

# Waste prevention country profile

# France

April 2023



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European Environment Agency



## Country profile: France

### General information

Name of the country/ region	France
Coverage of the waste prevention programme (national/ regional)	National
Type of programme (stand alone or integrated into waste management plan)	Stand-alone
Title of programme and link to programme	Public consultation. Plan national de prévention des déchets 2021-2027 (. National Waste Prevention Plan) : <a href="https://www.vie-publique.fr/consultations/287764-projet-darrete-plan-national-de-prevention-des-dechets-2021-2027">https://www.vie-publique.fr/consultations/287764-projet-darrete-plan-national-de-prevention-des-dechets-2021-2027</a> [under consultation until February 7, 2023]
Duration of programme	2021 - 2027
Language	French
Contact person in the country/region	Directorate General for Risk Prevention (DGRP) and Ministère de la Transition Écologique et de la Cohésion des Territoires (MTECT)  Anna GAILITE, Waste prevention unit
Development process of the programme/ revision	Public concertation gathering suggestions for the plan : july-october 2021 Evaluated by the National Environmental Authority (Autorité environnementale) : September 2022 Inter-ministerial consultation : December 2022 Public consultation on the draft plan : January 9 –February 7, 2023 Expected publication of the plan : March 2023
Foreseen budget for implementation of the project	N/A

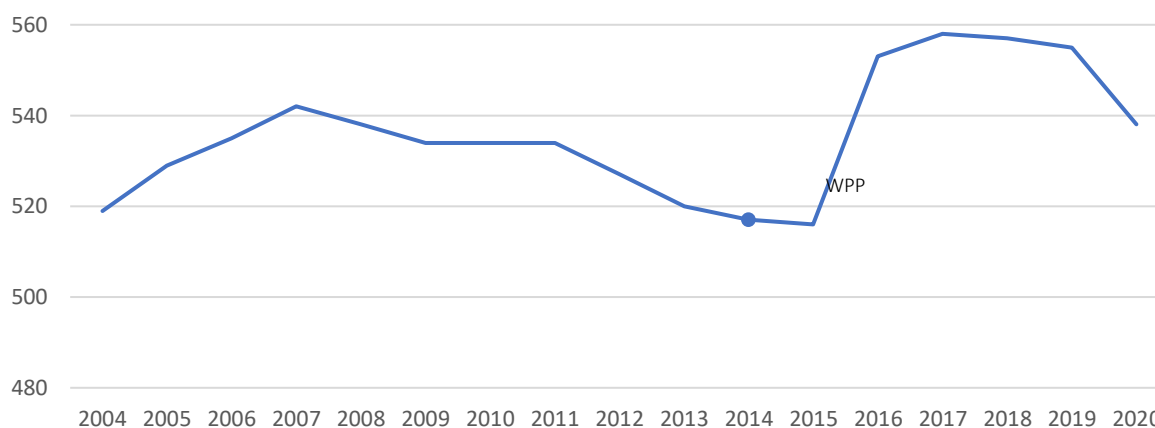
## WASTE GENERATION

The following figures illustrate the progress towards waste prevention and decoupling of waste generation from economic growth in France.

### MSW

- Between 2004 and 2020, the generation of municipal waste per capita (see Figure 1) increased from 519 kg to 538 kg.
- Between 2004 and 2007, municipal waste generation increased steeply and followed a decreasing trend throughout the years after. The steep decreasing trend between 2011 and 2013 might be influenced by the global financial crisis that developed shortly before this period.
- In 2015, the lowest level of waste generation was reached (516 kg per capita), one year after the first WPP of France came into force.
- There has been a strong increase in MSW generation since 2015, which is due in large part to a break in the series: the data before 2016 included only waste collected by the public waste management service. From 2016 onwards, household waste collected by EPRs and bio-waste recycled at source are also included. Overall, the average municipal waste generation of 538 kg per capita is above the European average of 517 kg<sup>1</sup> per capita/year in 2020.

Figure 1: Municipal waste generation in France (kg per capita), 2004-2020



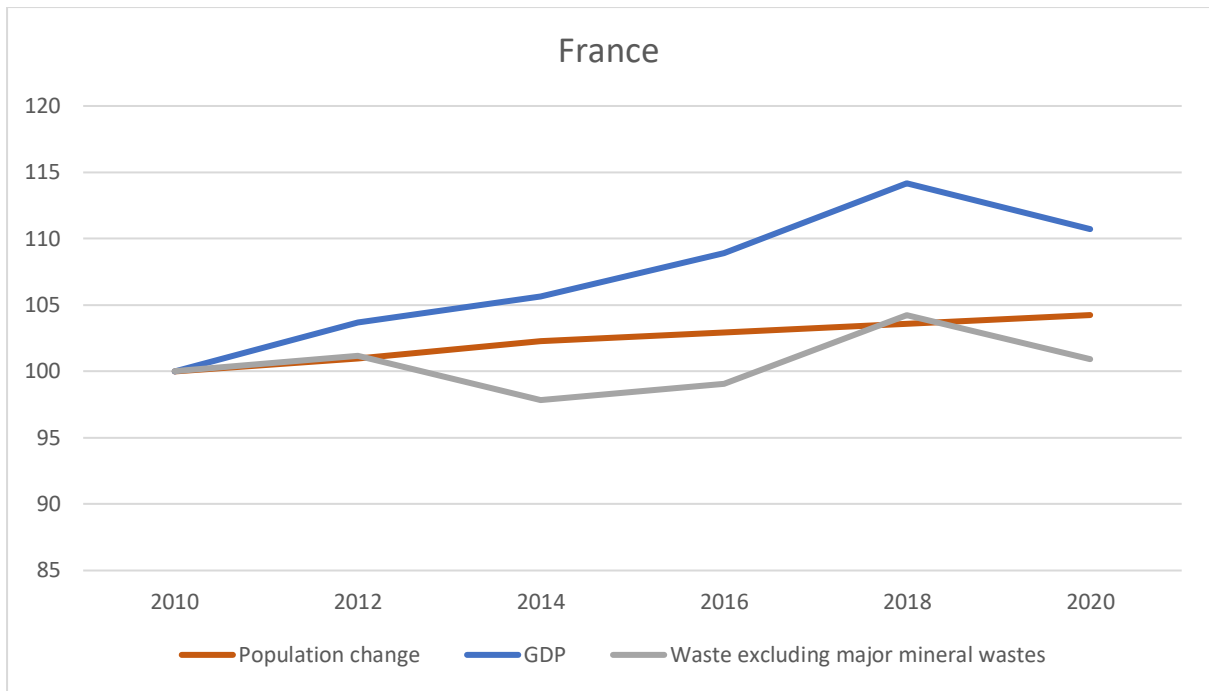
Source: Eurostat [ENV\_WASMUN]

### Total waste

- Total waste (excluding major mineral wastes) generation in France decreased between 2010 and 2014 but then continued increasing until 2018 before decreasing again in 2020 (see Figure 2).
- A similar trend can be observed for France's economic growth in terms of GDP, which continuously increased between 2010 and 2018 before dropping drastically in 2020.
- A different link between waste generation and population growth can be observed, which increased steadily over time.

Figure 2: Growth rate of waste (excluding major mineral wastes), GDP (main GDP aggregates, chain linked), and population, 2010-2020, (2010=100)

<sup>1</sup> Based on data collected from Eurostat in September 2022.



Source: Eurostat [ENV\_WASGEN, NAMA\_10\_PC, DEMO\_GIND]



# WASTE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

## Objectives and priorities

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1. Waste prevention objectives of the Programme - quantitative objectives (waste reduction) - qualitative objectives (reduction of hazardous substances/ environmental impacts)	The anti-waste law for a circular economy as of 10 February 2020 <sup>2,3</sup> sets the following waste prevention targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to reduce the amount of household and similar waste produced per capita by 15% (anti-waste law - Article 3) in 2030 compared to 2010</li><li>• to reduce by 5% the quantities of waste from economic activities per unit of value produced, in particular from the building and public works sector, in 2030 compared to 2010 (anti-waste law - Article 3)</li><li>• to achieve the equivalent of 5% of household waste tonnage in 2030 in terms of re-use and recycling (anti-waste law - Article 4)</li><li>• to achieve a share of reused packaging placed on the market of 5% in 2023 and 10% in 2027 ( anti-waste law - Article 9)</li><li>• reduce food waste by 50% by 2025, compared to 2015, in food distribution and collective catering, and by 50% by 2030, compared to 2015, in consumption, production, processing and commercial catering. (anti-waste law - Article 11)</li><li>• aim to end the sell of single-use plastic packaging by 2040 (AGEC - Article 7).</li><li>• reduce the number of single-use plastic beverage bottles placed on the market by 50% by 2030 (anti-waste law – Article 66).</li></ul>
2. Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Households</li><li>• Consumers</li><li>• Local authorities</li><li>• Administrations</li><li>• Economic actors as waste producers</li><li>• Companies producing consumer products</li><li>• Extended producer responsibility (EPR) sectors</li><li>• Agri-supply and fishing sectors</li><li>• Eco-organizations and producers</li><li>• Manufacturers</li><li>• Electronics and software manufacturers</li><li>• Distributors</li><li>• Packaging sector</li><li>• Printed paper sector and print media</li><li>• Repair sector</li><li>• Reuse and recycling sectors</li></ul>

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000041553759/>

<sup>3</sup> The anti-waste law in the daily lives of the french people, what does that mean in practice? January 2020, [https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/anti-waste\\_law\\_in\\_the\\_daily\\_lives\\_of\\_french\\_people.pdf](https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/anti-waste_law_in_the_daily_lives_of_french_people.pdf)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction sector</li> <li>• Public works sector</li> <li>• Importers of goods and equipment</li> <li>• Industry players</li> <li>• Take-away and delivery catering sectors</li> <li>• Events sector</li> <li>• Actors in the food chain</li> </ul>
3. Priority waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household and similar waste</li> <li>• Waste from economic activities, in particular from the building and public works sector</li> <li>• Food waste</li> <li>• Waste of non-food, consumer products</li> </ul>
4. Target groups	<p>To meet the challenge of collective mobilization, the plan's measures affect different audiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Businesses</li> <li>• Associations and NGOs</li> <li>• Social and solidarity economy actors</li> <li>• Households</li> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Local authorities</li> </ul>

## Targets, indicators and monitoring

1. Indicators proposed	<p>The NDP has indicators for monitoring the objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quantity of household and similar waste produced per inhabitant</li> <li>• The quantity of waste from economic activities per unit of value produced</li> <li>• The quantity of household products reused</li> <li>• The share of reused and reemployed packaging placed on the market</li> <li>• The amount of food waste produced (distribution, collective catering, household consumption, processing, commercial catering).</li> </ul>
2. Quantitative targets	See “Waste prevention objectives “ at 1. (previous page)
3. Monitoring of programme	The NDP contains indicators for monitoring the achievements of each of the plan's actions.
4. Evaluation of the programme	The NDP is evaluated after its termination date and the conclusions are taken into account for the elaboration of the following NDP.

## Prevention measures

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Implemented prevention measures according to Article 9

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Table 1: Specific waste prevention measures structured according to Art 9 WFD

<p>Promote and support sustainable consumption models</p>	<p><b>Axis 2 - Extend the duration of use of products by promoting their maintenance and repair</b></p> <p><b>2.1 Facilitating the access to repair for individuals</b></p> <p>2.1.2 Create networks of labelled repairers, map them and make information on repair services available in open data (p.35)</p> <p>2.1.4 Prohibit practices aimed at making impossible the repair or the refurbishment of appliances, and ensure access for repair professionals to spare parts, operating instructions or technical information</p> <p>2.1.5 Extending the six-month legal guarantee of conformity for any repaired product</p> <p><b>Axis 3 - Develop reuse and recycling</b></p> <p><b>3.2 Facilitate the access to collected goods for social economy actors and associations</b></p> <p>3.2.1 Install reuse areas in municipal waste collection and recycling facilities</p> <p>3.2.2 Facilitate donations to associations (of unsold goods, medical equipment) through the implementation of donation agreements.</p> <p><b>Axis 4 - Fight against waste and reduce the amount of waste</b></p> <p><b>4.1 Reduce single-use products</b></p> <p>4.1.3 Encourage economic sectors to reduce single use through voluntary agreements (take-away sales, food delivery services, events)</p> <p>4.1.4 Ban single-use plastic products when alternatives are available, present fruits and vegetables for sale without plastic packaging, ending the use of single-use dishes in fast foods and canteens</p>
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	<p>4.1.5 Reduce the consumption of plastic beverage bottles by 50% until 2030, particularly in public buildings, workplaces and cultural and sport events</p> <p>4.1.6 Investing in the reduction, reuse or development of alternatives for plastics</p> <p><b>4.3 Acting against food waste throughout the food chain</b></p> <p>4.3.2 Promote food donation and collection of unsold food</p>
<p>Encourage the design, manufacturing and use of products that are <b>resource-efficient, durable</b> (including in terms of life span and absence of planned obsolescence), <b>reparable, re-usable</b> and <b>upgradable</b>.</p>	<p><b>Axis 1 - Integrate waste prevention in the design of products and services</b></p> <p><b>1.1 Mobilizing extended producer responsibility (EPR) channels</b></p> <p>1.1.1 Implement modulations of contributions to EPR schemes, in the form of bonuses and penalties, in order to encourage the eco-design of products</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop "joint five-year prevention and ecodesign plans" within each EPR scheme</p> <p>1.1.3 Supporting R&amp;D efforts in the field of eco-design and assisting producers to make more efficient use of natural resources, especially critical materials</p> <p><b>Axis 2 - Extend the duration of use of products by promoting their maintenance and repair</b></p> <p><b>2.1 Facilitating the access to repair for individuals</b></p> <p>2.1.4 Prohibit practices aimed at making impossible the repair or the refurbishment of appliances, and ensure access for repair professionals to spare parts, operating instructions or technical information</p> <p>2.1.5 Extending the six-month legal guarantee of conformity for any repaired product t</p> <p><b>2.2 Inform about product reparability and repair</b></p> <p>2.2.1 Deploying the reparability index on electrical and electronic equipment and proposing a sustainability index on these products</p>
<p>Target products containing <b>critical raw materials</b> to prevent that those materials become waste.</p>	<p><b>Axis 1 - Integrate waste prevention in the design of products and services</b></p> <p><b>1.1 Mobilizing extended producer responsibility (EPR) channels</b></p> <p>1.1.3 Supporting R&amp;D efforts in the field of eco-design and assisting producers to make more efficient use of natural resources, especially critical materials</p>



<p>Encourage the re-use of products and the setting up of systems promoting <b>repair</b> and <b>re-use activities</b>, including in particular for electrical and electronic equipment, textiles and furniture, as well as packaging and construction materials and products.</p>	<p><b>Axis 2 - Extend the useful life of products by promoting their maintenance and repair</b></p> <p><b>2.1 Facilitating the use of repair for individuals</b></p> <p>2.1.1 Set up dedicated funds to finance repair for the EPR sectors of electrical and electronic equipment, textiles, furniture, toys, DIY and sports goods (p.35)</p>
<p>Encourage, as appropriate and without prejudice to intellectual property rights, the <b>availability of spare parts, instruction manuals, technical information</b>, or other instruments, equipment or software enabling the repair and re-use of products without compromising their quality and safety.</p>	<p><b>Axis 2 - Extend the duration of use of products by promoting their maintenance and repair</b></p> <p><b>2.1 Facilitating the access to repair for individuals</b></p> <p>2.1.3 Ensure the availability of spare parts, especially for vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment, DIY tools, bicycles and motorised mobility devices, medical equipment; develop the supply of spare parts from the circular economy</p> <p>2.1.4 Prohibit practices aimed at making impossible the repair or the refurbishment of appliances, and ensure access for repair professionals to spare parts, operating instructions or technical information</p> <p><b>2.2 Inform about product reparability and repair</b></p> <p>2.2.2 Increase the availability of information to consumers and repairers on product repair (technical information, availability of spare parts)</p>
<p><b>Reduce waste generation</b> in processes related to industrial production, extraction of minerals, manufacturing, construction and demolition, taking into account <b>best available techniques</b>.</p>	<p><b>Axis 3 - Develop reuse and recycling</b></p> <p>3.1.4 Develop the reuse of products and materials in the building sector and set up a territorial network of collection points with areas dedicated to the reuse of construction products and materials from this sector</p>
<p><b>Reduce the generation of food waste</b> in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households as a contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal to reduce by 50 % per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and to reduce food losses</p>	<p><b>Axis 4 - Fight against waste and reduce the amount of waste</b></p> <p><b>4.3 Acting against food waste throughout the food chain</b></p> <p>4.3.1 Support enterprises in the food chain that are obliged to carry out a waste inventory and put in place reduction actions</p> <p>4.3.3 Deploy a national anti-waste label</p> <p>4.3.4 Clarify information on the use-by dates of food products by developing the display for an additional statement clarifying the "date of minimum durability" (best before)</p>

<p>along production and supply chains by 2030.</p>	
<p>Encourage <b>food donation</b> and other redistribution for human consumption, prioritising human use over animal feed and the reprocessing into non-food products.</p>	<p>4.3.2 Promote food donation and collection of unsold food</p>
<p>Promote the <b>reduction of the content of hazardous substances</b> in materials and products, without prejudice to harmonised legal requirements concerning those materials and products laid down at Union level, and ensure that any supplier of an article as defined in point 33 of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council provides the information pursuant to article 33(1) of that regulation to the European Chemicals Agency as from 5 January 2021.</p>	<p><b>Axis 1 - Integrate waste prevention in the design of products and services</b></p> <p><b>1.2 Mobilizing business sector</b></p> <p>1.2.2 Prevent the content of hazardous substances in materials and products by encouraging manufacturers to substitute hazardous substances in everyday objects</p>
<p><b>Reduce</b> the generation of <b>waste</b>, in particular waste <b>that is not suitable for preparing for re-use or recycling</b>.</p>	<p><b>Axis 1 - Integrate waste prevention in the design of products and services</b></p> <p><b>1.2 Mobilizing economic business sector</b></p> <p>1.2.3 Eliminate mineral oils in packaging and printed media</p> <p>1.2.4 Encourage companies to produce better with fewer resources and to limit their waste by providing them with operational guidelines</p> <p><b>Axis 2 - Extend the duration of use of products by promoting their maintenance and repair</b></p> <p><b>2.1 Facilitating the access to repair for individuals</b></p> <p>2.1.4 Prohibit practices aimed at making impossible the repair or the refurbishment of appliances, and ensure access for repair professionals to spare parts, operating instructions or technical information</p> <p><b>Axis 4 - Fight against waste and reduce the amount of waste</b></p>

	<p><b>4.1 Reduce single-use products</b></p> <p>4.1.4 Ban single-use plastic products when alternatives are available, present fruits and vegetables for sale without plastic packaging, ending the use of single-use dishes in fast foods and canteens</p>
<p>Identify products that are the main sources of littering, notably in natural and marine environments, and take appropriate measures to prevent and reduce litter from such products, where Member States decide to implement this obligation through market restrictions, they shall ensure that such restrictions are proportionate and non-discriminatory.</p>	<p><b>Axis 1 - Integrate waste prevention in the design of products and services</b></p> <p><b>1.3 Combating product obsolescence</b></p> <p>1.3.1 Implement the recommendations of the report to Parliament on software obsolescence to limit the risks of software obsolescence linked to operating system and software updates and to better inform consumers on this issue</p> <p><b>Axis 4 - Fight against waste and reduce the amount of waste</b></p> <p><b>4.1 Reduce single-use products</b></p> <p>4.1.1 Develop bulk sales and encourage the use of reusable containers and packaging in the shops</p> <p>4.1.2 Reducing excessive packaging by involving consumers</p> <p>4.1.3. Encourage economic sectors to reduce single use through voluntary agreements (take-away sales, food delivery services, events, others)</p> <p>4.1.4 Ban single-use plastic products when alternatives are available, present fruits and vegetables for sale without plastic packaging, ending the use of single-use dishes in fast foods and canteens</p> <p>4.1.5 Reduce the consumption of plastic beverage bottles by 50% until 2030, particularly in public buildings, workplaces and cultural and sport events</p> <p>4.1.6 Investing in the reduction, reuse or development of alternatives for plastics</p> <p><b>4.2 Limit the environmental impacts associated with the production and consumption of products containing plastics</b></p> <p>4.2.1 Phasing out added microplastics in products</p> <p>4.2.2 Preventing pellet losses to the environment during production, handling and transport</p> <p>4.2.3 Preventing losses of plastic microfibers from textile</p>

	<p>cleaning</p> <p><b>4.4 Acting against the waste of non-food products</b></p> <p>4.4.1 Prohibit the disposal of new, unsold non-food products</p> <p>4.4.2 Prohibit the distribution of free samples in the context of commercial activities, unless requested by consumers</p> <p>4.4.3 Reducing Unsolicited Printed Material</p>
<p>Aim to half the generation of marine litter as a contribution towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.</p>	
<p>Develop and support information campaigns to raise awareness about waste prevention and littering.</p>	<p><b>Axis 2 - Extend the duration of use of products by promoting their maintenance and repair</b></p> <p><b>2.1 Facilitating the repair services for individuals</b></p> <p>2.1.2 Create networks of labelled repairers, map them and make information on repair services available in open data</p> <p><b>2.2 Inform about product reparability and repair</b></p> <p>2.2.2 Increase the availability of information to consumers and repairers on product repair (technical information, availability of spare parts)</p> <p><b>4.4 Acting against the waste of non-food products</b></p> <p>4.4.4 Implement communication campaigns aimed at the general public to raise awareness of waste prevention, including the prevention of illegal dumping</p>

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Additional implemented prevention measures, not covered by Article 9

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## FOOD WASTE PREVENTION

### Food waste generation

According to the 2020 food waste data, reported to Eurostat (for the first time) in 2022, food waste in France has decreased by 10% between 2016 and 2020 ( i.e. a little less than 9Mt in 2020 - 133 kg per capita all sectors combined - compared to 10Mt in 2016).<sup>4</sup> (This comparison should be viewed with caution, however, as the 2016 quantities were calculated on a different scope and with different data sources than those for 2020). According to the numbers of 2020, households are the first contributor to food waste in France (46%), followed by processing and manufacturing (21%), restaurants and other food services (12%), primary production (12%) and retail and other distribution of food (9%).

### Measures to prevent food waste

In 2013, the Ministry in charge of Agriculture launched the first National Pact to Combat Food Waste. After the launch, France was the first European country banning the waste of food by the food retailers (supermarkets >400m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>5</sup>. These measures were turned into legal enforcement in 2016 with the Loi Garot<sup>6</sup>.

In 2017, the National Pact to Combat Food Waste was renewed for its second period 2017-2020. Its main objective was to reinforce the food waste actions of the National Food Programme and the National Waste Prevention Programme. It aimed to bring together all stakeholders along the food chain and to reduce food waste by 50% by 2025 in food retail and public canteens. The anti-waste law of 2020 added new targets : reduction by 50% by 2030, compared to 2015, in consumption, production, processing sectors and commercial catering. The assessment of the 2017-2020 Pact was carried out by the Directorate General for Food on September 29, 2021<sup>7</sup> It allowed to assess the fulfillment of the commitments of the State and partners, and to consult on the follow-up to the Pact after 2020.

This assessment concluded that the Pact became a useful discussion forum between food chain actors with a framework, a timetable and clear objectives. The working groups allowed for progress on some technical subjects. Since the objectives were co-constructed, everyone could take ownership of the issues and areas for improvement. However, on the operational level, the implementation of concrete measures of Pact II has been minimal or not very visible.

While the launch of Pact II was materialized by a clear momentum and gained support of many private or State actors, the initiative progressively got dissipated. At least, Garot law of February 11, 2016 gave impulsion to actions related to the donation obligation of unsold food for supermarkets. In addition, the State facilitated the donation agreement between distributors and associations by standardizing an agreement template. Standard agreements by category of actor were also published in January 2021 to facilitate the donation process.

Throughout the duration of Pact II, State maintained financial support measures, help in understanding the issues, development of labeling of tools. National Food Programme also provided framework for regional calls of projects. In addition, the EGalim law<sup>8</sup> extended the obligation to propose a donation agreement to collective catering operators (> 3,000 meals prepared / day), and to operators in the agri-food industry (> €50M turnover). It also introduces the obligation to carry out a waste diagnosis for all collective catering before October 21, 2020. The Optigede platform developed by the French

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<sup>4</sup> Eurostat, 2022 [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Table1\\_Tfreshmass.PNG](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Table1_Tfreshmass.PNG)

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000042913715](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/article_lc/LEGIARTI000042913715)

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000032036289/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/telecharger/127877>

<sup>8</sup> <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/lutte-contre-le-gaspillage-alimentaire-les-lois-francaises>

Environmental Agency ADEME is a useful tool for private and state actors to engage in food waste reduction actions.<sup>9</sup>

It is planned to pursue the work within a 3<sup>rd</sup> National Pact to Combat Food Waste.

## REUSE OF PRODUCTS

### Data

*With regard to the Commission Implementing Decision ([https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2021.010.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2021%3A010%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2021.010.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2021%3A010%3ATOC)), this section will be updated by the EEA accordingly.*

### Measures to support reuse

The fight against non-food waste started in 2015 with Article 99 of Law on energy transition for green growth. The law reinforces the fight against **planned obsolescence** and promotes the extension of the duration of use of products. It recognizes the offence of planned obsolescence, which is punishable of two years' imprisonment and a fine of 300,000 euros.

Furthermore, article 35 of the anti-waste law for circular economy of 2020 requires producers, importers, and distributors to **donate, reuse or recycle their unsold consumer products, and prohibits their elimination by incineration or landfilling**.<sup>10 11</sup> Some products<sup>12</sup> (hygiene and childcare products, cooking utensils and cleaning products) must be proposed for donation, before their reuse or recycling.

Since 2021, a **Repairability Index**<sup>13</sup> on electrical appliances has been implemented for 5 categories of products (front-load washing machines, smartphones, laptops, TVs and electric lawn mowers), completed by 4 new categories since November 2022 (top-load washing machines, dishwashers, vacuum cleaners and high-pressure washers) scored from 1 to 10. This allows consumers to get a quick assessment of reparability when buying new appliances. In addition, there are differentiated Extended Producer Responsibility schemes depending on how easily a product can be repaired. 5 criteria are considered in order to establish the mark: product information allowing its repair, facility of disassembling the appliance, availability of spare parts, their price, and specific criteria (such as device saving the information on number of uses for cycle-machines). The Repairability Index is aimed to be transformed in **Durability Index in 2024**, by adding new criteria to the score.

**The anti-waste law of 2020 enforced the establishment of two new funds allowing to finance repair and reuse in an innovative way:**

- **“Reparation Funds” are dedicated to financing out-of-warranty repairs** of electrical and electronic equipment, furniture, textile clothing, footwear and household linen, toys, sports and leisure

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.optigede.ademe.fr/alimentation-durable-gaspillage-alimentaire>

<sup>10</sup> Anti-waste law résumés in English : <https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/anti-waste-law-in-the-daily-lives-of-french-people.pdf> ; [https://emf.thirdlight.com/file/24/kLSzgpokL.2CJxQkLb3XkLQIS7\\_/Case%20Studies%20-%20French%20Anti%20Waste%20Law.pdf](https://emf.thirdlight.com/file/24/kLSzgpokL.2CJxQkLb3XkLQIS7_/Case%20Studies%20-%20French%20Anti%20Waste%20Law.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Article 35 of the anti-waste law : <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2020/2/10/2020-105/jo/texte>

<sup>12</sup> See article 3 : <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000042753962>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/indice-reparabilite>



items, do-it-yourself and garden items. The consumer has to repair its product in a certified reparation shop in order to get a contribution lowering the price of repair. These funds are set up by the eco-organizations of the concerned EPR sectors. The anti-waste law provides for a gradual deployment of this fund mechanism by January 1, 2023.

- **“Reuse funds” finance the reuse** of electrical and electronic equipment, furniture, textile clothing, footwear and household linen, toys, sports and leisure items, do-it-yourself and garden items, starting from January 1, 2023. These funds are intended to finance the associations and enterprises operating in the social and solidarity economy. A minimum of 5% of the contributions received by the eco-organizations of these sectors must be dedicated to these funds. If the objectives set for reuse are not achieved, the allocation to the fund must be increased in proportion to the objectives not achieved.

### Best practice examples

- Repairability index introduced since 2021 (see on previous page)
- Prohibition to eliminate unsold consumer products (in force since 2022 for several categories and extended to all products by the end of 2023) (see on previous page)
- Establishing dedicated repair funds and reuse funds (see on previous page)
- Prohibition to serve meals in restaurants (>20 seating places) in single-use dishes since 1st January 2023<sup>14</sup>
- Obligation to integrate a “reuse zone” in municipal waste disposal facilities and recycling centers

### Links to circular economy

Waste prevention is an integral part of the comprehensive transformation towards a circular economy. It reduces the input of natural resources into the economy as well as the necessary efforts to collect and recycle waste.

Approaches for improving circularity are often highly interlinked with successful waste prevention. The following table shows which circular strategies are explicitly integrated into the French waste prevention programme.

Topic	Addressed in the programme	Comments
Eco-design	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g. Implement modulations of contributions to EPR schemes, in the form of bonuses and penalties, to encourage the eco-design of products</li> <li>• e.g. Integrate waste prevention and eco-design approaches into voluntary agreements between the State and economic sectors, particularly in the agri-supply and fishing sectors</li> </ul>
Repair, refurbishment and remanufacture	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g. Facilitating the use of repair for individuals</li> </ul>
Recycling	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g. Mobilize EPR channels and economic actors in favor of reuse and recycling</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> Article 77 of the anti-waste law : <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2020/2/10/2020-105/jo/texte>

Economic incentives and finance	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e.g. Set up dedicated “repair funds” to decrease the costs of repair for individuals in the sectors covered by EPR schemes (electrical and electronic equipment, textiles, furniture, toys, DIY, gardening tools and sports goods)</li> <li>e.g. Set up dedicated “reuse funds” to make EPR organizations contribute to the funding of social enterprises and associations operating in the reuse sector</li> </ul>
Circular business models	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e.g. ADEME (French Environmental Agency) supports enterprises in their transition to circular business models through Circular Economy Fund<sup>15</sup> and specific initiatives (guidelines, calls for projects...)</li> <li>Future Investments Program 2030 also provides funds for eco-design projects<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>
Eco-innovation Governance, skills and knowledge	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e.g. ADEME (French Environmental Agency) provides tools and best-practice examples to enterprises in order to allow a transition to lower resource-consumption and waste production</li> <li>e.g. A dedicated “Reuse observatory” was put in place since September 2022 in order to improve knowledge and gather data on the reuse sector</li> <li>e.g. EPR organizations are asked to provide financial support to producers making R&amp;D efforts to develop eco-design</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> <https://expertises.ademe.fr/economie-circulaire/dechets/passer-a-laction/fonds-economie-circulaire>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/investir-dans-france-2030-developper-et-soutenir-linnovation-toutes-etapes-chaine-du-recyclage-des>