



**WELCOME
TO THE**

**BENELUX
CIRCULAR ECONOMY
BUSINESS FORUM**

4 October 2022





GO

INTERNATIONAL

Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum

4 & 5 October 2022

CLOSING CONFERENCE

15h15 – 17h15

Discover Zero Waste Strategies in the BeNeLux countries: Strategies & legal principles of waste management in Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands

organised in collaboration with LIST as part of the
“Betriber & Umwelt” conference cycle

moderated by:
Mr Guy Keckhut, #GuyKeckhut Communications



**BETRIBER
&EMWELT**
ENTREPRISES
&ENVIRONNEMENT



15h15 – 15h25

WELCOMING WORDS



Ms Sabrina Sagramola

Manager International Affairs &
EEN-National Coordinator
Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce

Mr Lucien Hoffmann

Director of the Environmental Research
and Innovation department - ERIN,
Luxembourg Institute of
Science and Technology



15h25 – 15h30

PRESENTATION OF BETRIBER & ÆMWELT

Ms Caroline Fedrigo

Senior Engineer,

LIST - Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology



INTRODUCTION

Caroline Fedrigo

Senior Environmental Engineer

Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat
et du Développement durable



**BETRIBER
&EMWELT**
ENTREPRISES
&ENVIRONNEMENT

LUXEMBOURG
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY





www.betribler-ewwelt.lu

MEILLEURES TECHNIQUES DISPONIBLES

LABEL SOLAR IMPULSE FOUNDATION



Betribler&Emwelt est une plateforme d'informations réglementaires et environnementales pour les entreprises luxembourgeoises



Page d'accueil

Actualités



20.09.2022

« Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum » et événement « Zéro déchets »

La Chambre de Commerce et son réseau Enterprise Europe Network - Luxembourg, en étroite collaboration avec l'Union Benelux, (...)

[En savoir plus](#)



20.09.2022

KlimaExpo 2022 et les solutions luxembourgeoises labellisées par la Fondation Solar Impulse

Participez à KlimaExpo 2022 et découvrez les solutions luxembourgeoises labellisées par la Fondation Solar Impulse.

[En savoir plus](#)



09.09.2022

Atelier - table ronde « Circularité dans la construction »

Le Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), en collaboration avec Luxinnovation et l'Université de Luxembourg, (...)

[En savoir plus](#)



22.07.2022

Remise des certifications EMAS et EU Ecolabel

Le 16 juin 2022, le Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat et du Développement durable (MECDD) et l'Administration de (...)

[En savoir plus](#)



08.07.2022

Contrôles de conformité des produits biocides dans les points de vente au Luxembourg

Dans le cadre du projet européen harmonisé de mise en œuvre du règlement relatif aux produits biocides BEF - 2 (Biocidal (...))

[En savoir plus](#)



Plus d'actualités



MEILLEURES TECHNIQUES DISPONIBLES

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« Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum » et événement « Zéro déchets »

PUBLIÉ LE 20.09.2022

La Chambre de Commerce et son réseau Enterprise Europe Network - Luxembourg, en étroite collaboration avec l'Union Benelux, organise le « Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum », qui se tiendra à la Chambre de Commerce de Luxembourg les 4 et 5 octobre 2022.

[En savoir plus](#)



KlimaExpo 2022 et les solutions luxembourgeoises labellisées par la Fondation Solar Impulse

PUBLIÉ LE 20.09.2022

Participez à KlimaExpo 2022 et découvrez les solutions luxembourgeoises labellisées par la Fondation Solar Impulse.

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BETRIBER & EMWELT

Evènements

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04.10.2022

Zéro déchets : réglementation et bonnes pratiques dans le Benelux

En savoir plus



04.10.2022 - 05.10.2022

Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum

En savoir plus

Plus d'événements

Rubrique Ressources



A PROPOS RESSOURCES PARTENAIRES CONTACT

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Circularité dans la construction – Un cas d'école : Petite Maison à Belval

Le Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), en collaboration avec Luxinnovation et l'Université de Luxembourg, organise un atelier-table ronde autour de la thématique de la circularité et du réemploi dans la construction, illustré à travers le projet « Petite Maison ».

Date : 28.09.2022

En savoir plus



Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum

La Chambre de Commerce et son réseau Enterprise Europe Network - Luxembourg, en étroite collaboration avec l'Union Benelux, ont le plaisir de vous inviter à participer au Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum, qui aura lieu à Luxembourg les 4 et 5 octobre 2022.

Date : 04.10.2022 - 05.10.2022

En savoir plus



Zéro déchets : réglementation et bonnes pratiques dans le Benelux

Dans le cadre du « Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum », le Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), en collaboration avec le Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat et du Développement Durable (MECDD) et la Chambre de Commerce de Luxembourg, organise un événement sur la thématique « Zéro déchets ».

Date : 04.10.2022

En savoir plus

Filtres

Thématique

Toutes

Format

Tous

Filtrer

Archives

2022 : 4 événements

2021 : 4 événements

2020 : 6 événements

2019 : 6 événements

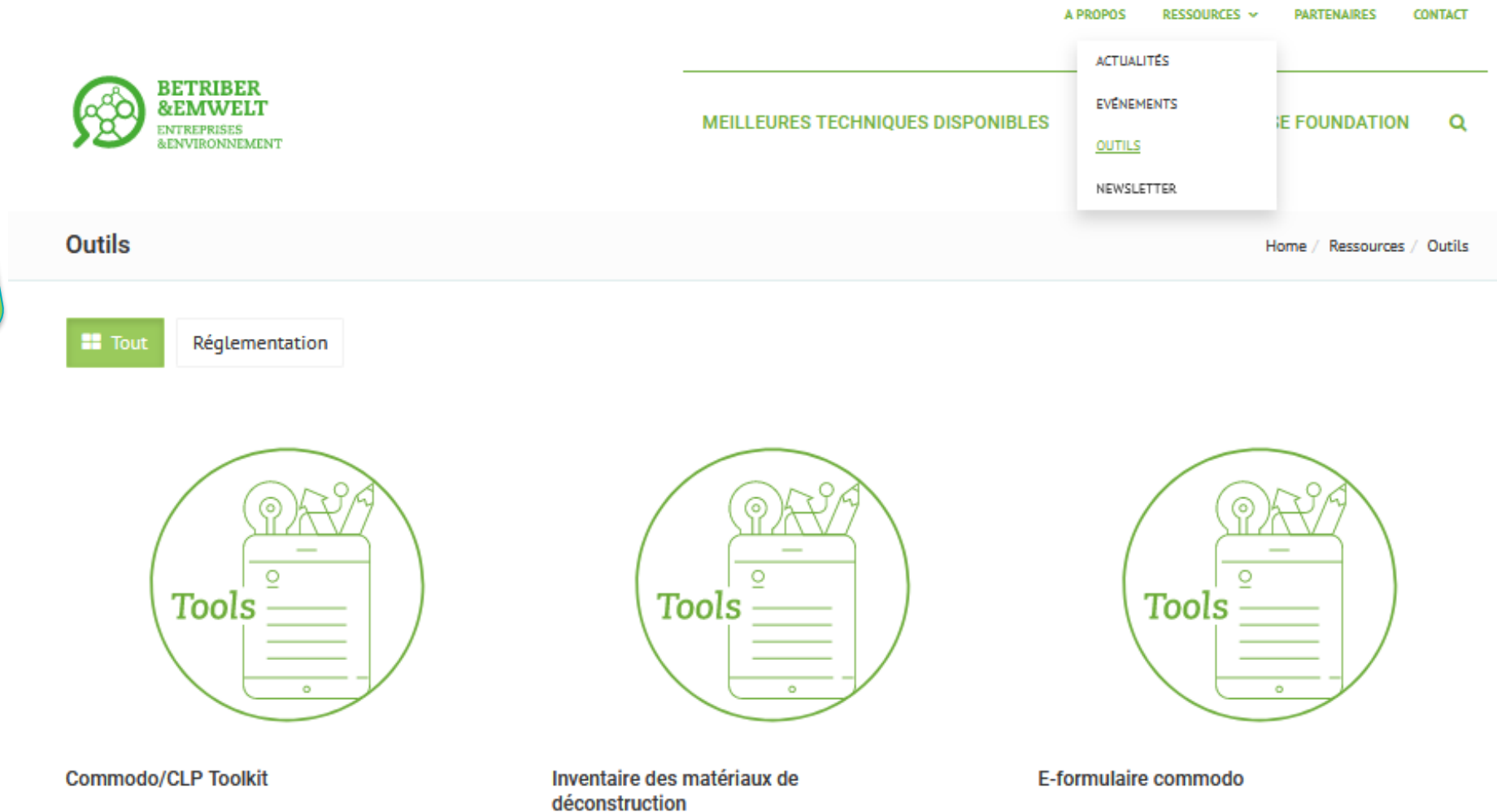
2018 : 3 événements

2017 : 6 événements

2016 : 1 événement



Téléchargeables
gratuitement



The screenshot shows the website's navigation menu with 'RESSOURCES' expanded to show 'ACTUALITÉS', 'EVÉNEMENTS', 'OUTILS', and 'NEWSLETTER'. The main content area is titled 'Outils' and features a breadcrumb trail 'Home / Ressources / Outils'. Below the title are two filter buttons: 'Tout' (selected) and 'Réglementation'. Three tool cards are displayed, each with a circular icon containing a smartphone and the word 'Tools'. The tools listed are 'Commodo/CLP Toolkit', 'Inventaire des matériaux de déconstruction', and 'E-formulaire commodo'.

Abonnez-vous à notre newsletter !



S'abonner

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MEILLEURES TECHNIQUES DISPONIBLES

ACTUALITÉS

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Afin de vous tenir informé(e) sur les dernières actualités, événements et informations relatives aux législations environnementales au Luxembourg, Betriber&Emwelt édite régulièrement sa lettre d'information.

Pour vous abonner, n'hésitez pas à remplir le formulaire ci-dessous.

A noter que l'adresse e-mail utilisée doit être nominative, les e-mails génériques (info@) n'étant pas pris en compte lors de l'inscription.

Formulaire d'inscription à notre lettre d'information

Prénom * * champs obligatoires

Nom *

Adresse e-mail *

Nom de l'entreprise *

Fonction *

Pays *

S'inscrire

Email : betriber-emwelt@list.lu

Téléphone : (+352) 275 888 -1



Contact

[Home](#) / [Contact](#)

Pour toute demande d'information complémentaire aux informations présentes sur la plateforme Betriber&Emwelt (B&E), contactez-nous en remplissant notre formulaire de contact en ligne.

Pour vous tenir informé(e) sur les activités de B&E, nous vous invitons à vous inscrire à notre lettre d'information.

Informations générales

Titre*	Nom*	Prénom*
<input type="text" value="Madame"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Adresse e-mail*	N° de téléphone	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Société

Société*	Effectif
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Secteur d'activité*	Fonction*
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Adresse

Numéro*	Rue*
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Code postal*	Ville*
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



15h30 – 15h50

LUXEMBOURG'S NEW REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

DISCOVER THE “NULL OFFALL LËTZEBUERG” STRATEGY
& “OFFALL – A RESSOURCËPAK” LAW PACKAGE!

Mr Paul Rasqué

Advisor, Environment Department,
Luxembourg Ministry of Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development





Economie circulaire au Luxembourg



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat
et du Développement durable



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Énergie et de
l'Aménagement du territoire



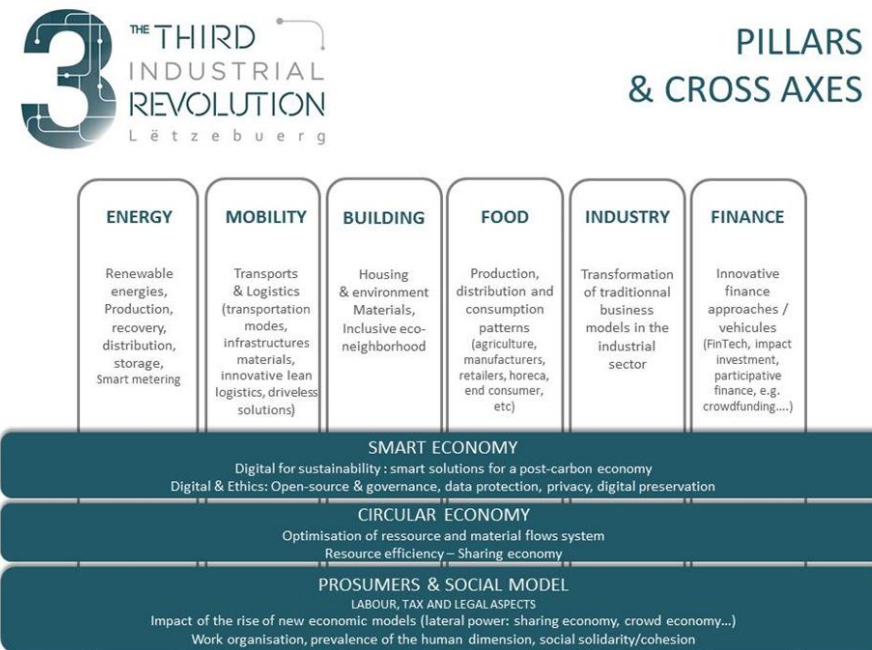
LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Économie



2014: Etude “Luxembourg as a CE knowledge capital and testing ground”

EC = “L'utilisation restauratrice des matériaux et des produits dans des cycles alimentés par des sources renouvelables, où tout est une ressource pour autre chose, générant des impacts économiques, sociaux et écologiques positifs grâce à l'amélioration de la qualité et de la productivité des ressources.”

2016: Troisième Révolution Industrielle (TIR)





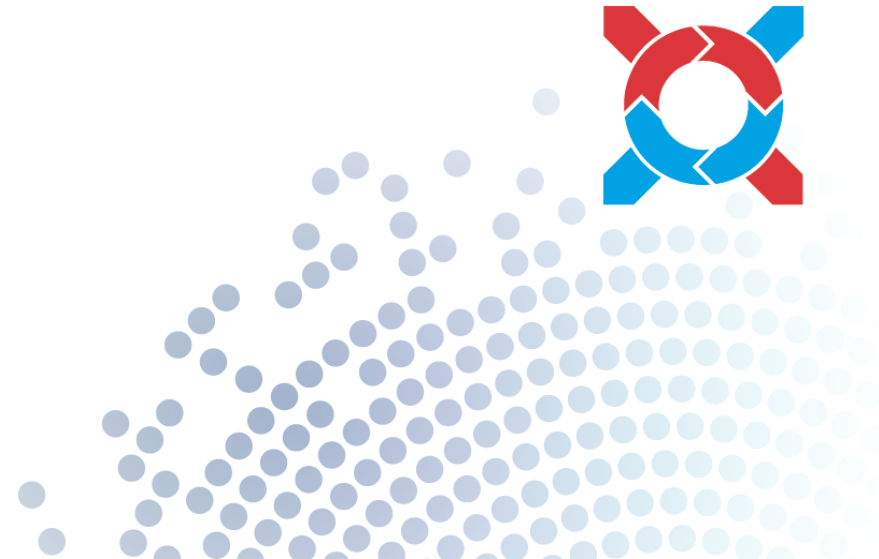
Stratégie Null Offall Lëtzebuerg



[La stratégie « Null Offall Lëtzebuerg »](#)

Stratégie pour une économie circulaire Luxembourg

Strategie Kreeslafwirtschaft Lëtzebuerg

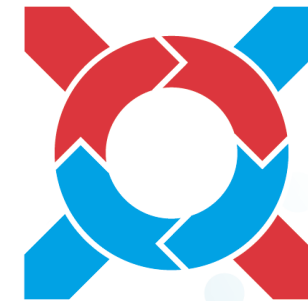


<https://economie-circulaire.public.lu/fr.html>



Circular Economy Strategy Luxembourg

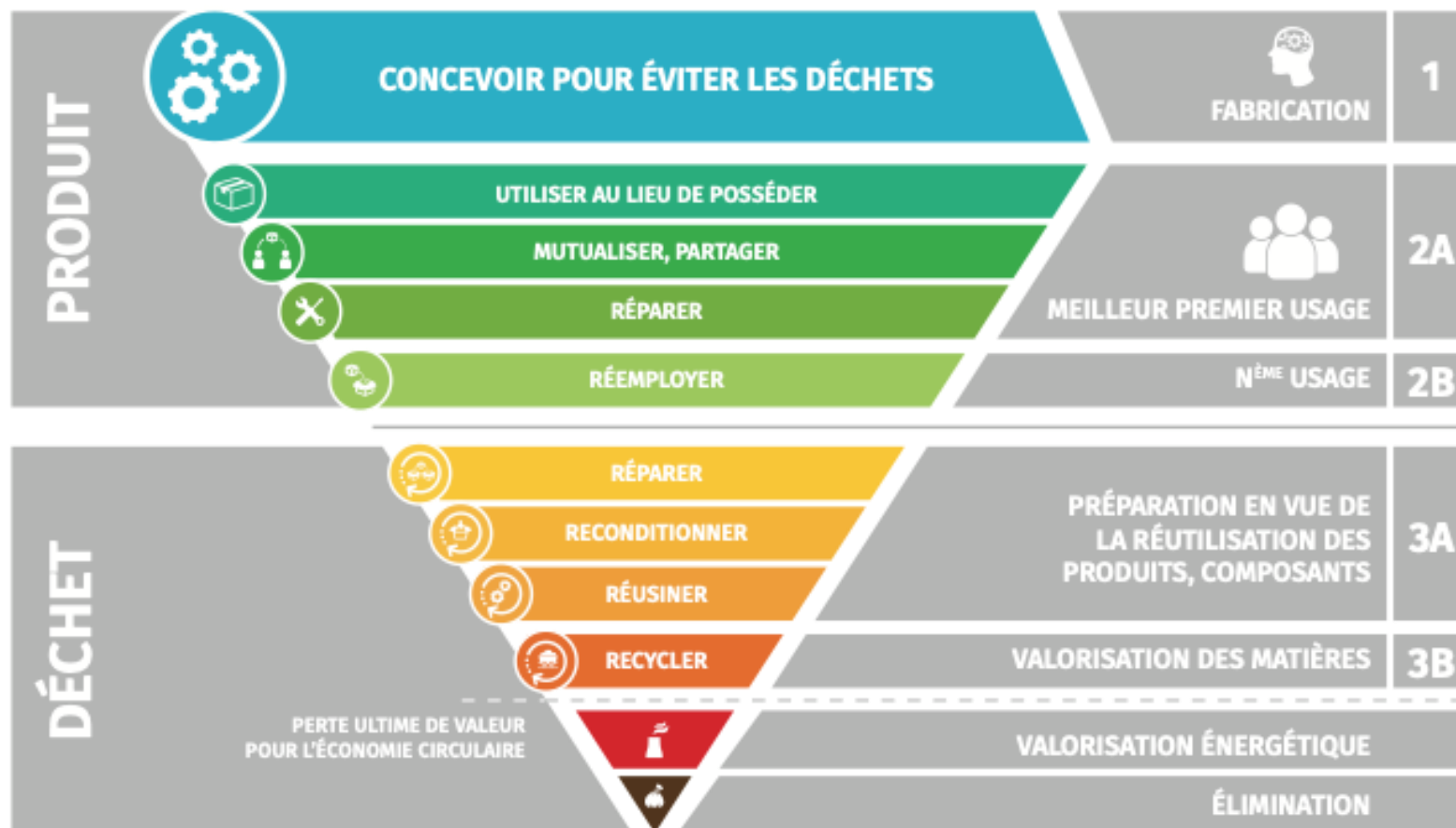
Strategie Kreeslafwirtschaft Lëtzebuerg



- *Boîte à outils pour fédérer les acteurs (publics) et accélérer la mise en œuvre de l'EC au Luxembourg*
- *Cadre de la gouvernance interministérielle (MEA, MECDD, MECO, MFIN, MTEESS, MPC)*
- *Visibilité et collaboration nationale et internationale*



www.circular-economy.lu





- Les emballages de boissons servant à la consommation humaine et qui sont mis sur le marché luxembourgeois sont soumis à un système de consigne national unique. Le montant de la consigne varie en fonction de la nature de l'emballage entre 10 centimes et 1 euro.
 - La date et les modalités de mise en œuvre du système de consigne sont définies par voie de Règlement Grand-Ducal.
- Les fêtes et événements publics remplaceront progressivement les **objets à usage unique** par des produits réutilisables. Sont d'abord visés les objets à usage unique en plastique (2023), ensuite certains objets à usage unique (2024):



MOINS DE PUBLICITES NON DESIREE



- Les publicités apposées sur les voitures sont interdites
- A partir du 1^{er} janvier 2024, le dépôt et la distribution d'imprimés publicitaires à vocation commerciale, à l'exception de la presse d'information gratuite, dans les boîtes à lettres sont interdits, sauf accord formel du destinataire.



MOINS DE GASPILLAGE ALIMENTAIRE

- Les dons et la redistribution d'aliments invendus des supermarchés en vue de la consommation humaine sont privilégiés par rapport à l'alimentation animale et à la transformation en produits non alimentaires.
 - Supermarchés de plus de 400m² : Élaboration d'un plan de prévention de déchets alimentaires
 - Restauration : Droit du client à emporter les restes de repas à la maison



SIMPLIFIER LE RECYCLAGE



- A partir du 1^{er} janvier 2023, les supermarchés de plus de 400m² doivent installer un **point de reprise d’emballages** issus des produits achetés.
- A partir du 1^{er} janvier 2024, les supermarchés de plus de 1500m² doivent mettre en place des **infrastructures pour la collecte séparée** de certaines fractions de déchets: papier/carton, verre, plastique, piles et accumulateurs portables, emballages métalliques, emballages composites, déchets d’équipements électriques et électroniques.
- L’accès aux centres de ressources est garanti à tout résident du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, indépendamment de son lieu de résidence.
- Toutes les **résidences** d’au moins 4 unités seront équipées de **points de collecte** pour papier/carton, verre, déchets organiques, emballages, batteries et accumulateurs.

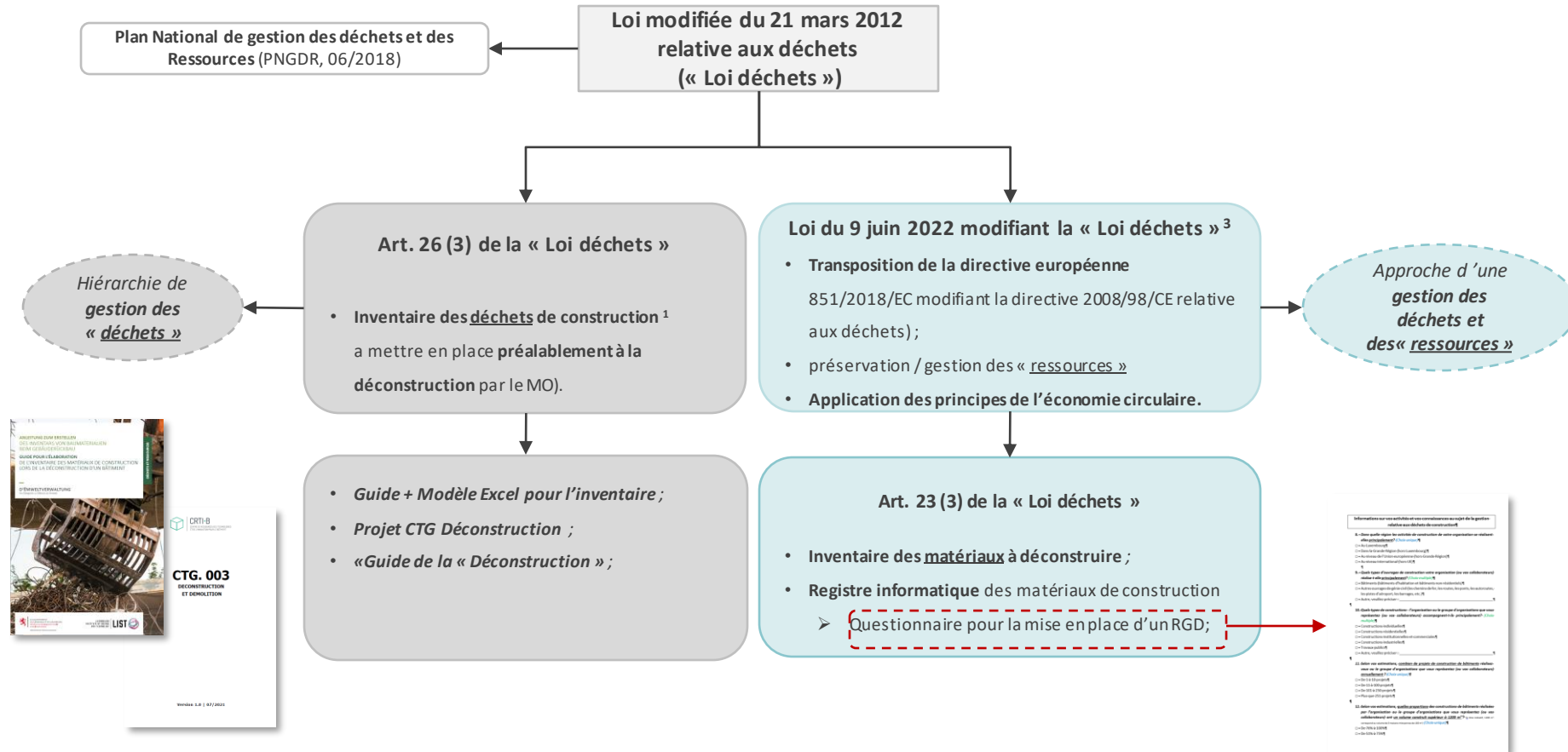


MOINS DE SINGLE-USE & MOINS D'EMBALLAGE



- A partir du 1^{er} janvier 2023 , les restaurants sont tenus de servir toutes les consommations sur place dans des récipients réemployables.
- A partir du 1^{er} janvier 2025, les repas à emporter ou livrés doivent être proposés dans des récipients réemployables et avoir un système de reprise
 - Une feuille de route doit être établie pour le 1^{er} janvier 2024 par les responsables du secteur concerné
- A partir du 1^{er} juillet 2023, certains fruits et légumes frais en petits conditionnements (moins de 1,5kg) ne peuvent plus être vendus dans des emballages en plastique.
- A partir du 1^{er} janvier 2025, tous les sacs (peu importe le matériel et la taille), gobelets pour boissons et certains récipients pour aliments seront payants dans les points de vente.





1) <https://environnement.public.lu/fr/offall-ressourcen/types-de-dechets/dechets-construction-demolition-dcd/inventaire-dechets-construction.html>

2) https://environnement.public.lu/fr/publications/dechets/inventaire_materiaux_construction.html

3) Loi du 9 juin 2022 modifiant : 1° la loi modifiée du 21 mars 2012 relative aux déchets ; 2° la loi modifiée du 31 mai 1999 portant institution d'un fonds pour la protection de l'environnement.



Bâtiment Jean-Monnet 1 – Kirchberg

Déconstruction sélective pour optimiser la valorisation des matériaux

2018 – 2019

Surface totale : 120.000 m²



Pièce F - analyse n°10

Analyses	
Al : 98,5	
Si : 0,45	
Fe : 0,29	
Ca : 0,018	
Mn : 0,088	
Mg : 0,51	
Cr : -0,002	
Zn : 0,011	

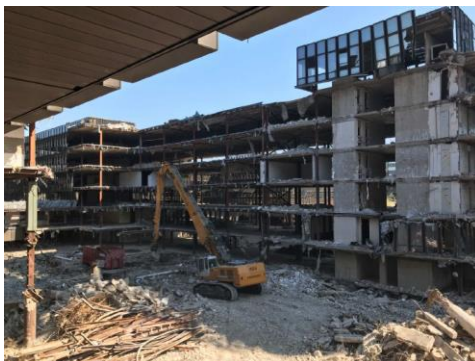
Poids 802g

Aluminium: façade et faux-plafond ~400to

Verre: façade et cloisons: ~150to

HYDRO
Hydro Aluminium, Clervaux

GIREV
RECYCLAGE VERRE & BOIS
GIREV, Thionville (F)

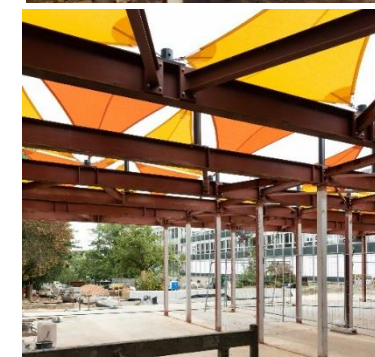


- Inventaire exhaustif
- Tests de déconstruction
- Upcycling de l'aluminium extrudé et profilé et du verre plat

Lycée Michel Lucius – Bloc 3000 – Limpertsberg

Déconstruction sélective visant un tri sélectif poussé et le réemploi d'éléments

2018 – 2021



- Inventaire exhaustif
- Critères d'attribution extra-financiers
- 12 fractions de déchets collectées séparément
- Réemploi de la structure métallique



Partenaires



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat
et du Développement durable

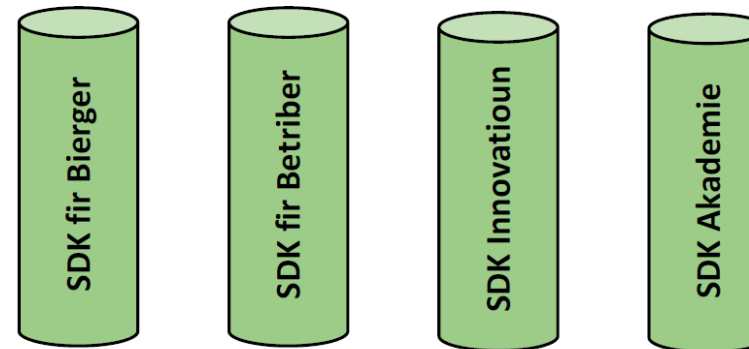


Chargé de mission:

Oeko-Service Luxembourg S.A.



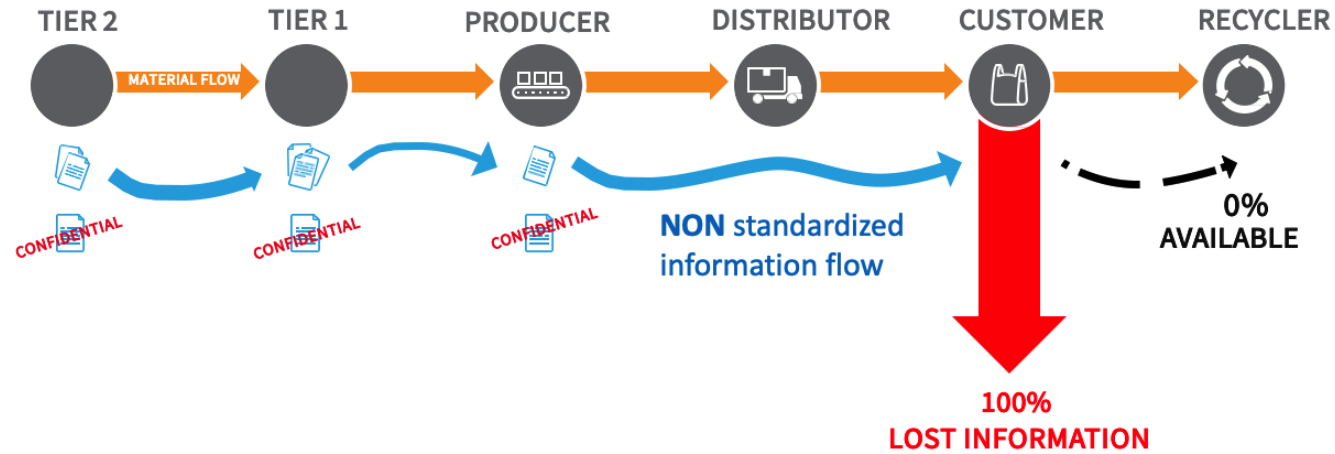
La SuperDrecksKëscht aujourd'hui:



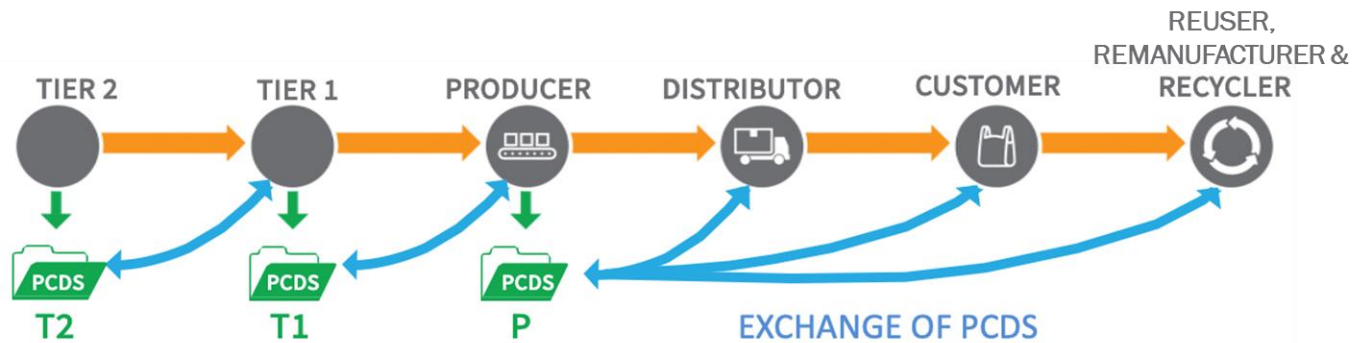
Les 4 piliers de la SuperDrecksKëscht

PRODUCT CIRCULARITY DATA SHEET

Collecting circularity data is expensive, difficult and non-standardized



Standardized way to share circularity data at each step of the value chain



Circularity Dataset initiative at the Ministry of the Economy

- Establish an intl. Standard on communicating circular product properties using a common language and promoting circular design and business models
- www.pcds.lu

+50 Participants from 12 countries (EU+NA)





Merci pour votre attention !

15h50 – 16h25

WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATION

WHICH GOOD PRACTICES IN BELGIUM AND IN THE
NETHERLANDS & WHICH SYNERGIES IN THE BENELUX?

Mr Emmanuel Mossay

Directeur Recherche & Innovation et Expert en
Économie Circulaire, EcoRes (BE)
(in digital)

Mr Rob Buurman

Director, Recycling Network Benelux (NL)
(in digital)

Mr Stéphane Verwilghen

Legal Advisor,
Benelux Union



Waste Management: What good practices in Belgium and what synergies in the Benelux?



Emmanuel Mossay

Director Research & Innovation

EcoRes

Visiting Professor UCLouvain & UNamur



SPF Economie, P.M.E., Classes moyennes et Energie

Plan d'action fédéral pour une économie circulaire 2021-2024

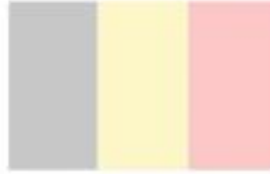


Futur indice de réparabilité



Réforme interrégionale du système des REP



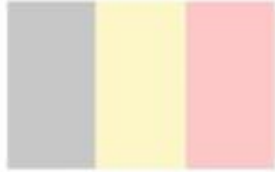
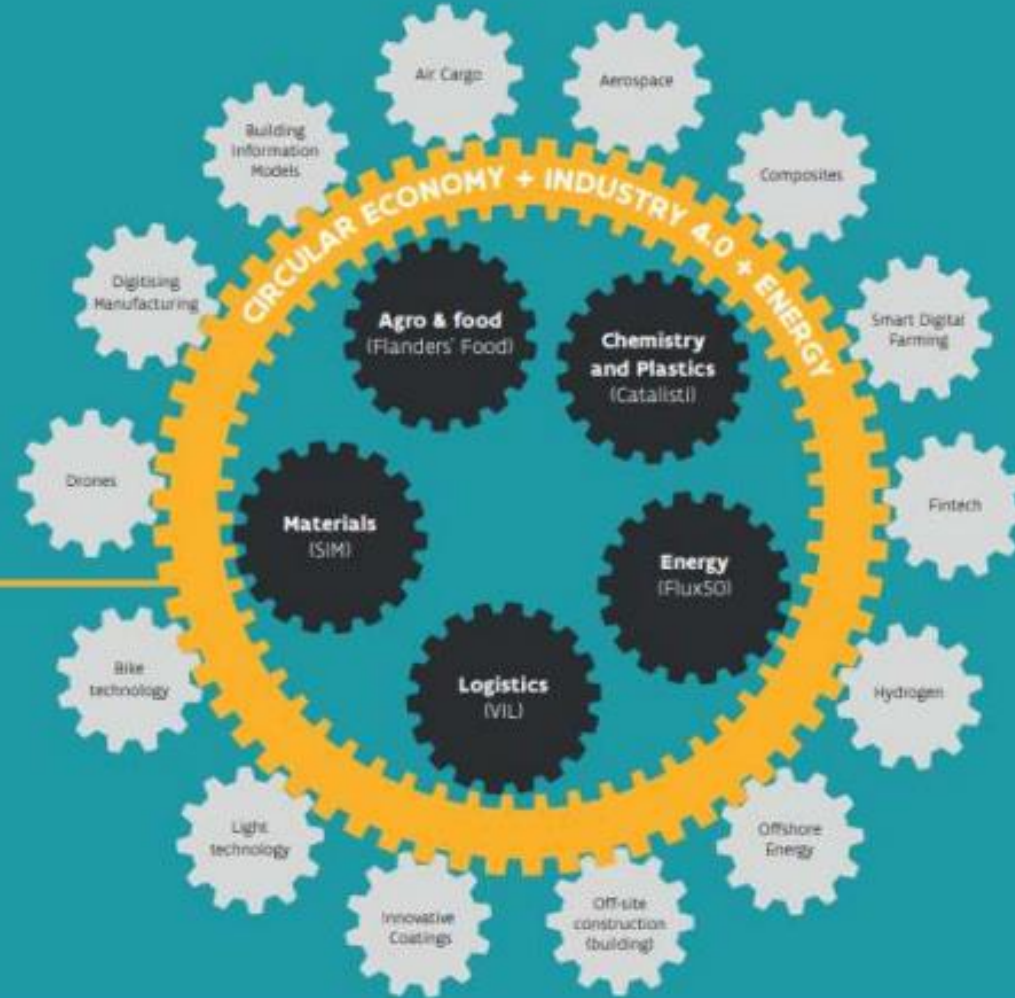


The Government of Flanders selected **seven transition priorities:**

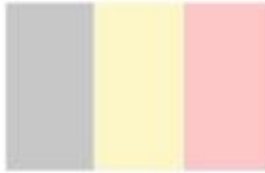
- Smart living
- Lifelong learning
- Healthcare & welfare
- Transport & mobility
- Energy**
- Industry 4.0**
- Circular Economy**



CE + IN4.0 + E: flywheel for innovation policy



Sacs transparents pour déchets résiduels industriels obligatoires à partir du 1er janvier 2023



Réduction accélérée de l'amiante dans les bâtiments actifs en soins de santé



Tableau de bord de l'économie circulaire

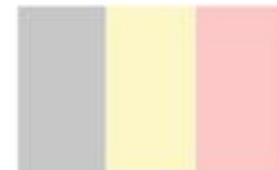


The screenshot shows the homepage of the "Monitor Circulaire Economie Vlaanderen" website. The header includes the title and a navigation menu. Below the header is a large banner image with the text "Monitor Circulaire Economie Vlaanderen" and a sub-header "Het aantal en het aandeel van bedrijven die overgaan op een circulaire economie in Vlaanderen". There are two buttons: "Bekijk de rapportage" and "Log in". Below the banner is a search bar and a "Zoeken" button. At the bottom of the screenshot, there are six circular icons representing different categories: "Materiaal", "Energie", "Water", "Waste", "Producten", and "Diensten".

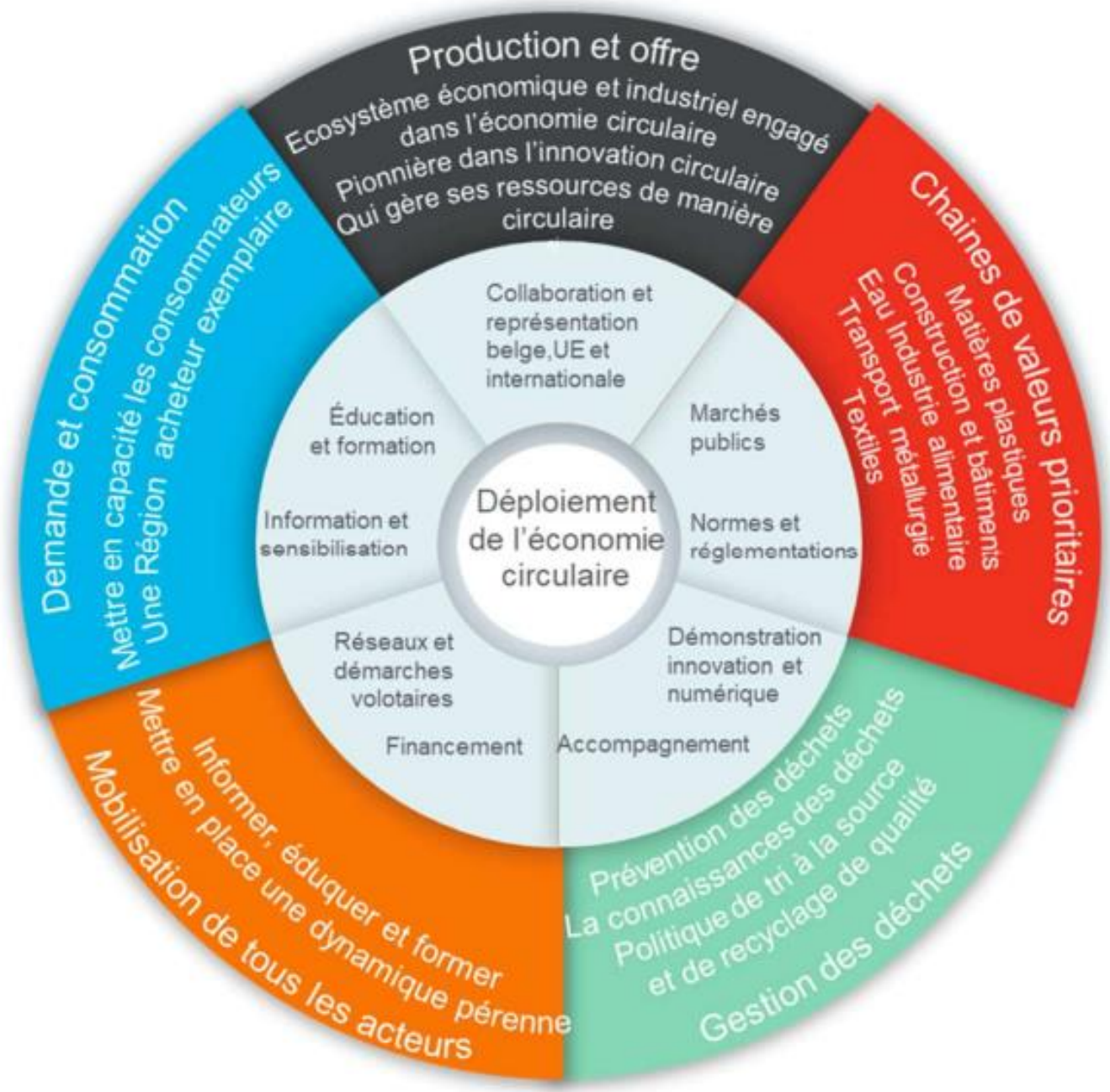
**DISCOVER THE
CE MONITOR**

How far has the circular economy progressed in Flanders and how fast?

cemonitor.be



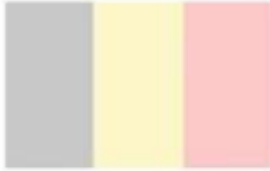




Une circularité plus vertueuse



1. « Nouveau » décret relatif aux déchets, à la circularité des matières et à la propreté publique.
2. Avant-projet d'arrêté du Gouvernement wallon favorisant la hiérarchie des déchets

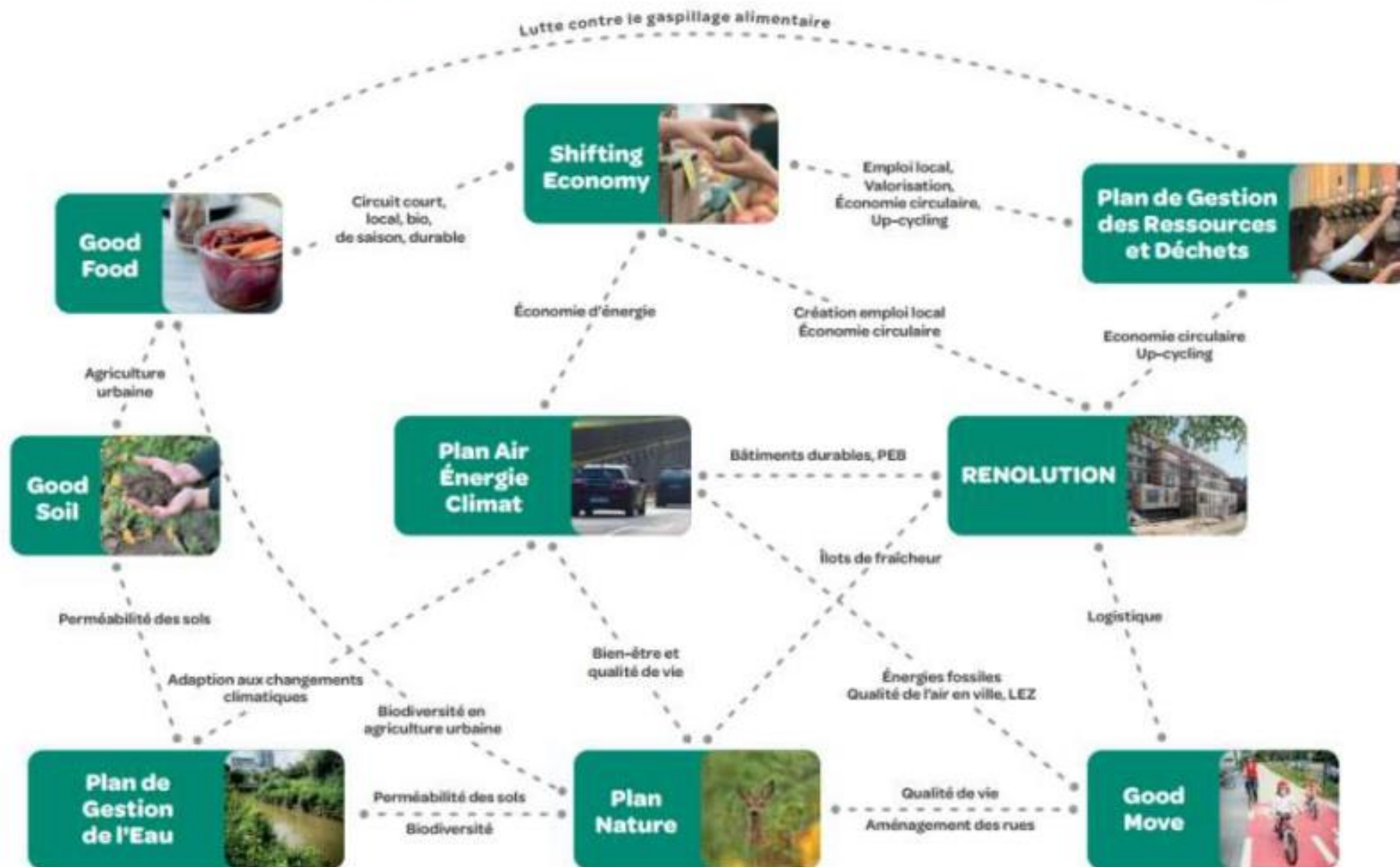




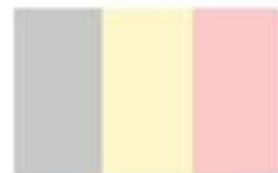
shifting
economy.brussels 
ENSEMBLE, VERS L'ÉCONOMIE DE DEMAIN



Une Stratégie de Transition Economique



INTENSIFICATION DU TRI DES NON-MENAGES



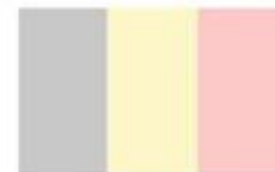
EAU DU ROBINET ET FIN DES EMBALLAGES A USAGE UNIQUE POUR LES POUVOIRS PUBLICS



Réforme du système des REP



PLUS DE COMPOSTAGE DE QUARTIER ET D'ENTREPRISE



GESTION DES FLUX DE MATELAS



FIN DE L'INCINERATION SYSTEMATIQUE POUR LES DECHETS DE SOIN



Quelques pratiques inspirantes



Schröder
Experts in lightability™



AlterCoal®



Pistes de synergies au sein du BeNeLux



1. **Partager les meilleures pratiques et réglementations des Marchés Publics Durables.**
2. **Concentrer les synergies & symbioses** pour les déchets-ressources dont **l'échelle optimale** est le BeNeLux.
3. **Stimuler les échanges (inter-)sectorielles** concernant les meilleures pratiques circulaires grâce aux **émulations entre les trois Etats membres.**





Contact

www.ecores.eu

+32 (0) 495 55 73 85

Emmanuel.Mossay@ecores.eu





Deposits (and reuse) in the Benelux

Rob Buurman

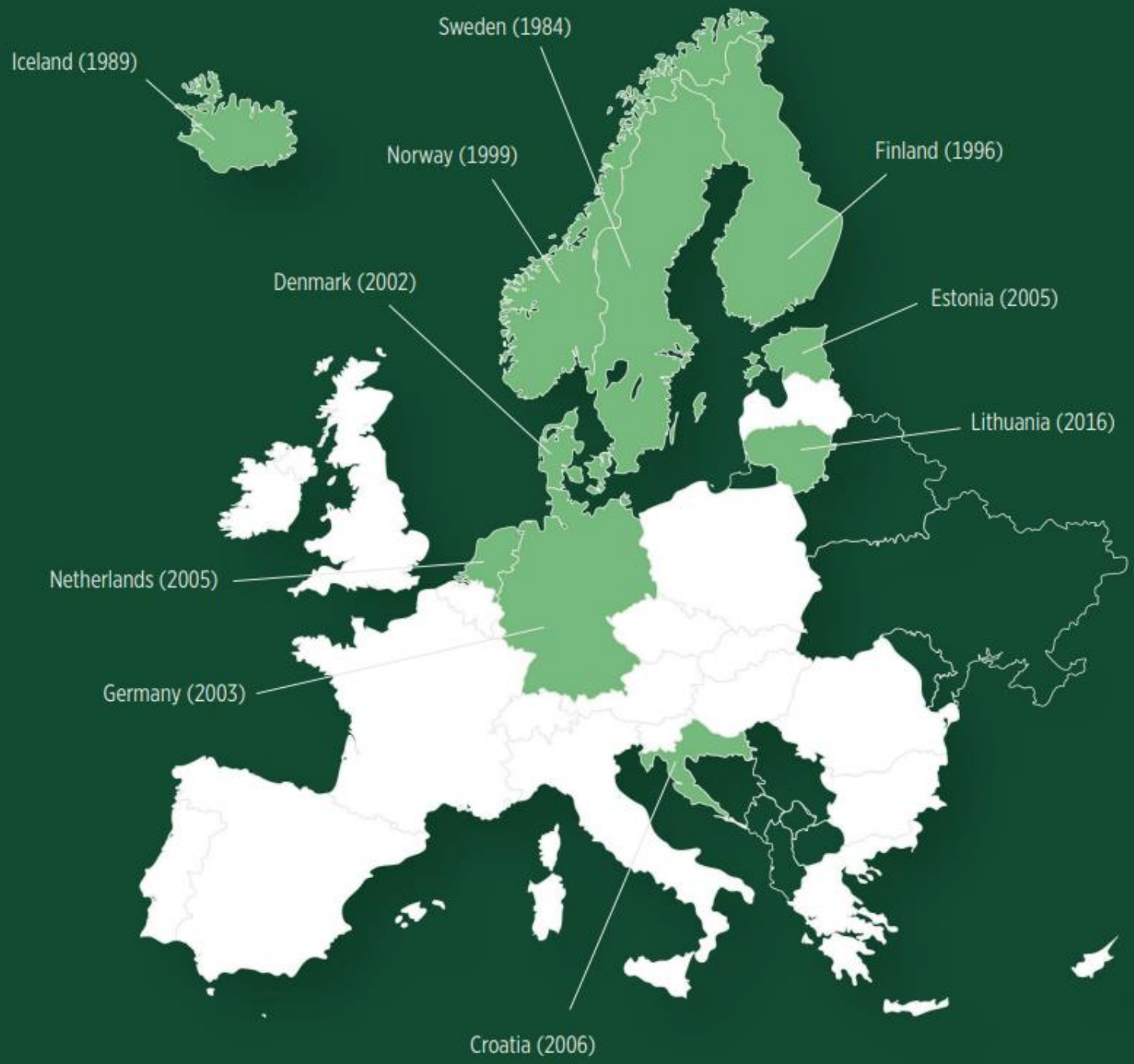


1. Environment: plastic pollution

Drinks producers are top polluters

- Plastic cleanup brand audits by Break Free From Plastic show Coca-Cola (#1) and PepsiCo (#2) at the top of the international ranking.
- In Benelux: plastic bottles and cans make up about 35-40% of volume of litter.
- General campaigns directed at 'educating consumers' or punishing litterers fail again and again. Pollution needs to be tackled on the level of the product. Get rid of 'design for litter'.

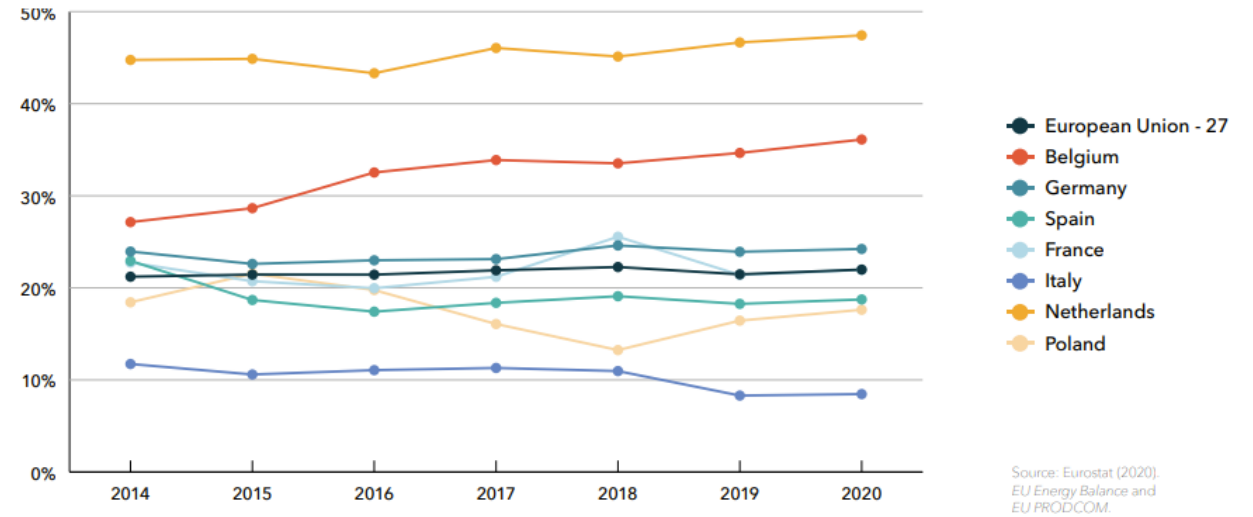




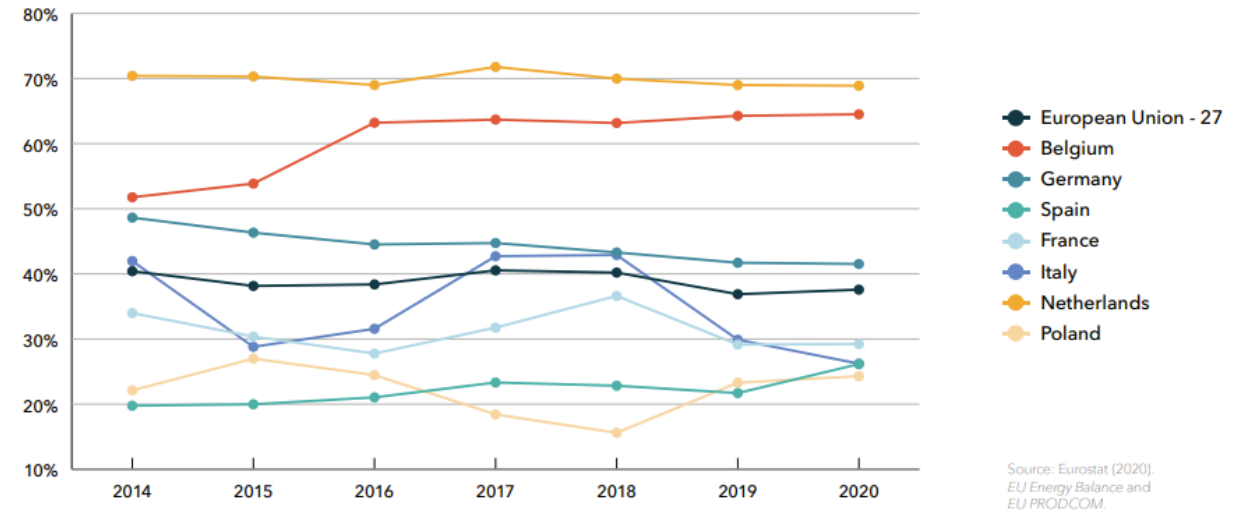
Source: Reloop -Global Deposit Book (2020).

1. Environment: fossil fuels

[Figure 1.4] Share of industrial gas consumption for plastic production in the EU 2014-2020



[Figure 1.8] Share of industrial oil consumption for plastic production in the EU 2014-2020



Source: CIEL & BFFP – Winter is coming, plastics have to go (2022).

2. Situation analysis Benelux

Status moving to DRS

NL has deposits for refillable glass bottles (a part of the) plastic bottles and starting 2023 also for cans.

BE has deposits for refillable glass bottles looks on the brink of moving forward. Though part of industry is still resisting.

LUX also has deposits for refillable glass bottles. LUX voted a Waste Law in April 2022 which mentions a deposit scheme for beverage packaging. Modalities still need to be defined by a Grand-Ducal Regulation.

2. Situation analysis Benelux

Market and context (1)

- Production for Benelux often happens in one country. Red Bull in Netherlands, Spadel produces in Belgium. For beers the same.
- Recycling facilities for high quality PET is currently only in Netherlands (construction is happening in BE though). Aluminum packagings are recycled in Germany.
- Quite a bit of cross-border traffic.

2. Situation analysis NL/BE/LUX

Market and context (2)

- Belgium has a packaging tax of 9.86 eurocents/liter for single use and 1.41 eurocents/liter for refillables.
- Systems are organized differently in the different countries. Even for beers and water/soda there are different structures in place.
- Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive is upcoming, which should stimulate reuse systems.



MISSION REUS

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NATUUR
MILIEU

MINISTERIE VAN
INFRASTRUCTUUR EN
WATERSTAAT

VAN WEGWERP NAAR HERGEBRUIK

PLASTIC
IN
LY 2022

AMSTERDAM

COFFEE CUPS

1 MILLION
COFFEE CUPS
USED IN THE
NETHERLANDS IN
THE MORNING

PLASTIC SOUP
SURFER
R.ORG

PLASTIC SOUP SURFER

PLASTICSOUR
R.ORG

MISSION REUS

MISSION REUS

3. Lessons from Nordic countries

Researched cooperation in 2010. Possible benefits:

Same EAN-codes and same product and material specifications, making cross border trade and access to the system easier;

More bottles and cans returned, creating more trust and higher environmental benefit (though people were already participating quite well);

Addition: could boost investments in high-quality recycling and infrastructure for refillables.

4. Lessons from Nordic countries

But...

Transition costs were quite high due to investments in current systems (lock-in). A lot of machines needed updating because of new bottles and cans from other countries;

Different currencies, VAT levels, deposit levels and fees (paid to keep the system up and running) made it more complicated;

Data exchange between operators would be necessary (or integration into one system).

Operators are owned by different parties, having different views on transition.

4.

Tips for Benelux

Tips for Benelux

- Early discussions lead to highest potential gains. Once systems are in place, resistance and transition costs will be higher;
- Cooperation doesn't necessarily mean full integration. For example: counting of plastic bottles could still be done differently, while EAN-codes and material specifications are aligned for high quality recycling.
- Don't forget the refillables: don't get locked into a recycling only system. Therefore focus on standardization and take back in supermarkets.
- **Don't leave DRS up to the businesses only.**

“Waste Management: What good practices in Belgium and the Netherlands and what synergies in the Benelux?”

COOPÉRER
SANS
FRONTIÈRES

La coopération Benelux en matière
de gestion des déchets :
potentialités et défis

Stephane Verwilghen, le 4 octobre 2022

La coopération Benelux en matière de gestion des déchets

- La coopération Benelux
- Potentialités et défis
 - Cadre général
 - Instruments officiels
 - Quelques exemples
 - Facteurs de réussite

L'Union Benelux (1)

- Organisation internationale avec une double mission
 - Rôle de précurseur au sein de l'UE
 - Améliorer et renforcer la coopération transfrontalière
- Trois domaines clés
 - Union économique (marché intérieur)
 - Développement durable (économique, social, environnemental)
 - Justice et affaires intérieures

L'Union Benelux (2)

- Un environnement propice à des discussions constructives entre autorités publiques
 - Compréhension mutuelle, climat de confiance, pilotage politique/stratégique, continuité, accompagnement impartial
- Différentes formes de coopération
 - Echange d'informations, mesures concertées, prise de position commune, accords politiques, accords juridiques

Cadre général / historique

- Programme de travail « Environnement » (1975)
 - Volet spécifique sur les déchets
- Convention « Nature et paysages » (1982)
 - Traité-cadre fixant les règles générales
 - Mise en œuvre concrète par le Comité de Ministres Benelux (pouvoir décisionnel, dimension « locale »)
 - Concertation, coordination des politiques, harmonisation des législations, éducation, recherche, prise de position sur la scène internationale
- Synergies avec l'achèvement du marché intérieur

Instruments officiels

- Recommandation « procédure de déclaration réciproque » (1980-1986)
 - Solution Benelux temporaire (développements européens ultérieurs)
- Recommandation « EOW papier » (2015)
 - Objectif envisagé vs. mise en œuvre sur le terrain
- Recommandation « Déchets de construction et de démolition » (2017)
 - Signal politique et suivi ultérieur
- Pas encore de décisions juridiquement contraignantes
 - Mais possible valeur ajoutée dans contexte transfrontalier

Autres exemples

- Baarle-Hertog (BE) et Baarle-Nassau (NL)
 - Le Benelux en tant que « facilitateur »
- Critères de réparabilité
 - Etude conjointe pour prise de décision informée
- Déchets d'exploitation des navires dans le North Sea Port District (BE-NL)
 - L'importance d'identifier correctement les obstacles présumés!
- Plastiques à usage unique, systèmes de consignes
 - Impulsions stratégiques, échanges de bonnes pratiques

« Au sein de la Maison du Benelux, le 4 juillet 2022, les directeurs (généraux) des pays Benelux, rejoints par la Rhénanie-du-Nord - Westphalie et la France, ont échangé sur leurs plans d'action stratégiques pour développer l'économie circulaire et se sont inspirés mutuellement en présentant des projets couronnés de succès. La coopération Benelux complète ainsi l'ambitieux agenda européen en faveur d'une région économique durable. »

Extrait du communiqué de presse à l'occasion de la « Concertation stratégique » Benelux en matière d'économie circulaire

Suivez-nous

www.benelux.int



16h25 – 17h05

SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE THE USE OF PLASTIC PRODUCTS & PROMOTE THE REUSE

OVERVIEW IN THE BENELUX COUNTRIES & EXCHANGE OF BEST PRACTICES!

Ms Sophie Öberg

Deputy Director,
IMS – Inspiring More Sustainability

Ms Laura Mullenders

Project Manager, Waste Management,
IMS – Inspiring More Sustainability

Mr Arnaud Waxweiler

Sustainability Lead,
ING

Mr Christoph Längsfeld

ESG-Officer,
ERGO Life





IMS L U X E M B O U R G
Inspiring More Sustainability

.....
Luxembourg's leading network for Corporate Responsibility
.....

BeNeLux Circular Economy Business Forum

Octobre 4th, 2022



Inspiring and activating more sustainability

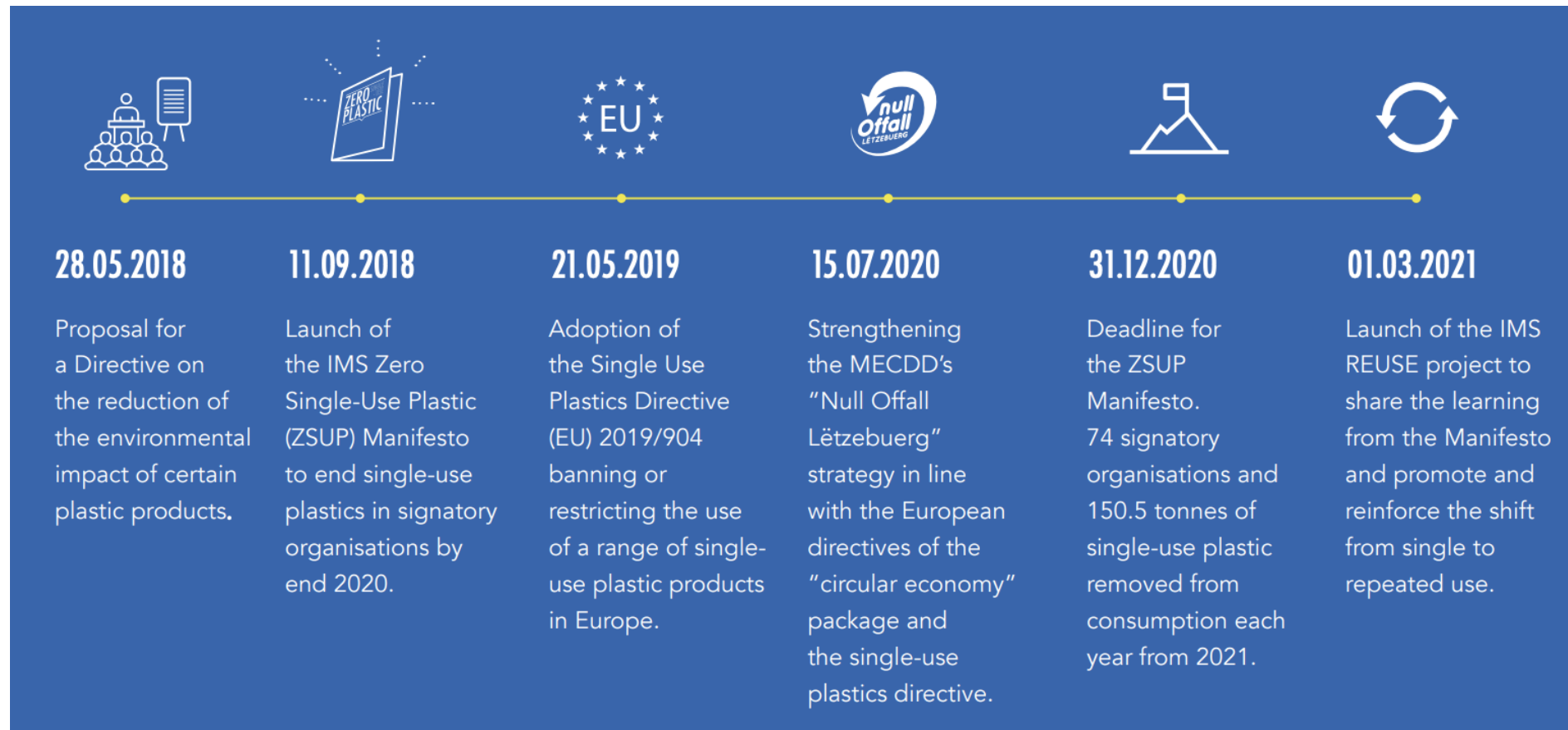


Sophie Öberg
Deputy Director
IMS Luxembourg



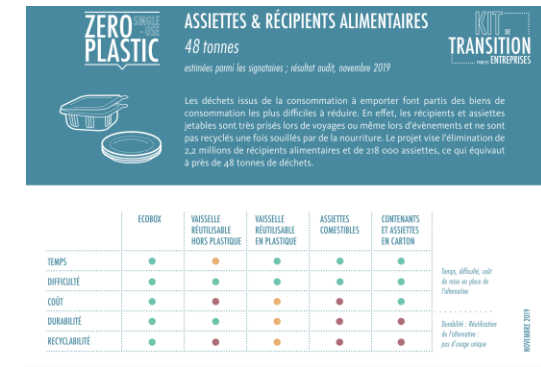
Laura Mullenders
Project Manager REUSE
IMS Luxembourg

- Context
- The Zero Single-Use Plastic Manifesto
- The REUSE project
- The Transition Kit
- Best practices and testimonials
- Q&A



Supporting the elimination and replacement of single-use plastics in day-to-day business life

- September 2018 – December 2020
- 74 signatories organisations
- 10 single-use plastics items
- 150,5 tons of waste avoided every year from 2021



2018

ZERO SINGLE-USE PLASTIC



2022

ZERO SINGLE USE

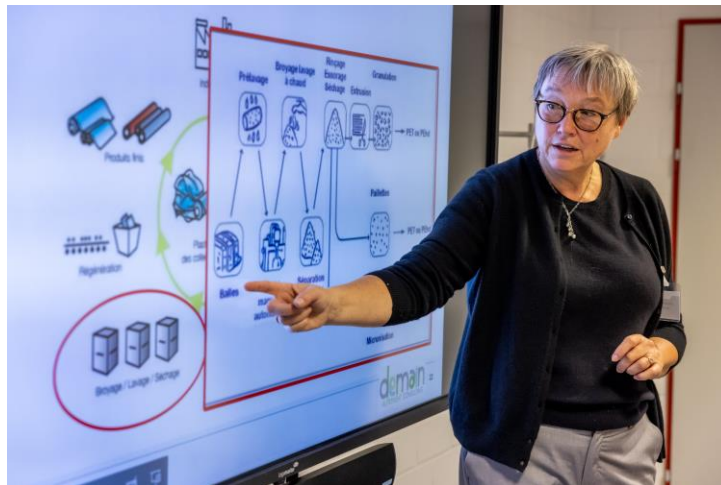


No more plastic!



Exchanging challenges and solutions...

- Recycling, monitoring, traceability and eco-design of packaging
- Secondary and tertiary / industrial and commercial packaging
- Food containers, packaging and wipes
- Overview and pulse of initiatives promoting reuse and mutualisation for companies in Luxembourg
- Supplier specifications
- ...



Educational exhibition on plastic pollution



IMS LUXEMBOURG
Inspiring More Sustainability

WELCOME

INSTRUCTIONS
View a specific panel by clicking on an image or start at the beginning by clicking on the arrow at the bottom of the screen.

START DISCOVERING >

This project is supported by the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development.

LUXEMBOURG IS NO EXCEPTION

Even if we can often hear that Luxembourg is not affected by plastic pollution, as we do not have any oceans nearby, it seems important to highlight the **LITTERING PROBLEMS** the country is facing.

A 2015 study by the Environment Agency, aimed at recording the amount of waste, revealed that every year:

- 22,500 TONS OF PLASTIC WASTE** are collected in Luxembourg. That translates into approximately **18 TONS OF WASTE DAILY** or **3,1 TONS PER HOUR**. This represents an average of about **14 KG OF PLASTIC WASTE PER CAPITA** annually, against 52kg in 2015, which is still above the European average of 31kg per capita.
- 105 KG OF WASTE PER KM** were found along national roads
- 216 KG OF WASTE PER KM** were collected along highways

Both the municipalities and the road construction administration indicated in this study that with a total weight of over **400 TONS OF PACKAGING WASTE** (mainly plastic bottles and beverage cans) represents the largest share of the collected litter.

Luxembourg is one of the **TEN EUROPEAN STATES** to implement **MINIMUM RECYCLING RATES** for plastic waste (22.5%). This allowed the Grand-Duchy to improve its recycling performance from 6.2% in 1997 to **32.5% IN 2016**.

ZERO PLASTIC CHOOSE TO REFUSE !!





TRANSITION KIT FOR COMPANIES

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Our partners



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat
et du Développement durable



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat
et du Développement durable
Administration de l'environnement



10 questions for a successful transition

1. Is plastic a material of the past?

Nature degraded, health scorned, resources overexploited, ... With the awareness of the excesses of the ultra-disposable and the damage linked to its pollution, plastic has become public enemy number one.

Since it had to be eliminated at all costs, many solutions were developed and quickly deployed to act. In this movement, some innovations have proven to be as or even more harmful than plastic because of their supply, supply chain or lack of recycling channels. Little by little, plastic is regaining its place in a circular vision. Light, strong, easy to store, cheap, recyclable, ...

Well-designed and recycled, some plastics have a lot to offer in terms of promoting re-use. Beyond the material, it is therefore the design, use and end of life that need to be reconsidered in order to reconcile ourselves with plastics and move towards more sustainable products and systems.



2. Recycled and recyclable, the same battle?

In terms of recycling, it is the composition of each product and the existence of dedicated channels that will determine its recyclability potential. Plastic "PET" bottles, for example, are recyclable. But they are far from all recycled.

For only a few years now, some bottles have been made of 100% or partially recycled materials. However, all too often the packaging on offer is made of recyclable but not yet recycled plastic, which means the extraction of new resources. Ideally, a 'good' product should therefore be recyclable AND recycled. This reduces the extraction of so-called "virgin" materials and thus reduces the pressure on ecosystems.

In general, however, a good reuse system is less energy intensive than a recycling process.



IN BRIEF...
 Something that is recycled must be something that is recyclable is not necessarily also depends on the consumer's

3. "Bio-sourced" and "biodegradable": what are the differences?

More and more products are claiming to be 'bio-based' or 'biodegradable' without explaining what this means. In fact, these two words refer to two very different realities.

The term "bio-based" refers to the origin of the product: it means that it contains a natural material and that the "stock" is renewable. Examples include corn, sugar cane, cellulose, bamboo, potatoes, wood, algae, etc.

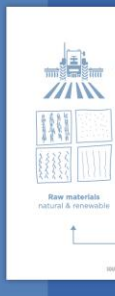
The term "biodegradable" refers to the end of the product's life. Unlike a plastic that will fragment into micro-plastics, a biodegradable product will decompose through a process of natural degradation of the molecules that compose it. This process can for example be carried out through household composting, industrial composting or methanisation (see question 4).

Whatever the case, it is important to bear in mind that each product requires resources to be manufactured and destroyed: single use should therefore be avoided in all cases.



4. Are we adopting the "biodegradable" / "compost" alternatives?

The biodegradability of a product can vary according to its environment (household compost, industrial compost, fresh water, salt water, etc.) and is never instantaneous. If a biodegradable product ends up in the wrong place (e.g. in the household waste, or worse, in nature) it will not be able to take advantage of its compostability and will still represent a significant pollution for the planet. Research is also underway to determine whether some so-called 'biodegradable' products might contain micro-plastics or other environmentally harmful particles. Vigilance is therefore still required. In any case, the biodegradable nature of a product does not make it a truly sustainable alternative in itself if it is still based on a single use. Furthermore, the appropriate facilities and channels for this type of product still need to be developed for Luxembourg.



5. What distinguishes "bio-plastics" from other types of plastic?

As a result of sourcing renewable raw materials or through chemical processes, "bio-plastics" are products with a bio-sourced character, such as cellulose hydrate (cellophane), introduced to the market in 1908. These plastics differ from conventional plastics in that they are not derived from non-renewable resources such as oil. However, 'bio-plastic' does not necessarily mean biodegradable. Bio-PET and conventional PET, for example, have the same chemical structure and will have to be recycled in the same channels, only their supply differs. From an environmental and social perspective, bio-plastics represent a way to move away from non-renewable resources whose extraction can have negative impacts. This does not mean that they are automatically more sustainable than conventional plastics, as they may be produced using pesticides and fertilisers or compete with agricultural land for food production.



6. Paper alternatives, are they so great?

Often used for food cups and containers, the vast majority of paper and cardboard products are based on single or limited use. Moreover, such alternatives are rarely made of paper alone: to make them waterproof, these products usually contain one or more layers of plastic, aluminium or other chemical* or natural coating. These layers are not visible, which can be confusing when it is time to throw away and sort. The presence of plastic or non-visible coatings in these types of "laminated" or "complexed" boards makes recycling difficult or impossible. These products are also sometimes thrown away with paper and cardboard, which will "pollute" the recycling channels.

To make it easier to understand the composition of products, sir cups and wipes containing show the logos opposite. A to try to tear your 'cardboard' apart after use; if you can't contains plastic or you may be in question.

*Some chemical coatings categorised as plastics due definition of this category of therefore important to bear this in mind when considering the of a "cardboard" alternative have a mandatory EU-wide label containing products.

7. Cellulose, a material of the future?

Cellulose is a renewable and very abundant organic molecule. It is mainly synthesised by plants. Like bamboo a few years ago, cellulose has recently made a big splash as an alternative to single-use plastic with, for example, bowls that look like cardboard and feel like a compressed egg carton. This material is praised for its natural and non-marking degradation.

However, as with every new development, there are some gray areas to be clarified and legislative frameworks to be adapted to ensure the reliability of this type of material: How and where is it produced? Is it mixed with other substances (adhesives, sealants, etc.)? If so, do these substances represent a health or environmental hazard?

How can we limit the risks of disruption to recycling channels? It should be remembered that it took several decades to realise the harmful effects of plastic, initially seen as a blessing. The experts' advice: approach the new "revolutionary" materials with care and attention.



8. Why is it important to promote re-use?

The more often an object is used, the more positive aspects it brings. Firstly, because unlike a single-use product, no new raw materials needed for the production of the product will have to be taken back to re-use it. Of course, other resources, such as water and electricity for washing, should also be taken into account (see question 10).

Nevertheless, a **report** given in December 2020 by Zero Waste Europe and ReLoop in partnership with Utrecht University showed that reusable packaging (bottles, crates, jars and the like) produce far fewer carbon emissions than their single-use counterparts.

Reuse also reduces waste and, consequently, some of the problems associated with its treatment or disposal in nature. Economically and socially, reuse systems also encourage consumption and short supply chains promoting local job creation.

In some cases, reuse can also save money in the medium and long term. All these benefits make reuse a key concept for the circular economy. For many objects, it can also take the form of renting, sharing, donating, selling second-hand, repairing, etc.

9. How can we implement the re-use of containers and packaging in companies?

There are two different systems for reusing containers and packaging:

Open loop re-use
 The standardised container is shared by several brands to sell their products. These shops also serve as relay points for returning containers and preparing them for re-use (washing, conformity checks, etc.). This preparation can be done on site, as with the **Ecobox** for example, or with a return to a logistics centre, as with the beverage bottles for example. One of the advantages of the open circuit is that it can easily be extended to other partners.

Reuse in a closed circuit
 The container circulates in a restricted area, for example for a canteen, a product brand or a specific restaurant chain, and is generally chosen when there is no suitable open system solution or for reasons of brand image.

Whichever system is chosen, it is essential to look at the life cycle analysis of the product to ensure that its model is sustainable (see question 10). This type of reuse can be made to work with a deposit to encourage the consumer to return the container. Everyone can also choose to promote re-use by using personal alternatives (water bottle, cup, mugs, lunchbox, cutlery set, etc. provided or not by the employer).



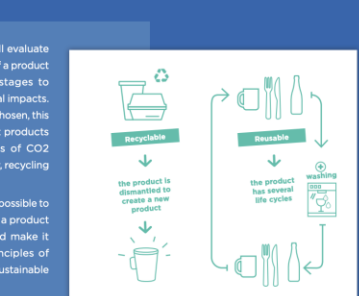
10. What is a "life cycle assessment" (LCA) of a product?

From its creation to its disposal, including transport and storage, and above all its use, each product goes through different "life" stages.

Depending on the product, its place and methods of manufacture, its destination, etc., these steps will be more or less numerous. If the product is recyclable, it can be partially or fully reintroduced into another cycle to create a new product. If it is based on repeated use, this product may have several "life cycles" with one or more stages of preparation for reuse, such as washing.

A life cycle assessment will evaluate the environmental impact of a product through each of its life stages to determine its environmental impacts. Depending on the method chosen, this process will allow different products to be compared in terms of CO2 emissions, water, electricity, recycling potential, etc.

This approach also makes it possible to identify the weak points of a product in order to optimise it and make it more in line with the principles of the circular economy and sustainable development.



Products and alternatives in the Transition Kit

FOOD PLATES & CONTAINERS
EAT IN / TAKE AWAY



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

CUTLERY



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

BOTTLES



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

CUPS



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

BALLOONS



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

STRAWS



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

STIRRERS



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

FLEXIBLE FOOD PACKAGING
(SNACKING)



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

BAGS



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

WIPES



TRANSITION
KIT
COMPANIES

TRANSITION KIT
ZERO
SINGLE USE



CUPS

24 tonnes
of waste avoided estimated among Zero Single-Use Plastic Manifesto signatories; audit result, November 2019

Single-use cups, which are often available at coffee machines, takeaways or water fountains, have become a necessity for many. Although replacing them requires some preparation and awareness-raising among employees, they are not essential and can easily be avoided.

	<small>NEW</small> CUPS AND MUGS AGAINST DEPOSIT IN OPEN BEDS (LULOOP,...)	REUSABLE PLASTIC CUPS IN CLOSED CIRCUITS	CUPS AND GLASSES	WATER BOTTLES / THERMOS FLASKS	DISPOSABLE CARDBOARD / PAPER Gobelets
	REUSE	REUSE	REUSE	REUSE	REPLACE
TIME	●	●	●	●	●
DIFFICULTY	●	●	●	●	●
COST	●	●	●	●	●
SUSTAINABILITY	●	●	●	●	●
RECYCLABILITY	●	●	●	●	●

54

DISPOSABLE CARDBOARD / PAPER CUPS

Paper cups are not very recyclable, if at all. The process of separating the plastic coating from the paper is very costly.

⊕ Offers of cups without any added plastic are starting to appear, but they are often out of production due to their success. It is therefore important to be vigilant about whether or not the product contains plastic.

Moreover, these cups do not provide a sustainable solution as they perpetuate the disposable and single-use culture. After fourteen uses, the paper cup has a lower environmental impact than the disposable plastic cup. However, it is highly likely that the paper cup is never used more than fourteen times.

NOTES

- Not recyclable once soiled
- Possible aftertaste
- Not suitable for all drinks
- Provide storage space
- Generation of single-use waste

TRANSITION
KIT
FOR COMPANIES



TIME	●
DIFFICULTY	●
COST	●
SUSTAINABILITY	●
RECYCLABILITY	●



CUPS AND MUGS WITH DEPOSIT SYSTEM

NEW

TRANSITION KIT FOR COMPANIES

Several initiatives offer open cup/mug solutions. Generally, these cups/ mugs are dishwasher safe and available in various sizes. Depending on the supplier, they may or may not come with a lid.

In Luxembourg, the start-up Luloop (LU), for example, offers a system of reusable and recyclable plastic cups for hot and cold drinks, with a deposit and relay points between the partners using this solution.



TIME	●
DIFFICULTY	●
COST	●
SUSTAINABILITY	●
RECYCLABILITY	●

NOTES

- Provide storage space
- Communication about the change and the operation to the employees
- Installation of a dishwasher / sponges and washing-up liquid / individual or collective cleaning?
- The system is not yet widespread in the country



55



DEPOSIT ON CONTAINERS IN OPEN CIRCUIT (ECOBIX, ETC.)



“Versatile, unbreakable, stackable and recyclable”

Stéphanie Goergen

- Research Officer - Strategy and Concepts Unit, Environmental Administration



TIME	●
DIFFICULTY	●
COST	●
SUSTAINABILITY	●
RECYCLABILITY	●

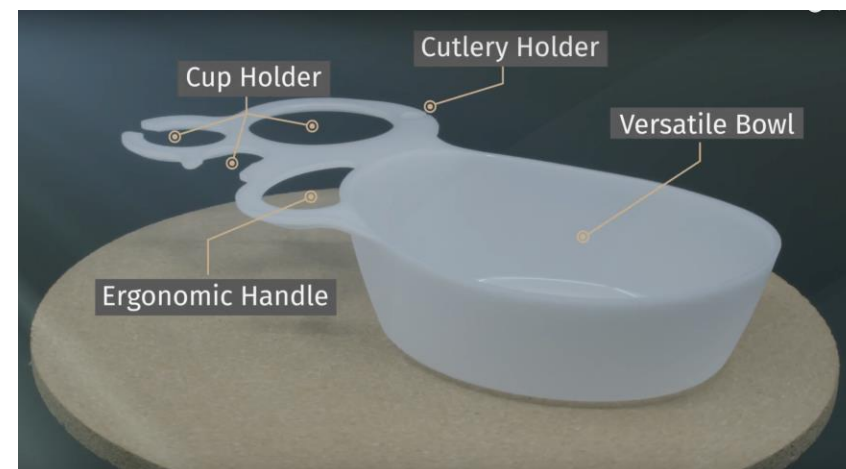


NOTES

- Limited format range: two sizes (500ml and 1000ml)
- Provide communication about the functioning of the Ecobox
- Free support for service providers during the introduction of the Ecobox by the advisors of the SuperDrecksKëscht
- Installation of a dishwasher / sponges and washing-up liquid / individual or collective cleaning?
- Today, more and more catering services offer its use



25



Testimonials and best practices

2021

accenture

ada

ALD Automotive

ANA
Administration de la navigation aérienne

AXA

BSP

caceis
INVESTOR SERVICES

CHAMP

DSM
AVOCATS A LA COUR

ERGO

Fidelity
INTERNATIONAL

BANQUE FORTUNA
Société Coopérative

INOWAI
PROPERTY PARTNERS

IQEQ
Know how. Know you.

LUXEMBOURG
STOCK EXCHANGE

pwc

RBC Investor &
Treasury Services

sodexo

victor buck services
Working International

VOYAGES
JOSY CLEMENT

ING

BBL

2022

ACL

ALLEN & OVERY

arendt

ArcelorMittal

ASTEF
ASSOCIATION POUR
LA SANTE AU TRAVAIL
DES SECTEURS
TERTIAIRE ET FINANCIER

AQUABION
water treatment
worldwide

BIL
BANQUE
INTERNATIONALE
LUXEMBOURG

Castegnaro

CENTRE HOSPITALIER
EMILE MAYRISCH

clearstream
DEUTSCHE BÖRSE
GROUP

CMCM

coeba

ELVINGER
HOSS
LUXEMBOURG

Eurest

CURIA BATIONUM
EUROPEAN COURT
OF AUDITORS

EXCELLIUM
The best of other business' activities

ILA
The voice of corporate governance
in Luxembourg

ING

FIDUCIAL
OFFICE SOLUTIONS

KNEIP

Labgroup

LIST

Linklaters

LUXMOBILITY

TNP
Luxembourg

SOCIETE
GENERALE

UNIVERSITÉ DU
LUXEMBOURG

Willis Towers Watson



“THE CONSUMPTION OF PLASTIC FILM FOR THIS SERVICE IN 2019 AMOUNTED TO 15 KM AND AT THE BEGINNING OF 2020 A REUSABLE COVER WITH OUR INSTITUTION’S LOGO WAS DISTRIBUTED TO EACH EMPLOYEE.”



“WE HAVE MANAGED TO BAN SINGLE-USE BAGS IN ALL OUR PARCELS. THAT’S 6,000 PARCELS PER DAY FOR FRANCE AND THE BELUX!”

Linklaters

“WE HAVE STOPPED GIVING A NEW OFFICE SUPPLY KIT TO OUR NEW EMPLOYEES, FROM NOW ON WE COLLECT THE SUPPLIES IN GOOD CONDITION AND REDISTRIBUTE THEM IN A PERSONALISED ORGANIC COTTON BAG WITH THE MESSAGE ‘WE REDUCE, WE RE-USE, WE RECYCLE’.”



“THE SPECIFICATIONS WE WROTE FOR THE TENDER FOR THE ARENDT HOUSE RESTAURANT INCLUDED SOME CSR CRITERIA, INCLUDING THE ELIMINATION OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC.”

- Arnaud Waxweiler, Sustainability Lead at ING Luxembourg



- Christoph Längsfeld, ESG-officer at ERGO Life



ING – Sustainability

Zero Single Use Plastics



do your thing
Sustainably

We have set-up a project with a clear methodology and were supported by the IMS transition Kit to find alternatives to single-use plastic.

1

Single-Use Plastic Inventory

Cross-department working group to identify all single-use plastic products as well as quantity

- Plastic cups
- Plastic shakers
- Mixers (swizzle sticks)
- Straws
- Cutlery, plates
- Plastic food containers
- Balloons
- ...

20

Identified products

2

Source of use

Identify in which context and who is ordering the products

6 suppliers

Supplier decision making

7

Products ING owned

13

Products owned by

6

different suppliers

3

Alternatives

Investigate alternatives and design transition plans.

Use the **transition Kit** as a basis for discussion and find compromises with suppliers and internal stakeholders.

Decide on the transition plan



4

Communication

Integrate the initiatives within the overarching Sustainability Strategy and **bring sense** to the initiative

Broad communication plan using different channels (intranet, news ...)



5

Execute

Perform the change

- D-10: mails to ING Lux House
- D-5 : messages on screens in the circulation
- D-1: reminder (mails) to ING Lux House
- ...

NO MORE PLASTIC CUPS



J-2



6

Continuous Improvement

Receive feedbacks from employees and suppliers.

Make adjustments when relevant.

Monitor on a recurrent basis

Thanks the employees (Kudos)



Impact and lessons learned

- Transition was smoother than expected; the vast majority of the employees' feedback being : **“Finally you did it”**
- IMS Transition Kit and support was key to speed-up the initiative by (i) improving our knowledge, (ii) easily finding alternatives and (iii) supporting our discussion with suppliers. **“We are not alone in this”**
- Suppliers were very pro-active and supported the initiatives as they see **their own interest** in improving their environmental footprint.





do your thing
Sustainably



ERGO

A Munich Re company



ERGO Life S.A.

Zero Single-Use Plastic – a status update

Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum 2022
4th October, 2022

Christoph Längsfeld, ESG-Officer

Getting in touch with IMS and the Zero Single-Use Plastic Manifesto

2020

- ERGO Life membership with IMS
- Signing of the Zero Single-Use Plastic Manifesto (IMS project)



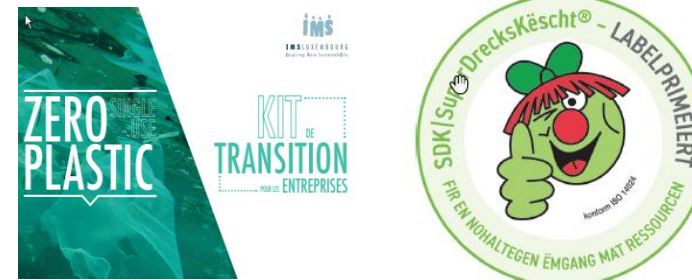
Autumn
2020

- Travelling exhibition "Plastique" from 17th-30th September 2020 at ERGO Life S.A.



2021

- Best practice: Explore the alternatives to single-use plastic
- With the Transition Kit, IMS helps companies make single-use plastic a thing of the past
- Membership of SuperDrecksKescht



2022

- Status quo at ERGO Life
- (and beyond)

What has changed at ERGO Life?

ERGO



Set up of alternatives to avoid single-use plastic – a few examples:

- Portioned sugar and milk in conference rooms – replaced by refillable glass portioners
- No use of single-use plastic waste bags – where a change cannot be made, ecologically single-use plastic waste bags are used
- All catering deliveries are received in glass bowls/ food containers only
- Changes in office supplies – ballpoint pens and highlighters with replaceable refills



Change in supplier offerings – due to our demand and insisting

- Paper supplies without plastic wrapping – supplier uses now ecofriendly paper wrapping instead
- Cleaning service provider uses ecological cleaning rags instead of artificial fibre rags



Changing habits comes not easy, but is feasible



Changing habits in our office building

- As member of SuperDrecksKescht, we were able to initialize the separation of waste in appropriate containers in our office building
- Other tenants in the building have joined in




Further considerations

- F. e. water fountain - reducing the usage of plastic bottles by staff (incl. strengthening awareness!)



Next steps

- ESG self-assessment of all suppliers and contract partners – to make sustainability, ethical quality and social impact of business activities more transparent

 Ongoing process



The Zero Single-Use Plastic Manifesto ...



- ✓ ... has brought us to IMS - and thus to many more new ideas
- ✓ ... and its pragmatic approach made it easier to get started with ESG activities at the company level
- ✓ ... has thus not only been a great project in itself and its own purpose, but was also a practical attractor for ESG-compliant (or even more ESG-compliant) behavior in companies - we would definitely recommend a repetition in other companies and/ or countries



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THANK YOU



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INTERNATIONAL

Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum

4 & 5 October 2022

CLOSING CONFERENCE

17h05 – 17h15

Q&A SESSION

organised in collaboration with LIST as part of the
“Betriber & Ëmwelt” conference cycle

moderated by:
Mr Guy Keckhut, #GuyKeckhut Communications



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17h15

CLOSING WORDS



Ms Laura Ambrogio

International Affairs Advisor, EEN Project Advisor,
Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce





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INTERNATIONAL

Benelux Circular Economy Business Forum

4 & 5 October 2022

17h15 – 18h30

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