What place for incineration in a circular economy

Introduction

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"A futureproof EU Waste Framework Directive" workshop 14/06/2024

Mechelen



Turning fundamental research into solutions

Creating value and increased competitiveness for companies and governments

Fundamental research

Research and education



Joint research projects, Phds and postdocs

Applied research

Research in the economic reality



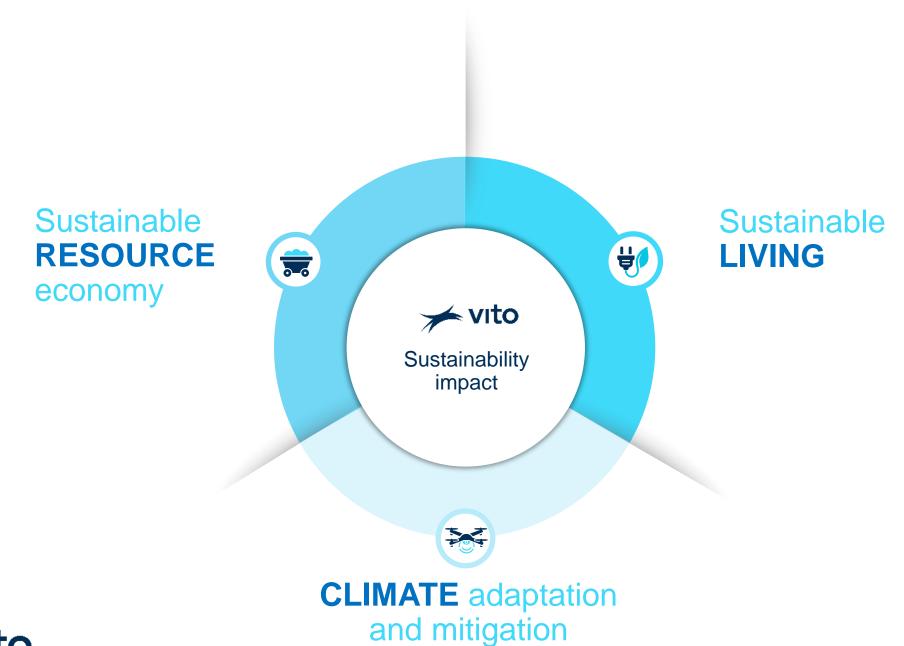
Contract research Techtransfer Research projects, labs, pilots



Citizens











We are VITO

In 2023



1296 employees



61 nationalities



268M€ revenues



25 patents/year



277 publications

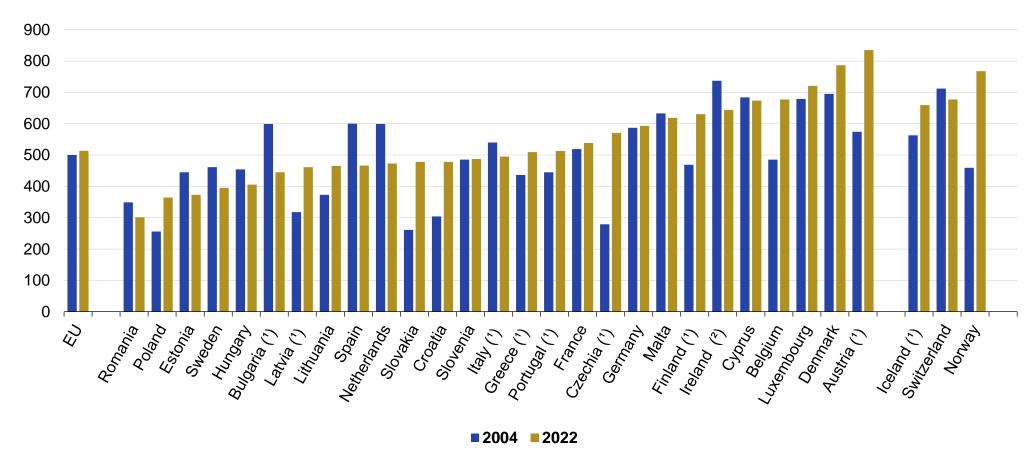


11/3
11 sites on
3 continents



Municipal waste generated, 2004 and 2022

(kg per capita)



Note: countries are ranked in increasing order by municipal waste generated in 2022.

- (1) 2021 data.
- (2) 2020 data.

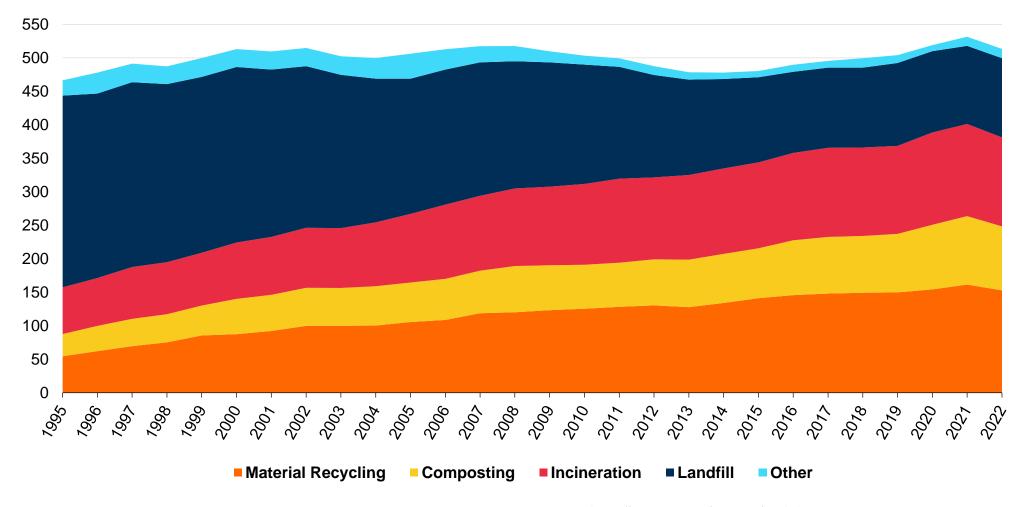




DISPOSAL

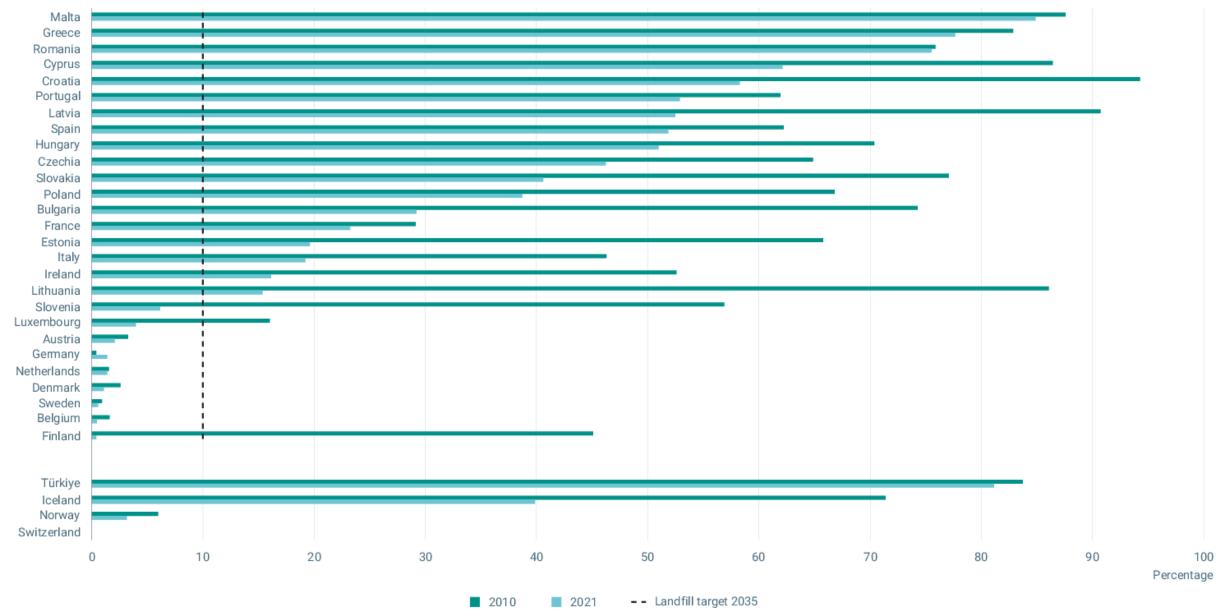
Municipal waste treatment, EU, 1995-2021

(kg per capita)



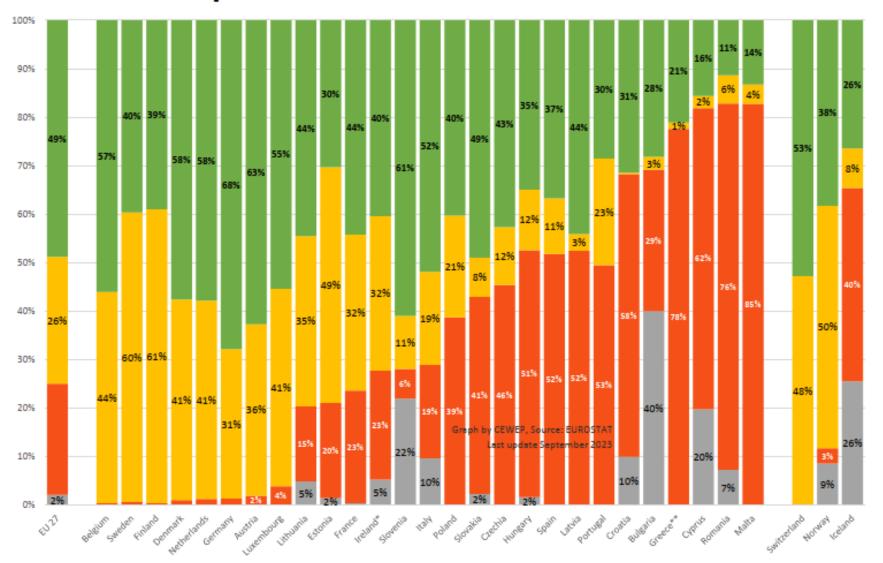


Municipal waste landfilled, EU, 2010-2021 (%)





Municipal waste treatment in 2021







Percentages are calculated based on the municipal waste reported as generated in the country

- *: last available data 2020
- **: last available data 2021



Table 1. Recycling, landfill and incineration rates for municipal waste and key policy instruments used

| | Recycling rate 2020 | Landfill rate 2020 | Incineration rate 2020 | Eandfill tax/ban | Incineration tax | PAYT coverage and type | Bio-waste – high coverage with high-convenience collection | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Germany | 70% | 1% I | 30% | • | • | • | • | Germany | |
| Austria | 62% | 2% | 36% | • | • | • | • | Austria | |
| Slovenia | 59% | 7% ■ | 13% | • | • | • | • | Slovenia | |
| therlands | 57% | ■ 1% I | 42% | • | • | • | • | Netherlar | |
| xembourg | 53% | 4% ■ | 43% | • | • | • | • | Luxembo | |
| Italy | 51% | 20% | 19% | • | • | • | • | Italy | |
| Belgium | 51% | 1% [| 49% | • | • | • | • | Belgium | |
| Denmark | 46% | 1% [| 53% | • | • | • | • | Denmark | |
| Slovakia | 45% | 46% | 7% 🔳 | • | • | • | • | Slovakia | |
| Lithuania | 45% | 16% | 26% | • | • | • | • | Lithuania | |
| Finland | 42% | 1% I | 57% | • | • | • | • | Finland | |
| France | 42% | 26% | 32% | • | • | • | • | France | |
| Ireland | 41% | 16% | 42% | • | • | • | • | Ireland | |
| Czechia | 40% | 48% | 13% | • | • | • | • | Czechia | |
| Latvia | 40% | 53% | 3% ■ | • | • | • | • | Latvia | |
| Poland | 39% | 40% | 22% | • | • | • | • | Poland | |
| Sweden | 38% | 0% | 60% | • | • | • | • | Sweden | |
| Spain | 38% | 51% | 11% | • | • | • | • | Spain | |
| Bulgaria | 35% | 62% | 3% ■ | • | • | • | • | Bulgaria | |
| Hungary | 32% | 54% | 12% | • | • | • | • | Hungary | |
| Croatia | 29% | 60% | 0% | • | | • | • | Croatia | |
| Estonia | 29% | 15% | 43% | • | • | • | • | Estonia | |
| Portugal | 27% | 57% | 21% | • | • | • | • | Portuga | |
| Greece | 21% | 78% | 1% [| • | | • | • | Greece | |
| Cyprus | 17% | 67% | 1% I | • | | • | • | Cyprus | |
| Romania | 12% | 74% | 5% ■ | • | | • | • | Romania | |
| Malta | 11% | 83% | 0% | • | | • | • | Malta | |
| | | | | Strong de | Strong design of the instrument | | Medium-level design of the instrument | | |

Waste management versus circular economy



A circular economy aims to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by returning them into the product cycle at the end of their use, while minimising the generation of waste. The fewer products we discard, the less materials we extract, the better for our environment.

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-framework-directive en

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/circular-economy



WASTE MANAGEMENT IN A LINEAR ECONOMY

AFVAL MANAGER

- Create value: from an end-ofpipe perspective
- Dispose waste: incineration & landfills



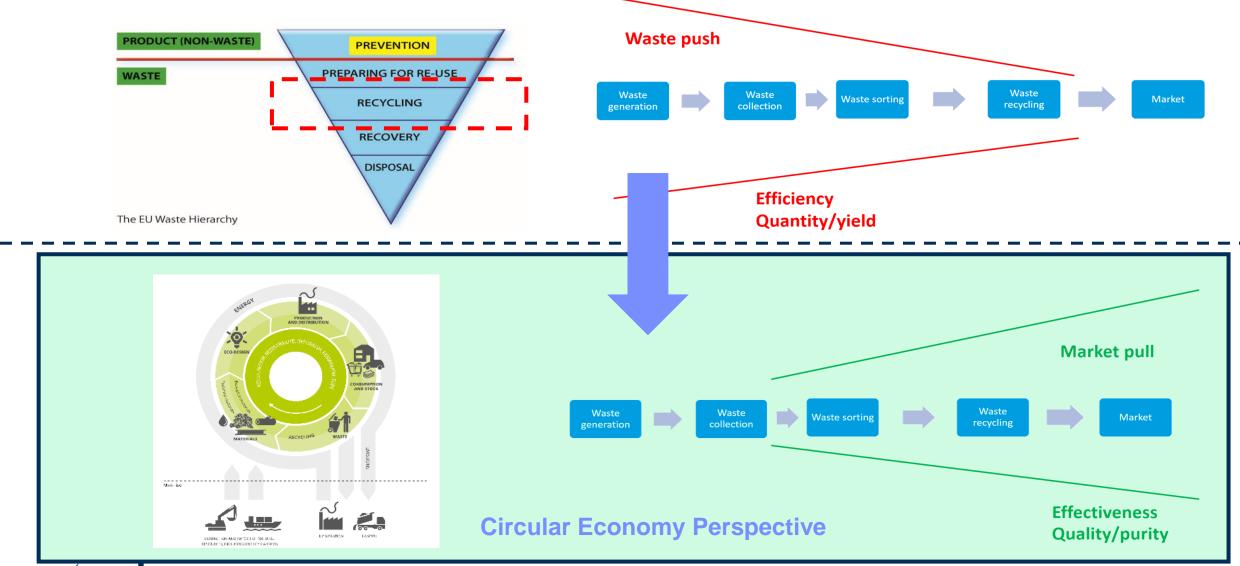


- Secondary materials
- Production waste
- 3 Productdesign

- 4 Repair & remanufacturing
- Waste treatment: incineration & safe sink

Illustration for recycling

Waste management perspective





Linear economy + recycling = circular economy?

Linear or recycling economy

Raw materials

Flows

Adding value to materials

• Waste management

Efficiency

Material composition

• Life cycle optimization

• Energy & resource use minimization

• Mining, harvesting, production stages impacts

• WM driven by environmental concerns, volume based targets, material value

Design for recycling

Circular economy

- Products components alloys materials
- Stocks
- Preserving value of products comp. mat.
- Safe sink provision
- Performance & effectiveness
- Product mineralogy and architecture
- Life time extension
- Avoidance of dilution and diffusion (entropy)
- Collection & sorting stages impact
- WM also driven by resource scarcity and security of supply
- · Design for maintenance, repair, remanufacturing, reuse



Topics/questions

1. Incineration of waste = solution from the past or solution for the future?

- 2. Mixed municipal waste = waste or fuel?
- 3. How to go from landfill/disposal to recycling (and skip incineration)?
- 4. Allocate CO₂ of incineration to the incinerator or to the waste producer?



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