

# The Policy Tool

## WASTE TO ENERGY

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# The W2E-Project - Objectives



- Increased knowledge and good practice of regional policies for sustainable waste management
- Improve the waste management in a sustainable way following the waste hierarchy.
- Develop regional action plans to improve sustainable waste management (by using the Policy Tool)



# The Policy Tool - Objectives



- Identification of the status of waste management system in the regions
- Help identifying the appropriate steps to improve waste management
  - Where do you find further opportunities?
- Act as a base for the regional waste management plans

# Focus, Function and Results (1/2)



- Focus: Mapping of the status of the regional waste management
  - General mapping of the regions total waste situation
  - Major focus on hazardous waste, municipal waste, plus other major waste streams briefly
- Static tool
  - Each part of the Waste hierarchy is analysed separately
- The results will show the relative potential for improvement within each of the eight parts



# Focus, Function and Results (2/2)



- Each region must then prioritize between the different parts
- Highest priority is to get control over the hazardous waste
- The information will serve as a basis for the regional development of sustainable waste management plans
- The regional waste management plans must separately be developed by the regions, the Policy Tool is a tool to facilitate this process

# National Waste Management Plans According to Directive 2008/98/EC



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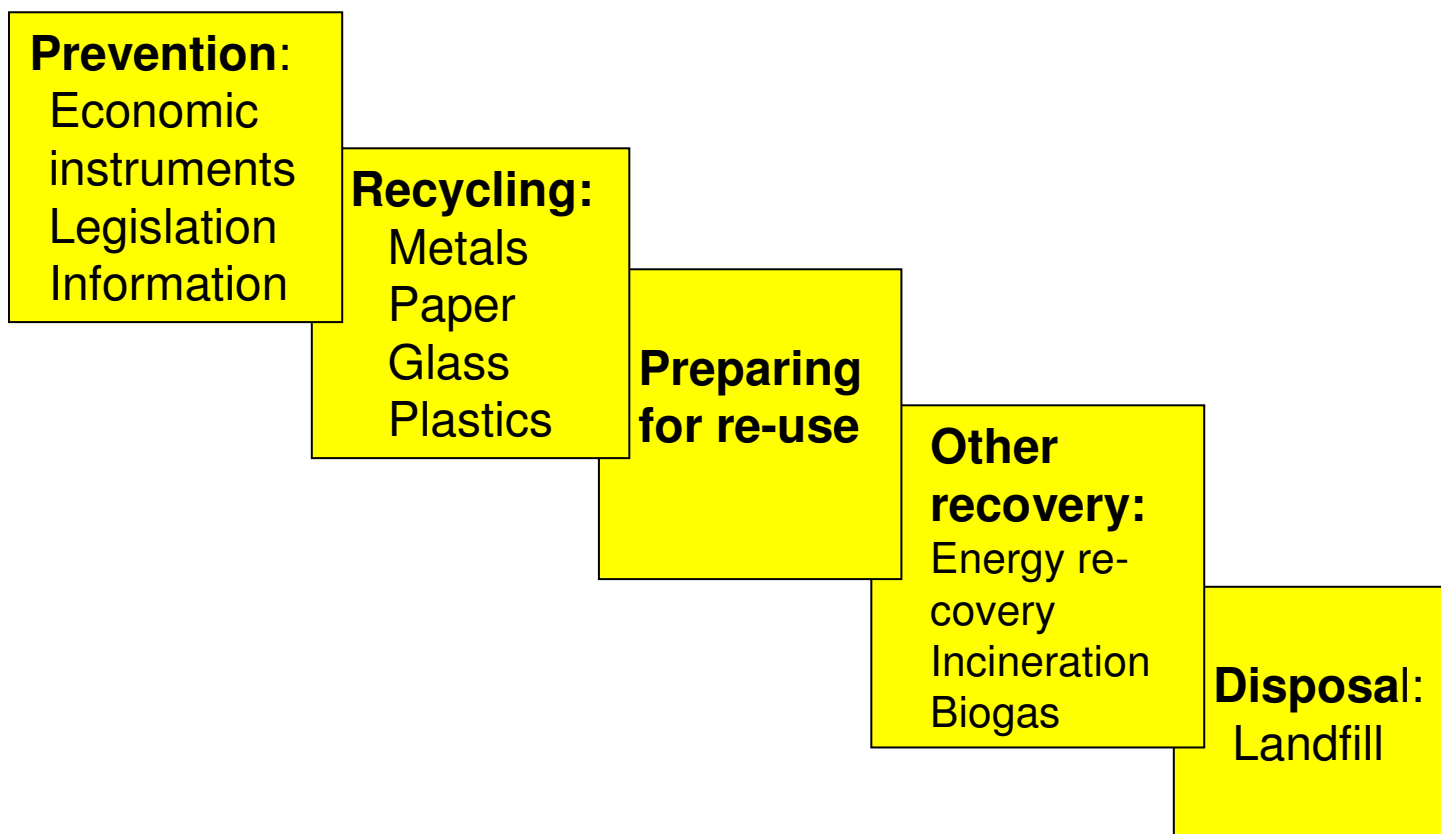
- Analysis of the current waste management situation
- Type, quantity and source of waste
- Existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations
- General waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies



# The Waste Hierarchy



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# Areas included in the Policy Tool (1/3)



## 1. Effects from regulatory framework on prevention

- Strategies, laws and regulations
- National policy instruments

## 2. Actions to prevent waste generation

- Regional influence
- Measures that can affect the design and production and distribution phase in manufacturing industries
- Measures that can affect the consumption and use phase





# Areas included in the Policy Tool (2/3)



## 3. Hazardous waste

- Hazardous waste
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment
- Batteries

## 4. Municipal waste

- Municipal solid waste
- Bio waste
- Recycling materials
- Bulky waste
- Garden waste

## 5. Collection and transportation



# Areas included in the Policy Tool (3/3)



## 6. Treatment

- Preparing for re-use
- Recycling
- Other recovery
  - Anaerobic digestion
  - Composting
  - Incineration

## 7. Self-sufficiency and proximity

## 8. Other major waste streams

- Commercial and industrial waste
- Construction and demolition waste
- Waste from mining and quarrying



# Score Compilation System (1/2)



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- For each part of the waste hierarchy, the Policy Tool contains a number of possible measures that may be taken to improve the region's waste management.
- These measures may have been taken or not taken by the participating region.
- The measures taken by the individual regions will result in a summary of points.
  - The higher the points, the more actions leading to a sustainable waste management are taken.
  - The results in each individual part of the waste hierarchy will be summarised



# Score Compilation System (2/2)



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1. A large number of measures are taken. The environmental utility and/or the marginal costs of measures within the area should decide which next steps that should be prioritised.
2. Some measures are taken, for example a functioning system for recycling exists. Further possibilities to take measures should exist.
3. A few or no measures are taken. Further measures should be taken within the region to improve the waste management.

