

Circular Economy trends, developments and innovations in Norway and the Nordics

Conference: "There is no waste – there are only raw materials" Organized by: The Polish Agency for Enterprise Development and Innovation Norway, at POLEKO 2022 International Fair in Poznan, October 20th 2022 A leading Scandinavian KNOW-HOW & TECHNOLOGY platform, proven by international recognised END USERS, set in NORWEGIAN and EUROPEAN LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK









About Green Business Norway

- renewable energy sector

- development and market expansion.



Circular Economy – Norwegian Cleantech industry makes a difference









FUTURE - Waste Management and the Circular Economy partnership with GBN









The circular symbiosis



















Norwegian Circular Economy roadmap 2030



Waste minimization

market and consumer behaviour/trends

Increased recycling of materials

traceability, brand recycling, new methods

Extended lifetime of products

design maintenance

Balancing disposer financing against increased market

downstream revenue

reduction of public fees, smarter collection, recycling/upcycling of materials







Norwegian system



Financing system and legal framework

fees, regulations, requirements, standards etc

Source separation/separation at source



Deposit system

material recovery of PET and cans



Recycling and waste processing infrastructure





How meet 65 % target?

- Obligatory source separation of food waste (min 70 % return rate)
- Curb side collection for more waste categories
- Central sorting of residual waste supplement to source separation
- PAYT- solutions, RFID and user control (keys, mobiles)
- Improved system for reuse and sorting recycling centres
- Design for reduction, reuse and recycling

Develop markets (demand) for recycled resources







Source separation with best results

Different bins:

Food waste – up to 80 % return rate Paper – up to 90 % return rate Plastic –

- up to 50 % return rate
- Up to 35 % recycling rate

Glass/metal packaging –

- Glass up to 80 % return rate
- Metall up to 50 % return rate









Central sorting best for plastic and metals

Bins + central sorting

- Food waste up to 80 % return
- Paper up to 90 % return
- Plastic
 - 90 % sorted out
 - 60-65 % to recycling
- Metals

• 90 % sorted out and sent to recycling









New national structure central sorting

Plastic household – 70 % have to be sorted out and sent to recycling

- National plan for central sorting
- Better national infrastructure for recycling
- Intensives to increase demand for recycled material
- Design new products –designed for sorting and recycling and made of recycled material









Flagship projects – REUSE OF BIORESOURCES







Use of circular economy

Input > 70 000 ton manure from pigs and cattle > 60 000 ton food waste from 1.2 million inhabitants > 15 000 ton food waste from industry

Output > 150 000 ton biofertilizer for new food production > 8.2 million Nm³ biomethane > 250 000 people with a big smile when eating our tomatoes

From food, to waste, to food

NUMBER OF STREET, DOGS, SH









Knowledgeand







Flagship projects – CENTRAL SORTING







- ROAF inter municipal company
- Advanced central automated sorting facility for household waste
- Pre-sorting of food waste
- Automated sorting of plastic materials Feed in
- capacity 40 tons pr hr Increased collection and
- recycling of
- plastics pr. person (from 4.5 to 17 kg pr person)





Why building an automated Waste Sorting Plant (WSP)?

A) Because the European Union forces us!

EU goals: ullet

In 2025, 55% of all municipal waste has to be material recycled. In 2030: 60%.

In 2035: 65%.

• For packaging, the rate of material recycling must reach 65% in 2025, increasing to 70 % until 2030. (For plastic packaging: 50% i 2025, 55% i 2030.)









Household waste statistics 2018, IVAR-region

Bio-waste (Wood Paper/ Plaste No Bricks, tiles , co Privat

Use of household

For re-use:

For material recycling:

For incineration/energy **Directly landfilled:**

Share of separated w

Why buildingan automated WSP?

> **B)** Because our recyclingrate stagnates!





Type of waste:		tons	kg/inhabit ant
Bio-waste (kitchen & garden)		27 972	86,9
Garden waste		4 437	13,8
Wood, incl. impregnate	d	11 567	35,9
Paper/cardboard/carton		14 253	44,3
	Metals	4 268	13,3
Glass		3 103	9,6
	Plastics	3 142	9,8
Textiles		2 297	7,1
	WEEE	3 767	11,7
Hazardous waste		1 413	4,4
	Car tires	7	0,0
Plaster plates, gypsum		1 141	3,5
Non-contaminated soil		3 048	9,5
icks, tiles , concrete, ceramics		4 097	12,7
Private boats and yacht	ts	11	0,0
Turnover of re-usable things		679	2,1
	Asphalt	49	0,2
Residual waste		43 636	135,5

<u>waste</u>	2014 TOTA	2015128887	2016	2017.04	2018
	1,8 %	2,0 %	2,1 %	2,4 %	2,3 %
	51,4 %	50,9 %	51,1 %	51,4 %	50,7 %
recov.:	43,9 %	44,0 %	43,7 %	42,9 %	43,5 %
	2,9 %	3,2 %	3,2 %	3,3 %	3,5 %
vaste:	65,6 %	65,7 %	65,8 %	65,8 %	65,8 %





Why building an automated WSP? **C)** Because waste separation at home has reached its limits!

And . . .

D) Because machines are able to separate waste better then you and me!













Calculated output from Forus WSP at input of 50.000 tons residual waste

PP	675	•
HDPE	478	
PET bottles	197	
PS	98	
LDPE	3 148	
Ferrous metals	1 434	
Non-ferrous metals	562	
Paper, cardbord, carton	1 799	
Mixed plastic - rigid	2 648	
Mixed plastic - film	4 441	
Rest > 60 mm	17 535	
Rest < 60 mm	16 984	
Total	50 000	t





- 16,8 % of the residual • household waste quantity is sorted out for material recycling (plastics, metals, paper).
- Another 14,2% is sorted out • («mixed plastics») – from 2022 this is sent to Denmark for sorting (Quantafuel)
- 69% has not been reclaimed ullet(**Q**o incineration).
- (82% av all plastics in the residual waste have been
- sorted out. High yield!) 21





Case example: How clean is the sorted plastics?

PURITIES OF BALED PLASTICS:

- LDPE 96 % (film):
 - 98 %
- HDPE: 98 %
- PP: 96 %
- PET: 95 %
- PS:

NOTE: «Purity» here means the share of objects consisting of the «right» plastic type.







Flagship projects – "Pay As You Throw principle"









Step-by-step model

- \bullet waste
- \bullet
- **Principle**: \bullet
 - lacksquare
 - ullet

delivered

Criterias for discount: \bullet

- ullet
- \bullet
- •



Purpose: Stimulate increased recycling and reduce residual

Target: Unified fees across all 9 municipalities

Basic fee equal for everyone

Residual waste fee estimated from expected amount

Sharing a bin

Composting / reduced frequency for collection

Sharing a bin / reduced frequency for collection

- Composting

Sharing/composting / reduced frequency for collection







Decision to collect data from waste collection

- ullet



- February 2004 the BIR board decides to collect
 - data from bins
 - 140 liter bin becomes the standard
- Plans to label all bins with tags







Project: Labeling all bins

- ullet
- Labeling in Bergen municipality was \bullet completed in 2009



- Between 2004-2007 bins (140L 660L) in
- all municipalities are labeled with tags.







New service: Collection of plastic packaging

- In 2008 all municipalities started recycling plastic
 - packaging
- From 2008 a fullscale pilot of the PAYT fee model •
 - was started in one municipality
 - The customers have one included bin collection for residual
 - waste per month
 - The customers can empty their bin every week, but pays for
 - Recyclable fractions are free: paper, plastics etc.
- From 2009 the PAYT was introduced in 8 out of 9 ${\color{black}\bullet}$
 - municipalities



each time it is emptied







Residual waste is reduced –

recyclable fractions increase

- The residual waste amount was reduced with 21% in the pilot municipality
- 300 tons.
- Plastics 2008 2010 increase with 330%
- Glas and metal 2008 2010 increase with 10%



- In 2008 the amount residual waste was almost
- 15 000 tons, in 2010 the amount is reduced 12







Customer surveys

- Customer survey from the first pilot
 - Customers have changes their behaviour and •
 - are more aware of their waste amounts
 - The incentive to save money has a siginificant •
 - impact
 - The customers think it is a fair fee system









Trial period in Bergen

- Bergen municipality decides
 - to try a 2-year trial project for the PAYT fee syste,
- from 40 to 28 per year over night.
- Residual waste amount is reduced with 8 & \bullet
- The paper amount is unchanged \bullet
- \bullet packaging is increased.



Average times a customer empties a bin is reduced

Amounts of plastics and glas and metall







Modern infrastructure makes the PAYT model possible to apply for more customers



- Data collection when customer opens container ullet
- Allows for customers with different • infrastructure to pay by comparable fee systems





Flagship projects – "Incentivised collection and sorting of recyclables"









Smart collection



Cycled SmartBins

SmartBins are physical smart collection points. Each SmartBin have self sorting capabilities, Image recognition technology, AI and a variety of sensors and scales. Our SmartBins are fully integrated with our digital platform and incentive mechanisms







Intuitive design



Self-Sorting based on AI technology



Low power consumption



Social incentives driven, disposal of recyclables becomes fun



Mobile application



Digital platform

Digital platform with mobile applications, connecting the entire ecosystem of disposers, Cycled SmartBins, collectors, award providers and end users.









Flagship projects – "Reuse of materials"













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reusable objects







Repair

Upcycle

Clean

Sale through second-hand consept stores







- lacksquare
 - Repair and upcycle.
- Get those who don't buy second hand
 - today, to choose to buy second hand.
 - Professional presentation
- Suport circular economy

living out of it.



Objects going out with increased value.

- Independent actors should be able to make a









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Green Business Norway



based on Scandinavian KNOW-HOW & TECHNOLOGY, proven by Norwegian END USERS, set in NORWEGIAN LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

CONFERENCES • SEMINARS • PROJECTS

Chinese National Government 2017 • EU Climate KIC Accelerator awards 2018/2019/2020/2021



- Conference at Polish Parliament (Sejm), 2015 Study tours for Eastern European governments & Parliaments representatives, 2014, 2015, 2016,
- 2017 Optimization of recyclables' collection, Romania, 2015 Study on utiliization of food waste, Bulgaria, 2015 Best practices in recycling Institute
- of Environment, Poland 2017 Development of Electromobility in Poland –Institute of Environment, Poland 2017 Circular Economy best practices,



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Appendixes



Some facts about MSW Norway 2019

Household waste

• 427 kg/inhabitant 2,3 mill tons

Commercial waste under MSW

• 2,4 mill tons

Separate beverage deposit system

• 8 kg/inhabitant

Average recycling rate all systems:

2

• 38 %

Energy recovery:

- 58 %
- Landfill

• 4 %









Household waste – treatment 2019 (SSB)



4 Green Busniess Norway 26.11.2020 3





- Materialrecycling Composting Biogas production Incineration Land fill
- Other





What concepts?

- What is being delivered at the
 - recycling center?
- What do people want?













- IIII Høye Smørbrød "65; Rundstykke "30;-Matpakke "50;-Baguett "60/80;-Rundstykke Matpakke Baguett sørr å oner Eplekake 7/13 Brup tes: ~60; ~40; ~45; ~50; ~35; Skuffekake Svele Kakestykke 18

















































Odd Fotball







