



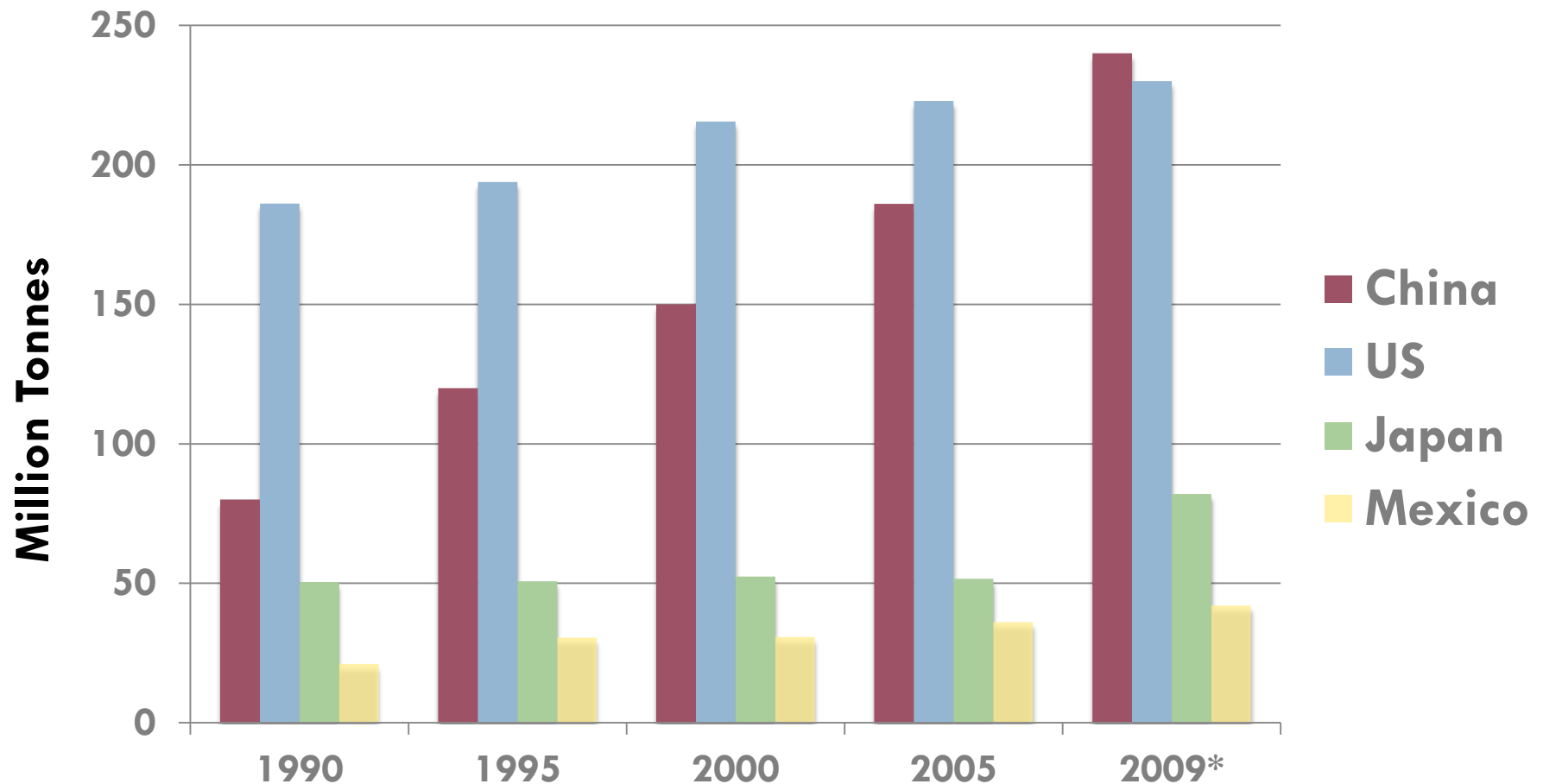
WASTE-TO-ENERGY IN CHINA

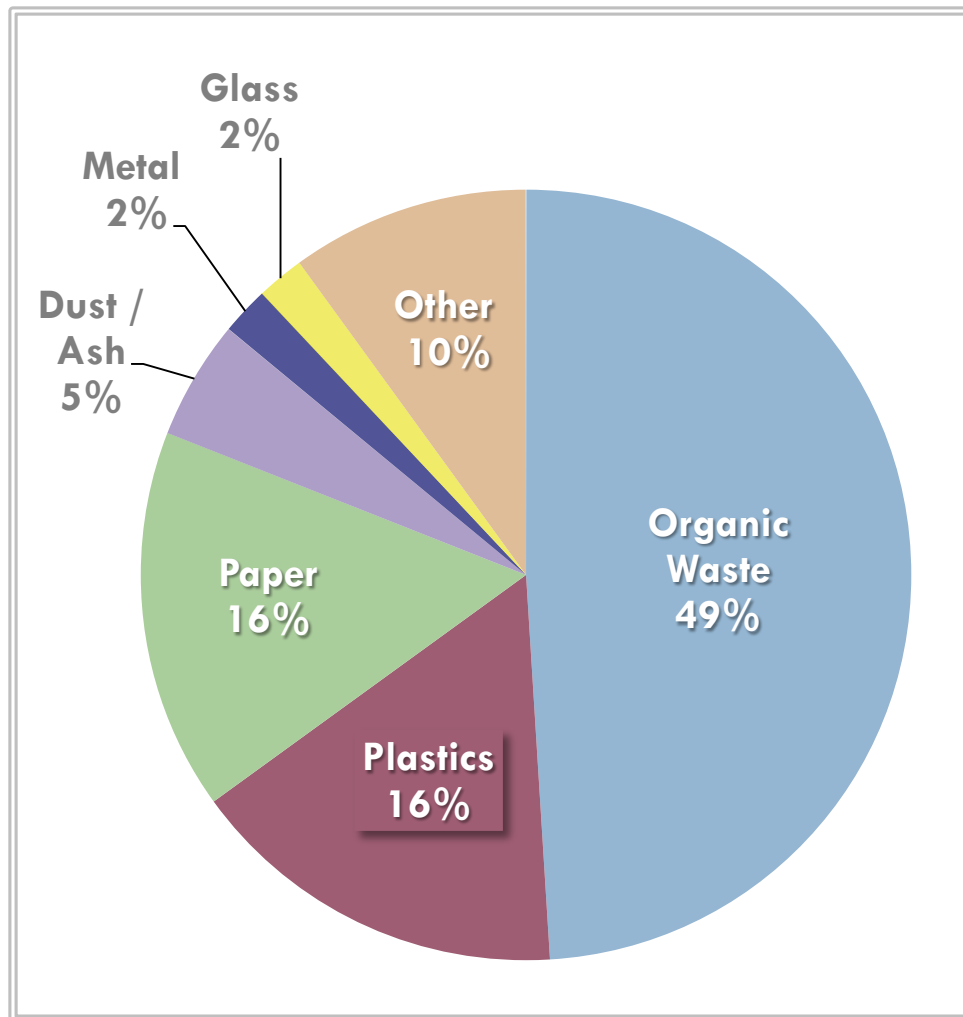


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Volume MSW Generation

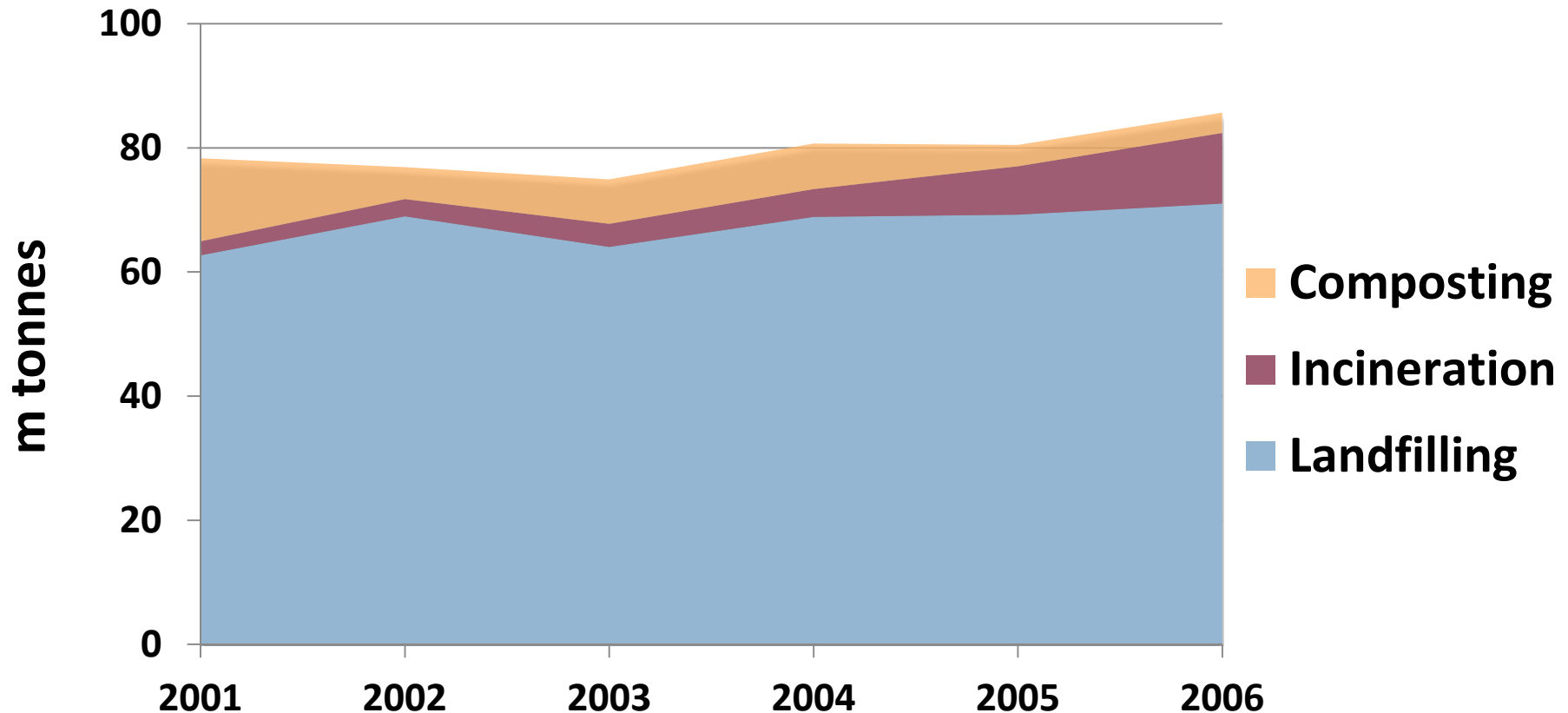




Composition of Solid Waste in China's Urban Areas



MSW Treatment by Type in China, 2001-06



Policy Reasons for Incineration in China:

- Implementation of Renewable Energy Policy
- Limited Land Resources
- Changing MSW Composition

Central Government Targets

- By 2030, 30% of managed waste should be treated using WtE and thermal recycling
- By 2020, China should have 30 GW biomass, with WtE comprising 4 GW

Establishing a Municipal-Level MSW Framework

- **“Law on Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste of PRC” (2005)**
《中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法》
- **“Regulations Regarding Municipal Solid Waste” (2007)**
《城市生活垃圾管理办法》

Promoting Private Sector MSW Treatment

- **“Comments on Promoting the Industrialization of Municipal Waste” (2002)**

《关于推进城市排水处理, 垃圾处理产业发展的意见》

- **Information / Data**
- **Technological**
- **Regulatory / Policy**
- **Market**

- VAT refunding
- Corporate income tax exemptions

Tax
Benefits

- Guaranteed subsidized price for electricity
- State subsidy for loan interest

Subsidies

- Prioritized commercial bank loans

Loans

- **Increased Public Awareness / Enhanced Enforcement**
- **Sector Consolidation**
- **Improved MSW Planning**
- **Regulatory Clarity & Reform**



In the US, Congress and EPA drastically reduced the allowable incineration emissions in the 1990s.

Result: By 2005, mercury emissions declined 96%, and dioxin emissions declined 99%



THANKS!



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