



Assessing the effectiveness of European waste management policies

Where are we with the implementation of the EU Waste Laws?
Online event hosted by MEP Franc Bogovič

EEA Mandate in WFD

14.6.2018 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 150/109

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/851 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 30 May 2018
amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽³⁾,

Whereas:

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved and transformed into sustainable material management, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent, efficient and rational utilisation of natural resources, promoting the principles of the circular economy, enhancing the use of renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, reducing the dependence of the Union on imported resources, providing new economic opportunities and contributing to long-term competitiveness. In order to make the economy truly circular, it is necessary to take additional measures on sustainable production and consumption, by focusing on the whole life cycle of products in a way that preserves resources and closes the loop. The more efficient use of resources would also bring substantial net savings for Union businesses, public authorities and consumers, while reducing total annual greenhouse gas emissions.

(2) Improving the efficiency of resource use and ensuring that waste is valued as a resource can contribute to reducing the Union's dependence on the import of raw materials and facilitate the transition to more sustainable material management and to a circular economy model. That transition should contribute to the smart, sustainable and inclusive growth goals set out in the Europe 2020 strategy and create important opportunities for local economies and stakeholders, while helping to increase synergies between the circular economy and energy, climate, agriculture, industry and research policies as well as bringing benefits to the environment in terms of greenhouse gas emission savings and to the economy.

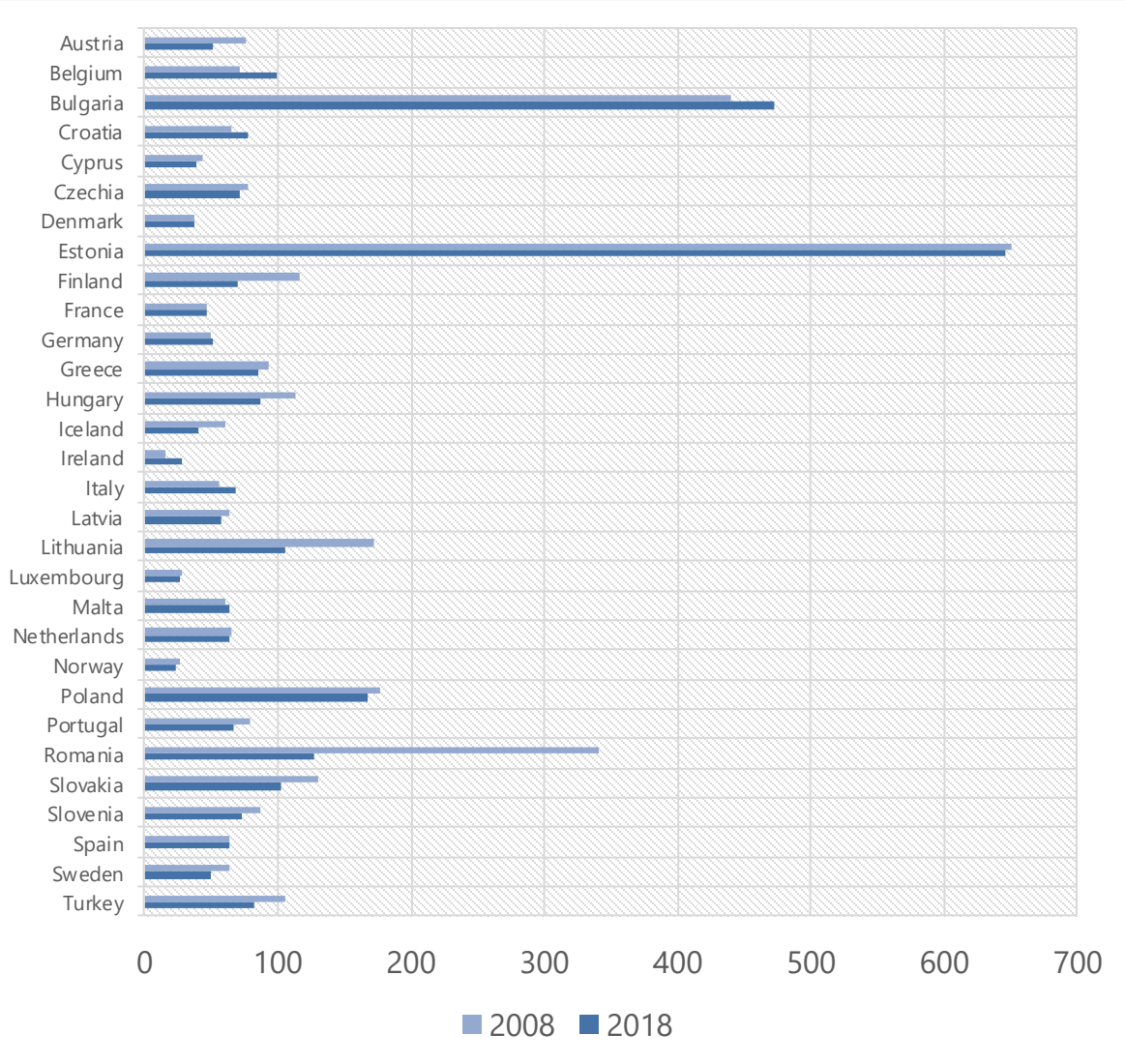
(3) The targets laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾ for preparing for re-use and recycling of waste should be increased to make them better reflect the Union's ambition to move to a circular economy.

(4) The coherence between Directive 2008/98/EC and related Union legislative acts such as Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾ needs to be ensured.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 264, 20.7.2016, p. 98.
⁽²⁾ OJ C 17, 18.1.2017, p. 46.
⁽³⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 18 April 2018 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 22 May 2018.
⁽⁴⁾ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).
⁽⁵⁾ Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16).
⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EEC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

- Review of the **progress** made in the completion and implementation of waste prevention programmes, including an assessment of the **evolution** as regards the prevention of waste generation... and as regards the **decoupling** of waste generation from economic growth
- The Commission shall, in cooperation with the European Environment Agency, draw up reports on the **progress** towards the attainment of the **targets**... at the latest three years before each deadline laid down therein.

Monitoring effectiveness of waste prevention



- Waste intensity: waste generation per unit GDP
- Only 7 countries show waste grows faster than GDP
- The rest show relative decoupling

Monitoring effectiveness of waste prevention



- Overall relative decoupling
- No absolute decoupling
- Relative decoupling not necessarily attributed to prevention
- e.g. documented increase in tertiary sector means less economic activity in waste intensive sectors



Waste Prevention Programmes

EEA Member Countries	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	
Austria																								
Belgium																								
Brussels																								∞
Flanders																								
Wallonia																								
Bulgaria																								
Croatia																								
Cyprus																								
Czech Republic																								
Denmark																								2027
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Finland																								
France																								∞
Germany																								
Greece																								
Hungary																								
Iceland																								2027
Ireland																								∞
Italy																								
Latvia																								
Liechtenstein																								
Lithuania																								
Luxembourg																								∞
Malta																								∞
Netherlands																								∞
Norway																								∞
Poland																								
Portugal																								
Romania																								
Slovakia																								
Slovenia																								No information
Spain																								
Sweden																								
Switzerland																								∞

Early warning

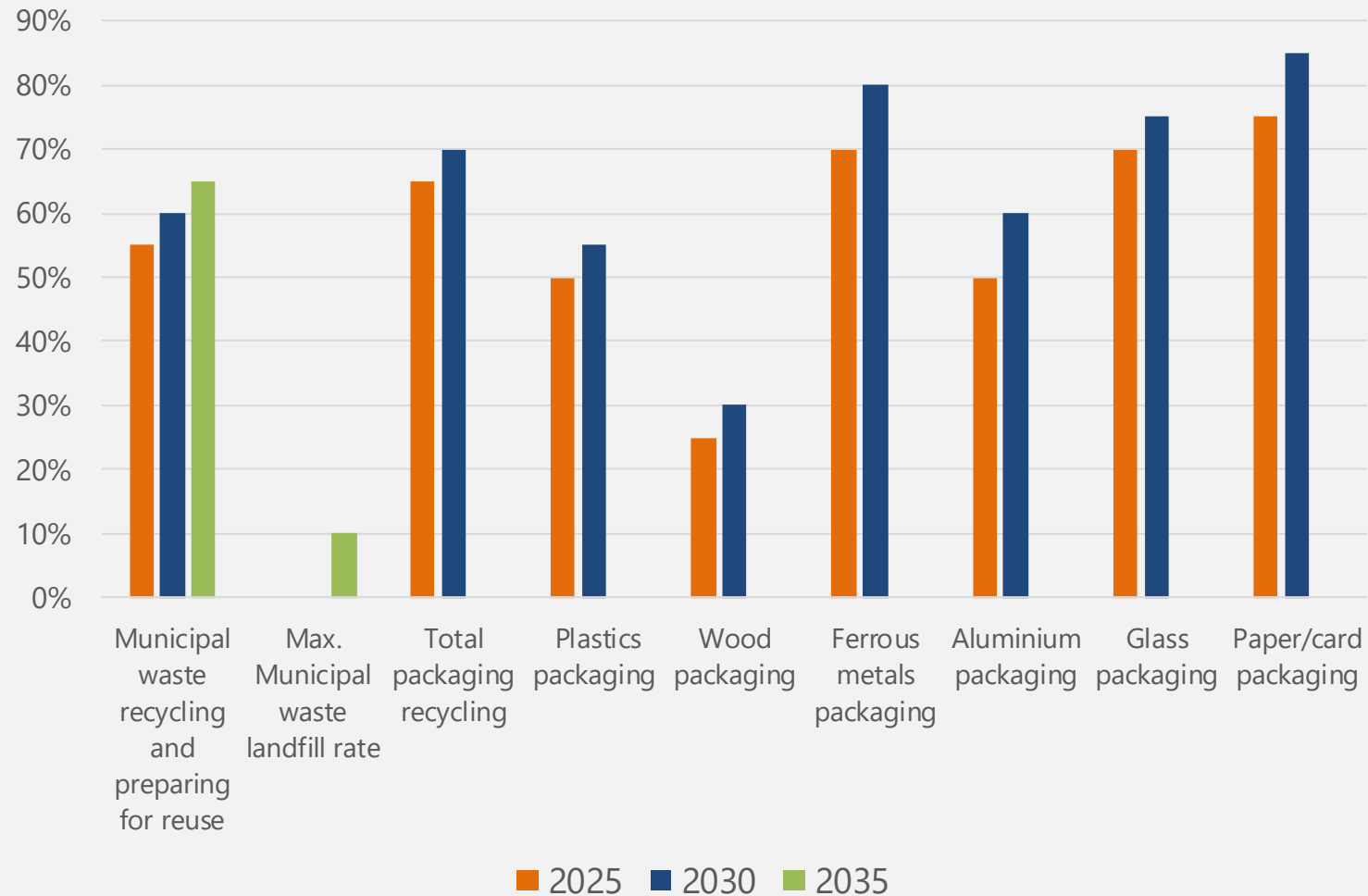


- **Municipal Waste**
- **Packaging Waste**
- **Landfilling**



New EU waste targets and 'Early warning' mechanism

Overview of new targets



Targets are set in the 2018 revised

- Waste Framework Directive
- Landfill Directive
- Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive



Purpose: 3 years before the target date

- Identify countries at risk to not meet the targets
- Identify best practice
- Policy recommendations for improvement



Methodology – success and risk factors

A success/risk factor (SRF) is assumed to influence the probability of meeting the target

**favorable
on track**

**additional effort needed
medium
uncertain**

**unfavorable
highly uncertain
no information**

Example: success/risk factor 'Distance to target'

Description and relevance

The actual distance to the target for the most recent data point is a key factor determining the likelihood of meeting/not meeting the target. The closer the MS is to the target already, the more likely it becomes that the MS will meet the target.

Source

Reported data according to WFD Art. 11(2)(c) and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004

Assessment

Distance to target < 5 percentage points, or target exceeded	Distance to target 5 - 15 percentage points	Distance to target > 15 percentage points or no data reported
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Key factors influencing target achievement

Current situation and past trends

- Distance to the target
- Past trends

Legal instruments

- Timely transposition of targets into national law
- Clear responsibilities for meeting objectives and targets, enforcement mechanisms, fines for non-action
- Waste Management Plans define the implementation of the new targets

Economic instruments

- Taxes or bans for landfilling of residual waste or biodegradable waste
- Pay-as-you-throw or similar systems in place, giving incentives for separate collection

Separate collection systems

- Convenience and accessibility of separate collection systems
- Quality management system and national standards for compost and digestate



Key factors influencing target achievement

Extended Producer Responsibility schemes

- Existence and functioning of Extended Producer Responsibility
- Fees designed to incentivize design for recycling in EPR schemes
- Deposit-return schemes for certain waste streams, e.g. bottles and cans

Treatment capacity

- Enough capacity for bio-waste treatment
- Capacity for residual waste treatment

Data quality

- Methods to collect data
- Quality checking
- Data verification process



A close-up photograph of a green leaf with numerous small, clear water droplets on its surface. The leaf's veins are visible, and the overall color is a vibrant green. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent dark green horizontal band.

Thank you!

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