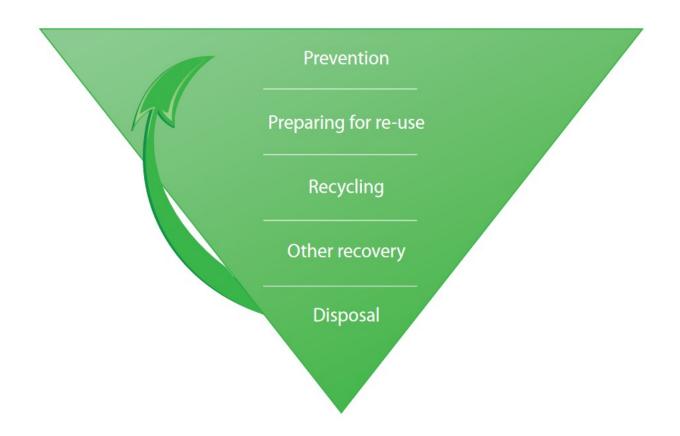
# Ascending the Waste Hierarchy: Re-use potential in Swedish recycling centres

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> 7th International Conference on Sustainable Solid Waste Management 27 June 2019

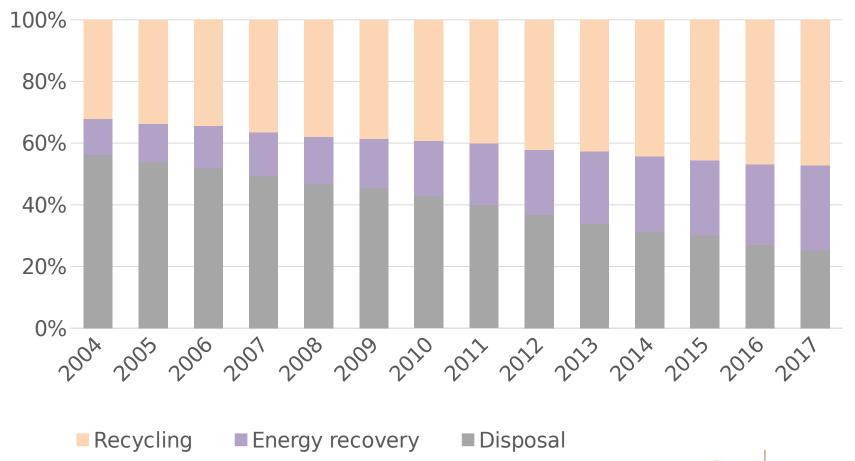
#### **EU Waste Hierarchy**







#### Waste treatment in EU28







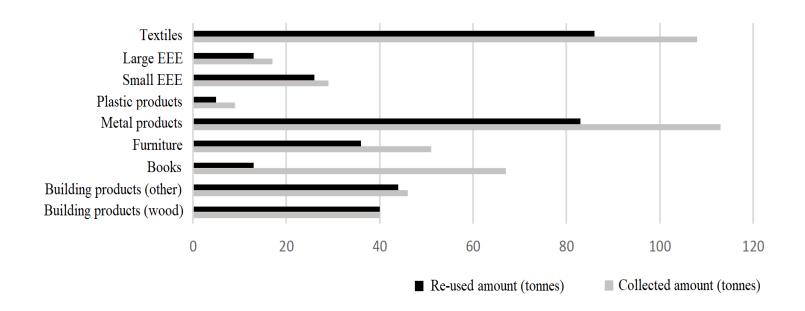
#### Alelyckan recycling centre







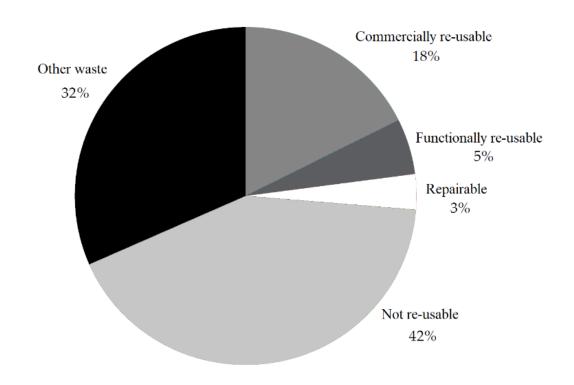
# Collected and re-used amounts of waste at Alelyckan recycling centre in 2010



- 358 tonnes of waste prevented 5.6 % of the total weighted waste received at the centre
- 1 300 tonnes of CO2-eq. avoided (Ljunggren Söderman et al., 2011)



### Composition analysis of waste at two recycling centres



15.5 tonnes of waste was examined through composition analysis, and the re-use potential of nearly 17 000 products was assessed (Hultén et al., 2018)





### Re-use potential in recycling centres (private enterprises)

- Identify what product groups can be effectively re-used
- Identify challenges in re-use operations

Identify notential solutions to overcome the

existing







### Product groups with high potential for re-use



(Malmö återbyggdepå)

(Designboom

(El-kretsen)





### Common challenges to reuse in recycling centres

- Waste classification
- Product design difficult to disassemble
- Damage during transportation
- Scalable volume of products (by type)
- Extensive storage (warehousing) needed
- Efficient process for preparation for re-use
- Negative attitude of consumer due to uncertainty





## Actions for increasing re-use in private recycling centres

- Prioritise well-defined waste from industrial partners (B2B)
- Focus on product groups with higher re-use potential
- Cooperation with actors having direct access to secondhand markets
- Salvage components if not possible to re-use the product
- Adapt business model to accommodate more re-use than recycling (future trend)





