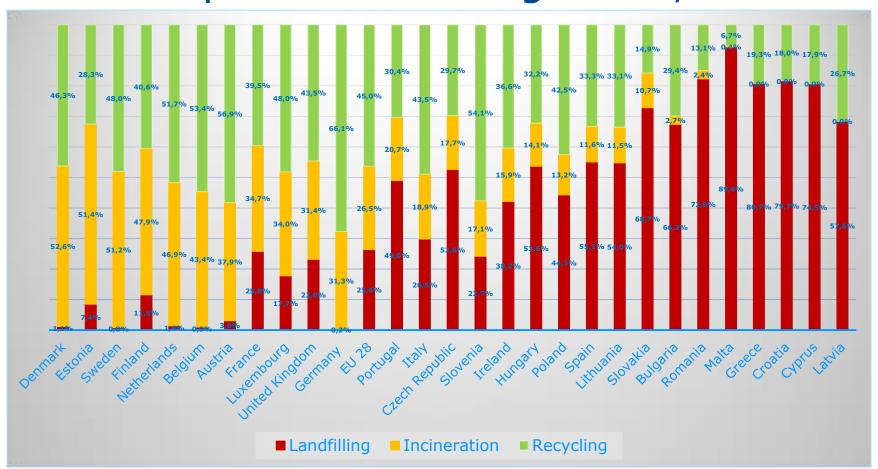




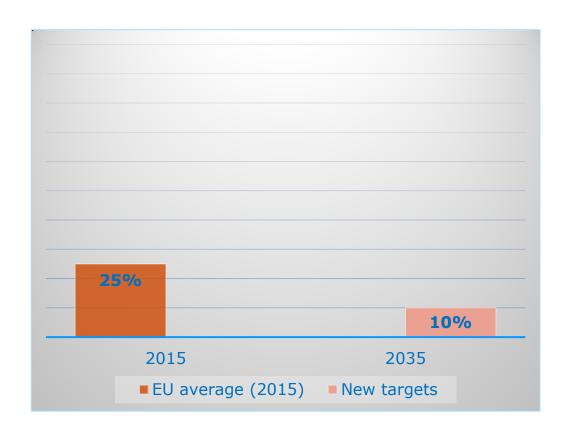
Municipal waste management, 2015





Municipal Waste Landfilling

- 5-year extension for countries with high landfill rates
 - 10 MS: EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, RO, SK, BG
 - Implementation plan + interim targets
- Calculation rules for landfilling
- Landfill restrictions for separately collected waste





Municipal waste recycling

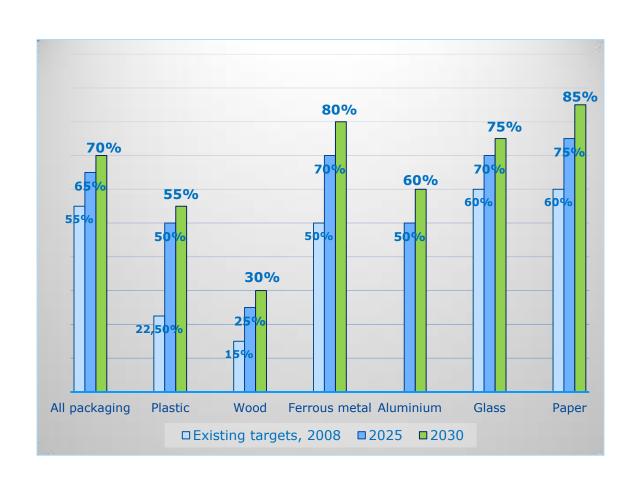
- 5-year extension for countries with a low starting point
 - 11 MS: EE, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, RO, SK, BG
 - Implementation plans + interim targets
- Single calculation method
 - harmonised definition of municipal waste
 - reporting input to recycling
- High-quality recycling of biowaste
 - counting only separately collected and recycled biowaste as of 2027





Packaging waste recycling

- 5-year derogations
 (15% on a single
 target or divided
 between two targets)
- Taking account of reuse (max. 5%)
- Harmonised reporting: input to recycling
- New targets for aluminium





Better Implementation

- 'Compliance promotion' based on policy dialogue and advice
- Several strands of work for specific waste streams/issues
- 'Early Warning' Exercise
 - ✓ Ensure solid waste management plans, based on reliable data
 + mindful of 2020 & 2030 targets
 - ✓ Make use of EU funds for long-term investments
 - ✓ Step up efforts to prevent waste generation
 - ✓ Extend separate collection
 - ✓ Improve bio-waste management
 - ✓ Use economic instruments
- Environmental Implementation Review and European Semester



Bio-waste related provisions in the new WFD

- Article 11a: strict recycling calculation rules based on input into recycling + as of 1 January 2027 Member States may only count municipal bio-waste entering aerobic or anaerobic treatment as recycled if it has been separately collected or separated at source
- Article 22: by 31 December 2023 bio-waste shall either be separated and recycled at source or collected separately + shall not be mixed with other types of waste
- Article 22: Member States may allow waste with similar biodegradability and compostability properties to be collected together with bio-waste



Bio-waste related provisions in the new WFD

> Article 22.2: Member States shall take measures to:

- encourage the recycling, including composting and digestion, of bio-waste in a way that fulfils a high level of environment protection and results in output which meets relevant high-quality standards;
- encourage home composting; and
- promote the use of materials produced from bio-waste.



Bio-waste related provisions in the LFD

- Article 5: ban on the landfilling of separately collected waste for recycling and preparation for reuse
- ➤ Article 5: by 16 July 2016 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill was to be reduced to 35% of 1995 levels
- Article 5: ambitious landfill reduction target for municipal waste (max 10% by 2035)
- Article 6: adequate pre-treatment of waste before landfilling (clarification in ECJ ruling in the *Malagrotta* case) - but without compromising the waste hierarchy and recycling targets



Food-waste related provisions in the new WFD

- Article 9: Member States shall take measures to:
 - production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households (...)
 - encourage food donation and other redistribution for human consumption, prioritising human use over animal feed and the reprocessing into non-food products;
 - measure their food waste levels using a common EU methodology to be established by the Commission (by 2023)



Food-waste related provisions in the WFD

- Article 29: Member States shall adopt specific food waste prevention programmes within their waste prevention programmes
- Article 9: Commission to consider the feasibility of establishing up an EU-wide food waste reduction target to be met by 2030 on the basis of the data reported by Member States

