



Eionet Webinar: Reuse in Europe

Waste Prevention in Europe: policies, status and trends of reuse in 2017

Dr. Henning Wilts
Wuppertal Institute

October 9th, 2018



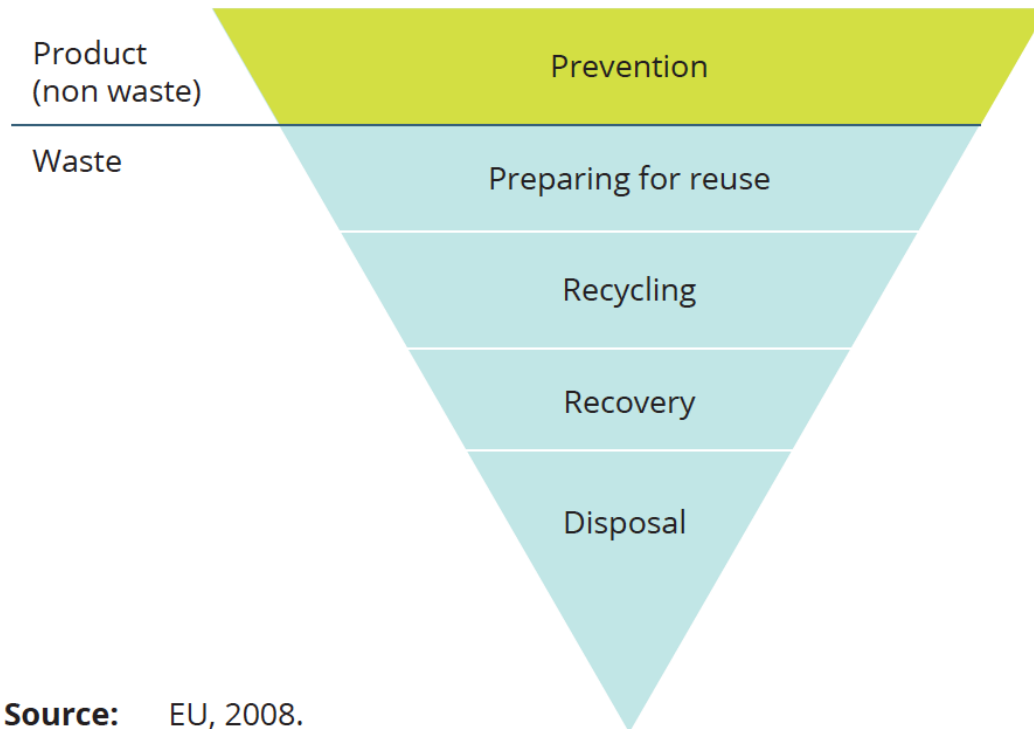
Waste prevention in Europe — policies, status and trends in reuse in 2017

ISSN 1977-8449





Article 11(1) WFD requests that Member States 'take measures, as appropriate, to promote the reuse of products and preparing for re-use activities, notably by encouraging the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks, the use of economic instruments, procurement criteria, quantitative objectives or other measures'.



Source: EU, 2008.



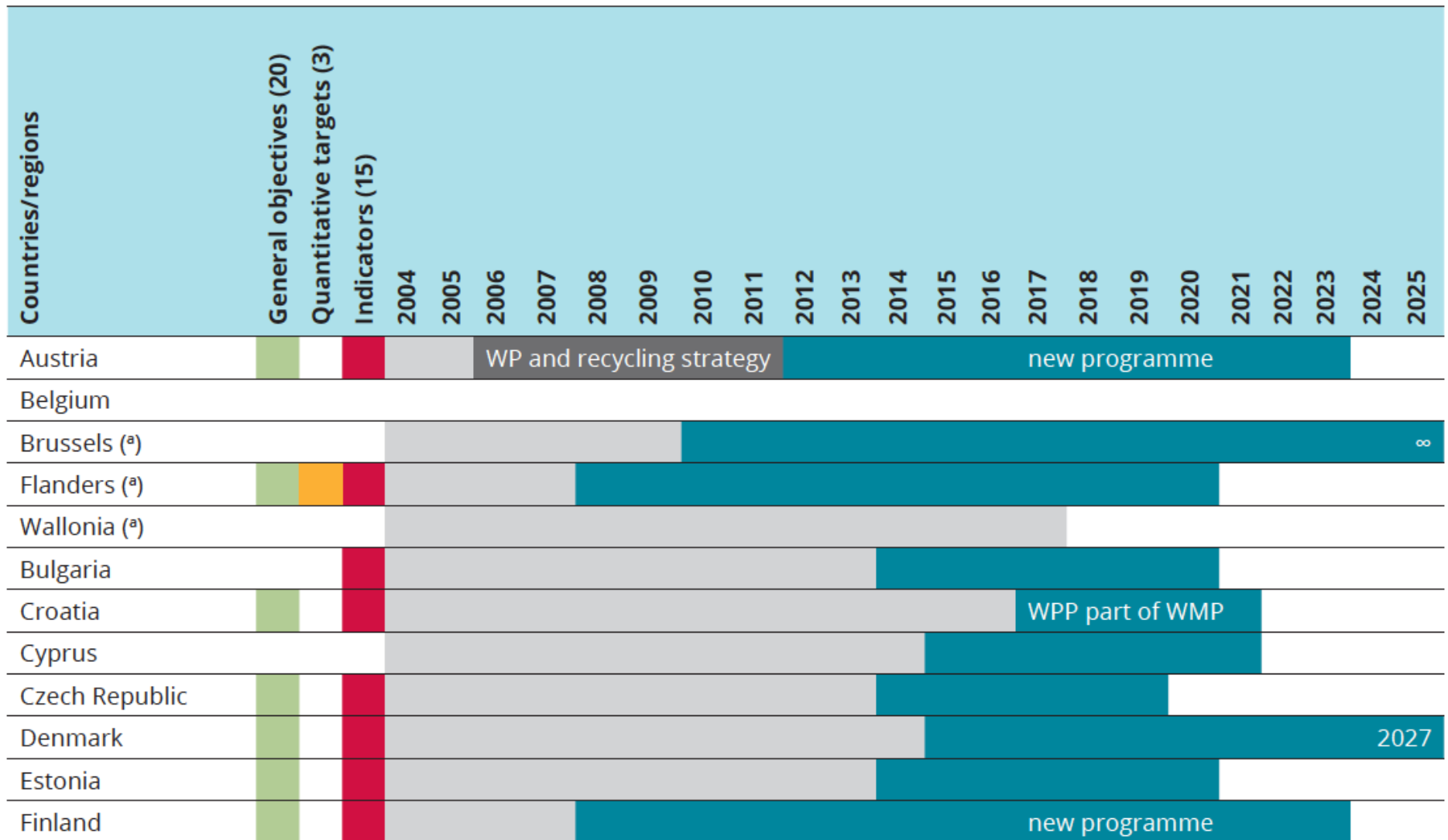
- Analysis of available data sources
- Development of an analytical framework
- Review of published waste prevention programmes and EEA fact sheets
- Expert interviews
- EIONET consultation process

Table 1.1 Countries and regions included in the 2017 reuse waste prevention review

Austria	Estonia	Liechtenstein ^(b)	Slovenia
Belgium	Finland	Lithuania	Spain
Brussels ^(a)	France	Luxembourg	Sweden
Flanders ^(a)	Germany	Malta	UK
Wallonia ^(a) ^(b)	Greece	Netherlands	England ^(a)
Bulgaria	Hungary	Norway	Northern Ireland ^(a)
Croatia	Iceland	Poland	Scotland ^(a)
Cyprus ^(c)	Ireland	Portugal	Wales ^(a)
Czech Republic	Italy	Romania ^(b)	
Denmark	Latvia	Slovakia	

Note: ^(a) Regions; ^(b) no waste prevention plan; ^(c) no assessment possible.

Coverage of reuse in the waste prevention programmes adopted in European countries and regions



Product groups



Countries/regions	Construction and demolition	Electrical and electronic equipment	Bulky waste	Clothing and textiles	Packaging	Other ^(b)
Austria						
Belgium/Brussels						
Belgium/Flanders						
Bulgaria						
Croatia						
Czech Republic						
Denmark						
Estonia						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
Greece						
Hungary						
Iceland						
Italy						
Latvia						
Lithuania						
Luxembourg						
Netherlands						
Norway						
Poland						
Portugal						
Slovakia						
Slovenia						
Spain						
Sweden						
United Kingdom/England ^(a)						
United Kingdom/Northern Ireland ^(a)						
United Kingdom/Scotland ^(a)						
United Kingdom/Wales ^(a)						

- Electronic devices, C&D and clothing as priority product groups
- Packaging often covered in different activities
- Other product/waste types include vehicles, tyres, energy infrastructure



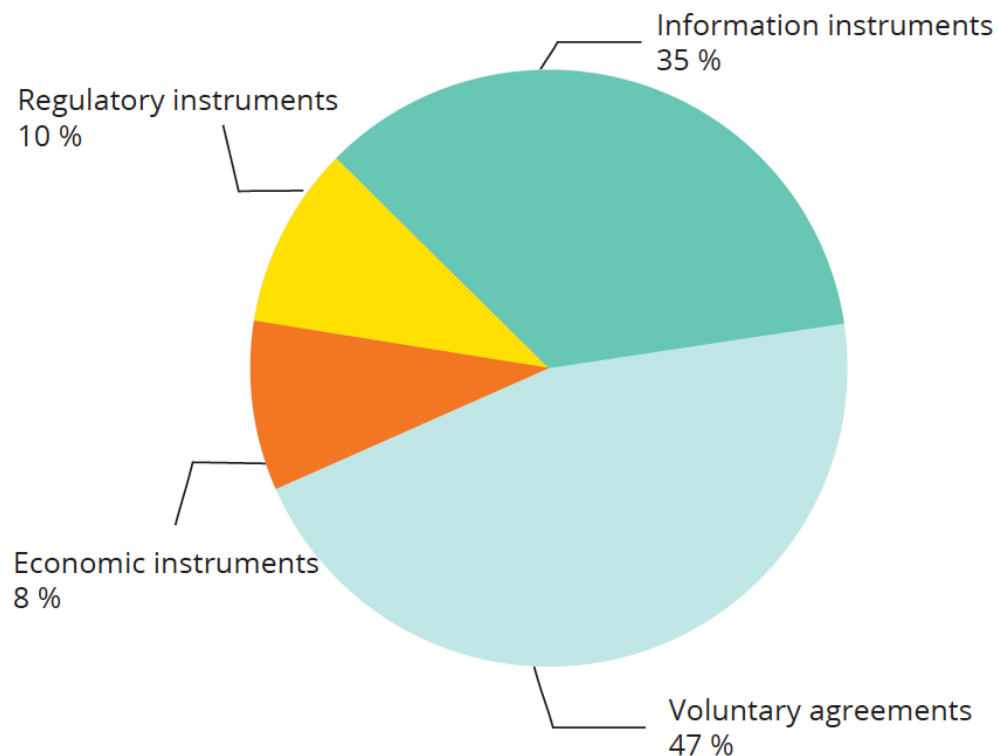
Setting quantitative targets is hampered by the lack of an established methodology to analyse and measure reuse. Only two countries and one region have set quantitative targets for reuse that shall be achieved by 2020.

- Sweden, the proportion of total sales of textiles made up of sales of second-hand goods shall increase compared with 2014.
- Spain introduced a 'preparation for reuse target' for two collection groups, large EEE and small IT and telecommunications equipment, from 15 August 2018, 3 % preparation for re-use of category 4 and 4 % preparation for re-use of category 6.
- Indicators: Turnover of reuse organisations (Austria), workplaces linked to reuse of waste (Croatia), visitors in reuse centres (Italy)

Available policy instruments to support reuse



Figure 2.1 Distribution of policy Instruments for 186 reuse measures



Source: Author's own compilation based on EEA (2016c) and waste prevention programmes of EEA member countries (see Annex 1.6).

- Product design regulations
- Reduced VAT rates for repair
- Tax on single-use plastic bags
- Supporting the establishment of markets for used building materials
- Procurement guidelines for second hand goods



ReUse: high on the political agenda with promising environmental and socio-economic potentials – nevertheless niche activity for most product groups.

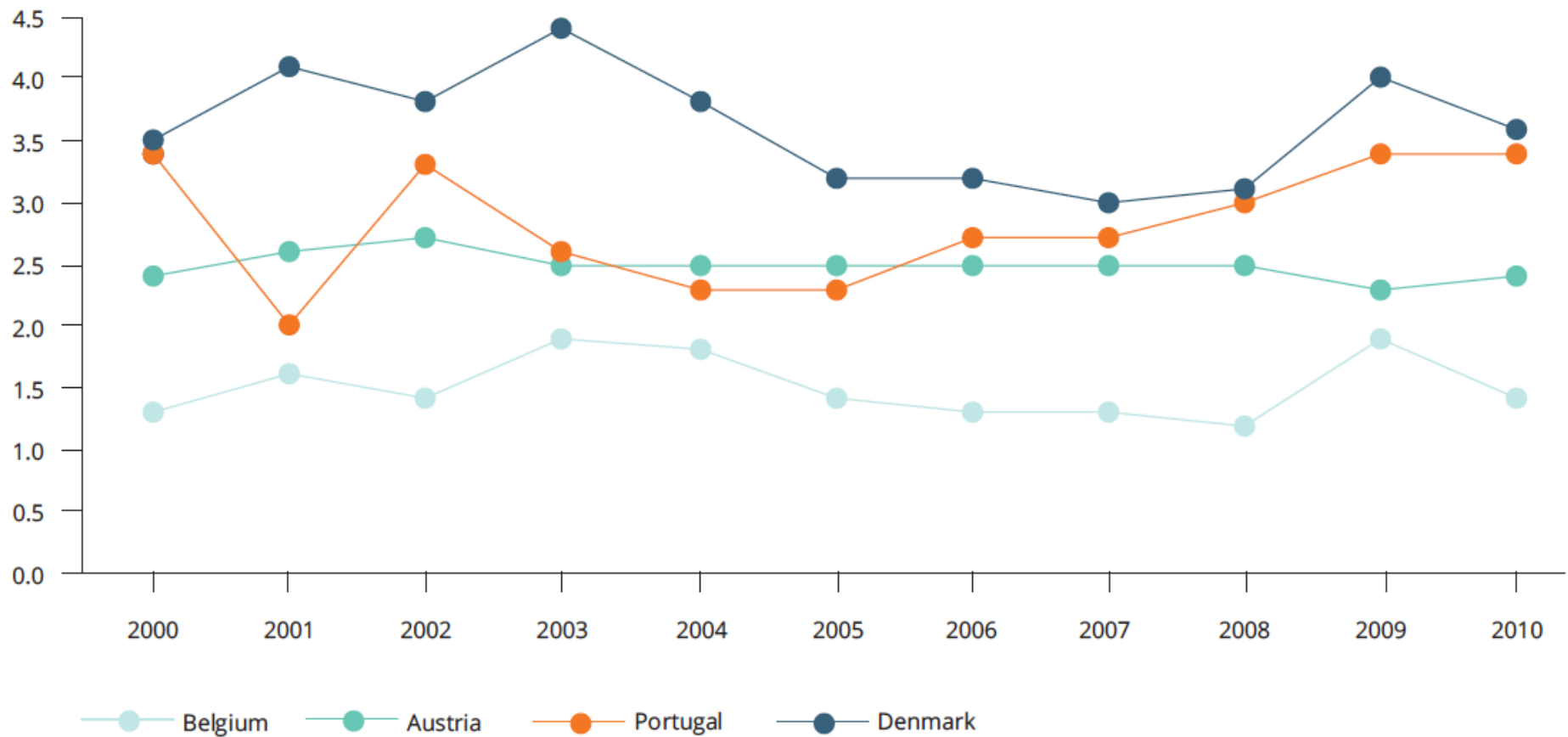
The detailed analysis of five different product groups has highlighted diverging framework conditions, economic incentives and market shares established market model for cars, still in its infancy for many other product groups.

Trends are also diverging across product groups:

- Saturated market for cars.
- Reuse of textiles, buildings and building components appears to have risen slightly.
- Reuse of EEE shows a mixed picture: many promising initiatives but increasing complexity of products



Figure 3.1 Used-new car ratios for selected EU Member States, 2000-2010





1. Reuse as important bridge between waste prevention and circular economy
2. Strong co-benefits of reuse and employment
3. Reuse is still largely a niche activity
4. National approaches are very diverse and rely mostly on voluntary arrangements



Which conclusions can be drawn for necessary framework conditions?

- Common methodology to assess progress and market shares between member states and product groups
- Upscaling of niche activities e.g. by regulatory measures related to second hand product qualities, liabilities or economic incentives.
- Support repairability e.g. within the EcoDesign Directive with clear and consistent definitions

Next steps



1. Plastic waste prevention as topic of the next prevention report
2. Update of national waste prevention programmes and country profiles
3. Assessment methodology – how can the EEA support the member states in prioritising and evaluating their waste prevention programmes?



**Thank you very much
for your attention!**

Dr. Henning Wilts

