

3 Work with the political and regulatory bodies to determine what kind of measures to promote recycled aggregates would work best in each Member State. National projects to promote aggregates recycling should consider the physical infrastructure needed for recycling, the economic viability to recycle and the education of customers on the benefits of using recycled materials.

4 Promote the collation of accurate statistics to show the availability of recycled aggregates and to benchmark the improvements of use made by individual Member States.

5 Encourage the European Commission to acknowledge the product status of recycled aggregates and to endorse the adoption of established Member State Quality Protocols that implement End of Waste Criteria in their markets. This, therefore, implies the promotion of recycled aggregates where economically, environmentally and technically feasible respecting the given technical standards.

6 Ensure that the Waste Framework Directive recognises that waste from one process could be the raw material for another and that all current unfounded barriers restricting the movement of such materials are quickly removed to realise a circular economy.

7 In practice, neither the available amount of recycled aggregates nor the quality would allow for the complete substitution of natural aggregates. Even with the total recycling of all C&DW it would only cover some 12-20% of the current total demand of aggregates.



**UEPG aisbl**

Rue d'Arlon 2, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

Tel +32 22 33 53 00 Fax +32 22 33 53 01

E [secretariat@uepg.eu](mailto:secretariat@uepg.eu) Web [www.uepg.eu](http://www.uepg.eu)

EU Transparency Register 15340821653-49



**Resource Efficiency, Recycling  
and End of Waste Criteria for  
Recycled Aggregates**

 **Key Messages**

## Who we are



**UEPG, the European Aggregates Association, represents Members in 30 countries across Europe.**

**The aggregates sector is by far the largest amongst the non-energy extractive industries and represents mostly SMEs.**

## What are Aggregates?

Aggregates are granular materials used in construction.

Natural Aggregates are derived from natural sources and are processed as defined in European Standards. Natural aggregates resources in most parts of Europe are available in such amount that the supply for the European economy was secure if access was granted sufficiently.

Recycled aggregates are derived from the reprocessing of materials previously used in construction, including construction and demolition residues, as defined in European Standards. It is acknowledged that recycled aggregates cannot completely substitute natural aggregates.

## Our objectives

- to promote efficient and sustainable use of raw materials in order to realise the circular economy;
- to support the development of end-of-waste criteria for construction & demolition waste (C&DW)
- to make sure that natural and recycled aggregates are subject to the same environmental and quality criteria in their respective applications;
- to improve the awareness of recycled aggregates for use in applications where economically, technically and environmentally reasonable;
- to support Member States in their ambitions to use more recycled aggregates in appropriate applications or to maintain higher recycling rates.

## Key Messages

- 1 Encourage the application of an optimal construction design philosophy to ensure the longest possible lifespan, to minimise initial material use, to have a built-in adaptability and minimal end-of-life demolition.
- 2 Having a recognised European specific End-of-Waste criteria for all Member States.