2030

- ***Municipal waste***: 65% preparation for re-use/recycling + max 10% landfilling (+ ban on landfilling of separately collected waste)
- ***Packaging waste***: 75% preparation for re-use/recycling in 2030 (+ differentiated waste stream-specific targets)
- ***Harmonized definition of MSW and clearer calculation rules***
- Many ***other provisions to help improve implementation*** on the ground:
 - Better use of **economic instruments**
 - General requirements for **Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes**
 - **Separate collection of bio-waste**



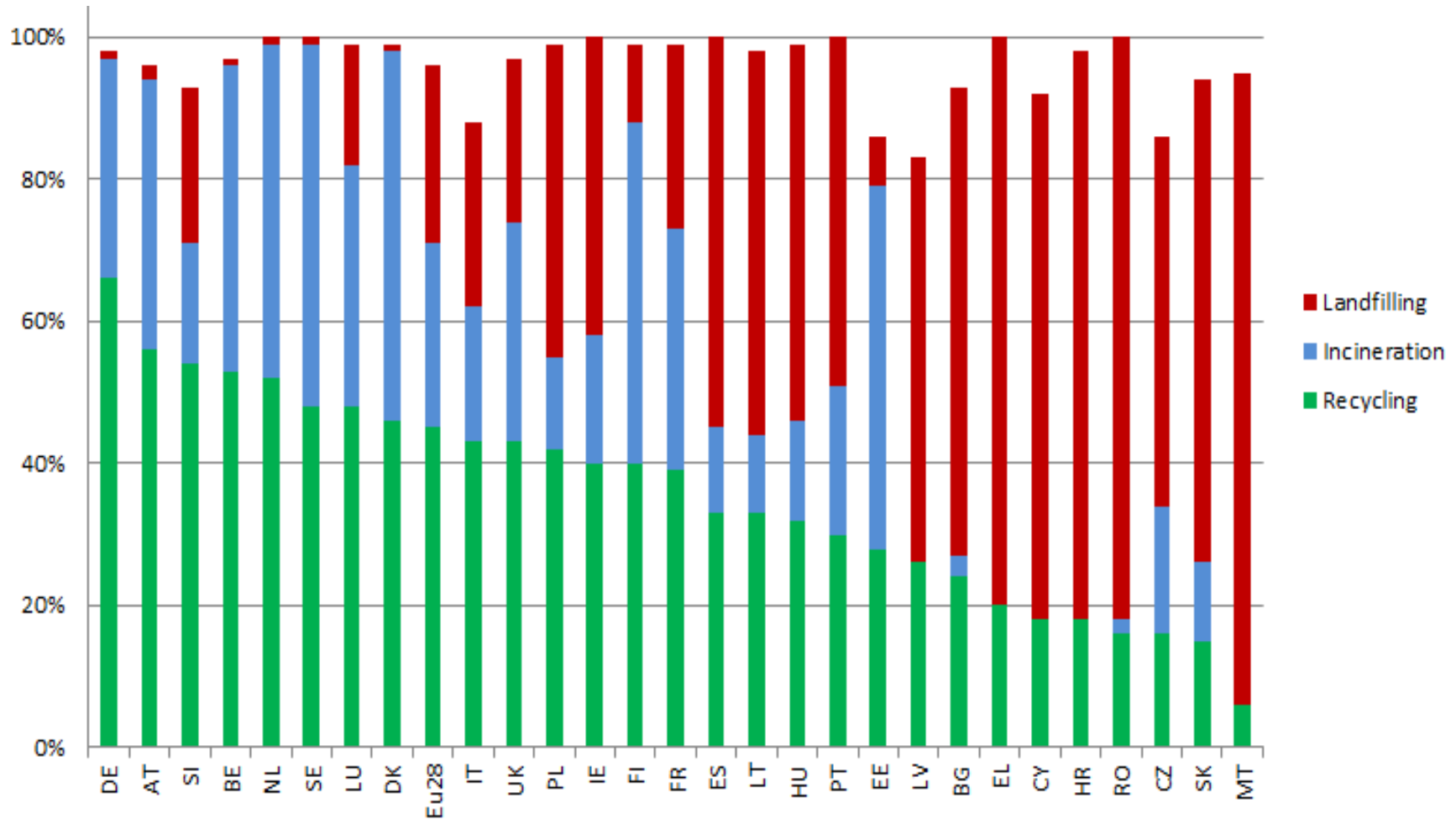
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Improving implementation of EU waste legislation



Municipal Waste Management (EU MS, 2015)

Source: Eurostat



Better implementation of EU environmental legislation: a pressing challenge

Several tools including:

- Enforcement
- Inspections and surveillance
- Dialogue and policy advice through 'compliance promotion' and the Environmental Policy Review (EIR) mechanism

Examples of policy recommendations

- Typical recommendations to MS include:
 - Ensure solid waste management plans, based on reliable data + mindful of 2020 & 2030 targets
 - Step up efforts to prevent waste generation
 - Extend separate collection
 - Improve bio-waste management
 - Use economic instruments
 - Make use of EU funds for *long-term* investments

Sharing good practices & experiences

- Separate collection in EU capitals – Ljubljana
- Use of economic instruments – the Walloon region
- Bio-waste management – Milano (+ other parts of Italy)
- Combining very high recycling rates **&** low fees – Treviso province
- Views and policy on MBTs – France
- Debates on incineration capacity – many MS



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Thank you for your attention!

Additional information:

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