



# ADVANCING RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN EUROPE

Indicators and waste policy scenarios to deliver a  
resource efficient and sustainable Europe

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Available online

[www.eeb.org](http://www.eeb.org)

[www.makeresourcescount.eu](http://www.makeresourcescount.eu)

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# Ambitious Waste Policy Scenario

	2025	2030
Reduction in per capita municipal solid waste (MSW) arisings	EU average 400 kg/capita	EU average 350 kg/capita
Landfill bans of specific MSW	All untreated Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) and target materials	All untreated BMW and target materials
Graduated food waste reduction target*	50%	60%
Separate Collection	Biowaste (from households)	Biowaste (from households)
Preparing for Reuse Targets (MSW)	Textiles 30% of textile waste Furniture 40% of furniture waste	Textiles 35% of textile waste Furniture 45% of furniture waste
Proportion of secondary raw material in manufactured products	25% plastics	30% plastics
Incineration ban	100% of untreated Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW)	100% of untreated BMW



# RESOURCE USE INDICATORS



## MATERIALS

Material Rucksack of products, biotic/abiotic



## WATER

Water Rucksack / Water Footprint of products



## LAND AREA

Actual land use of products



## GHG EMISSION

Carbon Footprint of products



# Benefits

## AMBITIOUS SCENARIO BY 2030



### NATURAL RESOURCES SAVINGS



**56,970 KM<sup>2</sup>**  
AVOIDED LAND USE  
(food waste reduction)



**60.9 MEGALITERS**  
AVOIDED WATER USE  
(textiles reuse/ prepare for reuse)



**1.02 Mt**  
AVOIDED FERTILISER  
& PESTICIDE USE  
(cotton production)



### GHG REDUCTION



PREVENTION

**84.3 Mt**  
AVOIDED GHG EMISSIONS  
(food waste reduction)



REUSE/PREPARING  
FOR REUSE

**30.7 Mt**  
AVOIDED GHG EMISSIONS  
(textiles & furniture)



RECYCLING

**OVER 303 Mt**  
AVOIDED GHG EMISSIONS  
(equals €12 BN monetary savings)\*

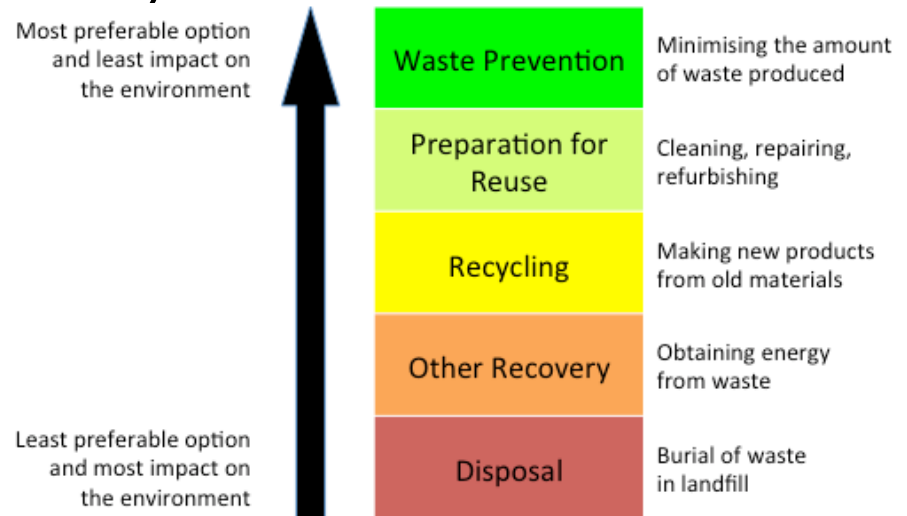


HIGHER RECYCLING AND REUSE  
**ADDITIONAL JOBS**  
(1/6 unemployed youth back into work)



# Policy approaches

- Addressing durability and reparability of products;
- Reinforcing the demand side of the circular economy
- Improving product design both within and beyond the scope of the EU Ecodesign Directive.
- Moving up the waste hierarchy.





# Main challenge: A practical approach to Ecodesign

- Identify design requirements that support better repairability and durability of products;
- Ensure that selected materials in products are managed carefully from production to end-of-life, including options to use high shares of recycled content and support their high-quality recyclability;
- Remove problematic or hazardous substances undermining the potential for re-using materials from products.