



# Update on Europe's new waste legislation

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# Working for



1. Mandated **Minimum recycled content** in products and packaging
2. Increased market share of **reusable** consumer, transport and industrial **packaging**
3. A new **recycling calculation** which excludes all contamination & losses after sorting until final recycling
4. Introduction of **deposit return systems** for beverage containers
5. Increased **collection and sorting** system



# Membership



# Legislative changes waste law



- ✓ A **cap on landfilling** of waste to 10% by 2035
- ✓ A **65% binding target for recycling** of household waste by 2035
- ✓ Packaging targets by 2025 / 2030: **Plastics: 50%/55%**; aluminum 50%/60%; Steel 70%/80%; glass 70%/75%; paper and paperboard 75%/85%.
- ✓ A **new recycling calculation**, which moves the point of measurement to the input of the final recycling facility - after all sorting has taken place. **So, all contamination and losses must be removed from the weight of recyclables being reported.**
- ✓ EPR: **producers will be required to pay for up to 80% of the costs** for new EPR programs and EU programs and 50% for existing national programs.



January 16, 2018, European Commission releases  
**A European Strategy for Plastic in a Circular Economy**

May 2018, European Commission tables new proposal for a  
**Directive on single-use plastics (SUPD)**

December 19<sup>th</sup>, **Trilogue agreement** was reached by the European Parliament and the Council.

Spring 2019 – **Expected publication of SUPD**

# Single-use plastic products **banned from the marketplace**

Cotton bud sticks (with medical-use exceptions)

Cutlery (forks, knives, spoons, chopsticks)

Plates

Straws, stirrers

balloon sticks

Oxo-degradable plastics and

Expanded polystyrene (EPS) food containers and cups

**will be banned in the European Union from 2021.**

# Product requirements



Single-use plastic beverage containers that have caps and lids with a significant part made of plastic may be placed on the market **only if the caps and lids remain attached to the container during the product's intended use stage.**

As well, **PET beverage bottles must be made from 25% recycled plastic by 2025, and 30% in 2030.**

Producers of specific single use plastic products must pay into an **Extended Producer Responsibility program** that must cover the **costs of the collection of waste consisting of those single-use plastic products and its subsequent transport and treatment, including the costs to clean up litter and the costs of the awareness raising measures.**

Food containers

Packets and wrappers

Beverage containers including their caps and lids

Cups for beverages

Tobacco products with filters

Wet wipes

Balloons

Lightweight plastic carrier bags



## Article 9 on ‘separate collection’:

“Member States shall take the necessary measures to **collect separately, by 2029, an amount of waste single-use plastic products (beverage bottles) (...) equal to 90%** of such single-use plastic products placed on the market in a given year by weight. In order to achieve that objective MSs may inter alia:

(a) **establish deposit-refund schemes**, or

(b) establish separate collection targets for relevant extended producer responsibility schemes.”



# DRS Action Across the Globe

- The last couple of years has seen unprecedented interest in DRS, with several jurisdictions around the world moving forward with these systems as a complement to their existing collection models.
- The latest jurisdiction to implement a DRS was **Queensland, Australia** on 1 November 2018, following New South Wales in 2017.
- Many others have considered and/or are in the process of implementing DRS, for example...

## Queensland Container Deposit Scheme starts tomorrow

31 October, 2018 by **Andy Young**

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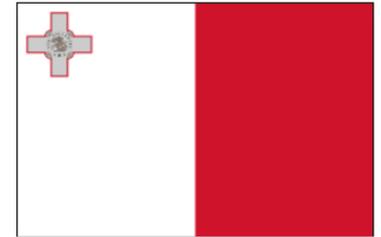
**From tomorrow, Thursday 1 November, Queensland will become the latest state to have a container deposit scheme (CDS) in place, offering a 10 cent refund to those who collect and return their eligible containers.**

The scheme, known as Containers for Change, will start with around 230 container refund points in operation across the state, with the Government promising that the number of sites will continue to grow as the scheme rolls out.

- **Scotland** The First Minister Nicola Sturgeon announced on 5 September 2017 that Scotland will introduce a deposit return system for drinks containers. Program in place before Dec 2020.



- **Malta** Government announced that the scheme would be in place in 2019.



- **Portugal** A new bill has been published in Diario da Republica early January. The implementation of the pilot project will last until 21 December 2019. January 1, 2022, a single-use beverage container deposit will become mandatory.



- **Turkey** On 29.11.2018, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey approved the new amendments to the Environmental Law. As of January 1, 2021, deposit will be introduced in Turkey.



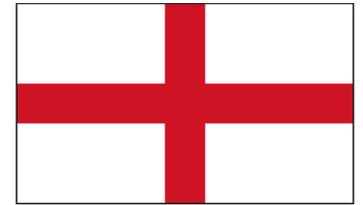
- **Romania** Emergency Ordinance, published in 2018. Final program plan needs to have details by Jan 2021 and published. DRS implementation by March 2022



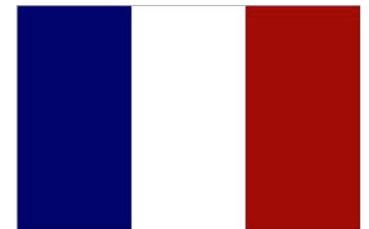
- **Slovakia** A study has been completed by the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic showing favorable costs and performance. The ministry is currently working on legislation to pass into law by 2020. System implementation by 2022.



- **England** The Government has announced that it will be implementing DRS, but has not yet released details.



- **France** The French Government is actively looking at how to implement a DRS in the country



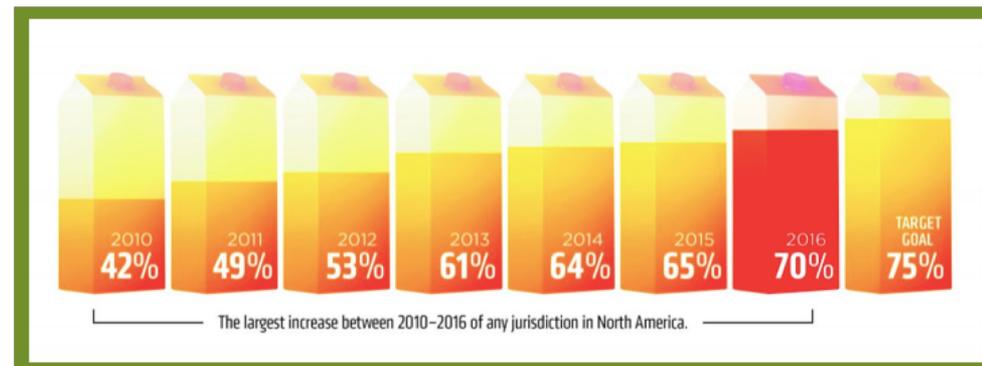
**Can a 90% separate collection  
for recycling target be  
achieved without DRS?**

# Considerations with status quo intensification approach

- **New calculation method** – only count was will be recycled (lowering the numerator).
- New rules under EPR which will require better **accounting for free riders and B2B sales** (increasing the denominator).
- Brandowners need large volumes of high quality material to meet **25% recycled-content**
- **Littering** needs to be addressed too.

# Manitoba, Case Study

- Industry managed system since 2010.
- Consumers pay 2-cents to consumers - “levy” on all non-alcohol beverages.
- Industry uses money to buy bins, education & awareness.
- Recent data 2018: 68% collection.



# Be realistic about recycling



- Best case scenario:
  - 95% of households have collection facilities
  - 90% of those households participate and contribute 90% of recyclables
  - 90% material is left after removal of contamination
- **maximum** amount of material that can be recycled is **69%** (90% of 90% of 90% of 95%)
- Optimise recycling, increase quality and quantity

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RECYCLING



**IS ACCESS  
EVERYTHING?**

<https://www.cmconsultinginc.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/RR-ACCESS-Feb2017.pdf>

LESSONS  
LEARNED



- ✓ **Data** is difficult to get and can be highly suspect.
- ✓ **Quality** for bottle-to-bottle application is poor from commingled collection.
- ✓ Does not address **litter**.
- ✓ Pay for garbage (“**user pay**”) systems are requisite for maximum participation.
- ✓ **Dry recyclables-mix-waste sorting** must be part of the planning.

THANK YOU!

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