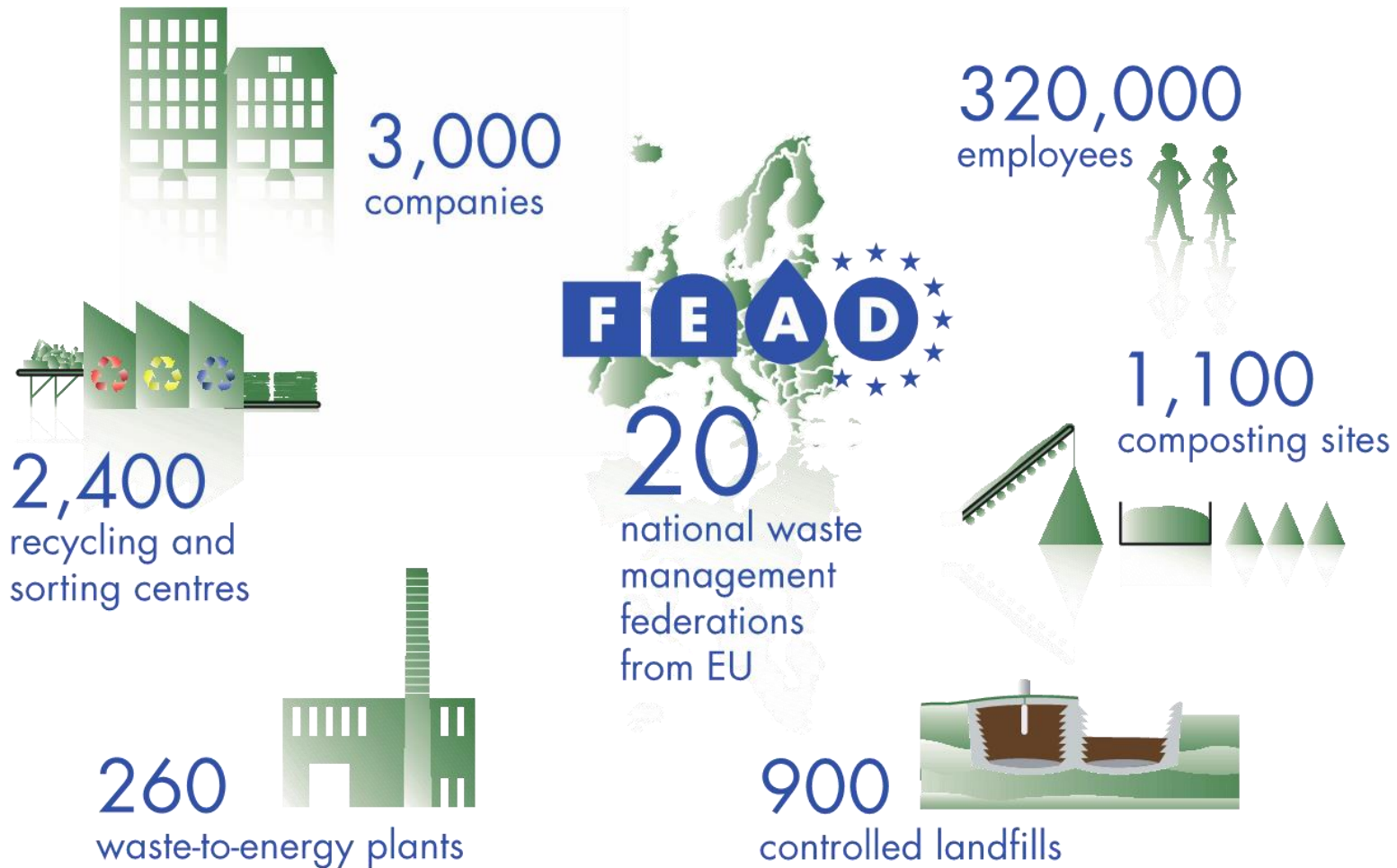


EU waste management policies – an opportunity for advancing waste management in Serbia

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Belgrade, Serbia

FEAD - European Federation of Waste Management and Environmental Services



FEAD – 18 associations from EU Member States plus Serbia and Norway

FEAD Members



Circular economy and its connection to waste management

- its characterized by three global megatrends:

resources – **energy** – **climate protection**

1) **increase of recycling:**

- access to raw materials is limited and of high strategic relevance for all economic sectors

2) **contribution to energy turnaround**

- Waste-to-energy
- use of waste as a source for renewable energy

3) **climate protection**

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions from landfills
- secondary raw materials have a better carbon footprint than primary raw materials

EU's general waste management policies

- need for a **transition** from the existing **linear model** „*take – make – consume – dispose*“
 - currently predominates
 - reduce Europe's **consumption** of natural resources
- reducing Europe's **dependency** on the **import of primary raw materials and energy**
 - growing **population** in Asia and elsewhere increasingly adopt **consumption patterns** of developed regions
 - **global demand for resources** will triple from 2010 to 2050
 - almost 90 % of European companies expect their **material input prices** to **continue rising**
 - Europe's economy depends on an **uninterrupted flow** of natural resources

EU Import Dependency of Raw Materials (%)

Raw Material	Import Dependency	Raw Material	Import Dependency
Natural Rubber	100%	Bulk Metals	57%
High-Tech Metals	96%	Industrial Minerals	46%
Iron Ore	85%	Wood	15%
Critical Raw Materials*	77%	Paper	9%

Source: European Commission (http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-92_en.htm)

According to the German Mineral Resources Agency **one third** of around **300 mineral raw materials** underlie **increased price and supply risk** as a result of higher and increasing global supply concentrations

Circular Economy Package

- The Commission released a revised set of proposals in December 2015, which consist of
 - a non-binding „**EU Action Plan**“ (*product policy*)
 - 52 measures to ‘close the loop’ / tackling lifecycle of a product
 - legally binding “**EU package**” of several measures to **revise six waste related Directives** in total (*waste policy*)
- Further goals:
 - re-launching European **competitiveness**
 - create quality **jobs**
 - sustainable **growth**
 - reducing **greenhouse gas emissions** by **2-4%**

Substantial amendments in EU waste legislation planned

key strategic Directives

Waste
Framework
Directive

Landfill Directive

key waste streams

Packaging &
Packaging Waste

End-of-life
Vehicles (ELVs)

Waste electric &
electronical
equipment

Batteries &
accumulators

Revised legislative proposals on waste

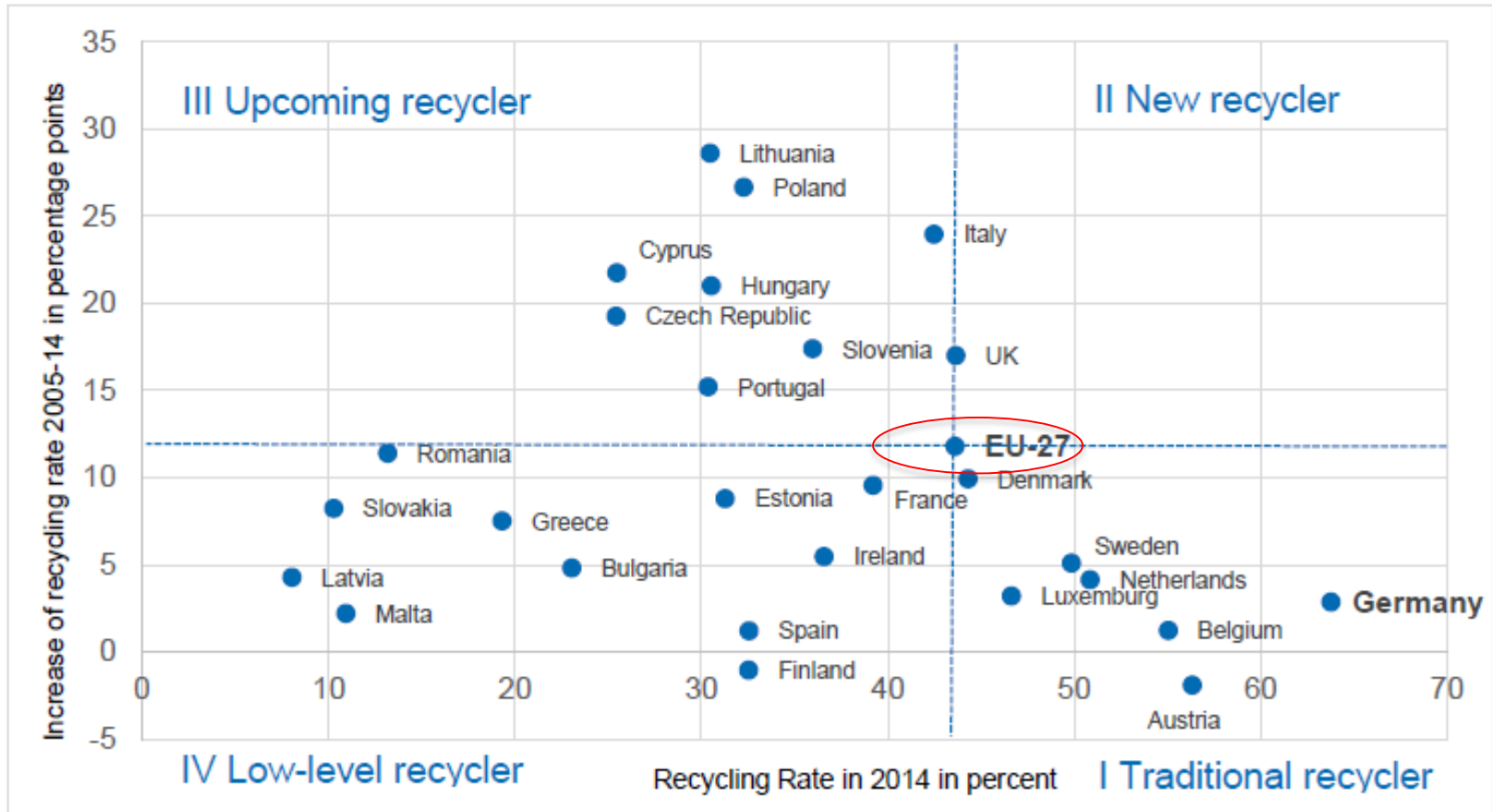
- recycling **65 % of municipal waste** by 2030^{*)}
- recycling **75 % of packaging waste** by 2030^{*)}
- **reducing landfill** to maximum of **10 %** of all waste by 2030^{*)}
- **ban landfilling** of separate collected waste
- simplify **definitions & single methodology for calculating** targets
- promoting **economic instruments**
- **economic incentives** for those producers, who put greener products on the market

^{*)} Seven Member States which recycled less than 20% of their municipal waste in 2013 are granted five additional years to reach the targets (EP Rapporteur)

Lowest priority: landfilling of waste

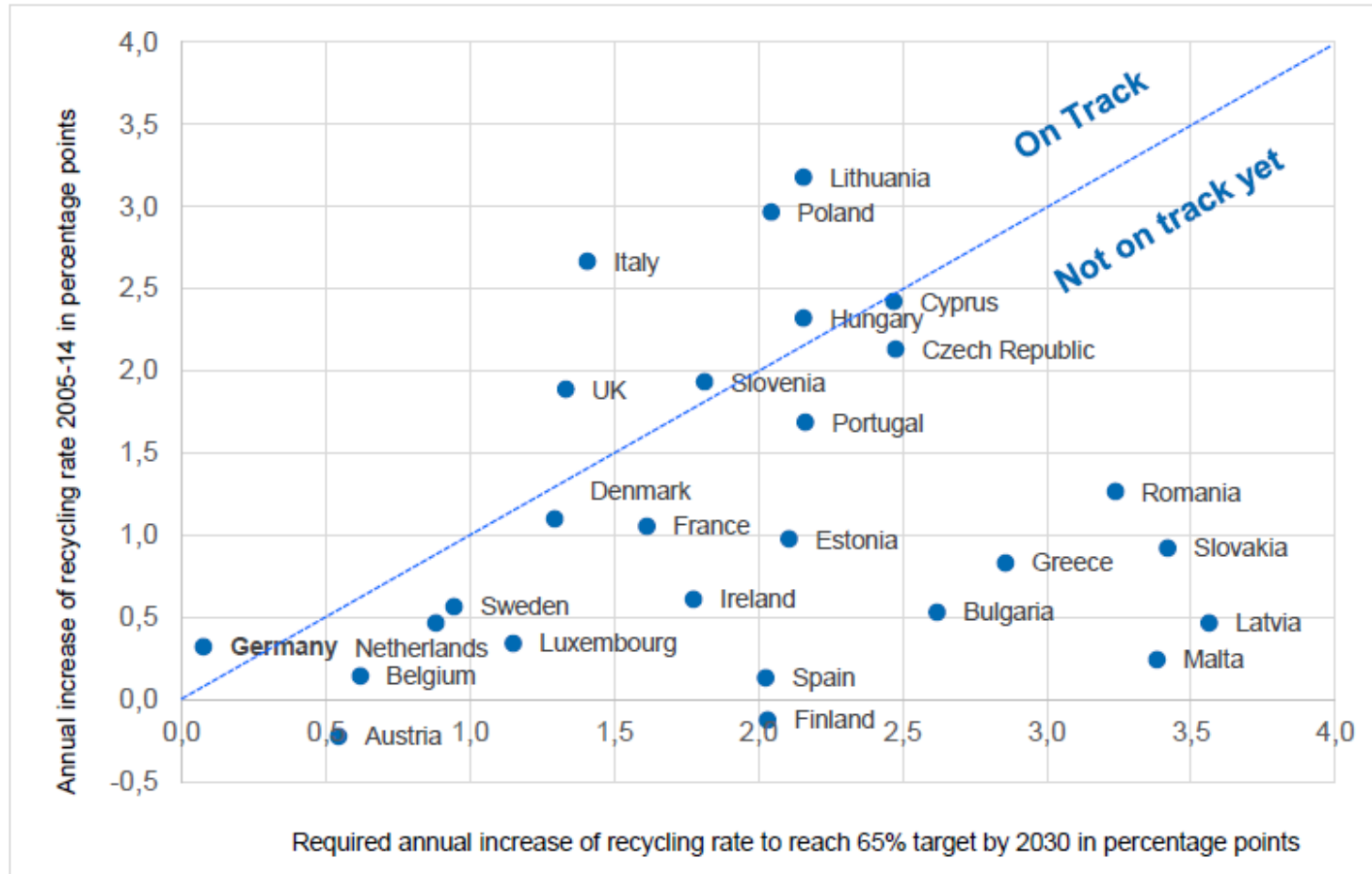
- EU is **slowly switching** from the least preferred option of **landfilling** to **more preferable approaches** of waste treatment:
 - there is still a long way to go
 - almost **half of all treated waste** in the EU-28 was sent to landfills (2012)
 - 13 MS still have a landfill rate of MSW **greater than 50 %**
 - Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and Malta send **more than 80 %** of their MSW to landfills
- landfilling is still a **major issue** to be tackled within the EU
- landfilling rates range between **8 - 99%**

Medium priority: recycling of waste



Source: Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln: Moving towards a Circular Economy. Cologne, 2016

Recycling targets for 2030: in the most cases far away



Source: Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln: Moving towards a Circular Economy. Cologne, 2016

economic instruments

- **“polluter-pays”** principle
 - fee systems that enable prices for adequate supply
- importance of strong and resilient **markets** for **secondary raw materials** (“SRM”):
 - **market incentives** needed to ensure that SRM can compete virgin raw materials
 - increase demand for products from the European recycling sector:
 - economic and environmental advantages of SRM **are politically recognised**, but not reflected in current prices
 - **mandatory** rules for **green public procurement** (GPP)
 - rules requiring use of **recycled materials** and **recycled content** in certain products
 - reduced **VAT rates**

competition and innovation

- **open markets** and **fair competition** are of key importance to facilitate the move from a linear to a more circular economy:
 - the **private sector** plays a pivotal role in waste management in Europe -> its part should be recognised accordingly
 - open markets and fair competition stimulate the **most cost efficient customised services** and solutions
 - help SMEs to enter the market
 - a level playing field between private and public operators is important to **maximise competitiveness**

long-term vision of EU waste management policies (1)

- establishing a greater **coherence** across Europe
- avoid **deepening the gaps** between the **most** and the **least advanced** countries
- EU-wide move towards **more recycling** only realistic, if low-level recycling countries **change their national waste management system**
- **proper measures** supported by **structural funding** could enable lower-performing MS to meet high ambitions:
 - **same targets** are needed for all MS
 - dedicated technical assistance
 - clear allocation of supporting funds

long-term vision of EU waste management policies (2)

- proper enforcement of **existing legislation** on waste and resource management in all Member States
- implementing the **waste hierarchy**
- endorsing the “**pay-as-you-throw**” principle
- setting **extended producer responsibility** requirements (EPR-schemes)
- harmonized & binding **recycling targets** at EU level
 - longer transition periods for some Member States, but **no different targets!**
 - full implementation of existing waste targets in all Member States
- introduce **eco-design** (durability, repairability and recyclability -> *Action Plan*)

Serbia: Circular economy can contribute to national economic policies

- **Green economy** is part of circular economy:
 - developed in a few countries yet (e.g. Germany)
 - lucrative business sector has emerged
 - **Demands and needs:**
 - implementing a proper **legal framework** is essential
 - **investments** needed to establish circular economy have to be **guaranteed for long-term**
 - new **funding** for projects that support the transition towards a circular economy (e.g. *EU Investment Plan*)
- => growth in circular economy means opportunities for **new markets**

Serbia: possible future waste management

- **full approximation** with all aspects of the EU waste management acquis needs to be seen as **long-term objective**
 - **transitional periods** are required
- 1. strategic approach for **MSW**:
 - **diversion** of specific wastes from the mixed stream
 - introduce **separate collection** (to achieve recycling targets)
 - rely on **fully compliant sanitary landfills** as the main method for final disposal
- 2. strategic approach for **hazardous waste**:
 - more technologically **advanced treatment methods** (short to medium term)

Serbia: Investments into waste management infrastructure needed

- **public funding:**
 - comply with EU legislation & implementation existing waste targets (*long-term*)
- **private investment:**
 - SRB has to **attract its waste market:**
 - long-term contracts to guarantee stable profits/cash-flows for private investors (*return on investment*)
 - transparency, free competition and fair treatment
 - need for stable fiscal and regulatory framework

good chances and great opportunity to create a **new, modern and successful** waste management sector

thank you very much for your attention!