



VTT

The Early Warning mechanism

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Jätealan yhteistyöryhmä 21.9.22

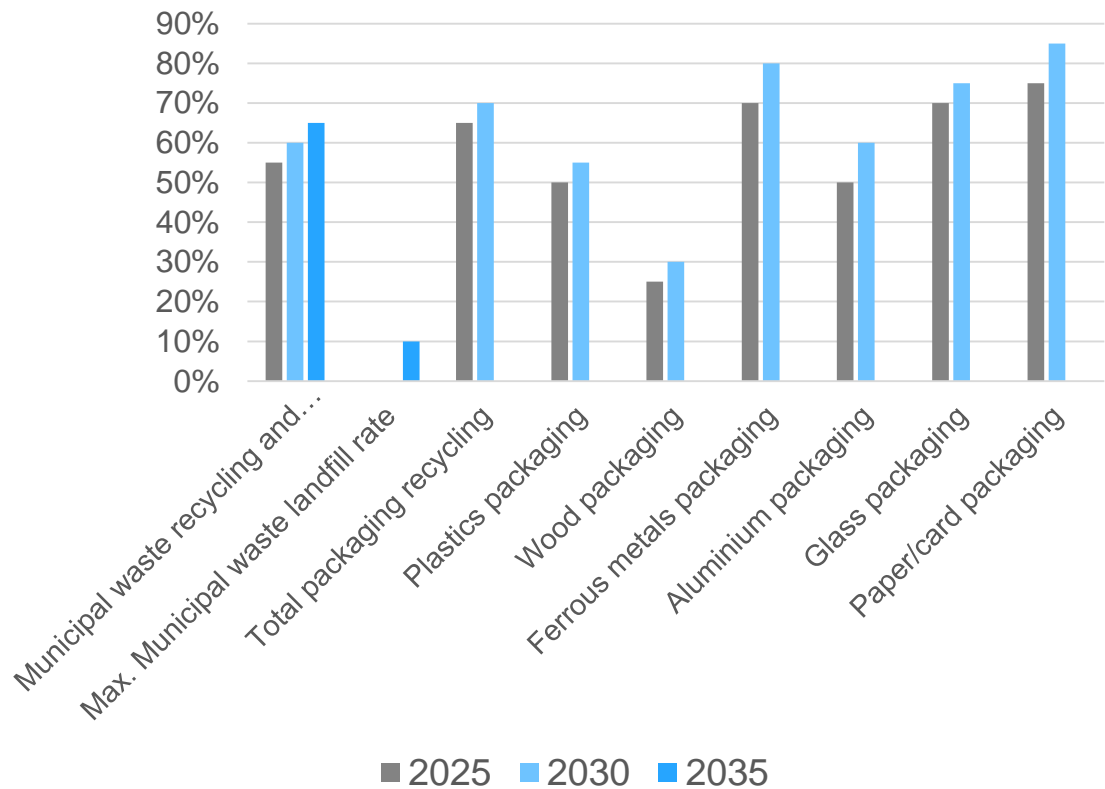
03/10/2022 VTT – beyond the obvious

Content

- Mandate and targets
- Process
- Methodology
- Results – Finland

Mandate

- The Commission shall, in cooperation with the European Environment Agency, draw up reports on the progress towards the attainment of the targets at the latest three years before each deadline laid down therein.
 - Waste Framework Directive, Art. 11b; targets laid down in points (c), (d) and (e) of Article 11(2) and in Article 11(3)
 - Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, Art. 6b; targets laid down in points (f) to (i) of Article 6(1)
 - Landfill Directive, Art. 5b; targets laid down in Article 5(5) and (6)
- The reports shall include the following:
 - **an estimation of the attainment of the targets by each Member State;**
 - **a list of Member States at risk of not attaining the targets within the respective deadlines,** accompanied by appropriate recommendations for the Member States concerned;
 - **examples of best practices that are used throughout the Union** which could provide guidance for progressing towards attaining the targets.



1st Early warning report due in 2022 for

- 2025 recycling targets for municipal waste;
- 2025 packaging waste targets

New reporting rules adopted in 2019. 1st reporting by 30/6/2022 for reference year 2020

Member States can apply for derogations if certain conditions are fulfilled

VTT: packaging methodology
(FI: juha-heikki tanskanen, RINKI)

YM & SYKE

2020

- Develop and test the assessment methodology
- Supported by an advisory group (AT, BG, IE, IT, NL)

2021

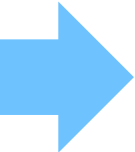
- **February – March:** Collect information, through **questionnaires** to MS, and other sources
- **April - September:** Follow-up calls/meetings between EEA and MS as needed
- **December:** Preliminary assessments per MS

2022

- Revise preliminary assessments with recent data and policy information
- Interactions with MS
- Final review
- **Publication** → Spring 2023

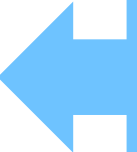


Supported by the
EEA's
ETC/WMGE



European
Environment
Agency:
Assessment

European
Commission:
Recommendations

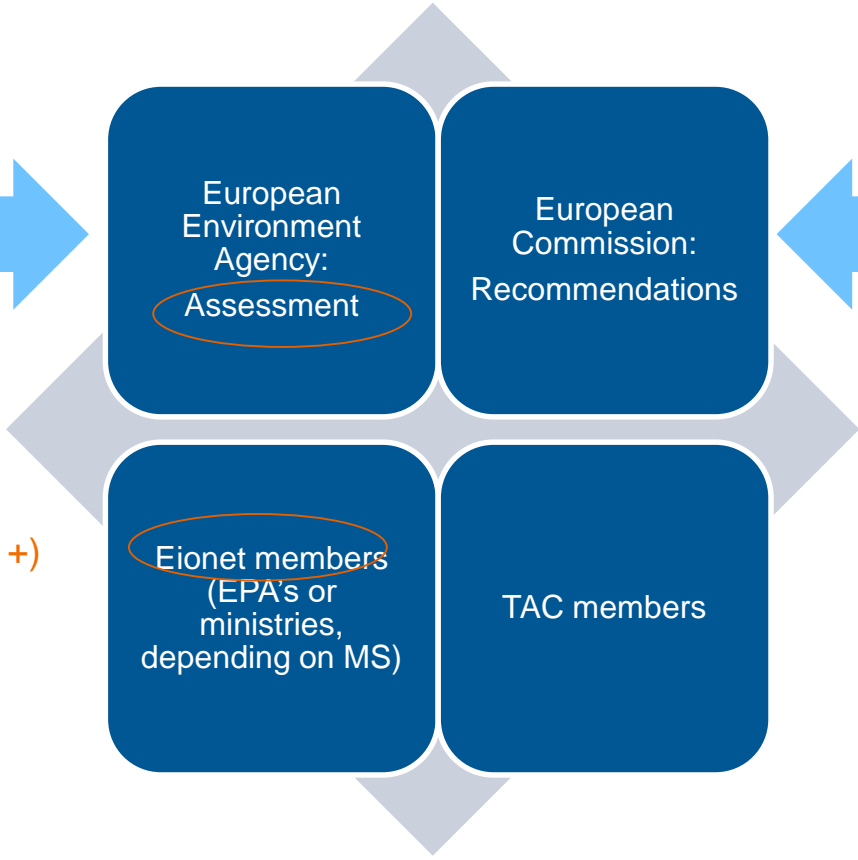


Supported by a
consultant

(Advisory group +)
Review
YM & SYKE

Eionet members
(EPA's or
ministries,
depending on MS)

TAC members



Advisory group

- Discussion and comments draft methodology
- Provide answers to questionnaire for testing the methodology ->2 mockups

Countries

- Eionet was informed about process in a webinar
- Eionet commented on the draft methodology
- Almut presented process + methodology to TAC members in Nov.

DG ENV

- Comments to draft methodology (meetings + written)
- Develop recommendations
- Involve EEA in contract with consultant

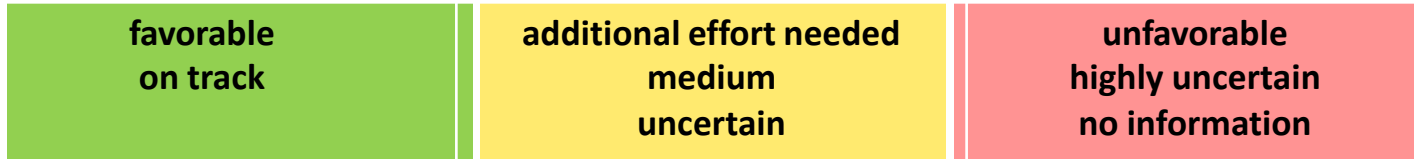
Eurostat

- Agreed to help us with SRFs on data quality
- Agreed to give early access to reported data

Methodology

<https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-wmge/products/etc-wmge-reports/methodology-for-the-early-warning-assessment-related-to-certain-waste-targets>

A success/risk factor (SRF) is assumed to influence the probability of meeting the target



The more success / risk factors are ranked 'favorable', the higher the probability of meeting the target

MSW

	Success/risk factors (SRFs)	Weight
Current situation and past trends	Distance to target	5
	Past trend	1
Legal instruments	Timely and proper transposition of the relevant articles of the WFD into national law	1
	Clearly defined responsibilities for meeting the targets, and support and enforcement mechanisms	1
Economic instruments	Taxes and or ban for landfilling residual or biodegradable waste	1
	Taxes on municipal waste incineration or other residual waste treatment taxes	1
	Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system in place	1
Separate collection systems	Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different household waste fractions	2
	Firm plans to improve the type and coverage of separate collection for the different waste fractions	1
EPR schemes	Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging waste	1
Biowaste capacity and compost quality standards	Capacity for the treatment of bio-waste	1
	Legally binding national standards and quality management system for compost/digestate	1

PACK

	Success/risk factors (SRFs)	Weight
Current situation and past trends	Distance to target	5
	Past trend	1
Legal instruments	Timely transposition of the relevant articles of Directive into national law	1
	Clearly defined responsibilities for meeting the targets, and support and enforcement mechanisms	1
Economic instruments	Taxes and or ban for landfilling residual or biodegradable waste	1
	Taxes on municipal waste incineration or other residual waste treatment taxes	1
	Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system in place	1
	Packaging taxes	1
	Deposit-return systems in place	1
Separate collection systems	Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different packaging waste fractions	2
	Firm plans to improve the type and coverage of separate collection for the different waste fractions	1
EPR and similar schemes	Coverage of EPR schemes for packaging waste	1
	Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging waste	1
	Deposit refund schemes	

LANDFILL

	Success/risk factors (SRFs)	Weight
Current situation and past trends	Distance to target	5
	Past trend in municipal solid waste landfill rate	1
	Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill	1

Description and relevance

The actual distance to the target for the most recent data point is a key factor determining the likelihood of meeting/not meeting the target. The closer the MS is to the target already, the more likely it becomes that the MS will meet the target.

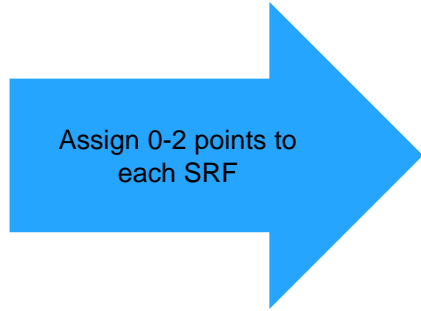
Source

Reported data according to WFD Art. 11(2)(c) and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004

Assessment

Distance to target < 5 percentage points, or target exceeded	Distance to target 5 - 15 percentage points	Distance to target > 15 percentage points or no data reported
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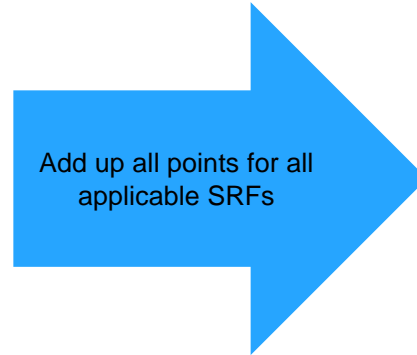
Introduction / Context parameters	MSW generation and treatment
	Legal framework
	Waste management plan(s) aligned to requirements in Article 28 WFD and adapted to new directives
	Implementation of recommendations of the previous Early Warning report (2018) where applicable
	Packaging waste generation and treatment
	Capture rates of recyclables



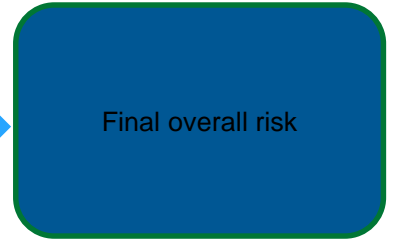
2 points
1 point
0 points



Total number of points / max. number of points



Translate points back into color codes



> 50% of max. score: not at risk
< 50% of max score: at risk

38 %
 Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Finland is at risk for not meeting the MSW recycling target in 2025.

	Success/risk factors (SRFs)
Current situation and past trends	Distance to target
	Past trend
Legal instruments	Timely and proper transposition of the relevant articles of the WFD into national law
	Clearly defined responsibilities for meeting the targets, and support and enforcement mechanisms
Economic instruments	Taxes and or ban for landfilling residual or biodegradable waste
	Taxes on municipal waste incineration or other residual waste treatment taxes
	Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system in place
Separate collection systems	Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different household waste fractions
	Firm plans to improve the type and coverage of separate collection for the different waste fractions
EPR schemes	Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging waste
Biowaste capacity and compost quality standards	Capacity for the treatment of bio-waste
	Legally binding national standards and quality management system for compost/digestate

Finland

60 %

Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Finland is not at risk for not meeting the 65 % recycling target for packaging waste in 2025

83 % of maximum points	Paper and cardboard
83 % of maximum points	Ferrous metals packaging
81 % of maximum points	Aluminium packaging
81 % of maximum points	Glass packaging
41 % of maximum points	Plastics packaging
65 % of maximum points	Wooden packaging

	Success/risk factors (SRFs)
Current situation and past trends	Distance to target
	Past trend
Legal instruments	Timely and proper transposition of the relevant articles of the WFD into national law
	Clearly defined responsibilities for meeting the targets, and support and enforcement mechanisms
Economic instruments	Taxes and or ban for landfilling residual or biodegradable waste
	Taxes on municipal waste incineration or other residual waste treatment taxes
	Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system in place
	Packaging taxes
Separate collection systems	Deposit-return systems in place
	Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different packaging waste fractions
EPR and similar schemes	Firm plans to improve the type and coverage of separate collection for the different waste fractions
	Coverage of EPR schemes for packaging waste
	Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging waste
	Deposit refund schemes

100 %

Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Finland is not at risk for not meeting the 2035 target to reduce the amount of municipal waste landfilled to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated.

	Success/risk factors (SRFs)
Current situation and past trends	Distance to target
	Past trend in municipal solid waste landfill rate
	Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill

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the obvious

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