

**Question for written answer E-002437/2019  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Tudor Ciuhodaru (S&D)**

Subject: Waste

In 1975, the European Union adopted the Waste Framework Directive, which has subsequently been updated several times. In January, the European Commission adopted the 'first-ever Europe-wide strategy on plastics as part of the transition towards a more circular economy', setting out a waste hierarchy to limit the production of waste as far as possible, followed by recycling and re-use. 'Elimination' (i.e. incineration or disposal) is regarded as a last resort only. Unfortunately, Europe exports half the plastic materials collected and sorted there. It is estimated that, at the end of waste management processes (sorting and recycling), only 30 % of waste produced by European households waste is recycled, while 39 % is incinerated in power generation plants and 31 % simply ends up in landfills. Many researchers are complaining about the lack of waste traceability and public information.

In view of this, what strategy is being adopted by the Commission, together with the Member States, to find the best solutions, so as to avoid creating more problems or increasing pollution and also adapt the necessary infrastructures in line with the increasing volume of waste?