



The Warwickshire Waste Partnership

The Circular Economy Package
3rd March 2016

Steve Lee



“in a world where the population is growing, consumption is increasing, and resources are becoming scarcer, the Circular Economy is the most logical solution”

“....doesn’t just mean more recycling. It means designing of products, processes and services in a way that optimises resource use during the production [and] delivery of goods and services, as well as during their consumption”

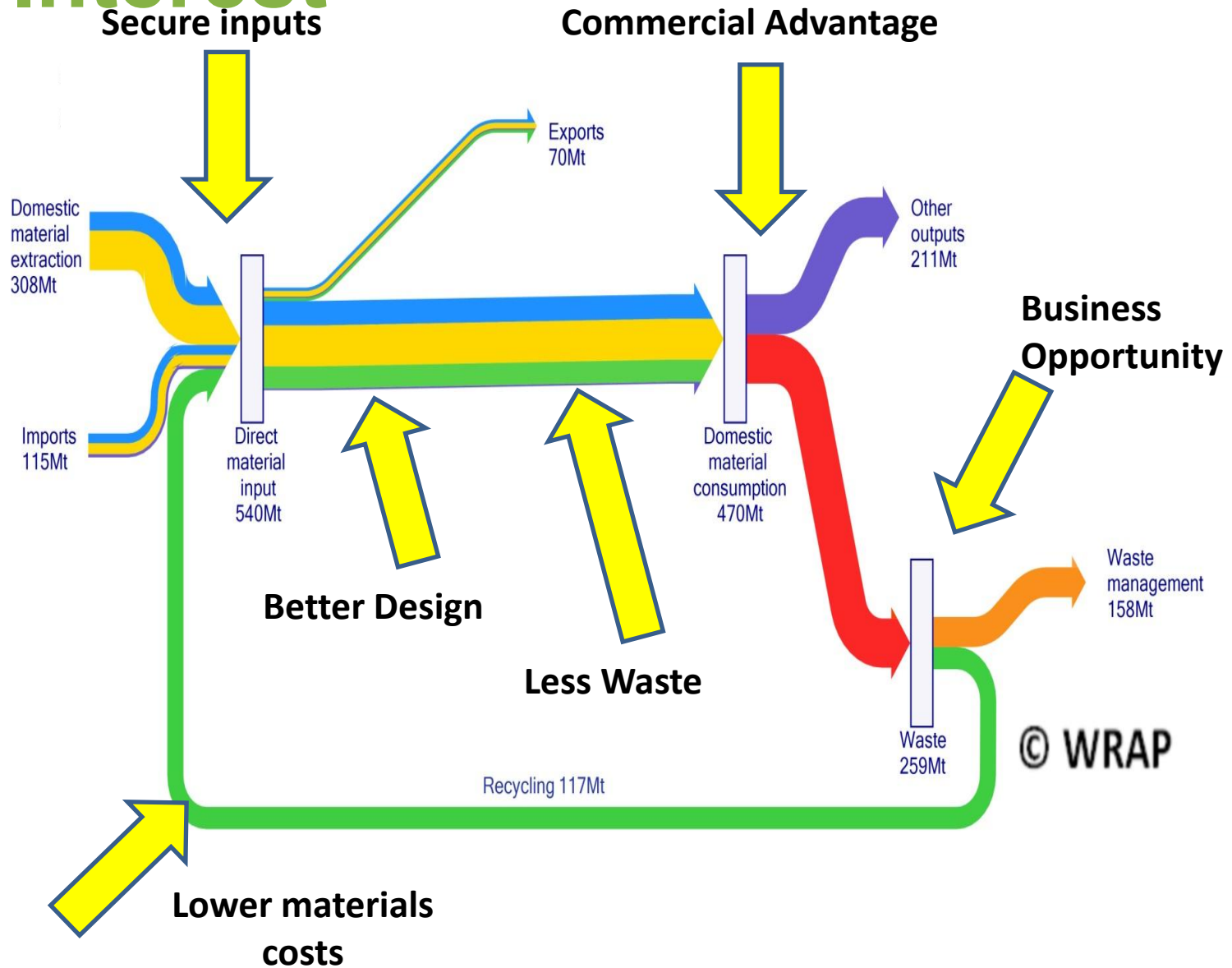
“It’s the next frontier” Karmenu Vella 24.02.16



UN Sustainable Development Goals 2015



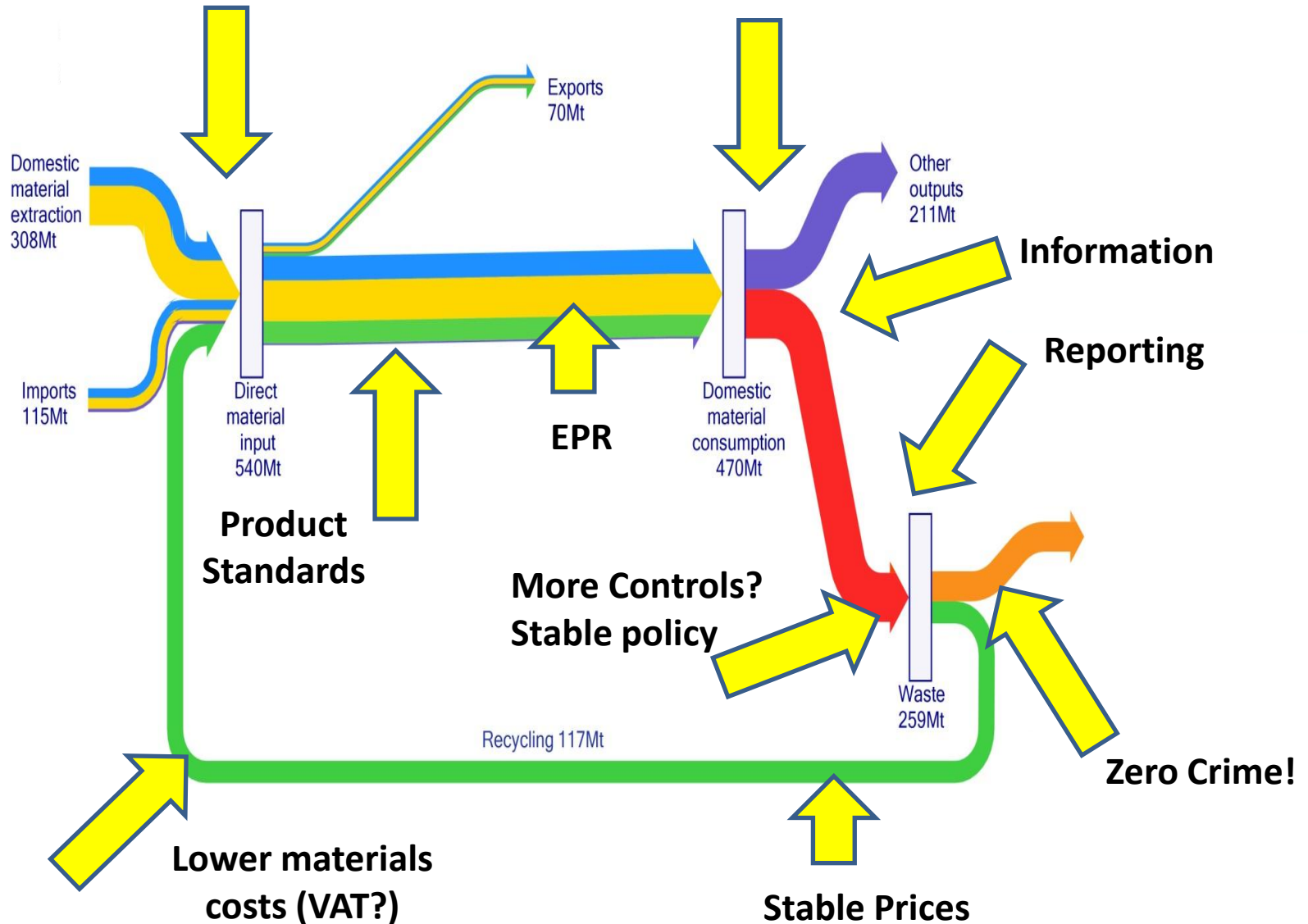
“Business Has a Vested Interest”



Governments Need to Intervene, too

Raw materials Controls

Life Cycle Costing



- 1. Production – inc product design, Eco-design directives, EPR....and...BREFs, Mine & Quarry waste, Industrial symbiosis inc defn of “by-product”**
- 2. Consumption – repairability, false “green claims”, testing for planned obsolescence, “green” public procurement**



3. Waste Management

4. Boosting Markets for Secondary materials – eg Fertilizer

**Regulations, water re-use,
Chemicals in products & waste,
raw materials flow monitoring**



Priority Areas:

- **Plastics – composition, use, marine litter, packaging targets**
- **Food Waste inc definition, measurement and date marking**
- **Critical Raw materials – more recovery**
- **Construction & Demolition including better resource recovery and env performance of buildings**
- **Biomass wood packaging and separate collection of biowaste**



6. Innovation and Investment

7. Monitoring progress

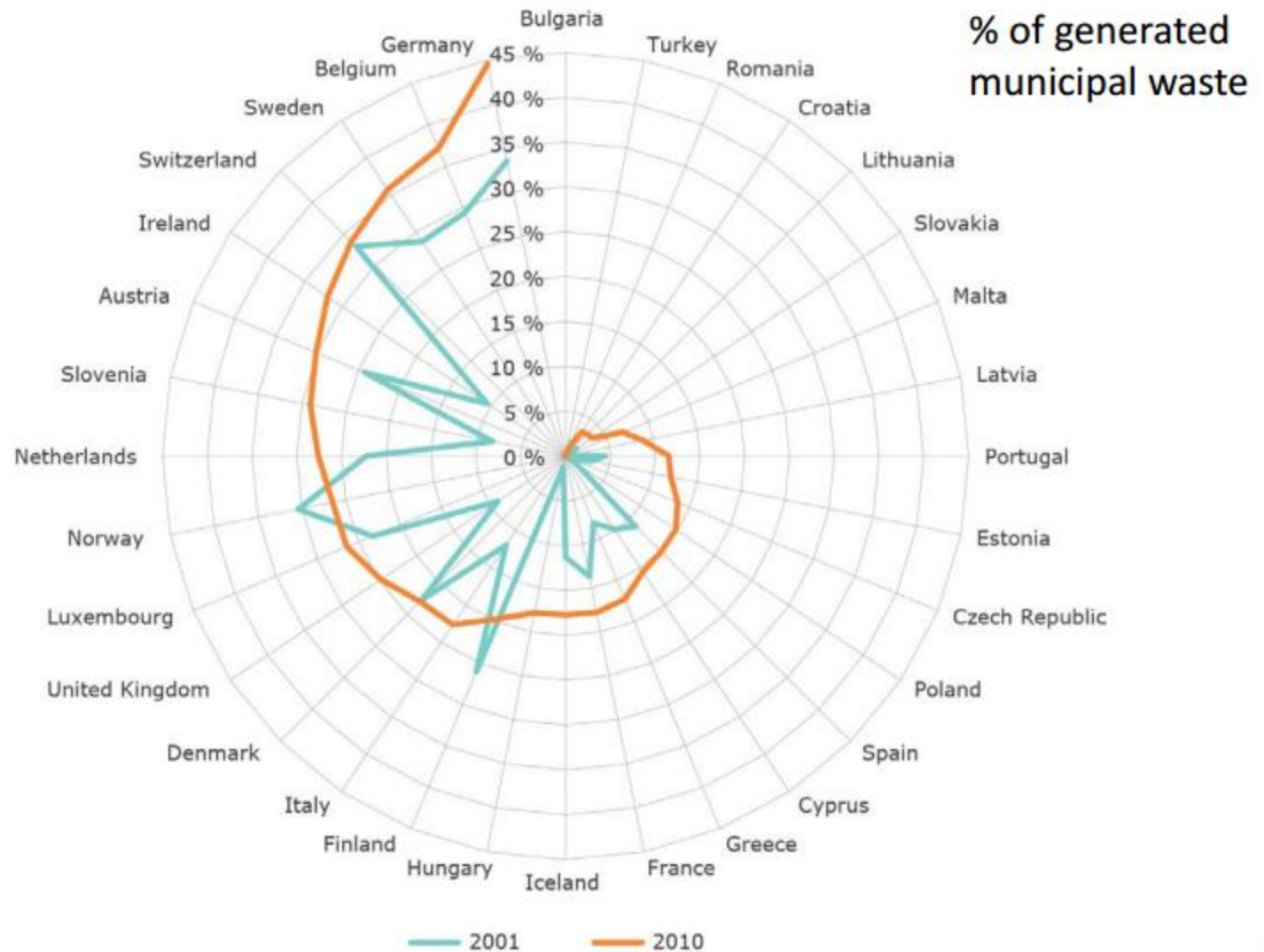


Revised Legislative Proposals on Waste

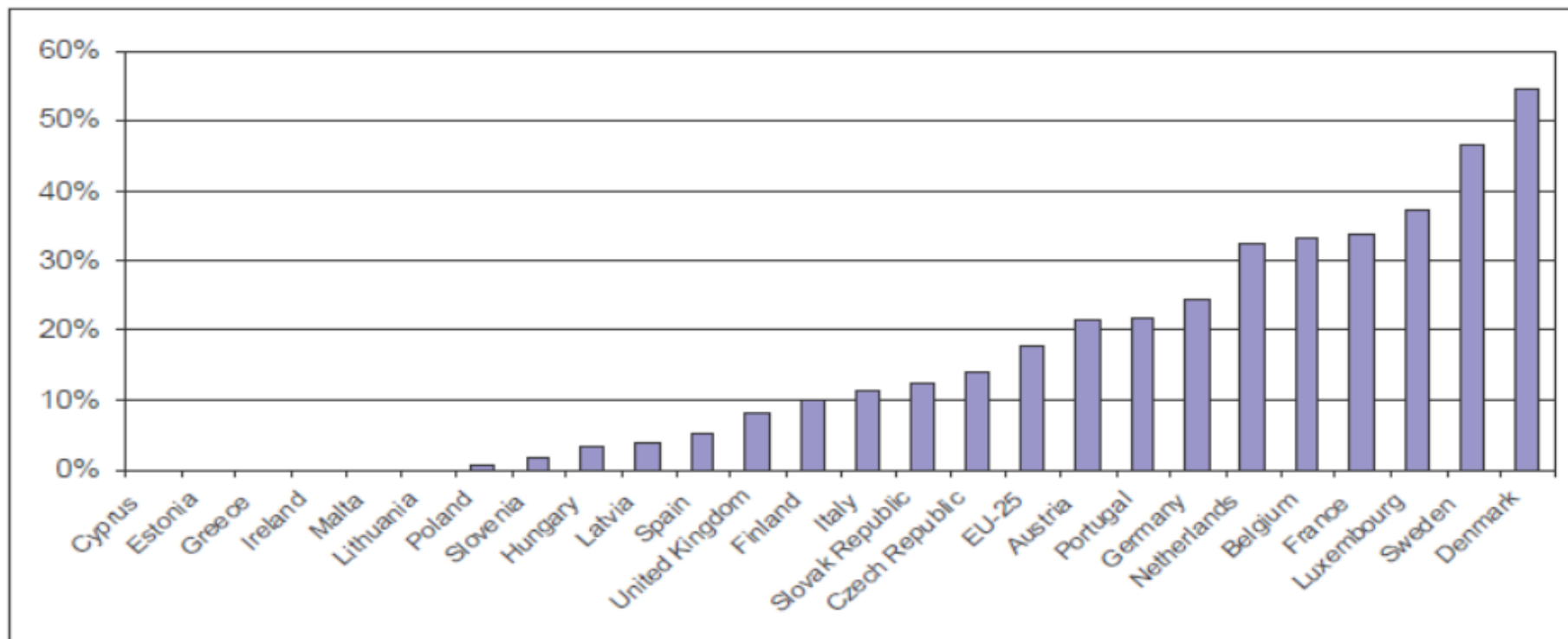
- **recycling 65% of municipal waste** 2030;
- **recycling 75% of packaging waste** 2030;
- **reduce landfill to maximum of 10%** of all waste by 2030;
- **Ban landfilling** of separately collected waste;
- Promotion of **economic** instruments
- Simplified **definitions and calculation for recycling**
- **Economic incentives for producers** to put greener products on the market and support recovery and recycling schemes (e.g. for packaging, batteries, electric and electronic equipment, vehicles).



Material recycling rates 2001-2010 (EEA 2013)



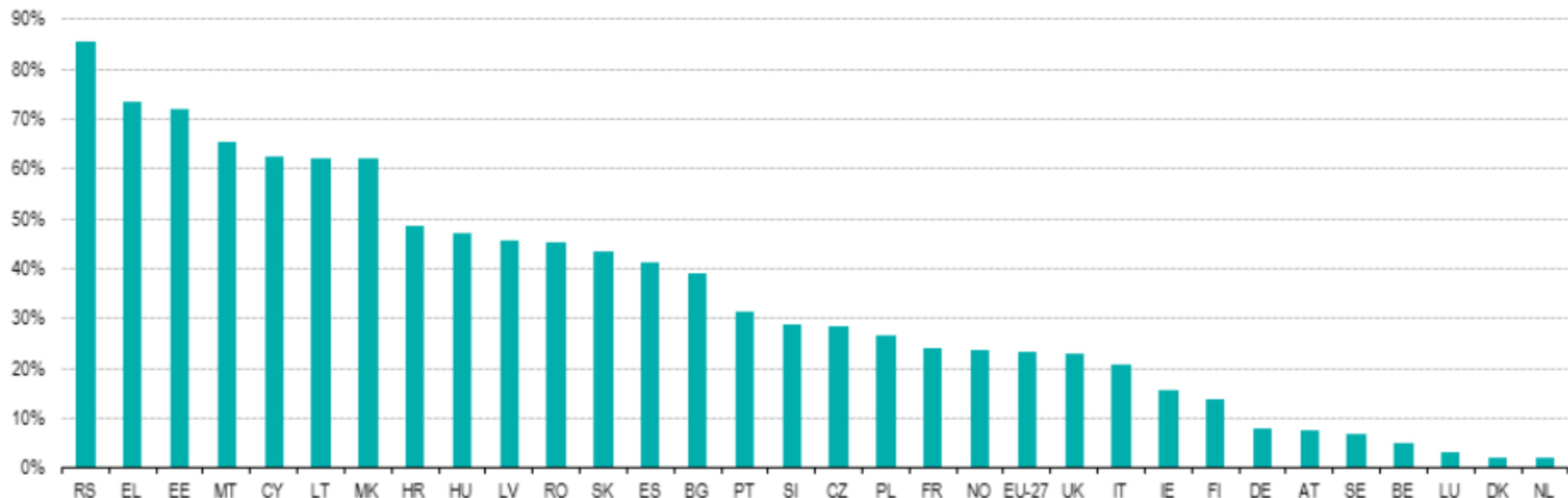
Incineration of municipal waste in EU-25 (2008)



Note: Calculated as incinerated waste over generated waste.

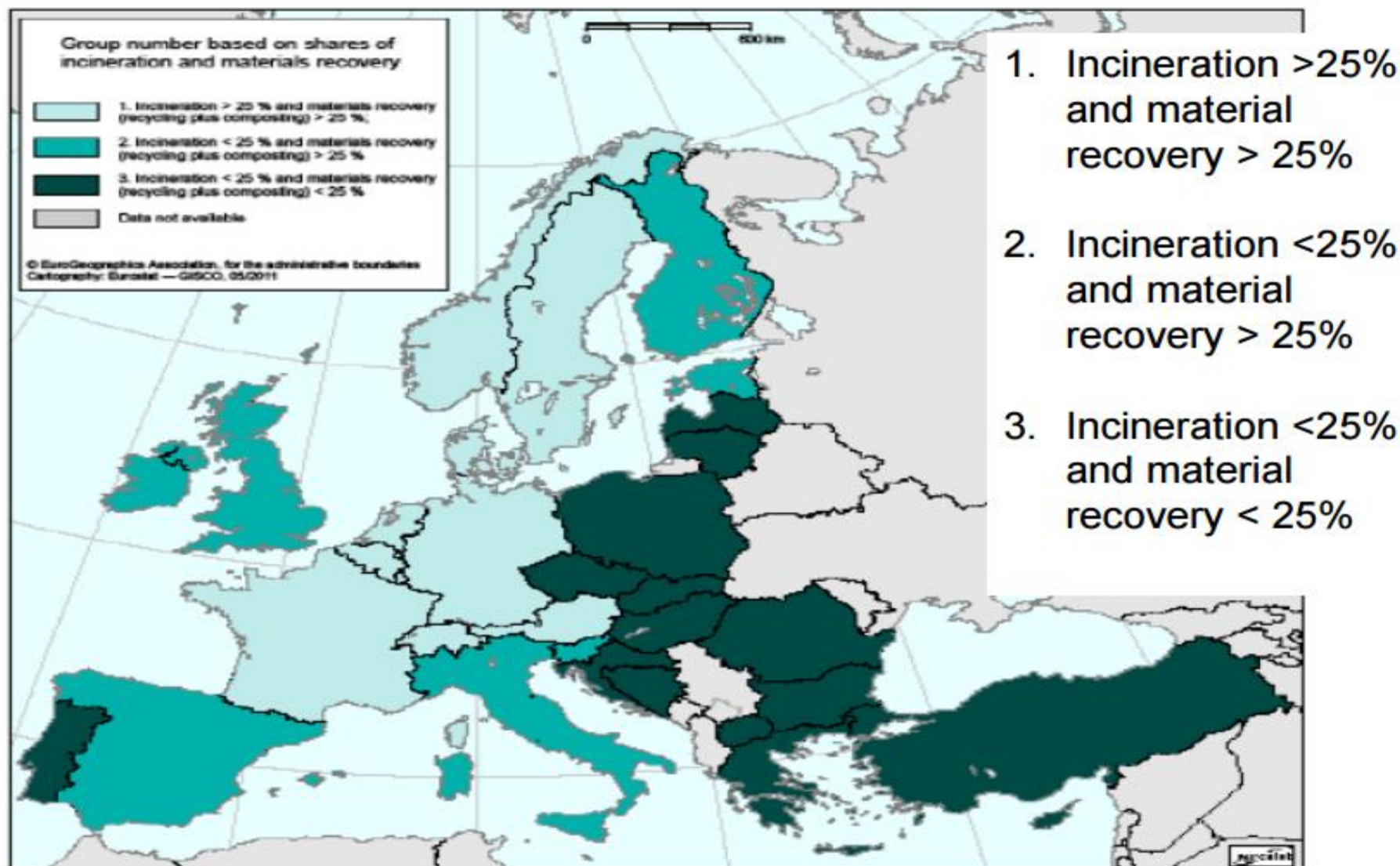
Source: Eurostat Structural Indicator data

% of waste landfilled from waste generated (excl. mineral wastes) 2010



⁽¹⁾EU-27 Eurostat estimate.

EU map by WM by strategies



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [envi_wasmun](#))

4UK Proposed Municipal Waste Recycling Rates

	2010	2013	2015	2016	2020	2025
England	40%		45%		50%	
Scotland	40%	50%			60%	70%
Wales	40%	52%		58%	64%	70%
N Ireland	35%		40%		50%	

RDF Exported from England and Wales*

(million tonnes)

3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015*

Year

Denmark

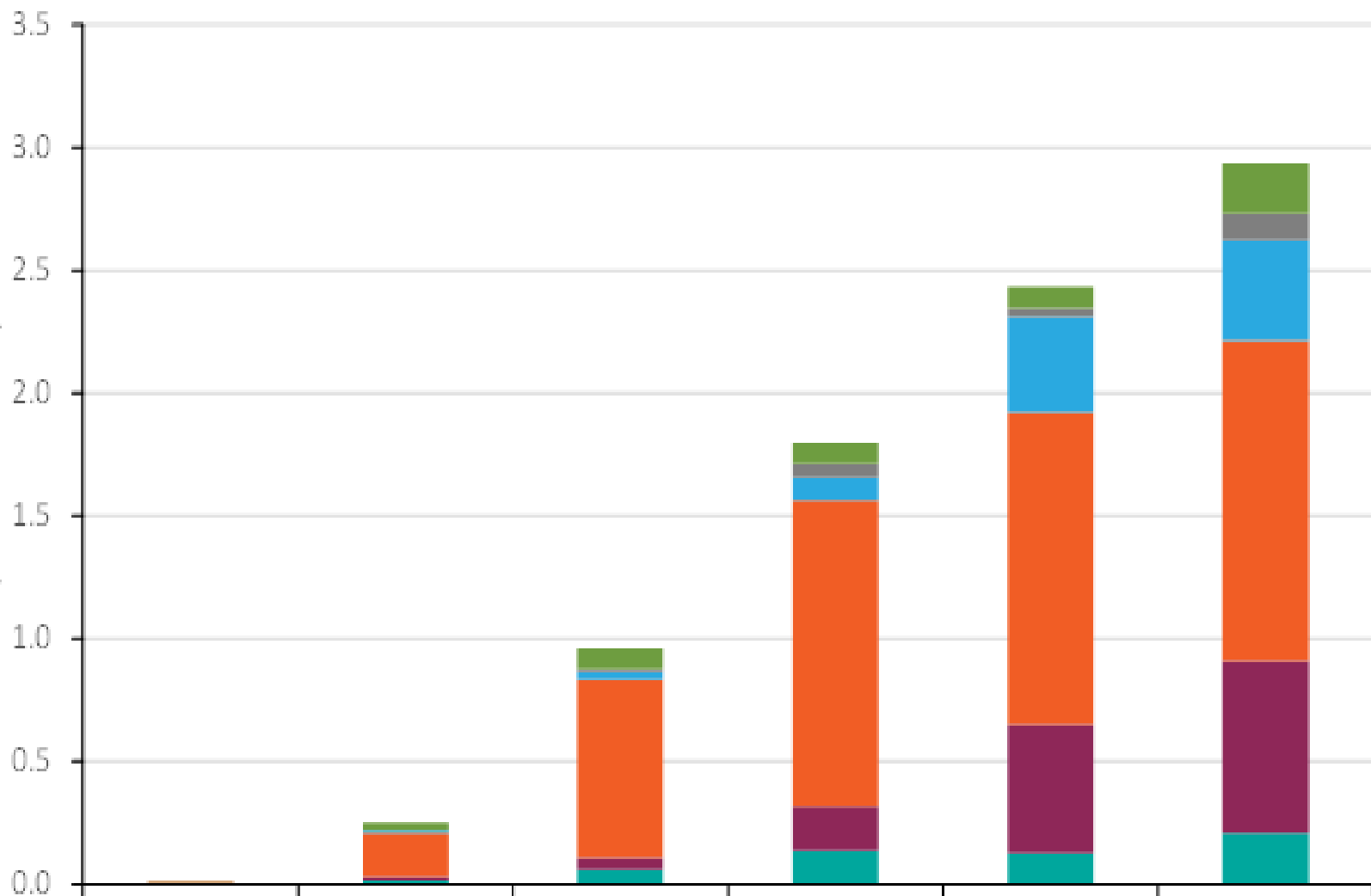
Germany

Netherlands

Sweden

Norway

Other



EXPLOITING THE POTENTIAL OF WASTE TO ENERGY UNDER THE ENERGY UNION FRAMEWORK STRATEGY AND THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Jan 2016

- 1. Lack of synergies between the waste-to-energy situation and EU policies**
- 2. Making existing WtE processes more energy efficient**
- 3. Unevenly spread WtE (over) capacities**
- 4. Untapped potential from waste-derived fuels**
- 5. Lack of clarity with respect to the waste hierarchy**



Scotland – Circular Economy Package – February 2016

Re-use, repair, remanufacture,
recycling

Food waste prevention -30% by
2025

Landfill – maximum 5 % by 2025

Extended Producer Responsibilities
– 4UK approach

New Extended Producer
Responsibilities

Product standards, LCA – influence
in Europe



Some of the major Issues under the Circular Economy Package

- **Data, standards and reporting**
- **Tougher targets – recycling, landfilling, maybe others**
- **Waste infrastructure and services**
- **Secondary materials markets inc quality and economic instruments**
- **Extended producer responsibility**
- **Incentives**



“City State” Decisions

