

Survey Report 9

**European Waste Management Association
(FEAD)**

European Waste Management Association (FEAD)

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Visiting location: Brussels, Belgium



Outline of FEAD

- **Location: Brussels, Belgium**
- **Institutional membership: Waste management associations in 19 European countries are members (DWMA is also a member)**
- **Number of member companies: Approx. 3,000**
- **Business: FEAD members are national waste management associations covering 19 countries in Europe. Representing around 3,000 companies operating across the waste management value chain, FEAD will make recommendations to the European Commission on a regulatory framework for the waste management sector.**

European Approach to Waste

The requirements for a substance to be classified as a by-product in Europe are as follows. Substances that do not fall into these categories are classified as waste.

- **The substance is commonly used for a specific purpose**
- **The substance can be used directly without the need for additional treatment processes**
- **There is an existing demand and the product complies with current legislation and standards applicable to the product**
- **The use does not have a negative impact on the environment or human health**

Disposal Status of Livestock Manure in Europe

- **Livestock manure is classified as a by-product of agriculture in Europe and is controlled by regulations relevant to the agricultural sector. This is due to the fact that the use of livestock manure in Europe fits the aforementioned by-product requirements and that the agricultural sector has historically had a greater say in Europe. In Europe, there are also administrative restraints on waste disposal, so it is easier for farmers to do business with livestock manure as a by-product than as a waste product.**
- **FEAD's position is that livestock manure is better managed by the waste sector, as there is a system in place to ensure traceability, leading to proper disposal.**

Disposal Status of Livestock Manure in Europe

- **Although there are differences depending on whether it is waste or by-products, the treatment method of livestock manure in Europe is basically the same as in Japan, and it is directly put into the soil, composted, and fermented with methane. Some member states may choose direct combustion for the purpose of energy recovery, waste heat utilization, or fertilizer use of incineration ash.**
- **Large-scale livestock farmers often compost themselves, but due to the low selling price of compost and the limited period of time during the year when fertilizer can be applied, setting a place to store the product is an issue.**

FEAD webpage article

May 17, 2024

FEAD Feedback on the Commission Directive amending the Council Directive on the use of certain fertilising materials from livestock manure

FEAD, the European Federation for Waste Management and Environmental Services, representing the private waste and resource management industry across Europe **welcomes** the Commission's latest Directive to amend the Council Directive 91/676/EEC on specific fertilizing materials from livestock manure. However, **FEAD believes that it is essential to clarify the status of RENURE (REcovered Nitrogen manURE) products**, especially if it needs to be subjected to the Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009, so called animal by-products Regulation and the relation in regardso to the EU fertilizing products Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.

<https://fead.be/position/fead-feedback-on-the-commission-directive-amending-the-council-directive-on-the-use-of-certain-fertilising-materials-from-livestock-manure/>

Waste tracking system

- **The European Union (EU) intends to bring new regulations on the transport of waste into force in May 2024, with the transport of waste generated within the EU to be managed by a central EU system.**
- **Although there are differences in operation depending on whether the waste is non-hazardous or hazardous, and whether it is transported within or outside the EU, for transfers of waste generated within the EU, information on the waste generator, transporter, disposal destination, type and quantity of waste and disposal method must be registered (for transfers within the home country, registration is planned to be voluntary).**

Waste tracking system

- The tracking system consists of four copies of the document, which are signed by the generator, the transporter, and the disposal plant, and one is returned to the generator.

Figure: Entries for the transport of waste (EU Regulation Annex)

Consignment information ⁽¹⁾			
1. Person who arranges the shipment Name: Address: Contact person: Tel. Fax E-mail:		2. Importer/consignee Name: Address: Contact person: Tel. Fax E-mail:	
3. Actual quantity: Tonnes (Mg): m ³ :		4. Actual date of shipment:	
5.(a) First carrier ⁽²⁾ Name: Address: Contact person: Tel. Fax E-mail: Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:	5.(b) Second carrier Name: Address: Contact person: Tel. Fax E-mail: Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:	5.(c) Third carrier Name: Address: Contact person: Tel. Fax E-mail: Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:	
6. Waste generator ⁽³⁾ Original producer(s), new producer(s) or collector: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel. Fax E-mail:		8. Recovery operation (or if appropriate disposal operation in the case of waste referred to in Article 3(4)): R-code/D-code:	
7. Recovery facility <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory <input type="checkbox"/> Name: Address: Contact person: Tel. Fax E-mail:		9. Usual description of the waste:	
		10. Waste identification (RV in relevant codes): (i) Basel Annex D: (ii) OECD (if different from (i)): (iii) Annex IIA ⁽⁴⁾ : (iv) Annex IIIB ⁽⁵⁾ : (v) EC list of wastes: (vi) National code:	
11. Countries/states concerned:			
Export/dispatch	Transit		Import/destination
12. Declaration of the person who arranges the shipment: I certify that the above information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that effective written contractual obligations have been entered into with the consignee (not required in the case of waste referred to in Article 3(4)). Name: Date: Signature:			
13. Signature upon receipt of the waste by the consignee: Name: Date: Signature:			
TO BE COMPLETED BY THE RECOVERY FACILITY OR BY THE LABORATORY:			
14. Shipment received at recovery facility <input type="checkbox"/> or laboratory <input type="checkbox"/>		Quantity received: Tonnes(Mg): m ³ :	
Name: Date: Signature:			

⁽¹⁾ Information accompanying shipments of green listed waste and destined for recovery or waste destined for laboratory analysis pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. For completing this document, see also the corresponding specific instructions as contained in Annex IC of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

⁽²⁾ If more than three carriers, attach information as required in books 5 (a), (b), (c).

⁽³⁾ When the person who arranges the shipment is not the producer or collector, information about the producer or collector shall be provided.

⁽⁴⁾ The relevant code(s) as indicated in Annex IIA to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 are to be used, as appropriate in sequence. Certain Basel entries such as B1100, B3010 and B3020 are restricted to particular waste streams only, as indicated in Annex IIA.

⁽⁵⁾ The BEU codes listed in Annex IIIB to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 are to be used.

Waste tracking system

- **Waste is divided into two lists: the Green List, which is a list of recyclable and non-hazardous waste, and the Amber List, which is a list of hazardous waste; the Green List system is built on the assumption that all registration procedures will be digitalized. In addition, since there is no need for prior notification or consent to the competent authorities for the transportation of waste, it does not take long to transport waste. On the other hand, the Amber List is a more time-consuming mechanism than the Green List as it requires prior notification of the transport of waste to the competent authorities and requires document verification in the country where the waste is generated and the country where it is transported.**

Waste tracking system

- **The new regulations will not come into effect until May 2027, it is expected that the EU Member States' waste transport systems will be developed over the next few years. This system will enable the collection and publication of uniform waste information within the EU.**
- **FEAD believes that the data can be used as material for considering measures for the effective use of recyclable materials by making the status of waste landfill in member states known. In Italy, where a similar system has already been introduced, it was also noted that through the use of the system, communication can take place between the parties involved, making it easier to collect waste of the same quality.**

Waste tracking system

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Reference : Waste shipments (European Commission)

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-shipments_en

Status of Recycled Plastics

- **As recycled plastics are expensive in Europe, there is little demand from plastic product manufacturers and consumers, making it a challenge to promote their use.**

Status of Recycled Plastics

- **The competitors for recycled plastics are virgin and recycled materials coming from China and other countries. In Europe, the use of a certain amount of recycled plastic as material for plastics used in beverage bottles is aimed at creating demand for regular recycled plastic, but plastic product manufacturers use cheaper materials from outside Europe. However, recycled plastics coming from outside Europe cannot be judged by their appearance as to whether they meet the recycled plastic standards required by Europe. There is also suspicion that virgin plastic is being exported as recycled plastic because of the clean appearance of the plastic.**

Status of Recycled Plastics

- **FEAD's position is that recycled plastics used within Europe should be limited to those produced within Europe, but this is not possible due to World Trade Organisation (WTO) regulations. A system for third-party certification of the quality of recycled plastics coming from outside Europe to ensure that they are equivalent to European standards is required, as well as measures to permit plants producing recycled plastic**
- **FEAD has recommended to the European Commission requirements for the establishment of a quality certification regime for recycled plastics by third parties. The European Commission has responded that the Commission does not have the capacity to run a certification system.**

Status of Recycled Plastics

- **As the disposal of plastics generated within Europe is a challenge, the policy is to first reduce the amount generated. Efforts are being made to reduce single-use plastic products and to use a certain amount of recycled plastic as material for products.**