



# THEME WORK

## SUB THEME:

Zero Waste Design

## TITLE OF WORKSHOP:

Keyword Design, Waste Prevention, Innovation



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## A NETWORK OF MUSEUMS AND LABORATORIES TO EXPLAIN AND PROMOTE THE CONCEPT OF WASTE PREVENTION AND WASTE RESOURCE Mario Santi (Italy)

### ABSTRACT

Waste allows us to see our civilisation back-to-front.

If we examine what we throw away (and why, when and how we remove it from our surroundings) we can understand who we are and where we are going.

Starting from refuse, we can reconstruct the development of our civilisation and evaluate our standards of living and margins of survival.

Thinking about the 'end of life' of things has brought about a paradigm shift. This new way of thinking about production and resources is important as our survival depends on our ability to safeguard and generate 'natural capital'.

Our economic system must take sustainability into account so that, rather than producing ever greater quantities of goods, we produce them better so that we enjoy the same standard of living while using less resources and less energy.

Waste must be prevented and reduced; things that are thrown away must be considered secondary raw materials. In fact, in environmental terms, they are the most valuable of materials because:

- ☐ they allow you to reduce the consumption of primary raw materials;
- ☐ most of the energy required for their extraction, processing, preparation and transport is also saved.

Today we should no longer think in terms of waste management but in terms of resources management. 'Zero waste' means both the optimization of our use of natural capital and the transformation of waste into resources. This is the vital paradigm shift. A number of promising legislative developments have been brought about in this field by the European Parliament and by some member states of the European Community. Municipal waste in Europe constitutes 10% of total waste generated, stabilized at around 520 kg per person per year, but the decoupling



of growth / resource consumption from waste generation (provided by the 6th Environment Action Program of the EC in 2002) has been achieved only in part.

## **EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR) POLICY PRINCIPLE WITH FOCUS ON GREEN DESIGN FOR REDUCTION OF E-WASTE DISPOSAL. A LITERATURE REVIEW.**

Ph.D. Candidate Marinella Favot, Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche e Statistiche (DIES) dell'Università degli Studi di Udine — Italy

### **Paper Abstract**

E-waste or WEEE (waste from electrical and electronic equipments) is becoming an important stream in waste management literature due to its growing quantity, hazard and potential value. This literature review aims to find how the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy principle tackles the issue of reduction of e-waste disposal influencing green design. A special section is dedicated to the financial aspect of EPR.

After the introduction, the methodology used in the literature review is highlighted. Then the following sections are included: the definition and the purpose of EPR; EPR and financial mechanisms; green design (including individual and collective responsibilities aspects) and conclusions. The main findings are that EPR has proven to increase recycling rate in all countries where it was applied but it struggles to cause green design changes for electrical and electronic equipment especially when collective responsibility is

in place. Incentives to invest in green design changes comes from systems capable of charging individual producers based on the effective product recycling costs. Moreover, regarding the financial cost allocation, we can report that European EPR legislation has generally improved the end-of-life management of e-waste shifting responsible (physical and economical) to producers and away from municipalities. However, additional research is needed to disclose how different types of responsibilities are shared between different actors (on one hand between consumers and producers and on the other hand between municipalities and producers)



## **ALHENDIN: BIOWASTES KILOMETRE ZERO**

by M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Baca, Pilar Lorente, Alberto Peña, José Manuel Soto, Francisco Peula, Antonio Salas. Manuela Perales, Carmen Burgos, María de Nobili.  
Alhendín, P.O. 18620 Granada, Spain

### **Paper Abstract**

We describe a pilot project which is being developed in the municipality of Alhendín; a village of 8000 inhabitants in the Granada belt.

The aim is to perform a complete management of the Organic Fraction of the Municipal Waste (MWOFF).

Starting from the separate collection of the waste, the entire process takes place in the municipality of Alhendín itself, including the use of the compost by local farmers. To make this management feasible, the task is being carried out with the cooperation of the estates of the village, namely: neighbors, students and teachers from the Institute, the Consistory, the Council (RESUR) and the farmers interested in the matter. We are pleased to present here the first part of the project, which requires the implementation and coordination of all the numerous variables concerned in the organization of a separate collection system: seminars, explanatory talks, contests of logos, advertisings design and advertising, population surveys, containers acquisition, design and organization of the collection process, etc. In this paper we describe the set off of the commissioning recycling project of MWOFF, managed almost like a natural cycle, where all stages occur practically in the same place where the MWOFF is generated. The project name therefore hints its aim: Alhendín: Kilometre Zero.



## TACKLED ISSUES:

Network of museum and Laboratories like scientific and cultural instruments

Historical origin of the waste who we are and who will be reconstruct the development of our civilization

- ERP Extended Producer Responsibility green design for reduction of e-waste disposal
- Type of responsibility; attention on economic and physical case of Alhendin kilometre zero. Granada.

## GIVEN ANSWERS:

- Example: interactive museum in Madrid
- Museum as a cultural mechanism of information
- Interactive installation
- Example to replicate GREEN ISLAND near every
- In Spain the colored bins for the waste have an identity virziolo, cartuma: make a a communicative use of the waste
- Importance of the name. Not use the world museum= old

## UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

### MESSAGES AND COMMENTS:

- EPR problem of a small appliances eco tax
- ReDesign “acqua del bronzino” example
- In which way is possible to stimulate architects?
- One dollar laptop
- Individual and collective responsibility production