



Ukraine, Kyiv

THE INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS FOR THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC CIRCULAR ECONOMY



NGO Living Planet

PRINCIPLES, METHODS AND PRACTICES FOR DECLARING THE CONTENT OF RECYCLED OR RECLAIMED MATERIAL IN A PRODUCT

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Declarations in the form of phrases or graphic symbols provide an idea of a specific characteristic related to environmental impacts that may be useful for operation, maintenance, repair or disposal.

Content of recycled material in products
(X%) = (A/P) x 100

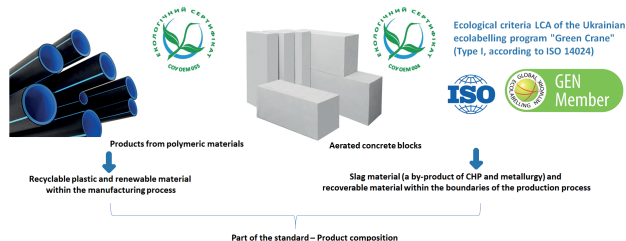
A – is reprocessed (restored, recovered, renewed) material

P – is the final product

Some reclaimed [reclaimed] materials can be directly introduced into the manufacturing process, which includes the reprocessing process, without having a separate operation in the system, which is called the "reprocessing process". In this case, the formation of by-products and waste still occurs within this manufacturing process. These by-products and waste must be taken into account when determining the mass of recycled material to be used in the formula for calculating the proportion of recycled material.

The mass of material obtained from the recycling process should be used, after accounting for losses and other selections.

The correctness of the calculation can be achieved by a standardized method and evaluation by an independent third party.



Environmental criteria (evaluation criteria) of type I environmental labeling programs are built on the principles of life cycle assessment (LCA) in accordance with ISO 14040. They are developed for each product category separately and are implemented in the format of the certification system standard.

DSTU 9060:2020 Environmental impact assessment – Transport facilities – Assessment criteria and environmental impact indicators
* national standard of Ukraine

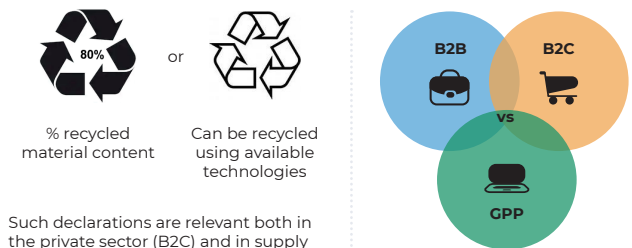


Slag materials as a substitute for crushed stone



Up to 30% of the non-price criterion during public procurement.

The transition to a circular economy model that complies with the European Green Deal causes an increase in demand for declaring the content of recycled or reclaimed materials in the product. Such declarations are relevant both in the private sector (B2C) and in supply chains (B2B) and in the field of public procurement (GPP, SPP).



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To give preference to a product containing recycled or reclaimed material, there is a need for a calculation methodology. Interpretations, methods of their application and warnings about misleading the consumer are set out in the international standard ISO 14021: 2016 Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labeling).

Depending on the product category, the methodology should be clarified.

Conclusions

1. In the context of achieving the goals of the European Green Deal, the influence of political, legislative and economic instruments to stimulate the replacement of primary resources with secondary or by-products will increase.
2. International standards system - ISO does not offer methods suitable for direct measurement of the content of recycled material in products of different categories.
3. Based on the basic representation of the material recycling system according to ISO 14021, the interpretation of life cycle data can be developed for a calculation method for a certain product category.
4. In order to ensure conformity confirmation, it is better to integrate the developed method into the system of standards by which the product or construction project is evaluated. For example, environmental criteria for environmental labeling programs or standards in the field of environmental impact assessment.
5. An independent assessment by a competent authority will provide confirmation for proper declaration. This, in turn, will prevent misleading claims (greenwashing) and facilitate the application of requirements in supply chains, in public procurement and in the private market.
6. The integration of the requirement and the method into the system of standards will provide a complex assessment together with other requirements for resource efficiency, eco-design and improved environmental characteristics, prevent additional burden on business and promote the development of green markets.