



# Waste and resource management in Germany and EU

## Present and future challenges

- Climate change
- Resource shortage
- Marine litter and pollution of aquatic systems
- Species extinction and human health



 .... all of these areas interact with waste management – driving forces

# Mass flow MSW Germany - Household waste

**100 %  
MSW 38 Mio. t  
in 2019**



Source : BMU, 2021

**Recycling**

**Treatment before landfill**

# EU Circular Economy Package 2018

## - Key elements of recycling

### Binding recycling rates

Type of waste	2025 [%]	2030 [%]	2035 [%]
<b>MSW</b>	55	60	65
<b>Packaging</b>	65	70	
Plastic	50	55	
Wood	25	30	
Ferrous metals	70	80	
Aluminium	50	60	
Glass	70	75	
Paper and cardboard	75		
Biowaste, required rates in preparation 2023			



### Binding recycling targets

	2022	2035*	2040*
Reduce disposal on landfills to		10 %	10 %*
Prohibition on disposal of untreated waste	X		

\*Exceptions for certain countries

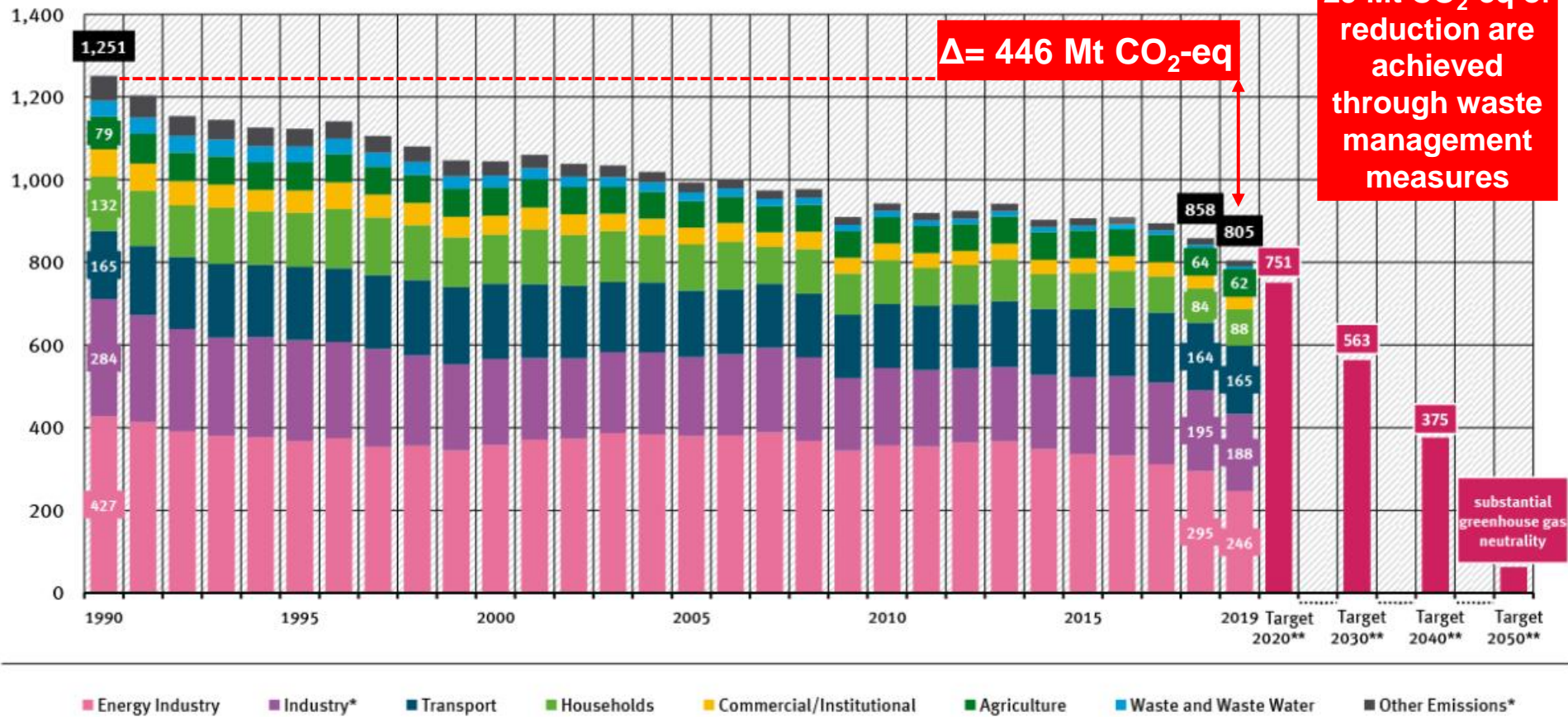


# Mitigation of GHG emissions in Germany

## - Sector waste management

### Development GHG emissions in Germany 1990 - 2019

Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents

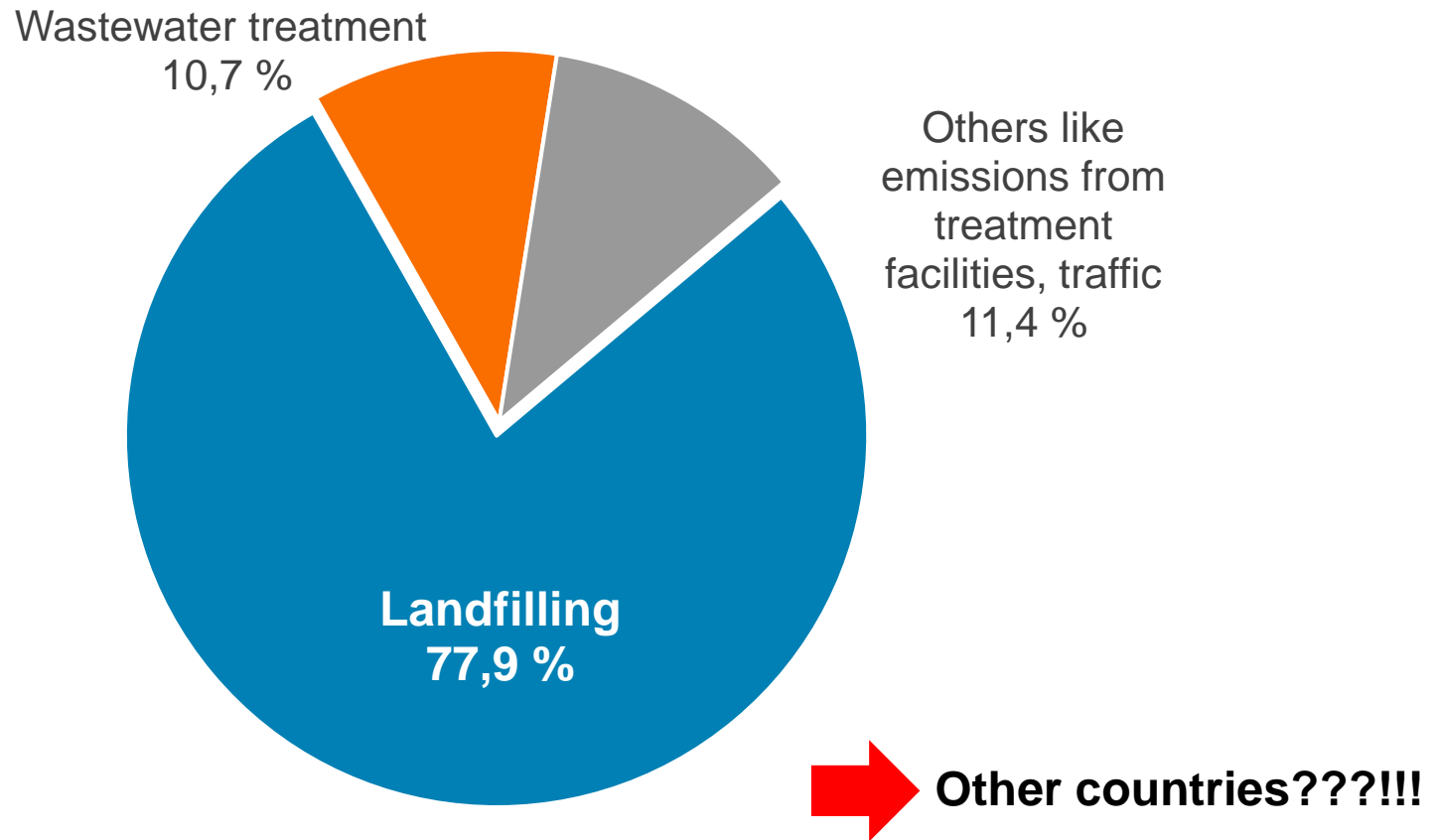


Source: UBA, 2020

# GHG emissions in Germany

## - Waste and wastewater treatment

### GHG sources from the sector waste and wastewater treatment in 2018 - without CO<sub>2</sub> from biomass use

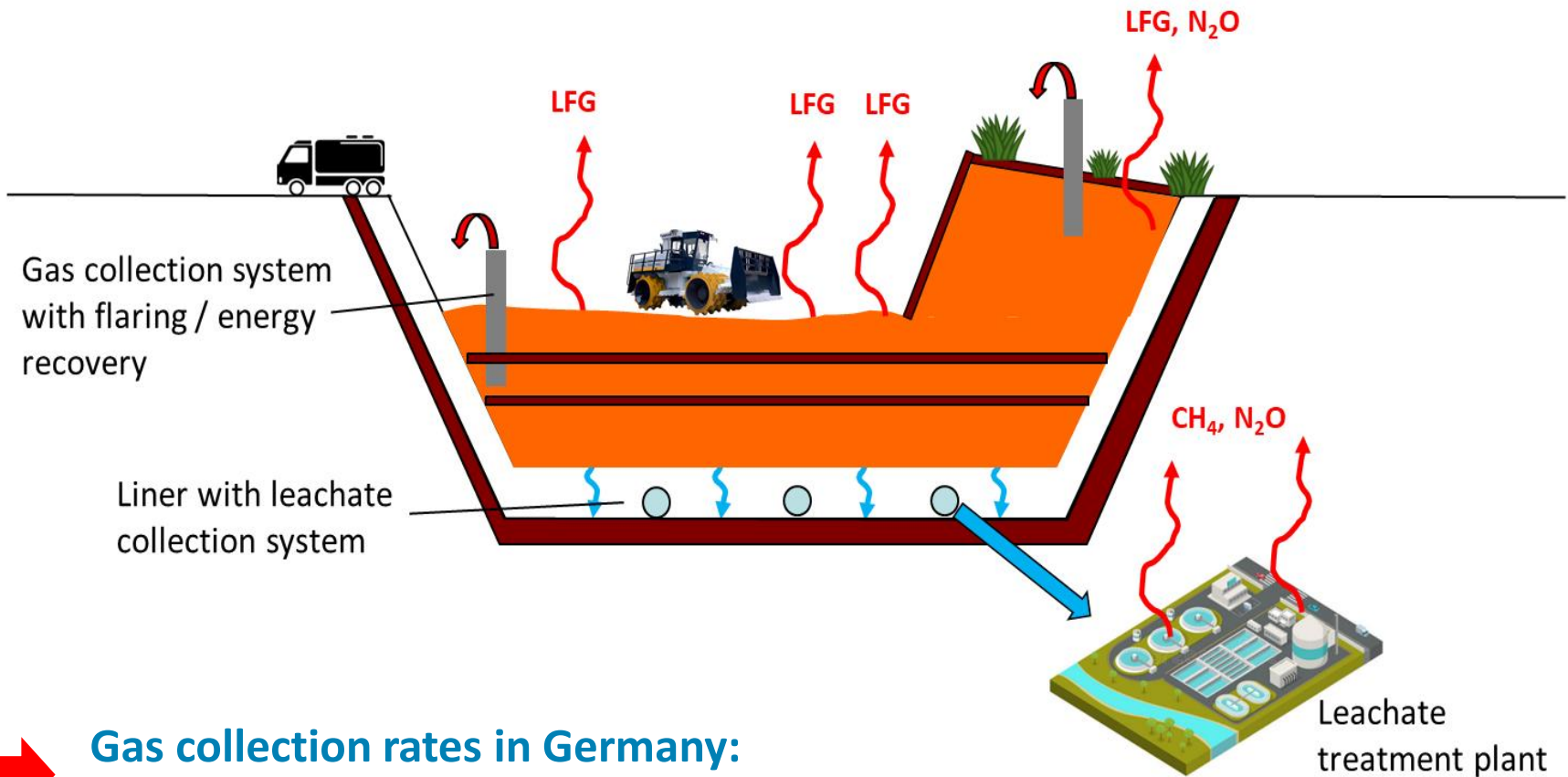


Source: BMU, 2020



# GHG emissions from landfill - Sources

## Controlled / sanitary landfill (in operation / after closure)



**Gas collection rates in Germany:  
up to 45 % only!!!**



# Mitigation of GHG emissions in Germany

## - CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and credits

The total effect of waste management measures results from the sum of GHG emissions **and** GHG credits:

$$CO_{2,eq,total} = \sum_{i=1}^n Emissions_i - \sum_{k=1}^n Emissions\ Credits_k$$

### GHG mitigation in Germany from the sector of waste management 2018

• GHG emissions	29 Mio. t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq
• GHG credits through recycling and energy recovery	20 Mio. t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq
• Total GHG avoidance	49 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq/a 0.61 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq/cap

Source: UBA 2018 (modified)

# Collection systems - Germany

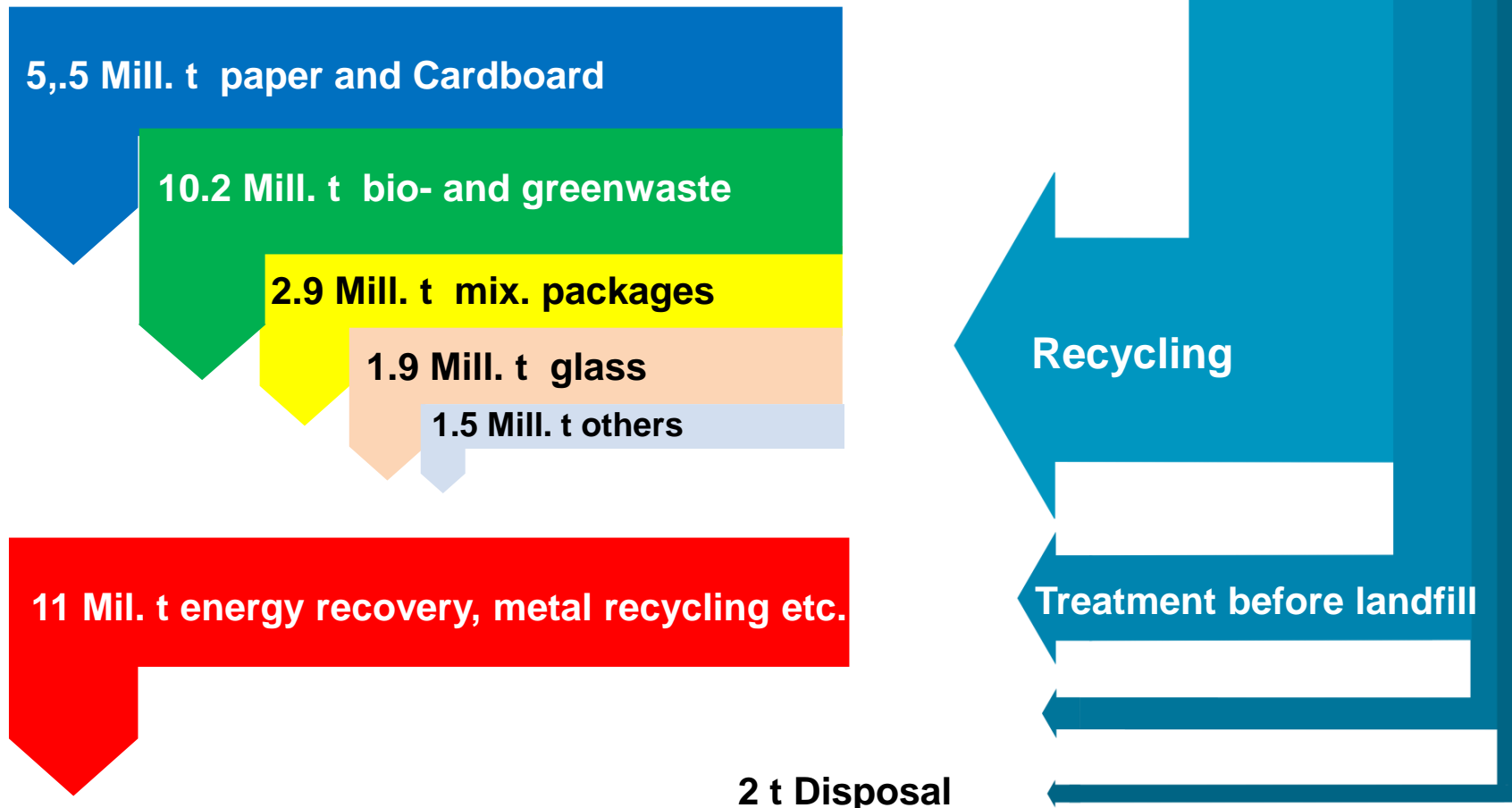


# Mass flow MSW Germany - Household waste 2019

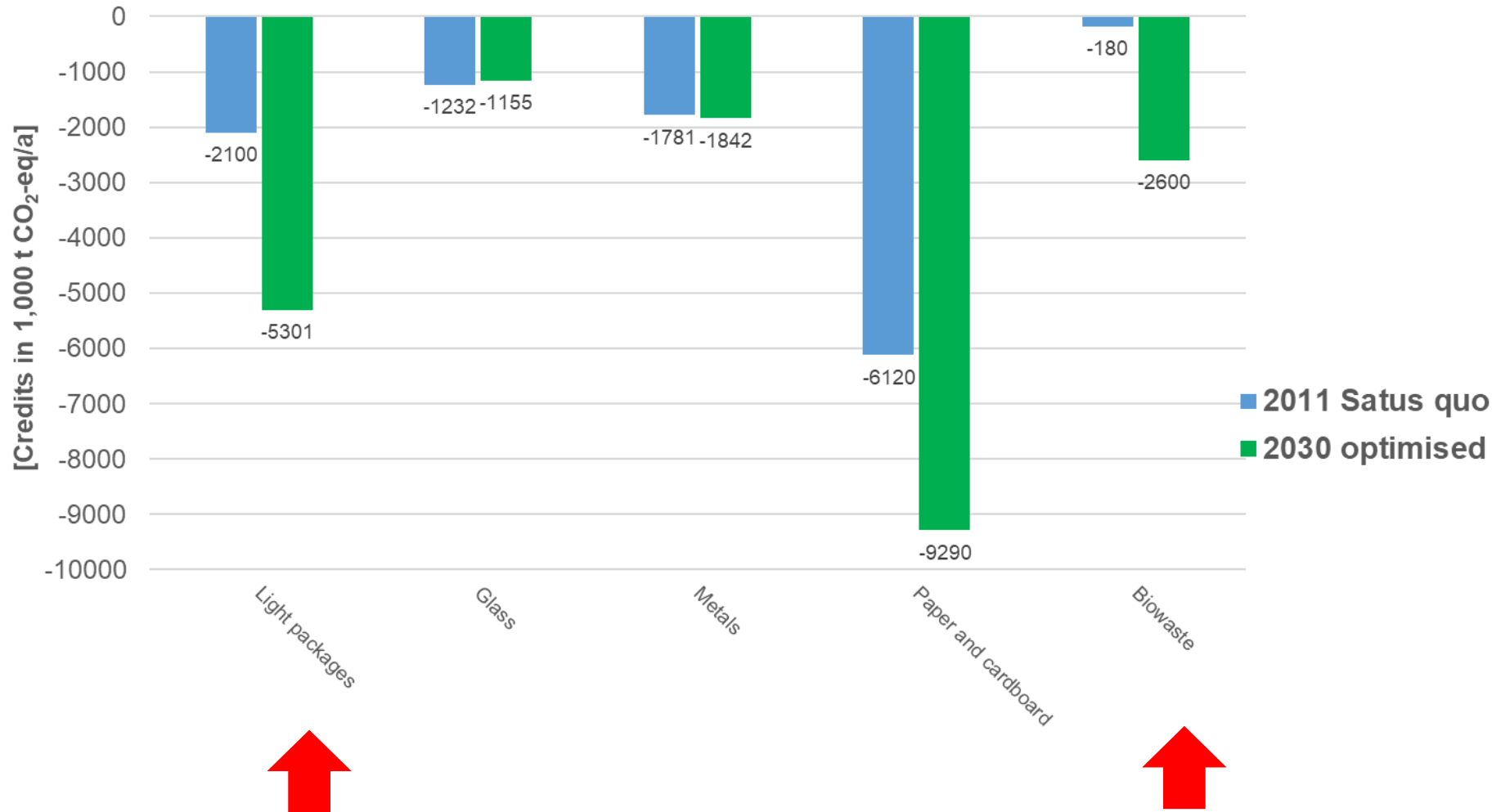
**MSW 38 Mill t  
In 2019**

(Source BfS, 2021)

- **59 % (22 Mill. t) Separate collection**
- **App. 53 % Recycling rate**




# GHG credits of recycling measures as of 2011 and projected for 2030 “optimised”



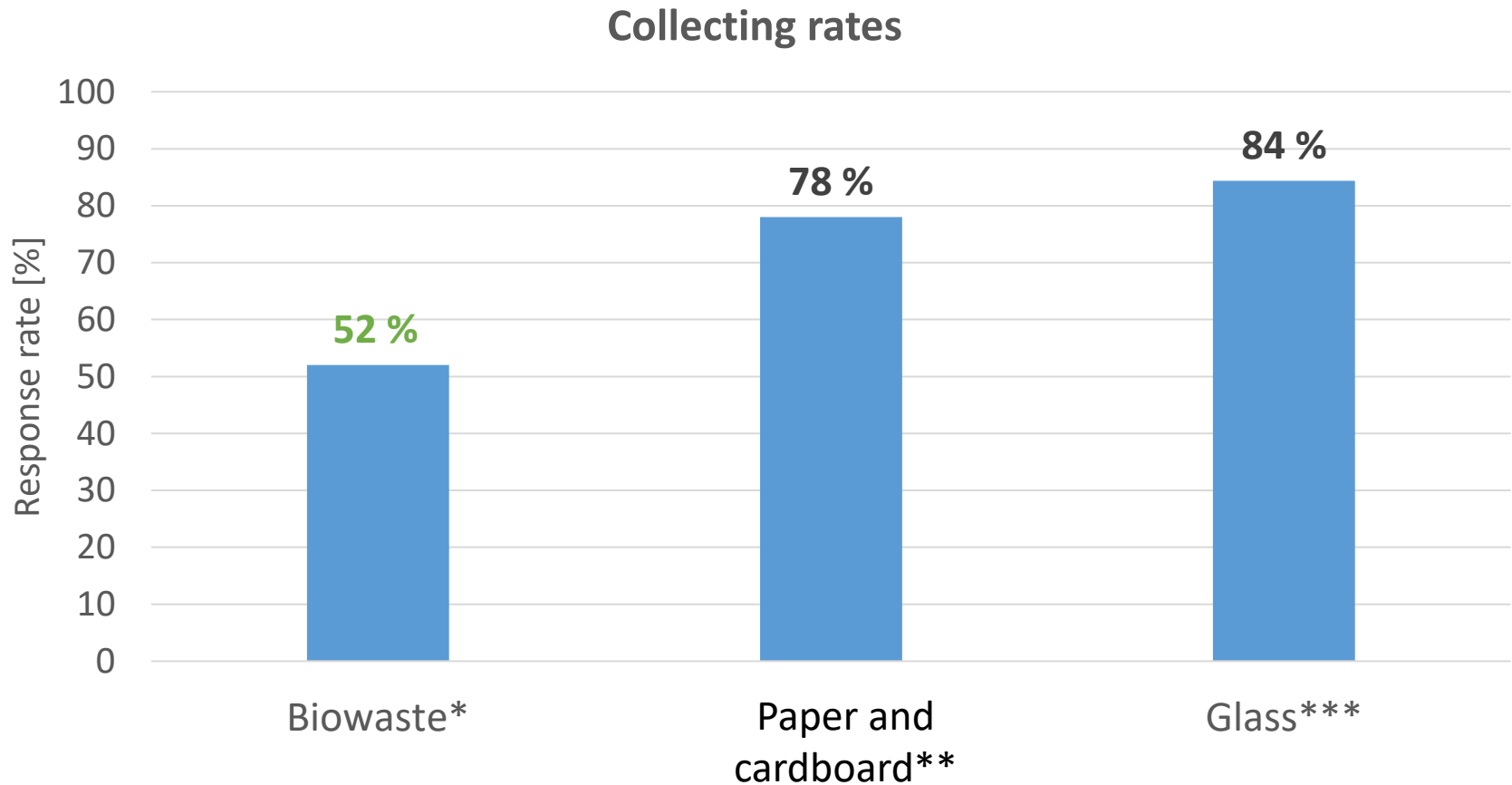
Sources: Öko-Institut, GER; 2014, \* Own data



# Recovery of plastics waste - GER reality 2019

Plastics	Amount to recycling	Proportion	Amount of Recycling	Proportion Of Recycling
Unit	[Mg]	[%]	[Mg]	[%]
Foils	152.664	13,5	150.334	98,5
Plastics high purity	193.001	17,1	185.016	95,9
Mixed polyolefins	37.881	3,3	37.166	98,1
 <b>Mixed plastics</b>	<b>733.249</b>	<b>64,8</b>	<b>39.044</b>	<b>5,3</b>
3D-plastics	14.328	1,3	13.155	91,8
Plastics total	1.131.123	100	424.715	37,5

# Collection rates of different waste fractions

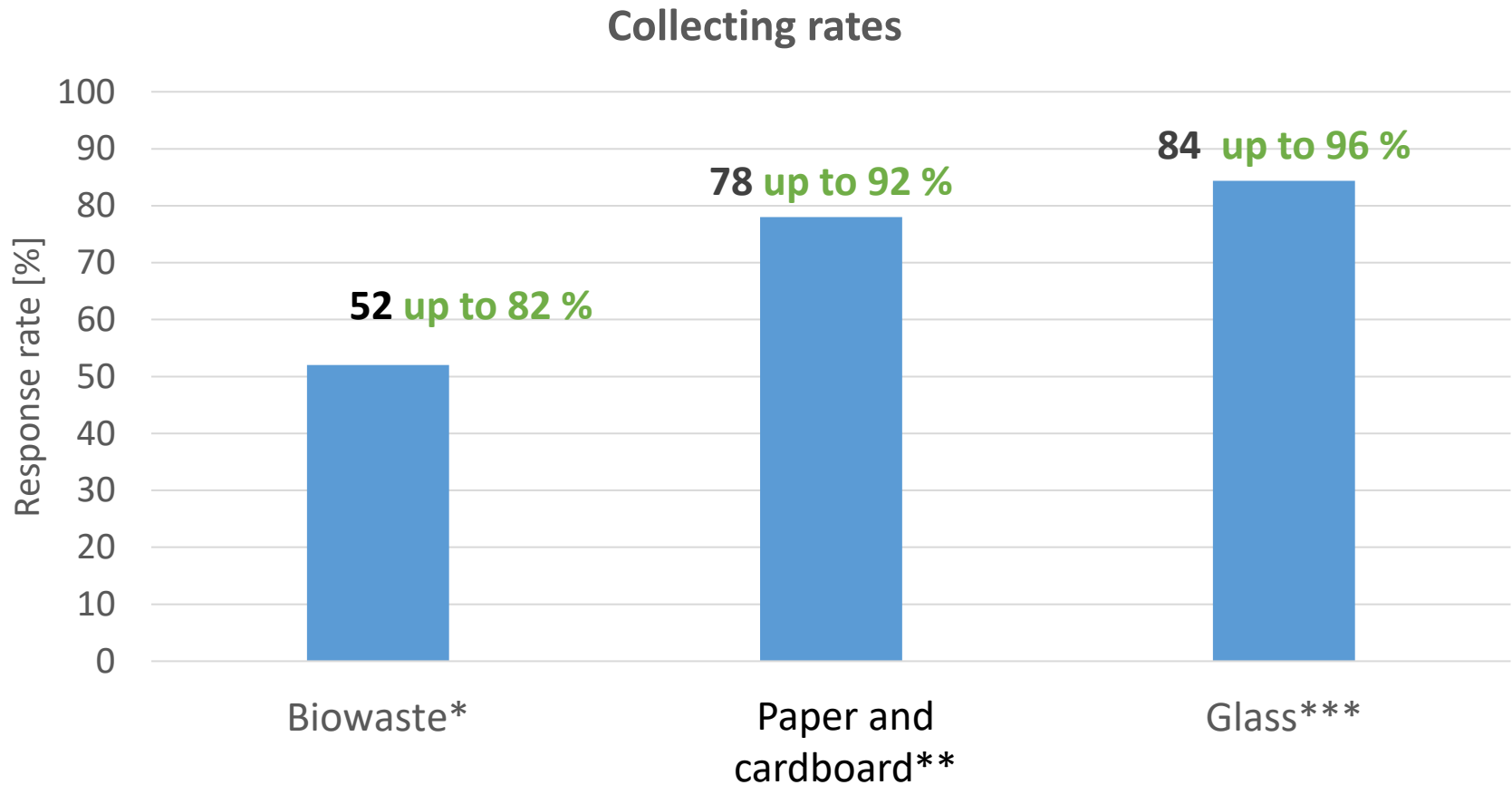


\* own data 2020; status 2020

\*\* UBA, 2020; as of 2019

\*\*\* UBA, 2020; as of 2017

# Collection rates of different waste fractions



\* own data 2020; status 2020

\*\* UBA, 2020; as of 2019

\*\*\* UBA, 2020; as of 2017

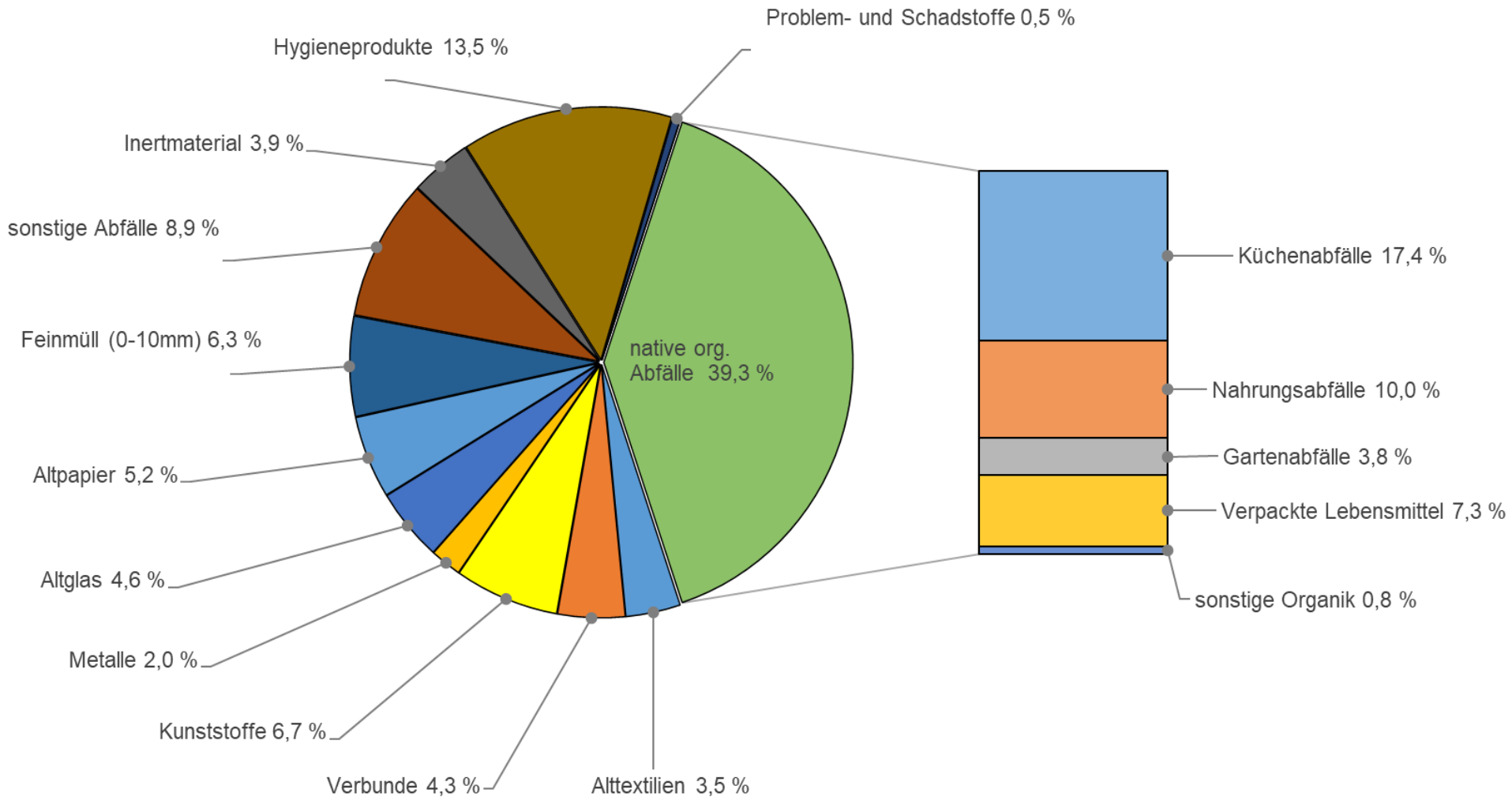
# Sources of impurities and collection rates

- 90 % of contaminants / impurities are entered via kitchen waste
- 80 % are carried in via approx. 5 % heavily polluted bio bins
- Low collection rates and high levels of contamination originate from problematic socio-urban settlement structures





# Waste composition - Germany 2018



Source: according to data from Kummer et al. 2020

# Food waste - Values

11 Mio. Mg Food waste in Germany

- 52 % from private households
- 16,6 up to 21,6 Mrd. €/a
- 75 kg/cap. and y\*



\*BMEL, 2021

Foto: UBA



Foto: Welthungerhilfe

## Qualitative and quantitative avoidance:

### Examples:

- Demand driven production
- Kind of
  - Standards
  - Agricultural production
  - Refinement
  - Distribution - local
  - Consumption - creation of a changed consciousness



## Impacts on recycling

### Lower:

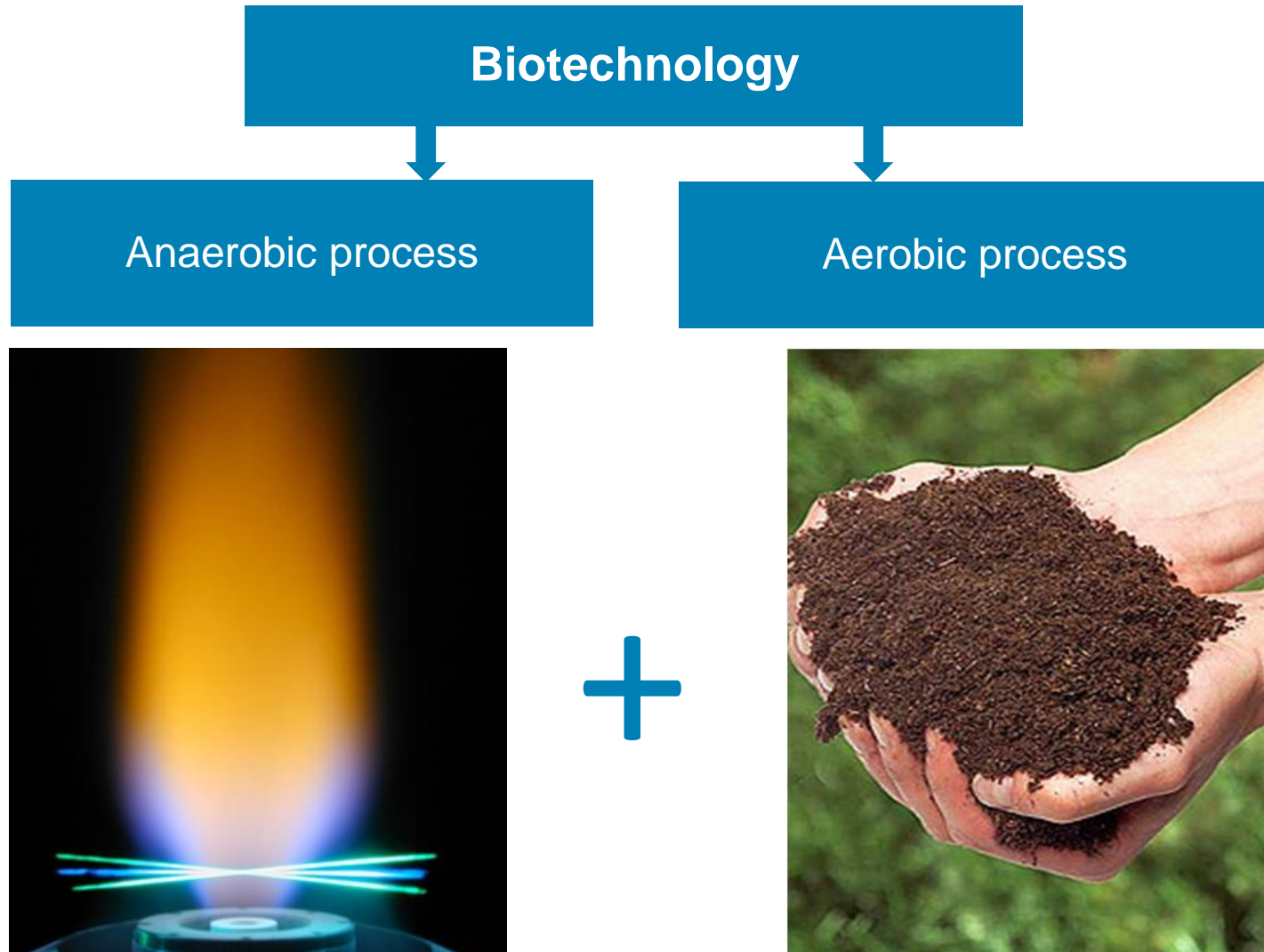
- Transport effort
- Treatment effort
- Lower energy consumption and emissions
  - Composting (aerobic process)
  - Digestion (anaerobic process)
  - Biochar production (pyrolysis process)



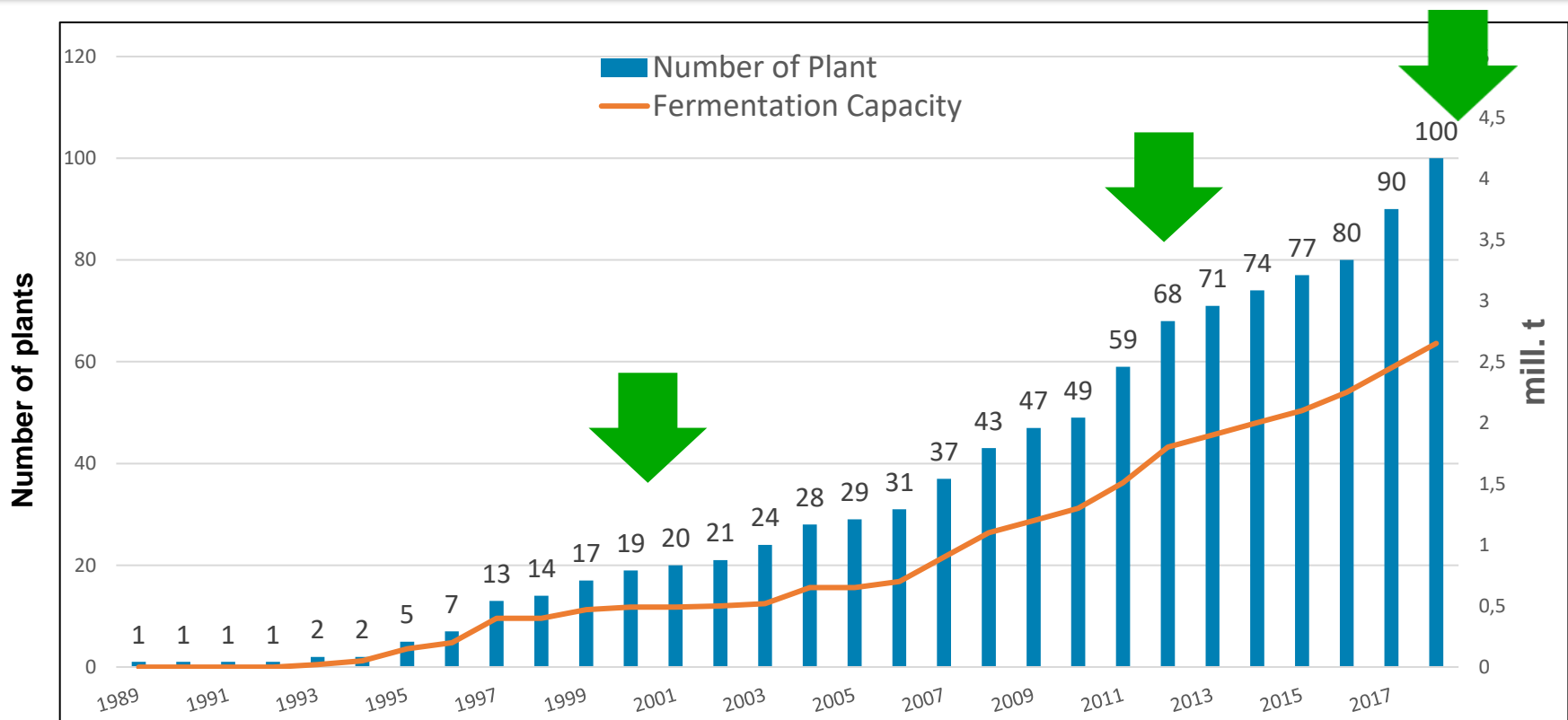


# Biotechnological processes

## - Applied processes



# Development of fermentation in Germany - Push effects



## Push effects:

- Renewable Energy Act (2000) and further amendments, funding instrument of renewable energies
- KrWG (2012): Mandatory separate collection of biowaste since 2014
- CO<sub>2</sub>-Tax

Source: Fachverband Biogas, 2018, 2018 data based on forecast

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# Comparison of heavy metal contents of selected total waste & biowaste composts

Heavy metals	Germany Total waste compost 1980*	Spain Total waste compost (SCT 2013)**	France Total waste compost (SCT 2007)**	GER Organic waste (BGK 2020)***
Unit	[mg/kg dry matter]			
Cadmium	3,2	1,4	1,7	0,38
Chrome	83	111	70	19,6
Copper	266	158	179	40
Mercury	2	0,3	0,9	0.09
Nickel	55	29	41	11,6
Lead	229	97	162	26,4
Zinc	1.000	351	566	156

\*Wallfahrt, 1983; \*\*Carrera mdl. communication, 2013; \*\*\* BGK, 2020



# Selected organic pollutants in compost of different origin

Organic pollutants	Organic waste compost 1991 <sup>3</sup>	Organic waste compost 2002 <sup>4</sup>	Organic waste compost 2020 <sup>5</sup>	Wet waste compost 1991 <sup>3</sup>	Total garbage-compost <sup>3</sup>
PCB <sup>1)</sup> mg/g dry matter	0.26	0.03	n.a.	0.94	1.49
PAH <sup>2)</sup> mg/g dry matter	1.71	2.5	1.00	3.37	4.41
PCDD/F <sup>3)</sup> ng TE BGA/kg TS	12.1	9.2 <sup>6</sup>	4.5 <sup>6</sup>	50	103

1) DIN, sum of all PCBs

2) 6 PAHs regulated in the Drinking Water Ordinance (Fl, BbFl, BkFl, BaP, BPer, IP).

3) (Fricke et al., 1991)

4) Anonymous (2003)

5) BGK (2020)

6) according to WHO-TEQ 2005, incl. 1/2 BG

# Emissions from composting and fermentation

Methane	Unit	Composting	Fermentation
Spec. load	kg CH <sub>4</sub> /Mg biowaste	1.4	2.8
GWP	kg CO <sub>2,eq</sub> /kg CH <sub>4</sub>	25	25
CO <sub>2,eq</sub>	kg CO <sub>2,eq</sub> /t biowaste	35	70
<b>Laughing gas</b>			
Spec. load	kg N <sub>2</sub> O/Mg biowaste	0.05	0.05
GWP	kg CO <sub>2,eq</sub> /kg N <sub>2</sub> O	298	298
CO <sub>2,eq</sub>	kg CO <sub>2,eq</sub> /t biowaste	14.9	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>kg CO<sub>2,eq</sub>/t biowaste</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>84.9</b>

Source: Cuhls et al. 2001; 2008

# Specific biogas yields for kitchen and garden waste from the organic waste bin

Raw material	Quantity	CH <sub>4</sub> fraction
Units	[m <sup>3</sup> /t digester input]	[% by volume]
Biowaste mixture from garden and kitchen waste	75 - 136	53 - 63
Organic waste - kitchen waste	123 - 178	53 - 68
Green waste without tree/shrub cuttings	40 - 90	n.a.

Source: Fricke et al., 2017