Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

ECRAN Study Visit

BELGIUM, Walloon Region

- Port de Herstal Pré Wigi – Herstal/

LIEGE

21-22 March 2016, Liege

Enviroment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

STUDY VISIT REPORT

ECRAN Climate Activity No 2.6

ECRAN Study Visit

BELGIUM, Walloon Region - Port de Herstal Pré Wigi – Herstal/LIEGE

21-22 MARCH 2016, LIEGE, BELGIUM

This Project is funded by the European Union

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS	
APC	Air Pollution Control
CAS	Civic Amenity Sites
DG	Directorate General
EC	European Commission
ELV	End of life Vehicles
EOW	End of Waste
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EU	European Union
IBA	Incineration Bottom Ash
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
MBT	Mechanical-biological Treatment
MS	Member States
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
PAYT	Pay as You Throw
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCT	Polychlorinated terphenyls
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RDF	Refused Delivered Fuel
RWMS	Radioactive Waste Management Sites
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SRF	Solid Recovery Fuel
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Waste Framework Directive
WG	Working Group
WMP	Waste Management Plan

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I. Background/Rationale

EU requirements for waste management are very demanding. EU sets number of targets to be achieved by the Member States. These include:

- Establishment of source separation system, 50% of recycling of municipal solid waste (Waste Framework Directive);
- Diverting biodegradable waste from landfilling (Landfill Directive);
- Recycling and recovery of packaging waste (Packaging and Packaging waste Directive).

Achievement of these targets require careful strategic planning and elaboration of national planning documents like National waste management plan, Waste prevention plan, Biodegradable waste management strategy, plans for management of other waste streams.

Progress in meeting set objectives will depend on number of factors, which includes organisational, economic, financial, awareness raising and other aspects. Not at least it depends on the infrastructure solutions for waste collection, separation, recycling and recovery.

Acceding countries are facing difficult policy choices on how to achieve targets with limited public financial resources and limited affordability to pay operational costs. In such situation right technological decisions and sets of infrastructure pay significant role not only in saving scarce financial resources for investment, but also in keeping operational costs bellow agreed affordability thresholds.

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II. Objectives of the Study visit

General objective

The TAIEX/ECRAN training aims to improve the knowledge and skills of the guests from Balkans Countries in the field of Waste treatment in EU countries in the context of sustainable development.

Specific objectives

Specific objectives of the workshop:

- To establish common understanding on links between strategic planning and technological options for support of achievement of targets;
- To establish common understanding on role of waste management infrastructure in supporting waste separation and recycling;
- To present and discuss experience in EU countries on establishment of infrastructure for waste management and how this supports waste separation and recycling;
- To present and discuss how waste management infrastructure can serve achievement of targets for several directives;
- To better understand links between selected infrastructure decisions and investment and operational costs;
- To agree on next steps.

Results/outputs

The expected results are:

- acquire the improved knowledge about the transposition of Directive 2008/98/EC in the Belgium region Wallonia;
- Improve their skills in the role of Public Service in EU countries to recycling and to recovery of the waste;
- Improve their skills needed for to manage waste treatment in your country.

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III. EU policy and legislation covered by the Study visit

- Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste;
- Council Directive 99/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste;

Waste Framework Directive

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives. This Directive repealed Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste (the codified version of Directive 75/442/EEC as amended), hazardous waste Directive 91/689/EEC, and the Waste Oils Directive 75/439/EEC. It provides for a general framework of waste management requirements and sets the basic waste management definitions for the EU sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material, the so called end-of-waste criteria, and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. Waste legislation and policy of the EU Member States shall apply as a priority order the following waste management hierarchy:

- Prevention;
- Preparing for re-use;
- Recycling;
- Recovery;
- Disposal.

The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility". It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils, and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. The Directive requires that Member States adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programmes.

Landfill Directive

Council Directive 99/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste - The Landfill Directive defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land. Landfills are divided into three classes:

- landfills for hazardous waste;
- landfills for non-hazardous waste;
- landfills for inert waste.

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The Directive does not apply to:

- the spreading on the soil of sludge (including sewage sludge and sludge resulting from dredging operations);
- the use in landfills of inert waste for redevelopment or restoration work;
- the deposit of unpolluted soil or of non-hazardous inert waste resulting from prospecting and extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources as well as from the operation of quarries;
- the deposit of non-hazardous dredging sludge alongside small waterways from which they have been dredged and of non-hazardous sludge in surface water, including the bed and its subsoil.

A standard procedure for the acceptance of waste in a landfill is laid down so as to avoid any risks, including:

- waste must be treated before being landfilled;
- hazardous waste within the meaning of the Directive must be assigned to a hazardous waste landfill;
- landfills for non-hazardous waste must be used for municipal waste and for other non-hazardous waste;
- landfill sites for inert waste must be used only for inert waste;
- Criteria for the acceptance of waste at each landfill class must be adopted by the Commission in accordance with the general principles of Annex II.

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IV. Highlights from the training workshop

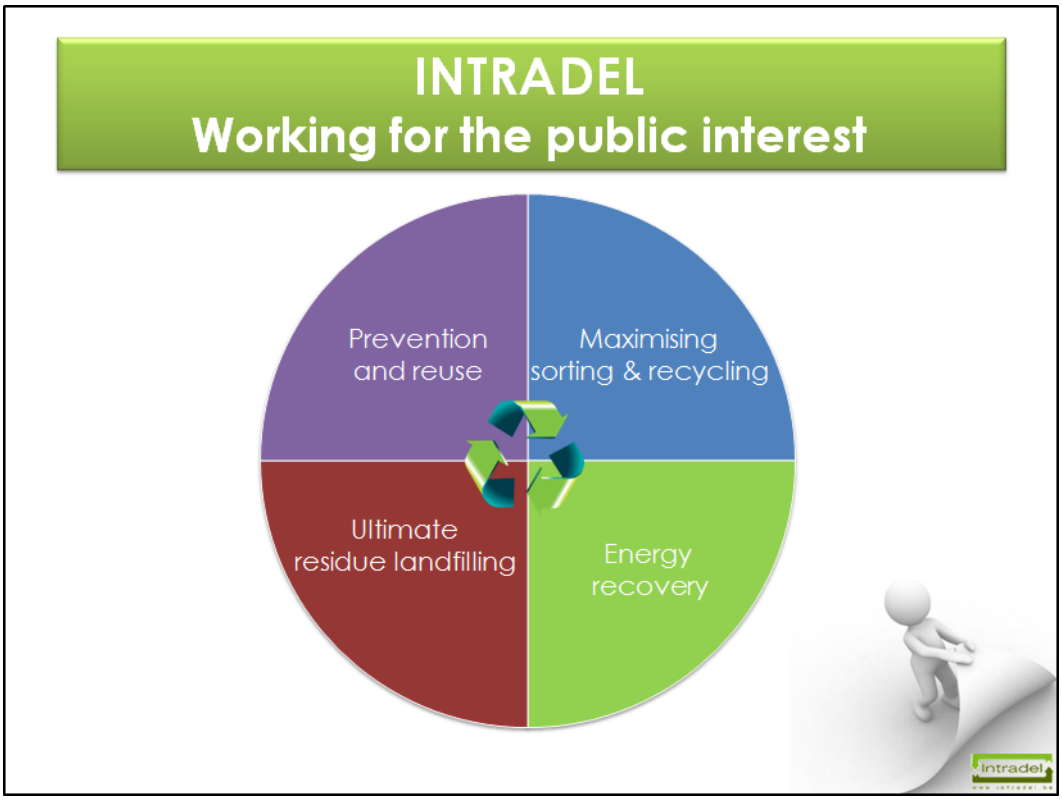
Day 1 – Monday, 21 March 2016, Liege

Introduction to the seminar and presentation of the ECRAN Network Nebojsa Pokimica

Introduction was started with the short presentation of the ECRAN network to the hosting company Intradel. After that objectives and expected results with agenda were presented to the participants.

Presentation of INTRADEL, public service for management of waste /72 municipalities for a total of 1,019,541 inhabitants Mr LUC JOINE, Head manager of INTRADEL

Intradel is a public company owned by 72 municipalities in the Province of Liege. They manage waste from 1 million citizens. Focus of the company is continually improvement of their activates and decreasing of environmental impact, due to that, company is EMAS certified.



EU Waste Directives contain a number of recovery and recycling targets, which are binding to the Member states. Not achieving those could trigger the Infringement procedure, which could end up with serious fines through the EU Court of Justice. The most challenging targets are:

- Preparing for reuse and recycling of the Municipal Waste – 50% target by 2020;

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- Recovery of the Construction/ Demolition Waste – 70% target by 2020.

There are four options to calculate Recycling target for Municipal Waste according to EU Commission Decision 2011/753/EU:

- The preparation for reuse and the recycling of paper, metal, plastic and glass household waste;
- The preparation for reuse and the recycling of paper, metal, plastic, glass household waste and other single types of household waste or of similar waste from other origins;
- The preparation for reuse and the recycling of household waste;
- The preparation for reuse and the recycling of municipal waste.

Intradel implement WD in Wallonia region and they used below tolls to reach targets for prevention, reuse and recycling the waste:

- They have collection, reuse, sorting and treatment tools
- 49 Civic Amenity Centre
- A Plant for repair electrical appliance repair in collaboration with the social economy
- A Sorting Plant for packing waste
- A Treatment Plant for electric and electronic
- A Composting Plant
- Waste to energy plant
- A Landfill for non-hazardous and non-recyclable
- Two landfill for demolition and construction waste in collaboration with private partners

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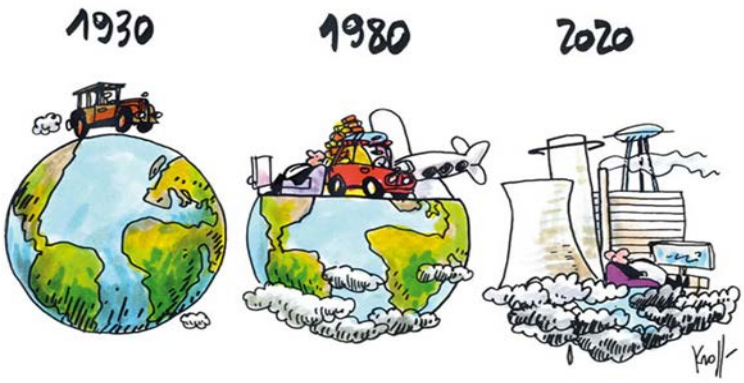
Presentation of VAL+ (Solid waste valorisation cluster) Renaud DeRijdt,

In this presentation Solid Waste valorisation cluster from Wallonia was presented. They have more than 50 Members, small companies with flexibility, speed, innovation and large organisations with power, stability, financial resources. In their team are Experts, Constructors, Contractors, Research centres, able to reply alone or in synergy with others in the solid waste sector.

They have proactive role in Wallonia solid waste life cycle; Collection, Transport, Sorting, Valorisation (material), RDF = Refused Derived Fuels, Electric & Electronic Wastes, Valorisation energy, Composting, Biomethanation, Polluted soils treatment & groundwater decontamination, Contaminated soils inertification, Sludge's valorisation, Landfilling landfill construction& operation, Sites rehabilitation, FM = Landfill Mining – old dump remediation.

Solid Waste valorisation cluster is a leader in development of circular economy as a new business model. A circular economy is restorative and regenerative by design and aims to keep products, components, and materials at their highest utility and value at all times. The concept distinguishes between technical and biological cycles. A circular economy seeks to rebuild capital, whether this is financial, manufactured, human, social or natural. This ensures enhanced flows of goods and services. The system diagram illustrates the continuous flow of technical and biological materials through the 'value circle'.



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As envisioned by the originators, a circular economy is a continuous positive development cycle that preserves and enhances natural capital, optimises resource yields, and minimises system risks by managing finite stocks and renewable flows. It works effectively at every scale.

They offer support in different kind of waste management process, with huge experience in ECRAN countries.

Visit of UVE(UVELIA) INTRADEL Energy Recovery Unit Mr Bernard Lising, CEO of the UVELIA

UVELIA-Resources Recovery Unit located in Herstal. It provides energy recovery from residual household waste affiliated Intradel. It also provides energy recovery from sorting PMC waste, reusable bulky and industrial waste.

The objective of waste incineration, in common with most waste treatments, is to treat waste so as to reduce its volume and hazard, whilst capturing (and thus concentrating) or destroying potentially harmful substances. Incineration processes can also provide a means to enable recovery of the energy, mineral and/or chemical content from waste.

Basically, waste incineration is the oxidation of the combustible materials contained in the waste. Waste is generally a highly heterogeneous material, consisting essentially of organic substances, minerals, metals and water. During incineration, flue-gases are created that will contain the majority of the available fuel energy as heat. The organic substances in the waste will burn when they have reached the necessary ignition temperature and come into contact with oxygen. The actual combustion process takes place in the gas phase in fractions of seconds and simultaneously releases energy. Where the calorific value of the waste and oxygen supply is sufficient, this can lead to a thermal chain reaction and self-supporting combustion, i.e. there is no need for the addition of other fuels.

In 2014, UVELIA assured treating 378,284 tons of waste. This transformation can produce and sell renewable electricity. With exceptional availability, Intradel provided the network 225,468 MWh , representing consumption. Capacity: 350.000 tons of waste per year, house hold waste, bulky waste (shredded or not), waste from industry, medical waste,20.000 tons of sludge from water, treatment plants (up to solid content of23%). Total 370.000 To/year = ± 46 To/ hour (23 To/h per line).

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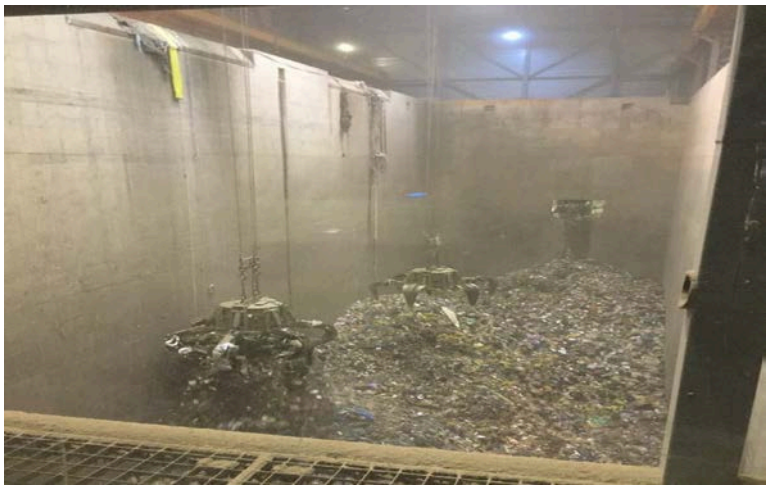
Production: 2 incineration lines with 160 To/h of steam at 40 bar and 400°C and 240.000 MWh produced by year (± = annual consumption of 55.000 families. For comparison, this is roughly equivalent to 50 wind will. Their average electricity production ratio is about 640 kWh/T incinerated. Output waste:70.000 To bottom ash for which recycling is externalized to specialized companies (= 20%of the total waste input) and 7.000 To fly ash.



The waste is spread over the grid by the pusher where they enter into combustion for about one hour at about 1.000°C. The output combustion waste, called bottom Ashes, are collected and recycled for road and building foundations.

Emission gasses from incinerator are treated through Electrostatic precipitation: 3 steps to capture about 99% of the fume's dust, at the exit, dust content < 15 mg/Nm³, SRC (Selective Catalytic Reduction): reducing Nitrogen compound (NOx) by dosing ammoniac solution. Reactor: acids neutralization and dioxins + furans capture with the help of active coal. Bag filter: Capture all residues from the fume treatment.

Day 2 – Tuesday, 22 March 2016, Liege

<u>Visiti of SOFIE-</u> <u>SOFIE is a social purpose cooperative society approved by the Walloon Region</u>

Active since 2002 in the collection sector, (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) SOFIE is a social purpose cooperative society approved by the Walloon Region as an enterprise integration (to promote the employability and training of workers and jobseekers without qualifications;).

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Sophie Pays de Liège is a cooperative company specializing in the collection, sorting, recycling and reuse of bulky. On call, it takes your bulky such as furniture, appliances, toys, knickknacks, dishes, tools, wood, metals, plastics, ...Generally , the collections are free; special conditions apply for certain municipalities. Ressourcerie offers a solution to get rid of bulky a most respectful manner for the environment.

Once collected, they are sorted and dismantled in order to experience a new life: either they will be reused for the benefit of people with few resources, through CPAS or second hand stores, or they will be recycled (wood, metals, electrical and electronic waste equipment, flat glass, PVC, ...) or value electricity.

The cooperative also provides, on behalf of the inter Intradel, collection and sorting of electronic waste (WEEE) from recyparces of the province of Liège.

They have their own shop, where they sale refurnished bulky waste and electronic and electric devices.

Through these activities, SOFIE Pays de Liège is the creation of sustainable jobs for people in difficulty on the labour market in order to promote their social and professional integration.

Participants were hosted by Michel Simon, Director of SoFIE and Ressourcerie du Pays de Liège.

Visit of Sorting, shredding and transfer of different types of wastes in Mont Saint Guibert + Composting platform of green waste in Wavre

SORTING & SHREDDER PLANT OF MONT-SAINT-GUIBERT

The project consists of 3 industrial halls (reception, pit and sorting/shredding unit), a workshop, an administrative building and a weighbridge. The pit has two roller bridges that transfer the bulky waste on conveyor belts for being shredded in the hall before falling back into the pit. The shredding line can

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also be fed from the shredding hall. Scrap is filtered out for separate recycling. The halls are equipped with a sprinkler installation and deodorizing installation (air scrubbers and biofilters). Main activates of this plant is derived fuel preparation (bulky waste, wood) and rationalization of transport (paper, plastics and residual household waste).

Composting platform of green waste in Wavre

Each year, approximately 12,000 tons of green waste (grass clippings, leaves, branches) are transported to the composting facility of Thumaide to be transformed into a quality amendment commercialized compost. The project consisted of adding a facility to an existing composting plant. The facility is composed of preliminary storage and pre-treatment of green waste, magnetic separation, shredding and transfer to an existing composting hall. Green waste is first demetallised and crushed. It is then moistened and stored in a windrow composting hall. Formed windrows are watered and turned periodically. The temperature exceeds 60°C, which allows the elimination of pathogens. The composting process is accelerated thanks to a forced air aspiration system, and takes only 4-8 weeks. After this period, the product is transported to the drying hall where it will continue its maturation phase. It will then be screened and packaged for sale.

For both visit participants were hosted by Etienne Offergeld, director of waste department of IBW.

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V. Evaluation

Workshop – Participants' Evaluation

Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Was the workshop carried out according to the agenda	13	13 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
2. Was the programme well structured?	13	13 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
3. Were the key issues related to the topics addressed?	13	13 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
4. Did the workshop enable you to improve your knowledge?	13	13 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
5. Was enough time allowed for questions and discussions?	13	12 (92)%	0 (0)%	1 (7)%	N/A

6.How do you assess the quality of the speakers?	Speaker/Expert	N°. Responses	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
	3	41	32 (78)%	9 (21)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%

Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
7. Do you expect any follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach, etc.)?	13	13 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
8. Do you think that further TAIEX assistance is needed (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?	12	12 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9.Were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements, if applicable?					
Conference venue	13	13 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
Interpretation	13	13 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
Hotel	12	9 (75)%	0 (0)%	3 (25)%	0 (0)%

Comments:

- Ok;
- I must point out that person with that name (Stephane Dolhain) was not speaker. There were other speakers. Satisfactory workshop and very interesting visits. We need to use that experience in my country;
- I am grateful for the opportunity to see examples of good practice, regarding application of EU legislation, at the facilities in which we went. Experience has shown that this kind of education, in which specifically the examples are extremely important, for learning and mastering certain issues. B&H is only beginning to establish a system of waste management, but we hope that after a certain number of years we will have a system, that will be able to say it is European.

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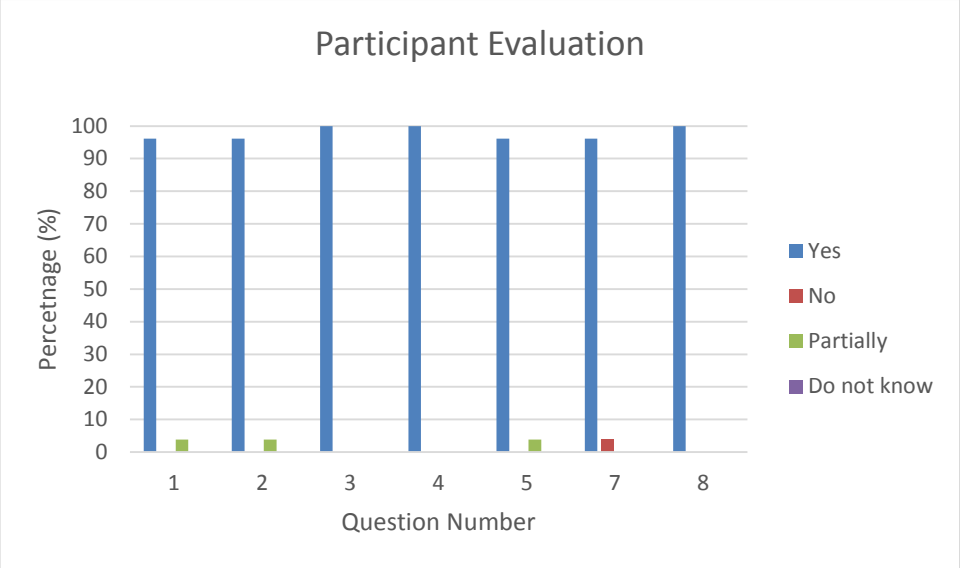

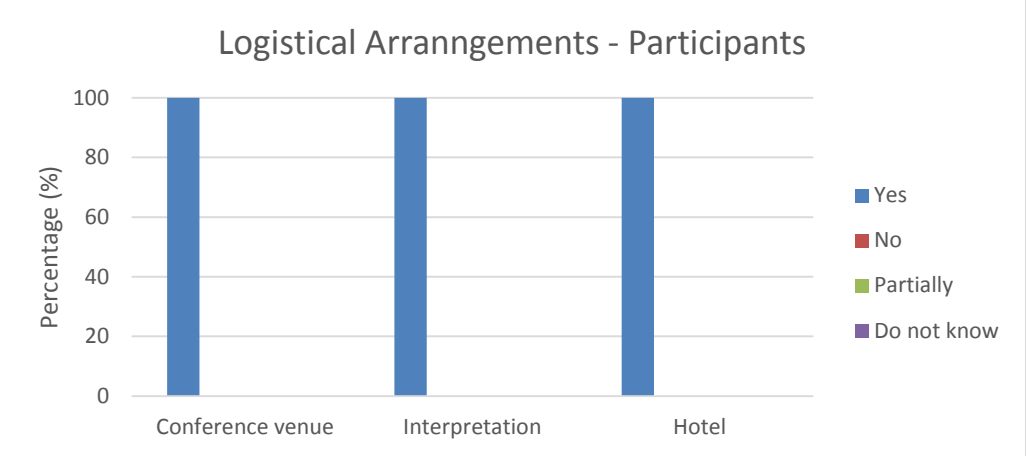

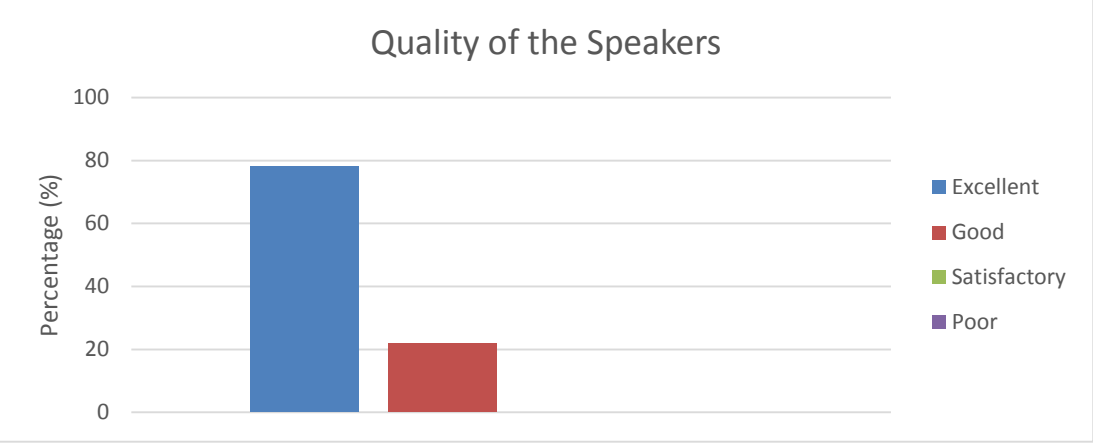

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Workshop – Speakers' Evaluation

Question		N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Did you receive all the information necessary for the preparation of your contribution?		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
2. Has the overall aim of the workshop been achieved?		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
3. Was the agenda well structured?		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
4. Were the participants present throughout the scheduled workshop?		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
5. Was the beneficiary represented by the appropriate participants?		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
6. Did the participants actively take part in the discussions?		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
7. Do you expect that the beneficiary will undertake follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach etc.)		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	1 (33)%
8. Do you think that the beneficiary needs further TAIEX assistance (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9. Would you be ready to participate in future TAIEX workshops?		2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
10.If applicable, were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements?						
	Conference venue	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
Comments:						

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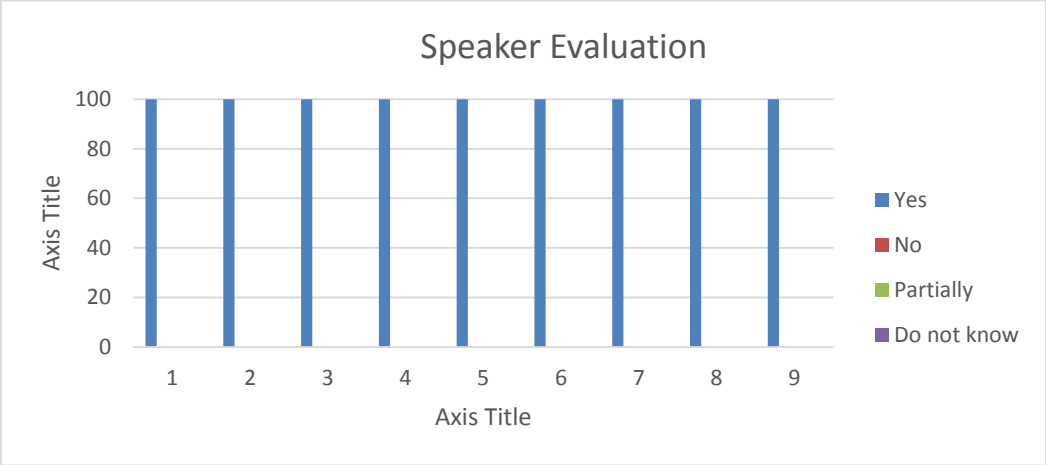

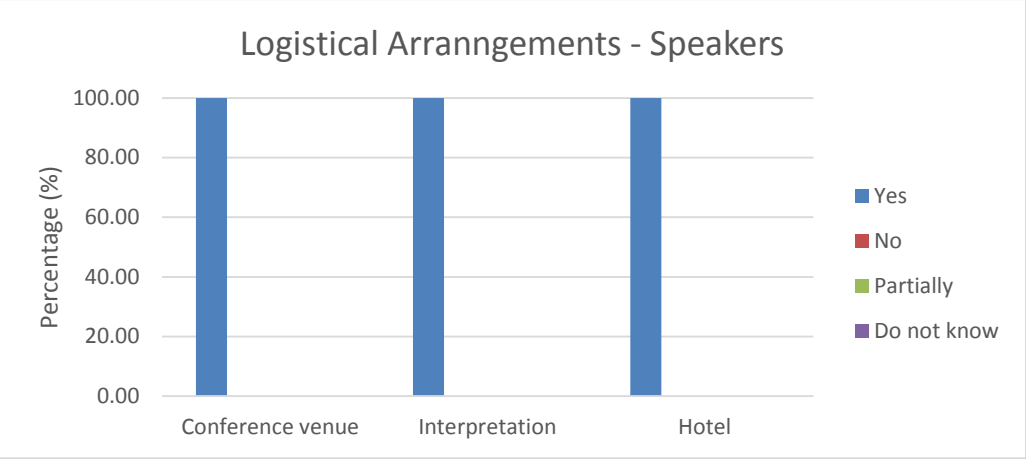

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Workshop – Local co-organizer Evaluation

Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Was the workshop carried out according to the agenda	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
2. Was the programme well structured?	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
3. Were the key issues related to the topics addressed?	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
4. Did the workshop enable you to improve your knowledge?	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
5. Was enough time allowed for questions and discussions?	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A

6.How do you assess the quality of the speakers?	Speaker/Expert	N°. Responses	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
	3	41	32 (78)%	9 (21)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%

Question		N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
7. Do you expect any follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach, etc.)?		1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
8. Do you think that further TAIEX assistance is needed (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?		1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9.Were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements, if applicable?						
	Conference venue	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	1	1 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%

Comments:

- Excellent delegation!! Very good language skils.

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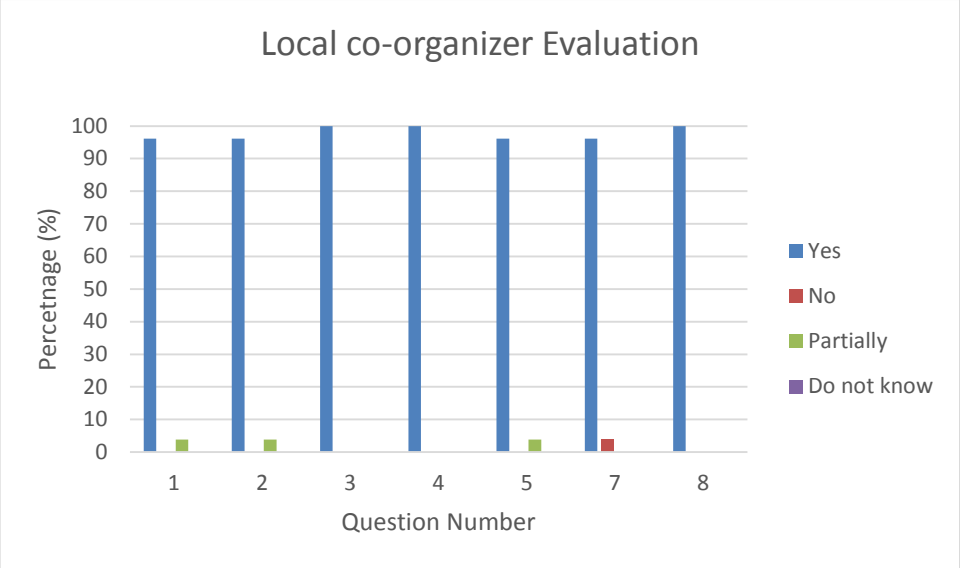

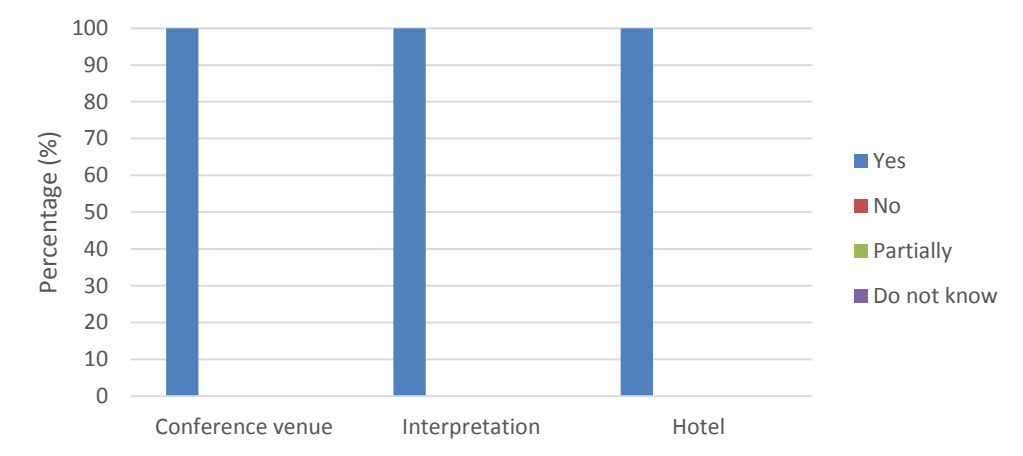

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ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1

Topic: Transposition of Directive 2008/98/EC /Waste treatment **Chair and Co-Chair: Luc Joine and Marie – Christine Nosset/ INTRADEL** **Venue: INTRADEL - Port de Herstal Pré Wigi - 4040 Herstal - 04/240.74.74 - www.intradel.be**				
Start	**Finish**	**Topic**	**Speaker**	**Sub topic/Content**
09:00	**09:30**	**Registration and bus transfer to INTRADEL**		
09:30	10:00	Introduction to the seminar and presentation of the ECRAN Network	Nebojsa Pokimica, ECRAN Expert	Presentation of the objectives and expected results of the training. Introduction of the agenda.
10:00	*11:00*	Presentation of INTRADEL, public service for management of waste /72 municipalities for a total of 1,019,541 inhabitants.	Mr LUC JOINE, Head manager of INTRADE	Missions: • Management of waste produced in its territory in the context of sustainable development in the Walloon region • To ensure the future by preserving natural resources and reconciling the best social, economic and environmental issues
11:00	*11:20*	Transposition of Directive 2008/98/EC/Waste treatment/ in Wallonia	Philippe Decornet, Attaché (SPW) - Avenue Prince de Liège, 15	Walloon approach in waste treatment: transposition of directive in Walloon reality, risks and advice.
11:20	11:30	Coffee break		
11:30	12:40	Transposition of directive 2008/98/EC/Waste treatment/ in	All Participants, moderated by Nebojsa Pokimica, ECRAN	• Presentations from ECRAN beneficiary countries on transposition of Waste Directive. • Discussion

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		ECRAN beneficiary countries		
12:40	14:00	Lunch		
14:00	14:30	Transposition of directive 2008/98/EC/Waste treatment/ in ECRAN beneficiary countries, continued		
14:00	14:30	Presentation of VAL+ (Solid Vaste valorisation cluster)	Renaud DeRijdt, r.derijdt@valplus.be +0032 496 165 360	
14:45	16:00	Visit of UVE(UVELIA) INTRADEL Energy Recovery Unit (UVE)	Mr Bernard Lising, CEO of the UVELIA	UVELIA-Resources Recovery Unit located in Herstal • It provides energy recovery from residual household waste affiliated Intradel; • It also provides energy recovery from sorting PMC waste, reusable bulky and industrial waste. In 2014, she assured treating 378,284 tons of waste. This transformation can produce and sell renewable electricity. With exceptional availability , Intradel provided the network 225,468 MWh , representing consumption
16:00	17:00	Discussion and Conclusions of the first day	All Participants	
17:00	18:00	Bus transfer to the hotel, accommodation		

Day 1 :

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Venue: 1. JENEFFE /Liège arrondissement /Adresse : Chaussée Verte, 25/34460 Grâce-Hollogne

2. IBW: Brabant Wallon province /Adresse :Rue de la Petite Sibérie, 1 - 1435 Mont-Saint- Guibert

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
09:00	**09:30**	**Registration**		
09:30	10:00	Bus transfer to the SOFIE		
10:00	11:15	http://www.res-sources.be/membres/sofie- Active since 2002 in the collection sector, (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) SOFIE is a social purpose cooperative society approved by the Walloon Region as an enterprise integration (to promote the employability and training of workers and jobseekers without qualifications;) Visite sur le même site de la Ressourcerie du Pays de Liège et de son magasin de seconde main le R Shop http://www.ressourcerieliege.be/ La Ressourcerie du Pays de Liège est une société coopérative spécialisée dans la collecte, le tri, le recyclage et la réutilisation des encombrants.	Michel Simon, Director of SoFIE and Ressourcerie du Pays de Liège	SOFIE SCRL-FS activities: • Recovery and reclamation of used appliances intended in the Liège region; • Clearance and dismantling of fridges and small appliances.
11:15	12:00	Discussion	All participants	
12:00	13:00	Lunch		
13:00	14:00	Bus transfert to IBW Adresse :Rue de la Petite Sibérie, 1 - 1435 Mont-Saint-Guibert		
14:00	16:00	Sorting, shredding and transfer of different types of wastes in Mont Saint Guibert +	Etienne Offergeld Director of the Waste	Derived fuel preparation (bulky waste, wood) and rationalization of transport

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		Composting platform of green waste in Wavre.	Department of IBW	(paper, plastics and residual household waste). Preparation of organic fertilizer.
16:00	17:00	Final debriefing	All participants and speakers	
17:00	18:00	Bus transfer to the hotel, end of the study visit		

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ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
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[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
		Development and Tourism		
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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations and workshop materials can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop_Presentation_Waste_Study_Visit_March_2016_Liege.zip

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