附件六

新加坡 ISWA 年會講者簡報

全球垃圾場封場倡議報告:每人替無人化垃圾場支付多少金額?

(Global Closing Dumpsites Initiative Report: What will be the Price Everyone Pays for Unmanaged Dumpsites)

講述無人管理的垃圾場的風險性和其對生態系統的影響,以及靠近河流和 海洋的廢棄物處理設施對於海洋廢棄物的處理狀況。強調幫助那些希望過 渡到更好、更安全的衛生垃圾掩埋場運營的垃圾場,並對減少溫室氣體排 放以及提高周圍社區宜居性能有所貢獻。

Global Closing Dumpsites Initiative Report: What will be the price everyone pays for unmanaged dumpsites?

James Law, Chair of ISWA Working Group on Landfill & VP of SCS Engineers

SCS ENGINEERS





Why closing dumpsites is a <u>GLOBAL</u> priority and what would be the price to pay if we don't act now?





What is an Open Dumpsite?

- •Wastes widely spread, uncovered & no daily cover
- •Open fires, waste periodically on fire
- •Vectors (dogs, birds, other animals) often present; animals seeking food at open dumps
- •Lack of security measures, access by waste pickers
- •No liner system or CLAY soil liner
- No or limited compaction
- •Leachate and landfill gas not managed
- •Slope failure and instability issues











Courtesy: Ciclus, 2014



Why Closing Dumpsites A Global Priority?

- 70% of global waste goes to dumpsites, controlled or sanitary landfills
- 33% (per TWB) or 40% (per ISWA) is openly dumped with over 90% in low-income countries
- Issue with dump slope stability, fires, odors etc...







Past Dumpsite Slope Failures

- 2000 Payatas Dumpsite, Manilla, Philippines; 278 killed; 300 missing
- 2005 Leuwigajah Dumpsite, Bandung, Indonesia; 143 killed, buried 71 houses
- 2015 Hongao C&D Landfill, Shenzen, China; 73 killed; 4 missing
- 2016 Hrybovychi Landfill, Lviv, Ukraine; 3 firemen & 1 ecologist buried under 20m of waste
- 2017 Koshe Dump, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; 113 killed; 80 missing
- 2017 Meethotamulla Garbage Dump, Sri Lanka; 19 killed
- 2017 East Delhi Landfill, India; 2 motorists drown and dozens injured
- 2020 Ermua Landfill, Zaldibar in Basque region of Spain; 2 dead



Payatas Dumpsite, Manila, Philippines (2000)



Ref. Stark, 2008

- Unlined, operated since 1973
- Waste was pushed over the brink of landfill to create more space for landfilling but also ended up with very steep slope – 1:1.5
- 30 m waste height prior to failure
- Heavy rain from two typhoons 68 cm
- Failure in July 10, 2000; 1.2M m³ slide
- over 250 fatalities



Ghazapur Landfill, East Delhi, India (1 Sep 2017)

Total waste in East Delhi is 2200 tonnes per day Dumpsite receives 1100 tonnes per day

- Started 1984, covers 30 ha or 74 ac.
- Very steep slope 1:1.5
- 45-50 m waste height prior to failure
- Frequent fires
- Slide in 2017 that drowned 2 motorists drown and dozen injured
- It is one of the 50 largest and dangerous dumps in the world

What would be the best solution to solve this problem?





Fire Hazard on Dumpsite – 30 march 2022



2019, Ghazipur Landfill



Firefighters struggled to contain the blaze at the Ghazipur landfill in New Delhi, india

By Esha Mitra and Rhea Mogul, CNN Updated 2:51 AM EDT, Wed March 30, 2020





What prices we Pay if no actions to current practice?

- A global health and environmental emergency to people living around and on dumpsites, including waste pickers
- Issues with air & plastic pollution, and marine litter
- Climate change

DUMPSITES:

A Global Health & Environmental Emergency





Issues with Open Dumps - Environment

- Soil, ground & surface water contamination
- Impact on Fauna and Flora
- Uncontrolled fires and air pollution, black carbon from burning
- Climate impacts from black smoke and methane





Impacts of Open Dumps - Public Health

- •Contamination of drinking water
- •Pests and spread of disease
- •Health & safety issues of waste pickers at the site
- •ISWA videos on dumpsites:
 - <u>https://vimeo.com/183801563</u>
 - https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=465687350650537
 - https://www.iswa.org/closing-the-worlds-biggest-dumpsites-taskforce/?v=7516fd43adaa







50 Largest and Dangerous Dumpsites





ISWA WGL - Task Force on Closing Dumpsites

 Our Vision - To Close All Dumpsites and Promote Engineered/Scientific/Sanitary Landfills or Other Practical & Affordable Waste Management Systems Worldwide



Our Goals - To persuade international stakeholders and decision makers to increase their investments in waste management, especially in low- and middle-income economies, and to set up partnerships with NGOs, financial institution, governments and municipalities



ISWA's Closing Dumpsite Publications

- 2014 we mapped the 50 biggest dumpsites.
- 2015 we released the "Wasted Health" report and the Global Waste Management Outlook –
 - First was dedicated to health impacts that are created by dumpsites;
 - Second was focusing on how developing countries can advance their systems and close their dumpsites.
- 2016 we released the Roadmap for Closing the World's Biggest Dumpsites."
- 2018 Task Force on Closing Dumpsites (TFCD) campaign was launched. Needs everyone involvement!
 - Find out more at: www.ClosingDumpsites.iswa.org





WGL TFCD 2019 Publications

- 2019 we released two reports:
 - 1) Climate Benefits Due to Dumpsite Closure: Three Case Studies
 - 2) Landfill Operational Guidelines 3rd Edition
- 2021 Estimation of Waste Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Tyre Caza, Lebanon
- 2022 ISWA-Wiley Book Series, "The Waste Crisis: Roadmap for Sustainable Waste Management in Developing Countries"





.ISWA









TFCD Project Example – ISWA Partnered with UN-CCAC

- •First project was at a selected site: Ras El Ain Dumpsite in Tyre, Lebanon
- •It is a city with strong support from the local government
- •We engaged in the following deliverables:
 - Site selection and assessment
 - \circ Emissions quantification modeling, analysis & report
 - Communication package and dissemination of results
 - Capacity building and training workshop



ISWA-CCAC Closing Dumpsite Project

- Gas emissions estimation was done using a model called Solid Waste Emissions Estimation Tool (SWEET)
- SWEET v3.1 (2020) was developed by US EPA for UN-CCAC Waste Initiative. Free download at:
 <u>http://www.waste.ccacoalition.org/document/solid-</u> waste-emissions-estimation-tool-sweet
- SWEET v4.0 (2021) latest model at US EPA GMI site:

 www.globalmethane.org/sweet
- This project showcases gas emissions quantification of a baseline + four alternative waste management systems for climate benefits comparison, leading to a decision on how to implement current Integrated WM Plan



Closed Ras El-Ain Dumpsite near Tyre, Lebanon



Photo: Karim Hashash, Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR) in Lebanon



ISWA-CCAC Closing Dumpsite Project

Five Scenarios in Gas Emissions Estimation:

- 1. BAU: Baseline Scenario, Business as Usual
- 2. Alt S1: Remediate Dumpsite (2022-2025)
- 3. Alt S2: Remediate Dumpsite and Develop new Landfill (2023)
- Alt S3: Remediate Dumpsite, Develop new Landfill, and Implement Phase 1 Diversion to 40%, involving local government actions & policies to revise and improve current collection, recycling, & operation systems (2023-2025)
- Alt S4: Remediate Dumpsite, Develop new Landfill, and Implement Phase 2 Diversion to 52%, involving national policies on utilization of RDF (2023-2025)









Total Emissions Reduction in Percent, % (% of Baseline Scenario Emissions)

Year	Alternative Scenario	Alternative Scenario 2	Alternative Scenario 3	Alternative Scenario 4
2025	15%	25%	30%	22%
2030	13%	46%	32%	29%
2035	11%	51%	56%	50%
2040	40%	53%	59%	53%
2045	46%	54%	60%	55%
2050	48%	55%	61%	56%

Alt. S3 diversion scenario yields most emissions reduction, from 30% in 2025 to 61% in 2050



Climatic Benefits at Lebanon Site

In addition to a cleaner environment and better health for the people, a large GHG emissions reduction is <u>achievable in realizing climatic</u> <u>benefits</u>, by simply closing the dumpsite along with mitigating with landfill gas collection system

Additional GHG emissions reduction can be realized by improving recycling and compositing rates in alternative waste management systems

Trash fills the riverbanks of Beirut, Lebanon during the waste disposal crisis in 2015



Photo from Antonis Mavropoulos, "Lebanon Waste Crisis: how it all started?" Wasteless Future. 12 January 2017



Task Force on Closing Dumpsites – next 4 years

- Use our reports as the basis for fundraising with international stakeholders and promoting best SWM practices in developing countries
- Provide technical guidance in transitioning from dumpsites to controlled or sanitary landfills or other long-term sustainable alternatives as part of an integrated waste management system
- Require partnerships with our NMs and networks for recognition and awareness in supporting the activities of TFCD
- Do one project at a time to tell a success story!





In closing remarks, closing dumpsites is all about protecting....



Thank You

Getting involved with TFCD, contact:

James Law, PE, BCEE, IWM, LEED AP

Chair of ISWA's WGL & TFCD



Vice President, SCS Engineers, USA

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+1 (919) 604-6102



一 全垃圾掩埋的開採技術及其永續金融 (Landfill Mining Technologies and its Financial Sustainability)
介紹垃圾掩埋場和循環經濟如何齊頭並進;垃圾掩埋場不僅可作為回收或 焚燒材料的最終場所,另外還可以使在垃圾掩埋場過渡到衛生掩埋場的運 營過程中,將垃圾掩埋場作為一種潛在的資源回收及開採技術應用的寶 庫,並將其對環境風險降至最低。

Landfill Mining contribution to a Circular Economy

RENÉ M. ROSENDAL

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER AV MILJØ AND PARTNER DANISH WASTE SOLUTIONS APS



Dumpsites: A Global Waste Emergency

- Dumpsites are a global health and environmental emergency.
- Open dumpsites can have large negative impacts on the local economics and society as well as the health and safety of the people living around them
- Dumpsites receive roughly 40% of the world's waste and serve 3-4 billion people.
- As urbanization and population growth continue, several hundreds of millions more people will be served by dumpsites, mainly in developing countries.

ISWA Roadmap - Closing dumpsites (I)

ISWA has presented a roadmap for closing the world's biggest waste dumpsites (2016). In order to protect the environment and to assure better public health and safety, open dumps have not been permitted in developed countries since more than 30 years. However, in many countries waste still ends up on dumpsites.





ISWA 2022

ISWA Roadmap - Closing dumpsites (II)

- The first immediate steps to closing down dumpsites can have quick positive effects on the environment by reducing contamination and improving health and safety for those that live near them.
- The proper management of dumpsites can easily be linked to and contribute significantly to sustainable development goals both directly and indirectly.



Dumpsite closure means either:

a) A specific dumsite is shut down and substituted with a sanitary landfill site (maybe with source separation and/or pre-treatment of solid waste) or

b) A dumpsite is upgraded and becomes controllable and less risky for human health and the environment as a first step towards an integrated solid waste management system – Landfill Mining is an option



Definition: Enhanced Landfill Mining

Enhanced landfill mining [ELFM]:

'the safe conditioning, excavation and integrated valorisation of (historic and/or future) landfilled waste streams as both materials (Waste-to-Material, WtM) and or energy (Waste-to-Energy, WtE), using innovative transformation technologies and respecting the most stringent social and ecological criteria.' (Jones et al. 2013)



Landfill Mining in the Circular Economy





Motivation and potential benefits of Landfill Mining

- Probably not feasible but a necessity
- Prevent contamination problems from old landfills or dumps
- Upgrade dumpsites to sanitary landfills
- Reduce closure and aftercare costs
- Recover of recyclable
- Recover material to produce RDF (energy)
- Conservation of landfill space
- Reclaim land





Developed vs. decevloping countries

- Landfill Mining of waste is the same concept whether you are mining a landfill in a developed or a developing country – but should be adjusted and adopted the specific case
- Differences can be found in the aim, background and the local conditions
- Methods and technology for mining the waste
- Huge differences in:
- Income, wages, living conditions
- Market conditions
- Regulation (environmental + health/safety)
- Infrastructure
- Scavengers
- Political will



Developed vs. developing countries

- The consumption per capita is highest in developed countries, large stocks of secondary metals are located in developing countries due to high population density (UNEP, 2010).
- Open dumping instead of modern sanitary landfilling remains the disposal practice of choice in most economically developing countries in some countries > 90%.
- Even today, many economically developed countries, including many EU, North America and Australia, still rely on landfilling as a part of solid waste management infrastructure, despite a loss of valuable resources when landfill (consider it a resource bank for now)
- (Hopefully) over time, open dumps will gradually be upgraded to well designed and managed landfills for MSW disposal as economies improve and environmental protection measures are adopted



Conclusions

- The rationale for landfill mining is huge (many years to come)
- With LFM its possible to eliminate the bad waste management choices from the past (not cheap, at least for now will improve)
- Landfill Mining can't stand alone and better waste management system need to be applied (etc. source separation and/or pretreatment of solid waste) – dont continue the same mistakes and this will benefit the environment and the circular economy in the right direction
- Landfilling has been, and likely will continue for a long time to be, the most widespread disposal technology for MSW – but it can be done right and with a good management of landfill gas and leachate
- LFM can always be applied at a later stage



Thanks for the attention





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SALIENT POINTS OF THE FIRST PLASTIC CREDIT STANDARDS: PCX'S PPRS

R. DE GUZMAN, V. KNEEFEL AND N. MEDVED-PO PLASTIC CREDIT EXCHANGE 21 SEPTEMBER 2022







THE GLOBAL PLASTIC DEBT IS 8,706,836,932 TONNES... AND COUNTING



This means that by 2050, there could be more plastic by weight than fish in the ocean

PCX SOLUTIONS | The Plastic Problem

C DCX

OF ALL PLASTIC WASTE¹ EVER PRODUCED:

9% RECYCLED 12% INCINERATED

8888888888 222222222 222

75%+ IN LANDFILLS AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, LEADING TO:

ECOSYSTEM DAMAGE Microplastics found in water and marine organism samples globally

BIODIVERSITY LOSS Thousands of animals killed annually by ingesting plastic or getting entangled

HUMAN HEALTH IMPACTS Plastic exposure linked to a wide range of cancers and disorders

AND \$100B+ IN FINANCIAL RISK²



1. Approx. 70% of all plastic produced; 2. 2021 UNEP report, "From Pollution to Solution"



MOMENTUM TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR PLASTIC

CONSUMER DEMANDS

Consumers are shifting purchasing behavior: PwC's 2021 Global Consumer Insights Survey reported 50-60% respondents buy items with eco-friendly or less packaging – compared to 37% in 2019

REGULATORY TAILWINDS

- 35+ countries have introduced Extended Producer Responsibility schemes, holding producers responsible for collection and recycling of plastic they produce
- On March 2, 2022, representatives from 175 nations endorsed a UNEA resolution to end plastic pollution – with the ambition of a binding agreement by 2024

CJ PCX

MAINSTREAMING ESG

Corporations are increasingly expected by shareholders to measure and take responsibility for their impact on society
6 of top 10 FMCG companies have made commitments to reduce plastic packaging

It's been two years since I wrote that climate risk is investment risk. And in that short period, we have seen a tectonic shift of capital.

– Larry Fink, BlackRock CEO, 2022 Letter

WHERE WE COME IN: PCX MAKES PLASTIC CIRCULARITY AND NET-ZERO LEAKAGE A REALITY



PLASTIC CREDITS CAN ACTIVATE ECOSYSTEM TO ACCELERATE IMPACT AT SCALE







PCX SOLUTIONS AIMS TO SUPPORT BRANDS IN THEIR JOURNEY TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY



SETTING THE STANDARD

PCX was the first in the world to publish a Standard in March of 2020. The Plastic Pollution Reduction Standard provides a framework for the implementation of a credible and verifiable plastic offsetting program. Our comprehensive approach to solution sets means our network of partners provides a safe and transparent system of physically collecting, transporting, and processing plastic waste to prevent leakage into nature.

The PPRS, along with our processes, constantly evolves to reflect the latest environmentally responsible solutions, government policies, and industry best practices in all the markets we operate in.



C¹PCX

PLASTIC CREDITS ARE NOT AND WILL NOT BE AN AN EXCUSE TO POLLUTE

PCX believes the war on plastic waste requires comprehensive SOLUTION SETS. Any plastic that can be safely removed from the supply chain should be removed. Any plastic that can be reused or recycled should be labeled and directed to those use cases. And any plastics that can not yet be removed from the supply chain should be offset to ensure that it does not pollute the planet and wind up in nature.

SOLUTION SETS CONSIDER THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

PCX doesn't just look at the cleaning up and removal of plastic from the environment, we also consider the socio-economic benefits in all the communities that we work with. Tracking impact is a big part of making sure offsets are working for all stakeholders.



C DCX

PLASTIC CREDIT STANDARDS OVER THE PAST Y EARS FOCUS ON CONTINUOUS IM PROVEMENTS



SCOPE OF PLASTIC CREDITS



SCOPE OF PLASTIC CREDITS

Post-consumer Plastic

Materials:

(i) all seven plastic types, (ii) any group of synthetic or natural organic materials including acrylic or poly methyl methacrylate, polyamide (nylon) and polycarbonate and (iii) composite materials containing plastics such as multilayer boards



Processing:

includes (i) material recovery (mechanical recycling, chemical recycling); (ii) energy recovery in the form of heat or electricity generation using plastic waste as substitute and (iii) other emerging technologies

Accreditation Requirement:

Projects need to be accredited by independent party auditor prior being able to offer plastic credits to PCX. The accreditation includes the review of process, the environmental impact and social safeguards and the documentation / monitoring to verify succeeding credits.

C¹PCX

FEEDBACK FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS LED TO DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PPRS



Position Paper

WWF POSITION: PLASTIC CREDITING AND PLASTIC NEUTRALITY

Summary of Position

Plastic does not belong in nature

In order to achieve No Plastic in Nature by 2030, a combination of various coordinated strategies must be pursued. Strategies driven by the private sector must include reducing single use plastic, shifting to sustinable inputs for necessary plastic, improving end-ol-life management, designing logner-living products, and extended producer responsibility. These approaches must be paired with government and consumer action including international postic, improvements to waste management, and increased public invartees.

WWF is cautions in regard to plastic crediting because there are not yet clear standards/processes associated



FEEDBACK FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS LED TO DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PPRS





WWF POSITION: PLASTIC CREDITING AND PLASTIC NEUTRALITY

Summary of Position

Plastic does not belong in nature In order to achieve No Plastic in N

in order to achieve No Fia pursued. Strategies driver sustainable inputs for nec and extended producer re action including internati

PLASTIC CREDIT EXCHANGE E WWF is cautious in regar

INTRODUCING 'NET ZERO PLASTIC WASTE' TO REPLACE 'PLASTIC NEUTRAL' Guidance Note 03

Plastic Credit Exchange's (PCX's) Plastic Pollution Reduction Standard or PPRS is among the world's leading references in the conduct of a plastic credit system and certifications. In the standards' infancy, it was referred to as the Plastic Neutral Pact but was later updated to its current mare to reflect the organization's goal to engine one stands and partners to reduce the plastic pollution through comprehensive solution sets and instead re-introduce these post-consumer plastic wastle into a circular economy or an environmentally friendly destination and ensure that these materials do not end up in nature.

In addition to organization's internal reviews and assessment from brand partners, PCX

TIRES ARE ACTUALLY GEOGRAPHI **AMONG THE MOST COMMON** PLASTIC **POLLUTERS ON** EARTH PLASTIC CREDIT EXCHANGE

PLASTIC CREDITS FROM USED TIRES

One of the aspects that makes the Plastic Credit Exchange (PCX) distinct is that it provides an integrated platform that directly works with brands, operators, regulators and communities. This first-hand experience helps PCX develop and refine the Plastic Pollution Reduction Standards (PPRS) in a way that better represents the unique requirements that we see on the ground -from the collection of post-consumer plastic all the way to the processing and the treatment of plastic credits as a sustainability instrument. In this Guidance Note, PCX shares the observation of high collection rates for used time in our community collection network. The *Alarn Tundrary Waster-to-Cash* instrument. In this Guidance note, PCX shares the observation of high collection rates for used tries in our community collection network, the *Aling Thinders Wastet-to-Cash Program*. In this initiative, PCX partners with women microentrepreneurs in *barangays* who buy back from the communities clean, empty, and dry plastic waste. During the pilot year of operations, PCX noted significant volumes of used tires collected -approximately 24% of which is classified as plastic* – which did not decrease as expected in volume over the project's initial phase.

PCX'S PPRS REMAINS INSPIRED BY ON-THE-**GROUND EXPERIENCES BUT MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE**

PCX will soon release revisions into the PPRS bringing full experiences in the implementation in the Philippines and drive towards:

- Global expansion and adoption
- Harmonization with different standards developers and implementers and with multilateral organizations (UNEA)
- Increased attention and criticisms from the market
- Developing interest from global brands
- Addressing the issues flagged by different stakeholders (e.g. ISWA)
- Developments in the EPR space



C¹**PCX**

PPRS credits and other credits certified under globally recognized standards are made available through PCX MARKETS



C DCX



PPRS credits and other credits certified under globally recognized standards are made available through PCX MARKETS





L DCX

JOIN THE MOVEMENT. IT'S YOUR TURN.



RICHARD DE GUZMAN

STANDARDS AND COMPLIANCE MANAGER richard.deguzman@plasticcreditexchange.com info@plasticcreditexchange.com

L DCX

www.plasticcreditexchange.com
 @plasticcreditexchange

O) @theplasticcreditexchange



APPENDIX

C PCX



WHO WE ARE

C DCX

THE ROAD TO CIRCULARITY: HOW PCX WORKS



EP1

AUDIT PLASTIC FOOTPRINT PCX, together with an

accredited 3rd party auditor, will map the accounts plastic footprint using PCX's Plastic Footprint Calculator to determine a baseline and understand the use cases to solve for.



GOAL SETTING &

MAPPING Once footprint is analyzed and challenges are considered, goals are mapped for short, medium and long-term execution and solutions are canvassed.



STEP 3

ECOSYSTEM Once goals have been identified, PCX activates its ecosystem to execute on the plan.



STEP 4

VERIFY & REPORT

PCX provides end-to-end tracking through M&E systems which provide proofs of origin and environmental compliance certifications. For Credit accounts, our blockchain-protected online public registry ensures transparency across the entire process.



STEP 5

NET ZERO PLASTIC WASTE ECO LABELING

Accounts that comply with the requirements of Plastic Neutrality under the PPRS can be certified and use our eco-labeling on pack to communicate to their consumers that they are part of the responsible consumption movement.

C PCX

CERTIFICATION FOR NET ZERO PLASTIC WASTE IS A BOLD STEP WE HOPE BRANDS WOULD ACHIEVE.

HOW TO ACHIEVE NET ZERO PLASTIC WASTE

Net Zero Plastic Waste Certification is a global standard for brands that have made a commitment to take 100% responsibility for the post consumer plastic footprint.



([])

MEASURE YOUR FOOTPRINT Our calculator will aid in determining your plastic footprint.

ACTIVATE SOLUTION SETS Take 100% responsibility for your plastic footprint through solution sets.

VERIFY YOUR IMPACT Our audit partners will help verify your net footprint.



WEAR YOUR BADGE WITH PRIDE Proudly display your certification and the PCX badge for all to see



PPRS ADDRESSES CHALLENGES FACED IN THE CARBON CREDIT EXPERIENCE

CONCERNS	PCX APPROACH		
GREENWASHING	Work closely with ecosystem stakeholders - NGOs, governments, and auditors - to assess standards and impact		
ENABLING BUSINESS AS USUAL"	Invest in capital needed to transform the plastic economy and leverage dynamic pricing model to incentivize demand		
DOUBLE-COUNTING IMPACT	Allow each credit to be only used once against one end buyer's footprint		
LACK OF TRACEABILITY	Utilize proprietary blockchain network and provide common platform for pricing and transacting plastic credits		
	Clearly define impact of each credit, fund collection efforts that would not occur otherwise, and transact credits compliant with industry-leading protocols		
LACK OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Work with credit providers who invest in on-the-ground communities and operations to realize co-benefits		

C DCX

Classic


四 塑料處理和循環經濟的整體方法 (Holistic Approach in Tackling Plastics and A Circular Economy) TOMRA成立於1972年,其創新始於設計、製造和銷售用於自動收集用過的 飲料容器的反向自動售貨機(RVM),提供以技術為主導的解決方案,通過 先進的收集和分類系統實現循環經濟,優化資源回收並最大限度地減少浪 費,以應對廢棄物管理不善的挑戰。根據既定的回收方式,包括押金回收 系統(DRS)、分類收集和混合廢棄物分類(MWS),採用整體方法進行廢棄物 管理。HRS有能力提高回收率、優化資源回收並加速過渡到循環經濟。這 種轉變將確保有價值的材料持續在閉環中以不同的形式被使用和再利用。



Holistic Approach in Tackling Plastics and A Circular Economy

Jacob Rognhaug, VP System Design, Public Affairs ISWA World Congress 2022, Singapore 22 September 2022



TOMRA



Publicly listed on Oslo Stock Exchange (OSEBX: TOM)



TOMRA RECYCLING MINING



TOMRA COLLECTION



REVERSE VENDING



MATERIAL RECOVERY







PROCESSED

FOOD



FRESH FOOD

TOMRA

NG

MINING

TOMRA FOOD

Our Commitment by 2030

40%

of post-consumer plastic packaging collected for recycling

30%

of post-consumer plastic packaging is recycled in a closed-loop



The Holistic Resource System

Integration of existing waste management practices and designed to respond to regional challenges

> 2030 scenario for municipal waste GHG emissions 30 % increase on World Bank projections (excluding biogenic CO₂)



Holistic Resource SystemsExtended Producer ResponsibilityExtended Producer ResponsibilityExtende Producer ResponsibilityExtende Producer ResponsibilityExtende Produce

Deposit Return System



Deposit Return System

Delivers: average of **90%** collection rates and highest recycling content possible

Significantly Reduces Litter Drives Circular Economy

Norway: 92% collection of PET bottles Ready to provide the market with **80% recycled content**







Circularity is in the Mix

Mixed waste sorting can capture **MORE THAN DOUBLE** the amount of plastic packaging for recycling.

MWS system 17.74 kg Ptc-up system 7.29 kg Drop-off system 6.28 kg Optibus system 3.39 kg

(Study "Sirkulær plastemballasje" [Circular plastic packaging in Norway – mapping of the value chain for plastic packaging], Report for Forum for Circular Plastic Packaging, Deloitte AS, April 2019.]



The Holistic Recource System

Deposit Return Systems, Separate Collection Systems and Mixed Waste Systems triples its impact on GHG recycling rates.





ADVANCED MECHANICAL RECYCLING DEMONSTRATION PLANT

TOMRA & Borealis to generate material for brand owners and converters to qualify, validate and prove fit for use in their applications



Why a Holistic Resource System?

Maximum recovery of all materials through implementation of deposit return systems, separate source collections and mixed waste sorting



Increased resource efficiency



CO₂ footprint



§

Meet quotas



Higher efficiency of disposal capacity

Key Driving Policy Elements: 90% separate collection of plastic beverage containers 55% recycling of plastic packaging Recycled content targets 65% target MSW utilization Incentivize sorting before incineration and landfill



五

延伸生產者責任(EPR)介紹:通過國際合作解決東亞和東南亞的塑膠 包裝廢棄物

(The Introduction of EPR: Tackling Plastic Packaging Waste in East and Southeast Asia through International Cooperation)

在這場全球污染危機中,塑膠信用交易所(PCX)於2020年3月發布首個塑膠 信用管理標準,現已演變成塑膠污染減少標準(PPRS)。塑膠信貸系統的構 思和開發旨在為企業提供解決方案,以便與社區、機構和地方政府合作, 阻止塑膠流入自然界,並介紹世界上第一個塑膠信用標準的要點和指導原 則,以及它如何解決該機制面臨的問題。



The introduction of EPR: Tackling plastic packaging waste in East and Southeast Asia through international cooperation





The Rethinking Plastics project

Objectives:

- Support the international aspects of the European Union's (EU) Plastics Strategy in East and Southeast Asia by
- strengthening EU cooperation with the countries in the region on the topics of circular economy, plastic waste and marine litter reduction.
- Transition to sustainable consumption and production of plastic and thereby contribute to significantly reduce marine litter while including EU approaches, policies and business models.





Rethinking Plastics - Circular Economy Solutions to Marine Litter | 13.09.2022 | Page 2





The Rethinking Plastics project

General information:

- Funding: EU and German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), 10 Mio. EUR
- Duration: May 2019 October 2022
- Project countries: China, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam
- Implementation: GIZ and Expertise France













Areas of action





Improving waste management - our focus

 Contribute to the improvement of plastic waste management according to the waste hierarchy, mainly covering approaches for waste segregation at source, collection, sorting and recycling.



- Fostering regional exchange and policy dialogues
- Providing technical assistance at national and potentially local level through advisory services, through e.g. workshops, studies and/or policy briefs.
- Implementing 8 pilot projects, with close link to ongoing policy dialogues and processes.





Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging

Why EPR?

 EPR is a proven policy instrument to enhance the interaction between stakeholders along packaging value chains, including plastic packaging, and to contribute to higher collection and recycling rates. In practice, EPR involves producers to take responsibility for collecting end-of-life products and for sorting them before their final treatment – ideally – recycling.



- Knowledge and understanding of EPR as well as the political willingness diverged between the project countries but ongoing developments could be seen in all of them.
- The 'EU Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste' and the 'EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC' serve as European policy examples.

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Activities focussing on EPR for packaging

- Support of EPR establishment in the project countries by e.g. providing know-how, delivering studies and policy briefs, and facilitating exchange between policy and business stakeholders, incl. national and international experts.
- Support of the development of the 'EPR for Packaging Toolbox' of the <u>PREVENT Waste Alliance</u> and translation into <u>Bahasa</u> <u>Indonesia</u>, <u>Chinese</u>, <u>Thai</u> and <u>Vietnamese</u>, ensuring that concepts and information are fitting and understandable in the countries' contexts.
- Series of webinars and technical exchanges between the project countries to discuss relevant topics regarding their current steps towards the introduction of EPR in their respective countries, incl. EPR examples from the region and around the world.
- Pilot projects that revealed data and insights for the setup of EPR.











EPR and international cooperation (1)

- **Momentum:** in the context of an upcoming international legally binding agreement by 2024, EPR appears as an increasingly attractive instrument to avoid waste pollution and setup a circular economy.
- Global transition: Regulations are being developed on all continents and in countries with significant EPR experience, regulations are being refined and improved through the introduction of additional mechanisms, such as modulated fees, mandates to minimum recycled content, etc.
- Acceleration: Countries in the process of designing an EPR regulatory framework have the opportunity to leapfrog to a practical and effective design, leveraging over 30 years of experience of the pioneering countries.



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EPR and international cooperation (2)

- **Options:** Countries can compare the merits of EPR to other financing options, which have been developed, e.g. plastic credits or environmental funds, considering them as an alternative, complement or precursor to EPR, or entirely dismissing them.
- Exchange: EPR is a complex concept that may raise many questions, doubts and even fears. Besides awareness raising and capacity building, a dialogue platform for stakeholders from the different sectors helps addressing issues and developing consensus. Regular communication between the East and Southeast Asian countries could be helpful.



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Definitions

- Comprehensiveness and accuracy of definitions establish the basis for unequivocal assignment of roles & responsibilities.
- Definitions should seek to prevent confusion between participating stakeholders.



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Key learnings

Roles and responsibilities

- Distinguishing collection, sorting, recycling, recovery and other end-of-life treatment would be relevant for calculating 'recycling rates'. Assigning those roles to designated stakeholders will increase legibility and enforceability.
- Distinguishing producers, importers and brand owners (PIBO) is crucial to really cover everyone who is responsible for putting packaging on the market.







PRO set-up

- PRO can coexist with alternative compliance methods, offering compliance flexibility to producers. However, this requires more supervision from the enforcement authority as it might be less obvious to ensure that any given producer is fulfilling its obligations.
- A voluntary PRO can be a good precursor to mandatory EPR, as it allows to bring producers together, develop awareness and to conduct initial operations, generating results and building know-how.
- Competition can be considered as development accelerator and efficiency driver.
- National and international investment in PROs, e.g. by experienced international PRO operators, is recommended.

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Key learnings

Design of financial flow, fees, payments Diversity of compliance methods may lead to producers opting to the most affordable one. In order to incentivise the creation of PROs and private initiative in countries allowing such diversity, the policy makers should make sure that joining a compliance scheme is not less attractive than having the compliance obligation fulfilled by the state-run body.



- Diverse membership tiers create a risk of unequitable contribution of producers, depending on the tier they opt for. While this is acceptable under a voluntary system, equitable contribution (i.e. in proportion of market share) should be achieved in a mandatory EPR system.
- If producers are not easy to identify in geographically limited deployment, retailers might be considered as a proxy.







Establishment of register of obliged companies

- Registration is a cornerstone of an effective ERP system. All producers (admittedly over a certain sales threshold) should register and report their sales.
- Similarly, waste operators should also register and report, either directly or via the PRO they are contracted with. An EPR registry is the first step towards a successful implementation of EPR.
- The registry can be even implemented before the PRO(s) have started working efficiently. The data of this registry is a crucial input for creating the business models of the PROs.

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Key learnings

Design of regulatory framework

- It takes time to develop binding regulations and work should start early, even in the case there is a deliberate intention to operate initially on a voluntary basis.
- There is merit in establishing a common framework for several EPR product categories, as it increases legibility, facilitates supervision and reduces administrative burden for producers exposed to several product categories.







Collection of packaging waste

- Collection and recycling targets should be set at a sufficiently granular level to ensure that each plastic of concern will have its specific target. In other terms, it should not be allowed to fulfil a flexible plastics collection target with PET for instance.
- Additionally, incentive mechanisms should be considered to render the collection of low/no value waste by waste collectors, including the informal pickers.



Leveraging pre-existing logistic networks such as waste banks in Indonesia, Salengs and junk shops in Thailand or distributors (like for mulch films in China) can help accelerating ramp-up.

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Key learnings

Sorting and treatment of packaging waste

- A clear regulatory framework, combining clear assignment of roles and responsibilities and binding collection, recycling and recovery targets, will create the necessary visibility and legal security to investors, national and foreign alike.
- PRO may play a role in facilitating such investment, for instance via contracts long enough to give ROI confidence to investors.
- Recovery should be defined and admitted as an option for packaging for which there is no recycling solution
- Assessing the need of sorting guidelines for waste banks (in Indonesia) and Salengs and junk shops (in Thailand) should be considered.





Incentivising waste separation at source



- Waste banks and junk shops may be considered to disseminate sorting guidelines to the population (awareness campaigns) and the informal pickers in their caption area.
- A Deposit Return System (DRS) is considered in China for mulch films, in order to incentivise farmers to bring back their waste to the distributor.
- Besides the segregated, recyclable plastic packaging, incentives should be set for the collection of multilayer packaging (MLP). This can be financed with EPR funds and/or with plastic credit schemes. However, source segregation is only effective if the required treatment capacities are available.

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Key learnings

Involvement of informal sector

- PRO may play a role in the integration of the informal sector through enforcement of a remuneration based on work done (time-driven) rather than material (value-driven).
- PRO can also set incentives to the informal sector for collecting multilayer packaging (MLP) waste.







Ensuring high quality recycling and increasing recyclability



- Technical standards are needed for the development of quality recyclates that are expected to meet the market demand. Specific design requirements could be added in the regulations, such as for instance minimum recycled content, which would also boost the demand for recyclates. In the case of mulch films, a minimum thickness requirement would make the product more durable and facilitate recycling.
- Besides the required standards, the necessary recycling infrastructure is needed. National and international investors and operators should be incentivized to build the required recycling infrastructure. In all countries that were analysed a significant lack of treatment capacity has been identified. This lack of treatment capacity is a risk for any successful EPR implementation in Southeast Asia. This has been described in detail in the Recycling Handbook that was written for Vietnam.
- In addition, it should be considered to also set up the required capacity for non-recyclable plastic packaging waste (multilayer packaging, MLP). This can be pre-treatment facilities for co-processing or waste-to-energy facilities. Again, private national and international investors and operators can play a vital role here.

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Key learnings

Ensuring private sector engagement



- Consider promoting the concept of nation-wide PRO and make alternative options financially less attractive in order to increase producer involvement in a PRO.
- Developing a voluntary PRO should be considered as an initial step when preparing for mandatory EPR. Encourage the private sector, nationally and internationally, to operate (and invest in) PROs.
- Whereas a monopoly of just one non-profit PRO can make sense, there is a good experience with privately operated PROs in competition with each other. Then the main requirement for a success is a transparent and efficient EPR registry, evenly enforced targets and standards, and the control by the authorities.





Strengthen collaboration

A dialogue platform for stakeholders helps addressing issues and developing consensus. The platform should be comprised of policy makers, obligated (or to be obligated) companies, waste management operators, academia and NGOs. This dialogue platform or expert working group should be maintained in the long run. It might be useful to also have a direct communication between the East and Southeast Asian countries on a regular basis.



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Key learnings

Capacity building EPR is a complex concept that may raise many questions, doubts and even fears. To address these issues, awareness needs to be built and developed. Raising awareness in public sector contributes to better policy drafting, whereas educating private stakeholders ensures better understanding of the roles, obligations and benefits of compliance.







Recommendations for EPR implementation (1)

- While EPR is most successful as a mandatory regulatory framework, voluntary collective initiatives such as a PRO creation by the private sector should be encouraged. Pilots could be considered for gaining knowledge over the waste flows and the operational processes.
- Meanwhile, work on the development of a binding framework should be developed early on, as it takes time.
- The PRO model has demonstrated its performance repeatedly. The co-existence of alternative compliance methods, like for instance contribution to a Environmental Protection Fund, should not "threaten by design" the development and success of PROs (but offering a more affordable but less operationally effective way of compliance).



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Recommendations for EPR implementation (2)

- The informal sector is a key stakeholder in the project countries and practical inclusion of their legacy operation in the EPR system will reduce resistance and shorten the ramp-up phase. However, incentives have to be developed for the management of low or no value waste.
- Targets and pricing should be sufficiently granular to promote the collection and recycling of each material of concern and discouraging opportunistic collection of easy to collect or valuable waste at the detriment of other waste.
- Consideration should be given to data collection and management as it is necessary to successfully manage an EPR system.









If you would like to learn more and/or download our publications, please visit our website: <u>https://rethinkingplastics.eu/</u>



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六 全恢復一般包裝的逆向物流計劃 (Recupera: Reverse Logistics Program for Packaging in General) 恢復一般包裝的逆向物流計劃是一種用於消費後的逆向物流結構化程序, 可確保實現企業的相關回收目標。在過去的3年,這項計劃與來自250個組 織的5000名拾荒者合作,已將超過12萬噸的垃圾進行回收利用,並向這些 合作夥伴投資了超過130萬美元,有助於擴大巴西的廢棄物回收能力,讓拾 荒者融入社會,並有可能減少近8萬噸的二氧化碳當量排放,加入全球挑戰 以拯救地球。



About us

• • •



We are connected to the global challenges to face climate change.



We develop sustainable solutions for reverse logistics, circular economy and projects that generate a positive impact on society.



We participated intensively in the implementation of the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS).



We work to engage society in reducing waste generation and recovering recyclable materials.











Our reverse logistic's solution



Programa de Logística Reversa

Permanent, structuring and compliance initiative





Permanent, structuring and compliance initiative







Efficient solution for companies to comply with PNRS

Permanent, structuring and compliance initiative



Permanent, structuring and compliance initiative



Permanent, structuring and compliance initiative



Our program contributes to increase the amount of waste that is destined for recycling in Brazil, facing climate change.



Some of our structuring investments



Our reach

• • •

- The Programa Recupera reach all states and the Federal District;
- The first reverse logistics structuring program to act in all Brazilian states;
- Today, 177 waste picker organizations are partners of Recupera.







Come and be part of this change!

Thank you

Pragma | Soluções Sustentáveis - pragma.eco.br

Dione Manetti - CEO dione@pragma.eco.br parcerias@pragma.eco.br

七

ISO/TC 297的目標是什麼及這些標準如何幫助提升垃圾車(RCV)的安全性及性能?

(What are the Objectives of ISO/TC 297 and How Can Standards Help

Improve RCV Safety and Performance?)

廢棄物收集與運輸管理技術委員會ISO/TC 297從事廢棄物收集和運輸管理 標準的工作只有幾年時間。然而,在垃圾收集車方面,垃圾收集車的安全 使用、能源效率、氣味污染防治等多項標準已經成功制定。未來,數位 化、自主操作或替代驅動等主題也將在新的工作項目中獲得解決,以使廢 棄物收集和運輸更具永續性和使用者友善性。

What are the objectives of ISO/TC 297?

How can standards help improve waste collection and transportation management safety and performance?

Frank Diedrich, Managing Director of EUnited Municipal Equipment & Chair of ISO/TC297

ISWA Singapore, 2022-09-21 Presented by ISO/TC 297

About EUnited



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ISO

ISO/TC 297 – Participants & Projects



ISO/TC 297 – Scope

Waste collection and transportation management



Do you know the difference between a rotating plate and a compression plate?



ISO 24159, Refuse collection vehicles – Safety of manual and rear-loaded refuse collection vehicles

- ... applies to manual and rear-loaded RCVs with rotating plate loading systems, compression plate loading systems and rotating drum loading systems
- ... provides general requirements, recommendations and examples of safety methods to ensure the safety of operation of these vehicles
- ... applies to the design and manufacture of manual and rearloaded RCVs to ensure that they can be operated, adjusted and maintained such that they function properly.

Figure 2 – Compression plate (3) loading system

Do you know what diameter the drainage hole to the leachate tank must have?



ISO 24160, Refuse collection vehicles -Waste odour and leachate prevention and control

- ... provides support, advice and guidance to the owners of RCVs, waste service providers, vehicle manufacturers, suppliers, maintenance providers, consultants, authorities and others.
- ... specifies methods for preventing the spread of waste odour and the leakage of leachate during the collection and transportation of waste in refuse collection vehicles (RCVs),

© ISO

- leachate tank door installed on tailgat

Figure A.5 — Leachate tank (example)

Do you know how many waste categories are defined in ISO 24161?

municipal solid waste bulky waste incinerable waste industrial sludge manufacturing waste glass waste wood waste industrial waste pathogenic waste paper waste post-consumer waste horticultural waste organic waste incineration bottom ash litter e-waste packaging waste biomass non-ferrous metals incineration fly ash municipal solid waste agricultural waste food waste waste tyres hazardous waste refuse municipal sewage sludge household waste ferrous scrap metals recyclable general waste construction and demolition waste

33

ISO 24161, Waste collection and transportation management -Vocabulary

... defines terms that are commonly used in the area of waste collection and transportation management.
Do you know what VECTO stands for?

VECTO means "Vehicle Energy Consumption Calculation Tool" which is a simulation tool that has been developed by the European Commission for determination of CO₂ emissions and fuel consumption from heavy duty vehicles.



ISO 24162, Test method for energy consumption of refuse collection vehicles

- ... specifies a uniform, reproducible test procedure for various drive units, chassis, superstructures and lifting devices for refuse collection vehicles, with which a comparison can be made for energy consumption.
- ... defines criteria for a test track and it serves to define data for a software calculation tool, e.g. VECTO).

Do you know how many different types of waste container pick-up systems are used in the world?



of Main Functional Components & Performance Indicators

ISO/TC 297 – What is the future?

Waste collection and transportation management



ISO/TC 297 – What will be the future topics?



Waste collection on demand



New environmental aspects

Alternative drives



Virtual services



Autonomous operation



Artificial Intelligence

ISO/TC 297 – Standards help ...



ISO

Benefits for customers/users



ISO

We are looking forward to your ideas... ...and invite you to join us

Thank you!

Frank Diedrich, Managing Director of EUnited Municipal Equipment & Chair of ISO/TC297

Presented by ISO/TC 297

ISO

八

為什麼調和廢棄物收集和運輸的術語和定義至關重要?

(Why is it Essential to Harmonize Terms & Definitions for Waste

Collection and Transportation?)

國際標準化組織將推出廢棄物術語集,以統一術語和定義,為廢棄物收集 和運輸管理方面的訊息交流提供基礎架構,例如與廢棄物、設施、車輛、 設備、儲存和收集相關的術語。



Why is it essential to harmonise terms & definitions for waste collection and transportation?

Ms Melissa Tan Convenor of ISO/TC 297 Working Group 1 Deputy Chair of Technical Committee for Circularity of Materials Chief Executive Officer, Wah & Hua Pte Ltd

ISWA Congress 21 September 2022





What is a standard?



Sinaapore

Standards Council 2

Standards

Development Organisation

3

A document that provides requirements, specifications, guidelines etc that can be used consistently to ensure that products, processes & services are fit for purpose.

- · An agreed way of doing something
- · A tool that helps companies interact effectively with stakeholders
- · Provides the means for market access
- The bridge between innovation and the market







a Brand D printer ...



...and easily make international calls to different countries based on fixed country codes...

Singapore Standardisation Programme – A private & public partnership



National and international standards are developed based on the principles of *transparency, openness, impartiality, consensus, market relevance and coherence*





Technical Committee for Circularity of Standards Development Organisation Singapore Standards Council **Materials** Standardisation processes, products and services that close the solid waste loop as well as facilitate material and resource circularity. Waste to **Resources** • Looks into the concept of "Reduce, Reuse & Recover". Exploring standardisation needs for e-waste & plastics **Circular Economy** recycling 3 main waste streams E-waste Solid Waste Management Food waste Packaging waste (including plastics)

Waste Generation	> Transportation		Processes		Disposal
Food Waste Management for Food Processing/ Manufacturing Establishments	Waste Collection & Transportation Management (ISO/TC 297)	ISO	Solid Recovered Fuels (ISO/TC 300)		
Food Waste Management for Food Retail, Wholesale and Distribution	Refuse Collection Vehicles – General Requirements and Safety Requirements		Specification for Compo Agriculture and Horticul	st used in ture	
TR on Sustainable Packaging (under development)	Mobile Waste and Recycling Containers		Specification for Aggreg Concrete	ates for	
	Specification for Moulded Thermoplastic Refuse Bins		Pollution Control		
73956	Pneumatic Waste Conveyance System				
「「「「「」」	Hazard Communication for Hazard	ous Chemica	ls & Dangerous Goods		
Standards eshop	Hazardous Waste Management				
Management of End-of-life ICT E	quipment				
Terminology for Waste Collection	and Transportation Management				



Upcoming ISO 24161

Waste collection and transportation management -Vocabulary



01

Purpose of ISO 24161 Waste collection and transportation management - Vocabulary



Enable user to understand the scope of work of ISO/TC 297 and is the source document for the terms and definition of ISO/TC 297

Harmonised terms and definitions will serve as a basis for a common language for regulations, standards, academia, research and training in the waste management industry



Multi-country experts participating in development of ISO 24161



Standards Development Organisation



ISO/TC 297/WG 1 ()Participating Members Belgium China Germany Japan Republic of Korea Singapore Sweden



ISO/TC 297 Working Group 1, Nov 2019, Tokyo

10

Standards

SCIC SINGAPORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Timeline for development of ISO 24161



Scope of upcoming ISO 24161



Standards Development Organisation

Defines terms that are commonly used in the area of waste collection and transportation



12



Examples of key vocabularies



Standards Development Organisation

14

- ISO 24161 took into account the 3R concept (reduce, reuse recycle)
- Examples of terms and definitions for "Waste management" include:



Examples of key vocabularies



- Includes vocabularies complementary to standards under ISO/TC 297/WG 2 Waste collection and transport vehicles
- Examples of terms and definitions for "Collection and transportation" include:
 - ✓ Refuse collection vehicle
 - ✓ Direct refuse collection
 - ✓ Indirect refuse collection
 - ✓ Hooklift loader, front loader, top loader

Benefits of upcoming ISO 24161



16



Minimise ambiguity



Minimise confusion



Minimise misunderstanding of terms used in the waste management industry



收集有機物—聰明的垃圾桶和愚蠢的人類?

(Collecting Organics - Smart Bins and Stupid People?)

介紹數位化應用的MSW收集,以便於收費並改變家庭行為,實現更多的廢 棄物收集和更少的殘餘廢棄物產生。義大利將數位化和 IT 解決方案應用於 MSW收集的三個實踐經驗。每個方案都會導致用戶/廢棄物生產者的習慣 和行為發生變化。對於每一次體驗,解決方案給予用戶/廢棄物生產者的 習慣和行為帶來的變化,體現於包括顯示城市對固體廢棄物生產、回收和 資源回收以及廢棄物增加的積極和消極影響的數據和訊息。

Practical experiences in changing social behaviour by applying digitalisation to MSW collection

Session Theme: Session 2: Making Waste Management Sexy & Intelligent through Robotics and Digitalisation Collecting Organics – Smart Bins and Stupid People?

ISWA 2022 - Singapore Dott. Marco Ricci - Jürgensen Altereko sas

La documentazione non può esser





About Altereko...

- 25 years of experience in planning MSW management, designing and up-grading of collection and transport schemes, assessing recycling facilities (focus on composting), planning comunication and participation initiatives, chairing multi-linguistic, multi-tasking working groups or projects.
- 18 year foreign working experience as consulting expert focusing on issues related to solid waste management. Extensive consultancy experience in the Solid Waste Sector – on Strategy and Policy, Fees&Taxes, Separate collection schemes - , both in 'advanced' and 'low to middle income' countries in Europe, Latin America and Asia.
- **15 years experience cooperating with international organisation/agencies** (as ECN-European Compost Network, ACRR, EEA-European Environment Agency, Sweepnet-GIZ, SCOW).





Activities (outside Italy)



Modern MSW management in Italy



Why digitalisation and IT solution for MSW collection?



- Optimise **distribution** of collection tools to households and other waste producers
- To track and **locate** collection tools on the territory
- To track and monitor users behaviour and commitment towards separate collection and recycling
- To **monitor collection services** and optimise collection routes



Why digitalisation and IT solution for MSW collection?



- Optimse distribution of collection tools to households and other waste producers
- To track and locate collection tools on the territory
- To track and monitor users behaviour and commitment towards separate collection and recycling
- To monitor collection services and optimise collection routes



Optimse distribution of collection tools to households and other waste producers

Contraction of the second second

8

Number of Deliveries - 16 febbraio 2019

4th IR in Malta



4th IR in Malta





Why digitalisation and IT solution for MSW collection?



- Optimise distribution of collection tools to households and other waste producers
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- To monitor collection services and optimise collection routes



The municipality of Sommacampagna (VR)



- 15'000 inhabitants
- MSW collection service by a Private contractor
- Municipalty controlls the serviceprovider
- Pioneer municipality in separate collection since the '90
- PAYT: yes



The municipality of Sommacampagna (VR)



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- Pioneer municipality in separate collection since the '90
- PAYT: yes





20 years of MSW management



The 4th industrial revolution applied in 2015

Expectations

- Increase separate collection & drop residual waste
- Trace/Verify collection routes
- Feedback on the amounts of residual waste delivered by each waste-producer (households)
- Survey of the use of the collection of food-waste
- Set up a "buffer/emergency" option for residual waste



Summer 2015: new collection tools for residual

waste



Hardware on board during collection service



Tracking of collection services



Collection services and frequencies



	Collection scheme	Ye 2000-		Ye 201	
Residual	Kerbside & Coll.Center	bags	1/week	Buckets with RFID Coll.center	1/2weeks
Food waste	kerbside	Buckets	2/week	Buckets with RFID	2/week
Paper & Card	Kerbside & Coll.Center	Lose/cardbo ard boxes	1/week	Buckets	1/month
Plastics	Kerbside & Coll.Center	Transparent bags	1/ week	Transparent bags	1/2weeks
Glass	Kerbside & Coll.Center	Buckets	1/month	Buckets	1/month



The change in the behavior of households



The change in the behavior of households



The change in the behavior of households



Why digitalisation and IT solution for MSW collection?



- Optimse distribution of collection tools to households and other waste producers
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- To track and monitor users behaviour and commitment towards separate collection and recycling
- To monitor collection services and optimise collection routes



Upgrading road container collection

- A smart approach to apply used identification and PAYT with road container collection (s)
- But.....



The change in the behavior of households

- WYGINWYE
- Increase of waste littering around the containers
- Need for frequent clean
 up
- Risk to contaminate separate collection (if bins still open-access)



The lack of feedback to households

- What you loose?
- Waste check
- User feedback
- Operator $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ user contact



Brescia (RC & ID systems)



35

Compare two approaches

Parma (DtD & PAYT)





Compare two approaches



Why digitalisation and IT solution for MSW collection?



- Optimse distribution of collection tools to households and other waste producers
- To track and locate collection tools on the territory
- To track and monitor users behaviour and commitment towards separate collection and recycling
- To monitor collection services and optimise collection routes



ESA-Com District (IT) - 90.000 p, 19 Municip.



- Door to door collection
- High sep. Collection and recycling (82% in 2015)
- PAYT applied in all (but 2) municipalities
- Monitoring of the separate collection scheme for food waste



ESA-Com District (IT) - 90.000 p, 19 Municip.





2015/2016

- hh equipped with a new 20 lt caddy with UHF Tag RFID
- Vehicles equipped with Controllers (i.e. Read Tags and register GPS position)
- For monitoring only: wheight of each bucket assessed



A dashboard on collection

18

- Measure food waste delivered per type of bin
- Measure frequency of food waste delivered per size of household







The change in the behavior of households

2016/2017

- Collection frequencies (buckets placed on the curbside by HH) reduced by 1/3
- Collection routes optimised at about 5 min/1000 inhab (or 4-500 HH)
- Start-up of the separate collection of used diapers with about 12 kg/HH send to recycling

2018

PAYT applied to both residual waste and FW collection





The change in the behavior of households

2016/2017



Conclusions



- Smart bins enhance collection performances....
-provided consistent feedback to users.....
- Achieve positive change in user behavior (less residual waste, more recyclables, better recycling)
- Smart tools alone do not increase consciousness in waste producers.....
- and effects can worsen the situation (littering, contamination of open bins)
- Waste and recycling is about people, not about waste, nor about IT tools



Grazie ! Thank you

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十 側向裝載城市固體廢棄物收集系統的優點及優勢 (Benefits and Advantages of the Side Loading Municipal Solid Waste Collection System) 廢棄物收集已成為一項代價高昂的工作,許多廢棄物收集者在執行相關的 工作時遇到問題。為了提高服務水平和緩解些許結構性問題,側向裝載的 廢棄物收集系統已被全球一些主要城市採用,該系統包括一台側向裝載的 壓實車和大容量側向裝載集裝箱,可在32秒內完成清理,使其成為市場上 收集城市固體廢棄物達到最快、最高效、最安全的效果。此外,它還提升 了廢棄物收集者的工作尊嚴,使其更具永續性,對今世後代更具吸引力。



CONTENUR





THE COMPANY

- ESTABLISHED IN 1984, is one of the three major MSW containers manufacturers by turnover in Europe, and absolute leader in side loading containers (+300,000 units sold with quality claims ratio close to zero).
- ✓ 120M€ TURNOVER, 4 FACTORIES (Spain, Poland, United Kingdom and Brazil), +800 employees, delegations in 14 countries, sales in +50 countries.
- PRODUCTS: side loader containers, rear loading bins, hook lift igloos, underground containers, litter bins.
- SERVICES: cleaning, repairing and maintenance of our products (including children playground areas).











Cost efficiency due to higher productivity and automation

Efficiency comparative table for one route	Side load	ł	Rear loa	d
Containers per route and fraction	120-150		200-250	
Collection per route and fraction	480 m3		165 m3	
Time of collection of 3.2 m3	32″		220″	
No. of operators	1		9	
No. of containers	150		750	
No. of trucks	1		3	
One route equivalent to 480 m3				

CONTENUR




Mallorca (Spain) Improvement of recycling rate and citizenship awareness, harmony of containers design with the city.









Sharjah (United Arab Emirates) Integration of side loading containers in a vertical city.



CONTENÜR



Singapore Improving the efficiency and sustainability of public services.









Integrated container solutions for communities in over 50 countries

www.contenur.com







Costs

Waste collection management

- 30% of operation costs reduction from system implementation
- Bringing reduced pick-up frequency
- Waste tourism revealed Bin Access Management
- 240 130

Sensors

426



112



ISWA

2022





"Digitalization not only helped our operations – but it also opened a brand new customer segment for us."





CEO of EKOCHARITA





((s))

Embracing operational efficiency through waste collection and fleet data



- 4-6 months of collection data to face the real efficiency KPIs of waste collection:Fleet utilization
 - Overall operational efficiency
 - Healthy and unhealthy patterns reveal
 - Data economy (operational costs per ton of material)
 - Average bin fill level evaluation

Saving opportunities evaluation:

- Route planning cost simulation
- Waste monitoring & schedule amendment







"This tool should provide the city with new information which will be used for the optimization of waste collection routes, creation of predictive models for the planning of collection routes and the placement of new waste containers."





Michal Fiser CEO of municipal enterprise Operator ICT





"Sensoneo tools enable us to set the right pickup frequency, optimize bin distribution, manage costs, and receive service verification without unnecessary fieldwork. Digital tools from Sensoneo make everyday management easier and records transparent."





Sarka Kohakova Logistics Manager at Asekol CZ



Make your complete operation data-driven

Data-driven Take-Back system for EPR organization:

- Dynamic planning by data
- Transparent waste and financial streams
- Simple marketplace for solving demand and supply of transport
- Reaching operational efficiency by empowering collection points
 and logistic operators
- Minimizing CO2 emissions and cost efficiency through powerful
 route planning algorithms





Sensoneo - Data Revolution in Waste Management

(S))

Make the national-level system work efficiently - Deposit Return System



((S))



Start from accurate data collection prior to DRS implementation

System based automated market research tool to calibrate your operation and conduct effective planning:

- Market placement reports of producers to evaluate economy of scale
- Sales reports of retailers & HoReCa to evaluate the scaling of logistics
- Estimate recollection quantities by 7% targets and calibrate your processing capacities and operational resources needed
- Seamless digital contracting





Go full scope with data – understand the impact and tune the system

- Understand stronger and weaker regions
- Focus more resources on biggest hotspots (logistics, operational resources)
- Listen to market and conduct data analysis to firm the decisions







Sensoneo - Data Revolution in Waste Management

Methods of collection

- Adhere to regional network distribution
- Do not underestimate more remote areas and power of local economy

example: Námestovo county

- Mountainous area with significant tourist inflow, low density of big chain supermarkets
- 24% of containers collected by manual collection method means 903k containers (~36tons)





((S)

Expand the scope

Include HoReCa and small retailers:

- Bring DRS closer to people, amend to local culture
- Choose right tools and technology to enable the expansion
- Provide convenience and motivate





Sensoneo - Data Revolution in Waste Management

Optimize your operation

- Tune the regional operation capacities ready (warehouses, sorting plants)
- Adjust your logistics schedule based the market need (combine static and dynamic routes, adjust for weekend schedule)
- Count with seasonality drops and peaks





Align with targets

Keep your KPI targets to satisfy all parties

Recollection rate is one of the most important parameters on which validates the purpose of DRS system:

- Report on overall market targets fulfillment
- Report to producers on individual product returns
- Monitor and solve potential fraud cases





Data-driven decisions are the right decisions



Contact



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Questions?

