

IN THIS ISSUE:

EU Policy	1-4
Publications	5-9
News from ECN	10-11
Country Reports	12
Events	13-14

PUBLISHER

European Compost Network E.V.
 Dr. Stefanie Siebert (v.i.S.d.P.)
 Im Dohlenbruch 11
 D - 44795 Bochum Germany
 T. 0049 (0) 234 438 944 7
 F. 0049 (0) 234 438 944 8

EMAIL

newsletter@compostnetwork.info

INTERNET

www.compostnetwork.info

REGISTERED AT

Amtsgericht Bochum VR 4604

CO-EDITORS

Jane Gilbert, Carbon Clarity, UK
 Wieke Coenen, BVOR, NL

PHOTOS

© Stefanie Siebert
 © Wieke Coenen

ISSUE-NO.

01_17

DATE

13.07.2017

EU COMMISSION / COUNCIL / PARLIAMENT

Circular Economy Negotiations Continue

As the trilogue negotiations on amending the Framework Directive on Waste near their conclusion, ECN has warned that the ambitious proposals set out by the European Parliament may well be watered down by the Council. Publication of the Circular Economy Package by the EU Commission in December 2015 paved the way for a resource-efficient society and sustainable recycling industry across Europe. In addition to setting out an action plan, the proposal also suggested revisions to key EU waste legislation with the aim of avoiding, reusing and recycling more waste in the future. If implemented, these proposals are set to improve the way bio-waste is managed across Europe.

Following successful intervention by ECN, members of the European Parliament (EP) voted in March for the setting of ambitious waste recycling targets and requiring member states to introduce the separate collection of bio-waste (see diagram). As part of the EU's legislative process, these proposals are now being brought into question by members of the European Council, whose position contrasts significantly with those of the Parliament.

Current status

As of July 2017, a number of member states have indicated that they disagree with many of the proposals adopted by the Parliament, including the mandatory collection of bio-waste at source and establishing European quality standards. As these proposals defined organic recycling and would require quality assurance schemes, the Parliament has set a clear signal promoting high quality organic recycling.



Key features of the Parliament's adapted text in March

“Organic recycling means recycling in the form of an aerobic or an anaerobic treatment, or another treatment of the biodegradable parts of waste, which produces products, materials or substances; mechanical biological treatment and landfill are not considered to be a form of organic recycling” (EP AM 91).

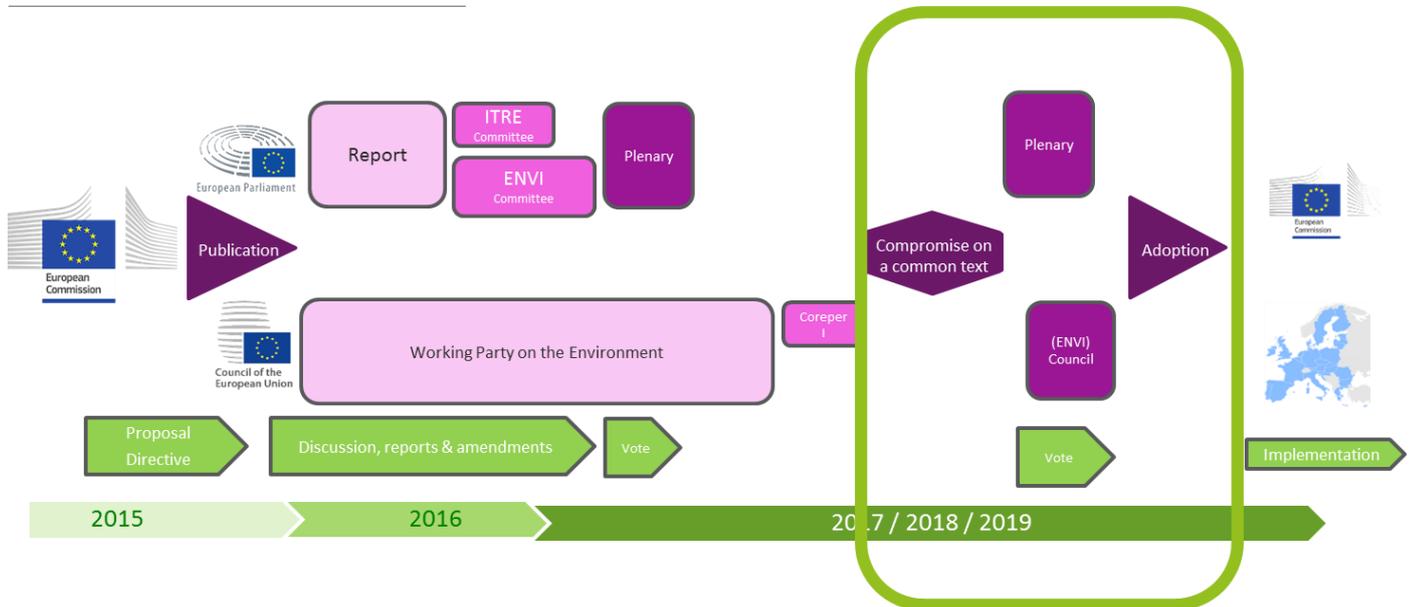
High quality recycling of bio-waste is necessary, not only to protect the environment, but also to guarantee product quality for customers. To ensure high quality outputs are achieved at organic recycling plants, there is a need for restrictions on the types of input materials being processed.

“Member States shall take measures, including traceability and input- and output-related quality assurance schemes, in accordance with Articles 4 and 13, to ensure the organic recycling of bio-waste in a way that fulfils a high level of environmental protection and the output of which meets relevant high quality standards” (EP AM 237).

>> next page



CONTINUE PAGE



ECN supports the introduction of a maximum limit of non-biodegradable

material entering an organic recycling plant processing separately collected bio-waste.

Based on the EP adopted text (vote on 14 March 2017) and for following up the negotiations between the Commission, the Council and the Parliament, ECN has updated its position, which can be accessed [here](#).

The Parliament and Council's position on ECN's objectives		
ECN's Objectives	Parliament	Council
Mandatory separate collection of bio-waste	✓	✗
Bio-waste recycling targets	—	✗
Collection and recycling target for industrial bio-waste	—	✗
Waste code for separately collected bio-wastes	✓	✗
Incentive scheme dedicated to bio-waste	✓	✗
Quality requirements on inputs and outputs of organic recycling	✓	✗
Recycling definition, Final recycling process, including a definition for organic recycling	—	✗
Food waste hierarchy	✓	✗

This should be defined in a quality standard covering input criteria for separately collected bio-waste developed by the European standardisation organisations, as suggested by the European Parliament:

"By 31 December 2018, the Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations to develop European quality standards for bio-waste entering the organic recycling processes, for compost and digestate based on best available practices" (EP AM 238).

Next steps

Over the summer the trilogue negotiations between the European Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission will continue. ECN continues to take an active role, encouraging ECN members to contact their relevant ministries to support the separate collection of bio-waste. We have also recently signed a declaration, in conjunction with seven other European organisations (EEB, ETRA, EUBP, EuRIC, CEEP, CEWEP and PRE), urging both the Council and Commission to take into account the waste hierarchy and promote high quality recycling.

ECN will keep members informed of these ongoing developments, both through regular E-bulletins and on our website.

A copy of the joint statement can be accessed: [here](#)



ANNOUNCEMENT

ECN Workshop on the Circular Economy hosted by the European Committee of the Regions on 6 September

ECN, in conjunction with the European Committee of the Regions (CoR), will be hosting a policy workshop on the 6 September in Brussels. The workshop will focus on bio-waste in the circular economy, and is being held under the patronage of Dr Babette Winter, CoR member and rapporteur of the circular economy, State Secretary for Culture and Europe in the Thuringian State Chancellery.

The workshop comes at a time when European policy makers have important decisions to make about the sustainable management of bio-waste across Europe. The event, aimed at key stakeholders involved in European bio-waste management, will discuss the current legislative process and practical examples of how separate bio-waste collection schemes have been implemented in different European member states. The event will be a key opportunity to obtain an update on policy development and to network with key stakeholders.

The workshop will be held at the European Committee of the Regions in Brussels.

Further information about registration and the venue will be available on the ECN website: [here](#)

BIO-WASTE IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Provisional Programme



WELCOME

European Committee of the Regions

10:00 h



POLICY APPROACH

10:15 h – 12:00 h

The Role of Bio-Waste in the Circular Economy (ECN)

Status on the Debate of the Commission's Waste Proposal (EC DG ENV)

Position of the European Parliament (MEP)

Position of the European Council (member state representatives)

Panel discussion with DG ENV, Council, EP, Stakeholders

NETWORKING BREAK

12:00-13:00 h

PRACTICAL APPROACHES

13:00 h – 15:00 h

Separate Collection of Bio-Waste – Is it technically, economically and environmentally practicable?

Long-Term Experience with Separate Collection of Bio-Waste in Germany

Challenges when Implementing Separate Collection of Bio-Waste in Estonia

Panel discussion



EU COMMISSION

European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform Established

Terms of reference for a European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform have been announced, with the aim of creating a forum to gather knowledge, facilitate dialogue and connect existing initiatives. It follows-on from the Circular Economy Stakeholder Conference held in March, where ideas for the platform were discussed.

The aims of the platform are to: Advance the circular economy concept in member states, regional and local

governments, civil society and businesses; Strengthen cooperation among stakeholder networks to facilitate the exchange of expertise and good practice examples on the circular economy; and Contribute to identify social, economic and cultural barriers to the transition towards a circular economy intended for policy makers at all levels of governance. The platform will be organised into three pillars (see box), each having its own remit. Terms of reference have been set for a period of three years, and activities of the

platform will be reported upon annually as part of the Circular Economy Action Plan. Detailed terms of reference for the Coordination Group (Pillar 2) have been published, setting out its role, mandate and composition, with the latter being made up of no more than 24 members representing public bodies, businesses and trade unions, the knowledge community and civil society organisations.

Further information about the platform and details about how to apply to join the Coordination Group are available: [here](#).

The deadline for application is the 31 August 2017 and the first meetings are scheduled for October 2017.

STRUCTURE OF THE PLATFORM		
PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3
Policy dialogue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gather stakeholders' input and views ■ Hold an annual two-day conference ■ Ad hoc meetings 	Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordination group ■ Secretariat (by the EESC) 	Knowledge, national strategies and good practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Website ■ Branding

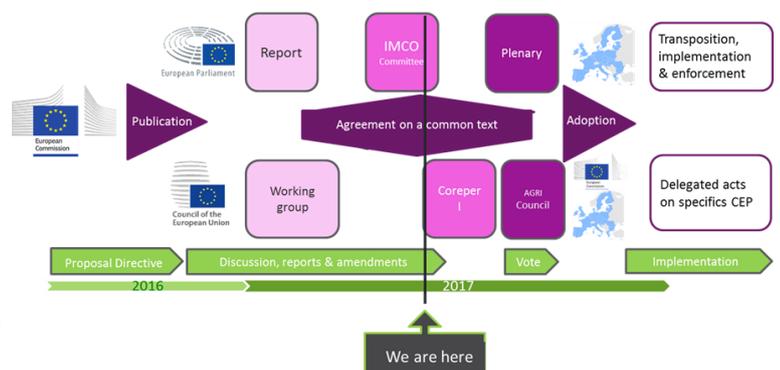
Status of Debate on Fertilisers in the European Parliament

Following voting by members of the **ENVI**, **AGRI** and **INTA** Committees on the Commission's **proposal for a Fertilising Product Regulation**, amendments by the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee took place on 21 June 2017. The compromise amendments are available [here](#).

The Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee (IMCO) has overall lead on the fertilisers proposal in the European Parliament and will vote on its report on 12 July 2017. ECN has followed the debate in the European Parliament (see our [2016 position](#)) and stressed again that harmonised criteria for compost and digestate, placed on the European market

as organic fertilisers and soil improvers, should be set. These should be based on the [technical proposal](#) on end-of-waste criteria for compost and digestate, set out by the Joint Research Institute 'IPTS' of the European Commission.

After the final vote on the Parliament's report in September, it is likely that the inter-institutional discussion between the



Commission, the Council and the Parliament will start.

Please find the latest ECN's recommendations [here](#).



EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL BUREAU

The Leaders and Laggards of the EU Waste Policy Revealed

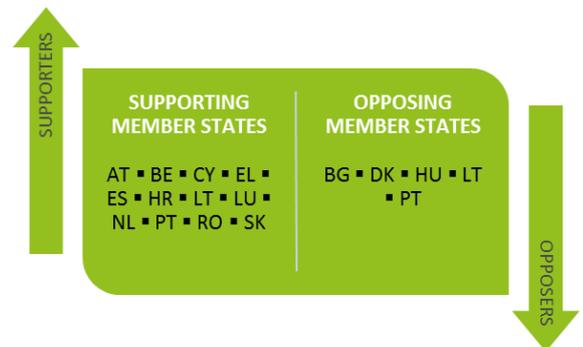
As the negotiations surrounding the circular economy and revisions to the Waste Framework Directive continue apace, the European Environmental Bureau, Friends of the Earth Europe and Zero Waste Europe have classified member states according to their level of support for proposals to boost EU waste policy. The result is an interactive web-based map showing attitudes towards a number of key policy areas broken down according to the response received from each member state.

Published in May, the map summarises responses to a number of questions posed on different aspects of waste legislation, such as bio-waste, recycling, corporate responsibility, reuse, waste prevention and packaging. Asked whether they would support mandatory separate collection of bio-waste and/or a bio-waste recycling target, twelve

member states indicated that they agreed with these proposals, whilst five were in opposition.

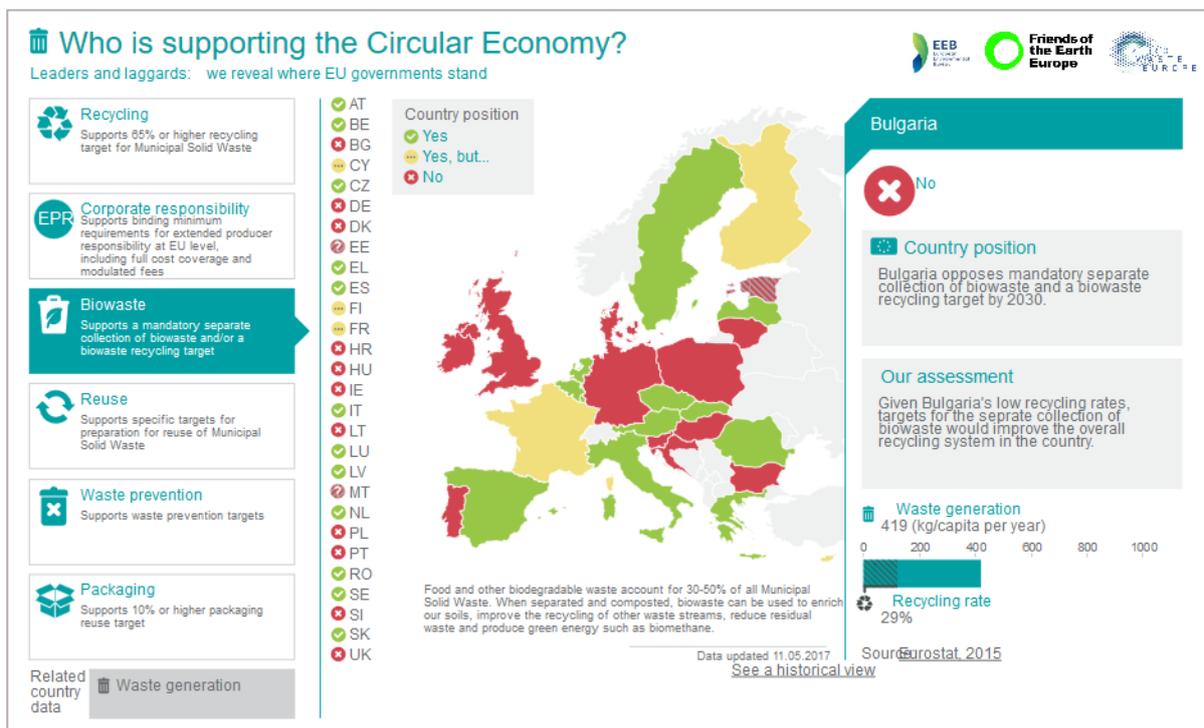
Both Cyprus and France indicated that they support the mandatory separate collection of bio-waste, but would oppose any bio-waste recycling target. Finland supports the mandatory separate collection of bio-waste, as long as it takes into account its cold climate and sparse population; it doesn't support a recycling target. No answers were received from DE, HR, IE, PL, SI and the UK; whilst EE and MT were unable to submit a response as they both hold the presidency of the Council of the EU during the negotiations.

The response for each member state has



been assessed and includes a short commentary, describing how it could benefit from the introduction of a bio-waste target and mandatory separate collection. A graph is also displayed, showing waste generation on a per capita basis and the state's overall recycling rate.

Overall, the tool provides a useful quick summary of the position taken by each member state. It can be accessed: [here](#)





EUROPEAN COMMISSION STUDY

EU Lacks Strategic Policies to Protect Soil

An analysis of European soil protection policies has identified key strengths and weaknesses of policy instruments in place across the EU and within member states. The 'Updated Inventory and Assessment of Soil Protection Policy Instruments in EU Member States' was carried out by the Ecologic Institute Berlin on behalf of the European Commission. The study identified and reviewed European soil protection instruments, then catalogued them in a web-based inventory called the 'Soil Wiki'. Its aim was to act as a baseline on which to build further soil protection policies within the EU.

The study identified 35 EU level policies and 671 instruments across the 28 EU Member States, with the majority (74%) of these being regulatory (for example,

regulations, ordinances and decrees). Within member states, 45% were found to be directly linked to EU policies, with a further 36% being nationally initiated. A cross-policy analysis then examined the extent to which soil threats and functions in the EU policies were covered, including a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis. Member state instruments were then reviewed to identify the degree to which they complemented and 'filled in' gaps in EU legislation.

Notably, the main weakness of EU policy instruments was a lack of strategic vision for protecting Europe's soils. Not surprisingly, this is something ECN has been advocating for over ten years, following initial work to prepare for, what was then thought to be, a 'Soil Framework Directive'. The study also found that

national soil protection instruments did not address the weaknesses identified in EU law.

The authors suggest a number of factors that could be addressed in a strategic policy framework (see diagram). The report will be used by the Commission in the further development of its Soil Thematic Strategy.

A copy of the report can be accessed: [here](#)

Identified strengths and weaknesses of current EU law protecting soils

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong protection against new point source emissions from regulated installations	Lack of a strategic policy framework
Funding mechanisms and State Aid Guidelines enable support of soil focused priorities	Soil protection is often achieved through other environmental protection instruments (e.g. water and waste)
Potential for improved use of existing legislation – e.g. 7th Environment Action Programme	Key policies offering strategic vision are non-binding
Climate and energy package for 2020 – 2030 includes opportunities for soil protection linked to GHG emission reduction targets	Land protection may not equate to soil protection
Potential for soil protection in proposals for a Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation (LULUCF) and an Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR)	No binding rules in place for detecting or defining contaminated sites
Common Agricultural Policy is a key policy for soil protection on agricultural and forestry land	Limited elaboration in EU law of soil functions



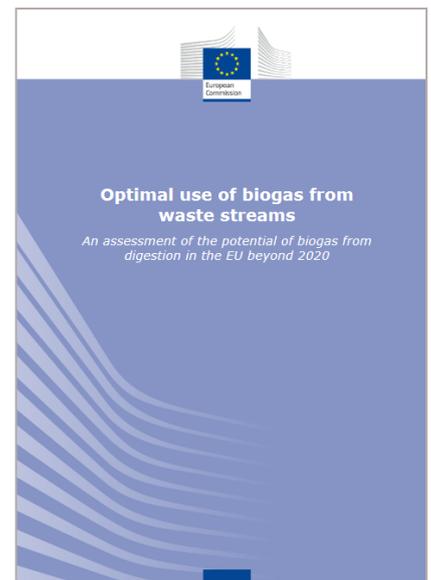
BIOGAS

Europe's Biogas Generation Could Double by 2030

The potential role, cost and benefits of biogas have been analysed in a study commissioned by the European Commission. The research also assessed the key barriers and drivers of biogas deployment in the EU, with the aim of future policy development at both EU and member state level.

The report, 'Optimal Use of Biogas from Waste Streams - An Assessment of the Potential of Biogas from Digestion in the EU Beyond 2020', was written by CE Delft, Eclareon and Wageningen Research. It focussed on biogas production by anaerobic digestion from a range of wastes streams, and was carried out through desktop research, quantitative modelling, workshops and stakeholder interviews. The report provides an overview of biogas

generation across Europe, noting that 62% is currently used for electricity production, 27% for heat, and 11% for grid injection or transport. Four growth scenarios for biogas deployment up to 2030 were modelled, and suggested that biogas production in the EU could increase from the current level of 14.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) towards 28.8 to 40.2 Mtoe. Organic wastes and manures were shown to offer the greatest growth potential. The authors made a number of recommendations aimed at both the EU and member states (see box). Notably, they recommended that member states should be encouraged "to implement separate collection systems for organic waste streams, if they do not yet have this in place".



A copy of the report can be accessed: [here](#)

Some recommendations to increase the generation of biogas in the EU

EU

- Harmonise cross-border trade of biomethane
- Network of filling stations for vehicles
- Coherence of EU energy & fuel policies
- Encourage separate collection of organic wastes

MEMBER STATES

- Assess organic waste streams that are suitable feedstocks for biogas production
- Improve waste collection
- Ensure compliance with the waste and landfill directives, including provisions on bio-waste
- Support connection of biomethane plants to the grid



EUROPEAN COMMISSION STUDY

EU Found to be Ineffective in Combating Food Waste

An investigation by the European Court of Auditors examined the role the EU can play in combating food waste. In its report, 'Combating Food Waste: An Opportunity for the EU to Improve the Resource-Efficiency of the Food Supply Chain', the Court examined how the various EU policy instruments work to reduce food waste, and how improvements could be made.

The audit investigated whether the EU contributes to a resource-efficient food supply chain by combating food waste effectively, and concluded that it does not. The Court noted that the Commission has lacked ambition and that action has been irregular and required better coordination. The auditors commented that the 'lack of a common definition for food waste and of an agreed baseline, from which to target reductions in waste, has hampered further progress'.

EC to develop an action plan for the years ahead

Improve alignment of EU policies to reduce food waste

Clarify legal position to help with food donations

Recommendations made by the European Court of Auditors

The report describes how food waste arises across the whole of the food supply chain, and that action needs to be taken at every stage if it is to be effective. It stresses that prevention of food waste should be prioritised, and that major policy areas, such as agriculture, fisheries and food safety, could be improved to achieve this outcome.

The audit also identified the significant role food donation can make, suggesting that legal barriers could be addressed to

facilitate this.

Despite the critical nature of the report, the auditors concluded that 'current policies could be used more effectively to address the problem' with potential for improvement being possible by improving coordination and better aligning existing policies. These are set out as three main recommendations.

A copy of the report can be accessed: [here](#)

INITIATIVE

People4Soil

ECN has joined a growing network of NGOs and individuals aiming to put pressure on European institutions to adopt specific legislation on soil protection. People4Soil is a free and open network of European NGOs, research institutes, farmer associations and environmental groups. It has been set up in response to increasing concern about soil degradation, and the negative impact this has on human health, food security, natural ecosystems, biodiversity, climate and the economy.



People4Soil aims to put pressure on European institutions to adopt specific legislation on soil protection. It wants Europe "to recognise soil as a common good essential for our lives and to assume its sustainable management as a primary commitment."

In an open letter to the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, People4Soil set out the main threats to Europe's soils, stating that "the lack of a dedicated legally binding framework, fixing principles and rules to be complied with by the Member States is

unacceptable." Quoting the EC's 'Updated Inventory and Assessment of Soil Protection Policy Instruments in EU Member States', the network urges Mr Juncker to take steps to prioritise development of a Soils Framework Directive.

Further information about People4Soil, including a position paper and downloadable leaflet can be accessed: [here](#)



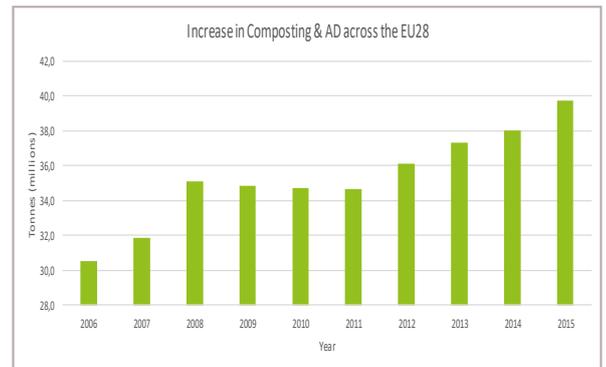
EUROSTAT

Only 40 % of the EU's Municipal Bio-Waste is Composted or Digested

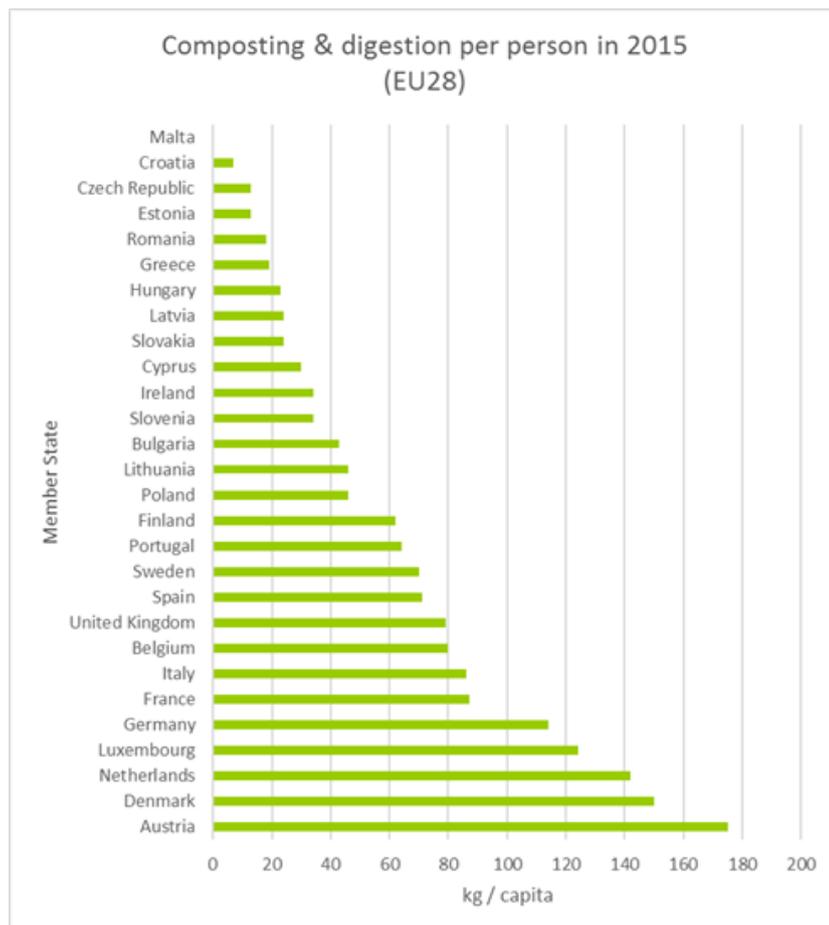
Official statistics released by the EU's statistical office, **EUROSTAT**, indicate that just under 40 million tonnes of municipal waste was composted and/or anaerobically digested in 2015 across the EU27, an increase of nine million tonnes since 2006.

The data released in May, show that progress has been slow but steady over the past decade; however, they do not differentiate between aerobic composting and anaerobic digestion. Although encouraging, the data still

suggest that 59% of Europe's bio-waste is not captured, presumably through non-collection or disposal through landfilling or incineration. Equivalent to 56 million tonnes, this bio-waste could be transformed into at least 20 million tonnes of compost and digestate, containing in excess of 6 million tonnes of organic matter, 70,000 tonnes of P₂O₅ and 200,000 tonnes of nitrogen.



Growth in composting & AD across the EU28



Differences in the amount of bio-waste collected per person across the EU28

"The top performers include Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxembourg"

The data also show that there is a huge contrast in performance between member states in terms of the amount of bio-waste collected per person. The top four performing states (AT, DK, NL and LU) each compost/digest in excess of 120 kg per capita per annum, whilst the bottom five states (RO, EE, CZ, HR and MT) compost/digest less than 20 kg per capita per annum: an annual difference of over 100 kg per person.

"EU-wide bio-waste targets and mandatory separate collection are needed to bridge this gap in performance"

These data illustrate the need to set EU-wide bio-waste recycling targets: an outcome ECN has been working hard to achieve.



ECN SURVEY

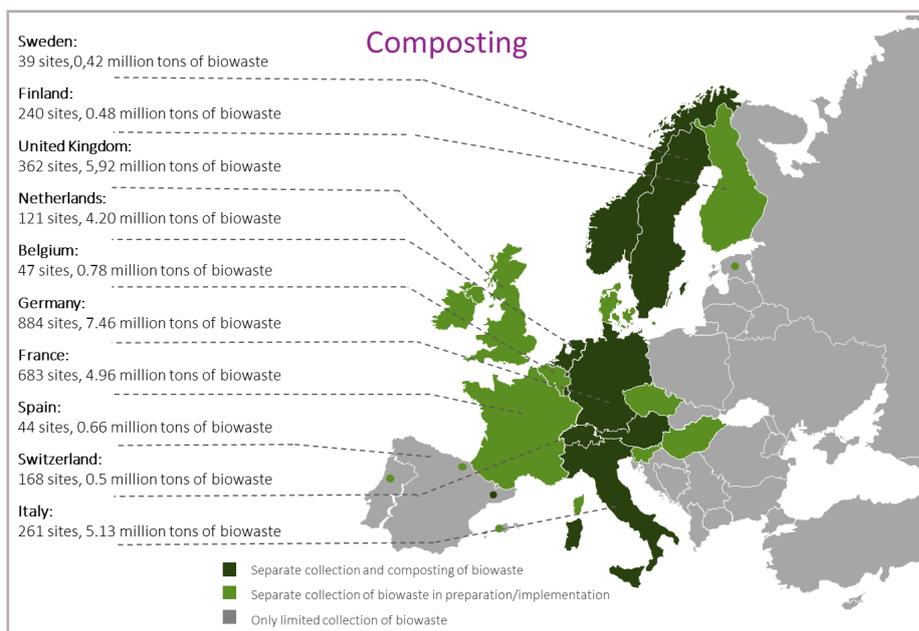
ECN's Assessment of Bio-Waste Management in Europe

Using EUROSTAT municipal waste data (2015), and assuming that about 40% of municipal waste is bio-waste, this means that somewhere in the region of 96 million tonnes of bio-waste is created every year across Europe. Provisional data from a recent survey by the European Compost Network, carried out this year, indicated that around 33.2 million tonnes of separately collected municipal bio-waste is treated in composting or anaerobic digestion plants across the Europe. This is about seven million tonnes short of the figures calculated by Eurostat. Notably, these figures also exclude the significant quantities of food residues which are produced industrially during food manufacture and agricultural residues, such as manure and energy crops.

Expansion of separate bio-waste collections is still needed

Large differences exist in the provision of separate collection and treatment capacity for bio-waste across Europe. Countries such as Austria, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Flanders (Belgium), Sweden and Norway, have relied upon separate bio-waste collection and treatment systems for over 15 years, whilst countries, such as the UK, Italy, Finland, Ireland, Slovenia, Estonia and France have made significant advances during this period. On the other hand, considerable potential for expansion remains in a number of countries such as Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

In some instances, countries with established bio-waste collections rely predominantly upon composting green waste, leaving further potential for separate household food waste collections.



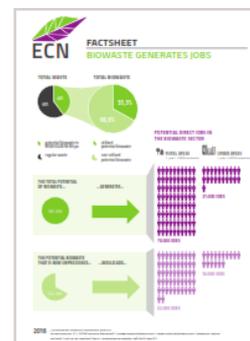
Treatment of bio-waste in Europe

Based on surveys carried out by the European Compost Network, approximately 32.8 million tonnes of separately collected bio-waste is composted annually in about 3,500 treatment plants in 19 European Countries (AT; BE; BG; CH; DE; EE; ES; FI; FR; HU; IE; IT; LT; NL; NO; PT; SE; SI; UK) across Europe. Green waste accounts for more than 62% of this bio-waste, which is processed in more than 1,500 composting plants. Composting predominates over anaerobic digestion for the bio-waste stream of municipal solid waste, as anaerobic digestion is often used as a pre-treatment step for food waste before post-composting with structured material. More than 90% of food and green waste is being processed into compost.

Bio-waste generates jobs

There is also considerable potential for expansion, which will have a positive impact on the labour market. Assuming that an additional 60 million tonnes of

municipal bio-waste could be collected and composted/anaerobically digested across Europe, up to 50,000 new jobs in Europe could be created [ECN Factsheet 'Biowaste Generates Jobs']. This is particularly relevant in areas of high unemployment, such as southern Europe, where bio-waste treatment capacity is currently small and the potential significant. Sustainable bio-waste management could also be used to strengthen rural areas, regardless of whether agricultural anaerobic digestion or composting plants are built. ECN will continue to refine and further scrutinise the data to identify gaps and trends.





ECN ANNUAL MEETING 2017

ECN Welcomes Two Newly Elected Board Members

At ECN's Annual meeting on 29 May 2017, Ms Justine Faure of Réseau Compostplus (FR) and Mr Tomasz Wojciechowski of GWDA (PL) were elected as new members of the ECN Board.

Justine Faure works as a policy advisor for the President of Compostplus and Smicval Libournais Haute Gironde (which is the local authority in charge of collecting and treating waste for 200,000 citizens near Bordeaux). She studied the evaluation of public policy at Science Po in France (Rennes).



About Compostplus

Compostplus is a French network that engages technicians and politicians from local authorities and municipalities involved in the separate collection and valorisation of bio-waste. It has 28 members, representing around 8.5 million of citizens: Ville de Paris, Grenoble Alpes Métropole, Lorient Agglomération, Syndicat Centre Hérault, Pays Voironnais etc. Its president, Alain Marois, is a local councillor and the President of the SMICVAL du Libournais Haute Gironde, a pioneer municipality in bio-waste collections. Since its inception in 2006, Compostplus' mission has been to

promote separate collection of bio-waste and high-quality compost to French institutions, and to share information and experience between its members. Its goal is to become an expert in bio-waste management thanks to its network of technicians who work in both urban and rural areas.

Further information can be obtained: [here](#)

Tomasz Wojciechowski is the chief executive officer at GWDA sp. z o.o., and coordinator and member of the Institute of Circular Economy (IGOZ). He is co-founder and member of the Polish Biorecycling Association 'Biorecykling'. Tomasz is strongly involved in implementation of the Circular Economy in Poland and he cooperates with many units in Poland and abroad (such as the European Environmental Bureau and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation). He has a Master of Science degree in chemical technology and engineering, and is a PhD candidate in agronomic and environmental sciences.



About GWDA

GWDA is a Polish company, combining long-term experience with a modern look at the environment. The company has been providing urban waste water treatment services for Piła for over 20 years, doing so under the principle of sustainable development, emphasizing the relationship between economic growth and environmental and human health. Based on waste organic matter, GWDA produces a range of high quality, certified products with fertilizer properties, assuming that sludge is not just waste, but a material based on which valuable products can be made. GWDA runs a highly efficient composting plant with innovative thermo-modernisation of buildings, modern heat pumps recovering energy from sewage, its own supply of electricity from a photovoltaic farm bringing them a dual status of Regional Waste Management Facility in the Wielkopolska Region in Poland.

Further information can be accessed: [here](#)



FRANCE

Separate Bio-Waste Collections Start in France

Since the Energetic Transition Law came into force in France in 2015, municipalities have changed their opinion about the separate collection of bio-waste, and now seek more and more information.

Local authorities are required to find a solution for sorting, at source, organic waste before 2025. In response, the French Agency for Energy Efficiency and Environment (ADEME), has recently published a [new guidebook](#) presenting their recommendations on the separate collection and valorisation of bio-waste. This is a positive sign for the French bio-waste sector, which Compostplus will continue to advocate.

Oui Says Paris!

- In May, the French capital, Paris, started collecting bio-waste separately from just over 74,000 apartments in the second and twelfth arrondissements (administrative districts).
- Forming part of an overall commitment by the city to reduce waste and increase recycling rates, the initiative aims to target some of the estimated 160,000 tonnes of food waste discarded annually across the capital.
- Bio-waste will be collected in newly delivered brown lidded wheeled bins and sent for either composting or anaerobic digestion. This is the first time since 2002 that new bins have been introduced to collect specific municipal waste fractions for recycling.
- In addition to the wheeled bins, each apartment will be provided with a seven-litre kitchen caddy, compostable bags certified to EN13432, and an information guide.
- The goal is to capture around 3,500 tonnes of bio-waste from these two districts every year, and to expand the scheme to cover the whole of Paris by 2020.

STUDY

Differences in Bio-Waste Collection and Management in Spain Revealed

The diversity of bio-waste collection and its treatment in six different areas of Spain has been highlighted in a recent report published by Friends of the Earth Spain in conjunction with Zero Waste Europe. It summarises an investigation of municipal bio-waste collection schemes, with a particular focus on the demographics of the areas, the amounts, types and ways in which bio-waste is collected, its costs, the estimated carbon emissions and the products sold.

All six areas varied significantly in the ways in which waste is collected and managed, making analysis of the result difficult. In order to fill gaps in the survey, the researchers supplemented data using national and regional statistics. The main

findings for each region are summarised in the report and the key features discussed. A difference was observed between urban and rural areas and those with a mixture of the two. In some areas, home and community composting schemes predominated, whilst in others, centralised composting and anaerobic digestion were the norm. Waste generation per person also varied a lot, with both the Balearic and Canary Islands having the highest levels due to the high number of visiting tourists. The study also noted significant differences between the different types of bio-waste collection schemes, which had a direct impact upon both the quantity and quality (i.e. extent of contamination) of waste collected. In areas with controlled collection systems, the quantities of bio-waste were

lower than in areas with roadside containers, where

contamination was found to be higher. Data on compost production and use were inconclusive.

Despite some limitations of the data, the researchers were able to draw seven main conclusions (see diagram). Overall, they found that in those areas where the municipalities carried out attitudinal surveys, the population was satisfied with their collection scheme.

An English language copy of the report can be downloaded from the Zero Waste Europe's website: [here](#)





EVENT REPORT

BVOR Demodagen Held in June

A successful demonstration of composting machinery was held in Nijmegen (NL) on the 14-15 June. Over 40 machines, including wind shifters, windrow turning machines, screening machines and shredders demonstrated their productive effectiveness during the two-day exhibition.



Impressions from the BVOR DEMODAGEN 2017

The event was organised by the Dutch association of bio-waste processors (BVOR) and was held at the ARN compost plant in Weurt/Nijmegen. Over 800 people visited the Demodagen on one of the two sunny days. In addition to the machinery, visitors had the opportunity to network with consultancies, governmental organisations and digital service providers. This was the eleventh of such an event, which is held every two years at one of BVOR's member's sites.

ABOUT BVOR—Dutch Association of Bio-Waste Processors

- BVOR represents the majority of professional bio-waste processing facilities in the Netherlands.
- Its members process bio-waste into valuable bio-based products such as compost, solid biomass and biogas for bio-energy production as well as other innovative bio-based products (e.g. fibres, proteins and compost teas).
- Together, the member companies process approximately two million tonnes of green waste and one million tonnes of household and commercial bio-waste annually, thereby representing 70-80% of the total Dutch market.

More information can be accessed: [here](#)

ANNOUNCEMENT

International Practitioner Day 2017 with ISWA Study Tour in Austria

In addition to the [International Practitioner Day 2017](#) organised by the Austrian Compost & Biogas Association on 14 September in Styria (Austria), ISWA is also organising a four-day comprehensive training course on bio-waste management from 11 to 14 September 2017 with EU100NGO.

This training course includes expert seminars as well as technical site visits to bio-waste facilities in Vienna and the surrounding region. One highlight will be

the visit of the 5th International Practitioner Day on Composting organised by the Austrian Compost & Biogas Association in cooperation with the European Compost Network - ECN e.V.

At the International Practitioner Day, participants will be able to see the latest developments in composting technologies and biomass treatment machines, and can learn and discuss directly with technology suppliers as well as representatives of waste management associations and

international experts. A unique opportunity to receive an in-depth insight into 30 years of bio-waste management experience as one of the most important elements in modern waste recycling.

Please find the programme and registration [here](#).

Members of ECN will be eligible to register for the training course with a reduced fee.



4-6 September 2017

WEXFORD (UK)

Ramiran 2017

The conference will focus on new cutting edge strategies to improve the efficiency of manure and residue management which will be explored across the full spectrum of research, from theory to implementation and adoption by stakeholders. The overall theme of RAMIRAN 2017 is 'Sustainable utilization of manures and residue resources in agriculture'.

[>> Further information](#)

6 September 2017

BRUSSELS (BE)

ECN Policy workshop 'Biowaste in the Circular Economy'

ECN, in conjunction with the European Committee of the Regions (CoR), will be hosting a policy workshop on the 6 September in Brussels. The workshop will focus on bio-waste in the circular economy, and is being held under the patronage of Dr Babette Winter, CoR member and rapporteur of the circular economy, State Secretary for Culture and Europe in the Thuringian State Chancellery.

[>> Further information](#)

14 September 2017

KNITTELFELD, STEIERMARK (AT)

International Practitioner Day Composting

The 5th event of that kind, organised by the Austrian Compost & Biogas Association in cooperation with ECN e.V., takes place at a composting site in Styria and new technologies for this sector will be presented. More than 1.000 visitors are expected.

[>> Further information](#)

11-14 September 2017

VIENNA, SURROUNDING REGION (AT)

ISWA Training course on bio-waste management

Besides the **Int. Practitioner Day** ISWA is organising together with EU100NGO a four day comprehensive training course on bio-waste management. This training course includes expert seminars as well as technical site visits to bio-waste facilities.

[>> Further information](#)

18-20 September 2017

CALGARY (CA)

National Organics Recycling Conference

This year, the City of Calgary will be home to the largest compost facility of its kind in Canada, producing high quality compost from both the food and yard residuals from single-family homes across the city as well as dewatered biosolids from Calgary's wastewater treatment. experiences.

[>> Further information](#)

2-6 October 2017

S. Margherita di Pula (IT)

Sardinia Symposium 2017

This large event in the field of Waste Management and Landfilling will focus on advances of Waste Management science and technologies, presenting case studies, sharing experiences from different countries, and assessing social and economical balances. The conference will include oral sessions and specialist workshops for a total of eight parallel tracks and some parallel events. Prior to the start of the Symposium, training courses will be offered by IWWG.

[>> Further information](#)

20-21 October 2017

LINZ (AT)

Erfahrungsaustausch Kompostierung '17

Veranstaltet vom Österreichischen Wasser- und Abfallwirtschaftsverband (ÖWAV) und dem Kompost- und Biogasverband (KBVÖ) findet der ERFA 2017 vom 12-13 Oktober in Linz statt. Im Fokus stehen u.a. die Genehmigung von Kompostieranlagen und aktuelle Diskussionen auf EU-Ebene.

[>> Further information](#)

7-11 November 2017

RIMINI (IT)

ECOMONDO

This international fair of Green Economy is the leading one in the Mediterranean area. It focuses on materials and energy recovery and sustainable development. Italy is among the leading countries in Europe for Green Economy, in particular for energy efficiency and resource productivity.

The event is organised in partnership with CIC, the Italian Compost Association and Member of ECN.

[>> Further information](#)

16-17 November 2017

Heidelberg (DE)

Humustag und Mitgliederversammlung BGK

Der Humustag der Bundesgütegemeinschaft Kompost (BGK) findet am 16. November im Heidelberger Schloss statt und umfasst ein abwechslungsreiches Programm mit fachlichen Beiträgen. Die Mitgliederversammlung findet am Vormittag des 17. November statt.

[>> Further information](#)