

## Résumé de la note: “The European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials - Call for Commitments”

### Rôle du PEI Matières premières

D’ici 2020, le PEI entend proposer à travers le SIP un certain nombre d’actions concrètes dans le cadre de l’innovation et de la recherche. Ces actions doivent cibler le début de la chaîne de valeur des matières premières et intégrer les industries en aval afin de commencer la transformation du secteur des matières premières de l’UE en vue de contribuer à la réindustrialisation de l’Europe.

Pour démarrer la mise en œuvre du SIP, la Commission lance un call for commitment aux États membres dans le cadre de la réalisation des objectifs du SIP, à travers les différents domaines d'action.

### Objectifs du call

A travers ces actions, le PEI entend impliquer un très grand nombre de partenaires à travers l'Union européenne ainsi que les acteurs de l'ensemble de la chaîne de valeur des matériaux. Le call for commitment s’adresse aux secteurs privé, public et non gouvernemental, y compris les universités.

L'appel vise à ce que les partenaires s'engagent conjointement à coopérer et à prendre des mesures qui contribueront à la réalisation des objectifs du SIP.

- ➔ Pour obtenir une reconnaissance officielle dans le cadre du PEI : un engagement doit répondre à toutes les exigences énoncées dans les directives, et être susceptible d'apporter une contribution significative à l'atteinte des objectifs de l'EIP.
- ➔ Il est prévu de lancer des calls for commitment en 2013, 2015, 2017 et 2019.

- **Exigences et directives**

Pour être reconnu, un engagement doit être clairement lié à un ou plusieurs des 24 domaines d'action du SIP et il est souhaitable que l'engagement soit clairement liée à une ou plusieurs des 97 actions du SIP.

Note assez floue de Commission : elle souligne qu’un certain nombre de règles de base telles qu'elles figurent dans les directives doivent être suivies, mais il s’agit de ne pas être trop normatif afin de ne pas décourager la mise sur pied de partenariats. Une certaine marge de manœuvre est donc possible.

- **Les partenaires**

Chaque engagement doit être fait au nom d'au moins trois partenaires, dont l'un doit être désigné comme coordonnateur et point de contact. Les partenaires doivent avoir leur centre d'activité dans au moins deux États membres différents. Toutefois, pour les engagements qui sont liés à des actions politiques non technologiques, il peut être suffisant d'avoir seulement des partenaires d'un État membre.

A noter : la participation par des entités ayant leur centre d'activité dans les pays non membres de l'UE peut être utile si elle fournit une valeur ajoutée, mais n'est pas une exigence.

- ➔ Le secteur privé doit obligatoirement être représenté parmi les partenaires. Le cas échéant, au moins une PME devrait figurer parmi les partenaires.
- ➔ La composition du partenariat peut être modifiée selon les besoins au cours de la mise en œuvre des activités.

- **La nature de l'engagement**

Exigence de base : le projet doit avoir un lien très clair avec le SIP.

- ➔ Les partenaires doivent s'engager à mener des activités au cours de la période 2014-2020.
- ➔ Un rapport annuel à la Commission européenne sur les progrès accomplis dans la réalisation des activités - ainsi que sur les importantes barrières à l'innovation rencontrées – doit être réalisé.
- ➔ Les engagements doivent viser à atteindre une ou plusieurs innovations à travers de nouveaux produits, procédés, services, technologies, modèles économiques ou des idées sur le marché.
- ➔ La capacité de commercialisation est considérée comme un aspect important de la proposition d'engagement. A noter qu'en plus de procurer des avantages commerciaux, un engagement peut viser à apporter des avantages sociétaux.

- **Aspects financiers et ressources**

Chaque engagement doit avoir un budget indicatif couvrant l'ensemble de la période d'activité, de 2014 à 2020.

- ➔ Le budget doit préciser les sources de revenus ainsi que les coûts prévus.
- ➔ Toute contribution provenant du budget de l'UE doit être clairement indiquée.
- ➔ Les contributions en nature doivent également être mentionnées

- **Procédure**

La date limite pour les soumissions n'a pas encore été divulguée par la Commission et le formulaire n'est pas encore disponible.

- ➔ Le choix des partenariats reconnus comme officiellement liés au PEI incombera au HLSG.
- ➔ En termes de timing : 4-6 semaines seront nécessaires à la Commission pour évaluer les engagements proposés. Il convient également de garder à l'esprit que la communication de la Commission sur le SIP doit inclure des informations sur les engagements pris. Une période de soumission de 3 mois est donc proposée
  - ➔ Comme le SIP a été publié le 25 Septembre, les parties intéressées auront 4 mois et quelques jours pour préparer la première soumission.

- **Implémentation**

Des recommandations d'amélioration peuvent être faites par les services de la Commission européenne en informant les points de contact, à la fois pour les engagements reconnus officiellement et pour ceux qui n'ont pas été officiellement reconnus mais qui peuvent se représenter lors d'un call ultérieur.

Pour les engagements qui sont étroitement liés, les partenaires concernés peuvent être invités à coopérer (sur une base volontaire) durant la phase de mise en œuvre.

### **Remarques**

- Ce call semble particulièrement exigeant par rapport à ceux des autres PEI, étant donné qu'il faut absolument pouvoir raccrocher sa proposition à une action précise (voir plan stratégique de mise en œuvre) du SIP et pas seulement aux objectifs généraux du PEI
- ➔ ceci risque de poser problème pour NEXT car aucune action n'a trait spécifiquement à la symbiose industrielle.
- En outre, les conditions indiquent qu'un projet doit rassembler au moins 3 partenaires (de préférence d'EM différents), sauf s'il s'agit d'une action du pilier non-technologique.

A noter : ce draft sera discuté lors de la prochaine réunion des sherpas mais le texte ne pourra sans doute pas être fondamentalement modifié.

Le call sortira fin octobre avec une deadline fin janvier.

***Pour information, voici ci-dessous les deux seules actions du Plan stratégique de mise en oeuvre du PEI matières 1e qui pourraient trouver un lien avec un outil tel que NEXT. Cependant, cela nécessite d'instaurer un partenariat impliquant des acteurs du secteur privé, éventuellement d'une chaîne de valeur particulière ( bois, phosphates, ...) et de déterminer une stratégie spécifique quant à l'objectif défini par l'action du SIP...***

### ***1.1.1 Action area n° II.8: Enhanced raw materials value chain conditions***

#### **Objectives:**

The objective of this action area is to enhance the conditions of the raw materials value chain and improve the combined use of primary and secondary raw materials without the loss of quality through improved cooperation along different supply chains (Tailor-made raw material specific objectives to be set).

#### **Problem definition:**

In several raw materials sectors, there is at the moment insufficient cooperation between the producers of secondary and primary materials, resulting in lower recycling rates or suboptimal use of raw materials along the value chain from an environmental and socio-economic performance point of view. In the specific field of wood, this is referred to as the cascading use of wood, which prioritises high-value applications over the lower added value and as such contributes to circular economy. Furthermore, there is a potential for an increased sustainable wood utilisation to meet the growing demand for wood, which requires close co-operation of various actors in the sector.

#### **Approach:**

The approach would involve improved cooperation within or along different supply chains, in order to improve the understanding of an optimal use of raw materials along the value chain. As for wood, the optimal use, from an environmental and socio-economic performance viewpoint, may vary between regions depending e.g. on infrastructure and proximity of downstream industries, thus a single solution would not apply. Similarly, practices and policies for wood mobilisation would also need to take into account differences between EU regions, including in forest types.

#### **Actions:**

- 1) Raw material partnerships: This action would be industry-led, potentially also involving academia, and focus on a limited number of key raw materials. Parties from mining, processing, recycling, application and public sectors should participate resulting in cross-sectoral partnerships and knowledge exchange, respecting the conditions of each value chain (avoiding a one-size-fits-all approach). For instance, in the Netherlands, “Green deals” are successful in the areas of phosphate recycling, the use of aggregates from secondary sources, and the use of recovered paper (i.e. European Recovered Paper Council).

- 2) Cascading use of wood: This action involves improving the understanding and application of the cascading use of wood by assessing the economics, feasibility and technological needs for the widespread and optimised application of the cascade, including an examination of existing EU and Member State policies and legislations and identification of good practices; developing models and tools for decision making and methodologies for assessing the cascade impacts; providing practical recommendations with guidance for policy-makers and value chain stakeholders and concrete actions for application; demonstration activities and dissemination of results.
- 3) Sustainable wood mobilisation: This action involves collecting existing and developing novel practices and policies along value chains for increased and sustainable supply of wood according to the quality needs; providing practical recommendations with guidance for policy-makers and value chain stakeholders and concrete actions for application; demonstration activities and dissemination of results. It may cover the following areas: effective forest ownership and land tenure, management, co-ordination and planning; adequate forest infrastructures and logistics; suitable market structures and transparency; improved recovery channels of post-consumer materials; adequately trained workforce; structures and instruments for improved access to finance and public incentives and supportive legal framework; silvicultural measures through intensified forest management (including higher-growth species and forest breeding and plant material refinement).

**Potential players:**

EU, MS, industry, forest/wood-based value chain actors, national / regional industrial symbiosis networks, academia

**Impacts:**

Interdisciplinary and transnational cooperation will boost raw material sector in the EU.

Specifically on wood, the action will allow matching the supply and demand of wood for the EU industry, while creating greater added value to the economy and more jobs compared to direct energy use of material.

**Link with other action areas of the SIP:**

This action is linked to the technological pillar, as it may involve development of decision-support systems for optimised supply chain management, including for optimised use of wood by-products and residues, .

**Link to other initiatives:**

Possible SPIRE Public-Private Partnership.

**1.1.2 Action area n° II.5: Optimised waste flows for increased recycling**

**Objective:**

The objective of this action area is to boost the quality and quantity of collected

waste/end-of-life consumer products, in particular those containing technology/critical metals – and improve the life-cycle management of products, thereby preventing losses of valuable raw materials and to then ensure their high quality treatment and recycling. This would in turn help further develop recycling activities, promote increased access to secondary raw materials and reduce the EU dependency on imports of many of these metals, including critical metals, in the EU, thereby contributing to increasing the share of industry in Europe's GDP.

**Problem definition:**

Many high-tech metals, essential for EU high-tech industries, still have global recycling rates below 1% after decades of use. Across the EU, only 30% of WEEE generated is properly collected and recycled. Very low collection rates for certain end-of-life consumer products containing technology/critical metals (for e.g. mobile phones), prevent end-of-life products from entering the recycling chain, although existing recycling technology would permit their recovery. There are insufficient economic incentives for collection and recycling of certain valuable and critical materials (technology/critical metals) within the EU. The relatively small amounts Critical Raw Materials (CRMs) used in Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) make separation of CRMs in WEEE currently uneconomic. The fragmentation of some recycling value chains also comes into play.

In addition, not all collection practices allow for optimal recycling. As at mid-2013, several Member States continue operating the comingled collection of paper, metals, plastics and glass streams, which may be detrimental to the quality and quantity of recycled materials.

Moreover, although EU waste legislation includes a combination of collection targets and recycling/recovery targets (e.g. for packaging, tyres, end-of-life vehicles, batteries and WEEE), these are weight-based, which means that there is no incentive to recycle critical materials. These metals therefore end up in slag, road constructions or waste deposits.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes can achieve a closing of the loop for raw materials recycling. For instance, when the pre-paid fees can contribute to the emergence of recycling facilities (investments), since long-term contracts with waste-operators allow them to invest. However, the efficiency and effectiveness of EPR schemes vary considerably among EU Member States.

Finally, there is currently insufficient understanding of the behaviour of consumers and of other stakeholders and of what the psychological, economic and practical drivers of reuse and recycling are.

**Approach:**

The approach of this action area involves improving the regulatory framework conditions and developing innovative business models and infrastructures (e.g. deposit systems or leasing) for increased recycling.

**Actions:**

- 1) Sophisticated and qualitative targets: More sophisticated and qualitative targets in EU legislation would trigger the development of technology in the field of collection,

pre-treatment and recycling to cope with more complex products. For these targets to be achieved, the development of infrastructures, know-how, technologies, tracking etc. is needed. This action could involve setting more relevant and category-specific targets and/or criteria for such targets for certain waste streams (such as batteries, WEEE, end-of-life vehicles, wood) and prioritizing certain materials, including critical metals and environmentally impacting materials and materials with a high energy content (such as aluminium), and introducing the notion of material yield and environmental impact (rather than focusing on total weight).

To this end, the European standardisation process could be further used, taking into account the need to set qualitative targets that are technically and economically feasible, the fact that material contents in products and waste are changing over time, the need to avoid excessive information requirements and the market demand for secondary raw materials of various quality grades. New targets should be based on the waste hierarchy, environmental impacts and raw material specifications including on recovery of materials (not only collection targets). Targets' achievement calculation should also be harmonised – detailed definition of data to be collected for comparability at EU level. In addition, implementation of new targets could be done in stages taking account of the stages of achievement of collection targets in Member States having more or less developed waste management systems.

- 2) Landfill ban for recyclable waste and incineration ban for certain waste: Paper and wood as well as other recyclable materials such as glass, metals, etc. should be considered for an EU list of waste banned from landfill. In this context, lists that currently apply e.g. in the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, France, Belgium, Norway and various US states and Canadian provinces should be considered.

As for the waste to be subject to a ban on incineration, it should apply to unsorted waste and to waste that may be recycled under technically, economically and environmentally safe conditions. To this end, a separate EU list should be developed and gradually expanded.

This action could involve a number of measures to clearly define the scope and to increase the effectiveness of the landfill and incineration bans on re-usable/recyclable materials, such as 1/ Establish – and gradually expand – lists under relevant EU legislation of waste categories that are to be banned from landfill and incineration respectively, taking into account their materials content, environmental impacts and the possibility of re-use/recycling under technically, economically and environmentally safe conditions; 2/ Define common classification of recovered material and of contamination limits, to facilitate trade; 3/ Improve the organisation structure and logistics for the collection of post-consumer waste at national and municipal levels; 4/ Clarify the status of used recycled materials as secondary raw materials in the EU legislation and standards (Waste Framework Directive and relevant standards).

- 3) Identifying existing waste collection systems in Member States, assessing barriers and economics (e.g. moving from co-mingled systems to separate collection) and sharing good practices.
- 4) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Schemes: This action could involve the

sharing at EU level of best practices found in EPR schemes operating in EU Member States, including on ways to ensure that 1/ there are incentives for consumers to return end-of-life products, that costs for business do not disproportionately increase; 2/ there is transparency in the operating method, financing and reporting; 3/ that any additional costs for municipalities are covered through the national EPR scheme (not leaving them with a surplus cost which inevitably is paid by the citizen) – in this respect the mission of collection schemes should be defined so as to avoid a pure economic approach which would neglect other strategic objectives such as recycling or access to raw materials. It would also look into EPR schemes which 4/ further promote traceability of end-of-life materials, from collection, pre-treatment to recycling as well as integration into new products including the development of appropriate tracing and tracking technologies as well as verifiable documentation tools, if necessary to be set and managed by administration.

- 5) Innovative approaches and infrastructures for recovery of end-of-life consumer products: This action would involve analysing and benchmarking several business models integrating the whole recycling value chain, (e.g. service-based models such as *leasing*, market-based mechanisms such as *product take-back or deposit-return systems*), identifying the successful models (e.g. in municipalities achieving over 75% recycling) and practical hurdles to innovative business models. This should cover a better understanding of the factors that influence consumer acceptance of new ownership models and other product service systems.

The action would take a material specific approach and attempting to close the recycling loop by applying a successful innovative approach/business model: Focus could be on a short list of selected substances, based on the list of 14 critical raw materials identified by the European Commission in 2010.

The action would then imply developing the Business Model Blueprint focusing on integration of the different activities of the recycling value chain and on the economic and environmental benefits that can be generated (e.g. establish what quantities of WEEE are necessary to secure adequate feedstock; identify optimum logistics and processing models).

The next step would be to pilot the implementation and measure the results, starting with a number of pilot product groups/regions (e.g. mobile phones, PCs, cars), in order to then further extend the approach to more products and regions incorporating “lessons learned” and fine-tuning the business models including consideration of specific regional/cultural characteristics.

**Potential players:**

EU, CEN/CENELEC, MS, industry, academia, NGOs

**Impacts:**

There is a potential to further increase collection rates by about 10 million tons of paper, currently disposed of by landfill (or incineration) and up to 15 million m<sup>3</sup> of used wood annually.

Extended producer responsibility, if well applied in combination with other economic and legal instruments, can promote sustainable production and consumption behaviours, enhance waste management performance and move towards a European recycling society. An additional €1 Bn could be generated in the EU economy by increasing



efficiency in recycling and recovery of WEEE. In France, new investment in recycling facilities was achieved through EPR in implementing the WEEE Directive. Decision-making to invest in facilities was facilitated through having a flow of money (financed through consumption) going to compliance schemes (controlled by the national authorities). 5 years after the beginning, more than 3000 jobs directly related to WEEE recycling were created and more than 20 plants taken into operation.

**Link with other action areas of the SIP:**

The action area is linked with Action area “Recycling of raw materials from products and buildings” and action on Eco-design Directive, the “Actions on enhanced raw materials value chain conditions” and “Optimised material recovery” (all WP3). It is also linked to certain action areas from the Technology pillar and is expected to have an impact on the Action areas “Materials for green energy technologies” and “Materials for electronic devices” (both WP2).

**Link to other initiatives:**

There is an overlap between the actions on targets, on EPR and on landfill ban and a recommendation under discussion within the European Resource Efficiency Platform. A study on good practices and guidance on Extended Producer Responsibility was launched recently by DG Environment, see <http://epr.eu-smr.eu/>. The Commission is currently also carrying out a waste target review to be completed in 2014, see [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/target\\_review.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/target_review.htm).