Can Anaerobic Digestion technology help the UK to achieve net-zero by 2050? Lucy Carney, BA Hons Politics, Student Number: 200107019

Aims		Environmental benefits of AD	Economic benefits of AD	Political benefits of AD
 To demonstrate that recycling food waste via AD can hel net-zero by 2050 To highlight policy recommendations which could o barriers to achieving a food waste collection scheme 	p achieve overcome	Greenhouse gasemissions are reduced more that 200% (4) since: - Biomethane is a renewable energy source - Less waste is going to landfill	The byproducts can be sold as a constant source of revenue. This will eventually negate the costs to build new plants	Improving energy security
Approximately 1.3 billion tons of food is wasted per year (1). This produces 20 million tons of CO2 plus emissions in landfill (2). Recycling food waste via anaerobic digestion (AD) can help the UK achieve net-zero by 2050 whilst producing environmental, economic and political advantages. I conducted interviews with local councillors/organisations to investigate the barriers to achieving a food waste collection scheme.		Reduction in use of synthetic fertilisers, improving soil quality Reduction in usage of fossil fuels, slowing the impact of the climate emergency	Creation of jobs to build and operate plants Biomethane can be fed into the national grid to power homes and businesses	Improving energy affordability Contribution to UK's net- zero targets
What is AD? Anaerobic digestion is a process where specific microorganisms break down "organic matter [induding food waste] under oxygen-free conditions" (3). It	 Barriers to a food waste collection scheme Sufficient funding Compliance by residents Will the capacity of biogas plants be reached? If not, economic losses 	Reduction in food waste	Less moneyspent on buying energy from other countries. More money to invest in local communities	Strengthening the UK's leadership on international climate action
produces biogas and digestate which is used as a natural fertiliser. This process is undertaken within biogas plants. See below for diagram.		 Conclusion/policy recommendations Net-zero can be achieved quicker since greenhouse gas emissions are reduced more than 200% (4), biomethane is a renewable energy source and less waste goes to landfill. To overcome the aforementioned barriers, I recommend: Councils to lobby national government if funding is insufficient. Maintaining dialogue with councils who have successfully implemented collection schemes Building more biogas plants to increase capacity Providing a roadmap to achieving the national collection scheme Local and national education schemes Implementing schemes to reduce food waste 		
Heat Electricity Fuel	 Contamination of food waste via improper recycling or microplastic contamination. Type of food waste bags. Paper may disintegrate, plastic is environmentally unsustainable, compostable bags difficult to distinguish from plastics, meaning the waste must be debagged. 			
Footnotes 1) FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)(2011) Global Food Losses and Food Waste. FAO: Rome. Available at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ags/ 2) Quested, T., Parry, A., Easteal, S. and Swannell, R., (2011). Food and drink waste from households in the UK. Nutrition Bulletin, 36(4), pp.460-467. 3) Wilkie, A., (2005). "Anaerobic digestion: biology and benefits". Dairy manure management: treatment, handling, and community relations, pp.63-72. 4) European Biogas Association, n.d. Avoided emissions from biogas and biomethane can lead to a negative-carbon footprint [online] Europeanbiogas.eu/avoided-emissions-from-biogas-and-biomethane-can-lead-to-a-negative-carbon-footprint/#_ftn2>		 Fines for any businesses who refuse to comply Reducing green bin collections to increase compliance 		