## Looking back and looking forward...

Achievements, challenges and lessons for Denmark

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## Topics

- Eunomia
- Nordic Council of Ministers project
- Conclusions for Denmark


## About Eunomia

National Government
Non-Governmental Organisations


## Bristol West

Thangam Debbonaire MP
37,215 signatures


## Global Reach



## Nordic Council of Ministers Project Team

##  <br> S Y K E



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## Nordic Recycling



## Nordic Waste Generation

## Waste Generation



## Danish Policy History



## Danish Policy History



## Evolution of Residual Waste Taxes



## Recycling in Danmark

Member States consulted as part of Phase $1 \quad$ Member States not consulted as part of Phase 1 - Baseline Member State recycling rate ——50\% target


## Measurement methods...

| Calculation <br> Method | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Denmark | Method 1 | - | - | 51.70\% | 51.90\% | 52.70\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finland | Method 4 | 32.60\% | 34.80\% | 33.30\% | 32.50\% | 32.60\% |
| Sweden | Method 2 | 62.00\% | - | 62.20\% | - | 61.40\% |

## New EU Challenges for Denmark

- Mandatory recycling targets for municipal waste:
- 55\% by 2025; 60\%by 2030; 65\% by 2035
- 75\% recycling of packaging waste by 2030


## All under new measurement method

- Separate collection of Bio-waste by 2024
- EPR reform
- Full coverage of ‘necessary costs’
- ‘Modulation’ of EPR fees
- Addressing 'free riders' (including e-commerce)
- Single Use Plastics Directive
- Includes bans, targets and EPR for plastic packaging in litter


## Conclusions for the future of Danish resource management









## Global Temperature rise: Risks and impacts



[^0]
## Climate Scenarios



## Renewables or Efficiency?

Energy-related $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions ( $\mathrm{Gt} / \mathrm{yr}$ )


## GHG Impacts of Resource Management



## Resource Efficiency and Climate Change



Fifth carbon budget (2028-2032)

Source: Green Alliance

## Cumulative impact of high recycling rates



## Cumulative impact of high recycling rates

- Start with 100 ‘original’ cans
$\square$
$\square$

11

- Collect 70\% for recycling

- Recycling yield 95\%
- Repeat...



## Cumulative impact of high recycling rates

300


## Cumulative impact of high recycling rates

300

## Number of Cans Made of Recycled Material <br> from 100 Cans made of Raw Material



10\% 15\% 20\% 25\% 30\% 35\% 40\% 45\% 50\% 55\% 60\% 65\% 70\% 75\% 80\% 85\% 90\% 95\%
Recycling Rate

## Cumulative impact of high recycling rates

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Recycling Rate

## Cumulative impact of high recycling rates



## Cumulative impact of high recycling rates



## Cumulative impact of high recycling rates



## Resource Efficiency: Greenhouse Gas Impacts








PLASTICS IN THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT:
WHERE DO THEY COME FROM? WHERE DO THEY GO?

## eunomia ititi



Top 25 MSW Recyclers - Reported Recycling Rate

-Adjusted MSW Recycling Rate
ェ Reduction from Reported MSW Rate


## Recycling: New Measurement Method

- Waste Framework Directive Recital 46
- ...The calculation of the recycling targets should be based on the weight of municipal waste which enters recycling. As a general rule, the actual measurement of the weight of municipal waste counted as recycled should be at the point where municipal waste enters the recycling operation.... Losses of materials which occur before the waste enters the recycling operation, for instance due to sorting or other preliminary operations, should not be included in the waste amounts reported as recycled
- Waste Framework Directive Artilce 11a (1) (c)
- ...the weight of the municipal waste recycled shall be calculated as the weight of waste which, having undergone all necessary checking, sorting and other preliminary operations to remove waste materials that are not targeted by the subsequent reprocessing and to ensure high-quality recycling, enters the recycling operation whereby waste materials are actually reprocessed into products, materials or substances



## Is WTE 'too cheap' in Denmark?



## Mandatory Targets for Municipalities

## System of fines

The municipality which does not reach the following targets is subject to a fine:
$>$ recycling, preparing for reuse and recovery
$>$ reducing the weight of biodegradable municipal waste to be landfilled

Fines calculated individually per each tonne of waste to "missing" to achieve the target.

Rate per tonne $=$ landfill fee of mixed municipal waste

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 35 €(140 \text { PLN }) \text { in } 2018, \\
& 43 €(170 \text { PLN }) \text { in } 2019, \\
& 68 €(270 \text { PLN }) \text { in } 2020
\end{aligned}
$$

## Consistent or Minimum Collection Standards

Multi-stream with separate food


Residual waste (up to a maximum equivalent of 120 litres weekly)

Minimum of 120 litres collected weekly


Plastics, metals and cartons

Glass and card*
Paper


Food

Plastics, metals, cartons, glass, card, paper and food

Two-stream (fibres separate) with separate food


Minimum equivalent of 120 litres weekly


Minimum equivalent of 120 litres weekly


Plastics, metals. cartons, glass. paper and card ${ }^{\text {² }}$

*Glass and card would be presented in the same box but separated into different compartments on the vehicle. in flatted properties card and paper could be collected together. Glass would be coilected as a separate stream.
** The advice from reprocessors is that glass and paper are collected separately to maintain material quality.

## EPR Fee Modulation: French Bonus/Malus

On-pack sorting instructions


Mono-material packaging


Weight reduction


Recycling disruptors


Volume reduction


Non-recoverable packaging


## EPR Fee Modulation: Italian 4-level System

2017
Single fee 188 €/ton

2018

1) Level A - Sortable and recyclable packaging from the C\&I circuit 179 €/ton
2) Level B - Sortable and recyclable packaging from the Household circuit 208 €/ton
3) Level C - Packaging not sortable/recyclable with current technologies 228 €/ton

2019

1) Level A - Sortable and recyclable packaging from the C\&I circuit 150 €/ton
2) Level B1 - Sortable and recyclable packaging from the Household circuit with an efficient/consolidated recycle process $208 € /$ ton
3) Level B2 - Other sortable and recyclable packaging from the Household circuit based 263 €/ton
4) Level C - Packaging not sortable/recyclable with current technologies 369 €/ton

## Recycling Rate Trajectory - Germany and Wales



## GHG Emissions Savings (t $\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{e}$ )



* equivalent of $84 \%$ (under the current definition) for comparison to the other targets


## Material Recycling Rates Required




## Last words...

- Big challenges for Denmark...
- But also huge opportunities
- Getting EPR right
- Leveraging emerging technologies
- Making most of existing situation
- Role as provider of super-efficient WTE
- Taking DRS to next level
- Building on tradition of public infrastructure
- Make the right decisions - based on the evidence!

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[^0]:    Guardian graphic. Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C

