



The Challenge:

Current Situation of Waste from a Global Perspective



- We dump enough waste every year to fill a line of trucks going around the world **24 times**...
- In 30 years (by 2050), we will be creating **70%** more waste than we do now, if we do not change our habits



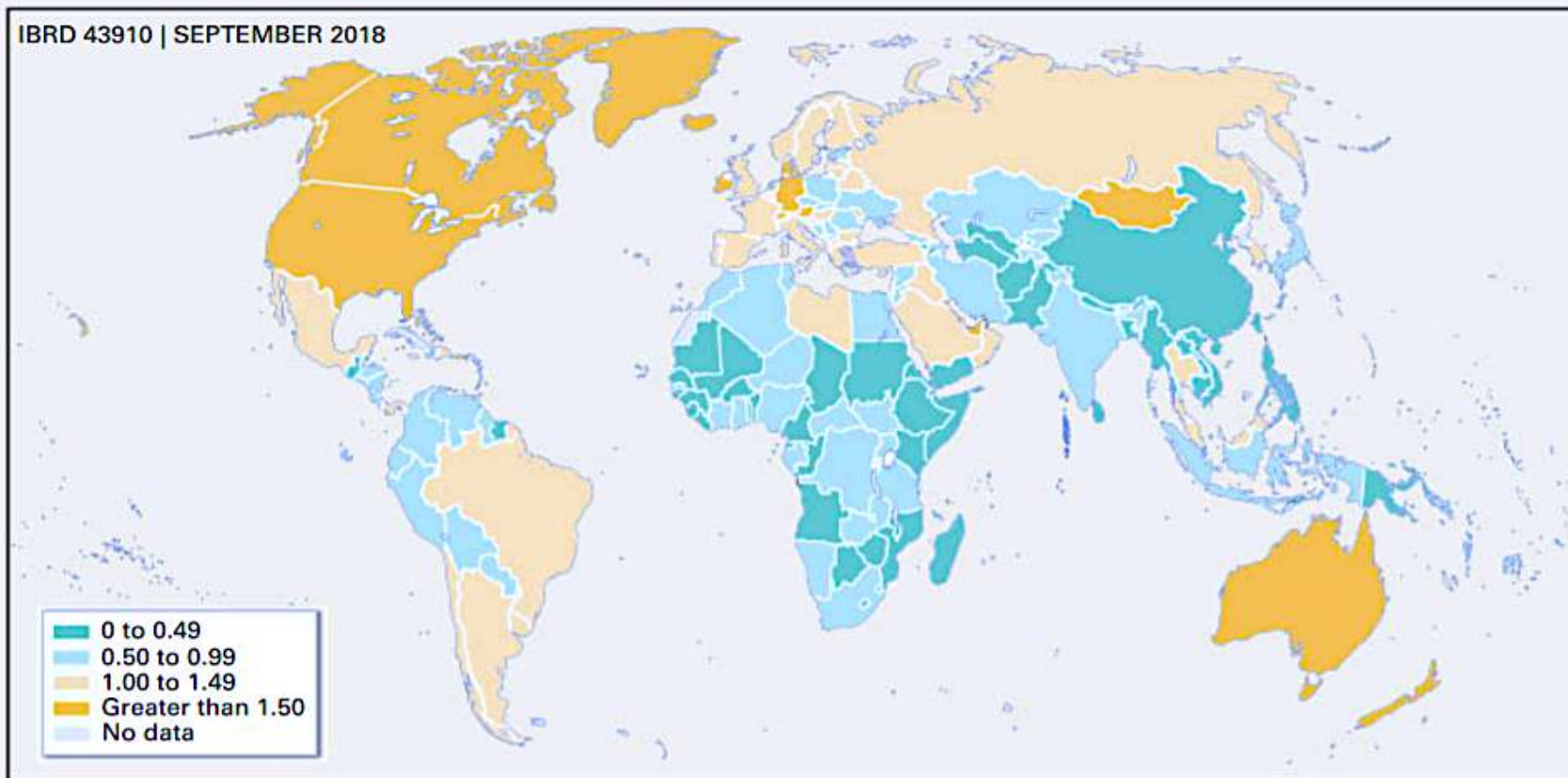
Current Status



Outlook 2025

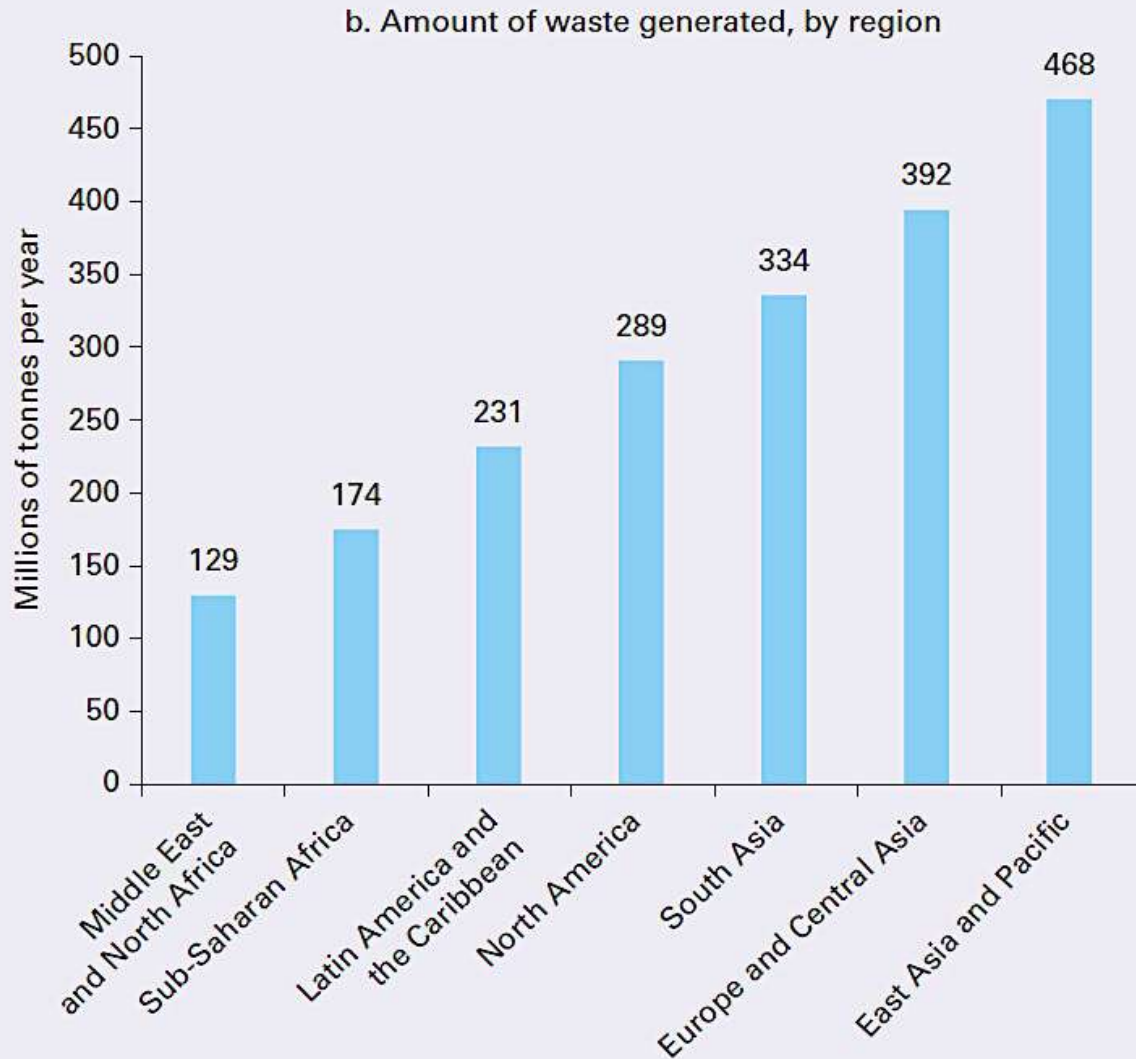


Map 2.1 Waste Generation Per Capita



Note: kg = kilogram.

Figure 2.1 Waste Generation by Region *(continued)*



PACKAGING MANIA



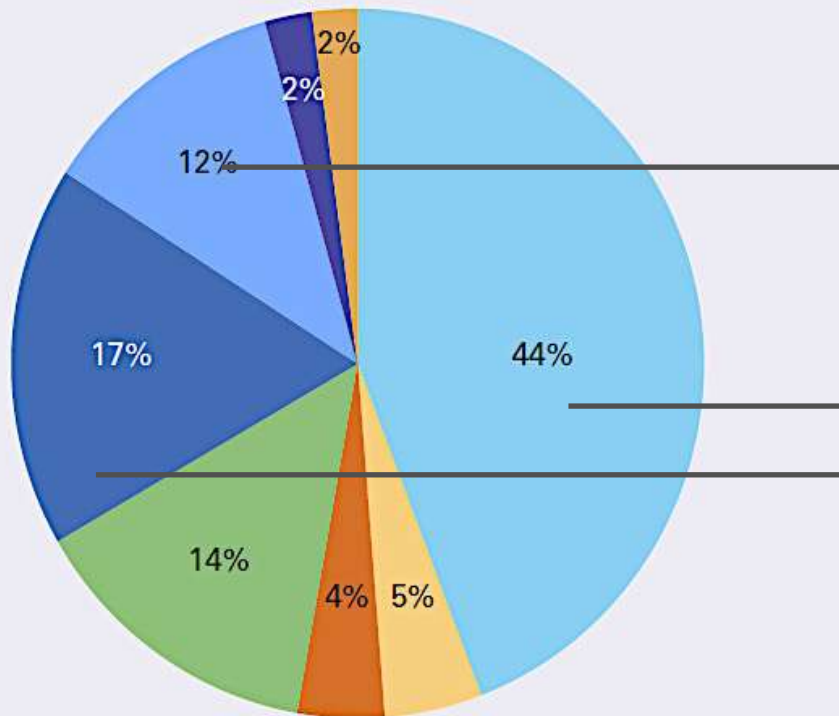




POLL 1:
Rank your worst packaging



Figure 2.8 Global Waste Composition
percent



12% Plastic



44% Organics

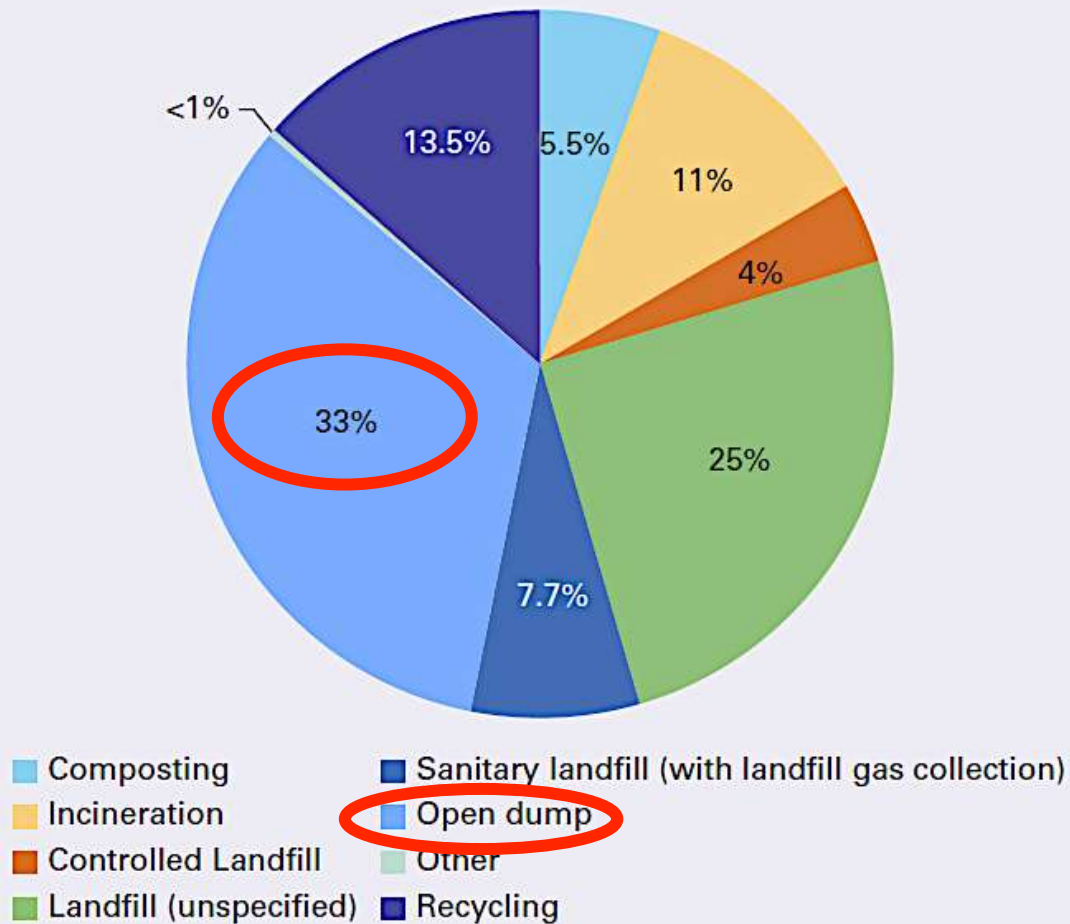


17% Paper & cardboard

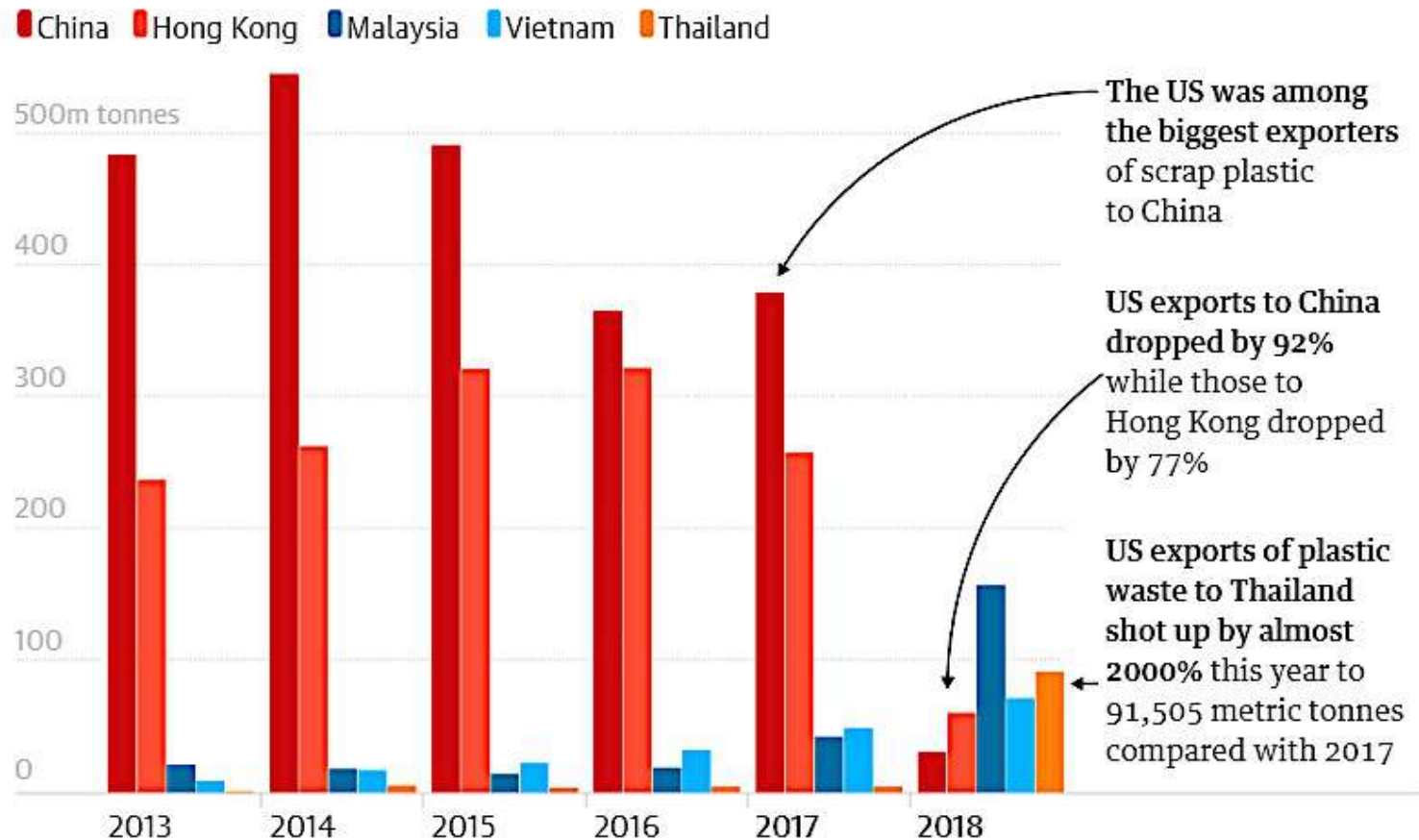


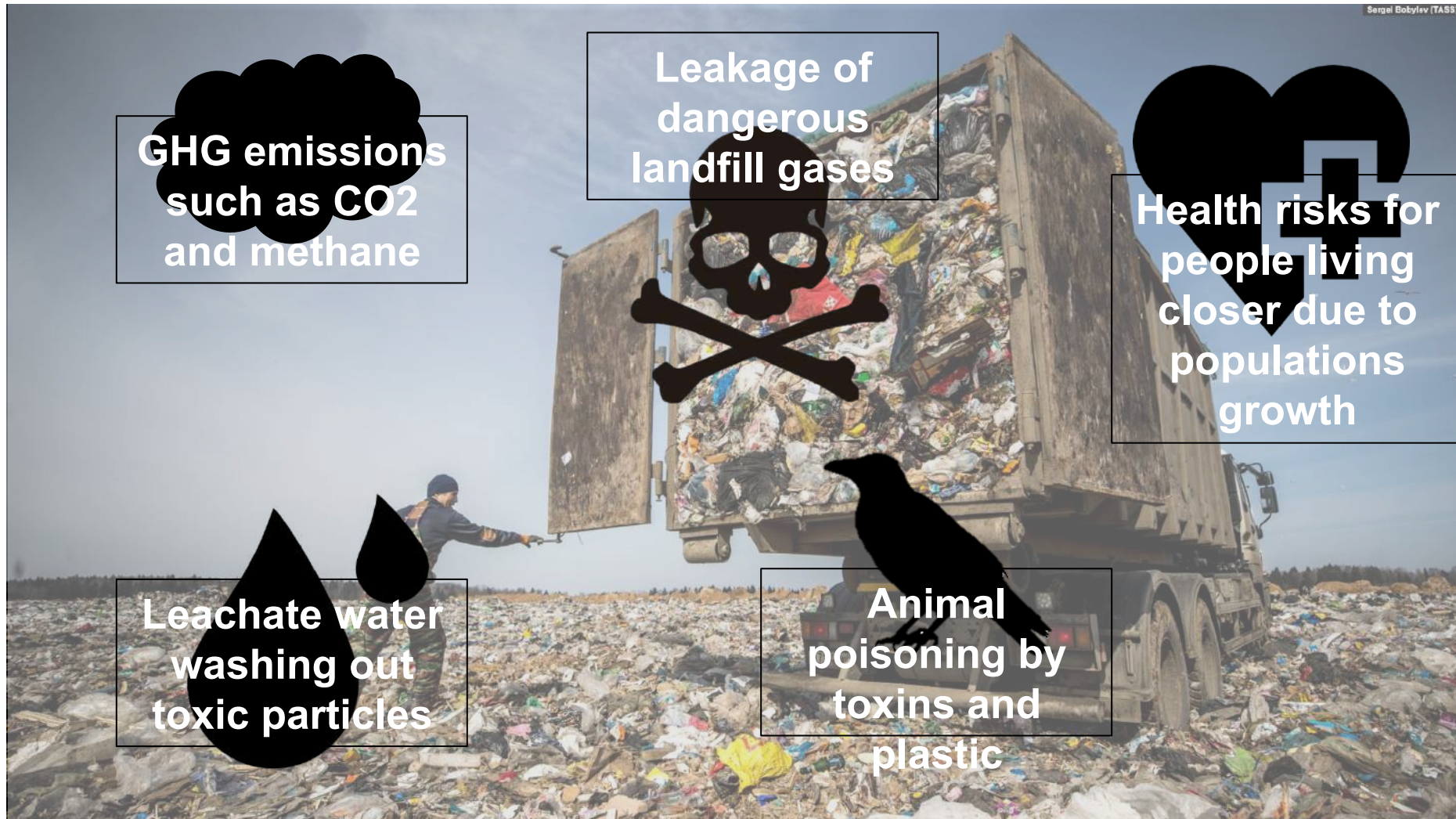
Food and green Other Rubber and leather
Glass Paper and cardboard Wood
Metal Plastic

Figure 2.12 Global Waste Treatment and Disposal
percent



Nearly half of plastic waste exported from the US for recycling was shipped to Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam in the first six months of 2018 after China banned foreign waste imports





FOOD WASTE

More than **30%** of our food is going to waste

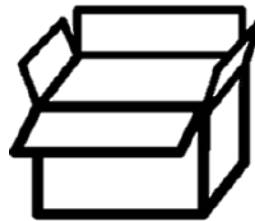
8%
during
collection



8%
during
transport
and storage



1.5%
Processing
and
packaging



4%
transport to
supermarket



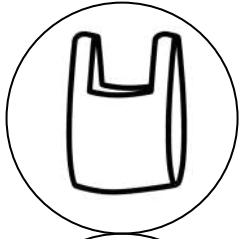
11.5%
uneaten
food



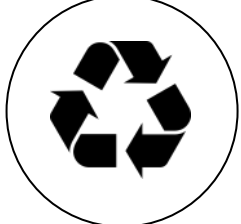
PLASTICS



Around **20.000 plastic bottles** are bought per second. Less than half of these are collected for recycling. 60 Mio. disposable water bottles are thrown away every day.



Plastic bags are used for an average of **12 minutes**.



Only **9%** of plastic is recycled.



79% of plastic is buried in landfill or dumped on land or at sea.



ELECTRONIC WASTE

- **50 million tonnes** of e-waste are produced each year most of it left untreated



Equivalent in weight to all aircraft we have ever build



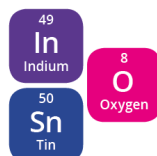
Equivalent in weight to 4,500 Eiffel Towers

- By 2050 this amount is supposed to more than double to 120 million tonnes

ELEMENTS OF A SMARTPHONE

ELEMENTS COLOUR KEY: ● ALKALI METAL ● ALKALINE EARTH METAL ● TRANSITION METAL ● GROUP 13 ● GROUP 14 ● GROUP 15 ● GROUP 16 ● HALOGEN ● LANTHANIDE

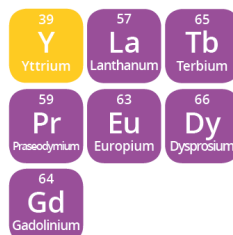
SCREEN



Indium tin oxide is a mixture of indium oxide and tin oxide, used in a transparent film in the screen that conducts electricity. This allows the screen to function as a touch screen.

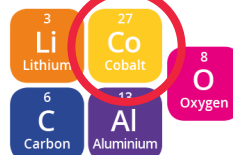


The glass used on the majority of smartphones is an aluminosilicate glass, composed of a mix of alumina (Al_2O_3) and silica (SiO_2). This glass also contains potassium ions, which help to strengthen it.



A variety of Rare Earth Element compounds are used in small quantities to produce the colours in the smartphone's screen. Some compounds are also used to reduce UV light penetration into the phone.

BATTERY



The majority of phones use lithium ion batteries, which are composed of lithium cobalt oxide as a positive electrode and graphite (carbon) as the negative electrode. Some batteries use other metals, such as manganese, in place of cobalt. The battery's casing is made of aluminium.

ELECTRONICS

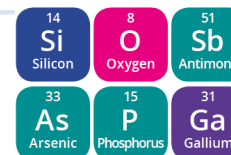
Copper is used for wiring in the phone, whilst copper, gold and silver are the major metals from which microelectrical components are fashioned. Tantalum is the major component of micro-capacitors.



Nickel is used in the microphone as well as for other electrical connections. Alloys including the elements praseodymium, gadolinium and neodymium are used in the magnets in the speaker and microphone. Neodymium, terbium and dysprosium are used in the vibration unit.



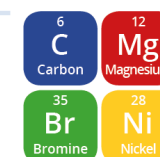
Pure silicon is used to manufacture the chip in the phone. It is oxidised to produce non-conducting regions, then other elements are added in order to allow the chip to conduct electricity.



Tin & lead are used to solder electronics in the phone. Newer lead-free solders use a mix of tin, copper and silver.



CASING



Magnesium compounds are alloyed to make some phone cases, whilst many are made of plastics. Plastics will also include flame retardant compounds, some of which contain bromine, whilst nickel can be included to reduce electromagnetic interference.





POLL 2:
Do you know how much gold is
found in 1 ton of rock to economically
justify industrial mining?



End-of-Life Electronic Goods Agbogbloshie E-waste Landfill, Ghana





Prevention Measures and Best Practices to Reduce & Recycle the Amount of Waste

- **Combine protection of the environment with the preservation of economic power and to guarantee a sustainable development this way**
- **Decouple economic growth from resource consumption**
- **Secure an adequate living quality for our society**
- **Utilize resources from waste to the extent possible to save primary resources**
- **Prevent new waste emergence and thus reducing the needs for waste treatment**

1 Refuse

Refuse what you do not need and change the way you consume

2 Rethink

Rethink resource consumption and integrate all related aspects into our decision-making to minimize environmental impact.

3 Reduce

Minimise the quantity, toxicity and ecological footprint of consumption. Use products and alternatives that are not waste for the same purpose for which they were conceived.

4 Reuse

Go for reusable alternatives when you have the product choice or repurpose products for another use, that does not reduce their value.

5 Repair

Check, clean or repair products that would become waste so they can be reused.

6 Recycle

High quality material recovery from separately collected waste streams

- **Regulation:**
substance restriction, source separation, producers take-back, collection / recycling targets, bans (e.g. plastic), treatment standards
- **Economic incentives:**
landfill tax, waste disposal tax, subsidies for secondary products, deposit-refund-system
- **Green Public Procurement**
- **Informative instruments:**
eco-labelling, green shopping guides, information campaigns, environmental education, awareness raising
- **Voluntary agreements**

REGULATIONS

The Polluter Pays Principle implies that those who cause environmental damage should bear the costs of avoiding it or compensating for it.

Example:

- **Take back schemes:**

Producers may be obliged to take back their products after use and take care for their recycling or safe disposal.

Examples: Take Back Schemes



1

Take back schemes for clothes and shoes



2

Take back system for plastic bottles

3

Take back scheme for carpets, UK

1. Call Milliken Customer Service
+44 (0)1942 612777

2. Provide basic carpet information
(product, construction, quantity, location)

3. Remove and palletise used carpet

4. Carpet is collected for recovery
and reprocessing

5. Disposal documentation and
certification provided

Carpet is
Reused
Renewed
Recycled

Already three African countries banned the use of plastic bags

- **Rwanda more than 10 years ago**
- **Kenya, 2017**
- **Tanzania, 2019**



ECONOMIC INCENTIVES

Resource tax:

Tax practices which contribute to higher resources consumption or environmentally damaging products through special schemes

→ Directly impacting the product design



GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Strengthening the aspect of waste prevention in purchase recommendations

Examples of Green Contracts:

- Energy efficient computers
- Office furniture from sustainable timber
- Recycled paper
- Cleaning services using ecologically sound products
- Catering firms that combat food waste

INFORMATIVE INSTRUMENTS

ORGANIC



PAPER



PLASTIC



GLASS



METAL



E-WASTE



MIXED







THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.

TIME FOR QUESTIONS AND REMARKS.

European Commission, 2016:

Buying green! – A handbook on green public procurement, third edition, European Union,

<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/Buying-Green-Handbook-3rd-Edition.pdf>

Jess French, 2019:

What A Waste – Trash, Recycling and Protecting our Planet, DK Publishing, New York

National Geographic, 2018: Plastic Recycling is Broken. Here is how to Fix It,

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2018/06/china-plastic-recycling-ban-solutions-science-environment/>

Spiegel.de:

<https://www.spiegel.de/international/tomorrow/electronic-waste-in-africa-recycling-methods-damage-health-and-the-environment-a-1086221.html>

UBA, 2018:

Best Practice Municipal Waste Management – Information pool on approaches towards a sustainable design of municipal waste management and supporting technologies and equipment

Icons: Google

Titel: <https://www.n-tv.de/wirtschaft/Rohstoff-Suche-im-Abfall-koennte-sich-lohnen-article12141726.html>

Waste per Capita Map:

Waste per Region Chart:

Worst Case Plastic Packaging: Utopia: <https://utopia.de/absurde-plastikverpackungen-17699/>

Global Waste Composition Chart:

Global Waste Treatment and Disposal Chart:

Consequences of Plastic Mismanagement:

Huffpost:

[https://www.huffpost.com/entry/plastic-trash-animals-photos_n_58ee9ec1e4b0b9e984891ddf?
guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xILmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAF6T0kWgPrzb70V8Fsm1_vf4JoMg_OHnG5zfPcU8h7Qk1t0_dKdkw9MZAmbQqXxqqCa02QUeE5mi_pzR4MOxKacW_TE5oP_j-1NF00QbsITKW_a3gRUwiOjebW1_vaoidKnReEGzmluaBW76rzo22INRhsil7xefKFtlwnym7](https://www.huffpost.com/entry/plastic-trash-animals-photos_n_58ee9ec1e4b0b9e984891ddf?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xILmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAF6T0kWgPrzb70V8Fsm1_vf4JoMg_OHnG5zfPcU8h7Qk1t0_dKdkw9MZAmbQqXxqqCa02QUeE5mi_pzR4MOxKacW_TE5oP_j-1NF00QbsITKW_a3gRUwiOjebW1_vaoidKnReEGzmluaBW76rzo22INRhsil7xefKFtlwnym7)

World Economic Forum: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/06/90-of-plastic-polluting-our-oceans-comes-from-just-10-rivers/>

Elemnts of a Smartphone: <https://www.compoundchem.com/2014/02/19/the-chemical-elements-of-a-smartphone/>

Yanacocha Gold Mine: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yanacocha#/media/File:Yanacocha_Mine_Changes_1990-2016.gif

Titel 2: <https://wastelandrebel.com/de/wie-sinnvoll-ist-zero-waste-foodforthoughtfriday/>

Need for Waste Separation: <https://www.genius.tv/magazin/reinigung/umweltbewusstes-reinigen/muelltrennung-und-recycling->

Take Back Schemes:

<https://floors.milliken.com/floors/en-gb/sustainability/end-of-life>

<https://www.ico-spirit.com/en/>

<http://www.tz.de/bilder/2009/11/22/536808/681338182-flaschenpfand-automat-def.jpg>

Ban on Plastic Bags: <https://www.dw.com/en/tanzania-bans-plastic-bags-to-clean-up-environment/a-49003120>