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Ključna riječ "recikliranje otpada"

56 Rezultat(i)

Datum izrade : 19-04-2024

Ecodesign for sustainable products

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-02-2024

Podnositelj RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Područje politike Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija | Zaštita potrošača

Ključna riječ ekološki dizajn | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | ENERGIJA | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno tržište | kružno gospodarstvo | održavanje | održivi proizvod | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | potrošnja | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | utjecaj na okoliš | vijek trajanja proizvoda

Saželak Most products are not designed with their life cycle environmental impacts in mind, and it is difficult for consumers and economic operators to make sustainable choices when buying products. The EU still lacks an overarching legislative framework laying down rules for sustainable production and consumption of all products. Ecodesign refers to the integration of environmental sustainability considerations into the characteristics of a product, and into processes throughout its value chain. On 30 March 2022, the European Commission put forward a proposal for a regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products. The proposed regulation would lay down rules applying to all products on the internal market, with the aim of making them more durable, reusable, reparable, upgradable, recyclable and generally less harmful to the environment. The regulation would include rules on a digital product passport, green public procurement and a ban on the destruction of unsold goods. The co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on 5 December 2023, after three trilogues. This agreement still needs to be formally approved by both institutions. It was approved by Coreper on 22 December 2023, and by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) on 11 January 2024. It must now be adopted by Parliament in plenary and then by the Council. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted (first version) by Nikolina Šajn. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Waste framework directive: A more sustainable use of natural resources

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-12-2023

Podnositelj KATSAROVA Ivana

Područje politike Sigurnost hrane

Ključna riječ borba protiv stvaranja otpada | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | kožarska i tekstilna industrija | kružno gospodarstvo | obućarstvo | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | proširena odgovornost proizvođača | rasipanje hrane | recikliranje otpada | tekstilna industrija | uništavanje okoliša | zaštita okoliša

Saželak Every year, 60 million tonnes of food waste and 12.6 million tonnes of textile waste are generated in the EU. On 5 July 2023, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a targeted revision of EU waste rules. Seeking to accelerate the EU's progress towards United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12.3 (halving food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030), the proposal would mean EU countries would have to reduce food waste by 10 % in processing and manufacturing, and by 30 % per capita, jointly at retail and consumption level, by 2030. The proposal also introduces extended producer responsibility requirements for the textiles sector. These schemes would have to cover the costs of collecting textiles, shoes and textile-related products for re-use or recycling, along with transport and sorting, as well as supporting research and development to improve the sorting and recycling processes. The proposal attracted a mixed response. While non-governmental organisations criticised the lack of ambition in the binding targets, farm lobbies expressed satisfaction with the derogation for the primary sector. In the European Parliament, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) is responsible for the file under the co-decision procedure, with Anna Zalewska (ECR, Poland) as rapporteur. The draft report was presented in committee on 24 October 2023. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Circularity requirements for vehicle design and management of end-of-life vehicles

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-12-2023

Podnositelj RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Područje politike Industrija | Okoliš

Ključna riječ automobilska industrija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | kružno gospodarstvo | oblikovanje proizvoda | OKOLIŠ | organizacija prijevoza | politika okoliša | potvrđivanje | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | PRIJEVOZ | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | proširena odgovornost proizvođača | recikliranje otpada | strojarstvo | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | utjecaj na okoliš | vozilo | čista tehnologija

Saželak The EU's automotive sector is resource-intensive. There are 286 million motor vehicles on the road in the EU, and every year around 6.5 million vehicles become waste. If improperly managed, these vehicles may cause environmental damage and the economy may lose millions of tonnes of materials. Ensuring better sustainability and circularity of the European automotive sector would help to achieve the goals of the EU Green Deal, improve the competitiveness of the sector, and reinforce the EU's strategic autonomy. In July 2023, the European Commission presented a proposal for a regulation addressing the whole life cycle of vehicles, from design to end-of-life, aimed at improving design and end-of-life management of vehicles for a more resource-efficient automotive sector. It would set circularity requirements on vehicle design and production concerning reusability, recyclability, recoverability and the use of recycled content. It would also lay down requirements on information and labelling of parts, components and materials in vehicles. In addition, the proposed regulation would establish requirements on extended producer responsibility, collection and treatment of end-of-life vehicles, and on the export of used vehicles from the EU to third countries. The proposal is now in the hands of the co-legislators. In the European Parliament, the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) is responsible for the file. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Cohesion policy and climate change. Actions taken by regional and local authorities

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-11-2023

Podnositelj D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Područje politike Regionalni razvoj

Ključna riječ ekonomska i socijalna povezanost | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | politika okoliša EU-a | prilagodba klimatskoj promjeni | recikliranje otpada | ugljična neutralnost

Sažetak The European Parliament has underlined the need to involve the regional and local levels of government in efforts to ensure that the adaptation goal of the Paris Agreement – which provides a framework for global action to address climate change post-2020 – is met. A number of initiatives have been put in place to support regions, cities, and local authorities in their efforts to align with the EU's transition to climate neutrality. Examples of these initiatives include the Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy, the 'EU Mission: Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities', and the 'EU Mission: Adaptation to Climate Change', all promoted by the European Commission. The Commission has also created the EU Green Capital and the EU Green Leaf Awards. The European Committee of the Regions launched the 'Green Deal Going Local' initiative and founded the Automotive Regions Alliance. EU cities and regions are taking action towards decarbonisation in order to make the EU economy more resource-efficient, to innovate on waste management and recycling, to support citizens for both new construction and renovation, to make transport greener, to increase green spaces and plant presence in urban areas, and to raise citizens' awareness of the need to do more to fight climate change. This briefing showcases 20 such projects across the European Union.

Briefing EN

Revision of the Waste Framework Directive

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-10-2023

Podnositelj RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ključna riječ OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | recikliranje otpada

Sažetak The IA supports the revision of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), which lays down the basic definitions and concepts for waste management. The proposal focuses on two resource-intensive sectors – textiles and food – and aims to contribute to the European Green Deal ambitions of reducing waste generation and transitioning to a circular economy. The IA includes two separate impact assessments – one for textiles and one for food – published in a single document. The IA analyses the economic, environmental and social impacts of the policy options, as well as impacts on competitiveness, SMEs and third countries. For textiles, it chooses the preferred policy option on the basis of consideration of how it contributes to the objectives of the initiative and on the balance between the impacts. For food, the preferred option is chosen, inter alia, on the basis of its feasibility. The main IA report does not address the proportionality issues of the preferred option for textiles, but the proposal is accompanied by a subsidiarity grid covering both food and textiles. The range of stakeholders consulted was wide and relevant, included SMEs and all affected stakeholders, and the findings are broken down into categories by stakeholder and problem. The stakeholders' views were taken into account for the design of POs, the evaluation of impacts and the choice of the preferred option. The IA was based on recent, referenced and reliable data, as well as models, and was transparent on their limits. It takes into account the future projections for both textiles and food consumption and waste. The main supporting study for the IA and the JRC study, which is also the main basis for the quantitative analysis, are not however publicly available at the time of writing. The proposal is mostly coherent with the preferred options and monitoring provisions identified in the IA, but both the proposal and the IA remain vague on the evaluation. The IA is sufficiently comprehensive, however the information is often spread out and difficult to trace over multiple annexes. This does not appear to respect the BRG requirement that the main report, limited to 40 pages, should strike the right balance between the information in the report and that in the annexes, keeping in mind the need for a focused, self-standing report. Overall, this makes the IA report less transparent and less legible.

Briefing EN

Packaging and packaging waste

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-03-2023

Podnositelj TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | kemija | kružno gospodarstvo | marketing | norma za okoliš | održivi proizvod | OKOLIŠ | pakiranje | plastika | plastični otpad | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | reciklirani proizvod | recikliranje otpada | studija o utjecaju | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša | usklađivanje normi

Sažetak The IA provides a good overview of the problems relating to packaging and packaging waste, and the possible impacts of the various measures proposed to address the problems. In its assessment, which is both qualitative and quantitative, the IA relies on a wealth of data sources and modelling. However, it does not clearly indicate the IA supporting studies and their full references; this would have improved transparency. The IA presents three policy options, which are partially incremental and cannot therefore serve as self-standing alternatives. The IA provides sufficient justification for the preferred option. Broad stakeholder consultations were carried out and the IA presents stakeholders' views, although on individual measures rather than on the three policy options. The description of the monitoring and evaluation plan is rather limited; for example, the operational objectives and the timeframe for the evaluation are not explained. On a technical point, the IA could have made more use of the material from the extensive annexes, for example, to describe the policy options and the third problem in more detail in the main text.

Briefing EN

Strengthening EU rules on waste shipments

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 11-01-2023

Podnositelj HALLEUX Vivienne

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | izvoz otpada | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međuvladine organizacije | OECD | OKOLIŠ | opasni otpad | politika okoliša | politika okoliša | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost hrane | spaljivanje otpada | uništavanje okoliša | zdravlje | zdravstvena politika

Sažetak During its January I plenary session, Parliament will vote on the report adopted by its Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) on a Commission proposal to revise EU rules on shipments of waste. The report as voted would then form Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations with the Council.

Kratki prikaz DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Securing the EU's supply of critical raw materials

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 07-07-2022

Podnositelj VAN WIERINGEN KJELD

Područje politike Industrija | Međunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Azija i Oceanija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | Europska investicijska banka | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | Kina | lanac opskrbe | međunarodna trgovina | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost opskrbe | sirovina | trgovina | TRGOVINA | ulaganje | uvoz EU-a | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak Critical raw materials are essential to sustain Europe's economic and environmental ambitions. As geoeconomic aggression and geopolitical tensions rise, the EU is re-thinking its reliance on certain imports. Can the EU secure its supply of critical materials?

Kratki prikaz EN

Setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-06-2022

Podnositelj VIKOLAINEN Vera

Područje politike Prethodna procjena učinka | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija

Ključna riječ ekološki dizajn | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | ENERGIJA | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno tržište | kružno gospodarstvo | održavanje | održivi proizvod | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | potrošnja | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | studija o utjecaju | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | utjecaj na okoliš | vijek trajanja proizvoda

Sažetak This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 30 March 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The proposal aims to repeal the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC, which establishes a framework for adopting product-specific requirements set out in implementing measures (usually regulations) by the European Commission. Until recently, the directive focused mainly on the energy efficiency of products and since 2019 also on their lifetime (e.g. availability of spare parts for a certain number of years after the last item has been placed on the market). It currently covers 29 energy-related product groups, ranging from ventilation systems to high-pressure cleaners. The new proposal for a Regulation would establish a framework for setting Ecodesign requirements that would apply to all physical products on the internal market (with a few exceptions), with the aim of making them more durable, reusable, reparable, upgradeable, recyclable and generally less harmful to the environment. Product specific requirements would be set out later, in delegated acts, for each product group separately. The proposal was first announced in the European Green Deal, and then confirmed in the Circular Economy action plan, alongside a communication on making sustainable products the norm and a proposal for a directive empowering consumers for the green transition. The Commission included the present proposal in Annex I of its 2021 work programme (new initiatives) and the 2022 joint declaration on legislative priorities.

Briefing EN

Carbon-free steel production: Cost reduction options and usage of existing gas infrastructure

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 26-04-2021

Podnositelj GARCIA HIGUERA ANDRES | VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Područje politike Energetika | Industrija | Istraživačka politika | Okoliš | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna riječ alternativna energija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | energetska mreža | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | INDUSTRIJA | industrija željeza i čelika | industrija željeza, čelika i ostale metalne industrije | kemija | obnovljiva energija | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | opskrba energijom | politika okoliša | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | staklenički plin | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | ugljična neutralnost | uništavanje okoliša | vodik | čista tehnologija

Sažetak The steel sector is one of the most challenging sectors to decarbonise and has recently received special attention owing to the potential use of low-carbon hydrogen (green and blue) to reduce its fuel combustion and process-related carbon emissions. This report addresses concerns that might arise while evaluating the potential and limitations of the future role of hydrogen in decarbonising the iron and steel industries. The report provides a comprehensive overview of current technical knowledge, (pilot) projects and road maps at national and EU level. This information is supplemented by previously published indicative price projections for the various steel production routes and a long-term study, analysing the evolution of the global steel sector up until 2100.

Studija EN

Living in the EU: Circular economy

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 16-03-2021

Podnositelj SABBATI Giulio

Područje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | kružno gospodarstvo | marketing | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | otpad | otvaranje novih radnih mjesta | politika okoliša | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | statistika EU-a | statistika zapošljavanja | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska statistika | tržište rada | uništavanje okoliša | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI | zeleno gospodarstvo | čista tehnologija

Sažetak Circular economy is a production and consumption model that involves reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products to keep materials within the economy. It implies that waste becomes a resource, consequently minimising the actual amount of waste. The circular model is generally the antithesis of a traditional, linear economic model, which is based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern. This paper looks at the job creation potential and added value produced by the circular economy and illustrates the generation and treatment of waste in the EU.

Kratki prikaz EN

New circular economy action plan

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 04-02-2021

Podnositelj HALLEUX Vivienne

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ akcija EU-a | borba protiv stvaranja otpada | ekološki dizajn | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | kružno gospodarstvo | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | politika klimatske promjene | politika okoliša | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | zaštita okoliša | zeleno gospodarstvo | čista tehnologija

Sažetak Moving to a circular economy is key for achieving EU climate action, nature protection and sustainability ambitions, and also delivering benefits for innovation, growth and jobs. During the February session, Parliament is expected to vote on an own-initiative report on the Commission's proposed plan for more circularity.

Kratki prikaz DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

The environmental impacts of plastics and micro-plastics use, waste and pollution: EU and national measures

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 22-10-2020

Vanjski autor João PINTO DA COSTA (lead author), Teresa ROCHA-SANTOS, Armando C. DUARTE, Department of Chemistry and CESAM, University of Aveiro, Portugal

Područje politike Javno zdravlje | Ocjena praktične uporabe prava i politike | Okoliš | Predstavke Europskom parlamentu

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | kružno gospodarstvo | OKOLIŠ | plastika | plastični otpad | politika okoliša | recikliranje otpada | uništavanje okoliša | utjecaj na okoliš | zaštita okoliša

Saţetak This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Petitions (PETI), focuses on the pervasive use of plastics and reviews the rising consensus on the potential eco-toxicological impacts of these materials, in particular of smaller plastic particles, dubbed microplastics. It discusses possible mitigation strategies aimed at curtailing the prevalence of (micro)plastics, as well as emerging alternatives and their environmental adequacy.
Propelled by increasing awareness of the impacts of plastics and by public opinion, in recent years a multitude of norms, regulations, laws and recommendations have been proposed and/or implemented. These vary greatly across local, national, regional and international levels, and it is not clear what the beneficial impacts of these tools are. This study assesses these existing instruments, analyses whether they are based on sound scientific data, and discusses foreseeable challenges that could restrain the relevance and suitability of existing and future legislative proposals.

Studija EN

Izvršni saţetak DE, EN, ES, FR, IT

EU fertilising products

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-06-2019

Podnositelj HALLEUX Vivienne

Područje politike Javno zdravlje | Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću | Zaštita potrošača

Ključna riječ dopuštenje za prodaju | EUROPSKA UNIJA | gnojivo | INDUSTRIJA | industrija gnojiva | industrija željeza, čelika i ostale metalne industrije | izrada pravnih propisa EU-a | kadmij | kemija | kondicioniranje tla | marketing | norma za okoliš | obrađivanje poljoprivrednoga zemljišta | OKOLIŠ | oznaka sukladnosti CE | politika okoliša | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | pravo EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | sredstva za poljoprivrednu proizvodnju | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA

Saţetak Fertilising products are used to improve plant growth, mainly in agriculture, enabling higher crop yields. However, they are associated with some challenges as regards security of supply, the environment and health. Although the 2003 Fertilisers Regulation, which aimed at ensuring an internal market in fertilisers, has been effective, it mainly addresses mineral fertilisers and deters the introduction of new types of fertilisers. In March 2016, the Commission put forward a legislative proposal on fertilising products, as announced in the circular economy action plan. The proposal modernises the conformity assessment and market surveillance in line with the 'new legislative framework' for product legislation, covers a wider range of fertilising products (including those manufactured from secondary raw materials), and sets limits for the presence of heavy metals and contaminants in fertilising products. After completion of the legislative procedure, the final act was signed on 5 June 2019. The regulation will apply in full from 16 July 2022. Fifth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Didier Bourguignon. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing EN

Reducing marine litter from plastics

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 20-03-2019

Podnositelj HALLEUX Vivienne

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ ambalaža | biološka raznovrsnost | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | marketing | OKOLIŠ | onečišćenje mora | plastika | plastični otpad | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | prirodni okoliš | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša | utjecaj na okoliš

Saţetak In May 2018, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal to tackle marine litter, targeting the top ten single-use plastic items found on European beaches as well as fishing gear, which together make up about 70 % of marine beach litter items in Europe. Interinstitutional negotiations with the Council delivered an agreement in December 2018, on which Parliament is expected to vote during its March II plenary session.

Kratki prikaz DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Plastics in a circular economy

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 05-09-2018

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | INDUSTRIJA | kemija | kružno gospodarstvo | OKOLIŠ | plastika | politika okoliša | recikliranje otpada

Saželak Plastics are widely used across all sectors of the economy. However, the treatment of plastic waste poses several challenges. To address these, the Commission published a strategy for plastics in a circular economy in January 2018. The European Parliament is expected to adopt an own-initiative resolution on the communication during its September 2018 plenary session.

Kratki prikaz DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-07-2018

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću

Ključna riječ akumulator | ambalaža | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska i socijalna povezanost | ekonomska politika | elektronika i elektrotehnika | elektronička naprava | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | konkurencija | kružno gospodarstvo | marketing | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | novi ekonomski poredak | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | organizacija prijevoza | otvaranje novih radnih mjesta | politika okoliša | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | potapanje otpada | pravo EU-a | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | PRIJEVOZ | program EU-a | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | tržišno ograničenje | vozilo | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Saželak Although waste management in the EU has improved considerably in recent decades, over a quarter of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste manage¬ment could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling, strengthening provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamlining definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets. After completion of the legislative procedure, the final acts were signed on 30 May 2018. Member States are required to transpose the directives into national law by 5 July 2020. This updates an earlier edition, of March 2018: PE 614.766.

Briefing EN

Circular economy: Four proposals on waste

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 11-04-2018

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Okoliš

Ključna riječ akumulator | ambalaža | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | elektronika i elektrotehnika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarenje otpadom | INDUSTRIJA | konkurencija | kružno gospodarstvo | marketing | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | pohrana otpada | politika okoliša | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | tržišno ograničenje | zaštita okoliša

Saželak As part of a shift towards a circular economy, the European Commission put forward four legislative proposals intended to improve waste management in the European Union in 2015. First-reading negotiations with the Council delivered a compromise, which now awaits a vote in Parliament during the April plenary session.

Kratki prikaz DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-03-2018

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću

Ključna riječ akumulator | ambalaža | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska i socijalna povezanost | ekonomska politika | elektronika i elektrotehnika | elektronička naprava | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | konkurencija | kružno gospodarstvo | marketing | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | novi ekonomski poredak | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | organizacija prijevoza | otvaranje novih radnih mjesta | politika okoliša | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | potapanje otpada | pravo EU-a | pravo EU-a | PRIJEVOZ | program EU-a | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | tržišno ograničenje | vozilo | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Saželak Although waste management in the EU has improved considerably in recent decades, over a quarter of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste manage¬ment could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling, strengthening provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamlining definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets. The agreement reached by Council and Parliament is to be submitted for a vote in plenary in spring 2018. This updates an earlier edition, of May 2017: PE 603.954. "A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html"

Briefing EN

Waste Management in Europe: Main Problems Identified in EU Petitions and Best Practices (updated version)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 13-03-2018

Podnositelj Mussa Giorgio

Vanjski autor Martin GIERSCH; Francesca MONTEVECCHI; Christian NEUBAUER; Umweltbundesamt GmbH

Područje politike Predstavke Europskom parlamentu

Ključna riječ DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europska zajednica za atomsku energiju | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izgrađivanje Europe | javno zdravstvo | odbor Europskoga parlamenta | OKOLIŠ | parlament | peticija | pohrana otpada | POLITIKA | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | radioaktivni otpad | recikliranje otpada | sprečavanje onečišćenja | Ugovor o Europskoj zajednici za atomsku energiju | uništavanje okoliša | zaštita okoliša | zdravlje

Saželak This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee examines the application and proper transposition of European environmental law on waste by Member States, that is one of the recurrent topics addressed by the Committee on Petitions, which collects complaints from citizens in this matter and call for respect of the rule of law.
Waste management concerns all activities and actions that are required to manage waste, from its generation to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation.
This study is an updated version of the previous research from 2011. Based on the results from 2011, new petitions from 2013 to 2016 were analysed with the aim to update the main findings and recommendations on the crucial areas of complaints. The results of the recently carried out assessment show that most of the analysed petitions still relate to deficits in the waste management system, the operating of existing installations (mainly landfills) and the permitting procedure for new facilities. In addition, two petitions address the improper management of radioactive waste which constitutes a new area of complaint (EURATOM Treaty) compared to the analysis in 2011. For all the main areas covered, best practice examples and recommendations for better approaches in future were updated and reviewed.

Studija EN

Research for TRAN Committee - Battery-powered electric vehicles: market development and lifecycle emissions

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-02-2018

Vanjski autor Linda Ager-Wick ELLINGSEN, Christine Roxanne HUNG

Područje politike Ocjena praktične uporabe prava i politike | Promet

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | električna energija | električno vozilo | elektroprivreda i nuklearna industrija | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | ENERGIJA | način prijevoza | održiva pokretljivost | OKOLIŠ | opasni otpad | organizacija prijevoza | politika okoliša | politika prijevoza | PRIJEVOZ | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | prometna infrastruktura | recikliranje otpada | rudarstvo i proizvodnja ugljena | smanjenje emisija plina | statistika EU-a | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnologija recikliranja | uništavanje okoliša | utjecaj na okoliš | vađenje mineralnih sirovina

Saželak As 2018 gets under way, there are probably more than three million electric cars in circulation in the world. There are also more than six hundred million electric bikes, scooters and motorcycles. Plus a few hundred thousand electric buses and other types of quadricycles having an electric motor. The first part of this paper traces the fast evolving market of electric road vehicles.
The second part shows that the production of hundreds of millions of battery packs requires a lot of energy and plenty of scarce resources, which affects the real impact of electric vehicles on the climate and the environment and make it necessary to consider the recovery and recycling of used batteries.

Studija EN, PL

Učinkovita upotreba resursa i otpad

Vrsta publikacije: Informativni članci o EU-u

Datum: 01-11-2017

Podnositelj: AMANATIDIS Georgios | STOERRING Dagmara

Područje politike: Okoliš

Ključna riječ: akumulator | elektronika i elektrotehnika | elektronički otpad | gospodarenje prirodnim izvorima | INDUSTRIJA | kemijski otpad | marketing | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | opasni otpad | pakiranje | pohrana otpada | politika okoliša | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša

Saželak: Prošli i sadašnji modeli iskorištavanja resursa izazvali su visoku razinu onečišćenja, uništavanja okoliša i iscrpljivanja prirodnih resursa. Taj bi trend trebali promijeniti Plan za Europu koja učinkovitije raspolaže resursima i paket o kružnom gospodarstvu, zahvaljujući kojima bi gospodarstvo EU-a do 2050. trebalo postati održivim. Politika otpada EU-a ima dugu povijest te se tradicionalno više bavila ekološki održivijem gospodarenjem otpadom. Četirima zakonodavnim prijedlozima u okviru novog paketa o kružnom gospodarstvu uvest će se novi ciljevi u području gospodarenja otpadom u pogledu sprečavanja, ponovne upotrebe, recikliranja i odlaganja otpada.

Informativni članci o EU-u: BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SV, ET, HR, MT, PL, SK, SL

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Vrsta publikacije: Briefing

Datum: 24-05-2017

Podnositelj: BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike: Okoliš | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću

Ključna riječ: EKONOMIJA | ekonomska i socijalna povezanost | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarenje otpadom | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izgrađivanje Europe | kružno gospodarstvo | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | novi ekonomski poredak | OKOLIŠ | otvaranje novih radnih mjesta | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | pravo EU-a | program EU-a | recikliranje otpada | regije i regionalna politika | regionalne razlike | ured i agencija EU-a | zapostavljeno područje | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Saželak: Although waste management in the EU has improved considerably in recent decades, over a quarter of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste management could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling, strengthening provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamlining definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of February 2017; PE 599.288.

Briefing: EN

Plastics in a circular economy: Opportunities and challenges

Vrsta publikacije: Briefing

Datum: 17-05-2017

Podnositelj: BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike: Okoliš

Ključna riječ: ambalaža | biološka razgradivost | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarenje otpadom | INDUSTRIJA | izvoz EU-a | kemija | kružno gospodarstvo | marketing | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | plastika | politika okoliša | politika suradnje | pravo EU-a | pravo EU-a | recikliranje otpada | treća zemlja | trgovina | TRGOVINA

Saželak: Plastics pervade modern life; plastics production has been growing exponentially since the 1960s and is expected to double by 2036. Although there are over 1 000 types of plastic, 90 % of plastics are derived from virgin fossil fuels. In Europe, post-consumer plastic waste is either incinerated with energy recovery (39 %), landfilled (31 %) or recycled (30%). It is estimated that half of the plastic waste recycled is treated in the EU, while the other half is exported for recycling. The production and consumption of plastics today offer a series of benefits (in particular low production costs, durability and versatility) but also pose a number of problems (in particular loss of material value as a result of single use and low recycling rates, as well as ill-effects on nature, climate and human health). Marine litter and microplastics are a source of particular concern. Several pieces of EU legislation apply to plastics and plastic waste, although implementation is incomplete. In 2015, the Commission identified plastics as one of the priority areas of the circular economy action plan, proposed new reuse and recycling targets for plastic packaging waste and pledged to adopt a strategy on plastics in the circular economy by the end of 2017. A circular economy implies reducing waste to a minimum. Moving the plastics value chain in this direction would mean improving recycling, promoting reuse, and redesigning products, while taking into account the whole life-cycle of products. Although this could deliver opportunities (in particular enhanced security of supply, economic benefits and reduced pressure on the environment) there are also challenges (in particular weak economic incentives, technical issues and finance). The European Parliament recognises the need to introduce specific measures on plastic waste in EU legislation and to value plastics as a resource.

Briefing: EN

Multimedija: Plastics in a circular economy

Plastics in a circular economy: Opportunities and challenges

Plastics in a circular economy: Opportunities and challenges

Circular economy with focus on waste, renewable energy and sustainable bioenergy in Estonia

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2017

Vanjski autor Tony Zamparutti, Alicia McNeill, Harri Moora, Maarja Joe and Evelin Piirsalu

Područje politike Okoliš | Planiranje budućih djelovanja

Ključna riječ akcijski program | alternativna energija | biomasa | direktiva EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ENERGIJA | Estonija | Europa | Europska agencija za okoliš | EUROPSKA UNIJA | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | kružno gospodarstvo | menadžment | obnovljiva energija | OKOLIŠ | otpad koji se ne može oporabiti | politika okoliša | politika okoliša EU-a | politička geografija | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | pravo EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | statistika | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnologija recikliranja | uništavanje okoliša | ZEMLJOPIS | čista tehnologija | šuma | šumarstvo

Sažetak This briefing reviews Estonia's progress in the transition to a circular economy, focusing on a three crucial and related policy areas: waste, renewable energy and sustainable bioenergy. A key challenge for Estonia in terms of moving to a circular economy will be to strengthen recycling, as well as high rates of separate collection in cities including Tallinn – Estonia is not on track to meet the EU's 2020 targets for municipal solid waste recycling. •The share of renewable energy has increased strongly in the past ten years, due mainly to a growth in wind power and biomass, which is used for household heating and for district heating. The intensity of forest use is among the highest in the EU. As a large share of Estonian forests will reach maturity in coming years, Estonia has the capacity to extract greater levels of biomass.

Briefing EN

Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-04-2017

Podnositelj VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Područje politike Industrija | Okoliš | Prethodna procjena učinka

Ključna riječ dopuštenje za prodaju | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | električna oprema | elektronika i elektrotehnika | elektronička komponenta | elektronička oprema | elektronički otpad | glazbalo | INDUSTRIJA | marketing | OKOLIŠ | opasna tvar | opasni otpad | ostale razne industrije | politika okoliša | recikliranje otpada | stroj | strojarstvo | studija o utjecaju | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša

Sažetak The IA defines in a clear way the problems and the objectives of the proposed initiative, and is based on extensive research conducted by external contractors. However, it omits to explain the sequential process and the underlying assumptions leading to the identification of the four problems analysed, mentioning only the supporting studies. Also, it contains some discrepancies with respect to the supporting studies in terms of terminology and recommendations which are not explained in the IA. A broad range of stakeholders provided valuable data and information that were used in the IA, even though only 40 (out of 300) provided comments and suggestions. The IA seems to make a reasonable case for the preferred options, which are reflected in the legislative proposal, intending to amend four articles of RoHS 2. However, one of these amendments has been proposed without a clear explanation being provided in the IA. The analysis of competitiveness of SMEs appears to be, in general, insufficiently developed or explained.

Briefing DE, EN, FR

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-02-2017

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću

Ključna riječ ambalaža | biološka razgradivost | borba protiv stvaranja otpada | državna provedbena mjera | EUROPSKA UNIJA | kakvoća okoliša | marketing | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | organizacija prijevoza | otpad | pohrana otpada | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | PRIJEVOZ | recikliranje otpada | sprečavanje onečišćenja | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša | utjecaj na okoliš | vozilo

Sažetak Although waste management in the EU has improved considerably in recent decades, over a quarter of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste management could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling, strengthening provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamlining definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets. "A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html"

Briefing EN

Synthetic biology and biodiversity

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 01-12-2016

Podnositelj ALTMAYER Anne

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ biotehnologija | genetički promijenjen organizam | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | konvencija UN-a | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | mikroorganizam | načelo predostrožnosti | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | prirodne i primijenjene znanosti | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | uređaj za sprečavanje onečišćenja | utjecaj na okoliš | ZNANOST

Saželak Synthetic biology is a new dimension of modern biotechnology with the potential to design and manufacture living organisms, components and products. It will be on the agenda of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to be held from 4 to 17 December 2016, in Cancún, Mexico. Synthetic biology could provide novel solutions for environmental and biodiversity-related issues, but could also have an adverse impact on the natural environment. The European Union is party to the CBD and the protocols relevant in the context of synthetic biology.

Kratki prikaz EN

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-06-2016

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću

Ključna riječ akumulator | borba protiv stvaranja otpada | državna provedbena mjera | elektronika i elektrotehnika | elektronički otpad | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | kakvoća okoliša | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | organizacija prijevoza | pohrana otpada | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | PRIJEVOZ | recikliranje otpada | uništavanje okoliša | utjecaj na okoliš | vozilo

Saželak Although waste management in the EU has improved considerably in recent decades, over a quarter of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste management could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling, strengthening provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamlining definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets.
A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html

Briefing EN

EU Heating and Cooling Strategy: A path to decarbonising homes and industry

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-05-2016

Podnositelj SAJN Nikolina

Područje politike Energetika | Industrija | Okoliš

Ključna riječ alternativna energija | biomasa | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | gradnja | građevinarstvo i javni radovi | grijanje | INDUSTRIJA | obnova energije | obnovljiva energija | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | potrošnja | potrošnja poluproizvoda | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | smanjenje emisija plina | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA

Saželak The EU Heating and Cooling Strategy, which is part of the European Commission's Sustainable Energy Security Package, presents a vision for an EU which has decarbonised buildings and industry, maximises the use of energy released from waste heat and cold in industry, and encourages district heating. Although the strategy does not announce any new legislative proposals, it presents some steps the European Commission may consider in the process of revising existing energy legislation, both to improve implementation and to align it with 2030 climate and energy targets. The Commission has announced it would look to improve the financing of building stock renovations and simplify improvements in rented apartments and multi-apartment buildings. The Commission suggests industry could achieve efficiency gains of 4-10% with existing technologies, but does not introduce any binding targets. However, according to its vision, surplus heat and cold from industrial processes would in future be reused in district heating and cooling systems, with a special contribution from cogeneration plants producing heat and power in a highly energy-efficient process. Today, biomass is the most widely used renewable source for heating in all sectors, yet its use is not problem-free. Furthermore, some stakeholders question the economic feasibility of investing in new district and cooling systems, while others point to inconsistencies between the Heating and Cooling Strategy and the Energy Security Package in its sections referring to the security of gas supply.

Briefing EN

Planned obsolescence: Exploring the issue

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-05-2016

Podnositelj VALANT Jana

Područje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Industrija | Okoliš | Zaštita potrošača

Ključna riječ elektronika i elektrotehnika | elektronički otpad | građansko pravo | INDUSTRIJA | komunikacije | kućanski električni aparat | mobilni telefon | oblikovanje proizvoda | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | odgovornost proizvođača | OKOLIŠ | organizacija poslovanja | politika okoliša | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | poslovna etika | potrošnja | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša | vijek trajanja proizvoda

Sažetak Although no overarching definition of planned obsolescence exists, the term 'planned obsolescence' (of products or technology) is described as the intentional production of goods and services with short economic lives, stimulating consumers to repeat purchases too frequently. The incandescent light bulb with an engineered shorter lifespan (the Phoebus cartel case) is one example from the past of proven planned obsolescence. Data suggest that the median lifespans of certain categories of product have been shortening, and consumer organisations have drawn attention to more recent suspected cases of planned obsolescence in connection with washing machines, inkjet cartridges, electronic devices, etc. One Member State – France – recently introduced a definition of planned obsolescence into its legislation, making it a punishable offence. No specific EU rules mention planned obsolescence, but the subject ties in with EU legislation on ecodesign, waste, use of natural resources, consumer information and the new package from the European Commission on the circular economy. The main consumer concerns and problematic strategies associated with the issue are: design features that do not allow repair, upgradability or interoperability with other devices; the unavailability of spare parts and high repair costs; and marketing strategies pushing consumers to buy new, fashionable products and replace existing ones very quickly. Various ways to curb the practice of planned obsolescence have been proposed, not least a shift towards a culture that values product durability and sustainability.

Briefing EN

EYE 2016 – 360° strategy: Moving things around in a circle

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 28-04-2016

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ akcija EU-a | akcijski program | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomski instrument za okoliš | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | menadžment | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | ponašanje potrošača | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | potrošnja | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost opskrbe | trgovina | TRGOVINA | vijek trajanja proizvoda

Sažetak Unlike a traditional linear economy based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern, a circular economy is based on sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling in an almost closed loop. Moving towards a circular economy could deliver benefits but also poses challenges. In 2015, the European Commission presented a circular economy package seeking to enable a transition to this new model, in particular by updating EU waste policy. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Kratki prikaz EN

Review of the EU waste management targets - 'Circular Economy Package': Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-02-2016

Podnositelj DOSSI Samuele

Područje politike Okoliš | Prethodna procjena učinka

Ključna riječ analiza troškova i koristi | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izrada pravnih propisa EU-a | izvori i grane prava | javno savjetovanje | komunikacije | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | OKOLIŠ | pojednostavljenje zakonodavstva | politika okoliša | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | računovodstvo | recikliranje otpada | studija o utjecaju

Sažetak The additional analysis accompanying the new 'Circular Economy package' goes a considerable way towards addressing some of the concerns previously voiced with regard to waste targets in the context of the original IA and legislative proposal, especially the criticisms regarding the apparent failure to take sufficient account of the different situations of the Member States and their capacity to perform in the future. It provides further evidence of the possible impacts of new waste targets by considering a number of alternatives to one of the original options (option 3), and by presenting the results of an updated application of the model used for the original impact assessment. In particular, costs were updated to 2015 prices, and data on waste was drawn from the latest available Eurostat sources (2012). The use of sensitivity analysis (carried out on the main input parameters used in the model, e.g. efficiency of the collection system, material losses and revenues, etc.) is another welcome indication of the desire to provide a realistic assessment of the likely impacts of the proposed measures. A clearer ranking of the options presented - and of their variants - might nevertheless have allowed for a more thorough appreciation of the potential impact (and benefits) of each of the new alternatives considered, as well as for a better understanding of the coherence between the new proposal and the overall impact assessment analysis. As mentioned, some questions concerning subsidiarity and proportionality - especially as to the issue of landfilling of waste - are left partially unaddressed. Finally, the analysis, though thorough, is clearly intentionally restricted to an exploration of the possible impacts generated by the new sets of waste targets. It does not seek to go further in 'exploring synergies with other policies' - one of the reasons set out in the April 2015 Roadmap, referred to above, for the withdrawal of the original proposal.

Briefing EN

Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-01-2016

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ ambalaža | elektronički otpad | EUROPSKA UNIJA | građansko pravo | izrada pravnih propisa EU-a | marketing | načelo onečišćivač plaća | odgovornost proizvođača | OKOLIŠ | pohrana otpada | politika okoliša | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša | utjecaj na okoliš

Sažetak Although waste management in the European Union (EU) has improved considerably in the past decades, almost a third of municipal waste is still landfilled and less than half is recycled or composted, with wide variations between Member States. Improving waste management could deliver positive effects for the environment, climate, human health and the economy. As part of a shift in EU policy towards a circular economy, the European Commission made four legislative proposals introducing new waste-management targets regarding reuse, recycling and landfilling. The proposals also strengthen provisions on waste prevention and extended producer responsibility, and streamline definitions, reporting obligations and calculation methods for targets. As the Parliament and Council begin their consideration of the proposals, stakeholders are divided.
A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html

Briefing EN

Circular economy 1.0 and 2.0: A comparison

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 22-01-2016

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ akcijski program | ambalaža | borba protiv stvaranja otpada | EUROPSKA UNIJA | građansko pravo | kućni otpad | marketing | menadžment | odgovornost proizvođača | OKOLIŠ | pohrana otpada | politika okoliša | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša

Sažetak When withdrawing the July 2014 circular economy package, the Commission pledged to put forward 'a more ambitious proposal.' The new package presented in December 2015 retains many elements from the initial one. Differences include somewhat lower waste-management targets, a weaker focus on food waste, and more detailed measures enabling a shift to a circular economy.

Kratki prikaz EN

Closing the loop: New circular economy package

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-01-2016

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska posljedica | EUROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarenje prirodnim izvorima | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska revolucija | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | međunarodna trgovina | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | reciklirani proizvod | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost opskrbe | sirovina | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnologija recikliranja | trgovina | TRGOVINA

Sažetak Unlike the traditional linear economic model based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern, a circular economy is based on sharing, leasing, reuse, repair, refurbishment and recycling, in an (almost) closed loop, where products and the materials they contain are highly valued. In practice, it implies reducing waste to a minimum. Moving towards a more circular economy could deliver opportunities including reduced pressures on the environment; enhanced security of supply of raw materials; increased competitiveness; innovation; growth and jobs. However, the shift also poses challenges such as financing; key economic enablers; skills; consumer behaviour and business models; and multi-level governance. On 2 December 2015, the European Commission presented a new circular economy package. The package contains an action plan for the circular economy, mapping out a series of actions planned for the coming years, as well as four legislative proposals on waste, containing targets for landfill, reuse and recycling, to be met by 2030. The European Parliament advocates specific measures to improve waste management and to promote eco-innovation and resource efficiency. Stakeholders, however, voice diverging views on the proposed circular economy package. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing EN

Multimedija Circular Economy Package

New circular economy package

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 30-11-2015

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska posljedica | EUROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarenje prirodnim izvorima | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska revolucija | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | međunarodna trgovina | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | reciklirani proizvod | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost opskrbe | sirovina | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnologija recikliranja | trgovina | TRGOVINA

Saželak A shift towards a circular economy could deliver environmental and economic benefits, but it would also face a number of barriers and challenges. The European Commission is expected to present new legislative proposals and an action plan on the circular economy at the December I plenary session.

Kratki prikaz EN

Moving towards a circular economy

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 29-06-2015

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska ekonomija | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | izrada pravnih propisa EU-a | međunarodna trgovina | oblikovanje proizvoda | održivi razvoj | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | otvaranje novih radnih mjesta | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | reciklirani proizvod | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost opskrbe | sirovina | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | trgovina | TRGOVINA | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI | čista tehnologija

Saželak A shift towards a circular economy could deliver environmental and economic benefits. However, it faces a number of barriers and challenges. As the European Commission prepares its new proposal on the circular economy, due to be put forward by the end of 2015, Parliament is scheduled to vote on a strategic report on the topic during the July part-session.

Kratki prikaz DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Multimedija Moving towards a circular economy

Understanding waste management: Policy challenges and opportunities

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-06-2015

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ direktiva EZ-a | države članice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izvoz otpada | kućni otpad | obnova energije | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | opasni otpad | pohrana otpada | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | recikliranje otpada | sprečavanje onečišćenja | statistika EU-a | uništavanje okoliša | uredba EZ-a | utjecaj na okoliš | ZEMLJOPIS

Saželak Five tonnes of waste per capita are generated every year in the European Union (EU), mostly from the construction and mining sectors, with municipal waste accounting for roughly 10% of the total. Although wide differences remain between Member States, recent trends in the treatment of municipal waste show a shift away from landfilling and an increase in the proportion of waste recycled. Management of waste can have adverse effects on the environment, climate and human health.

EU waste policy is built on a thematic strategy, a series of overarching directives, legal acts applying to specific waste streams, legal acts on specific installations, and implementing acts defining when specific materials leave the waste regime after treatment. Various targets set out in EU legislation (in particular as regards recycling of household waste and landfilling of biodegradable waste) are being implemented at varying speed across Member States, regions and municipalities. Regional and local policies have a significant influence on waste recycling rates. Despite this legislation, illegal waste shipments remain a concern.

Waste management requires facing a number of challenging issues, for instance, balancing objectives between promoting recycling and protecting consumers against harmful chemical substances in recycled materials; insufficient data collection; quality aspects related to recycling; energy recovery of waste; and waste prevention. The opportunities relate mainly to a shift towards a more circular economy, with benefits for the environment and human health, as well as the economy.

The European Parliament has consistently called for policies in line with the hierarchy of waste prevention and management options, and moving towards a more circular economy.

Briefing EN

Resource Efficiency Indicators

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 02-06-2015

Vanjski autor Hubert Reisinger, Maria Tesar and Brigitte Read

Područje politike Energetika | Industrija | Okoliš | Planiranje budućih djelovanja

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomski rast | gospodarenje prirodnim izvorima | gospodarsko stanje | korištenje zemljišta | obrađivanje poljoprivrednoga zemljišta | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | pokazatelj stanja okoliša | politika okoliša | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | prirodna dobra | prirodni okoliš | recikliranje otpada | utjecaj na okoliš | vodno gospodarstvo

Sažetak This report summarises the presentations and discussions during the Workshop on Resource Efficiency Indicators held on 14 April 2015.
There was general agreement that world economic growth will soon be limited by the earth's carrying capacity. In order to have a system for steering the necessary policy measures a set of resource efficiency indicators is needed. In this indicator set priority should be given to most needed indicators. In addition, footprint type indicators, which take into account indirect flows, are needed.
The workshop was organised by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Studija EN

Recovery of Rare Earths from Electronic Wastes: An Opportunity for High-Tech SMEs

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 05-02-2015

Vanjski autor Achilleas TSAMIS and Mike COYNE (Centre for Strategy and Evaluation Services LLP)

Područje politike Industrija | Istraživačka politika

Ključna riječ elektronički otpad | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i razvoj | klasifikacija poduzeća | mala i srednja poduzeća | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | nova tehnologija | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | politika suradnje | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost opskrbe | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnologija recikliranja | trgovina | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša | utjecaj na okoliš | zamjenski proizvod | znanstvena suradnja

Sažetak This document was prepared on behalf of Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. It reviews the current level of technology development for the recovery of rare earths from electronic waste and examines the parameters that affect its development at the industrial scale and the opportunities arising for high tech SMEs. It also reviews the existing policy framework and provides a set of recommendations for improved implementation of existing actions and new policy measures.

Studija EN

Turning waste into a resource - Moving towards a 'circular economy'

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-12-2014

Podnositelj BOURGUIGNON Didier

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomski rast | gospodarsko stanje | način proizvodnje | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | proizvodnost | računovodstvo | recikliranje otpada | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološka promjena | čista tehnologija

Sažetak In a circular economy, unlike in a linear economy based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern, the materials contained within products are reused, turning waste into a valuable resource. Although businesses have started to use this model on specific products in various sectors, it has not yet been implemented on a large scale. In its communication on a circular economy presented in July 2014, the European Commission proposes to double the rate of increase in resource productivity by 2030. To achieve this, the European Commission considers a broad range of measures related to design and innovation, financing for resource efficiency, and awareness of businesses and consumers. A transition towards a more circular economy could have a number of benefits: enhancing the security of supply for raw materials; stimulating GDP growth; strengthening the competitiveness of businesses in the EU; and helping to protect the environment. However, there are also a number of barriers and challenges: moving towards circularity is a major change at a time of economic crisis; key enablers for the transition are still missing; significant discrepancies currently exist between Member States; and such a transition is a major multi-level governance challenge. The European Parliament has repeatedly stressed the need for a shift towards resource efficiency and eco-innovation. Many Member States have been critical of the Commission proposal even though some have already started moving towards a circular economy. For their part, stakeholders have expressed diverging views.

Briefing EN

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Plastic Waste"

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-10-2013

Vanjski autor Thomas Weissenbach, Hubert Reisinger, Brigitte Read and Jürgen Schneider (Umweltbundesamt GmbH)

Područje politike Okoliš

Ključna riječ borba protiv stvaranja otpada | dopuštenje za prodaju | INDUSTRIJA | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | kemija | marketing | obavijest potrošaču | OKOLIŠ | otpad | označivanje naljepnicom | plastika | politika okoliša | politika okoliša EU-a | potrošnja | reciklirani proizvod | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša

Sažetak This report summarises the presentations and discussions during the Workshop on Plastic Waste, held on 26 September 2013. The aim of the workshop was to allow an exchange of views between MEPs, the European Commission, stakeholders of the plastic and plastic waste treatment industry, NGOs, public administration and academia.
There is general agreement that plastic waste prevention is necessary, as is an increase of the recycling rates. Different ways to achieve these goals were discussed. These include better consumer information and labelling, a ban on materials which prevent recycling, improvement of separate plastic waste collection and sorting systems, a ban on the landfilling of waste with a high carbon content, and measures to make the recycling market more predictable, such as specific requirements for the use of recycled materials.

Studija EN

Recycling Agricultural, Forestry & Food Wastes and Residues for Sustainable Bioenergy and Biomaterials (Part of the Project 'Technology Options for Feeding 10 Billion People')

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-07-2013

Vanjski autor Bettina Kretschmer (Project Leader), Claire Smith, Emma Watkins, Ben Allen, Allan Buckwell, Jane Desbarats and Daniel Kieve

Područje politike Istraživačka politika | Okoliš | Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj | Sigurnost hrane

Ključna riječ alternativna energija | bioenergija | biološki materijal | biomasa | EKONOMIJA | ekonomika okoliša | ekonomska politika | ENERGIJA | obnovljivi prirodni izvori | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | politika šumarstva | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | poljoprivredni otpad | POLJOPRIVREDNO-PREHRAMBENA INDUSTRIJA | prehrambena tehnologija | prerada hrane | prirodni okoliš | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | uništavanje okoliša | šumarstvo

Sažetak The purpose of this study is to examine and review biorefinery technology options that exist to convert biomass in the form of agricultural crop and forestry residues and waste from the whole food chain into biomaterials and bioenergy. It assesses the technological options, including the sustainability of the processes involved. The study forms part of a bigger project commissioned by the European Parliament's STOA ('Science and Technology Options Assessment') office under the heading of 'Technology options for feeding 10 billion people'.
Advanced biofuels and innovative bio-based pathways based on wastes and residues show considerable potential and should be further developed especially as Europe is already seen by some as having a lead in relevant technologies. However, there are also considerable uncertainties for investors and indeed all market participants and thus a major task is to ensure good transparency and better information concerning the availabilities of the waste and residue streams, the opportunities for processing, and the benefits to consumers. In addition, because, by definition, bio-based economic developments necessarily interact with ecosystems, there has to be visible assurance that the bio-products are indeed environmentally preferable with respect to GHG emissions, water, soil and biodiversity compared with their fossil-based counterparts. The conclusion is thus encouragement should be given to this sector, but with enhanced transparency of all aspects of its development, and with equally strong sustainability safeguards.

Studija EN

Izvršni sažetak DE, EN, FR

Prilog 1 EN

Rare earth elements and recycling possibilities

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-05-2013

Podnositelj REMEUR Cécile

Područje politike Industrija | Međunarodna trgovina | Okoliš

Ključna riječ ENERGIJA | INDUSTRIJA | industrija željeza, čelika i ostale metalne industrije | metalna rudača | metalurška industrija | nova tehnologija | obrada rudače | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | rijetki metal | rudarska djelatnost | rudarstvo i proizvodnja ugljena | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnologija recikliranja | čista tehnologija

Sažetak Rare earth elements (REEs) are a group of 17 metallic elements mined in ores containing low quantities of REEs. They are a critical raw material for high-tech industries. REEs are imported into the European Union from a very limited number of producers. Alternatives to the primary supply of REEs are being developed to bring relief to the market. Recycling of REEs, from materials used in spent products, provides a secondary supply but closing the REE "life-cycle" is a technological challenge.

Briefing EN

Impact Assessment of a Substantive Amendment to the Proposal for a Regulation on Ship Recycling

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 08-02-2013

Podnositelj MANIAKI-GRIVA Alexia

Područje politike Okoliš | Prethodna procjena učinka | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija

Ključna riječ brodogradnja | brodska zastava | INDUSTRIJA | međunarodna konvencija | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | OKOLIŠ | opasna tvar | opasni otpad | organizacija rada i radni uvjeti | plovilo | politika okoliša | pomorski prijevoz i prijevoz unutrašnjim vodama | PRIJEVOZ | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost na radu | strojarstvo | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnologija recikliranja | uništavanje okoliša | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI | zaštita okoliša

Saželak Qualitative and quantitative assessment shows that an amendment to create a levy on ships calling at EU ports and a fund to support safe and environmentally sound ship recycling would provide incentives for ships to retain EU flags; however, setup of this system would be complex, raising serious concerns that it may not be in place quickly to achieve objectives.

Studija EN

Resource Efficiency in European Industry

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-11-2012

Vanjski autor Meghan O'Brien, Susanne Fischer, Philipp Schepelmann and Stefan Bringezu (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy)

Područje politike Energetika | Industrija | Okoliš | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija

Ključna riječ akcija EU-a | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | ENERGIJA | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | izgrađivanje Europe | konkurentnost | međunarodna trgovina | mjerilo | OKOLIŠ | organizacija poslovanja | politika okoliša | politika okoliša EU-a | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | proizvodnost | računovodstvo | recikliranje otpada | sirovina | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | zaštita prirodnih izvora

Saželak Resource efficiency has rightly become a priority in the EU. Evidence indicates that using resources more efficiently reduces material costs for companies and also opens new business opportunities (e.g. recycling industry) and improves competitiveness. While a number of low-hanging fruit opportunities exist, improving the efficiency of the European macro-economic system will also require structural change. Resource efficiency indicators are required to set quantifiable targets and measure progress toward absolute decoupling and a green economy.

Studija EN

Izvršni saželak DE, FR

A European Refunding Scheme for Drinks Containers

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 10-10-2011

Vanjski autor Jürgen SCHNEIDER ,Reviewer and Project Leader, Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Austria
Brigitte KARIGL, Task Manager, Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Austria
Hubert REISINGER, Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Austria
Judith OLIVA, Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Austria
Elisabeth SÜßENBACHER, Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Austria
Brigitte READ Proofreader, Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Austria

Područje politike Okoliš | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija

Ključna riječ ambalaža | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski ekonomski prostor | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno tržište | marketing | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | polog za proizvod koji onečišćuje | pravo EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | punjenje boca | recikliranje otpada | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnologija recikliranja | TRGOVINA | usklađivanje zakonodavstava

Saželak Reuse and recycling schemes for beverage packaging are seen as efficient tools for reducing the environmental impact of packaging systems and for increasing their resource efficiency. The present briefing note provides an overview on the pros and cons of the introduction of a Europe-wide mandatory deposit refund system.

Studija EN

ITER, Fusion Energy and European Energy Scenarios

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 16-05-2011

Vanjski autor Jean-Marie Brom, Sibylle Günter and Werner Zittel

Područje politike Energetika | Industrija | Istraživačka politika

Ključna riječ alternativna energija | elektroprivreda i nuklearna industrija | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | EUROPSKA UNIJA | istraživanje energije | izgrađivanje Europe | klimatska promjena | nuklearna fuzija | nuklearna sigurnost | nuklearni reaktor | obnovljiva energija | OKOLIŠ | opskrba energijom | politika okoliša | proizvodnja energije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološka procjena | uništavanje okoliša | Zajednički pothvat EZAE-a

Saželak The aim of the workshop was to present the future energy scenarios in Europe beyond 2050 with a focus on fusion energy including ITER and alternative approaches. The invited speakers explored European and global energy supply needs and its forecasts as well as the main features of the ITER nuclear fusion research project, its technological capacities, potential and limits, and its environmental impact. The workshop was organised in view of a joint delegation of the Committees on Budgets and on Budgetary Control to the ITER site Cadarache, France, in May 2011.

Studija EN

Municipal waste treatment methods

Vrsta publikacije Briefing
Datum 11-05-2011
Podnositelj SCHWARCZ András
Područje politike Javno zdravlje | Okoliš
Ključna riječ bolest dišnoga sustava | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | kvaliteta zraka | medicinska dijagnostika | OKOLIŠ | pohrana otpada | politika okoliša | potapanje otpada | recikliranje otpada | smanjenje emisija plina | spaljivanje otpada | uništavanje okoliša | zdravlje
Sažetak Municipal waste treatment can have negative effects on the environment, human health and may also cause nuisance to local residents.
Briefing EN

Raw materials

Vrsta publikacije Briefing
Datum 30-03-2011
Podnositelj STULL Graham
Područje politike Industrija | Međunarodna trgovina | Okoliš
Ključna riječ Amerika | Azija i Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | izvozno ograničenje | Kina | Latinska Amerika | međunarodna trgovačka arbitraža | međunarodna trgovina | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | recikliranje otpada | sigurnost opskrbe | sirovina | supstitucija uvoza | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | tržište roba | uvoz EU-a | ZEMLJOPIS
Sažetak As global demand for resources continues to grow, the EU, as an importer of raw materials, needs a coherent strategy to ensure reliable access at fair market prices. Just as important are strategies to improve resource efficiency within Europe.
Briefing EN

End of Life Vehicles : Legal Aspects, National Practices and Recommendations for Future Successful Approach

Vrsta publikacije Studija
Datum 15-10-2010
Vanjski autor Jürgen Schneider (Reviewer and Project Leader), Brigitte Karigl (Task Manager), Christian Neubauer, Maria Tesar, Judith Oliva and Brigitte Read (Proofreader) (all from Umweltbundesamt GmbH)
Područje politike Okoliš | Promet
Ključna riječ EUROPSKA UNIJA | izvoz | OKOLIŠ | organizacija prijevoza | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | PRIJEVOZ | provedba prava EU-a | recikliranje otpada | trgovina | TRGOVINA | vozilo | zaštita okoliša
Sažetak Available information on the implementation of the ELV Directive suggests that there is still room for improvement regarding management of end-of-life vehicles in Europe. The study evaluates and discusses fundamental aspects of ELV management such as arisings, legal and illegal shipment, de-pollution and recycling & recovery of end-of-life vehicles. Existing problems are described and recommendations for improvements of the practical implementation are given.
Studija EN
Izvršni sažetak DE, FR

Impact assessment of recycling targets in the waste framework directive

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza
Datum 27-05-2008
Vanjski autor Mr. Christian Jervelund
Mr. Simen Karlsen
Mr. Marcin Winiarczyk
Mr. Claus Petersen (Econet A/S)
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Područje politike Industrija | Okoliš | Prethodna procjena učinka
Ključna riječ industrijski otpad | kućni otpad | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | recikliranje otpada | uništavanje okoliša
Detaljna analiza EN

The Impact of Sustained High Oil Prices on Trade Flows

Vrsta publikacije: Studija

Datum: 04-09-2007

Vanjski autor: Judit Barta, GKI Energy Research & Consulting
Edward Christie, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies
Miklós Hegedűs, GKI Energy Research & Consulting
Mario Holzner, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies
András Oszlay, ICEG European Center
Gábor Pellényi, ICEG European Center (editor)
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Područje politike: Energetika | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ: biogorivo | cijena robe | cijene | dogovorno dopušteno onečišćenje | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska posljedica | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | ENERGIJA | FINANCIJE | gorivo | gospodarsko stanje | inflacija | međunarodna trgovina | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | rast cijena | recikliranje otpada | TRGOVINA | trgovinsko ograničenje

Sažetak: The study analyses the impact of high oil prices on the European economy and examines policy options to support adjustment. Following macroeconomic and sectoral effects, as well as the impact on the EU's overall trade balance, the study looks at economic responses to high oil prices with an emphasis on trade policy instruments. While the main policy responses aim at improving fuel efficiency, fuel substitution and recycling, trade policy has an important complementary role in supporting the overall objective of reducing the energy intensity of European industry through environmental standards, low or zero tariff on environmental goods and by enhancing the EU's adjustment potential. The study concludes that overall, the need and scope for trade policy responses to high oil prices is limited. Still, policies that facilitate the adjustment of European companies, encourage consumers to save energy while help secure long-term energy supplies, are worthy of consideration.

Studija: EN

End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive
An assessment of the current state of implementation by Member States

Vrsta publikacije: Studija

Datum: 05-03-2007

Vanjski autor: Malcolm Fergusson, IEEP

Područje politike: Okoliš | Prijenos i provedba prava | Promet

Ključna riječ: direktiva EZ-a | EUROPSKA UNIJA | motorno vozilo | odstranjivanje otpada | OKOLIŠ | organizacija prijevoza | politika okoliša | pravo EU-a | PRIJEVOZ | provedba prava EU-a | recikliranje otpada

Studija: EN

The Proposed Directive on Waste - An assessment of the Impact Assessment and the Implications of the Integration of the Hazardous Waste Directive into the existing Waste Framework Directive

Vrsta publikacije: Studija

Datum: 04-12-2006

Vanjski autor: Catherine Bowyer (IEEP), Peter Hjerp (IEEP) and Alexander Neubauer (Ecologic)

Područje politike: Okoliš | Prethodna procjena učinka

Ključna riječ: dokumentacija | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | OKOLIŠ | opasni otpad | politika okoliša | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | recikliranje otpada | sigurnosna norma | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | uništavanje okoliša | zaštita okoliša | znanstveno mišljenje

Sažetak: The current waste framework Directive1 (WFD) was originally adopted in 1975 and has been amended many times. In December 2005, the European Commission adopted the Thematic Strategy on waste prevention and recycling2, which was accompanied by a proposal to amend the waste framework Directive (herein referred to as the DoW), which is fundamental to the implementation of many ideas put forward in the Strategy3. Annexed to both the Strategy and legislative proposal was an Impact Assessment4 of both the Thematic Strategy and its immediate implementing measures (IA). The proposed DoW would update the text of the WFD considerably, adding important new provisions and integrating requirements previously dealt with by the hazardous waste Directive5 (HWD) and the waste oils Directive6 (WOD). The proposed DoW would replace both of these Directives, as well as the WFD.
The aim of this report was to undertake an assessment for the European Parliament of the following two aspects of the proposed DoW:
• The IA of the proposed DoW; and
• Selected potential changes to hazardous waste law resulting from the integration of the HWD into the proposed DoW.
These are addressed, respectively, in Part I and Part II of this report.

Studija: EN