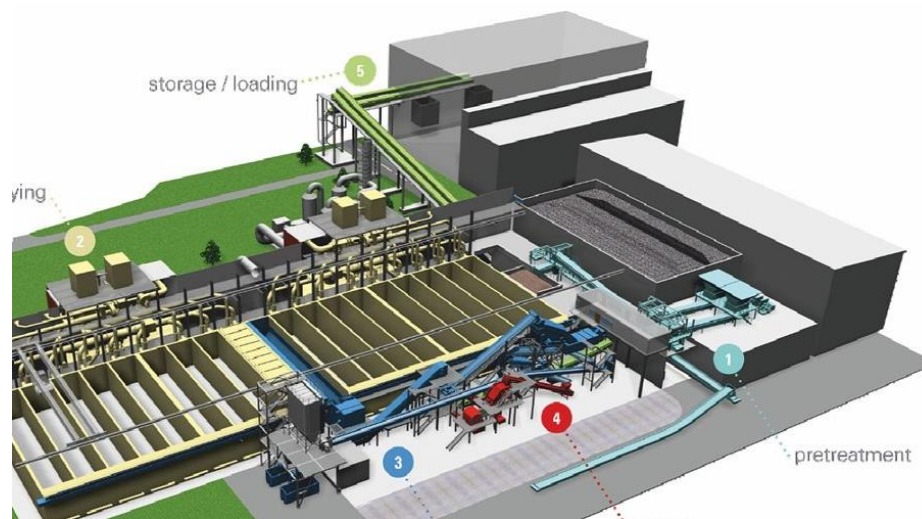


Contribution of Recycling and Recovery Facilities to the Circular Economy targets



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- In 2018, the EC published the Circular Economy Package (CEP) with the following targets:

Waste recycling rates of at least

- ❖ 55% in 2025,
- ❖ 60% in 2030,
- ❖ 65% in 2035.

Maximum 10% of generated waste to be disposed in landfills as from 2035.

- The amount of residual waste is expected to decrease as result of the increase of separate waste collection and recycling
- Residual waste treatment remains very important – main drivers:
 - *Pre-treat before landfilling* - art. 6 of Directive 1999/91/EC + Malagrotta ruling
 - Reduce *landfilling of biodegradable waste to 35% of the total amount of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995* - art. 5(2) of Directive 1999/91/EC
 - Reduce *disposal of municipal waste in landfills to 10% of total waste generated by 2035* - art. 5(5) of Directive 1999/91/EC
 - *Contribute to achievement of recycling targets* – art. 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC

What is a traditional MBT?

Designed to meet targets for reduction of untreated biodegradable waste disposal via the treatment of only residual waste, combining:

- **mechanical treatment** to sort out recyclables and separate waste for further dedicated treatment
- **biological treatment** (anaerobic or aerobic) to treat the extracted bio-waste

They are considered to

- Be inflexible to changes in share of residual/separately collected waste
- Minimally contribute to recycling targets

Usual outputs:

- Recyclable material
- Recovered energy/fuels (RDF/SRF, biogas)
- Compost-like output
- Bio-stabilised waste and residues for landfill disposal



MBT types for future EIB finance/advisory support

New MBT / Recycling and Recovery Facilities (RRF)

- **Integrated facilities reduce footprint, CAPEX & OPEX**, by combined treatment of various types of residual and separately collected waste streams in one facility (where feasible and pertinent)
- **Avoid lock-ins**, by increasing **operational flexibility** to shift from treatment of residual waste to separately collected waste streams
- **Contribute to the Circular Economy (CE) & Climate Action (CA)**, by increasing **material recovery & quality** and reduce waste to landfill/incineration

Upgrade/retrofit of existing MBT plants

- Increase **material recovery rate and separation quality**
- Integrate **treatment of separately collected waste streams**
- Reduce environmental impact by introducing BAT for emission abatement

Considerations for operational sustainability of future Recycling and Recovery Facilities (RRF's)

National / local authority level

- Fully functional (staffed) and **robust FOSDA's**, backed up by necessary legislation
- Immediate **increased emphasis on separate collection of household & similar wastes** (both in terms of public awareness and physical implementation)
- **Securing of RRF inputs** (separately collected **quantities** and **qualities** of wastes).
- Consideration of **current / future provisions of EPR / PRO schemes** and responsibilities

Operational Level

- **Operational and pricing flexibility** to be worked into DBO / PPP contracts
- Introduction of **pricing incentives** promoting the collection & treatment of source separated wastes.
- **Duration of DBO/PPP**, where it is considered longer term contracts have inherent benefits.

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Questions & Discussion
Thank you / Ευχαριστώ