Chemicals and Waste Management Beyond 2020 Series

COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS AND CLIMATE ACTION

SESSION 5: SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE: TOWARDS ZERO WASTE

Webinar organized by CoP Environment

TODAY'S SPEAKERS

Husamuddin Ahmadzai
UNDP

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Avfall Sverige

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Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, South Africa

Lotten Sjölander
Swedish EPA

Jenny Sahlin
Profu

Vanya Veras
Municipal Waste Europe

Hilda van der Veen
UNDP

Xiaofang Zhou
UNDP

Sweden’s concept and experience on reaching zero waste

Global impact of waste management

& innovative waste symbol system

June 3, 2021

AVFALL SVERIGE

Avfall Sverige or the Swedish the Waste Management Association is the...

...national association for the waste management and recycling sector.

Gathers all 290 municipalities and 140 companies.

Focus on municipal waste.

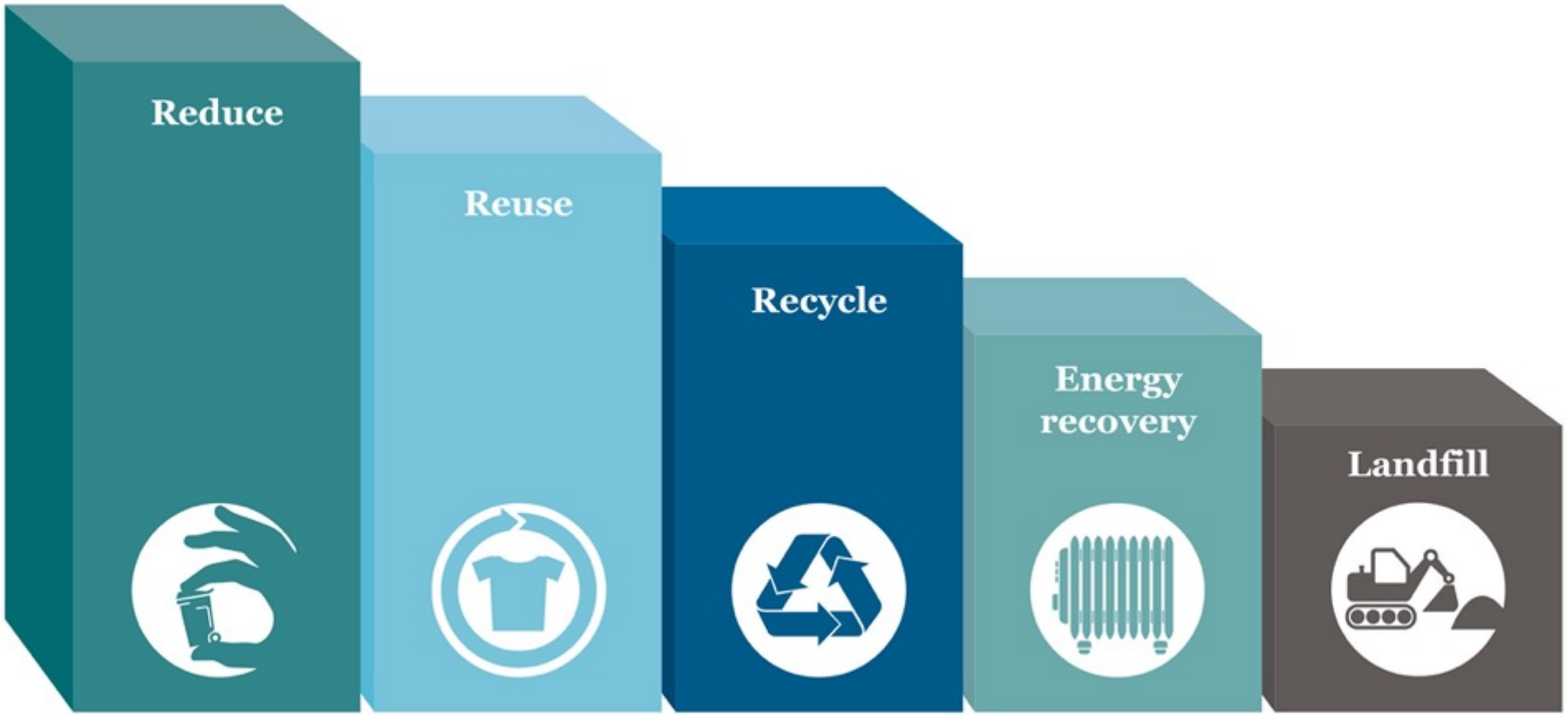
AVFALL SVERIGE

Avfall Sverige's Vision

”Zero waste”

AVFALL SVERIGE

The waste hierarcy



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Waste is a growing global major problem!

7 billion tonnes of
waste per year!

Photo: Timothy Bouldry

Waste management relevant for at least 11 SDG:s

Photo: Timotl

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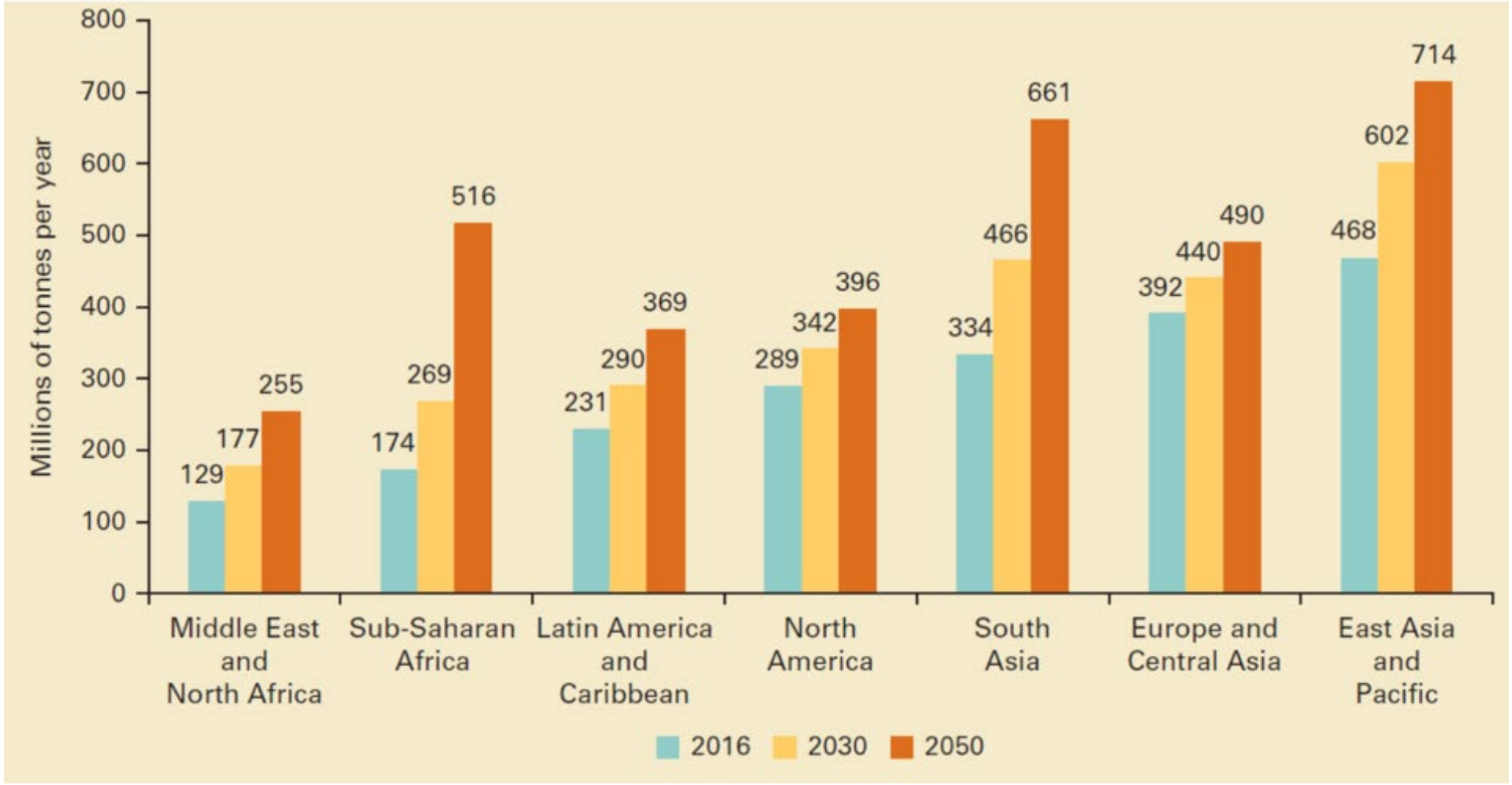
Projected waste generation by region



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Source: World bank

Hard facts about Waste Management and Climate Change

40 % of world's waste ends up on open, uncontrolled dumpsites.

38 % of 50 biggest dumpsites threaten marine and coastal areas.

64 million people are directly affected by the biggest dumsites.

10 % of GHG emissions from world's dumpsites by 2025 (BAU).

20 % of global antropogentic emissions comes from landfills and waste managment (UNEP, 6th May 2021).

Photo: Timothy Bouldry

Why waste is a mess in most parts of the world!

Lack of infrastructure

Lack of know-how

Lack of resources

Lack of political will

Photo: Timothy Bouldry

Waste management in Sweden

1947 – most waste was put on dumpsites.

1970's – 62% on dumpsites

30% energy recovery

6% material recycling

2% biological treatment

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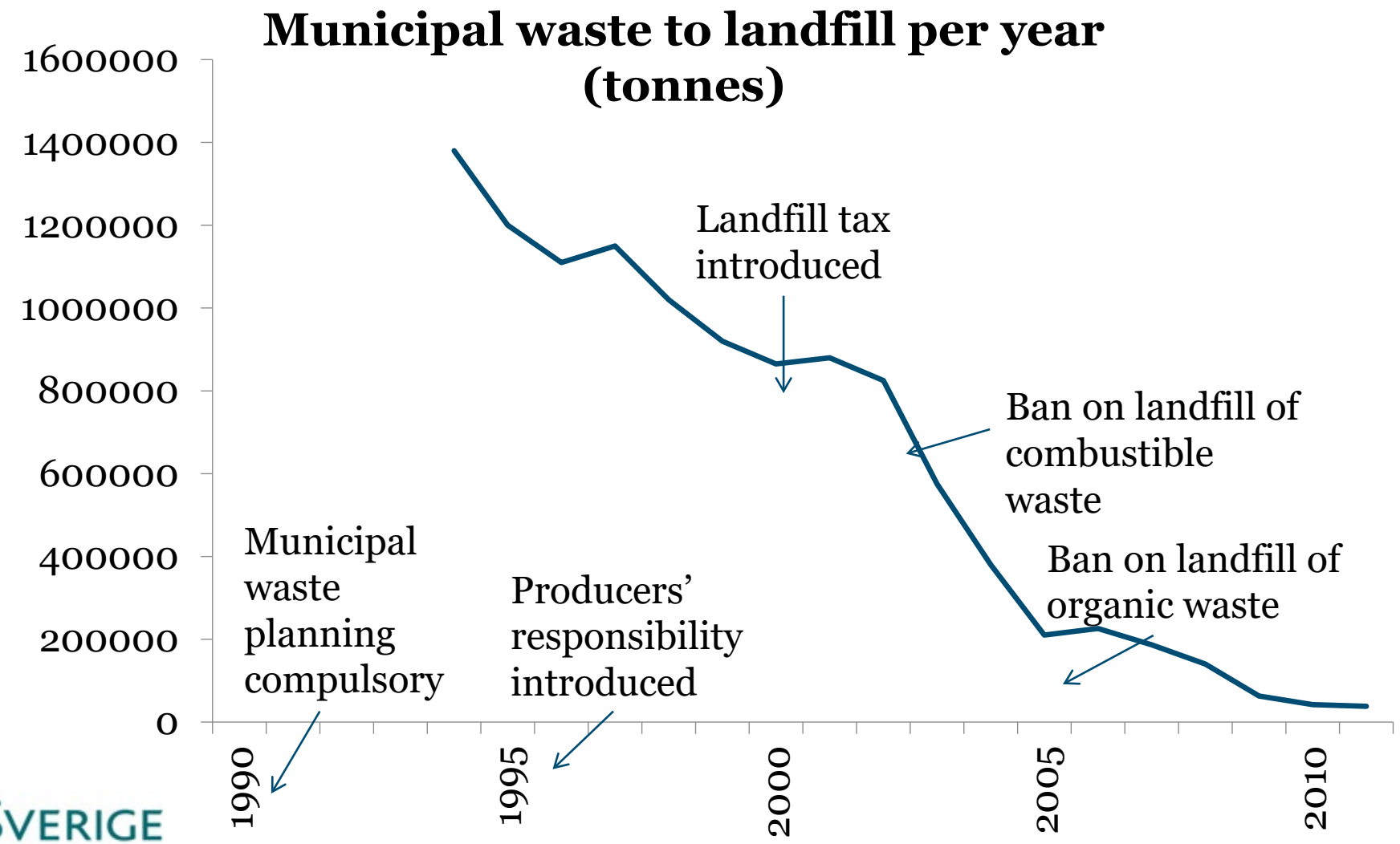
Important steps of development



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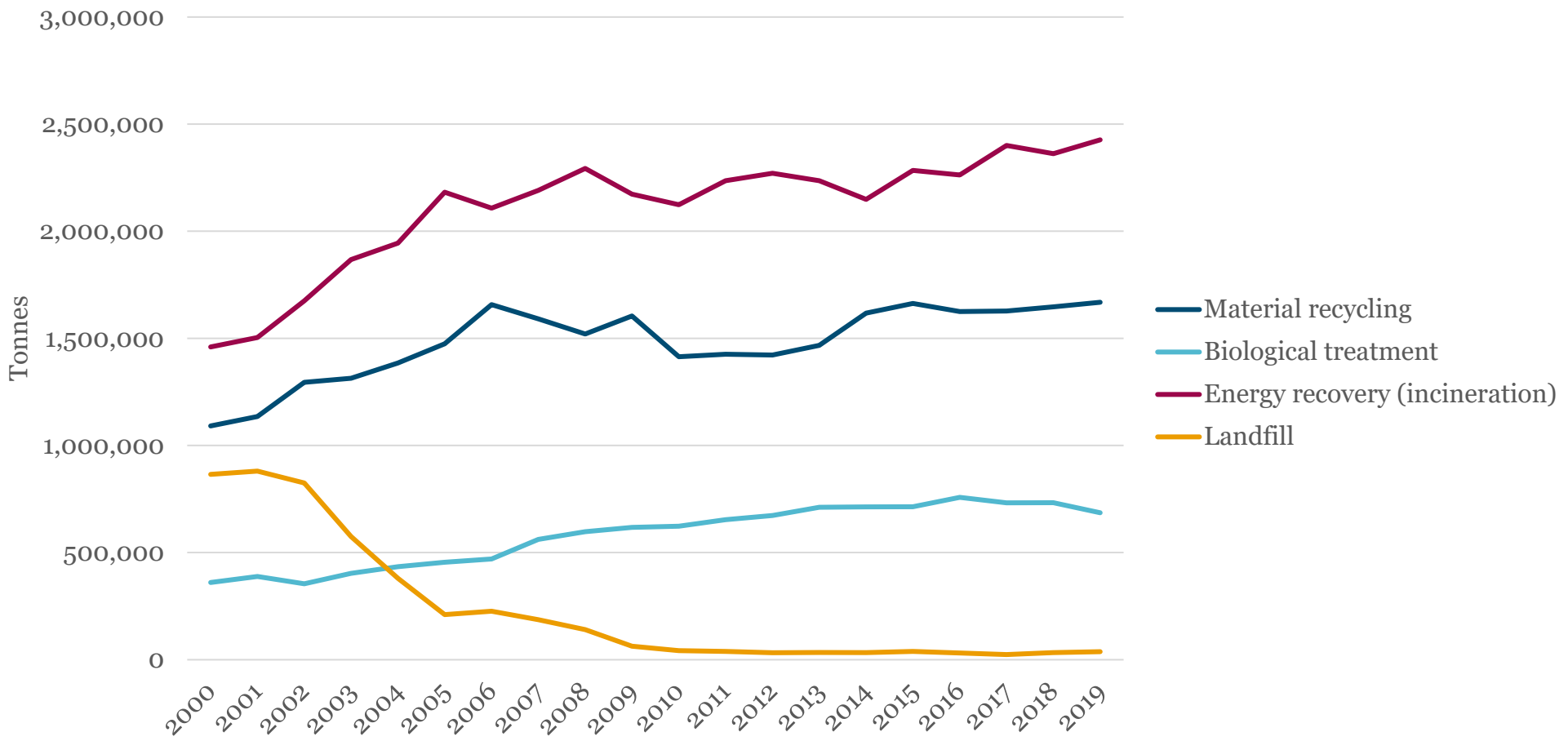
The development in Sweden



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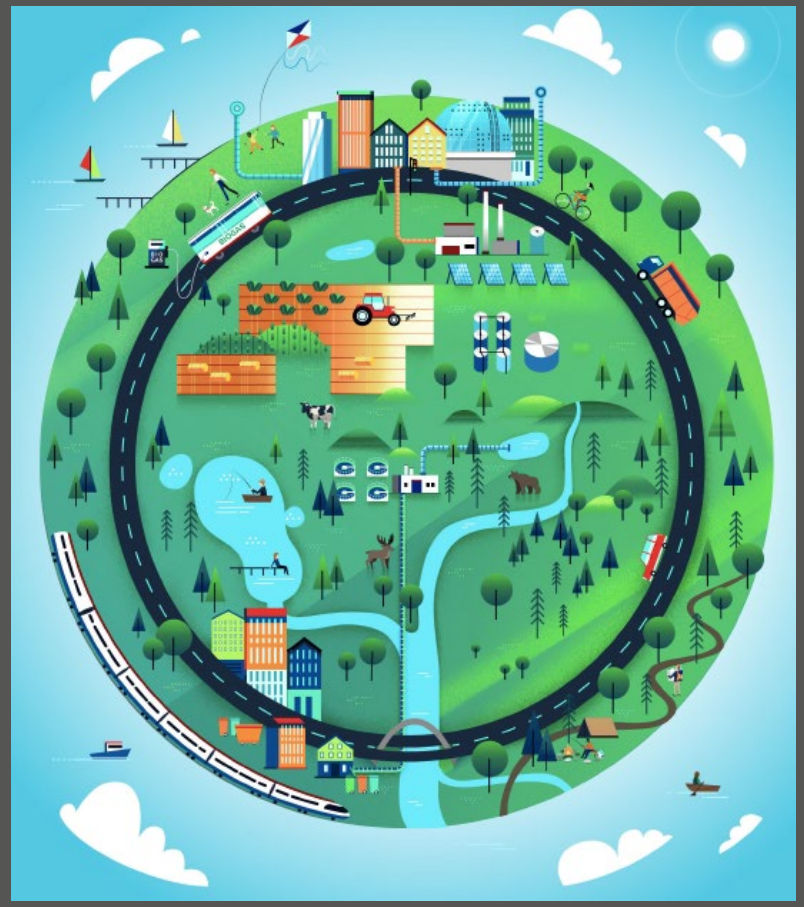
Waste as a resource – circular economy

- 1.5 million tonnes of waste to material recycling
- Biogas from food waste corresponds to
  67 million litres of gasoline
- Bio-fertilizer from all food waste can
  replace 7 % of imported phosphorus
- 2.4 million tonnes of waste for energy recovery
  provides district heating to 1 100 000 households



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A new waste sorting system makes a revolution and a contribution to the circular economy

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ASFALT
SANITET
PLANGLAS
VITVAROR
ASBEST
METALL-FÖRPACKNINGAR
EJ ÅTERVINNINGSBART
ASKA
REPARATION
HEL TEXTIL
WELLPAPP
SEKRETESSPAPPER
BETONG
STEN & GRUS
PORSLIN & KERAMIK
ELAVFALL
FÄRG
METALL
ENERGIÅTERVINNING
STUBBAR & RÖTTER
GRÄS & LÖV
HUSGERÅD
PAPPERS-FÖRPACKNINGAR
TIDNINGAR
FÖNSTER
TAKPAPP
LASTPALLAR
BILBATTERIER
OLJEFILTER
GROVAVFALL
STOPPADE MÖBLER
RIS & GRENAR
GEMENSAMT NORDISKT SKYLTSYSTEM FÖR AVFALLSSORTERING
GIPS
TEGEL
LYSRÖR
BATTERIER
IMPREGNERAT TRÄ
DÄCK MED FÄLG
DÄCK
FALLFRUKT
ISOLERING
TV & SKÄRMAR
LJUSKÄLLOR
FÄRGPATRONER
VATTENBASERAD FÄRG
PLASTMÖBLER
HÅRDPLAST
JORD
SPORT & FRITID
MÖBLER
PAPPER
BÖCKER
KAKEL
KABEL
LITIUMBATTERIER
SMÅELEKTRONIK
SPRAYFLASKOR
GASOLFLASKOR
FRIGOLIT
INVASIVA ARTER
TRASIG TEXTIL
TEXTIL
MATAVFALL
OFÄRGADE GLAS-FÖRPACKNINGAR
MÅLAT TRÄ
TRÄ
KYL & FRYS
FARLIGT AVFALL
SPILLOLJA
LÖSNINGSBASERAD FÄRG
STRÄCKFILM
TRÄDGÅRDS-AVFALL
ÅTERBRUK
SKOR
MATFETT
FÄRGADE GLAS-FÖRPACKNINGAR

Overview – symbols for fractions

The ten fraction categories in the labelling system for kerbside collection include 18 symbols, each of which consists of three elements: *colour*, *symbol* and *fraction name*.

GARDEN WASTE

FOOD WASTE

GLASS

PAPER

CARDBOARD

ELECTRONIC WASTE

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Overview – symbols for fractions

CONSTRUCTION WASTE

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Principles

- Easy to understand and navigate
- Voluntary – and free
- National and local adaptions possible
- Built around a Lego-brick concept - flexible, yet uniform
- Three units: color, symbol, fraction name
- Developed on a basis of inclusion of citizens, private suppliers, waste-technicians and workers on the recycle stations and recycling centers

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A typcial recycling center in Sweden


GRÄS & LÖV
JORD


LYSRÖR

AVFALL SVERIGE


... OCH SÅ HÄR
SORTERAR DU ÖVRIGT*


hvis dette kan gøres let. Fortsæt skylning.
vedvarende øjenirritation: Søg lægehjælp.
er brug for lægehjælp, medbring da beholderen
eller etiketten. Opbevares utilgængeligt for børn.
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Sikkerhedsdatablad findes på www.dagrofa.dk - DGR 02937
UFI: UKH0-30FS-200T-H813
FARLIGT AFFALD
HÅRD PLAST
750 ml
5 701410 355982
Sortering: Flaske med indhold sorteres som farligt affald.
Tom flaske og låg, skylles let og sorteres adskilt som hård plast.


PIPFRI


Paridan
TIRAMISU SAVOIARDI
Original italiensk dessert, fremstillet efter traditionel opskrift med ladyfingers, mascarponecreme, Marsala & kaffesirup


METALFRI CHIPSPOSE
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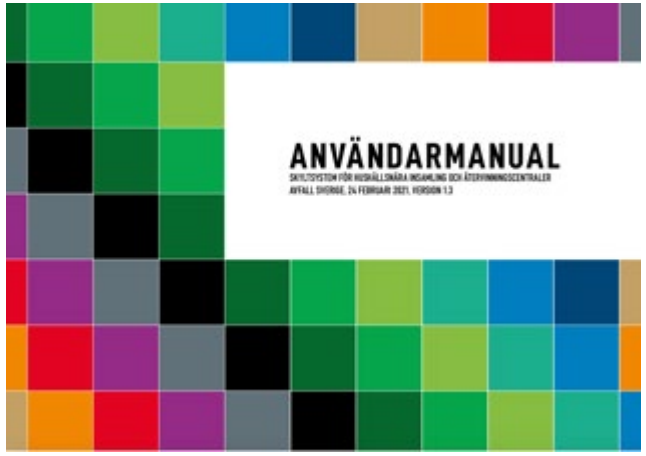
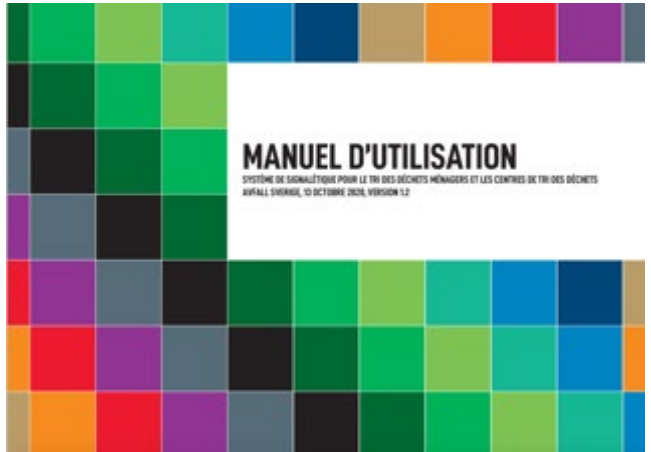
Sorter som blød plast
Orkla
Confectionery & Snacks Danmark
DK-5471 Søndersø
www.kims.dk


K-ØKO-100
Danmark jordbrug
DK 31 EF
Fremstillet af:
Bakken kan genanvendes


OG OPBEVARING:
Posen sorteres som restaffald





- 9 user manuals in 9 languages

With common symbols and colors we can make ourselves understood without words. Everywhere, always.

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THANK YOU

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Zero waste strategy project

Partnership between Avfall Sverige and UNDP

Realized in three pilot cities in China, Costa Rica and Rwanda

Weine Wiqvist, Senior Advisor

June 2021

AVFALL SVERIGE

UNDP

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

The Project –deliverables and content

- Brief Inception report and Workplan, by end of February
- Final report, by end of June

Main content

- Identify challenges and opportunities
- Analyze and review existing plans
- Propose an initial strategy towards zero waste
- Develop training material
- Describe future concrete projects
- Capacity building on a waste management association

AVFALL SVERIGE

Participants

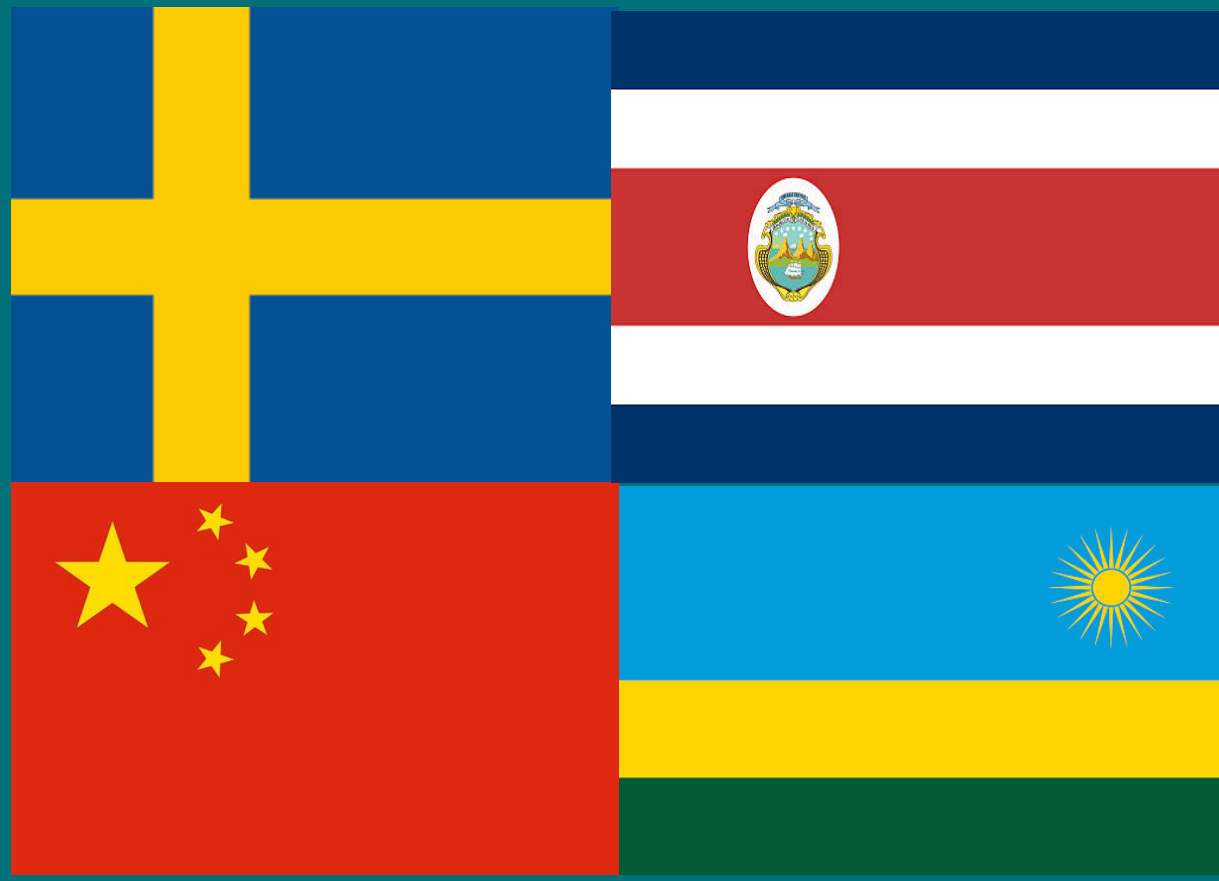
Avfall Sverige

in cooperation with municipal organisations within waste management from five different regions;

Stockholm, Gothenburg, Vasteras, Gavle, Umea

UNDP and three pilot cities in

China, Costa Rica and Rwanda



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Some preliminary take aways

- Lack of reliable data
- Under financed and under staffed
- Large political and public interest but not prioritized
- Lack of understanding concerning climate impact
- Insufficient institutional frame
- Lack of market for recycled waste
- Need for inter-municipal cooperation
- Lock in effect in longterm contracts or PPP

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THANK YOU

Weine Wiqvist

Senior Advisor

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Introduction of “Zero Waste City” Construction in China-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City

Tianjin Academy of Eco-Environmental Sciences

2021.06.03

Contents

1. Basic Situation

China-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City is located in the Binhai New Area of Tianjin, which is a flagship project of the cooperation between the governments of China and Singapore.

The Eco-City is 150 square kilometers, and has a permanent population of over 100,000. The average daily output of household waste is about 52 tons, mainly divided into three categories: kitchen waste, paper and plastic.

2. The Index System Of “Zero Waste City"

The Eco-City “Zero Waste City" construction indicator system consists of first-level, second-level and third-level indicators, including **5 first-level indicators**, **8 second-level indicators**, and **23 third-level indicators** (including 3 optional indicators).

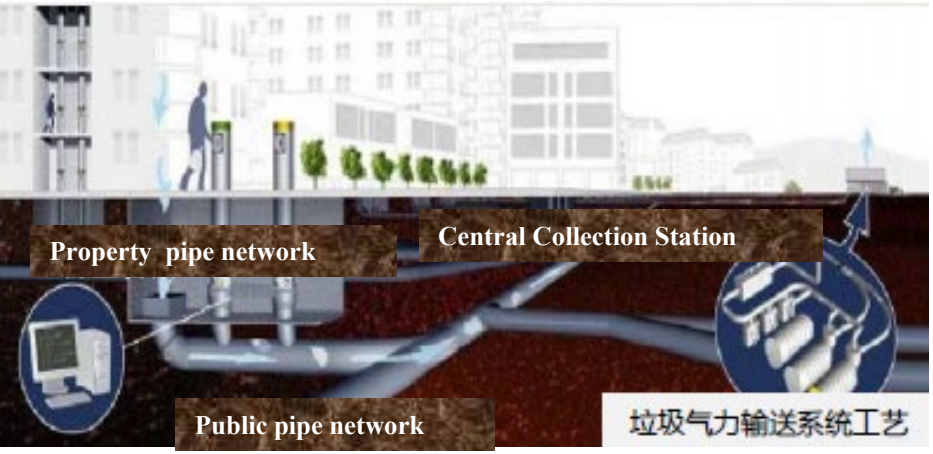
Table 1 “Zero Waste City” index system

Number	First-level indicators	Second-level indicators	Third-level indicators	Current value	2020 target value
1	Source reduction of solid waste	Source reduction in the construction industry	Percentage of green buildings in new buildings	100%	100%
2		Source reduction in life area	Daily production of domestic waste per capita★	0.80kg/person/day	0.80kg/person/day
3			Coverage rate of domestic waste classification collection and transportation system	60%	100%
4	Solid waste resource utilization	Source reduction in the construction industry	Domestic garbage recycling rate★	6%	35%
5			Utilization of kitchen waste resources	48%	90%
6		Resource utilization of construction waste	Comprehensive utilization rate of construction waste★	5%	40%
H7	Final disposal of solid waste	Safe disposal of hazardous waste	Coverage rate of medical waste collection and disposal system★	100%	100%
8			Coverage rate of social source hazardous waste collection and disposal system	-	100%

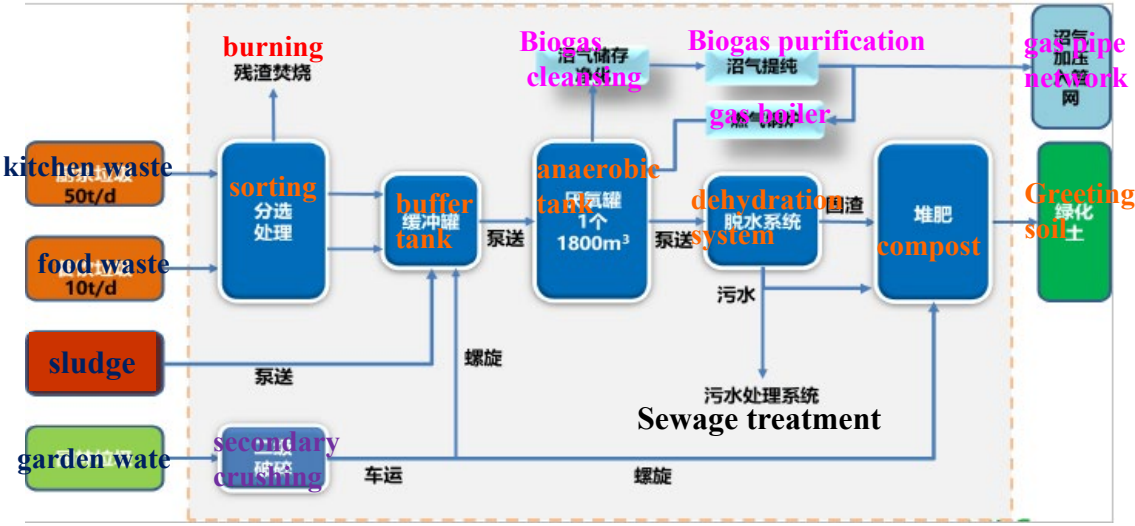
2. The Index System Of “Zero Waste City"

9	Guarantee ability	System construction	Formulation of local regulations or policy documents for the construction of "Zero Waste city"★	-	Complete formulation
10			"Zero Waste city" construction coordination mechanism	Initially established	Basically established
11			"Zero Waste city" construction results are included in the performance evaluation ★	-	Basically completed
12		Technical system construction	Demonstration of domestic waste reduction and resource utilization technology★	-	Three
13		Supervision system construction	Solid waste supervision capacity building	-	Build an eco-city solid waste monitoring platform
14			Qualified rate of random inspection of standardized management of hazardous waste	-	100%
15			Number of criminal cases of solid waste environmental pollution discovered, disposed of, and detected★	0	0
16			Number of environmental pollution incidents related to solid waste (in the region)	0	0
17			Completion rate of letters and visits, complaints and reports involving solid waste	100%	100%
18	People's sense of gain	People's sense of gain	Popularity rate of publicity, education and training in the construction of "Zero Waste city"	-	80%
19			The degree of participation of the government, enterprises, institutions, and the public in the construction of "Zero Waste city"	-	better
20			The public's satisfaction with the effectiveness of the construction of a "Zero Waste city"★	-	satisfaction
21	Source reduction of solid waste	Source reduction in the construction industry	The proportion of prefabricated buildings used in new buildings	-	100%
22		Source of life reduction	Number of companies practicing green lifestyle	-	Fifty
23	Guarantee ability	Supervision system construction	Coverage rate of solid waste smart supervision and management	-	80%

3. Measures For The Construction Of “Zero Waste City"



Garbage Pneumatic Conveying System



Renewable Energy Recycling Project

3. Measures For The Construction Of “Zero Waste City"

Intelligent waste classification delivery point

Garbage sorting integral system

Thanks

Improved Household Hazardous Waste Management, lessons learned from South Africa

Ms. Mishelle Govender

BACKGROUND

- The Republic of South Africa (RSA) has a Binational Cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden since 2015.
- Areas of cooperation includes the following broad categories: climate change; air quality management; chemicals management; waste management; oceans governance and ecosystem - based marine spatial planning.

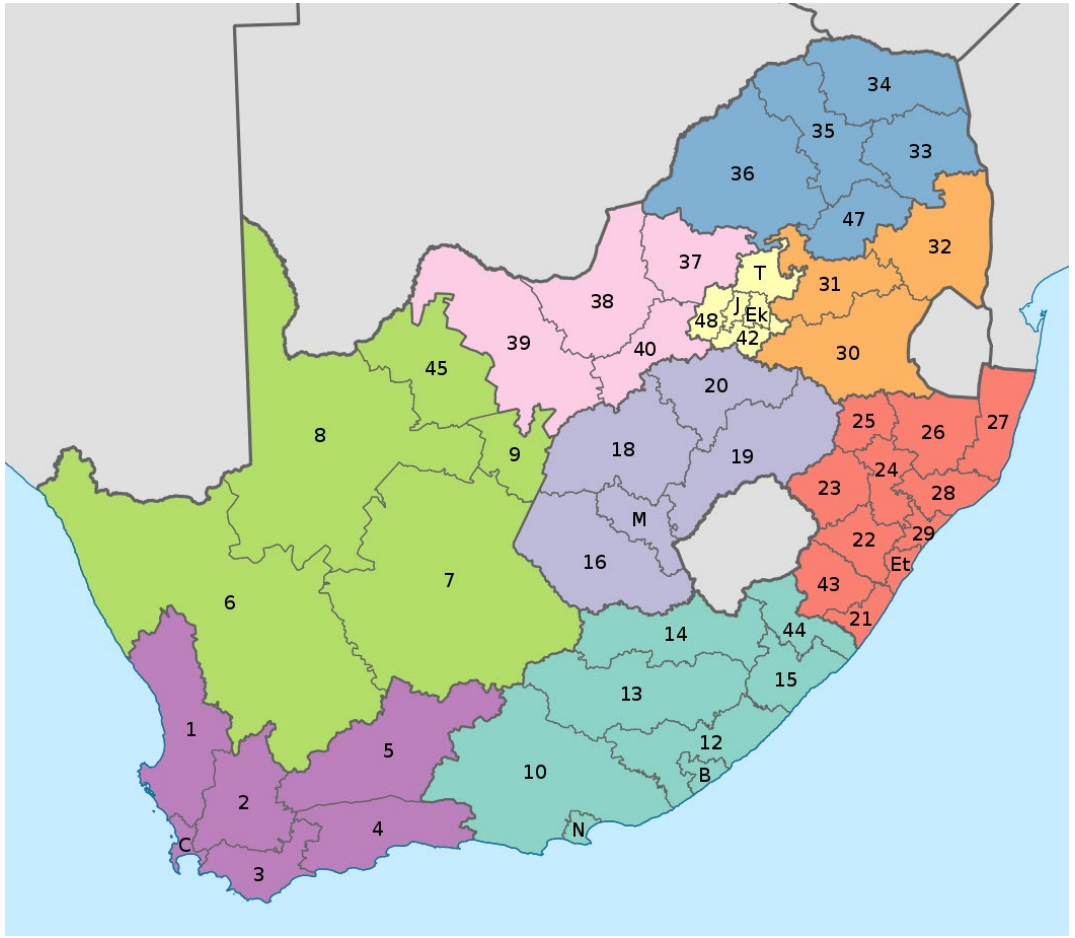
BACKGROUND

- The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in partnership with the Swedish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) have in September 2016 identified Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (BCMM) to develop and pilot a collection system for household hazardous waste (HHW).

BCMM Pilot Project

- BCMM was selected for the HHW Pilot Project to form part of the overall DFFE project along with five (5) other municipalities to pilot diversion of certain waste streams from landfill disposal.
- The pilot project on HHW will assist the BCMM to manage solid municipal waste in an environmentally sound manner. The HHW Pilot Project aims to:
  - test a suitable collection methodology for the separation at source of hazardous components from the general waste components generated at household level and to facilitate environmentally sound management thereof;
  - to divert hazardous waste from disposal at municipal landfills not designed to accommodate such waste streams; and
  - to increase awareness among the piloted households as well as the general public on what is hazardous waste, why it should not be mixed with general waste and how it should be handled.
- These objectives are in line with the objectives of the presidential programme which was launched in BCMM in 2019 on Good Green Deeds (GGD).

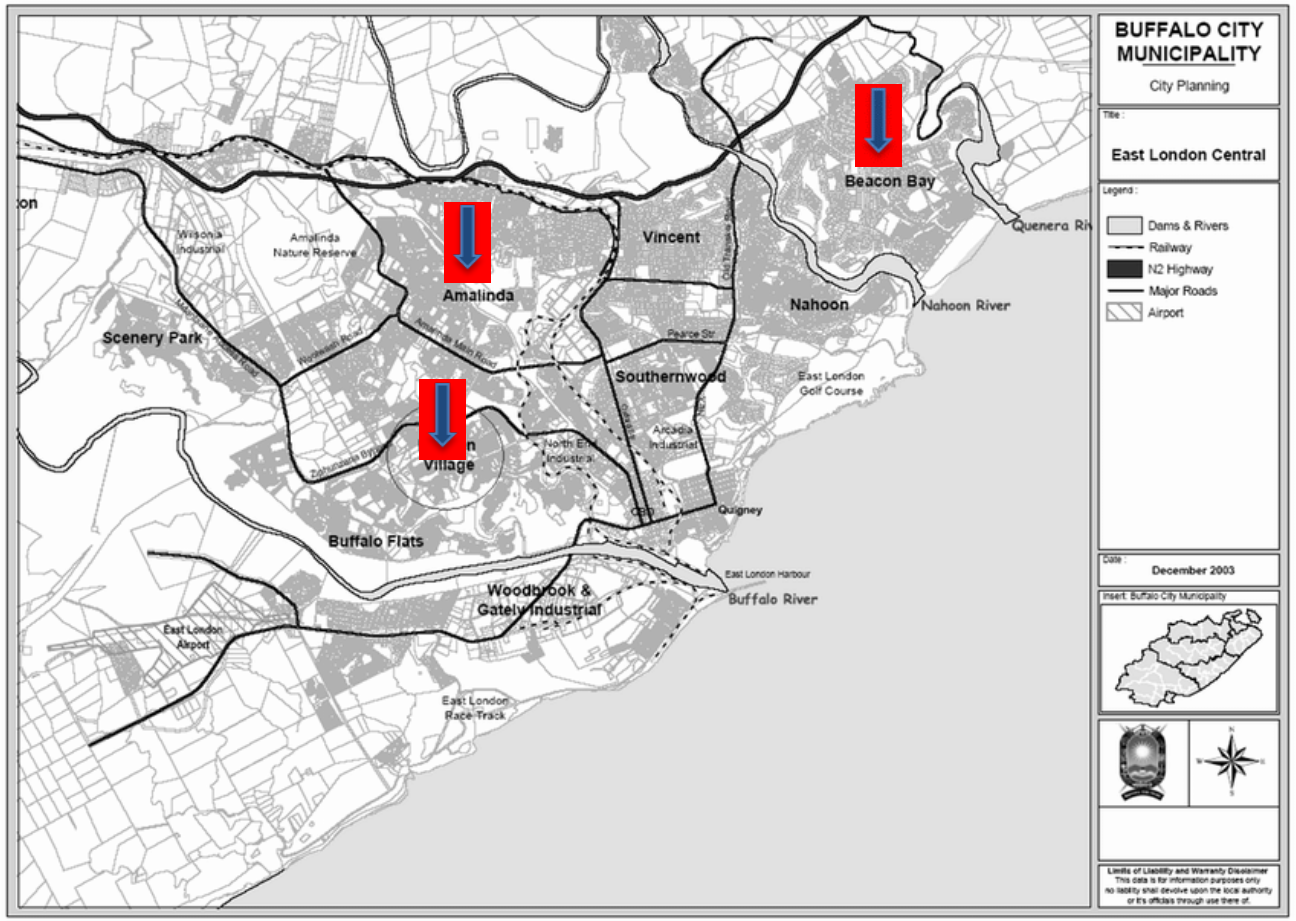
BCMM Location



BCMM


AMABELE
KEISKAMMAHOEK
KEI ROAD
MPETU
QUKO
MAHLATHI
GREAT KEI
BRAUNSCHWEIG
MACLEANTOWN
TAINTON
CINTSA
BHISHO
BREIDBACH
BERLIN
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
ZWELITSHA
POTSDAM
BUFFALO CITY
GONUBIE MOUTH
BEACON BAY
MDANTSANE
DAWN
BONZA BAY
EAST LONDON
SITTINGBOURNE
CHALUMNA
KIDD'S BEACH
PEDDIE
WOOLDRIDGE
BELL
HAMBURG
WESLEY

BCMM


BUFFALO CITY MUNICIPALITY
City Planning
East London Central
Legend :
Dams & Rivers
Railway
N2 Highway
Major Roads
Airport
December 2003
Beacon Bay
Vincent
Amalinda
Nahoon
Nahoon River
Scenery Park
Southernwood
East London Golf Course
Buffalo Flats
Quigney
Woodbrook & Gately Industrial
Buffalo River
East London Harbour
East London Airport
East London Race Track
Amalinda Nature Reserve

BCMM Pilot Project

- The coastal region of BCMM has been designated as a pilot site with about 3500 households in three different areas (i.e. Duncan Village, Amalinda and Beacon Bay)
- The criteria to identify the three pilot areas is based on the income levels in these areas viz: low, medium and high income households.
- This is meant to establish trends and variations that exist with regard to different types of wastes that are generated in these areas. The project is planned to be piloted for a period of 12 months where-after if the methodology is found to be successful, efficient and effective, it will be rolled out throughout the municipal jurisdiction of BCMM.

What has been achieved?

- project proposal finalised;
- project implementation plan finalised;
- waste characterisation training offered by SEPA to BCMM and DEFF officials; and
- actual waste characterisation study conducted by the team.

What has been achieved?

Lessons form characterization study:

- households in more affluent areas generate in excess of two times more waste per year compared to households in lower and middle-income sampled areas.
- Small quantities of hazardous WEEE was found in all sampled areas.
- Typical hazardous fractions include chemicals, batteries, lamps, pharmaceuticals and pesticides.
- Most common WEEE found in general waste were electrical water kettles.
- Absorbent hygiene products is the biggest waste fraction after food waste. The dominant product found in absorbent hygiene fraction were disposable childrens diapers.
- Packaging waste made of paper, plastic, metal and glass constitutes 30% of the waste composition found in all study areas.

What has been achieved?

- Stakeholder engagement process where local businesses involved in waste management were engaged and requested to be involved in the project
- Value chain developed to determine and clearly indicate the fate of each and every collected waste stream
- Education programme offered to all project participants
- Communication plan developed outlining how communication matters relating to the project are supposed to be handled
- Project Management Team and Project Steering Committee Meetings held throughout the year for continuous planning
- PDP Training completed for drivers who will be responsible for waste collection

Plans

- The implementation phase was anticipated to commence on 07 May 2020, but due to COVID-19 pandemic control measures, the commencement of the project is postponed.
- The pilot is intended to run for a period of 12-months from the kick-off date where-after if the implementation methodology is found to be successful, efficient and effective, it will be rolled throughout the municipal jurisdiction of BCMM.
- The project's implementation outcome will be used to develop municipal guidelines on source separation of HHW and its environmentally sound management thereof, if successful.
- The guidelines could provide a blueprint document for the replication of the methodology throughout municipalities across the country.

What's next?

- National HHW Strategy development project to be done with cooperation from SEPA:
  - As part of separating waste at source aimed at safe disposal of domestic hazardous wastes that includes a communication and awareness strategy and extended producer responsibility as core components.
- In preparation for this SEPA conducted socio-economic and policy analysis workshop with 3 spheres of government
- DFFE and SEPA in the process of developing TORs for projects moving forward

THANK YOU!

Q & A

Stockholm 3 June 2021

Chemicals and Waste management beyond 2020

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Swedish EPA; International Unit
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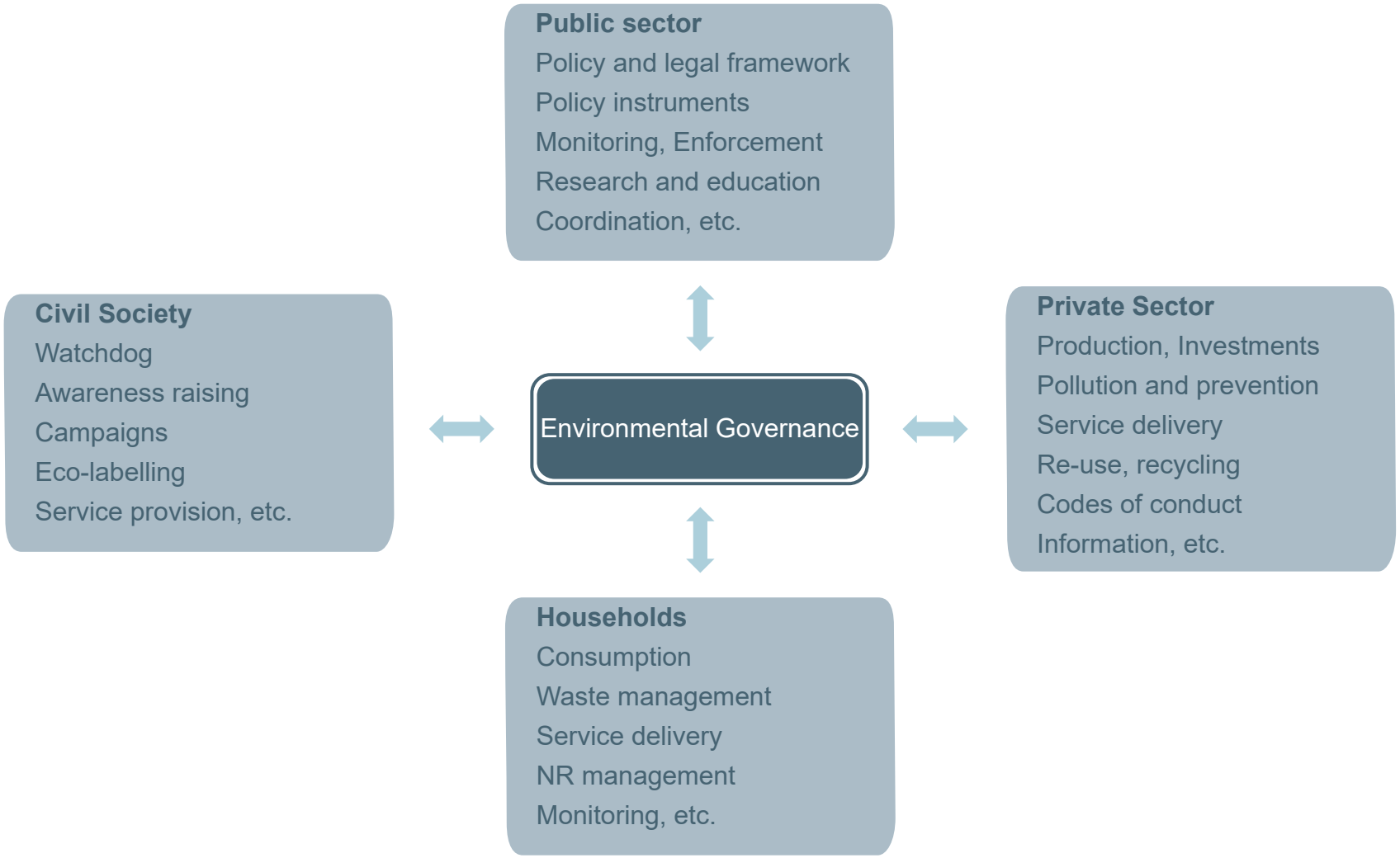
Swedish EPA

International unit

NATUR VÅRDS VERKET

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

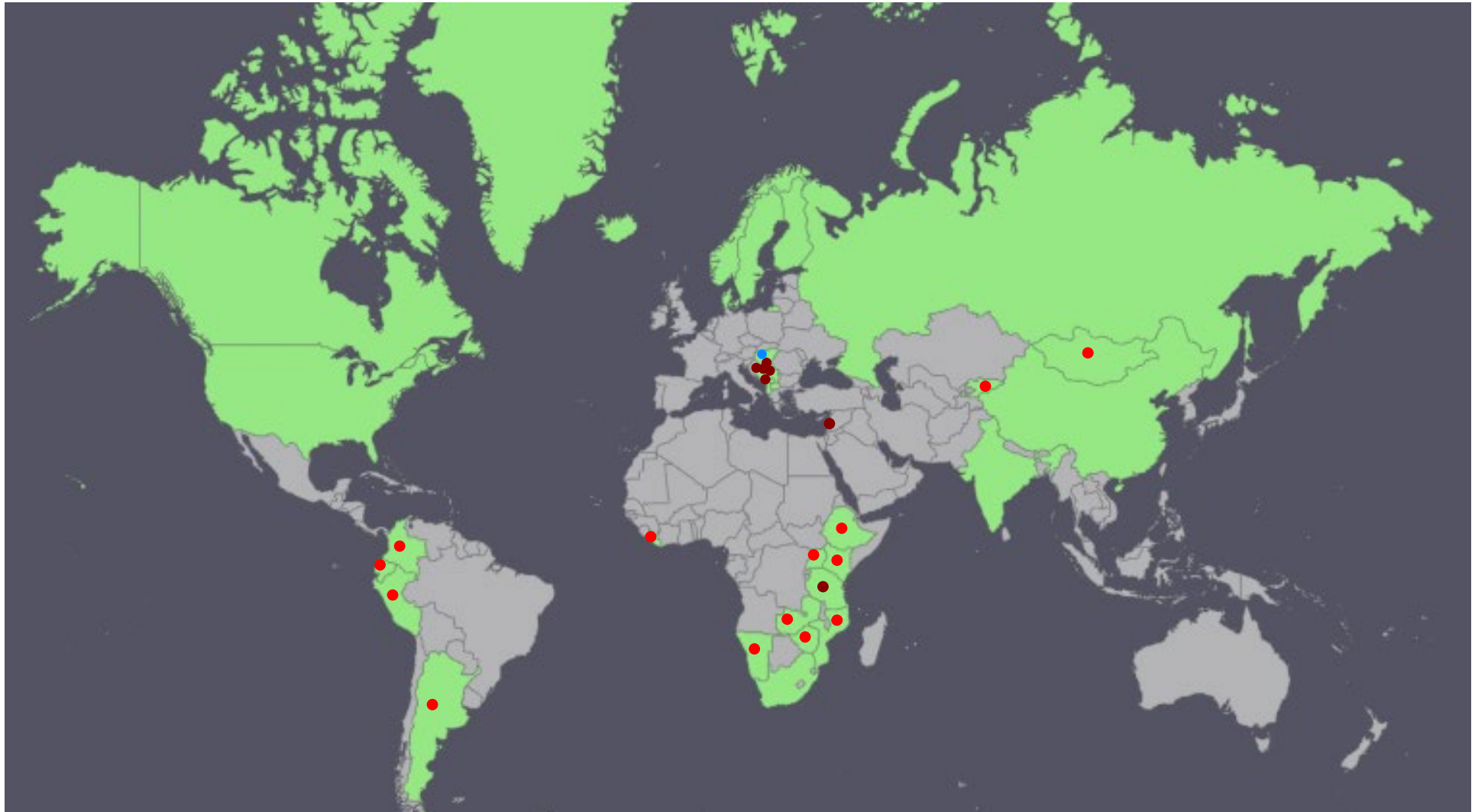
Swedish EPA
International cooperation



Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

International cooperation

- Bilateral (14), Global (16), Multilateral organisations. (5)



Multilateral Cooperation

- Arctic Council
- The Barents Council Environmental Group
- UN:s Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
- Nordic Council for Ministers
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Bilateral Cooperation on Environment

- HaV, KemI, NV, SMHI, SEI – different agencies

- Brasil – waste, resource efficiency
- India – education for environmental official

- China – policy development, climate
- Russia – environmental legislation,industry
- South Africa –hazardous waste, national strategy
- US – climate, mobility
- Arctic and Barents – regional cooperation on environment and climate

Bilateral cooperation (SIDA)

- Albania
- Bosnia Herzegovina
- Kosovo
- Northern Macedonia
- Palestine
- Serbia
- Tanzania
- Hungary (EU-financed)

- Air quality and monitoring
- Biodiversity
- Waste management

Global cooperation (SIDA)

- **Global Programme - Environmental Governance Programme (EGP)**
  - Sustainable management of natural resources within the mining sector, UNDP mfl
  - Colombia, Kenya, Mongolia, Zambia, Ecuador, Argentina, Peru, Liberia, Namibia, Kirgizistan
  - Environmental management system within UN, EMG/SUN/UNEP

- **Programme for strengthened institutions for a sustainable climate**
- The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, Swedish Energy Agency, SCB, SLU, SMHI
  - Capacity building for a sustainable climate and urbaization
  - Etiopia, Kenya, Moçambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Bilateral cooperation with South Africa

- Started the year 2015 with an agreement (Letter of Intent); BNC
- Focus on Waste Management for Swedish EPA
- Household Hazardous Waste with Departement of Forest, Fisheries and Environment DFFE
- Pilot project in Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality BCMM about collection of household hazardous waste
- National strategy for household hazardous waste for South Africa

Thank you!

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY

Waste management and climate implications

Jenny Sahlin (PhD), Profu
UNDP 2021-06-03

- Landfilling and open dump burning are dangerous for people, the environment and the climate
- Improvement of waste management is an important measure to reduce climate change
- Recycling, biogas extraction and energy recovery from waste complement each other as important climate measures

Landfilling and open dump burning are dangerous for people, the environment and the climate

Open dump, Bolivia

Sanitary landfill in Addis Abeba, 2014, AFD Agence Francaise de developpement

5 percent of total global GHG emissions come from open dumps and landfills – 10 % by 2025 (BAU)

- 20 % of global antropogentic emissions comes from landfills and waste management (UNEP, 2021)
- Emissions are primarily driven by disposal in open dumps and landfills without landfill gas collection systems
- 1.6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions estimated for 2016. 2.6 billion tonnes anticipated by 2050 (World Bank, 2018)

Recycling, biogas extraction and energy recovery complement each other for GHG mitigation

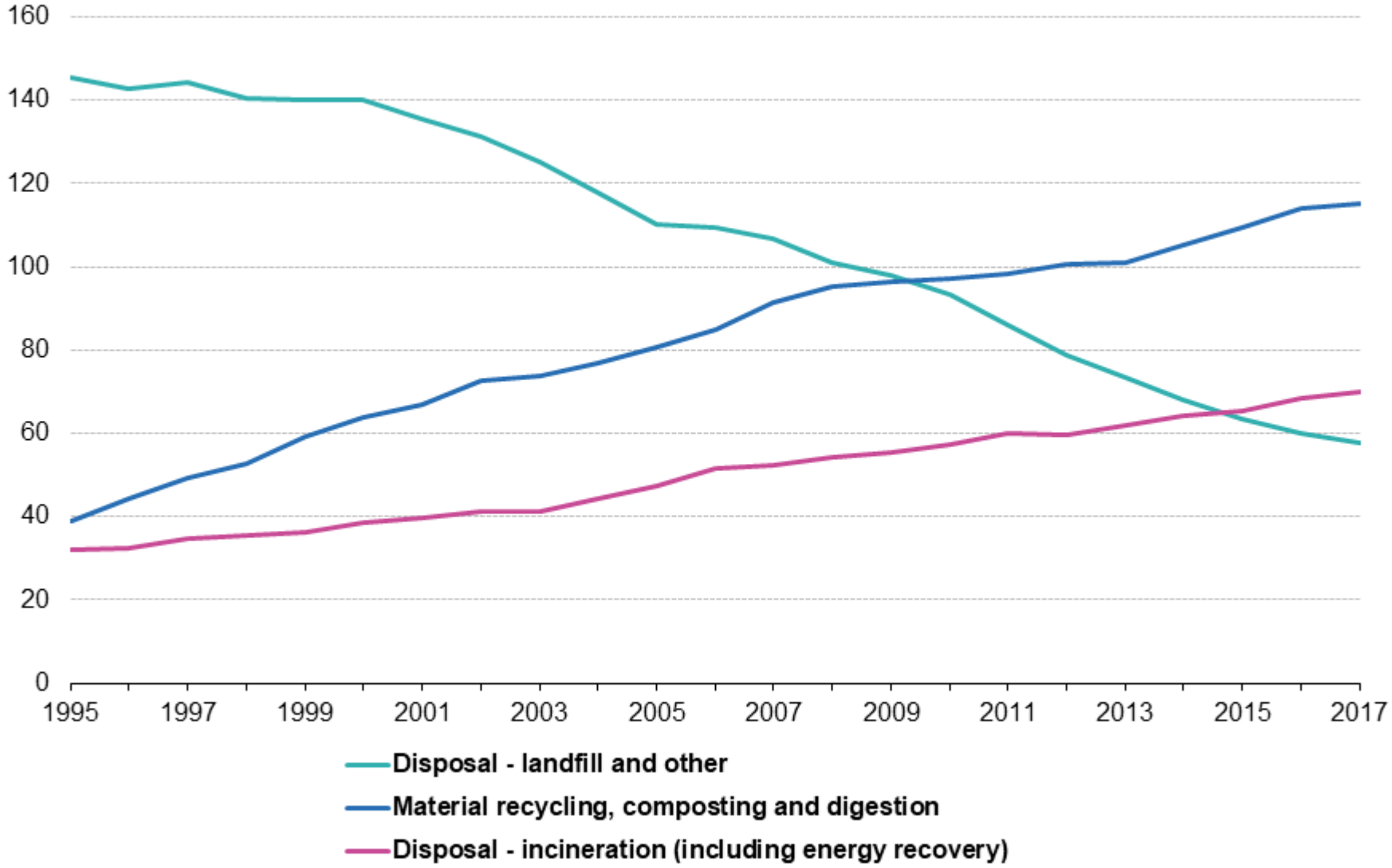
Recycling saves GHG emissions when compared to the manufacture of a new product

Energy recovery from sorting residues

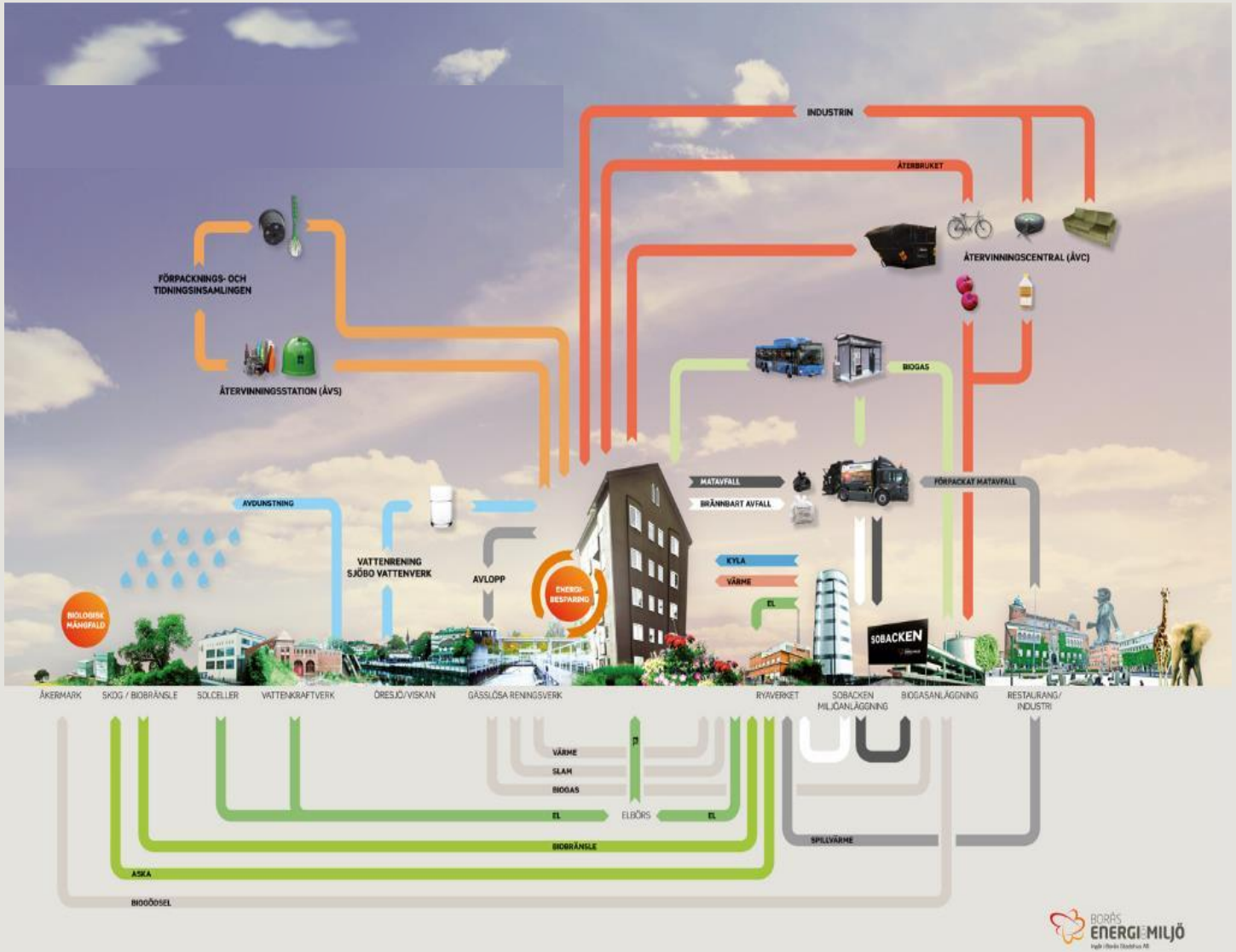
- Modern facilities follow international emission standards and Best available technology (BAT)
- Environmental Permission is applied for in advance and is a condition for financing
- High energy recovery: electricity, steam or hot water for heating

Municipal waste treatment, EU-28, 1995-2017

(million tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: env_wasmun)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ÅTERVINNINGSCENTRAL (ÅVC)
FÖRPACKNINGS- OCH TIDNINGSINSAMLINGEN
ÅTERVINNINGSSTATION (ÅVS)
BIOGAS
MATAVFALL
BRÄNNBART AVFALL
FÖRPACKAT MATAVFALL
AVDUNSTNING
VATTENRENING SJÖBO VATTENVERK
AVLOPP
ENERGI-BESPARING
KYLA
VÄRME
EL
BIOLOGISK MÅNGFALD
SOBACKEN
ÅKERMARK
SKOG / BIOBRÄNSLE
SOLCELLER
VATTENKRAFTVERK
ÖRESJÖ/VISKAN
GÄSSLÖSA RENINGSVERK
RYAVERKET
SOBACKEN MILJÖANLÄGGNING
BIOGASANLÄGGNING
RESTAURANG/ INDUSTRI
VÄRME
SLAM
BIOGAS
EL
ELBÖRS
EL
EL
BIOBRÄNSLE
SPILLVÄRME
ASKA
BIOGÖDSEL
BORÅS ENERGI OCH MILJÖ

Thank you

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EU WASTE POLICY UPDATE

UNDP

3 June 2021

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Secretary General

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CONTENT

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THE PACKAGING & PACKAGING WASTE DIRECTIVE

- Revision is underway focus on essential requirements
- EC discussions with industry include Watermarking – to improve sorting
- Discussions with MWE and Nordic Countries on harmonization of labelling for separate collection (on products and bins)
- Legislative proposal expected end 2022

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HARMONISATION OF SEPARATE COLLECTION

- The EC's research centre has been tasked with conducting a study on the aspects of separate collection that can be harmonised to improve efficiency and effectiveness
- Launched in May 2021
- Completion expected by June 2023 to coincide with the requirement to revise the Waste Framework Directive

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SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT POLICY

- Legislative initiative set out by the CEAP 2.0.
- Purpose:
  1) working on the design phase to promote sustainable product on the EU market and
  2) empowering consumers and public buyers.

It includes:

1. A revision of the Ecodesign Directive to widen its scope beyond energy-related products. It will include: electronics, ICT (Information and Communication Technology), textiles, furniture, high impact intermediary products such as steel, cement and chemicals. Other types of products may be included.

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SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT POLICY

2. Complementary legislative proposals to establish **sustainability principles** to regulate these aspects:

- Increasing durability, reusability, upgradability & reparability
- Increasing their energy and resource efficiency
- Addressing the presence of hazardous chemicals
- Increasing recycled content, while ensuring performance & safety
- Enabling remanufacturing and high-quality recycling

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SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT POLICY

- Reducing carbon and environmental footprints;
- Restricting single-use and planned obsolescence
- Ban on the destruction of unsold durable goods
- Incentives to business models such as product-as-a-service, collaborative/sharing economy, on-demand production, etc.
- Addressing product passports, tagging and watermarks
- Rewarding products based on their sustainability performance

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SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT POLICY

3. Empowering consumers & public buyers:

- Revision of the EU consumer law for consumers to get information on products (lifespan, repair services, spare parts & repair manuals)
- Further consumer protection against green washing and premature obsolescence
- Establishing a new 'right to repair'
- Possible changes in Directive 2019/771 in terms of guarantees
- Minimum mandatory green public procurement (GPP) criteria and targets in sectoral legislation are expected

- Commission adoption expected by Q4/2021
- Open public consultation on a questionnaire → deadline 9 June

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EU STRATEGY ON TEXTILES

- Upcoming publication of Commission's study **'Research into circular economy perspectives in the management of textile products and textile waste in the EU'**
- Ongoing Commission's **study on the Technical, Regulatory, Economic and Environmental Effectiveness of Textile Fibres Recycling**
- **Extended Producer Responsibility Guidance** (not only about textiles) is expected by Q4/2021
- **Public consultation** (questionnaire) on the EU Strategy for Textiles open until 12 August
- **Upcoming workshops organised by the Commission in May and June**
- **Adoption expected by August/September 2021**

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BATTERIES & WASTE BATTERIES REGULATION

- Proposal for a Regulation (from Directive) December 2020
- Adoption process in European Parliament and Council
- Key points:
  - **Collection rate targets of portable batteries: 65% by 2025 and 70% by 2030.**
  - **Ban on landfilling and incineration of batteries**
  - **Mandatory recycling of batteries**
  - **Mandatory recycled content in new batteries**
  - **Restrictions on the use of hazardous substances in batteries**

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BIODIVERSITY AND SOIL THEMATIC STRATEGIES

- Green Deal recognises the indispensable role of soil and biodiversity to the success of achieving carbon neutrality for Europe (and globally) by 2050
- The Soil Strategy focuses on soil biodiversity, practices which increase organic content of soils, reversing desertification and the transformation of farming to adopt natural and regenerative farming practices in order to preserve the soil, reverse desertification, capture and store carbon and mitigate flooding
- The Biodiversity Strategy focuses on re-building biodiverse ecosystems, rewilding part of EU farmlands natural farming practices which support an increase in pollinator populations and a reverse of the current extinction trend

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Relevance of Soil and Biodiversity to Waste Management:

- Food Waste
- Garden waste (leaves and branches)
  - Anaerobic Digestion and Composting
- Landfill and Methane reduction
- Reverse desertification
- Reforestation
- Food and Water Security

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EU ACTION PLAN ON ZERO POLLUTION

- EU Action Plan Towards a Zero Pollution Ambition for air, water and soil announced in May. Part of the European Green Deal
- It addresses pollution prevention and remediation, products, to embed zero pollution ambition into all policies and to strengthen the link between environmental protection and human wellbeing

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EU ACTION PLAN ON ZERO POLLUTION

- Regarding waste, the action plan includes:
  - By 2030: Reduction by 50% of plastic litter at sea. Reduction by 50% of residual municipal waste
  - Integration of the zero pollution ambition into policies concerning recovery and reuse of construction waste
  - By 2025 the Commission will finalise a review of the majority of EU waste laws to adapt them to the current EU goals on circular economy, waste prevention, high quality recycling and minimum residual waste

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1ST SUSTAINABLE FINANCE PACKAGE

- On 21 April the European Commission published a **new Sustainable Finance package** ('Taxonomy Regulation').

  ➢This package of measures aims at channelling investments towards the commitments laid down in the European Green Deal.

  ➢It includes a set of new and amended Delegated and Implementing Acts:

  1. **EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act**
  2. **The new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive**, will ensure companies provide consistent sustainability information.
  3. **6 amending Delegated Acts**, which will ensure that financial firms (advisers, asset managers, insurers) include sustainability in their procedures and their investment advice to clients

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EU TAXONOMY CLIMATE DELEGATED ACT

- As part of the EU's efforts to reach the objectives of the Green Deal, in particular, aims to achieve climate neutrality in the EU by 2050
- Formal adoption end May. Application from **1 January 2022**
- Taxonomy will be adapted to future technological developments
- **It classifies activities into two different annexes:**
  - **Annex 1: activities that contribute to climate change mitigation**
  - **Annex 2: activities that contribute to climate change adaptation**
- **Next steps**: Scrutiny by the EP and the Council

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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Q&A

SHARE YOUR QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS WITH OUR PANELISTS

THANK YOU

For being part of this Chemicals and Waste Management Series