



HIGHLIGHTS – A "ZERO WASTE" CITY IN JAPAN BY 2020

In Japan, the city Kamikatsu could become the first municipality in the world with zero waste for 2020. It has already reached a recycling rate of 81%. With almost 1,700 inhabitants, it was the first Japanese municipality to promote a zero-waste policy in 2003. Today, 15 years later, its inhabitants recycle 45 types of waste and 13 different categories to reach the objective zero waste for 2020 without recourse to incineration or burial.

The Japanese government has introduced a series of regulations aimed at reducing harmful emissions of dioxins, since, until the beginning of the 2000s, the city incinerated most of its waste. The municipality closed its incinerators and found an ecological and economic alternative. The inhabitants were led to rethink their waste management and the zero-waste project was born. The deputy head of Japan's zero waste academy, Akira Sakano, says everyone could do the same. The experience of the city of Kamikatsu could demonstrate to world leaders that it is possible to achieve an 80% recycling rate. "Observing concrete actions at the local level is the first step towards a more substantial change".



Waste - Philippines returns tons of plastic waste to Canada

Many countries in the south are not so fond of being the garbage dumps of the Western world. Recently, along with several Southeast Asian countries, the Philippines has returned several tons of waste received from Canada for years. These had previously been at the center of a major dispute between the two countries. The Philippine president, Rodrigo Duterte, ordered in May 2019 the immediate exit of this shipment of waste. Sixty-nine containers were loaded aboard a freighter in Subic Bay, northwest of Manila, and the ship sailed on Friday, May 31, to Canada.

Similarly, Malaysia has recently announced that it will return 450 tons of plastic waste to several countries, including Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Japan, Saudi Arabia and the United States, wishing not to be "intimidated by developed countries." In terms of environmental concerns, China also stopped accepting plastic waste from around the world in 2018.



Pollution: Europe faces difficulties in reducing chemical pollution of the marine environment.

Between 75% and 91% of the European seas area is still contaminated by chemical residues. These data point to the failure of the European Marine Strategy. Although pollution is decreasing in the four seas of the European Union, it is still high, affecting 75% of the Northeast Atlantic, 87% of the Mediterranean, 91% of the Black Sea and 96% of the Baltic Sea. The first mapping, published on May 15 by the European Environment Agency, based on samples taken from 1,541 sites. For heavy metals, concentrations decrease, but cadmium and mercury remain high in many coastal areas. These represent the main pollutants of European seas due to their substances with very toxic effects for marine fauna.

As a result, the objective set by the Framework Directive of the Marine Strategy for a good environmental status of the marine environment will not be achieved by 2020 in the European Union. There



WASTE - THE CONTROVERSIES OF EUROPEAN TOURISM IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS.

The European urban waste project, carried out for three years in a dozen important European tourist cities, such as Nice, Copenhagen, Florence or Lisbon, has identified good prevention practices in the field of waste. At the end of May 2019, the Urban waste project benefited with 4.25 million euros from the European Union.

First, the project was an opportunity to inventory the waste generated by tourism activities in 11 cities in Europe. However, the finding is difficult to establish. The director of the Europe project at the Regional Residue Observatory of the Paris region, partner of the Urban Waste project, Maxime Kayadjanian, said that the different tourist flows and waste management systems differ between cities to such an extent that it is not conceivable to "arrive to a homogeneous typology". While the city of Copenhagen produces little waste, the one in Florence has just discovered the classification. However, the project has allowed testing the implementation of good practices in hotels, restaurants and municipalities, such as the fight against plastic waste and food waste, which have proven to be the most effective. For example, the training of gastronomy and hotel staff has helped reduce the weight of garbage cans.

These good practices should be developed on a larger scale. The next objective for France could be the organization of the Olympic Games in Paris in 2024.



GREEN ENERGIES - RECORD PRODUCTION IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2019 IN FRANCE

In the first quarter of 2019, the total capacity of hydroelectric, wind, solar photovoltaic and bioenergy plants amounted to 51,610 MW at the end of March 2019. Since the beginning of 2019, 439 MW of new installations have been connected to electricity networks in metropolitan

are also failures in relation to the objective of sustainable development aimed at the prevention and significant reduction of marine pollution by 2025 or the end of the Baltic Sea pollution with hazardous substances by 2021.



JURISPRUDENCE

Administrative Court of Appeal, Nantes, Second Chamber, April 30, 2019 - No. 17NT00346

The city of Batz-sur-Mer (Loire-Atlantique) has signed a contract for the management of projects for the realization of three development projects related to the remodeling of the Rue des Goélands, the creation of a peaceful link between the towns and the center of the city, and the reprocessing of the departmental road (RD) 245, which crosses the towns of Roffiat and Kermoisan. In a deliberation of December 9, 2011, its city council approved the preliminary project carried out by the work management team. By means of two letters dated February 27, 2013 addressed to the mayor of the commune and the other to the president of the general council of Loire-Atlantique, the Association for the defense and protection of the residents of Kermoisan and its surroundings has requested the modification of the project Redevelopment RD 245, in accordance with Article L. 228-2 of the Environment Code: "On the occasion of the construction or renovation of urban roads, with the exception of roads and highways, bike paths must be included, with layout facilities, signage on the ground or independent corridors, according to the needs and limitations of the traffic / The development of these routes for bicycles must take into account the plan of urban movement, where it exists. "

Two implicit decisions of rejection were born on April 28, 2013 from the silence of the mayor of Batz-sur-Mer and the president of the General Council of Loire-Atlantique. The applicant association appealed the judgment of September 30, 2015, by which the Administrative Court of Nantes rejected its request for annulment. The present sentence of April 30, 2019 implies that the commune of Batz-sur-Mer reconsiders the request for modification of the reconstruction project of RD 245.

France. The wind and solar sectors contribute respectively to 243 MW and 157 MW. In the last twelve months, 2,518 MW have been connected. In the last twelve months, renewable electricity has covered 22% of the city's electricity consumption. For the first quarter of 2019, renewable energies made a record contribution of 20.1% of the total coverage of electricity consumption in France thanks to 28.5 TWh of production. The wind farm reached a production of 15,352 MW as of March 31, 2019, with a connection of 243 MW in the quarter. In the last twelve months, its growth amounts to 1,643 MW. However, we are far from the goal of between 21,800 MW and 26,000 MW by the end of 2023, established by the PPE industry; although this is the first time that wind generation exceeds 10 TWh in a quarter.

The trend is the same for photovoltaic solar energy, which also broke its winter record. The bioenergy sector follows the trend with a positive progression. Despite the decrease in the productivity of the hydroelectric park, due to the low rainfall compared to the winter of 2018.

CLIMATE: CALL U 20 ON CLIMATE EMERGENCY

On May 21 and 22, 2019 in Tokyo, Japan, on the occasion of the Mayors' Summit, the leaders of more than 29 major cities discussed their policy issues mainly in terms of climate action, sustainable economic growth and their interests, linkage with sustainable development objectives. These political priorities were agreed last March at the Sherpas meeting in Milan, where the mayor's representatives discussed the political messages that will be transmitted to the G20. In the form of a communiqué, the sub-20 cities will send their joint recommendations to the government of Japan as president of the G20, and will be presented at the June Leaders' Summit in Japan.

The governor of Tokyo, Yuriko Koike, announced on the eve of the U-20 that "the actions taken by the cities are crucial to face the global challenges". As part of Urban 20, Tokyo will help enrich the G20. It will work to achieve a sustainable world based on the legacy of Buenos Aires. "The summit was held as a prelude to the G20 scheduled for June 28 and 29 in Osaka, through this summit before the" Great Summit at the end of June, we hope that the question about the environment will be the center of the debates.

GREEN ALGAE: WHEN THE POLLUTION COMES FROM THE SUBSOIL.

Doctoral student at the University of Rennes 1, Camille Vautier participates in a new research project. The idea: to study the groundwater that feed the bays of Douarnenez and Locquirec with nitrates. Diving with her in the meanders of this diffuse pollution.

This is a new scientific research project in the bays of Douarnenez and Locquirec. It is called Moraqui, for "mor" (sea in Breton) and aquifer. The project leader is Luc Aquilina, professor at the University of Rennes 1. Several researchers, researchers and engineers of the University participate. The idea is to understand the impact of groundwater on the development of green algae in these basins.

The nitrates that were in the field 30 years ago were trapped in the groundwater and today they come to the surface. "This is known as nitrate inheritance: today we inherit the nitrates produced in the last decades, this inheritance induces a delay between the change of agricultural practices and the end of green algae. It is very frustrating to act and not see an immediate result. That's why we try to quantify this delay. "

"We took samples and the first analyzes, now we have to build numerical models to understand how water flows in the rock, there are only about 10 wells per basin, the numerical models are necessary to have a global vision of the basins. things, not just describe them.

In the fall, we want to make a first presentation of the results to farmers, local communities and all interested citizens. The idea is to really involve the local actors in the project from the beginning. So that our research has concrete and rapid repercussions. "