

LIFE EBP



LIFE EBP is an environmental project (LIFE19 ENV/IT/000004) co-financed by European Commission through Life Programme (https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life_en).

LIFE EBP addresses environmental problems in municipal biowaste management and suggest an effective solution to convert waste in new biobased products (BPs) for agricultural and chemical industry.

The object of our project is just to demonstrate the environmental feasibility of this idea, with positive economic and social benefits: in Europe, indeed, the problem is evident with 100 million tonnes of biowaste produced every year.

5 European countries (Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy and Spain) will be involved in the activities, in order to verify the possibility to apply the technique practically all over our continent.

The steps to make the project a consolidated reality will be:

- Replicating BPs production process, now tested in small scale environment, in real operational conditions using municipal biowaste as feedstock;
- Validating BPs performance as soil fertilizers, plant biostimulants/anti-pathogen agents, biopolymers to make plastics, surfactants to make detergents;
- Confirming BPs compliance with EU regulation;
- Assessing BPs marketability.

Moreover, LIFE EBP project, through its dissemination and networking activities planned, will aim to establish joint ventures among stakeholders in the waste management sectors as well as in agriculture and chemical industry and will promote industrialization (technology transfer and replication) of BPs production and use in all EU countries.

The impacts expected after LIFE EBP conclusion are:

- Improve economy of municipal biowaste treatment plants;
- Dismiss municipal biowaste landfill and incineration;
- Lower GHC and dust emissions and leaching of noxious substances to soil and ground water;
- Reduce tipping fee and tax burden on citizens;
- Create new jobs;
- Improve farm practices and agriculture policy related to fertilizers' use;
- Decrease consumption of mineral fertilizers and dependance from non-EU countries;
- Decrease depletion of fossil sources, (ix) assesses technology social acceptance;
- Contribute to update EU legislation.

