



Waste Management framework and state of play

Waste in Progress

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DG Environment, Unit B3
“From waste to resources”

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Contents

2018 Early Warning report

Reporting obligations from reference year 2020

Focus on municipal waste

Ongoing 2022 Early Warning process

Legislative revisions

2018 Early Warning report for Spain

- In 2016, Spain's municipal waste recycling rate (including composting) reported to Eurostat was 30 % (37% in 2019), while its landfilling rate was 57 % (52% in 2019).
- Key drivers of slow progress:
 - lack of harmonisation of the separate collection obligation (e.g. for bio-waste)
 - lack of economic instruments (e.g. landfill tax, incineration tax) set up at national level
 - no instruments in place to enforce targets at municipal level
 - not enough coordination between the national, regional and local levels, including as regards planning and use of the waste treatment infrastructure

Reporting obligations from ref year 2020: new or becoming mandatory on a yearly basis

- Municipal waste
- Construction & demolition waste
- Food waste (becomes mandatory in 2022, reference year 2020)
- Packaging
- Municipal waste landfill rates: Art 5(5) of the Landfill Directive “by 2035 the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated”
- Mineral or synthetic lubrication or industrial oils: Art 37(4) of the Waste Framework Directive, “oils placed on the market and waste oils separately collected and treated”

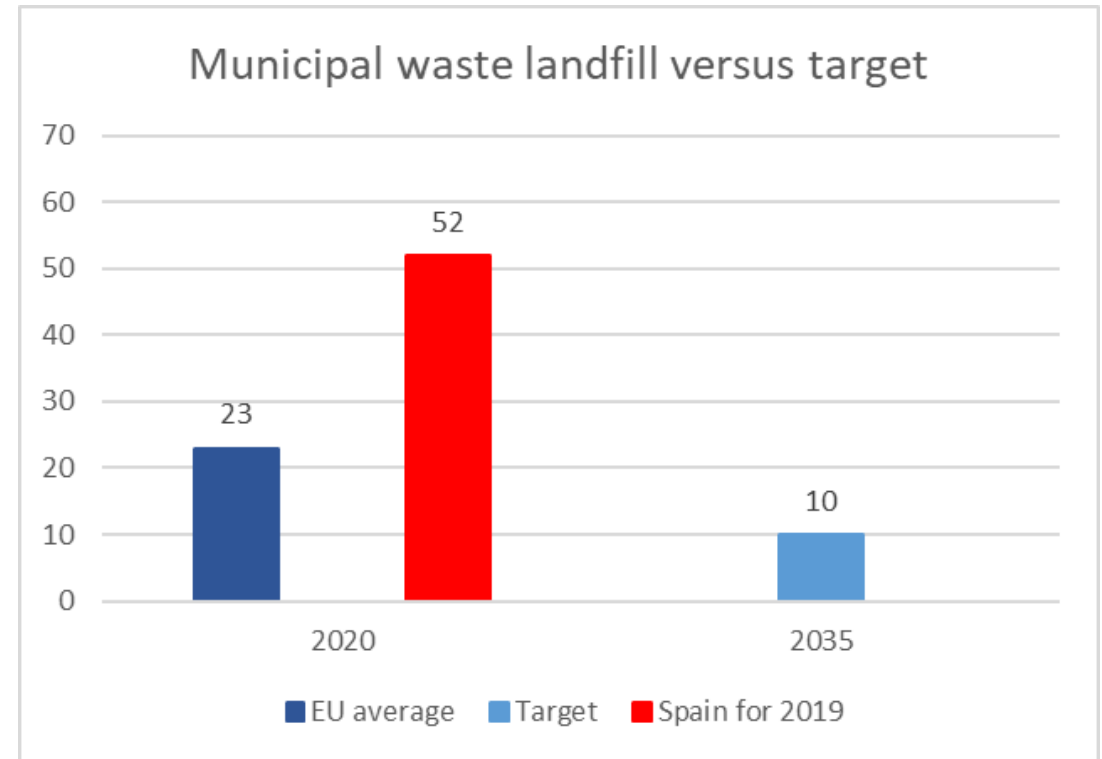
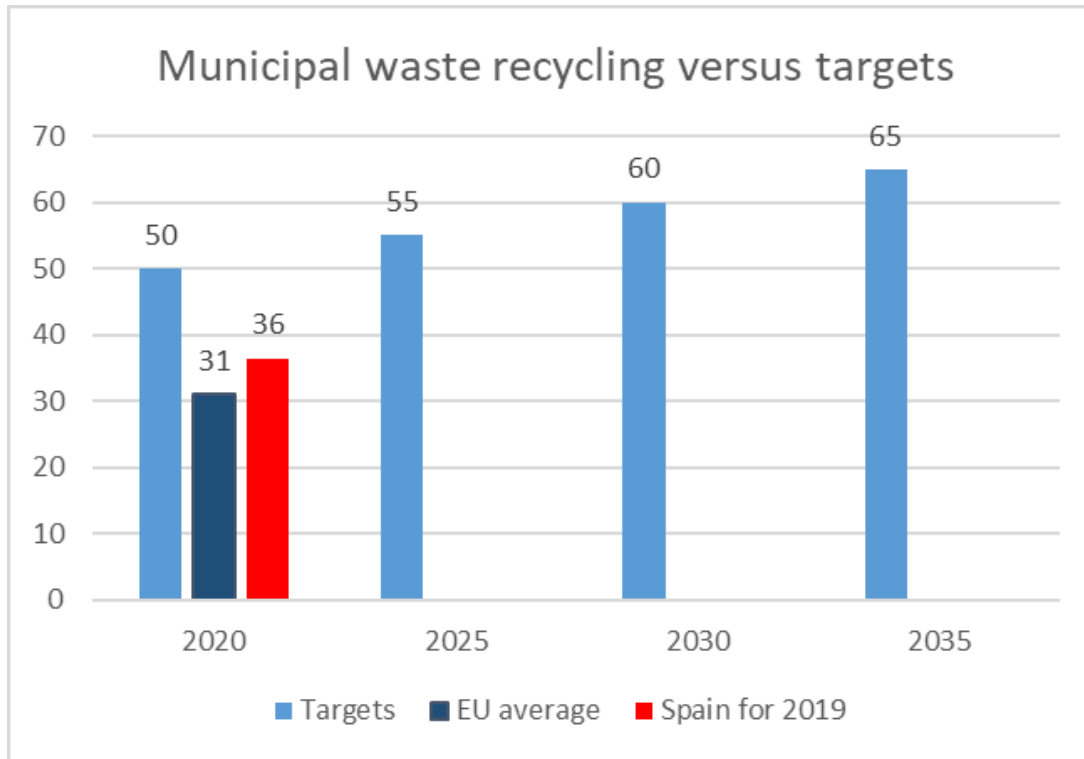
Municipal waste

- Municipal waste: Art. 11a of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC and Art. 3 Decision 1004/2019 indicate that the **calculation is based on one method only**: weight “of the municipal waste generated and prepared for re-use or recycled”.
- To avoid double reporting recital 11 and Art 7(1) of Decision 1004/2019 indicate that Member States that report under the new rules are considered to comply with the old rules as well unless they want to report with the old rules for the 2020 target and the new rules for the 2025 target.
- [Methodology – Waste - Eurostat \(europa.eu\)](#)

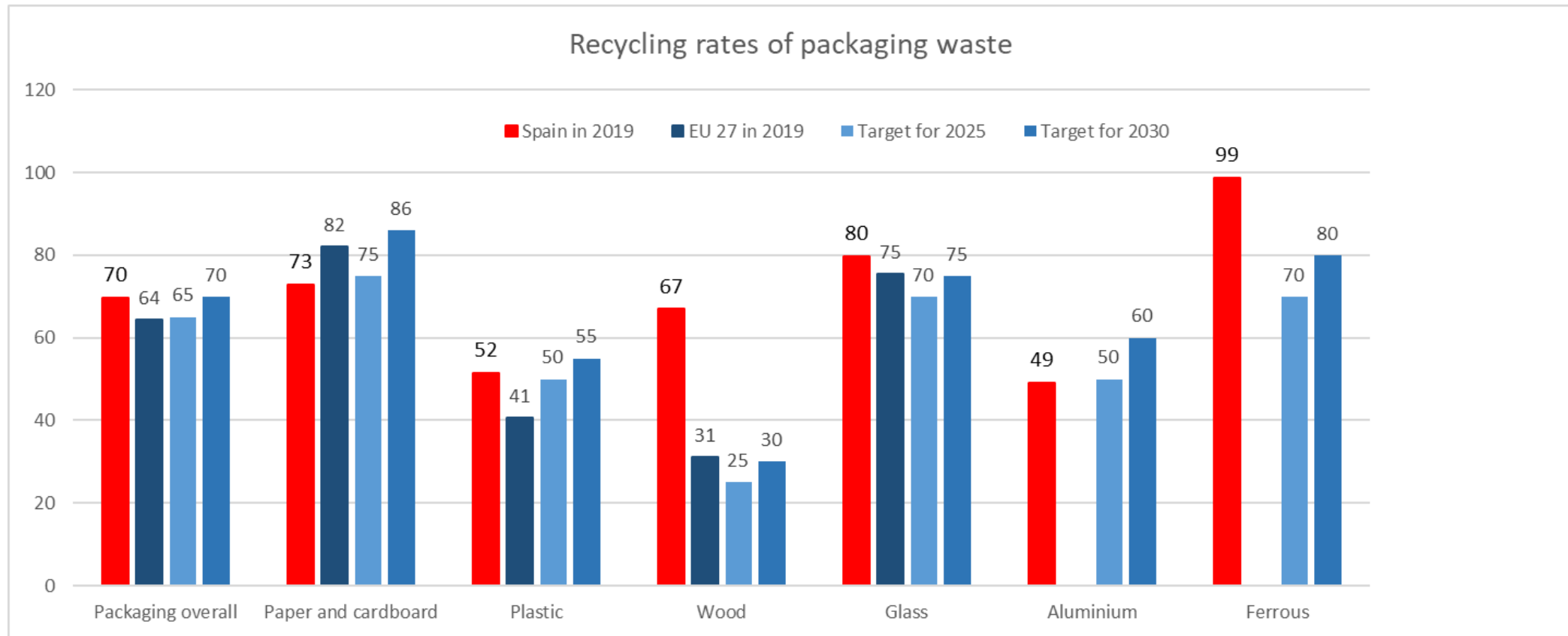
–Household/municipal waste recycling targets (WFD Article 11.2.a), 30 June each year

-  Annual reporting of municipal waste, questionnaire data collection 2020
-  Guidance on municipal waste data collection - October 2020

Municipal waste targets



Packaging waste recycling and targets



Current Early Warning Report process

- The final draft EEA assessment was shared with Spain mid-April
- Based on the information provided and the EEA analysis, based on data and policy risk and success factors, Spain is considered **at risk of not meeting the MW targets** in 2025 while it is not considered at risk for PW targets. However, there is still considerable progress to be made to improve recycling of paper and cardboard, aluminium and plastic packaging.
- The MW recycling rate has only slightly improved over the last five years
- Separate collection needs improvement, particularly for some packaging materials and bio-waste
- PAYT schemes are seldom used

Bio-waste

- Art 3(4) of the WFD: "‘bio-waste’ means biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, offices, restaurants, wholesale, canteens, caterers and retail premises and comparable waste from food processing plants"
- Art 3(4a) of the WFD: "‘food waste’ means all food as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council that has become waste". This states "‘food’ (or ‘foodstuff’) means any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans" (it includes drink, chewing gum and any substance, including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment)

Food waste statistics

- Food waste: Art. 9(5) of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC: “Member States shall monitor and assess the implementation of their food waste prevention measures by measuring the levels of food waste”.
- Food waste statistics implemented by Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/1597 and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2000. This legislation is under the control of DG SANTE
- Eurostat is providing the service to DG SANTE of implementing the data collection procedure on food waste statistics

How to make further progress

- Decreasing waste generation with prevention measures
- Raise public awareness
- Improve separate collection schemes, including by using the right incentives for citizens and municipalities
- Set up EPR schemes for different waste streams
- Invest in sorting and recycling facilities to fill infrastructure deficits

Separate collection

- Mandatory separate collection of at least **paper, metal, plastic, glass + bio-waste (2023) & hazardous household waste and textiles (2024)**
- **Selective demolition and sorting** systems for C&D waste (material specific)
- EY study on **separate collection of household waste***
- Commission [guidance on separate collection of hazardous household waste](#)



* https://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/studies/pdf/15.1.%20EC_DGENV_Separate%20Collection_guidance_DEF.pdf

EPR, Economic instruments & Financing

- General **minimum requirements** for all **EPR schemes**
- Producers **cover the costs of separate collection and treatment** and the costs necessary to meet EU targets
- Efficient **governance and monitoring**
- Member States to introduce **mandatory EPR schemes** for all **packaging** by end 2024
- **Economic instruments**: landfill & incineration charges, PAYT schemes

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products and WFD



Source image: repak.ie

Waste Framework Directive

Concepts and definitions related to waste management

Waste hierarchy



WFD revision - problem areas

Waste generation is not decreasing (MW 505 kg/capita)

Recycling rates are stagnating (MW 48%)

Recyclable waste is going to energy recovery and disposal
(8 MSs landfill over 50% of their MW)

Insufficient contribution to the circular economy and to the protection of the environment

WFD revision - objectives

Reduce
waste
generation

Improve
separate
collection
systems

Stimulate
the
Internal
Market
for
secondary
materials

Promote
treatment of
waste high
up the
waste
hierarchy

Ensure EPR
schemes fully
implement
polluter pays
principle

Food waste targets

Focus on targets:

- Support to implementation and additional EU measures are already in place – CEAP (2015-2019) - e.g. platform, guidance, revised waste legislation but progress is uneven and insufficient
- Strongly involve all Member States in food waste prevention actions and accelerate EU progress towards SDG Target 12.3
- Ongoing work to assess the formulation of the target and the **optimal target level**

PPWD revision – objectives

- Improving functioning of the internal market – labelling
- Foster packaging waste reduction / re-use – DRS schemes
- Make packaging on the EU market reusable or recyclable (in an economically viable way) by 2030
- Increase the use of recycled plastics in packaging – recycled content



Better Implementation

Early Warning Report, new cycle in 2021-2022

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/early_warning.htm

Environmental Implementation Review

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eir/index_en.htm

'Peer to Peer' mechanisms

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/urban-environment/green-city-accord_en

<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/europeangreencapital/ljubljana-zero-waste-goal/>

<https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/our-work/activities/circular-economy-in-cities>

Thank you



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