



A pivotal year for SYCTOM



FRANÇOIS DAGNAUD
Chairman of SYCTOM
of the Paris agglomeration

A public player in sustainable development and a major player throughout the country, SYCTOM works under the scrutiny of citizens, associations, the media and its partners, be they local authorities, institutions or companies. The growing importance of environmental issues in public policy brings us new challenges every year.

In this respect, 2009 marks a new phase for us, with the first public debate in France devoted to household waste disposal. In the face of production and consumption behaviours, SYCTOM has had to reassert the priority of reducing waste, the need for an efficient and protective public service (to ensure the processing of waste produced), the necessity to diversify its competencies and to innovate, proposing disposal and recovery methods which are suited to each type of waste.

At a time of measured management of natural resources and of the imperative limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, our action finds its full meaning in the construction of an urban ecology. We have to compete to impose a circular and sober economy, which is more respectful of the environment, more conscious of lifecycles, and which consumes fewer natural resources and non-renewable energies. The strategic priority which we are giving to the reduction of waste is proof of our commitment to the sustainable city.

But at the same time we have to fulfil our public service mission. And we do this with a territorial solidarity approach, in the Paris region, anticipating the changes underway and allowing a global approach to the challenges of metropolitan planning.

SYCTOM has positioned itself as a reference in household waste management in the Paris region, and is an efficient governance tool for a public service in urban ecology. Indeed, SYCTOM has become the French agency for household waste.

The initiatives which we took in 2009 with regard to the reform of the TGAP tax and the renewal of the certification of the eco-organisations in the household packaging sector, for example, characterised SYCTOM as an important voice both on a regional and national level. As we process 10% of French household waste, we have a particular responsibility in ensuring that the Grenelle environment objectives are met.

2009 was also marked by the economic and social crisis, which affected SYCTOM's business. Although the reduction in tonnage is in line with our prevention objectives and fuels hope in terms of long-term changes in behaviour, it also reflects the day-to-day difficulties met by the population of our country. The reduction in the price for recovery of raw material recovery questions the sustainability of recycling sectors. Our budget control, which has been confirmed once again this year, is key to our credibility.

To demonstrate our commitment to meeting these challenges together, we must of course continue our efforts for better information on our projects, as well as on our daily household waste disposal activities and our prevention initiatives. This is the aim of this annual report.

2009 required the solid mobilisation of our teams and the officials of the syndicate committee. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them.

François Dagnaud
Chairman of SYCTOM
of the Paris agglomeration

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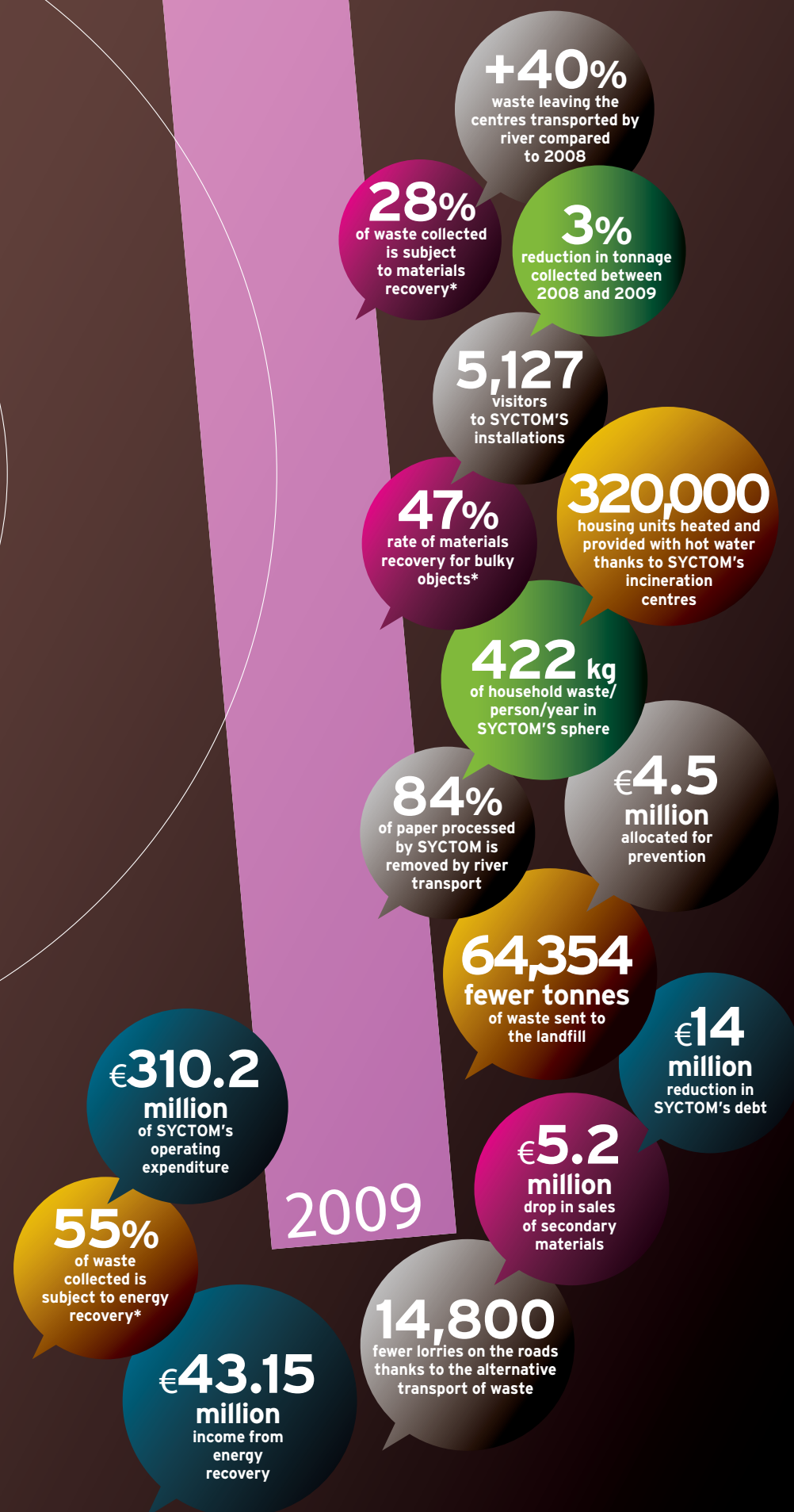
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GLOSSARY

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* To enable statistical comparisons, it is necessary to incorporate data relating to glass into SYCTOM's data.

2009 REFERENCE POINTS

Business indicators

2.36 million tonnes of waste processed by SYCTOM

COLLECTION CHANNELS

Selective collections	6.9%	162,539 t
Bulky objects	7.3%	172,530 t
SYCTOM's waste reception centres	1.4%	32,469 t
Residual household waste	84%	1,992,610 t

PROCESSING CHANNELS

Sorting and recycling	
16%	367,538 t
Incineration	
72%	1,700,132 t
Landfill	
12%	290,207 t

RECOVERY

Materials recovery	
	587,525 t
of which	
Paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, recyclable wood	211,364 t
Recoverable incineration residue	376,361 t
Energy recovery	
Steam sold	2,522,378 MWh
Electricity sold	156,142 MWh

Financial indicators

BUDGET

Total expenditure	€433,289,046
Functioning	€310,169,797
Investment	€123,119,249

COST OF PROCESSING PER TONNE

Selective collections	€199.82
Bulky objects	€101.54
Incineration with energy recovery	€83.36
Landfill (including transport)	€92.58

Highlights

JANUARY

- Referral to the National public hearings committee (CNDP) for the project to transform the household waste disposal centre at Ivry-Paris XIII.
- Examination at the Council of Ministers of the National Environment Bill, known as "Grenelle 2", which contains the technical provisions for application of "Grenelle 1".



MARCH

- Decision of the CNDP to submit the project to transform the household waste disposal centre at Ivry-Paris XIII for a public hearing.
- Redesign of the website www.syctom-paris.fr.
- Certification of the textile sector eco-organisation: Eco-TLC.
- Agreement to a programme of works to extend the lifetime of the energy recovery centre Ivry-Paris XIII.

APRIL

- Participation in the public meeting organised by the town of Saint-Ouen on the incineration of household waste and its sanitary impact.
- Renewal of SYCTOM'S project tender with its members to promote waste reduction.

MAY

- Organisation of a technical information meeting on the quality of waste entering the organic recovery sector, in cooperation with SITOM93.
- Signature of a new agreement with the charity Emmaüs, with a view to supporting the Emmaüs Avenir recycling and solidarity-economy project.
- Participation of SYCTOM in the committee of partners of the Paris public-private studies entity.

JUNE

- Start of transportation of balls of plastic bottles by waterway to the recycling plant of France Plastiques Recyclage in Limay.
- Attainment of the jury's special price of the "Grand prix de l'environnement" in partnership with the autonomous port of Paris, for the development of river transport of newspapers and magazines with UPM Chapelle Darblay.



JULY

- Beginning of works on the tunnel under the former RN3 road aiming to link the future multi-channel centre in Romainville to the Ourcq canal in Bobigny.
- Renewal of the operating contract for the sorting centre in Nanterre.
- Adoption of the law for programming and orienting "Grenelle de l'environnement", known as Grenelle 1, which notably includes provisions relating to waste.

LAW FOR PROGRAMMING AND ORIENTATION "GRENELLE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT", OF 23RD JULY 2009

This law, known as "Grenelle 1" sets a number of objectives in terms of reduction of waste production and rates of materials and organic recovery.

This law sets the following objectives:

- to reduce the production of household waste by 7% by 2014,
- to increase materials and organic waste recycling, to reach a recovery rate of 35% by 2012 and 45% by 2015,
- to reduce the quantities of waste stored and incinerated by 15% by 2012, and
- to achieve a recycling rate of 75% for household packaging waste by 2012.

SEPTEMBER

- Opening of the public hearing on the project for the organic and energy recovery of household waste in Ivry-Paris XIII, for 4 months.
- Proposition to the Secretary of State in charge of ecology, to create (using the additional sums of TGAP collected from the 2009 finance law) a public fund to support eco-responsible investment projects.

OCTOBER

- Proposition to the Secretary of State in charge of ecology with a view to reaching the recycling objective by 2012, that is, 75% of household packaging as determined by Grenelle 1.
- SYCTOM calls for action from the local authorities on the implementation of separate bio-waste collections.
- Delegation given by the Syndicate committee to the Chairman of SYCTOM to sign a partnership agreement with the resourcing-recycling centre, L'Interloque.
- Assessment of SYCTOM's prevention and recovery plan for the period 2004-2009.

NOVEMBER

- Invitation sent to all those involved in waste to participate in drawing up SYCTOM's 2010-2014 waste prevention plan.
- Adoption by the Regional Council of the Paris region of the regional plan for the elimination of household and associated waste and plans for the elimination of medical waste and dangerous waste.

DECEMBER

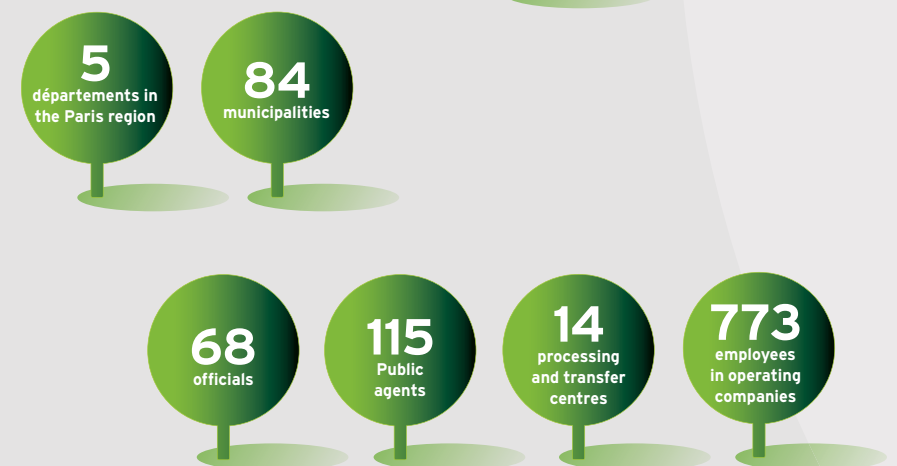
- Approval by the Syndicate committee of the terms of objectives agreements with SITOM93 and SYELOM.
- Launch of calls for tender for the operation of the current incineration unit, sorting unit and waste reception centre in Ivry-Paris XIII.
- Launch of a study of deposits of bio-waste existing within SYCTOM's scope of intervention.
- Meeting to close the public hearing on the project to transform the multi-channel centre in Ivry-Paris XIII.

A PUBLIC PLAYER

SYCTOM IN BRIEF

The Syndicat intercommunal de traitement des ordures ménagères (SYCTOM) of the Paris agglomeration is a major **public player** in sustainable development.

Responsible for processing and recovering household waste from half of the Paris region, or some 10% of the national population, it contributes through its commitments, its mobilisation and activities to promoting sustainable development in its district and to reaching the objectives set by regional and national politics. It is through its public service mission that it assumes its triple responsibility of being an economic, environmental and social player.



A public service mission: disposing of household waste

SYCTOM, part of the Paris agglomeration, is an administrative public establishment. Created in 1984, it brings together 84 municipalities in France's most densely-populated district: it works for 5.5 million persons, or half the population of the Paris region, in 5 départements: Paris, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis, Val-de-Marne and Yvelines. Local authorities are members of SYCTOM either directly, via inter-municipal groupings, or by the intermediary of departmental syndicates (SITOM93 and SYELOM) with which it works in partnership.

SYCTOM carries out a public service mission, as defined by the French general code of local authorities and the Environment code: the processing of waste produced by households in its territory. Its member municipalities have delegated it this mission⁽¹⁾, but have retained the responsibility to carry out collections.

SYCTOM processes household and associated waste: paper and packaging from selective collections (with the exception of glass⁽²⁾) residual household waste, bulky objects and waste deposited in waste reception centre by households; waste from tradesmen, shopkeepers and service providers which is collected together with that of households.

In its own installations, SYCTOM sorts recyclable waste and incinerates everything coming from household waste, recovering the heat emitted into energy.

(1) However, certain local authorities have concluded direct contracts with private operators to process their green waste or materials received in their waste reception centre.

(2) Glass collected by municipalities which are SYCTOM members is directly processed by the companies in the recycling sector.

SITOM 93 AND SYELOM: SPECIAL PARTNERS

SYELOM and SITOM93, the two SYCTOM member primary syndicates in the Hauts-de-Seine and Seine-Saint-Denis departments respectively bring together 37 and 30 municipalities, members of SYCTOM. Their partnership with SYCTOM takes place within the framework of objectives agreements, through which the latter provides financial as well as technical assistance and supports their communication campaigns.

They ensure animation on prevention actions in their area: reduction of waste at source, re-use, noxiousness of waste, in respect of the regional prevention plan.

SYELOM works more specifically on a procedure for the collection or waste of treatments for infectious risks and dangerous waste and is pursuing the development of its departmental waste reception centre network.

SITOM93 supports SYCTOM in carrying out studies on waste deposits. And in 2009, it supported the applications of 5 local authorities which are committed to local prevention programmes.

A strategy for sustainable waste management

SYCTOM's strategy complies with the guidelines set by the European Union which are reiterated in the Grenelle law and the regional plan for the elimination of household and associated waste (PREDMA):

- ☒ to contribute to the prevention of waste, to limit quantities to be processed,
- ☒ to encourage and facilitate re-use,
- ☒ to develop sorting and recycling,
- ☒ to adapt its processing capacities to the quantities of waste produced on its territory, following a community logic,
- ☒ to diversify its methods of recovery, depending on the type of waste,
- ☒ reduce use of landfill as much as possible,
- ☒ to control the impact of its activities on public health and the environment,
- ☒ to increase use of alternatives to road transport.

Since 2004, SYCTOM has been following a plan for preventing and recovering waste with the aim of reducing the annual volume of stored or incinerated household waste by 300,000 tonnes per year by 2013.

It carries out information and awareness campaigns and provides technical and financial assistance to its member local authorities so that they can act in favour of prevention and selective collection.

It works in partnership with institutional players working on waste prevention, in particular ADEME, the agency for the environment and energy control.

It invests in new installations to sort recycled waste and to recycle household waste, depending on its composition, into energy and/or compost. It also develops methanisation projects for biodegradable waste. SYCTOM aims to promote transparency and cooperation.

It informs the public on its mission and on the challenges related to waste management via publications, information campaigns, tools to increase awareness, the website www.syctom-paris.fr, open days and by participating in fairs and exhibitions. It extends its communication efforts to its member local authorities and all of their stakeholders, in order to throw light on its investment strategy, explain how its installations work, and to increase understanding of the methods implemented for the safety of its facilities

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY GUIDELINES: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

In order to protect the natural, professional and urban environments, SYCTOM builds and operates its installations following environmental quality guidelines. By signing up to these guidelines, SYCTOM, its project managers and operators are committed to a number of objectives in terms of resident populations and local authorities which are home to its facilities. Their commitments concern, in particular, the preservation of resources, urban, architectural and landscape integration, limiting road traffic, minimising noise and odour problems, information and cooperation with the public, environment education, professional integration and the quality of work conditions. A joint programme for monitoring and control has been set up to ensure that the objectives are respected.

and the protection of the environment. It works together with officials and departments of the municipalities which are home to its processing units as well as local populations and associations. Alongside annual sessions such as local information and monitoring committees which are held on the initiative of the prefect, it regularly brings together committees for monitoring environmental quality guidelines, which ensure that the commitments it has taken with the officials and its operational staff in terms of environmental protection and lifestyle are respected.

It also brings together annually the consultative commission of local public services which it created and which is made up on officials of SYCTOM and representatives of associations.

In 2009, SYCTOM called upon all those involved in waste – institutions and associations within its sphere – to participate in its 2010-2014 prevention plan within a steering committee, thus displaying its willingness to engage in dialogue.

SYCTOM is attentive to reducing problems linked to its activities, whether they be atmospheric, odour or noise emissions or liquid waste. It bases its activities near the waste production sites, to limit road traffic. It sets them up and operates them with respect to the population and the natural and urban environments, by favouring the best technical solutions. It also utilises alternatives to road transport wherever possible.

SYCTOM'S TERRITORY IN 2009

In 2009, SYCTOM had 84 member local authorities.

CA : agglomeration community
CC : community of local authorities

- ☒ CC Clichy - Montfermeil
- ☒ CA Plaine Commune
- ☒ CA of Bourget airport
- ☒ SEAPFA
- ☒ CC Grand Parc
- ☒ CA Grand Paris Seine Ouest*
- ☒ CA Cœur de Seine
- ☒ CA Val de Bièvre
- ☒ CC Charenton - Saint-Maurice
- ☒ CA Sud de Seine
- ☒ CC Châtillon - Montrouge
- ☒ CA Est Ensemble*
- ☒ CA Mont Valérien



IN 2009, SYCTOM ASSERTED ITSELF ON THE PUBLIC ARENA

SYCTOM has an overview of the production and processing of waste management in the Paris region. Serving some 10% of the French population, its involvement is essential to reach the objectives set at a national and regional level in the field of waste management.

Beyond its daily activities, SYCTOM aims to be a driving force in pushing through waste management solutions which are the most compatible with sustainable development.

Alongside its mobilisation in the first public hearing organised on waste in France, on the project for transforming the Ivry-Paris XIII centre into a unit for the organic and energy recovery of household waste, SYCTOM made its voice heard on several occasions on the public stage in 2009. It has focused in particular on improving methods of governance, whether it be broadening the boards of directors of eco-organisations to local authorities, or opening itself up more towards society – as exhibited by the Ivry-Paris XIII public hearing or the decision to draw up the 2010-2014 prevention plan in consultation with a large number of players.

With the aim of renewing the approval of eco-organisations in the household packaging sector, SYCTOM made various proposals with a view to developing the system for financing selective collections, by giving a further sense of responsibility to the producers and enhancing transparency in the management of these companies.

On the occasion of the increase in TGAP (general tax on polluting activities) and its application for the incineration units by the 2009 finance law, it opened up the debate on financing conditions of the public service for processing household waste.

During the public meeting organised by the town of Saint-Ouen with a view to developing an eco-district on Saint-Ouen's docks, SYCTOM made a considerable effort to answer the questions relative to the sanitary effects of the incineration of waste and to remind the public of the commitments it has taken to control the sanitary and environment implications of its installations.

PARTNER OF PARIS CITY

SYCTOM was invited to meet the committee of partners of Paris, a public-private studies entity which brings together 90 local authorities in the Paris region. It will thereby make a contribution to the collective discussions on the solutions for challenges faced.

SYCTOM presented and explained its project to transform the centre in Ivry-Paris XIII during the public hearing.



Local officials serving the people

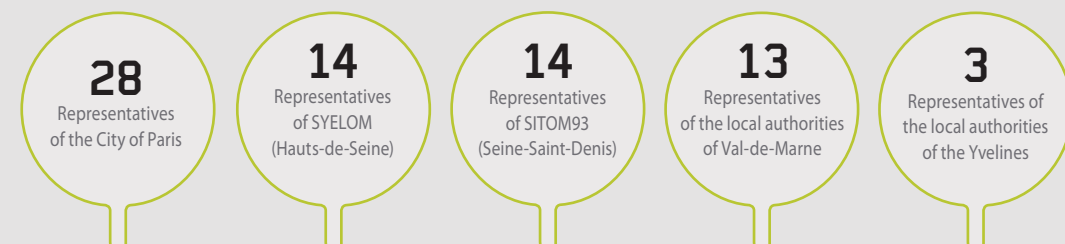
SYCTOM is run by a syndicate committee. Made up of 68 local officials representing the 84 local authorities, it defines SYCTOM's policy, votes on its budget, decides on investments to be made and the management methods used. It gives its opinion on requests for members and departures of local authorities. It elects the 36 members of the Office, which prepares its deliberations. The tender commission is made up of five members elected by the syndicate committee and placed under the authority of the Chairman of SYCTOM. In accordance with the code for government contracts, it ensures the validity of applications and the competitiveness of the offers before allocating the contracts. In 2009 it met 16 times.

FIND OUT MORE

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THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNDICATE COMMITTEE

68 members



A functional organisation

The Syndicate committee relies on a team of 115 administrative and technical agents mostly from the civil service. The communication, IT and telecommunications, contracts and legal affairs departments report directly to the Director General for Services. Three other general departments are also under the authority of the Managing Director:

- ✘ the department for the operation and prevention of waste ensures the proper functioning of SYCTOM's centres, ensures follow-up of operating contracts, directs and coordinates the actions of the prevention plan,
- ✘ the department for finance and general administration deals with the organisation and management of SYCTOM's resources,
- ✘ the department for technical services is responsible for SYCTOM's new centres, for the modernisation of facilities and for the management of the industrial heritage.

The private operators which manage SYCTOM's processing centres employ 773 persons. SYCTOM requires that they respect the legislative and regulatory provisions which govern the work and that they favour permanent positions and, for certain positions, that they hire disadvantaged persons in cooperation with the employment services of the municipalities. It follows the answers provided to observations made by the health and safety committees (CHSCT) on working conditions.

In addition, in order to provide the sorting agents with the best working conditions, SYCTOM invests to improve the ergonomics of the work stations and to optimise air processing and sound-proofing in the sorting cabins. The modernisation of the installations and the automation of the sorting lines tend to facilitate the work of the operators and allow their role to develop towards quality control. SYCTOM also carries out a permanent awareness programme with its community members, regarding the quality of sorting at source, in particular to prevent the agents from being exposed to the health risks related to waste of treatments for infectious risks.

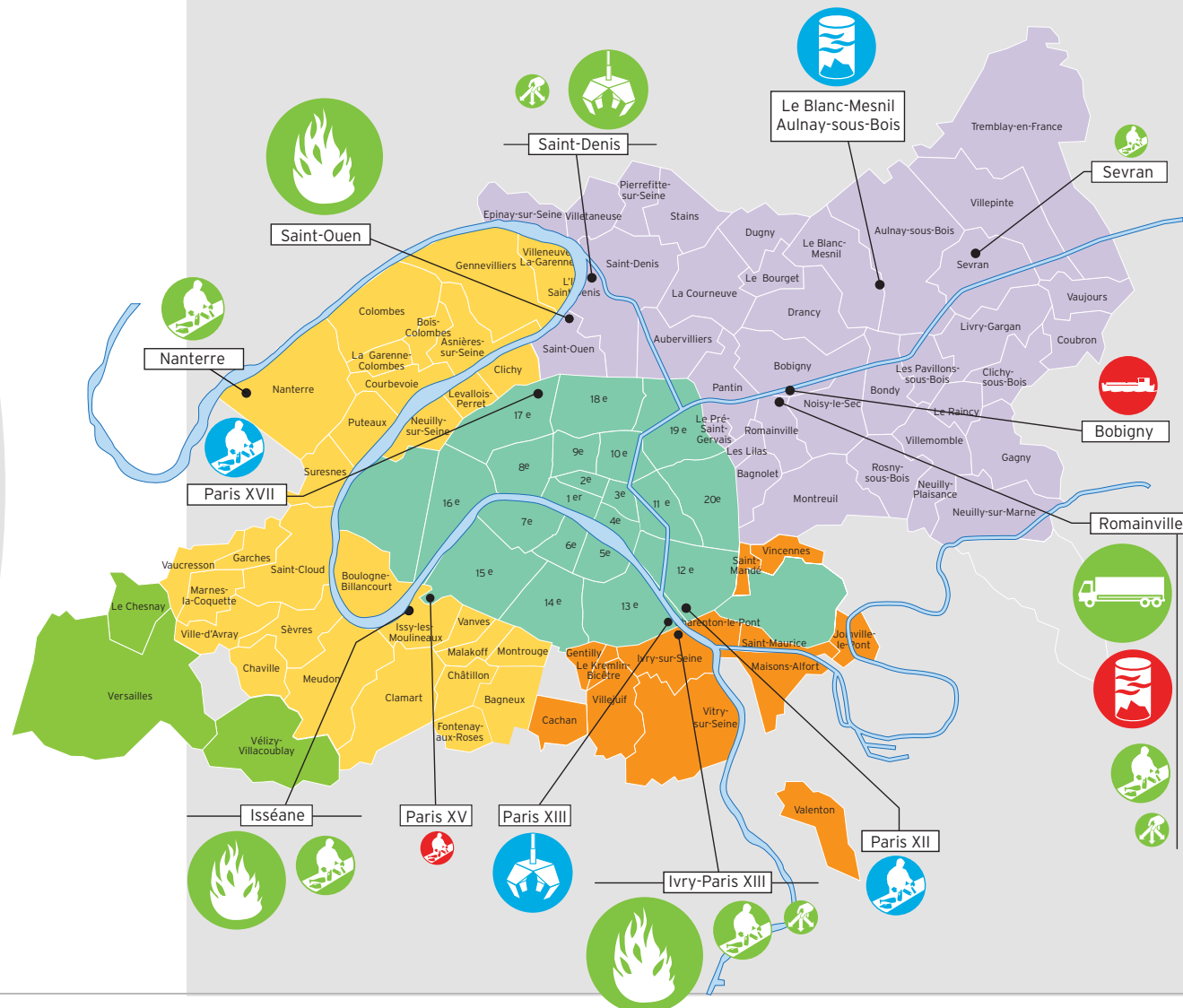
SYCTOM'S INSTALLATIONS

In 2009, SYCTOM had 14 processing units (early in 2009, Romainville stopped receiving bulky objects due to preparations for work intended to renovate the centre) distributed across 8 municipalities:

5 selective collection sorting centres, 3 waste reception centres, 1 household waste transfer centre, 1 pre-sorting and transfer of bulky objects centre and 3 incineration units with energy recovery. It also mobilised 17 private installations.

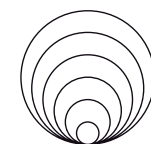
The following are currently being built: a selective collection sorting centre in Paris XV, a methanisation unit in Romainville and a river platform in Bobigny.

The following are planned: 1 methanisation centre in Blanc-Mesnil/Aulnay-sous-Bois, 2 selective collection sorting centres in Paris XVII and XII and 1 river transfer centre for bulky objects in Paris XIII.



- Waste reception centre
- Selective collection sorting centre
- Centre for the pre-sorting and transfer of bulky objects
- Incineration centre with energy recovery
- Transfer centre

- Planned selective collection sorting centre
- Planned centre for the pre-sorting and transfer of bulky objects
- Planned methanisation unit
- Planned river transfer centre
- Sorting centre under construction
- Methanisation unit under construction
- River transfer centre under construction



Scale in relation to the annual processing capacity of the centres.

From 500,001 to 730,000 t
From 250,001 to 500,000 t
From 60,001 to 250,000 t
From 30,001 to 60,000 t
From 15,001 to 30,000 t
From 0 to 15,000 t

Specific industrial facilities

In a concern to fully exercise the responsibility entrusted in it, SYCTOM has its own industrial tools that it maintains, modernises and develops in accordance with a multi-year investment programme: sorting centres, waste reception centres, transfer centre and incineration units with energy recovery.

SYCTOM's engineers carry out research to explore possibilities for technical development in its installations, reducing atmospheric emissions, limiting environmental and sanitary risks, finding out about bio-waste deposits, reducing the noxiousness of waste, etc.

However, it adds to its own capacities, which are currently insufficient to process all of the waste produced in its scope, having recourse to external facilities (through the allocation of public contracts). Its investment strategy aims to reduce its deficit of capacities by providing itself with autonomy of resources, so that it can process on its territory the household waste produced there and enhance management of the public service, without being subject to the varying availabilities of private units.

SYCTOM entrusts the operation of its facilities to private companies within public contracts. This contractual framework allows it in particular to directly bring its installations up to the required standard in terms of regulatory changes and to conduct all the controls it deems necessary to ensure the proper operation and safety of its centres.

A COMMUNITY LOGIC

The law of 13 July 1992 relative to the elimination of waste and to classified installations for the protection of the environment provides for the organisation of the transport of waste and limitation in terms of distance and volume. This community logic also appears in the Environment code and was reasserted by the 2008 waste directive as well as by the regional plan for the elimination of household and associated waste (PREDMA).



Directory

◆ Members of the Bureau in 2009.

François DAGNAUD
Chairman of SYCTOM
Deputy Mayor of Paris

Julien BARGETON
Paris councillor

Sylvain GAREL
Vice-Chairman of SYCTOM
Paris councillor

Frédérique PIGEON
Vice-Chairman of SYCTOM
Paris councillor

Alain ROUAULT
Vice-Chairman of SYCTOM
Chairman of SITOM93

Michèle BLUMENTHAL
Vice-Chairman of SYCTOM
Paris councillor
Mayor of Paris 12

Fabienne GASNIER
Paris councillor

Olivia POLSKI
Paris councillor

Jacques GAUTIER
Vice-Chairman of SYCTOM
Senator-Mayor of Garches
Chairman of SYELOM

Pascale BOISTARD
Deputy Mayor of Paris

Danièle GIAZZI
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Yves CONTASSOT
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Paris councillor

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Member of Parliament

Jean-François BAILLON
Deputy Mayor of Sevran

Seybah DAGOMA
Vice-Chairman of SYCTOM
Deputy Mayor of Paris

Marie-Chantal BACH *
Paris councillor

Josiane BERNARD
Municipal councillor of Bagnolet

75 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY OF PARIS

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Paris councillor
Mayor of Paris 7

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Paris councillor

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Vice-Chairman of SYCTOM
Deputy Mayor of Rosny-sous-Bois

Aline ARROUZE
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Claire de CLERMONT-TONNERRE
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Laurence DOUVIN
Paris councillor

Anne-Constance ONGHENA
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André SANTINI
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Member of Parliament – Mayor of Issy-les-Moulineaux

Alain GUETROT
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Karina KELLNER
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Deputy Mayor of Stains

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Mayor of Vincennes

Bruno LOTTI
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Deputy Mayor of Vaucresson

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Robert LEPRIELLEC
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Patrick RATTER
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Florence CROCHETON
Deputy Mayor of Saint-Mandé

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Mayor of Chénay

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Patrice GENTRIC
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Richard GUENICHE
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Deputy Mayor of Gennevilliers

Pierre GOSNAT
Vice-Chairman of SYCTOM
Member of Parliament – Mayor of Ivry-sur-Seine

Magali ORDAS
Deputy Mayor of Versailles

* On 20 May 2009, Marie-Chantal BACH, Paris councillor, replaced François LEBEL.

A TIME OF INITIATIVES

2009 OVERVIEW

In 2009, SYCTOM's activities were characterised in particular by the public hearing on the project to transform the centre in Ivry-Paris XIII. These four months devoted to discussion and exchange considerably mobilised SYCTOM and its teams in terms of availability, listening, information and pedagogy. It was **a time of initiative**, opening up the path to enlarged cooperation on its policy of prevention and recovery.

At the same time, SYCTOM has continued to invest in its daily activity of processing 2.36 million tonnes of waste and helping to change people's behaviour, encouraging them to be more respectful of the environment.

Another key event of the year is the reduction in tonnage processed. The quantities of household waste received by SYCTOM fell by 3%, after a 2% decrease posted in 2008.

Although this fall is a reflection of the economic recession and the decline in household consumption, it has still been greater than the reduction in GDP in France (-2.2% according to INSEE). This forms part of the general downtrend in tonnage observed since 2001 in SYCTOM's sphere (down 0.7% on average per year from 2001 to 2007) and is in line with its prevention policies. This suggests sustainable changes in consumption habits.

The 40% growth in river transport, the 34% drop in the price of recovered materials and the 14% decline in tonnage buried in landfill installations should also be highlighted.

70%
rate of recycling
for materials from
selective
collections

55%
of waste collected
is subject to
energy
recovery*

220 kg
of clinkers and metals
are recovered for
1 tonne of
incinerated waste

49%
recycling for materials
deposited in
waste reception
centres

47%
rate of materials
recovery for bulky
objects

17%
rate of storage in
ISDND (household
waste +reclassification
+sorting rejects)

**€19.3
million**
support for
eco-organisations

31%
share of tonnage
transported by
waterways

* To enable statistical comparisons, it is necessary to incorporate data relating to glass into SYCTOM's data.

PREVENTION

The best waste is waste that is not produced in the first place

It is important to reduce collection and processing of waste with environmental impacts, which represents a cost for the local authority. Not only by improved sorting – the more carefully toxic residue such as batteries, solvents or syringes are sorted, the greater the possibility of recycling the materials contained in the waste. But also by reducing the quantity of waste at source. This assumes changes in behaviour, particular on the part of the industrials – to develop eco-designs of their products – and households. Refusing advertising material in letterboxes, going shopping with one's own shopping bag, favouring reusable products and those with recyclable packaging, giving used objects away if they can be of use to other people, etc. All these actions are proof of a participative conscience in society, to help preserve the environment and natural resources.

In 2009, SYCTOM assessed the prevention plan which was implemented in 2004. In 6 years, household waste production fell by 5%, corresponding to a reduction of 38kg/person. This change is clearly attributable to public prevention policies. It is also related to the economic environment.

SYCTOM is therefore actively pursuing its actions with a view to helping mentalities and behaviours evolve: information and communication campaigns, financial and technical support of its member local authorities, participation in regional discussions, aid for solidarity-economy associations. In 2009, SYCTOM's actions in favour of developing waste prevention and its contribution to ADEME's budget via TGAP amounted to 4.5 million euros.

From 2004 to 2009, SYCTOM granted €380,000 to co-finance the construction of 10 municipal or inter-municipal waste reception centres. The waste reception centres receive occasional waste from households, this waste cannot be included in selective collections nor in household waste, given its size, volume or toxicity: bulky objects, e-waste, construction debris, batteries, solvents, oil, healthcare waste, etc. The development and modernisation of waste reception centres is necessary both for recycling the materials that contain this waste, and for preventing them from contaminating household waste. Waste reception centres are also important places for making residents aware of waste prevention and sorting.



ASSESSMENT OF 2004-2009 PREVENTION AND RECOVERY PLAN

In 2004, SYCTOM committed to a plan for preventing and recovering waste aiming to reduce the annual volume of household waste incinerated or sent to a landfill installation by 300,000 tonnes per year by 2010 (-13%). This plan was drawn up after discussions on prevention measures which emerged in France, on a national and local level. These guidelines were later confirmed by the European waste directive of November 2008 and the French "Grenelle" law.

Two main routes were followed to meet this objective:

- encouraging the reduction of waste production at source, by awareness actions, to contribute to changing behaviour in the population as a whole, the civil service and companies,
- redirecting flows of waste in favour of materials and organic recovery, by diversifying SYCTOM's processing methods.

Ambitious objectives

The methods for achieving a reduction of 300,000 tonnes decided on by SYCTOM's syndicate committee on 30 June 2004 can be broken down as follows:

- 120,000 tonnes, or 40% of the total, with the implementation of methanisation projects in Seine-Saint-Denis,
- 65,000 tonnes thanks to waste reduction at source,
- 65,000 tonnes from a quantitative and qualitative increase in selective collections,
- 35,000 tonnes with a doubling of pre-sorting of bulky objects,
- 15,000 tonnes through a 50% rise in waste deposited in waste reception centres.

Encouraging results

At the end of 2009, the overall volume of waste incinerated or sent to landfill installations by SYCTOM was more than 210,000 tonnes lower than that of 2004.

This reduction can be explained as follows:

- 160,000 tonnes are attributable to a reduction in the annual production of household waste, of 5% between 2004 and 2009, or -38 kg/person. This is thanks to preventative actions, the gradual growth in environmental awareness and also to economic and structural elements;
- 30,000 tonnes from the quantitative and qualitative increase selective collections. Since 2004, SYCTOM has provided itself with 60,000 tonnes of additional sorting capacity with the opening of 3 new centres (Nanterre, Isséane, Sevrans) and the annual tonnage of selective collections increased from 25kg to 29kg per person, or an average annual rise of 0.7kg. However, this growth was not sufficient to meet the objectives of the plan. It was marred by the fall in tonnage in 2009;

- 21,000 tonnes thanks to the improvement in recovery of bulky objects. SYCTOM has carried out an incentive-based policy for the sorting centres with which it works. Whenever the contract is renewed it obliges its private operators to implement a mechanical sorting line to recover all recyclable materials (wood, scrap metal, cardboard, etc.) and to respect recovery rates, with the application of penalties if necessary.

The initial objective of 300,000 tonnes will have been exceeded once the first methanisation unit has been put into service in Seine-Saint-Denis (in Romainville/Bobigny), scheduled for 2013.

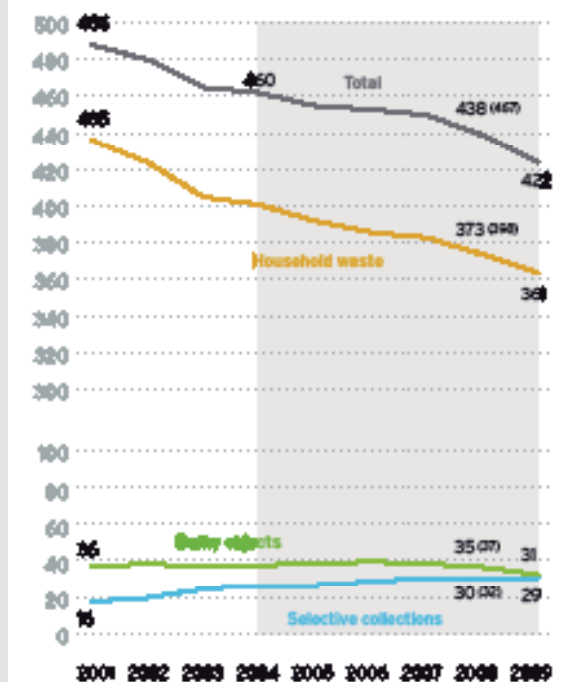
Greater cooperation

Efforts must be continued and amplified to contribute to reaching the regional and national objectives for reducing waste (-7% in household waste in 5 years). To gather opinions, ideas and propositions from the various players, SYCTOM put together a steering committee to draw up the 2010-2014 prevention plan with considerable cooperation.

CHANGE IN WASTE PROCESSED PER PERSON* 2001-2009 in kg/year

Per person, household waste processed by SYCTOM in 2009 totalled 422 kg. This figure is down 15kg compared to 2008 (438 kg/person/year), and 63kg compared to 2001 (486 kg/person/year). The figures in brackets below correspond to the ratios presented in the 2008 annual report before the 2009 census.

The new ratios take into account the results of the last census. As the population has risen sharply since 2001, all of the ratios have fallen significantly.

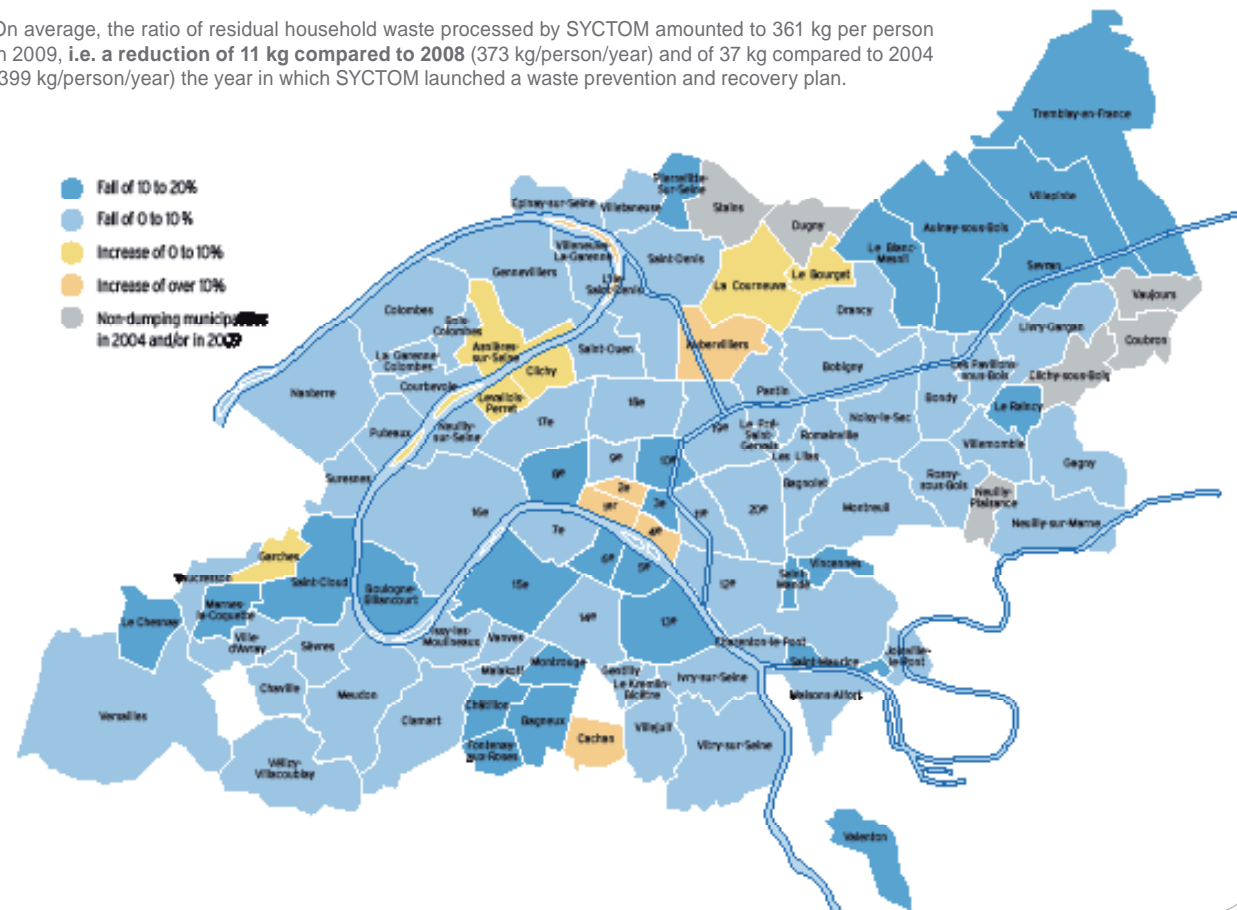


(76 municipalities and 5.45 million inhabitants in 2009).

CHANGE IN RESIDUAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE PER PERSON FROM 2004 TO 2009

in kg/year

On average, the ratio of residual household waste processed by SYCTOM amounted to 361 kg per person in 2009, i.e. a reduction of 11 kg compared to 2008 (373 kg/person/year) and of 37 kg compared to 2004 (399 kg/person/year) the year in which SYCTOM launched a waste prevention and recovery plan.



FINANCIAL AID FOR PREVENTION

4.5 million euros allocated to prevention via TGAP

The general tax on polluting activities (TGAP) aims to have a favourable influence on the behaviour of economic players in terms of the environment. In accordance with the Grenelle law which aims to reduce the quantity of stored or incinerated waste by 15% by 2012, the 2009 finance law significantly increased TGAP for landfill installations and for the first time applied it to incinerators. Its income is partly destined to support the implementation of local prevention plans and programmes via grants given by ADEME. In 2009, TGAP-related expenditure allocated to prevention totalled 4.48 million euros for SYCTOM.

Over the period 2009-2015, this amount is evaluated at 50 million euros for SYCTOM, or the equivalent of the construction of a large selective collection sorting centre in Paris. To extend its capacity to finance projects which comply with the public objectives of waste management, SYCTOM put forward the suggestion to the Secretary of State in charge of ecology of creating a public fund for supporting eco-responsible investment projects: aiming for the diversification of processing methods and the reduction in the environmental impact of household waste.

€10,000 per project to help change behaviours

In 2009, SYCTOM renewed the project tender launched in 2008 to financially support local actions aiming to promote waste reduction at source, with grants of up to €10,000. Its support concerns initiatives which aim to reduce the quantity and the noxiousness of waste thrown into the bin or to develop more responsible methods of consumption.

The projects should be presented by the member local authorities, but they can also be registered by associations, consular chambers, public establishments, housing associations or teaching establishments. In 2009, SYCTOM thereby assisted "Rencontres franco-brésiliennes Déchets et citoyenneté", organised by Plaine Commune in partnership with the association France Libertés, particularly on the topic of recycling and the project "Less waste in the 11th arrondissement" which had been launched in Paris.

Partnership project with the association L'Interloque

After reduction at source, the re-use of objects is one of the best means of limiting waste production. In 2009, SYCTOM worked on creating a partnership with the association L'Interloque, situated in the 18th arrondissement of Paris.

This resourcing-recycling centre extends the lifetime of certain objects by repairing them and selling them at low prices. Involved in the social and solidarity economy, the resourcing-recycling centres are for salvaging, recovering and re-selling used objects as well as being environmental education centres.

They give priority to reduction, re-use, then to recycling waste and promoting awareness amongst the public and school children about the acquisition of behaviours which respect the environment. They also welcome, listen to and help disadvantaged people. They provide training to those who work in trade and recycling and create socially-useful local jobs.

Stepping up the partnership with Emmaüs

In May 2009, SYCTOM signed a new four-year agreement with the charity Emmaüs, with a view to supporting the Emmaüs Avenir recycling and solidarity-economy project. Applicable from 01 January 2010, this agreement builds on a partnership dating from 2001.

For 9 years, SYCTOM has taken care of the waste produced by the Emmaüs communities in its sphere - waste which after sorting cannot be re-used, recycled or recovered - a service it provides free of charge, up to 1,000 tonnes per year.

The new agreement increases this amount to 1,200 tonnes per year for two years. In addition, the objectives of recycling, recovery and the creation of social mobility jobs have been formalised, and the tonnage removed for free over the next two years has been reduced to 900 tonnes/year.

SYCTOM hopes that the amount of overall recovery (re-use and recycling) will reach at least 30% of the deposit received or collected by the volunteers in its sphere.

This partnership falls under the objectives of SYCTOM's waste prevention and recovery plan as well as those for re-use, sorting, and recycling set by the European and national authorities. It also encourages professional integration amongst the most needy as well as the transfer of expertise.

Support for re-use of old clothes

Whilst the textile sector is getting set up, following the principle of the widened responsibility of the producer, SYCTOM continued to provide aid to the associations Le Relais and Ecotextiles until the end of 2009. In order to favour the establishment of drop-off points for used clothing, it has exempted these two organisations from the tonnage fee for the non-recoverable part of textiles collected in the municipalities. This support also favours the development of local micro-businesses based on social integration positions. Le Relais and Ecotextiles have collected some 6,000 tonnes. 88% of the clothing has been reused or recycled, representing 5,300 fewer tonnes to be processed by SYCTOM.

Technical support

Quality of incoming waste and organic recovery

In cooperation with SITOM93, in May 2009 SYCTOM organised a meeting for the technicians of the municipalities of the catchment area of the future organic recovery centre in Romainville, to inform them precisely of the composition of household waste suitable for methanisation and compost - four years before the centre commenced operation. The development of the separate collections for glass and toxic waste from households is necessary to improve the quality of incoming waste, and thereby for the proper functioning of the methanisation procedure and for the quality of the compost.

Response to ADEME's call for applications

Under the implementation of the Grenelle law, ADEME provides aid to municipalities of over 20,000 persons which set up a local waste prevention programme. Depending on the size of the municipality, its financial support amounts to €0.6 to €1.5 per

person. The aim is to reduce the annual quantity of waste produced per person by 25 kg in 5 years, or around 7%. This support is financed thanks to the increase in TGAP determined by the 2009 finance law. It is granted within the framework of a 5 year performance contract, to the municipalities in charge of collection. In 2009, several of SYCTOM's member local authorities already began this initiative, including CA Grand Paris Seine Ouest, CA Val de Bièvre, Ivry-sur-Seine, Les Lilas, Montreuil, Paris 11, Plaine Commune, SEAPFA and Saint-Ouen.

Technical assistance

SYCTOM responded favourably to ADEME's call for applications, as it renewed its prevention plan. It asked to be associated in drawing up the regional prevention plan and in the instruction of the local authorities' local prevention plans within its sphere. It is in fact essential for SYCTOM to have a good knowledge of the actions undertaken in order to draw up its plan and to adapt the waste processing offering. SYCTOM will be aided by SITOM93 and SYELOM to energize the implementation of the local prevention programmes. Regarding Paris and the municipalities in the Yvelines and Val-de-Marne, it put itself forward in the role of initiator, to work with the municipal services to inform and encourage them to implement the waste reduction actions which could fall under the local prevention programme. SYCTOM set itself the objective of all of its member municipalities setting up a local prevention plan, whilst ADEME aims for a rate of 80%. A partnership agreement will be concluded with the Paris region.

Through its partnership with the "Grand prix de l'environnement" which aims to promote actions carried out in local authorities in the Paris region, SYCTOM increases awareness amongst the general public on waste prevention and recovery. During professional meetings such as the "Salon de la nouvelle ville" and the "Salon Espace collectivités", it strengthens its contacts with local officials in the Paris region.



REDESIGN OF THE WEBSITE WWW.SYCTOM-PARIS.FR

SYCTOM has redesigned its website with the aim of making it more attractive and anticipating regulation relative to the accessibility of public sites. The main changes to the website are: simplified and enhanced sections for easier access to information and for faster, more user-friendly navigation; landscape page format to facilitate immediate reading; more modern and welcoming graphics; ergonomics suitable for the disabled (voice technology, variability and size of fonts, etc.); The information published online aims to remain precise and clear for everyone.

Information

New audiences

In 2009, SYCTOM welcomed 1,100 persons during the open days that it organised in its sorting centres in Nanterre and Sevran and in its incineration centres in Saint-Ouen and Ivry-Paris XIII. Furthermore, 4,027 persons discovered SYCTOM's facilities during scheduled visits throughout the year. The number of sorting representatives, municipal waste services technicians or caretakers of buildings – real sources of information - has seen a sharp rise (+8%), representing 40% of all visitors; school groups make up the remaining 60%. Between 2004 and 2009, the number of visitors welcomed in SYCTOM's installations during scheduled visits during the year increased tenfold. In total, with the open days, 5,127 persons were able to visit SYCTOM's facilities. These meetings are key in terms of awareness, as they teach the public how the waste processing installations work. They allow everyone to gain increased awareness of the volume and impact of the production of waste and the importance of sorting at source. Showing people what to do in order to change behaviour is the objective of this transparency initiative. In 2009 the focus was on welcoming journalists and associations (CNIID, FNE, etc.).

MATERIALS RECOVERY

Closing the materials loop

Household waste is a mine of resources. It contains materials – paper, metals, wood, etc. – which can be reintroduced in a production cycle. Recycling household waste has the advantage of reducing the quantity of waste and of preserving natural resources: it saves raw materials, prevents the environmental impact of mineral extraction and generally saves water and energy in production processes. It also creates new activities.

The quantity of the materials recycled depends on the quality of the sorting at the source. Waste deposited in the wrong bins is removed from the materials recovery channel. Downstream it depends on the performance of mechanical sorting techniques in the sorting centres and on market demand.

As nearly half of waste thrown into a standard bin in 2009 is made up of recyclable materials, SYCTOM is strengthening its actions to increase awareness about sorting. SYCTOM has also continued to increase its capacities in terms of materials recovery,

with the construction of Paris' first sorting centre, in the 15th arrondissement, and plans for a second in the 17th arrondissement.

Despite the reduction in sales of secondary materials (-5.20 million euros) which marked the year, it maintained the support for selective collection provided to its member local authorities, in the sum of 20.4 million euros.

Although tonnage entering the sorting, pre-sorting and waste reception centres fell by 5%, as it did in 2008, recyclable materials extracted from this waste fell by only 4%, reaching 211,364 tonnes. This differential is due to the increased efficiency gained in capturing materials, which can reach 90% – with plastics at Isséane for example. Clinkers and other recoverable incineration residue increased by 9,299 tonnes (+3%). In total, waste which was subject to materials recovery represents some 588,000 tonnes (excluding glass), i.e. 25% of the tonnage processed by SYCTOM (compared to 24% in 2008).



Active phase of the sorting centre site in Paris XV

Currently under construction, the selective collection sorting centre in Paris XV is the first of the sorting centres in the city centre planned by SYCTOM to meet the rise in the collection of yellow recycling bins in the capital and to re-balance the distribution of its installations between Paris and the suburbs. With a community logic, aiming to limit road traffic and

reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it will process waste sorted by 350,000 people from part of the 14th and 15th arrondissements, i.e. 15,000 tonnes/year or 20 skips per day.

In 2009, the project entered its very active phase, with the excavation and embankment work and the deep foundations along with the beginning of the construction of the building. The centre is scheduled to be put into operation in the second half of 2010.

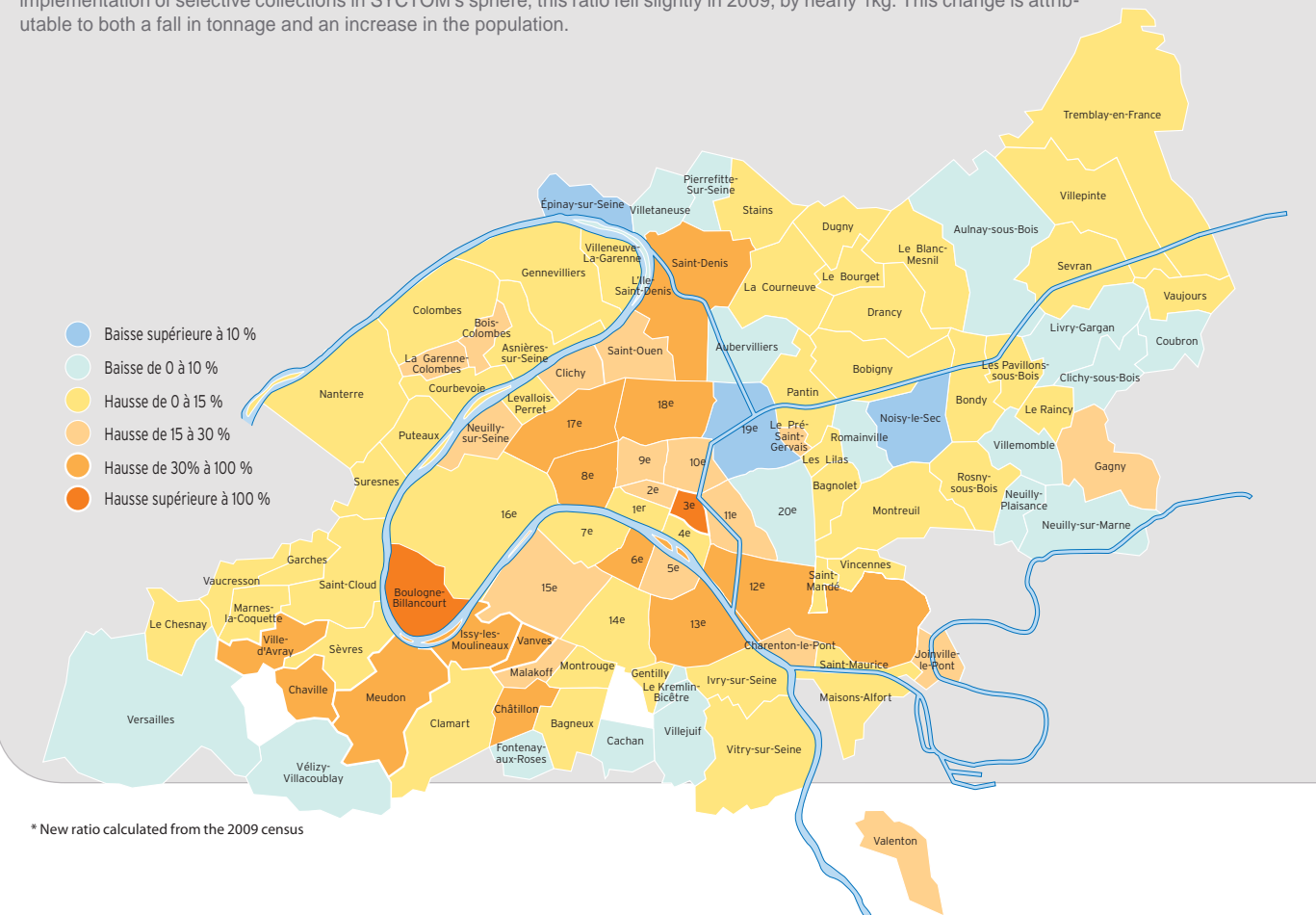


Feasibility studies for the sorting centre in Paris XVII

SYCTOM is considering building a sorting centre with an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes in the 17th arrondissement of Paris to process the selective collections of the population of Paris and the north-western suburbs. In 2009, discussions focused on: the integration of the suction plant in the system for pneumatic waste collection which is to be installed in the Clichy-Batignolles district; the sorting procedure and the logistical organisation of the site; evacuation by railway of newspapers and magazines; and land constraints. These studies will be continued in 2010.

CHANGE IN SELECTIVE COLLECTIONS PER PERSON FROM 2004 TO 2009 in kg/year

On average, the selective collections processed by SYCTOM amounted to 29 kg* per person in 2009, i.e. an increase of 4% compared to 2004, the year in which SYCTOM's waste prevention and recovery plan was launched. For the first time since the implementation of selective collections in SYCTOM's sphere, this ratio fell slightly in 2009, by nearly 1kg. This change is attributable to both a fall in tonnage and an increase in the population.



PACKAGING: IMPROVING THE ECONOMICS OF RECYCLING

With a view to renewing the certification of the eco-organisations in the household packaging sector, in October 2009 SYCTOM sent proposals to Chantal Jouanno, Secretary of State in charge of ecology, for reaching the recycling objective of 75% of household waste by 2012, as set by the Grenelle law. Backed by the exchange with the member local authorities, these discussions aim to develop the financing system for selective collections and household waste packaging, by giving a further sense of responsibility to the producers.

As natural resources are becoming ever rarer, it advocated a revolution in the subject, by indicating three areas of progress: effective eco-design; clearer, more efficient, more responsible information for the consumer; and balanced governance of the eco-organisations.

Bonuses for eco-design

SYCTOM underlined the imperative need to encourage manufacturers to develop eco-design through their eco-contribution, not only to favour recycling but also to reduce the quantity and noxiousness of waste.

A more informed consumer

To facilitate the choice of the consumer and to allow them to become eco-responsible, SYCTOM suggested replacing the "green point" which indicates only the financial contribution of the producer, by a clear and simple visual system, certifying recyclability and if applicable possible danger. It also suggested harmonising the colours of the bins and the sorting information. It considers that the role of the sorting representatives could be widened, with them becoming waste representatives, at the service of the residents. This function should be financed entirely by the different eco-organisations following a simple procedure.

Extended governance

SYCTOM suggested that the local authorities be represented at the board of directors of the eco-organisations. It would also be wise to ensure, via audits, that the cost of collecting and processing packaging be covered up to 80% by the local authorities, in accordance with the regulations set by the Grenelle law. Governance should guarantee that the mission entrusted to the eco-organisations, and which is of general interest to the public, is effectively carried out.

HQE – HIGH ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The industrial premises with which SYCTOM is equipping itself are designed following HQE criteria.

The installations are studied to improve the working conditions of the operating agents, in terms of hygiene, quality of air and professional comfort (physical, thermal, visual, acoustic, odours).

In order to conserve natural resources, recyclable materials are favoured for construction. They are also systematically integrated in energy management projects (controlling energy consumption, using renewable energies) and the control of water consumption (recovering and reusing rainwater, measures for saving drinking water).

The future multi-channel processing centre in Romainville and the river platform in Bobigny have been chosen as pilot sites for the establishment of HQE certification for industrial buildings processing household waste.

Isséane: studies into increasing sorting capacities

In 2009 the Isséane sorting centre in Issy-les-Moulineaux processed 17,000 tonnes of selective collections. Faced with increased processing requirements, studies have focused on how to optimise its organisation with the operating company. A third team of operators was put in place on 01 January 2010, allowing the centre to process 22,000 tonnes of waste per year, i.e. 30% more than in 2009. It will thereby be possible to continue ensuring a local service for all the municipalities of the centre's catchment zone. This solution was taken before areas initially dedicated to processing bulky waste were allocated to the selective collection sorting centre; this being necessary to deal with future requirements.

Drop in sales of secondary materials

In 2009, the collapse in demand for raw materials due to the economic crisis impacted the volumes and sales prices of materials from SYCTOM's sorting centres and incineration units.

This resulted in a reduction in income of 5.2 million euros. The existence of a contractually guaranteed minimum price for the recovery of newspapers and magazines ensured nearly 60% of income from selective collections, instead of 45% in 2008.

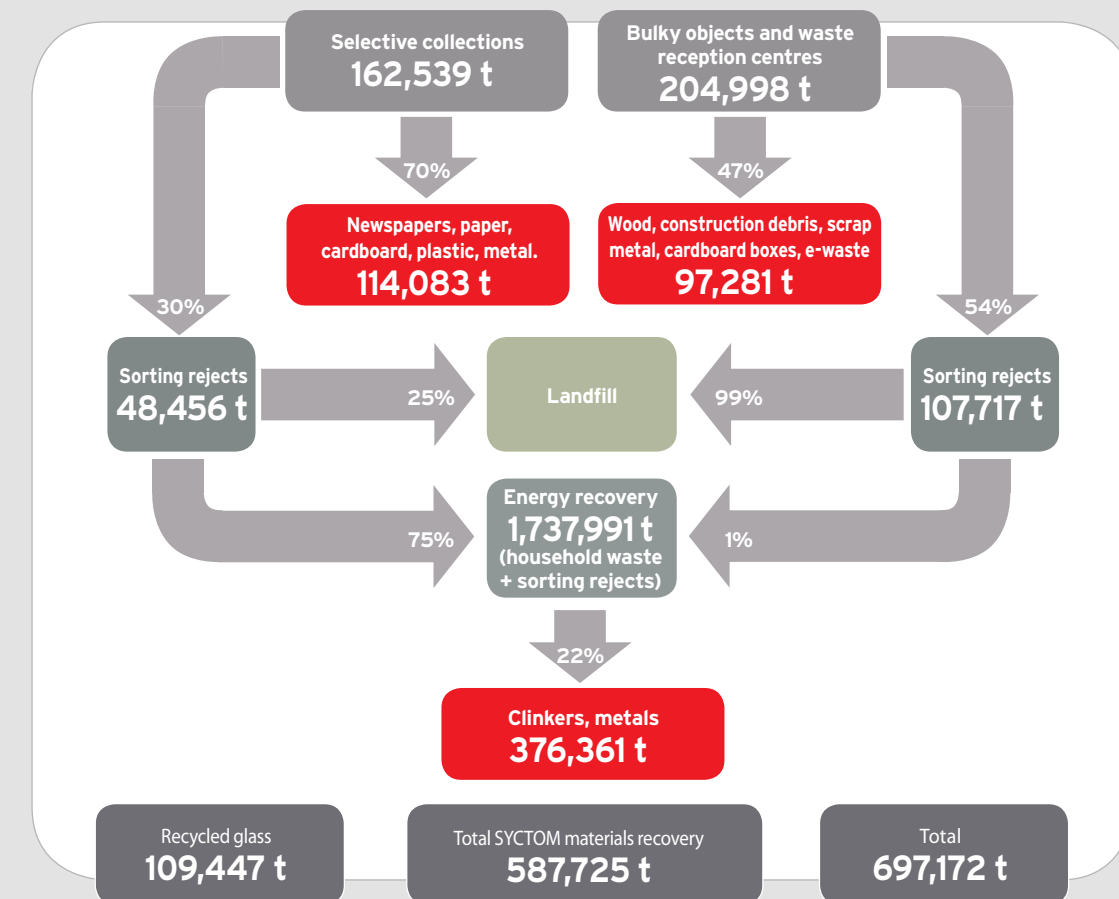
Support for developing selective collections

SYCTOM renewed the financial support which it provides, for a total of €100,000, to actions carried out to increase the quantity and quality of selective collections in the municipalities of its sphere, where volumes collected per person are the lowest. This financial aid is on top of that which it grants to all of its member local authorities, of €125.89 per tonne of selective collections entering its processing centres, i.e. a total sum of 20.5 million euros.

In total,
28% of waste
processed
by SYCTOM
results in
materials
recovery.

FIND OUT MORE
PAGE 44
Map of installations

MATERIALS RECOVERY CHANNELS



Selective collections

After having been sorted by households and placed together in the relevant bin (usually the yellow bin), newspapers, magazines, cardboard packaging, plastic bottles, food cartons, metal food tins and cans are sorted once more by SYCTOM.

At the entrance to the sorting centres, quality control is carried out. If the content of the skips contains too much undesirable waste (household waste, soiled materials, etc.), it is not sorted but sent to an energy recovery landfill centre. This represents 7% of the quantities collected (12,000 tonnes in 2009). This is known as "reclassification". Furthermore, the municipality will be applied the tariff for the cost of processing household waste, which is less favourable than that for selective collections.

The waste arriving in the centres is sorted mechanically and manually. That which is recyclable – 70% – is separated according to material (cardboard, paper, types of plastic, steel, aluminium, etc.) and compacted in the form of "balls" before being transported to the industrials (paper or steel workers, etc.). The remaining 30% is sent to an energy recovery

or landfill centre. This is waste which has mistakenly been placed in the collection bin (plastic bags and film, blisters, plastic containers etc.) or which does not correspond to industrials' recovery criteria (soiled paper, for example) or which the machines cannot sort (objects which are too small or interlocked, etc.). These are known as "sorting rejects".

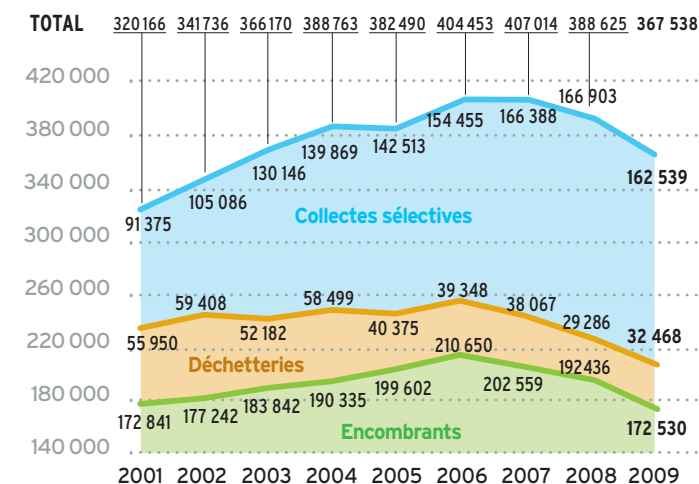
Bulky objects

Bulky objects (broken or used furniture, mattresses, large cardboard boxes, etc.) and construction debris is pre-sorted in SYCTOM centres before being transported to specialised centres. After this second sorting, 47% is then sent to dedicated recycling channels, i.e. 2 percentage points more than in 2008.

The presence of e-waste which does not correspond to the recovery criteria of the sectors partly explains the high rate of refusals. The remaining 53% is essentially sent to the landfill centres.

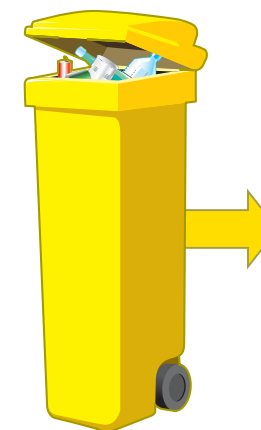
Incineration residue is also recycled. Metals are delivered to the metal industry for the production of new alloys. After processing in specialised centres, clinkers are used as ballast by the civil works sector.

CHANGE IN COLLECTIONS SENT FOR MATERIALS RECOVERY



From 2001 to 2009, the volume of waste arriving in the selective collection centres, bulky objects pre-sorting centres and waste reception centres in SYCTOM's sphere grew by 13%. Given the economic recession, it fell 5% in 2009 compared to 2008, but with varying changes. Selective collections fell by 3% (-4,364 tonnes), tonnage of bulky objects by 10% (-19,906 tonnes) and waste deposited in waste reception centres increased by 10% (+2,986 tonnes).

BREAKDOWN OF MATERIALS FROM SELECTIVE COLLECTION BINS



A second life for recyclable materials

- ➔ Around 50kg of recycled steel can make 1 supermarket trolley.
- ➔ Around 2kg of recycled aluminium can make 1 children's scooter.
- ➔ 4 food cartons (40g) can make 1 roll of toilet paper.
- ➔ 3 cereal boxes (242g) can make 1 shoe box.
- ➔ 100kg of recycled paper can make over 550 newspapers.
- ➔ 12 recycled soft drinks bottles can make 1 pillowcase.
- ➔ 67 recycled water bottles can make 1 double quilt.
- ➔ 11 recycled milk bottles can make 1 watering can.

Newspapers / magazines
62,887 tonnes
or 38.68%

Cardboard packaging
(including food cartons)
31,105 tonnes
or 19.14%

Plastic packaging
8,805 tonnes
or 5.42%

Other paper and cardboard
8,251 tonnes
or 5.08%

Steel and aluminium tins
2,666 tonnes
or 1.64%

Small electrical goods
284 tonnes
or 0.17%

Glass
98 tonnes
or 0.06%

Sorting rejects
48,456 tonnes
or 29.81%

RECOVERY OF ENERGY AND ORGANIC MATTER

Recycling waste according to its type

The highlight of the year, the public hearing on the project to transform the centre in Ivry-Paris XIII, was proof of SYCTOM's efforts to open up its activities even further towards society and its willingness to diversify its waste recovery methods, by reducing the amount of incineration and increasing materials and organic recycling.

Incineration is recognised by the European directive of 2008 relative to waste as a recovery operation insofar as it reaches a high energy yield; the Grenelle law recognised its place as a method of waste processing and energy production. **It saves natural resources**, as household waste is used instead of fossil fuels to feed urban electric or heating networks. It thereby also avoids greenhouse gas emissions: for the same energy value produced, the quantities of fossil CO2 emitted by incinerated household waste are respectively lower than 55% and 40% of those emitted by coal and fuel oil⁽¹⁾.

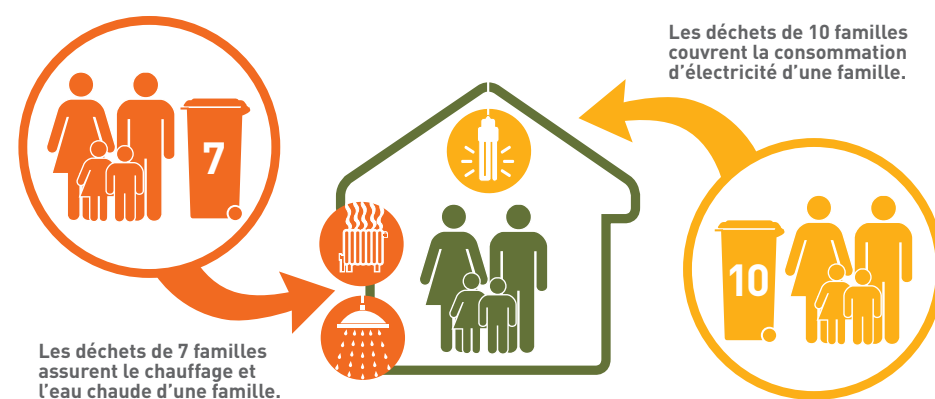
Using up little space, the combustion of waste is particularly interesting in towns and cities. It also has the advantage of significantly reducing its quantity: residual waste accounts for only 2% of tonnage entering the SYCTOM energy recovery units, and clinkers, which account for 22%, are recovered.

Organic material makes up nearly 60% of residual household waste (bio-waste, soiled paper and cardboard and sanitary textiles), **SYCTOM favours organic recovery** in its investment projects in Ivry-Paris XIII and in Seine-Saint-Denis. The implementation of procedures for methanisation and composting will allow it to produce energy and to return organic matter to the earth.

In 2009, 1,737,991 tonnes of waste were converted into energy which, after deducting incineration residue having been subject to materials recovery⁽²⁾, represents 58% of tonnage processed by SYCTOM. Despite the upgrading of the Isséane unit, the volumes incinerated have stabilised.

(1) Source: Amorce.

(2) 376,361 tonnes of clinkers and metals, accounted for as materials recovery.



SYCTOM'S WASTE: A SOURCE OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

- 1,737,991 tonnes of household waste incinerated
- > heating consumption for 320,000 housing equivalents⁽³⁾
- > consumption of 320,000 equivalent tonnes of oil prevented, i.e. 6,400 collective heaters with gas or fuel oil;
- > coverage of 45% of the needs of the CPCU's network

(3) Model home of 80m² occupied by 4 persons in a collective building built between 1995 and 2000. Taking into account the 2005 energy review of the HWIUs, as published in PREDMA, i.e. 8 MWh/year per housing equivalent.

IVRY -PARIS XIII: PUBLIC HEARING ON THE ORGANIC AND ENERGY RECOVERY PROJECT

The current household waste processing centre in Ivry-Paris XIII consists of an incineration unit with energy recovery, a selective collection sorting centre and a waste reception centre. Built in 1969 and renovated in 1997, it is coming to the end of its operational life.

The centre is going to be transformed into an organic and energy recovery centre with mechanical sorting, methanisation and composting equipment, alongside an incineration unit, with a total processing capacity of 600,000 tonnes. The selective collection sorting centre will be relocated in the 12th arrondissement of Paris as part of a development operation, and the waste reception centre is being rebuilt by Ivry-sur-Seine in another district.

A project for a sustainable town

The project aims to anticipate the necessary reduction in waste by reducing the site's processing capacity by 20% and to diversify processing methods, reducing the volume of waste incinerated by around 50%.

This is part of an ongoing project for a sustainable town: by recycling biodegradable waste into compost, in accordance with standard NFU 44 051, by the production of local alternative energy, thereby saving fossil fuels, by the position of Ivry-sur-Seine which offers the best ecological assessment of the various scenarios envisaged and by the development of an alternative to road transport. With an estimated total of between €737 million and €787 million excluding tax, this investment is scheduled for 2014-2023.

The debate

From 4 September to 28th December 2009, the debate gave rise to 9 public meetings, 3 working group meetings and 3 site visits. The meetings organised by

the Special public hearings committee (CPDP) brought together nearly 1000 participants and 52 speakers, experts and professionals. The website of the debate recorded 280 questions, 15 sets of written contributions from the participants and 170 articles and commentaries. The assessment made on 19th February 2010 by the National public hearings committee (CNDP) specifies that all the technical, sanitary, environmental, social and town-planning aspects likely to be broached already have been during the four months of discussion and exchange.

The lessons learned from the debate

SYCTOM, however, noted a considerable consensus from all participants on waste prevention. Although this aspect of the project received several propositions, no alternative project was pitted against it. Confronted with the absence of the general public during these meetings, particular attention will be given to the methods which will allow the public to have its voice heard. Although the speeches highlighted the differences in approach and objections, the debate did not allow the points of view to come together. Its very traditional approach should therefore be submitted for evaluation and compared to other forms of participative democracy such as citizens' juries or consensus conferences.

SYCTOM'S decision

SYCTOM's representatives met on 12th May 2010 and unanimously determined the methods for continuing the project. The commitments made during the hearing in terms of prevention of reversibility and cooperation were confirmed. A committee of partners bringing together representatives, associations and others, was put together and met for the first time on 14th April 2010. The cooperation which will begin in June 2010 will be organised under the aegis of a guarantor.

ENSURING CONTINUITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN IVRY-PARIS XIII

In 2009, SYCTOM undertook a programme of works on the equipment of the current household waste incineration unit in Ivry-Paris XIII. Spread out over 3 years (2009-2010-2011) and totalling 87 million euros including tax, these investments will extend its operating lifetime, with improved reliability and security and at a controlled cost, until the new unit comes into service, which will be staggered between 2018 and 2022. Furthermore, two calls for tender were launched for the operation of the centre, with operating contracts for the incineration unit on the one hand, and the sorting centre and waste reception centre on the other; these will expire at the end of 2010.

Upgrading Isséane

After starting up at the end of 2007, the incineration unit with energy recovery of the multi-channel centre Isséane has operated at almost 90% capacity.

Owing to a defect in the refractory material inside the furnaces, the incineration unit had to be closed down twice in August.

In Saint-Ouen, reminder of SYCTOM's sanitary commitments

The project to develop an eco-district on the docks of Saint-Ouen, an area of 100 hectares of industrial wasteland next to one of SYCTOM's three energy recovery units, has aroused questions regarding the relevance of building housing close to a waste incinerator. In 2009, SYCTOM worked hard to explain

how its installation operates along with all the measures which are taken to limit and control atmospheric emissions and to monitor any fallout in the environment. It was involved in the public meeting organised on 24th April by the town of Saint-Ouen on the question of waste incineration and its sanitary impacts. SYCTOM organised a visit to the unit on 18th May for those who responded favourably to its proposition on 24th April. It also participated in the meetings of the Citizens' Committee for monitoring and information on the Saint-Ouen incineration centre with energy recovery, set up by the municipality from 25th June.

CONTROLLING ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

The atmospheric emissions of SYCTOM's incineration units with energy recovery are controlled both by the operator (self-monitoring) and by external laboratories; these controls are not only regulatory but form part of SYCTOM's quality control process.

Analysing waste

>Throughout the year, the operator controls the pollutant content in the smoke in the chimneys. It carries out real-time analysis of the particles, nitrogen oxides, acid gases, carbon monoxides and organic carbons (TOC); it continuously takes samples of the dioxins and furans which it then sends for analysis to an external laboratory once a month. The analysis data is sent to the inter-departmental technical inspection department of installations of the police headquarters (STIIC, equivalent to the DRIRE for Paris and its region) in the form of a daily summary and/or a monthly overview, depending on the type of pollutant. The STIIC can also carry out spot checks.

>Twice a year for Ivry-Paris XIII and Saint-Ouen and four times a year for Isséane, the operator has to call upon a State-approved laboratory for a spot check on certain pollutants, in accordance with regulations (the continuously checked pollutants, dioxins, furans, heavy metals and hydrofluoric acid).

>Twice a year in addition to the regulatory controls, SYCTOM uses a State-approved laboratory to analyse the pollutants listed in the regulation. Furthermore, it has set up a system for the continuous sampling of dioxins/furans on its sites; the Saint-Ouen unit was equipped at the end of 2009.

As well as being sent to the STIIC, all of this data is communicated to the reception municipalities and residents of the centres, to the local commission for information and monitoring (CLIS) and to the committee for monitoring the environmental quality

guidelines. It is also available in the public information file provided each year to the prefecture and can be consulted on the website.

To facilitate access to the environmental monitoring results of its incineration units with energy recovery for the general public, SYCTOM is envisaging drawing up a simplified indicator which will be accessible from the homepage of the website www.syctom-paris.fr.

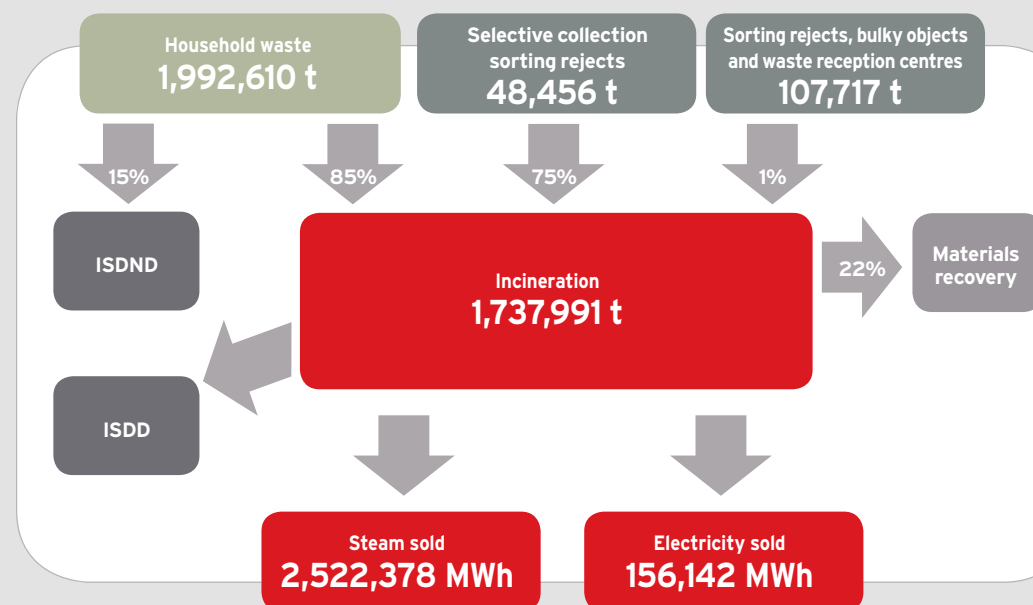
Monitoring fallout

The impact on the environment of atmospheric emissions of dioxins/furans and heavy metals is also the subject of a regulatory monitoring programme. Owen-type gauges – which collect rainwater – are installed twice a year at places where plumes of smoke fallout are supposed to be the greatest and on key points to measure the degree of pollution near the incineration units. The positioning of the gauges was determined using a mathematic model. This programme follows the method recommended by INERIS*.

In parallel to this regulatory monitoring, SYCTOM carries out one-off bio-monitoring campaigns to improve knowledge of the sanitary and environmental impact of its installations. External laboratories measure the impregnation of dioxins/furans and heavy metals in moss and lichen removed from their environment. This monitoring programme aims in particular to compare the monitoring methods – gauges and bio-monitoring. No specific impact of SYCTOM's incineration units has been brought to light on these three sites through these campaigns.

* National institute for industrial environment and risks

ENERGY RECOVERY CHANNELS



The steam produced by the incineration of the waste is sold to the CPCU (Paris urban heating company). Sent by underground pipes to buildings served by the CPCU, it is transformed into hot water to feed radiators and heat water. The electricity produced is partly used to operate the sites and partly sold to EDF. The sale of steam and electricity reached 43.15 million euros in 2009.

In total, 74% of waste incinerated by SYCTOM results in energy recovery.

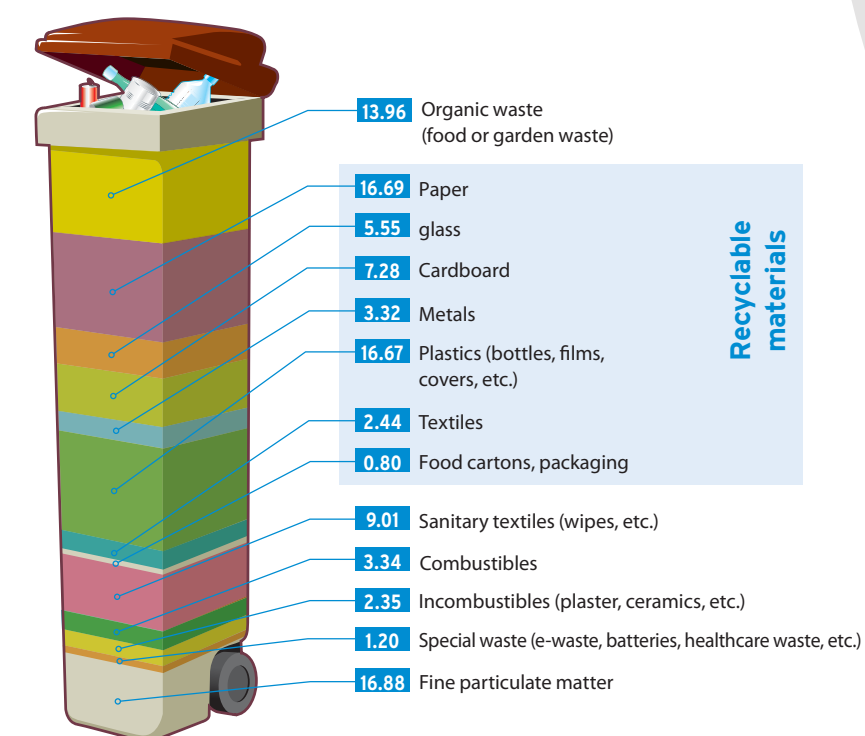
FIND OUT MORE

PAGE 46

Map of installations

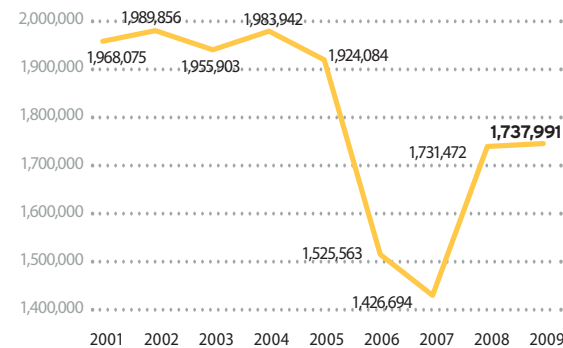
BREAKDOWN OF A RESIDUAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE BIN in %

Despite the effort made by the population to sort their waste, there is still a significant amount of recyclable materials in the residual household waste bin (paper, cardboard, plastics, metals, textiles and glass). This amount has been constantly falling since 2001, from 52.8% in 2008 to 52.7% in 2009. This stagnation has prompted SYCTOM to continue and strengthen its communication campaigns so that households sort their waste at source more carefully. Paper and plastic alone represents nearly half of the quantity of recyclable waste in the standard bin. The amount of organic household waste (bio-waste, paper, cardboard and sanitary textiles, fine particulate matter) totals 62.7% compared to 63.78% in 2008.



CHANGE IN INCINERATED WASTE

In tonnes/year



In 2009, the quantities of waste processed by SYCTOM fell by 68,648 tonnes.

However, tonnage of incinerated waste was practically stable in 2009, as SYCTOM chose to reduce the amount of waste stored (-64,806).

Progressing towards organic recovery in Seine-Saint-Denis

With the task of designing, building and operating the future multi-channel centre in Romainville and a river platform on the Ourcq canal in Bobigny, in 2009, the group Urbaser/Valorga/S'pace began the project to dig a tunnel under the former RN3 road to link the two sites. The studies and administrative procedures were carried out in parallel to build a sorting-methanisation unit for residual household waste (315,000 tonnes/year), a selective collection sorting unit (30,000 tonnes/year) and a pre-sorting unit for bulky objects (60,000 tonnes/year). Works are due to begin in 2010, with handover scheduled for 2013. After mechanical sorting, the organic part will be recovered as bio-gas and quality compost (standard NFU 44 051), thus reducing tonnage of waste incinerated or sent to the landfill centre.

In addition, a study has been launched for the project to build a sorting-methanisation centre in Blanc-Mesnil/Aulnay sous-Bois in cooperation with SIAPP (Syndicat interdépartemental d'assainissement de l'agglomération parisienne). As the consultation procedure for its design and construction was declared unproductive due to the level of prices of offers received, it is necessary to study solutions which are acceptable from a financial point of view, whilst complying with SYCTOM's general guidelines.

In cooperation with SITOM93, SYCTOM will in particular strengthen its prevention campaigns in the municipalities of the catchment areas of these units, to guarantee quality compost when they are put into operation (notably by developing sorting at source for glass and dangerous waste from households).

METHANISATION: ORGANIC PROCESSING

Methanisation reproduces the decomposition cycle of plant waste by intensifying it. It provides a double recovery of biodegradable waste (food waste and green waste, non-recyclable paper and cardboard, sanitary textiles):

- in energy: the biogas released during fermentation is recovered to be transformed into heat, electricity, bio-fuel or distributed into the natural gas network;
- in compost: methanisation waste (fermentation residue) is stabilised to create a clean organic product to enrich the soil with humus.

Launch of a study on bio-waste

SYCTOM's future methanisation units could receive household bio-waste collected in a specific manner by its member local authorities. This system could be implemented if deposits of bio-waste are sufficient. Furthermore, the Chairman of SYCTOM invited the local authorities to implement separate collections of bio-waste in 2009.

SYCTOM then launched a study to identify the main sources of bio-waste (food markets, school canteens, cafeterias, etc.) and to assess the quantities they produce.

LANDFILL

Reducing the amount of waste buried

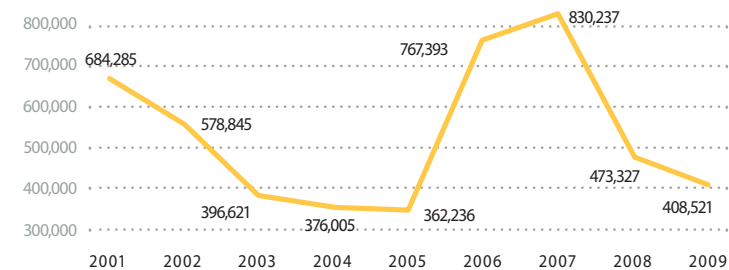
In accordance with the hierarchy of processing methods set by the 2009 waste directive and in respect of a community logic, **SYCTOM only stores waste as a last resort**: waste which it cannot recover as energy due to insufficient incineration capacities and residual waste, i.e. that for which there are currently no viable recovery solutions in technical, economic or environmental terms. Belonging to this category are smoke-scrubbing residues from incineration (REFIOM) and waste whose recyclable material has already been extracted (mainly sorting rejects from bulky object collections).

Exercising its public service mission in a very dense urban zone, SYCTOM does not have any landfill installations for dangerous or non-dangerous waste (ISDD or ISDND). It uses private sites outside its scope of intervention and which, certified in accordance with ISO 14,001, present guarantees in terms of controlling environmental risks. In order to contribute to reaching the objectives of the regional project for the elimination of household and associated waste (PREDMA) relative to landfill (-35% waste buried by 2019), in 2009, SYCTOM requested that sorting rejects from the selective collections processed in the private centres which it uses be recovered in its incineration centres rather than stored.

In 2009, the quantities of waste buried in ISDND fell by 68,648 tonnes, which practically corresponds to the overall reduction in waste processed by SYCTOM, i.e. 68,548 tonnes.

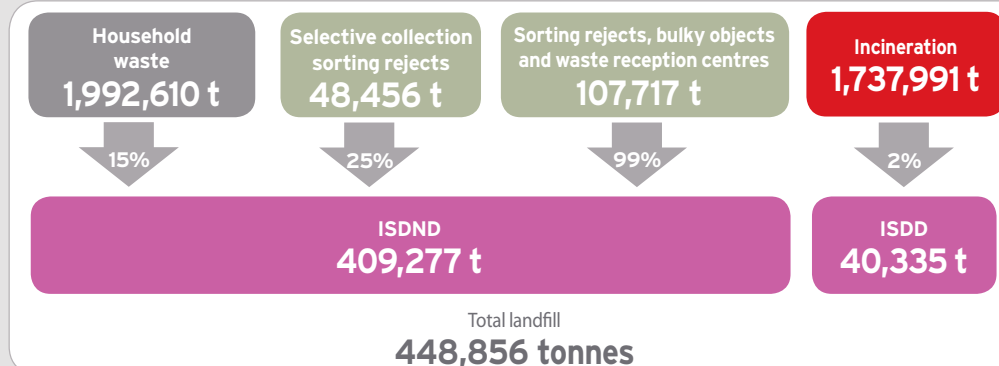
CHANGE IN WASTE STORED IN ISDND

In tonnes/year



The buried tonnage in the landfill installations for non-dangerous waste fell by 14% in 2009 (-64,806 tonnes). This fall is due to several factors: the fall in tonnage collected, the upgrading of Isséane which incinerated 410,000 tonnes of household waste, the energy recovery of 75% of sorting rejects from selective collections, compared to 66% in 2008. The functioning at full capacity of Isséane's incineration unit will allow a further reduction of 50,000 tonnes of residual waste and enable it to go down beyond its lowest landfill level, corresponding to the year 2005.

LANDFILL CHANNELS



Residual household waste and sorting rejects, which cannot be recovered into energy due to lack of capacity, are stored in the ISDND, reserved for non-dangerous waste. These installations meet strict regulations in terms of the waterproofness of the sub-soil, the recovery of biogas and leachates, the drainage of rainwater and the monitoring of the quality of the groundwater level. Ash and smoke-scrubbing residues from household waste incineration plants (REFIOM) concentrate the pollutants contained in the waste or generated during combustion. They are processed to make them inert before being buried in a site for dangerous waste. They are stocked in waterproof cells which are filed to ensure their traceability. Furthermore, 22,878 tonnes of construction debris was deposited in landfill centres reserved for inert waste.

Overall, 19% of waste processed by SYCTOM is deposited in the ISDD and ISDND.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT

The river transport of bales of newspapers and magazines from SYCTOM's sorting centres in Nanterre and Gennevilliers, to the Chapelle Darblay site near Rouen, which manufactures newspaper, increased from 38,000 tonnes in 2008 to nearly 53,000 tonnes in 2009, i.e. 84% of paper processed by SYCTOM. This corresponded to 1,650 fewer lorries on the roads.

Promoting waterways

The rebalancing of methods of transport is part of the guidelines of the European transport policy and the Grenelle law to limit nuisance related to road traffic: greenhouse gases, atmospheric and sound pollution, congestion, accident risks. PREDMA is also planning on using waterways and railways to a greater extent for the transport of waste.

Since 1995, SYCTOM has made developing alternatives to road transport one of its **strategic priorities, to contribute to the fight against climate change**. It has set itself the objective of transporting by railway or waterway 90% of its outflows by 2013, which will prevent the circulation of 40,000 lorries per year. To install its equipment, in the same way as it chooses its industrial partners, it takes into account the possibility of using soft methods.

In 2009, recyclable waste or material transported by barge increased by 40%, increasing from 252,636 tonnes to 354,237 tonnes. In this way, 31% of tonnage is evacuated by alternative methods of transport, compared to 24% in 2008.

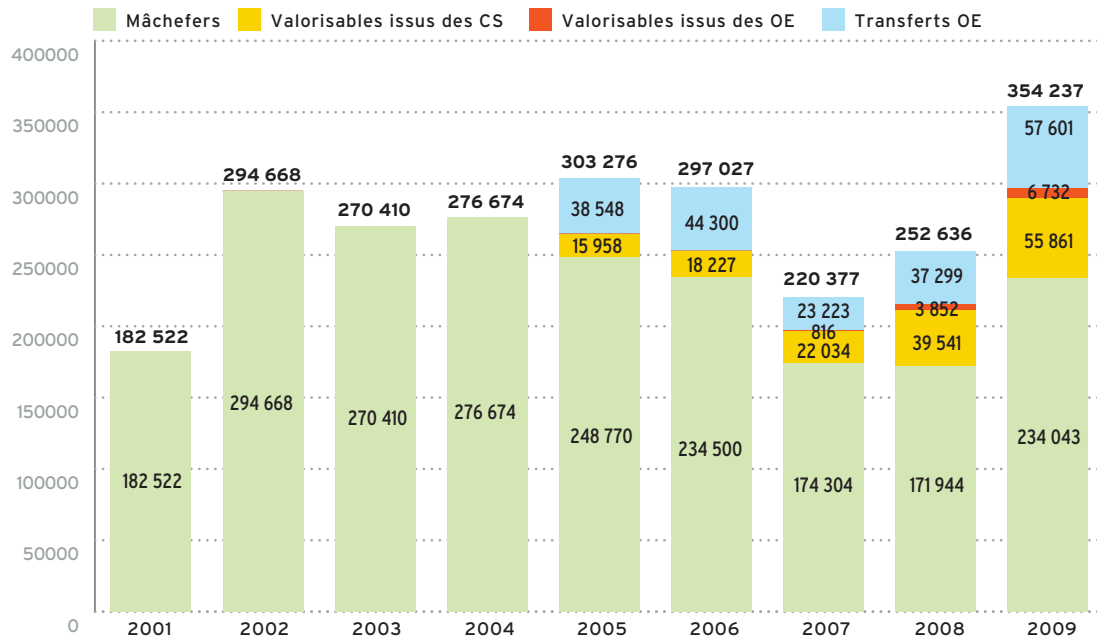
The efforts carried out with UPM Kymmene Chapelle Darblay to transport newspapers and magazines by waterway were rewarded by the jury's special prize of the Grand prix de l'environnement, in partnership with the autonomous port of Paris. The project developed with SITA and Paprec to transport recyclable plastic bottles by barge is also exemplary. SYCTOM has also continued its discussions with the autonomous port of Paris to make the cost of the river transport of waste more attractive.



Balls of plastic bottles transported by water

Situated within the autonomous port of Paris in Limay (78), the France Plastiques Recyclage PET bottle recycling unit was inaugurated in June 2009. It produces PET granules for the fabrication of bottles. This unit was created by the subsidiary of SITA France and PAPREC to meet SYCTOM's longstanding concern, to develop a PET bottle recovery sector in the Paris region, on a site which can be reached by waterways. SYCTOM will transport the plastic bottles by barge, from the port of Gennevilliers, amounting to some 5,000 to 10,000 tonnes per year, thereby preventing 300 to 600 lorries.

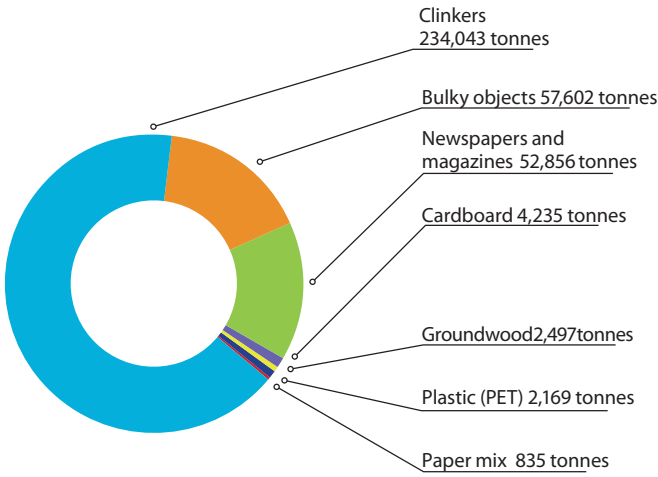
CHANGE IN ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS



In 2009, the 40% increase of tonnage evacuated by waterway is predominantly attributable to:

- the increase in river traffic initiated in 2008 (transport of clinkers from Saint-Ouen and evacuation of newspapers and magazines),
- the launch of the transfer of bulky objects between Ivry and the Claye-Souilly sorting centre, and to a lesser extent the dispatch of bales of PET bottles to the Limay unit.

BREAKDOWN OF RIVER TRANSPORT BY MATERIAL



Or 354,237 tonnes of materials evacuated by barge

MANAGING AND ANTICIPATING

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT

The economic crisis which marked the year 2009 resulted in a reduction of 13 million euros of operating charges for SYCTOM, due to the cumulated reduction in quantities of waste to be processed and operating costs (as contracts were indexed on inflation, the growth rate and raw materials prices). This change more than compensated for the fall in income from the sale of materials (-5.2 million euros).

Against the backdrop of the recession, SYCTOM has continued to control its expenditure. Negotiations conducted when renewing its operating contracts, for the sorting of waste in particular, generated savings of 2 million euros.

Equipment expenditure slowed down after a period of intense investment, with the Isséane site reaching its end and future large projects being in the research phase (methanisation units in Seine-Saint-Denis and project to transform the centre in Ivry-Paris XIII).

Benefitting from favourable economic effects, SYCTOM was able to **anticipate and manage** its 2009 budget, allowing it to increase its share of self-financing and for the first time since 2002, reduce the amount of its debt. SYCTOM was also able to top up the provision constituted in 2008, in the sum of 13.9 million euros, to control any additional costs or in the event of any hazards – possible charges related to works, fluctuations in the sales price of materials, upward revision of contracts, etc.

With a net operating profit of 22 million euros, SYCTOM has restored its investment capacities and can face the future serenely.

€310.2
million
SYCTOM's
operating
expenditure

85%
Share of fees
in operating
income*

2%
Share of payroll
in operating
expenditure

-10%
Reduction
of the amount
of operating
contracts

€20.4
million
Amount of SYCTOM's
contribution
to selection
collection

-34%
on income
from sale
of materials

*excluding exceptional charges.

BUDGET

Fees:
85% of operating income

In 2009, fees amounted to €7.14 per person (compared to €7.07 in 2008) and to €96.83 per tonne deposited (compared to €90.07) – the contribution of each municipality is calculated pro rata to its population and the quantity of waste it provides to SYCTOM.

Income from fees in 2008 amounts to €257.63 million compared to €257.63 million in 2009, representing a significant effort. To ease the municipalities' cash flows, SYCTOM passed on the reduction of tonnage onto their 2009 monthly fee deposit from June.

The income from the fee covered 85% of SYCTOM's operating income excluding exceptional elements, that is a proportion comparable to the previous year (86%).

Sale of products: -2%

Almost stable in 2009 (- 0.5 million euros), the change in the sale of products was varied.

Thanks to the upgrading of the incineration unit with energy recovery, Isséane, the sale of steam and electricity has generated an increase in income of 4.5 million euros. Total income from energy recovery amounted to 43.15 million euros.

With the economic recession and the global fall in raw materials prices, income from the sale of recyclable materials from sorting and the

incineration of waste fell by 5.2 million euros, from 15.1 million euros in 2008 to 9.9 million euros in 2009. However, this reduction was curbed by the existence of contractual minimum prices for the recovery of old paper.

Support for eco-organisations: +7%

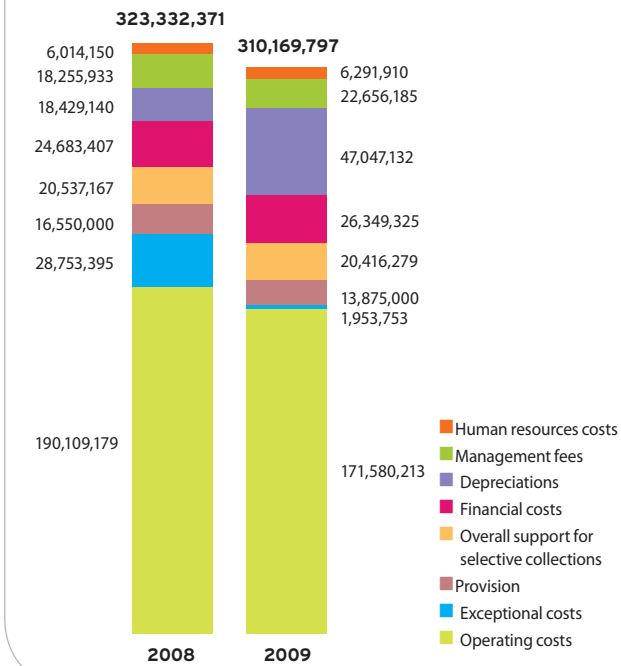
Support for the eco-organisations, principally Éco-Emballages and Éco Folio, rose from 18 million euros in 2008 to 19.32 million euros in 2009, despite the fall in tonnage. This change is due to the application of greater support per tonne thanks to the increase in recyclable household packaging, in accordance with minimum technical specifications.

Operating expenditure: -10%

The reduction in tonnage processed by SYCTOM in a context of economic recession and controlled cost management explain the fall of nearly 10% of operating charges, from 190 million euros in 2008 to 172 million euros in 2009. This controlled management was all the more necessary as SYCTOM had to face up to an increase of 3.9 million euros of TGAP tax.

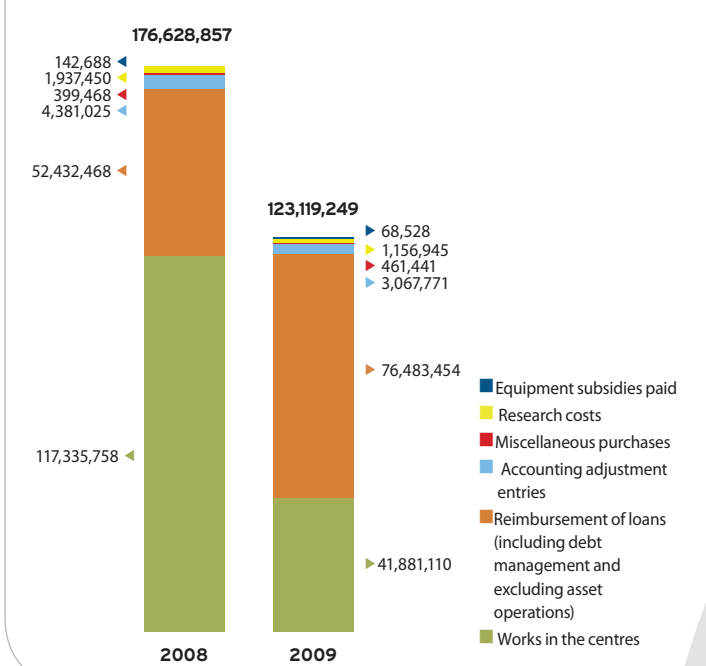
OPERATING EXPENDITURE

In euros incl. tax



INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

In euros incl. tax



OPERATING INCOME

In euros incl. tax

Administrative account	2008	2009
Contributions from member local authorities	257,627,604	273,232,705
Allocations, subsidies (including Eco-Emballages and Eco-Folio) and contributions	18,002,622	19 323,631
Other income from current management (including marketing of products + production + other)	24,429,618	22,154,261
Reversals of provisions	-	-
Exceptional income and other	29,953,768	10,876,964
Result N+1	247,854	6,929,094
Total operating income	330,261,465	332,516,655

INVESTMENT INCOME

In euros incl. tax

Administrative account	2008	2009
Loans, including debt management and excluding asset operations	126,946,943	62,500,000
Subsidies	4,745,294	230,333
VAT compensation fund	20,267,972	15,189,792
Depreciation of assets + costs to be spread	18,440,031	47,047,132
Provision	-	-
Other accounting adjustment entries and contributions for third parties	1,034,991	578,804
Reserves and result N-1	13,227,416	8,033,790
Total investment income	184,662,647	133,579,851

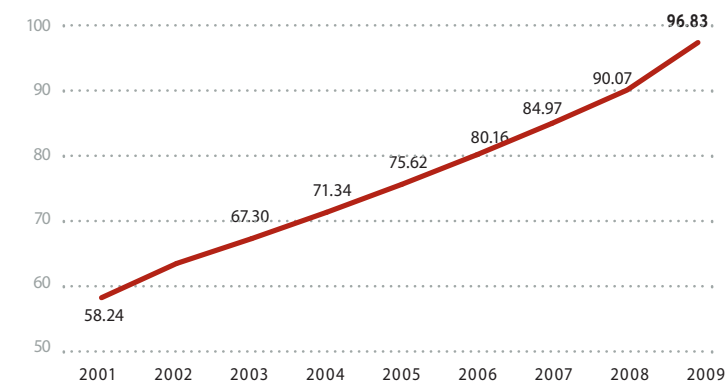
INVESTMENT PROGRAMME PER SITE

In €m excl. tax

Site	Type of programme	Operating period	Work financed in 2008	Work financed in 2009	Total investment
Isséane	Processing centre (including land)	1998-2010	71.54	12.68	600.99
Saint-Ouen	Smoke-scrubbing	2001-2009	0.33	0.07	40.02
Ivry-Paris XIII	Smoke-scrubbing	2003-2009	2.82	0.02	47.05
Saint-Ouen	Bringing up to standard and ongoing improvements	2009	0.51	0.21	0.21
Ivry-Paris XIII	Bringing up to standard and ongoing improvements	2009	0.60	0.57	0.57
Ivry-Paris XIII	Work to extend the life of the factory	2008-2012	0.64	3.97	58.65
Nanterre	Sorting centre	1999-2009	0.02	0.00	20.09
Sevran	Sorting centre	2003-2009	5.74	0.21	16.92
Paris XV	Sorting centre	2004-2011	2.29	8.02	30.36
Nanterre	Bringing up to standard and ongoing improvements	2009	0.17	0.07	0.07
Romainville	Sorting centre	2009	0.82	0.36	0.36
Romainville / Bobigny	Sorting centre/methanisation	2005-2015	9.11	6.09	240.68
Blanc-Mesnil/Aulnay-sous-Bois	Centre for methanisation of waste and silt	2006-2015	4.35	1.91	71.62
Saint-Denis	Transfer centre	2007-2012	0.06	0.83	15.47
Ivry II	Multi-channel centre	2007-2023	2.10	1.15	-
Total			101.12	36.17	1 143.06

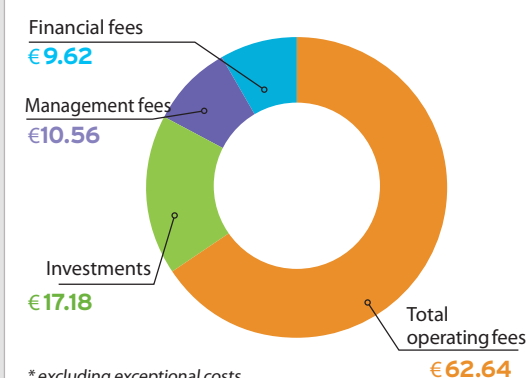
CHANGE IN TONNAGE FEES

In euros/tonne



USE OF FEES

for 100 euros*



*excluding exceptional costs

Maintaining support for selective collections

In 2009, SYCTOM continued its financial efforts (to the sum of 125.89 euros per incoming tonne) in favour of support for selective collections. The support it provides its member local authorities with a view to favouring the recycling of household waste represented 20.4 million euros in 2009, down by barely 1% compared to 2008, due to the drop in tonnage.

Provisions to prepare for the future

Given the contractual application of the revision coefficients for contracts and therefore the mechanical rise in its operating costs, SYCTOM has set aside provisions amounting to 10 million euros.

SYCTOM has also continued its provisions policy to confront any additional costs related to the works for the extension of the operation of the incineration unit in Ivry-Paris XIII and to ensure the continuity of service.

Stability of human resources costs

With 115 agents, staff has remained stable for four years and payroll still represents 2% of operating expenditure, or 6.3 million euros.

Allocations to depreciation: +155%.

As the multi-channel centre Isséane began to operate in 2007, for an investment cost of some 600 million euros excluding tax, its depreciation began in 2009, at an annual sum of nearly 22 million

euros. This charge represents nearly 80% of the growth in allocations to depreciation (+28.7 million euros), which reached 47.1 million euros in 2009, against 18.4 million euros in 2008. Various pieces of equipment put into operation in 2009 also contribute to this increase, notably the sorting centre in Sevran. This change has significantly increased the share of SYCTOM's self-financed investments. This explains how, excluding exceptional charges in 2008, SYCTOM's operating expenditure increased by 4.82% in 2009, reaching 310 million euros.

A break from investments

In 2009, equipment expenditure represented 45 million euros, compared to 122 million euros in 2008, that is respectively 46% and 82% of SYCTOM's investment expenditure, excluding debt management and asset operations. The share devoted to reimbursing the capital from loans has increased, from 25 million euros in 2008 to 28 million euros in 2009.

This slowdown in equipment expenditure follows on from a period of massive investment from 2003 to 2008 (an annual average of 126 million euros in investment), marked by the construction of Isséane and the sorting centres in Nanterre and Sevran and by bringing up to standard the smoke-scrubbing system in its incineration units in Saint-Ouen and Ivry-Paris XIII.

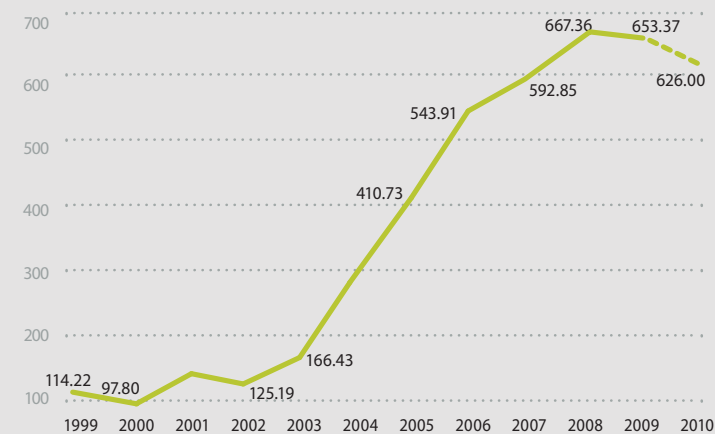
Debt: -14 million euros

At 31st December 2009, SYCTOM's debt amounted to 653.37 million euros, compared to 667.36 million euros in 2008, that is a fall of nearly 14 million euros. The decline in its investment requirements as well as the increase in use of self-financing, via depreciation, allowed SYCTOM not to take out any new loans and thus to reduce its level of debt for the first time since 2002.

As loans at fixed rates represent 62% of its debt, and as it took out various loans in 2008, SYCTOM was not able to benefit fully from the interest rate cut in 2009. At 31st December 2009, the average interest rate of its debt stood at 4.04%. Its financial charges increased from 24.7 million euros in 2008 to 26.4 million euros in 2009, that is a rise of 1.7 million euros due to the loans taken in 2008.

CHANGE IN SYCTOM'S DEBT

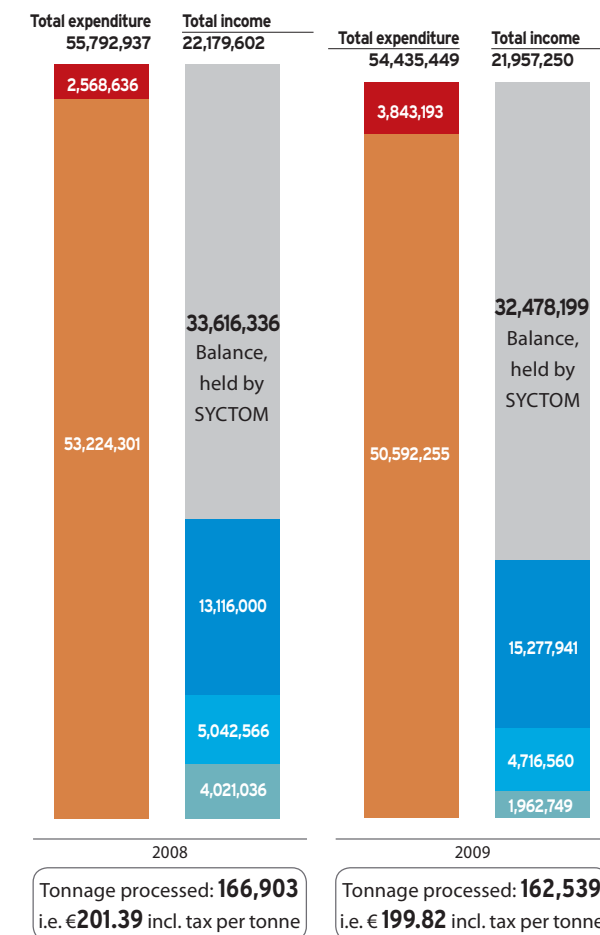
In millions of euros



COST OF PROCESSING SELECTIVE COLLECTIONS

In current euros (excluding transfer of glass and including processing rejects)

The net cost of processing selective collections fell in 2009 compared to 2008: €199.82/t versus €201.39 in 2008. In fact the very slight growth in costs per tonne was compensated by the relative increase in income per tonne, despite the collapse of the price of recovery of secondary materials as the aid from eco-organisations (Eco-Emballages and Eco-Folio) made up for the drop in materials sales. The operating costs, i.e. the cost of processing excluding any financing encouraging selective collections of €125.89/t paid by SYCTOM to its member local authorities, is also down very slightly at €73.93/t in 2009 versus €74.40/t in 2008.

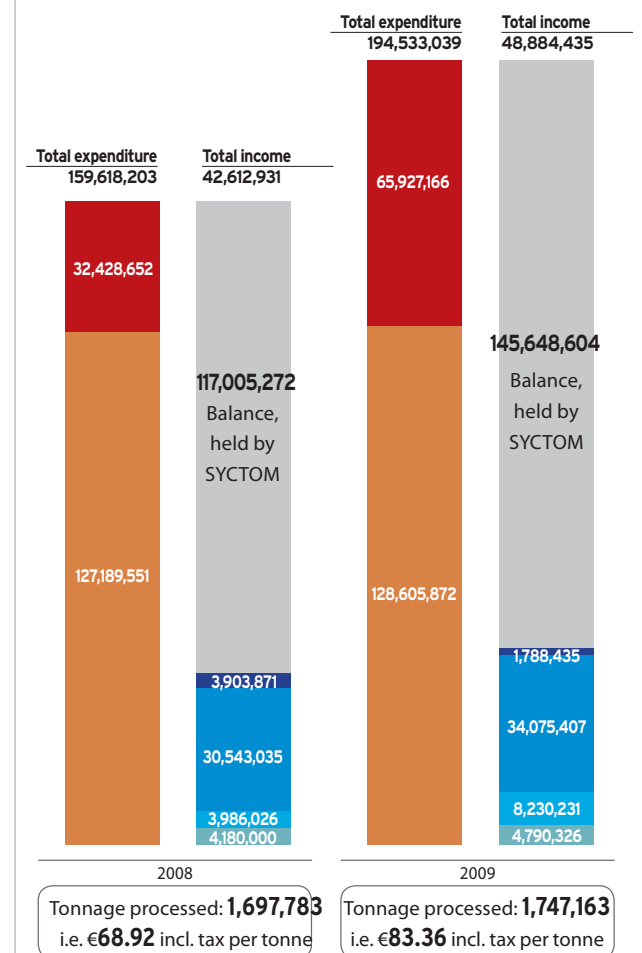


- Depreciations and financial fees
- Operating costs incl. tax (including processing and sorting rejects) and aid to municipalities (including aid for selective collection of €125.89/t).
- Support to Eco-Emballages and Eco-Folio
- Sale of newspapers/magazines
- Sale of packaging materials to channels
- Total balance, for SYCTOM financed by fees

OVERALL COST OF INCINERATION WITH ENERGY RECOVERY

In current euros

The increase in the cost per tonne of incineration (€83.36/t versus €68.92 in 2008) is attributable to the implementation of the depreciation of Isséane (+€33.5m). However, the 2008 cost should be seen in context as only a part of the depreciation of Isséane was integrated.



- Depreciations and financial fees
- Decompensation sale of steam Saint-Ouen and Ivry-Paris XIII and operating costs incl. tax (of which processing residues and clinkers and transfer to HWIU)
- Income from recovery of by-products of clinkers
- Income Saint-Ouen and Ivry-Paris XIII (decompensation sale of steam and electricity)
- Income from sale of steam and electricity - Isséane (2009)
- Support Eco-Emballages for energy recovery
- Total balance, for SYCTOM financed by fees (expenditure - income)

In terms of bulky objects, the processing cost was slightly down. It amounts to €102.54 incl. tax per tonne against €102.81/tonne in 2008.

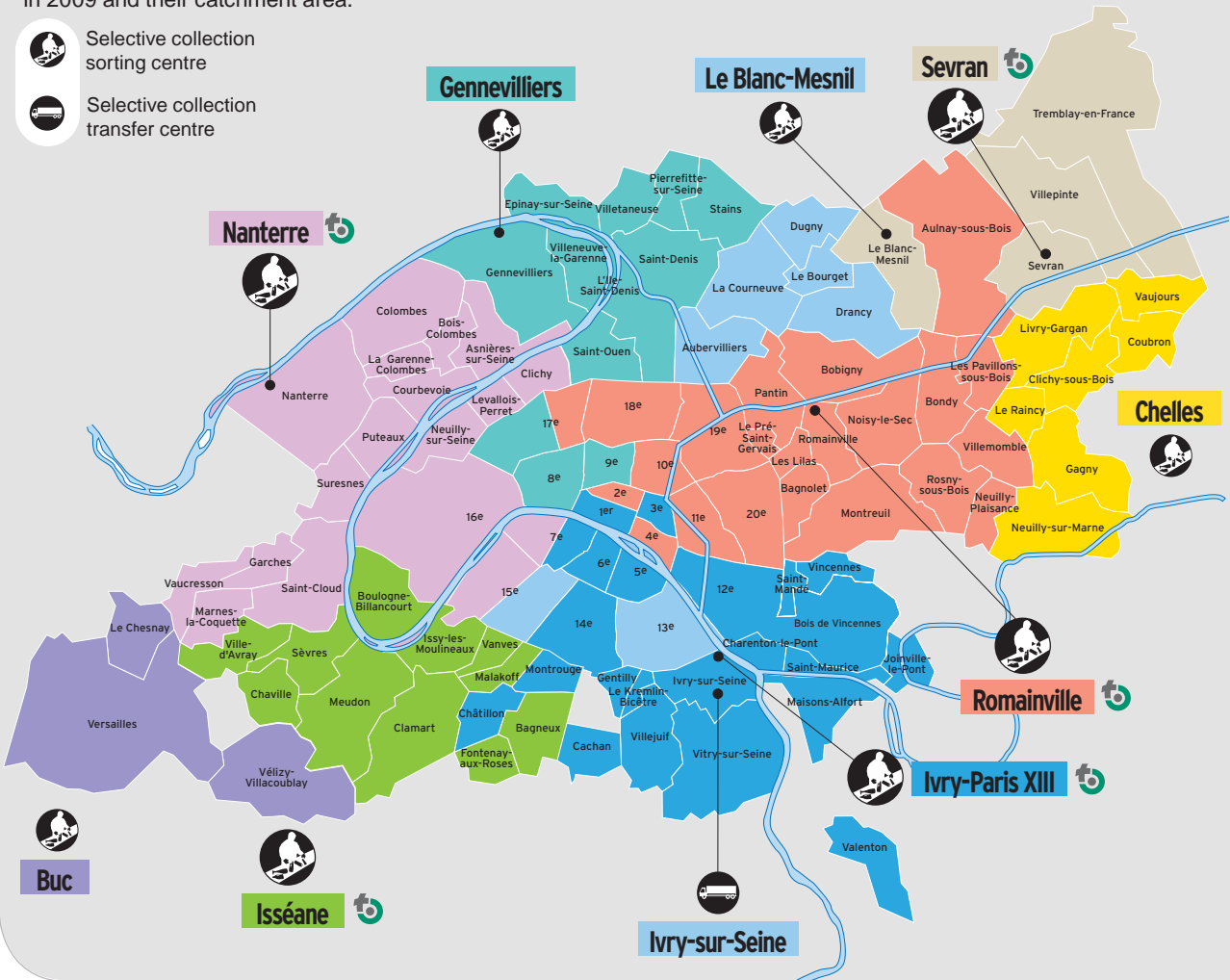
In terms of the cost of landfill, it is up slightly to €92.58 inc. tax per tonne in 2009 against €91.46 in 2008 despite the rise in TGAP as the revision coefficients which set inflation have stagnated or even fallen due to the financial crisis.

Detailed operations overview

2009 SELECTIVE COLLECTION CATCHMENT AREA

The selective collection sorting centres mobilised by SYCTOM in 2009 and their catchment area.

- Selective collection sorting centre
- Selective collection transfer centre



SELECTIVE COLLECTIONS

In tonnes

Center	Tonnage received	Recovered tonnage	Operator
Ivry-Paris XIII	38,094	22,638	SITA
Romainville	36,635	18,941	Urbaser environnement
Nanterre	35,207	21,506	Veolia Propreté
Isséane	16,942	13,826	SITA
Sevran	8,936	7,073	Veolia Propreté
Gennevilliers	11,248	8,314	SITA
Buc	6,440	4,496	Nicollin
Ivry-sur-Seine (déchets transférés à Blanc-Mesnil pour être triés)	12,170	0	Paprec
Blanc Mesnil	5,219	12,932	
Chelles	5,420	4,357	Generis
Total	176,311	114,083	

RECYCLABLE MATERIALS RECOVERY CHANNELS

In tonnes

Material	Tonnage recycled	Channel	Future	Transport
Newspaper	62,887	PaperworksUPM-ChapelleDarblayinGrand-Couronne (76)	Newspaper	River (barge or containers)
EMR(brown cardboard+thincardboardpackaging)	30,193	PapeteriesdelaSeine(Smurf)paperworksinNanterre(92)+variouspaperworksinFrance	Brown cardboard	River project not yet operational
Packaging for liquids	8,251	PaperworksEymineLeydierinNogent-sur-Seine+variouspaperworksinEurope+international export during the crisis	Brown cardboard	Barge from SITA Gennevilliers
Foodpackaging(ELA)	1,037	Papeterie Georgia Pacific - Bousbecque (59)	Toilet paper and kitchen roll	Lorries
Plastic PET bottles	6,155	Limay (78)	Padding granules or fibres for textiles. Eventually, the granules make up bottles.	Currently lorry then barge to Limay (78)
Plastic PEHD bottles D	2,704	Various factories in France	PEHD products (cleaning pipes, watering cans, etc.)	Lorries
Aluminium from collective selections	152	Recovco-Affimet Factory in Compiègne (60)	Car spare parts in particular	Lorries
Aluminium from clinkers	3,031	Recovered by Corepain Bruyères s/Oise (95) then sent to the Refinal factory (59)	Car spare parts	Lorries
Steel from collective selections	2,562	Recovered by TIRFER in Bonneuil s/Marne (94) then sent to steel factories in the North of France, Benelux	Steel products	Lorries
Steel from clinkers	37,769			

BULKY OBJECTS

In tonnes

Bulky objects sorting centres	Tonnage received	Tonnage recovered	Operator
Romainville*	740	896	Urbaser Environnement
Pierrefitte	10,153	5,005	
Gennevilliers	21,335	12,801	SITA
Claye-Souilly	11,433	4,891	REP
Gennevilliers	4,097	2,166	REP
Villeneuve le Roi	7,228	3,739	Véolia Propreté
Buc	8,988	3,534	Nicollin

Bulk objects transfer centre	Tonnage received	Tonnage recovered	Operator
Chelles (Généris)	7,623	3,257	Claye-Souilly REP
Noisy (Généris)	18,751	8,033	Claye-Souilly REP
Ivry (CEMEX)	12,599	5,393	Claye-Souilly REP
Chatillon (Véolia Propreté)	5,471	2,611	Claye-Souilly REP
Ivry (CFF)	33,185	14,604	Gennevilliers SITA
Saint-Denis (Généris)	30,928	14,472	Bonneuil Veolia

Total	163,543	77,868	
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* The bulky objects pre-sorting centre in Romainville has ceased activity since 2009 due to the transformation works at the centre.

WASTE RECEPTION CENTRES

In tonnes

Centres	Waste reception centres		Operator
	Tonnage received	Tonnage recovered	
Romainville	23,391	8,582	URBASER Environnement
Saint-Denis	3,772	2,803	VEOLIA
Ivry-Paris XIII	5,306	4,494	SITA
Total	32,469	15,879	

2009 RESIDUAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE CATCHMENT AREA

SYCTOM energy recovery centres and those mobilised in 2009 and their catchment area



Centre	Tonnage incinerated	Recovery					Steam sold
		Operator (MWh)	Electricity sold (MWh)	Clinkers (tonnes)	Ferrous (tonnes)	Non-ferrous (tonnes)	
Ivry-paris XIII	662,042	874,132	70,711	122,889	17,224	807	TIRU
Isséane	411,072	461,131	47,466	77,741	6,117	862	TSI
Saint-Ouen	601,026	1,187,115	11,482	117,161	14,122	1,343	TIRU
Argenteuil	43,918		18,042	10,979	692	50	Novergie
Saint-Thibault des Vignes	25,074		8,440	5,826	507	41	Novergie
Carrières/ Seine*	1,025						Novergie
Créteil*	3,007						Novergie
TOTAL	1,747,163	2,522,378	156,142	334,596	38,661	3,104	

*occasional use of third-party centres (in the event of renovation works or strike)

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS IN THE INCINERATION CENTRES WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BY SYCTOM OF THE PARIS AGGLOMERATION

Value of campaigns carried out in 2009 by laboratories NORISKO, VERITAS and SOCOR

Type of waste	Maximumemission values applicable since 28/12/2005	Ivry-Paris XIII				Saint-Ouen				Isseane			
	Ministerialorderof 20/09/2002	Feb 09	Apr 09	Aug 09	Sept 09	Feb 09	May 09	July 09	Oct 09	Feb 09	May 09	July 09	Oct 09
Concentrations in mg/Nm³ at 11% of O2													
Particles	10	11.45	8.8	4.7	6.5	1.1	1.8	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.6	9.2	0.3
Hydrochloric acid	10	2.8	2.3	4.5	0.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	4.7	7.2	1.2	2.2
Hydrofluoric acid	1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.04	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Sulphur dioxide	50	10	23	10	14	13	15	13	18	0.2	3.1	1.1	2.0
Nitrogen oxide	200 (80 ^[2])	55	57	60	76	55	49	56	50	69	54	47	46
Cadmium+thallium	0.05	0.007	0.012	0.007	0.006	0.002	0.016	0.004	0.027	0.004	0.004	0.009	0.010
Mercury	0.05	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.026	0.007	0.003	0.013	0.010	0.001	0.001
Antimony+arsenic+lead+chromium + cobalt + copper + manganese+nickel+vanadium	0.50	0.16	0.18	0.108	0.087	0.03	0.19	0.07	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.06
Dioxinsandfurans (in ng/Nm³ ^[3])	0.10	0.039	0.012	0.021	0.009	0.016	0.015	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.006

[1] The value obtained, between the daily (10 mg/m³) and semi-hourly (30 mg/m³) regulatory thresholds, should be relativised as the random waste check carried out by the laboratory for this parameter does not cover 24 hours but a slot of a few hours. Continuous measures carried out by the operator as part of its self-check for the same period, integrated over 24 hours and 30 minutes, remain lower than the applicable regulatory thresholds.

[2] The Paris region plan for the protection of the atmosphere has set the maximum emission value at 80 mg/Nm³ (the threshold set by the European directive is 200 mg/Nm³), repeated in the authorisation order to operate in Ivry-Paris XIII and Saint-Ouen. At Isséane, the authorisation order delivered by the Prefect of the Hauts-de-Seine sets the threshold for emission of nitrogen oxides at 70 mg/Nm³.

[3] Ng/Nm³ = nanogram (billionth of a gram) per cubic metre.

NB: The values indicated are maximum values taking into account the threshold detection value when the real value is below the latter.

WASTE DUMPED IN LANDFILL INSTALLATIONS

In tonnes

REFIOM (residues from smoke-scrubbing after household waste incineration) transported to the ISDD

Villeparis from:	
HWIU to Ivry-Paris XIII	16,674
HWIU to Isséane	9,699
HWIU to Saint-Ouen	13,962
Private HWIUs	1,113
Total ISDD	41,448

Inert waste transported to the ISDI

Claye-Souilly from:	
Construction debris waste reception centre in St Denis	1,972
Construction debris waste reception centre in Ivry-Paris XIII	3,197
Construction debris in Romainville	6,365
Construction debris other centres	11,344
Total ISDI	22,878

Non-dangerous waste transported to the ISDND

ISDND Bouqueval (Syctom contract)	
Bulky waste Saint-Denis centre	6,217
Household waste HWIU Ivry-Paris XIII	346
Household waste Romainville centre	81,600
Total	88,163

ISDND Claye-Souilly (Syctom contract)	
Household waste (direct contributions)	85,675
Household waste Romainville centre	34,920
Household waste HWIU Ivry-Paris XIII	20,818
Household waste HWIU Saint-Ouen	6,543
Household waste energy recovery unit Isséane	10,485
Selective collection waste and reclassification Sevrans	2,053
Bulky waste Saint-Denis centre	210
Bulky waste Bonneuil centre	10,221
Bulky waste Claye centre	543
Total	171,467

ISDND Soignolles-en-Brie (Syctom contract)	
Romainville centre	50,144
Ivry-Paris XIII centre	2,803
Isséane centre	996
Total	53,944

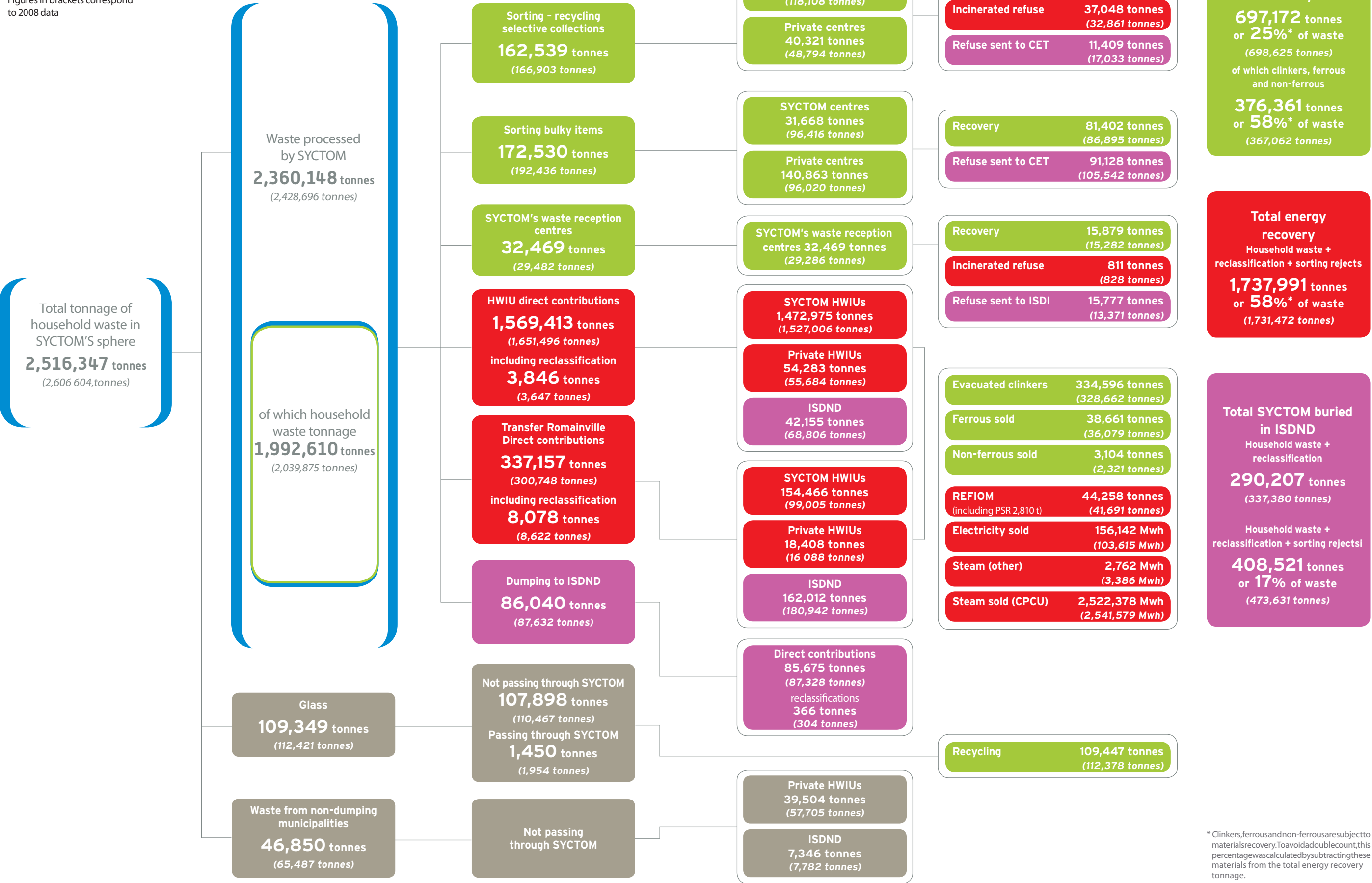
Other ISDND SYCTOM contracts	313,574
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ISDND (excluding SYCTOM contracts)	
Sorting rejects selective collections private contracts to REP	2,550
Sorting rejects selective collections private contracts to other CET2	2,082
Sorting rejects bulky waste	72,446
Disposal in ISDND of private HWIUs	164
Reclassifications	148
Total	77,079

TOTAL DUMPED IN LANDFILL CENTRE	454,979
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2009 OPERATING SUMMARY

Figures in brackets correspond to 2008 data



* Clinkers, ferrous and non-ferrous are subject to materials recovery. To avoid a double count, this percentage was calculated by subtracting these materials from the total energy recovery tonnage.

Annual report on the price and quality of the public service for eliminating waste

(in application of decree no. 2000-404 of 11 May 2000). Technical and financial indicators for 2009.

SCYTOM PROCESSING UNITS AND TONNAGE PROCESSED

3 incineration centres with energy recovery

(In tonnes)	Capacity of the operating order	Technical capacity	Quantity incinerated
Ivry-Paris XIII	730,000	670,000	662,042
Saint-Ouen	630,000	605,000	601,026
Isséane	460,000	460,000	411,072

5 selective collection sorting centres

(In tonnes)	Capacity	Quantities received
Nanterre	30,000	35,207
Ivry-Paris XIII	36,300	38,094
Romainville	45,000	36,635
Isséane	20,000	16,942
Sevran	10,000	8,936

2 bulky object pre-sorting centres

(In tonnes)	Capacity	Quantities received
Saint-Denis	60,000	30,928
Romainville	75,000	740

1 transfer centre

(In tonnes)	Capacity	Quantities received
Romainville	350,000	337,157

3 waste reception centres

(In tonnes)	Capacity	Quantities received
Ivry-Paris XIII		5,305
Saint-Denis		3,772
Romainville		23,391

This document will be put to a vote by the Committee of SYCTOM of the Paris agglomeration during its meeting on 23th June.

PRIVATE CENTRES USED BY SYCTOM AND TONNAGE PROCESSED

Incineration centres

(In tonnes)	Operator	Quantities incinerated
Argenteuil	Novergie	43,918
St-Thibault-des-Vignes	Novergie	25,074

Sorting centres

(In tonnes)	Operator	Quantities received
Buc	Nicollin	CS : 6,440 OE : 8,988
Chatillon	Veolia	OE : 5,471
Chelles	Généris	CS : 5,420
Claye-Souilly	REP	OE : 11,433
Gennevilliers	REP	OE : 4,097
Gennevilliers	SITA	CS : 11,248 OE : 21,335
Ivry	CFF	OE : 33,185
Ivry-Blanc-Mesnil	Paprec	CS : 17,389
Villeneuve-le-Roi	Veolia	OE : 7,228

Installations for storing dangerous or non-dangerous waste

(In tonnes)	Operator	Quantity
ISDD Villeparisis	SITA Refiom	: 40,335
ISDND Bouqueval	REP	88,163
ISDND Claye-Souilly	REP	171,467
ISDND Soignolles-en-Brie	SITA	53,944
CET 3 Claye-Souilly	REP	15,074
Other ISDND (beyond SYCTOM contracts)		77,899

OVERALL ANNUAL SUMMARY

No. of municipalities in SYCTOM's scope	No. of inhabitants in SYCTOM's scope	Gross tonnage of waste			Selective collections			Fees	
		Household waste, sweepings and green waste	Bulky objects	Non-hazardous industrial waste, newspapers and magazines, multi-materials,	Paper, cardboard,	Glass	Waste reception centre	Share population	Share tonnage
84	5,452 653 for 84 municipalities	1,992,544 t i.e. 362kg/person/year	172,530 t, soit 31.4 kg/hab/an	821,162 539 t, i.e. 29.8 kg/person/year	162,539 t, i.e. 29.8kg/person/year	1,450 t	32,468 t	€7.14	€96.83

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Terms of operation of the disposal service awarded to SYCTOM of the Paris agglomeration	Public contracts
Annual amount of expenditure for processing waste by SYCTOM (total real expenditure section of operation 2008 administrative account - Excluding provisions)	€249.2 M
Terms and conditions for financing the general processing service	Contribution from local authorities, Eco-Emballages support for selective collections, product sales
Terms and conditions for setting the special fee for the disposal of assimilated products	non-applicable
Annual total of main contracted services in €M incl. tax	€177.4 M incl. tax
Overall cost per tonne of waste picked up from the bulky object refuse service (processing or landfill) and including transport and storage of sorting rejects	€101.54/t
Overall cost of processing selective collections	€217/t (€91.28 excluding SYCTOM support)
Overall cost of incineration with energy recovery	€83.36/t
Cost of landfill	€92.58/t
Income from access rights to processing and landfill centres at which the local authority is the project owner for non-applicable assimilated waste	sans objet
Reversal for the selective collection	Multi-materials excluding glass, newspapers and magazines, office papers and single-material cardboard: €125.89/t
Itemised amount of aid received from certified bodies: Support per sorted tonne	€17.4 million €1.9 million

RECOVERY

Recovery from incineration	Recovery from multi-materials	Recovery from bulky objects	Recovery in waste reception centres	Recovery in composting units	Landfill
Electricity: 156,142 MWh Steam: 2,522,378 MWh Clinkers: 334,596 t Ferrous: 38,661 t Non-ferrous: 3,104 t	114,083 t of plastic, paper and cardboard, newspapers and magazines, steel and aluminium, small electrical appliances	81,402 t of wood, scrap metal, cardboard boxes	15,879 t	0 t	409,277 t

Recovery of material from sorting (selective collection and bulky objects) and from incineration (in €m excl. tax):

- Newspapers / magazines: €4.69m
- Plastic: €0.52m
- EMR packaging: €0.84m
- Paper mix: €0.28m
- Steel: €0.16m
- Aluminium and scrap metal from e-waste: €1.11m
- Non-ferrous e-waste: €0.14m
- Glass, wood and other: €0.22m

Recovery of material from incineration (in €m excl. tax):

- Scrap metal: €0.83m
 - Aluminium from incineration: €1.05m
 - Large scrap metal and other: €0.07m
- TOTAL income from materials recovery: €9.91m**

Energy recovery (in €m excl. tax):

- Sale of steam (Isséane): €9.05m
 - Sale of steam and electricity (Saint-Ouen and Ivry-Paris XIII): €34.10m
- TOTAL income from energy recovery: €43.15m**

SYCTOM'S PARTNERS

A number of public and private partners work alongside SYCTOM to help it fulfil its public service mission: state services, public bodies, local authorities and companies.

☒ **The European Union is implementing a common environmental policy.** It acts in particular in the field of waste management. Its directives are transposed into French law by the State.

☒ **The French Ministry for the Environment, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning** sets the major objectives in terms of waste management and the standards to be complied with in line with European regulations. The Ministry also sets Ademe's budget and certifies bodies given responsibility for managing the specific recycling channels (packaging, batteries, e-waste, etc.).

☒ **ADEME (Agency for the Environment and Energy Management)** is a public agency under the joint authority of the Ministries responsible for the Environment and Sustainable Development, and for Industry and Research. It helps local authorities to make improvements in the area of sustainable development, particularly in waste management.

☒ **The Prefects grant operating authorisations to waste processing centres.** They are also responsible for setting up Local Commissions for Information and Surveillance (CLIS), which they chair and of which they determine the make-up, in order to monitor the activities of the energy recovery plants in their départements and provide information to the public.

☒ **The Ile-de-France regional authority is an important SYCTOM partner.** Since 2005 and the law on local freedoms and responsibilities, it has been responsible for drawing up a regional waste disposal programme. Following a project jointly launched in 2006, PREDMA was voted in November 2009. The Region also participates in SYCTOM's investments.

☒ **SYELOM and SITOM93**, the two SYCTOM member primary syndicates, carry out SYCTOM's actions in the Hauts-de-Seine and Seine-Saint-Denis départements and undertake community initiatives. They also provide information, coordination and help in decision-making for member local authorities and help to monitor collections.

☒ **Eco-Emballages**, a state-certified private company, supports the establishment and development of the selective collection, sorting, recycling and recovery of energy from domestic packaging. It receives a financial contribution from the companies which manufacture and market packaged products for domestic consumption and redistributes the majority of it to local authorities. In 2009, SYCTOM received €12.5m from Eco-Emballages. Its approval will come to an end on 31st December 2010 with the end of the "barème D" long-term contract.

☒ **OCAD3E (Certified coordinating body for e-waste)** is a subsidiary common to the four eco-organisations responsible, since November 2006, for the technical and economic management of the e-waste channel. This body is the interface between the local authorities and the eco-organisations such as Recyclum (lamps only), Eco-systèmes, Ecologic and ERP.

☒ **EcoFolio** is an eco-organisation, responsible since 2007 for managing the eco-contributions from the publishers of free printed leaflets in order to pay for the recycling of their products (books, public service documents, the press and magazines which are not free are exempt). It subsidises local authorities for the collection and disposal of the flows generated, in particular by the distribution of unsolicited mail. In 2009, SYCTOM received €1.9m.

☒ **CPCU (Paris Urban Heating Company and EDF)** buy the steam and electricity produced in SYCTOM's three incineration units. In 2009, SYCTOM sold 2,522,378 MWh of steam and 156,142 MWh of electricity, for a total sum of €43.15 million.

☒ **All SYCTOM's centres are operated by private companies**, selected after calls for tender. TIRU operates the Ivry-Paris XIII waste sorting centre. Génériss (a subsidiary of Veolia Propreté) operates the sorting centres in Saint-Denis, Nanterre and Sevran. Urbaser Environnement has operated the sorting centre in Romainville since 22th June 2008 (previously Génériss). SITA operates the Ivry-Paris XIII sorting centre. TIRU and SITA formed the company TSI to operate Isséane.

☒ In order to add to its processing capacity, SYCTOM **uses services provided by external centres operated by contractors:** SITA operates the selective collection sorting centres in Gennevilliers, the bulky items unit in Arcueil and Gennevilliers as well as the dangerous waste landfill installation in Villeparisis and the non-dangerous waste landfill installation in Soignolles. Nicollin operates the Buc sorting centre, Génériss the centre at Chelles and PAPREC that at Blanc-Mesnil. Veolia Propreté operates the bulky items unit in Chatillon and in Villeneuve-le-Roi, CFF that in Ivry. The REP operates the bulky items units in Claye-Souilly and Gennevilliers, the non-dangerous waste landfill installation in Claye-Souilly and Bouqueval and the class 3 landfill installation in Claye-Souilly. The company Novergie operates the energy recovery centres in Argenteuil and in Saint-Thibault-des-Vignes.

☒ **Finally, the clinkers** from SYCTOM energy recovery centres are processed by the companies MRF, REP and TIRFER.

Glossary

☒ **Biogas:** gas produced by the biological breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. This fermentation process occurs in nature and in landfills containing organic waste, and also in methanisation processes. Biogas is mainly composed of methane and carbon dioxide.

☒ **Biomass:** this covers all organic waste used to produce heat or electricity, including the organic waste contained in refuse. This source of energy has no impact on global warming insofar as the CO₂ released when it is burned is considered to have already been absorbed by plants during their growth.

☒ **Bulky or over-sized objects:** household waste too large to be put in a household bin (large electrical appliances, furniture, etc.).

☒ **Carbon balance:** this is a method for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions developed by Ademe using data on direct and indirect activities and on all forms of human organisations.

☒ **Clinkers or slag:** non-combustible residues produced at the outputs from incineration furnaces. After ageing, they can be used in road works.

☒ **Cogeneration:** the production of steam and electricity using the heat recovered during the combustion of waste.

☒ **Dioxins:** generic name given to a family of toxic compounds which are part of the Halogenated Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAH) family. They are made up of atoms of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and halogens (chloride, bromine, iodine, fluoride etc.).

☒ **ELA:** packaging for drinks, such as brick packs.

☒ **Electrical and electronic waste:** waste from equipment which functions using electrical currents or electromagnetic fields, in other

words all equipment which uses an electrical socket, a battery or a storage battery (rechargeable). The ministerial order of 20th July 2005 makes selective collection and processing of electrical and electronic waste compulsory.

☒ **EMR packaging:** thin, light cardboard packaging for food (cake packets, outer packaging for yoghurts, etc.).

☒ **Energy recovery:** procedure consisting of using the calories contained in waste, burning them to recover the energy in the form of heat, steam or electricity.

☒ **Fine particulate matter:** déchets trop petits pour être captés et qui sont majoritairement des déchets organiques.

☒ **Fossil energy:** energy produced from oil, gas and coal; non-renewable residues from the fossilisation of living organisms in the earth's sub-soil in geological time. The combustion of these sources of energy generates greenhouse gases.

☒ **Fly ash:** fine ash produced during the incineration of waste and contained in gases leaving boilers. It is captured along with particles at the first level of incineration-fume purification using electrostatic filters.

☒ **Heavy metals:** metals which, if they accumulate in the environment, pose dangers for human health, such as lead, cadmium and mercury.

☒ **Housing equivalent:** model home of 80m² occupied by 4 persons in a collective building built between 1995 and 2000.

☒ **HW (household waste):** residual waste from daily household activity.

☒ **HWIU:** household waste incineration unit.

☒ **Leachates:** water which, after percolating through waste stored in landfill, carries bacteria and chemicals. They are polluting and must be treated before they can be returned to the natural environment.

☒ **Materials recovery:** recovery of waste by using its component materials, like the regeneration of used oil, the recycling of newspapers and magazines or packaging materials.

☒ **Methanisation:** a treatment leading to the production of biogas by the anaerobic breakdown of organic waste. It is a source of energy recoverable as fuel.

☒ **Non-hazardous industrial waste:** waste from industry which can be processed in the same facilities as household waste.

☒ **Organic recovery:** the recovery of organic waste, for example by composting.

☒ **PEHD (high density polyethylene):** an opaque plastic material used in the manufacturing of packaging, such as bottles for household products, and which can be recycled to make pipes and hoses, shoe stiffeners, canisters, etc.

☒ **PET (polyethylene terephthalate):** plastic material used particularly in the manufacturing of transparent bottles (for water or soft drinks). It can be recycled to make new bottles, containers, fibres, and filling for quilts, pillows, anoraks and soft toys.

☒ **Recovery:** procedure which involves giving value back to waste by reusing the product (deposit), recycling, composting, regeneration (production of a new raw material) or in the form of energy. (Source: European directive 1991).

☒ **REFIOM (Residues from smoke-scrubbing after household waste incineration):** residues from household waste incineration plants made up of particle removal residues and residues from the smoke-scrubbing process. They are processed or stabilised before being placed in a site for dangerous waste.

☒ **Residual waste:** non-recoverable waste, residues from waste processing "which can no longer be processed in current technical and economic conditions, in

particular by extracting the recoverable elements or limiting their polluting or dangerous character" (law of 13th July 1992).

☒ **SEA:** small electrical appliances.

☒ **Selective collections:** the collection of waste pre-sorted by residents for recycling (packaging, newspapers and magazines, glass).

☒ **Sorting rejects (undesirables):** excessively dirty packaging or materials which cannot be recovered for recycling.

☒ **TOE (tonne of oil equivalent):** a measurement with which all types of energy can be compared to oil. Example: 1,200 litres of fuel = 1 TOE.

☒ **Voluntary drop-off:** method of selective collection whereby sorted materials are placed for recycling in specific containers located in public places (this often applies to the collection of glass).

☒ **Waste of treatments for infectious risks.**