

Recycling Economy: new life to materials



CONFERENCE 2011

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Key Statements

1. The EC should take appropriate measures to further develop the demand side of secondary raw materials and to stimulate markets. Hence, ambitious harmonized standards at EU level need to be further developed.

Key Statements

2. Competition is a key driver for developing innovative technologies. Hence, it is important to create fair competition and ensure access of private waste management companies to the recovery of separately collected waste from households.

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2022 2023

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LASUA

**ASOCIATA ROMANA DE SALUBRITATE
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**THE ASSOCIATION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL ENTERPRISES**

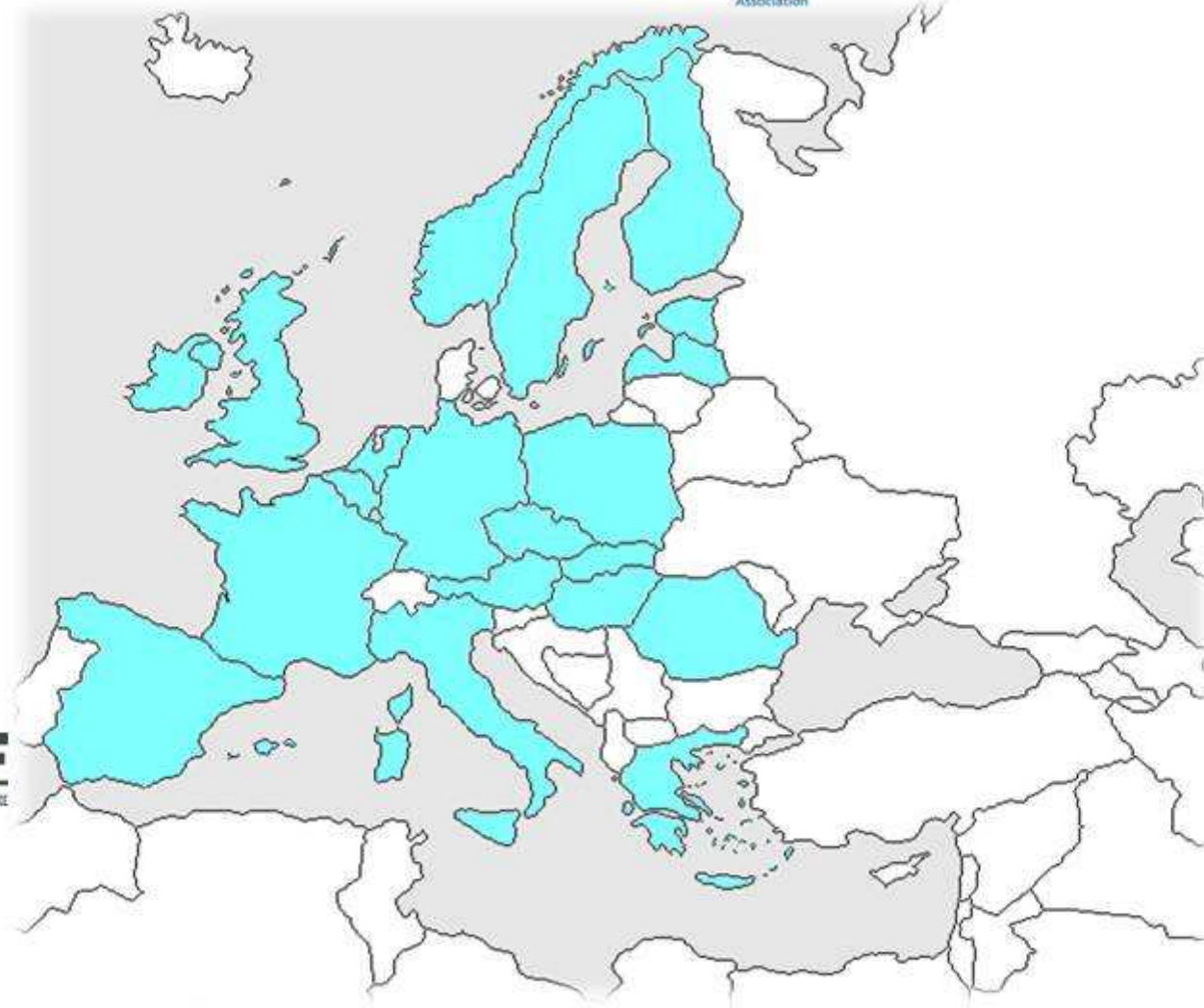
**IWMA LTD
IRISH WASTE MANAGEMENT
ASSOCIATION**



ČAOKH
ČESKÁ ASOCIACE
ODPADOVÉHO HOSPODÁŘSTVÍ

FLEA

Norsk Industri



Potentials offered by waste management sector

- ➔ 20-30% of resources used are imported.
- ➔ 5.25 billion worth of recyclables are disposed of yearly.
- ➔ If recycled, 148 million tonnes of CO2 emissions equivalent could be avoided.
- ➔ 500 000 new jobs if 70% of waste was recycled.
- ➔ In EU, 50% of paper, 43% of glass and 40% of non-ferrous metals are supplied by the recycling industry to the manufacturing industry.

- EU 2020 Strategy**
- Roadmap for a resource-efficient Europe
 - Raw Material Initiative

TS on waste prevention and recycling

Legislative framework

List of Waste Decision
(2000/532/EC)

Waste Framework Directive
(2008/98/EC)

Waste Shipments Regulation
(2006/1013/EC)

Waste treatment

~~**Incineration Directive**~~
(2004/85/EC)

Landfill Directive
(1999/31/EC)

Industrial Emissions Directive
(2010/75/EC)

**BRE
Fs**

Waste flows

Batteries
(2006/66/EC)

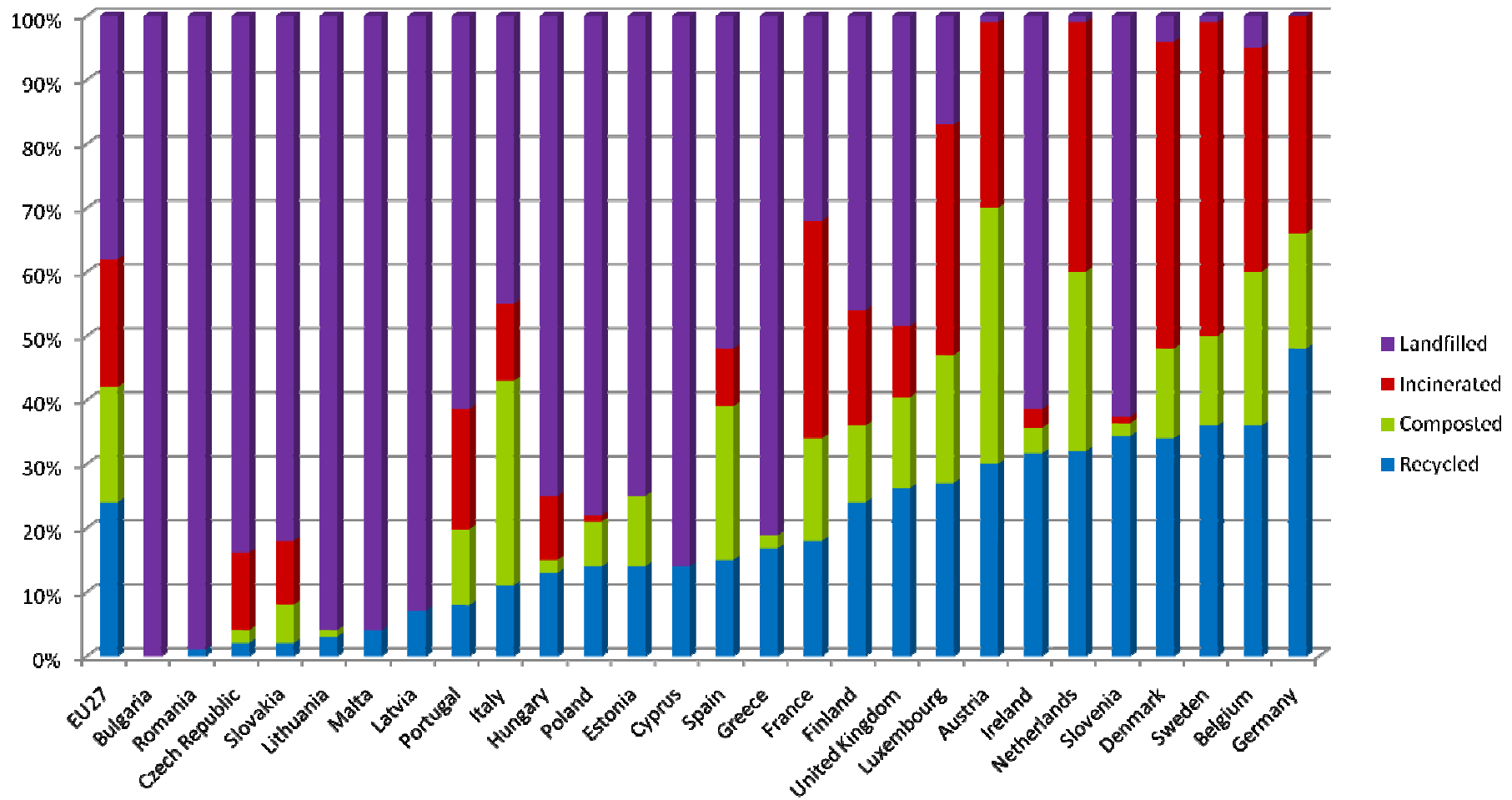
Sludge
(1986/278/EC)

ELV
(2000/53/EC)

Packaging
(1994/62/EC)

WEEE
(2002/96/EC)

Municipal Waste Management in EU-27 (2009)



Drivers to recycling performance

→ Policy mix

Municipal Solid Waste

- ✓ Landfill ban of biodegradable and combustible waste
- ✓ Taxation on incineration and landfill
- ✓ Setting recycling targets specific for MSW
- ✓ Setting specific mandates for paper waste (source separation/collection/recycling targets)

Construction and demolition waste

- ✓ Landfill tax in combination with other initiatives such as a binding source separation, specific recycling targets or a landfill ban
- ✓ Mandatory use of source separation if no use of a landfill tax
- ✓ Standards for the use of recycled construction and demolition waste

How to further boost recycling ?

- ✓ Economic instruments (taxes/bans)
- ✓ Consistent and full implementation of the waste hierarchy
- ✓ Efficient collection schemes
- ✓ Extended producer responsibility
- ✓ Recycling standards and certification schemes
- ✓ High quality recycling (end-of-waste)

How to further boost recycling?

- ✓ Need to further develop demand-side measures for recycling and stabilize demand
- ✓ Green Public Procurement
- ✓ Recyclable content
- ✓ Fair competition as key driver for innovation

Greening EU funding

- ✓ Need for a paradigm shift in the allocation of European funding
- ✓ Structural funds can be a mechanism for the Commission to build a resource efficient Europe
- ✓ Cohesion policy to be aligned on the EU 2020 objectives is key
- ✓ Projects should also be made available to private capital and know-how

Recycling contribution to resource efficiency

Recycling, on its own, cannot decouple economic growth from the use of raw materials

- ➔ Depletion of natural resources is unavoidable when its consumption grows by more than 1% per year

Recycling can delay the depletion for some years or decades at best

- ➔ If growth of total consumption of raw materials is reduced below 1% per year, recycling can play an important role

Only recycling rates above 80% allow a significant slowdown of the depletion of natural resources