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Skills and competencies for a Circular Human Resources
Management in the Foundry sector

EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL LAWS, REGULATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS FOR THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN THE FOUNDRY SECTOR

EUROPEAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS



Topics

- European laws for Circular Economy in Industry
- European regulations for Circular Economy in Industry
- Most important laws and regulations for Circular Economy in Industry in Spain, Italy and Turkey.



EUROPEAN LAWS FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN INDUSTRY





European laws for Circular Economy in Industry

History of the European Laws For Circular Economy In Industry:

- At the end of 2015, the European Commission proposed a legislative package on the circular economy, which is Europe's response for the years to come. The package covers different phases of the extended life cycle of a product: from production, through consumption, to waste management.



European laws for Circular Economy in Industry

- The proposed actions are designed so that the benefits reverberate both in the environment and in the economy. Its objective is to ensure that physical materials and their value are maintained as long as possible in the economic cycle, thus reducing waste, promoting energy savings and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



European laws for Circular Economy in Industry

Most important Laws for Circular Economy in Industry:

- [Directive \(EU\) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council Of 30 May 2018 Amending Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste.](#)

This Directive lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the generation of waste, the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use, which are crucial for the transition to a circular economy and for guaranteeing the Union's long-term competitiveness





European laws for Circular Economy in Industry

► [Directive \(EU\) 2018/850 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 Amending Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste.](#)

It aims to prevent, or reduce as much as possible, any negative impact from landfill on surface water, groundwater, soil, air or human health, and it does so by introducing stringent technical requirements. This Directive:

- introduces restrictions on landfilling from 2030 of all waste that is suitable for recycling or other material or energy recovery;
- seeks to limit the share of municipal waste landfilled to 10% by 2035;
- introduces rules on calculating the attainment of municipal waste targets and requires EU countries to put in place an effective quality control and traceability system for municipal waste landfilled;
- requires the European Commission, with the European Environment Agency, 3 years before each deadline, to draw up early warning reports to identify shortcomings in the attainment of the targets and recommending action to be taken;
- allows EU countries to use economic instruments and other measures to encourage the application of the waste hierarchy introduced under Directive 2008/98/EC, the Waste Framework Directive (see summary).



European laws for Circular Economy in Industry

- ▶ [Directive \(EU\) 2018/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 Amending Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste.](#)

This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.





European laws for Circular Economy in Industry

- [Directive \(EU\) 2018/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 Amending Directives 2000/53/EC On End-of-life Vehicles, 2006/66/EC On Batteries And Accumulators And Waste Batteries And Accumulators, And 2012/19/EU On Waste Electrical And Electronic Equipment.](#)

This directive makes amendments and improves the following directives:

- **Directives 2000/53/EC.** This Directive lays down measures which aim, as a first priority, at the prevention of waste from vehicles and, in addition, at the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of end-of life vehicles and their components so as to reduce the disposal of waste, as well as at the improvement in the environmental performance of all of the economic operators involved in the life cycle of vehicles and especially the operators directly involved in the treatment of end-of life vehicles.



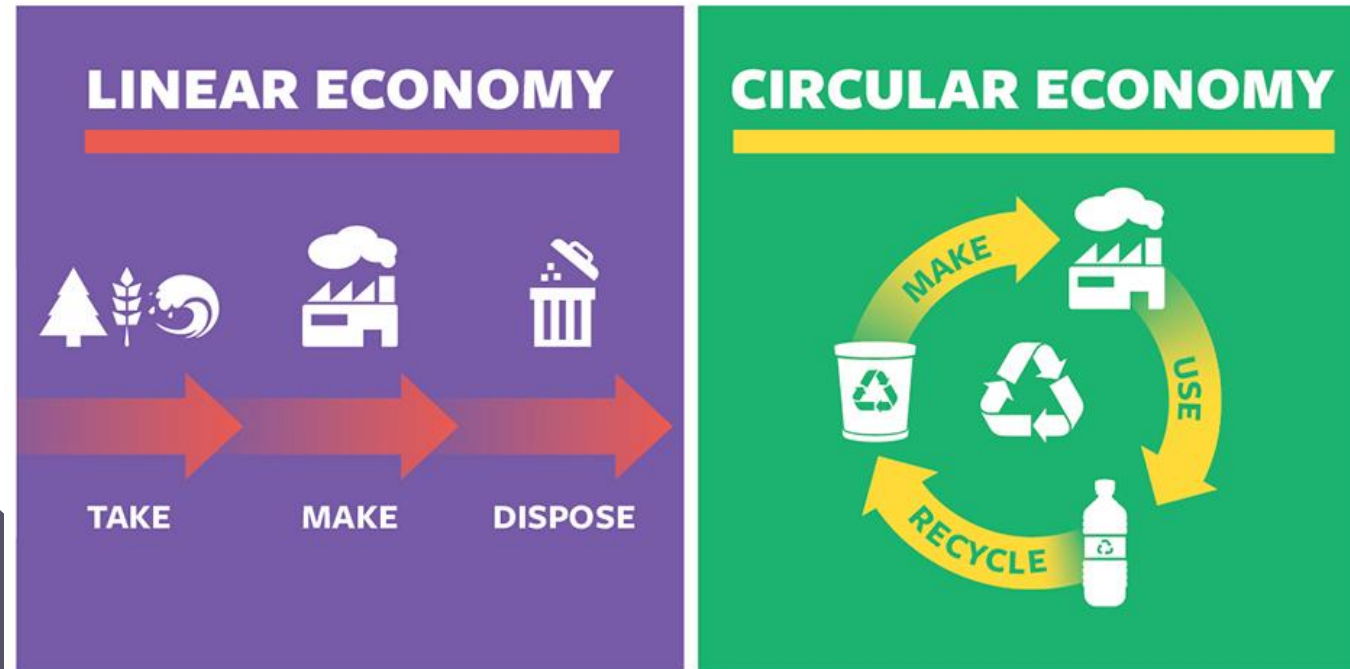
- **Directives 2006/66/EC.** This Directive establishes:
 - rules regarding the placing on the market of batteries and accumulators and, in particular, a prohibition on the placing on the market of batteries and accumulators containing hazardous substances; and
 - specific rules for the collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of waste batteries and accumulators to supplement relevant Community legislation on waste and to promote a high level of collection and recycling of waste batteries and accumulators.

- **Directives 2012/19/EC.** This Directive establishes:
 - This Directive lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use in accordance with Articles 1 and 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC, thereby contributing to sustainable development.





EUROPEAN REGULATIONS FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN INDUSTRY





European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

The role of standards:

The standards that are developed in the context of the circular economy are in the domain of developing frameworks, guidance, supporting tools and requirements for the implementation of activities of all involved organizations, to maximize the contribution to Sustainable Development.

Standards help to implement the sustainable use of resources and energy while protecting consumers, workers and the environment. This objective can be best reached by closing resource loops and maintaining the value and quality of materials all along the cycle.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

ISO standards for circular economy:

ISO, International Organization for Standardization is an independent, non-governmental international organization with a membership of 167 national standards bodies.

Through its members, it brings together experts to share knowledge and develop voluntary, consensus-based, market relevant International Standards that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges.

In 2018 they created a specific Technical Committee named ISO/TC 323, with the aim to work in standardization in the field of Circular Economy to develop frameworks, guidance, supporting tools and requirements for the implementation of activities of all involved organizations, to maximize the contribution to Sustainable Development.





European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

Definition of the Circular Economy by ISO:

Economic system that uses a systemic approach to maintain a circular flow of resources by regenerating, retaining or adding to their value, while contributing to sustainable development.

- Not only an environmental question and eco design thinking (“design out waste and pollution”), but also social aspects (improve the well-being of internal and external interested parties) and economic aspects (increase resource-use efficiency) which must be part of it
- Circular economy means to consider value network, i.e., an ecosystem of production/use/new life management and interested parties, life cycle thinking perspective
- Circular economy means to rethinking relationships: collaborative mode will support the transition from linear to circular economy; this also includes means such as digitalization and better data management
- Circular economy means change in mindset to promote long-term economy vision
- Circular economy means change of behaviors and mode of production/consumption



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

Technical Committee ISO/TC 323:

This Technical Committee has 74 Participating members and 19 Observing members.

They are actively working in 6 different standards:

- 1- ISO/CD 59004
- 2- ISO/CD 59010
- 3- ISO/CD 59020
- 4- ISO/WD 59040
- 5- ISO/CD TR 59031
- 6- ISO/CD TR 59032



TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

ISO/TC 323
Circular economy



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

1- ISO/CD 59004. Circular Economy – Terminology, Principles and Guidance for Implementation:

This document defines key terminology, establishes circular economy principles, and provides guidance for its implementation by using a framework and areas of action.

It is intended to be used by organizations seeking to understand and commit to a circular economy while contributing to sustainable development. These organizations can be either private or public, acting individually or collectively, regardless of type or size, and located in any jurisdiction, or position within a specific value chain or value network.

The standard is under development and it is expected to be published in mid-2023.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

2- ISO/CD 59010. Circular Economy – Guidance on the transition of business models and value networks:

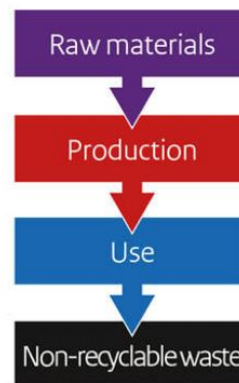
This document provides guidance for an organization seeking to transition its business models and value networks from linear to circular.

This document applies to any organization dealing with products or services regardless of its size, sector or region.

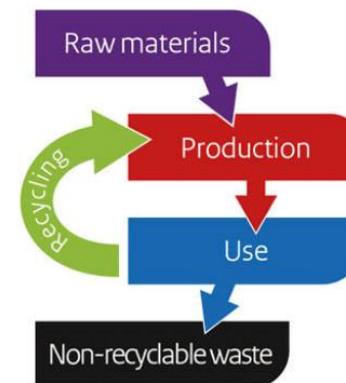
This standard is also under development and it is expected to be published in mid-2023.

From a linear to a circular economy

Linear economy



Reuse economy



Circular economy





European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

3- ISO/CD 59020. Circular Economy – Measuring and assessing circularity:

This document specifies a framework for organizations to measure and assess circularity, enabling those organizations to contribute to sustainable development.

The framework is applicable to multiple levels of an economic system, ranging from regional, inter-organizational, organizational to the product level.

The framework provides guidance on how the circularity performance of an economic system can be objectively, comprehensively and reliably measured and assessed using circularity indicators and complementary methods. The framework can be used to determine the effectiveness of circular actions executed by public and private organizations. The purpose of the standard is to assist organizations in the collection of necessary information to enable circular economic practices that minimize resource use and/or enable a circular flow of resources and contribute to sustainable development.

The framework can account for consideration of social, environmental and economic impacts when assessing circularity performance by allowing input from a variety of complementary methods.

The standard is under development and it is expected to be published in mid-2023.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

4- ISO/WD 59040. Circular Economy – Product Circularity Data Sheet:

The document provides a general methodology for improving the accuracy and completeness of circular economy related information based on the usage of a Product Circularity Data Sheet when acquiring or supplying products.

This general methodology contains then a set of requirements that need to be established by an organization aiming to use the concerned data sheet when acquiring or supplying products, which also includes the trusted reporting and exchanging of circular economy related information.

The document also provides guidance for the definition and sharing of a Product Circularity Data Sheet, considering the type, content and format of information to be provided.

This guidance and these requirements are intended to be applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size and nature.

These requirements implement a qualitative approach for business-to-business data exchange to be inclusive with small and medium businesses/enterprises and to protect confidential information.

The standard is under development and it is expected to be published in end-2023.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

5- ISO/CD TR 59031. Circular economy – Performance-based approach – Analysis of cases studies:

The document provides the analysis of case studies. It also provides experience feedback to make circular economy tangible, concrete.

The standard is under development.

6- ISO/CD TR 59032. Circular economy - Review of business model implementation:

It also provides experience feedback to make circular economy tangible, concrete. Reviews the business model implementation to explain how it has to be developed.

The standard is under development.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

More European Regulations:

The regulations that are going to be shown below belong to the following categories:

- ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSPARENCY AND POSITIONING
- ECODESIGN FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY
- WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS
- DECARBONIZATION WITH A LIFE CYCLE APPROACH
- ZERO POLLUTION





European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

1- ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSPARENCY AND POSITIONING: ISO/TS 14072:2014

[ISO/TS 14072:2014](#). Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines for organizational life cycle assessment.

This Technical Specification details

- the application of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) principles and methodology to organizations,
- the benefits that LCA can bring to organizations by using LCA methodology at organizational level,
- the system boundary,
- specific considerations when dealing with LCI, LCIA, and interpretation, and
- the limitations regarding reporting, environmental declarations, and comparative assertions.

This Technical Specification applies to any organization that has interest in applying LCA. It is not intended for the interpretation of ISO 14001 and specifically covers the goals of ISO 14040 and ISO 14044.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

1- ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSPARENCY AND POSITIONING: ISO 14031:2021

[ISO 14031:2021](#). Environmental management — Environmental performance evaluation — Guidelines This Technical Specification details.

- This document gives guidelines for the design and use of environmental performance evaluation (EPE) within an organization. It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size, location and complexity.
- This document does not establish environmental performance levels. It is not intended for use for the establishment of any other environmental management system (EMS) conformity requirements.
- The guidance in this document can be used to support an organization's own approach to EPE including its commitments to compliance with legal and other requirements, the prevention of pollution and continual improvement, among others.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

2- ECODESIGN FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY: ISO 14006:2020

[ISO 14006:2020](#). Environmental management systems – Guidelines for incorporating ecodesign

This document gives guidelines for assisting organizations in establishing, documenting, implementing, maintaining and continually improving their management of ecodesign as part of an environmental management system (EMS).

This document is intended to be used by organizations that have implemented an EMS in accordance with ISO 14001, but it can also help in integrating ecodesign using other management systems. The guidelines are applicable to any organization regardless of its type, size or product(s) provided.

This document is applicable to product-related environmental aspects and activities that an organization can control and those it can influence.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

2- ECODESIGN FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY: ISO 14009:2020

[ISO 14009:2020](#). Environmental management systems – Guidelines for incorporating material circulation in design and development

This document gives guidelines for assisting organizations in establishing, documenting, implementing, maintaining and continually improving material circulation in their design and development in a systematic manner, using an environmental management system (EMS) framework. These guidelines are intended to be used by those organizations that implement an EMS in accordance with ISO 14001. The guidelines can also help in integrating material circulation strategies in design and development when using other management systems.

This document provides guidelines for design strategies on material circulation to achieve the material efficiency objectives of an organization, by focusing on the following aspects:

- type and quantity of materials in products;
- product lifetime extension;
- recovery of products, parts and materials.

In design and development, many aspects are considered, such as safety, energy efficiency, performance and cost.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

3- WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS: ISO/AWI 59014

[ISO/AWI 59014](#). Secondary Materials - Principles, Sustainability and Traceability Requirements

This standard provides a framework for the sustainable management of secondary materials, including sustainability and traceability requirements for economic operators that recover secondary materials from all types of waste streams.

Traceability requirements enable product manufacturers, material producers and other purchasers of secondary materials to ensure credible traceability of recovered materials against sustainability criteria. Traceability requirements include the development of policies and procedures and responsibilities throughout the value chain of secondary materials.

This standard is under development, in the first stages of the work to be done for publishing it.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

4- DECARBONIZATION WITH A LIFE CYCLE APPROACH: ISO 14064-1:2018

[ISO 14064-1:2018](#). Greenhouse gases — Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

This document specifies principles and requirements at the organization level for the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals. It includes requirements for the design, development, management, reporting and verification of an organization's GHG inventory.

The ISO 14064 series is GHG programme neutral. If a GHG programme is applicable, requirements of that GHG programme are additional to the requirements of the ISO 14064 series.\



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

4- DECARBONIZATION WITH A LIFE CYCLE APPROACH: ISO 14067:2019

[ISO 14067:2019](#). Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification.

This document specifies principles, requirements and guidelines for the quantification and reporting of the carbon footprint of a product (CFP), in a manner consistent with International Standards on life cycle assessment (LCA) (ISO 14040 and ISO 14044).

Requirements and guidelines for the quantification of a partial CFP are also specified.

This document is applicable to CFP studies, the results of which provide the basis for different applications (see Clause 4).

This document addresses only a single impact category: climate change. Carbon offsetting and communication of CFP or partial CFP information are outside the scope of this document.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

4- DECARBONIZATION WITH A LIFE CYCLE APPROACH: ISO 19694-1:2021

[ISO 19694-1:2021](#). Stationary source emissions — Determination of greenhouse gas emissions in energy-intensive industries — Part 1: General aspects

This document specifies principles and requirements for the determination of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from sector-specific sources such as from steel and iron, cement, aluminium, lime and ferroalloy-producing industries. This document specifies definitions and requirements valid to the sector-specific parts of ISO 19694 series. It provides common methodological issues and defines the details for applying the requirements for the harmonized methods, which include:

- a) measuring, testing and quantifying methods for GHG emissions of the above-mentioned sector-specific sources in the cited standards;
- b) assessing the level of GHG emissions performance of production processes over time at production sites;
- c) establishing and providing reliable, accurate and quality information for reporting and verification purposes.

The application of this document to the other sector-specific standards in the ISO 19694 series ensures accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the obtained results. For this reason, it is a generic standard.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

5- ZERO POLLUTION: ISO 14090: 2019

[ISO 14090: 2019](#). Adaptation to climate change – Principles, requirements and guidelines



This document specifies principles, requirements and guidelines for adaptation to climate change. This includes the integration of adaptation within or across organizations, understanding impacts and uncertainties and how these can be used to inform decisions.

This document is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type and nature, e.g. local, regional, international, business units, conglomerates, industrial sectors, natural resource management units.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

5- ZERO POLLUTION: ISO 14091: 2021

[ISO 14091: 2021](#). Adaptation to climate change — Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment

This document gives guidelines for assessing the risks related to the potential impacts of climate change. It describes how to understand vulnerability and how to develop and implement a sound risk assessment in the context of climate change. It can be used for assessing both present and future climate change risks.

Risk assessment according to this document provides a basis for climate change adaptation planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for any organization, regardless of size, type and nature.



European Regulations for Circular Economy in Industry

5- ZERO POLLUTION: ISO/CD 14068

[ISO/CD 14068](#). Greenhouse gas management and climate change management and related activities
– Carbon neutrality

Under development by technical committee ISO/TC 207/SC 7 on greenhouse gas management and related activities



MOST IMPORTANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN INDUSTRY IN SPAIN, ITALY AND TURKEY





Most important laws and regulations in Spain

- ▶ [I ACTION PLAN OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY 2021-2023. SPANISH CIRCULAR ECONOMY STRATEGY.](#)
 - The Spanish Circular Economy Strategy (EEEC) calls for the preparation of successive three-year action plans that specify and coordinate the measures of the General State Administration (AGE) for the promotion and inclusion of the Circular Economy (EC) in the different sectoral policies in order to advance in the adoption of a sustainable economic, social and environmental model.
 - Thus, the I Circular Economy Action Plan is an ordered instrument of the 116 measures arranged by eleven ministries that make up a coordinated and complementary response that reinforces each of the individual measures proposed to achieve the objectives defined for the year 2030 and that in turn maintain coherence with the initiatives and policies undertaken at the community level.
 - Within the framework of the criteria established in the EEEEC, which in turn takes as a reference the axes defined in the first Circular Economy Action Plan of the European Commission, the Plan is divided into 5 axes and 3 lines of action. At the same time, within each of the axes and lines, the measures are grouped to respond to the most shared concerns of the circular economy.



Most important laws and regulations in Spain

- [Law 7/2022, of April 8, on waste and contaminated soil for a circular economy.](#)
 - The purpose of this Law is to regulate the legal regime applicable to the placing on the product market in relation to the impact on its waste management, as well as as the legal regime of the prevention, production and management of waste, including the establishment of applicable economic instruments in this field, and the law applicable to contaminated soils.
 - This Law is intended to prevent and reduce the generation of waste and the adverse impacts of its generation and management, the reduction of overall impact of the use of resources and the improvement of the efficiency of said use with the ultimately to protect the environment and human health and to carry out the transition to a circular and low-carbon economy with business models, innovative and sustainable products and materials to guarantee the operation efficient internal market and Spain's long-term competitiveness.
 - Likewise, this law is intended to prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on human health and the environment, with special attention to the aquatic environment.



Most important laws and regulations in Spain

- [PERTE \(Strategic projects for economic recovery and transformation\) of circular economy.](#)
 - The Circular Economy PERTE seeks to accelerate the transition towards a more efficient and sustainable production system in the use of raw materials. The circular economy represents a new paradigm of production and consumption in which resources are optimized and the waste generated is minimised. It is about promoting a transition from the current linear economic model based on produce-consume-disposal to another in which the ecological footprint is reduced by promoting actions such as recycling and reuse of products.
 - The circular economy has the potential to create some 700,000 jobs in Europe, of which at least 10% could be generated in Spain. In addition to favoring these employment niches, this strategy will provide resilience by alleviating the Spanish economy's dependence on foreign countries, especially in times of uncertainty about the availability of raw materials.
 - PERTE extends this approach to all productive sectors, as well as consumption and waste management. The planned investments include aid worth 492 million euros and it is expected to mobilize resources of more than 1,200 million until 2026.



Most important laws and regulations in Italy

- [“Towards a Model of Circular Economy for Italy - Overview and Strategic Framework”](#)
 - This document defines Italy’s strategic positioning on the issue in line with the commitments adopted under the Paris Agreement, UN Agenda 2030, G7 Communiqué and within EU.
 - The document calls for a "change of paradigm" for Italy's economy, for a new way to consume, produce and do business. There is a need for a new industrial policy aimed at sustainability and innovation capable of increasing the competitiveness of products and manufacturing.
 - Considering the importance of the document, the Italian government decided to collect the contributions of all institutions, firms, experts and citizens who deal with the issue to develop a document that is the result of a shared and participatory process.



Most important laws and regulations in Italy

- [The key environmental legislation is the Environmental Consolidated Act \(Norme in materia ambientale or Codice dell'Ambiente\) \(Legislative Decree no 152/2006\) \(ECA\).](#)
 - The ECA has seven parts:
 - ✓ Environmental general principles.
 - ✓ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (see Question 17) and Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) permit (autorizzazione integrata ambientale) (AIA) (see Question 4 and Question 5).
 - ✓ Water resources management (see Question 6 and Question 7) and soil protection.
 - ✓ Waste and packaging management (see Question 19 and Question 20).
 - ✓ Remediation of contaminated sites (see Question 22 to 25).
 - ✓ Air protection and air emissions (see Question 8 to 10).
 - ✓ Environmental damage.



Most important laws and regulations in Italy

- Environmental laws regulating specific areas:
 - ✓ [Presidential Decree no. 59/2013](#): Single Environmental Authorisation (autorizzazione unica ambientale) (AUA). Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 13 marzo 2013, n. 59.
 - ✓ [Legislative Decree no. 49/2014](#): waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)





Most important laws and regulations in Turkey

► [National Waste Management Action Plan \(2016- 2023\).](#)

- Waste management has been identified as a top priority by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (“Ministry”). In this context, the Ministry published the “National Action Plan for Waste Management 2023” in 2016, which analyses the current waste management situation for the 81 provinces of Turkey and sets out the country’s waste management objectives. The Turkish Ministry of Environment and Urbanization also has a website dedicated to waste management ZERO WASTE.
- Waste management is a constantly growing area. According to the report “Municipal Waste Management in Turkey” published by the Ministry in 2016, the number of landfills in Turkey increased from 15 in 2003 to 82 in the 3rd quarter of 2016. In addition, the number of licensed recycling and recovery facilities has skyrocketed over the last decade. In 2003 there were 46 recycling and recovery facilities for different types of recyclable waste; the number of authorized facilities rose to 1226 by 2015.
- According to the National Waste Management Plan and the 2016 Action Plan, 61.07% of municipal waste is disposed of in sanitary landfills and 28.25% in municipal landfills. 11% of municipal waste (including packaging waste) was reported as recycled, composted or otherwise disposed of.
- The National Action Plan for Waste Management 2023 provides for the disposal of 35% of waste through recycling and 65% through regular storage by 2023.



Most important laws and regulations in Turkey

► Zero Waste Regulation:

- “Zero Waste” is a goal defined as waste management philosophy that involves preventing the wastage, using the resources more efficient, reviewing the reasons for waste formation, preventing or minimizing waste formation, and collecting and recovering waste at source separately.
- Zero Waste System is a 7-step roadmap consisting of steps that companies, institutions or organizations should apply to be included in Zero Waste.
 1. Determination of Focal Points
 2. Determination of Current Situation
 3. Planning
 4. Identification of Needs & Supply
 5. Education & Awareness
 6. Application
 7. Reporting





Most important laws and regulations in Turkey

➤ National Waste Management Legislation:

- Turkish legislation and policy in the field of waste management have been prepared in line with the country's harmonization process with the European Union. In this context, on the basis of Environmental Law No. 2872, several regulations have been adapted to regulate different categories of waste such as municipal waste, excavated soil, construction, and demolition waste, medical waste, hazardous waste, packaging waste, spent batteries, and accumulators, waste vegetable oils, waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste oils and end-of-life vehicles, etc. The Waste Management Regulation, which sets the framework for waste management in Turkey, has been implemented taking into account Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive).
- Turkey is also party to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

➤ Metal Casting Industry Guide:

- Sectoral Hazardous Waste Management Guidelines series, sourced from industry identification, correct classification of hazardous wastes, waste prevention/reduction and appropriate recovery/ to waste producers and the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization for the disposal of (MoEU) has been prepared to guide the organization.



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