

A “bridge” strategy for residuals

Managing resources and residual waste in the era of Circular Economy (and decarbonization)



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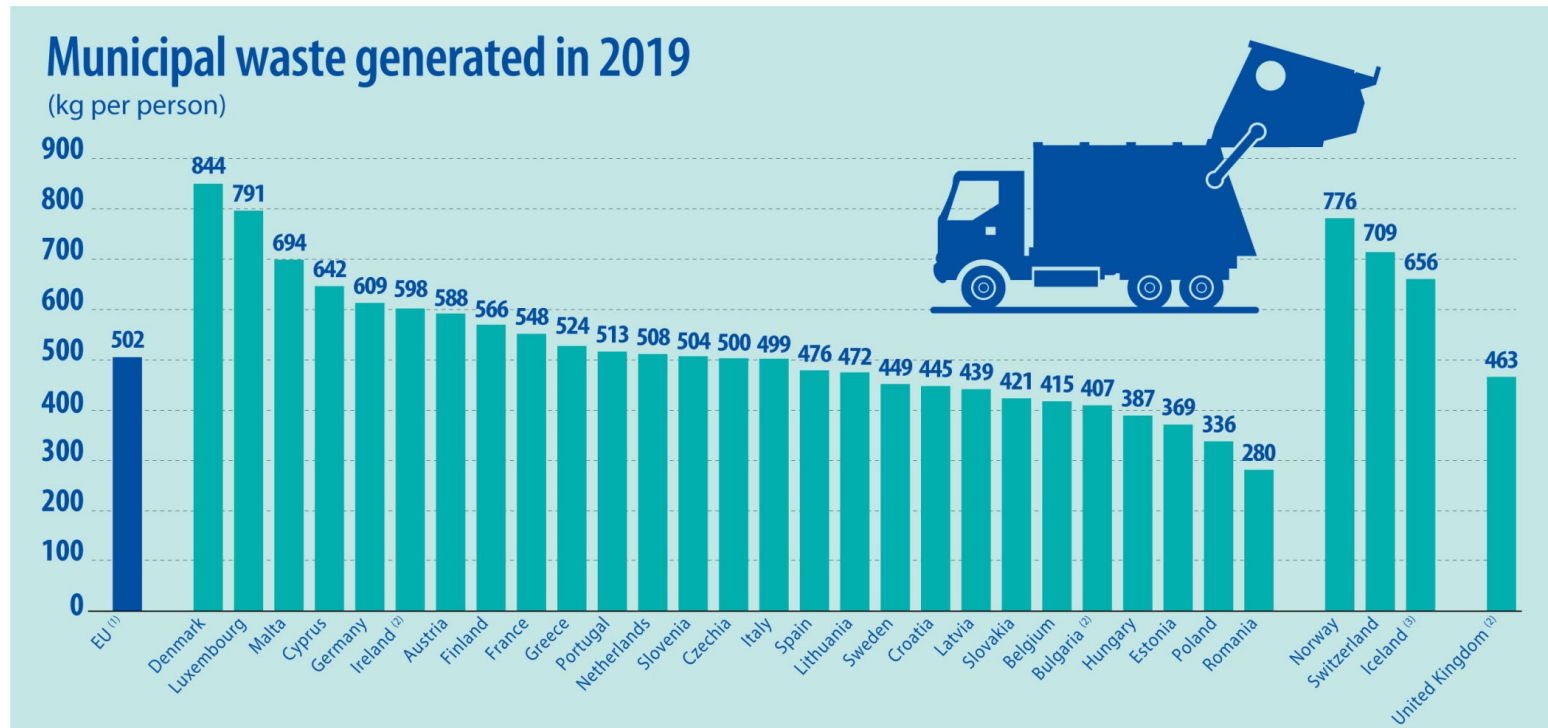
*Scuola Agraria
Del Parco di Monza*

A Changing Climate for incineration

- Amounts of residual waste dwindling
- EC Communication of January 2017, Tema Nord 2019
 - Expose the lock-in
 - Call for defunding incineration
- Regional funds, JTF, EU Taxonomy, Recovery Funds
- C footprint of E production lower and lower
 - Incineration an outlayer towards decarbonisation
- → *#ageofdecommissioning*



A wasteful circular economy?



⁽¹⁾ Estimated

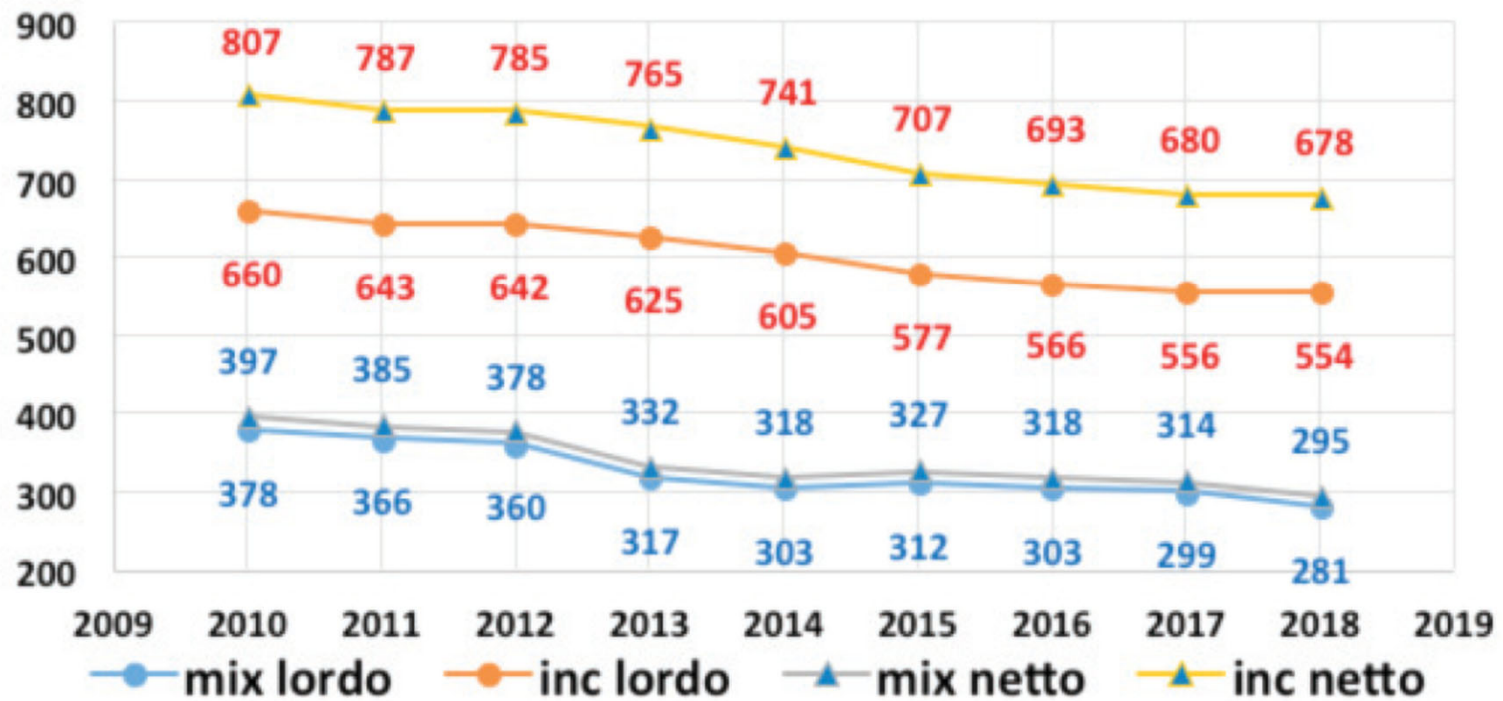
⁽²⁾ Bulgaria, Ireland, United Kingdom: 2018 data

⁽³⁾ Iceland: 2017 data

ec.europa.eu/eurostat 

- Percentages tell only part of the truth
- Residuals below 100kgs in thousands Municipalities, below 50 kgs/person in many
- Slovenia from laggard to frontrunner
- Need to put emphasis on reduction too

C intensity (g CO₂-eq/kWh) of incineration (gross/net, orange/yellow lines) and E mix (blue line)





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The government wants the CO2 bill for waste down

Plastic waste must come out of the incineration plants, and the Danes must sort waste to a much greater extent. The government is proposing a series of initiatives to reduce the climate footprint of our waste.

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A shampoo bottle, a meat tray or a freezer bag smokes in the rubbish bin and into the

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Press contact

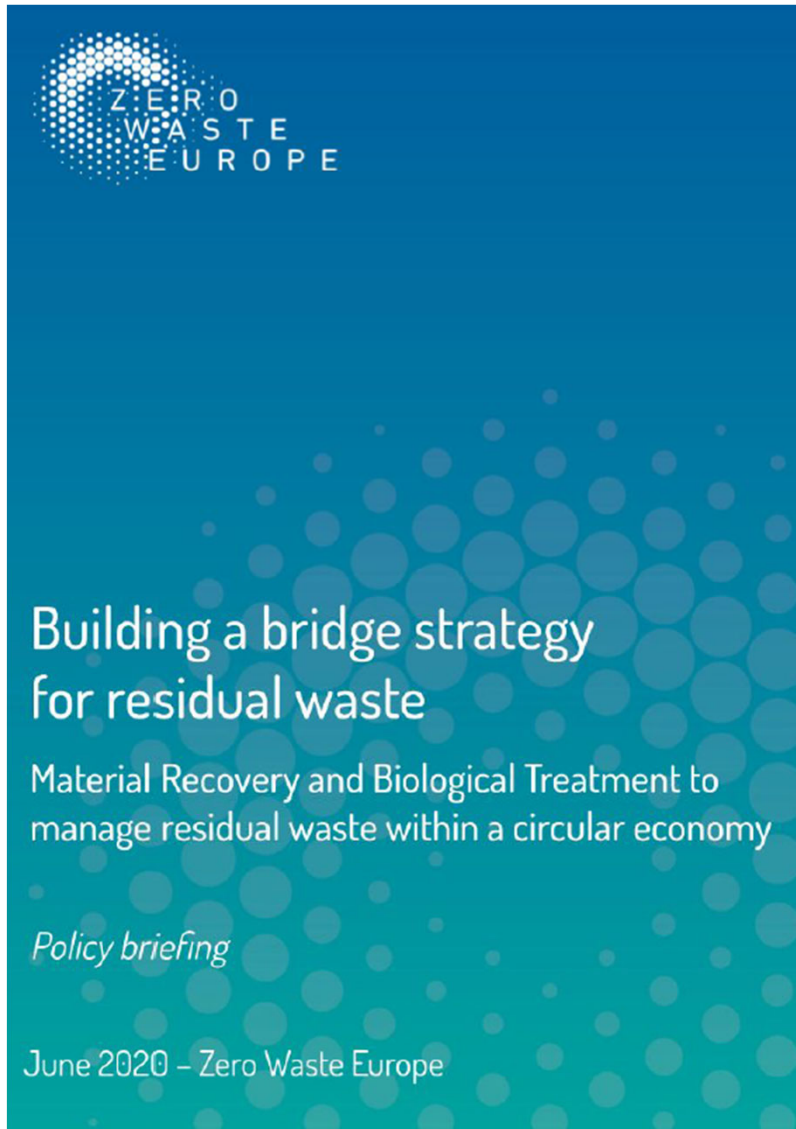
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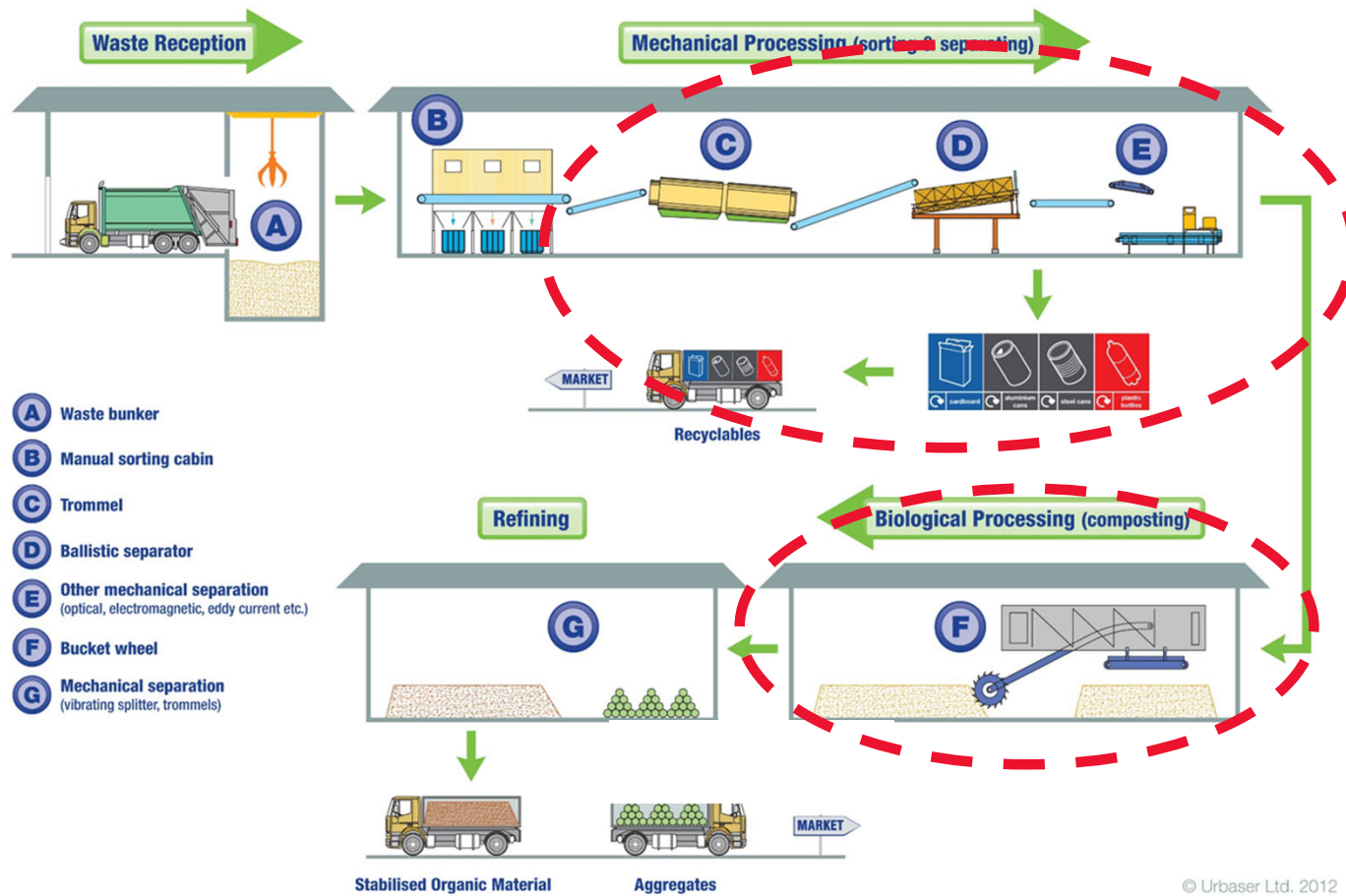
- Survey on enforcement of the obligation on pretreatment stipulated by Dir 99/31
- Seek alignment between the CE agenda and management of residuals
- Define suitable operational approaches that
 - Ensure compliance
 - Keep the system flexible
 - *«meeting the obligations of today, with no prejudice for the ambition of tomorrow»*

MATERIAL	MILAN (Average 2019)
WEEE, HHW	0.1%
Paper and cardboard	29.3%
Other paper	3%
Plastic tableware	1.1%
Plastic packaging	13.1%
Other plastic	2.2%
Textiles, leather & rubber	6.6%
Iron	3.6%
Aluminum	0.8%
Multi-layer	1.1%
Bio waste	11.1%
Glass	5.8%
Nappies	6%
Fines <20	13.1%
Garden waste	3.1%
Total	100%

MATERIAL	LJUBLJANA (Average 2017)
WEEE, HHW	0.87
Paper and cardboard	21.5%
Other paper	3.88%
Plastic (LD-PE, PP,PET,HD-PE)	10.08%
Other plastic	11.79%
Textiles, leather & rubber	7.67%
Iron	2.53%
Other metals	2,31%
Biowaste	10.91%
Glass	2.29%
Nappies	10.34%
Fines <20	10.91%
Treated wood	1.83%
Other waste (bones, ceramics, stones...)	2.11%
Tetrapak	0.99%
Total	100%



Basic operational lay-out



A few remarks

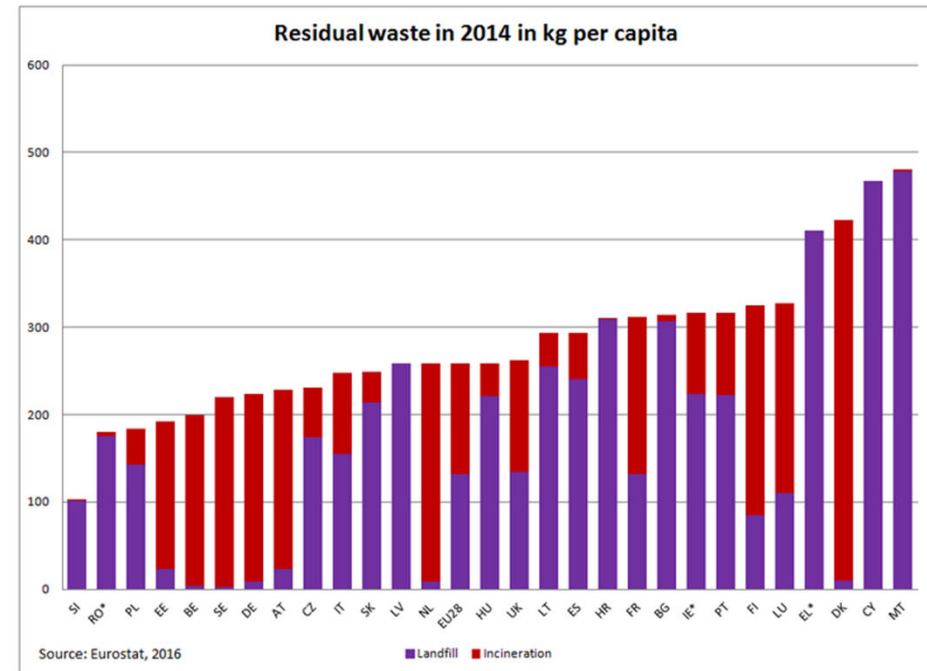
- Recovery of materials already diffused at many residual waste sites
 - From easiest/least recovery (typically, metals) to more ambitious ones (metals, plastics, paper)
 - Drainage of organics through sep collection discloses opportunities
- Recovery rates % not fundamental
 - we prioritise separate collection...
- **We minimise tonnages and impacts!**
 - System kept flexible, hence allows minimisation of residuals
 - Waste to landfills is stabilised, while fossil GHGs not released!



The landfill cap, working against CE?

- Triggering a distorted approach to mid- and long-term planning
- Used for the (misleading) calculation “100-65-10” in local plans
- Should be redefined to align with the CE agenda/vision
 - From “in any given year” to “relative to a baseline”
 - kgs/person
- EP vote on CEAP, Feb 2021!

Press Release: Eurostat data for 2014 confirms need for European residual waste target





Thanks for your
attention!

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