



The objective of this presentation is to present one of the priority actions of the current Commission.

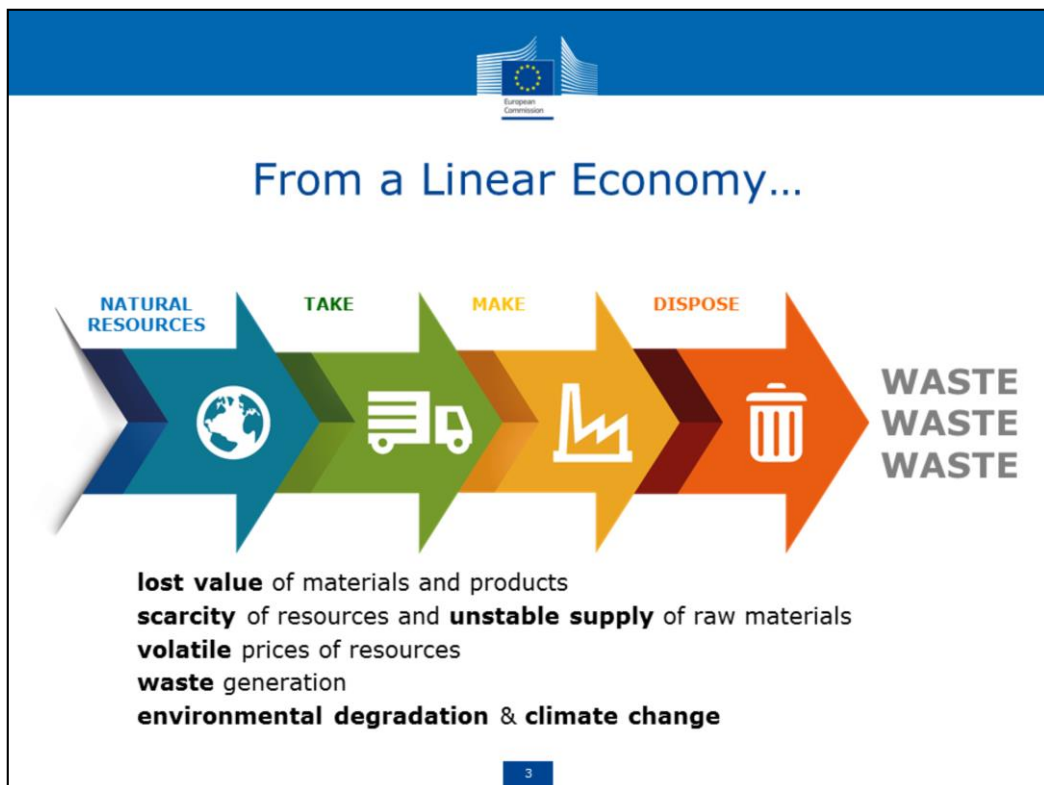
The presentation is about the Circular Economy package and the measures it provides. However, the focus is on the legislative package.



The 7th EAP sets a long-term vision of where we want to be by 2050:

- **"In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits.** Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, **circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably**, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society."

This is a quote from the 7th Environment Action Programme. The programme sets a long-term vision of where the EU wants to be by 2050.



In the EU, each person consumes 16 tonnes of material a year, of which 6 tonnes become waste and half of that is landfilled.

The global material use has increased 10 times since 1900 and it is expected to increase by 75% from 2005 and 2030.

Europe is very poor in raw materials necessary for our industry - fuel and mining materials are imported. For example, we import 90% of the phosphate rock necessary to fertilise EU lands. The materials have the most important input cost of the EU manufacturing sector representing 30-40% of the sectors cost structure. Prices of raw materials have increased in real terms 300% between 1998-2011. They are expected to increase further.

This contributes to unstable supply, volatile prices of resource.

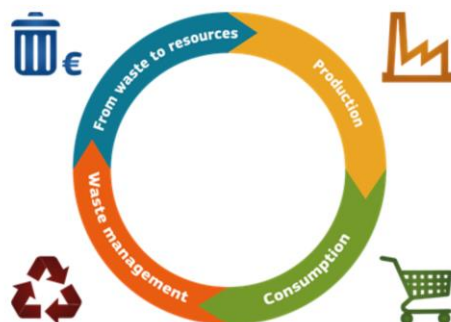
Europe cannot compete on salaries, so, in order to create growth and increase the competitiveness of the European Economy that is sustainable, the effort must come from the way we use available resources.

The growth of the global economy and the middle class will put further demands on food, animal feed and other resources will increase by 70% by 2050, but already now 60% of the world's major ecosystems that produce those resources have already been degraded or used unsustainably. If we carry using the resources at the current rate, by 2050 we will need more than two planets to sustain us.

Europe is facing a dual challenge – first, to stimulate the growth needed to provide jobs and well-being to all the citizens and – second, to ensure that the quality of this growth leads to a sustainable future.

To move away from a linear economic model to a more circular economic model we need to change the patterns of take-make-dispose.

...to a Circular Economy



- maintaining the **value** of products, materials and resources in the economy for as long as possible
- alleviating security of **supply** risks
- boosting the **economy** by up to +7% GDP
- Increasing **competitiveness**, creating new business **opportunities**, and introducing **innovative** products and services
- creating **jobs** in the EU
- reducing **waste** generation, **GHG emissions** and other environmental impacts

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To achieve sustainability and increase Europe's competitiveness globally, we need an urgent shift from a linear to a circular economic model.

The objective of a Circular economy is to maintain the value of resources in the economy for as long as possible.

The move towards a circular economy will bring benefits:

This should alleviate some of the risks related to the supply of raw materials.

It should boost the European economy by up to 7% of GDP

It should increase the competitiveness of European businesses and create new business opportunities (re-use sector) and bring about innovative products, technologies and services, which can create new jobs in the EU.

This would also bring valuable benefits to the environment – less waste, less GHG emissions and other benefits, like better air and water and soil quality.

Circular Economy Package

Adopted by the Commission 2 December 2015



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The Circular Economy Package was adopted on 2 December 2015 and consisted of an Action Plan in the form of a Communication, an Annex with a list of over 50 measures that the Commission intends to adopt in the coming years and four legislative proposals on waste.

The measures identified in the Action plan focuses of measures at EU level that high added value to bring about a circular economic model. Making the circular economy a reality will however require long-term involvement at all levels – the EU, a Member State, local, and from all stakeholders.

The documents are all available here: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/>

Objectives of the new package

- Synergies between **environment and business agendas**
 - Preserve resources while creating business opportunities
 - Closer links to other key EU priorities (climate and energy, jobs and growth, investment, innovation, social, industrial competitiveness)
- Propose **concrete and ambitious action** where EU intervention has **high added value**
 - e.g. long-term signals on waste management; internal market; barriers linked to existing EU legislation; enforcement issues

The measures included in the Action Plan provide synergies between the environment and business agendas.



Key action areas



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The image illustrates that the Circular Economy Action Plan addresses the whole life cycle of products. In order to ensure a harmonious movement of each stage of the cycle, action is necessary at all stages of the product life cycle taking into account the needs and limitations of the other steps because they are all linked.

The objectives are to:

- Extract and use resources sustainably;
- Design and produce better products that use less resources, have a long life-span and can be re-usable, recyclable;
- Have a leaner production using less resources and creating less/no residual waste;
- Have smarter consumption by buying products that are recyclable and re-usable, use products for longer, repair them;
- Use waste as a resource rather than dispose.

Improvements in terms of resource and energy efficiency can be made at all stages.

To achieve these objectives will require a new wave of innovation. Therefore, the EU provides financial support to the MS and the businesses to bring about projects that would prove the case for a circular economy. The financing is available through European Structural and Investment Funds, Funds for Research and Development (e.g. Horizon2020), EIB.

As a priority, the measures identified in the Action Plan proposes to tackle barriers caused by the EU legislation.



Production

Objectives

- provide incentives to boost circular product design
- innovative and efficient production processes

Key actions

- reparability, durability, and recyclability in eco-design (e.g. TV screens)
- best practices for waste management and resource efficiency in industrial sectors
- industrial symbiosis

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PRODUCTION

- (1) At the extraction of raw materials stage much can be done to extract less and do it smarter. Extractive and industrial waste represents more than 50% of generated waste in the EU.
- (2) Product design predetermines longevity of the useful phase, future use and recovery opportunities. If we want to increase recycling rate in a way that makes sense for the economy and the environment we have to look how products are designed and whether design facilitates re-use, repair and recycling. Also, recycling has to be economically viable for it to happen. Ecodesign Directive provides incentives for products to reduce energy consumption of products that benefit consumer. The objective is to extend the criteria in this Directive to represent the circular economy principles that foster reparability, durability and recyclability. [As an illustration, TV flat screens contain precious metals with high economic value such as gold, silver, palladium. To recuperate these metals – manual dismantling is the most efficient and 90% recovery rate can be achieved. However, if it is not economically viable for the waste operator to manually dismantle it the normal practice is crushing which provides significantly lower recovery rates. A study shows that, to be economically viable for the recycler, the manual dismantling should be done in less than 11 minutes. This is where the design of a product plays a key part – how the pieces are joined together, e.g. with screws or glue.]
- (3) Inefficient use of resources can lead to lost business opportunities and significant waste generation. The Action Plan provides solutions through: - sustainable sourcing; - BREFs for all kinds of industrial sectors; - innovative industrial processes that provide symbiosis with other industrial sectors (use production residues from one industrial sector for a raw material in another).

Key actions:

Promote reparability, durability, and recyclability in future Ecodesign requirements (first steps: requirements on electronic displays, e.g. TV screens)

Promotion of best practices for waste management and resource efficiency in industrial sectors.

Facilitate industrial symbiosis (waste or by-products of one industry becomes inputs for another).

Consumption

Objectives

- repair and reuse of products to avoid waste generation
- provide consumers with reliable information on environmental impact of products

Key actions

- encourage reuse activities (e.g. waste proposal)
- ecodesign: availability of spare parts
- guarantees and action on false green claims
- Circular Economy criteria in Green Public Procurement
- independent testing programme to assess possible planned obsolescence
- better labelling: EU Eco-label, Environmental Footprint

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CONSUMPTION

The choice of a consumer can make or break the circular economy. His choice depends on: access to information, prices, regulatory framework. The Action Plan suggests that prices is one key instrument that has a big impact on consumer decisions and therefore the price can be an instrument to reflect environmental costs of products. Another key instrument is public procurement because it represents a large part of EU's consumption (20% of EU GDP). Green public procurement is a solution.

Key actions:

New rules which will encourage reuse activities (waste proposal), link with Ecodesign (reparability)

Better enforcement of the guarantees on tangible products and action on false green claims

Emphasize circular economy aspects in Green Public Procurement criteria.

Independent testing programme to identify issues related to possible planned obsolescence.

Better labelling: EU Eco-label, Environmental Footprint.

Waste management

Objectives

- improve waste management in line with the EU waste hierarchy
- address existing implementation gaps
- provide long-term vision and targets to guide investments

Key actions

- legislative proposals on waste
- work with Member States to improve waste management plans, including to avoid overcapacity in residual waste treatment (incineration and mechanical-biological treatment)
- ensure coherence between waste investments under EU Cohesion Policy and the waste hierarchy

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WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management plays a central role in the Circular economy. The objective is to ensure that waste is collected separately and sorted to achieve high quality and high rates of recycling to ensure that valuable materials remain in the economy.

Key actions:

The Package contains legislative proposals to review EU waste targets to give a long-term signal to Member States and economic operators to establish enabling conditions, e.g. waste policies, economic instruments and infrastructure.

Second part of the presentation looks into more detail in the waste legislative proposals.

Work with Member States to improve waste management on the ground, including to avoid overcapacities in residual waste treatment (e.g. incineration and MBT)

Ensure that Cohesion Policy contributes to EU waste legislation, guided by the EU waste hierarchy.

Market for secondary raw materials

Objectives

- increase the use of secondary raw materials
- increase the use of recycled nutrients and the reuse of treated wastewater
- safely manage risks of chemicals of concern
- improve knowledge of material stocks and flows

Key actions

- quality standards for secondary raw materials
- EU regulation on fertilisers
- legislative proposal on minimum requirements for reused water
- analysis on the interface between chemicals, product, and waste legislation
- EU-wide electronic system for cross-border transfers of waste

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MARKET FOR SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS

The key uncertainty about the secondary raw material markets is the uncertainty about the quality and quantity of supply.

The bullets provided in the slide provide key measures that are crucial to make markets for secondary raw materials.

For example, the Commission has proposed in March 2016 to revise the Regulation on fertilising products which provides quality requirements for fertilisers made from organic material – compost and digestate and in the future also for struvite, biochar from sewage sludge. These are wastes that can be used to recover phosphorus. By using fertilisers from waste the EU could meet 20-30% of the EU's needs for phosphate fertilisers.

The other uncertainty is the quantity of supply. This is addressed through the proposed new recycling targets which will increase the amount of secondary raw materials available.

Innovation & Investment

Objectives

- create the right environment for innovation and investment

Key actions

- Horizon 2020 initiative launched on 'Industry 2020 in the Circular Economy' (EUR 650 million)
- pilot 'innovation deals' to address potential regulatory obstacles for innovators
- targeted outreach of EU funding, as Cohesion Policy Funds and for SMEs
- new platform for financing Circular Economy with European Investment Bank and national promotional banks

The slide summarises the different financial support made available by the EU for investments in research and development and infrastructure to meet the objectives of the Circular Economy.

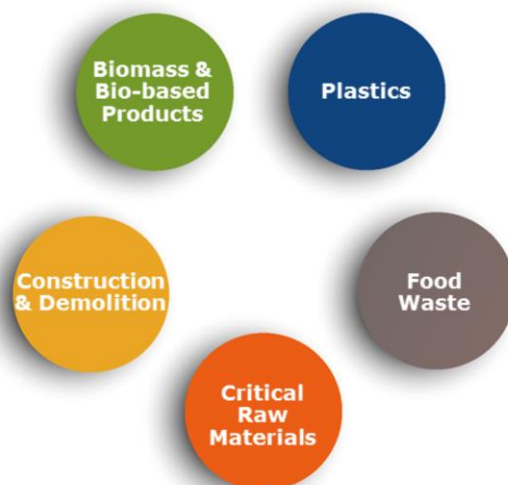
Concrete actions – some examples

- **Promote eco-design** to include reparability, durability, recyclability
- Spread best practices on **waste management/resource efficiency in industry**
- Independent **test program** on **planned obsolescence**
- Review of EU **waste legislation**
- Review of EU **fertilisers legislation** incl. to promote organic fertilisers
- Minimum requirements for the **reuse of wastewater**
- Further promote **Green Public Procurement**
- Develop quality standards for **secondary raw materials**
- Strategy on **plastics** incl. marine litter
- Strategy on links between **chemicals, products and waste legislation**
- Make use of available **EU funding**

Some of the key deliverables of the Action Plan are listed here.

The Action Plan contains an Annex that lists all the measures that the Commission intends to take within its current mandate. The measures and the corresponding deadlines are provided.

Priority sectors



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Based on a comprehensive stakeholder consultation, the following five priority sectors were identified as facing challenges and barriers that can be solved by adjusting EU legislation and policy instruments. The Action Plan envisages specific measures to address these challenges.

Priority sector: Plastics

Objectives

- increase recycling efficiency – less than 25% of plastic waste collected is recycled, and about 50% is landfilled

Key actions

- adopt a specific strategy to reduce plastic waste, including marine litter
- set a more ambitious target for the recycling of plastic packaging in the framework of a new legislative proposal on waste

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Plastics

Objectives

Increase efficiency in recycling - less than 25% of plastic waste collected is recycled, and about 50% goes to landfill

Actions

New strategy on plastics including marine litter.

A more ambitious target for the recycling of plastic packaging in the legislative proposal on waste.

Priority sector: Food waste

Objectives

- reach Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to halve food waste by 2030 – today around 100 million tonnes of food are wasted every year in the EU

Key actions

- develop an EU methodology to measure food waste
- create a platform for the SDG on food waste and share best practices and results achieved
- clarify EU legislation on waste, food and feed, and encourage food donation
- improve the use and understanding of date marking along the food chain (e.g. 'best before' label)

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Food Waste

Objectives

Reach Sustainable Development Goal to halve food waste by 2030 – today around 100 million tonnes of food are wasted annually in the EU.

Actions

Develop an EU methodology to measure food waste.

Create a platform for the SDG on food waste and to share best practice and results achieved.

Clarify EU legislation relating to waste, food and feed, and facilitate food donation.

Improve the use and understanding of date marking along the food chain (e.g. "best before" label).

Priority sector: Critical Raw Materials

Objectives

- increase efficient use and recovery of CRMs

Key actions

- encourage recovery of CRMs, and draft a report on best practices and options for further action at EU level
- encourage action by Member States

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Critical Raw Materials

Objectives

Increasing efficient use and recovery of CRMs.

Actions

Prepare a report on best practices and options for further action at the EU level.

Incentives/requirements in the waste directives.

Priority sector: Construction & Demolition

Objectives

- identify and increase recovery of valuable materials

Key actions

- ensure recovery of valuable resources and adequate waste management in the construction and demolition sector, as well as facilitate assessing the environmental performance of buildings
- put in place pre-demolition guidelines to promote high-value recycling, and voluntary recycling protocols

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Construction & Demolition

Objectives

Make buildings more resource efficient.

Actions

Facilitate assessment of environmental performance of buildings via the development of core indicators.

Ensure adequate waste management including reuse and recycling of construction material via the development of pre-demolition guidelines and voluntary recycling protocols.

Priority sector: Biomass & bio-based products

Objectives

- support an efficient use of wood and bio-based products
- increase recycling of bio-waste

Key actions

- promote an efficient use of bio-based resources through a series of measures, including promoting the cascading use of biomass and support bio-economy innovation
- set a new target for recycling wood packaging and a provision to ensure the separate collection of bio-waste

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Biomass & bio-based products

Objectives

Support an efficient use of wood and bio-based products.

Increase recycling of bio-waste.

Actions

Promote an efficient use of bio-based resources through a series of measures, such as the promotion of the cascading use of biomass and support to innovation in the bio-economy.

New target for recycling wood packaging and a provision to ensure the separate collection of bio-waste.

Monitoring

Objectives

- build on existing indicators from the Resource Efficiency Scoreboard and the Raw Materials Scoreboard

Key actions

- develop a monitoring framework for the Circular Economy in close cooperation with the European Environment Agency (EEA)

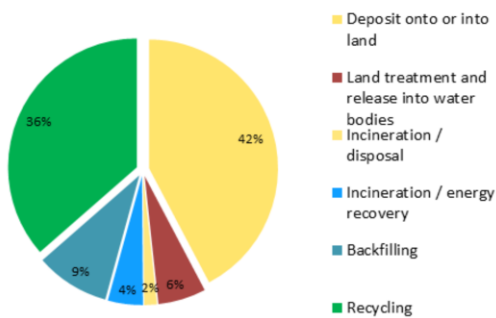
European Environment Agency





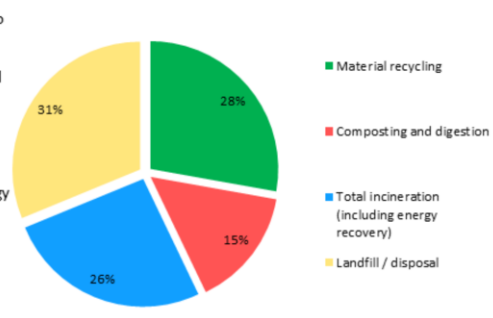
Problem definition

Total Waste Treatment



2012 data, source: Eurostat 2014

Municipal Waste Treatment

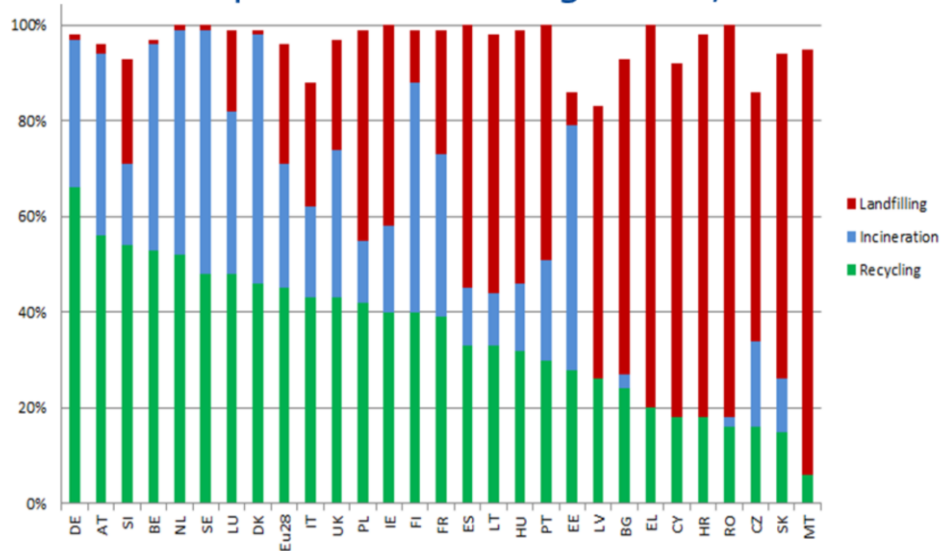


2013 data, source: Eurostat 2015

This and the next slide provide the problem definition – too little waste is recycled and returned to the economic cycle and too much waste is landfilled.

Europe currently loses around 600 million tonnes of waste materials, which could potentially be recycled or reused. Only around 40% of the waste produced by EU households is recycled, with recycling rates as high as 80% in some areas, and lower than 5% in others. The Commission proposed to review EU waste legislation to move the EU from a 'linear' economy to a 'circular' economy in which resources after having been extracted, processed and used are re-injected in the economy.

Municipal Waste Management, 2015



Note: municipal waste makes up only 7-10% of all waste, but its management is very complex and therefore the indicators on municipal waste management serves as a good indicator on all waste management structure in a Member State.

Background

- Review clauses in three existing Directives
- Impact assessment shows that valuable resources are lost even with full implementation of existing legislation – therefore there are clear benefits to increase the current targets
- Long-term targets provide the legal certainty for MS and economic operations for planning investments in waste management infrastructure
- New proposals: ambitious while taking account of differences between MS

This slide provides reasons why the Commission made the proposals to review the EU waste targets.

Common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030

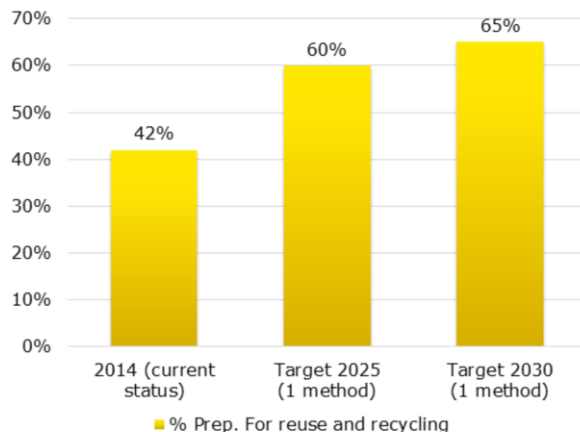


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The Commission proposes to amend Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, Article 11(2) to introduce a recycling target for municipal waste for 2030 at 65% and for 2025 a target of 60%.

New targets: municipal waste recycling

- one calculation method based on
 - harmonised definition of municipal waste
 - effective recycling
- possible 5-year extension for 7 MS recycling less than 20% in 2013
- review clause (2025) to consider more stringent targets



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The slide illustrates the progression that MS will need to take to achieve the new targets.

Note: the current status of 2014 and the data provided by MS on recycling of municipal waste until 2020 will take place according to existing rules on the calculation of the recycling. This means that this data is based on 4 different ways how to define the scope of municipal waste and 3 different ways where the recycling is actually measured. This does not ensure comparability of data across the EU. Therefore, the legislative proposal aims to change these calculation rules after 2020 by proposing one uniform definition of municipal waste and one measurement point for recycling to measure what is effectively recycled.

The Commission has assessed that some MS will have great difficulties reaching the new recycling targets considering their current waste management situation. Therefore, it is proposed to provide 7 MS with the opportunity to apply for a time extension of 5 years for 2025 and 2030 targets. Only those MS that recycled less than 20% in 2013 can be eligible to a time extension.

The Commission considers that further increase in the target is possible and therefore it included a review clause for 2025 to increase the recycling targets further for municipal waste and establish targets for other specific waste

streams.

Recycling calculation rules

- Coverage of 'municipal waste': one single method (OECD/Eurostat-based definition)
- Main rule to calculate recycling rates: input to the final recycling (derogation: output of sorting operation if losses are < 10% and tracking system is in place)
- Preparation for re-use activities and recycling of metals resulting from incineration can be taken into account
- Rules on end-of-waste materials and waste exported for recycling

The ambition of the legislative proposals is not only in the proposed rate of recycling but also in the technical rules determining the definition of municipal waste and the rules how to measure recycling.

Under existing rules, MS can choose between 4 different ways how to define the scope of municipal waste. The Commission is now proposing to use only one definition, the broadest one which is based on OECD/Eurostat guidance on municipal waste.

Under existing rules, MS can choose between 3 different ways where the recycling is actually measured. This does not ensure comparability of data across the EU. This also allows situations where MS can measure waste collected as waste recycled even if part of that waste is incinerated or landfilled. Therefore, the legislative proposal aims to change these calculation rules after 2020 by proposing one measurement point - recycling is to be measured at the point when waste enters reprocessing or by way of derogation and under strict conditions at the output of sorting.

Preparation for re-use activities can also be counted towards the recycling target, but the detailed rules on this are still to be established.

Metals recovered from ashes after incineration of municipal waste under strict conditions may also be counted towards the recycling target.

The proposals also clarify under what circumstances end-of-waste materials can be counted towards the recycling targets.

The proposal is also very strict in terms of rules for waste that is exported – it can be

counted towards the recycling targets only if recycling outside the EU took place under the equivalent recycling standards as in the EU.

New binding target to reduce landfill to 10% of municipal waste by 2030

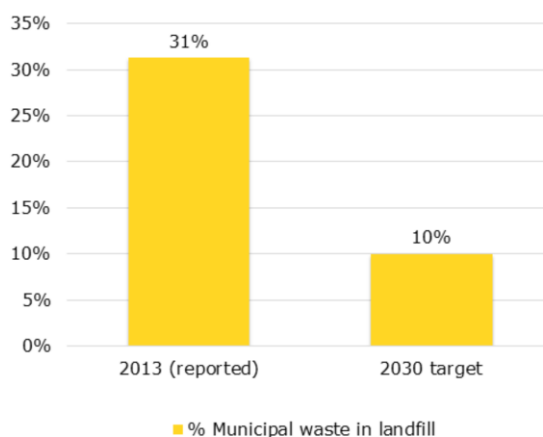


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The Commission proposes to amend Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste to introduce a landfill reduction target for municipal waste – by 2030 MS can only landfill maximum 10% of its municipal waste.

New targets: municipal waste landfilling

- by 2030: maximum 10% landfilling
- possible 5-year extension for the same 7 Member States suggested for the recycling rate
- review clause (2025) to consider more stringent targets



The slide illustrates the progress that MS will need to take to achieve the new target.

There is no interim target for 2025, because it is relatively easy for MS to reduce landfilling (e.g. by creating infrastructure for incineration) whereas it is a lot more difficult to reduce landfilling in favour of recycling where the involvement of various stakeholders is necessary, including foremost the consumers. Therefore, to give MS large flexibility to adjust their waste management policies only 2030 target is set.

The Commission has assessed that some MS will have great difficulties reaching the new landfill target considering their current waste management situation. Therefore, it is proposed to provide 7 MS with the opportunity to apply for a time extension of 5 years for 2030 target. Only those MS that recycled less than 20% in 2013 can be eligible to a time extension. Note: the eligibility criterion is the same for the extension of the attainment of the recycling and the landfill target.

The Commission considers that further decrease of the target is possible and therefore it included a review clause for 2025 to decrease the landfill target further for municipal waste and establish targets for other specific waste streams.

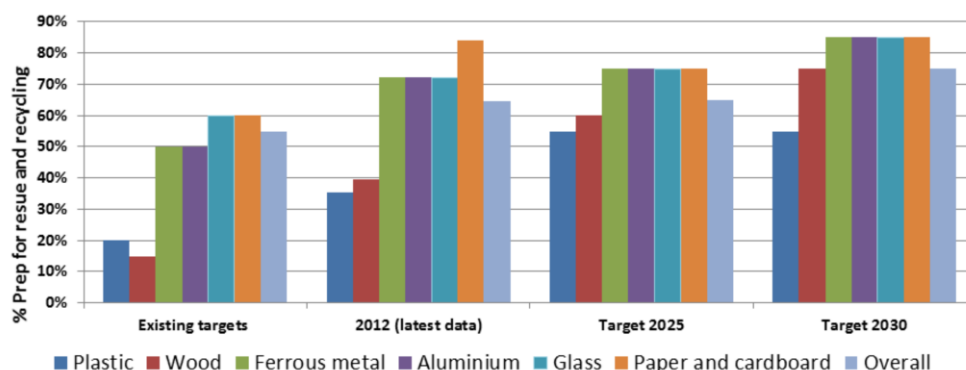
Common EU target for recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030



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The Commission proposes to amend Directive 1994/62/EC on waste to introduce an overall recycling target for all packaging waste for 2030 at 75% and for 2025 a target of 65%.

New targets – packaging waste recycling



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

The Commission proposes to amend Directive 1994/62/EC on waste to introduce also new packaging materials specific recycling targets for 2025 and 2030. For plastic, a target is only set for 2025.

A new element is a separate target for aluminium packaging, because recycled aluminium uses 5% of the energy that would be used by using virgin material.

Similarly to municipal waste, the rules on how to calculate recycling are changed and made stricter.

2025 target:

- 55 % of plastic;
- 60% of wood;
- 75% of ferrous metal;
- 75% of aluminium;
- 75% % of glass;
- 75% of paper and cardboard.

2030 target:

- 75% of wood;
- 85% of ferrous metal;

- (iii) 85% of aluminium;
- (iv) 85% of glass;
- (v) 85% of paper and cardboard.



Prevention

- Promote re-use activities (EEE, textiles, furniture)
- Focus on food waste, textile, WEEE, furniture, critical raw materials
- National targets are obligatory, including a target on the level of disposed/incinerated waste (max kg/inhab)

The proposal to amend Directive 2008/98/EC on waste provide more detailed objectives and obligations on the MS in relation to waste prevention.

A key focus is on food waste and this legislative proposal addresses the call for action in the Action Plan on circular economy. The proposal requires MS to take measures to prevent food waste across the whole food chain. MS should set their own national targets and indicators and measure food waste and food waste prevention measures. The Commission is asked to adopt a uniform methodology how to measure food waste.

1. Member States shall take measures to prevent waste generation. These measures shall:

- encourage the use of products that are resource efficient, durable, repairable and recyclable;
- identify and target products that are the main sources of raw materials of a high importance to the economy of the Union and whose supply is associated with a high risk to prevent that those materials become waste;
- encourage the setting up of systems promoting reuse activities, including in particular for electrical and electronic equipment, textiles and furniture;
- reduce waste generation in processes related to industrial production, extraction of minerals and construction and demolition, taking into account best available techniques;
- reduce the generation of food waste in primary production, in processing and

manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households.

2. Member States shall monitor and assess the implementation of the waste prevention measures. For that purpose, they shall use appropriate qualitative or quantitative indicators and targets, notably on the per capita quantity of municipal waste that is disposed of or subject to energy recovery.

3. Member States shall monitor and assess the implementation of their food waste prevention measures by measuring food waste on the basis of methodologies established in accordance with paragraph 4.

4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts to establish indicators to measure the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures. In order to ensure uniform measurement of the levels of food waste, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act to establish a common methodology, including minimum quality requirements. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 39(2).

5. Every year, the European Environment Agency shall publish a report describing the evolution as regards the prevention of waste generation for each Member State and for the Union as a whole, including decoupling of waste generation from economic growth and the transition towards a circular economy.



Other key provisions (1)

- MS to ensure **separate collection of bio-waste**
- MS to promote **sorting systems for C&D waste**
- Simplification of **reporting** and ensuring **better data**
- MS to set **electronic registries** on hazardous waste data

Other key provisions in the proposals concern:

- MS to ensure **separate collection of bio-waste** – currently MS are already obliged since 2015 to ensure separate collection of glass, plastic, metal and paper. Since bio-waste makes up almost 50% of all municipal waste, it is essential to ensure its separate collection so as to facilitate its quality recycling and to ensure that the remaining dry fraction of the municipal waste is clean from bio-waste and therefore more readily recyclable. In order to reach the new 65% recycling target for 2030 for municipal waste, MS will inevitably have to address the bio-waste part of the municipal waste stream; otherwise it is impossible to reach that target.

MS to promote **sorting systems for C&D waste** – in order to facilitate recycling of C&D waste it is essential that the different fractions are sorted.

Simplification of **reporting** and ensuring **better data** – reporting on the implementation of Directives that have little added value is to be terminated. MS are only to report on the waste management data necessary for verifying compliance with the EU waste targets.

MS to set **electronic registries** on hazardous waste data – proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly missing. It is therefore necessary to strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the

Member States.

Other key provisions (2)

- MS to put in place **economic instruments** to promote waste hierarchy + **general requirements for EPR schemes**
- **By-products and end-of-waste status** (conditions as such unchanged; more active role for MS to apply them; possibility for EU-wide and national criteria to apply conditions + ad hoc decisions)
- Possible **exemption from registration requirement** for companies collecting/transporting small amounts of non-hazardous waste

Other key provisions concern:

- Obligation on the Member States to adopt economic instruments to comply with the waste hierarchy. Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.
- Proposals to amend Waste Framework Directive propose to establish general requirements for Extended Producer Responsibility schemes to ensure more transparency, better governance and cost efficiency of the schemes. EPR scheme is where the Member State establishes a financial and/or organizational responsibility on the producers concerning the waste stage of their products life.
- Some changes are made to Articles 5 and 6 of the Waste Framework Directive to increase the role of the competent authorities in the way Articles 5 and 6 are applied in practice. This should provide more certainty to economic operators.
- To reduce regulatory burdens on small establishments or undertakings, simplification of registration requirements for small establishments or undertakings collecting or transporting small quantities of non-hazardous waste is introduced.



Benefits

- More efficient waste management system: €30 billion savings (2015-2035)
- More employment: 170 000 direct jobs
- GHG emissions reduction: 600 million tonnes (2015-2035)

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Based on an Impact Assessment supporting the Commission's proposal to review EU waste targets, the following benefits can be achieved under the proposed 2030 targets.

The information on the impact assessment is available here:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/target_review.htm



**Learn more about the
Circular Economy:**

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/
circular-economy/index_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm)