

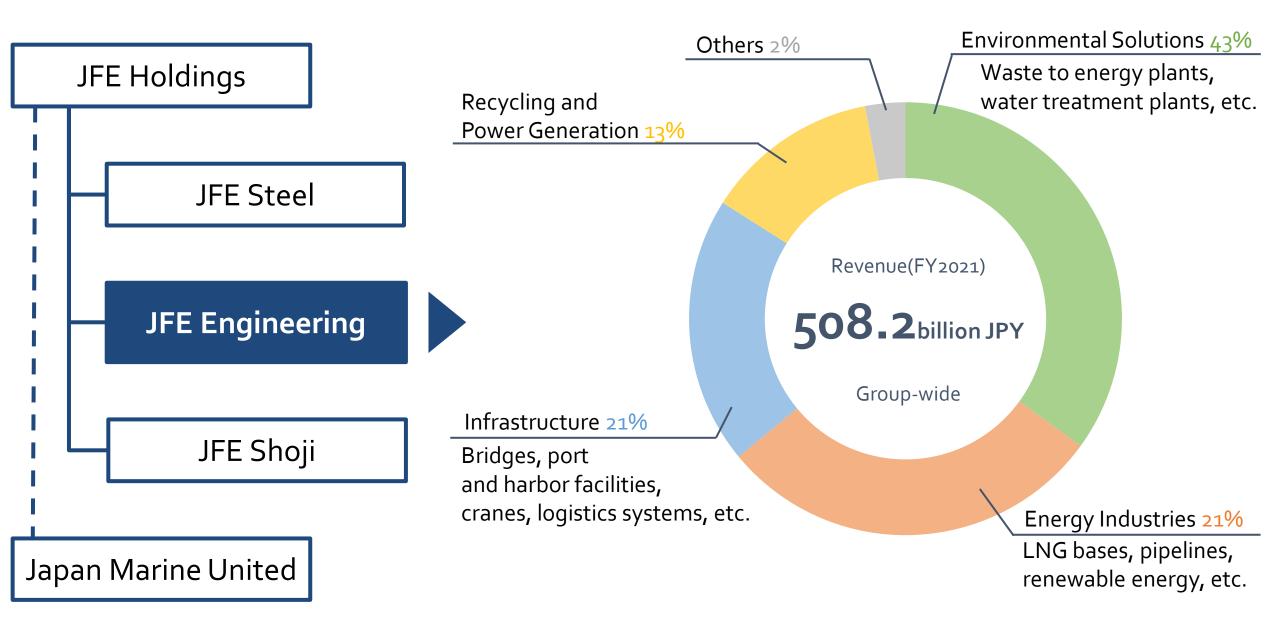
28 July, 2022

Just For the Earth -decarbonization through our waste-to-resource solutions

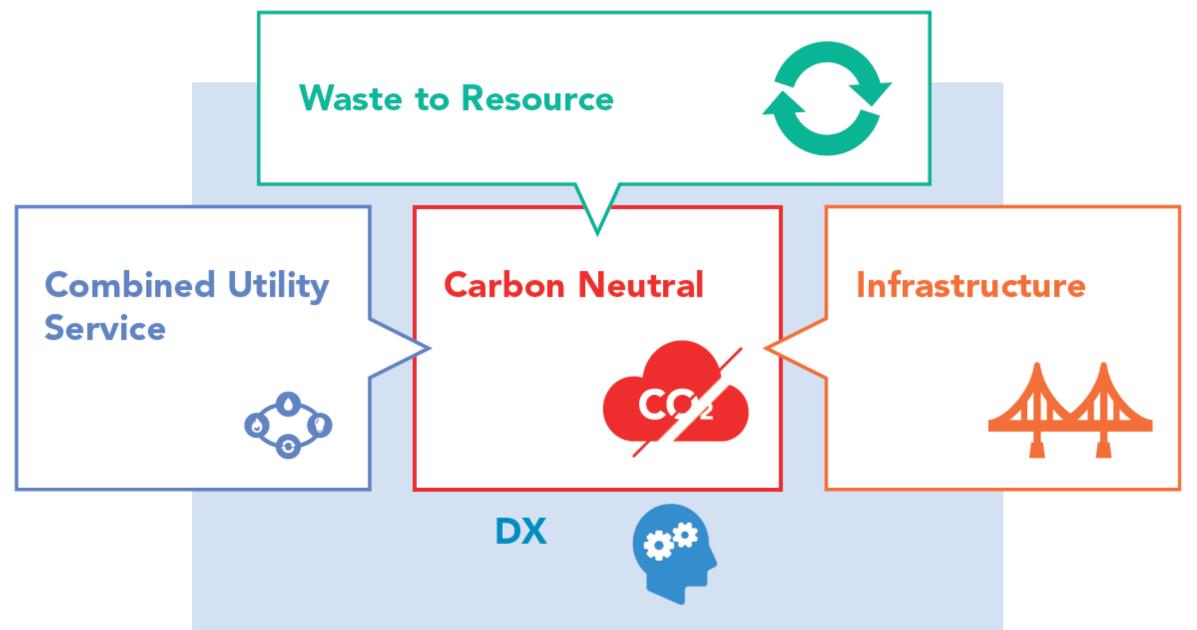


JFE Engineering Corporation

■ JFE for sustainable cities and communities

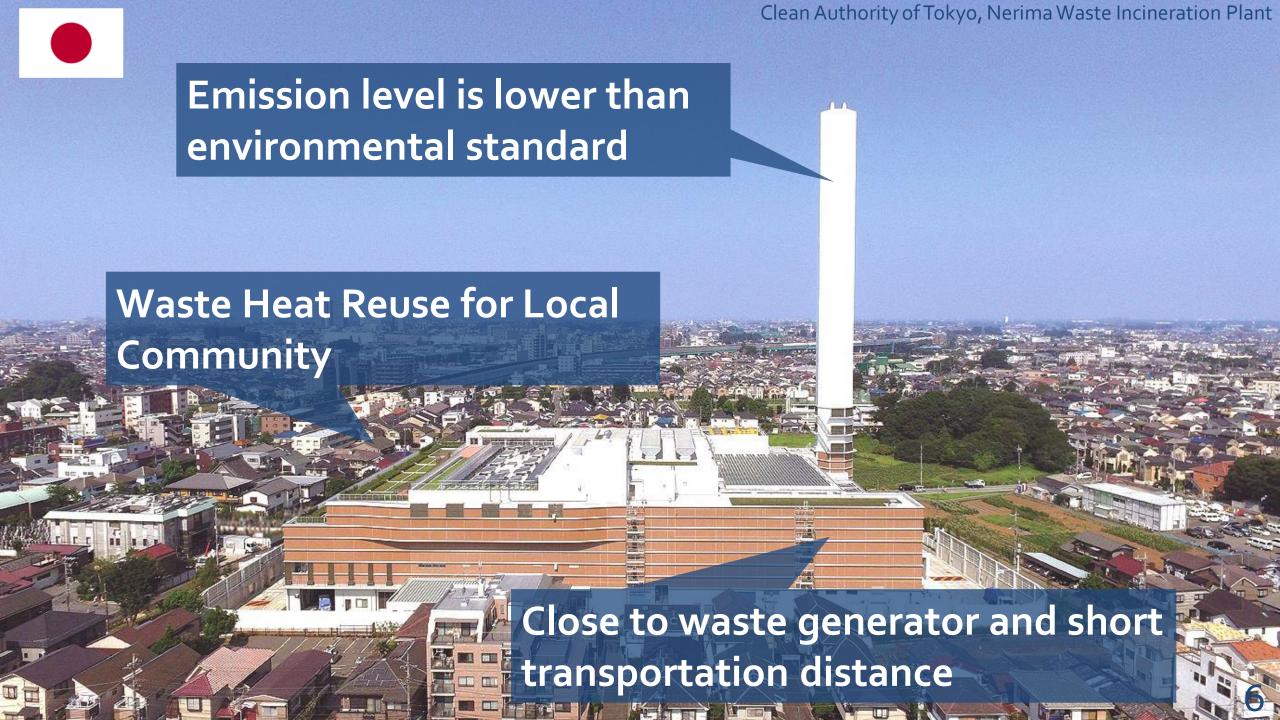


Five Initiatives for 2030 - Focusing on the Circular Economy

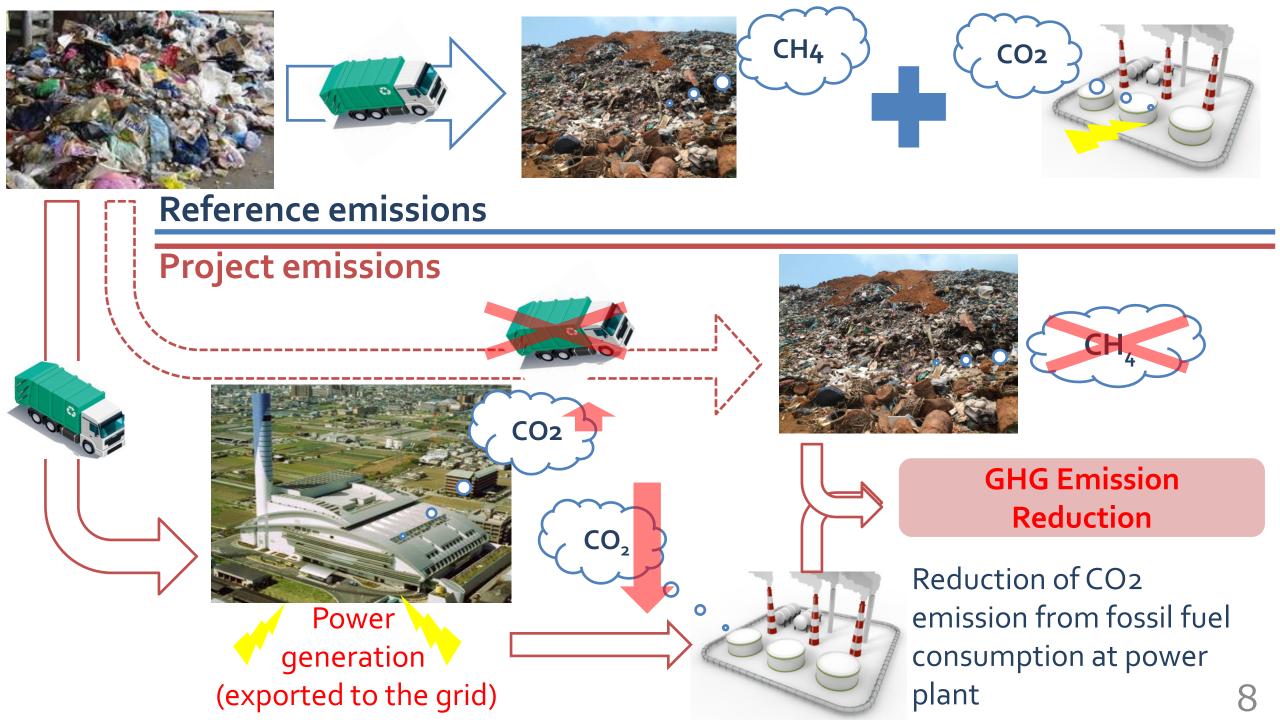












o1 Jun. 2017 Starting date of project operation

16 Jan. 2020 Registration of the project

Estimated emission reductions in each year

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	-1,933 (in 2017)
	-1,853 (in 2018)
	262 (in 2019)
	1,833 (in 2020)
	3,030 (in 2021)
	3,970 (in 2022)
	4,728 (in 2023)
	5,359 (in 2024)
	5,897 (in 2025)
	6,367 (in 2026)
	6,785 (in 2027)
	7,163 (in 2028)
	7,509 (in 2029)
	7,829 (in 2030)

* solid waste disposal s

Reference emissions		
Decomposition of waste at a SWDS*	CH ₄	
Electricity generation	CO ₂	
Project emissions		
Combustion of fossil carbon contained in waste	CO ₂	
Incineration of waste	N2O	
Electricity use by the project facility	CO ₂	
Consumption of auxiliary fossil fuels needed to be added into incinerator	CO ₂	

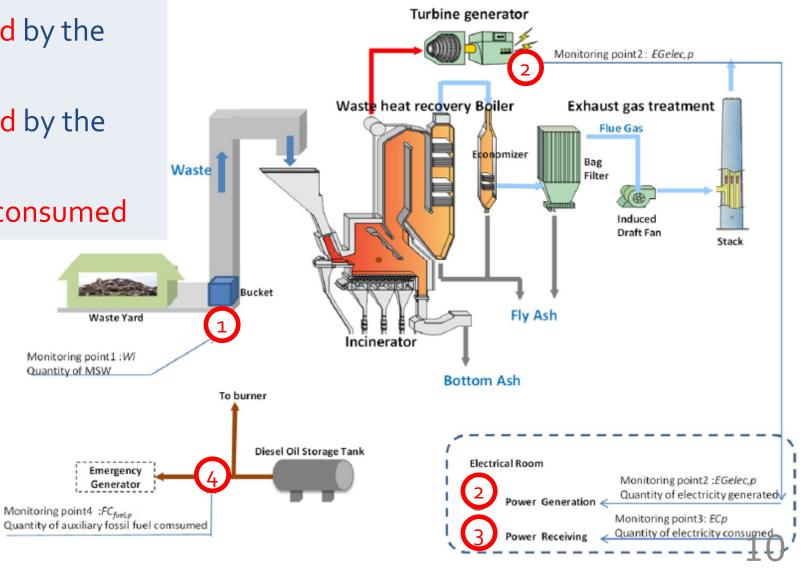
-Expected operational lifetime of project: 15 years

Monitoring parameters

- Quantity of MSW fed into incinerator (wet basis)
- Quantity of electricity generated by the project facility
- Quantity of electricity consumed by the project facility
- Quantity of auxiliary fossil fuel consumed

Quantity of MSW





Myanmar: Waste-to-Energy Project

Project background information:

- Landfill capacity at the current treatment site is decreasing
- Negative impacts on environment (human health) due to poor waste management

Project overview:

- Introduction of advanced solid waste treatment
- Expected GHG emissions reduction: 4,067 t-CO2eq/year (average)



Generating electricity from solid waste leads to reduce fossil fuel consumption and contributes to air pollution reduction. Treating solid waste can contribute to soil contamination reduction in the surrounding area. Therefore, the project reduces negative environmental impacts by improving waste management.
JFE Engineering Corporation provides technical capacity training for local engineers and employees to operate the treatment plant.
Engaging in advanced waste management and reducing hazards from solid waste can prevent ground water pollution. The project can reduce the volume of solid waste by around 90%.
The project reduces GHG emissions by replacing electricity generated by fossil fuel and avoiding methane release from the solid waste. Over 60 % of generated electricity is used by the treatment plant itself, and the rest is sold to the grid system.
Introducing high-efficiency technologies in solid waste treatment leads to enhance sustainable public infrastructure development. The plant treats about 60 tonnes of waste per day. It has a separate recycling process which collects recyclable materials such as bottles and plastics. These activities contribute to reducing the landfill waste. Strengthening this kind of technological upgrade would help Myanmar to move towards more sustainable production.
Contributing to marine pollution reduction through appropriate solid waste management.
Participating in JCM and collaborating with different stakeholders ensure the diffusion of low-carbon and decarbonisation technologies and improve the partnership between the government and private sector in both countries.





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