



Confederation of European
Waste-to-Energy Plants



EU Report

January – March 2020

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European Green Deal

On 11th December 2019, the European Commission (COM) published a [Communication on the European Green Deal](#).

[The European Green Deal](#) will be the cornerstone of the new COM's environmental strategy, with which the COM aims "to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use".

The Communication outlines the policy measures foreseen in the coming years that will support the transformation of the EU's economy. Full list of relevant items to the Waste-to-Energy sector can be found in the EU Report September – December 2019.

Please see below a number of Green Deal items that the EU Policymakers have already started working on:

- [Circular Economy Action Plan 2](#) (just below)
- [New Industrial Strategy for Europe](#) (page 3)
- [Review of Waste Shipments Regulation](#) (page 8)
- [European Climate Law](#) (page 14)
- [EU 2030 Climate Target Plan](#) (page 15)
- [Review of Energy Taxation Directive](#) (page 18)

For many of the legislative proposals, according to the Better Regulation approach, the COM follows the following steps:

Roadmap/Inception Impact Assessment

The COM published a 3-5 pages document on their intentions for new legislation (or legislation under review) and gives an opportunity to give feedback of around 1 page long and a possibility to attach an additional explanatory document.



Public Consultation

The COM publishes a detailed questionnaire on the topic.



Commission Adoption

The COM adopts the legislative proposal. There is again a possibility to give feedback. The proposal is then scrutinised by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.

As a preparation for all the upcoming new legislation, on 5th March CEWEP organised a visit to the Brussels WtE plant orientated at EU policymakers. Many officials from the COM's waste, energy and climate units attended, among others.

Circular Economy Action Plan 2

The [Circular Economy Action Plan 2](#) was launched on 11th March 2020. Much like the first Action Plan published back in 2015, it does not make any legislative proposals but rather sets a general course of action for the EU when it comes to circular economy, sustainability and climate. Some of the relevant items from the Action Plan are listed below:

- **Sustainable Product Policy Framework (legislative, 2021)**, will “make products fit for a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and circular economy, reduce waste and ensure that the performance of front-runners in sustainability progressively becomes the norm. <...> The core of this legislative initiative will be to widen the Ecodesign Directive beyond energy-related products so as to make the Ecodesign framework applicable to the broadest possible range of products and make it deliver on circularity. <...> Priority will be given to addressing product groups identified in the context of the value chains featuring in this Action Plan, such as electronics, ICT and textiles but also furniture and high impact intermediary products such as steel, cement and chemicals.”;
- Companies will be made to **substantiate their environmental claims** using Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint methods (**legislative, 2020**);
- Proposal for a **minimum mandatory green public procurement (GPP) criteria and targets in sectoral legislation** and phase in **compulsory reporting to monitor the uptake of Green Public Procurement (as of 2021)**;
- The COM will enable greater circularity in industry by:
 - “assessing options for further promoting circularity in industrial processes in the context of the review of the **Industrial Emissions Directive**¹, including the integration of circular economy practices in upcoming Best Available Techniques reference documents;” (**as of 2021**; see more on the developments on [Industrial Emissions Directive \(IED\)](#) on page 13)
 - “facilitating industrial symbiosis by developing an **industry-led reporting and certification system**, and enabling the implementation of industrial symbiosis;<...>
 - promoting the uptake of green technologies through a system of solid verification by **registering the EU Environmental Technology Verification scheme** as an EU certification mark. (**2022**).
- Upcoming “Comprehensive European Strategy on **Sustainable and Smart Mobility** will look into enhancing synergies with the circular economy transition, in particular by applying product-as-service solutions to reduce virgin material consumption, use sustainable alternative transport fuels, optimise infrastructure and vehicle use, increase occupancy rates and load factors, and eliminate waste and pollution.” (**2020**);
- The COM “will review Directive 94/62/EC² to **reinforce the mandatory essential requirements for packaging** to be allowed on the EU market and consider other measures [2021], with a focus on:
 - reducing (over)packaging and packaging waste, including by setting targets and other waste prevention measures;
 - driving **design for re-use and recyclability of packaging**, including considering restrictions on the use of some packaging materials for certain applications<...>;
 - considering reducing the complexity of packaging materials, including the number of materials and polymers used. <...>;
 - the Commission will assess the feasibility of EU-wide **labelling that facilitates the correct separation of packaging waste at source**;

¹ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control), OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17.

² European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste, OJ L 365 31.12.1994, p. 10.

- *The Commission will also establish **rules for the safe recycling into food contact materials of plastic materials other than PET.***
- The COM “will propose **a comprehensive EU Strategy for Textiles**” (2021)
- The COM “will launch a new comprehensive **Strategy for a Sustainable Built Environment [2021]**<...>:
 - *addressing the sustainability performance of construction products in the context of the revision of the **Construction Product Regulation**, including the possible introduction of recycled content requirements for certain construction products, taking into account their safety and functionality;”*
- The COM “will put forward **waste reduction targets [2022]** for specific streams as part of a broader set of measures on waste prevention in the context of a review of Directive 2008/98/EC. <...> All this shall serve the objective to significantly reduce total waste generation and halve **the amount of residual (non-recycled) municipal waste by 2030.**<...> To help citizens, businesses and public authorities better separate waste, the Commission will **propose to harmonise separate waste collection systems.**”(2022)
- “To increase the confidence in using secondary raw materials, the Commission will:
 - *support the development of solutions for **high-quality sorting and removing contaminants from waste**, including those resulting from incidental contamination;*
 - *develop **methodologies to minimise the presence of substances that pose problems to health or the environment in recycled materials and articles made thereof;** [2021]*
 - *co-operate with industry to progressively develop **harmonised systems to track and manage information on substances [2021]** identified as being of very high concern and other relevant substances<...> and **identify those substances in waste**, in synergy with measures under the sustainable products policy framework and with the ECHA Database on articles containing substances of very high concern;*
 - *propose amending the **annexes to the Regulation on Persistent Organic Pollutants**, in line with scientific and technical progress and the international obligations under the Stockholm Convention;*
 - *improve the **classification and management of hazardous waste** so as to maintain clean recycling streams, including through further alignment with the classification of chemical substances and mixtures where necessary.”*
- **Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability (2020)**
- The COM will “assess the scope to develop further **EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for certain waste streams**” (2021)
- The COM “will take action with the aim to **ensure that the EU does not export its waste challenges to third countries**” and thoroughly “review of **EU rules on waste shipments**” (2021; for more on [Waste Shipment Regulation \(WSR\) review](#) please see page 8)
- The COM will “analyse how the impact of circularity on climate change mitigation and adaptation can be measured in a systematic way, improve modelling tools to capture the benefits of the circular economy on greenhouse gas emission reduction at EU and national levels, promote strengthening the role of circularity in future revisions of the National Energy and Climate Plans and, where appropriate, in other climate policies.”

In response to the new Circular Economy Action Plan CEWEP published a Press Release [New Circular Economy Action Plan – Ambitious, but not when it Comes to Reducing Large Scale Landfilling](#) as well as a Joint Press Release with other European resource management associations - [We need more ambition to divert waste from landfilling.](#)

A New Industrial Strategy for Europe

On 10th March 2020, the European Commission published its [New Industrial Strategy](#). The strategy sets upcoming actions and propositions from the Commission relative to the industrial sector, making the link

between the EU's ambitious climate and circular economy goals and the will to keep a strong European industrial sector.

The non-legislative document highlights the “*need to secure supply of clean and affordable energy and raw materials*”. It makes references to the [Innovation Fund](#) (see page 17), the [Taxonomy Regulation](#) (see page 10), the [Climate Law](#) (see page 14) and the [Circular Economy Action Plan 2](#) (see above). The relevant actions included in the document are the following:

On the financial side:

- **Evaluate, review and, if necessary, adapt EU competition rules as of 2021**, including the ongoing evaluation of merger control and **fitness check of State aid guidelines**;
- Legislation and guidance on **green public procurements**;
- **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism**;
- Consider scope for coordinated investment by Member States and industry in the form of new **IPCEIs (Important Projects of Common European Interest)**;
- Review **State aid rules for IPCEIs** by 2021, including energy transition projects;
- **A renewed sustainable finance strategy** linked with the Taxonomy regulation.

On the energy side:

- **Strategy for smart sector integration**, including a link with hydrogen production and the “**energy efficiency first**” principle;
- Review of the **Trans-European Network Energy regulation** in the view of a strategic approach to renewable industries and considering the Commission's clean hydrogen vision;
- Comprehensive **Strategy for Sustainable and Smart Mobility**, also linked with hydrogen;
- Launch of a new **European Clean Hydrogen Alliance**.

Others:

- **Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability**;
- ‘Renovation Wave’ Initiative and **Strategy on the built environment**;
- An Action Plan on **Critical Raw Materials**, including efforts to broaden international partnerships on access to raw materials;
- Future industrial alliances should include **low-carbon industries, Industrial Clouds and Platforms and raw materials**.

Waste Management

COVID-19

In order to support the exchange of knowledge and experience between our members, the CEWEP secretariat is gathering information and questions from all CEWEP members on their experience in facing the COVID-19 crisis. CEWEP created an [internal](#) online portal dedicated to sharing COVID-19 information, practices and allowing direct interaction between members. It can be found at <https://www.cewep.eu/members-covid/> (password was disseminated in CEWEP emails and can be also retrieved from maxime.pernal@cewep.eu).

A weekly online meeting to discuss these issues is also taking place via Zoom.

If you want to share updated information about your country, documents or if you have questions you would like to discuss at the next meeting please contact maxime.pernal@cewep.eu.

European Commission

The European Commission published a [guidance on waste shipments in the context of COVID-19](#). This document provides guidance to the competent authorities in the Member States with the objective to reduce potential obstacles to cross-border movements of waste within the EU. The Commission highlights that shipments of waste follow the same principles as transport of goods.

Additionally to the Commission's guidance on waste shipments, IMPEL – the European Network for Implementation of European Law – published a [document summarising the key impacts of COVID-19 on waste shipments documents](#) and which countries agree on the recommendations.

New Commission Study on POPs

The Commission has recently started a new study on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), in order to investigate the relevant scientific, technical, socio-economic, human health and environmental impacts of reviewing the limit values (in particular the Low POP Content Levels or LPCL) in Annex IV and V of the POPs Regulation ([Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1021](#)). Generally, waste consisting of, containing or contaminated by any of the listed POPs should be disposed of in such a way that the POP content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed. When the POP content is below the LPCL limit value other environmentally sound disposal methods can be applied. Re-use and recycling of waste containing substances classified as POPs in a concentration below the low POP content is possible, provided that thresholds set in Annex I of the Regulation, for the presence of the substance as an "unintentional trace contaminant" are complied with.

The study, which will be performed by consultants from RPA and Ineris, aims to complement the gaps of the [recent POP Study published by the Commission in 2019](#) which compiled and assessed detailed information on a number of relevant listed and candidate POP substances regarding their sources, their concentrations in products and waste.

The focus of this new study will be on the following substances, listed or candidate for listing under the Stockholm Convention on POPs:

1. New and recently listed substances
 - **Decabromodiphenylether (decaBDE)**
 - **Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)**
 - **Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA, perfluorooctanoic acid), its salts and PFOA-related compounds**
2. Candidate substances
 - **Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds**
3. Previously listed substances
 - **Hexabromocyclododecane**
 - **Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and esters**
 - **Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)**
 - **Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)**

The Low POP Content Level on PCDD/F + dl-PCB is of particular relevance for CEWEP, and the Commission intends to review the low-POP limit value for PCDD/F and will consider if it is appropriate to include in such sum relevant dioxin-like PCBs.

CEWEP is therefore gathering information on the concentration of PCDD/F in ash (bottom ash and fly ash with particular interest in fly ash) and on the concentration of dioxin-like PCBs, in order to provide feedback for the first phase of the study, which should be finalised by Q4 2020. A new legislative proposal on Annex IV and V of POP regulation will be presented by May 2021 based on the above-mentioned study.

Update on the Work under the Basel Convention

1) Technical guidelines on Environmentally Sound Management of POP waste

The technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of POP waste list the different POPs and the content thresholds for considering waste as POP waste (**please note that certain waste can be POP waste under the convention but non-hazardous in the European framework**). The Low POP content levels (LPCL) are the reference for setting the thresholds in the EU POP regulation, Annex IV.

The work on these technical guidelines is now focusing on a new LPCL on DecaBDE (often present in plastic waste as flame retardant). The mandate for the next Conference of the Parties (COP 15 to be held in 2021) is to work towards a review of provisional LPCL content values for the sum of PBDEs (including DecaBDE), for which monitoring methods for POP content between 50 and 1000 ppm needs to be investigated. The review of the specific document on PFOS and PFOA is also ongoing.

2) Technical guidelines on incineration on land (D10) and energy recovery (R1)

The technical guidelines on incineration on land (D10) and energy recovery (R1) describe the techniques for the destruction of waste covered by the code D10, ‘incineration on land’, i.e. municipal waste incineration and hazardous waste incineration. The scope has been extended to energy recovery (R1).

A new commented version of the document was circulated among the members of the Small Intersessional Working Group (SIWG) on incineration in March 2020. This version will be discussed in a meeting later in 2020.

3) Expert Working Group on the review of the Annexes of the Basel Convention

The Expert Working Group (EWG) on the Review of Annexes was established to review Annexes I, III and IV, and related aspects of Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention.

The group is currently working on the review of the disposal operations under Annex IV, which are the reference for the Waste Framework Directive Annex I. The objective is to present a finalised proposal to the COP 15 in 2021. Of particular interest are the developments regarding codes D10, R1, and a new code R15 for co-processing ([see here](#) the current proposals).

Regarding Annex III, the list of Hazardous Characteristics, the review just started. The current codes under the Basel Convention are different from the EU hazardous properties.

4) Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds

During the last COP (May 2019), it was decided to update the technical guidelines on mercury wastes, which are connected to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. CEWEP is following it, in particular since during the last Minamata COP (December 2019) bottom ash was listed as possible “*waste contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds*”. The group working on the topic is now assessing the possibility to set a threshold in

order to decide whether bottom ash falls in this category or not. Preliminary data collected by CEWEP shows that the levels of mercury in bottom ash are very low.

5) Technical Guidelines on the ESM of plastic waste

During the last COP (May 2019), it was decided to update the technical guidelines on plastic waste. CEWEP is following it, in particular as incineration is included in the list of environmental sound treatment options. The list of treatment options also includes mechanical recycling, pyrolysis and gasification as well as chemical recycling technologies, together with co-incineration in cement kilns and steel plants. The group working on the topic is assessing the possibility to extend the scope to synthetic textiles.

Chemical Recycling

Plastic waste and chemical recycling

An important initiative of the [European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy](#) is the so-called [Circular Plastics Alliance](#), which includes public and private partners covering the whole plastics value chain. The main objective of this Alliance is to reach the target set by the Commission of **10 million tonnes of recycled plastics used to make new products every year in Europe by 2025**.

Considering that plastics have already been proven to be a complicated waste stream to be recycled safely (due to e.g. presence of substances of very high concern) and efficiently (due to the high rate of rejects from recycling plants), the concerned industrial sectors need to focus on solutions that are complementary to mechanical recycling in order to achieve the ambitious target. One of the routes currently explored is related to *chemical recycling* processes. This term does not have a clear definition and can include a various range of processes and techniques.

In order to find a common point of view of the industrial sectors involved, Cefic and PlasticsEurope created, in parallel to the Circular Plastics Alliance, an [EU Coalition on Chemical Recycling](#), of which CEWEP is a member. The Coalition is currently working on a common definition of what *chemical recycling* is and the first virtual meeting was held on 24th March 2020: it is now clear that the main effort will be focused on the development of fast pyrolysis processes that can yield a type of naphtha that can be used - via post-refining - as input to the cracker in the manufacturing process. **The important aspect for CEWEP is to maintain clarity in what can be considered a contribution towards recycling targets: reprocessing into fuels falls under the definition of energy recovery, which remains true even if said fuel is afterwards used as a source of energy in the manufacturing process to produce new polymers.**

The currently proposed definition is:

“Chemical recycling aims to convert polymer waste into chemicals. It is a process where the chemical structure of the polymer is changed and converted into chemical building blocks including monomers that are then used again as a raw material in chemical processes.

Chemical recycling includes processes such as gasification, pyrolysis and depolymerisation.”

For more information please contact lighea.speziale@cewep.eu.

European Plastics Pact

On 10th February 2020, the [European Plastics Pact](#) was signed by many European governments and numerous stakeholders across the plastics value chain ([the list of signatories](#)). The four goals of the pact are “*design, responsible use, recycling capacity and the use of recycled content*” of plastics. The value that the Plastics Pact is bringing is supplementing the existing circular plastics initiatives with “*cross-border connection, harmonization and cooperation between stakeholders.*”

“Signatories (Participants and Supporting Organisations) will:

- **cooperate** across the value chain on a European scale to boost the development of smarter techniques and approaches, and cement an innovative community;
- **harmonize** guidelines, standards and national supporting frameworks. Countries will take on current legal barriers, creating a level playing field and building scale;
- **connect** to share their best practices and lessons learned across Europe in meetings, annual progress reports and on the website, in order to accelerate the shift to circularity by default.<...>

The Pact will help Signatories comply with and go beyond European legislation, and strengthen European processes. It will respect European environmental standards and the integrity of the internal market.”

The Pact aims at tackling plastic used in packaging and single-use product applications.

The European Plastics Pact fully adopts the vision of the [New Plastics Economy Global Commitment](#) originally initiated by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. It, inter alia, states:

“All plastic packaging is reused, recycled, or composted in practice.

- *No plastic should end up in the environment. Landfill, incineration, and waste-to-energy are not part of the circular economy target state.”*

Waste Shipments

Evaluation of the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR)

On 31st January 2020, the European Commission published its [Staff Working Document on the Evaluation of the Waste Shipment Regulation](#). An executive summary [can be found here](#). This report is the first step towards reviewing the Regulation.

The main findings of the COM are:

- **Effectiveness:** the WSR is effective in delivering its objectives (protecting the environment and human health, implementing EU’s international commitments). However, application and enforcement are not harmonised throughout the EU. Export of waste outside the EU and illegal shipments remain an issue.
- **Efficiency:** procedures are complex and time-consuming; a common interpretation is lacking.
- **Relevance:** the initial objectives of the WSR are still relevant. However, the Commission notes that these objectives do not include circular economy.
- **Coherence:** the WSR is coherent and in synergy with the other EU waste legislation, but not with the EU policy on circular economy. The Commission also notes that “*A specific incoherence between the Waste Framework Directive and the WSR is that no provisions exist in the WSR to favour shipments for recycling over other forms of recovery (e.g. incineration with energy recovery) and to support the implementation of the waste management hierarchy.*”
- **EU added value:** the WSR provides more detail than Basel/OECD rules. It also helped harmonising national policies (without it, there would be further divergence).

In the report's conclusions, emphasis is placed on deeper harmonisation, faster procedures, better integration of technological tools and a closer connection between the WSR and the circular economy.

The Commission will build on these ideas in order to make an impact assessment and draft its legislative proposal (due by the end of 2020).

Inception Impact Assessment (roadmap) on the Waste Shipment Regulation review

On 11th March 2020, the European Commission published an [inception impact assessment](#) of the review and assessment of the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR).

In its review of the WSR, the Commission aims to tackle the following issues:

- Lack of support for the transition to a circular economy (inconsistent implementation hampering movements of waste);
- Waste export outside of the EU without enough control;
- Insufficient enforcements of the WSR;
- Administrative burdens (paper-based, non-harmonised, lack of uniform enforcement).

The Commission would like the WSR revision to:

- Facilitate preparing for re-use and recycling of waste in the EU;
- Simplify and reduce burdens linked with WSR implementation;
- Restrict exports of waste that have harmful environmental and health impacts in third countries or can be treated domestically;
- Better address illegal shipments of waste within the EU.

All policy options will be addressed in the upcoming impact assessment with the following as possible outcomes: no change to the WSR, overhaul of the WSR, modest revision, and soft law (guidance, information tools).

Among the possible economic impacts, the document includes:

"This initiative would boost the recycling sector in the EU and encourage investments in high quality recycling in the EU. This would benefit notably SMEs, which are strongly represented in the sector. Restricting the export of waste to countries outside the EU is likely to result in an increase in availability of waste resources to be treated in the EU. This will need to be matched by adequate and sufficient waste management capacity within the EU, representing both challenges and opportunities for the EU waste management sector."

CEWEP submitted feedback to the roadmap, stating, inter alia, that there is currently no sufficient treatment capacity in the EU, see [calculations on needs for recycling and residual waste treatment capacities](#).

Plastic waste related amendments to the Basel Convention

On 1st January 2021, mixed, unrecyclable and contaminated plastic waste exports will be covered under the Basel control regime that requires the consent of importing countries before waste exports can proceed.

These changes are still under discussion at the OECD level, where the US objected to the automatic adoption of the Basel Convention amendments into the OECD Decision on Transboundary Movements of Waste.

OECD members have until 1st December 2020 to adopt and incorporate amendments in the OECD decision. If no agreement is reached by that date, there will be discrepancies between OECD countries who are part

of the Basel Convention and those who are not. An alternative option is to find a temporary agreement between OECD countries and continue discussions in the following years.

Three implementation options are on the table:

- **Option 1:** OECD member countries can reach bilateral or regional agreements with regards to their specific implementation of the Basel plastic waste amendments, but the default status is to apply them.
- **Option 2:** New entry for green-listed waste based on B3011 (“Plastic waste”) including 3 categories of plastic wastes “*provided it is prepared to an international or national specification and destined for recovery*”, PVC and mixtures. Y48 (non-hazardous plastic waste requirement special consideration) would not apply.
- **Option 3:** Same as option 2, with a reference to the environmentally sound management of the waste and the wording “recycling” rather than “recovery”.

On 4th February 2020, during the OECD Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste, all but one OECD members expressed their view in favour of keeping on working towards a compromise. However, the US representatives voiced their concerns regarding a one-to-one implementation of the Basel amendments, and did not support Option 1 as it would still allow discrepancies between OECD Members.

Sustainable Investment (Taxonomy)

In May 2018 the COM proposed the [Regulation establishing a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, also known as Taxonomy](#). It aims to provide the framework to set out uniform criteria for determining if an economic activity is environmentally sustainable. For more information, please see previous editions of the EU Report.

On 16th December 2019, the Council and the European Parliament reached a final agreement on the text (for further details see EU Report September – December 2019).

Technical Expert Group on Taxonomy (TEG)

On 9th March 2020, the TEG published its [final report](#) on which activities should count as sustainable investment under the upcoming Taxonomy rules. The European Commission will use this report when drafting delegated acts linked with the Taxonomy regulation.

The report includes recommendations relative to the design of the Taxonomy, and guidance for Taxonomy users. Its [annex](#) contains a full list of recommended technical screening criteria for 70 economic activities which can substantially contribute to climate change mitigation or adaptation (including assessment of significant harm to other environmental objectives).

The TEG decided to not include Waste-to-Energy so far, as the experts did not find an agreement on its contribution (annex p. 209 and p. 288):

“On waste incineration with energy recovery (waste-to-energy, WtE) experts’ opinions differed on whether this would be an appropriate environmentally sustainable activity offering a substantial contribution to climate mitigation. On the one hand, there were arguments against the inclusion of WtE. These highlighted the large portion of waste currently incinerated that could be recycled, the reliance of some individual Member States on the incineration of municipal waste, and the risk that further increasing capacities risk overcapacity and could result in lock-in effects. This would in turn discourage more reuse and recycling, options higher in the waste hierarchy and that can deliver higher climate mitigation benefits. On the other hand, it was emphasized that WtE has a role to play even in an increasingly circular economy as

not all residual waste can be reused or recycled (as acknowledged by the EC in its Communication COM(2017)34 on ‘the role of waste-to-energy in the circular economy’, Section 5).

*According to the political agreement on the Taxonomy Regulation, any activity leading to a significant increase in the incineration, including WtE, of waste is not considered an eligible activity as it causes harm to the environmental objectives of the circular economy as per Article 12(d) of the EU Taxonomy regulation, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste. This exception was not part of the Commission’s proposal, which considered any significant increase of incineration capacity harmful to the circular economy and hence ineligible. **Therefore, the TEG has not included WtE, but recommends bringing this matter for further discussion and consideration to the Platform on Sustainable Finance, in light of the changes in the political agreement text.***

The Platform on Sustainable Finance is not yet established. The call for application will be published in May/June 2020. CEWEP will apply to become a member of this Platform.

Next steps:

- Mid 2020: formal adoption in the European Parliament of the regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and publication in the Official Journal of the EU.
- End of 2020: Adoption of delegated acts on technical screening criteria for activities which substantially contribute to climate change mitigation of adaptation (entry into force end 2021).
- End of 2021: Adoption of technical screening criteria for activities substantially contributing to the other four environmental objectives (entry into force end 2022).

Upcoming EU legislation will build on the Taxonomy legislation and its developments. The Taxonomy is already mentioned in the [Climate Law](#) (see page 14) and in the [New Industrial Strategy](#) (see page 3).

Stakeholder dialogue on sustainable finance – Final reports of the TEG

On 12th March the COM held a webinar on the final reports of the TEG, which CEWEP followed. The presentations and full video of the meeting [can be found here](#).

Delegated Regulation on a climate change mitigation and adaptation taxonomy

On 23rd March the COM published an [Inception Impact Assessment](#) on Commission Delegated Regulation on a climate change mitigation and adaptation taxonomy.

Under the Taxonomy Regulation the COM is empowered to: *“adopt Delegated Acts to establish technical screening criteria for determining under which conditions a specific economic activity is considered to contribute substantially to one or more of the EU’s environmental objectives while not causing significant harm to any of the other EU’s environmental objectives.”* Additionally, to the screening criteria a list of eligible economic activities will be determined.

Feedback from this initiative will be considered for the development of the Delegated Act for the first two environmental objectives established under Taxonomy Regulation – climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation (subsequent environmental objectives are: sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; transition to a circular economy; pollution prevention and control; protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems).

Recommendations from the final TEG report (mentioned in the section above) will be used in order to establish eligible activities and technical screening criteria.

For the following four environmental objectives a second Delegated Act (establishing eligible activities and technical screening criteria) will be adopted in 2021.

“The list of economic activities and their associated technical screening criteria will be expanded and updated over time by the Platform on Sustainable Finance that is expected to operate from autumn 2020 on.”

As mentioned above, CEWEP will apply to be a member of this new Platform on Sustainable Finance.

Stakeholders can provide feedback on this initiative and CEWEP is currently preparing a feedback.

In the next step stakeholders will be able to provide feedback on the Draft Delegated Act once it will be published ahead of its expected adoption in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Emissions

Review and Implementation of Waste Incineration (WI) BREF and BAT Conclusions

After a 5-year review process, the Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions for Waste Incineration (WI) were published in the Official Journal of the EU on 3rd December 2019 as [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2019/2010](#). The BAT Conclusions (Chapter 5) are the legally binding part of the reviewed Waste Incineration BREF (BAT Reference Document), which was published on EIPPCB website on 20th December 2019, and can be downloaded [here](#).

In accordance with the [Industrial Emissions Directive](#) (IED, 2010/75/EU), within 4 years from the publication of the BAT conclusions, the Competent Authorities shall ensure that:

- All the permit conditions of waste incineration plants are reconsidered and, if necessary, updated to ensure compliance with the requirements of the BAT Conclusions;
- Emission Limit Values (ELVs) are set in order to ensure that, in Normal Operating Conditions (NOC), emissions do not exceed BATAELs (BAT Associated Emission Levels), which are given in the BAT conclusions.

The new requirements include, besides the new emission limits for air and water based on BATAELs, continuous monitoring of mercury, continuous sampling of dioxins, radioactivity detection, the application of Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), energy efficiency performance levels and techniques and procedures aimed to increase material and resource efficiency.

The newly adopted BAT Conclusions tackle many aspects of how the BAT principle can be considered when writing permits for the installation but does not cover every detail. For those issues that are left unaddressed (e.g. the operating conditions during which the new limits will apply, the measurement uncertainty for such low limits, the calculation of the energy efficiency of the plant), CEWEP believes that knowledge transfer is the best strategy to avoid a fragmented (or even incorrect) implementation. For this reason, CEWEP together with other associations, published an [Explanatory and Guidance Document](#) and organised meetings and workshops. Legal certainty is a necessary basis to avoid legal disputes on compliance in the future.

CEWEP is involved in a discussion with the Industrial Emissions Unit of DG Environment (European Commission) to further clarify how measurement uncertainty should be taken into account when assessing compliance with the new Emission Limit Values which will be based on the new BATAELs.

Please see CEWEP Press Release [Waste-to-Energy Sector Welcomes New Ambitious Standards for Health and Environmental Protection](#) for more information.

CEWEP workshop on Mercury Measurement, 30th January 2020

On 30th January 2020 CEWEP organised a workshop in Düsseldorf, Germany, to discuss mercury monitoring. Several experts from Germany, Italy and France have been invited to share their knowledge on measurement techniques, uncertainty, and the possible issues that may be caused by the new requirement of continuous mercury monitoring included in BAT conclusions, and the associated BATAELs.

It was clear from the workshop, that when it comes to mercury emissions from WtE, several aspects need to be further investigated:

- Measurement methods and instruments;
- Measurement uncertainty (uncertainty of the instruments and rules to check compliance against new limits);
- Behaviour of mercury emissions (and reagents) in different configuration of WtE plants.

CEWEP will hold further meetings with experts during the next months in order to get some answers on these questions, especially on monitoring and measurement uncertainty (points 1 and 2 above).

During the Workshop in Düsseldorf, it was highlighted by the German WtE plant operators that if an unusually high peak of mercury is detected by the instruments, it is normally classified as OTNOC since it is the consequence of an illegal disposal of waste. This allows the operator to react on the peaks without being forced to shut-down the plant or stop feeding the waste to the furnace, which normally leads to a worse abatement of mercury emissions for the following hours.

The Association of German Engineers (VDI) is working on some general guidelines and CEWEP will follow up on this.

Industrial Emission Directive (IED) Evaluation

In November 2018 the European Commission [published](#) an evaluation and fitness check roadmap for the assessment of the EU rules on industrial emissions, in particular on the [Industrial Emissions Directive](#) (IED, Directive 2010/75/EU), which includes in its scope waste incineration plants.

In February 2020, this evaluation concluded that while IED *“largely works well there are a number of areas where improvements might be possible in its design and implementation.”*

For this reason, on 24th March 2020 the European Commission DG Environment launched an [inception impact assessment for the revision of the IED](#). It is meant to define the scope of a legislative proposal.

The revision is also in line with the [European Green Deal Communication](#) (see page 1) which, inter alia, mentions: *“The Commission will review EU measures to address pollution from large industrial installations. It will look at the sectoral scope of the legislation and at how to make it fully consistent with climate, energy and circular economy policies.”*

Among the objectives and policy options (point B in the inception impact assessment document), CEWEP identified the following as the most important for our sector:

“Implementation issues:

Options to enhance consistency of Member State implementation of IED requirements will be explored.

Interaction with decarbonisation of industry

Industry regulated by the IED will need to largely decarbonise over the next thirty years. To optimise the benefit to society that process should ensure that changes also deliver improvements in all other environmental aspects. The options to support this transition will be explored.”

For the first point, which may also include implementation issues such as measurement uncertainty (and therefore the subtraction of the confidence interval), part D of the document says that, despite the massive amount of robust data on emissions, permits and BREF, data gaps have been identified during the evaluation *“for example in relation to IED impacts on resource use, the scope for a greater contribution to the circular economy and **the implementation of BAT conclusions in permits**”,* and therefore further analysis is underway.

For the second point, in the context section, it is said that *“IED permitting could support GHG abatement measures”*.

The Commission is now asking for feedback on this first phase of the revision. After this phase, the Commission will start an impact assessment and a public consultation is foreseen for the third quarter of 2020. The Adoption of the revised IED is planned for the end of 2021.

Energy and Climate

European Climate Law

On 4th March 2020, the European Commission presented its [proposal for a European Climate Law](#). With this regulation, the Commission aims to set in law the EU target of climate neutrality by 2050 (net zero greenhouse gas emissions). It includes provisions for both climate neutrality and climate change adaptation.

The regulation is a *“framework for the irreversible and gradual reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals from natural or other sinks in the Union”* (Art. 1), with the binding target of climate neutrality by 2050.

The regulation sets the first step towards reviewing the **greenhouse gas emission targets for 2030** (currently 40% based on 1990 data):

- By September 2020, the Commission will review the 2030 target to set it at 50 or 55%;
- By 30th June 2021, the Commission will assess how the rest of the EU legislation should be amended in order to achieve that objective and will adopt proposals accordingly.

For the trajectory from **2030 to 2050**, the COM proposes to have the power to adopt delegated acts to set a trajectory, reviewed within six months of each global stocktake from Paris Agreement Art. 14 (first in 2023 and then every five years after that). The trajectory shall take into account, among others, cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency, competitiveness, best available technology, energy efficiency/affordability/security.

Delegated acts give a lot of power to the Commission, i.e. they do not go through the usual co-decision procedure (European Parliament and Council of the EU). Instead, the legislators can only accept/reject the

COM's proposals, without possibility to amend. As a result, this part of the proposal was heavily criticised in the [legal assessment of the EP](#), stating that the climate *“trajectory must be regarded as an essential element, the adoption of which may not be delegated to the Commission.”*

According to the proposal:

- The first assessment of progress will take place by 30 September 2023 and then every 5 years thereafter;
- The Commission will assess collective progress and consistency/adequacy of measures made towards both climate neutrality and climate change adaptation;
- The Commission will also assess consistency and adequacy of national measures identified as relevant for climate neutrality and climate change adaptation;
- In its assessment, the Commission will consider – among others – *“any supplementary information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with the Taxonomy Regulation”*;
- This will be in the framework of the reporting required by Regulation 2018/1999 (Governance of the Energy Union);
- The Commission is empowered to issue recommendations to Member States in case their measures are inconsistent;
- Any new draft measure from the Commission will include climate neutrality in its impact assessment.

The Climate Law includes amendments to Regulation 2018/1999 (Governance of the Energy Union) for consistency.

In its recitals, the regulation mentions:

- Technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions (recital 15)
- EU Taxonomy in the context of its assessments (recital 19)

Next steps:

Discussions will soon start at the European Parliament and Council of the EU (co-legislators) which will be able to propose their amendments to the proposal. Once the institutions agree, the regulation will be adopted and will become legally binding for the whole EU 20 days after publication in the Official Journal of the EU.

EU 2030 Climate Target Plan

Inception Impact Assessment

On 18th March the COM published an [Impact Assessment on 2030 Climate Target Plan](#). The document informs about an upcoming initiative (most likely a Communication) by the COM which *“will provide elements of the overall broad architecture of policy measures across sectors to achieve the revised climate ambition. This includes a preliminary analysis of options for the energy legislation, which will feed into a review and revision, where necessary, of the relevant targets and legislation. An analysis of the ambition of the national energy and climate plans will also feed into this assessment.<...>*

Based on this assessment, this initiative will present: <...>

- *the type and ambition of action and policies required beyond climate and energy, including transport, price mechanisms, agriculture, forestry and nature-based solutions and green infrastructure, industry, digital economy, waste, water, environment and consumer choices;*
- *the type of enabling framework required, for instance related to sustainable finance, R&D&I, the deployment of new technologies at scale, the roll out of a circular economy and the support necessary to accompany SMEs in the transition;*

This initiative should therefore provide insights in the required updates to the overall climate and energy framework and ensure overall coherence of the specific policy updates by June 2021, notably regarding the Emissions Trading System Directive (ETS) including its carbon leakage measures and possible alternatives; the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) ; the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation (LULUCF regulation); CO2 Emissions Performance Standards for Cars and Vans 11 and, as appropriate, the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) and the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) , the Energy Taxation Directive, the forthcoming Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy and other policy measures related to the Green Deal.

This includes assessing:

- *what are the feasibility and possible implications of adding to emission trading, next to the maritime sector, other sectors such as road transport or emissions from buildings as well as the implications for remaining ESR sectors;*
- *options for how increased overall GHG reduction targets could impact ambition in the ETS, ESR, LULUCF, EED and RED legislation; <...>*

This initiative can also provide input to the further development of actions under the Green Deal such as the circular economy, the EU industrial strategy, sustainable and smart mobility, greening agriculture policy and preserving biodiversity.”

CEWEP is currently preparing feedback for this initiative based on CEWEP/ESWET statement from 2018 [Waste-to-Energy's Contribution to GHG Reduction Strategy](#) and a Joint Press Release [We need more ambition to divert waste from landfilling](#) that CEWEP and other resource management associations published on 18th March in response to the new Circular Economy Action Plan.

Public Consultation

Within the same framework, on 31st March the Commission published a [public consultation](#) to collect opinions on the desired ambition level of climate and energy policies, necessary actions in different sectors and specific policy design to increase climate ambition by 2030.

First part of the consultation is dedicated to the overall EU climate ambition for 2030, sectoral potential in the energy sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and the instruments and actions to achieve this. The second part is more technical and dedicated to the design of EU policies, including EU ETS and Effort Sharing. Waste sector is mentioned in both parts of the consultation, and waste incineration in particular in questions 5.3.3 (inclusion of WtE in EU ETS) and 5.9 (policies to reduce GHG emissions in the waste management).

CEWEP has drafted a preliminary answer which was sent to the members and can be retrieved from lorenzo.ceccherini@cewep.eu. CEWEP secretariat is gathering feedback from the members until 15th May. Once CEWEP answer is finalised, CEWEP members will be asked to actively participate in the consultation in order to strengthen the position.

Innovation Fund

[The Innovation Fund \(IF\)](#) is the successor to the [NER300 programme](#) (focusing on the demonstration of environmentally safe CCS and innovative renewable energy technologies on a commercial scale).

The IF has been established by the [Directive \(EU\) 2018/410](#) ('the ETS Directive'). This fund aims to support low-carbon innovation in the energy intensive industrial sectors listed in Annex I of the Directive, including environmentally safe carbon capture and utilisation (CCU) technologies, innovative renewable energy and energy storage technologies. It will also support the construction and operation of demonstration projects that aim at the environmentally safe capture and geological storage (CCS) of CO₂.

Therefore, funding for CCU projects is meant only for intensive industries falling under ETS Directive (sectors listed in Annex I). Funding for projects for renewable energy, CCS and energy storage does not have sector limitation.

The [EU Emissions Trading System \(EU ETS\)](#), is providing the revenues for the IF from the auctioning of 450 million allowances between 2020 and 2030, as well as any unspent funds from the NER300 programme. The IF may amount to about €10 billion, depending on carbon prices.

The Commission aims to launch the first call in 2020 (before the summer), followed by regular calls until 2030. In the first call around 1 billion EUR will be available for the estimated number of 30-40 projects. The IF will support **up to 60% of the additional capital and operational costs** linked to innovation.

Projects will be selected based on:

- **Effectiveness** of greenhouse gas emissions avoidance;
- Degree of **innovation**;
- Project viability and **maturity**;
- **Scalability**;
- **Cost efficiency** (cost per unit of performance).

As part of the preparation for the first call for proposals the Commission has organised two technical workshops in order to elaborate on above mentioned selection criteria.

On 5th-6th February the COM held a technical workshop to discuss potential methodologies to estimate GHG emissions avoidance and relevant costs of innovative projects eligible for funding under the IF, in the preparation for the first call for proposals expected for June 2020.

[Information on the workshop including agenda, documents & presentations](#)

Documents discussed during the meeting:

- [Draft Methodology for Calculation of GHG emission avoidance First Call for proposals under the Innovation Fund](#);
- [Draft Methodology for Calculation of Relevant Costs First Call for proposals under the Innovation Fund](#).

On 12th March the COM held a [web-streamed technical workshop](#) to discuss the project maturity, innovation and scalability selection criteria, due diligence, project development assistance and knowledge sharing for projects eligible for funding under the IF, in the preparation for the first call for proposals expected for June 2020.

[Information on the workshop including agenda, documents & presentations](#)

Document discussed during the meeting:

- [Discussion paper on project innovation, maturity and scalability selection criteria, project development assistance and knowledge sharing](#)

CEWEP participated in both workshops and provided comments to the methodology for the selection criteria. If you would like a copy of the comments please contact marta.gurin@cewep.eu.

In addition, the COM is looking for [experts to evaluate the projects](#) applying for funding from the IF.

CEWEP kindly encourages its members to apply for this call and/or circulate this information in case you know someone that could be interested. The COM is especially looking for evaluators with business development profile.

Review of Energy Taxation Directive

The [Energy Taxation Directive 2003/96/EC](#) (ETD) sets minimum levels of taxation for most energy products, including electricity, natural gas and coal, while allowing Member States to apply national rate above these minimum rates without an upper limit as well as to introduce additional taxes. The ETD also allows Member States to grant exemptions and reductions.

During the upcoming review the unclear provisions of the ETD will be examined (e.g.: levels of the minimum rates of taxation, tax reductions, exemptions). Among them are exemptions in the case of dual use of energy products: *“An energy product has a dual use when it is used both as heating fuel and for purposes other than as motor fuel and heating fuel”* (second indent of Article 2(4)(b) of Directive 2003/96).

On 4th March 2020, the COM published an [Inception Impact Assessment](#) on the revision of the Energy Taxation Directive which aims at gathering input from stakeholders on the approach to the revision process.

According to the document, the main objectives of revising the Directive are:

- *“aligning taxation of energy products and electricity with EU energy and climate policies, to contribute to the EU 2030 energy targets and climate neutrality by 2050;*
- *preserving the EU single market by updating the scope and the structure of tax rates and rationalising the use of optional tax exemptions and reductions.”*

CEWEP submitted a statement to the revision of the Energy Taxation Directive 2003/96/EC. As the review of ETD should focus on environmental issues, CEWEP suggests considering the following issues:

- Apply minimum tax rates or exemptions for the use of excess heat from industrial installations. Align ETD with goals expressed in 2016 Heating and Cooling Strategy and 2018 Clean Energy Package for all aiming, inter alia, at enhancing delivery of excess heat to industrial sites and/or District Heating Networks;
- Apply exemptions for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) production in order to maximise energy efficiency gains;
- Promote renewable energy sources and align with 2018 Renewable Energy Directive;
- Encourage sectoral integration;
- Apply minimum tax rates or exemptions for processes directed towards abatement of pollutants (e.g.: for auxiliary burners and flue gas cleaning);
- Carry out impact assessment and apply life cycle thinking to the evaluation of possible options for the review of the ETD.

You can see full CEWEP’s feedback [here](#).

This is the initial and first stage of this initiative. A more detailed public consultation will follow soon.

CEWEP Internal

10th CEWEP Waste-to-Energy Congress postponed to 2021

It is with great sadness that CEWEP took the decision to **postpone the CEWEP Congress** (that was supposed to take place in September 2020 in Prague) **to 2021**.

After careful consideration it was decided that the COVID-19 crisis is not the best moment to organise such an event as it is a very stressful and uncertain time for many companies working in the Waste-to-Energy sector. Furthermore, the CEWEP Congress should be an event where people from all over Europe and beyond come to share their ideas and experience and enjoy the exchange with others. That should not be overshadowed by travel restrictions or fears of possible cancellation of the event due to developments beyond our control.

CEWEP hopes that 2021 will be a calmer and more suitable time for this.

Therefore, **CEWEP Congress is postponed to 23rd-24th September 2021** coinciding with the **General Assembly meeting on 22nd September 2021**.

For 2020:

CEWEP General Assembly meeting will take place on 23rd September 2020, as foreseen, but in Brussels.

We hope that Brussels will be accessible by this time, but we will prepare some virtual participation options for those of you who might still be restricted from travelling.

CEWEP Presidency meeting that was foreseen for June 2020 in Krakow will be moved and held, exceptionally, together with the General Assembly meeting on 23rd September 2020 in Brussels. The Welcome Dinner will take place on 22nd September.

CEWEP Team

CEWEP has employed Fabio Poretti as the new Technical and Scientific Officer. Fabio's most recent employer is Piacenza Energy & Environment Laboratory (LEAP), therefore he is very well familiar with the WtE field. He was supposed to start in CEWEP in mid-March but unfortunately, due to COVID-19 crisis, his actual starting day is postponed to May.

Working Group Energy and Climate

The most recent WG Energy meeting was held on 10th October 2019 in Brussels.

The WG discussed:

- Update on WI BREF BAT conclusions implementation and IED evaluation process;
- European Green Deal – scope and influence on WtE;
- Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) – interpretation and implementation;
- European Market Design Regulation;
- WtE and Hydrogen production: presentation from Tractebel;

- CCU/CCS: feedback from EU Norway CCS high level conference and World Methanol Conference; Swiss study on CCS in Northern Europe;
- Update on financial policies: Taxonomy, Cohesion Fund, EIB lending policy, State Aid Guidelines;
- Exchange of experience/developments:
 - Presentation on co-incineration of waste in power plants by Fortum;
 - New planned capacity / new plants / co-incineration in power plants;
 - National policies regarding WtE, e.g. EU ETS, support schemes.

- Miscellaneous: CEWEP congress: ideas for possible topics;

The next WG Energy and Climate meeting will be held in Brussels, Belgium on 25th June 2020 (TBC).

Working Group Residues

The most recent WG Residues meeting was held on 28th January 2020 in Augsburg, Germany.

The WG discussed:

- Update of the CEWEP Bottom Ash dossier:
 - Presentation by bifa environmental institute;
 - In-depth discussion on the scope of the study;
- Update on BREF Waste Incineration;
- Exchange of experience/developments;
- Miscellaneous:
 - Topics for CEWEP Congress;
 - Research proposals to MINEA/COST;
 - Carbon Capture technologies with IBA;
 - Information about Scanmetals UK Ltd.;
 - Data on phosphorus recovery;
 - Zn recovery from APC in Denmark;
 - Minamata convention.

The next WG Residues meeting will be held on 8th September 2020 in Brussels.

Working Group Communication

The most recent CEWEP WG Communication meeting was held on 22nd January 2020 in Brussels.

During the meeting CEWEP WG Communication elected a new chair, Mr Andrius Kasparavičius (Fortum, Lithuania) and discussed:

- CEWEP Congress 2020:
 - The Communication Session of the CEWEP Congress 2020
 - CEWEP Awards;
 - Possible new features of the Congress.
- CEWEP's response to some of the recent publications by environmental NGOs.

The next CEWEP Communication Working Group meeting will be held on 22nd October 2020 in Brussels

Working Group on Emissions Control

The most recent WG Emissions Control meeting was held on 12th February 2020 in Brussels.

CEWEP Emissions Control WG discussed:

- Update on IED Evaluation;
- Feedback from CEWEP second workshop on implementation of WI BAT Conclusions and from Seminar on mercury monitoring and next steps;
- Update on CEWEP internal position papers (BATAELs – Dioxins);
- Update on the works under the Basel and the Stockholm Convention;
- Exchange of experiences.

The next CEWEP Emission Control Working Group meeting will be held on 9th September 2020 in Brussels.

CEWEP Scientific and Technical Council (STAC)

The most recent STAC meeting was held on 7th November 2019 in Düsseldorf.

The STAC discussed:

- EU Update: what is in the pipeline;
- CEWEP study on destruction of organic pollutants;
- Presentation on the economic feasibility of sorting plastic waste;
- Follow-up on article on lies/myths regarding WtE by Mario Grosso and Peter Quicker.

The next STAC meeting will take place on 21st April 2020 (online).

Meetings attended/organised by CEWEP

January – March 2020

CEWEP meetings with European Commission, European Parliament (Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) and assistants), national representatives and other stakeholders

6 February	Met with Dorien Vandebroek, Assistant to MEP Jan Huitema to present WtE, Brussels
10 February	Met with Enrique Garcia-John, Policy Officer in the Waste Unit of DG Environment, European Commission to discuss a Commission study on POPs and Low Pop Content Level, Brussels
11 February	Met with Imke Hermeler, Assistant to MEP Jutta Paulus, Brussels

CEWEP contribution (presentation/panel/participation) to main conferences, stakeholder meetings etc. (non-exhaustive list)

14 January	Followed a webinar on Low POP Content values within the Small Intersessional Working Group on POP waste
21 January	Followed a Small Intersessional Working Group webinar on D5, D10 and R1 technical guidelines
21 January	Participated in an event on sustainable finance in the Permanent Representation of Bavaria, Brussels
23 January	Attended CEER 2020 Annual Conference - European Green Deal and decarbonisation at least cost, Brussels

28 January	Followed web streamed high-level public conference on implementing the European Green Deal - the European Climate Law
3-5 February	Attended OECD Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste, Paris
3-4 February	Presented at Waste management and energy conference, Berlin
5-6 February	Attended Technical Workshop on Innovation Fund - methodologies for GHG avoidance and cost, Brussels
12 February	Followed webinar of Basel Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention Plastic Partnership
12 February	Attended European Economic and Social Committee conference on European Environment State and Outlook 2020, Brussels
13 February	Attended "Financing the Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy and the Challenges in Financing Climate Change Adaptation" conference, Brussels
13 February	Participated in the 2 nd Online Meeting on the Small Intersessional Working Group on Mercury Waste
14 February	Presented at Italian conference on WI BAT implementation, Milan
19 February	Attended "Nothing short of a revolution: Green Finance and the EU taxonomy", Brussels
19 February	Attended EU Coalition on Chemical Recycling meeting, Brussels
20-21 February	Attended MINEA Management Committee Meeting and Scientific Conference, Bologna
25 February	Followed a European Commission Webinar on Polyfluoroalkyl substances
26-28 February	Presented at "Greece 2020 - Priorities for the Circular Economy", Athens
27 February	Followed webinar on Sustainable Chemical PET & Polyester Recycling - The DEMETO Project
2 March	Participated in Small Intersessional Working Group webinar on POP waste technical guidelines
2 March	Participated in a Consultation of EU Clean Air Policy by the Committee of Regions, Brussels
3 March	Followed nova-Institute Webinar: Michael Carus (CEO) on Biopolymer Markets
12 March	Followed webstreamed Stakeholder Dialogue on the final Technical Expert Group's EU Taxonomy report & European Commission consultation on renewed sustainable finance strategy
12 March	Followed Webstreamed Workshop on Innovation Fund: project selection and grant management
13 March	Followed Basel Convention Informal consultations of the Expert Working Group on the Review of the Annexes
17 March	Followed European Chemical Agency's webinar introducing the Substances of Concern in Products database prototype (SCIP database)
20 March	Followed webinar "EU Ecolabel for retail financial products: Update on the EU Taxonomy"
24 March	Followed an online meeting on the definition of chemical recycling
26 March	Followed Aker Solutions CCUS Academy webinar
30 March	Followed Small Intersessional Working Group webinar on the Technical Guidelines on plastic waste
31 March	Followed webinar on JRC-led project "Circular economy perspectives in the European textile sector"

CEWEP meetings/events

22 January	CEWEP WG Communication meeting, Brussels
27-28 January	CEWEP WG Residues meeting, Augsburg, Germany
30 January	CEWEP Workshop on Monitoring of Mercury Air Emission, Düsseldorf
5 February	CEWEP Board meeting, Düsseldorf
12 February	CEWEP WG Emission Control, Brussels
5 March	CEWEP organised a visit to the Brussels WtE Plant for European Policy Makers, Brussels

19 March, CEWEP online exchange with members on waste treatment in context of COVID 19
 24 March,
 31 March,
 7 April

Forthcoming meetings and events 2020

Every week CEWEP online exchange with members on waste treatment in context of COVID-19 (the exchange will take place as long as the COVID19 crisis continues and there is interest from the members; for more information, please contact maxime.pernal@cewep.eu)

8 April Participated in Industrial Emission Alliance teleconference

27 April Will participate in online BAT Workshop concerning hazardous chemicals management

4 June Will participate in online HAZBREF Final Conference

12 June Will attend Stakeholder workshop 2nd BREF review cycle, Brussels (TBC)

22-26 June Will attend 12th Open-Ended Working Group 12 of the Basel Convention (on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal), Geneva (TBC)

2-4 September Will present at IARC 2020, Geneva

7-11 September Will attend IFAT Fair, Munich

CEWEP meetings/events

21 April CEWEP STAC meeting (online)

25 June CEWEP WG Energy & Climate, Brussels (TBC)

8 September CEWEP WG Residues meeting, Brussels

9 September CEWEP WG Emission Control meeting, Brussels

23 September CEWEP General Assembly and CEWEP Presidency meeting, Brussels

Should you wish to follow us on Twitter: https://twitter.com/European_WtE

Most e-mails and documents mentioned in this report have already been circulated to the members of CEWEP and can be re-sent. Please send your requests to - info@cewep.eu.

Brussels, 10th April 2020

CEWEP e.V.

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