## **Attvin**

## Increased Reuse of Waste

Øystein Solevåg, CEO Attvin

Circular economy of fishing gear - what is that all about? 15 May 2024

## **Attvin**

Owned by 8 municipalities in the Ålesund Region – 110 000 inhabitants.

Household and business waste Collection, recycling stations, waste sorting and landfill

100 employees80 000 tonnes of waste267 MNOK annual turnover

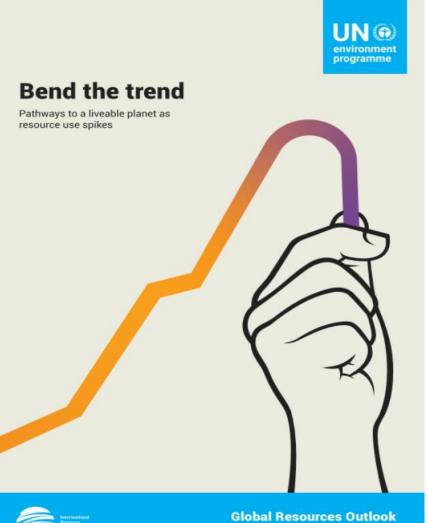


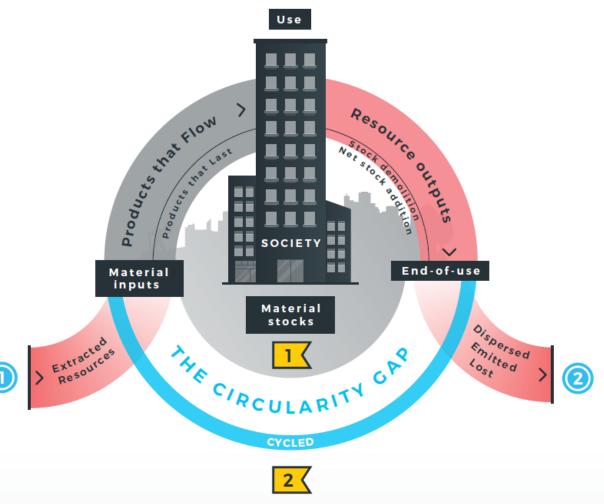






# Two challenges: We extract too many resources – and we only use them once





## Increasing resource use is the main driver for climate change, pollution and loss of biodiversity

Extraction and processing of material resources accounts for:

>90% of impacts on land-use related biodiversity loss and water stress

>55% of greenhouse gas emissions

up to 40% of air pollution that might cause health problems







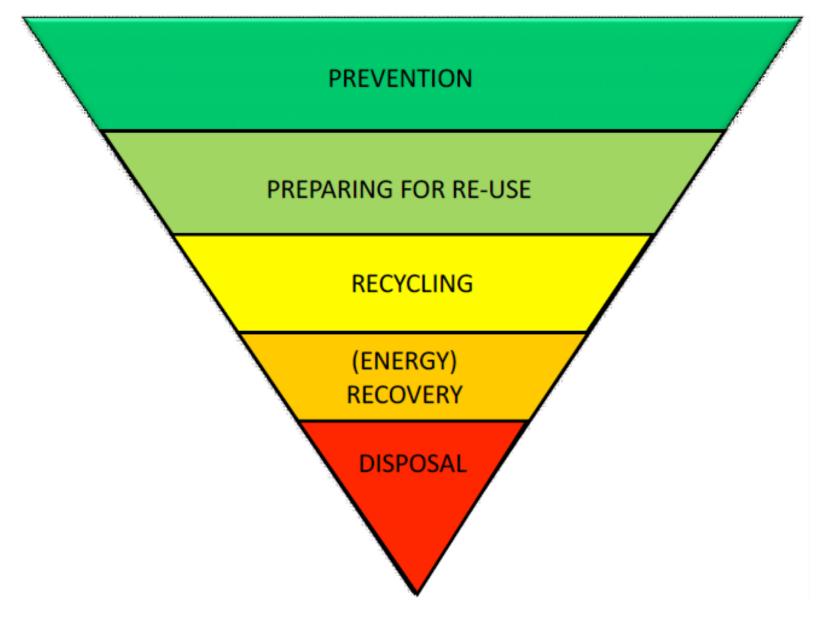








Figure 3 – Waste hierarchy



Source: **European Commission**.

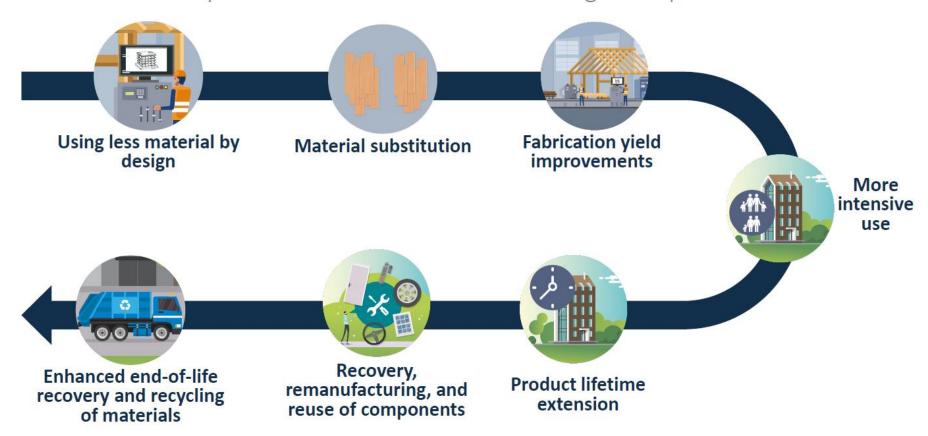


Disposal?

## The main solution to increased reuse is outside the waste sector



Resource Efficiency to reduce resource use and mitigate impacts







# Recommendations for action from IRP Global Resources Outlook 2024

CRITICAL ASPECTS FOR TRANSITIONS



Institutionalizing resource governance and defining resource use paths



Directing finance towards sustainable resource use



Making trade an engine of sustainable resource use

internalizing

environmental

and including

provisions for

resource use in

sustainable

agreements.

Enabling local

retention in

producer

countries

resource value

and social costs



Mainstreaming sustainable consumption options



Creating circular, resource-efficient and low impact solutions and business models

 Global and national institutionalization of natural resource use within global sustainability agendas and environmental agreements

 Definition of global and national resource use paths

- Internalizing the environmental and social costs of resource extraction
- Redirecting, repurposing and reforming public subsidies for sustainable resource use
- Channelling private finance towards sustainable resource use
- Incorporating resource-related risk into Public and Central Bank mandates

- Innovation to multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral trade governance, including
   Developing action plans to improve access to sustainable goods and services
  - Regulating marketing practices leading to overconsumption, and raising awareness
- Setting up monitoring and evaluation systems to identify priorities and develop ambitious circular economy action plans
- Developing and reinforcing regulation to boost circular economy business models
- Building circular economy capacity and coalitions

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION





## EU action plan for circular economy

#### EU Ecolabel

The EU's label of environmental excellence, helping consumers make greener choices.

#### EU Environmental Technology Verification

Promoting the uptake of green technologies through a verification process.

#### Raw materials initiative

The EU's strategy for tackling the issue of access to raw materials in the EU.

### European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials

Bringing together stakeholders on innovative approaches to the challenges related to raw materials.

#### European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform

Bringing together stakeholders active in the broad field of the circular economy in Europe.

#### Eco-management and audit scheme

The EU's management instrument for companies to improve their environmental performance.

#### Eco-innovation action plan

Eco-innovation and green technologies are key to the circular economy.

#### Environmental Footprint methods

Measuring environmental performance through Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint methods.

#### Sustainable buildings – Level(s)

A common European approach to assess and report on the sustainability of buildings.

#### Green public procurement

A voluntary instrument to green public purchasing.

### Circular economy monitoring framework

Monitor the progress of EU countries towards a circular economy.

## And updated legislation

## **Priority value chains**

Plastics as one of seven.

### Extended producer responsibility – 2025(?)

«Norge skal også innføre produsentansvar for utstyr som inneholder plast til fiskeri, akvakultur og fritidsfiske.»



X3

Klima- og miljødepartementet

Nærings- og fiskeridepartementet Handlingsplan

Handlingsplan for en sirkulær økonomi

2024-2025

## Waste as raw materials: Lack of product information How to solve this? Sorting, sorting, sorting









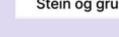














**Ombruk** 

Møbler

Sko





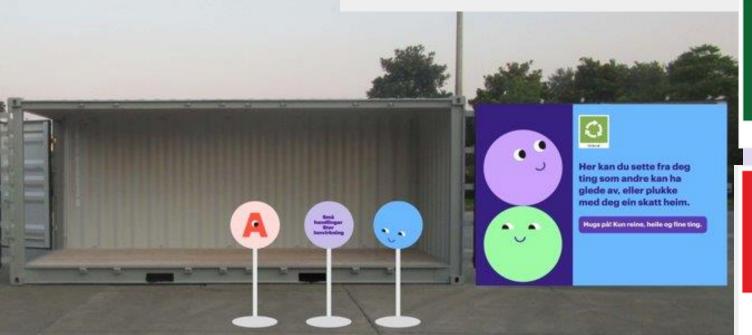


Betong



Murstein Porselen







Jord



Trevirke



Maling, lim og lakk



Bilbatterier

## Reverse cash flow – a challenge

Ordinary business: You buy a product, the provider is paid. No product, no pay.

Waste business: You deliver waste, the provider is paid. The provider then has to pay for the sorting and treatment.

Environmentally sound practice = more expensive treatment

Cheaper treatment = more profit

Illegal treatment, fires, corruption and organized crime are factors we need to consider when working in the waste business.

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