

## Avoiding emissions through circular management of plastic waste: *A Case Study*

Global environmental services provider Veolia enables municipalities and industries to recycle plastics.

# $\rightarrow$ 103 kilotons of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided

in 2023 through recycling of PET



110 kilo tons of PET recycled in Veolia operated facilities in 2023

### The Business-As-Usual Scenario

- → Polyethylene (PET) is one of the most widely used plastics. It is used in multiple applications like packaging (bottles) or textiles and comes from both virgin and recycled material.
- → PET waste undergoes the country's average treatment, including landfilling, incineration and a share of recycling.
- $\rightarrow~$  Incineration of plastics is highly emissive, while landfilled plastics do not decompose.

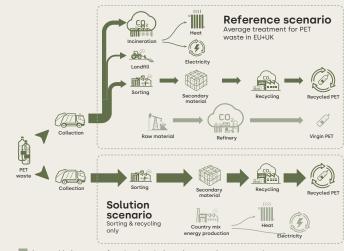
### The Low-Carbon Scenario



- → Polyethylene waste is either sorted directly by the user and then collected, or first collected in a mix of waste and then sorted in a sorting centre.
- → The sorted material is then bailed and sent to a recycling centre where it is washed, shredded, sorted again and transformed into pellets which can be used as an input in industrial processes.
- $\rightarrow\,$  The resulting pellets are finally sent to industries that use plastic in their own processes. Otherwise, they may have sourced virgin material.
- → Veolia's sorting and recycling solutions are low-carbon waste treatment methods as well as low-carbon material production processes.

### How It Works

#### System boundaries



Steps added to ensure functional equivalence between the two scenarios. CO, cloud size gives an order of magnitude of the CO,e per impact ton.

The recycling value chain lowers the scope 3 of both the waste producer and the manufacturer using the secondary material.

#### WBCSD Avoided Emissions Eligibility Gates

☐Gate 1 (Climate Action Credibility) ☐Gate 2 (Climate Science Alignment) ☐Gate 3 (Contribution Legitimacy) Environmental and Social Side Effects

When recycling is a substitute for landfilling, it lowers land usage and possible biodiversity loss. It prevents unsustainable resource extraction.

#### Third-Party Verification

The underlying data has been verified on the occasion of the annual certification of the accounts. The avoidance factor comes from the <u>Record 21-1026/1A</u> methodology.

# Capturing avoided emissions

-assessment details

- → Functional Unit: metric ton of polyethylene waste recycled; metric ton of secondary material produced
- $\rightarrow$  Impact: 930 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/mt of waste
- → Time Period: year-on-year
- → Scope: EU, UK
- → System Boundaries: Polyethylene waste sorting and recycling in Veolia operated facilities



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PLEASE NOTE: THE CURRENT VERSION OF WBCSD'S GUIDANCE FOR AVOIDED EMISSIONS IS NOT A STANDARD AGAINST WHICH SOLUTIONS CAN BE VERIFIED. THE INCLUSION OF SOLUTIONS IN THIS USE CASE PILOT IS INDICATIVE AND DOES NOT QUALIFY AS A 3RD-PARTY REVIEW OR VERIFICATION FOR THE UNDERLYING AVOIDED EMISSIONS CLAIMS