



Sustainable Environment Policies on Regional and Local Level – WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES and POLICIES

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Introduction: Who is „AVE“?



- is a 100 % subsidiary of Energie AG, Upper Austria
- is the biggest private waste management company in CEE:
 - ▶ turnover: 411 MEUR
 - ▶ staff: 5.134 employees
- consists out of more than 80 sole corporations and enterprises
- operates over 160 locations in 9 countries (A, I, D, CZ, SK, H, RU, UA, MD)
- AVE's fleet counts almost 1.500 trucks and special vehicles
- operates more than 50 wholly-owned waste treatment plants which all comply with Austrian– or at least with EU-standards
- handling approx. 4,4 Mio. tons of waste annually
- has successfully realized PPP-models for municipal waste management even with big cities (e.g. Usti nad Labem, Tatabanya, Debrecen, etc.)
-

AVE's locations in CEE



What does sustainable waste management on a regional or local level stand for?



- -> the need for properly managed and controlled **landfills!**
- -> why?
 - ▶ landfills are sources of **leachate** and **methane gas**
 - ▶ methane is a powerful greenhouse gas which is **25 times more potent than CO₂**
 - ▶ **reduction targets** for **landfilling biodegradable municipal waste** are already foreseen in the Landfill Directive since 1999 = since more than 10 years!
 - ▶ biodegradable waste accounts for about **40 % of municipal waste** across Europe

The European landfill dimension (1)

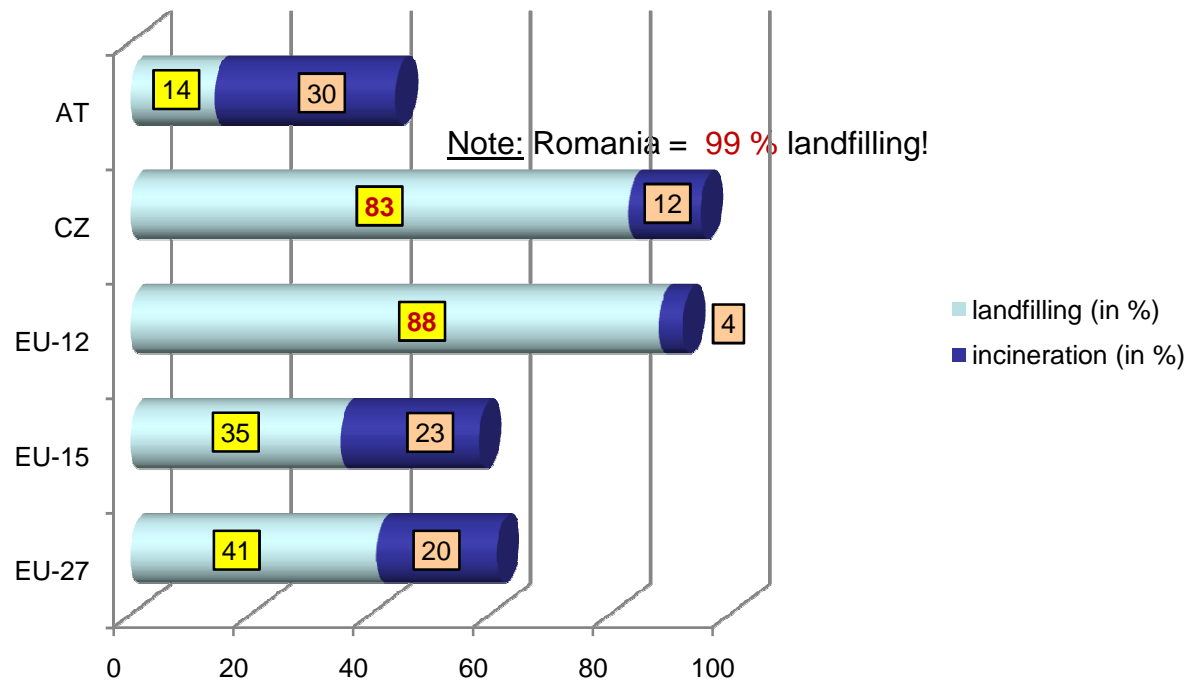


- landfilling is still the **most common** method of disposing municipal waste in the enlarged European Union
- the existence of some **1.600 sub-standard landfills** in the 12 New Member States and nearly **7.000 illegal dumps** in EU-27 causes big concern in the European Commission
- the **reduction of biodegradable waste being landfilled** is still an implementation problem for many local and regional authorities
- biowaste management in the EU-27 differs widely:
 - ▶ Member States relying on incineration
 - ▶ Member States with high material recovery rates
 - ▶ Member States with still a lot of landfill
- ▶ Quelle: European Environmental Agency (EEA; 2007)

The European landfill dimension (2)



- Municipal solid waste (MSW) treatment in EU-27 (2007)**



Source: European Environment Agency (EEA; 2009)

Conclusions on EU-level



- the European Institutions have more and better to **differentiate** between various waste management situations within the European Member States
- countries which joined the EU recently must be **treated in a different way** than the older members
- the picture of **the implementation of the Landfill Directive** at regional and local levels in the EU-27 is still diverse

Conclusions for the public and private waste management sectors



- the public and the private waste management sectors are facing some **important changes** in Europe
- environmental sound treatment of MSW requires **high investments**
- thus **PPP-models** can help for:
 - ▶ investments into well equipped new landfills on a short-term-view
 - ▶ better know-how in operating and managing landfills
 - ▶ waste collection with modern and low-emission trucks
 - ▶ pretreatment of waste for recycling purpose and in order to reduce biodegradable waste for landfill
 - ▶ Investment into incineration plants (long-term-view)



Thank you very much for your attention.