



The Waste Framework Directive and the Thematic Strategy on prevention and recycling of waste

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Main function of the WFD

- Sets and defines the key concepts of EU waste legislation what is a waste, what is recovery and so on.
- Puts in place the basic environmental safety net, protecting the environment from waste generation and management





Brief history of the WFD

- Adopted 1975 one of the first pieces of EU environmental legislation
- Revised 1991
- Commission proposal for revision adopted
 21 December 2005





Art 1 - Definition of waste

- 'Discards or intends to discard'
- Significant case law from the ECJ
 - ➤ Waste must be interpreted widely in order to protect the environment
 - Something can have an economic value and still be waste
 - ➤ Waste for recovery is still waste
 - ➤ Ignore Annex 1





Definition of waste II – difficult issues

- Keep basic definition in revision
- Propose mechanism in WFD in order to clarify end of waste for some waste streams
- Commission Communication in 2006 on the distinction between by-products and waste
- Other issues waste versus re-use, birth of waste best tackled through a practical approach does the car still work...



Recovery and disposal (Art 1)

- Now recovery + disposal based on Annexes IIA,
 IIB link to Basel Convention + OECD
- Important for shipment, some recycling targets
- But difficult to interpret eg distinction between energy recovery and incineration
- ECJ has said depends on purpose of installation
 - so cement kiln = recovery, municipal incinerator
 - = disposal.



Recovery II – new proposals

- More clearly based on substitution of resources
- Possibility to set efficiency criteria to deal with difficult distinctions starting with energy recovery if municipal incinerators meet a certain efficiency level = recovery
- Also make it possible to declare certain techniques as disposal through comitology



Scope of the Directive – Art 2

- Emissions to air excluded outright → air legislation
- Emissions to water etc excluded where covered by national or Community legislation (ECJ, Avesta Polarit case)
- Revision proposal clarify relationship between waste and animal by-product legislation, exclude some agricultural by-products





Waste hierarchy – Art 3

- Prevent, re-use, recycle, recover, dispose of.
- Political principle general objective for waste policy in the EU
- Revision suggest that hierarchy should be complemented by life cycle + environmental impact thinking

Minimum env conditions (Art 4)

- Basic environmental safety net all waste management operations should not harm the environment
- Many Commission infraction cases based on this article





Other key principles

- Self-sufficiency principle Member States should have enough installations for waste for disposal
- Proximity principle waste for disposal should be dealt with as close as possible to its generation
- 'Polluter pays' producer of the waste should pay for its disposal costs
- Producer responsibility producer of product responsible for waste generated (more concrete in recycling Directives



Competent authority (Art 6)

• Plays an important role – many key decisions on definition of waste, recovery and disposal, shipment, need to be taken on a case by case basis.



Waste management plans (Art 7)

- Important structures Member State waste efforts and policy – allows Commission to see what is happening
- Linked to infrastructure funding
- Must have full geographical coverage
- Clarified in revision proposal



Permits, exemptions, registration

- Also important all waste management operations must have a permit
- Exemptions can be put in place in some circumstances by the Member State, but general rules must then be set up
- Collectors, transporters, brokers must be registered





Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste



Delivering the 6EAP



Thematic
Strategy on the
Prevention
and Recycling
of Waste

6th EAP

Thematic
Strategy on
Sustainable
Use of
Resources

Integrated Product Policy



Waste and Resource Use



- Resource Strategy
- → Highlights challenges and sets wide framework for action to manage natural resources

- Waste Strategy
- →Links waste policy with wider resources policy
- → Moves Europe towards recycling society



TS Waste package



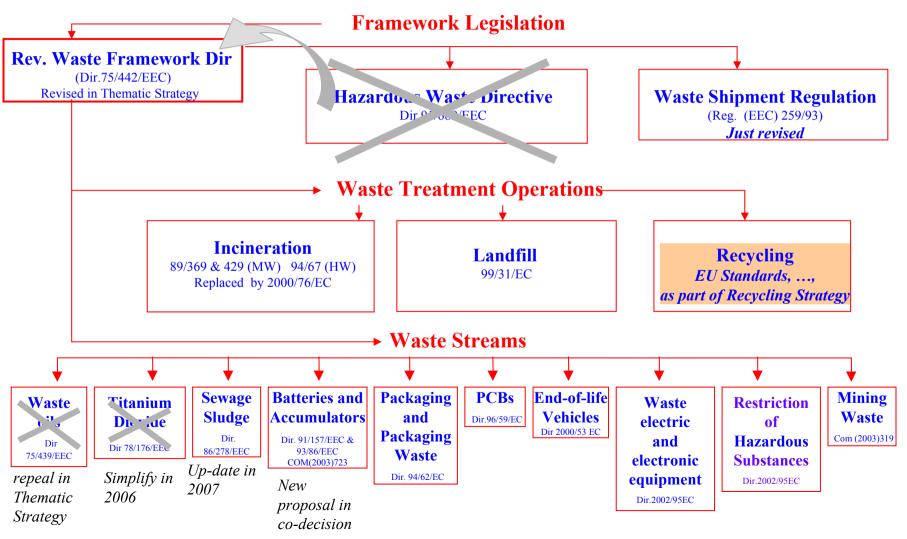
- Modernise
- Simplify (end of waste, definition of recovery)
- Reinforce where needed: waste prevention actions and recycling standards
- Explanation provided in: (short) Communication + (long) Impact Assessment, + a 'story book'
- Immediate action:
 - ➤ Revise waste framework Directive
 - ➤ Integrate hazardous waste Directive
 - > Repeal waste oils Directive



Waste Prevention and Recycling Strategy



COM(2005)...





Life Cycle Thinking



- An environmental objective of waste policy
 - > Reduce environmental impacts of resource use
 - ➤ Provides yardstick to assess policy effectiveness
- Where local conditions important
 - >Action at local level
 - > Justify with regard to objective
- Assist implementing LCT
 - **≻**Guidance
 - **►** Information
 - >Further research



Waste Prevention



- In the past, targets have been set and missed. A political objective without concrete measures will never work
- Most waste prevention measures are best taken at a local, regional or national level
- Need a framework approach gather best practice at the EU level, act at the appropriate level
- Also need to improve the science and knowledge behind waste prevention actions
- Waste Framework Directive will require waste prevention programmes



A Decade for Change



Inc/co-in	
emission	
limits	

IPPC permits

Non-haz waste landfills

Landfill

diversion

Final ELV targets

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2015 2016

lazardous zaste andfills

WEEE + ELV targets Pckg targets

PCBs destroyed Final landfill diversion

- Tyres Ban

Landfill:

- Acceptance criteria

2005: Thematic Strategy



Developing Tomorrow's Recycling policy



- Two clear conclusions:
- 1) Previous approach (WEEE, ELV) has been useful but cannot be extended indefinitely env benefits would not justify the cost and administrative burden.
- 2) But market forces alone will not reach the full environmental benefits of recycling for all materials
- In the short term pause to implement properly what has already been agreed (see previous slide)
- In the longer term re-evaluate the situation on a material by material basis use full range of tools



Filling the waste treatment standards gap



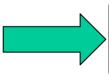
We have

Proximity principle WEEE, ELV, and Packaging Directives

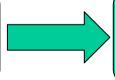
Incineration Directive Landfill Directive WEEE/ELV Directive Chemicals legislation Substance bans in waste legislation

Level at which the standards apply

Steering of waste What is the best process?



Treatment of waste Emissions from facility Efficiency of process



Recovered materials Emissions from products

Future options

Guidelines for sham recovery
Treatment targets

Extension of IPPC
Efficiency criteria for R definitions

Reach regulation (where applicable)
End of waste criteria