



Let's start with a quote from the 7th EAP

'In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits.

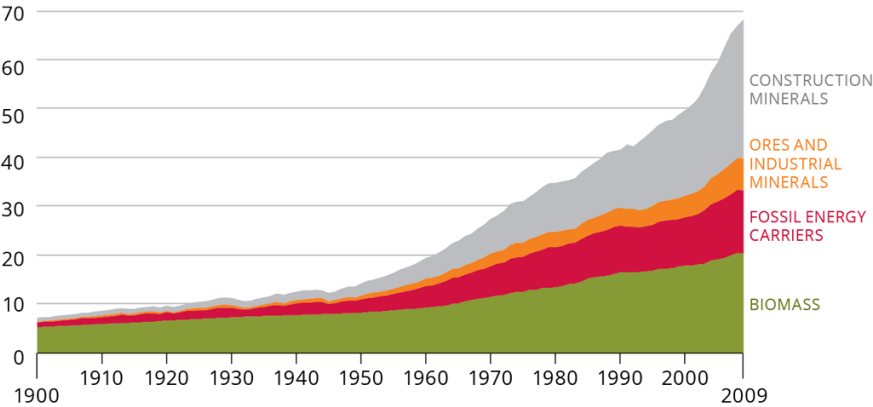
Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, **circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably**, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a global safe and sustainable society.'

Global material use

Has grown 10-fold since 1900 and may double again by 2030

Global total material use by resource type, 1900-2009

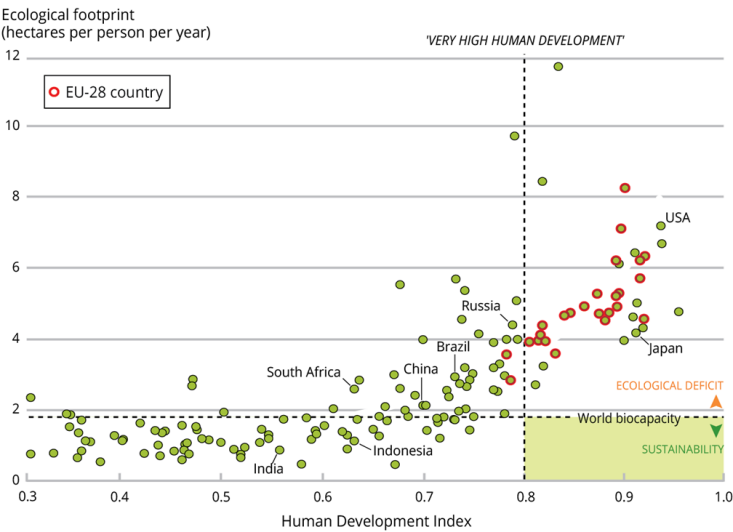
Billion tonnes



Source: Krausmann et al., 2009

European Environment Agency 

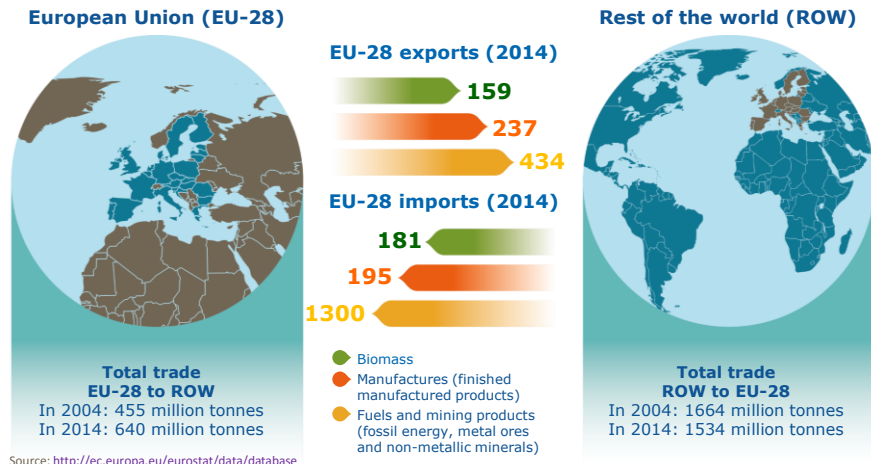
The sustainability challenge



European Environment Agency 



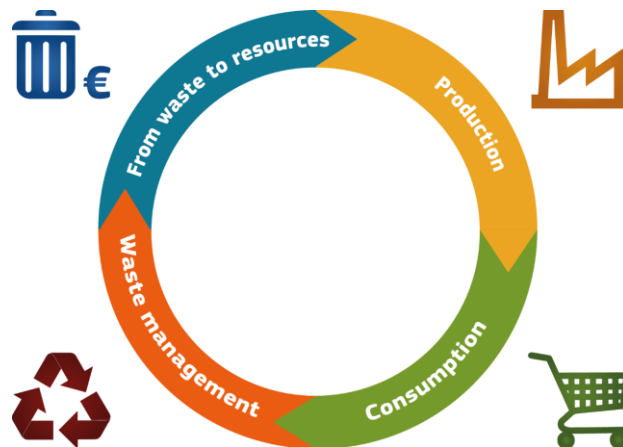
The EU is heavily dependent on imported raw materials



5



Towards a Circular Economy: reduce input, keep value, reduce 'leakage'



6



The circular economy: an economic and environmental agenda

- Growth & job creation/
up to +7% GDP
 - up to 600 billion in savings/8% of annual turnover for business in the EU
 - Over 500 000 jobs in waste management created in the EU by 2035
- Boosting competitiveness and ensuring security of supply
- Building economic and environmental resilience
- Encouraging innovation
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

7



Circular Economy Package

Adopted by the Commission 2 December 2015



Action Plan
Communication



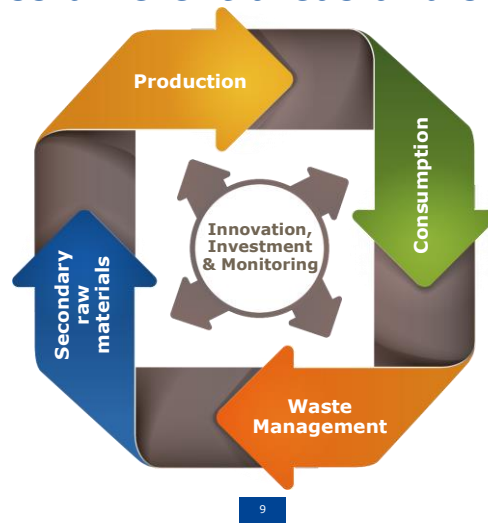
List of Follow-up
Initiatives (Annex)



4 Legislative
proposals on waste

8

CE Action Plan: over 50 actions across different areas and sectors



Examples of key actions

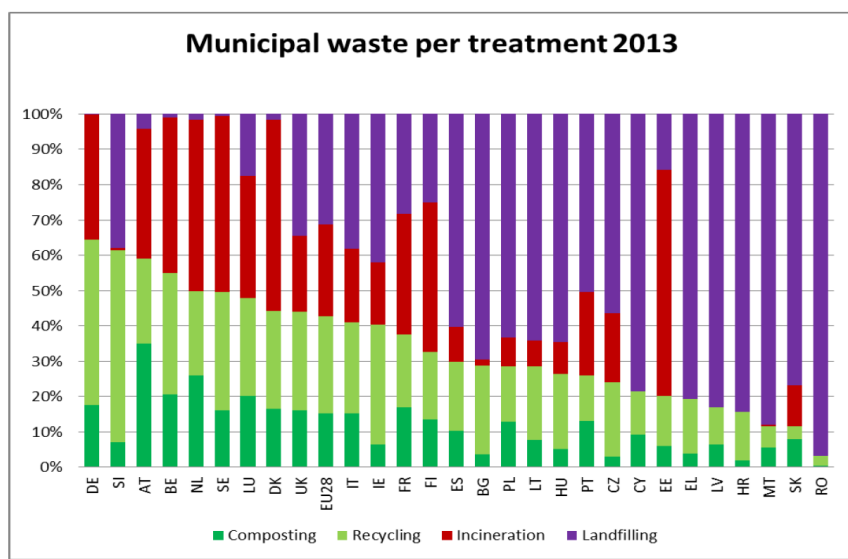
- **Ecodesign** to include reparability, durability, recyclability
- New legislation on **fertilisers** to promote organic & waste-based fertilisers
- Step up use of **Green Public Procurement**
- Action on prevention of **food losses and food waste**
- Policy guidance on **waste-to-energy**
- Quality standards for **secondary raw materials**
- Strategy on **plastics**, including **marine litter**
- Strategy on interface **chemicals, products and waste**
- **Funding possibilities** (e.g. €650 million in 2016-17 for 'Industry 2020 in the circular economy'; work to set up EIB CE Financing Platform)
- **Report on deliverables** to date by end 2016



Background

- Review clauses in existing Directives (WFD, PPWD, LD)
- Introduce objectives and targets for 2025 and 2030 in line with circular economy thinking
- Provide legal certainty to plan investments in waste management infrastructure
- One key challenge: being ambitious while taking account of differences between EU Member States





13

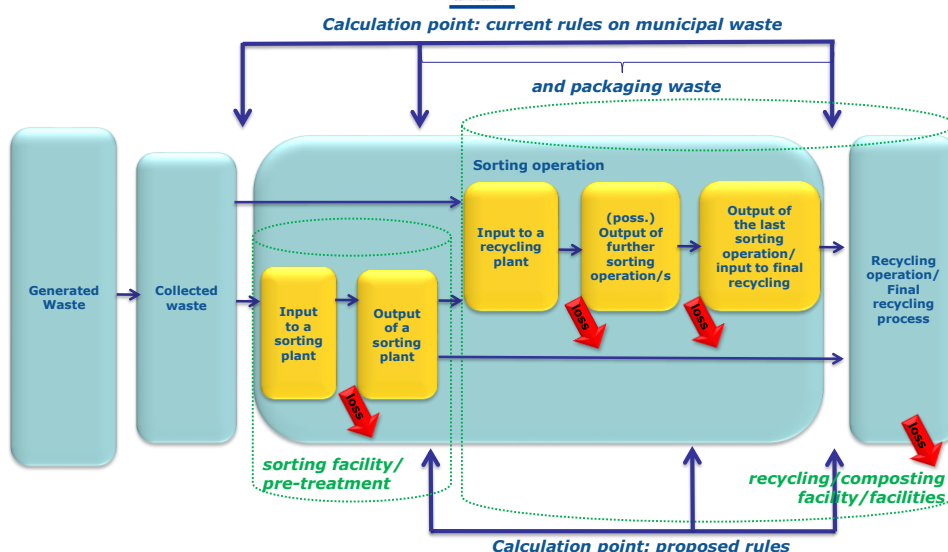
Proposed waste targets for 2030

- **Municipal waste:** 65% preparation for re-use/recycling in 2030 (60% in 2025 + possible 5-year extension for 7 MS with lowest recycling rates)
- **Municipal waste:** max 10% landfilling in 2030 (+ possible 5-year extension for 7 MS with lowest recycling rates) and ban on landfilling of separately collected waste
- **Packaging waste:** 75% preparation for re-use/recycling in 2030 (65% in 2025 + differentiated waste stream-specific targets for 2025/2030)
- **Review clause** (2025) to consider more stringent targets



Recycling calculation rules

- Coverage of 'municipal waste': one single method (OECD/Eurostat-based definition)
- Harmonise rules to calculate recycling rates to measure 'real' recycling : input to final recycling (derogation: output of any sorting operation if losses are < 10% and tracking system is in place)
- Preparation for re-use & reuse activities and recycling of metals resulting from incineration can be taken into account





Other key provisions

- Use of economic instruments to promote waste hierarchy
- General requirements for EPR schemes
- MS to take waste prevention (incl. reuse) measures
- Separate collection of bio-waste
- Clarification of rules on by-products & end-of-waste status
- Commission can issue early warning reports 3 years ahead of the target deadline – link to *'compliance promotion'*



So what does it mean for 'the state of Denmark'?

- To waste, or not to waste: that is the question...
- Increase recycling including of bio-waste (through separate collection, composting and AD) and plastics
- Reduce reliance on waste incineration
- Continue and step up waste prevention initiatives
- Danish Waste Management Plan and Waste Prevention Strategy (2013-18) provide a good basis





Thank you for your attention!

Additional information:
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/target_review.h](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/target_review.htm)
[tm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/target_review.htm)