

Action:

Analysis of regulatory obstacles and drivers for boosting an urban circular bioeconomy

27th September 2018, Athens Ingunn Dale Samset and Andrea Accorigi



ACTION

This action will produce a **report** analysing the **regulatory obstacles and drivers** to better valorising urban bioresources.



Feedback from consultation

1. Poland: who will be the recipient of the analysis? European Commission or urban stakeholders?

Italian stakeholder: input on obstacles and drivers. Would like to get involved.



EU Policy Workshop | Brussels | 28 May 2018

The Road to an Urban Bioeconomy: Barriers and Solutions to Closing the Loop of Bio-Resources



DG RTD and DG ENV

European Compost Network and Urban Agenda CE Partnership

Case studies from cities, municipalities and industry/project

Panel and roundtable discussions















Outcomes of the workshop

70 participants

 Inputs on regulatory/financial/technical potentials & challenges to boost and urban circular bioeconomy

 Inputs on regulatory barriers and drivers confirmed those collected by our survey



Survey report – LAYOUT (1)

Background

Why focusing on this value chain? What are the main challenges?

Scope

Focus on regulatory barriers, drivers and recommendations

Methodology

Sample of experts, survey, survey analysis



Survey report – LAYOUT (2)

Legislation X Overall Conclusion						
						Product Category A (e.g. fertilizers)
(Possible: Description of the importance of the legislation for this VC)						
Biobased products	Bottlenecks (combined with	Drivers	Analysis			
	recommendations)					
Product A.						
Product B.						
Product C.						
	Product Category	B (e.g. biobased plastics)				
(Possible: Description of the importance of the legislation for this VC)						
(Fossible: Description of the importance of the legislation for this VC)						
Biobased products	Bottlenecks (combined with	Drivers	Analysis			
	recommendations)					
Product D.						
Etc.						



Survey report – LAYOUT (3)

I. Landfill Directive

The feedback of the responders on both the 'old' Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC and the feedback on the proposal to change the Landfill Directive (2015/0274/COD). As the proposal has resulted in a newly adopted Directive 2018/850/EU amending the Landfill Directive, this Directive will be used to analyze the feedback provided. The new consolidated Landfill directive can be found here.

Overall Conclusion

Feedback from responders

- The feedback was separately collected for the Landfill Directive and the proposal to amend the Landfill Directive. In the overal feedback some general trends came to the forefront:

 Multiple respondents in different product categories considered the addition of a stricter maximum percentage of municipal waste that is allowed to be landfilled (10%) in the amended Landfill Directive as a positive development. Some arround for an even stricter limit (5%).
- Various bottlenecks suggest that stricter measures against, and even prohibiting, the landfilling of biodegradable waste should be considered in the Landfill Directive. It follows from our analysis of the revised Landfill Directive in combination with the revised Waste Framework Directive that the revised waste legislation adheres to the wishes of the respondents (at least in relation to the organic fraction of municipal waste (See bottleneck I.3.3)). However, there are still issues with the current definition of biodegradable waste in the Landfill Directive, several respondents argue for a less restrictive and clearer definition. For example, sludge is not clearly included in the definition of biodegradable waste in the Landfill Directive.

Responders

General remarks regarding the responses of the interviewees; In the feedback on the product categories: bioethanol and biomethanol, biobased chemicals, and biobased plastics, only EU funded projects provided feedback. This could be explained by the fact that these EU funded projects are the actors most involved in developing innovative products and production methods which fall within these before mentioned categories. The other responders focused only on the fertilizers product category

Legend

Classification system of bottlenecks and drivers

- All EU legislations are numbered with roman numbers.
- 1.1. Product categories are numbered secondly. It is possible that a certain bottleneck/driver is mentioned in different product categories, then multiple numbers are mentioned here divided by a / (e.g. I.1/3).
- I.1.1 The final number indicates the chronological order of the bottlenecks/drivers.

Similar feedback:

- When the same bottlenecks/drivers are given by a responder on products belonging to different categories, this is indicated by the inclusion of this text: "Same feedback as .."
- When the same bottlenecks/drivers are given by different responders in the same product categories but on different products this text is made blue.

1. Fertilizers (organic/inorganic)

product	Bottlenecks (& recommendations)	Regulatory drivers	Analysis
Organic Fertilizer (compost or	Bottleneck.1.1.1 (proposal) of the respondents (4) representing waste management companies argued for an addition of the term 'non-recyclable' in article 5(5) of the new Landfill Directive:	Driver 1.1.1 (old directive) A regulatory driver in the old Landfill Directive in relation to organic fertilizers mentioned by one of the respondents (6) was that article 5 (that sets up	Bottleneck I.1.1 (proposal) and I.1.2 (proposal): Both these bottlenecks refer to article 5(5) in the newly adopted Landfill Directive and are directed at reducing the amount of (recyclable) municipal waste that is being



Decisions to be taken

Who to address in the report?

e.g. European Commission

How to address EU legislators?

e.g. send report to each relevant Unit?

Internal report or report to be published?



NEXT STEPS

- Deeper analysis of the replies by Europa Decentraal (sept/oct)
- First draft report (oct/nov 2018)
 - Send to working group/partners for comments
 - Send to experts for comments
- Final report (by dec 2018/jan 2019)



Experts Workshop on Urban Circular Bioeconomy

Scope: collect inputs on how to draft, finance, implement and assess an urban circular bioeconomy strategy

When: 22 November 2018

Where: Brussels