

Numero 575, 18 luglio 2018

Nuova direttiva sui rifiuti: approfondimenti sulla UE 2018/852

Come riportato in precedenti e-voci, la direttiva sui rifiuti è stata modificata dall'adozione del pacchetto sull'economia circolare. Le modifiche riguardano:

- Direttiva quadro sui rifiuti (CE /2008/98)
- Direttiva sugli imballaggi e sui rifiuti di imballaggio UE 2018/852 ex Dir. (94/62 / CE),
- Direttiva sulle discariche di rifiuti (1999/31 / CE),
- Direttiva sui veicoli fuori uso (2000/53 / CE), a pile e accumulatori nonché ai rifiuti di pile e accumulatori (2006/66 / CE) e sui rifiuti di apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche (2012/19/ CE).

Come sapete tutte le direttive sono state recentemente pubblicate nella Gazzetta ufficiale dell'UE.

Questa settimana, vogliamo approfondire la direttiva (UE) 2018/852 che modifica la direttiva 94/62/CE sugli imballaggi e sui rifiuti di imballaggio.

La direttiva di modifica entra in vigore il 4 luglio 2018 e gli Stati membri dell'UE hanno un periodo di due anni per la sua trasposizione nella legislazione nazionale.

Di seguito riportiamo alcune considerazioni prese da un documento preparato a livello europeo:

Targets for Directive (EU) 2018/852

With this new European Directive, the EU strives for reducing new raw materials. For packaging with a short life and usage phase, this directive aims at preferably not using any new raw material, but instead using processed and reusable recyclates from the recycling of used packaging as raw material for new packaging.

Waste prevention is the most efficient way

The prevention and the reuse of waste is a highly attractive resource conservation and leads to a clear reduction of new raw materials. The environmental impact is much improved by this since waste no longer presents a burden through its disposal but is reused as raw material. Quantitative targets are better realised by reusing used packaging for example and less by newly used raw materials. This is part of the new circular economy. It also strengthens competitiveness and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

The Member States should put in place adequate incentives for the reuse of waste

Extending the targets to the Member States in the EU expands the acceptance and thus promotes returns of used resources across markets within the EU.

8. Littering has detrimental impact on the environment

All used substances and articles – in particular used packaging – which are 'disposed of' as waste are not really 'disposed of' for the environment. Emissions develop through environmental effects such as temperatures, rain, wind, etc. The recovery of used articles such as packaging prevents environmental damages created by landfills.

La Voce del PVC

Increasing the targets through Directive (EU) 2018/852 for recycling of packaging waste

Through the new attitude of industry and consumers, the practical circular economy results in a resource-conserving use of used packaging. The amendment of Directive 2008/98/EC by Directive (EU) 2018/852 results in a great increase in the use of resources from used packaging.

Many Member States do not yet have infrastructures

in order to attain the targets of waste and resource use. It is therefore essential to support the Member States of the EU to create an infrastructure in order to practice circular economy.

The new Directive (EU) 2018/852 sets the long-term provisions for the creation of a circular economy within the EU.

New recycling targets, as legally defined by the EU, lay down a recycling quota of 50% for plastics contained in packaging waste by 2025. For the year 2030, a legally binding increase to 55% recovery of all used plastic packaging has already been stipulated.