

Waste opportunties: Past and Future Climate Benefits from Better Municipal Waste Management in Europe

2011 GMI Partnership-Wide Meeting 13 Oct 2011

Ioannis Bakas

Contents

- Objectives
- Project structure
- Waste projections
- Waste management
- GHG emissions
- Future scenarios
- Main messages



Objective

3 main questions

Are waste volumes decreasing?

Is waste management improving?

Is there GHG mitigation potential from better waste management?

→ Investigation of MSW



Response

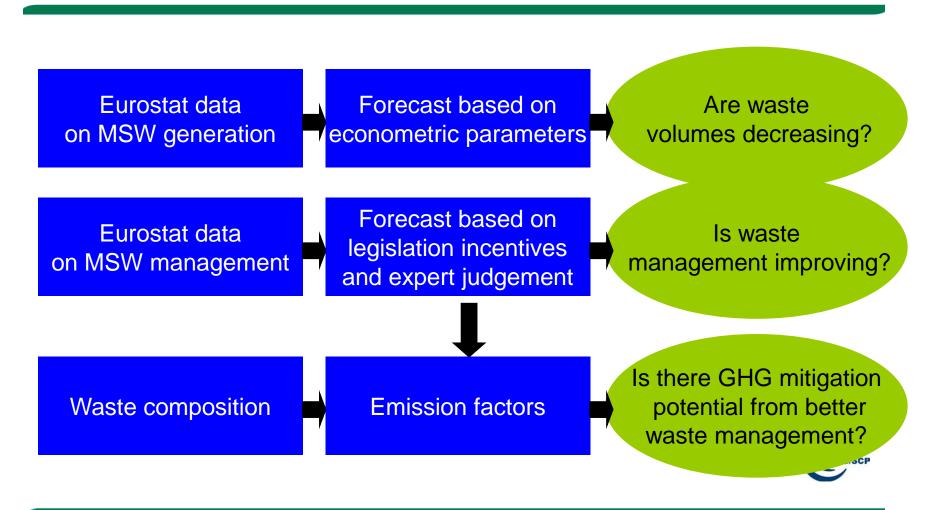
- ➤ Projections of MSW volumes
- Projections of MSW management
- ➤ Modelling of GHG emissions but...
- ➤ Use of Life Cycle Thinking



- Objectives
- Project structure
- Waste projections
- Waste management
- GHG emissions
- Future scenarios
- Main messages



Structure



- Objectives
- Project structure
- Waste projections
- Waste management
- GHG emissions
- Future scenarios
- Main messages

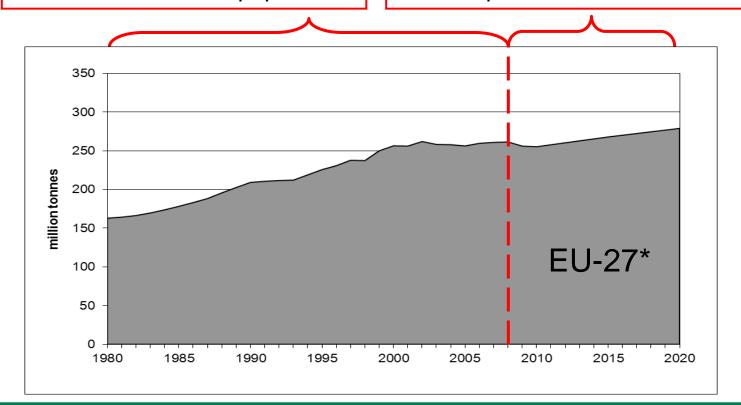


Projections of municipal waste

Key explanatory variables:

- Private final consumption
- No of households/population

Projection of explanatory variables based on scenario for the European Commission



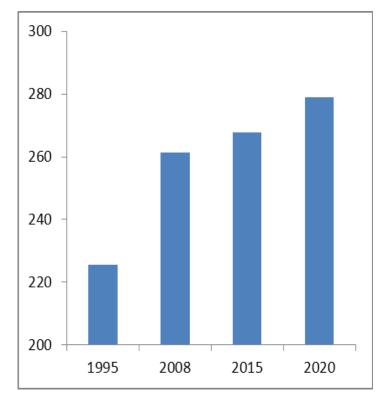


Projections of municipal waste

EU in 2020:

- Around 280 million tonnes
- 558 kg/cap
- 6.9 % growth 2008-2020

Differences among MS



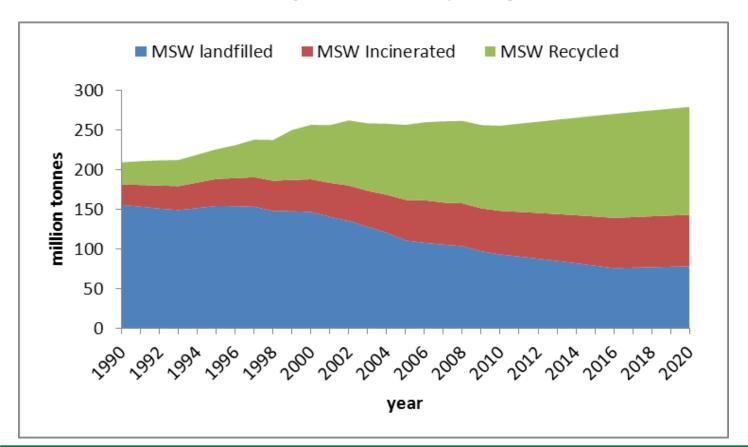


- Objectives
- Project structure
- Waste projections
- Waste management
- GHG emissions
- Future scenarios
- Main messages



Municipal waste management

In 2020: Landfilling 28 % - Recycling 49 %





MSW management projection assumptions

- Existing data in Eurostat 1995-2008 (9)
- Backcasting based on expert judgement

Forecasting
 Expert judgement
 Historical data



- Objectives
- Project structure
- Waste projections
- Waste management
- GHG emissions
- Future scenarios
- Main messages



Estimating GHG emissions

Direct emissions

- Landfill: IPCC
- Incineration: IPCC, carbon mass balance
- Recycling: LCA data

Indirect emissions

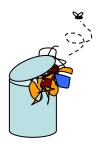
All options: LCA data

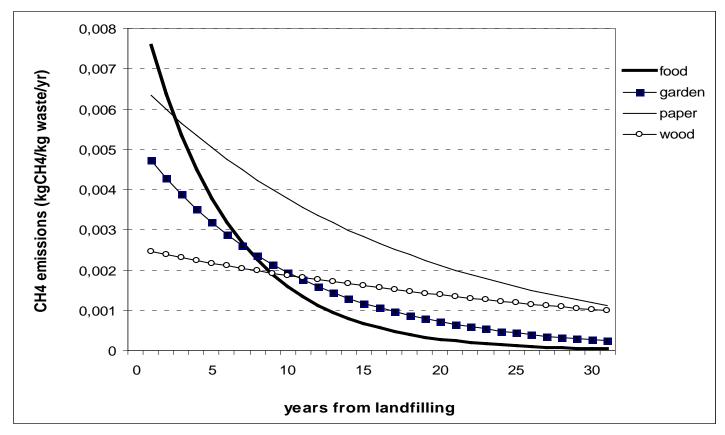


Modelling GHG emissions from landfills

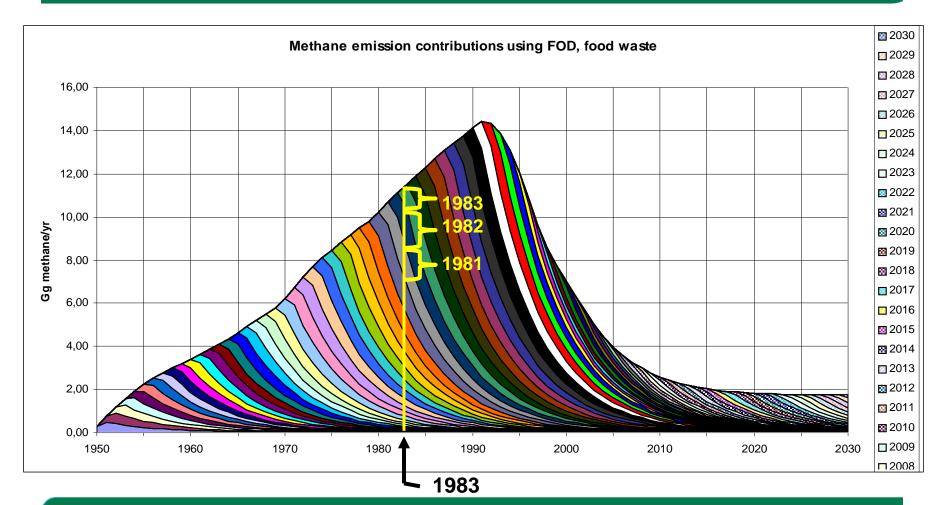
First order decay method – IPCC recommended

1 kg municipal waste





Projection of methane emissions

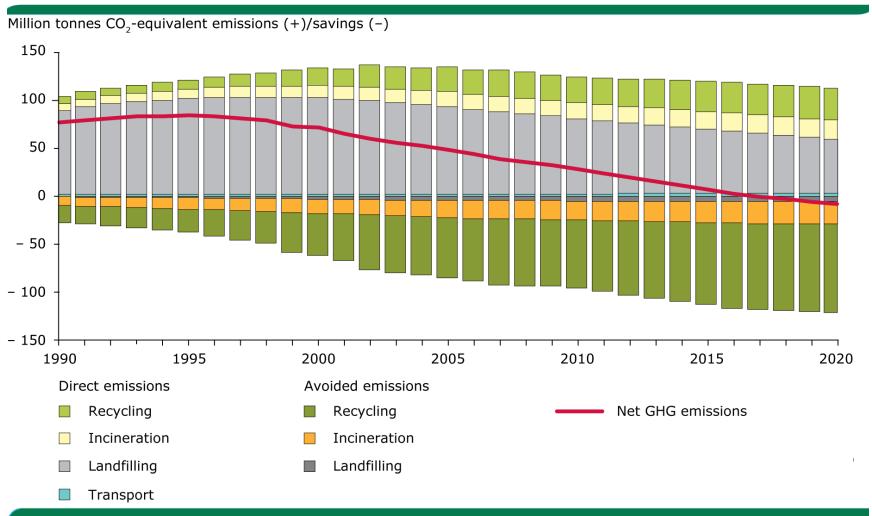


Methane capture

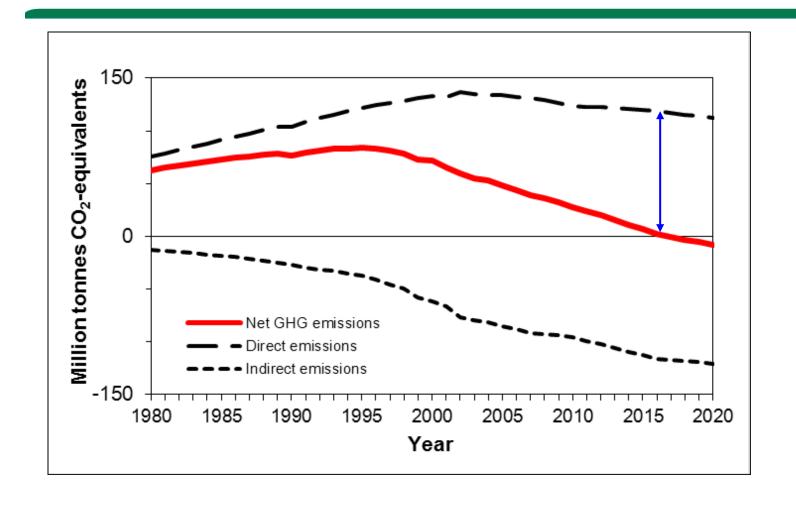
- Most critical parameter for landfill emissions
- Countries report in UNFCCC
- Controversy over maximum value
- Hard to measure
- Our model < 50 %



Net GHG emissions results (I)



Net GHG emissions results (II)





Influencing factors for GHG estimation

- 1. MSW composition from 6 countries
- 2. Methane recovery cap (50 %)
- 3. Average energy mix per country
- 4. Emission factors (LCA data)



- Objectives
- Project structure
- Waste projections
- Waste management
- GHG emissions
- Future scenarios
- Main messages

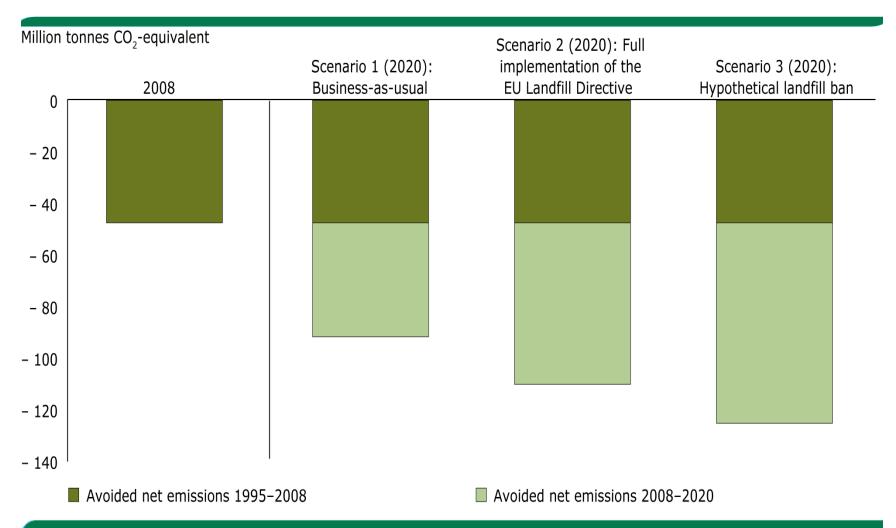


Scenarios

- Business-as-usual
- 2. Landfill Directive full compliance
- Implementation of Landfill Ban across all countries



Scenario results



- Objectives
- Project structure
- Waste projections
- Waste management
- GHG emissions
- Future scenarios
- Main messages



Main messages (I)

- No decoupling of MSW generation from GDP growth
- MSW management expected to improve:

Recycling ↑ Landfilling ↓

- EU legislation to stimulate management improvement
- EU legislation has "side-effects"



Main messages (II)

- 48 mio tonnes CO₂-eq reduction between 1995 and 2008
- Main factors:
 - 1. Reduced methane emissions
 - 2. Increased avoided emissions through recycling
- Significant contribution of MSW management to EU GHG targets
- Landfill Directive fulfillment: 62 mio tonnes reduction between 2008 and 2020: 42 % more than BAU scenario
- Landfill Ban: 78 mio tonnes reduction between 2008 and 2020: 76 % more than BAU scenario

Publications

EEA at

http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/big-potential-of-cutting-greenhouse

ETC Working Paper at

http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/publications/2011WP4





Thank you for your attention

For more information please visit our website:

http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/