



PARIS

Waste management in France

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Summary

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in France

02 What organization for
waste in France?

03 Focus on Paris

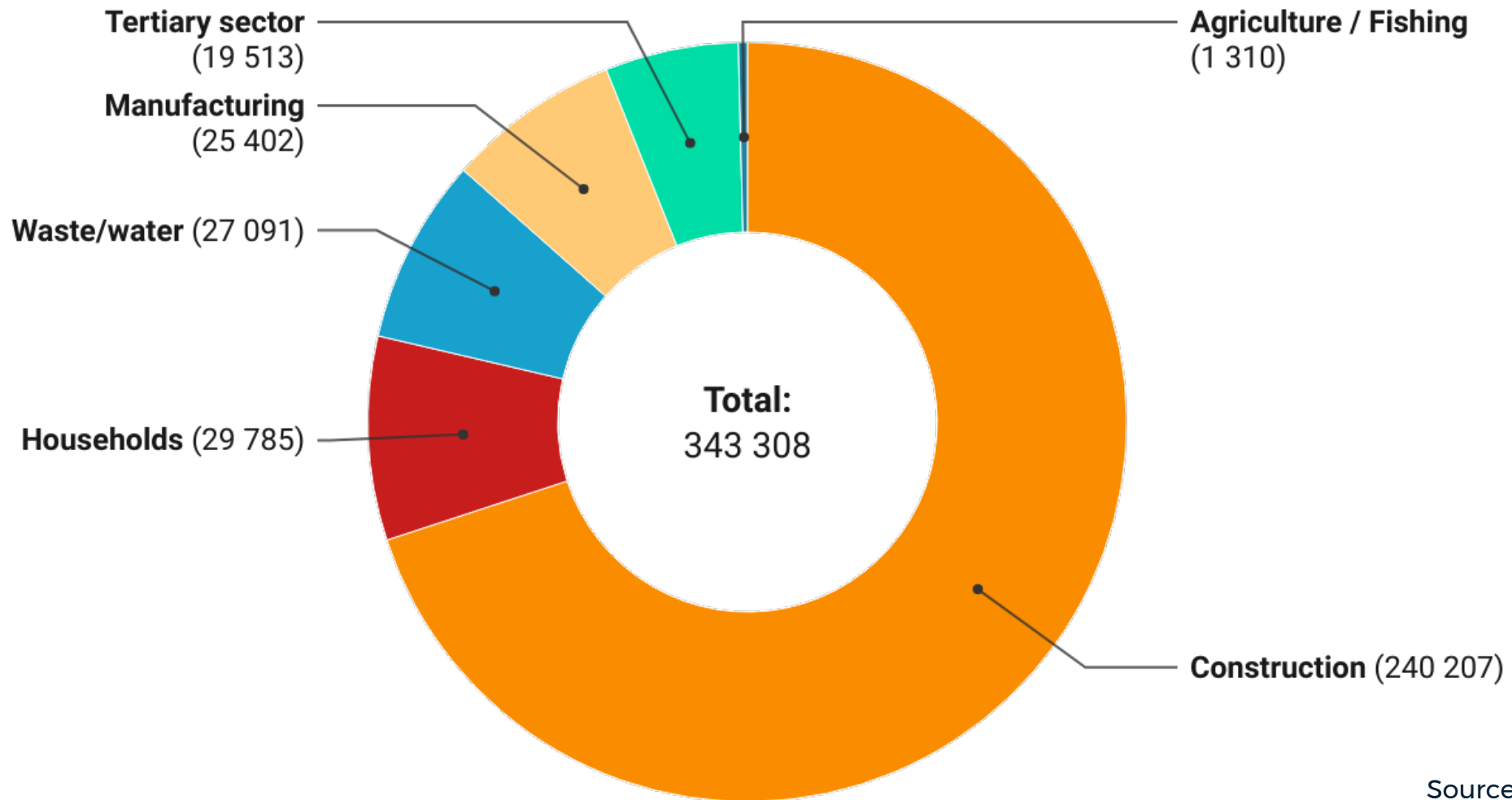
04 Trends and
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01

Key figures for waste in France

Waste production in France

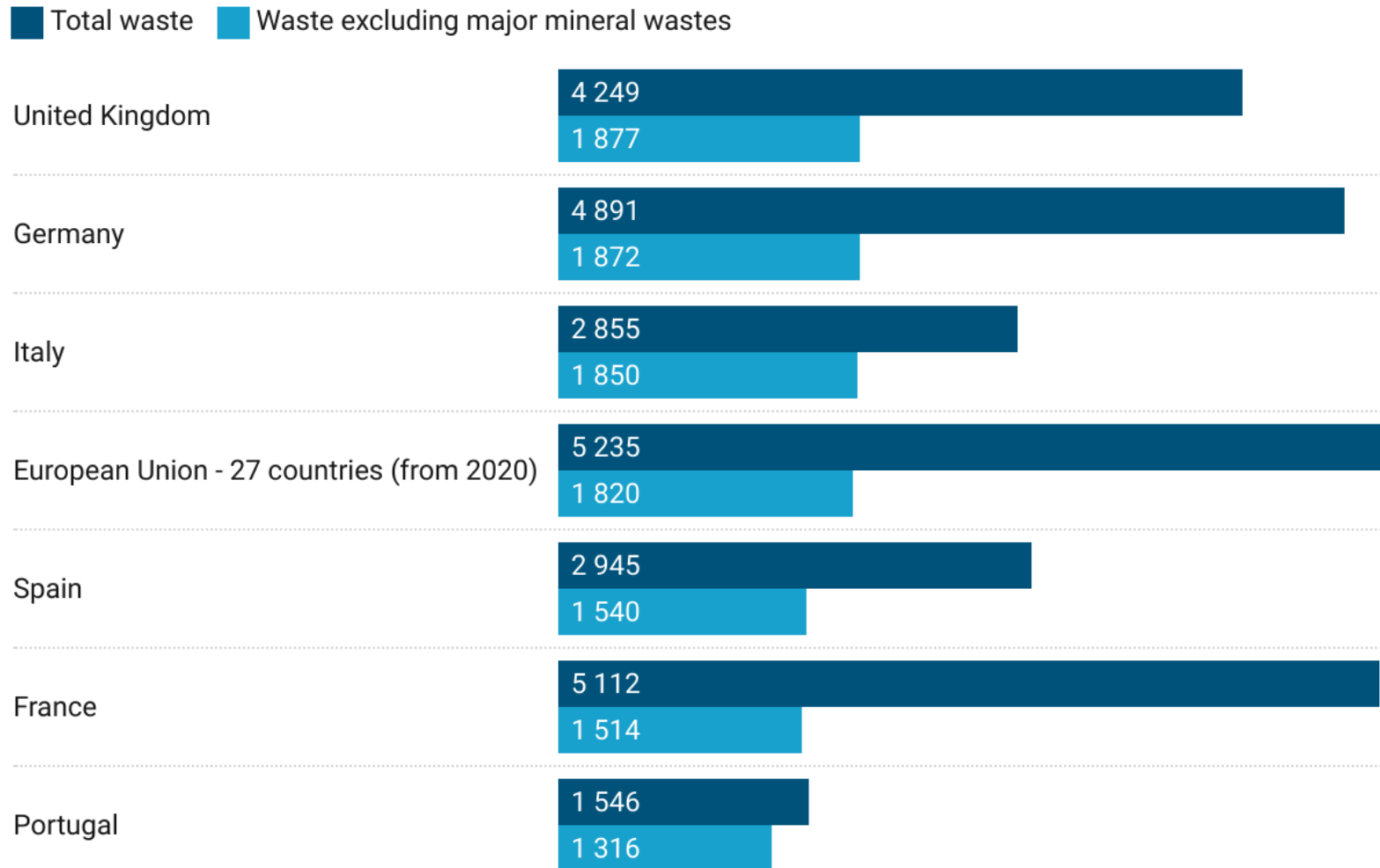
2018 data - In thousands of tonnes



Source: Eurostat

European comparison

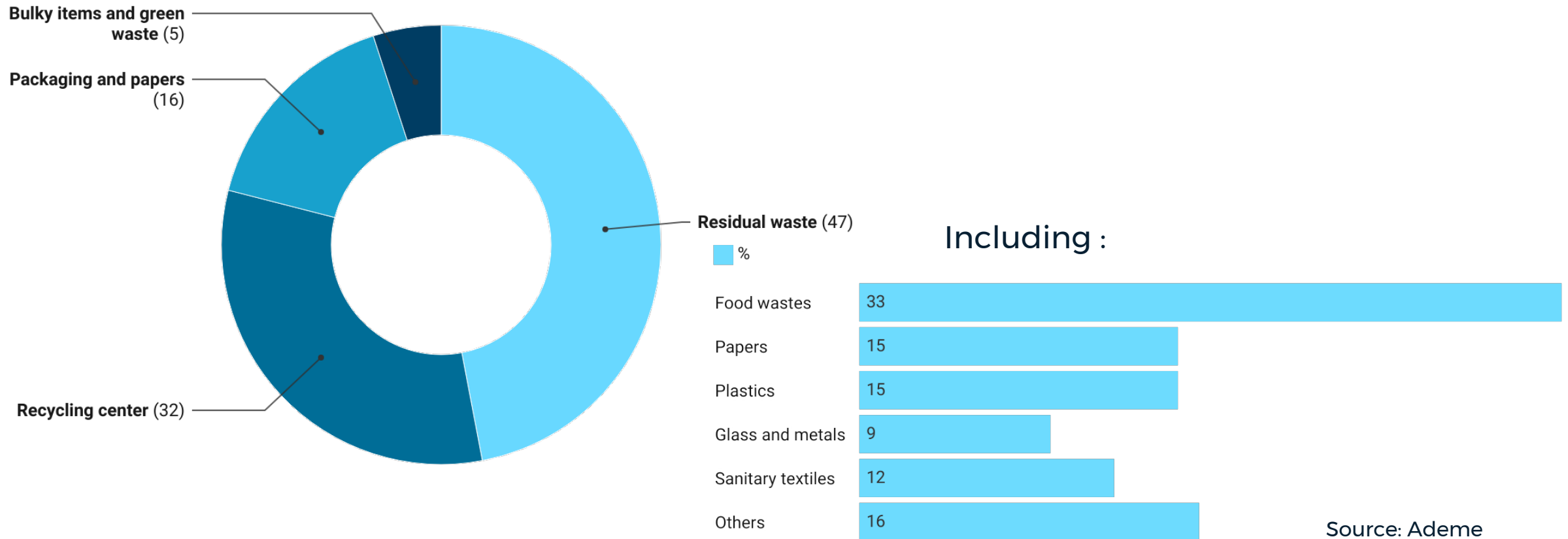
2018 data - In kg/person



Source: Eurostat

Household and similar waste in France

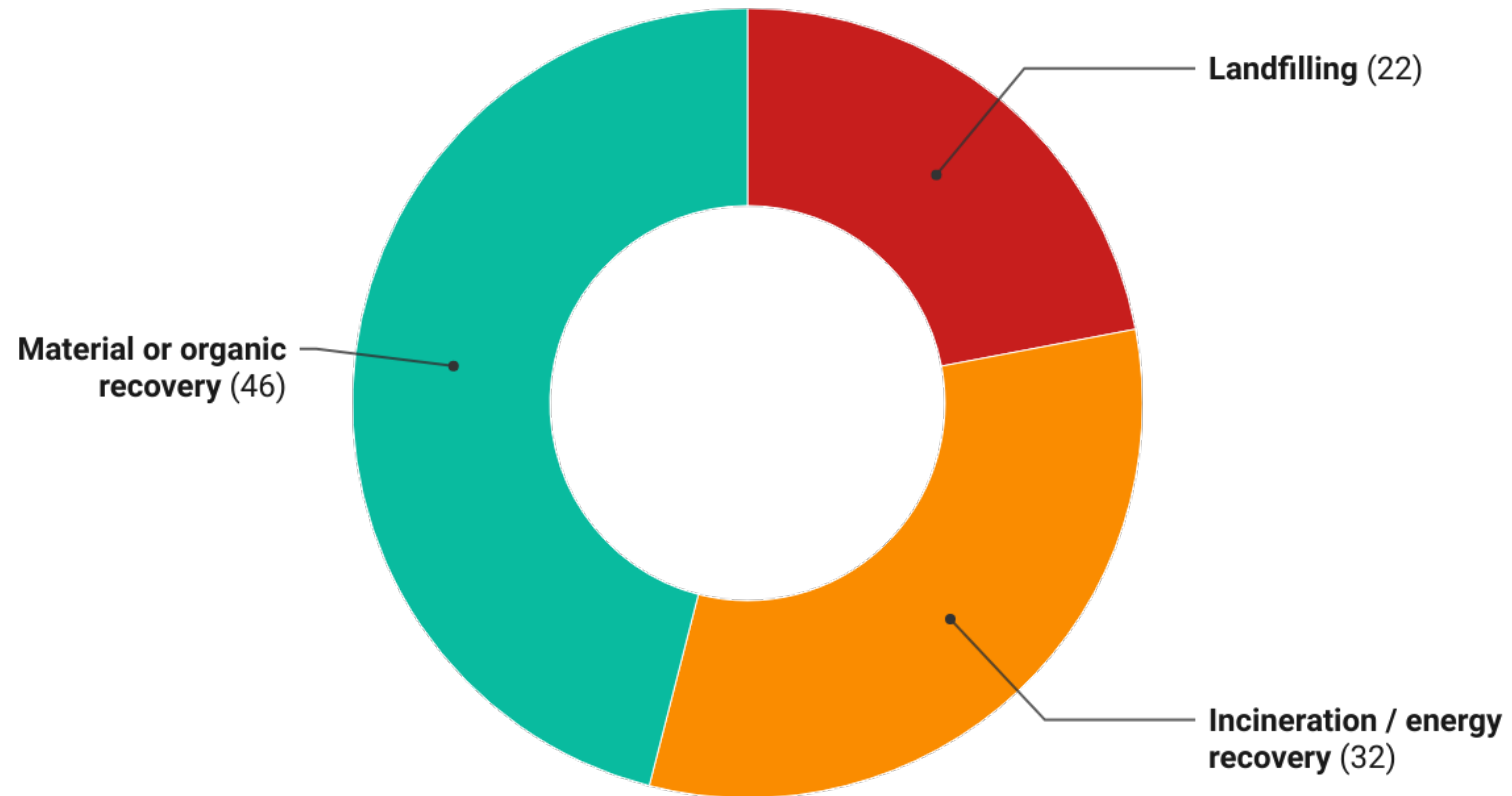
39 million tonnes in 2018, i.e. **582 kg/capita** . “Down” 1% in 10 years, so no decrease



Source: Ademe

Household and similar waste in France

What treatment? - 2018 data



Source: Ademe

02

**What organization for waste in
France?**

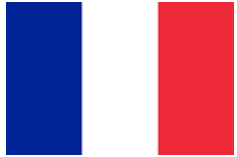
A top-down organization

Articulation and coordination difficulties



US

**European Waste Framework Directives
2008 & 2018**



State

National waste prevention and management plans

Determines main goals and who does what



Regions

Regional waste prevention and management plan

Planning



Local authorities

Local waste prevention and management plan

Collection and treatment

Who manages what?

Two main categories of waste:

- **household waste** , the management of which is the responsibility of **local authorities** , as part of the public waste management service (SPGD);
- **waste from economic activities (DAE)** produced by all sectors of activity (agriculture-fishing, construction, industry, tertiary sector). This waste remains the **responsibility of their respective producers** who can call on private service providers.

Non-hazardous waste resulting from economic activities, called "similar", can be collected by the public service at the same time as household waste and are included in the category household and similar waste (DMA in french).

Among the waste managed by local authorities, approximately 80% comes from households, and 20% is produced by companies or public bodies.

The polluter pays principle

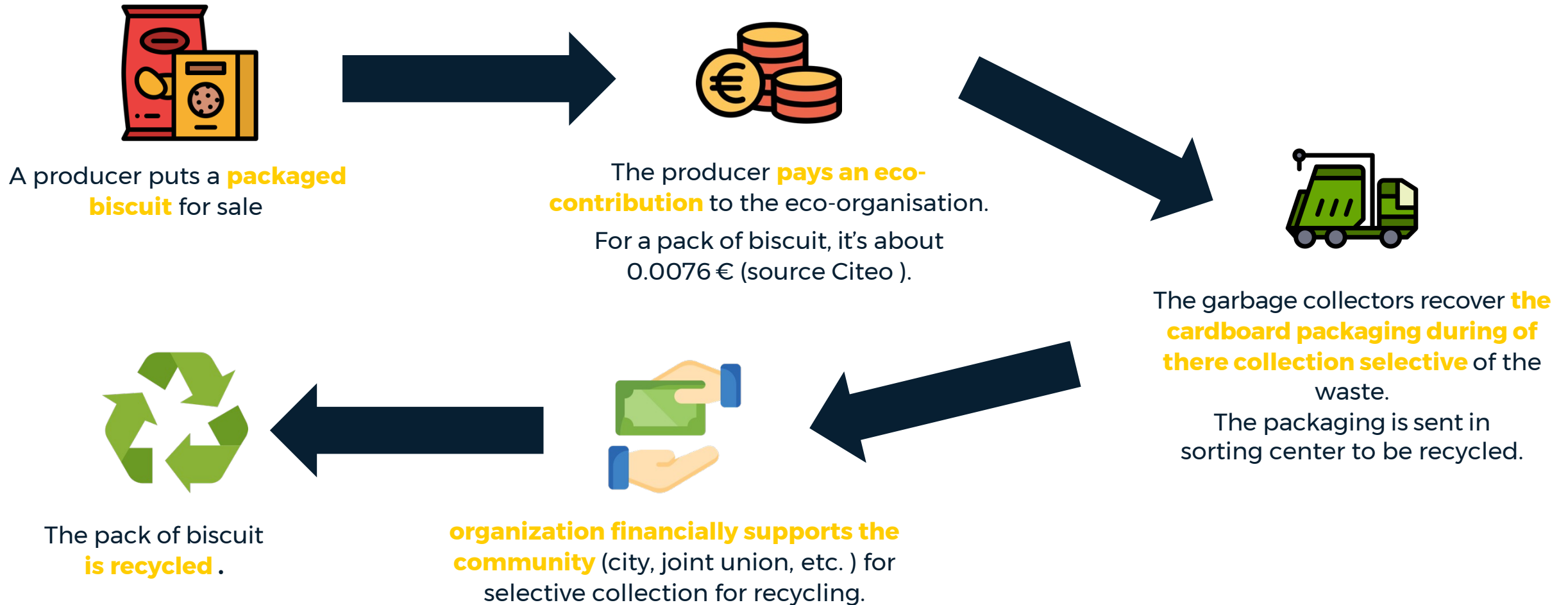
The general principle for the financing of waste management and treatment is that of the “**polluter pays**” .

France relies heavily **on extended producer responsibility** sectors (EPR / REP in french). Thus, the people responsible for placing certain products on the market are made responsible for financing or organizing the prevention and management of waste from these end-of-life products.

Producers generally choose to organize themselves collectively to ensure these obligations within the framework of non-profit **eco-organisations, approved by the public authorities.**

The eco-organisations are financed by the **eco-contribution**, paid by the companies which are members.

Example of how an EPR works: packaging



Extended producer responsibility sectors (EPR)

In 2020, **€1.7 billion** were collected by eco-organizations for the management of waste from the various EPR sectors.

€811 million were donated to local authorities.

The eco-contribution finances all the obligations of manufacturers and distributors (prevention, collection, sorting, recycling of waste, etc.).

In theory, by asking producers to finance the management of their waste (via this eco-contribution), they have an interest in limiting their production of waste and facilitating its recovery. In the facts...

Current EPR sectors

The existing sectors to date:

- household packaging,
- the papers,
- electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE),
- furnishing elements (DEA),
- textile products (TLC),
- batteries and accumulators,
- chemicals (DDS),
- tires,
- end-of-life vehicles (ELV),
- pleasure or sports boats,
- piercing medical devices used by patients in self-treatment ,
- medicines for human use
- construction products or materials in the building sector (2022),
- the toys (2022),
- packaging used by catering professionals (2023)
- sporting and leisure articles (2022),
- DIY and garden items (2022),
- mineral or synthetic oils (2022),
- tobacco products (2021),

Other sources of funding

The overall cost of household and similar waste was estimated at **€11.5 billion** in 2019 in France, i.e. 56% of the total expenditure related to waste (€20.6 billion).

For household and similar waste, most local authorities have introduced a tax or fee on the removal of household waste (TEOM/REOM) for a total collected amount of €8.6 billion.

The TEOM (tax) is calculated on the same basis as the property tax (cadastral rental value) with a rate set by the community.

More practical

The REOM (fee) is calculated according to the importance of the service rendered (volume of garbage and waste removed in particular). Several possible methods:

- Combination of a fixed part and a proportional part
- Fixing a flat rate per household or an amount per person multiplied by the number of people living in the household

More incentive

03

Focus on Paris

Paris, a big city in a small area

Area: 105 km² (Madrid: 608 km²)

Population: 2.2 million

Density: > 20,500/km² (Tokyo: 6,400/km² / Madrid: 5,400/km²)



1.2 million visitors each day (workers, tourists...)

91,500 buildings,

1,300,000 homes, including 400,000 heated by the combustion of waste

3,000 tons of waste collected every day mainly door-to-door

1,000,000 bulky items from the streets (2/3 with appointment)

Who does what (households and similar wastes)



Waste sorting

Inhabitants

at home and away from home (streets , parks , stadiums , etc.)



waste collection

City of Paris

half in total public control, half via private service providers



Marché de collecte en porte à porte des déchets ménagers et assimilés, et mise à disposition de moyens de collecte.

Situation à compter du 22 Septembre 2022

Collecteur
■ Régie
□ Prestataire privé



Remarques :
- Le secteur de la butte Montmartre est collecté le matin
- Le quartier Clichy-Batignolles dispose d'une collecte pneumatique dédiée



Waste treatment

SYCTOM

household waste treatment association (82 municipalities – 6 million people)

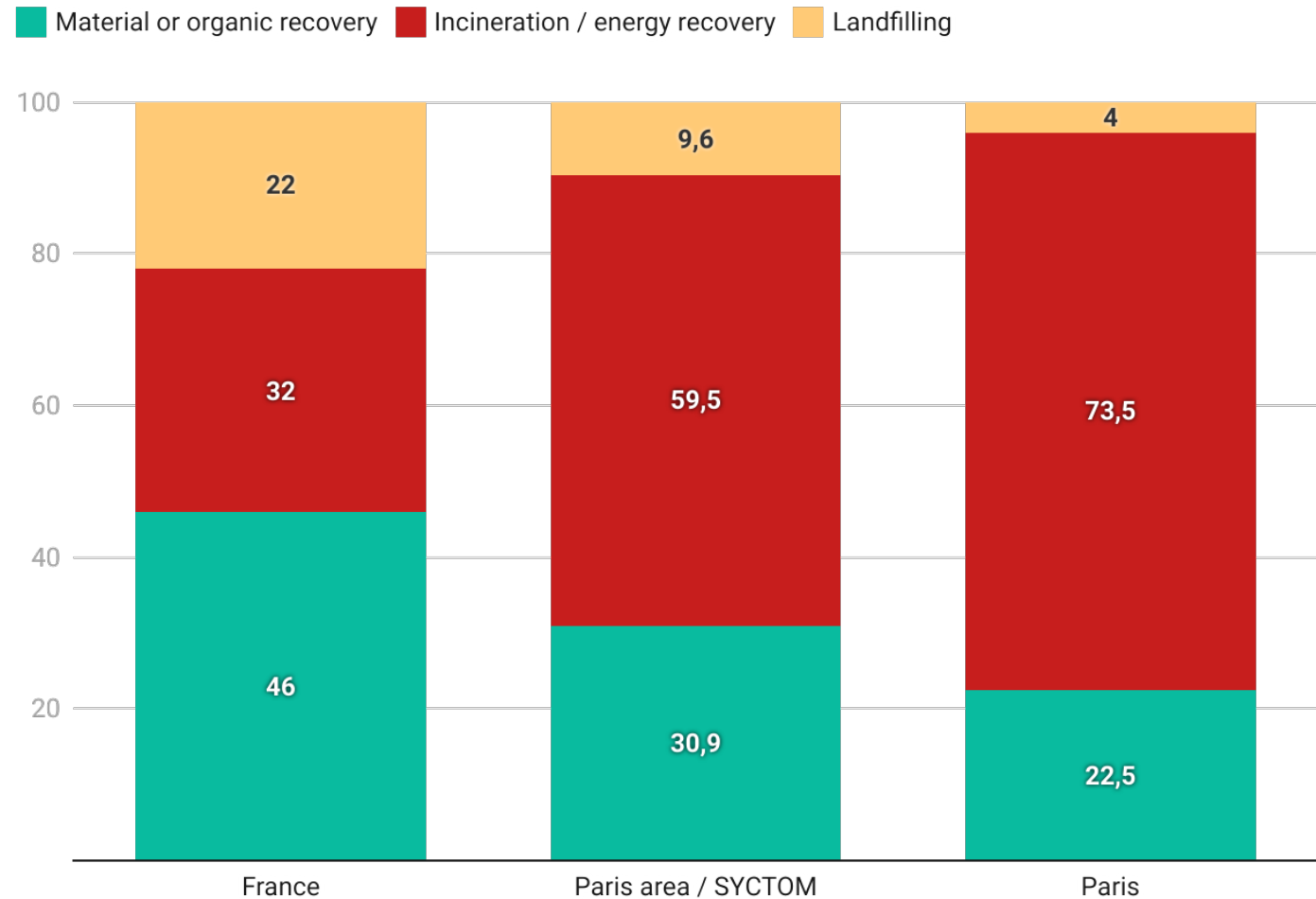
Waste collection in Paris and treatment

2021 dates

989,709 tons of household* waste and similar collected in total:

- 73.5% in energy recovery units
- 22.5% in sorting centers (selective collection, bulky waste, composting or digesting centers)
- 4% in landfilling (target 2026: 0%)

*included 3000 non-household (professional) waste collection contracts



04

Trends and perspectives

What's new for the next few years?

New EPR sectors:

- professional packaging (2025),
- chewing gums (2024),
- single-use sanitary textiles (2024),
- fishing gear containing plastic (2025)

Separate collection of bio-waste:

As of January 1, 2024, local authorities will have to offer their inhabitants a sorting solution for bio-waste at source: composters, voluntary drop-off point, door-to-door collection, etc.

What trends can you see?

Incentive pricing

Incentive pricing links the amount paid by users to the actual amount of waste they produce. This requires an evolution of waste collection equipment: containers with access control, bins equipped with a chip that counts the weight or the number of bins lifted, prepaid bags...

The energy transition law for green growth (2015) required the deployment of this financing to 15 million inhabitants in 2020, then 25 million in 2025. Only 6.4 million French people were concerned by the incentive pricing at the end of 2022.

Convincing results: + 30% of paper and packaging sorted. -20% residual household waste. But, increased risk of illegal dumping.

What trends can you see?

Deployment of voluntary contribution points

Less costly than door-to-door collection, the installation of voluntary drop-off points is developing everywhere in France.

Risk: lower quantitative performance.



Some example of voluntary collection points in Paris



Glass columns (1000)



For food waste

For textiles



Trimobile (5) & recycling centers (9)

Some example of voluntary collection points in Paris



Trilib stations (450) for glass and packaging
In 2024, addition of a module for food waste



**Thank you for your attention.
Your questions !**