Additional information questions

1 **Completely separate organic waste/t, stimulate how?**
It is up to the citizens' council to answer this question itself. Our site briefly explains how we now stimulate separation: https://www.amsterdam.nl/trouw-hergebruik/groente-fruit-etensresten-tuintrouw/

2 **Make every individual responsible for taking their own waste home (bag)!**

We see this as a suggestion that the citizens' council can develop as advice.

3 **Experiences in other (international) cities.**

There are many comparative studies, we learn from them. We do not have a single overview of these studies. A nice way to find out more about Rotterdam or general are these two series that have been on TV

"De Vuilnisman"
In which Teun from the kitchen delves into the world behind our waste
De vuilnisman | NPO Start

Mitchel aan de Maas
The cheerful Rotterdam city manager Mitchel Viljeer is followed in his work within the municipality, which through his eyes is of exceptional beauty.
https://www.kijk.nl/programmas/mitchel-aan-de-maas

BASSTA
Read more about the waste separation project investigated by the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences here.
https://www.hva.nl/kc-techniek/deele-content/nieuws/nieuwsbericht/2023/02/weet-jij-wat-je-met-je-etensresten-moet-doen.html

4 **Process AFE verwerken? How:**

- **Compost**
- **Biogas**
- **To burn**

The more Amsterdam residents separate their vegetables, fruit, food scraps and garden waste, the more compost can be made from it. For more information see our site: https://www.amsterdam.nl/trouw-hergebruik/groente-fruit-etensresten-tuintrouw/. When it comes to green waste, it is mainly garden waste, such as plants, growth and pruning waste. That waste goes to Vosse Groen Recycling (where the citizens' council visited on April 20). They make compost from it. The thick branches, such as those from Christmas trees or garden waste, largely go to the biomass plant.

Making the compost:
In parts of the city, Amsterdam residents can offer their vegetable, fruit, food waste and fine garden waste, the so-called organic waste/t, separately in a wheelie bin at home or in a collection container on the street.

The municipality takes the separately collected organic waste/t to Meerlanden in Rijssenhout. Meerlanden is a green factory that processes bio-waste into compost and biogas, among other things. The compost made is a certified product, free of weed seeds and pathogens. Keurcompost is a certified product that is produced according to strict criteria. The quality requirements for the composition are laid down in the 'Keurcompost Assessment Guideline'. This ensures that the product meets the requirements of the Fertilizers Act and the requirements that the market sets for agricultural properties and plant health.

The organic waste/t that arrives at Meerlanden is first shredded and coarsely sieved, so that large non-organic waste/t such as plastic bags, tiles, etc. are filtered out and the material is suitable for feeding one of the digesters. The organic waste/t remains here – with added water – for about 14 days. Bacteria provide biogas that Meerlanden captures and separates into biogas, CO_2 (for greenhouse horticulture) and citrus fuel (diesel substitute in, for example, weed control). After this, the digestate (the product that remains after animal manure and vegetable residues have been fermented), as they call it, goes to the composting facility. There they mix it with drier organic material before it can be composted in so-called tunnels.

In those tunnels we blow air through the organic waste/t heap that is located in a tunnel. By doing this, they bring the temperature in the mountain to at least 55 degrees within 24 hours. This is a natural process that we accelerate. The heating stimulates microbial activity and ensures that harmful weeds and pathogens are killed, in accordance with the assessment guideline. The compost remains in these tunnels for about 8 days. After this, it is sieved so that the finest possible end product remains.

Every year, on the **national compost day**, the municipality draws the attention of Amsterdam residents to the importance of organic and waste separation. We do this, among other things, by offering free compost and we want to continue to do so in the coming years. Handing out compost made from organic raw materials from Amsterdam emphasizes the importance of separating organic waste from waste for a better environment.

5 What does the municipality of Amsterdam have to offer departments or similar for creating a teaching package for primary/secondary schools?

Antwoord op deze vraag volgt later.

6 Information about how it is organized within the municipality: who is responsible for what with regard to waste? I understood from the neighborhood initiatives that for some contact with/help from the municipality goes well and for some this is difficult.

On page 6 you will find a picture of the organizational chart of the municipality of Amsterdam. Dark blue are the clusters into which the municipality is divided and in light blue are the directorates. Circled are the departments that deal with the theme of waste:

- The Waste and Raw Materials department is responsible for collecting and processing household and commercial waste.
- The City Works department is responsible, among other things, for cleaning the streets and emptying the waste bins
- The Public Space Supervision and Enforcement department is responsible for all supervisors and enforcers of the municipality. This also includes those who monitor incorrectly presented waste and litter.
- The Tax Department is responsible, among other things, for collecting taxes such as waste tax
- The Transport and Public Space Directorate is responsible, among other things, for the policy for City Works. The entire management consists of a few hundred people, 1 or 2 of whom work for City Works policy.

The second part of the question is about contact between neighborhood initiatives and the municipality. As can be seen in the organizational chart, there are several departments that deal with waste. A residents' initiative therefore often does not fall within one of those directorates, but rather several. Certainly City Works (which is about cleaning) and A&G (which is about collecting and processing waste) are close to each other, many initiatives concern both city works and A&G, which does not make it clear who you should contact for your initiative. Many initiatives also require customized solutions from the municipality, which is not always easy for these implementation organizations that are organized as clearly and efficiently as possible.

7 **Best practices from other cities and countries, where can information be found?**
See question 4

8 **I heard that in Gouda you have to pay for your residual waste, all other waste can be handed in for free.**

We will return to this question later.

9 **Does the AEB already carry out CO_2 capture?**

No, see also this article:: https://www.parool.nl/amsterdam/afvalverbrander-aeb-gaat-zijn-co2-opslaan-in-de-zeebodem~b07a890a/

10 **Invite media company about how to create an effective campaign.**

The municipality has a communications department where campaign experts work. (They are also present at meeting 4.)

11 **Pros and cons of further privatization of AEB. Why does the municipality want to get rid of shares? Isn't it much better if such a crucial part of the waste chain is out of commercial hands?**

There have been debates about this with the municipal council. They have agreed to the sale. For an easy overview, see these articles:

- https://www.parool.nl/amsterdam/amsterdam-bedenkt-zich-en- salest-aeb-toch-clusing-scheidsmachine-voor-huisfout~b182d844/
- https://www.parool.nl/amsterdam/opmerkelijke-wending-in-raadsdebat-sp-wil-referendum-over-koop-trouwverwerker-aeb~be7fa765/

Sales of the AEB have now started. See this site for more information: https://www.amsterdam.nl/administratie- Organisatie/college/wethouder/reinier-dantzig/persbericht-nieuws-reinier-dantzig/gemeente-amsterdam-start-verhuur-aeb/

12 **More information about the municipality's current philosophy/strategy of waste collection.**

Our strategy is stated in the current policy, budget and the letters we send to the council. See the pillars below this table for a description of the strategy for achieving the goals: a clean city where waste is separated and recycled as much as possible.

13 Other waste AEB -> category other (chemical, metal, etc.). What exactly is this? What does other include?

This was discussed in the presentation that the AEB gave during the working visits on April 20. This presentation will soon be available on the participant platform.

14 I am looking for more information from waste processor AVRI. They have a collection system with hanging bags at lampposts.

AVRI has installed so-called crown rings on, among other things, lampposts around high-rise buildings. Residents can hang their garbage bags on this. This way, bags are less likely to be opened by birds or the waste remains in the garbage bag. The environment remains clean.

15 Is it true that stickers with times + information are not allowed on the collection containers?

No, there are now also stickers on our containers. This often states when bulky waste will be collected in that area or about the risk of a fine for incorrect behavior. This sticker was made by our communications department. We are reluctant to put a lot of information on a container because otherwise people will no longer read it. We therefore look for information that is as short and catchy as possible.

16 Costs per district of household waste collection.

We do not have this at our disposal because we are not organized per district, but for the entire city.

17 How's the plastic recycling working?

In short, the plastic is shredded and then washed and melted. Finally, it is processed into new basic material (granulate granules). More information: see attached in the e-mail report from the NVRD.

18 Information about the current data collection and processing

We have a lot of data at our disposal. Consider figures about the amount of waste, how much waste is separated or recycled, measurements about how clean it is in the city, and the number of reports from residents about waste or cleanliness. But also in business operations we look at how many people work, how many cars, how many driving kilometers. We use the data in our work, but we are still making progress.

An example of how it did not work is the dynamic collection that we introduced at the end of 2020 and the beginning of 2021. This was a system in which waste collection routes were calculated based on sensors placed in containers. This trial failed because we as an organization were not in sufficient order to work with this system. That is why we are now working on ways to work more and better with data.

19 What communication does the municipality currently use about waste? What is their communication plan?

With our communication we want to encourage Amsterdam residents to (together with the municipality):

- keep the city clean
- separate waste as much as possible (i.e. throw away different types of waste separately in the right container)
- produce as little (residual) waste as possible

We focus on:

- residents
- entrepreneurs
- visitors

With extra attention to:

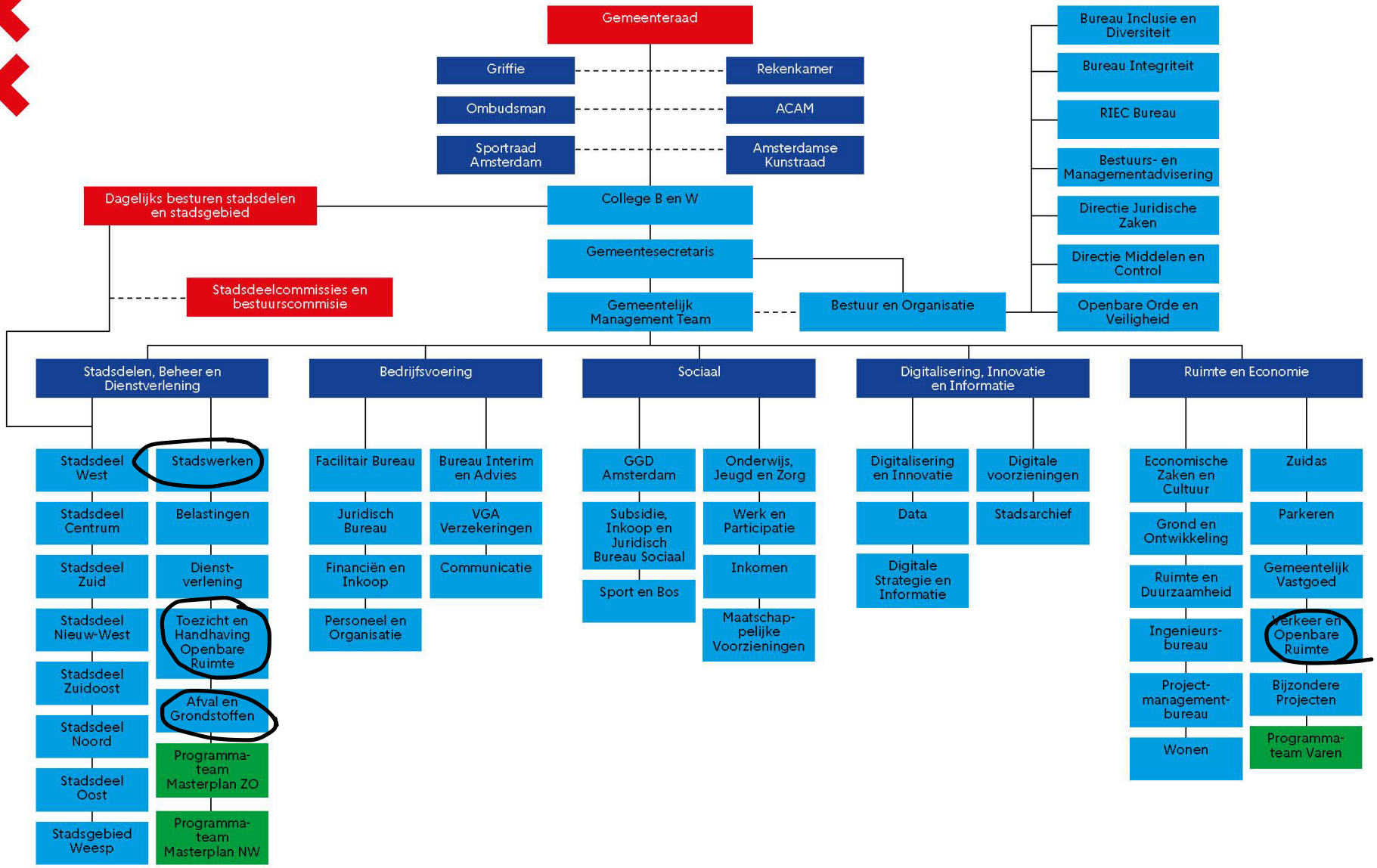
- young people
- new Amsterdam residents
- Amsterdam residents who are more difficult to reach with our standard communication (for example because they cannot read Dutch)

How do we do that?

- we identify waste collection and cleaning employees. Let us put a face to the (anonymous) municipal organization
- we highlight active residents who set a good example
- we explain what the municipality does and what we expect from residents/entrepreneurs
- we use language that most people can understand

More background information about municipal communication about waste policy can be found on the participants' platform (these are only in Dutch at the moment).

Gemeente Amsterdam



6 pillars of the approach for a clean and waste-free Amsterdam

1. Preventing waste
Choices at the beginning of the chain usually determine how much waste is left at the end of a chain. Producers play a major role in this; the users to a lesser extent. Consider the increasingly shorter lifespan of products, packaging materials and the throwing away of used items instead of repairing them or giving them a second life through thrift stores, friends and family.

2. The offering options in order
We offer residents, companies and visitors a place to separate waste where possible. These places must be sufficient, clean, accessible (i.e. not full or blocked) and at a reasonable distance. Think of waste bins on the street, (underground) containers, recycling points and the various points at entrepreneurs where you can hand in e-waste and batteries, among other things.

3. Inform and motivate
With sufficient clean and accessible waste disposal areas, the behavior of residents, entrepreneurs and visitors follows suit. We ensure that we inform them about the locations available and their perspectives for action. We then focus on their motivation to exhibit the right behavior through nudging, enforcement and campaigns, among other things.

4. Clean where necessary
If litter does end up in public spaces, we clean these places.

5. Together with the city
There are many residents and entrepreneurs who help keep their city clean and sustainable. We try to strengthen and expand the interaction with this active group of people. We need each other to achieve what we all want: a cleaner city.

6. High-quality processing
Finally, we ensure that the waste we collect is processed as high-quality as possible or reused as raw material.

