

Annex

Evaluation of examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Annex IV, cf. Article 29 of the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)

<p>EXAMPLES OF WASTE PREVENTION MEASURES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 29 (Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive)</p>	<p>Below is a list of examples of Danish policy instruments and implemented, ongoing and future initiatives. Examples are divided into the same categories as in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive.</p>
<p><i>Measures that can affect the framework conditions related to the generation of waste</i></p>	
<p>1. The use of planning measures, or other economic instruments promoting the efficient use of resources.</p>	<p>The overall objective (cj. Section 1) of the Danish Environmental Protection Act (Consolidation Act no. 879 of 26 June 2010) is to contribute to safeguarding nature and the environment in Denmark, thus ensuring social development on a sustainable basis in respect of conditions for human life and for the conservation of flora and fauna, including preventing and combating pollution and contamination of the air, water, soil and subsoil, and limiting the use and waste of raw materials and other resources.</p> <p>Requirements for the preparation of national waste prevention plans are described in section 50e of Act no. 1388 of 14 December 2010.</p> <p>Economic instruments: For many years, economic instruments have been deployed to prevent waste volumes. For example: <i>The tax on raw materials</i> covers raw materials which are extracted or imported. The raw materials tax contributes to reducing raw materials consumption and promoting recycling of construction and demolition waste. <i>The waste tax</i> covers waste for incineration and landfilling, while exempting waste for recycling. The waste tax contributes to promoting recycling and encourages businesses to use technologies that reduce waste.</p> <p>Previous plans for waste prevention: The second part of the 2009-2012 waste strategy (<i>Affaldsstrategi 10</i>) contained a number of initiatives to prevent waste. Focus in the period 2009 to 2012 was especially on providing information about waste prevention in general and on specific measures to reduce avoidable food waste and to prevent packaging waste.</p> <p>Future initiatives focusing on improvement of the framework conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A task force to identify any regulation barriers to increasing businesses' resource-efficiency and suggest how to simplify legislation. • Work for a ban on hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment through an amendment to the EU RoHS Directive, including an assessment of brominated flame-retardants in electrical

	<p>and electronic equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A common Nordic action plan for sustainable and resource-efficient fashion and textiles. This action plan is to outline the political direction as well as specific actions to be made within the areas of sustainable consumption and production, chemicals, as well as waste prevention and management.
<p>2. The promotion of research and development into the area of achieving cleaner and less wasteful products and technologies and the dissemination and use of the results of such research and development.</p>	<p>For a number of years, Denmark has been working on research and development in this area. A number of measures have been launched. These include, e.g. support for environmental technology development and demonstration projects within future green solutions.</p> <p>Upcoming years will see the following focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the period between 2014 and 2016, an innovation centre for resource-efficient production and product design called Rethink Resources will establish a framework for researchers and businesses to work together to develop new commercial solutions in support of a circular economy. Solutions within product design and manufacturing methods and to develop business models aimed at improving resource productivity and closed material cycles. • Promote research into competitive and sustainable environmental technologies and solutions within the environment, water and exploitation of resources. Research efforts within these areas can contribute e.g. to improved resource-efficiency, including prevention and recycling of waste and residual products from households and other sectors. • Consumer product efforts focussing on chemical substances in consumer products include surveys and risk assessments of substances of concern, especially to protect children. • Support programmes for development and demonstration projects within future green technologies (MUDP, GUDP and EUDP) which support e.g. the transition of businesses to resource-efficient production and other waste prevention. • An innovation consortium on how to minimise avoidable food waste from potatoes and other vegetables is developing methods for assessing the quality of products in the individual links of the supply chain. • Analysis of the wastage of resources and resource-efficiency in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, including identification of production practices in the aquaculture sector with a view to assessing the wastage of resources these practices entail. Furthermore, the Government will instigate an analysis of how the upcoming discard ban will influence growth potentials and added value potentials for Danish commercial fisheries and derived industries. • A tool for calculating the overall economics of buildings (life-cycle costing, LCC) which includes the entire lifecycle of the building in the decision basis for construction-phase options. • The environmental technology development and demonstration programme (MUDP) will support an initiative for ecofriendly and sustainable building and construction, including a number of activities to promote knowledge and networks, and to support the development of environmental technologies. Most of the funding is likely to go to technological development of products and solutions that have commercial potential.

<p>3. The development of effective and meaningful indicators of the environmental pressures associated with the generation of waste aimed at contributing to the prevention of waste generation at all levels, from product comparisons at Community level through action by local authorities to national measures.</p>	<p>The development of indicators is a part of work to develop the waste prevention programme. An analysis has been carried out in order to identify suitable indicators for the strategy.</p> <p>Better statistics as well as development and consolidation of the chosen indicators will be part of the work on waste prevention in future years.</p>
<p><i>Measures that can affect the design and production and distribution phase</i></p>	
<p>4. The promotion of ecodesign (the systematic integration of environmental aspects into product design with the aim to improve the environmental performance of the product throughout its whole life cycle).</p>	<p>There has previously been focus on the possibilities to promote ecodesign of electrical and electronic equipment nationally. In 2012, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the Danish EPA prepared a catalogue of ideas for possible national instruments to promote ecodesign. Several of the instruments in this catalogue have been taken further, however it has become apparent that there are no easy national solutions, as the instruments will have greatest effect if, as a minimum, they are implemented at European level.</p> <p>Ongoing and planned initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote resource-efficient products and ecodesign in the EU through a stronger requirement that the life span of products can be extended through repairs, software upgrades or replacement of broken components. • Development of a lifecycle assessment (LCA) tool for buildings to guide project decision-makers towards making green choices during the design and planning phase.
<p>5. The provision of information on waste prevention techniques with a view to facilitating the implementation of best available techniques by industry.</p>	<p>Planned initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to EU efforts within resource-efficiency in connection with environmental requirements for larger businesses in the EU through work on Best Available Techniques (BAT), as well as greater focus on resource-efficiency in the EU Ecodesign Directive and development of an environmental footprint methodology for products.
<p>6. Organise training of competent authorities as regards the insertion of waste prevention requirements in permits under this Directive and Directive 96/61/EC.</p>	<p>No completed or planned initiatives</p>
<p>7. The inclusion of measures to prevent waste production at installations not falling under Directive 96/61/EC. Where appropriate, such measures could include waste prevention assessments or plans.</p>	<p>Future initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A growth programme in which up to 1000 small and medium-sized production companies will be given a 'growth check' with a view to achieving greater productivity and competitiveness through increased automation, digitisation and resource-efficiency. • Enhance the knowledge of inspection authorities and businesses about resource-efficiency through campaign materials on resource-efficiency. • An inspection campaign targeted at selected types of packaging, with a

	<p>view to sharpening the focus of businesses on the choices they make with regard to packaging for their products.</p>
<p>8. The use of awareness campaigns or the provision of financial, decision making or other support to businesses. Such measures are likely to be particularly effective where they are aimed at, and adapted to, small and medium sized enterprises and work through established business networks.</p>	<p>Planned and ongoing initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New loan options for businesses via the Danish Green Investment Fund, with a lending capacity of DKK 2 billion. The new options will allow businesses to apply for co-funding for green projects, including for resource-efficiency projects. • Support for small and medium-sized enterprises from the Pool for Green Innovation from 2015 to 2018. Support will be given to businesses that are working to develop and sell green technologies, including developing technological solutions to enhance resource-efficiency. • Programmes under the Fund for Green Business Development which promote green business models and green industrial symbioses. • Support from the Fund for Green Business Development for new products, solutions and business models which promote green transition e.g. within the circular economy and the sharing economy. • Training programmes aimed at enhancing resource-efficiency and, thus, bolstering competitiveness and productivity in up to 100 businesses. • Increase knowledge about the potential for resource-efficiency in selected sectors. • A team of 'food waste hunters' will offer their assistance in the public and private food service sectors.
<p>9. The use of voluntary agreements, consumer/producer panels or sectoral negotiations in order that the relevant businesses or industrial sectors set their own waste prevention plans or objectives or correct wasteful products or packaging.</p>	<p>For a large number of years, Denmark has used voluntary agreements to reduce environmental impact. At the initiative of the Danish Minister for the Environment, in 2011 a working party to reduce avoidable food waste was set up comprising 19 partners from all links in the food product value chain from 'farm to fork'. The task force prepared and signed a charter on reduction of avoidable food waste, obligating them to spearhead and contribute to significant Danish measures to reduce avoidable food waste (www.mindremadspild.dk). An additional 18 stakeholders have since joined up as partners to the charter.</p> <p>Future initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chemicals Initiative 2014-2017 will also focus on resource cycles and will cover e.g. a new substitution partnership towards more sustainable use of chemicals in products and processes, including in buildings and building materials. • A partnership for reduction of avoidable food waste, which will foster voluntary and binding collaboration between all links in the food product value chain, relevant authorities, and stakeholder organisations. The partnership will identify barriers and common solutions; also for the public food service sector. Funding has been earmarked for nudging campaigns and specific technological and logistical development projects under the partnership. • A partnership on plastic packaging, which will foster voluntary and binding collaboration between all links in the plastic packaging value chain, relevant authorities, and stakeholder organisations. The partnership will identify barriers and common solutions. Funding has been earmarked for campaigns and other specific solutions under the partnership. • A partnership for sustainable construction, which will foster voluntary and binding collaboration between all links in the building and

	<p>construction value chain, relevant authorities, and stakeholder organisations. The partnership will identify barriers and common solutions; also for do-it-yourselfers. Funding has been earmarked for nudging campaigns, demonstration projects, and other specific solutions under the partnership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LAUNCH Nordic innovation platform, which is a collaboration between a number of major Nordic businesses, governments and organisations, will identify and scale up innovative solutions to minimise the environmental impact of textile manufacturing in a global perspective. • A voluntary agreement with industry on the promotion of ecodesign of electrical and electronic equipment in relation to producer responsibility. • Implementation of an agreement on responsible textile and clothing manufacture in Bangladesh. This agreement will focus on improving employee rights, safety and environmental standards.
10. The promotion of creditable environmental management systems, including EMAS and ISO 14001.	<p>Denmark has been working to promote environmental management systems for many years. This effort will be continued in future years and will include, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of environmental management systems, ecolabels and green accounts through the Green21 environmental portal and instigation of pilot projects with businesses on environmental profit and loss reporting.
<i>Measures that can affect the consumption and use phase</i>	
11. Economic instruments such as incentives for clean purchases or the institution of an obligatory payment by consumers for a given article or element of packaging that would otherwise be provided free of charge.	<p>Since 1978, Denmark has had taxes to reduce packaging-waste volumes. <i>The packaging-waste tax</i>: This tax comprises a volume-based tax on packaging for different types of beverage (1978); a tax on carrier bags (1994); a tax on disposable tableware (1982); and a tax on PVC food wrap film (1998). The objective of this tax is to contribute to reducing waste volumes and to establish an incentive to use less packaging.</p>
12. The use of awareness campaigns and information provision directed at the general public or a specific set of consumers.	<p>In 2010 and 2012, the Danish EPA completed an extensive waste prevention awareness campaign aimed at citizens. The campaign's slogan was "Use more - waste less", and an important topic of the campaign was the reduction of avoidable food waste. The campaign communicated its waste prevention message across various platforms: a website (www.brugmerespildmindre.dk), facebook, a competition, events and press coverage.</p> <p>Future initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick guide to green everyday choices (<i>Miljøvejviseren - den nemme vej til en grøn hverdag</i>), an official one-stop-shop that disseminates easy-to-understand knowledge and advice enabling consumers to make green decisions, e.g. through campaigns, tips, a knowledge bank, videos, and information about subsidy schemes. • Guide to sharing schemes in Danish associations (housing associations, allotment gardens, etc.). This guide will make it easy to establish schemes for sharing e.g. garden machinery and tools that are only used occasionally by the individual association. • Expand the "Mind the Trash" teaching material for schools about

	<p>resource-efficiency and waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pool for Green Enthusiasts: The pool will grant subsidies for locally anchored projects and activities that help promote green transition and more efficient use of resources, as well as increase knowledge about how to realise a green transition in practice through new forms of collaboration and consumer patterns. • Campaign about the content of mercury in energy-saving bulbs and about alternatives to these, e.g. LED light bulbs, which also have a considerably longer life span. • Reduce avoidable food waste from the private sector by working in the EU to exempt more food products from the regulations on shelf-life labelling as well as through national information work targeted at consumers.
<p>13. The promotion of creditable ecolabels.</p>	<p>Due to targeted efforts, there has been strong growth in the use of the two officially recognised ecolabels in Denmark; the EU Ecolabel (the flower) and the Nordic Ecolabel (the swan), in recent years. Today, these labels cover as many as 30 and 70 product areas, respectively, and potential buyers can choose from among an increasing number of ecolabelled products (around 8,000 in 2012).</p> <p>Future initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General efforts to spread the use of existing ecolabels to a still greater share of the market in order to promote sustainable consumption. • Efforts to increase the number of ecolabelled shops, including improving the documentation of the environmental benefits of ecolabelling. • Subsidies for businesses that want to ecolabel their textiles. The subsidies will promote the use of ecolabels within textiles and make it easier for consumers to choose products that are environmentally correct. • Development and continuous revision of the Nordic Ecolabel and the EU Ecolabel for electrical and electronic equipment. This work is to include setting out requirements for durability, access to spare parts, and repair.
<p>14. Agreements with industry, such as the use of product panels such as those being carried out within the framework of Integrated Product Policies or with retailers on the availability of waste prevention information and products with a lower environmental impact.</p>	<p>Future initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partnership to "prolong the life span of your clothes" will establish voluntary and binding collaboration between all players in the clothing value chain, relevant authorities, and stakeholder organisations. The partnership will identify barriers and common solutions; also for return systems and deposit schemes. Funding has been earmarked for nudging campaigns, demonstration projects, and other specific solutions under the partnership. • The Partnership for Chemicals in Textiles will work to reduce the use of chemicals of concern through knowledge-building and experience and best practice sharing. • The Fund for Green Business Development will co-fund partnerships for green transition within better recycling of construction waste. These partnerships are to encourage the building sector to demand more recyclable and reusable materials, call for new ways to build and demolish buildings, as well as develop viable business cases offering end-to-end solutions, including reuse and recycling.

<p>15. In the context of public and corporate procurement, the integration of environmental and waste prevention criteria into calls for tenders and contracts, in line with the Handbook on environmental public procurement published by the Commission on 29 October 2004.</p>	<p>Green public procurement has been a focus area for many years. The Government's 2013 strategy for intelligent public procurement aims to ensure efficiency, innovation, as well as quality development and sustainability, in public procurement.</p> <p>Future initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A green procurement task force, which will offer assistance to municipalities, regions, central government and public institutions etc. in their work on green procurement by disseminating knowledge about tools, experience and methodologies. • Development of methodologies for calculating the total cost of ownership in connection with public procurement and disseminate these methodologies to public procurement officers. • The Partnership for Green Public Procurement will work to adopt environmental targets for the procurement of textiles and textile services by members of the Partnership. The objective is to ensure that environmental requirements are included in procurement contracts.
<p>16. The promotion of the reuse and/or repair of appropriate discarded products or of their components, notably through the use of educational, economic, logistic or other measures such as support to or establishment of accredited repair and reuse-centres and networks especially in densely populated regions.</p>	<p>Denmark has a long tradition of promoting the reuse of packaging. Overall, reusable packaging corresponding to around 1 million tonnes annually is used in Denmark. Of this, wood pallets account for around 500,000 tonnes and packaging for beer and soft drinks accounts for around 200,000 tonnes.</p> <p>Future initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Pool for Green Enthusiasts, the Government will provide support for activities aimed at the public which can help to spotlight the environmental problems associated with textiles and promote greater reuse, e.g. through subsidising clothing libraries, exchange markets, as well as sewing and repair shops, etc. • An analysis of barriers and opportunities to promote reuse and repair of waste electrical and electronic equipment in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. On the basis of the analysis, different scenarios will be prepared for future organisation of the reuse sector, as well as proposals for benchmarks for monitoring developments within reuse and preparation for reuse.