

Horizontal framework of EU waste legislation

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- ▶ Environmental Action Program

Waste Framework Directive

Directive 2008/98/EC of 19 November 2008 on waste	
References	OJ L 312/3, 22.11.2008 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:312:0003:0030:en:PDF
Main content / objective	Provides a framework for coordinating waste management in the Member States in order to limit the generation of waste and to optimize the organization of waste treatment and disposal.
Principal definitions	‘Waste’ pursuant to Article 3 of the Waste Framework Directive is “any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”. A ‘waste holder’ in this sense is „the waste producer or the natural or legal person who is in possession of the waste“. The Waste Framework Directive is further providing definitions for a multitude of subjects related to the various aspects of waste management and for creating consensus in view of the EU-wide communication on waste and a circular economy. These are for example definitions on what ‘collection’, ‘separate collection’, ‘treatment’, and ‘recovery’ mean. Article 2 also excludes certain substances, such as gaseous effluents or radioactive waste from the scope of the Directive, basically those are wastes regulated by separate Directives.
Key provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ obliges all holders of waste to deal with and dispose them in compliance with the stipulated framework and measures ▶ lays down a priority order of what constitutes the best overall environmental option in waste legislation and policy by way of a five-stage hierarchy, with the ranking of options as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) prevention; 2) preparing for re-use; 3) recycling; 4) other recovery, e.g. energy recovery; and 5) disposal ▶ demands the establishment of an adequate network of waste management installations in order to prevent illegal disposal practices and give waste holders the possibility to act in a compliant manner with above hierarchy and get the waste handled in accordance with the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency. ▶ the efficient use of resources is to be promoted in that products shall be reused and waste materials provide the feedstock for production processes ▶ Member States have to regularly elaborate waste management plans and develop waste prevention programmes ▶ control over the undertakings that dispose of and utilise waste shall be exercised ▶ the costs of disposing of waste must be borne by the holder of waste (application of the polluter pays principle).

Waste Shipment Regulation

Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste	
References	OJ L 190/1, 12.7.2006 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R1013&from=EN
Main content / objective	Predominant objective and component of this Regulation is the protection of the environment for which a system of supervision and control of all movements of waste within, into and out of the European Community has to be established and exercised.
Key provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ shipments of hazardous waste are to be reduced to a minimum, consistent with environmentally sound and efficient management of such waste ▶ in the case of shipments of waste for disposal, the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels should be taken into account ▶ an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations shall be established ▶ in case of shipments of waste destined for recovery it shall be ensured that the waste management facilities receiving this waste apply best available techniques ▶ waste from shipments which have been illegal or could not be completed as intended is to be taken back to the country of dispatch and disposed of in an alternative way ▶ stipulates the possibilities for the shipment of waste as well as the conditions under which the import/export of certain wastes in countries outside the EU are limited or forbidden ▶ sets up different categories of wastes and groups them in lists (green, yellow, red) which serve as the basis to determine shipment possibilities, limitations and the procedures applying ▶ stipulates a common, compulsory notification system and standard consignment note for waste shipments ▶ organizes supervision and control of shipments of waste in a way which takes account of the need to protect the environment and human health and promotes a uniform application of the regulation

EU-Flagship Initiative for a resource-efficient Europe

A resource-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy COM (2011) 0021 final	
References	COM (2011) 0021 final http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0021&from=EN
Main content / objective	<p>This flagship initiative provides a long-term framework for actions in many policy areas, supporting policy agendas for climate change, energy, transport, industry, raw materials, agriculture, fisheries, biodiversity and regional development. This is to increase certainty for investment and innovation and to ensure that all relevant policies factor in resource efficiency in a balanced manner. Member states are advised under this initiative to make a shift towards a resource efficient, low carbon economy and take appropriate measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ boost economic performance while reducing resource use (decoupling goal); ▶ create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; ▶ ensure security of supply of essential resources; ▶ fight climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use.

A resource-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy COM (2011) 0021 final	
Key provisions	<p>An important goal of the initiative is the long-term inclusion of resource efficiency in well-balanced way in all economic activities. As an essential component to achieve a long-term resource protection coordinated roadmaps for certain activities are being proposed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ outline what the EU needs to do to create a low-carbon economy in 2050, cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95%, as part of global efforts to fight climate change, while improving energy security and promoting sustainable growth and jobs; ▶ analyse how the EU can create an energy system by 2050 which is low-carbon, resource-efficient, secure and competitive. This should provide the necessary certainty for investors, researchers, policy makers and regulators; ▶ present a vision for a low-carbon, resource-efficient, secure and competitive transport system by 2050 that removes all obstacles to the internal market for transport, promotes clean technologies and modernises transport networks; ▶ define medium and long-term objectives and means for achieving them with the main aim to decouple economic growth from resource use and its environmental impact. <p>The appendix of the Communication paper for this initiative lists the different roadmaps which shall serve the realization of the said activities. Some with a closer relation to waste management are mentioned hereafter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>European Energy Efficiency Plan 2020</u> ▶ Tackling the <u>challenges in commodity markets and on raw materials</u> ▶ <u>Low-carbon economy 2050 roadmap</u> ▶ <u>Roadmap for a resource-efficient Europe</u>

Environmental Action Program

7 th Environment Action Programme (EAP) of the EU: Decision No 1386/2013/EU of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 ‘Living well, within the limits of our planet	
References	<p>L 354/171 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013D1386&from=EN</p>
Main content / objective	<p>Successive Environment Action Programmes (EAPs) have provided the framework for EU action in the field of the environment since 1973. The current program is the seventh of its kind and covers the period up to 2020. Through this environment action program, the EU has agreed to step up its efforts to protect our natural capital, stimulate resource-efficient, low-carbon growth and innovation, and safeguard people’s health and wellbeing – while respecting the Earth’s natural limits.</p>
Key provisions	<p>The program lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ to protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital ▶ to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy ▶ to safeguard the Union’s citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and well-being ▶ to maximise the benefits of the Union’s environment legislation by improving implementation ▶ to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy ▶ to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities

7th Environment Action Programme (EAP) of the EU: Decision No 1386/2013/EU of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'

- ▶ to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy
- ▶ to make the Union's cities more sustainable
- ▶ to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively