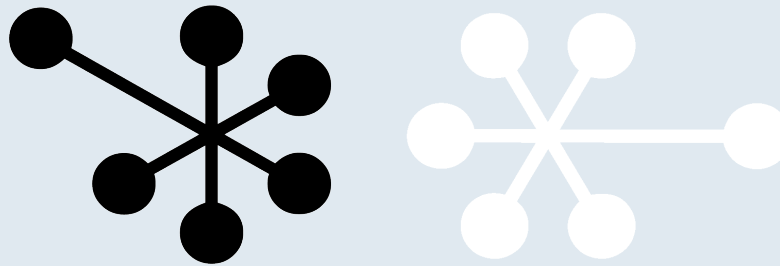


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Understanding the End-of-Waste (EoW) Criteria in the EU An Important Component of Sustainable Waste Management & Circular Economy

dr inż. Andrzej Tonderski



The project "Chemicals Risk Management and Assessment of Alternatives: Tools and best practices to support circularity, create more sustainable products and avoid regrettable substitution" (LIFE FitForREACH2, No. 101113947 — LIFE22-ENV-EE-LIFE FitforREACH-2) is co-financed with the contribution of the LIFE Programme of the European Union.

Agenda:

- Intro
- Framework
- Conditions
- EU legislation
- National legislation
- Challenges
- EoW and Circular Economy



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Introduction to End of Waste Concept

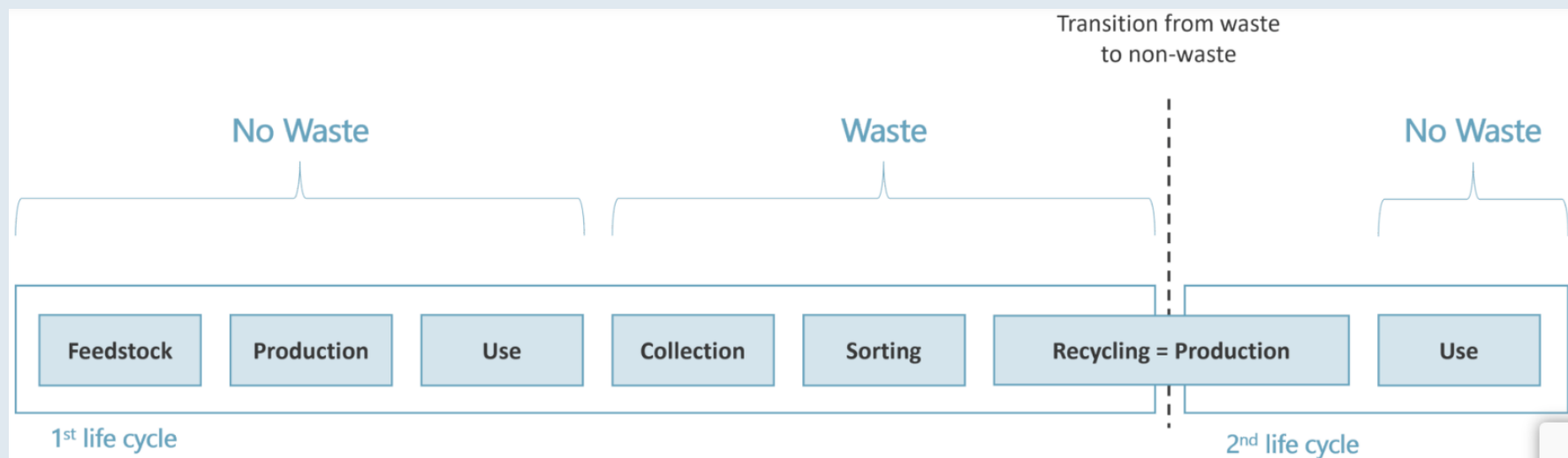
- **Definition:** EoW criteria determine when waste ceases to be waste.
- **Purpose:** Ensures recycled materials meet quality and safety standards.
- **Significance:** Vital for promoting the EU's circular economy goals.



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Regulatory Framework of EoW

- **Key Regulation:** Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC
- **Principles:** Defined to promote recycling and minimize waste disposal.



Four Core Conditions of EoW

- **1. Material Use:** Must have specific, practical uses.
- **2. Market Demand:** A valid market must exist for the material.
- **3. Quality Standards:** Must meet technical and safety standards.
- **4. Environmental & Health Safety:** Must not harm human health or the environment.



EU Implementation of EoW Criteria

- **Scope:** Applies to various materials like **metals** (iron, steel and aluminium scrap - Council Regulation (EU) N° 333/2011), **glass** (glass cullet - Commission Regulation (EU) N° 1179/2012), and **copper** (copper scrap Commission Regulation (EU) N° 715/2013).
- **New Developments:** Recently, stakeholders and policymakers have been calling for identification of further possible material streams for which to develop end-of-waste criteria. JRC has started developing new scientific proposals for end-of-waste criteria for **plastics** and plans to do the same for **textiles**.
- **Requirements:**
 - Recovery operation specifics,
 - Quality criteria, and
 - Compliance management.



National Regulation on EoW Criteria

- **Poland:** Recently, additional EoW criteria have been developed in Poland for **asphalt rubble waste** (MCE, 2021) and waste generated in the process of **energy combustion of fuels** (MCE, 2022).



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Challenges in Harmonizing EoW

- **Differences in Infrastructure:** Varies by country (e.g., Germany vs. Poland).
- **Regulatory Variances:** Stricter vs. lenient approaches across EU members.
- **Technological Gaps:** Impact uniform quality and treatment of recovered materials.



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EoW Criteria and the Circular Economy

- **Goals:** Reduce primary raw material use, promote recycling.
- **Benefits:** Cuts CO₂ emissions, supports EU climate goals.
- **Issues:** Hazardous substances in recycled materials require careful management.



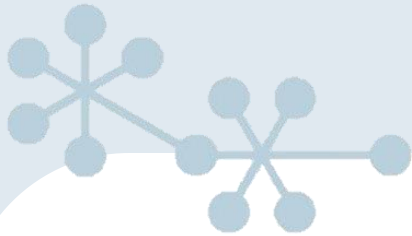
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Conclusion & Future Outlook

- **Key Challenges:** Harmonizing EU regulations, improving waste processing technology.
- **Future Prospects:** Automation and advanced sorting technologies to enhance EoW.
- **Summary:** Effective EoW criteria are vital for sustainable waste management and the EU's circular economy.



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Thank You for Attention!

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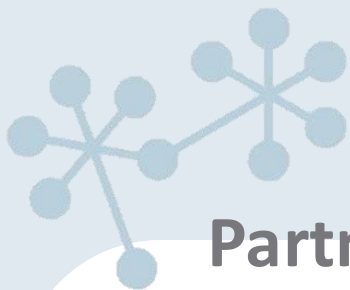
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