



NEW POLICY GUIDELINES FOR IMPROVED PAPER RECYCLING LOOP IN CENTRAL EUROPE

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INTRODUCTION



- Paper recycling is a very important segment of the paper industry in the EU
 - It is important to identify the source, types and application of waste paper generated
 - Situation is not harmonised
- ➔ Different technical approaches and public awareness in different countries



RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS



THE EU WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

- provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste
- designed to protect both ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH
- includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements
- requirements are supplemented by other directives for specific waste streams



RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS



THE EU WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

- requires the member states to take appropriate measures to encourage firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste *by*

means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy

- it reflected a need for strict control of waste flows so as to “dispose” of them as cheaply as possible



The waste framework directive 2008/98/EC



- Provides no common limitation or approach on how waste paper should be collected from different sources
- According to the directive the collection is:

Gathering of waste including:

- Preliminary sorting
- Preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport

Separate collection means:

The collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate specific treatment



Identifying paper waste streams and key terminology



- **WASTE**
Defined as “any substance which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”

Remains the most important definition in the waste directive, as it is the starting point of decisions regarding further management

- European decision 2000/532/EC establishes a list of waste to facilitate harmonised classification of waste and hazardous waste within EU.
- When paper has been defined as waste by the holder, it may be, depending on its source of origin be classified too



Identifying paper waste streams and key terminology



Recycling being the optimal choice for waste paper recovery as:

RECYCLING

Means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes

REUSE

The waste framework directive 2008/98/EC defines reuse as any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived

PREPARING FOR REUSE

Means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products can be re-used without any other pre-processing



94/62/EC Packaging and waste packaging



- Packaging is important source of paper consumption
- Increasing quantities of waste packaging
- Packaging and waste packaging are in addition to the waste framework directive also subjugated to a special directive 94/62/EC



94/62/EC Packaging and waste packaging



The technical report for end-of-waste proposal for paper prepared by JRC IPTS in March 2011 recorded that:

41% of the paper consumption in CEPI countries went to packaging application with the largest consumption stream being information/graphic at 47%

The directive has both **ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND SAFEGUARDS** to support the functioning of the internal free market of goods



EN STANDARD 13430



Determines general requirements for packaging recoverable by material recycling applicable to all recyclable packaging materials

According to EU legislation waste recovery must hold environmental permits and abide by requirements.

WASTE PERMITS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS
Directives 2008/98/EC and 2010/75/EU

ANNEXES A and B – EN STANDARD 13430
Define procedures to be followed from packaging design to post used collection and sorting



EN STANDARD 13430, 13431, 13432



The standard **EN STANDARD 13430** provides examples of compliance summary statements for packaging to be recovered by material recycling after use and declaration of percentage of a functional unit of packaging available for recycling

EN STANDARD 13431

Determines requirements for packaging recoverable in the form of energy recovery, including specification of minimum inferior calorific value

EN STANDARD 13432

Defines requirements for packaging recoverable through composting and biodegradation



OTHER RELEVANT EU LEGISLATION



- **Combustion, incineration and co-incineration**

Installations performing energy recovery and disposal operations must hold a permit according to the waste framework directive. The waste framework directive defines disposal as any operation which is not recovery.

Annex V and Annex VI of directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions contain technical provisions relating to large combustion plants and waste incineration plants and co-incineration plants respectively

- **The waste shipment regulation (EC) No 1013/2006**

Lays down rules for shipments of waste both within the EU and between the EU and third countries. It specifically prohibits exports of hazardous waste to countries outside the OECD and exports of waste for disposal outside EU/EFTA



OTHER RELEVANT EU LEGISLATION



- The REACH regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Does not apply to waste as defined in the framework directive

The regulation stipulates is not a substance, preparation or article within the meaning of the REACH regulations.

Within the meaning of the REACH regulation by-product means a production residue that is not waste; a “production residue” is a material that is not deliberately produced in a production process

Recovered paper mainly consist of cellulose pulp.

Cellulose pulp is listed in Annex IV, and is consequently, exempted from registration, downstream user and evaluation obligations



OTHER RELEVANT EU LEGISLATION



RE-USE AND RECYCLING

the targets (Directive 2008/98/EC)

by 2020 preparation for reuse and the recycling of paper, metal, plastic and glass from households shall be increased to a minimum overall 50% by weight

packaging targets by weight 2008 (Directive 94/62/EC)



OTHER RELEVANT EU LEGISLATION



BY-PRODUCTS

- further use of the substance or object is certain
- the substance or object can be used directly without further processing other than normal industrial practice
- the substance or object is produced as an integral part of the production process and
- further use is lawful, i.e. the substance or object fulfils all relevant product environmental and health protection requirements for the specific use and will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts



OTHER RELEVANT EU LEGISLATION



END-OF-WASTE STATUS

- the substance or object is commonly used for specific purposes
- a market demand exists for such a substance or object
- the substance or object fulfils the technical requirements for the specific purposes and meets the existing legislation and standards applicable to products and
- the substance or object will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts



Green Public Procurement in the EU - GPP



In the European Union, Green Public Procurement (GPP) is defined as:

“A process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured”.

GPP is governed by the **EU Public Procurement Directives** which are transported in national legislation.



Green Public Procurement in the EU - GPP



The EU GPP criteria have been developed as part of the voluntary approach to GPP

THE PURPOSE OF GPP CRITERIA is:

To identify the main environmental impacts of each of the products and services covered, and propose clear, verifiable and ambitious criteria to address these in the procurement process.

Variations in the criteria adopted may reflect national differences in the market availability of products/services, approach to procurement and environmental priorities.



ENVIRONMENTAL LABELS AND ECOLABEL



International standards describe three approaches towards product environmental labelling in:

- ISO 14021 (type III)
- ISO 14024 (type I)
- ISO 14025 (type II)



General rules regarding labelling and honest presentation to consumers in ISO 14020



ECOLABEL



To qualify for Ecolabel is to comply with a tough set of criteria

The criteria encompass:

- Emissions to water and air
- Energy use
- Fibre, sustainability forest management
- Hazardous chemical substances
- Waste management
- Fitness for use
- Information on packaging



Legislation within the project ECOPAPER LOOP

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT



COLLECTION DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES



DATA ANALYSIS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES



PREPARING REPORT FROM DATA ANALYSIS



CONCLUSIONS



RECOMMENDATIONS



SOURCES OF OBTAINING DATA



EVENTS



Slovenian partners meeting – World Café
(Workshop)

Ljubljana, 22.01.2014

Roundtable Slovenia

Gornja Radgona, 27.08.2014

Hungarian partners meeting – World Café
(Workshop)

Sopron, 09.07.2014

Slovenian Chamber of Commerce **(consultation)**

Ljubljana, 12.06.2014

Circular economy – How to improve paper recycling in Poland?

Warsaw, 24.–25.06.2014



SOURCES OF OBTAINING DATA



COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES

PARTICIPANTS

- local authorities
- local associations
- regional authorities
- regional associations
- national authorities
- national associations
- paper board mills
- graphics companies
- public waste management
- private waste management



SOURCES OF OBTAINING DATA



- **PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DOCUMENTATION**

ONLINE DOCUMENTATION

(regulations, laws, regulations, recommendations, education,...)

- **LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEGISLATION REPORTS**

PROJECT PARTNERS

11.02.2014 e-mail (INSTRUCTIONS AND PROPOSAL)

(COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS REGIONAL REPORTS)

- **FACE TO FACE DIALOGUES**

STAKEHOLDERS- questionnaires



CONCLUSIONS



- Though common EU directives exist regarding waste as well as packaging and packaging waste applying to all member states
- Individual countries employ different measures to attain goals stipulated in the waste framework and the packaging and packaging waste directives
- All partner countries are striving to achieve community goals with regard to various waste streams
- Only Germany has surpassed target requirements, others have made large improvements during recent years



CONCLUSIONS



- Within the system waste is seen as commodity, while private waste collection companies collect waste from larger production organisations
- Environmental criteria in public procurement procedures are more or less a legislative requirement in all countries with some countries prescribing exact environmental criteria and others relying more on the dissemination of good practice, contract templates and other softer tools
- All countries encourage the use of ecolabels



CONCLUSIONS



- Educating people is better than strict regulations
- No legislation on sorting is really needed
- Regulation over prices (stimulation instead of punishment for consumers)
- General rules for eco-design in legislation needed on EU level
- Make paper collection as easy as possible for consumers



CONCLUSIONS



- regulation of GPP should include recyclability criteria and selected institutions should be authorized to determine product recyclability
- regulation of GPP should include eco-design and adoption of environmental certification
- regulations should classify paper products in different classes according to their recyclability characteristics



CONCLUSIONS



- simple and applicable legislation guidelines are important
- separated collection of different paper grades is not recommendable due to feasibility
- more accurate sorting should be performed before using materials for recycling in paper industry
- more attention paid on the sorting technique (mechanical, manual)



Thank you for your attention

