

Waste management in the context of achieving a resource—efficient economy
Case of China's circular economic approach

to resource efficiency and waste management

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Regulations and Policies on WM

Issue Date	Issuing Division
2007/09/27	SEPA
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2004/03/19	MOC
2003/10/09	SEPA, NDRC, MOC, MOST, MOCom
2002/12/27	MOC
2002/09/10	SDPC, MOC, SEPA
2002/06/07	SDPC, MOF, MOC, SEPA
	2007/09/27 2007/04/28 2006/02/28 2005/03/01 2004/03/19 2003/10/09 2002/12/27 2002/09/10

Figure 1: MSW collected, safe disposal, and safe disposal rate from 1986 to 2006 in China

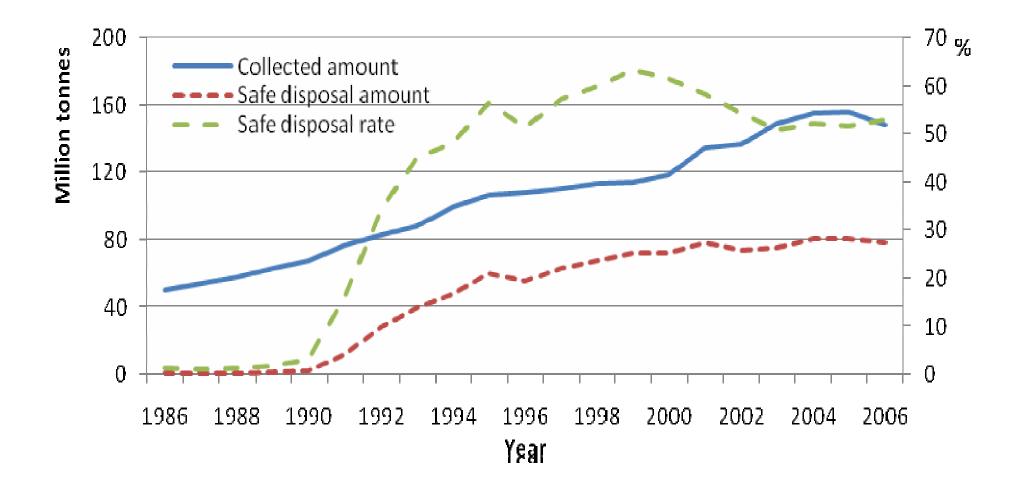




Figure 2: The trend of MSW collected, urban population, and GDP from 1979 to 2006

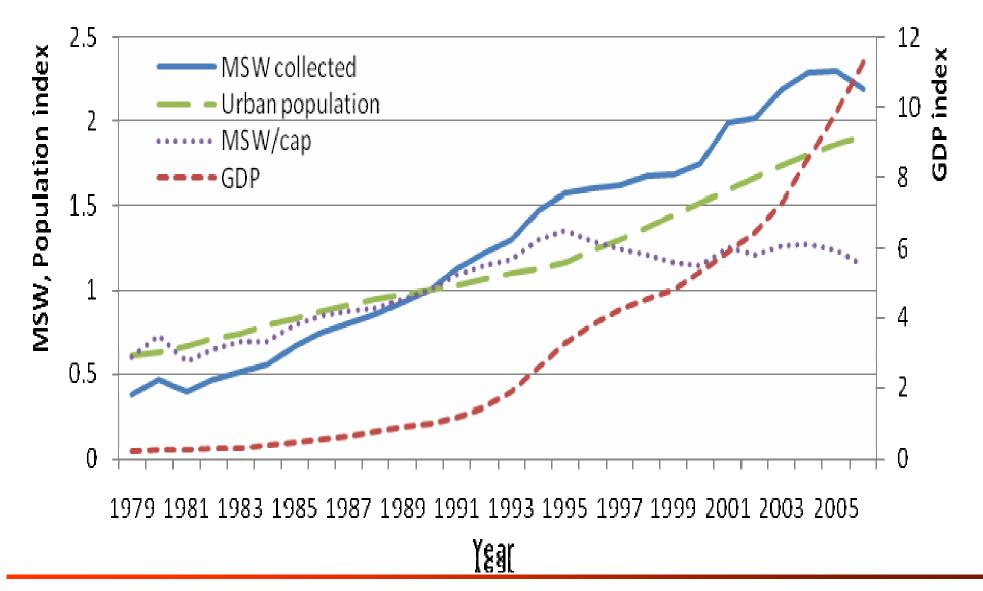
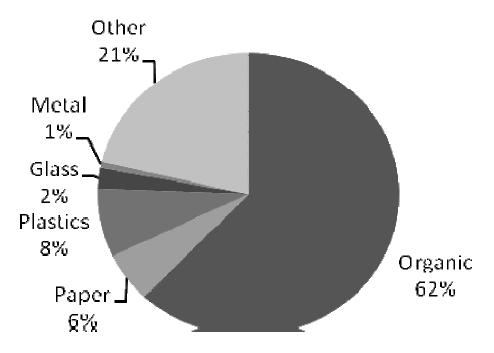


Figure 3: Waste composition in China

MSW Composition in 1996¹



MSW Composition in 2000²

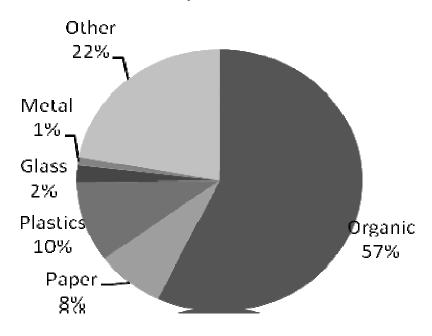
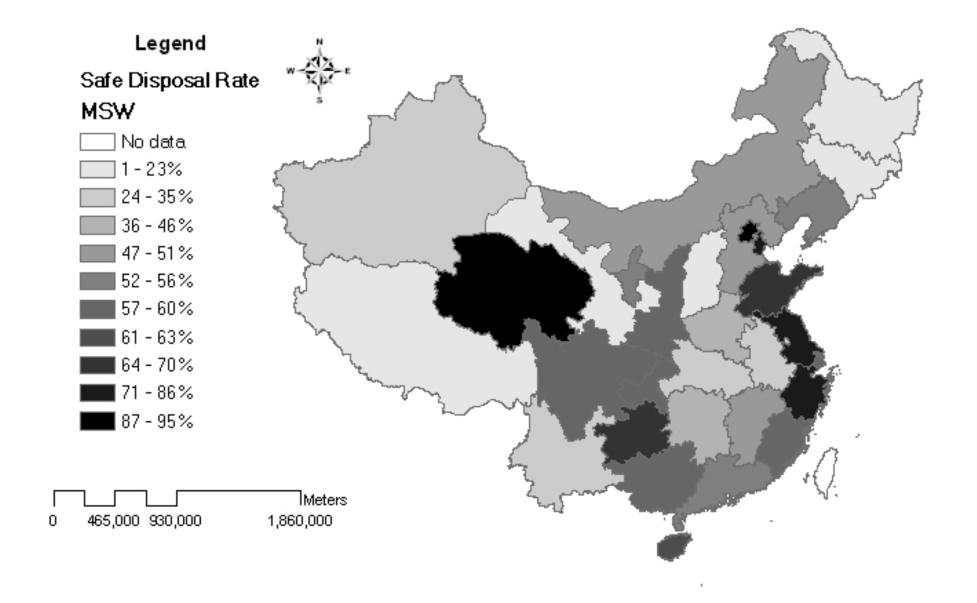




Figure 6: Safe disposal rates in mainland China at the provincial level





China's new target on CO2 reduction

The State Council announced on Nov.26 that China is going to reduce the intensity of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP in 2020 by 40 to 45 percent compared with the level of 2005.

"A voluntary action" taken by the Chinese government "based on our own national conditions" and a major contribution to the global effort in tackling climate change.

The index of carbon dioxide emissions cuts, announced for the first time by China, would be "a binding goal" to be incorporated into China's medium and long-term national social and economic development plans.

The panda standard, the first voluntary standard to be created specifically for the Chinese market, was founded by CBEEX (The China Beijing Environment Exchange) and BlueNext; and co-founded by CFEX and Winrock.



Potential action plans

The government would devote major efforts to developing renewable and nuclear energies to ensure the consumption of non-fossil-fuel power accounted for 15 percent of the country's total primary energy consumption by 2020.

More trees would be planted and the country's forest area would increase by 40 million hectares and forest volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters from the levels of 2005.

More funding would be invested into the research, development and industrialization of technologies for energy saving, and into energy efficiency, clean coal development, renewable energies, advanced nuclear energies, and carbon capture and storage.

Laws, regulations and standards would be formulated and fiscal, taxation, pricing and financial measures would be introduced to manage and monitor the implementation of those laws and regulations.

China would expand cooperation with foreign countries in raising its capacity to cope with climate change and import low-carbon and environment-friendly technologies.

A decision support system on promoting low carbon economy is needed, which integrates different models and databases;

Carrying capacity based policy scenario analysis;

Regional CO₂ emission reduction strategy;

Key recycling technologies;

Key energy saving technologies and equipment;

Training service.

S	lud	ae	treat	tme	ent:
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Waste paper recycling;

Waste rubber recycling;

Waste plastic recycling;

Waste wood reprocessing;

Discarded electronic appliances treatment;

Waste solvent recycling;

Water purification;

Waste battery treatment;

Discarded automobile treatment.

Developing Eco-city under such a Background

Low carbon-oriented EIC;

Close collaboration with the surroundings;

From industrial symbiosis to urban symbiosis;

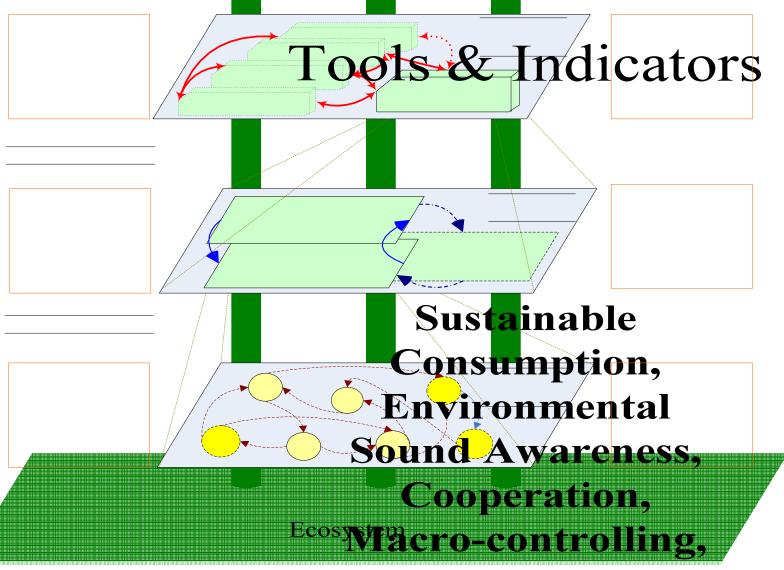
Optimizing energy structure;

Energy saving should be prioritized;

Promoting low carbon products—carbon footprint of products;

Promoting low carbon production.



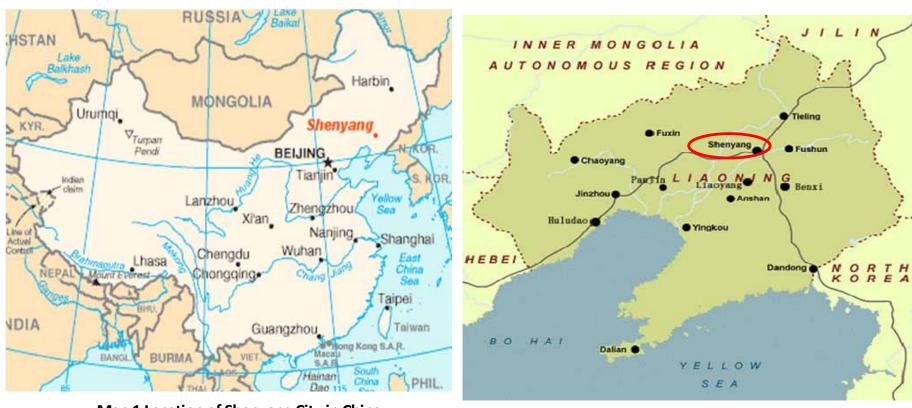


etc

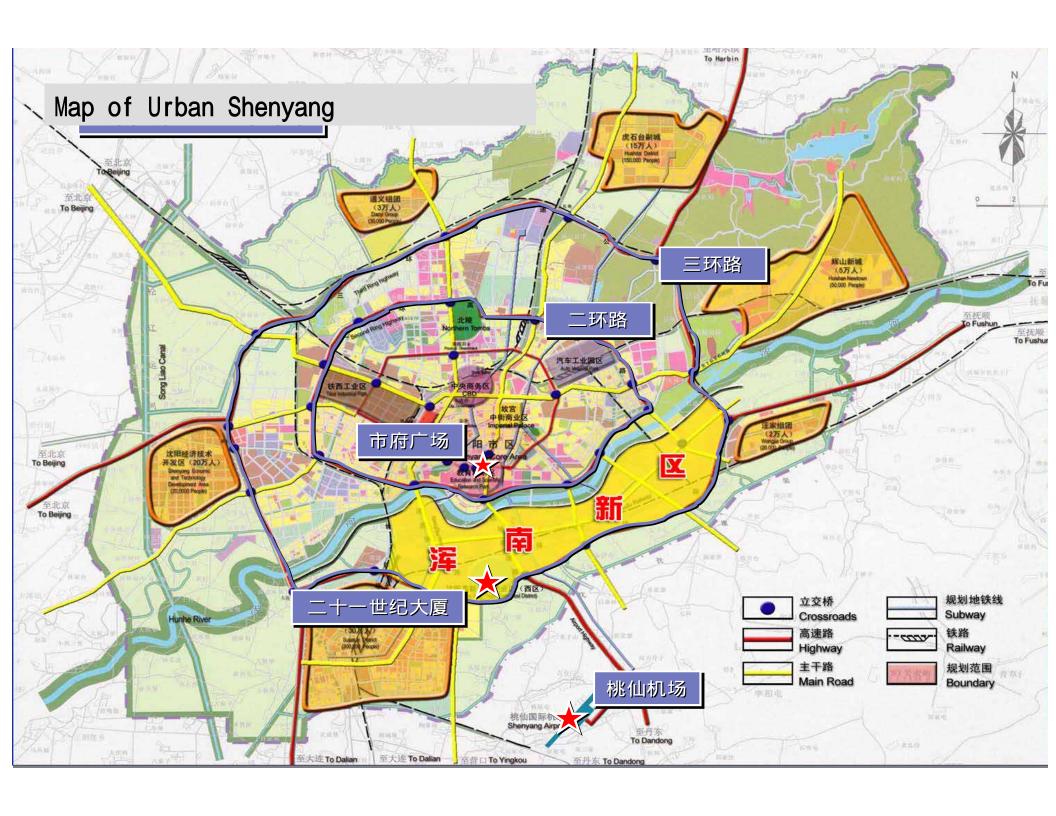
A Low Carbon Eco-city Model



Background

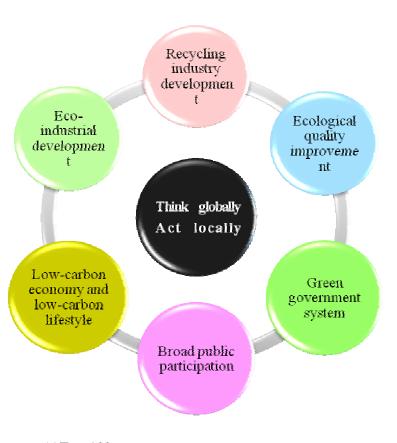


Map 1 Location of Shenyang City in China





Background



- **"5+1"**
 - **Action**

- 1. The capital of Liaoning Province;
- 2. The largest heavy industrial city in China;
- 3. Total population: 7.6 million;
- 4. GDP in 2008: 56.7 billion USD;
- 5. EU cleaner production project: 100 million RMB as revolving fund for CP promotion in Liaoning;
- 6. Nominated by the central government as the only national environmental construction model city in 2009;
- 7. Shenyang-Kawasaki circular economy collaboration was selected as the Sino-Japan environmental protection agreement in 2009;







Map of SETDZ

Map of SHTZ

SETDZ

Chemical



Background



To pursue synergies in resource utilization, improve waste management, and build up market mechanism towards a recycling-based society

To improve the public participation in environmental conservation, and increase public-private partnership



To establish a feasible circular economy model for other cities in.



Task—Website development







Task——Training and Awareness Raising



联合国环境器(UNEP)沈阳生恋城项目文件,环境可持续教育培训材料 Documents of Shenyang Eco-town Project: Training Materials on ESD 联合国环境署(IMEP)沈阳生恋咸项目文件,环境可持续教育培训材料 Documents of Shenyang Eco-town Project: Training Materials on ESD

EMS和EMAS 介绍

GB/T24001-ISO14001

标准条文理解

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A Brief Overview of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and ISO 14001

环境政策工具

中国科学院沈阳应用生态研究所

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可持续设计

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Task——Training and Awareness Raising

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Urban Circular Economy Simulation System for Technologies and Policies

GIS Database for Environmental and Socio-economic Resources Distribution

socio-economic statistics

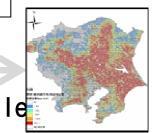
monitoring data

satellite information

-Compiling process among heterogeneous data system

/Multi scale framework design for cities and regions

-Identification of spatial and time-series resolution le



Policy Options Social Technologies

- 1.Solid waste collection and separation system ____
- 2. Scale of circulation are region
- 3. Transformation policies of land use and industrial structure

Social technology functions

Spatial Analysis by Model Application

Urban and Policy
Scenario

<u>Planning</u>

Env. Technology Option

1.Material conversion tech

Energy conversion tech.

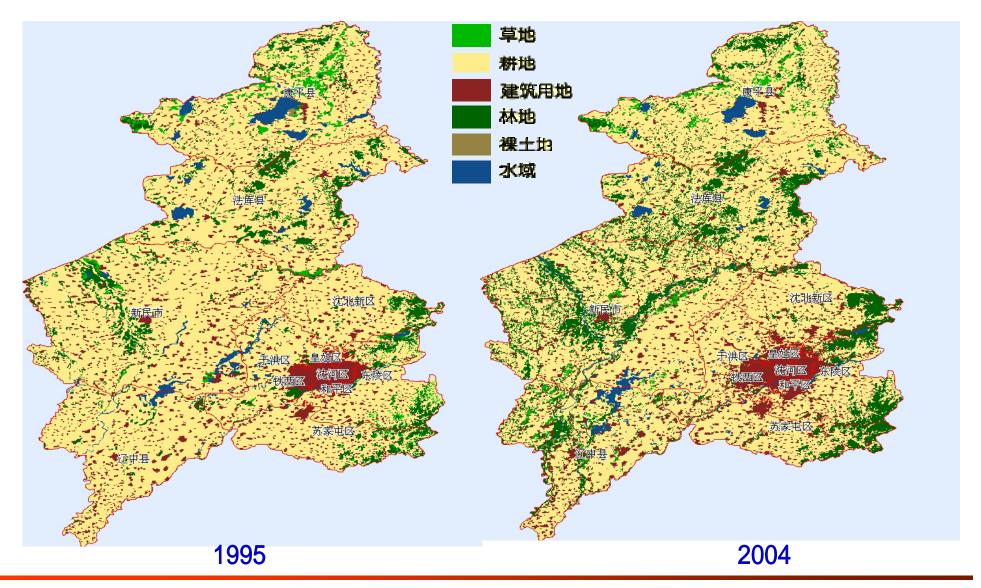
3. Wastewater treatment tech.

Conversion technology production functions



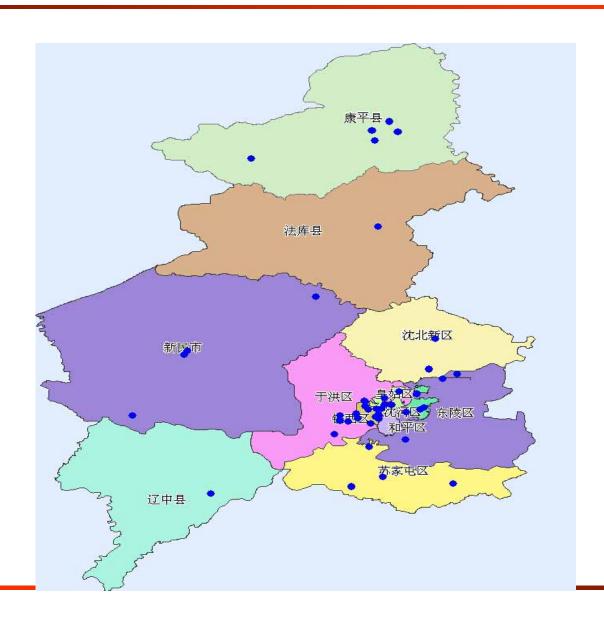


Land Use Analysis in Shenyang



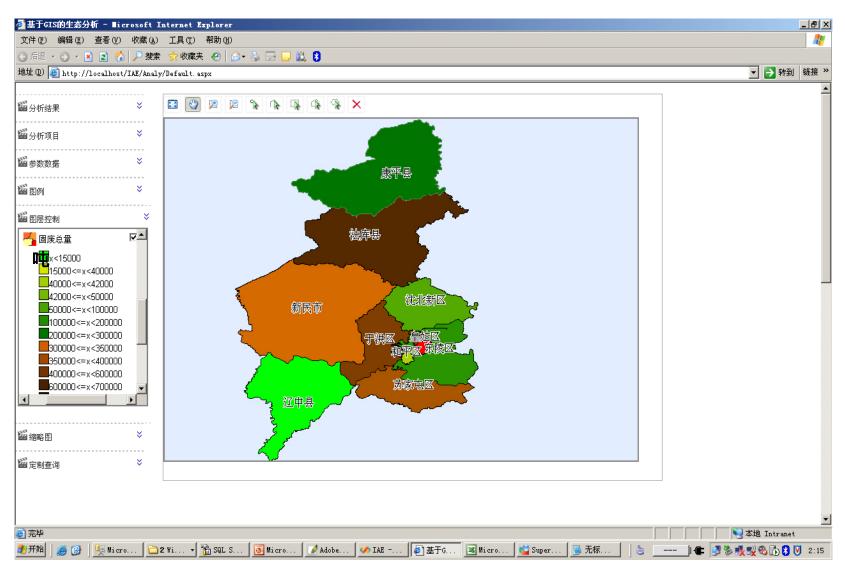


IAE



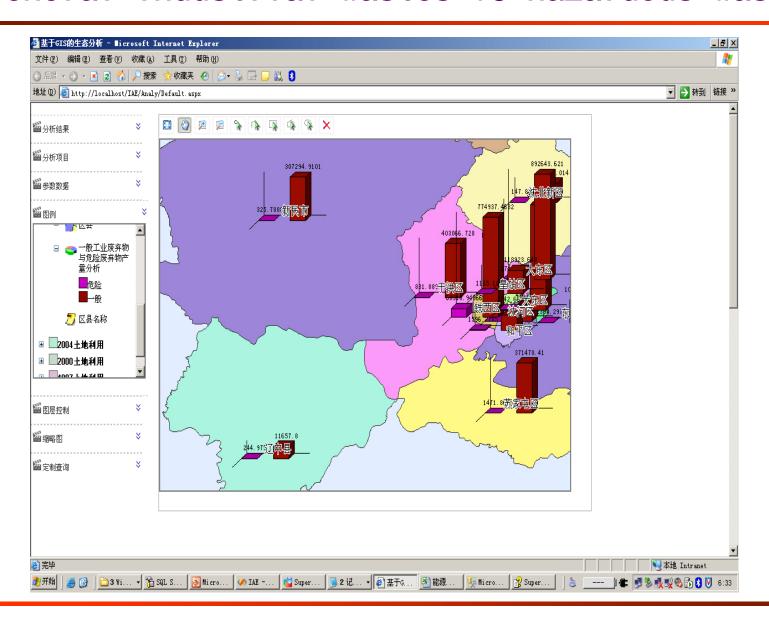


Total amount of SW in different administrative regions



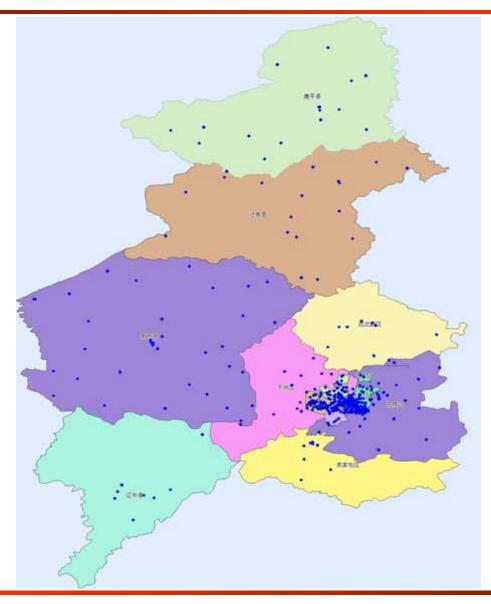


General industrial wastes VS hazardous wastes





Spacial distribution of medical wastes



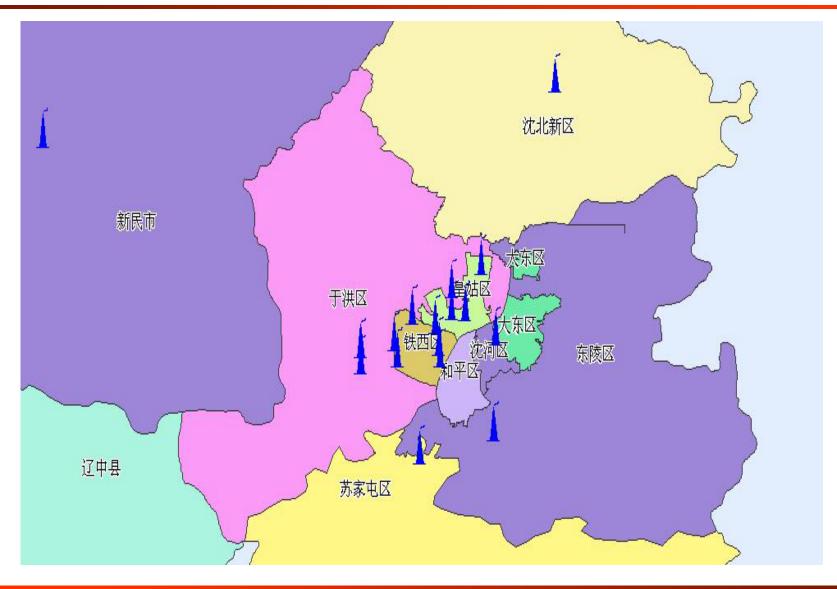


Location of sludge generators in Shenyang



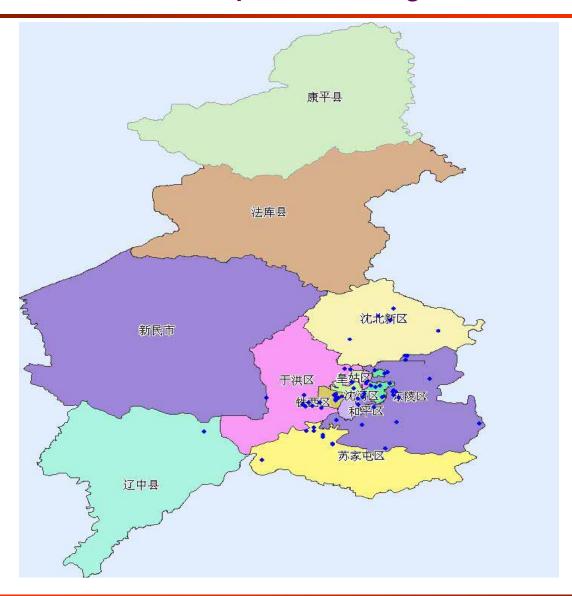


Location of flying ash generators





Location of waste plastics generators





Location of waste paper generators



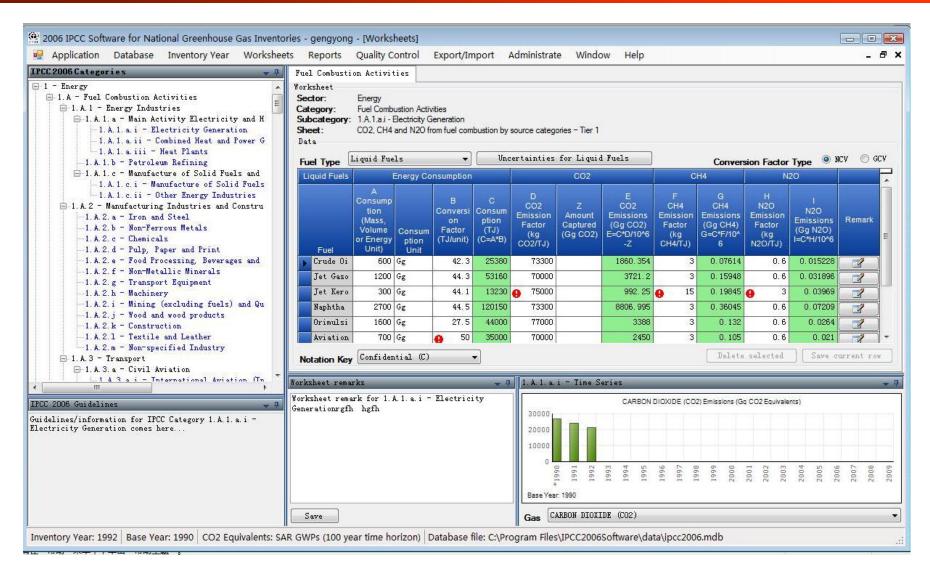


Location of waste rubber generators

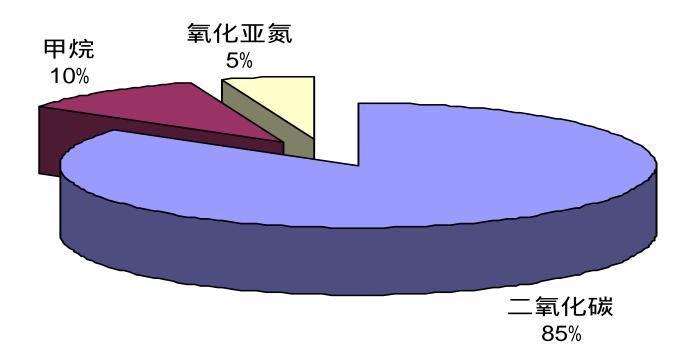




2006 IPCC SOFTWARE

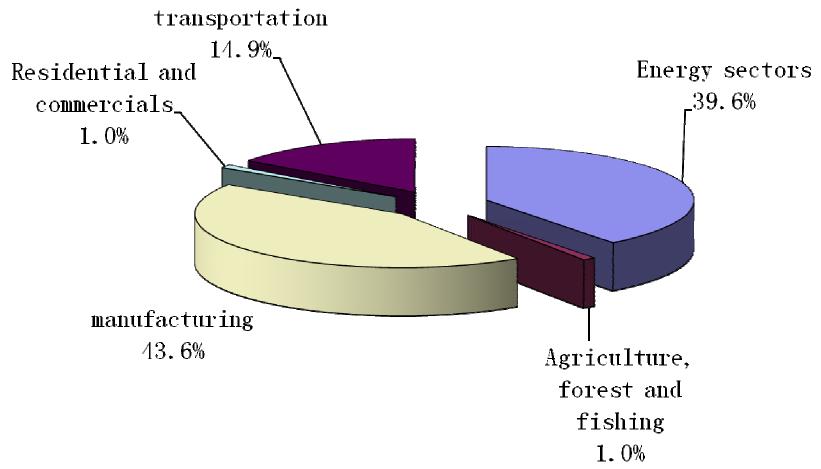






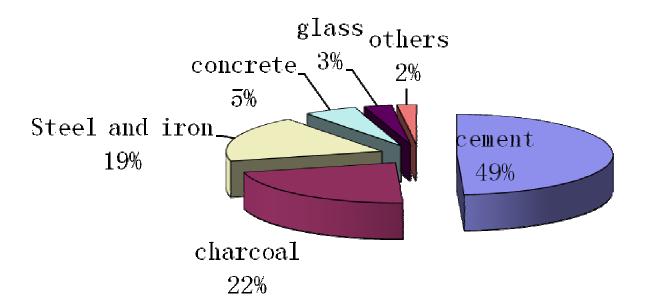
The 2007 GHG emission components in Shenyang





CO2 emission from different sectors

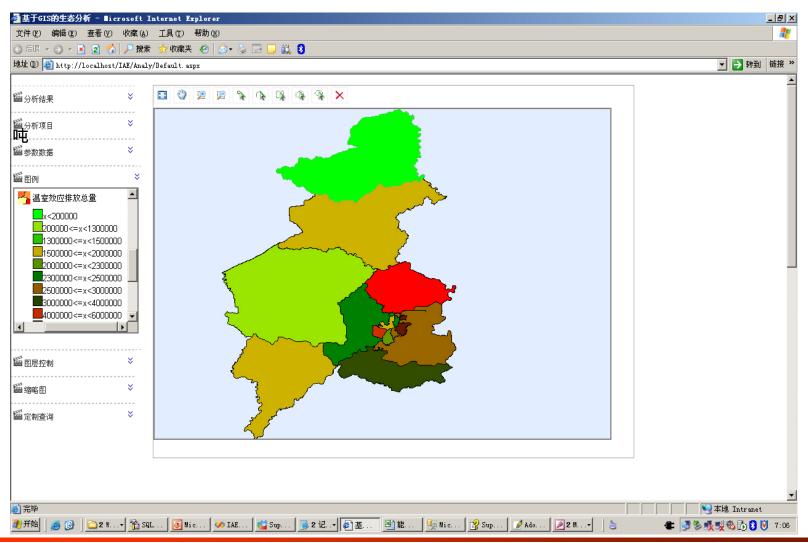


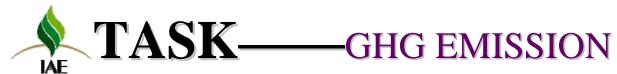


CO2 emission from different industrial sectors

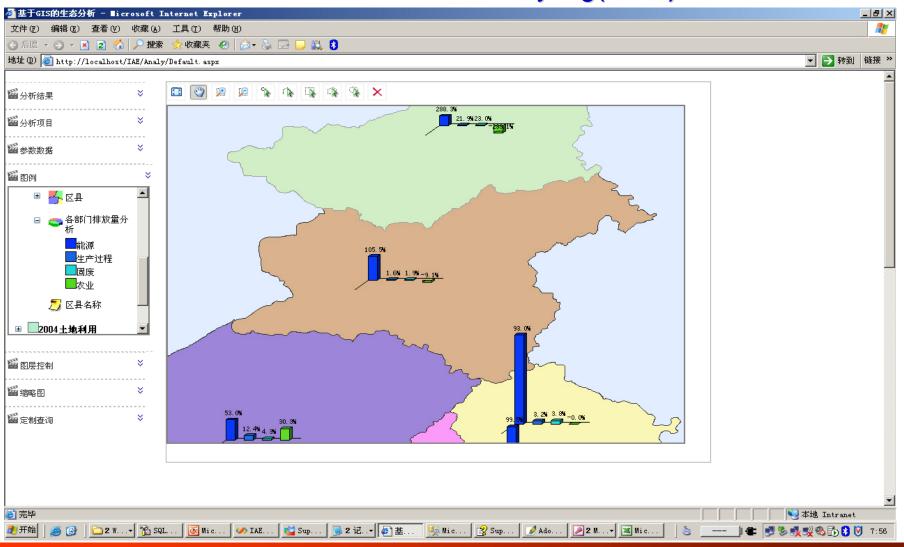


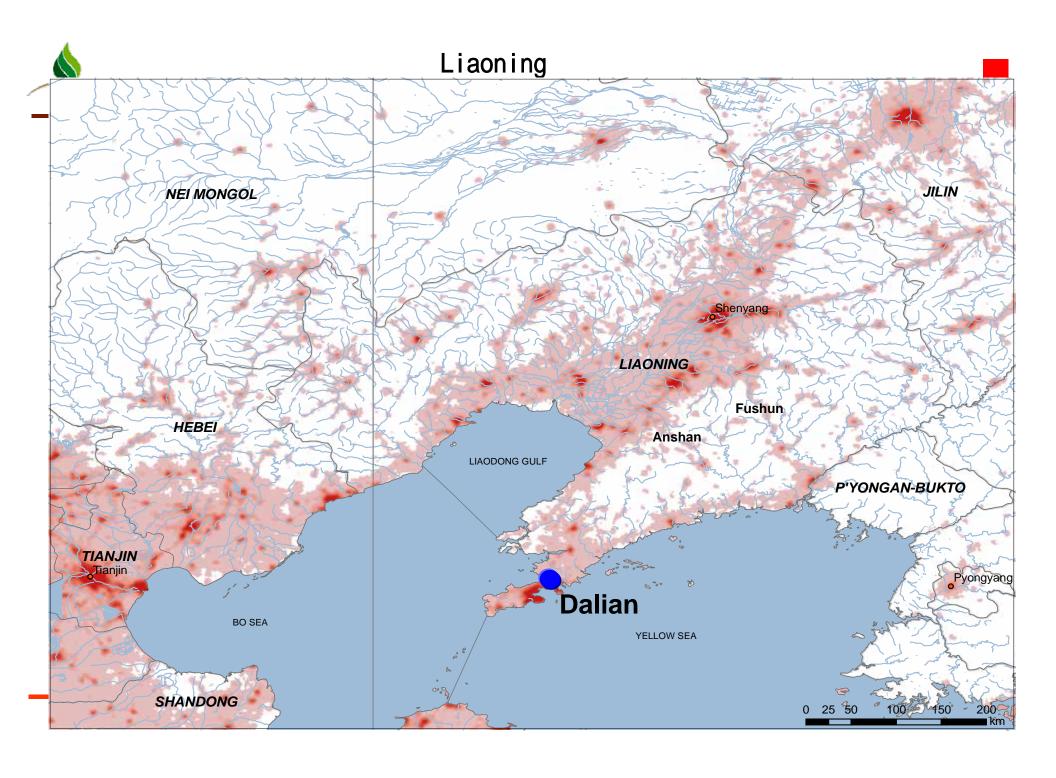
Distribution of SHENYANG GHG in 2007





GHG Emission of each district in Shenyang(2007)







Thank you!