Country profile

Early warning assessment related to the 2025 targets for municipal waste and packaging waste

ICELAND

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European Environment Agency

Contents

Acknowledgements

This draft assessment was prepared by the ETC/CE under guidance of the European Environment Agency. It builds to a large extent on the answers provided by the Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate in August 2023 to a questionnaire developed by the EEA and ETC/CE, and two bilateral meetings held on 26th of October 2023 and 4th of March 2024, as well as written comments and information provided by the Icelandic authorities in response to the draft version of this assessment. The EEA and ETC/CE would like to thank the Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate, the Icelandic Environment Agency and the Icelandic Recycling Fund for the information provided.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and purpose

This document is an early warning assessment for Iceland. The document is based on the analysis of a number of factors affecting recycling performance (success and risk factors). The assessment aims at concluding whether Iceland is at risk of missing the targets for municipal waste and packaging waste set in EU legislation, as incorporated into the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA Agreement), for 2025. In addition, it provides an early assessment of the prospects for meeting the 2035 target for landfilling of municipal waste.

1.2 Approach

The assessment follows a methodology developed by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE throughout 2020 (ETC/WMGE, 2021) which was slightly adapted to be applied to the European Economic Area EFTA States in 2023 (ETC CE, 2023). This methodology uses a set of quantitative and qualitative success and risk factors affecting recycling performance. The assessment is largely based on the information provided by the Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate in the reply to a European Environment Agency-ETC/CE questionnaire as well as on available information from Eurostat and other relevant sources.

More specifically, chapter 2.1 assesses the likelihood for Iceland to achieve the target to prepare for reuse and recycle at least 55 % of municipal solid waste (MSW) for 2025. Chapter 2.2 assesses the likelihood for Iceland to achieve the overall packaging waste and specific packaging materials' recycling targets for 2025. Chapter 2.3 examines the prospects for Iceland to landfill less than 10 % of the generated municipal solid waste by 2035. The official early warning assessment for the landfilling target is only due in 2032 and accordingly the assessment contained in Chapter 2.3 is only preliminary.

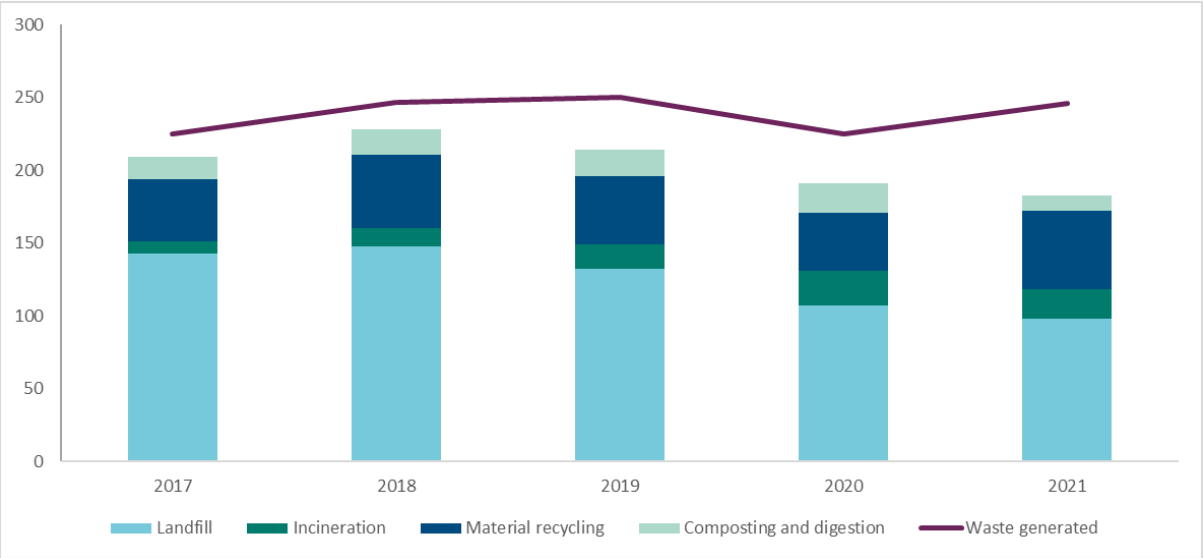
1.3 Member State profile – context parameters

Municipal waste generation and treatment

Despite a small peak in 2018, overall, Iceland 's municipal waste generation has stayed quite stable over the past five years. In 2021, the country generated 246 thousand tonnes of municipal waste. (Figure 1.1). This corresponds to 659 kg/cap in 2021, which is well above the (estimated) EU average of 527 kg/cap in the same year.

The sums of reported amounts of waste being treated are lower than the total amount of waste generated. The difference between reported amounts generated and treated increased over the last five years. In 2021, the sum of all treatment paths accounts for only 75% of the generated amount of waste. According to information provided by the Icelandic authorities, the remaining part is sent to 'other recovery', which is not included in the data published by Eurostat. In 2021, Iceland still relied strongly on the landfilling of waste, with around 40 % of all municipal waste still going to landfill in 2021, coming down from 64 % in 2017. 22 % is diverted towards material recycling in 2021, up from 19 % in 2017. The share of municipal waste incinerated increased from 4 % in 2017 to 8 % in 2021.

Figure 1.1 - Municipal waste generation and treatment in Iceland between 2017 and 2021, in thousand tonnes



Note: Information for 2019 was provided by Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland, 2023a)

Source: Eurostat (2024)

Legal Framework

European Economic Area EFTA States including Iceland are obliged to meet the targets for the recycling and preparation for reuse of municipal waste set out in the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), the packaging waste recycling targets of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (PPWD) and the target on the landfilling of municipal waste defined in the Landfill of Waste Directive (LWD) within the same deadlines as the EU Member States. The Joint Committee Decisions (JCDs) incorporating these acts and amendments thereto into the EEA Agreement (by virtue of which the acts are made applicable to Iceland) do not provide for any derogations or adaptations to those targets for the European Economic Area EFTA States, including Iceland.

In Iceland, the main legislation that regulates municipal solid waste (MSW) is the Act No 55/2003 on Waste Management (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2003). The act was amended in the year 2021 with extensive changes being enforced from 1 January 2023. These amendments were to a large extent made to implement the revisions in several EU waste directives as adopted in 2018 and incorporated into the European Economic Area Agreement, including the amendments to the WFD with regard to municipal solid waste. In addition, Regulation No 803/2023 on Waste Management (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023b) focuses extensively on MSW, recycling and recovery targets and other responsibilities pertaining to MSW. The regulation implements for example the targets set out in the WFD for MSW.

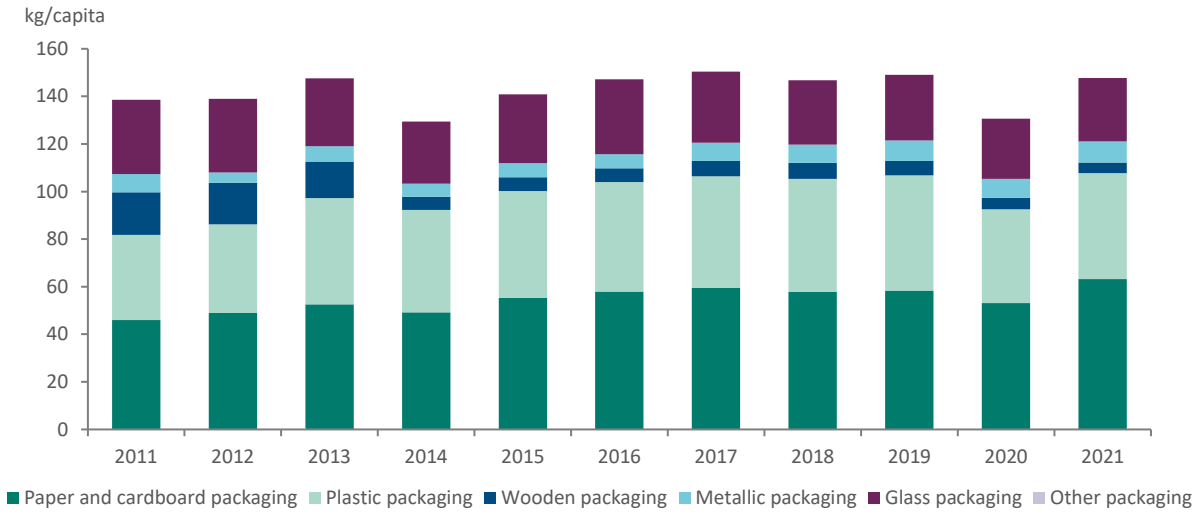
Waste management plan(s)

European Economic Area EFTA States have to issue one or several waste management plans, covering their entire geographical territory, in line with Art. 28 WFD. Iceland addresses this through a national policy on waste management issued by the Government on the one hand and through regional waste management plans connected to the role of the municipalities. The plans are valid for a period of 12 years, and mandatory to be revised each six years. These plans have thus medium-term character. They address how municipalities set out actions to achieve the targets, and how they are progressing towards achieving these. (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a)

Packaging waste generation and treatment

In Iceland, 55,046 tonnes (148 kg/cap) of packaging waste were generated in 2021, which is significantly lower than the (estimated) EU average of 189 kg/cap. The total packaging waste generation per capita shows some fluctuations over the years. The total amount of packaging waste has increased by 6.7 percent since 2011, mainly due to a significant increase of paper and cardboard packaging, while the generated amounts for wooden packaging, steel packaging and glass packaging decreased, most significantly for wooden packaging (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2 - Packaging waste generation in Iceland between 2011 and 2021, in kg per capita



Source: Eurostat (2023c)

Capture rates for recyclables

The capture rate is a good performance indicator of the effectiveness of the separate collection system. The capture rate has been calculated for this report by dividing the separately collected weight of a certain material for recycling by the weight of the material in total municipal waste. The capture rates are calculated based on data received from the Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (2023) on household waste composition, the amounts or residual waste and amounts of separately collected for recycling. For Iceland the separate collection capture rates are presented in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 - Capture rates for different waste fractions in Iceland

	Household waste composition (%)(a)	Amount of materials present in residual waste (tonnes)(b)	Amount of separately collected materials (tonnes) (a)	Amount of materials present in total municipal waste	Capture rate (%)
Reference year	2022	2021	2021		
Mixed municipal waste, total		124,655			
Paper and cardboard	9.5%	11,842	39,610	51,452	77%
Metals	4.1%	5,111	2,089	7,200	29%
Glass	5.1%	6,357	7,059	13,416	53%
Plastic	16.1%	20,069	5,539	25,608	22%
Bio-waste	49.3%	61,455	19,154	80,609	24%
Textiles	3.3%	4,114	2,309	4,114	36%
Wood	0.8%	997	43,567	44,564	98%
WEEE	1.4%	1,745	3,945	5,690	69%

(b) **Note:** Share of material in household waste multiplied with the amount of mixed waste in2021 as reported in the questionnaire by the Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (2023)

(a) **Source:** As reported in the European Environment Agency-ETC/CE questionnaire by the Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (2023a)

The capture rate shows that there is especially room for improvement of separate collection rates of metals, plastics, bio-waste and glass. This was addressed by Act No 103/2021 which introduced mandatory separate collection of these waste categories from 1 January 2023. It can be assumed that this introduction of improved separate collection will lead to higher capture rates in the coming years.

2 Success and risk factors likely to influence future performance

2.1 Target for preparing for reuse and recycling of municipal waste

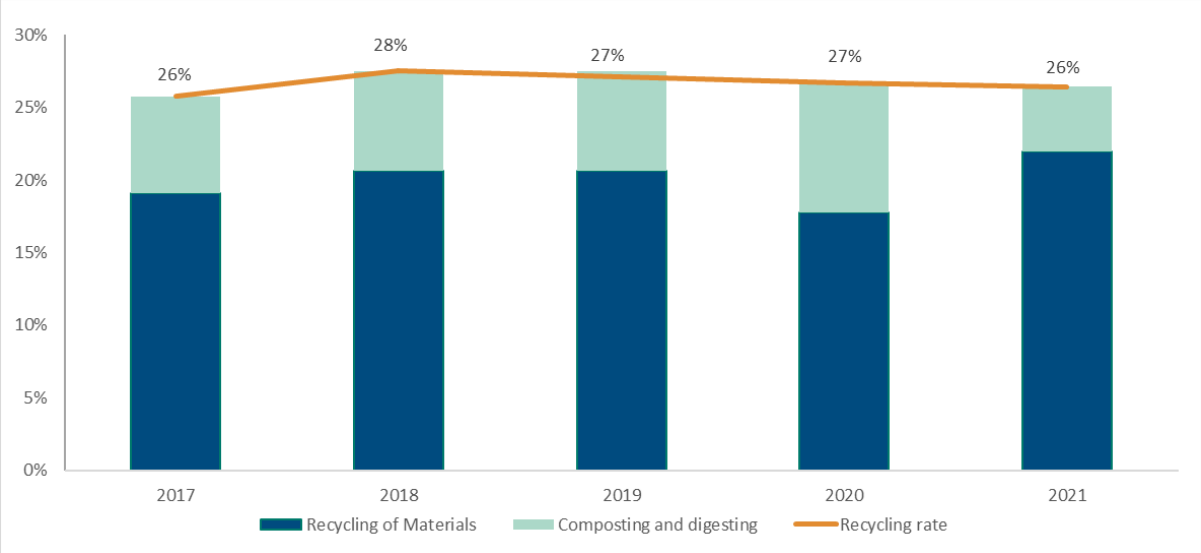
This chapter aims at assessing the prospects of Iceland to achieve the **55 % preparing for reuse and recycling target** for municipal waste in 2025. For a detailed description of the methodology followed, the development of success/risk factors and their impact on recycling, please consult the Methodology report (ETC/WMGE, 2021) and the 2023 addendum (ETC CE, 2023).

2.1.1 Current situation and past trends

SRF MSWR-1.1: Distance to target

The overall recycling rate of Iceland shows a stable trend since 2017 (Figure 2.1). In this analysis the recycling rate is calculated based on the Eurostat data set "Municipal waste by waste management operations [env_wasmun]" and information received from the Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (2023a) by dividing the summed amounts of recycling of materials and of composting and digestion by the total generated amounts.

Figure 2.1 - Recycling rate in Iceland between 2017 and 2021, in percentage



Source: Eurostat (2024) and Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (2023a)

The actual distance to the target for the most recent data point is a key factor determining the likelihood of meeting/not meeting the target. The closer the country is to the target already, the more likely that the target will be met. For Iceland, the recycling rate is 26 % in 2021, which is 29 percentage points below the 2025 target of 55 %. However, as of 2023 Iceland implemented fundamental changes to the waste management system nationwide through the implementation of Act No 103/2021. It can be expected that the introduction of the changes in this Act will lead to a significant increase of the recycling rate.

The Icelandic authorities indicated that the reporting of data on municipal waste has recently been improved and brought closer to the calculation rules for the reporting of data as required by

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004. Plastics packaging from industrial sources are sorted and recycled in a facility in Iceland. Paper and cardboard, beverage cartons, mixed plastics, metals and glass are exported for recycling. For plastic waste, and to some extent also for paper and cardboard, the reported amounts relate to the actual recycled amounts. For the other fractions however, the exported amounts were reported as recycled but might be corrected based on further information. The Icelandic authorities currently do not receive information from the importing countries/companies about the actual recycling or rejects during the further processing of these materials. The actual recycling rate might therefore be lower than the reported data. However, as of 1 January 2023, all packaging is covered by the Icelandic Recycling Fund, and the data is corrected for losses using signed Annex VII declarations from waste operators in importing countries.

Therefore, for data reported for the year 2023 and onwards the new calculation rules will be applied for all packaging (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a).

Based on the currently latest available data from 2021, Iceland's recycling rate was 26 %. However, some of the separately collected waste, especially glass, wood and biowaste were partly directed to other recovery activities which do not count into the recycling rate.

The recently adopted changes in Iceland's waste management system can be expected to increase the rates of separate collection and recycling. For example,

- If Iceland could reach the EU average capture rate for biowaste of 42%, this would result in a separately collected amount of biowaste of about 34,000 tonnes (based on 2021 data as indicated in Table 1). If this amount would be fully composted or digested and subsequently recycled, the recycling rate would increase by 10 percentage points. In case Iceland would reach the average capture rate of the six EU countries with the highest capture rates for biowaste (69%), the recycling rate could even increase by 19 percentage points.
- If on top of this, all the separately collected amounts of wood, glass, and WEEE that were sent to 'other recovery' in 2021 would instead be recycled, this would increase the recycling rate by another 14 percentage points.

In total, these theoretical changes would result in an overall recycling rate of 51% - 60%, bringing Iceland much closer to or even reaching the 55% recycling rate target. However, this calculation does not yet account for losses and rejects during sorting and recycling processes so the resulting recycling rate would be somewhat lower.

Summary result

Distance to target > 14 percentage points	Based on the latest available data Iceland's recycling rate was 26 % in 2021, so the distance to the 2025 target was 29 percentage points.
Robustness of the underlying information	The new calculation rules have been implemented partly according to the Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (2023). Iceland invested heavily over the past few years to get better insights in actual recycled amounts abroad. Also, due to the significant changes Iceland has implemented at the beginning of 2023, the data from 2021 that is used in this assessment do not reflect the current situation.

SRF MSWR-1.2: Past trend in municipal solid waste recycling rate

The recycling rate over the last five years shows to be rather stable, indicating that the efforts made over the last years to increase recycling in Iceland have not been effective (Figure 2.1).

However, since 2023 additional efforts are being made regarding separate collection, which could lead to a significant increase of the recycling rate from 2023 onwards.

Summary result

RR < 46% and increase in last. 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate remained stable at around 26 % over the past five years.
Robustness of the underlying information	The new calculation rules have been implemented partly according to the Icelandic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (2023). No breaks in time series are indicated in the data set.

2.1.2 Legal instruments

SRF MSWR-2.1: Timely transposition of the revised Waste Framework Directive into national law

Timely transposition of the WFD, as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851 (revised WFD), into national law within the foreseen period is key for a waste management system in line with EU requirements and the European Economic Area Agreement.

Following the incorporation of the revised WFD into the European Economic Area Agreement by JCD No 318/2021, which entered into force on 1 August 2022, Iceland notified the EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA) of its national implementing measures on 7 June 2023 and 11 September 2023.

Iceland indicated that the national implementing legislation entered into force on 1 January 2023, which is 5 months after the compliance date for the revised WFD under the European Economic Area Agreement.

Transposition with a delay of less than 12 months	Iceland's legislation implementing the revised WFD entered into force on 1 January 2023, which is 5 months after the compliance date.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from ESA

SRF MSWR-2.2: Responsibilities for meeting the targets, and support and enforcement mechanisms, e.g., tools, fines etc.

Clearly defined responsibilities, enforcement and support mechanisms for meeting the targets across different entities and governance levels are important for achieving high recycling rates. The clearer the responsibilities for meeting the target and the accountability for failing the targets are, the higher the chance that the targets will be met.

Each municipality is responsible for ensuring that the general recycling targets for municipal solid waste are met within the municipality. Municipalities determine the arrangement for the collection of MSW, both from households and other sources within the municipality. The arrangement of the collection shall contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Act on Waste Management (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2003), including set targets for recycling, reuse and reducing of waste landfilled. Furthermore, regional waste management plans shall address how municipalities are progressing towards achieving these targets and set out actions to achieve them.

The amendments to Act No 55/2003 (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2003) that came into force on 1 January 2023 define a minimum service requirement for urban areas regarding separate collection of MSW. Currently, bio-waste, plastics and paper and cardboard are to be separately collected door-to-door in all urban areas in Iceland. Furthermore, textiles, glass, metals

and hazardous waste from households shall be collected separately, i.e., via neighbourhood bring points. The amendment also includes new monitoring mechanisms towards the municipalities regarding how they have to report on their performance. (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a).

There is no specific enforcement mechanism is in place, other than general provisions on penalties for violations of the Act No 55/2003 on Waste Management (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2003) and general provisions of the Local Government Act, No 138/2011, regarding negligence of municipal statutory duties (Government of Iceland, 2011). However, the achieved results per municipality are made public, which can lead to peer pressure between municipalities and thus additional efforts toward reaching the targets. (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a)

Different support tools are in place to improve the efficiency and performance that influence the recycling rate of generated MSW (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a):

- Uniform labelling following the harmonized Nordic labelling system was introduced in 2020 as a voluntary system across the whole waste management system. The system uses harmonized pictograms to make the sorting of waste easier for citizens.
- From 1 January 2023 it is prohibited to landfill or incinerate waste from separate collection.
- Publication of a guidance document for the municipalities on the implementation of waste management, including an extensive overview of the obligations of the municipalities regarding waste management, guidance on the making of regional waste management plans and template for municipal bylaws regarding waste management.
- Publication of a report analyzing different implementation methods of suitable Pay-As-You-Throw systems (PAYT).
- Information campaign aimed at the municipalities and in addition several workshops for the municipalities were held focusing on regional waste management plans as a useful tool for policy and decision making, procurement on local level in the spirit of circular economy and practical implementation of PAYT.

The guidance document (VSO Consulting, 2022), can be seen as a handbook for municipalities. It explains in an easily understandable way what the law says regarding waste management. This document is well used by municipalities and is regularly updated by the Environment Agency in cooperation with the Association of local governments based on new regulations and feedback received.

Summary result

Clearly defined responsibilities, enforcement and good set of support mechanisms for meeting the recycling targets	Responsibilities are defined and support mechanisms for municipalities are in place, as well as mandatory recycling targets at municipal level. There are consequences for the municipalities if the targets are not met in the form of a general penalty.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

2.1.3 Economic instruments

SRF MSW-3.1: Taxes and/or ban for landfilling residual- or biodegradable waste.

Bans and taxes on landfilling of residual municipal waste can help to discourage strong reliance on residual waste treatment and thus support recycling.

In 2021, Iceland landfilled 39.8 % of the generated municipal solid waste. There is no landfill tax in place, however, Iceland introduced a ban on the landfilling of separately collected waste in 2023, with some exemptions. Waste resulting from subsequent treatment operations of the separately collected waste for which landfilling delivers the best environmental outcome is exempted (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a)

A ban on the landfilling of biodegradable waste is planned. According to the waste management policy it was planned to be in force by 2024. It has however been delayed and will probably enter into force in 2030. (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a)

Summary result

No landfill taxes	There is no landfill tax in place. There is a ban on the landfilling of separate collected waste, however, not for municipal or biodegradable waste.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF MSWR-3.2: Taxes on municipal waste incineration

Taxes on incineration of mixed municipal waste can help to discourage strong reliance on waste incineration and thus support recycling.

Iceland incinerates only a small fraction of the generated municipal waste. There is no incineration tax in place.

Summary result

No incineration taxes	There is no incineration tax in place in Iceland
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF MSWR-3.3: Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system in place.

PAYT systems are designed to incentivize citizens to make a bigger effort in separating their waste at source. However, a PAYT system should be designed with the appropriate level of source separation encouragement to ensure that citizens do not misplace waste in recycling bins in order to avoid residual waste charges. Overall, PAYT usually has a positive effect on source separation and thus recycling rates through direct involvement of citizens.

The national rules on PAYT were adopted on 1 January 2023 (Article 23(2) of Act No 55/2003 on Waste Management) and implementation is underway. Implementation is expected to be finished in 2024, and it is expected that the whole population should be covered and paying waste management fees according to PAYT (The Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate, 2023). In the beginning of 2024, 25 municipalities out of 64 were collecting waste management fees according to PAYT system or are planning to introduce such a system, including the most populated areas in Iceland, leading up to covering 70% of the population currently and expected to increase to 80% coverage on short term. Municipalities in Iceland implement PAYT based on a volume-based system, based on the size of bins and containers. The size hereof differs depending on the type of household. The size of the bin for mixed fractions is typically smaller than those for separately collected fractions. Fees for mixed bins are typically higher than for recycling bins (organic, paper and plastic waste) in order to incentivize recycling and preventing waste from being generated. A collection fee usually has to be paid per type

of bin (size and type of waste), not per collection. The PAYT system has to cover at least 75% of the costs, up to 25% of the costs can be collected by a fixed rate. In 2023 and 2024, the ratio can be 50/50. (The Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Umhverfis–, orku– og loftslagsráðuneytið), 2023.

There are no further changes planned to the PAYT system (except the full implementation thereof).

Summary result

Implemented in some regions / municipalities (50-80% covered) and firm plans for rolling out to at least 80% of the population	National rules on PAYT were adopted and implementation is underway.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

2.1.4 Separate collection system

SRF MSWR-4.1: Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different MSW fractions

Separate collection systems are a key enabler for high recycling rates and for collecting recyclables at adequate quality. Generally, the more convenient and accessible these systems are for their users, the better results they deliver. The assessment methodology categorises different types of collection systems (door-to-door, bring points with a density of > 5 per km^2, bring points with a density of < 5 per km^2, civic amenity site) for assessing the degree of convenience, and differentiates between cities (densely populated), towns and suburbs (intermediate densely populated) and rural (thinly populated areas). It then calculates which share of the population is served by which type of system. The assessment is done on a material basis and taking into account the different materials according to their average share in municipal waste. This is described in more detail in the methodology (ETC/WMGE, 2021).

For Iceland, no data is available at Eurostat (2023a) regarding the percentages of households living in cities, in towns and suburbs and in rural areas. However, based on (O'Neill, 2023) we assume for this assessment that 94% of the population is living in cities, towns and suburbs.

In Iceland there are legal requirements regarding the minimum service level that has to be provided by municipalities regarding the collection of waste depending on the region (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2003). This act requires that in all urban areas, bio-waste, plastics and paper and cardboard has to be separately collected and picked up door-to-door. Textiles, glass, metals and hazardous waste has to be picked up in the vicinity of homes (through collection points). Hazardous substances are however generally not collected at collection points because of security issues and potential 'black market' issues. In the capital area, the door-to-door collection is organised by offering two to four bins per household. Two bins are used for households with less than 3 inhabitants. Both bins have two compartments, one bin for bio-waste and mixed waste, one bin for plastics and paper/cardboard. If there are more than three inhabitants per household, they will get three bins, one for bio-waste and mixed waste, one for plastics and one for paper and cardboard. Household with four bins, one for each waste stream, can choose a smaller bin for mixed waste. Apartment buildings can choose how many bins they need and the size depending on the sorting and the amounts of waste generated in the building. (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a). WEEE is generally collected at civic amenity sites but also taken back at shops of certain size.

In rural areas, the legal requirement is that bio-waste, plastics, paper and cardboard, textiles, glass, metals and hazardous waste are separately collected. The law does not specify the service level required by the municipality and thus does not specify where the collection has to take place. (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a)

Table 2.1 gives an overview of the current collection system in Iceland, as introduced in January 2023.

Table 2.1 - Characterisation of the collection system in Iceland

	Cities (densely populated areas)					**Towns and suburbs** (intermediate density areas)					**Rural areas** (thinly populated areas)			
	Door-to-door - separate	Door-to-door - co-mingled	Bring point (>5 per km²)	Bring point (<5 per km²)	Civic amenity site	Door-to-door - separate	Door-to-door - co-mingled	Bring point (>5 per km²)	Bring point (<5 per km²)	Civic amenity site	Door-to-door - separate	Door-to-door - co-mingled	Bring point	Civic amenity site
Mixed/residual waste	xx				x	xx				x	xx		x	
Paper and Cardboard	xx			x		xx			x		xx		x	
Ferrous metals				xx	x				xx	x				x
Aluminium				xx	x				xx	x				x
Glass				xx	x				xx	x				x
Plastic	xx			x		xx			x		xx		x	
Bio-waste	xx					xx					xx			
food														
garden					x					x				x
Textiles				xx	x				xx	x			xx	x
Wood					xx					xx				xx
WEEE					xx					xx				xx
Composite packaging					x					x				x
Other (please specify):														

Note: xx: dominant system; x: other significant systems. If the systems vary between municipalities, the largest city can be used as proxy. Grey cells are considered as 'high convenience'.

Source: Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (2023a)

Summary result

Paper and cardboard	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
Metals	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
Plastics	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
Glass	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
Bio-waste	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	Food waste is collected door to door, and small amounts of garden waste can be put in the same bin. Bulky garden waste however is collected at the civic amenity sites.
Wood	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
Textiles	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
WEEE	Medium convenience collection services dominate	
Robustness of the underlying information		Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF MSWR-4.2: Firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection for the different MSW fractions.

There are no plans in Iceland to change the current collection system.

Summary result

Paper and cardboard	N/A (for countries in which a high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	
Metals	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	
Plastics	N/A (for countries in which a high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	
Glass	N/A (for countries in which a high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	

Bio-waste	N/A (for countries in which a high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	
Wood	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	
Textiles	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	
WEEE	N/A (for countries where high to medium convenience collection services dominate already)	
Robustness of the underlying information		Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

2.1.5 Extended producer responsibility (EPR) and similar schemes

SRF MSWR-5.1: Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging

Within EPR schemes, fee modulation (or eco-modulation) is a system with different fees for different types of packaging material and designs. While basic fee modulation, i.e., different fees for the main material groups, are common, advanced fee modulation can create stronger incentives for packaging producers to design for recycling and thus create favourable conditions for higher recycling rates. The level of advancement of the fee modulation is assessed against four criteria that have been selected as benchmarks for a well-designed eco-modulated fee system:

1. recyclability, for example differentiating between PET and PS, between different colours of PET, or between 100% cardboard boxes and laminated beverage cartons.
2. sort ability and disruptors, for example a malus for labels/caps/sleeves made of other materials, which are not fitted for the recycling technologies of the main packaging;
3. recycled content; and
4. if there is a transparent compliance check by the PRO that producers report correctly.

In Iceland there is an EPR system in place for packaging materials both from household and non-household sources. The majority of packaging used in Iceland is imported and subject to customs procedure. A recycling fee is levied by Iceland Revenue and Customs and collected by the Financial Management Authority, independent of whether the packaging is imported or locally produced. Collection through customs and by official entities makes free-riding difficult or near impossible (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a). The recycling fee differs per type of material, and is earmarked to be used for the recycling of that specific material. For single use beverage PET packaging there is advanced fee modulation in use for both household and non-household packaging. The system takes into account both recyclability and recycled content. The fee differs, depending if the PET is transparent, coloured or recycled PET.

Summary result

At least one packaging fraction has an advanced fee modulation that meets at least two assessment criteria	For single use beverage PET packaging, there is advanced fee modulation that takes both recyclability and recycled content into account.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

2.1.6 Treatment capacity for bio-waste

SRF MSWR-6.1: Capacity for the treatment of bio-waste

Bio-waste is the largest single waste fraction in municipal waste, and adequate treatment capacity needs to be (made) available.

The overall mixed municipal waste in Iceland amounts to 125,000 tonnes in 2021. The reported share of bio-waste in mixed municipal waste is 49.3 %, meaning that a total of 61,455 tonnes of bio-waste is present in the mixed municipal waste (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a). Adding the volumes reported as separately collected bio-waste in 2021 of 19,154 tonnes, this results in an overall amount of generated bio-waste of 80,609 tonnes, excluding home-composted amounts. This suggests that about 24 % of bio-waste was captured in 2021. It is unclear whether there is additional volume of bio-waste extracted from residual waste treated in MBT plants. We assume in this assessment that there should be capacity available to treat at last 80 % of the generated bio-waste, corresponding to a need for a capacity of around 65,500 tonnes.

According to the Icelandic authorities, there is a capacity of approximately 44,000 tonnes currently available and being used for the treatment of separately collected municipal biowaste (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a). There are currently two large bio-waste treatment installations in Iceland. The installation in the capital region has a permitted capacity of 40,000 tonnes of biowaste. Only half of this capacity is currently used due to start-up problems but it is expected that these problems will be solved soon, and the full capacity can be used. This capacity will be used almost solely for bio-waste. The second facility has an operational permit for the treatment of up to 15,000 tonnes of biowaste. Without further development regarding the infrastructure, the facility is only able to treat around 8 000 tonnes of biowaste on an annual basis. Of these 8,000 tonnes, around 2,000 – 3,000 tonnes have been food scraps in recent years. The supporting material in the process, wood chips etc., has in recent years not been sourced from municipal waste. The remaining capacity is used for biodegradable waste from other sources. It is estimated that other small actors doing centralized treatment of bio-waste will in the upcoming year treat less than 1,000 tonnes in total.

This capacity is below the capacity which is considered sufficient, namely 80 % of total generated bio-waste or 64,500 tonnes (80 % of 80,609 tonnes).

Summary result

Bio-waste treatment capacity below 80% of generated municipal bio-waste and no plans to extend capacity	Iceland currently has a treatment capacity for biowaste of 44,000 tonnes. Additional capacity is planned; however, this capacity is mainly focusing on other fractions. This additional capacity is in any case not sufficient to close the gap.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF MSWR-6.2: Legally binding national standards and Quality Management System for compost/digestate

To create a market for compost and digestate, compost should be of a good quality for use as a soil improver or fertilizer. Legally binding standards provide guarantees regarding the quality of the compost/digestate produced. A quality management system (QMS) aims at addressing different elements of a production process to ensure a stable and high-quality output (product) which helps toward reaching a pre-set quality for the product.

There is no national standard regarding the quality of compost. However, Iceland uses the British limit values regarding contamination. If these are fulfilled, the material is seen as a product, and not as a waste (end of waste criteria). If the EU defines quality standards for compost, Iceland would follow those. If the operator wants to put the compost on the market as a product, then they can apply for an 'advisory opinion' from the Environment Agency. In that case, several parameters have to be monitored, including the input to recycling plants, additives used, and the quality of the output (this is on top of the permit). This system can be seen as a QMS that follows the waste through the system.

Summary result

Legally binding national standards for compost/digestate quality in place, and quality management system in place	If the operator intends to sell the compost as a product, the operator can apply for an 'advisory opinion' and a QMS will be used. Regarding the contamination of this compost, Iceland follows the British limit values.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

2.2 Target for the recycling of packaging waste

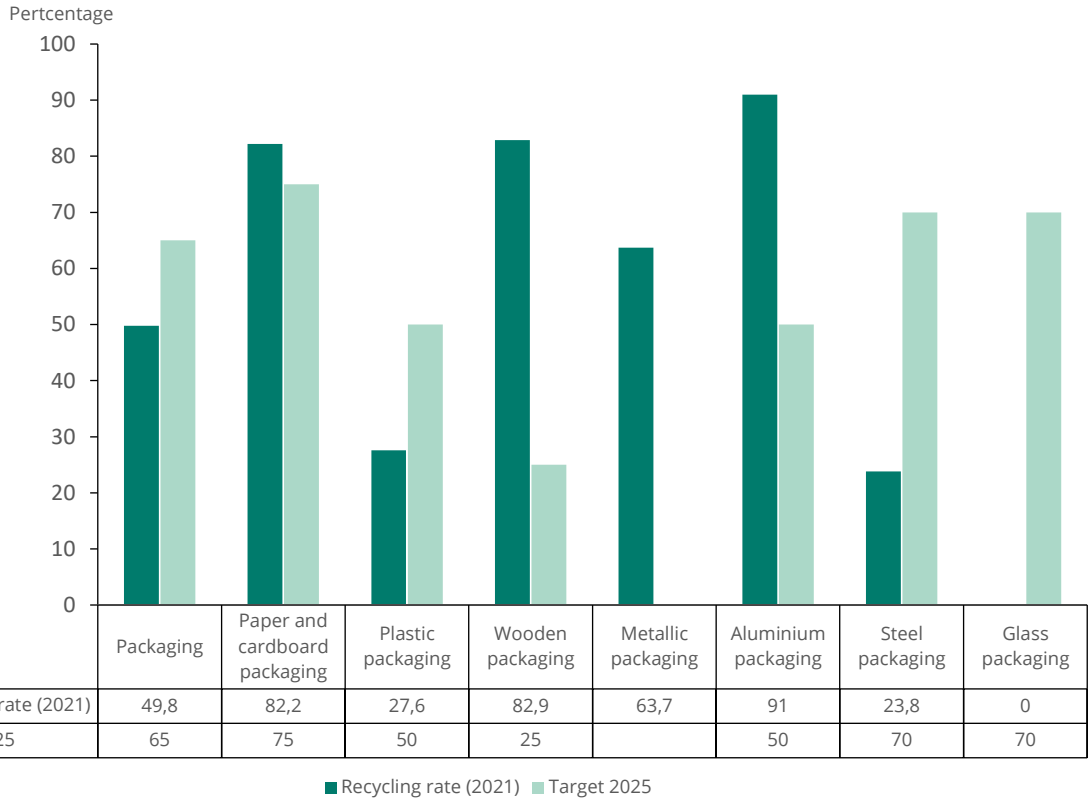
This chapter aims at assessing the prospects of Iceland to achieve the **65 % recycling target for packaging waste** in 2025 as well as the **material specific packaging waste recycling targets** (50 % of plastic; 25 % of wood; 70 % of ferrous metals; 50 % of aluminum; 70 % of glass; 75 % of paper and cardboard). In order to conclude on this likelihood, the analysis takes stock of the status of several factors that are proven to influence the levels of recycling in a country. For a detailed description of the methodology followed, the development of success/risk factors and their impact on recycling, please consult the Methodology report (ETC/WMGE, 2021) and the 2023 addendum (ETC CE, 2023).

2.2.1 Current situation and past trends

SRF P-1.1 Distance to target

The actual distance to the target for the most recent data point is a key factor determining the likelihood of meeting or not meeting the target. This analysis is based on data published in the dataset "Recycling rates for packaging waste" [TEN00063], as reported by Iceland to Eurostat. The latest available data refers to 2021. Packaging waste data for Iceland for reference year 2021 have been partly reported according to the new reporting rules as defined in the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/665 and incorporated into the European Economic Area Agreement by JCD No 173/2022 (EU, 2022). The performance of Iceland for 2021 is illustrated in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2 - Packaging recycling rates for Iceland in 2021, in percentage



	Packaging	Paper and cardboard packaging	Plastic packaging	Wooden packaging	Metallic packaging	Aluminium packaging	Steel packaging	Glass packaging
Recycling rate (2021)	49,8	82,2	27,6	82,9	63,7	91	23,8	0
Target 2025	65	75	50	25		50	70	70

Source: Eurostat (2023d), EU (2018)

For Iceland, the reported total recycling rate for packaging waste is 15.2 percentage points below the 2025 target of 65 %. Paper and cardboard, wooden packaging and aluminium packaging reach the

2025 target. For plastics packaging, the distance to target is 19.2 percentage points and for ferrous packaging 46.2 percentage points. Though collected separately, glass packaging is not recycled in Iceland but sent to other recovery operations (e.g. backfilling; layering in landfills, etc.).

There is no evidence that the reported recycling rates already fully follow the calculation rules as laid down in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/665 as incorporated into the European Economic Area Agreement by JCD No 173/2022. Given that Iceland exports most of the packaging waste for recycling after a first sorting step, the waste statistics for recycling are based on sorted recyclables and not actually recycled amounts after processing, except of for plastic packaging from industrial sources. In this assessment it is therefore assumed that rejects during processing have not been deducted from the reported recycled amounts. As of 1 January 2023, all packaging is covered by the Icelandic Recycling Fund, and the data reported is corrected using signed Annex VII from waste operators in importing countries. This will ensure compliance with the new calculation rules from 2023 data onwards.

As a matter of sensitivity analysis, to assess what the impact of the full application of the new calculation rules could be, recycling losses found in literature (EXPRA, 2014) are applied to the packaging recycling rates as reported for reference year 2021 for Iceland:

- Paper and cardboard packaging: decrease by 10 %, from 82.2 % to 74 %
- Metal packaging: decrease by 14 %, from 91 % to 78.3 % for aluminium packaging and from 23.8 % to 20.5 % for ferrous metals packaging
- Glass packaging is not recycled in 2021

Taking these recycling losses into account, Iceland does still reach the targets for aluminium and wooden packaging. For all other packaging, taking into account the recycling loss rates, means the targets are not reached.

Summary result

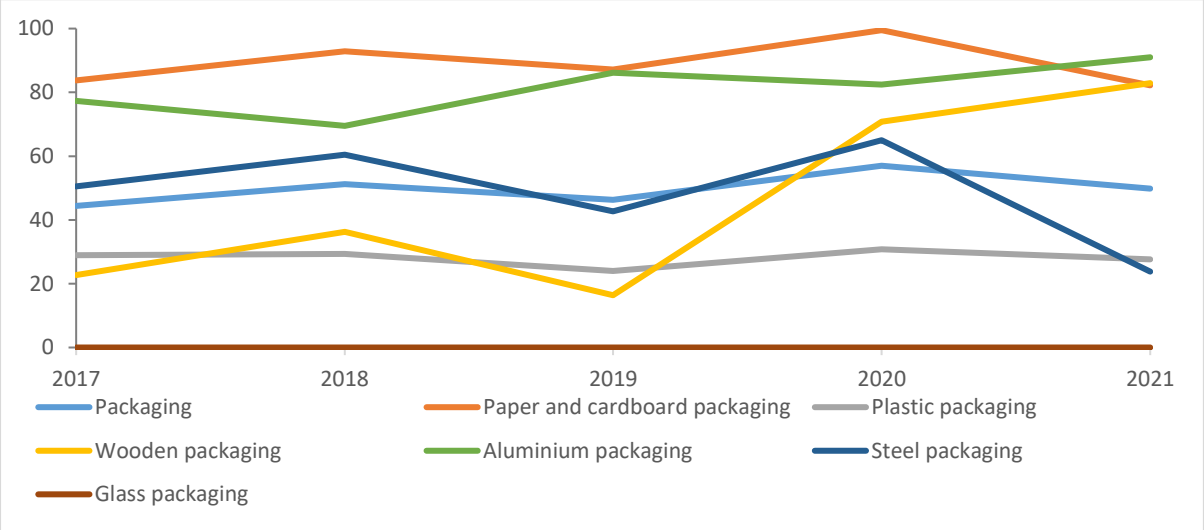
Total packaging	> 14 percentage points below target	Iceland reports a recycling rate of 49.8 %. However, if the new calculation rules are applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 45.6 %, 20.4 percentage points below the 2025 target.
Paper and cardboard packaging	< 4 percentage points below target	Iceland reports a recycling rate of 82.2 %. However, if the new calculation rules are applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 74 %, 1 percentage point below the 2025 target.
Ferrous metals packaging	> 14 percentage points below target	Iceland reports a recycling rate of 23.8 %. However, if the new calculation rules are applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 20.5% 49.5 percentage points below the 2025 target.
Aluminium packaging	Target exceeded	Iceland reports a recycling rate of 91 % . However, if the new calculation rules are applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would drop to 78.3 %, 28.3 percentage points above the 2025 target.
Glass packaging	> 14 percentage points below target	Iceland reports a recycling rate of 0 %
Plastics packaging	> 14 percentage points below target	Iceland reports a recycling rate of 27.6 %, 22.4 percentage points below the 2025 target

Wooden packaging	Target exceeded	Iceland reports a recycling rate of 82.9 % 57.9 percentage points above the 2025 target.
Robustness of the underlying information		The Icelandic authorities report that Iceland partly applied the new calculation rules for 2021. The impact of the new calculation rules has therefore been estimated based on literature. The information included in this table reflects the situation in Iceland in 2021, which has in the meanwhile undergone significant changes. Therefore, the results do not reflect the current situation regarding recycling rates.

SRF P-1.2: Past trend in Packaging Waste Recycling

The development of the historical trend in the recycling rate indicates previous efforts towards packaging waste recycling. In this analysis the recycling rate reported in the Eurostat dataset "Recycling rates for packaging waste" [TEN00063] (latest data year: 2021) is used. The recycling trends for packaging waste by material in Iceland are illustrated in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3 - Trend in packaging waste recycling rates in Iceland between 2017 and 2021, in percentage



Source: Eurostat (2023c), EU (2018)

In Iceland, there was a modest increase in the total packaging recycling rate over the past five years, by 5.4 percentage points. Increasing recycling rates for wooden and aluminium packaging were counterbalanced by decreasing recycling rates for steel packaging (-26.7 percentage points), paper and cardboard (-1.5 percentage points) and plastics packaging (-1.3 percentage points). As glass packaging is not recycled in Iceland, there is significant room for improvement for this fraction.

Summary result

Total packaging	RR < 56% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate increased by 5.4 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated at 45.6 % if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants)
Paper and cardboard packaging	RR > 71% and increase in last 5 years < 5 percentage points	The recycling rate decreased by 1.5 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated at 74 % if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Ferrous metals packaging	RR < 61%, and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate decreased by 26.7 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated at 20.5 % if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Aluminium packaging	RR > 50 %	The recycling rate increased by 13.7 percentage points over the past five years and is estimated at 78.3 % if the new calculation rules would be applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants).
Glass packaging	RR < 61% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate for glass packaging is 0 % and did not change in the period 2017-2021.
Plastics packaging	RR < 41 % and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	The recycling rate decreased by 1.3 percentage points over the past five years and stands at 27.6 %.
Wooden packaging	RR > 25%	The recycling rate increased by 46.6 percentage points over the past five years and stands at 82.9%.
Robustness of the underlying information		The trends over time seem to be robust as there are no breaks in time series indicated. The Icelandic authorities report that Iceland partly applied the new calculation rules for 2020. The impact of the new calculation rules has therefore been estimated based on literature.

2.2.2 Legal instruments

SRF P-2.1: Timely transposition of the revised Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive into national law

Timely transposition of the PPWD, as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/852 (revised PPWD), into national law within the foreseen period is key for a waste management system in line with EU and European Economic Area requirements.

Following the incorporation of the revised PPWD into the European Economic Area Agreement by JCD No 296/2021, which entered into force on 30 October 2021, Iceland notified ESA of its national implementing measures on 7 June 2023.

Iceland indicated a partial implementation of the revised PPWD, for which the national implementing legislation entered into force on 1 January 2023, which is more than 12 months after the compliance date for the revised PPWD under the European Economic Area Agreement.

Summary result

No full transposition yet	Iceland has partly implemented the revised PPWD, 14 months after the compliance date. Iceland's notification of national legislation ensuring a full implementation of the revised PPWD is still pending.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from ESA

SRF P-2.2: Responsibilities for meeting the targets, and enforcement mechanisms, e.g. fines etc.

The main legislation on packaging waste management is Act No 162/2002 on Recycling Fee (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2005), which was amended in the year 2021. A recycling fee has been levied on all packaging made of plastic, paper or cardboard since 2005, and from 1 March 2023, a recycling fee is also levied on all packaging made of wood, metal and glass. The recycling fee is allocated by the Icelandic Recycling Fund to its service entities for collection, recovery and recycling of the respective waste. Targets set by the legislation are in line with the targets as defined in the revised PPWD. Regulation No 609/1996 on Packaging and Packaging Waste (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 1996), Regulation No 1124/2005 on Recycling Fee (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2005), Act No 52/1989 on Measures Against Pollution Caused By Single-use Beverage Packaging (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 1989) and Act No 55/2003 on Waste Management (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2003) are also of importance regarding management of packaging waste.

The Icelandic Recycling Fund, a governmental entity, is responsible nationally for meeting the targets for packaging made of plastic, paper and cardboard, glass, wood and metals. Specific provisions apply for single-use beverage packaging made of plastic, glass, aluminium or steel, which are under the responsibility of the nation-wide deposit scheme run by Endurvinnslan hf. The Environment Agency of Iceland is responsible for data collection and reporting. The municipalities are responsible for implementing separate collection of municipal solid waste, including packaging waste. (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a)

There are no specific enforcement mechanisms in place, other than general provisions on penalties for violations of the Act No 55/2003 on Waste Management (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2003) and general provisions of the Local Government Act No 138/2011 (Government of Iceland, 2011), regarding negligence of municipal statutory duties.

The guidance document (VSO Consulting, 2022), a handbook for municipalities, explains in an easily understandable way what the law says regarding waste management. This document is well used by municipalities, and is regularly updated by the Environment Agency in cooperation with the Association of local governments based on new regulations and feedback received. While this applies for the packaging waste collected by municipalities, a similar support tool for industrial/commercial producers of packaging waste is also available. As a part of the Icelandic Waste Prevention Programme and the action plan on plastics, the Environment Agency has published instruction for producers of packaging waste and companies in different sectors using packaging to market their products. The guidelines are focused on decreasing the amount of packaging waste but also on guiding companies to choose packaging that is recyclable. The goal of the guidelines is to decrease the amount of packaging waste and increase the recyclability of packaging put on the market. Guidelines are available via https://samangegnsoun.is/plast-i-atvinnulifinu/.

Thus, a limited set of support tools and mechanisms are in place to influence the recycling rate for packaging waste.

Summary result

Clearly defined responsibilities and good set of support tools but weak/no enforcement mechanisms for meeting the recycling targets	Responsibilities are well defined. The handbook for municipalities supports municipalities in the implementation of their waste duties, while similar support tools for other packaging waste producers are lacking. Enforcement mechanisms for specifically meeting the packaging waste recycling targets are lacking.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

2.2.3 Economic instruments

SRF P-3.1: Taxes and/or ban for landfilling residual- or biodegradable waste

Bans and taxes on landfilling of residual waste can help to discourage landfilling and thus support recycling, also of packaging waste.

As described in Section 2.1.3 in more detail, Iceland does not apply landfill taxes. There is a ban on the landfilling of separately collected waste, but not on municipal or biodegradable waste.

Summary result

No landfill taxes	There is no landfill tax in place. There is a ban on the landfilling of separate collected waste, however not for municipal or biodegradable waste.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF P-3.2: Taxes on municipal waste incineration

Taxes on incineration of residual waste can help to discourage strong reliance on residual waste treatment and thus support recycling.

Iceland incinerates only a small fraction of the generated municipal waste. There is no incineration tax in place.

Summary result

No incineration taxes	There is no incineration tax in place in Iceland
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF P-3.3: Packaging taxes

Packaging taxes can support the aim to reduce packaging waste generation and/or to influence the choice of packaging materials and encourage recyclability and eco-design.

There is no packaging tax in place in Iceland and there are no plans to introduce a such a tax (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a). There is however, according to legislation in Iceland, a recycling fee levied on packaging and paid by producers and importers. As this fee is used to pay recycling of the materials used, this fee is seen as an EPR fee in this assessment. (see 2.2.5)

Summary result

No packaging taxes	There is no packaging tax in place in Iceland.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF P-3.4: Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system in place

As a large share of packaging waste is generated in households, incentivising households to separate packaging waste at source, e.g. by applying PAYT systems, is relevant for meeting the recycling targets for packaging waste.

The national rules on PAYT were adopted on 1 January 2023 (Article 23(2) of Act No 55/2003 on Waste Management) and implementation is underway. Implementation is expected to finish in 2024, and that the whole population should be covered and paying waste management fees according to PAYT (The Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate, 2023). In the beginning of 2024, 25 municipalities out of 64 were collecting waste management fees according to PAYT system or are planning to introduce such a system, including the most populated areas in Iceland, leading up to covering 70% of the population currently and expected to increase to 80% coverage on short term. Municipalities in Iceland implement PAYT based on volume based system, based on the size of bins and containers. The size hereof differs depending on the type of household. The size of the bin for mixed fractions is typically smaller than those for separately collected fractions. Fees for mixed bins are typically higher than for recycling bins (organic, paper and plastic waste) in order to incentivize recycling and preventing waste from being generated. A collection fee usually has to be paid per type of bin (size and type of waste), not per collection. The PAYT system has to cover at least 75% of the costs, up to 25% of the costs can be collected by a fixed rate. In 2023 and 2024, the ratio can be 50/50. (The Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Umhverfis–, orku– og loftslagsráðuneytið), 2023). There are no changes planned on the PAYT system beyond the full implementation thereof.

Summary result

Implemented in some regions / municipalities (50-80% covered) and firm plans for rolling out to at least 80% of the population	National rules on PAYT were adopted and implementation is underway.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF P-3.5: Deposit-return systems

Deposit Return Systems (DRS) generate high capture rates for packaging covered by the system and thus contribute to increased recycling rates.

In Iceland, all single-use beverage packaging is covered by a deposit-return system which is implemented based on the Act No 52/1989 on Measures Against Pollution Caused By Single-use Beverage Packaging (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 1989). The deposit is currently ISK 20 per packaging, including VAT. Endurvinnslan hf. is responsible for running the deposit-return system and operates a nation-wide collection system through specific single-use beverage packaging bring points. Both a deposit and a recycling fee are levied on single-use bottles and cans.

Summary result

Aluminium drink cans	Mandatory DRS for nearly all drink cans	In Iceland there is a mandatory deposit return system for all single-use beverage packaging.
Plastic bottles	Mandatory DRS for nearly all drink cans	In Iceland there is a mandatory deposit return system for all single-use beverage packaging.
Plastic crates	No DRS for plastic crates	There is no deposit return system for plastic crates.
Glass bottles	Mandatory DRS for nearly all drink cans	In Iceland there is a mandatory deposit return system for all single-use beverage packaging.
Wooden packaging	No DRS for wooden packaging	There is no deposit return system for wooden packaging.
Robustness of the underlying information		Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

2.2.4 Separate collection system

SRF P-4.1: Convenience and coverage of separate collection for different packaging waste fractions

As a large part of packaging waste comes from households, separate collection systems for households and similar sources are a key condition for achieving high recycling rates of packaging waste and for collecting recyclables at adequate quality. Generally, the more convenient and accessible these systems are for their users, the better results they can deliver. The material specific assessment considers packaging waste from both household and non-household sources. The methodology assumes that these sources are of similar size, but if the country provides information on the shares of household/non-household waste generation, this can be used to modify the weighting factors. For assessing the convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for households, the same methodology is used here as described in section 2.1.4.

The separate collection systems in Iceland are described in detail under SRF MSWR-4.1 in section 2.1.4.

Packaging waste from non-household sources has to be separated at source and collected separately. Penalties can be imposed in case of non-compliance (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a)

Summary result

Paper and cardboard packaging	**1. Packaging waste from households** A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
	2. Packaging waste from non-household sources Separation at source is mandatory for non-household paper and cardboard packaging waste	
Ferrous metals packaging	**1. Packaging waste from households** A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	

	2. Packaging waste from non-household sources Separation at source is mandatory for non-household ferrous metals packaging waste	
Aluminium packaging	**Packaging waste from households** A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
Glass packaging	**1. Packaging waste from households** A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
	2. Packaging waste from non-household sources Separation at source is mandatory for non-household glass packaging waste	
Plastics packaging	**1. Packaging waste from households** A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	
	2. Packaging waste from non-household sources Separation at source is mandatory for non-household plastics packaging waste	
Wooden packaging	**Packaging waste from non-household sources** Separation at source is mandatory for non-household wooden packaging waste. This also applies to households.	

Note: The main source for aluminium packaging waste is drink cans from households, therefore the assessment does not consider aluminium non-household waste.

SRF P-4.2: Firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection for the different packaging waste fractions

Concrete plans are needed to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection. This SRF is only relevant for MS and materials that do not score 'green' in SRF P-4.1.

The assessment is done on a material basis, and summing up the scores of the different materials according to their average share in packaging waste[1]. Again, the material specific assessment considers packaging waste from both household and non-household sources.

Large changes to the system of separate collection have been adopted at the beginning of 2023 and are still being fully rolled out. The effects of these major changes will only become visible in the performance data from 2023 onwards. There are therefore at the moment no plans for further changing the only recently introduced new system.

[1] Based on data from Eurostat on the share of packaging materials in total packaging generated in 2018.

Summary result

Paper and cardboard packaging	**1. Packaging waste from households** N/A (for countries in which a high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	
	2. Packaging waste from non-household sources N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	
Ferrous metals packaging	**1. Packaging waste from households** No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	
	2. Packaging waste from non-household sources N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	
Aluminium packaging	**Packaging waste from households** No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	
Glass packaging	**1. Packaging waste from households** N/A (for countries in which a high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	
	2. Packaging waste from non-household sources N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	
Plastics packaging	**1. Packaging waste from households** N/A (for countries in which a high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	
	2. Packaging waste from non-household sources N/A (for countries already having mandatory separation at source)	
Wooden packaging	**Packaging waste from non-household sources** N/A (for countries already having mandatory separation at source)	

2.2.5 Extended producer responsibility (EPR) and similar schemes

SRF P-5.1: Coverage of EPR schemes

The majority of all packaging used in Iceland is imported. The recycling fee is levied by the Iceland Revenue and Customs and collected by the Financial Management Authority, independent of whether the packaging is imported or locally produced. These authorities provide the Icelandic Recycling Fund with information on levied fees broken down into categories of packaging that is plastic, paper and cardboard, wood, glass and metal.

In Iceland, EPR applies to both household and non-household packaging.

Summary result

All main packaging fractions* are covered by EPR schemes, covering household and non-household packaging	In Iceland all main packaging fractions are covered by EPR schemes, covering household and non-household packaging.
Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

*Paper and cardboard, ferrous metals, aluminium, glass, plastic

SRF P-5.2: Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging

As explained in Section 2.1.5, fee modulation (or eco-modulation) is a system with different fees for different types of packaging material and designs. The assessment is the same as described in Section 2.1.5.

In Iceland there are EPR systems in place for packaging waste from household and non-household sources. There is advanced fee modulation in use for single use beverage packaging made of plastics (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate (Iceland), 2023a) .

Summary result

At least one packaging fraction has an advanced fee modulation that meets at least two assessment criteria	For single use beverage plastic packaging, there is advanced fee modulation that takes both recyclability and recycled content into account.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

SRF P-5.3 Material specific EPR assessment

The material specific assessment is based on a combination of the coverage of the material specific EPR schemes and the use of fee modulation for the specific packaging material. The assessment takes the different situations for different types of materials into account: Plastics packaging is the packaging material that is the most difficult to recycle out of the packaging materials targeted by the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. Fee modulation therefore plays a larger role for plastic packaging than for the other materials and is therefore rated differently from paper/cardboard, ferrous metals, aluminium and glass. The methodology foresees a green score for plastics packaging only if all four fee modulation assessment criteria mentioned above are met. On the other hand, wooden packaging is mainly generated by commercial and industrial sources and fee modulation is less relevant, therefore the methodology only relies on EPR schemes for wooden packaging from commercial and industrial sources.

Summary result

SRF P-5.3.1 EPR scheme for Paper and cardboard packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging, but no advanced fee modulation applied	Iceland has an EPR scheme in place covering household and non-household packaging for paper and cardboard packaging waste.
SRF P-5.3.2 EPR scheme for Ferrous metals packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging, but no advanced fee modulation applied	Iceland has an EPR scheme in place covering household and non-household packaging for ferrous metals packaging waste.
SRF P-5.3.3 EPR scheme for Aluminium packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging, but no advanced fee modulation applied	Iceland has an EPR scheme in place covering household and non-household packaging for aluminium packaging waste.
SRF P-5.3.4 EPR scheme for Glass packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging, but no advanced fee modulation applied	Iceland has an EPR scheme in place covering household and non-household packaging for glass packaging waste.
SRF P-5.3.5 EPR scheme for Plastic packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging, with a fee modulation meeting at least two assessment criteria	Iceland has an EPR scheme in place covering household and non-household packaging for plastic packaging waste. For single-use plastic beverage packaging fee modulation is used meeting two of the assessment criteria.
SRF P-5.3.6 EPR scheme for Wooden packaging waste	EPR scheme covering all non-household packaging	Iceland has an EPR scheme in place covering non-household packaging for wood packaging waste.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.	

2.3 Target on landfill of municipal waste

2.3.1 Current situation and past trends

SRF LF-1.1: Distance to target

The LWD (1999/31/EC), as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/850 (revised LWD), sets a target in Art. 5(5) to reduce, by 2035, the amount of municipal waste landfilled to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight). The revised LWD was incorporated into the European Economic Area Agreement by JCD No 84/2022, which entered into force on 19 March 2022. The target therefore applies to the European Economic Area EFTA States accordingly.

Data to show the current rate of landfilling in line with the reporting rules will only be reported by mid-2022. Therefore, this analysis calculates the landfilling rate based on the current Eurostat dataset "Municipal waste by waste management operations [env_wasmun]"; by dividing the amount of landfilled waste by the total amount of waste generated. The overall landfilling rate of Iceland was 39.8 % in 2021 (calculated based on Eurostat (2023b)).

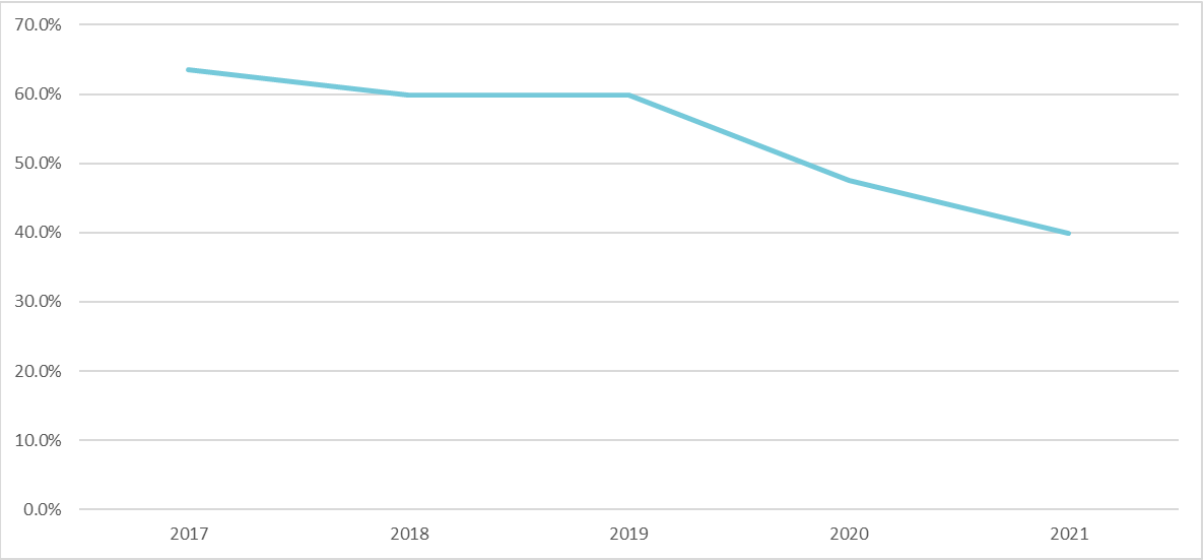
Summary result

Distance to target > 20 percentage points	Iceland landfills as significant amount of municipal waste. The overall landfilling rate was 39.8 % in 2021, 29.8 percentage point above the target.
Robustness of the underlying information	The data is derived from Eurostat and is considered to be rather robust. There are no breaks in the time series data.

SRF LF-1.2: Past trend in municipal solid waste landfill rate

Over the past 5 years, the overall landfilling rate in Iceland has decreased significantly by 23.7 percentage points, from 63.6 % to 39.8 % (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 - Landfilling in Iceland between 2017 and 2021, in percentage



Source: Eurostat (2024)

Summary result

Landfill rate in 2020 > 25% and decrease in last 5 years > 15 percentage points	The landfill rate has decreased with 23.7 percentage points over the last five years and stands at 39.8 %.
Robustness of the underlying information	There are no breaks in the time series data.

SRF LF-1.3: Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill

According to Art. 5(2)(c) of the Landfill Directive, the States had to ensure that by 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills is reduced to 35 % of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available. This target applies to the European Economic Area EFTA States accordingly.[2] According to Art. 5(2) of the Directive, countries that landfilled more than 80% of their collected municipal waste in 1995 (or the latest year before) could postpone the target with up to four years.

Iceland refers to having fulfilled the conditions for postponing the attainment of the target in question until 2020, and that they informed the EFTA Surveillance Authority in advance.

For the purposes of this Early Warning Report, Iceland will be assessed against the 2020 target deadline. In any case, the postponement of the target has no influence on the outcome of this assessment. Attainment of the target set in Article 5(2)(c) of the LDW is merely a success/risk factor to assess whether the future target set in Article 5(5) of the LDW is likely to be met. Moreover, the success/risk factor is graded on a pass/fail basis, and distance to target is not taken into consideration.

Iceland reported to have generated 72 000 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste in 1995, resulting in a target to landfill not more than 25 200 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste by 2020. In 2020, Iceland still landfilled 70 192 tonnes of tonnes of biodegradable waste, decreasing to 62 660 tonnes in 2021.

Summary result

Target for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled to 35% of BMW generated in 1995 has not been achieved in 2020	The amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled in 2020 exceeds the 35% reduction target.
Robustness of the underlying information	Credible information received from the Icelandic authorities in response to the questionnaire by the European Environment Agency and ETC/CE.

[2] Directive 1999/31/EC was incorporated into the EEA Agreement by JCD No 56/2001, which entered into force on 1 April 2002.

3 Conclusion

This risk assessment indicates whether Iceland is at low, medium or high risk of not meeting the targets. The 'total risk' categorization is the result of the sum of the individual scores of each SRF as described in the previous chapter, where the assessment of each SRF results in a score of **2 points (green), 1 point (amber) or 0 points (red)**, depending on the assessment of the SRF. As some SRFs are considered to have a higher impact on meeting the target, the score of the SRF is multiplied by the defined weight of the SRF. As some SRFs might not be applicable to Iceland, only the SRFs relevant to Iceland are taken into account to define the maximum score. Iceland is considered to be 'not at risk' if its score is more than 50 % of this maximum score, and 'at risk' if its score is less than 50 % of this maximum score.

3.1 Prospects for meeting the recycling target for municipal solid waste

36 % **of maximum points**	Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Iceland is **at risk for not meeting the MSW recycling target in 2025**.
Current situation and past trends:	The recycling rate was 26 % in 2021, which is 29 percentage points below the target of 55 %. The recycling rate remained stable over the past 5 years. However, substantial changes to the waste management system have been implemented in 2023 which are expected to improve the recycling rate from 2023 onwards.
Legal instruments:	Iceland's legislation implementing the revised WFD entered into force on 1 January 2023, which is 5 months after the compliance date. Responsibilities are defined and support mechanisms for municipalities are in place, as well as mandatory recycling targets at municipal level. There are consequences for the municipalities if the targets are not met in the form of a general penalty.
Economic instruments:	There is no landfill tax in place. There is a ban on the landfilling of separate collected waste, however not for municipal or biodegradable waste. There is no incineration tax in place in Iceland. National rules on PAYT were adopted and implementation is underway.
Separate collection systems:	There are separate collection systems in place covering a large share of the population for paper and cardboard, plastics, glass and biowaste. For metals, wood and textiles only a low share of the population is covered by a high convenience collection system. The system has been substantially changed in 2023, and there are no plans to further change the recently introduced collection system.

Extended producer responsibility:	EPR schemes are in place for all packaging materials from households and non-households. For single use plastic beverage packaging there is advanced fee modulation in place.
Bio-waste treatment capacity and quality management:	The bio-waste treatment capacity is below 80 % of total generated municipal bio-waste. This additional planned capacity is not sufficient to close the gap. Iceland follows the British contamination limit values regarding compost. There is a quality management system for compost/digestate in place.

3.2 Prospects for meeting the recycling targets for packaging waste

31 % **of maximum points**	Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Iceland is **at risk for not meeting the 65 % recycling target for packaging waste in 2025**	
63 % of maximum points	Paper and cardboard	Not at Risk
19 % of maximum points	Ferrous metals packaging	At Risk
53 % of maximum points	Aluminium packaging	At Risk
31 % of maximum points	Glass packaging	At Risk
29 % of maximum points	Plastics packaging	At Risk
66 % of maximum points	Wooden packaging	Not at Risk
Current situation and past trends:	Iceland reports a recycling rate of 49.8 % for total packaging waste. If the new calculation rules are applied (taking into account losses in the recycling plants), the estimated recycling rate would be 43.7%, 21.3 percentage points below the 2025 target. For aluminium and wooden packaging the target is reached, also if the estimated effect of the full application of the new calculation rules is taken into account. For paper and cardboard packaging, applying the new calculation rules is estimated to lead to a recycling rate 0.5 percentage points below the target. For all other packaging materials the reported recycling rates are below the target. The total packaging recycling rate has increased by 5.4 percentage points over the past 5 years. However, substantial changes to the waste management system have been implemented in 2023 which are expected to improve the recycling rate from 2023 onwards.	
Legal instruments:	Iceland has partly implemented the revised PPWD, 14 months after the compliance date. Iceland's notification of national legislation ensuring a full implementation of the revised PPWD is still pending.	

	Responsibilities are well defined. The handbook for municipalities supports municipalities in the implementation of their waste duties, while similar support tools for other packaging waste producers are lacking. There are no enforcement mechanisms specifically for the packaging waste recycling targets.
Economic instruments:	There is no landfill tax in place. There is a ban on the landfilling of separate collected waste, however not for municipal or biodegradable waste. There is no incineration tax nor is there a packaging tax in place in Iceland. National rules on PAYT were adopted and implementation is underway. All beverage packaging is covered by a deposit-return system.
Separate collection systems:	The collection systems for packaging waste from households cover a high share of the population with a high convenient system for most fractions except for metals. For packaging waste from non-household sources, there is mandatory separate collection for all fractions. The system has been substantially changed in 2023, and there are no plans to further change the recently introduced collection system.
Extended producer responsibility:	In Iceland all main packaging fractions are covered by EPR schemes, covering household and non-household packaging. There is advanced fee modulation in place for single use beverage plastic packaging.

3.3 Prospects of meeting the landfill of municipal waste target

7 % **of maximum points**	Based on the provided information and the analysis done, it is concluded that Iceland is **at risk for not meeting the 2035 target to reduce the amount of municipal waste landfilled to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated.**
Current situation and past trends:	The landfilling rate for municipal waste was 39.8 % in 2021, 23.7 percentage points lower than in 2017.
Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill	Iceland has reported to have landfilled more than 35% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995, and therefore has not yet reached the target.

List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name
CE	Circular economy
DRS	Deposit Return System
EC	European Commission
EEA	EEA can stand for 'European Environment Agency' or 'European Economic Area'. In order to avoid confusion, the abbreviation is not used here.
EEE	Electrical and electronic equipment
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPR	Extended producer responsibility
ESA	EFTA Surveillance Authority
ETC/CE	European Topic Centre / Circular Economy and Resource Use
ETC/WMGE	European Topic Centre / Waste and Materials in a Green Economy
ETS	Emissions Trading System
MS	Member state
MSW	Municipal solid waste
PAYT	Pay-as-you-throw
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
pp	Percentage point
PPWD	Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive
PRO	Producer Responsibility Organisation
PS	Polystyrene
RR	Recycling rate
SRF	Success and risk factor
WEEE	Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Waste Framework Directive

References

Annex 1 Detailed scoring of success and risk factors

Assessment sheet - Recycling target for municipal waste

MS Iceland

Date April-24

SRF		Assessment result	Weight	Score
Current situation and past trends				
MSWR-1.1	Distance to target	Distance to target > 14 percentage points or no data reported	5	0
MSWR-1.2	Past trends in municipal solid waste recycling rate	RR < 46% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
Legal instruments				
MSWR-2.1	Timely transposition of the revised WFD into national law	Transposition with a delay of less than 12 months	1	1
MSWR-2.2	Clearly defined responsibilities for meeting the targets and support and enforcement mechanisms	Clearly defined responsibilities, enforcement and good set of support mechanisms for meeting the recycling targets	1	2
Economic instruments				
MSWR-3.1	Taxes and/or ban for landfilling residual or biodegradable waste	No landfill taxes or low tax (< 30 EUR/t*)	1	0
MSWR-3.2	Taxes on municipal waste incineration	No incineration taxes or taxes < 7 EUR/t*	1	0

MSWR-3.3	Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system	PAYT scheme fully rolled out (to at least 80% of the population) OR Implemented in some regions / municipalities (50-80% covered) and firm plans for rolling out to at least 80% of the population	1	2
Separate collection systems				
MSWR-4.1	Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different household waste fractions			
	Paper and cardboard	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0,46	0,92
	Metals	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0,08	0
	Plastics	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0,28	0,56
	Glass	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0,18	0,36
	Bio-waste	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0,84	1,68
	Wood	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0,06	0
	Textiles	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	0,06	0
	WEEE	Medium convenience collection services dominate	0,04	0,04
MSWR-4.2	Firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different household waste fractions			
	Paper and cardboard	N/A (for countries in which a very high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	0,23	0

	Metals	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	0,04	0
	Plastics	N/A (for countries in which a very high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	0,14	0
	Glass	N/A (for countries in which a very high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	0,09	0
	Bio-waste	N/A (for countries in which a very high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	0,42	0
	Wood	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	0,03	0

	Textiles	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	0,03	0
	WEEE	N/A (for countries where high to medium convenience collection services dominate already)	0,02	0
Extended producer responsibility (EPR) and similar schemes				
MSWR-5.1	Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging	At least one packaging fraction* has an advanced fee modulation that meets at least two assessment criteria	1	1
Bio-waste treatment capacity and quality management				
MSWR-6.1	Capacity for the treatment of bio-waste	Bio-waste treatment capacity below 80% of generated municipal bio-waste and no plans to extend capacity, or no capacity information available	1	0
MSWR-6.2	Legally binding national standards and Quality Management System for compost/digistate	Legally binding national standards for compost/digestate quality in place, and quality management system in place	1	2
			Total score	**11,56**
			Maximum score	32,20
				36%

Assessment sheet - Recycling target for packaging waste

MS Iceland

Date April-24

SRF		Assessment result	Weight	Score
Current situation and past trends				
P-1.1	Distance to target - Overall packaging	> 14 percentage points below target, or no data reported	5	0
	Distance to target - Paper and cardboard packaging	< 4 percentage points below target, or target exceeded	5	10
	Distance to target - Ferrous metals packaging	> 14 percentage points below target, or no data reported	5	0
	Distance to target - Aluminium packaging	< 4 percentage points below target, or target exceeded	5	10
	Distance to target - Glass packaging	> 14 percentage points below target, or no data reported	5	0
	Distance to target - Plastics packaging	> 14 percentage points below target, or no data reported	5	0
	Distance to target - Wooden packaging	< 4 percentage points below target, or target exceeded	5	10
P-1.2	Past trends in packaging waste recycling rate	RR < 56% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
	Past trends in paper and cardboard packaging recycling	RR > 71% and increase in last 5 years < 5 percentage points, or RR > 66%, and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points, or RR < 66% and increase in last 5 years > 10 percentage points	1	1
	Past trends in ferrous metals packaging recycling	RR < 61% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
	Past trends in aluminium packaging recycling	RR > 46% and increase in last 5 years > 5 percentage points, or RR > 41% and increase in last 5 years > 10 %, or RR > 50%	1	2

	Past trends in glass packaging recycling	RR < 61% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
	Past trends in plastic packaging recycling	RR < 41% and increase in last 5 years < 10 percentage points	1	0
	Past trends in wooden packaging recycling	RR > 21% and increase in last 5 years > 5 percentage points, or RR > 16% and increase in last 5 years > 10 %, or RR > 25%	1	2
Legal instruments				
P-2.1	Timely transposition of the revised Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive into national law	Transposition with delay of > 12 months, or no full transposition yet	1	0
P-2.2	Clearly defined responsibilities for meeting the targets and support and enforcement mechanisms	Clearly defined responsibilities and good set of support tools but weak/no enforcement mechanisms for meeting the recycling targets OR Unclear responsibilities but clearly defined enforcement mechanisms and a good set of support tools for meeting the recycling targets OR Clearly defined responsibilities and enforcement mechanisms but no/weak support tools for meeting the recycling targets	1	1
Economic instruments				
P-3.1	Taxes and/or ban for landfilling residual or biodegradable waste	No landfill taxes or low tax (< 30 EUR/t*)	1	0
P-3.2	Taxes on municipal waste incineration	No incineration taxes or taxes < 7 EUR/t*	1	0
P-3.3	Packaging taxes	No packaging taxes	1	0

P-3.4	Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system	PAYT scheme fully rolled out (to at least 80% of the population) OR Implemented in some regions / municipalities (50-80% covered) and firm plans for rolling out to at least 80% of the population	1	2
P-3.5	Deposit-return systems for aluminium drink cans	Mandatory DRS for nearly all drink cans	1	2
	Deposit-return systems for glass drink bottles	Mandatory DRS for nearly all drink bottles	1	2
	Deposit-return systems plastic drink bottles	Mandatory DRS for nearly all drink bottles	1	2
	Deposit-return systems for plastic crates	No or voluntary DRS for some plastic crates	1	0
	Deposit-return systems for wooden packaging	No or voluntary DRS for some wooden packaging	1	0
Separate collection systems				
P-4.1	Convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different packaging waste fractions			
	Paper and cardboard packaging (household)	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	1	2
	Paper and cardboard packaging (non-household)	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household paper and cardboard packaging waste	1	2
	Ferrous metals packaging (household)	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	1	0
	Ferrous metals packaging (non-household)	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household ferrous metals packaging waste	1	2
	Aluminium packaging	A low share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	2	0
	Glass packaging (household)	A high share of population is covered by high convenience collection services	1	2
	Glass packaging (non-household)	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household glass packaging waste	1	2
	Plastics packaging (household)	A high share of the population is covered by high convenience collection services	1	2
	Plastics packaging (non-household)	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household plastic packaging waste	1	2
	Wooden packaging	Separation at source is mandatory for non-household wooden packaging waste	2	4
P-4.2	Firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage of separate collection systems for the different packaging waste fractions			

	Paper and cardboard (household)	N/A (for countries in which a high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	0,5	0
	Paper and cardboard (non-household)	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	0,5	0
	Ferrous metals packaging (household)	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	0,5	0
	Ferrous metals packaging (non-household)	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	0,5	0
	Aluminium packaging	No firm plans to improve the convenience and coverage	1	0
	Glass packaging (household)	N/A (for countries in which a very high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	0,5	0

	Glass packaging (non-household)	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	0,5	0
	Plastics packaging (household)	N/A (for countries in which a very high share of the population is already covered by high convenience collection services)	0,5	0
	Plastics packaging (non-household)	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	0,5	0
	Wooden packaging	N/A (for countries already having mandatory sorting at source)	1	0
Extended producer responsibility (EPR) and similar schemes				
P-5.1	Coverage of EPR schemes	All main packaging fractions* are covered by EPR schemes, covering household and non-household packaging	1	2
P-5.2	Fee modulation in EPR schemes for packaging	At least one packaging fraction* has a fee modulation that meets at least two assessment criteria	1	1
P-5.3	Material specific EPR assessment - Paper and cardboard packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Ferrous metals packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Aluminium packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Glass packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging	1	1

	Material specific EPR assessment - Plastics packaging waste	EPR scheme covering household and non-household packaging, with a fee modulation meeting at least two assessment criteria	1	1
	Material specific EPR assessment - Wooden packaging waste	EPR scheme covering all non-household packaging	1	2

Total packaging recycling target	**9,87**
Maximum score	32,07
	31%

Paper and cardboard recycling target

Total score	**19,00**
Maximum score	30,00
	63%

Ferrous metals packaging recycling target

Total score	**6,00**
Maximum score	31,00
	19%

Aluminium packaging recycling target

Total score	**18,00**
Maximum score	34,00
	53%

Glass packaging recycling target

Total score	**10,00**
Maximum score	32,00
	31%

Plastics packaging recycling target

Total score	**10,00**
Maximum score	34,00
	29%

Wooden packaging recycling target

Total score	**21,00**
Maximum score	32,00
	66%

Assessment sheet - Target for landfilling of municipal waste

MS Iceland

Date April-24

SRF		Assessment result	Weight	Score
Current situation and past trends				
LF-1.1	Distance to target	Distance to target > 20 percentage points, or no data reported	5	0
LF-1.2	Past trends in municipal solid waste landfill rat	Landfill rate in 2020 < 20% and decrease in last 5 years < 5 percentage points, or Landfill rate in 2020 < 25%, and decrease in last 5 years < 10 percentage points, or Landfill rate in 2020 > 25% and decrease in last 5 years > 15 percentage points	1	1
LF-1.3	Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill	Target for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled to 35% of BMW generated in 1995 has not been achieved in 2016 or in the year specified in the derogation where applicable, or data not reported. Or in case of derogation: Target for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled to 35% of BMW generated in 1995 has not been achieved yet and available data indicate that it is unlikely to be achieved	1	0
			Total score	**1,00**
			Maximum score	14,00
				7%