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**RRAPK**

REGIONÁLNÍ ROZVOJOVÁ AGENTURA  
PARDUBICKÉHO KRAJE

**POLICY  
BRIEF 3**



# CDW Regulation timeline

- Classification of CDW. Creation of the European waste list, which collects in chapter 17 CDW (including excavated land polluted areas).
- Regulation (EC) No. 1013 / 2006 concerning frontier transportation, health securitization and preservation of the environment in this process.
- Directive 1999/31/EC on the dumping of waste, excludes from its scope the use of inert waste suitable for restoration / conditioning and filling operations, or for construction purposes, in landfill site (article 3.2.2) and provides a specific landfill site only to inert waste (article 4 and 6.d).
- Directive 2008/98/EC establishing a legal framework for the treatment of waste in the EU.
- Directive 2008/98/EC, stipulating that by 2020 at least 70% of the CDW must be recycled, recovered and revalued.
- EU Protocol for CDW management, sets some guidelines to help administrations to write regulations that promote the treatment of these wastes as secondary raw materials.

## POLICY BRIEF OVERVIEW

This policy brief presents the Activity A1.1 “Comparative analysis of regulatory frameworks for C&D waste management and evaluation alongside the EU”. This activity and consequently the policy brief aim to identify the different regulations in the framework of the generation of construction and demolition waste in the European Union.

To achieve the aforementioned, the Polytechnic University of Valencia (UPV), as responsible for the activity, has developed a methodology for partners to identify the regulations related to their countries and a questionnaire for stakeholders. The latter has attempted to satisfy a survey and identify areas of improvement of the current regulation according to the perception of different types of stakeholders depending on the processes that follow the CDW, from its generation to its final destination.

UPV after collecting all information from stakeholders and the public, has conducted a summary report to investigate different aspects to be amended in the diverse European legislations on C&D waste, and furthermore propose political improvements in this area, so as to promote the recycling, reuse and revaluation of construction and demolition waste.



# IDENTIFICATION OF CDW STAKEHOLDERS

The purpose of identifying CDW stakeholders is because of their deep insight on waste management legislation. Sharing knowledge and experiences on how CDW regulations influence their activities, and how they can be further developed to improve the recycling process, can be valuable for the development of the CODEREFF project.

## Among others, the stakeholders include:

- Public authorities or administrations involved in C&D waste & materials flows.
- Recycling organization / association
- Universities, research centers and institutes supporting the development and innovation of green and sustainable services.
- Business support centers (for SMEs and businesses in the partners' regions).
- Potential beneficiaries of the policy instrument in partners' regions.
- Partners' staff and associates not directly participating in project activities.
- Companies dedicated to construction and demolition.
- Quality certification bodies for buildings and infrastructures.
- Professionals and associations of professionals in the sector.
- Construction materials manufacturing industries.

## Criteria to determine who could be considered as a stakeholder:

- Will the person or their organization be directly or indirectly affected by the project?
- Does the person or their organization hold a position from which they can influence the project?
- Does the person have an impact on the project's resources (material, personnel, dates)?
- Does the person potentially benefit from the project or are they in a position to resist this change?



## POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS CONCERNING CDW REGULATIONS (1/2)

- Carry out more controls and follow-ups, given that currently there is no effective control and compliance with existing regulations is not being guaranteed. With control, a sanctioning procedure could be carried out. The latter could be managed with an app or application.
- Introduce audits that guarantee the closure of a construction or demolition project in order to accomplish the CTE (Technical building Code). The same should be done with waste management.
- Launch training and awareness campaigns on the part of the administrations, as well as greater support in normative matters, in order to improve the information provided to the parties involved.
- Simplify and clarify the regulations, and perform clear follow-up procedures depending on the volume of material and its treatment. In addition, harmonize all existing regulations by unifying them into a single one that facilitates waste management operations.
- Adapt regulations to the reality of the execution of a construction and/or demolition work, collaborating with the construction agents and forcing the segregation of the waste in the place of origin.
- Carry out a greater control to waste management companies and speed up the corresponding procedures, in addition to punishing infractions, guaranteeing the correct waste management.
- Strengthen the regulations focusing on maximizing the recovery and reuse of materials, while encouraging the implementation of more recycling plants.



## POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS CONCERNING CDW REGULATIONS (2/2)

- Digitize documentation and traceability practices through an app, so that information can be shared with other participating agents.
  - Implement the existing lacking C&D institutional framework.
  - Stress the importance to inform competent public services and other parties involved, regarding the obligations arising from their professional activity.
  - Encourage the funding of C&D waste treatment plants, as well as landfill sites.
  - Provide incentives for the implementation of sorting at the source during construction or demolition (creation of clean streams).
  - Cast BSD (BDS is the tracking form used for traceability of hazardous waste) mandatory even for non-hazardous waste and systematize the handover to contracting authorities.
  - Build consensus among all the parties involved in the drafting of the regulations, based on the generation of CDWs from the project design.
  - Coordinate collaboration between public administrations and associations representing the treatment plants.
  - Invest in R&D for high quality recycling and apply the legal requirements accordingly.
- Promote the use of recycled materials, and benefit from potential financial assistance schemes.
  - Carry out a more exhaustive control of illegal storage and dumping.



## LESSONS LEARNED CONCERNS ABOUT WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### Recommendations:

- There are opportunities for proper management so that the objectives set by the EU can be achieved. To achieve the latter, innovation projects need to be promoted from all sectors.
- It is necessary to implement an electronic system for the monitoring of CDW and management of them in general.
- It is important to eliminate the possibility of misinterpretation of the legislation, by simplifying it. Existing legislation also needs further interpretation.
- The demand for reused materials in public tenders and in non-public works must be increased, creating a recovery plan.
- More restrictions and controls need to be incorporated in the maintenance operation of buildings.
- It is necessary to carry out analyses on electricity consumption for the possible reuse of materials.
- More improvements concerning the management of hazardous waste need to be implemented.
- The recycling and treatment plants are subject to regulations, costs and fixed procedures, nevertheless, companies of the CDW sector involved in illegal activities are neither controlled efficiently nor receiving the appropriate penalties.

### Barriers:

- The lack of collection and analysis of production data and CDW management methods (including small quantities).
- Slowness in the extension or renewal of authorizations for waste management plants.
- Social awareness about the environmental problems deriving from CDW is significantly low.
- CDW management procedures, regardless the guidelines and information available, are usually not controlled while bad practices are not penalized. To address the latter, it is important to include controls with the CTE in order to have the same importance as any other chapter.



## CONCLUSIONS (1/2)

Conclusions on the most general data obtained in relation to the perception of different stakeholders about the procedures that are carried out in the management of CDW.

- The striking majority of the different stakeholders participating in the survey, considers necessary an economic investment for the investigation of CDW processes. The least committed to the latter seem to be the stakeholders from the Czech Republic.
- Furthermore, stakeholders overall seem to be aware of the CDW frameworks and the principles of Circular Economy. Greek stakeholders appear to be the least informed.
- Concerning the dissemination about the management of CDW from management and agencies, almost half of the samples show that information has been received, while for the Greek and Italian stakeholders, the percentage was lower, reaching 30% and 39% respectively.
- The majority of stakeholders are aware of the limitations regarding the transport of waste that marks the EU.
- Finally, concerning the awareness of the limitations regarding the transport of waste that marks the EU, the majority of stakeholders do not share this knowledge, (Italian stakeholders excluded), while concerning the dumping and treatment of CDW, the results are considerably dispersed, hence the opinions significantly vary.



## CONCLUSIONS (2/2)

Comments to be reflected in order to develop efficient construction and demolition waste management practices in project partner territories:

- It should be considered that waste audits are mandatory for all countries and concern all types of construction and demolition work, in order to ensure that waste management will be efficiently carried out. Furthermore, the implementation of waste audits in construction and demolition is legally enforced (in the same way that studies are mandatory of security and health, etc.).
- To further improve waste management, it is essential to invest in research, so that all the CDW materials are adequately characterized and procedures are effectively established so to guarantee the quality recycling treatment, and enhance the marketing possibilities of recycled products.
- Simplifying the regulations so that they are accessible and comprehensible to everyone, without the need to resort to a large number of laws to deal with the same aspects.
- Inefficient bureaucratic mechanisms that can often lead to contradictions between public authorities and stakeholders, need to be simplified and if possible avoided.

# REFERENCES

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## About us

The CONDEREFF project brings together 8 partners from 7 countries to exchange experiences and practices on how to promote green growth and circular economy through sustainable constructions & demolitions (C&D) waste management.

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