Things are moving at the Assises!

An energized plenary opening session to assess two years spent in the universe of waste, a henceforward expanded leadership of the debates, and a reinforced participation of international attendees… The meeting of the “Assises des Déchets” in Nantes on October 2 and 3 is promising. As evidenced by the contributions proposed in this 4th newsletter, be it the presence of the Austrian minister of environment, of the federation of the Friends of the Earth Europe or the enlightenment of the proximity/industrialization debate in matters of recycling by the leader of this workshop.

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Mrs. Estelle Sandré-Chardonnal, deputy secretary general of the Assises Nationales des Déchets Association and session leader of the Assises’ closing debate, brings her vision of this 12th edition.

Can you describe the preparation process of the Assises des Déchets?

For more than twenty years, the DREAL of the Pays de la Loire Region, which has been in charge of the Assises Nationales des Déchets Association’s general secretariat, has also been actively participating in the preparation of the Assises des Déchets conference, by leading the same-aged piloting committee. For this new edition, as for the others, the work within this Piloting committee started right after the previous edition, i.e. at the beginning of 2012. The partners decided, in the first meetings of the committee, under the coordination of the DREAL Pays de la Loire and more specifically its department of natural and technological risks, which topic would be addressed in the Assises’ plenary sessions and workshops. They also designated the session leaders who would be entrusted with their preparation and the corresponding guest speakers.

The topic, this year, will cover very general matters, e.g. prevention or recycling, as well as more specific matters related to certain categories of waste such as construction waste and organic waste. As usual, these matters to be debated in the plenary sessions and workshops are both fundamental and current matters. High-level guest speakers, again, will intervene in 2013: the minister in charge of the environment, the president of the FNADÉ (2), the president of the AMF (3), and many others...

Have you come up with major innovations for the 2013 edition?

The Assises are an event much anticipated by the players of the waste industry who appreciate the opportunity to gather every two years for this event. Despite a well-established organisation, we always do our best to bring innovation to it.

Therefore, the piloting committee decided to review the format of the event: from this edition onwards, debates will be structured around an initial plenary session that will take stock of the situation, especially with regard to lessons to be drawn from the Waste Plan 2009-2013, and a closing plenary session that will summarise discussions and will formulate propositions for the future.
Assises 2013: A more active, more reactive, and more participative edition

Estelle SANDRE-CHARDONNAL
Head of the department of natural and technological risks
DREAL Pays de la Loire

Besides, the closing plenary session, which will gather all major players of the world of waste, will be directly piloted by the department of natural and technological risks of the DREAL Pays de la Loire.

Another innovation reflecting the open-endedness of the Assises is that debates, which have generally been facilitated by the DREAL network or public partners like the ADEME (4), the ASN (5), the ANDRA (6) and the CEA (7), are now facilitated by all Assises Nationales des Déchets Association's partners. Local governments and administrations like Nantes Métropole and the Pays de la Loire regional Council as well as industrialists by which waste is treated or produced (EdF, Paprec, Séché, Sita, Total, Veolia…), are actively preparing a number of debates.

At last, we particularly wished, for this 12th edition of the Assises des Déchets, to have international stakeholders intervene in the debates. Testimonies of European members of the Nantes Green Capital of Europe Network are eagerly expected.

We hope that such evolutions will contribute to the richness and diversity of debates and to the emergence of new ideas likely to feed public policies and all participants’ initiatives.

An extensive logistic

As explained by Estelle Sandré-Chardonnal, “the preparation of the Assises des Déchets is also about the whole organisation and logistics required for an event where over 700 participants are expected, i.e. managing relations with Nantes Events Center where we’ll be welcomed on the 2nd and 3rd of October and with the various service providers, the communication campaign, subscriptions, the welcoming of people and the preparation of meals, technical aspects, etc.” She added: “I would like to underline the outstanding work carried out by the staff of the Assises Nationales des Déchets Association on which we have been relying.”

(1) DREAL = Regional Directorate for the Environment, Planning and Housing
(2) FNAD = French Federation of Waste Management Services
(3) AMF = Association of French Mayors
(4) ADEME = Environment and Energy Management Agency
(5) ASN = Nuclear Safety Authority
(6) ANDRA = National Radioactive Waste Management Agency
(7) CEA = Atomic Energy Commission

DREAL PDL website:
www.pays-de-la-loire.developpement-durable.gouv.fr
Austria is among EU champion countries for waste recycling*, the proportion of which to other treatment methods is 69.8%. Can you explain the reasons of such performance? (*Report of the European Commission of August 7th, 2012)

In Austria we started in the early 1990s to implement an environmentally sound waste management. Based on the Federal Waste Management Act several waste streams have been regulated since then (like packaging waste, ELV, WEEE, construction and demolition waste, biogenic waste, waste wood) and the requirements for different waste treatment options have been prescribed (landfill ordinance, waste incineration ordinance, waste treatment obligation ordinance). The considerable increase of the recycling and recovery rates could be realized mainly because of the landfill ban on certain waste types. Landfilling of waste with a TOC of more than 5 % has been prohibited since 2004 (exemptions expired in 2008).

Additionally the remediation contribution, to be paid above all in case of landfilling or incineration of waste, provides an economic incentive for recycling and recovery.

Electronic data management in the field of waste management was further developed in the last decade. Accurate information on waste streams constitutes the pre-requisite and basis for optimised waste management planning. Furthermore the transparency of waste management is increased and control is facilitated. Since 2009 waste collectors and treaters have been obliged to fulfill their record-keeping obligations electronically. The introduction of the waste balance sheet accounting and of the electronic record-keeping obligation is intended to improve the traceability of waste streams and to ensure greater transparency of appropriate waste collection and treatment.

Additionally public awareness raising and information campaigns are indispensable to motivate consumers to collect and dispose their waste correctly.

What are the keys, concretely, to the success of recycling in Austria?

The regulatory framework prescribing the requirements for a sustainable waste treatment, the implementation of economic incentives (producer responsibilities and landfill / incineration tax), regular waste controls and monitoring systems and last but not least education and training programmes as well as comprehensive information campaigns have been crucial for the successful development of the Austrian waste management.

Continued on next page
A sustainable waste management shall also focus on the preservation of natural resources and therefore waste should be used efficiently in order to substitute primary resources, unless the waste quality is inadequate. In Austria we pursue the strategy of a sustainable recycling management, fulfills the precautionary principle, with the following preconditions:

- Prevention of dissipation of pollutants (e.g. in new products)
- Guarantee of recycling products with high quality (no downcycling)

What are the perspectives and the main projects in your country in the field of waste treatment?

Currently the following issues are the main topics to be handled and thus a further contribution for an increase resource efficiency should be realized:

Waste Prevention Programme:
Published in 2011, it is a plan that encompasses active measures to support the prevention of waste. Based on a vision of how the Austrian waste management sector should operate in 2020, the measures were derived from targets and action fields (food waste, re-use, construction and demolition waste).

Food waste initiatives:
The long-term aim of these initiatives is to reduce the accumulation of discarded foodstuffs in Austria. All relevant players, including producers, consumers and society at large, should contribute and sets of measures are described for each target group.

Re-Use initiatives:
Re-using products rather than replacing them with new products results in an increased conservation of raw material and energy, as well as a reduction of waste quantities. Supporting measures for the creation of the re-use sector and establishment of regional re-use networks are necessary. Furthermore measures are described to improve market penetration of re-use products and to improve the quality of re-use products and services.

Construction and demolition waste:
The aim is to promote techniques and technologies to extend the use and service life of buildings, to avoid the use of hazardous substances and ultimately to reduce the amount of waste from construction. A specific ordinance is in preparation.

Austrian ministry of environment website: www.lebensministerium.at
Community-based initiatives vs industrialisation – Answers from the field

Elise THETARD-HENRY & Johann LECONTE
Paprec & Eco-Emballages Groups

Terms of debate on recycling matters that had become typical – community-based initiatives versus industrialisation – have changed. Despite differences of opinion between advocates of community-based initiatives and industrialists insisting on the necessity to invest more massively, everyone, in any case, has been multiplying field partnerships and building good practices that have inspired new models.

“On the field, players have been working and progressing together,” noticed Elise Thetard-Henry and Johann Leconte, session leaders of workshop 3 of the 12th Assises des Déchets on recycling*. There is now unanimous support for recycling, there is no doubt about that any more. “But in the current context of globalisation and crisis, a structuring point of view is shared beyond environmental issues: recycling indeed valorises resources from raw materials likely to help overcome the national challenge of re-industrialisation, but economic conditions of investment at the same time poses the problem of profitability and thus outlets, as part of a logic of supply and demand.”

Pragmatic and shared visions

Therefore, apart from the good will shown, field experiences now get all the attention. Field experiences are about good practices by virtue of which short-term commitments are made for the supply of the ones’ local territories on the one hand and long-term commitments in terms of outlets for industrialists on the other hand… Field experiences also take the form of real “clusters” in which players talk to one another and clearly express themselves, on a daily basis, always inventing unique solutions.

“The debate that the Assises’ workshop will generate will pursue and certainly deepen the dialogue already taking place in many working groups on concrete dimensions of circular economy, and will focus on lessons learned from the field and from hands-on and pragmatic experiences leading to the building of new models.”

Although the choice was made to give an economist the opportunity to present an objective point of view, but certainly “off-the-beaten path”, the debate in Nantes is to explore prerequisites for successful recycling, both as part of community-based initiatives and as a growth business. The various players will be able to get to know more about each others’ challenges – export-related challenges faced by recyclers, the need for local industries to make procurement more reliable… “They will discover each other’s promising experiences in a dialogue with no taboo between all players involved,” Elise Thetard-Henry and Johann Leconte concluded.

* Elise Thetard-Henry is the project manager of Paprec Group’s general management and Johann Leconte is the executive representative of Eco-Emballages’ institutional relationships.
According to the NGO, 60% of municipal waste is not recycled in Europe, and thus incinerated or stacked on a rubbish heap. A fact that does neither comfort the European commitment to realize a "society of recycling", nor the Framework Directive that pleads for at least 50% recycling of household waste in Europe before 2020. Bulgaria, a country that puts all its waste in refuse dumps, is the black sheep of the European class, closely followed by Romania, while Germany is the recycling champion (45%).

Globally however, the Member States of the Union perform better than countries outside the Union, knowing that candidate members of adhesion like Turkey or Croatia would not increase their performance, since they choose for respectively 99% and 96% to store their household waste in public dumps.

For the Friends of the Earth Europe, it is urgent that more efficient action be taken, in spite of the asserted priority given by the European Commission to reduce over-consumption and wastage. “The roadmap lacks robust and reliable solutions, aimed at reducing consumption, in particular by policies for energy, trade and sustainable investments allowing reduction of global European impact on worldwide environment”, the NGO assures.

The bad examples of aluminium and lithium

The study more specifically focuses on the environmental and social consequences of three widely used raw materials - lithium, aluminium and cotton - knowing that Europe is the first importing region of natural resources per inhabitant. The Friends of the Earth Europe thus plead for a better waste management, in order to reduce resource withdrawal and its environmental and social impact. Aluminium for packaging, for instance: in France, only 57% are recycled, whereas this metal is entirely recyclable. At issue, the famous “tin can”, in majority consumed outside the home…where recycling has been organized. Because of this, 43% of these cans are not recycled, whilst solutions do exist. In Germany, where a “recycling deposit” has been implemented, the recycling rate is 96%!

Another (bad) example: lithium, which can be found in particular in batteries of many electronic devices. Its recycling level is very low. Only 5% of the lithium-ion batteries sold on the European market are collected. This metal is consequently wasted or incinerated for a major part … compelling Europe to remain dependent on producing countries, where mining conditions are often very dubious, with practices that have serious ecological and social impact.

For the Friends of the Earth Europe, it is urgent to accelerate the rhythm of waste prevention and recycling. “It is necessary to fundamentally modify the Union policy” analyses Camille Lecomte, the campaign representative. “Put an end to spilling and reduce waste would contribute to the reduction of carbon dioxide emission, but also to create jobs in Europe and reduce raw material import dependency”. 

Friends of the Earth website: www.amisdelaterre.org
WEDNESDAY 2nd October 2013

09.00 am Welcome of participants
10.00 am Opening of the conference
   Welcome speeches
10.30 am Intervention of a personality
11.00 am Debate in plenary session: PS1
   What are the results of the 2009-2013, Waste Plan so far?
12.30 am Lunch
2.00 pm Debate in plenary session: PS2
   Is hierarchy in prevention needed
3.30 pm Break
4 to 6.00 pm Parallel Technical Workshops:
   1. Statistics: a public policy tool to improve?
   2. Treatment capacities: a new sizing pattern
   3. Recycling: proximity versus industrialisation?
   4. How can organic waste be (properly) recovered?
8.30 pm Dinner

Thursday 3rd October 2013

8.30 am Parallel Technical Workshops:
   5. Waste from building sites: a resource that needs to be explored
   6. Energy recovery perspectives
   7. Technologies: the new potentials that can be exploited
   8. Nuclear facilities: dismantling and lifecycle-related challenges
10.30 am Break
11.00 am Debate in plenary session: PS3
   Superposition of plans threatens coherence
12.30 am Lunch
2.00 pm Debate in plenary session: PS4
   Challenges and propositions for the future
3.30 pm Intervention of Mrs. Delphine BATHO, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy
4.00 pm Closure of the Assises
The 12th Assises, they are everywhere

* The media support the 12e Assises des Déchets

Techniques - Sciences - Méthodes (ASTEE)
Environnement Magazine and Recyclage Récupération (Victoires Editions)
Environnement et Technique and Actu-environnement.com (Cogiterra)
Techni.Cités (Territorial)
Ecollectivités magazine
Les Cahiers de l’Environnement
Décisions Durables
Le Journal de l’Environnement
Terra eco
Dechetcom
Déchets Infos
Enviro2B
Myjobdurable
AFITE - le réseau d’experts pour l’environnement
EPE - Entreprises pour l’Environnement
Inforisque.info

* Award 2013:

The Assises des Déchets have received the Sustainable Development Trophy during the «Rencontres France Congrès» in 2012.

France Congrès is the Association of Mayors of Congress Cities that works for the business tourism development.