The untapped potential

The Zero Waste strategy as the toolkit for Circular Economy: role and importance of biowaste management



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Chair, Scientific Committee, Zero Waste Europe

























The cascading principle

1. Food Banks

2.Used as Feedstock for Animals

3.Composting (and AD)





- Fundamental to meet highest material recovery targets, including the EU ones (65% "preparation for reuse and recycling" by 2035)
- Obligation for separate collection (art. 22 WFD)
- At the intersection of various env policies (waste, CAP, climate change...)





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The key role of organics (food waste!)

- QUANTITATIVE: fundamental to achieve highest material recovery rates
- OPERATIONAL: minimising food scraps in residual waste makes it possible to cut collection rounds
 - ✓ cost-optimisation
 - ✓ further driving effect for increased separation of dry recyclables, too)









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BIC/ZWE Report

- EU policy drivers for bio-waste
- Results
 - Current capture levels
 Comparison to potential
- A few best practices
- Country fact-sheets https://biconsortium.eu/biowaste



Bio-waste generation in the EU: Current capture levels and future potential







Biowaste strategies in EU Countries

- Mandatory separate collection
 - ✓ Germany (2015)
 - ✓ Netherlands (1995)
 - ✓ Italy (2022)
 - Catalonia (Spain)
 - ✓ ...many more aligning (e.g. lately Romania)
- Targets
 - ✓ Recycling targets (e.g. UK, Italy in the past)
 - Biowaste targets (Sweden)





The "distance to target"



"(bio)Waste is like water: it always flows the easiest way"

Proper tools for user friendliness Collection frequency





Collection models

- Garden waste only
- Biowaste (garden + food waste)
 - VGF/GFT (NL, Flanders no meat/fish)
 - Bioabfall (Central Europe includes meat/fish, commingled with garden waste)
- Dedicated collection: "bespoke" food waste schemes









Importance of dedicated schemes for food scraps: cheap, open lorries







Making the system user-friendly







Z E R O W A S T E E U R O P E

CITY OF MILAN Key numbers



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1.35 million

inhabitants

7,200 Inh./km2 800,000 Commuters/day

11 millions

Tourists in 2016

- = 65% sep. collection
- = 103 kgs food scraps
- = 87% of organics generated









Bratislava

To every household in Bratislava we distributed :

- 10 I kitchen waste caddy,
- 150 pc of compostable bags,
- Information leaflet (for each city district was different leaflet)







Ethnic communities in Milan in 2021 (276.776 foreign residents)

Philippines 39.536 Egypt 39.388 China 33.871 Peru 16.729 Sri Lanka 16.637 Romania 13.440 Bangladesh 10.643 Ecuador 10.587 Ukraine 8.312 Morocco 8.135











Key takeaways

- Food waste key to Circular Economy, but still a "largely untapped potential"
- Many drivers boosting interest (and activities)
 - ✓ Schemes already diffused, also in densely populated areas
- Room for improvement!
 - ✓ Also in those areas with a long established tradition (e.g. Central Europe)
 - ✓ **User friendliness** of the system seems to be key to highest performances
 - ✓ Opportunities coming mainly from **design** (collection rounds) and **tools**
- Collection of biowaste widespread
 - ✓ mainly propelled by garden waste
 - ✓ food waste potential still to be fully captured (art. 22 new WFD) → <u>Targets</u>!







«(...) we recommend adopting a binding reduction target on the amount of bio-waste included in mixed/residual waste (i.e., before landfill, incineration or mechanical and biological treatment)"

To: Frans Timmermans, Executive-Vice-President of the European Commission

Virginijus Sinkevičius, Commissioner for Environment

Brussels, 19 April 2023

Subject: Waste Framework Directive - Inclusion of bio-waste targets needed

Dear Executive-Vice-President Timmermans, Dear Commissioner Sinkevičius,





Thanks for your attention



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