

ACR+ 2011 Annual General Meeting and International Conference

European status regarding waste prevention and future guidelines

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Mathieu HESTIN



European legal framework and current implementation at the national level

2 Current methodological developments

3 Future guidelines



1- European legal framework and implementation at the national level



Article 29 of the WFD: National Waste Prevention Programmes

- To be established by <u>12 December 2013</u>
- Have to be revised at least every six years
- Have to set out <u>waste prevention objectives</u>
- Member States shall monitor and assess the progress of the measures. To this end, they may determine specific qualitative or quantitative <u>targets and indicators</u>



1- European legal framework and implementation at the national level



Implementation at national level

- All existing national waste management plans include provisions on waste prevention
- **■** Wide range in the level of detail: from prioritisation of waste prevention to action plans
- Main targets area are MSW, hazardous waste and industrial waste



1- European legal framework and implementation at the national level



Implementation at national level: examples of targets

Country/region	Target
Flanders	MSW: 560 kg/capita/year
	MSW: 400 kg/capita/year
Bulgaria	Industrial waste quantity per unit gross domestic product
Duigaria	(GDP) stabilised (2001 basis)
	Hazardous waste generation is reduced (2001 basis)
France	7% reduction of household waste within 5 years
	The total mass of waste generated shall not exceed the 2000
Hungary	level.
	Waste generation per unit of GDP shall be decreased.
Netherlands	Total waste generation are 68 million tonnes in 2015 and 73
	million tonnes in 2021.



1- European legal framework and implementation at the national level



Implementation at national level: examples of targets

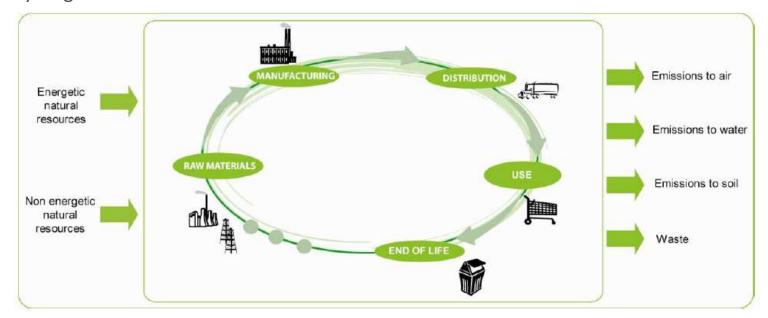
Country/reg	ion	Target
Portugal		10 % reduction of per capita MSW (423 kg/capita in 2016). 12.1% reduction of industrial waste generation
Spain		Residual waste produced: 2008 = 524 kg/capita, 2010 = 472 kg/capita, 2015 = 419 kg/capita Hazardous waste: -8% by 2011 and -15% by 2015 Industrial waste: -7% by 2012 and -10% by 2015
Wales		27% reduction in total waste generation by 2025 and 64.5% by 2050 Household waste - annual waste prevention target of 1.2% each year Between 1.2% and 1.4% annual reduction for commercial, industrial and C&D waste

2- Current methodological developments



Waste prevention and life-cycle thinking

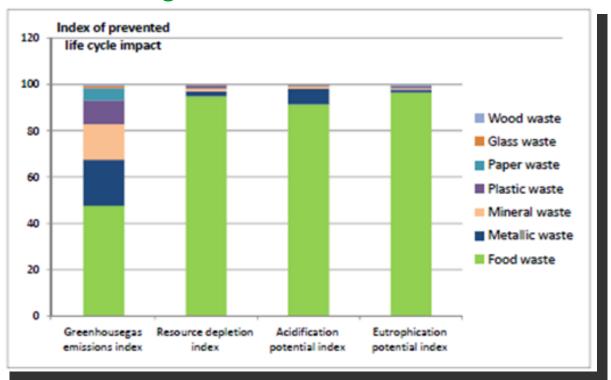
- ☐ The main objective of EU waste legislation is to decouple the environmental impacts of waste from economic growth
- ☐ Article 2 of the WFD « Waste hierarchy » requires Member States to encourage the options that « deliver the best overall environmental outcome »
 - Life-cycle thinking is put forward by the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of waste





2- Current methodological developments

Example of the results of life-cycle assessment of the prevention of certain waste categories



Total indexed life cycle impacts of waste prevention - Evolution of (bio) waste generation/prevention and (bio) waste prevention indicators, Final report to the EC, 2011 - BIO in collaboration with UBA, Arcadis, AEA and Vito

■ Towards a prioritisation of waste streams, with a focus on food waste prevention (key sector in the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, September 2011)



2- Current methodological developments

- Development of waste prevention and decoupling targets (article 9 of the WFD)
- □ Potential indicators (recommandations from the 2011 study on waste prevention indicators):
 - Decoupling of waste generation from private consumption expenditure
 - Pure quantitative waste generation statistics
 - Output assessment
 - Resource productivity
 - Resource loss on bio-products
 - Hazardous subtances indicator
 - Packaging waste minimisation
- ☐ To ensure good quality indicators, improvement of statistics is recommended (e.g. data on the composition of mixed municipal waste, data on bio-waste and food waste in line with the definition of the WFD)





The Waste Prevention Guidelines

- Article 29(5) of the WFD: The Commission shall create a system for sharing information on best practice regarding waste prevention and shall develop guidelines in order to assist the Member States in the preparation of the Programmes.
- Waste Prevention Guidelines, first issued in 2009, and currently being updated (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/prevention/guidelines.htm)







The Food Waste Prevention Guidelines

- ☐ Complementary to the general guidelines, the food waste prevention guidelines were issued in 2011
 - Focus on food waste (priority area)
 - Identify behaviour change as a key vehicle for food waste prevention
 - Proposes a sector-based approach (food manufacturing, distribution&retail, food services, businesses, institutions and households as food consumers)
 - Compiles a set of good practices, by targeted sector
 - Currently available on the Sustainable Management of Resources framework contract website (http://biowaste-prevention.eu-smr.eu/)



European status regarding waste prevention and future guidelines Further information

	udies launched under the Sustainable Management of Resources mework contract: http://www.eu-smr.eu/
	■ Evolution of (bio-)waste generation/prevention and (bio-)waste prevention indicators
2011	■ Assessment of resource efficiency in the food cycle (ongoing)
	☐ Implementing EU waste legislation for green growth (ongoing)
	☐ Indicators and targets for resource use and efficiency (ongoing)
	□ Etc.
2010	■ Management of C&D waste in the EU
	☐ Food waste across the EU
	☐ Preparatory study for the review of the Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable use of Natural Resources
	☐ Preparatory study for the review of the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste
	☐ Analysis of the evolution of waste reduction and the scope of waste prevention
	■ Analysis of the Key Contributions to Resource Efficiency
	□ Etc.



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Thank you for your attention

CONTACT BIO IS:

Mathieu HESTIN (mathieu.hestin@biois.com)