ISWA needs to define the strategy for future activities

ISWA has as (one of) the only international waste association an outstanding position to play a role in the trend setting

Discussion of the future waste management at the last STC meeting

Priorities need to be further discussed within the working groups in order to identify the priorities for the future
Global Trends

Growth in the global middle class

- Middle class most everywhere in the developing world expand substantially in terms of both absolute numbers and the percentage of the population that can claim middle-class status during the next 15-20 years
Definitive shift of economic power to East and South

- The US, European and Japanese share of global income is projected to fall from 56% today to well under 50% by 2030. In 2008 China overtook the US as the world’s largest saver; by 2020, emerging markets’ share of financial assets is projected to almost double.
Global Trends

Unprecedented and widespread aging

- Whereas in 2012 only Japan and Germany have matured beyond a median age of 45 years, most European countries, South Korea and Taian will have entered the post-mature age category by 2030. Migration will become more globalized as both rich and developing countries suffer from workforce shortages.
Urbanization

- Today’s roughly 50-percent urban population will climb to nearly 60 percent, or 4.9 billion people in 2030. Africa will gradually replace Asia as the region with the highest urbanization growth rate. Urban centers are estimated to generate 80 percent of economic growth; the potential exists to apply modern technologies and infrastructure, promoting better use of scarce resources.
Global Trends

Growing food, water and energy pressures

- Demand for food, water and energy will grow by approximately 35, 40 and 50 percent respectively owing to an increase in the global population and the consumption patterns of an expanding middle class. Climate change will worsen the outlook for the availability of these critical resources. Climate change analysis suggests that the severity of existing weather patterns will intensity, with wet areas getting wetter and dry and arid areas becoming more so.
What does it mean?

- Rapid technology growth (drones, driverless cars, sensors for everything, big data, interconnected things etc.)
- New manufacturing and automation technologies
- Genetically modified crops, new energy sources, gas extraction via fracturing
- New health technologies will continue to extend the average age of populations
- New communication technologies will develop
- Challenge the governments and the societies which need to find new ways to capture the benefits from the technology
Niels Bohr: „Prediction is very difficult – especially about the future“

ISWA has the network, the know-how resources and the means required to spot future trends by both researchers and industry experts, so it is just a matter of appropriate structures and purposeful activities to utilize the resources available.
10 Trends

1. Local Activities - Global Impacts: The case of marine litter
2. New products – new waste
3. Market volatility, business models and circular economy
4. Stocks and the need for final storage
5. The challenge of governance in a globalised world
6. Internet of things
7. E-waste
8. Technologies for everyone
9. Climate change – global coordination
10. Biotechnology
The emblematic themes of the STC

• The challenge of governance in a globalised world
  – the importance of good governance on ensuring good waste management and seeking ways to improve local and global governance, particularly for information availability and transparency, institutional accountability, planning, implementation and monitoring. Issues such as open dumps, E-waste, marine litters are selected examples of inadequate local and global governance.

• Market volatility, business models and circular economy
  – Continuing ISWA task force on resource management's work on resource efficiency and circular economy, opening dialogues with a wider range of stakeholders upstream and downstream of the value chain including product designers, manufacturers, recyclers and consumers, aiming to identify gaps and find synergies and find out new business models.

• Climate change – global coordination
  – Continuing ISWA's work on climate change, furthering global coordination on waste and climate by increasing ISWA's partnerships with related influential organisations, addressing the issue or technology and finance accessibility.
The STC will work through

- the transfer of expertise, knowledge, and training
- promotion of research and science
- support of better governance and institutional capacity building
- influencing the establishment and implementation of appropriate policy, legislation, planning and standards
- facilitating synergies between government, industry, academia, and NGOs
- facilitating dialogue among wide range of stakeholders regarding circular economy business models
- encouraging the direction of funding and finance towards the waste sector
High Priority Topics

- E-waste
- Marine litter
- New products/new waste
- Food waste
Break out session

- Divide into groups

- 30 minutes to discuss – identify a „spokeman“
  - Does the WGER agree on the trends (Governance, Market volatility/business models, Climate change/global coordination) and the high priority topics (E-waste, marine litter, new products/new waste and food waste)?
  - What projects would the WGER like to see ISWA working on?
  - What can the WGER bring to this?

- 20 minutes coffee break

- 5 minutes presentation per group

- Conclusion to the STC/Board on future projects (3 years work program)