

Compost and Digestate for a Circular Bioeconomy

Perspectives and challenges on implementing separate collection of biowaste

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www.saveorganicsinsoil.org



ECN


Compost and Digestate
for a Circular Bioeconomy




@ECNnetwork

www.compostnetwork.info

European Compost Network



Vision Living well within the limited resources of the planet and respecting the organic cycle




Mission Leading the organic recycling industry through our focus on separate collection of biowaste, quality assurance for compost and digestate and to keep our soils healthy








Values

-  Care
-  Internet & Networking
-  Simplicity



Pillars

-  Quality Assurance
-  Advocacy
-  Market
-  Innovation



Circularity & Sustainability is at the heart of everything we do

66 Members from 28 European Countries

≈ 48 M tpa Treatment Capacity

> 4.500 Composting & Anaerobic Digestion Plants

Biowaste & The Circular Bioeconomy

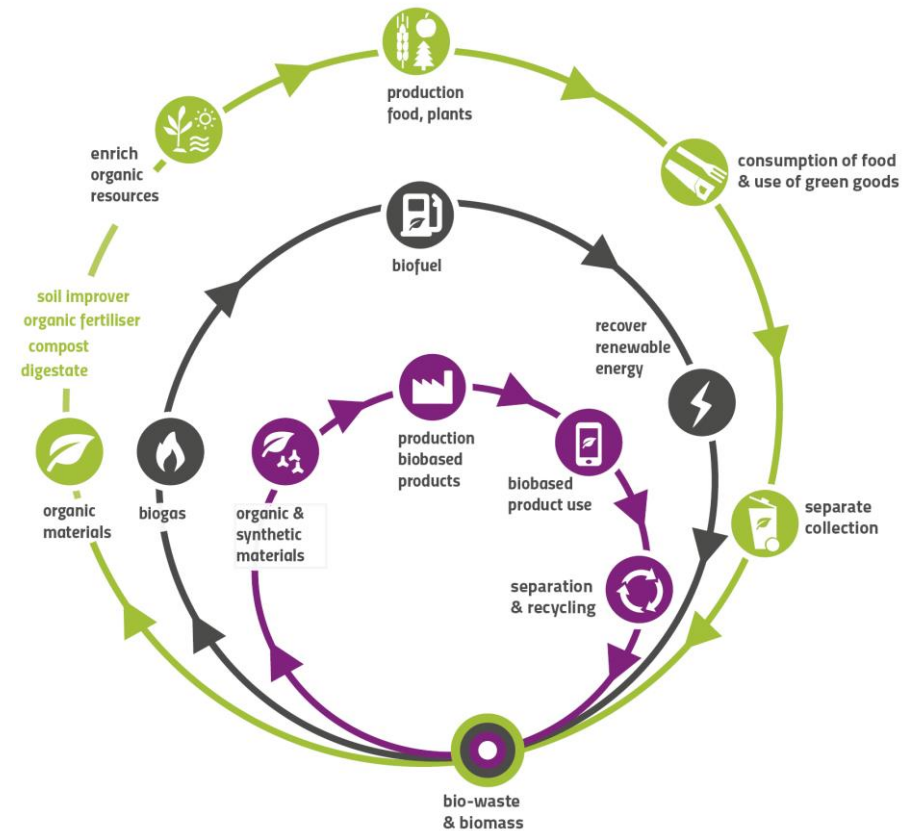
BIOWASTE



A Cross-Cutting Resource



BIOWASTE in the Circular Bioeconomy



EU Policy Approach - The EU Green Deal

Carbon Neutral Economy 2050

Climate law

- GHG emissions reduction from source
- GHG emissions removal from the atmosphere in natural sinks – e.g. in soil

Farm to Fork Strategy 2020

- **Reducing mineral fertilisers and pesticides; increasing organic farming**

Biodiversity Strategy 2030

- **30 % restoring land and increasing organic farming**

CE Action Plan

2020

- **New chemicals strategy** for sustainability

2021

- **Green Public Procurement (GPP) criteria and targets** in sectoral legislation with **mandatory reporting**
- **Industrial Emission Directive: Revision**
- **Unintentional release of microplastics: labelling, standardisation, certification and regulatory measures**
- **Waste Shipment Regulation: Revision**

2022

- Harmonised model for **separate collection and labelling** of waste

2023

- Regulatory framework for **certification of carbon removals**

EU Green Deal & CE

Waste Framework & Landfill Directives

Fertilising Products & Animal By-Products Regulation

Farm to Fork & Sustainable Carbon Cycles

Soil Health Law & Biodiversity strategy

- 65 % recycling target for municipal waste by 2035
- Mandatory separate collected or separated at source by 2023
- Ban on Mechanical biological Treatment from Recycling by 2027
- Landfill target Maximum 10 % of municipal solid waste by 2035

- Boosting organic matter (biowaste) recycling from biowaste
- Integration of organic fertilising products into the scope of the new Regulation
- Introducing harmonised EU rules for products diverting from organic waste materials
- CE marking and free trade for organic fertilising products across EU
- Optional Harmonisation
- End point in the manufacturing chain for ABP-derived materials

- Integrated Nutrient Management Action plan (INMAP)
- Reduce nutrient losses by at least 50 % without deterioration in soil fertility
- Reduction of fertiliser use by at least 20 %
- Carbon farming practises & carbon removal schemes

- Soils should be in a healthy condition by 2050
- 60-70 % of soil ecosystems in the EU are unhealthy and suffering from continuing degradation
- 12,7 % of Europe is effected by moderate to high erosion
- EU Soil Health Law by 2023
- Identifying Soil health indicators & Soil Health Certificate
- 30 % restoring land and increasing organic farming (25% organic farmland by 2030)

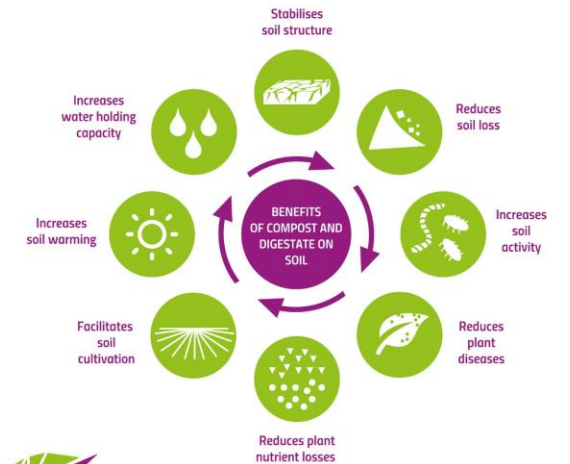
Comprehensive survey in 2021



ECN DATA REPORT 2022

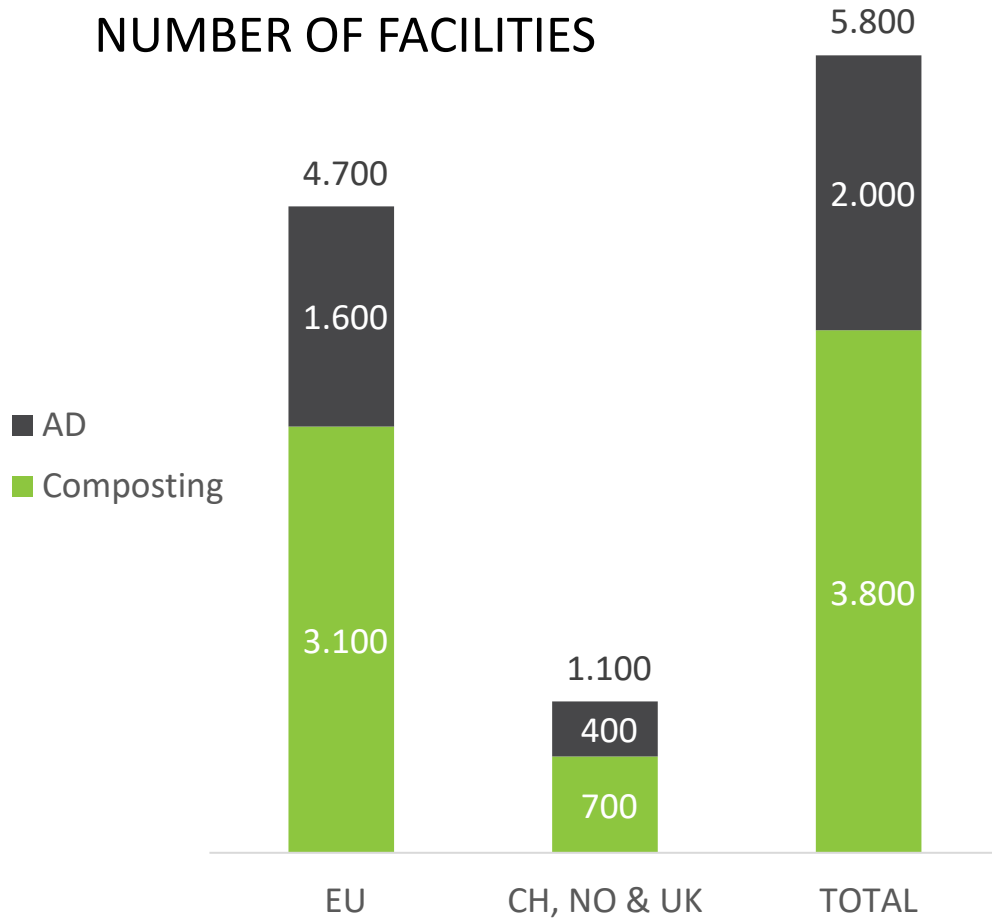
COMPOST AND DIGESTATE FOR A CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY

Overview of Bio-Waste Collection, Treatment & Markets Across Europe



Biowaste Treatment – FOR PEOPLE – JOB CREATION

NUMBER OF FACILITIES



| | FTEs PER FACILITY | TONNES PER FTE |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| COMPOSTING | 4.7 | 4,200 |
| ANAEROBIC DIGESTION | 4.9 | 5,300 |



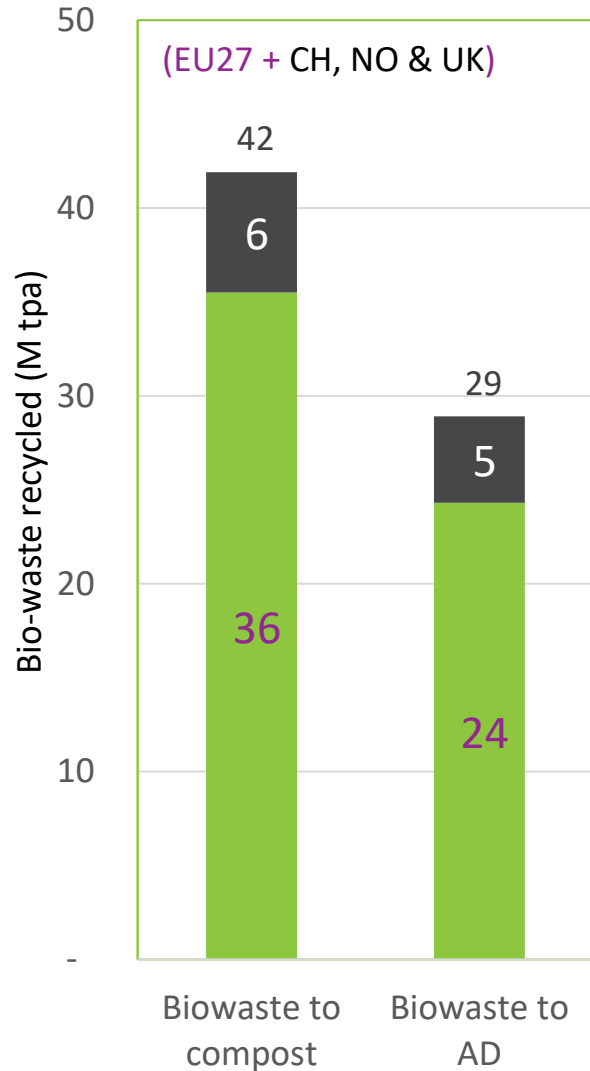
11,000 - 18,000 FTEs
COMPOSTING



2,000 - 5,500 FTEs
ANAEROBIC DIGESTION

FTE – Full Time Equivalent Employees

Biowaste Collection – Compost & Digestate Production



71 M tpa

BIO-WASTE RECYCLED

21 M tpa

COMPOST PRODUCED

| Surface area (million ha) | Fraction of Arable Land | Fraction of Mod./ Severely Eroded Land |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 2.1 | 2% | 16% |

1.2 million tonnes CO₂-eq sequestered on agricultural soils every year

=

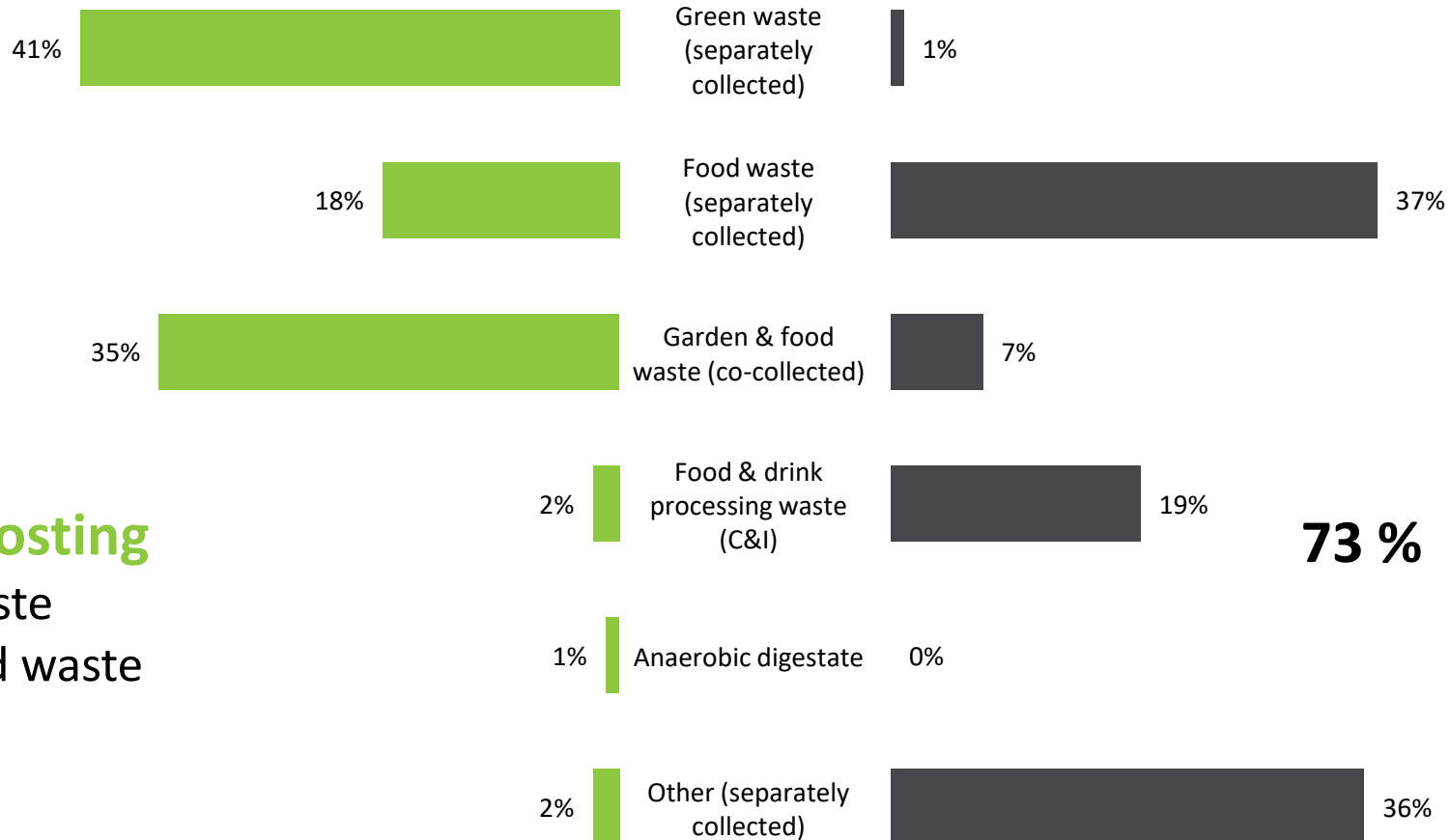


19.1 million urban tree seedlings grown for 10 years

Biowaste – TYPES - COMPOST & DIGESTATE PRODUCTION

Composting

Anaerobic Digestion



76 % Composting

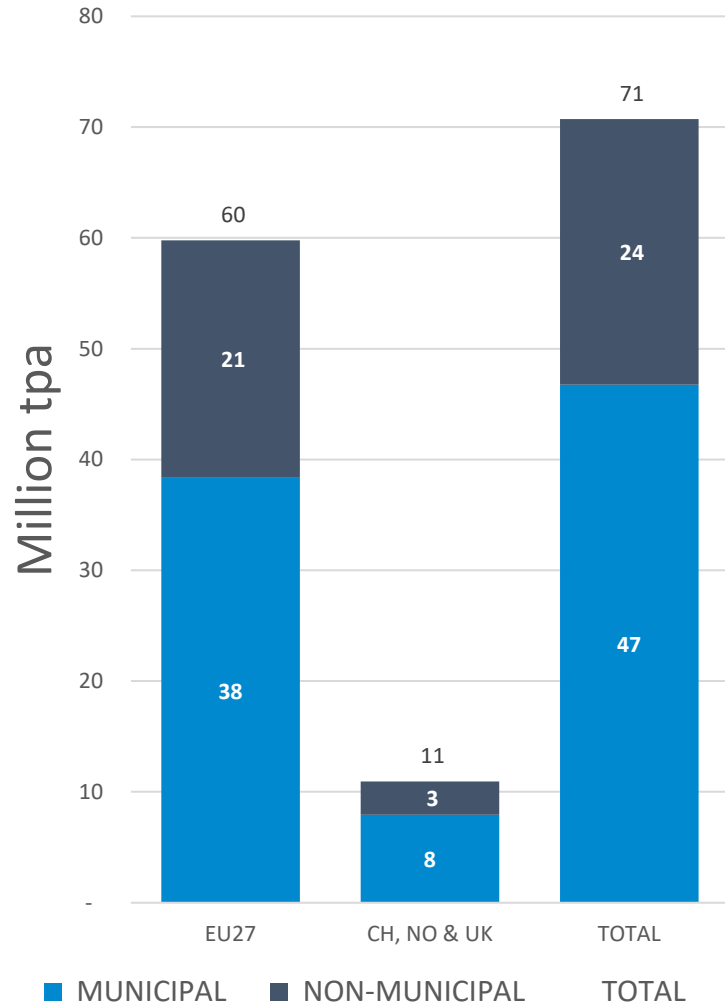
Green waste
Garden & food waste



73 % Anaerobic Digestion

Food waste
Other

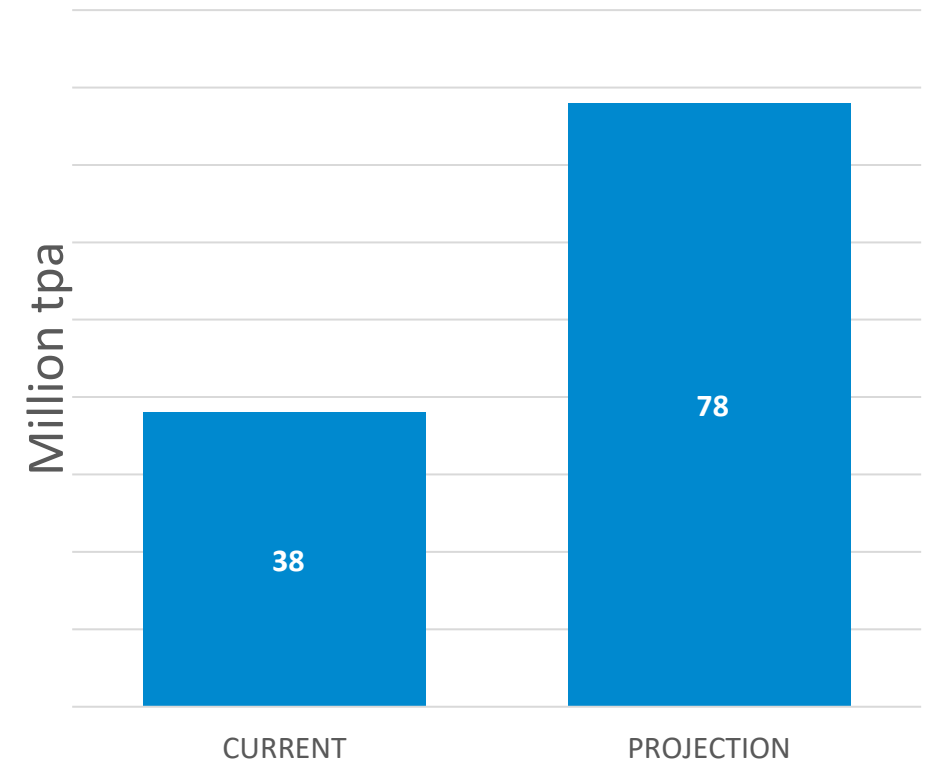
Municipal Biowaste – RECYCLING POTENTIAL



**EU TARGET TO
RECYCLE 65% MSW
BY 2035**

**17% to 35%
needed through
bio-waste**

**Extra 40 M tpa
MUNICIPAL
BIOWASTE has to
be separately
collected!**



Biowaste – GUIDANCE ON SEPARATE COLLECTION

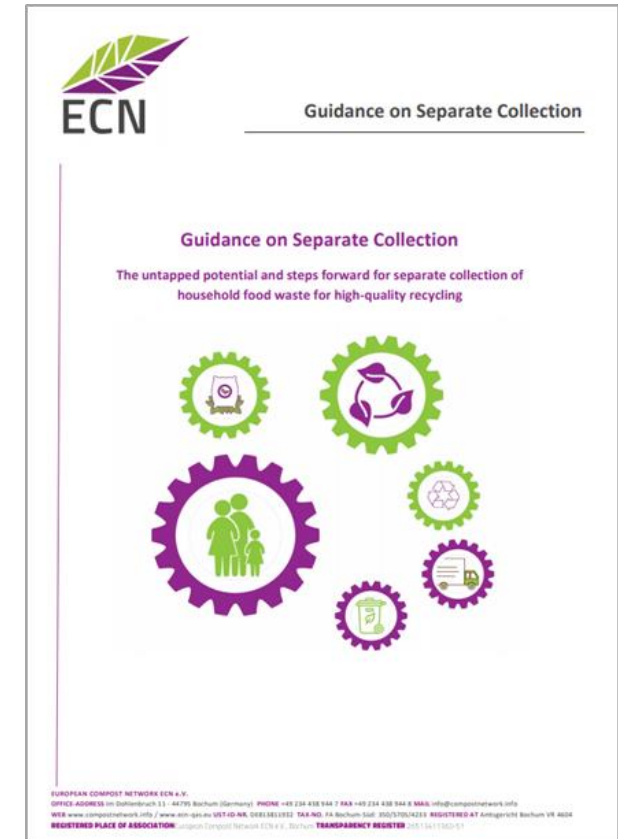
The guidance focuses on setting **indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of separate collection of bio-waste and**

- Separate collection schemes mainly rely on the collection of green waste
➔ 39 % of biowaste remains in residual waste (UBA 2020)

Recommendations

- Monitoring of the bio-waste composition (green waste and food waste)
- Minimizing the amount of food waste (kg/capita/year) in the residual waste
- Reducing impurities in the collected bio-waste

- ECN Online map with good practices on separate collection
<https://www.compostnetwork.info/policy/biowaste-in-europe/separator-collection/>



<https://www.compostnetwork.info/download/ecn-guidance-on-separate-collection/>

Biowaste – HIGH QUALITY RECYCLING

Separate Collection of Biowaste & Quality Assurance are pre-conditions for placing compost- or digestate-based fertilising products on the European Market

25 % Quality Compost

produced in the EU 27, CH, NO; UK
was certified to the ECN-QAS

=

5.3 Million tpa out of 21,7 Million tpa

FROM WASTE TO PRODUCT

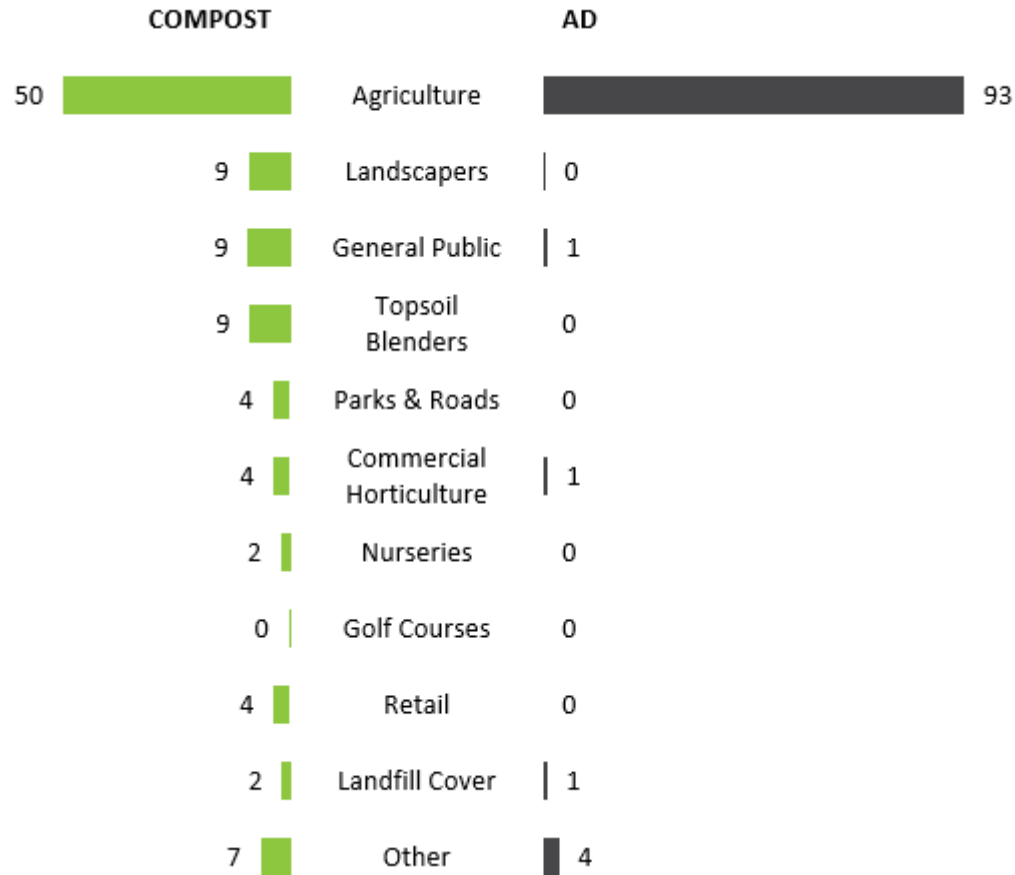


Nutrient value

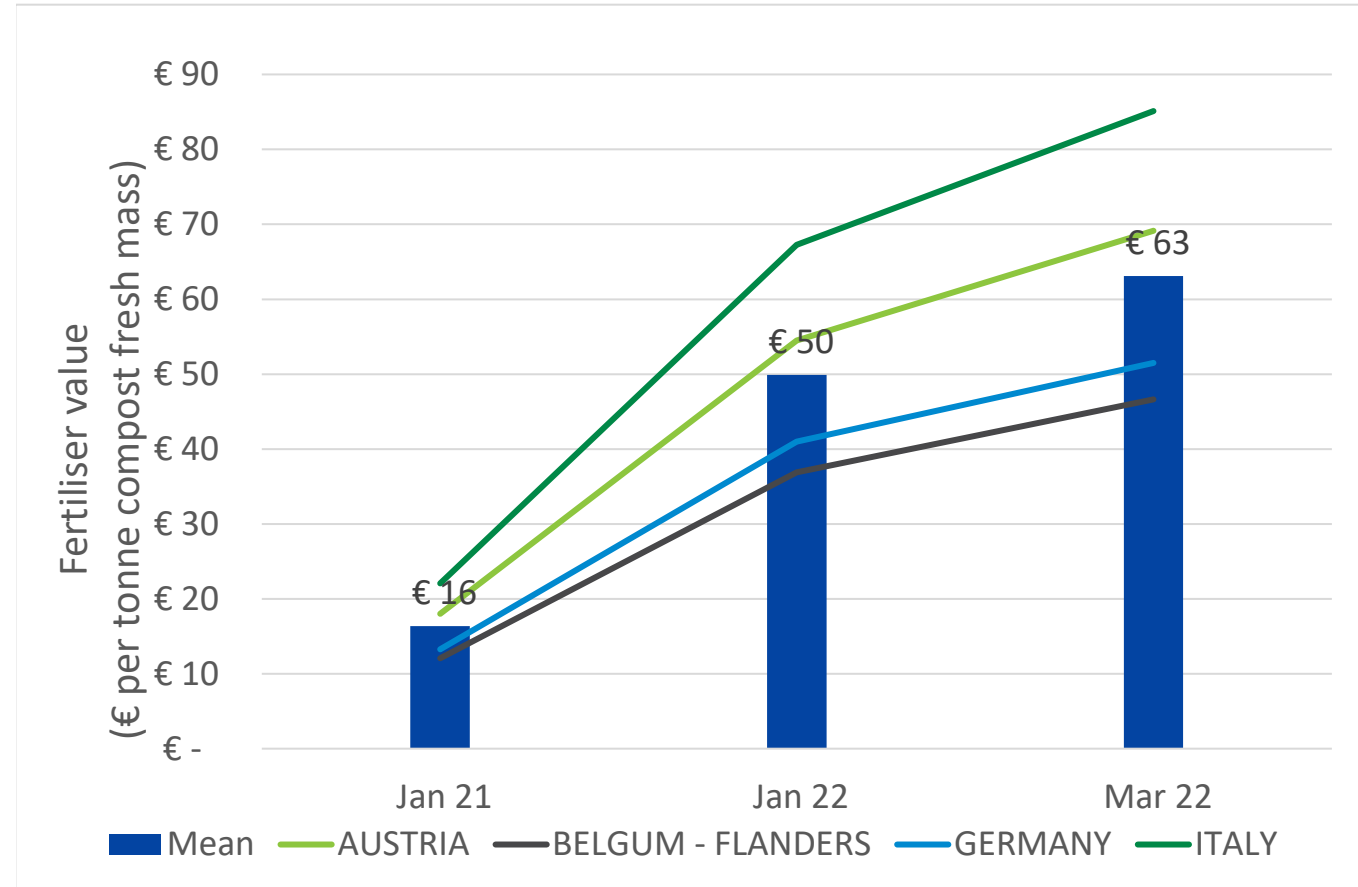
**41 € per tonne compost
(FM)**

Compost & Digestate – MARKETS & FERTILISER VALUE

Markets (%)



Fertiliser Value



Compost Stores Carbon in the Soil



BIO-WASTE



COMPOST



SOIL

- Soils can be improved through regular applications of quality compost
- A fraction of the organic matter in compost is converted into a stable form called 'humus' - this remains in soil for many years.

1 tonne of compost (fresh mass)

sequesters

30 kg soil organic carbon

110 kg CO₂ equivalents

(equivalent to 11% of its mass)

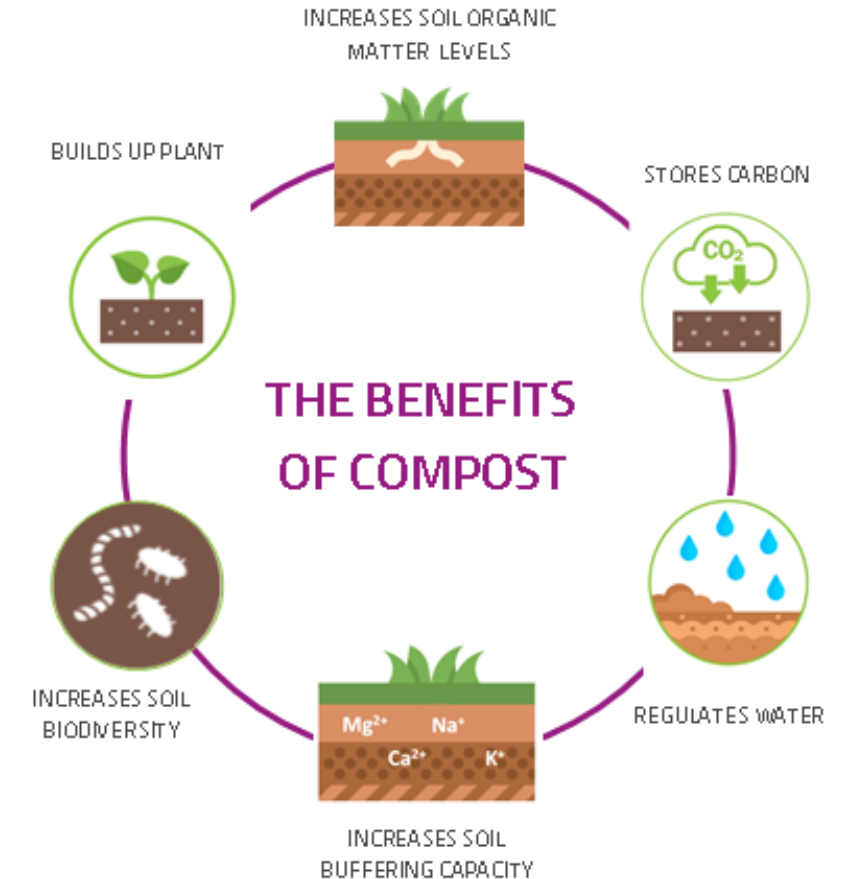
Source: ECN Factsheet 1: Soil Structure & Carbon Storage. www.compostnetwork.info

Biological Cycle and Sustainable Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT ON SOIL ORGANIC MATTER DECREASES

- Soils are less productive;
- Soils hold onto less water;
- Soils store less carbon and nutrients.

➤ **Recycling of carbon and nutrients from bio-waste by applying high-quality compost and digestate plays a key role in improving soils keeping soils healthy and productive and to contribute to climate change by saving primary resources and carbon sequestration.**



Compost & Digestate – POTENTIAL

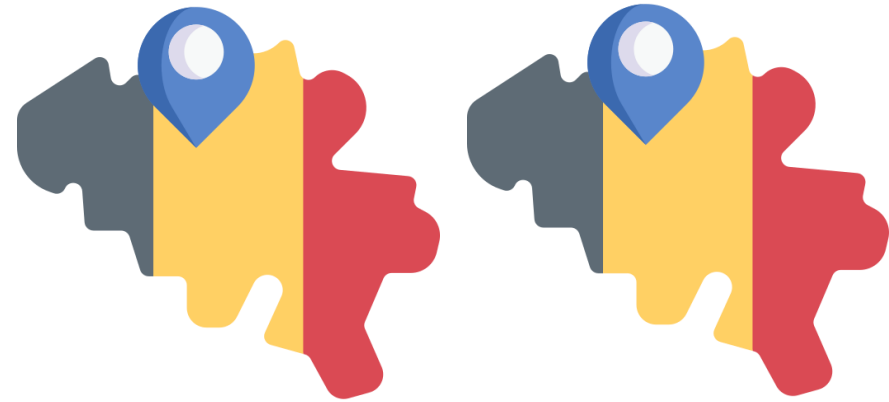
CURRENT



Arable land: 857,000 ha
Compost: 21.1 million tpa

There is enough compost to spread at 25 t/ha/year on all arable land in Belgium

POTENTIAL



Arable land: 857,000 ha
Compost: 46 million tpa

THERE IS ENOUGH COMPOST TO SPREAD ON 2 X BELGIUMS!

KEY CHALLENGES

- Enforcement: implementation of biowaste separate collection (esp. food waste)
- Binding recycling target for separate collected/source separated municipal biowaste
- Separate collection/recycling target for commercial and industrial biowaste

Waste Framework Directive

Fertilising Products & Animal By-Products Regulation

- Unsuitable ABPR treatment requirements for food waste from kitchen (Cat. 3)
- Exemption of sludges from food & feed processing industries as input material for composting & AD
- Unbalanced requirements in the conformity assessment procedures for compost & AD

- Including compost & digestate from biowaste in carbon farming practises, carbon removal schemes
- Replacement of mineral fertilisers with high-quality recycled organic materials
- Recognition of soil organic matter in the Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan

Farm to Fork & Sustainable Carbon Cycles

Soil Health Law & Biodiversity strategy

- Maintaining & improving soil organic matter
- Recognition of carbon sequestration potential of compost and solid digestate
- Replacement of peat in growing media with high-quality recycled organic materials (compost & solid digestate)



SOIL

SAVE ORGANICS IN SOIL

Promotion of ECN & CIC initiative 'Save Organics in Soil'

- Awareness raising on the **importance of soil organic matter** and its role in **sustainable and productive agriculture**
- **Recycling of carbon from bio-waste** by applying high-quality compost and digestate plays a key role in improving soils and **for keeping soils healthy and productive.**

ECN Position Papers and Guidance


Position Paper Compost for the prevention of soil health and fertility

Info Paper Survey on carbon farming schemes including compost

Position Paper The role of recycled organic waste products within the Carbon farming Initiative

Guidance Document Guidance on separate collection of bio-waste for high-quality recycling


10/2021
ECN Position Paper




Compost for the preservation of soil health and fertility

The development of separate collection schemes for bio-waste and high-quality recycling has made available a large quantity of mature, safe and healthy compost, estimated to be in the region of 12 million tonnes every year across Europe. Compost is an effective soil improver, however, farmers struggle to use it properly for technical and economic reasons.

European agricultural soils have become degraded following many decades of use, resulting in both reduced quality and productivity. The unsustainable use of chemical inputs has also led to water and air pollution. The EU should guide and support the improvement of soil through a coordinated and harmonized approach in all Member States.



16/06/2021
ECN Info Paper



Survey on national/local plans allocating resources for soil management practices that include the utilisation of compost

In order to point out the key aspects of national or local policies put in place so far to stimulate the adoption of good land management practices aimed at preserving soil health and fertility, that include the reintegration of organic matter by means of compost, we have collected and analysed some of the most significant incentivising schemes adopted in some Member States, here shortly summarised.

The following case studies were considered:


- Local humus build-up CarboCert (Germany, GE1)
- RETERRA - CarboSoil (Germany, GE2)
- Healthy Soils for Healthy Food (Austria, AU1)
- Humusprojekt (Ökoregion Kaindorf, Austria, AU2)
- Utilisation of organic fertilisers in place of mineral fertilisation (Italy, Region Piedmont, IT)
- French Carbon Standard CARBON AGRI (France, FR)

Organic Farming Schemes

The schemes are equally divided into public and private funded initiatives, mostly still active (or about to end), and all of them address farmers as the beneficiaries (in the GE2 case, organic soil improvers issuers are possible beneficiaries as well).

Despite all these schemes are focussed on the return of organic matter to soils and can thus be considered as "carbon farming" initiatives, some differences emerge: while some of them (GE2, FR, AU2) are specifically aimed at offsetting CO₂ emissions to the atmosphere through the storage of organic carbon in soils, other ones put the emphasis on other aspects, such as the replacement of mineral fertilisers (IT) or the improvement of soil health through the commitment of farmers in adopting good agronomical practices (AU).

ECN Position Paper
Date: 23/06/2022



ECN Position Paper on the Role of Organic Waste derived Soil Improvers and Organic Fertilizers within Carbon Farming Initiative

The EC Communication on Sustainable Carbon Cycles published on 15th December 2021¹ focuses also on carbon farming as a business model incentivising practices on ecosystems in order to increase carbon sequestration. The EU Commission announced in its 2022 Work Program a proposal for the certification of carbon removals with the view of scaling up the development of sustainable carbon removals and creating a new business model for land managers and companies, in line with the European Green Deal and European Climate Law objectives. The carbon farming initiative² (CFI) refers to the carbon pools and GHGs streams management at farm level, aiming to mitigate climate change. This can involve the management of land, livestock, all the carbon pools in soils (materials and vegetation), besides the streams of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). In this frame, the EU recently published a technical guidance handbook³ which is intended to support the development of result-based payment schemes for CFIs in the EU.


The handbook gathers the possible carbon farming schemes under few main topics, amongst which the one called "Maintaining and enhancing SOC in mineral soils", to be achieved by the adoption of management practices that benefit the Soil Organic Carbon (SOC), including cover cropping, improved crop rotations, agroforestry, preventing conversion to arable land and conversion to grassland.

When reading the eligibility criteria of CFI, it is quite surprising the explicit exclusion of the application of organic fertilizers (OFs), with the motivation (see "annexes - case-studies") that the "Application of organic fertilizers result in translocation of carbon from one part of the system to another"; the family of OFs include the organic waste derived organic soil improvers such as compost and solid digestate, possible nutrients and carbon sources for crops and agricultural soils. ECN wishes to clarify the role OFs can play within a carbon farming initiative, wishing that the organic fertilization of soil and plants

¹ COM(2021) 800 final - Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - Sustainable Carbon Cycles
² https://ec.europa.eu/clima/eu-action/forests-and-agriculture/sustainable-carbon-cycles/carbon-farming_en
³ COWI, Ecologic Institute and IEEP (2021) Technical Guidance Handbook - setting up and implementing result-based carbon farming mechanisms in the EU Report to the European Commission, DG Climate Action, under Contract No. CLIMA/C/3/ETU/2018/007. COWI, Kongens Lyngby


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Guidance on Separate Collection



Guidance on Separate Collection

The untapped potential and steps forward for separate collection of household food waste for high-quality recycling



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Further information

Sign the manifesto
'Save Organics in Soil':

www.saveorganicsinsoil.org



Visit ECN Homepage:

www.compostnetwork.info



<https://www.compostnetwork.info/download/ecn-status-report-2022/>