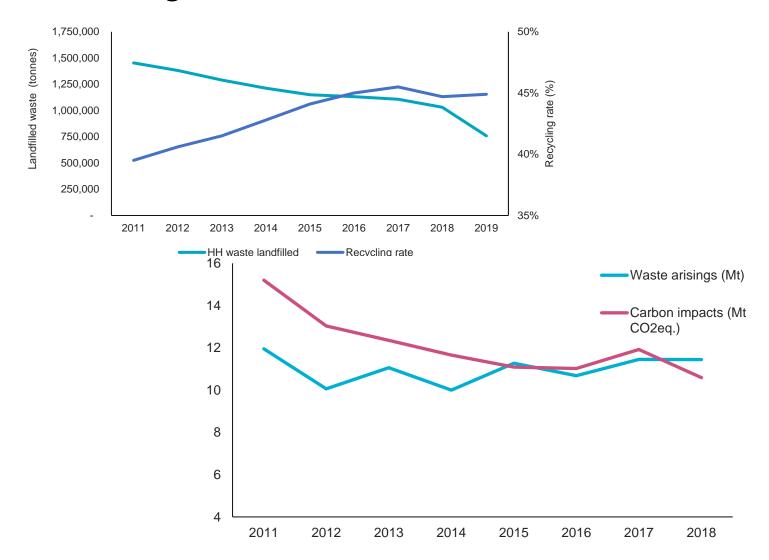


Scottish Waste Indicators

From tonnages to carbon



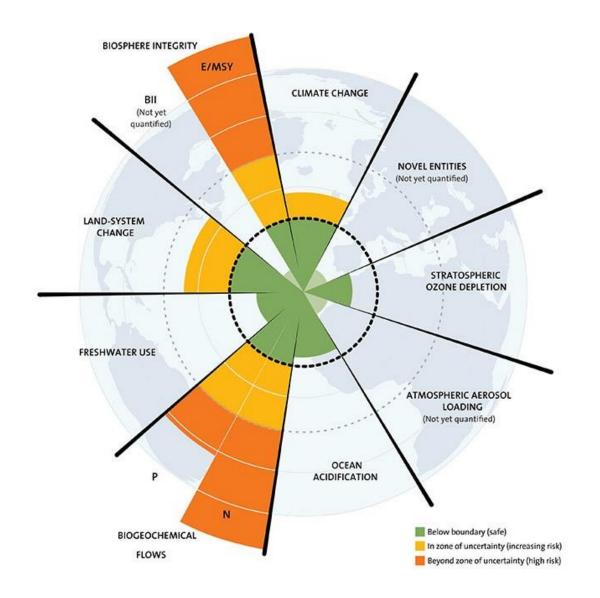






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Beyond Carbon





Planetary Boundaries framework

https://www.stockholmresilience.org/





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SWEFT

Six headline environmental impact categories:



Climate change



Mineral resource scarcity



Biodiversity loss



Water consumption



Air pollution



Land use change





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System boundaries

Life-cycle

Upstream (embodied impacts)

Downstream (end-of-life impacts)



Resource extraction



Manufacturing



Transport



Waste collection



Recycling & Material

recovery





Incineration & EfW



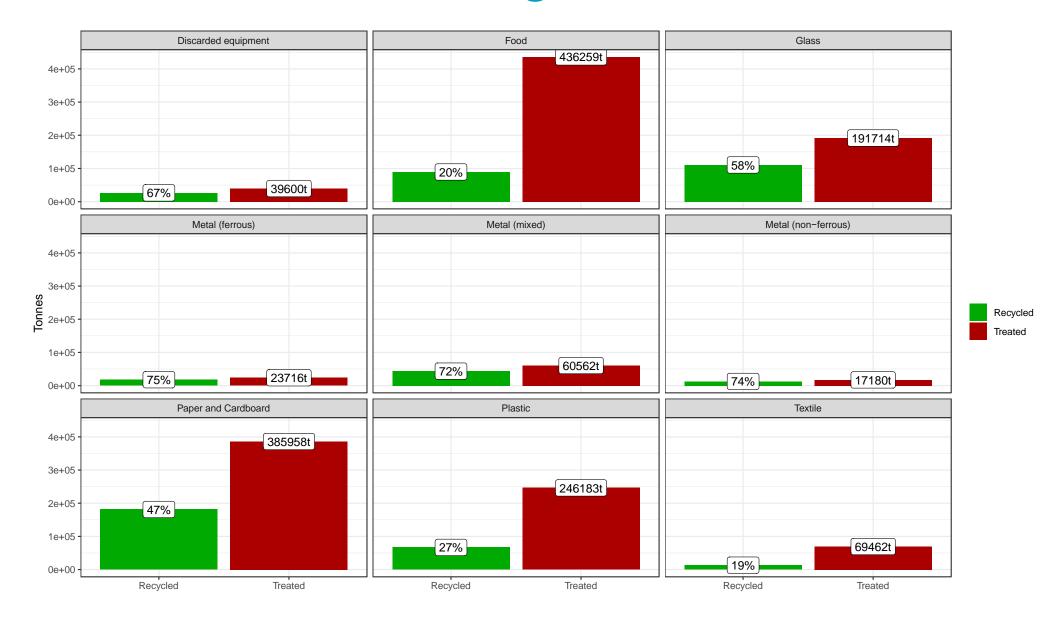
Landfill

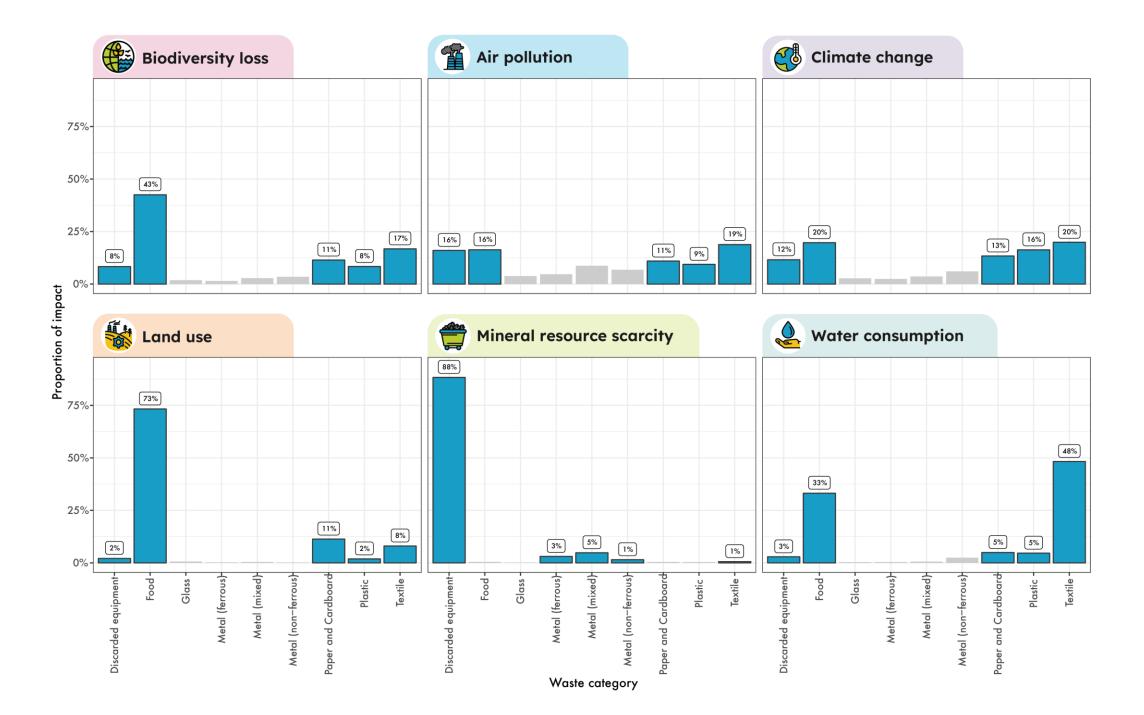


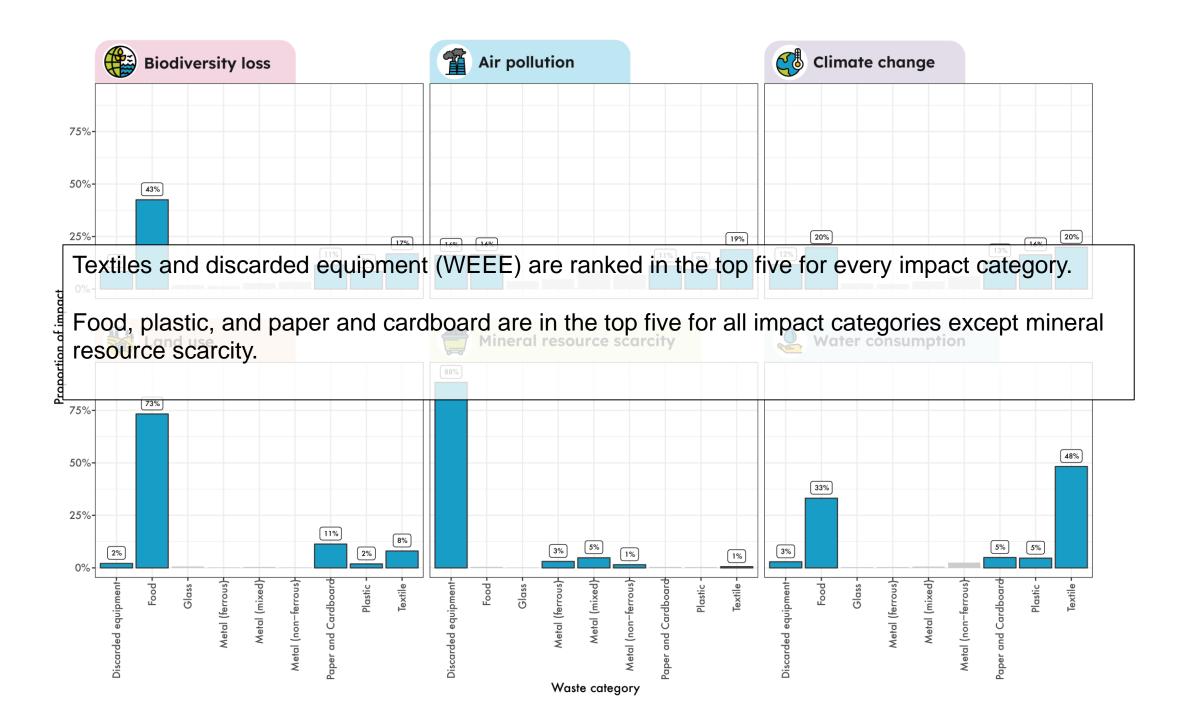


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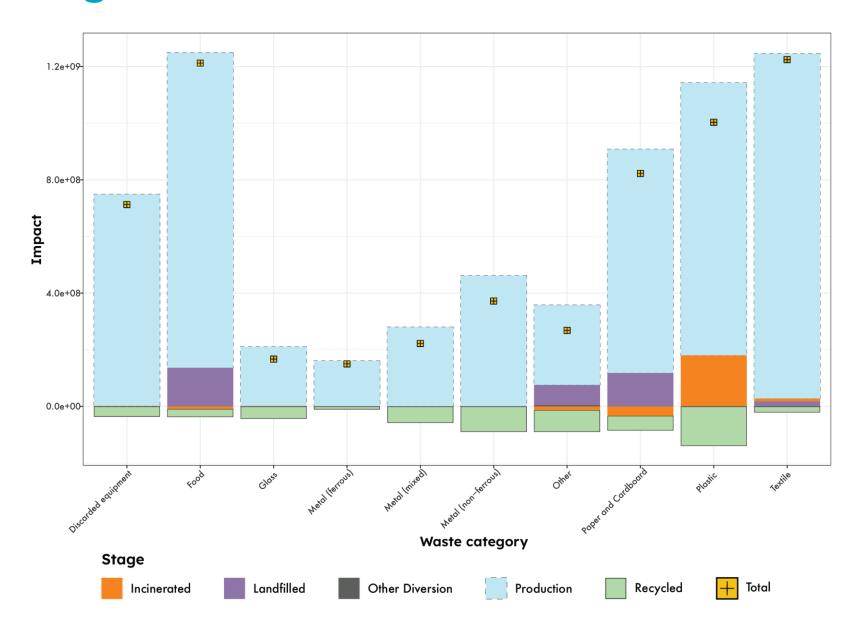
2022 Household waste tonnages



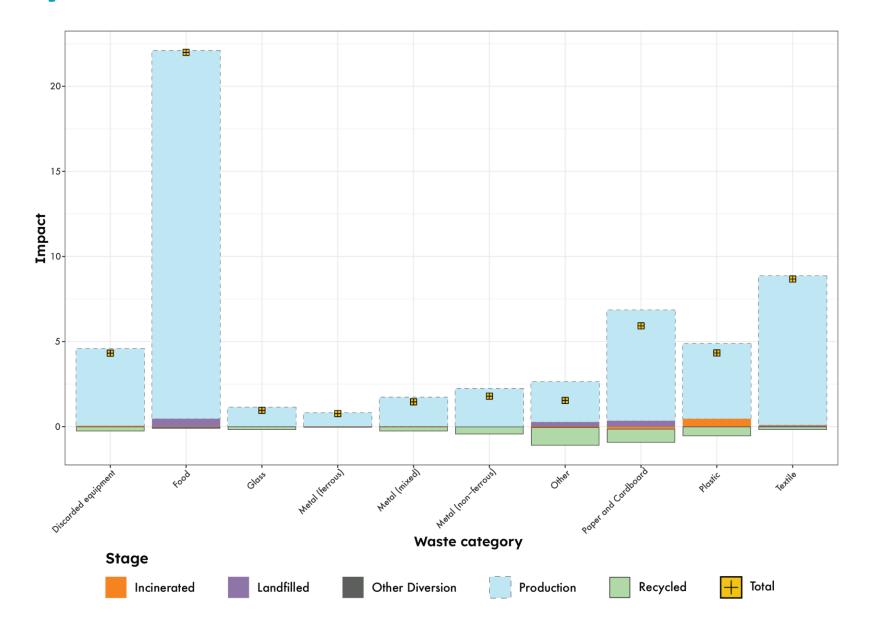




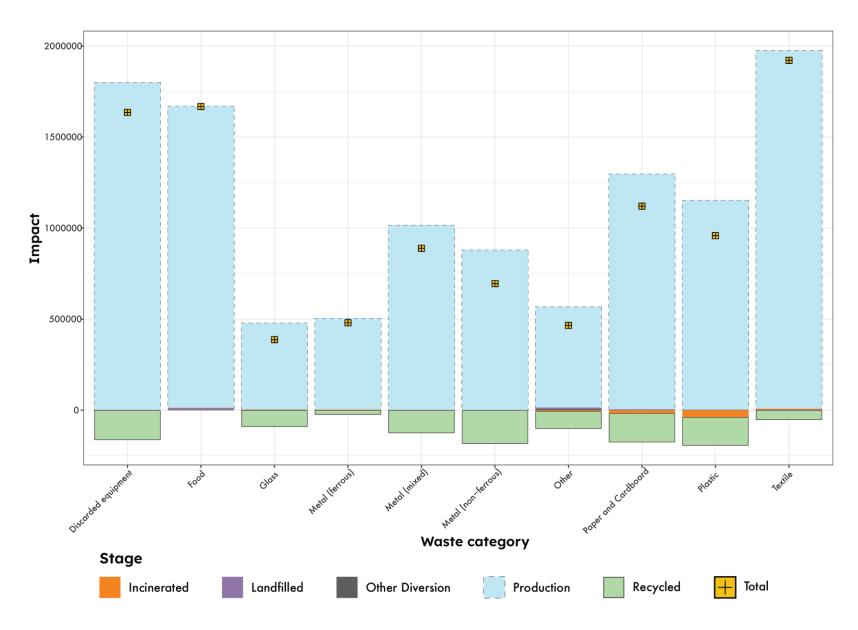
Climate change



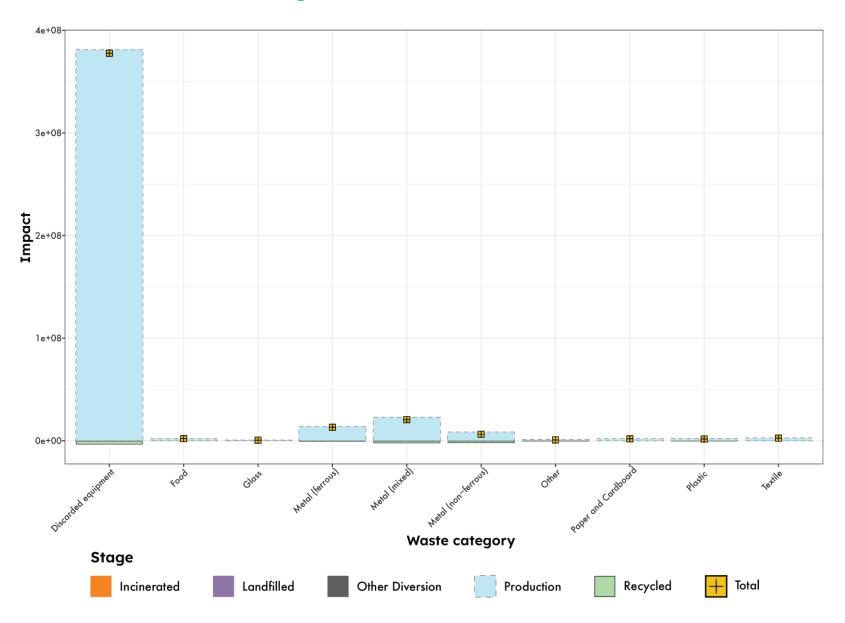
Biodiversity



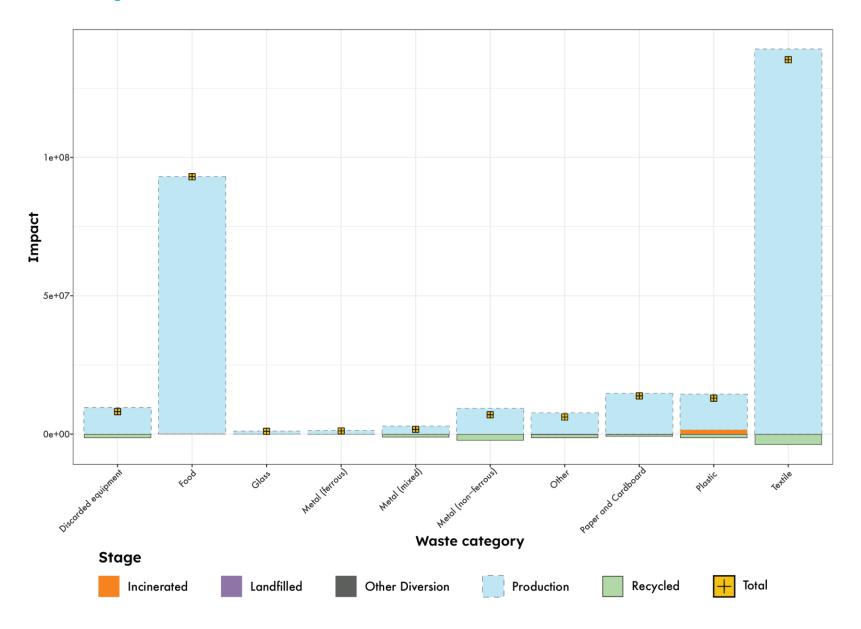
Air pollution



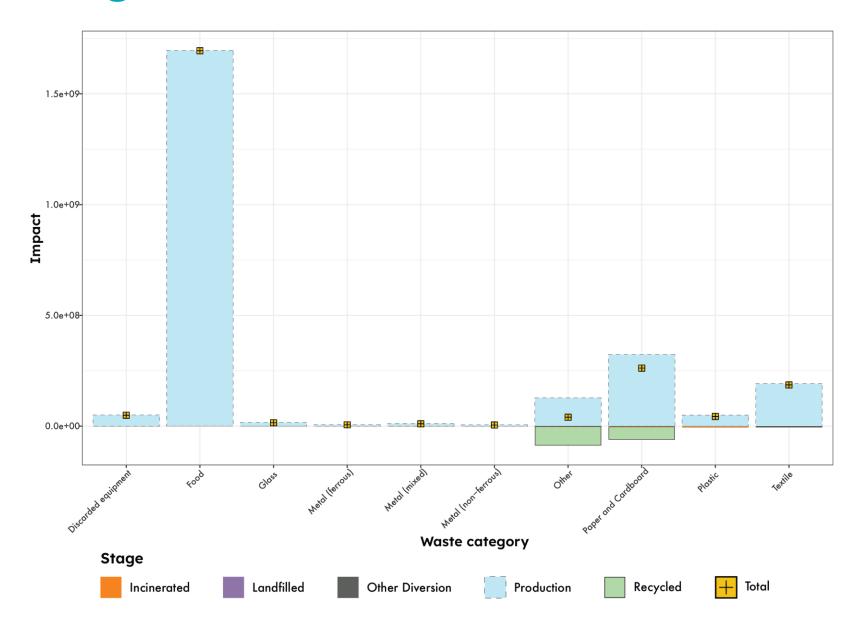
Mineral resource scarcity



Water consumption



Land use change



2022 Headlines

- 1. Textiles, food, WEEE, plastic, paper and cardboard are the most problematic streams from the perspective of climate change, biodiversity loss, air pollution, metal resource scarcity, and water consumption.
- 2. To reduce our climate impact, we should be aware of how much textiles, food, plastics, paper, and WEEE we waste. Recycling is a necessary step, but reducing how much we consume will help to reduce impacts the most.
- 3. We contribute to global biodiversity loss mainly through the production of food and textiles. If we waste less of these products, we can help to reduce our impact on biodiversity loss.





Next steps

- Release of SWEFT factors which can be used to estimate impacts for local authorities
- Historical analysis of household data going back to 2018
- Development of complementary tools to aid decision making





