

FEAD feedback on the 2030 Climate Target Plan

FEAD - the European Federation of private waste management companies - **supports the 2030 Climate Target Plan**. We believe that intermediary climate targets represent an initial tool to encourage the “green recovery” of the European economy, where the Green Deal, together with the Circular Economy Action Plan, are at the forefront of EU policies needed to fight the economic consequences of COVID-19. Waste management activities are at the crossroads of several challenges that the 2030 Climate Target Plan must respond to. For this reason, the following aspects should be considered:

- make the best use of all resources, by **optimising the material recovery of recyclable/recoverable waste as well as the energy recovery of non-recyclable waste**; • boost recycling markets with an important shock on recyclates’ demand;
- facilitate recycling through binding rules on **eco-design**, including phasing out of Substances of Very High Concern;
- acknowledge the positive role recycling and material recovery activities play in avoiding CO2 emissions from the manufacturing sector, and recognise that the whole waste management chain avoids less CO2 than it emits;
- grant a competitive advantage to recycled/recovered materials, with a higher taxation of the CO2 and energy content of fossil fuels.

To achieve these objectives, the following instruments are needed:

- rules on **mandatory recycled content** for some priority products, such as packaging and construction waste, and, more generally, implement strong and legally binding eco-design rules;
- **green public procurement rules**, on some priority products (i.e. recycled paper); • recycling targets for industrial and commercial waste;
- a **Taxonomy** that takes into consideration the role of energy recovery from waste that shift trends from large scale landfilling to increased recycling. Recovering energy from non-recyclable municipal and C&I waste in R1 installations would save 119 Mt eq CO2 emissions in 2030.
- a **revised Energy Taxation Directive**, taking into account fossil fuels’ CO2 content content. Resources deriving from higher taxation could be used to support projects fostering a more circular economy.
- a **revised Waste Shipment Regulation**, fostering a better functioning of intra-EU waste markets while allowing waste exports outside the EU, under environmentally sound conditions.
- **significant EU funds should be redirected to boost investments in selective collection and recycling**. A stronger push will be needed especially in those Member States undergoing a severe recession, while experiencing insufficient recycling performances and large scale landfilling.