

Cobat Compositi

Cobat Compositi is the first voluntary Consortium in Italy ensuring the correct management of end-of-life composites.

The Consortium works in the nautical, automotive, naval, aeronautical, construction, and general component sectors.

In accordance with European standards, the Consortium ensures full compliance with all sector-specific regulatory requirements, thanks to its certified structure.



UNI EN ISO 9001:2015
UNI EN ISO 14001:2015



OUR OFFER



COLLECTION

With a widespread network of logistics operators, the Consortium guarantees scheduled pickups of composite waste or scraps, of any volume and size.



TREATMENT

In line with a circular economy approach, the Consortium aims to establish a virtuous cycle by ensuring the recovery of composite materials and avoiding their disposal in landfills.




ADDITIONAL SERVICES

- Volume reduction of large products for efficient transportation
- Collection and recovery initiation of other materials associated with composites disposal
- Environmental remediation project
- Customized solutions for the management of specific products



TRAINING AND CONSULTING

Cobat Compositi also offers environmental consulting services, training courses (both in-person and via streaming), and customized corporate training projects tailored to meet the specific needs and requirements of the client.



Legislative analysis

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/850 OF of 30 May 2018
amending Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste
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Market analysis

The process of gradual abandonment of landfills is underway. Landfill operators keep already established flows of composite waste open, but do not open new contracts with new waste producers.

European Waste Catalogue
Commission Decision of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes

There is no EWC code for composites. Composite materials are classified as plastics. The WEC code depends on the origin and waste generation process.

DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC of 19 November 2008
on waste and repealing certain Directives

EU Construction & Demolition Waste Management Protocol – 2006 (updated 2024)

The separate dismantling of composite components is a recommended practice, but only to purify the main inert and reusable CDW. No

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on circularity requirements for vehicle design and on management of end-of-life vehicles

Despite there are thresholds for plastics recycling efficiency and minimum content of recycled plastics, composites (especially CFRP) are considered as “bad, non-recyclable, plastics”.



Legislative analysis

REGULATION (EU) 2024/1157 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of
11 April 2024
on shipments of waste
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Digital Waste Shipment System (DIWASS)

Composite materials are generally considered non-hazardous waste. Cross-border shipment of waste is complex, but a new initiative called Digital Waste Shipment System (DIWASS) shall simplify procedures.

EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for plastic waste – JRC technical proposal 2024

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National and European legislations (E.G. Italian DECRETO 31 marzo 2020, n. 78 (EoW Tyres))

DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives
Article 6 “End-of-Waste Status”

ISO/NP 26448 Recycled carbon fibre — Determination of impurity elements by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)

UNI 10667-13 — Materie Plastiche Prime Secondarie – Cariche ottenute da residui industriali e/o materiali da post-consumo di materiale plastico termoindurente e/o compositi di termoindurente –
Parte 13: Requisiti e metodi di prova

A generic end-of-waste regulation for composites might limit the process and value chain possibilities of recycling. The facilitation of obtaining case-per-case end of waste authorizations is favourable.
Technical standards for the characterization of recycled composites facilitate this process.



Legislative analysis

Product labelling

97/129/EC: Commission Decision of 28 January 1997 establishing the identification system for packaging materials on packaging and packaging waste

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International standard **ISO 1043-2** | Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 2: Fillers and reinforcing materials



There are standards for the labelling of fiber reinforced plastics. Probably, the data shared are inadequate (insufficient) for proper targeted recycling.

Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 of 13 June 2024 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products – Chapter III **Digital Product Passport**

DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC of 19 November 2008

on waste and repealing certain Directives – Article 8 “**Extended Producer Responsibility**”

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National legislations (E.G. French Anti-Waste for a Circular Economy Act (AGEC))



The EPR principle applies more easily to products than to materials.

