

WASTE MANAGEMENT, ENERGY USE AND THE REDUCTION ON CLIMATE RELEVANT EMISSIONS

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The reduction of climate-relevant emissions of CO₂ is an ambitious goal of the european and the national climate protection programme. One way to contribute to this goal is to produce and use energy more efficiently. The potential CO₂ saving achievable through waste (landfill, municipal waste incineration) in Germany is determined. Apart from treating waste, German municipal solid waste (MSW) incineration plants also produce and supply waste-derived energy. The presentation in the paper will describe the present situation of the relevance on CO₂ emissions of waste management facilities in Germany and discuss possibilities for additional energy production and recovery in MSW incineration plants to substitute for energy from fossil energy sources and thus reduce climate-relevant CO₂ emissions. Furthermore, the results are to serve as a recommendation to pay greater attention to energy use arguments in connection with the saving of fossil fuels at new waste incineration sites. The inclusion of waste incineration, CO₂-emission and energy issues has two aims: To usefully combine and optimise two environmental protection tasks, i.e. waste management through thermal treatment, on the one hand, and production and supply of energy to substitute for fossil fuels, on the other. To show that the CO₂ reduction targets set under the european and national climate protection programme can be supported by an optimised use of energy in municipal solid waste incineration and the resulting additional CO₂ saving potential.