

LORENET Project: Comparative table on regulation of urban domestic waste



with the support of



Last update	Armenia July 2011	Azerbaijan July 2011	Bulgaria July 2011	Czech Republic July 2011	France March 2012	Georgia Sept. 2014	Iran July 2011	Italy December 2012	Latvia July 2011	Nigeria July 2011	Portugal December 2012	Slovakia July 2011	Spain July 2011	Serbia March 2013	Sweden July 2011	Turkey July 2011
1.1 Who is responsible for regulatory (industrial) POLICY DESIGN at central and local level ?	At national level: the Ministry of Nature Protection, but it in case of solid waste it has very limited responsibilities (most responsibilities charged to the bodies of LSG). Moreover, the Ministry of Urban Development monitors procurement of Solid Waste Management services and the Ministry of Territorial Administration monitors design and allocation of landfills. At local level: the bodies of local self-government (LSG).	At national level: Ministry of Economic Development and Natural Resources. At local level: Local Municipalities	At national level: the Ministry of Environment and Water	At national level: the Ministry of the Environment. At local level: Local public bodies	At national level: the French Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, and Regional Planning and Development. At local level: municipalities	At national level: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource Protection and Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	At national level: Iranian Environment Organization. At local level: municipalities	At national level: the Ministry of Environment. At local level: municipalities grouped in association forms. At local level: local governments.	At national level: Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional development Agency. At local level: local governments.	At national level: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency. At local level: various State and local regulatory agencies.	At national level: Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning. At local level: Municipalities	At national level: Ministry of Environment of the Slovak republic. At local level: regional and local governments	At national level: the Parliament and the Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs. At regional level: regional Parliaments and the Environment Departments of each Autonomous Community. At local level: Municipalities or associations of municipalities	At national level: Ministry of Energy, Development and Protection of Environment. At local level: municipalities	At national level: Ministry of Environment. At local level: Local governments	At national level: Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. At local level: Municipalities
1.2 Is Public-Private Partnership (PPP) a common Practice in the Country?	Not yet	No	Yes	No	Very common	No	Yes	There are some mixed-ownership companies in the urban waste sector	PPP is not common.	PPP is gradually becoming common	PPP is allowed but not very common	No	No	Not yet but expected to become so.	No, but PPP does exist.	Not very common
1.3 Who has the ownership of landfill and technology plants? a) State b) Local governments c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies d) Private entities e) Mixed private / public	Municipalities own the landfills standing in their administrative territory. Regarding technology, there is only one landfill where processing and recycling stage takes place and those technologies are owned by private companies.	a) State b) Local governments c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies d) Private entities	a) State b) Local governments c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies d) Private entities	Mainly: c) Companies owned by local public bodies d) Private entities	b) Local governments (for public and household waste)	c) Company owned by the State	b) Local governments	For landfills: b) Local governments For technological plants: c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies d) Private entities e) Mixed private / public	b) Local governments e) Mixed private / public	a) State b) Local governments d) Private companies	a) State b) Local governments	a) State b) Local governments d) Private entities	b) Local governments (associated) d) Private entities (rare)	a) State b) Local governments c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies d) Private entities	b) Local governments (mainly) c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies	For landfills: b) Local governments For technology plants: c) Public companies
1.4.1 How are services assigned? a) Public tender b) Direct assignment c) Other (please specify)	a) Public tender b) Direct assignment	a) Public tender b) Direct assignment	a) Public tender	a) Public tender b) Direct assignment	a) Public tender	a) Public tender	a) Public tender b) Direct assignment	a) Public tender b) Direct assignment (most common form. In house, mixed companies)	Mainly a) Public tender	b) Direct assignment	a) Public tender	a) Public tender	a) Public tender	Mainly by a) Public tender	a) Public tender	a) Public tender b) Direct assignment
1.4.2 If applicable, who is in charge of tendering the services (or plant ownership, if applicable)?	Bodies of LSG	State Agency on Procurement	The municipalities	Municipalities	The local authority under the supervision of the state representative at the local level.	Municipalities	Municipalities	The single municipalities up to 2011, and the ATO (joined municipalities) after 2012.	Local governments (for waste management)	N/A	The State for multimunicipal systems and the municipalities for municipal systems.	State or local public bodies	For waste collection services: Municipalities or local waste authorities. For treatment services: Consortia, associations of municipalities or supralocal governments.	The Municipality	Each local waste organisation is responsible.	Municipalities
1.4.3 What is the average duration of concessions? Can they be re-negotiated?	N/A	25 Years. They can be extended.	10 years	Usually from 4 years to an indefinite period. They can be re-negotiated.	On average from 5 to 12 years. They cannot be re-negotiated.	1 year	1 year. They can be re-negotiated	Minimum 15 years for integrated service (collection and plants). They cannot be re-negotiated.	Up to 30 years (by law) In practice there are no concessions in the sector.	N/A	10 – 50 years (by law). They can be renegotiated	15-20 years. They can be re-negotiated.	For waste collection services: 8-10 years. For treatment services: 15-20 years They can be re-negotiated.	By law 10 years	N/A	Up to 49 years.
1.5 Who manages the services involved in urban waste cycle?	Either municipal public entities or commercial organizations selected by tendering process.	Municipalities and municipally owned companies.	Publicly or privately owned companies	Private entities or companies owned by local public bodies (municipalities).	Municipalities have the choice of either managing their waste services themselves or contracting public, private or mixed public-private companies (called also Société d'économie mixte, or SEM).	Municipalities	The Waste Management Department in municipalities	Municipalities Public companies (total or mixed) Private companies	For waste management: publicly owned or private companies. For landfills: mainly public companies owned by local governments.	States through their environmental agencies and private companies.	- Municipalities and associations of Municipalities - Municipalized services - Municipal-owned company - Companies established in partnership with the State - Parishes or users association - Public-Private partnership	Local governments	For waste collection services: Local governments normally through a private concession. For treatment services: Supralocal and regional governments normally through a private concession	Mainly local public enterprises	Both public (household waste) and private actors (industrial waste). Municipalities are responsible for household waste (legal monopoly)	Municipalities
1.6.1 Who regulates investments, tariffs, profits/revenues and so on?	The Municipalities	The Tariff Council at the Ministry of Economic Development	Municipalities	Tariffs are regulated by national legislation.	If the service is managed by the local public authority, then the latter is in charge of regulation; in the case of delegation, the contract is the regulating instrument.	Municipalities	The Waste Management Department in municipalities	The single municipalities or the ATOs (where existing).	For waste management: local governments. For landfills: Public Utilities Commission of Latvia.	Tariffs are not regulated	ERSAR - The Water and Waste Services Regulation Authority, is in charge of regulating public water supply services, urban wastewater management services and municipal waste management services. It also provides its opinion on prices to final users, although these are still set by municipalities.	Local governments	The tariffs of the plants are normally defined by the authorities in charge. At municipal level, Councils establish waste charges for waste collection and treatment (household and commercial charges). At regional level, governments can set up taxes for treatment (e.g. on landfill or incineration), although this is still at a very early stage in Spain.	The Municipality	Local governments	Municipalities
1.6.2 Who plans investments?	Bodies of LSG	Ministry of Economic Development Relevant Ministries Local Authorities Municipalities	The private operators and the municipalities	Owner of the private company or local public body (municipality).	Local authorities	Central Government	Investment department in waste management organization	The single municipalities or the ATOs (where existing).	Companies, upon approval by local governments.	The State and private firms	For bulk services: the Central government For retail services: municipalities	Local governments Private companies	For waste collection services: Local governments. For treatment services: Regional governments (Autonomous Communities).	The Municipality or a private body	Local governments Providers of the services	Municipalities, State Planning Organization (SPO)
1.7.1 If a regulatory body exists (authority / agency / department), who appoints who in its governance?	N/A	The President of the Republic appoints the Chairman (Minister of Economic Development) and the Council members (Deputy Ministers)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Islamic City Council is the main regulatory body for municipalities	There is no regulatory body at national level. At local level Regional laws define the governance of ATOs. Possible entities that can be in charge of appointments: - Regions - Provinces - Municipalities in associated forms	The Parliament appoints the Council of the Public Utilities Commission.	N/A	The Council of Ministries on the advice of the Minister of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning	N/A	In the case of Associations of Municipalities, the representatives from the different municipalities participate in the plenary sessions that govern the institution.	N/A	Government appoints regulator.	N/A
1.7.2 What is the level of independence of the regulatory body from the government?	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	High	In case of services managed by local public companies: low In case of services provided by private companies: high	High	N/A	Fairly strong	N/A	Low	N/A	None	N/A
1.8 What is the structure of revenues (e.g. customer bills, subsidies, revenues from energy production...)?	Mainly customer bills International donors	No information available	Revenues are mainly from collected taxes	The revenues consist of: Customer bills Benefits from the packaging waste recovery through "EKO-KOM company" Landfilling fee Subsidies from EU funds	Waste management is financed according to different rules (taxes, fees, etc.). In some cases, in particular those overseas which face difficulties inherent with their insularity can benefit from investment aid for their infrastructures through multi-year programming instruments (State-Region Plan, etc.). The CGCT defines the schemes that local authorities may use to cover the costs of waste management.	Customers bills (-) and subsidies (+)	Customer bills plus municipal services charge and municipal duties	Taxes or tariffs must cover the total costs of waste management (operating and capital costs). There are no subsidies, except for some investments. Waste to energy plants can use "national incentives system for renewables energy".	Mainly by customer bills	Mainly customer bills and subventions	Customer bills (not in all municipalities) Municipal budget / subsidies Revenues from energy production and recyclable product sales (where applicable) Waste management tax European Structural Funds	No information available	Waste tax (main form) Municipal budget (rare) Surcharge in water charges (rare)	Taxes Consumer bills Subventions	The customer bills (fee) are supposed to cover all costs incurred for the household waste. However some revenues come from energy production and other materials but it is of minor importance.	Customer bills Subsidies
1.9 Does the sector benefit from tradable permits (e.g. green certificates)?	No information available	No information available	No	No	No	No	Yes	Waste to energy plants and landfills with energy recovery plant benefit from "green certificates".	No	No	Information not available	No	N/A	No	No	No