

Confederation of European Waste-to-Energy Plants



A warm welcome to  
our 4<sup>th</sup> CEWEP Congress !

**Waste-to-Energy in  
Sustainable Waste  
and Energy Policy**

on 11-12-13  
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Bordeaux

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CEWEP – Managing Director

**CEWEP**

**Confederation of European Waste-to-Energy Plants**



CEWEP represents about 340 Waste-to-Energy plants across Europe, 80% of the European market.

They thermally treat household and similar waste, that remains after waste prevention, reuse and recycling.

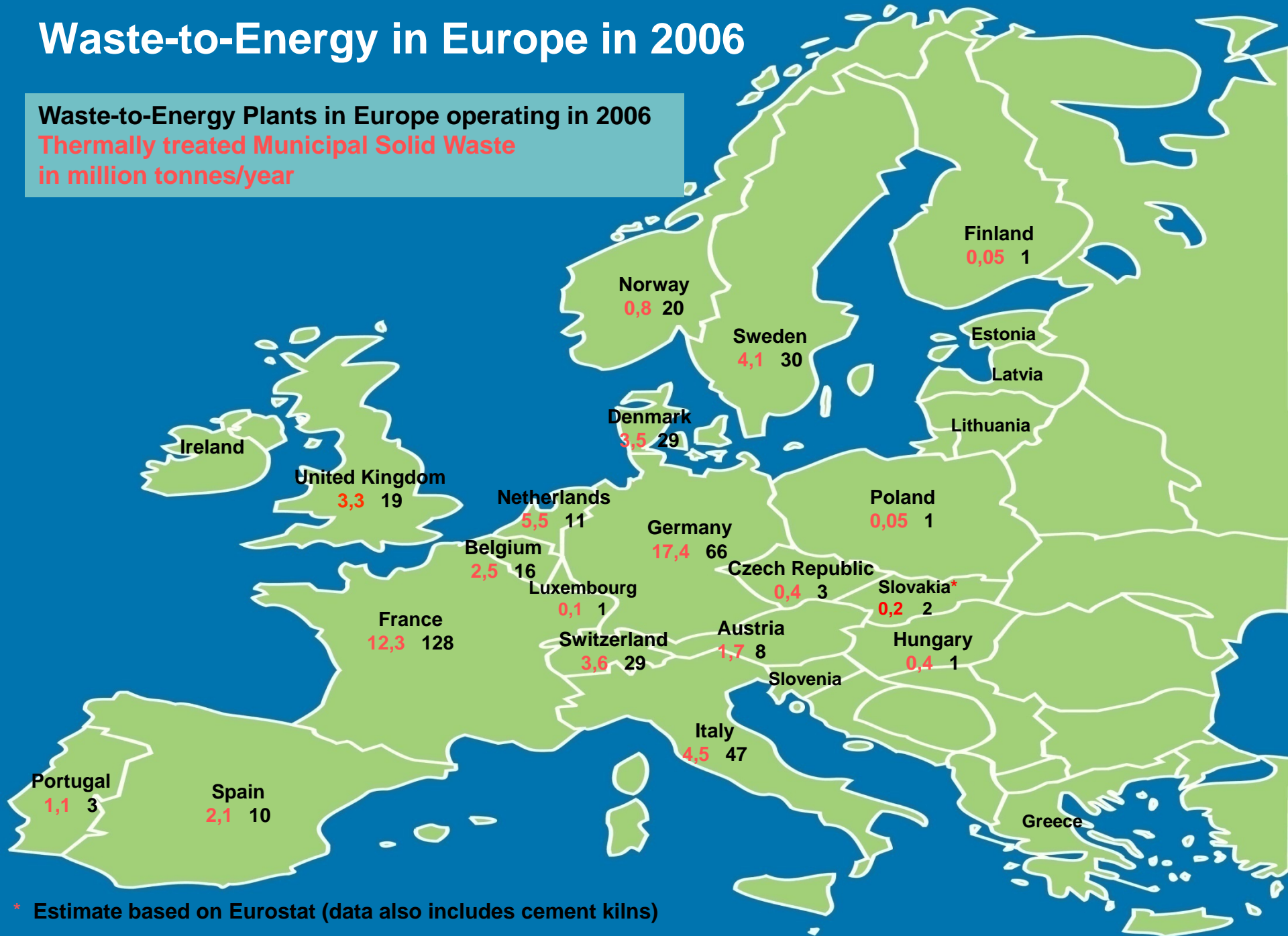
By doing so they generate a significant amount of energy:

- Electricity sufficient for 7 million households
- Heat for about 13 million households

# Waste-to-Energy in Europe in 2006

Waste-to-Energy Plants in Europe operating in 2006

Thermally treated Municipal Solid Waste  
in million tonnes/year



\* Estimate based on Eurostat (data also includes cement kilns)

# CEWEP Members

Thermally treated MSW in 2006  
(tonnes)

<b>Austria - ENAGES, Fernwärme Wien, KRV</b>	<b>1.009.746</b>
<b>Belgium - INDAVER and IPALLE</b>	<b>947.965</b>
<b>Czech Republic - Pražské služby, SAKO Brno, Termizo, Sdružení STEO</b>	<b>392.878</b>
<b>Denmark - RenoSam</b>	<b>1.006.161</b>
<b>Finland - Ekokem Oy Ab</b> (*plant starting operation in 2007, 130,000-150,000t/y capacity)	<b>*</b>
<b>France - SVDU, Séché Environnement</b>	<b>10.641.692</b>
<b>Germany - ITAD</b>	<b>17.336.338</b>
<b>Hungary - FKF Budapest</b>	<b>405.317</b>
<b>Ireland - INDAVER</b> (**two plants in the planning stages 250,000 t/y capacity)	<b>**</b>
<b>Italy - Federambiente</b>	<b>2.900.000</b>
<b>Netherlands - VA</b>	<b>5.284.630</b>
<b>Portugal - AVALER</b>	<b>1.067.959</b>
<b>Spain - AEVERSU</b>	<b>2.136.271</b>
<b>Sweden - Avfall Sverige</b>	<b>4.099.800</b>
<b>Switzerland - VBSA</b>	<b>3.640.221</b>
<b>UK - Waste Recycling Group</b>	<b>150.000</b>
<b>USA - Energy Answers International</b>	<b>1.149.171</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.168.149</b>

# CEWEP Members



Membership of CEWEP underlines a Waste-to-Energy Plant's commitment to ensuring high environmental standards, achieving low emissions by operating Best Available Techniques (BAT) and maintaining state of the art energy production from otherwise unusable materials.



# CEWEP Members



- Members of CEWEP are generally associations representing the owners and operators of WtE plants in their country, but also individual plants.
- The plants represented by CEWEP are operated both by municipalities and private companies.

# CEWEP 's Organisation & activities



- The CEWEP Presidency meets twice a year
- The General Assembly takes place once a year
- Ad-hoc WG's based on need, e.g. on Life Cycle Assessment, Industrial Emissions Directive and Communication - until mission is accomplished
- Permanent WG on Residues and Energy
- CEWEP congress bi-annually, next in 2010

# CEWEP's aims

- Boosting renewable energy from waste
- Achieve a level playing field (e.g. with industrial plants co-incinerating waste)
- Reducing dependence on landfills
- Promote Public Participation
- Promote exchange of experience, research and development within the industry





# Renewable Energy & Climate protection



- Waste-to-Energy helps to reduce both, dependence on landfilling and on limited fossil fuels.
- The WtE technology is robust, safe and sound, and an effective way to reduce GHG emissions.
- Waste-to-Energy is a cost-effective and reliable renewable energy source.



# CEWEP's key topics for 2008



- Review of the Waste Framework Directive
- Directive on Industrial Emissions, containing the review of the IPPC Directive, merging with sector directives, such as the Waste Incineration Directive and the Large Combustion Directive
- Life Cycle Assessment and GHG analysis of the WtE route
- Analysis of the energy efficiency of CEWEP plants

# Key legislation in the pipeline for 2008



“Energy Policy Package”, Commission proposal from 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2008:

particularly **Renewable Energy Directive**

The biodegradable fraction of municipal and industrial waste is biomass, i.e. a renewable energy source!

This definition must be kept, although the European Parliament’s Green Rapporteur Claude Turmes asks to restrict the biomass definition to the separated collected biodegradable fraction of municipal and industrial waste.

# Energy Recovery status in the WFD



- The Energy efficiency formula as the criterion for classifying WtE plants as “energy recovery”
- The energy recovery status will provide incentives that WtE plant operators invest more in higher energy efficiency, contributing to security of energy supply and climate protection at the same time.

$$\frac{E_p - E_{imp}}{E_w + E_f}$$

Simplified formula

# Waste Framework Directive - An opportunity to make the most of Europe's waste treatment



- The EP Environment Committee finally supported the Commission and the Council regarding setting ambitious energy efficiency thresholds of 0,6 and 0,65.
- WtE plants which achieve this, will have the opportunity to be classified as energy recovery.
- FFact: Europe has the potential to save 45 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equ/yr by diverting waste from landfills to efficient WtE plants; in this case ca. 55 million tonnes of additional WtE capacity would be necessary.

# Waste Framework Directive - Taking environment and energy policy to the next level



We hope, next week,  
the whole European Parliament will support Energy  
Recovery and Climate Protection

by voting R1 for efficient WtE plants.



**For more information on Waste to Energy:**



**CEWEP**

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