

FROM CIRCULAR ECONOMY TO THE FIGHT AGAINST THE CLIMATE CHANGE

FEAD's 40th Anniversary & Biennial Conference

2 June 2022 10:00 – 12:00 IFAT Munich

Welcome and opening



Peter Kurth, FEAD President



Virginijus Sinkevičius, Commissioner for Environment



Nikolay Sidzhimov, Vice Minister in charge of waste management



Keith Bury, FEAD past president





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Block 1: Markets as key condition for success



Petr Kratochvil, ECOBAT s.r.o.



Holger Kuhlmann, BASF



Prof. Dr. jur. Helmut Maurer, European Commission

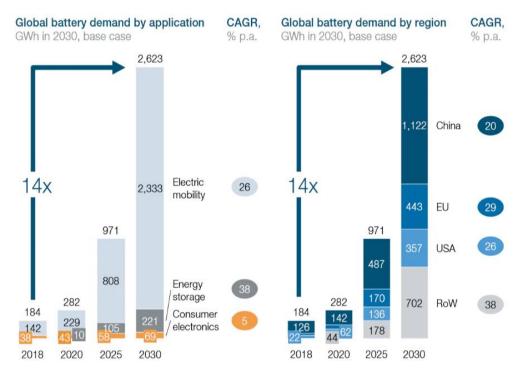
Moderated by Valérie Plainemaison, FEAD Secretary-General



New Regulatory Framework for Batteries

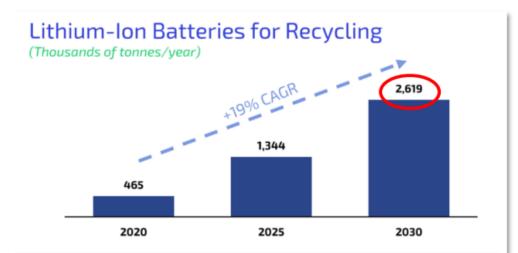
- 10.12.2020: European Commission published a proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries.
- IMCO, ITRE and ENVI Committee at EP last vote March 2022
- From 20.04.2022: The interinstitutional negotiations (trilogue)
 between European Parliament and Council started, and will finish Q2
 2023
- Key provisions for more circularity in Batteries:
 - Mandatory recycled content, as a key signal to trigger investments
 - High collection targets, to deliver the needed tonnages
 - Quicker delegated acts, to allow to deploy investments on time





Source: European Commission. Impact Assessment Report - Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.

The global battery demand in Europe to increase 14x by **2030**



5% - 10% of battery production is typically rejected as waste during the manufacturing process, creating significant recycling needs during EV ramp-up, in addition to building end-of-lifecycle supply

Source: https://about.bnef.com/electric-vehicle-outlook-table-of-contents/

Lithium-Ion Batteries for Recycling worldwide in **2030**: 2 619 000 t

(Europe is reflecting 20 – 25%: 523 000 t)



Name	Country	Operator	Battery type	Processable	Capacity
Redux Recycling GmbH	Germany	WEEE Ireland	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	0 t
Umicore	Belgium	Bebat	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	7000 t
ACCUREC Recycling GmbH	Germany	Stibat	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	2500 t
Akkuser Oy	Finland	Recser	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	1000 t
Euro Dieuze Industrie	France	Corepile	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	2000 t
Nickelhütte	Germany	GRS Batterien	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	1000 t
UTE VILOMARA	Spain	Ecopilas	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	0 t
SNAM- St Quentin-Fallavier	France	ARN	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	1500 t
SNAM- Viviez	France	ARN	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	1500 t
Duesenfeld GmbH	Germany	ARN	Lithium Rechargeable	Yes	4380 t

Source: Eucobat 2021

Recycling capacity in the EU in 2020: 20 880 t

Lithium-Ion Batteries for Recycling in 2030: 500 000 t

→ Recycling capacity
needs to be increased by
25x until 2030 to manage
the flow of End-of-life
batteries



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FEAD Biennial Conference, IFAT Munchen, 2.6.2022 RNDr Petr Kratochvíl

Waste batteries in CZ

- → Act on End-of-Life Products 542/2020 Coll. Covering
 - Batteries and accumulators
 - Electric and electronic equipment
 - End of Life Vehicles and Tyres
- Strictly on principal of extended producer responsibility
- 2 compliance schemes for take-back of batteries
- Companies put batteries on the Czech market
 - Portable batteries ...2.346
 - Industrial batteries333
 - Automobile batteries ..156



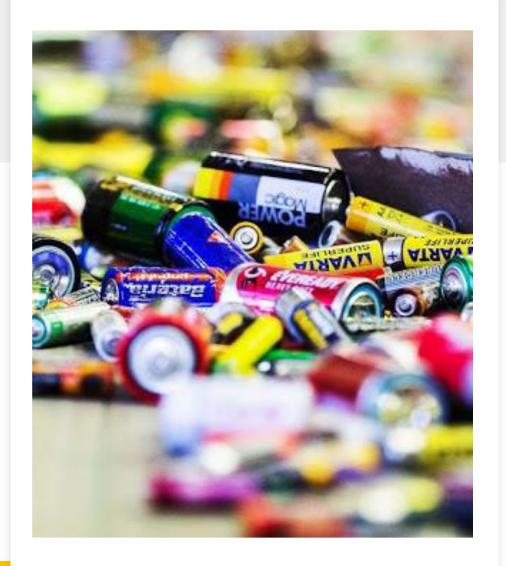




08.06.2022

Portable batteries

- compliance scheme ECOBAT is dominant
- collection started in 2002
- 22.000 collection points
- 2.000 tons collected in 2021
- collection efficiency 48%
- 50% of waste batteries exported to EU countries



08.06.2022

Automotive – Industrial batteries

- individual approach of battery producers prevailing
- ECOBAT serves round 115 clients
 - Toyota CE
 - Jungheinrich, Linde, Toyota MH
- high efficiency and closed loop of Pb acid batteries
- The only recycling facility in CZ:
 - Kovohutě Příbram
 - Pb Acid batteries
 - Zn Alkaline batteries
 - Li-lon batteries from 4Q_2022 small scale





08.06.2022

Challenges

- frequent fire incidents Li-Ion/Li batteries transport, storing, recycling
- lack of recycling capacities for Lilon/Li batteries
 - expensive
 - in-mature recycling market
 - preference for acceptance of production than collected waste
- historical waste issue (solar system Li-lon batteries)
- coming notification process for Lilon batteries as a barrier
- How to reach and check mandatory recycling efficiency?
 - 2009 2021 only paper-work
 - LiFePo sub-type and other batteries with very low recyclable content
- Lithium batteries as the most expensive waste







I am ready for discussion!

Block 2: Innovation, green & digital economy



Pablo Kroff, SUEZ



Johannes Schön, REMONDIS Digital Service GmbH



Andréas von Kaenel, Cortexia



Elena Jimenez Coloma, Prezero Spain & Portugal

Moderated by Claudia Mensi, FEAD Vice-President





The SUEZ BioResourceLab & the need for readiness in times of change

Pablo Kroff R&D program manager, CIRSEE

IFAT, Munich, June 2nd, 2022







SUEZ in a nutshell





For 160 years, SUEZ has been a key player in environmental services. Today, our services span across, water services, recycling and recovery & air quality, incorporating smart and digital solutions with a unique expertise and know-how across the entire value chain:

- Consulting
- Design
- Construction
- Long-term operation
- Financing

continents;

35,000 employees;

~7 billion € revenue;

66 million people served by drinking water production plants operated by SUEZ;

3,1 TWh renewable energy produced;

4,2 million tonnes of CO2 avoided on behalf of the Group's customers;

2 million tonnes of secondary raw materials produced.

Scarcity of water, of land for feed/food, climate change, overpopulation, overconsumption, environmental concerns, biodiversity loss





The new SUEZ BioResourceLab







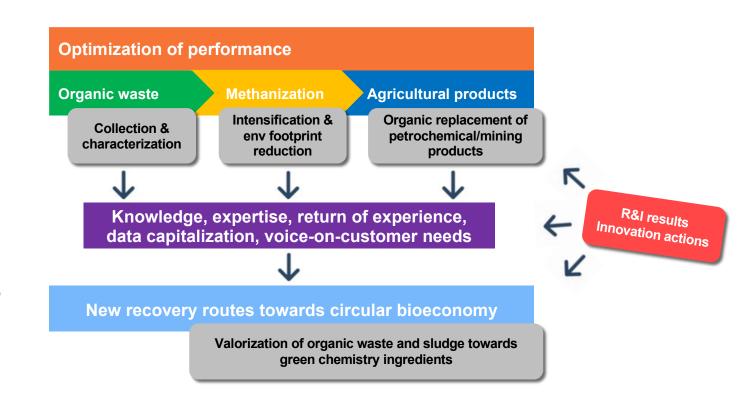
The BioResourcelab is a key asset for SUEZ vision for organic waste

The BioResourcelab key figures

- 1000 m² of offices & technical space including laboratories and pilot facilities
- Capacity of 20 people
- 5 million Euro CAPEX investment

Goals

- Optimize existing treatment processes and technologies
- Explore new ways of valorizing organic waste to produce bioenergy, biofuels, biomaterials, alternative fertilizers and raw materials for green chemistry
- Foster relevant innovation to produce new resources on a territorial scale
- Preserve the environment through resource protection and valorization of organic waste flows
- Use circular economy rationales to accelerate the transition to a virtuous bioeconomy.



Example of collaborative projects to materialize this vision





The AFTERBIOCHEM project









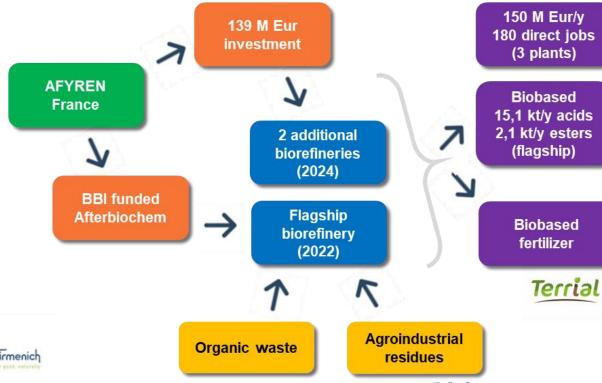
Innovation action, flagship project Action

Leader Afyren Neoxy (France)

12 partners (EU) **Partners**

Funding 20 Mill Eur (BBI JU contribution)

Start date 04 May 2020 **End date** 30 April 2024



suez

Personal care

Food

Feed

Industrial chemicals





























Afterbiochem: Step-function towards dedicated waste valorization

Green chemistry raw materials

Afterbiochem f(x)

= Step function in circular valorization

- Value recovery from secondary raw materials
- Supply against raw materials scarcity
- Protection of existing resources
- Reduction of petrochemical dependence
- High performance carbon footprint

Organic residual materials









IFAT, Munich, June 2nd, 2022

Pablo Kroff

R&D program manager, CIRSEE pablo.kroff@suez.com









Empower your environmental services with





Al to optimise the quality, safety and efficiency of urban services





Monitoring urban cleanliness

Quality management and data driven result-oriented cleaning







Manage urban cleaning...

- Cleanliness level monitoring
- Resource savings
- Environment preservation

... thanks to automatic litter detection...

Al Computer Vision and continuous learning for precise litter recognition

... onboard any vehicle.

Real-time detection with data privacy.



Cleaner with less resources

 Cleaner streets and more uniform cleanliness all over the city

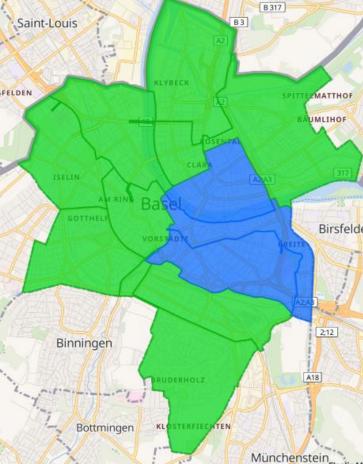


- Reduction from 3 to 2 sweepers
- 20% less cleaning machine hours



■ 15% less sweeping machines





Waste quality monitoring

Municipal waste

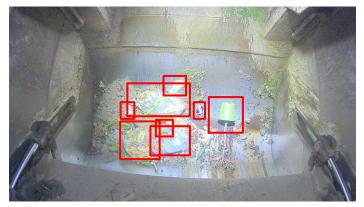


Biowaste





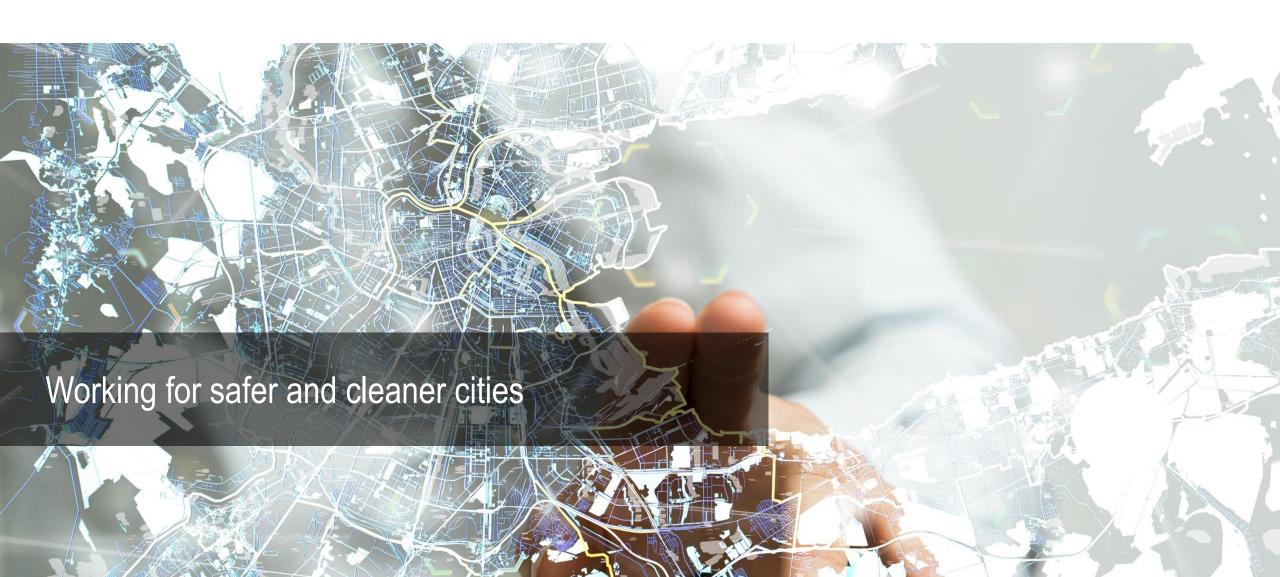














DATAFLEET

- Al-based collection of environmental data, such as traffic signs, potholes or illegal dumps
- Leveraging the USP of waste collection vehicles
- Aim: to make cities cleaner and safer
- In-house development by REMONDIS Digital
- Solution not limited to use in REMONDIS vehicles
- Successfully used in more than 15 cities





Every day, street walkers ensure that traffic safety obligations are met, but...



- ... data is not digitally recorded in all cities
- ... data is not always available centrally
- ... data is subjectively evaluated
- ... data is quickly outdated



- ... not all routes are accessible for street walkers
- ... more than 4,000 km have to be covered each year in wind and weather
- ... physical strain causes high failure rates
- ... difficult to find trained and motivated people



Practical example WBO Oberhausen:

DataFleet supports the daily work of the street walkers in Oberhausen

3 DataFleet systems

control the entire road network of 550 Km

in a rotation of 2 weeks





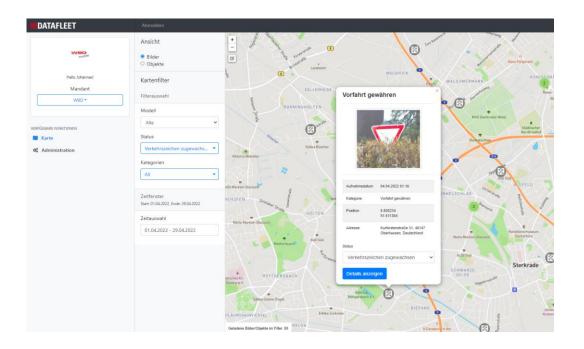
Practical example WBO Oberhausen:

DataFleet supports the daily work of the street walkers in Oberhausen

> 1,000 traffic signs checked per day

8 different types of mangle

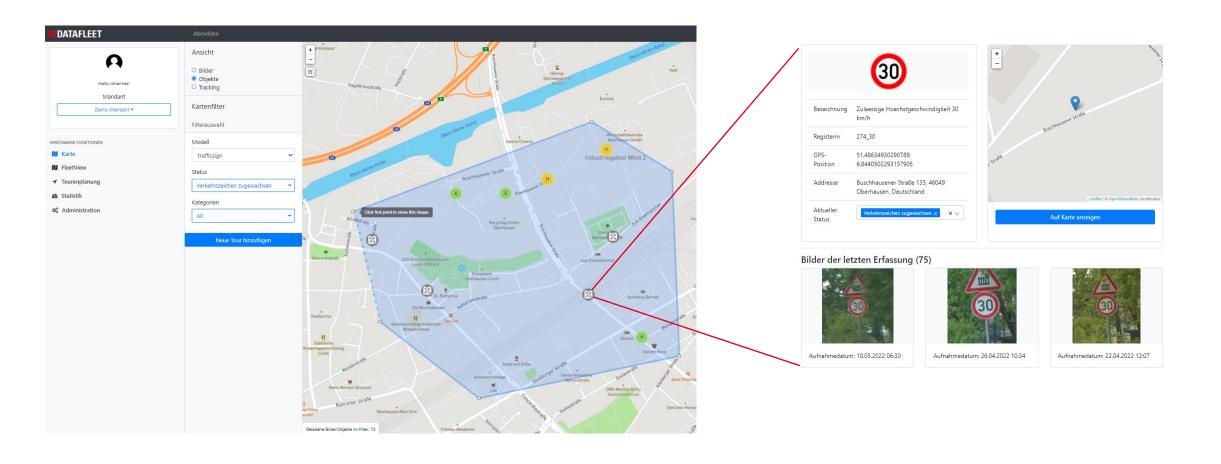
for example 80 overgrown traffic signs in April





Practical example WBO Oberhausen:

The data can be used to plan optimized maintenance





Let's go further & challenge us!

Where the shoe pinches?

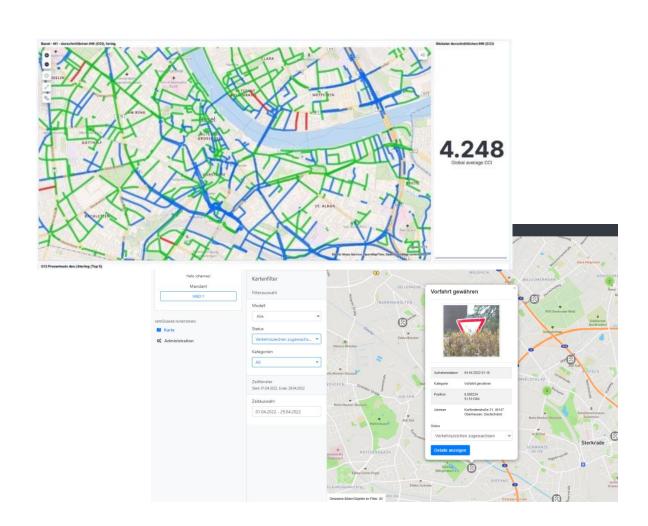
Clean city, security, waste quality, infrastructure management ...

Define your targets ...

Quality of service, resources, process optimization ...

... and reach them together

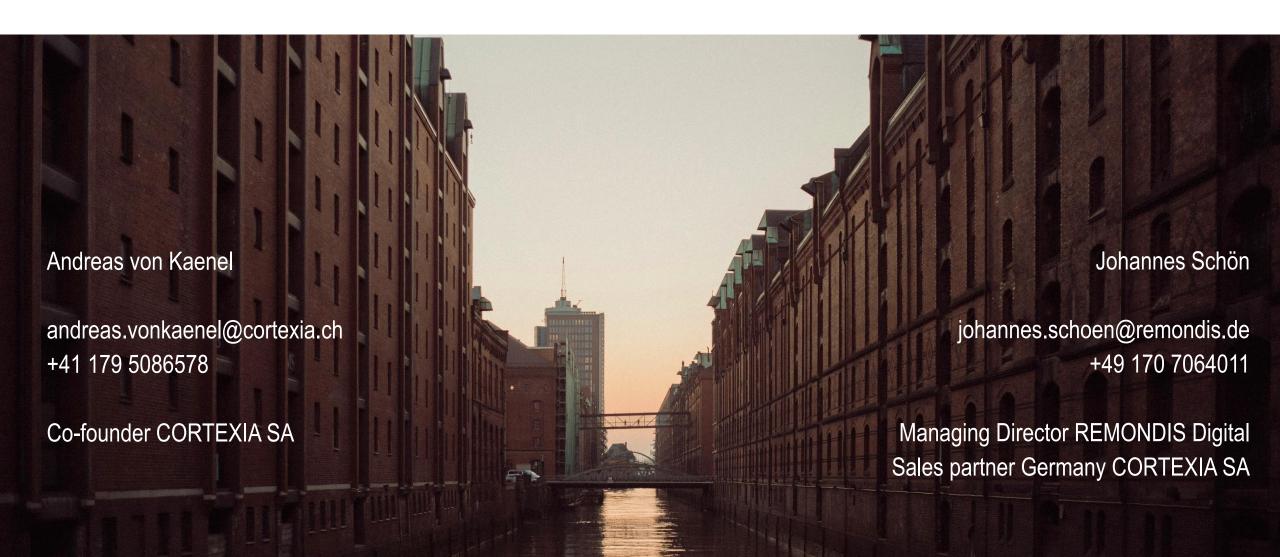
Ramp-up projects in limited time







Thank you!

















Spain is one of the European countries with the largest fleet of wind turbines, with total power 28 073 MW and 21 430 turbines. Around 12 600 wind turbines will reach the end useful life (25 years) in 2030.



PNIEC (National Energy and Climate Plan) targets to reach 42% energy consumption from renewables in 2030. Wind energy installed power should increase 80%, reaching 50 GW in 2030.



Repowering: Replace old models by new and more efficient models increase wind farm electricity output while reducing the environmental impact of new capacity.



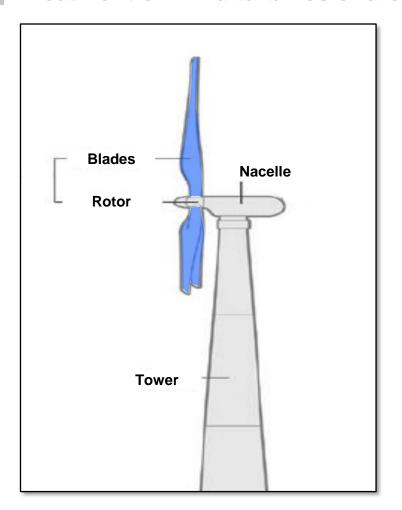
- Main destination of EOL wind blades is landfilling. New alternatives for its valorization must be tackled.
- With an aging wind fleet there will be an exponential growth of blades generated as waste in the coming years.
- There are currently no regulations forbidding blades in landfills, but this will soon become an unsustainable practice.

We must establish a circular economy solution for EOL wind blades.

Recycling of Blades

LM WIND PROWER PROJECT COLORS A GE Renewable Energy business ZELO COLORS COLORS

Treatment of Wind turbines end-of-life materials



Turbine materials	EoL treatment	Total weight percentage
Steel / Iron	100% recycling	89%
Aluminum and alloys	100% recycling	1,3%
Copper and alloys	100% recycling	0,6%
Fiberglass / Carbon fiber	~90-100% to landfills	5,7%
Plastics	100% recycling	2,7%
Lubricants / Other fluids	100% recycling	0,4%



Wind blades are the most difficult components to recycle.

Fiberglass and carbon fiber composites are the main material in windblades with reduced valorization alternatives.

3.5 MW wind turbine with a total weight of 500 tons. Source: Vestas 2018, ETIP Wind, PwC Strategy & Analysis

Repowering and potential market in Spain

Repowering

- Best locations for wind turbine parks are already devoted to this purpose but installed equipment are inefficient if compared with state-of-the-art wind turbines.
- Development of more efficient wind turbines provides the opportunity to replace the oldest wind turbines by new equipment with optimal performance.

Technological improvement



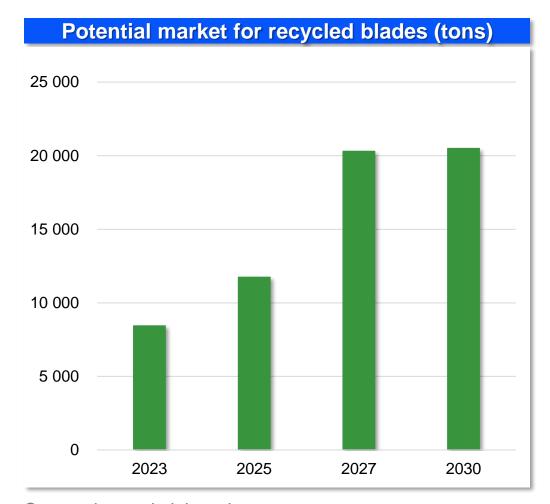
To increase renewable electricity production in EoL wind farms that were installed in the geographical areas with better wind quality by replacing old Wind turbines with state-of-the-art (SOTA) ones.



Reduced environmental impact:

- SOTA wind turbines require, if compared with oldest technology, less number of wind turbines for higher electricity production. Repowering reduce environmental impact of oldest Wind farms.
- SOTA wind turbines have a lower rotational speed than first generation ones, producing less noise impact.





Source: internal elaboration







To provide a circular solution to the wind energy industry for the valorization of wind blades.



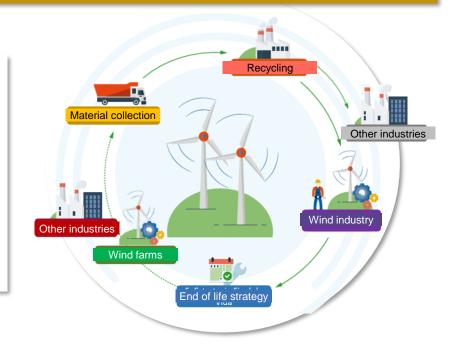
Industrial scaling of technologies and processes that promote the **reuse and recycling** of blades&scraps.



To convert EoL wind blades in secondary raw materials and identify its off-takers.

GOALS

- The Project aims to develop a versatile plant for treating EoL blades & scraps by its conversion in different secondary raw materials for different applications.
- The Project aims to provide a circular solution for the valorization of wind blades avoiding its landfilling..
- Project will make it possible to apply secondary raw materials in different industrial sectors.



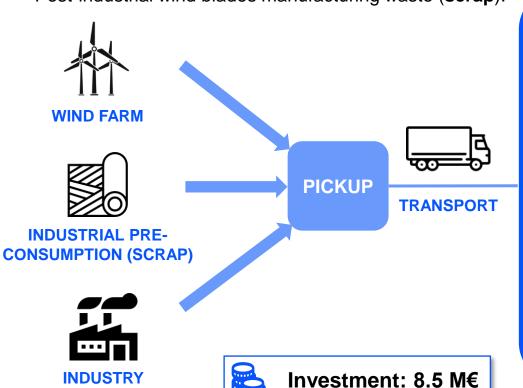
Process



INPUT

EoL blades from **repowering and dismantling** of wind farms. Composites waste from other sectors.

Post-industrial wind blades manufacturing waste (scrap).



30 Jobs

RECYCLING PLANT

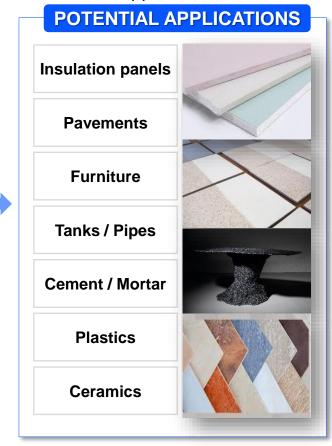
- 1. RECEPTION
- 2. CLASSIFICATION / DOWNLOAD
- 3. PRE-TREATMENT Mechanical grinding
- 4. TREATMENT

6 000 tons/year



OUTPUT

Recycled material for different industrial applications.



Location and planning

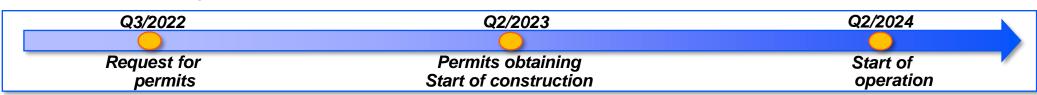


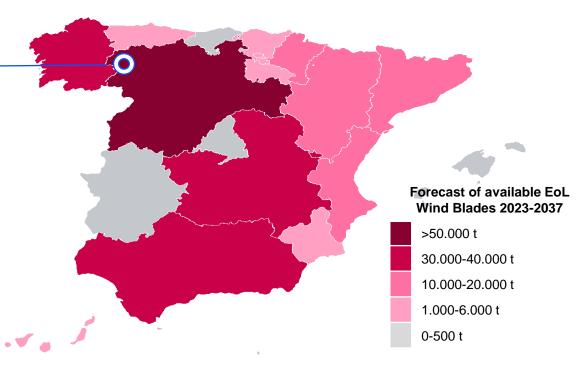


The Project is located in Cubillos del Sil (northwest Spain) in the ENDESA's Power Plant.

Northwest of Spain concentrates an important amount of EoL Wind turbines for the period 2023-2037.

Futur-e Endesa plan promotes initiatives to attract economic activity and employment in those areas affected by the progressive closure of thermal power plants. **Compostilla Thermal Power Plant (1 050 MW)** was closed in September 2020, and now it is currently being dismantled.





Partners

endesa

- First electricity company in Spain and the second in Portugal, within Enel, the largest electricity group in Europe. Endesa currently has 2.7 GW of installed wind capacity in Spain.
- The company's plan is based on a 48% growth in installed renewable power, rising to 4 000 MW between wind and photovoltaic energy.
- 63% of its peninsular generating park will be free of emissions at the end of 2024.





- German company integrated into the Schwarz Group, focused on the circular economy and the management and recovery of waste.
- It offers urban, waste treatment and recycling services with the aim of closing the circle, reducing the consumption of raw materials and lengthening their life cycle.
- In Iberia, it manages more than 140
 treatment facilities: eco-parks,
 composting plants, industrial plants,
 circular economy plants, transfer
 centers and controlled deposits.





 GE has one of the broadest portfolios of renewable energy projects in the industry and one of the largest installed bases in the world: more than 370 GW.

M POWER PROPERTY CONTROL OF THE POWER SERVICES CONTROL OF THE POWE

LM Wind Power is a manufacturer of wind turbine blades and is one of the main players in the wind industry with more than 400 GW of power installed worldwide, manufacturing more than 175 000 blades since 1975. It has manufacturing plants in Ponferrada and Castellón, which produce 2 000 MW per year, with Ponferrada being its plant with the highest production activity in Europe (more 1 400 tons/year of scrap both).

Consortium made up of leading companies in the Wind sector and in Waste management and circular economy guarantees a circular and efficient solution for the management of EoL blades.



Thank you!

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Block 3: CO2 reduction



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Chaim Waibel,
Plastics Recyclers
Europe



Unico van Kooten, EU Secretary DWMA



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Key facts

505 amounting to (~ 19 % of the total waste generated in 2018)

10

waste streams with high resource potential,

27+1 regional focus EU member states plus UK

considering separate collected amounts and the potential within mixed waste streams



projections until 2035

compared to a baseline plus **several sensitivities**



Key results

Starting with **13** Mt CO_{2eq} in 2018 when adopting a 20-year time horizon

-150_{Mt CO_{2eq}}

by 2035 compared to 2018 by successfully applying current waste legislation and adopting it to C&I waste

Reduction potential





Reduction potential -296 Mt CO_{2eq}

by 2035 compared to 2018 by increasing efforts and reducing landfilling to a minimum



Key observation

The waste management industry has cross-industrial interlinkages by making valuable waste derived content available to the whole economy as secondary resources for material and energy uses

For more ambitious projections, the municipal waste targets need to be extended to commercial and industrial wastes, and waste suitable for recycling and energy recovery should be diverted from landfills.

Additional potentials are beyond the current legislation. To achieve maximum CO₂ avoidance, policy makers are advised to make optimal use of all available capacity for recycling and waste to energy.









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FEAD European Waste Management Association