

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Spain 

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Waste prevention programme

This **country fact sheet** was produced in the context of reviewing national and regional waste prevention programmes across Europe. The [Waste Framework Directive](#) (Directive 2008/98/EC), Article 29, requires that Member States adopt their **waste prevention programmes** by 12 December 2013. Article 30(2) of the Directive invites the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out an annual review of progress in the completion and implementation of the programmes. Within the waste hierarchy, the overarching principle behind EU and national waste policies, waste prevention is considered the most desirable option.

SPAIN FACT SHEET

	<p>GDP EUR 1 041 billion (7.5 % of EU-28 total in 2014)</p>
	<p>Per person GDP EUR 25 000 (in purchasing power standard) (91 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)</p>
<p>Source: Eurostat</p>	<p>Use of materials 387 million tonnes DMC (5.8 % of EU-28 total in 2014) 8.3 tonnes DMC/person (64 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014) Resource productivity 2.68 EUR/kg (135 % of EU-28 average in 2014)</p>
	<p>Structure of the economy Agriculture: 3.2 % Industry: 25.4 % Services: 71.4 % (2014 est.)</p>
	<p>Surface area 506 000 square kilometres (11.3 % of EU-28 total)</p>
	<p>Population 46.5 million (9.2 % of EU-28 total)</p>

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	National
2.	Type of programme	Separate programme
3.	Title of programme and link to programme	Programa estatal para la prevención de residuos 2014-2020 (State Programme for Waste Prevention 2014-2020) http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/planes-y-estrategias/Programa_de_prevencion_aprobado_actualizado_ANFABRA_11_02_2014_tcm7-310254.pdf
4.	Duration of programme	2014-2020
5.	Languages	Spanish
6.	Contact person	Margarita Ruiz, mrsaiz@magrama.es or contact buzon-sgr@magrama.es Deputy Directorate on Waste, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment
7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p>The main objective of the programme is a 10 % reduction on the 2010 figure in the amount of waste generated annually (in tonnes) by 2020. This objective contributes to a reduction in marine litter from terrestrial sources (p. 25).</p> <p>The programme has four strategic aims: reduce the quantity of waste; reuse products and extend their life; reduce the content of harmful substances in materials and products; and reduce the environmental impacts of waste, as well as its impact on human health (p. 25).</p> <p>The implementation of credible environmental management systems in public administration and business should be a priority to ensure the adoption of more adequate prevention measures (pp. 25–26).</p>
8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	<p>Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the waste prevention programme?</p> <p>Yes. The programme is a basic programme and includes recommendations and proposed measures (pp. 33, 34, 35 and 36). The implementation of these measures will depend on multiple actions in different areas. Manufacturers, the distribution and services sectors, consumers and end users, and public administration will all be involved. The programme, in accordance with the current rules on waste classification, distinguishes between three groups of waste prevention measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those that affect the establishment of the conditions for the generation of waste (legal regulatory framework; the planning and performance of public administration); • those relating to the design, production and distribution phases of products; • those relating to the consumption and use phases.

The programme, thus including the promotion of measures to prevent waste, provides the best environmental and economic result opportunities, and is a key element in moving towards a sustainable economy. Chosen measures included in the programme depend on their effectiveness in relation to the prevention objectives. This has been valued taking into account four criteria listed in Annex III. Waste prevention benefits are manifested in savings in the consumption of raw materials, and in a reduction in the cost of waste management. Waste prevention also contributes to the generation of new business and employment opportunities. Waste prevention activities result in new economic activities relating to reuse, such as repair shops and second-hand markets. Many of these activities facilitate self-employment, consolidate the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises and micro-enterprises, or encourage the integration of people at risk of social exclusion.

9. Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • mining, raw material processing; • construction and infrastructure; • manufacturing; • sale, retail, transport; • households; • private service activities/hospitality; • public services.
10. Prevention of waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food/organic; • construction and demolition waste; • hazardous waste; • household/municipal waste; • paper; • packaging; • waste electrical and electronic equipment /batteries; • manufacturing waste; • bulky waste; • other.
11. Quantitative targets	The main objective of the programme is a 10 % reduction on the 2010 figure in the amount of waste produced annually (in tonnes) by 2020 (pp. 25 and 37).
12. Measures on quantitative prevention	Following an approach focusing on priority fields of action with a specific set of measures (see point 14), the programme targets quantitative waste prevention (i.e. a reduction in waste generation).
13. Measures on qualitative prevention	Following an approach focusing on priority fields of action with a specific set of measures (see point 14), the programme targets qualitative waste prevention (i.e. a reduction in harmful substances in products and a reduction in adverse impacts caused by waste).
14. Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: Examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1–16)	<p>1. Put into practice the strategy ‘more food, less waste’ and local programmes to reduce food waste, while promoting proximity markets (shopping locally) (p. 28).</p> <p>1. Review the decree that regulates the generation and management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste to strengthen prevention in construction, demolition and rehabilitation projects; the possibility of establishing economic incentives could also be assessed (p. 28).</p> <p>1. Include ratios relating to waste generation in the valuation of public procurement contracts, so that waste prevention can be measured and taken into account (p. 28).</p>

1. Review the packaging regulations to strengthen the prevention of over-packaging, the use of reusable packaging and the marketing of easily recyclable packaging (p. 29).

1. Strengthen the effectiveness of hazardous waste minimisation plans by means of the analysis of such plans and the establishment of substitution programmes (p. 30).

1. Review the regulations related to electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) to strengthen prevention aspects linked to the restriction of harmful substances in EEE and to foster its ecodesign and reuse, envisaging the possibility of establishing differentiated tariff criteria to finance WEEE management (p. 31).

2. Promote research and development (R&D) projects aimed at reducing food waste in the food supply chain (p. 28).

2. Develop selective demolition techniques (p.28) and tools to assess the environmental performance of construction materials and their potential for reuse (p. 28).

2. Encourage ecodesign of packaging and the development and use of new, more easily recyclable materials (p. 29).

2. Substitute harmful substances in production processes (p. 30).

2. Extend the life of vehicles, tyres and batteries (p. 31).

4. Promote ecodesign for vehicles, to facilitate dismantling and recycling at the end-of-life stage (p. 31).

5. Support businesses to prevent waste and to modify their production processes, logistics and sales in order to reduce food waste (p. 28).

5. Provide technical support and disseminate knowledge to companies to encourage waste prevention and reuse in C&D activities (p. 29).

5. Develop and implement benchmarking tools to make it possible to comparatively assess the different packaging available and help businesses to make informed decisions to prevent packaging waste, in addition to other tools to help assess the recyclability of packaging (p. 29).

5. Promote the provision of information to assist managers in dismantling vehicles and facilitating the reuse of their components (p. 31). (Manager is referred to waste manager which receives the end of life vehicles. Dismantling in this context means disassembling.)

5. Promote technical assistance to the chemical industry and dissemination of research results through technical centres and similar institutions (p. 30).

6. Promote training programmes for staff responsible for providing authorisations and for inspections in the chemical industry, to make sure that prevention is included in these actions and is accomplished (p. 30).

8. Promote the establishment of EEE repair shops (p. 32).

8. and 16. Promote the establishment of repair and second-hand shops for furniture, toys, books and textiles (p. 32).

9. Create voluntary agreements with:

- associations and social organisations, to make use of excess food items generated during the production and distribution phases of the supply chain (p. 28) (The association refers to the national or regional association on food industry, hotels, services, among others);
- the construction sector, to establish good practices within waste prevention (p. 29).

9. Use voluntary agreements to:

- increase sales in bulk;
- promote the use of reusable industrial packaging;
- promote a reduction in the consumption of single-use bags;
- promote a reduction in the use of single-use packaging in the catering and hotel sector (p. 29);

- apply the best available techniques to the substitution of harmful substances in the chemical industry (p. 30);
- accelerate the substitution of heavy metals and other toxic substances in vehicles, tyres and batteries (p. 31);
- promote ecodesign of EEE to facilitate repair and extend life (p. 31);
- promote information aimed at facilitating the repair and reuse of EEE components and to provide information to citizens about the products' characteristics related to their management as waste (p. 31);
- increase the reuse of EEE components in the professional field (p. 31).

10. Promote the implementation of credible environmental management systems in the chemical industry (p. 30).

12. Develop education and/or awareness campaigns to:

- promote sustainable consumption of food in households, schools and hotels, also encouraging 'cooking without waste' (p. 28);
- incorporate prevention and particularly reuse into minor construction projects (p. 29);
- emphasise the role that consumers and final users have in packaging waste reduction and reuse (p. 29);
- promote the use of products equivalent to single-use/disposable items that can be reused or have a longer life (p. 30);
- improve the delivery of used EEE to reuse centres and increase consumption (p. 32);
- encourage the delivery of furniture, toys, books and textiles to reuse centres and their resale (p. 32).

14. Create voluntary agreements to use reusable commercial packaging in the hotel and catering sector (pp. 29–30).

15. Include conditions in public procurement documentation to promote the reduction of packaging consumption and the use of reusable or refillable packaging (p. 30).

16. Promote pilot projects involving the substitution of single-use/disposable items with other products with a longer life (p. 30).

16. Promote the use of rechargeable batteries (p. 31).

16. Promote the reuse of parts or components of vehicles (p. 31).

16. Promote the use of second-hand or repaired tyres, provided that safety and quality can be guaranteed (p. 31).

16. Promote the establishment of used EEE collection networks, and of second-hand shops and EEE banks, to encourage reuse (p. 32).

16. Promote the establishment of collection networks for used furniture, toys, books and textiles, and of second-hand shops and used goods banks, to encourage reuse (p. 32).

15.	Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	<p>Promote the marketing of products in reusable and refillable packaging (p. 29).</p> <p>Promote the development of instruments (such as guarantees, certificates, etc.) to certify the quality of EEE in second-hand markets (p. 32).</p>
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16. Indicators proposed	<p>Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention?</p> <p>Yes (p. 37):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual amount of waste generated in tonnes; • annual amount of waste generated in tonnes in particular economic sectors (activity, p. 9); • annual amount of waste generated in tonnes in comparison with gross domestic product (GDP); • annual amount of municipal waste generated in tonnes; • annual amount of hazardous waste generated in tonnes in comparison with industrial GDP (gross value added (GVA)); • annual amount of C&D waste generated in tonnes in comparison with GDP (GVA); • annual amount of packaging waste generated in tonnes; • annual amount of WEEE generated in tonnes; • annual number of end-of-life vehicles; • annual number of end-of-life tyres; • annual amount of waste from batteries and accumulators; • number and economic value of R&D and innovation projects implemented annually in relation to waste prevention and sustainable consumption; • number of waste prevention awareness campaigns run annually; • number of voluntary agreements accomplished annually (in relevant sectors); • number of operative reuse centres and number of associated new jobs; • number of companies accredited under the European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme and other environmental management systems annually. <p><i>Monitoring of indicators</i></p> <p>To monitor the indicators, information available from the National Statistics Institute, the Ministry of the Economy and Competitiveness, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment, the autonomous communities and the local government will be used (p. 37)</p>
17. Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p>Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. The programme's results will be monitored every 2 years, with 2014 as the reference year.</p> <p>Monitoring will be based on the development of the indicators. The results of the evaluation will be made available in the annual report published by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment, starting in 2014 (p. 37).</p>
18. Target groups	<p>The programme identifies its target groups as follows (p. 25):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • producers, the distribution sector, the services sector; • consumers and end users; • public administration.

19.	Involvement of stakeholders	<p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?</p> <p>No information.</p> <p>The WPP does not describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme; however, some stakeholders were in fact involved before the plan was approved.</p> <p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?</p> <p>Yes. Stakeholders — manufacturers, the distribution and services sectors, consumers and end users, and public administration — are involved in most of the prevention measures in all the priority areas by products and sector. Voluntary agreements are mentioned as measures to be undertaken in the programme (pp. 28–31).</p>
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20.	Other comments	<p>Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?</p> <p>No information.</p> <p>There is no specific indication of costs, because the programme involves basic rather than detailed planning. However, it is stated that the actions performed by public bodies will be subject to the available budget, and some activities may be financed by the EU through the LIFE+ programme (p. 38).</p> <p>Other comments: four voluntary agreements have already been signed¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenio con ANEABE: Sostenibilidad medioambiental en el sector de las bebidas envasadas. • Convenio con la Cadena Agroalimentaria: Sostenibilidad medioambiental en el sector agroalimentario. • Convenio con H&M: Gestión sostenible del residuo textil. • Convenio con Koopera: Preparación para la reutilización de residuos y creación de empleo social y solidario. <p>Other draft voluntary commitments are being prepared.</p>

¹ Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment – Conventions and agreements, <http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/prevencion-y-gestion-residuos/convenios-acuerdos-voluntarios/>