### Working on Zero Waste

From global vision to local practice: rationale, approaches, results

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Chair, Scientific Committee, ZeroWasteEurope



- What is Zero Waste
- How does Zero Waste work
- Does it work? Possible achievements



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#### Zero Waste: the global role



- Zero Waste a strategy devised to maximise short- and long-term efficiency in resource management
- A codified, peer-reviewed Zero Waste Hierarchy is kept by ZWIA (Zero Waste International Alliance)
- Ongoing recognition/certification programmes for ZW Communities and ZW businesses. Minimisation of residuals the key goal (and metrics)











# 6000





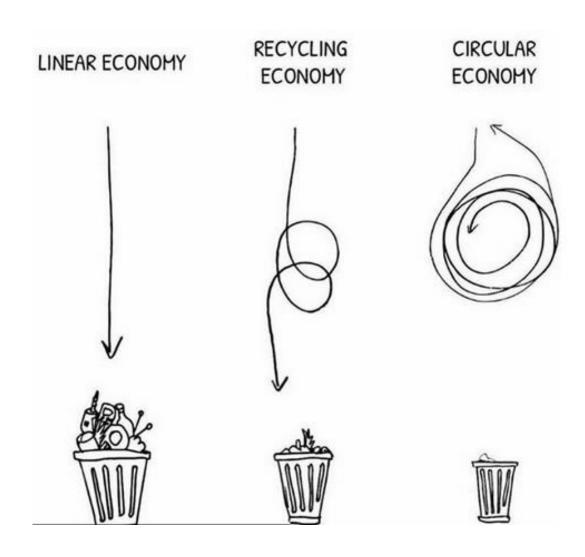




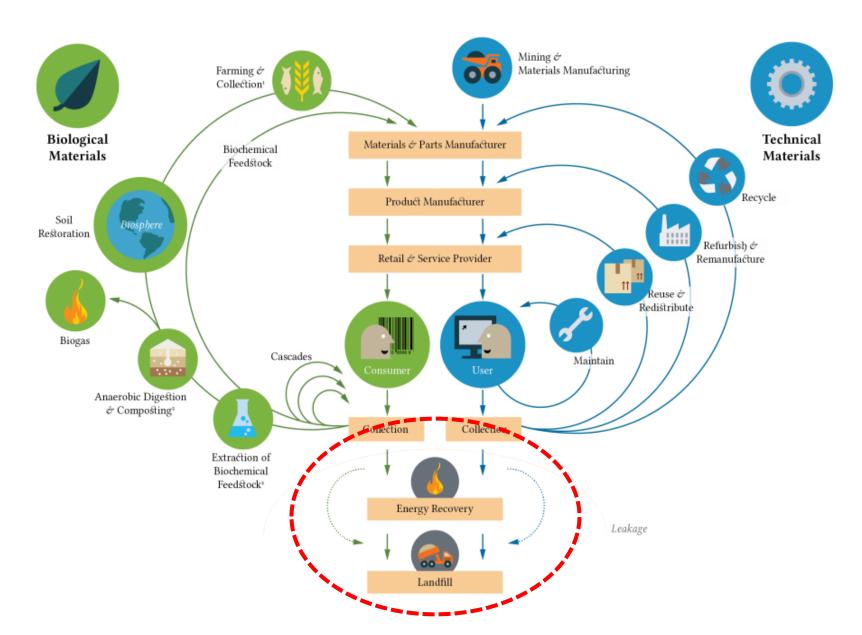
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### Circular economy made simple











# Key provisisons of the Circular Economy Package

- Material recovery goals: 65% (2035)
- For packaging waste: 70% (2030)
- Consolidated EPR
- Ecodesign (durability, repairability, no planned obsolescence, less resource-intensity)
- Mandatory separate colleciton of organics (2023)







Brussels, 2.7.2014 COM(2014) 398 final

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Towards a circular economy:

A zero waste programme for Europe









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# The principles of Zero Waste: The 4 "R"s



- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle
- Re-design

#### A basic ZW workprogramme

- Kerbside collection include the organics!
- Waste prevention practices at local level
- Pay-as-you-throw
- Check composition of residual waste
  - Redesign collection for continued optimisation
  - Feed back to producers in order to address nonreusablle/recyclable materials

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#### The key role of organics

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







# Dedicated collection of foodwaste at high-rises











Philippines 40.780 **Egypt 35.902** China 26.889 Peru 19.590 **Sri Lanka 16.068 Romania 14.546 Ecuador 13.229 Ukraine 8.209 Morocco 8.152** Bangladesh 7.563

**Poland 1.009 (8.600 in Lombardy)** 



## The importance of Feeding back paving the road to minimisation of Residual Waste









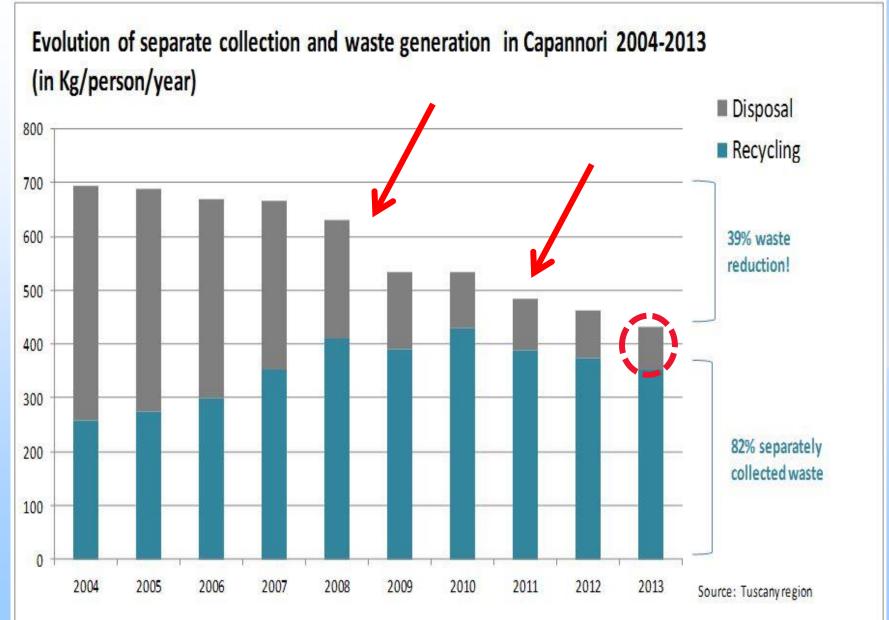
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# Ljubljana – 1st EU capital to declare ZW in Europe







# Present and future ZW plans in Ljubljana

- Current situation:
  - Separate collection rate: 65 %
  - Amount of residual waste: less than 100 kg / person / year
- Commitments:
  - Separate collection rate by 2025: 78 %
  - Separate collection rate by 2035: 80 %
  - Amount of residual waste by 2025: 60 kg / person / year
  - Amount of residual waste by 2035: 50 kg / person / year



#### **ITALY**

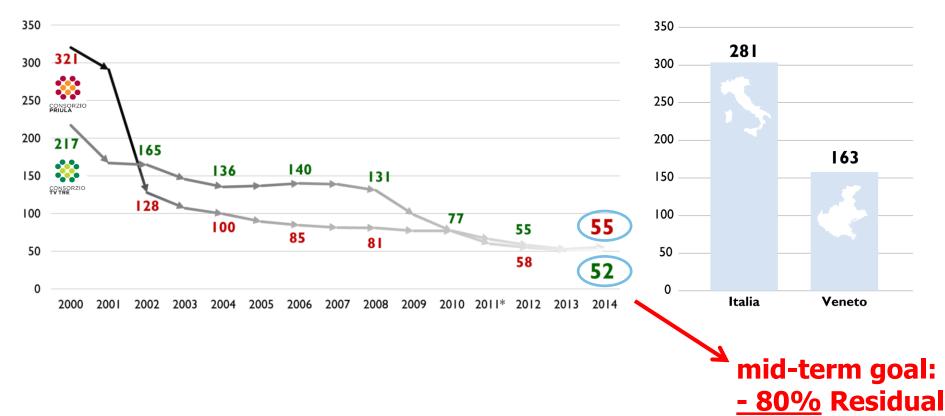
- Separate collection rates:
  - Around 1000 Municipalities above 70%
  - Around 300 Municipalities above 80%
  - A few above 90%
- The new metrics! Minimised residual waste in kgs/person.year
  - Hundreds Municipalities below 100 kgs
  - 510 Municipalities below 75 kgs
  - Many below 50 kgs
  - Lowest ones around 20 kgs

### Residual waste in Contarina (2 sub-districts, 50 Municipalities, pop. 530.000)



Waste by 2023

(kg\*inhabitant/year)



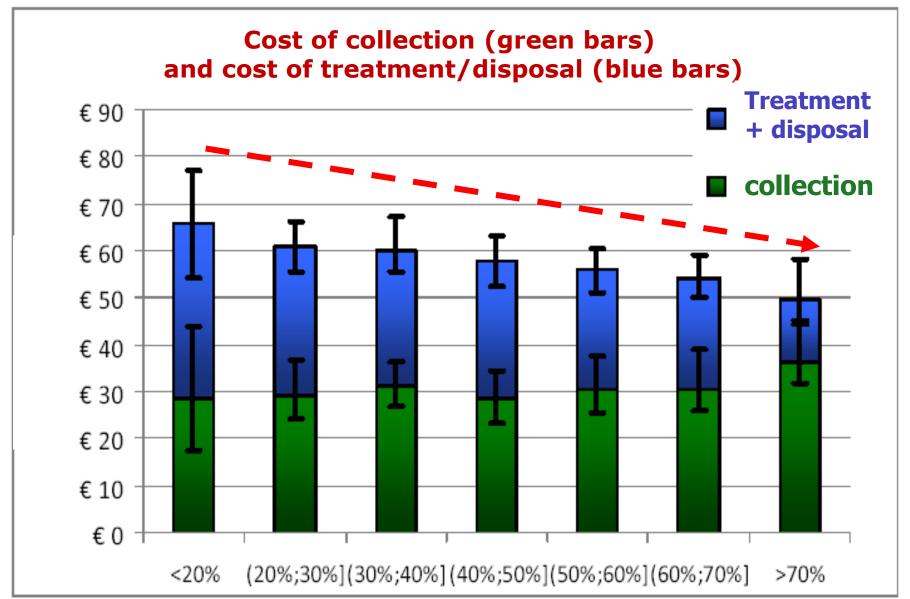
#### SOURCE

dati Contarina 2014 (Media annuale aggiornata a Giugno), Rapporto Rifiuti ISPRA 2014 (dati 2013 Italia); Relazione Rifiuti Urbani ARPAV (dati 2013 Veneto)

#### Cost optimisation

(Lombardy, pop. 10M, 1547 Municipalities)





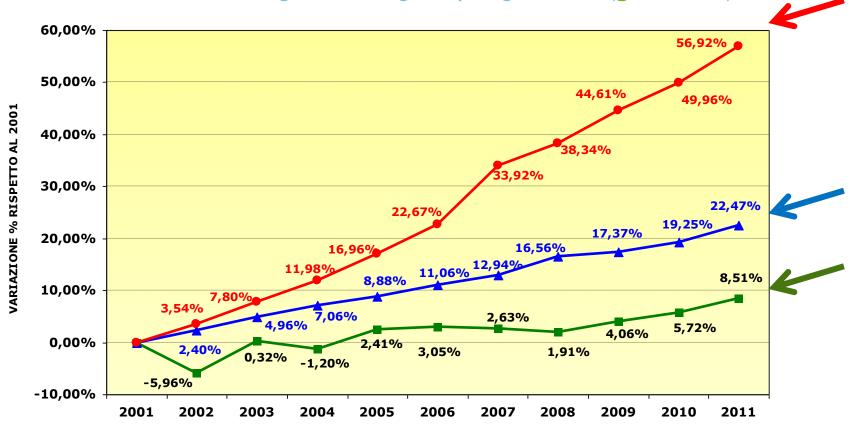
#### Trends in cost



Average national cost of waste management (red line)

Cost of life /inflation (blue line)

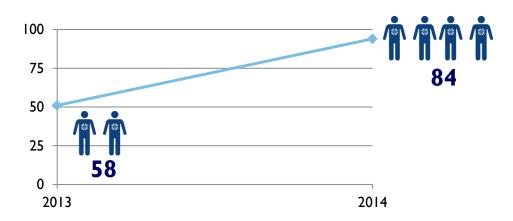
Cost ofwaste management in high recycling schemes (green Line)



- TARIFFA DOMESTICA CONSORZIO PRIULA variazione % rispetto anno base (2001)
- → INDICE NAZIONALE PREZZI AL CONSUMO ISTAT FOI variazione % rispetto anno base (2001)

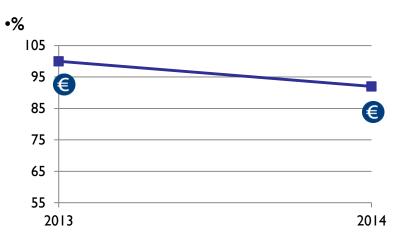
## 'Green jobs' after rolling out curbside collection in Treviso (pop. 80.000)





Total costs (management + disposal)









### Thanks for your attention



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