



2015/0275(COD)

18.7.2016

AMENDMENTS

166 - 365

Draft report

Simona Bonafè

(PE580.497v01-00)

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2015)0595 – C8-0382/2015 – 2015/0275(COD))

Amendment 166
Notis Marias

Draft legislative resolution
Citation 3 a (new)

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

- having regard to the Protocol (No. 2) of the TFEU concerning the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality,

Or. el

Amendment 167
Luke Ming Flanagan, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Draft legislative resolution
Citation 5 a (new)

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

- Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 17 October 2013^{1a},

^{1a} Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on ‘Towards more sustainable consumption: industrial product lifetimes and restoring trust through consumer information’,

Or. en

Amendment 168
Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Pavel Poc

Draft legislative resolution
Citation 6 a (new)

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

- Having regard to the European

Parliament resolution of 19th January 2012, in particular paragraph 14 thereof, on how to avoid food wastage: strategies for a more efficient food chain in the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 169
Karl-Heinz Florenz

Draft legislative resolution
Citation 8 a (new)

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

- *Having regard to the Report of the European Parliament "Resource Efficiency: moving towards a Circular Economy",*

Or. en

Amendment 170
Karl-Heinz Florenz

Draft legislative resolution
Citation 8 b (new)

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

- *Having regard to the report of the International Resource Panel "Resource Efficiency: Potential and Economic Implications UNEP (2016)",*

Or. en

Justification

<http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel/KnowledgeResources/AssessmentAreasReports/Cross-CuttingPublications/tabid/133337/Default.aspx>

Amendment 171
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital -1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1) In view of the EU's dependence on the import of raw materials and the rapid depletion of a significant amount of natural resources in the short term, it is a key challenge to reclaim as many resources as possible within the EU and to enhance the transition towards a circular economy.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to highlight the wider agenda of moving towards a circular economy, and to stress the opportunity the revision of the Waste Framework Directive offers to enhance this transition.

Amendment 172
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital -1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1a) The circular economy offers important opportunities for local economies and offers the potential to create a win-win situation for all stakeholders involved.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to highlight the wider agenda of moving towards a circular economy, and to stress the opportunity the revision of the Waste Framework Directive offers to enhance this transition.

Amendment 173
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital -1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1b) Research and innovation and the creation of smart business models based on resource efficiency are essential for the transition towards a circular economy.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to highlight the wider agenda of moving towards a circular economy, and to stress the opportunity the revision of the Waste Framework Directive offers to enhance this transition.

Amendment 174
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital -1 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1c) Waste management should be transformed into sustainable material management. Underlines that the revision of the Waste Framework Directive offers an opportunity to this end.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to highlight the wider agenda of moving towards a circular economy, and to stress the opportunity the revision of the Waste Framework Directive offers to enhance this transition.

Amendment 175
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital -1 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1d) In order to successfully move towards a circular economy, the full implementation of "Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy" is necessary in addition to the revision and full implementation of the Waste Directives. The Action Plan should also increase the coherence, consistency and synergies between the circular economy and energy, climate, agriculture, industry and research policies.

Or. en

Justification

There is a clear need for ensuring coherence, consistency and synergies between various policies.

Amendment 176
Gilles Pargneaux, Pervenche Berès

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources and promoting a more circular economy.

(1) Waste management, ***transformation and use*** in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources and promoting a more circular economy, ***a better management of raw material, while making the economy less dependent on importations, reducing the energy***

dependency of the EU, providing new economic opportunities, new markets and promoting the creation of local jobs.

Or. en

Amendment 177

Giovanni La Via, Aldo Patriciello, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent *and* rational utilisation of natural resources and promoting a more circular economy.

Amendment

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent rational utilisation of natural resources and promoting a more circular economy, *increasing energy efficiency and reducing the Union's resource dependence enhancing the diffusion of renewable energy from municipal and agricultural waste such as biogas and biomethane.*

Or. en

Amendment 178

José Blanco López, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources and promoting a more circular economy.

Amendment

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources and promoting a more circular economy, *increasing energy efficiency and reducing*

the Union's dependency.

Or. es

Amendment 179
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent **and rational** utilisation of natural resources and promoting a more circular economy.

Amendment

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent **rational and reduced** utilisation of natural resources and promoting a more circular economy, **which is key to the EU's long-term competitiveness.**

Or. en

Justification

The essence of a circular economy is that waste is considered as a valuable resource ("trash is cash"), leading to a reduction in the demand for virgin resources. We therefore need to reclaim as much resources as possible within the EU in view of ensuring the EU's long-term competitiveness.

Amendment 180
Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent and

Amendment

(1) Waste management in the Union should be improved, with a view to protecting, preserving and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, ensuring prudent and

rational utilisation of natural resources and promoting *a more* circular economy.

efficient use of natural resources and promoting *the principles of the* circular economy.

Or. en

Amendment 181
Pavel Poc, Jytte Guteland

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) A clean, effective and sustainable circular economy requires the removal of hazardous substances from products at the design stage and in this context circular economy should recognise explicit provisions in the Seventh Environment Action Programme which calls for the development of non-toxic material cycles so that recycled waste can be used as a major, reliable source of raw material for the Union.

Or. en

Justification

The EU should focus on creating a clean circular economy and avoid possible major risk of a future loss in public and market confidence in recycled material while creating an endless legacy. The main burden for recyclers is the presence of hazardous substances in material. The focus of the EU should be on getting these hazardous substances out of products and waste, and not endangering public health and the environment by exempting certain classes of businesses or products from safe requirements and by making it impossible to identify those contaminated materials in the future.

Amendment 182
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 a (new)

(1a) *The aim of this Directive is to lay down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and, by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use and by ensuring waste is valued as a resource in view of contributing to a Circular Economy in the European Union.*

Or. en

Amendment 183

Gilles Pargneaux, Pervenche Berès

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The targets laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴ for preparing for re-use and recycling of waste should be amended to make them better reflect the Union's ambition to move to a circular economy.

¹⁴ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Amendment

(2) The targets laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴ for preparing for re-use and recycling of waste should be amended to make them better reflect the Union's ambition to move to a circular economy, ***by taking the necessary measures to ensure that the waste can be considered as a useful resource for this transition.***

¹⁴ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Or. en

Amendment 184

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, José Inácio Faria

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The targets laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴ for preparing for re-use and recycling of waste should ***be amended to make them better*** reflect the Union's ambition to move to a circular economy.

¹⁴ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Amendment

(2) The targets laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴ for preparing for re-use and recycling of waste should reflect the Union's ambition to move to a circular economy.

¹⁴ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Or. en

Amendment 185

Gilles Pargneaux, Pervenche Berès

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) ***Many*** Member States ***have yet*** to develop the necessary waste management infrastructure. It is therefore essential to set long-term policy objectives in order to guide measures and investments, notably by preventing the creation of structural overcapacities for the treatment of residual waste and lock-ins of recyclable materials at the bottom of the waste hierarchy.

Amendment

(3) ***It is therefore essential for some*** Member States ***to revise their existing waste prevention programs in light of the new provisions of the present directive and to adapt their investments*** to develop the necessary waste management infrastructure. It is therefore essential to set long-term policy objectives in order to guide measures and investments, notably by preventing the creation of structural overcapacities for the treatment of residual waste and lock-ins of recyclable materials at the bottom of the waste hierarchy.

Amendment 186
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Many Member States have yet to develop the necessary waste management infrastructure. It is therefore essential to set long-term policy objectives in order to guide measures and investments, notably by preventing the creation of structural overcapacities for the treatment of residual waste and lock-ins of recyclable materials at the **bottom** of the waste hierarchy.

Amendment

(3) Many Member States have yet to develop the necessary waste management infrastructure. It is therefore essential to set long-term policy objectives in order to guide measures and investments, notably by preventing the creation of structural overcapacities for the treatment of residual waste **on landfills** and lock-ins of recyclable materials at the **lowest level** of the waste hierarchy.

Or. en

Amendment 187
Giovanni La Via, Aldo Patriciello, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, and a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly

Amendment

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, and a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly

complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an elaborate financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management.

complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, ***an effective sorting system***, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an elaborate financing system ***also aimed at supporting the use of renewable energies originated from waste, such as biomethane and biogas as a fuel***. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management, ***including the achievement of the recycling targets. However, proper management of municipal waste alone is not enough to boost the transition to a circular economy, where all kinds of waste should be considered as a new resource***.

Or. en

Amendment 188

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Gesine Meissner, Jan Huitema, Jasenko Selimovic, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, and a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly

Amendment

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, and a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly

complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an elaborate financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management.

complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, ***an effective sorting system, tracing of waste streams***, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an elaborate financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management. ***However, proper management of municipal waste alone is not enough to boost the transition to a circular economy where waste is considered a resource; a lifecycle approach to products and waste is necessary to ignite this boost.***

Or. en

Amendment 189

Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, ***and*** a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition,

Amendment

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, a very high public visibility, ***as well as its risks and impact on the environment and human health***. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly complex waste management system, ***taking into account the precautionary principle, and*** including an efficient collection scheme, a need to

and an elaborate financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management.

actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an elaborate financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management.

Or. en

Amendment 190

Josu Juaristi Abaunz, Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, and a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an elaborate financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management.

Amendment

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, and a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, ***an effective sorting system***, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an elaborate financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management.

Or. en

Amendment 191

Susanne Melior, Karin Kadenbach, Jo Leinen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, and a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an *elaborate* financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management.

Amendment

(4) Municipal waste constitutes approximately between 7 and 10% of the total waste generated in the Union; however, this waste stream is amongst the most complex ones to manage, and the way it is managed generally gives a good indication of the quality of the overall waste management system in a country. The challenges of municipal waste management result from its highly complex and mixed composition, direct proximity of the generated waste to citizens, and a very high public visibility. As a result, its management involves a need for a highly complex waste management system including an efficient collection scheme, a need to actively engage citizens and businesses, a need for infrastructure adjusted to the specific waste composition, and an *objective-oriented* financing system. Countries which have developed efficient municipal waste management systems generally perform better in overall waste management.

Or. de

Amendment 192

Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) Increased efforts to move towards a circular economy could generate a 2-4%

reduction of greenhouse gas emissions per year, offering a clear incentive to invest in a circular economy. Whereas there is a clear need to increase the consistency, coherence and possible synergies between the EU's circular economy and climate policies.

** http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-6204_en.htm*

Or. en

Justification

A circular economy also offers significant opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and this should be made explicit.

Amendment 193

Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) The original waste producer has a key role to play in waste prevention and at the initial pre-sorting stage.

Or. fr

Amendment 194

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5) Definitions of municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, *the final recycling process*, and backfilling need to be included in Directive 2008/98/EC so that the scope of these

(5) Definitions of municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, and backfilling need to be included in Directive 2008/98/EC so that the scope of these concepts is clarified.

concepts is clarified.

Or. en

Amendment 195

Elisabetta Gardini, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Definitions of municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, the final recycling process, and backfilling need to be included in Directive 2008/98/EC so that the scope of these concepts is clarified.

Amendment

(5) Definitions of municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, the final recycling process, and backfilling need to be included in Directive 2008/98/EC so that the scope of these concepts is clarified. ***In the definition of "construction and demolition waste", it should be considered that construction and demolition activities may generate other types of waste to which Chapters 14, 15, 16 of Decision 2014/955/EU should apply.***

Or. en

Amendment 196

Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Definitions of municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, the final recycling process, and backfilling need to be included in Directive 2008/98/EC so that the scope of these concepts is clarified.

Amendment

(5) Definitions of municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, ***food waste***, the final recycling process, and backfilling need to be included in Directive 2008/98/EC so that the scope of these concepts is clarified.

Or. en

Amendment 197
Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Pavel Poc

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Definitions of municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, the final recycling process, and backfilling need to be included in Directive 2008/98/EC so that the scope of these concepts is clarified.

Amendment

(5) Definitions of *food waste*, municipal waste, construction and demolition waste, the final recycling process, and backfilling need to be included in Directive 2008/98/EC so that the scope of these concepts is clarified.

Or. en

Amendment 198
Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) The coherence between Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and related union legislation such as Directive 2009/28/EC, on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, and Regulation 1907/2006, on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), should be ensured. In particular, coherent interpretation and application of the definitions of "waste", "waste hierarchy" and "by-product" should be ensured under these legislative acts.

Or. en

Amendment 199
Elisabetta Gardini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Hazardous and non hazardous waste should be identified according to the rules of Decision 2014/955 amending Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation 1357/2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives.

Or. en

Amendment 200

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) To ensure that recycling targets are based on reliable and comparable data and to enable more effective monitoring of progress in attaining those targets, the definition of municipal waste in Directive 2008/98/EC should be in line with the definition used for statistical purposes by the European Statistical Office and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, on the basis of which Member States have been reporting data for several years. The definition of municipal waste in this Directive is neutral with regard to the public or private status of the operator managing waste.

(6) The definition of municipal waste in this Directive is neutral with regard to the public or private status of the operator managing waste.

Or. en

Amendment 201
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) To ensure that recycling targets are based on reliable and comparable data and to enable more effective monitoring of progress in attaining those targets, the definition of municipal waste in Directive 2008/98/EC should be ***in line with the definition used for statistical purposes by the European Statistical Office and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, on the basis of which Member States have been reporting data for several years***. The definition of municipal waste in this Directive is neutral with regard to the public or private status of the operator managing waste.

Amendment

(6) To ensure that recycling targets are based on reliable and comparable data and to enable more effective monitoring of progress in attaining those targets, the definition of municipal waste in Directive 2008/98/EC should be ***harmonized and should be used in same form in different parts of EU waste legislation, in particular in Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics***. The definition of municipal waste in this Directive is neutral with regard to the public or private status of the operator managing waste.

Or. en

Amendment 202
Elisabeth Köstinger, Albert Deß

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) To ensure that recycling targets are based on reliable and comparable data and to enable more effective monitoring of progress in attaining those targets, the definition of municipal waste in Directive 2008/98/EC should be in line with the definition used for statistical purposes by the European Statistical Office and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, on the basis of which Member States have been reporting data for several years. The definition of municipal waste in this Directive is neutral

Amendment

(6) To ensure that recycling targets are based on reliable and comparable data and to enable more effective monitoring of progress in attaining those targets, the definition of municipal waste in Directive 2008/98/EC should be in line with the definition used for statistical purposes by the European Statistical Office and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, on the basis of which Member States have been reporting data for several years. ***Within this definition municipal waste should be understood as***

with regard to the public or private status of the operator managing waste.

household waste and similar waste, including bulky waste (e.g. white goods, old furniture, mattresses), garden waste (including leaves, grass clipping, and cleansing waste), waste from street cleaning services (including street sweepings), the content of litter containers, waste from park and garden maintenance. Municipal waste does not include waste from sewage network and treatment, including sewage sludge and construction and demolition waste. The definition of municipal waste in this Directive is neutral with regard to the public or private status of the operator managing waste.

Or. en

Justification

The definition of "municipal waste" in Article 3 should be kept as simple as possible, complemented with the detailed explanation coherent with the OECD and Eurostat questionnaire in this recital.

Amendment 203

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) To ensure that recycling targets are based on reliable and comparable data and to enable *more* effective monitoring of progress in attaining those targets, the definition of municipal waste in Directive 2008/98/EC should be in line with the definition used for statistical purposes by the European Statistical Office and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, on the basis of which Member States have been reporting data for several years. The definition of municipal waste in this Directive is neutral

Amendment

(6) To ensure that recycling targets are based on reliable and comparable data and to enable effective monitoring of progress in attaining those targets, the definition of municipal waste in Directive 2008/98/EC should be in line with the definition used for statistical purposes by the European Statistical Office and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, on the basis of which Member States have been reporting data for several years. The definition of municipal waste in this Directive is neutral with regard to the

with regard to the public or private status of the operator managing waste.

public or private status of the operator managing waste.

Or. fr

Amendment 204

Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a directive

Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) The coherence between Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and related union legislation such as Directive 2009/28/EC, on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, and Regulation 1907/2006, on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), should be ensured. In particular, coherent interpretation and application of the definitions of "waste", "waste hierarchy" and "by-product" should be ensured under these legislative acts.

Or. en

Amendment 205

Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges ***aimed at dissuading and prohibiting such practices,***

schemes and incentives for local authorities.

pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 206

Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes, **food donation schemes** and incentives for local authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 207

Gilles Pargneaux, Pervenche Berès

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes, **minimum recycled content obligations; direct price support schemes,**

internalisation of positive and negative externalities linked to recycling and primary raw materials, investment aid, tax levies, reduction or exemptions - notably policy of zero or extremely low VAT on the repair, materials for repairing, and sale of second hand products , tax refunds, and incentives for local authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 208

Damiano Zoffoli, Renata Briano, Massimo Paolucci, Elena Gentile, Caterina Chinnici, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities. *They should also take appropriate simplification measures to promote charitable donations of food or non-food products that can no longer be sold.*

Or. it

Amendment 209

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities. ***Member States should additionally ensure that waste to energy is applied to treat residual non-recyclable waste to generate secure and affordable energy from waste in line with the waste hierarchy and the ex-ante conditionality criteria in the European Research and Development Fund and European Regional Funds.***

Or. en

Amendment 210

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States ***should*** put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States ***could*** put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 211
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill **and incineration charges**, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill **charges, landfill ban**, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 212
Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill **and incineration** charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Or. en

Justification

The use of waste incineration can be debated but incineration should not be given the same status as landfill for the purposes of this Directive

Amendment 213

Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges ***aimed at dissuading and prohibiting such practices***, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 214

Andrzej Grzyb

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Amendment

(7) Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, in particular, by means of financial incentives aimed at achieving the waste prevention and recycling objectives of this Directive, such as landfill and incineration (***without energy recovery***) charges, pay as you throw schemes, extended producer responsibility schemes and incentives for local authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 215
Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Jens Gieseke

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) Member States should introduce measures to encourage the development, production and marketing of products that are suitable for multiple use, that are technically durable and easily repairable and that are, after having become waste and been prepared for re-use or recycled, suitable to be placed on the market in order to facilitate proper implementation of the waste hierarchy. The measures should take into account the impact of products throughout their life cycle and the waste hierarchy.

Or. de

Amendment 216
Elisabeth Köstinger, Albert Deß

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The Commission shall organize an exchange of information between Member States on the practical implementation of the requirements of this Directive, including on the application of the calculation rules set out in Article 11a, to ensure adequate governance, enforcement, cross-border cooperation and exchange of best practices. This includes, inter alia, the establishment of an electronic register for national by-product and end-of-waste criteria. The Commission shall publish the results of the exchange of information.

Amendment 217**Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini****Proposal for a directive****Recital 8***Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to *establish* at the *Union* level *harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as by-products and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste*. *Where necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market or a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing detailed criteria on the application of such harmonized conditions to certain waste, including for a specific use.*

Amendment

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to *encourage* at the level *of each Member State, a set definition for each component, in order to ensure the smooth functioning of waste treatment at local, national and Community level.*

Or. fr

Amendment 218**José Blanco López, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández****Proposal for a directive****Recital 8***Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to

Amendment

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to

establish at the Union level harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as by-products and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste. *Where necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market or a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing detailed criteria on the application of such harmonized conditions to certain waste, including for a specific use.*

establish at the Union level harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as by-products and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste.

Or. es

Amendment 219

Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to establish at the Union level harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as *by-products* and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste. Where necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market or a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing detailed criteria on the application of such harmonized conditions to certain waste, including for a specific use.

Amendment

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to establish at the Union level harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as *products deriving from a production process* and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste. Where necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market or a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing detailed criteria on the application of such harmonized conditions to certain waste, including for a specific use. *The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing minimum harmonised*

standards on the rules on end-of-waste status, in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market and reduce the risk of distortion of competition in the Union.

Or. fr

Amendment 220

Pavel Poc

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to establish at the Union level harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as by-products and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste. Where necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market or a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing detailed criteria on the application of such harmonized conditions to certain waste, including for a specific use.

Amendment

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to establish at the Union level harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as by-products and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste. Where necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market or a high level of environmental **and human health** protection across the Union, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing detailed criteria on the application of such harmonized conditions to certain waste, including for a specific use.

Or. en

Amendment 221

Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to establish at the Union level harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as by-products and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste. Where necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market or a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing *detailed* criteria on the application of such harmonized conditions to certain waste, including for a specific use.

Amendment

(8) In order to provide operators in markets for secondary raw materials with more certainty as to the waste or non-waste status of substances or objects and promote a level playing field, it is important to establish at the Union level harmonized conditions for substances or objects to be recognised as by-products and for waste that has undergone a recovery operation to be recognised as having ceased to be waste. Where necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market or a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing *science-based* criteria on the application of such harmonized conditions to certain waste, including for a specific use.

Or. en

Justification

It is unclear what "detailed" criteria mean. It should be specified however that criteria should be science-based.

Amendment 222

Davor Škrlec

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Extended producer responsibility provisions in this Directive aim to support the design and production of goods and services which take fully into account and facilitate the efficient use of resources during the whole life cycle of the product including their durability, ease of maintenance, repair, reuse, disassembly,

refurbishment, remanufacturing, sharing (i.e. moving to a sharing platform), digitisation (i.e. moving from physical to digital products) and recycling. Extended producer responsibility is an individual obligation on producers who should be accountable for the end-of-life management of products that they place on the market. Producers should be able, however, to shift their individual responsibility to a collective one by establishing and steering producer responsibility organisations. Those organisations should implement non-profit services of general economic interest, through the practical organisation of extended producer responsibility schemes.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment seeks to further strengthen amendment 10 by the rapporteur. The provisions in this Directive should aim to support a shift from products to services by all means available for resource efficiency and waste prevention. To this end maintenance, refurbishment, remanufacturing, sharing platforms and digitisation should be added to the list. The aim of the legislative package is to shift European Union towards Circular Economy, thus the package should include main principles of the concept of Circular Economy.

Amendment 223
Elisabetta Gardini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) In order to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market and a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission, on the basis of a continuous monitoring of national situations which can be publicly accessible, should, as general rule, be empowered to adopt delegated act

establishing harmonised provisions related to the end-of-waste status to certain types of waste. Where criteria have not been set up at a Union level, Member States should be able to establish at national level end-of-waste detailed criteria for certain waste in accordance with specific conditions. Where such criteria have not been established either at national level or at Union level, Member States should ensure that waste, which has undergone a recovery operation, is considered to have ceased to be waste if it complies with specific conditions which should be verified on a case-by-case basis by the national competent authority.

Or. en

Amendment 224
Karin Kadenbach, Jo Leinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Extended producer responsibility provisions in this Directive aim to support the design and production of goods which take fully into account and facilitate the efficient use of resources during the whole life cycle of the product including their repair, re-use, disassembly and recycling. Extended producer responsibility is an individual obligation on producers who should be accountable for the end-of-life management of products that they place on the market. Producers should be able, however, to shift their individual responsibility to a collective one by establishing and steering producer responsibility organisations. Those organisations should implement cost-effective and environmentally sound services in accordance with essential competition rules through the practical

**organisation of extended producer
responsibility schemes;**

Or. en

Justification

The provisions concerning extended producer responsibility (EPR) in this Directive aim to support the design and production of goods which take fully into account and facilitate the efficient use of resources during the whole life cycle of the product including their repair, disassembly, re-use and recycling. Especially so-called non-profit systems have effected significant restrictions of competition, which consequently bring about unnecessary additional costs for consumers. This has been demonstrated by relevant competition procedures of the European Commission and studies carried out by the European Commission on “Guiding Principles on EPR”.

Amendment 225

**Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder,
Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, Pavel Telička**

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Extended producer responsibility provisions in this Directive aim to support the design and production of goods which take fully into account and facilitate the efficient use of resources during the whole life cycle of the product including the repair, re-use, disassembly and recycling. Extended producer responsibility is an individual obligation on producers who should be accountable for the end-of-life management of products that they place on the market. Producers should be able, however, to shift their individual responsibility to a collective one by establishing and steering producer responsibility organisations and by entering into agreements with these.

Or. en

Amendment 226
Jo Leinen, Susanne Melior, Renata Briano

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Experience has shown that both publicly and privately run systems can help to achieve a circular economy system, and the decision of whether or not to use a given system frequently depends on geographical and structural conditions. The rules laid down in this Directive allow both for a system whereby the municipality has the general responsibility for collecting municipal waste and for a system in which such services are contracted out to private operators. The choice to switch between these systems should be within the responsibility of the Member States;

Or. en

Amendment 227
Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The coherence between Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and related union legislation such as Directive 2009/28/EC, on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, and Regulation 1907/2006, on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), should be ensured. In particular, coherent interpretation and application of the definitions of "waste", "waste hierarchy" and "by-product" should be ensured under these legislative acts.

Justification

As explicitly stated in Recital 44 of the RED5, the coherence between the objectives of the RED and the Community's other environmental legislation should be ensured. It follows from Recital 44, that the RED was adopted on the back of the WFD, and that both Directives hence are closely linked. In the interest of better regulation, the important principle of coherence in EU legislation should be ensured. The proposed new Recital would contribute to achieve alignment with harmonised conditions and definitions. It would simplify the legal framework and make clear the existing and important link between the WFD and the RED and also strengthen the coherence between the WFD and RED in relation to other EU environmental legislation such as Regulation 1907/2006 for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Amendment 228
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The coherence between Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and related union legislation such as Directive 2009/28/EC, on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, and Regulation 1907/2006, on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), should be ensured. In particular, coherent interpretation and application of the definitions of "waste", "waste hierarchy" and "by-product" should be ensured under these legislative acts.

Or. en

Amendment 229
Josu Juaristi Abaunz

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The introduction of extended producer responsibility in this Directive aims to support the design and production of goods which take into full account and facilitate the efficient use of resources during their whole life-cycle including their repair, re-use, disassembly and recycling without compromising the free circulation of goods on the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 230

Pavel Poc

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Once recycled material re-enters the economy due to it receiving end of waste status, by complying with specific end of waste criteria or being incorporated in a new product, it must be fully compliant with chemical legislation.

Or. en

Justification

REACH does not apply to waste, as stated in Article 2(2) “Waste as defined in Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council is not a substance, mixture or article within the meaning of Article 3 of this Regulation”.

Amendment 231

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8 b (new)

(8b) In order to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market and a high level of environmental protection across the Union, the Commission should, as general rule, be empowered to adopt delegated acts establishing harmonised provisions related to the end-of-waste status to certain types of waste. End-of-waste specific criteria should be drawn up at least for aggregates, paper, glass, metal, plastics, tyres and textiles. Where criteria have not been set up at a Union level, Member States should be able to establish at national level end-of-waste detailed criteria for certain waste in accordance with specific conditions. Those national criteria should be notified to the European Commission. Where such criteria have not been established either at national level, Member States should ensure that waste, which has undergone a recovery operation, is considered to have ceased to be waste if it complies with specific conditions which should be verified on a case-by-case basis by the national competent authority.

Or. en

Amendment 232
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 c (new)

(8c) Extended producer responsibility provisions in this Directive aim to support the design and production of goods which take fully into account and facilitate the efficient use of resources during the whole life cycle of the product including their design, repair, re-use, disassembly

and recycling. Extended producer responsibility is an individual obligation on producers who should be accountable for the end-of-life management of products that they place on the market. Producers should be able, however, to execute their individual responsibility by entering into an agreement with any of the collective producer responsibility organisations, as long as they meet the minimum requirements set under this directive and the common requirements set by the national independent authority in terms of operational and financial means deriving from these rules.

Or. en

Amendment 233

Elisabetta Gardini, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. ***They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account recyclability and reusability when designing their products.*** The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility

Amendment

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements. ***The possibility to apply the extended produced***

schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

responsibility scheme should be based on a feasibility study.

Or. en

Amendment 234
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of *end-of-life costs* into product prices and provide incentives for producers to *take better into account recyclability and reusability when designing their products*. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Amendment

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of *the real environmental impact* into product prices and provide incentives for producers to *develop smart business models which stimulate eco-design and thus enhance recyclability, reusability, repairability and phasing out of hazardous substances where possible*. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Or. en

Clarification of original proposal.

Amendment 235

Elisabetta Gardini, Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account **recyclability and** reusability when designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Amendment

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility **schemes**. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, **facilitate better implementation of separate collection and sorting, ensure better quality recycling, help secure access to secondary raw material in a cost-efficient manner**, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account **resource efficiency, recyclability, reusability, reparability** when designing their products, **and encourage the phasing out of hazardous substances of very high concern, where suitable alternatives exist for the intended use, in accordance with the legal obligations set by REACH when designing their products. Their implementation of the minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility should be overseen by independent authorities and should be without any additional financial burden to**

public bodies and consumers. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 236
Karin Kadenbach, Jo Leinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account recyclability *and reusability* when designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Amendment

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility *schemes*. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account recyclability, *reusability, reparability and encourage the phasing out of hazardous substances* when designing their products. *Their implementation of the minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility should be overseen by independent authorities and should be without any additional financial burden to public bodies and consumers*. The requirements should apply to both new and

existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements. ***If schemes are set up for the collective implementation of extended producer responsibility, Member States shall ensure that current or future contractors of those schemes may neither directly nor indirectly be members or owners of these schemes.***

Or. en

Justification

EPR schemes form an essential part of waste management, but their performance can differ significantly between Member States. Minimum requirements should therefore be set for these schemes at EU level in order to meet the targets of preventing waste generation, ensuring better quality recycling and helping to secure access to secondary raw materials in the most cost-efficient manner. The mere specification of a “clear” assignment of responsibility as required by Proposal for Directive concerning waste management is of little benefit. It does not prevent environmentally and economically counter-productive conflicts of interest or distortions of competition in EPR systems. Such circumstances, which are neither coincidental nor uncommon, simply reflect the economic interests of powerful market players and lead to excessive costs for producers, damage competition on the waste markets and even have a negative impact on recycling.

Amendment 237

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer

Amendment

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer

responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account recyclability **and reusability** when designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

responsibility *schemes*. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance **by measures such as facilitating better implementation of separate collection and sorting, ensuring better quality recycling, help secure cost-efficient access to secondary raw materials** as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account **the principle of the waste hierarchy, including recyclability, reusability and reparability, based on a harmonised EU-approach**, when designing their products. **The implementation of the minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility schemes should be without disproportionate burden to public bodies, other economic entities and consumers.** The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 238
Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is

Amendment

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is

necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to *take better into account* recyclability and reusability when designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to *include always* recyclability and reusability when designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 239
Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into

Amendment

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into

product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account recyclability and reusability when designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account recyclability and reusability **based on European minimum standards** when designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Or. en

Justification

In order to ensure a level playing field and effective application of recyclability and reusability, European minimum standards are needed.

Amendment 240 **Karl-Heinz Florenz**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 9**

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account recyclability and reusability when

Amendment

(9) Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management, but their effectiveness and performance differ significantly between Member States. Thus, it is necessary to set minimum operating requirements for extended producer responsibility. Those requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level-playing field, including for small and medium sized enterprises **as well as e-commerce enterprises**, and avoid obstacles to the smooth functioning of the internal market. They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers to take better into account

designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

recyclability and reusability when designing their products. The requirements should apply to both new and existing extended producer responsibility schemes. A transitional period is however necessary for existing extended producer responsibility schemes to adapt their structures and procedures to the new requirements.

Or. en

Justification

It should be made clear that the EPR requirements also apply to e-commerce enterprises.

Amendment 241 Karl-Heinz Florenz

Proposal for a directive Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) Other Union legal acts, such as Directive 94/62/EC or 2012/19/EU, also contain provisions concerning producer responsibility, regarding, among other things, the producers' responsibility for the costs incurred in different stages of waste management. These provisions sometimes differ from the general rules established by this directive. Taking into account e.g. the need to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community, this this Directive should be without prejudice to the continued application of the rules contained in those legislative acts.

Or. en

Justification

Sector specific directives such as 94/62/EC and 2012/19/EC contain certain provisions with more specific and sometimes different provisions for EPR in comparison to the WFD. "Lex specialis derogat legi generali" where two laws govern the same factual situation, a law governing a specific subject matter (lex specialis) overrides a law which only governs general matters (lex generalis).

Amendment 242

Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Elisabetta Gardini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States **take** appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of **such** measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Amendment

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste **and promote durable, recyclable, reusable materials of high quality. An important aspect of waste prevention can be the reduction of hazardous substances in materials where these substances cannot be managed safely in accordance with existing legislation on chemicals. To boost waste prevention,** it is important therefore that Member States **set up national prevention reduction targets taking** appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and **littering, including the use of adequate economic instruments and awareness campaigns for citizens. Member States should** monitor and assess progress in the implementation of **these** measures **as well as progress in the reduction of waste generation and aim at decoupling it from economic growth.** In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress **made** in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established **within 18 months from the entry into force of this directive.**

Or. en

Amendment 243
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation *and* monitor and assess progress in the implementation of *such* measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Amendment

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste *as well as to promote goods and materials that are resource efficient, durable, reusable, and easy to repair, upgrade, and recycle*. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation, *including setting up clear national municipal waste reduction targets and the use of adequate economic instruments and awareness campaigns for citizens. Member States and the Commission should* monitor and assess progress in the implementation of *these* measures *as well as progress in the reduction of waste generation, including corrective action where such monitoring shows the targets would not be met*. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress *made* in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Or. en

Amendment 244
Jytte Guteland, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Pavel Poc

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Waste prevention is the most

Amendment

(10) Waste prevention is the most

efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste ***and promote recycling of materials of high quality. An important aspect of waste prevention is the reduction and information of hazardous substances in materials and products.*** It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation ***including measures that reduces the presence of hazardous substances*** and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Or. en

Justification

Measures to strengthen the work on prevention of waste is welcomed. An important part of the current definition of prevention in the Waste Framework Directive is the reduction of hazardous substances in materials and products. Non-toxic materials cycles are an essential part for a resource efficient and circular economy. Therefore, it is important to clarify that non toxicity is part of the waste prevention measures.

Amendment 245

Damiano Zoffoli, Renata Briano, Massimo Paolucci, Elena Gentile, Caterina Chinnici, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation ***and*** monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order

Amendment

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States:

to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

- take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation, *in particular by promoting public awareness-raising campaigns and by taking education- and training-related anti-waste measures concerning also reuse, recycling and eco-design, in addition to measures to support business experience in the circular economy, also through charitable donations of food or non-food products that can no longer be sold;*
- monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Or. it

Amendment 246
Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Amendment

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established. ***Member states will promote measures to facilitate industrial symbiosis, and will facilitate,***

where possible, the introduction in the market of byproducts to minimize generated waste.

Or. en

Amendment 247
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Amendment

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. ***The development of innovative business models is key in this regard.*** It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to explicitly mention the importance of innovative business models in view of waste prevention.

Amendment 248
Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Amendment

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation **by all the actors involved** and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a uniform measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, common indicators should be established.

Or. fr

Amendment 249

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a **uniform** measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, **common** indicators should be established.

Amendment

(10) Waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste. It is important therefore that Member States **can** take appropriate measures to prevent waste generation and monitor and assess progress in the implementation of such measures. In order to ensure a measurement of the overall progress in the implementation of waste prevention measures, indicators should be established.

Or. en

Amendment 250

Pavel Poc

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The Commission, the Member States and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) should step up their efforts to substitute hazardous substances in the context of Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment with a view to establishing non-toxic material cycle, main emphasis should be put on the need for adequate information on the presence of substances of very high concern in materials, products and waste.

Or. en

Justification

Chemicals of very high concern are currently still present in many products of everyday use. As a preventive measure, all chemicals of very high concern shall be strictly prohibited of entering the circular economy.

Amendment 251
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) In their waste prevention programmes Member States should ensure a substantial reduction in municipal waste generation and set national municipal waste reduction targets to enable municipal waste generation to be reduced throughout the EU. Member States which have more waste than average to dispose of should make the necessary additional efforts to meet the targets.

Justification

In their national plans Member States should set national municipal waste reduction targets with a view to reducing municipal waste generation in the EU as a whole by 5% by 2030 and by 10% by 2050, compared with the year 2014. Member States with more waste than average to dispose of will need to make the necessary additional efforts.

Amendment 252

Birgit Collin-Langen, Jens Gieseke, Sabine Verheyen, Norbert Lins, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The promotion of sustainability in production and consumption can contribute significantly to waste prevention. Member States should take steps to make consumers aware of this and encourage them to participate more actively in order to improve resource efficiency.

Or. de

Amendment 253

Josu Juaristi Abaunz, Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) In order to reduce food loss and prevent food waste along the whole supply chain, a food waste hierarchy shall be established, as laid out in Article 4.4.

Or. en

Amendment 254

Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Françoise Grossetête, Birgit Collin-Langen, Elisabetta Gardini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste ***in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households.*** Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States ***and between*** food business operators, ***uniform*** methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention ***and reduction*** of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent ***and reduce*** food waste ***at all stages and in all forms of consumption and prevent and reduce food losses along the production and supply chains.*** Having regard to the environmental, ***social*** and economic benefits of preventing ***and reducing*** food waste ***and food losses***, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures ***in their waste prevention programmes, in order to contribute to reaching the Union-wide 50% food waste reduction target by 2030*** and should measure progress made in food waste reduction ***and food losses***. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States, food business operators ***and civil society, harmonised*** methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste ***and loss*** levels should take place on a biennial basis. ***In order to avoid food waste, Member States should facilitate the recovery and redistribution of healthy and nutritious foodstuffs for human consumption by, for example, establishing agreements that enable all the actors in the food distribution chain to make unsold products available to the food aid organisations for which this is technically possible. The Commission should present***

Amendment 255
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste ***in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households.*** Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures ***and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established.*** Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving ***per capita*** food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste ***at processing, manufacturing, retail and consumer levels, and food losses along the whole production and supply chain, including primary production, transportation and storage losses.*** ***Member States should take measures to improve animal welfare with the aim of reducing losses due to poor productivity or mortality. They should encourage a reduction in the use of human-edible crops as animal feed as livestock are most efficient when they convert inedible materials such as pasture and by-products into meat, milk and eggs.*** Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures ***in their waste prevention programmes in order to reach a 50 % food waste reduction target by 2030, compared to the 2014 baseline and should measure progress made in food waste reduction.*** Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis. ***Based on these reports, the Commission***

should monitor the progress towards attaining the EU-level target including possible corrective measures if it seems like the target cannot be reached.

Or. en

Amendment 256

Josu Juaristi Abaunz, Kateřina Konečná, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste *in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households*. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste *at processing, manufacturing, retail and consumer levels, and food losses along the whole production and supply chain, including in primary production, transportation and storage losses*. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures *in their waste prevention programmes in order to reach a 50% food waste reduction target by 2030, compared to the baseline* and should measure progress in food waste reduction. *Member States should encourage the setting up of conventions enabling the food retail sector to distribute unsold products to charitable organizations*. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial

basis.

Or. en

Amendment 257

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, ***in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households.*** Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving ***per capita global*** food waste ***at the retail and consumer levels*** by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, ***and at retail and consumer levels.*** Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Or. en

Amendment 258

Susanne Melior, Karin Kadenbach, Jo Leinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. ***They should also include education and awareness-raising programmes to teach people about food issues.*** Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis. ***Consumer awareness of the meaning of 'use-by' dates should be improved in order to reduce food waste. The Commission should, where possible, extend the list of foods for which a 'use-by' date is not required pursuant to Annex X point 1(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.***

Or. de

Justification

'Use-by' dates often lead to a decision to dispose of food, even if it would still be suitable for consumption. In this way they are one of the main causes of the high level of food waste in the EU.

Amendment 259

Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants, ***publicly procured food*** and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures, ***including extensive information activities on the difference between best-before and use-by dates***, and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis. ***Member States should through national measures encourage actors within the food supply chain to donate and distribute unsold and unused food products to charity organizations without compromising food safety.***

Or. en

Amendment 260
Nicola Caputo, Simona Bonafè

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis. ***In order to prevent food waste, Member States should provide fiscal and financial incentives for the collection of unsold products in the retail sector and in catering services, to be distributed to charitable organisations.***

Or. it

Amendment 261
Giovanni La Via, Aldo Patriciello, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis. ***In order to achieve the EU target by 2030, Member States must introduce appropriate measures to promote charitable donations of food surpluses and food products that can no longer be sold.***

Or. it

Amendment 262

Elisabeth Köstinger, Albert Deß

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the

United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis. ***Member States should incentivise financially the collection of unsold food products in retail and catering for the purpose of redistribution to charitable organisations.***

Or. en

Justification

Food collection schemes should be encouraged to facilitate the collection (particularly in remote locations) of unsold food in order to redistribute as donations to charitable organisations.

Amendment 263

Ivo Belet, Tom Vandenkendelaere

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25

September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures *and* should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures, should measure progress in food waste reduction *and provide incentives for the collection of unsold food products in food retail and catering establishments*. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Or. en

Justification

Unsold food products in food retail and catering establishments are often small, which makes it challenging to collect them. Member states should provide incentives, such as voluntary agreements and self-regulatory schemes, to collect unsold food.

Amendment 264

Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These

Amendment

(12) Member States should take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving food waste by 2030. These

measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

measures should aim to prevent food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing food waste, Member States should establish specific food waste prevention measures ***with a view to reducing food waste by 30% by 2025 and to recycle 50% of bio-waste by 2025*** and should measure progress in food waste reduction. To facilitate exchange of good practice across the EU both between Member States and between food business operators, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on food waste levels should take place on a biennial basis.

Or. en

Amendment 265

Susanne Melior, Karin Kadenbach, Jo Leinen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The principal task of the livestock sector in a circular economy should be to transform material which is not suitable for human consumption (grass, by-products, crop residues) into food. Animals should therefore be fed less cereals, as this is an inefficient use of energy and proteins and therefore a waste of food.

Or. de

Justification

The energy input for animals fed, for example, with cereals is much higher than the output for human benefit in the form of meat, milk or eggs.

Amendment 266

Stefan Eck

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) In a circular economy farm animals' main role is to convert materials that cannot be eaten by people, such as pasture, by-products and crop residues, into meat, milk and eggs. The current use of over 50% of EU cereal production as animal feed runs counter to circular economy principles as animals convert these crops very inefficiently into meat, milk and eggs.

Or. en

Justification

The use of cereals as animal feed is inefficient. The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation states that when animals are fed on cereals "they convert carbohydrates and protein that might otherwise be eaten directly by humans and use them to produce a smaller quantity of energy and protein. In these situations, livestock can be said to reduce the food balance."

Amendment 267

Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Pavel Poc

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) Over 50% of cereal produced in the EU is for animal feed and, ultimately, meat and milk production. In a circular economy, and in the interests of food security, the primary role of livestock should be to convert material which is inedible to humans, such as pasture, into food.

Amendment 268
Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The Commission should revise Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 with regard to the date labelling of fresh eggs taking into account the assessment of the European Food Safety Authority to eliminate unnecessary food waste.

Or. en

Justification

Obligation to take fresh eggs off the shelves 7 days prior to the best-before date are found in regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Consumers often rely on the date labelling and throw away perfectly edible eggs. The reason for these stringent rules is the salmonella bacteria. While it is crucial to prevent eggs containing salmonella from being put on the European market, there is already rules in (EC) No. 2160/2003 stipulating that all eggs put on the market in the EU must be checked for salmonella

Amendment 269
Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Pavel Poc

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12b) It is necessary to adopt a common definition of food waste which clarifies the distinction between food waste and bio-waste.

Or. en

Amendment 270

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, José Inácio Faria

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Industrial, certain parts of commercial waste and extractive waste are extremely diversified in terms of composition and volume, and very different depending on the economic structure of a Member State, the structure of the industry or commerce sector that generates the waste and the industrial or commercial density in a given geographical area. **Hence**, for most industrial and extractive waste, an industry-oriented approach using Best Available Techniques reference documents and similar instruments to address the specific issues related to the management of a given type of waste is **a suitable** solution¹⁶. **However**, industrial and commercial **packaging** waste **should continue to be** covered by the requirements of Directive 94/62/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC, **including their respective improvements**.

¹⁶ Industrial activities are covered by Best Available Techniques (BAT) reference documents (BREFs) drawn up under the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17) that include information on the prevention of resource use and waste generation, re-use, recycling and recovery. The on-going revision of the BREFs and the adoption by the

Amendment

(13) Industrial, certain parts of commercial waste and extractive waste are extremely diversified in terms of composition and volume, and very different depending on the economic structure of a Member State, the structure of the industry or commerce sector that generates the waste and the industrial or commercial density in a given geographical area. **However**, for most industrial and extractive waste, an industry-oriented approach using Best Available Techniques reference documents and similar instruments to address the specific issues related to the management of a given type of waste is **not a long term effective solution to reach the objectives of a circular economy**. As industrial waste and commercial waste **are** covered by the requirements of Directive 94/62/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC, **these types of waste should also be covered by recycling obligations similar to those which apply to municipal waste**. **For this reason, the Commission should propose by 31 December 2018 definitions and recycling targets for commercial wastes and industrial wastes to be met by 2025 and 2030**.

¹⁶ Industrial activities are covered by Best Available Techniques (BAT) reference documents (BREFs) drawn up under the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17) that include information on the prevention of resource use and waste generation, re-use, recycling and recovery. The on-going revision of the BREFs and the adoption by the

Commission of BAT Conclusions will strengthen the impact of these BREFs on industrial practices leading to further resource efficiency gains and increased waste recycling and recovery.

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Or. en

Amendment 271

Nikos Androulakis, Giorgos Grammatikakis

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Industrial, certain parts of commercial waste and extractive waste are extremely diversified in terms of composition and volume, and very different depending on the economic structure of a Member State, the structure of the industry or commerce sector that generates the waste and the industrial or commercial density in a given geographical area. Hence, for most industrial and extractive waste, an industry-oriented approach using Best Available Techniques reference documents and similar instruments to address the specific issues related to the management of a given type of waste is a suitable solution¹⁶. However, industrial and commercial packaging waste should continue to be covered by the requirements of Directive 94/62/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC, including their respective improvements.

Amendment

(13) Industrial, certain parts of commercial waste and extractive waste are extremely diversified in terms of composition and volume, and very different depending on the economic structure of a Member State, the structure of the industry or commerce sector that generates the waste and the industrial or commercial density in a given geographical area. Hence, for most industrial and extractive waste, an industry-oriented approach using Best Available Techniques reference documents and similar instruments to address the specific issues related to the management of a given type of waste is a suitable solution¹⁶. ***These instruments, however, are not valid for waste oils whose collection and management are subject to this Directive while Best Available Techniques reference documents' main objective remains ensuring environmentally friendly technologies availability in Europe.*** However, industrial and commercial packaging waste should continue to be covered by the requirements of Directive 94/62/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC, including their respective improvements.

¹⁶ Industrial activities are covered by Best Available Techniques (BAT) reference documents (BREFs) drawn up under the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17) that include information on the prevention of resource use and waste generation, re-use, recycling and recovery. The on-going revision of the BREFs and the adoption by the Commission of BAT Conclusions will strengthen the impact of these BREFs on industrial practices leading to further resource efficiency gains and increased waste recycling and recovery.

¹⁶ Industrial activities are covered by Best Available Techniques (BAT) reference documents (BREFs) drawn up under the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17) that include information on the prevention of resource use and waste generation, re-use, recycling and recovery. The on-going revision of the BREFs and the adoption by the Commission of BAT Conclusions will strengthen the impact of these BREFs on industrial practices leading to further resource efficiency gains and increased waste recycling and recovery.

Or. en

Amendment 272
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Member States should adopt measures to reduce land-based litter that is likely to end up in the marine environment, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015. As land-based litter is not only the main sources of marine litter, but also pollutes inland waters, reducing its amounts should have a positive effect on the status of inland waters as well. However, research on this area is scarce and both the Member States and the Commission should encourage further research into the specific challenges of addressing and effects of litter that ends up in inland waters.

Having regard to the environmental and economic benefits of preventing marine litter, Member States should establish specific marine litter prevention measures

in their waste prevention programmes in order to contribute to reaching the Union-wide marine litter reduction target of 50 % by 2025, and should measure progress in marine litter reduction. To facilitate an exchange of good practice across the Union between Member States, uniform methodologies for such measurement should be established. Reporting on marine litter levels should take place every two years. Based on these reports, the Commission should monitor the progress towards attaining the EU-level target including possible corrective measures if it seems like the target cannot be reached.

Or. en

Amendment 273

Renata Briano, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Elena Gentile, Caterina Chinnici, Nicola Caputo, Jo Leinen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Improper disposal of waste through littering and discharges of sewage and solid waste, like plastic, have detrimental impacts on the marine environment and human health, as well as significant economic and social costs. Such waste also subverts the priority order of the waste hierarchy, in particular by avoiding preparation for re-use, recycling and other recovery prior to disposal. Given the transboundary nature of marine litter and the need to ensure harmonisation in efforts, Member States should take measures to achieve a target for their reduction, utilising monitoring protocols established under Article 11 of Directive 2008/56/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 274

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Gesine Meissner, Jan Huitema, Jasenko Selimovic, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 13 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) In order to help achieve the targets of this Directive and to boost the transition to a circular economy, the Commission should promote the coordination and exchange of information and best practices between Member States and between different sectors of the economy. This exchange could be facilitated through communications platforms that could help raise awareness of new industrial solutions and allow for a better overview of available capacities and would contribute to connecting the waste industry and other sectors and to support industrial symbiosis.

Or. en

**Amendment 275
Marijana Petir**

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 13 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Marine litter from countries outside the EU that is carried by ocean currents into EU territorial waters is a major environmental and economic problem for certain Member States. That being the case, the EU should take appropriate steps to ensure that waste of this type is collected and properly disposed

of, and it should levy a charge on non-EU countries found to be a source of contamination.

Or. hr

Justification

Every year large quantities of litter from Albania are washed up by the sea onto Croatian beaches. The EU should contribute towards the cost of collecting and disposing of marine litter from non-EU countries.

Amendment 276

Simona Bonafè, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Renata Briano, Nicola Caputo, Caterina Chinnici, Elena Gentile, Kathleen Van Brempt

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) The European Commission should actively promote sharing platforms as a circular economy business model. It should create a stronger integration between the EU Action Plan for the circular economy and the guidelines for a collaborative economy and investigate all possible measures to provide incentive for it.

Or. en

Amendment 277

Renata Briano, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Elena Gentile, Caterina Chinnici, Nicola Caputo, Jo Leinen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13b) The European Marine Strategy Framework Directive states that microplastics contribute to the serious

problem of marine litter. Microplastics originate from different sources including the breakdown of larger plastic materials, the shedding of synthetic textile fibres and the use of plastic microbeads in personal care products. In particular, single use plastics that cannot be recycled, such as plastic microbeads, should be phased out of the market or banned outright.

Or. en

Amendment 278
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The targets for **preparation for reuse and** recycling of municipal waste should be increased in order to deliver substantial environmental, economic and social benefits.

Amendment

(14) The targets for recycling of municipal waste should be increased in order to deliver substantial environmental, economic and social benefits.

Or. en

Justification

The targets laid down in Article 11 should focus exclusively on recycling and should be brought back to the level of the 2014 Commission proposal. A combined target "preparation for reuse and recycling" and even allowing reuse to be accounted for achieving the targets put forward in Article 11, is not desirable for following main reasons: 1) one of the key goals of the revision of the waste legislation is to obtain a clear and accurate insight in what is indeed recycled (i.e. the call for one calculation method). A combined target would undermine this goal; 2) allowing to account for reuse and preparation for reuse in achieving the targets weakens the ambition level; 3) setting concrete quantitative targets at Member State level for reuse/preparation for reuse can encourage and facilitate the opportunities for local job creation. While acknowledging the difference in status of reuse versus preparation for reuse (non-waste versus waste), it is obvious that both actions are intrinsically linked and work towards the same goal, i.e. reuse. Therefore, both actions are combined in a new Article 9a, while the targets in Article 11 focus exclusively on recycling. There are best practice examples available regarding the contribution of quantitative targets to incentivising reuse. The Flemish "kringwinkels" (circular reuse shops), which have set a reuse target of 5 kg per capita by 2015, which is increased to 7 kg per capita by 2022, offer an inspiring model which

has the potential to be replicated on a wider scale.

Amendment 279

Elena Gentile, Simona Bonafè, Renata Briano, Damiano Zoffoli, Massimo Paolucci, Caterina Chinnici, Nicola Caputo

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The transition towards a circular economy must seek to achieve the smart, sustainable and inclusive growth goals set out in the Europe 2020 strategy, with particular reference to the targets relating to environmental protection, the shift to clean energy sources, sustainable local development and increased employment in the Member States.

The development of a circular economy should, accordingly, also promote the involvement of entities such as small and medium-sized enterprises, social economy enterprises, non-profit institutions and waste management bodies that operate regionally and locally, in order to improve their overall management, foster innovation in processes and products and develop employment in the areas concerned.

Or. it

Amendment 280

Jytte Guteland, Guillaume Balas

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The role of the social economy enterprises and associations in the re-use and preparing for re-use sector needs to

be acknowledged and consolidated. The new regulatory framework established by the Circular Economy Package must safeguard these stakeholders' ability to continue their work in the reuse and preparing for reuse sector. Member States should take the necessary measures to promote the role of the social economy enterprises in this sector, including, when appropriate, economic instruments, social and environmental clauses in public procurement criteria, facilitated access to waste collection points, and any other economic or regulatory incentives designed to encourage reuse networks working to meet social and waste management objectives to be set up and maintained.

Or. en

Justification

The new regulatory framework introduced by the Circular Economy Package should acknowledge and consolidate the role of the SSE stakeholders in the reuse and preparing for reuse sector and safeguard these stakeholders' ability to continue their work once it comes into force. The work of the social economy stakeholders in terms of reuse and preparing for reuse is not only environmentally beneficial: it also has a significant social impact because it creates socially-inclusive jobs and reintegrates excluded people into the world of work. This social impact is unique and needs to be protected in the new regulatory framework.

Amendment 281

Josu Juaristi Abaunz

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The role of the Social and solidarity economy (SSE) stakeholders, such as associations and social enterprises, in the re-use and preparing for re-use sector needs to be acknowledged and consolidated. The new regulatory framework established by the

Circular Economy Package must safeguard these stakeholders' ability to continue their work in the reuse and preparing for reuse sector. The Member States should take the necessary measures to promote the role of the SSE stakeholders in this sector, when appropriate including appropriate economic instruments, social clauses in public procurement criteria, facilitated access to waste collection points, and any other economic or regulatory incentives designed to encourage reuse networks working to meet Social and solidarity economy objectives to be set up and maintained.

Or. en

Amendment 282
Francesc Gambús

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The switch to a circular economy offers numerous positive aspects, both economic (optimization of the use of raw material resources), environmental (protecting the environment and reducing waste pollution) and social (socially-inclusive job creation potential and developing social ties). The circular economy is in keeping with the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) ethos and its implementation should primarily enable environmental and social benefits to be generated.

Or. en

Amendment 283
Gilles Pargneaux, Pervenche Berès

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) *The switch to a circular economy should be in line and coherent with the all the pillars of a sustainable development. Therefore it has to take into account and to develop its social benefits. The role of the social and solidarity economy (SSE), - being historically active in the management of waste and supporting the creation of jobs for people at risk of socio-economic exclusion - , has to be enhanced by the Member States.*

Or. en

Amendment 284
Robert Rochefort, Dominique Riquet, Marielle de Sarnez

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) *The shift to a circular economy should be in keeping with the pillars of sustainable development, and should therefore mirror its social benefits. The social and solidarity-based economy, which is traditionally connected with waste management and helps create jobs for the unemployed and socially marginalised, should be reinforced by the Member States.*

Or. fr

Amendment 285
Jo Leinen, Renata Briano, Susanne Melior

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The switch to a circular economy should be in line with the pillars of a sustainable development and therefore take into account its social benefits. The Social and Solidarity Economy, being historically active in the management of waste and supporting the creation of jobs for people at risk of socio-economic exclusion, should be enhanced by the Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 286
Luke Ming Flanagan, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The switch to a circular economy should be in line with the pillars of a sustainable development and therefore take into account its social benefits. The Social and Solidarity Economy, being historically active in the management of waste and supporting the creation of jobs for people at risk of socio economic exclusion, should be enhanced by the Member states.

Or. en

Amendment 287
Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The actors involved in the social and solidarity-based economy should, through their activities, including preparation for re-use and re-use itself, help promote the solidarity-based economy. Steps should be taken to ensure the perpetuity of these activities in the European Union.

Or. fr

Justification

The social and solidarity-based economy encompasses a range of undertakings in the form of cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations, whose internal dynamics and activities are based on the principle of solidarity and social benefit, which plays a major role in the context of the circular economy.

Amendment 288

Davor Škrlec, Michèle Rivasi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The role of social enterprises in the preparing for re-use sector needs to be acknowledged and consolidated. Member States should take the necessary measures to promote the work of such enterprises.

Or. en

Justification

Social enterprises play an important role that is both socially and environmentally beneficial. It is important that their work is adequately recognised and supported.

Amendment 289

Guillaume Balas

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14b) Member States shall take the necessary measures in respect of producers to ensure that re-use operators have easy access to the instruction manuals, spare parts and technical information needed to prepare them for re-use.

Or. fr

Amendment 290

Elena Gentile, Simona Bonafè, Renata Briano, Damiano Zoffoli, Massimo Paolucci, Caterina Chinnici, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14b) Small and medium-sized enterprises, social economy enterprises, non-profit institutions and regional and local operators can play an important role in the collection, reuse and processing of waste. Member States should therefore adopt all the necessary measures, including regulatory and financial incentives, to encourage the involvement of these entities in the transition towards a circular economy, in particular by promoting the participation of social economy operators and compliance with social clauses in public procurement, and promoting the development of the latter also through EU funding programmes.

Or. it

Amendment 291

Robert Rochefort, Dominique Riquet, Marielle de Sarnez

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14b) The role of actors in the social and solidarity-based economy, such as associations and social enterprises, in re-use and preparation for re-use, should be recognised and consolidated. Member States should take the necessary steps to promote the role of the actors in the social and solidarity-based economy in this field including, where relevant, through the appropriate economic instruments, social clauses as a criterion in the award of public contracts and ease of access to waste collection points, or any other economic or regulatory incentive.

Or. fr

Amendment 292
Jo Leinen, Susanne Melior, Renata Briano

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14b) The role of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) stakeholders, such as associations and social enterprises, in the re-use and preparing for re-use sector needs to be acknowledged and consolidated. The Member States should take the necessary measures to promote the role of SSE stakeholders in this sector including, when appropriate, economic instruments, social clauses in public procurement criteria, facilitated access to waste collection points, and any other appropriate economic or regulatory incentive.

Or. en

Amendment 293
Gilles Pargneaux, Pervenche Berès

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14b) The role of the social and solidarity economy stakeholders, such as associations and social enterprises, in the re-use and preparing for re-use sector needs to be acknowledged and consolidated. The Member States should take the necessary measures to promote the role of the SSE stakeholders in this sector by including appropriate economic instruments, social clauses in public procurement criteria, facilitated access to waste collection points, and any other appropriate economic or regulatory incentive.

Or. en

Amendment 294
Francesc Gambús

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14b) The role of the SSE stakeholders, such as associations and social enterprises, in the re-use and preparing for re-use sector needs to be acknowledged and consolidated. The new regulatory framework established by the Circular Economy Package must safeguard these stakeholders' ability to continue their work in the reuse and preparing for reuse sector. The Member States should take the necessary measures to promote the role of the SSE

stakeholders in this sector.

Or. en

Amendment 295

Luke Ming Flanagan, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14b) The role of the Social and Solidarity Economy stakeholders, such as associations and social enterprises, in the re-use sector needs to be acknowledged and consolidated. The member States should take the necessary measures including, when appropriate, economic instruments, social clauses in public procurement criteria, facilitated access to waste collection points, and any other appropriate economic or regulatory incentive.

Or. en

Amendment 296

Julie Girling

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) Through a progressive increase of the existing targets for preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal waste, it should be ensured that economically valuable waste materials are re-used and ***effectively*** recycled, and that valuable materials ***found in waste*** are channelled back into the European economy, ***thus advancing the Raw Materials Initiative¹⁷ and the creation of a circular economy.***

(15) Through a progressive increase of the existing targets for preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal waste, it should be ensured that economically valuable waste materials are ***effectively*** re-used and recycled, and that valuable materials are channelled back into the European economy. ***Accelerating the transition to a circular economy can only be ensured if these targets are coupled***

with initiatives and an incentivising regulatory framework which stimulate the demand for these materials.

¹⁷ COM(2008)699 and COM(2014)297.

¹⁷ COM(2008)699 and COM(2014)297.

Or. en

Justification

A progressive increase in reuse and recycling targets alone will not ensure that valuable materials are reused and directed back into the economy. Targets can only be part of the solution, and more must be done to ensure the use of these valuable waste materials.

Amendment 297 **Mark Demesmaeker**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 15**

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Through a progressive increase of the existing targets for *preparation for reuse and recycling of municipal waste*, it should be ensured that economically valuable waste materials are re-used and effectively recycled, and that valuable materials found in waste are channelled back into the European economy, thus advancing the Raw Materials Initiative¹⁷ and the creation of a circular economy.

¹⁷ COM(2008)699 and COM(2014)297.

Amendment

(15) Through a progressive increase of the existing targets for *recycling of municipal waste and the introduction of quantitative targets at Member State level to encourage reuse and preparation for reuse activities*, it should be ensured that economically valuable waste materials are re-used and effectively recycled, and that valuable materials found in waste are channelled back into the European economy, thus advancing the Raw Materials Initiative¹⁷ and the creation of a circular economy.

¹⁷ COM(2008)699 and COM(2014)297.

Or. en

Justification

A combined target "preparation for reuse and recycling" and even allowing reuse to be accounted for achieving the targets put forward in Article 11, is not desirable for following

main reasons: 1) one of the key goals of the revision of the waste legislation is to obtain a clear and accurate insight in what is indeed recycled (i.e. the call for one calculation method). A combined target would undermine this goal; 2) allowing to account for reuse and preparation for reuse in achieving the targets weakens the ambition level; 3) setting concrete quantitative targets at Member State level for reuse/preparation for reuse can encourage and facilitate the opportunities for local job creation. While acknowledging the difference in status of reuse versus preparation for reuse (non-waste versus waste), it is obvious that both actions are intrinsically linked and work towards the same goal, i.e. reuse. Therefore, both actions are combined in a new Article 9a, while the targets in Article 11 focus exclusively on recycling. There are best practice examples available regarding the contribution of quantitative targets to incentivising reuse. The Flemish "kringwinkels" (circular reuse shops), which have set a reuse target of 5 kg per capita by 2015, which is increased to 7 kg per capita by 2022, offer an inspiring model which has the potential to be replicated on a wider scale.

Amendment 298

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Through a progressive increase of the existing targets for preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal waste, it should be ensured that economically valuable waste materials are re-used and effectively recycled, and that valuable materials found in waste are channelled back into the European economy, thus advancing the Raw Materials Initiative¹⁷ and the creation of a circular economy.

¹⁷ COM(2008)699 and COM(2014)297.

Amendment

(15) Through a progressive increase of the existing targets for preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal waste, it should be ensured that economically valuable waste materials are re-used and effectively recycled, ***provided that they are not harmful to human health and comply with the legislation on products that come into contact with food, if applicable***, and that valuable materials found in waste are channelled back into the European economy, thus advancing the Raw Materials Initiative¹⁷ and the creation of a circular economy.

¹⁷ COM(2008)699 and COM(2014)297.

Or. fr

Amendment 299

Josu Juaristi Abaunz, Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Through a progressive increase of the existing targets for preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal waste, it should be ensured that economically valuable waste materials are re-used and effectively recycled, and that valuable materials found in waste are channelled back into the European economy, thus advancing the Raw Materials Initiative¹⁷ and the creation of a circular economy.

¹⁷ COM(2008)699 and COM(2014)297.

Amendment

(15) Through a progressive increase of the existing targets for preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal waste, it should be ensured that economically valuable waste materials are ***prepared for*** re-used and effectively recycled, and that valuable materials found in waste are channelled back into the European economy, thus advancing the Raw Materials Initiative¹⁷ and the creation of a circular economy.

¹⁷ COM(2008)699 and COM(2014)297.

Or. en

Amendment 300
Nikos Androulakis, Giorgos Grammatikakis

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) Separate collection and regeneration of waste oils has significant economic and environmental benefits including in terms of raw materials security of supply, moving the Union closer to a Circular Economy. The collection and regeneration targets for waste oils should take into account the divergences among the Member States in relation to their collection and recycling performance. The targets are beneficial to create a level playing field and harmonise the EU single market whilst ensuring protection of the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 301
Giovanni La Via, Aldo Patriciello, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) Separate collection and regeneration of waste oils has significant economic and environmental benefits including in terms of raw materials security of supply, moving the Union closer to a Circular Economy. The collection and regeneration targets for waste oils should take into account the divergences among the Member States in relation to the collection and recycling performance. The targets are beneficial to create a level playing field and harmonise the EU single market whilst ensuring protection of the environment.

Or. en

Justification

Regeneration targets for waste oils alleviate the environmental burden of primary production of lubricants. In comparison to the primary production of lubricants, regenerated waste oils save up to 30 cent of energy in the entire operation. With regeneration targets is possible to contribute to ensuring a supply of base oil necessary for future European economic growth. Waste oil reiteration creates and secures green jobs and supports the green economy, securing 1000-1200 local jobs in regeneration and 2000-2500 mostly local jobs in the collection of waste oil.

Amendment 302
Josu Juaristi Abaunz, Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) Separate collection and regeneration of waste oils has significant

economic and environmental benefits including in terms of raw materials security of supply, moving the Union closer to a Circular Economy. The collection and regeneration targets for waste oils should take into account the divergences among the Member States in relation to the collection and recycling performance. The targets are beneficial to create a level playing field and harmonise the EU single market whilst ensuring protection of the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 303
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Large differences exist between Member States with respect to their waste management performance, particularly as regards recycling of municipal waste. In order to *take account of those differences, those Member States which in 2013 recycled less than 20% of their municipal waste according to Eurostat data should be given additional time to comply with the preparing for re-use and recycling targets established for 2025 and 2030. In light of average annual progression rates observed in Member States over the past fifteen years, those Member States would need to increase their recycling capacity at levels that are well-above past averages to meet those targets. In order to ensure that steady progress towards the targets is made and that implementation gaps are tackled in due time, Member States that are given additional time should meet interim-targets and establish an implementation plan.*

Amendment

(16) Large differences exist between Member States with respect to their waste management performance, particularly as regards recycling of municipal waste. *Underlines that* in order to *achieve the overall objective to reclaim as many resources as possible within the EU, both the Commission and Member States should increase their efforts substantially in order to decrease the differences in performance and achieve the targets. All instruments are available to enable Member States to increase their recycling capacity in the short-term. The exchange of best practices, peer review and twinning could play an important role in this regard.*

Justification

Allowing additional time (until 2035) does not make any economic sense: we cannot afford to continue to waste resources at high levels for another twenty years. Moreover, it is not necessary: the Commission has acknowledged that all instruments are available for Member States to meet the targets and there is an abundance of expertise available which can be used be the exchange of best practices, twinning projects, peer review, etc. so as to enable Member States to increase their recycling capacity in the short-term.

Amendment 304

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive**Recital 16***Text proposed by the Commission*

(16) Large differences exist between Member States with respect to their waste management performance, particularly as regards recycling of municipal waste. In order to take account of those differences, those Member States which in 2013 recycled less than 20% of their municipal waste according to Eurostat data should be given additional time to comply with the preparing for re-use and recycling targets established for **2025 and** 2030. In light of average annual progression rates observed in Member States over the past fifteen years, those Member States would need to increase their recycling capacity at levels that are well-above past averages to meet those targets. In order to ensure that steady progress towards the targets is made and that implementation gaps are tackled in due time, Member States that are given additional time should meet interim-targets and establish an implementation plan.

Amendment

(16) Large differences exist between Member States with respect to their waste management performance, particularly as regards recycling of municipal waste. In order to take account of those differences, those Member States which in 2013 recycled less than 20% of their municipal waste according to Eurostat data should be given additional time to comply with the preparing for re-use and recycling targets established for 2030. In light of average annual progression rates observed in Member States over the past fifteen years, those Member States would need to increase their recycling capacity at levels that are well-above past averages to meet those targets. In order to ensure that steady progress towards the targets is made and that implementation gaps are tackled in due time, Member States that are given additional time should meet interim-targets and establish an implementation plan.

Or. en

Amendment 305

Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Bolesław G. Piecha

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure ***the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly***, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the ***final*** recycling process. In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the ***output*** of sorting ***facilities***. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the ***final*** recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure data ***reliability***, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the recycling process ***itself. That process commences following the completion of sorting operations, the purpose of which is to remove materials that should not be subjected to further recycling. Such operations include preliminary sorting and checking of separately collected waste and sorting the waste by type, quality and colour.*** In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the ***throughput*** of ***any*** sorting ***operation. To that end, quality standards should be laid down for the individual waste streams.*** Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the recycling process, ***in which waste materials is actually processed into products, materials or substances,*** should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Or. pl

Amendment 306

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Jan Huitema, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. ***To that effect, as a general rule***, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. In order to ***limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of*** the output of sorting facilities. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the final recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. ***Calculation of recycled municipal waste should be based on one solid harmonised method which will prevent Member States from reporting discarded waste as recycled waste. To that end***, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. In order to ***add to the reliability of the data gathered and to better understand the different waste streams, Member States should also gather data on*** the output of sorting facilities ***and ensure that waste streams are tracked***. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the final recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Or. en

Amendment 307
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively

recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, *as a general rule*, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. *In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the output of sorting facilities.* Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the final recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. *To ensure a diligent application of the calculation method, the Commission will adopt specific rules on the exact point of "input to the final recycling process" per material stream.* Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the final recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Or. en

Justification

Currently, four methods of measurement exist, which makes it impossible to genuinely compare results. Therefore, there is a clear need for a single calculation method and it is clear that the input into the final recycling process is to be preferred over the output of sorting facilities. As the exact point where materials enter the final recycling process may differ between materials streams, the Commission should adopt common rules per material stream in order to strengthen the calculation method and ensure a diligent application.

Amendment 308

Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling

process. ***In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the output of sorting facilities.*** Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the final recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

process. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the final recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Or. en

Amendment 309

Josu Juaristi Abaunz, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the output of sorting facilities. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to ***the final*** recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting, ***taking into account not to impose excessive administrative burden on small and medium operators.*** Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the output of sorting facilities. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to ***a*** recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Or. en

Amendment 310

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the output of sorting *facilities*. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the final recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the output of sorting *operations*. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to the final recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Or. en

Justification

In order to avoid the risk of discrimination between sorting operations performed as part of an industrial process in a facility on the one hand and performed by citizens using selective collection on the other hand, the more general word "operations" should be used.

Amendment 311

Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the output of sorting facilities. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to *the final* recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure the reliability of the data gathered on preparation for re-use it is essential to establish common rules for reporting. Similarly, it is important to lay down more precise rules on how Member States should report what is effectively recycled and can be counted towards the attainment of the recycling targets. To that effect, as a general rule, the reporting on the attainment of the recycling targets must be based on the input to the final recycling process. In order to limit administrative burdens, Member States should be allowed, under strict conditions, to report recycling rates on the basis of the output of sorting facilities. Losses in weight of materials or substances due to physical and/or chemical transformation processes inherent to *a* recycling process should not be deducted from the weight of the waste reported as recycled.

Or. en

Amendment 312
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by recognised re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules on the

Amendment

deleted

determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.

Or. en

Amendment 313
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) *Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by recognised re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.*

Amendment

(18) *In order to ensure a uniform calculation of data on preparation for re-use and recycling, the Commission should adopt detailed rules on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and final recycling operators as well as on the quality criteria for secondary raw materials, and on the collection, traceability, verification and reporting of data*

Or. en

Amendment 314
Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) *Member States should, for the*

Amendment

(18) *In order to ensure a uniform*

purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by recognised re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.

calculation of data on preparation for re-use and recycling, the Commission should adopt detailed rules on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and final recycling operators as well as on the quality criteria for recycled metals that have been recycled in conjunction with energy recovery and incineration and on the collection, traceability, verification and reporting of data. For the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets are achieved and after the adoption of the harmonized calculation method, Member States should be able to take into account the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with energy recovery and incineration.

Or. en

Amendment 315
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the ***preparation for re-use and*** recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account ***products and components that are prepared for re-use by recognised re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes*** and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules ***on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes***, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of

Amendment

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.

data.

Or. en

Justification

The targets laid down in Article 11 should focus exclusively on recycling and should be brought back to the level of the 2014 Commission proposal. A combined target "preparation for reuse and recycling" and even allowing reuse to be accounted for achieving the targets put forward in Article 11, is not desirable for following main reasons: 1) one of the key goals of the revision of the waste legislation is to obtain a clear and accurate insight in what is indeed recycled (i.e. the call for one calculation method). A combined target would undermine this goal; 2) allowing to account for reuse and preparation for reuse in achieving the targets weakens the ambition level; 3) setting concrete quantitative targets at Member State level for reuse/preparation for reuse can encourage and facilitate the opportunities for local job creation. While acknowledging the difference in status of reuse versus preparation for reuse (non-waste versus waste), it is obvious that both actions are intrinsically linked and work towards the same goal, i.e. reuse. Therefore, both actions are combined in a new Article 9a, while the targets in Article 11 focus exclusively on recycling. There are best practice examples available regarding the contribution of quantitative targets to incentivising reuse. The Flemish "kringwinkels" (circular reuse shops), which have set a reuse target of 5 kg per capita by 2015, which is increased to 7 kg per capita by 2022, offer an inspiring model which has the potential to be replicated on a wider scale.

Amendment 316

Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by recognised re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes **and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration**. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality

Amendment

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by recognised re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of

criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.

data.

Or. en

Amendment 317

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by recognised re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a *uniform* calculation of this data, *the Commission* will adopt detailed rules on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.

Amendment

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by recognised re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a calculation of this data, *Member States* will adopt detailed rules on the determination of recognised preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.

Or. en

Amendment 318

Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Bolesław G. Piecha

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets

Amendment

(18) Member States should, for the purposes of calculating whether the preparation for re-use and recycling targets

are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by *recognised* re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules on the determination of *recognised* preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.

are achieved, be able to take into account products and components that are prepared for re-use by re-use operators and by deposit-refund schemes and the recycling of metals that takes place in conjunction with incineration. In order to ensure a uniform calculation of this data, the Commission will adopt detailed rules on the determination of preparation for re-use operators and deposit-refund schemes, on the quality criteria for recycled metals and on the collection, verification and reporting of data.

(This amendment applies throughout the text.)

Or. xm

Justification

In connection with efforts to reduce the administrative workload, there is no need to keep a register of preparation for re-use operators.

Amendment 319

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) In order to ensure better, *timelier and more uniform* implementation of this Directive and anticipate implementation weaknesses, *an early warning system* should be established to detect shortcomings and allow taking action ahead of the deadlines for meeting the targets.

Amendment

(19) In order to ensure better *and timelier* implementation of this Directive and anticipate implementation weaknesses, *a progress estimation report* should be established to detect shortcomings and allow taking action ahead of the deadlines for meeting the targets.

Or. en

Amendment 320

Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19a) In order to enhance and ensure the achievement of the targets laid down in the Directive, the Commission will structurally stimulate the exchanges of best practices and information between Member States.

Or. en

Justification

The exchange of best practices and information will incentivise frontrunners to increase their performance level, and at the same time enable Member States to leapfrog in the short-term.

Amendment 321
Davor Škrlec

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic **and glass** is essential in order to increase preparing for re-use and recycling rates in Member States. In addition bio-waste should be collected separately to contribute to an increase in preparing for re-use and recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials.

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic, **glass, wood and textile** is essential in order to increase preparing for re-use and recycling rates in Member States. In addition bio-waste should be collected separately to contribute to an increase in preparing for re-use and recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials. ***In addition, separate collection of bio-waste from municipal waste should be made obligatory and a recycling target should be laid down for bio-waste from municipal waste to attract infrastructure investments towards recycling facilities for bio-waste and to boost markets for compost and digestate. Member States***

should also ensure the collection of bio-waste from non-municipal sources, including through the setup of separate recycling targets.

Or. en

Justification

This amendments seeks to further strengthen amendment 23 by the rapporteur. A recycling target for bio-waste from non-municipal waste sources would be an important additional instrument to increase separate collection and recycling of bio-waste and secure investments in a sector with a proven potential for green job creation. In line with other calls for the establishment of preparation for re-use and recycling targets for commercial and industrial waste, similar to those that already exists for municipal waste, Member States should also ensure the collection of bio-waste from non-municipal/industrial sources to reap the full benefits of bio-waste collection and treatment.

Amendment 322

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, Jasenko Selimovic, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic and glass is essential in order to increase preparing for re-use and recycling rates in Member States. ***In addition*** bio-waste should be collected separately to contribute to an increase in preparing for re-use and recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials.

Amendment

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic and glass is essential in order to increase preparing for re-use and recycling rates in Member States. ***Bio-waste should be collected separately to contribute to an increase in preparing for re-use and recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials. In addition, research into possible collection and recycling systems for also other streams and new materials should be encouraged and intensified.***

Or. en

Amendment 323
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic **and glass** is essential in order to increase **preparing for re-use and** recycling rates in Member States. In addition bio-waste should be collected separately to contribute to an increase in **preparing for re-use and** recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials.

Amendment

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic, **glass, wood and textiles** is essential in order to increase recycling rates in Member States. In addition bio-waste should be collected separately **and be recycled** to contribute to an increase in recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials.

Or. en

Justification

The targets laid down in Article 11 should focus exclusively on recycling and should be brought back to the level of the original 2014 Commission proposal. A combined target for "preparation for reuse and recycling" and allowing reuse to be accounted for achieving the target, is not desirable.

Amendment 324
Christel Schaldemose

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic and glass is essential in order to increase preparing for re-use and recycling rates in Member States. In addition **bio-waste** should be **collected separately to contribute** to an increase in preparing for re-use and recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials.

Amendment

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic and glass is essential in order to increase preparing for re-use and recycling rates in Member States. In addition, **encouragement** should be **given to a method for bio-waste collection, e.g. separate collection, that makes the best possible contribution** to an increase in preparing for re-use and recycling rates and

the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials.

Or. da

Amendment 325

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Jens Gieseke, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic and glass is essential in order to increase preparing for re-use and recycling rates in Member States. In addition bio-waste should be collected separately to contribute to an increase in preparing for re-use and recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials.

Amendment

(20) Compliance with the obligation to set up separate collection systems for paper, metal, plastic and glass is essential in order to increase preparing for re-use and recycling rates in Member States. In addition bio-waste should be collected separately to contribute to an increase in preparing for re-use and recycling rates and the prevention of contamination of dry recyclable materials, *in so far as this is technically, environmentally and scientifically viable.*

Or. de

Amendment 326

José Blanco López, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) The bioeconomy plays a crucial role in guaranteeing the availability of raw materials across the Union. A more efficient use of waste could create an important incentive for the bioeconomy supply chain. In particular, a sustainable management of bio-waste offers the opportunity to substitute fossil fuel-based feedstocks with renewable sources for the production of materials and commodities.

Amendment 327
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) Despite separate collection, a lot of recyclables still end up in mixed waste. With high quality sorting, especially optical sorting, considerable amount of materials can be sorted from the residual waste and subsequently recycled and reprocessed into secondary raw materials. Member States should thus take measures to ensure that also waste that is not separately collected is nevertheless sorted.

Or. en

Amendment 328
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21) Proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly missing. It is therefore necessary to strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the Member States. Electronic data collection should be extended to other types of waste, where appropriate, in order to simplify record-keeping for businesses and administrations and improve the monitoring of waste flows in the Union.

(21) Proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly missing. It is therefore necessary to ***introduce the mandatory separate collection of hazardous waste from households and to*** strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the Member States. Electronic data collection should be extended to other types of waste, where appropriate, in order to simplify record-keeping for businesses and

administrations and improve the monitoring of waste flows in the Union.

Or. en

Justification

Separate collection of hazardous household waste is already set up in some Member States. In order to prevent the contamination of municipal waste, it is necessary to insert this provision in the Waste Framework Directive.

Amendment 329

Giorgos Grammatikakis, Nikos Androulakis

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly missing. It is therefore necessary to strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the Member States. Electronic data collection should be extended to other types of waste, where appropriate, in order to simplify record-keeping for businesses and administrations and improve the monitoring of waste flows in the Union.

Amendment

(21) Proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly missing. It is therefore necessary to strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the Member States. ***Establishments and undertakings which collect or transport hazardous waste on a professional basis, or act as dealers and brokers of hazardous waste or national competent authorities shall be responsible to report through electronic registries.*** Electronic data collection should be extended to other types of waste, where appropriate, in order to simplify record-keeping for businesses and administrations and improve the monitoring of waste flows in the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 330

Pavel Poc

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly missing. It is therefore necessary to strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the Member States. Electronic data collection should be extended to other types of waste, where appropriate, in order to simplify record-keeping for businesses and administrations and improve the monitoring of waste flows in the Union.

Amendment

(21) Proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly missing. It is therefore necessary to strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the Member States. Electronic data collection should be extended to other types of waste, where appropriate, in order to simplify record-keeping for businesses and administrations and improve the monitoring of waste flows in the Union.
Electronic registers shall provide in particular information on the toxicity of hazardous substances their exact location, and safe extraction procedures for repair and re-use centres and recycling operators.

Or. en

Justification

When a temporary exemption/ authorisation has been granted to enable the continued presence of hazardous substances in products made from recycled material, the material should be labelled and associated to a specific marking. This will ensure easy identification of contaminated products and a clear difference established compared to non-contaminated products. At the moment it is not possible to identify a PVC product containing cadmium

Amendment 331
Josu Juaristi Abaunz

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly

Amendment

(21) Proper management of hazardous waste still presents a problem in the Union, and data on its treatment are partly

missing. It is therefore necessary to strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the Member States. Electronic data collection should be extended to other types of waste, *where appropriate*, in order to simplify record-keeping for businesses and administrations and improve the monitoring of waste flows in the Union.

missing. It is therefore necessary to strengthen record keeping and traceability mechanisms through the establishment of electronic registries for hazardous waste in the Member States. Electronic data collection should be extended to other types of waste, in order to simplify record-keeping for businesses and administrations and improve the monitoring of waste flows in the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 332

Giovanni La Via, Aldo Patriciello, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) Where necessary, and in order to facilitate or improve recovery, waste shall be collected separately if technically, environmentally and economically practicable, including out-of-home collection of waste which would otherwise risk being discarded as litter. Separately collected waste shall not be mixed with other waste or other material with different properties.

Or. en

Justification

In order to comply with art. 10 par. 1, effective out-of-home collection of used products will greatly facilitate in the effort to reduce littering and change consumer behaviour. It will also facilitate better recycling.

Amendment 333

Davor Škrlec

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) Separate collection and regeneration of waste oils has significant economic and environmental benefits, including in terms of security of supply. Separate collection should be established, as well as targets for the regeneration of waste oils to create a level playing field and harmonise the EU single market whilst ensuring protection of the environment.

Or. en

Justification

Waste oil is the largest liquid hazardous waste stream in Europe. Waste oil can be re-refined indefinitely. Regeneration of waste oil has manifold environmental benefits over crude oil production. Separate collection should be mandatory, and recycling targets should be set.

Amendment 334

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jasenko Selimovic, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) To avoid contamination of municipal waste with hazardous substances which could lower recycling quality and hamper the take-up of secondary raw materials, Member States should set up separate collection or reception systems for hazardous waste from households.

Or. en

Amendment 335

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds *by* promoting prevention, *re-use and* recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy.

Amendment

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure *and the circular economy by large*, Member States should make a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds *and devise their national strategies and investment plans so that they are geared primarily to* promoting *waste* prevention *and re-use*, *followed by* recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy.

Or. en

Amendment 336

Carlos Zorrinho

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make

Amendment

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make

a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds by promoting prevention, *re-use* and recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy.

a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds by promoting prevention, *reuse* and recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy. ***The Commission should enable the use of Horizon 2020 and European structural and investment funds in order to develop an effective financial framework which helps local authorities implement the requirements of this directive and finance the introduction of innovative technologies and waste management.***

Or. en

Amendment 337
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds by promoting prevention, re-use and recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy.

Amendment

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds by promoting prevention, re-use and recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy. ***Following this, no European Structural or Investment Funds should be used to fund new landfill or incineration capacity in the Member States.***

Or. en

Amendment 338
Piernicola Pedicini, Marco Affronte, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds by promoting prevention, re-use and recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy.

Amendment

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds by promoting prevention ***first***, re-use and ***preparing for re-use, followed by*** recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy, ***without earmarking any funds in favour of incinerators nor landfills.***

Or. en

Amendment 339
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds by promoting prevention, re-use and recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy.

Amendment

(22) This Directive sets long-term objectives for the Union's waste management and gives economic operators and Member States a clear direction for the investments needed to attain the objectives of this Directive. In developing their national waste management strategies and planning investments in waste management infrastructure, Member States should make a sound use of the European Structural and Investment Funds by promoting prevention, re-use and recycling, in line with the waste hierarchy ***and therefore European Structural and Investment***

Funds should no longer be used for incineration or landfilling.

Or. en

Justification

A clear signal is needed that the EU is genuinely committed to moving towards a circular economy. Therefore, it should be clear that EU Structural and Investment Funds can no longer be used for incineration or landfill.

Amendment 340

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, José Inácio Faria, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a directive

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Certain raw materials are of a high importance to the economy of the Union and their supply is associated with a high risk. In order to ensure security of supply of those raw materials and in line with the Raw Materials Initiative and the objectives and targets of the European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials, Member States should take measures to ***achieve the best possible management of waste*** containing significant amounts of ***those*** raw materials, taking economic and technological feasibility and environmental benefits into account. The Commission has established a list of critical raw materials for the EU¹⁸. This list is subject to regular review by the Commission.

¹⁸ COM(2014) 297.

Amendment

(23) Certain raw materials are of a high importance to the economy of the Union and their supply is associated with a high risk. In order to ensure security of supply of those raw materials and in line with the Raw Materials Initiative and the objectives and targets of the European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials, Member States should take measures to ***promote the re-use and recycling of products*** containing significant amounts of ***critical*** raw materials ***and to ensure that they are managed efficiently***, taking economic and technological feasibility and environmental benefits into account. The Commission has established a list of critical raw materials for the EU¹⁸. This list is subject to regular review by the Commission.

¹⁸ COM(2014) 297.

Or. en

Amendment 341
Mark Demesmaecker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Certain raw materials are of a high importance to the economy of the Union and their supply is associated with a high risk. In order to ensure security of supply of those raw materials and in line with the Raw Materials Initiative and the objectives and targets of the European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials, Member States should take measures to achieve the best possible management of waste containing significant amounts of those raw materials, taking economic and technological feasibility and environmental benefits into account. The Commission has established a list of critical raw materials for the EU¹⁸. This list is subject to regular review by the Commission.

¹⁸ COM(2014) 297.

Amendment

(23) Certain raw materials are of a high importance to the economy of the Union and their supply is associated with a high risk. In order to ensure security of supply of those raw materials and in line with the Raw Materials Initiative and the objectives and targets of the European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials, Member States should take measures to ***promote prevention and to*** achieve the best possible management of waste containing significant amounts of those ***critical*** raw materials, taking economic and technological feasibility and environmental benefits into account. The Commission has established a list of critical raw materials for the EU¹⁸. This list is subject to regular review by the Commission.

¹⁸ COM(2014) 297.

Or. en

Justification

Clarification.

Amendment 342
Josu Juaristi Abaunz, Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) Improper disposal of waste through littering and discharges of sewage and solid waste have detrimental

impacts on the marine environment and human health, as well as significant economic and social costs. Such waste also subverts the priority order of the waste hierarchy, in particular by avoiding preparation for re-use, recycling and other recovery prior to disposal. Given the transboundary nature of marine litter and the need to ensure harmonisation in efforts, Member States should take measures to achieve a target for their reduction, utilising monitoring protocols established under Article 11 of Directive 2008/56/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 343
György Hölvényi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) The effective collection of waste oils would have significant economic and environmental benefits in terms of advancing towards a circular economy and contributing towards a lesser dependence on oil supply. A target for an effective collection of waste oils may therefore be set at Member State level.

Or. en

Justification

Maximising collection of waste oils is the best policy to reduce either crude oil or energy consumption and achieve high natural resource savings, hence advance towards a circular economy. In order to achieve that goal, an effective collection target is desirable.

Amendment 344
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Littering has direct detrimental impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of citizens, and high clean-up costs are an unnecessary economic burden for society. The introduction of specific measures in waste management plans and proper enforcement by competent authorities should help eradicate this problem.

Amendment

(25) Littering has direct detrimental impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of citizens, and high clean-up costs are an unnecessary economic burden for society. ***Prevention of littering should be a shared responsibility between the competent authorities and producers. Producers whose products are likely to become litter should promote the sustainable use of their products in order to prevent littering.*** The introduction of specific measures in waste management plans and proper enforcement by competent authorities should help eradicate this problem.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to recognise that the prevention of littering is a shared responsibility between the competent authorities and producers.

Amendment 345
Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Bolesław G. Piecha

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Littering has direct detrimental impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of citizens, and high clean-up costs are an unnecessary economic burden for society. The introduction of specific measures in waste management plans and proper enforcement by competent authorities should help eradicate this problem.

Amendment

(25) Littering has direct detrimental impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of citizens, and high clean-up costs are an unnecessary economic burden for society. ***Accordingly, campaigns need to be conducted to raise public awareness of the need to limit the amount of waste produced and of the harm caused by littering.*** The introduction of specific

measures in waste management plans and proper enforcement by competent authorities should help eradicate this problem.

Or. pl

Amendment 346
Julie Girling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Littering has direct detrimental impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of citizens, and high clean-up costs are an unnecessary economic burden for society. The introduction of specific measures in waste management plans and proper enforcement by competent authorities should help eradicate this problem.

Amendment

(25) Littering has direct detrimental impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of citizens, and high clean-up costs are an unnecessary economic burden for society. The introduction of specific measures in waste management plans and proper enforcement by competent authorities should help eradicate this problem. ***Attention should also be paid to preventive measures, as it is only through education, awareness raising and behavioural change that this major societal challenge can be addressed and overcome.***

Or. en

Justification

In line with the waste hierarchy, preventing litter from actually being dropped should be the principal focus of action in national waste prevention programmes.

Amendment 347
Karl-Heinz Florenz

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Littering has direct detrimental impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of citizens, and high clean-up costs are an unnecessary economic burden for society. The introduction of specific measures in waste management plans and proper enforcement by competent authorities should help eradicate this problem.

Amendment

(25) Littering has direct detrimental impacts on the environment and the wellbeing of citizens, and high clean-up costs are an unnecessary economic burden for society. The introduction of specific measures in waste management plans and proper enforcement by competent authorities should help eradicate this problem. ***Furthermore, education and awareness raising play a crucial role in order to spur behavioural change.***

Or. en

Justification

Education and awareness rising in our society are additional important factors to change the behaviour in our society.

Amendment 348

Davor Škrlec

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) Prevention of littering is preferred over clean-up. It is therefore essential to change inappropriate behaviour of consumers. To that end, producers whose products are likely to become litter should promote the provision of information on sustainable product use and the use of education programmes for citizens to reduce littering, without prejudice to Extended Producers Responsibility schemes and minimum requirements for Ecodesign.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment seeks to further strengthen amendment 31 by the rapporteur. Prevention should be seen as one of the available instruments to tackle littering.

Amendment 349

Giovanni La Via, Aldo Patriciello, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) With a view to reducing litter and the incidence of littering, while also supporting the Union's ambition to move towards a circular economy, Member States and local authorities should make greater efforts to promote the infrastructure and systems that are required for effective out-of-home collection of used products that often end up as litter.

Or. en

Justification

effective out-of-home collection of used products will greatly facilitate in the effort to reduce littering and change consumer behaviour.

Amendment 350

Merja Kyllönen, Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) Prevention of littering is preferred over clean-up. It is therefore essential to change inappropriate behaviour of consumers.

Or. en

(To be added as new Recital 27 (i.e. after old Recital 25))

Justification

Any product can end up in the environment. The first step to preventing any product from being littered is to make citizens understand the negative effects of littering and the importance of them acting responsibly.

Amendment 351

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) To reduce regulatory burdens on small establishments or undertakings, simplification of registration requirements for small establishments or undertakings collecting or transporting small quantities of non-hazardous waste should be introduced. *The threshold for quantities of such waste may need to be adapted by the Commission.*

Amendment

(26) To reduce regulatory burdens on small establishments or undertakings, simplification of registration requirements for small establishments or undertakings collecting or transporting small quantities of non-hazardous waste should be introduced.

Or. en

Amendment 352

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Implementation reports prepared by Member States every three years have not proved to be an effective tool for verifying compliance and ensuring good implementation, and are generating unnecessary administrative burdens. It is therefore appropriate to repeal provisions obliging Member States to produce such reports. Instead compliance monitoring should be exclusively based on the

Amendment

(27) Implementation reports prepared by Member States every three years have not proved to be an effective tool for verifying compliance and ensuring good implementation, and are generating unnecessary administrative burdens. It is therefore appropriate to repeal provisions obliging Member States to produce such reports. Instead compliance monitoring should be exclusively based on the

statistical data which Member States report every *year* to the Commission.

statistical data which Member States report every *three years* to the Commission.

Or. en

Amendment 353

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Frédérique Ries, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jan Huitema, Jasenko Selimovic, José Inácio Faria

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) *Statistical data* reported by Member States are essential for the Commission to assess compliance with waste legislation across the Member States. The quality, reliability and comparability of *statistics* should be improved by introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements, benchmarking national reporting methodologies and introducing a data quality check report. Therefore, when reporting on the achievement of the targets set out in waste legislation, Member States shall use the *most recent* methodology developed by the Commission *and* the national statistical offices of the Member States.

Amendment

(28) *Data and information* reported by Member States are essential for the Commission to assess compliance with waste legislation across the Member States. The quality, reliability and comparability of *reported data* should be improved by *establishing a common methodology for collection and processing of data based on reliable sources and by* introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements, benchmarking national reporting methodologies and introducing a data quality check report. Therefore, when reporting on the achievement of the targets set out in waste legislation, Member States shall use the *common* methodology developed by the Commission *in cooperation with* the national statistical offices of the Member States *and the national authorities responsible for waste management*.

Or. en

Amendment 354

Josu Juaristi Abaunz

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) **Statistical** data reported by Member States are essential for the Commission to assess compliance with waste legislation across the Member States. The quality, reliability and comparability of **statistics** should be improved by introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements, benchmarking national reporting methodologies and introducing a data quality check report. Therefore, when reporting on the achievement of the targets set out in waste legislation, Member States shall use the **most recent** methodology developed by the Commission **and** the national statistical offices of the Member States.

Amendment

(28) Data reported by Member States are essential for the Commission to assess compliance with waste legislation across the Member States. The quality, reliability and comparability of **reported data** should be improved **establishing a common methodology for collection and processing of data based on reliable resources and** by introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements, benchmarking national reporting methodologies and introducing a data quality check report. Therefore, when reporting on the achievement of the targets set out in waste legislation, Member States shall use the **common** methodology developed by the Commission, the national statistical offices of the Member States **and national, regional and local authorities responsible for waste management**.

Or. en

Amendment 355
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) **Statistical** data reported by Member States are essential for the Commission to assess compliance with waste legislation across the Member States. The quality, reliability and comparability of **statistics** should be improved by introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements, benchmarking national reporting methodologies **and introducing a data quality check report**. Therefore, when reporting on the achievement of the targets set out in waste legislation, Member States

Amendment

(28) Data reported by Member States are essential for the Commission to assess compliance with waste legislation across the Member States. The quality, reliability and comparability of **reported data** should be improved by introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements **and** benchmarking national reporting methodologies. Therefore, when reporting on the achievement of the targets set out in waste legislation, Member States shall use the most recent methodology developed by the

shall use the most recent methodology developed by the Commission *and* the national statistical offices of the Member States.

Commission, the national statistical offices of the Member States *and the national authorities responsible for waste management*

Or. en

Amendment 356

Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Bolesław G. Piecha

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Statistical data reported by Member States are essential for the Commission to assess compliance with waste legislation across the Member States. The quality, reliability and comparability of statistics should be improved by introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements, benchmarking national reporting methodologies and introducing a data quality check report. Therefore, when reporting on the achievement of the targets set out in waste legislation, Member States shall use the most recent methodology developed by the Commission and the national statistical offices of the Member States.

Amendment

(28) Statistical data reported by Member States are essential for the Commission to assess compliance with waste legislation across the Member States. The quality, reliability and comparability of statistics should be improved by introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements, benchmarking national reporting methodologies and introducing a data quality check report. Therefore, when reporting on the achievement of the targets set out in waste legislation, Member States shall use the most recent methodology developed by the Commission and the national statistical offices of the Member States. *With a view to reducing the administrative workload, reporting obligations and procedures should be harmonised in Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 on waste statistics.*

Or. pl

Amendment 357

Josu Juaristi Abaunz

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28 a (new)

(28a) In view of the leverage role of product design to achieve the aforementioned objectives of this Directive, the Commission shall no later than 12 months after the entry into force of this Directive conduct a study to assess the potential and feasibility of extending the scope of Directive 2009/125/EU and consider a specific working plan for non-energy related products, or setting a new legal product policy framework for non-energy related products. Following this study, the Commission shall present a legal proposal to the European Parliament and the Council no later than 31/12/2019. In the absence of such a proposal, Member States may, in accordance with the principles governing Community environmental policy, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle, and the obligations arising out of the Treaty, adopt measures on design of products for their domestic markets to implement those objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 358
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28 a (new)

(28a) The economic potential as well as environmental benefits of moving towards circular economy and increased resource efficiency are well established. Steps to closing the circle are presented in various policy documents and proposals, ranging from the European Resource Efficiency Platform's (EREP) manifesto and recommendations for more resource-

efficient Europe published on 17 December 2012, to the European Parliament's own-initiative report on moving to circular economy adopted on 25 June 2015, and finally the Commission's Action Plan for the Circular Economy published on 2 December 2016. They all present actions beyond waste, covering the whole cycle, and they should not only guide the ambition level of Union waste legislation, but also ensure that ambitious action is taken to close the whole circle;

Or. en

Amendment 359

José Blanco López, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28a) Every three years, the Commission should publish a report based on the data and information reported by the Member States in order to report to the Parliament and the Council on the progress achieved in reaching the recycling targets and in the implementation of new obligations laid down by this Directive.

Or. es

Amendment 360

José Blanco López, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28b) Improving resource use could bring substantial net savings for EU

businesses, public authorities and consumers while reducing total annual greenhouse gas emissions. The Commission should propose indicators regarding resource efficiency at EU level.

Or. es

Amendment 361
Gesine Meissner

Proposal for a directive
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) In order to supplement or amend Directive 2008/98/EC, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of Articles 5(2), 6(2), 7(1), 11a(2), 11a(6), 26, 27(1), 27(4), 38(1), 38(2) and 38(3). It is of particular importance that the Commission *carries* out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. *The Commission, when preparing and drawing-up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and the Council.*

Amendment

(29) In order to supplement or amend Directive 2008/98/EC, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty *on the Functioning of the European Union* should be delegated to the Commission in respect of Articles 5(2), 6(2), 7(1), 11a(2), 11a(6), 26, 27(1), 27(4), 38(1), 38(2) and 38(3). It is of particular importance that the Commission *carry* out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, *and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Lawmaking of 13 April 2016. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.*

Or. de

Justification

The Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Lawmaking foresees the binding involvement of Parliament and the Council in accordance with certain requirements. The standard clause set out in the agreement should also apply here.

Amendment 362

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) In order to supplement or amend Directive 2008/98/EC, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of Articles **5(2), 6(2), 7(1), 11a(2), 11a(6), 26, 27(1), 27(4), 38(1)**, 38(2) and 38(3). It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing-up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and the Council.

Amendment

(29) In order to supplement or amend Directive 2008/98/EC, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of Articles **11a(3)(b)**, 38(2) and 38(3). It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing-up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and the Council.

Or. en

Amendment 363

Jean-François Jalkh, Mireille D'Ornano, Sylvie Goddyn, Matteo Salvini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of Directive 2008/98/EC, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of Articles **9(4), 9(5)**, 33(2), 35(5) and 37(6). Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹.

Amendment

(30) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of Directive 2008/98/EC, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of Articles **9(5)**, 33(2), 35(5) and 37(6). Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹.

¹⁹ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

¹⁹ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28/02/2011, p. 13).

16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28/02/2011, p. 13).

Or. en

Amendment 364
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to improve waste management in the Union, and thereby contributing to the protection, preservation and improvement of the quality of the environment, the health of the oceans and the safety of seafood by reducing marine litter, and to the prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources across the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can, by reason of the scale or effects of the measures, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

Amendment

(33) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to improve waste management in the Union, and thereby contributing to the protection, preservation and improvement of the quality of the environment, the health of the oceans and the safety of seafood by reducing marine litter, and to the prudent, **reduced** and rational utilisation of natural resources across the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can, by reason of the scale or effects of the measures, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

Or. en

Justification

It is important to explicitly insert the need for the reduced utilisation of natural resources.

Amendment 365
Gilles Pargneaux, Pervenche Berès

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33a) Recalls the necessity to ensure high levels of Occupational Health and Security measures according to the specific risks faced by the workers in the waste sectors;

Or. en