



Global WtERT Congress 2023
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**ENERGY MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE
IN THE CONTEXT OF LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT
(CASE STUDY RUSSIA)**



Energy utilization

CO₂

**ENERGY-
EFFICIENT
ECONOMY**

Sustainable development

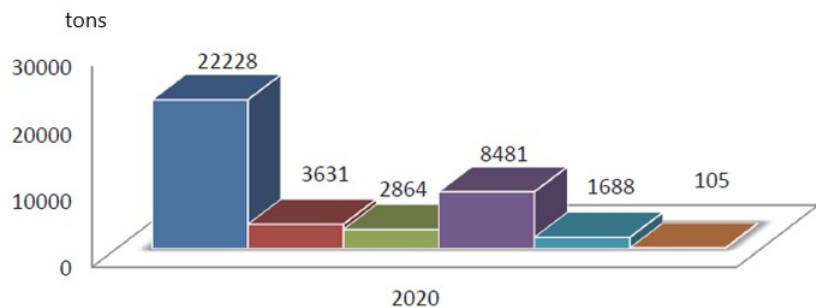
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ENERGY SECURITY IN RUSSIA

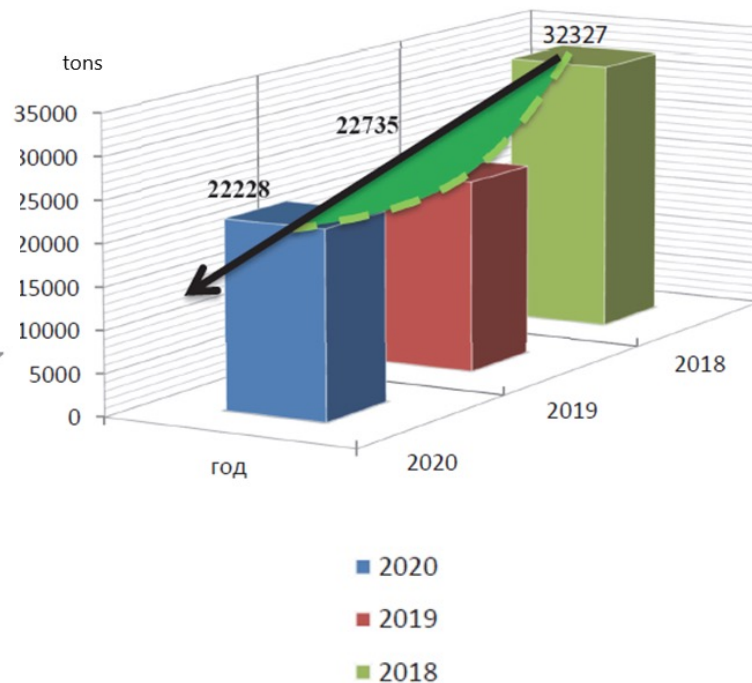


Charts

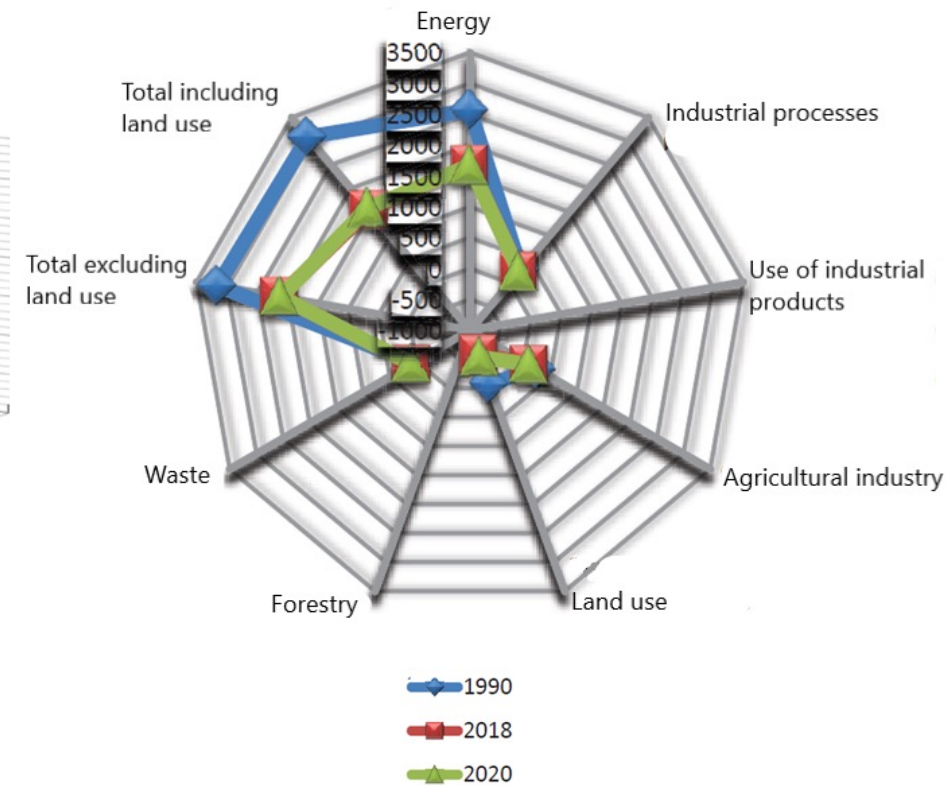


- total
- sulphur dioxide
- nitrogen oxide
- carbon oxide
- volatile organic compounds
- ammonia

Emissions of pollutants from mobile and stationary sources piecemeal, tons

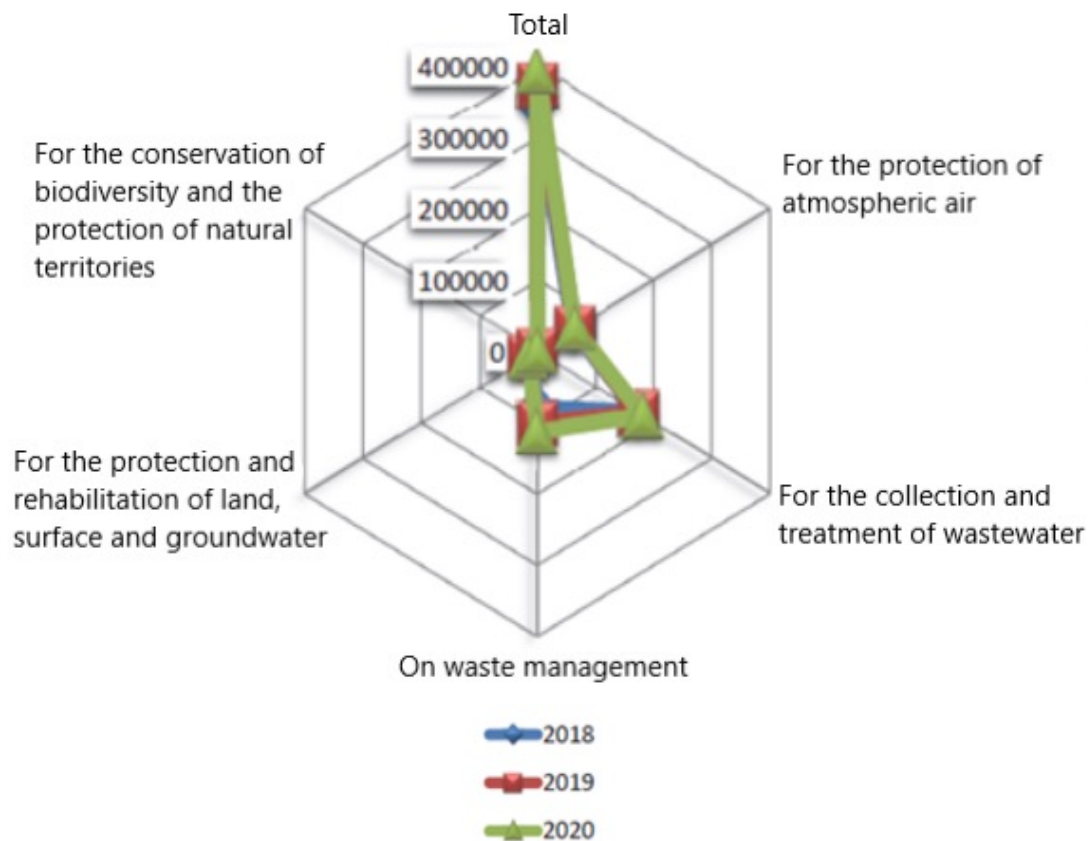


Emissions of pollutants throughout the complex of harmful substances by year, tons

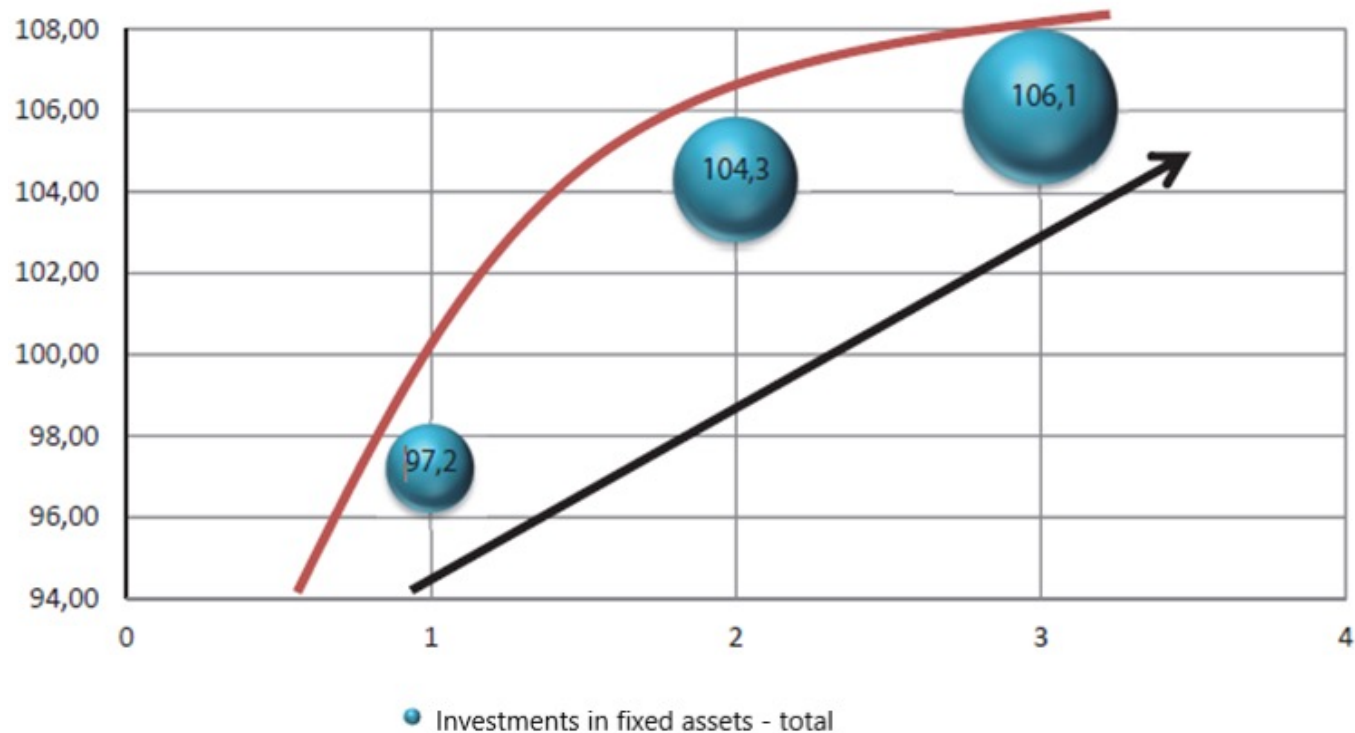


Greenhouse gas emissions by economic sector (million tons of CO2 equivalent per year)

Charts



The actual costs of environmental protection in Russia by year in millions of rubles.

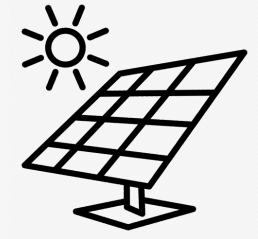
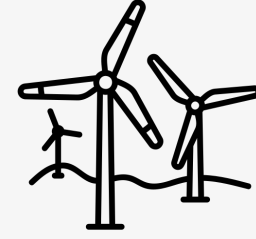
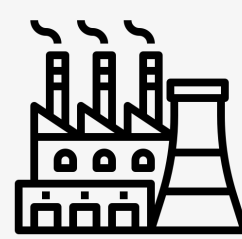
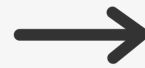


Change in the volume of investments in fixed assets in the direction of environmental protection, by calculation steps (for the zero-step adopted – 2017), as a percentage

Conclusion



DRIVERS OF ENERGY UTILIZATION GROWTH:



LOW-CARBON ECONOMY IN WASTE MANAGEMENT LEADS TO



1. The number of areas occupied for landfills is being reduced



2. Renewable energy is being generated



In Russia provide for an increase in the share of waste recycling
by incineration of non-recyclable waste residue with energy production

from 2% in 2019



to 24% in 2026

waste will decrease
from **93%** to **36%** in **2026**

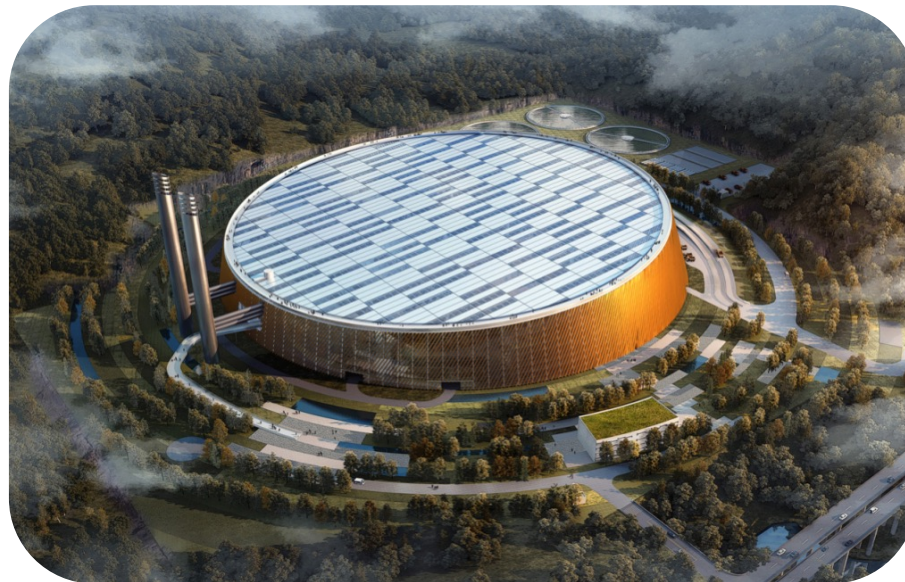
Incineration plants



Manager
Resource
Center,
Copenhagen,
Denmark



Factory in
Krakow,
Poland



Shenzhen East Waste-to-Energy
Plant, Guangdong, China

Renewable energy source



Comparison

Cities and agglomerations of the world	Applied technologies, %		
	Recycling of waste into secondary raw materials and composting	Waste-to-Energy	Waste disposal
Moscow Region (Russia)	3	5	92
Lisbon (Portugal)	20	63	13
London (United Kingdom)	34	56	10
Stockholm (Sweden)	35	65	—
Vienna (Austria)	40	60	—
Zurich (Switzerland)	40	60	—

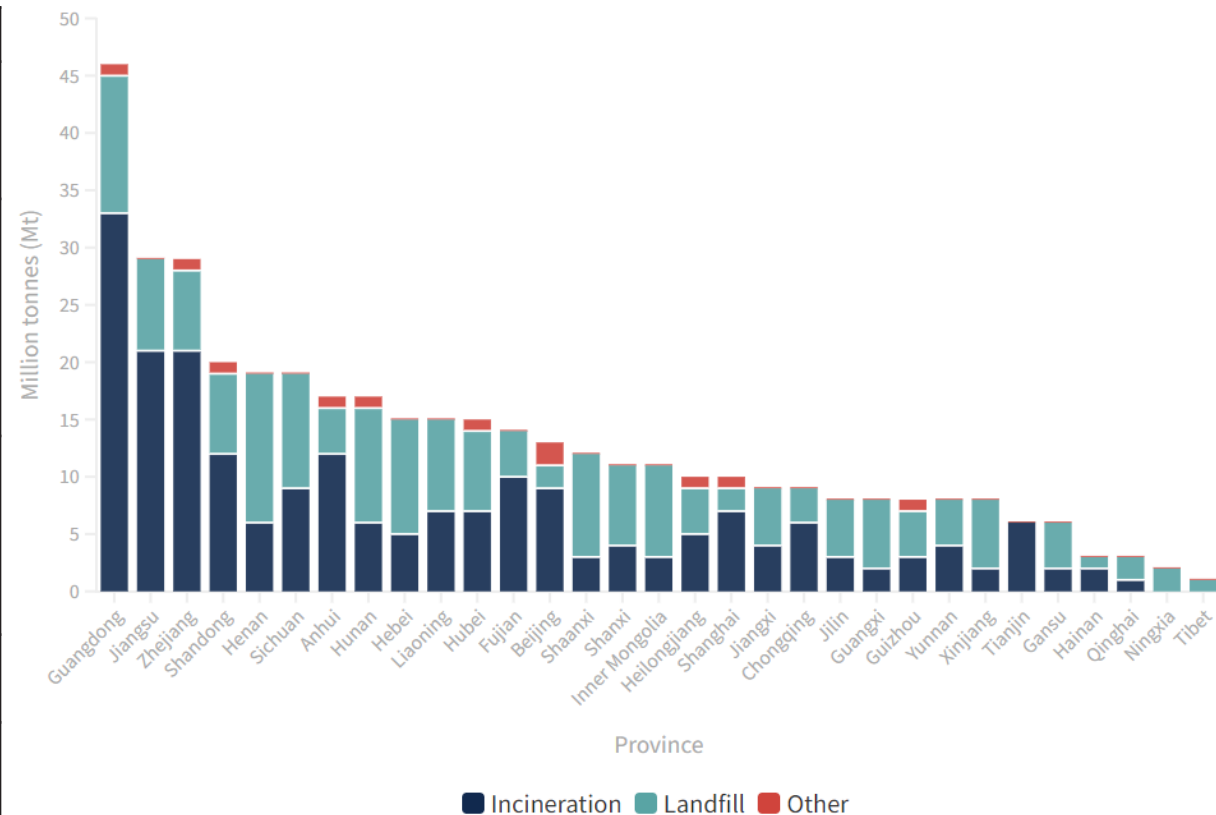
Methods of solid municipal waste management in selected cities and agglomerations of the world, 2019

DOI 10.46320/2077-7639-2022-3-112-15-24 "Зелёная экономика и энергетическая безопасность России" Гацалаева А.Х., Гулиев И.

Table

Waste Management Method	Countries			
	Germany	Switzerland	France	Russia
Recycling of waste into secondary raw materials and composting of organic fraction	68,0	52,0	40,0	5,0
Waste-to-Energy (Energy Utilization)	31,0	48,0	36,0	2,0
Waste disposal	1,0	00,0	24,0	93,0
Disposal costs of 1 ton of MSW, Euro	218	224	157	33

Hierarchy of solid municipal waste management methods and disposal costs of 1 ton of waste in some countries



China's planned capacity for treating mixed municipal solid waste in 2020

Waste processing industry

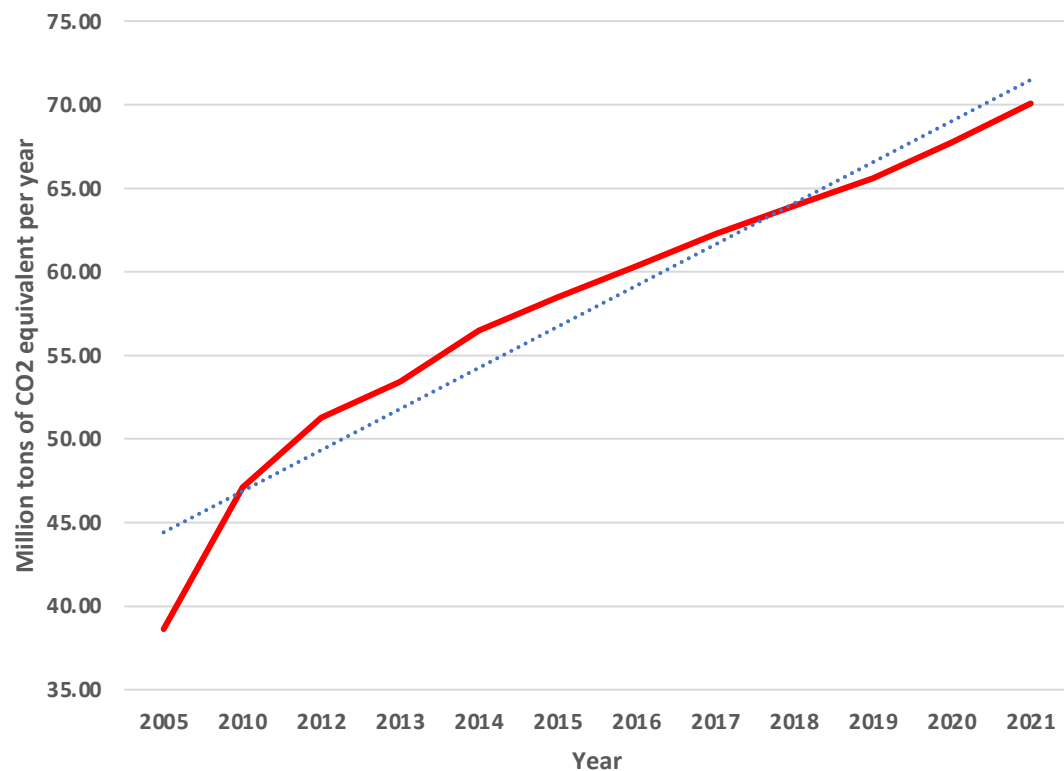
- There are **243** complexes for the disposal of MSW
- **53** complexes for sorting waste
- about **10** incinerators in the country



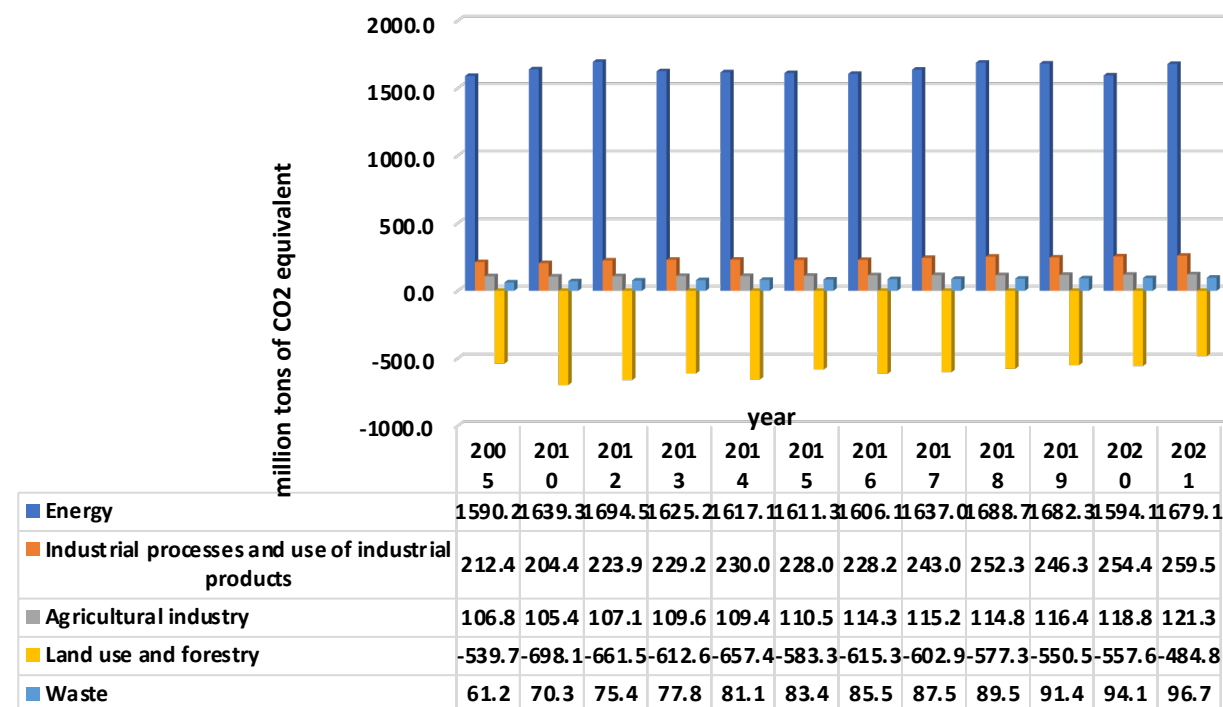
Advantages

Processing of 1 ton of MSW to produce energy using the grate combustion technology allows to reduce 1.01 tons of CO₂, including a reduction of 0.5 tons of CO₂ due to fossil fuel savings. At the same time, the burial of 1 ton of MSW without collecting landfill gas leads to the formation of 1.61 tons of CO₂. If we take into account the average market estimate of carbon quotas for greenhouse gas emissions in the amount of 30 euros per 1 ton and the reduction of such emissions in the amount of 1.01 CO₂ equivalent for the energy utilization of such waste, the effect of the construction of this plant may amount to more than 1.7 billion rubles per year

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL



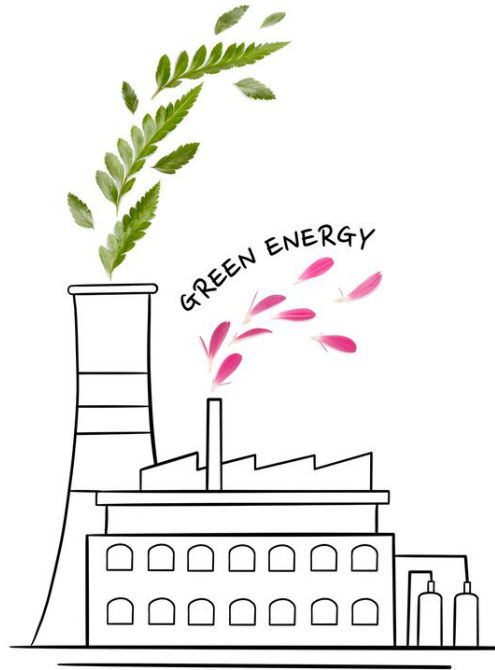
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SECTOR



Plans



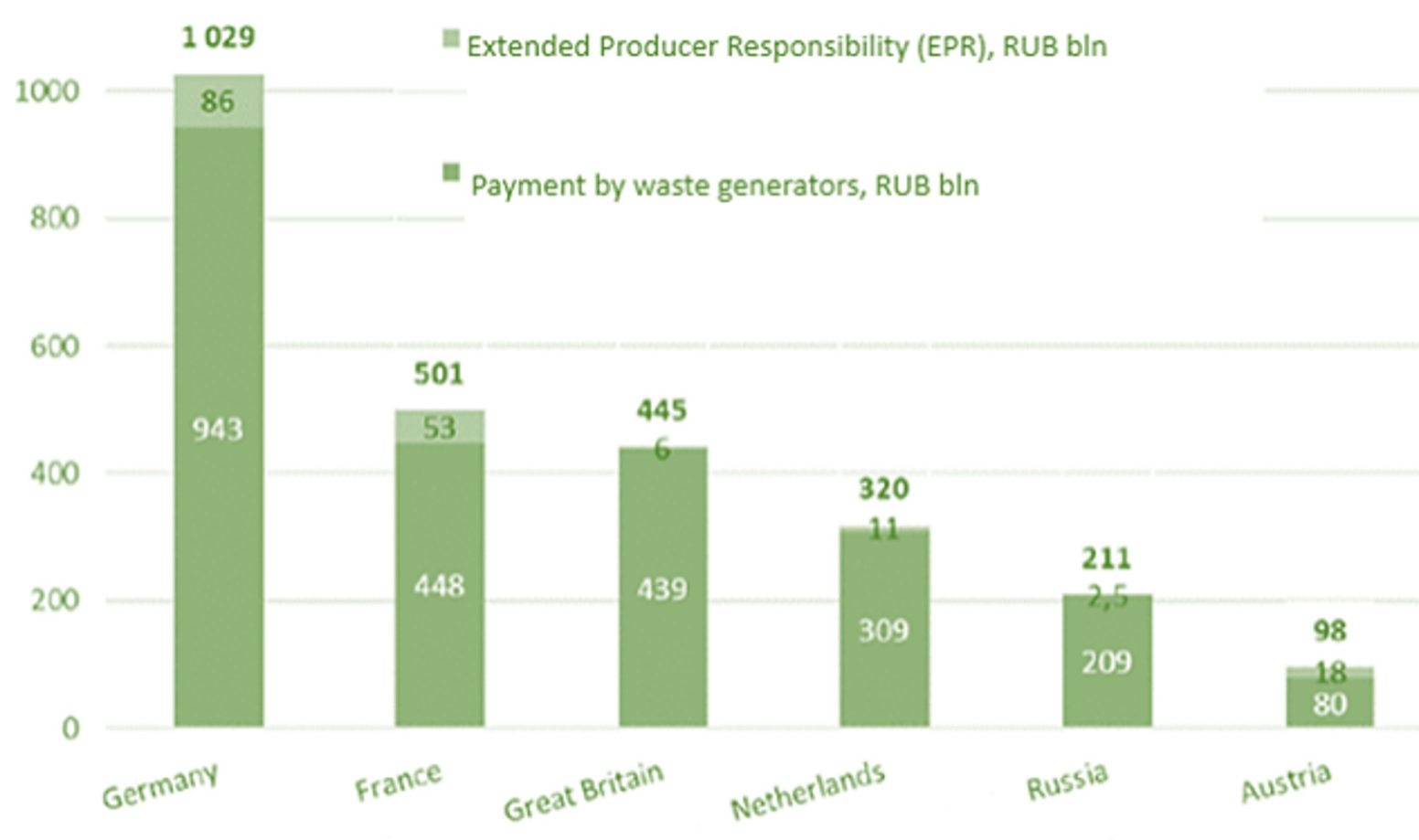
Sochi



Incinerator plant in Barcelona

"Green" tariff

MSW is recognized as a renewable energy source and in most countries, there is a "green" tariff for MSW-to-energy processing facilities, which is about 2 times higher than the market price for electricity



The size of the waste management market in some European countries and in Russia, bln RUB, 2020.)

compiled by the author according to Rosstat, 2023

Other incentive measures include

- temporary exemption from income tax,
- provision of a site and external infrastructure for the construction of factories by local governments,
- VAT refund from the sale of electricity.

The main part of the plant's revenue (70-80%) for energy waste disposal is accounted for by the sale of electricity.



3 main conclusions

- 1 Energy recycling solves the problem of waste disposal
- 2 By burning waste, we reduce greenhouse gas emissions - leading to a low-carbon economy
- 3 The need to introduce green tariffs for energy from waste



Using Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis to Select Waste to Energy Technology for a Mega City: The Case of Moscow

by Anna Kurbatova and Hani Ahmed Abu-Qdais

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Thank you for your attention!



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