

THE PAY-AS-YOU-THROW SYSTEM AND DIFFERENTIATED TARIFFS

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Pay as you throw (PAYT)

- OVAM (Flanders)
- Flemish waste policy
 - Goals
 - Financing
- Results
- Side effects and solutions



Flanders (Belgium)



Population: 6 M
Area: 13.599 km²
Provinces: 5
Municipalities: 308
Inhabitants/km²: 445



- Densely populated
- Industrialised
- Regional environmental policy

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- Public Waste Agency of Flanders
- Established in 1981
- Public institution headed by the Flemish Minister for the environment
- Task : To prepare legislation, implement and supervise the implementation of the Flemish legislation on waste management and soil remediation
- From waste policy towards material policy
 - Look at the entire lifecycle



Municipal waste in Flanders

- 13 599 km², 6.25 million inhabitants
- 308 municipalities, united in 25 intermunicipal associations for waste management
- Municipalities or associations are responsible for the collection and treatment of the household waste (waste decree 1981)
- Municipalities are the competent authorities for local rating, taxation on household waste management

Goals

- 2008-2015: 3rd household waste implementation plan:
 - introducing C2C
 - 2% prevention/year, decoupling growth of waste with economic growth
 - 75% selective collection and 70% recycling
 - Max. 150 kg/inhabitant residual waste on Flemish level/year
 - Max. 180 kg/inhabitant residual waste on municipality level from 2010
 - 2015: no more landfilling of combustible waste.



How do we reach these goals?

Mix of policy instruments

- Awareness raising and information campaigns
- Organizing an obligatory, optimal, uniform selective collection
- Subsidizing and financial support of re-use centers and municipalities
- Stimulating intermunicipal co-operation

Mix of policy instruments (2)

- Applying the principle the polluter pays (PAYT).
 - → differential tarification
- Implementing the producer's responsibility
- Installing environmental levies on landfill and incineration at Flemish level
- Implementing landfill and incineration bans
- This mix of instruments is the key to success!

Pay-as-you-throw

- Introduction: mid 1990s
- The producer of the waste (citizen) becomes gradually financially responsible
- Residual/bulky waste is more expensive than waste streams selective collected

How is the household waste collection and treatment financed?



Total cost of household waste management

- 225 EUR per household (2.4 persons)
 - 36 paid through the producers responsibility
 - 189 paid at municipality
 - 1/3 fixed household waste tax/household (fixed cost), max.55-60 EUR
 - 1/3 general taxes related to household income
 - 1/3 taxes related to the amount of waste (variable cost) = PAYT
- The polluter pays!
 - Differential Tarification (DifTar)
 - Highest tariffs for residual waste
 - Lower tariffs for selectively collected waste

PAYT tax

Residual waste bag (60 l) - evolution average price (EURO)

Year	1998	2000	2003	2005	2007	2010
Euro	0.60	0.66	1.14	1.22	1.25	1.40

Harmonisation tariffs Door to Door collection – 01.07.2013

Door to Door collection			
		Minimum	Maximum
Residual waste		0,1 €/kg	0,3 €/kg
60L	7,5kg	0,75 €	2,25 €
120L	15 kg	1,50 €	4,50 €
Bulky waste		0,05 €/kg	0,6 €/kg
	1m2 = 200kg	10 €	

Diffar weight chip: kerbside collection



120 liter container =
standaardformaat



40 liter container

120 liter container

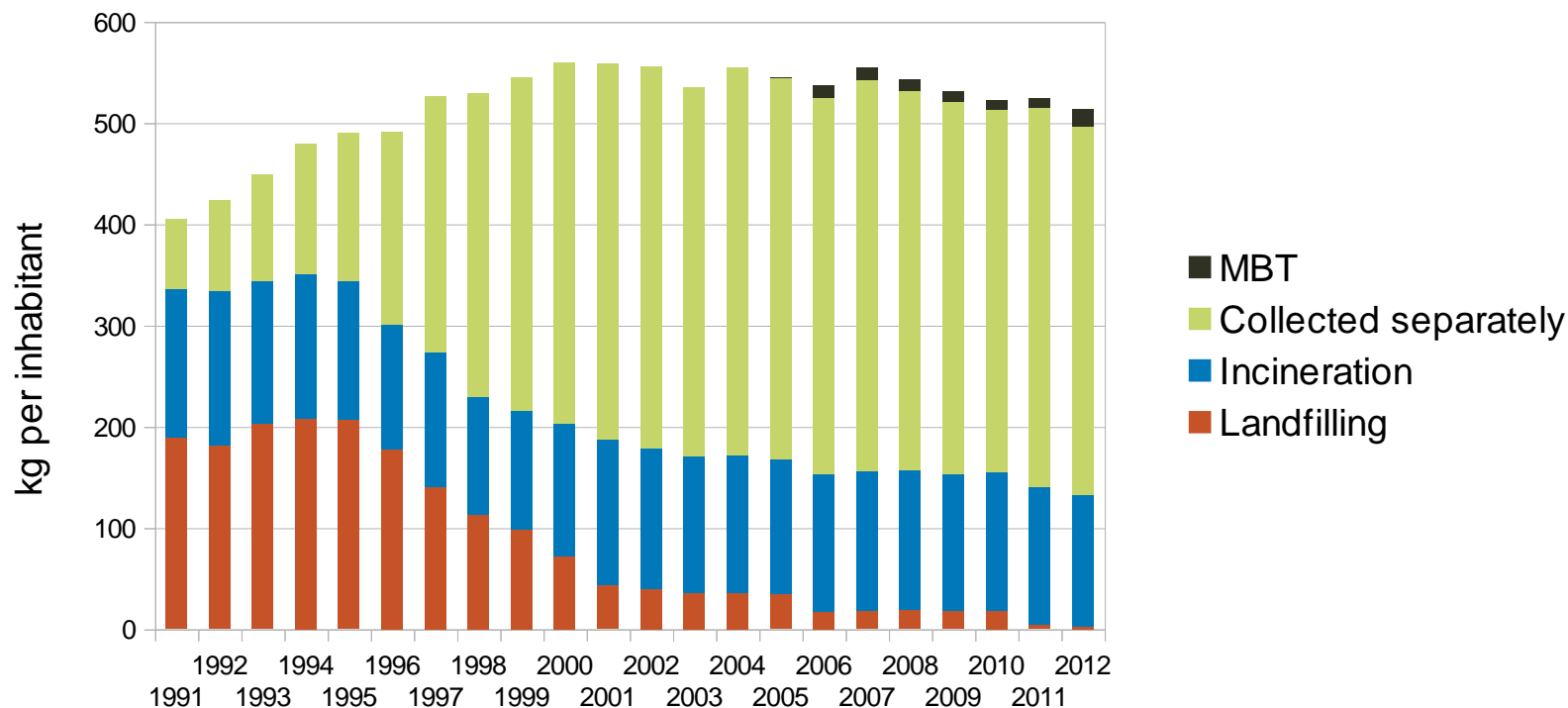
240 liter container



Pay-as-you-throw

Results

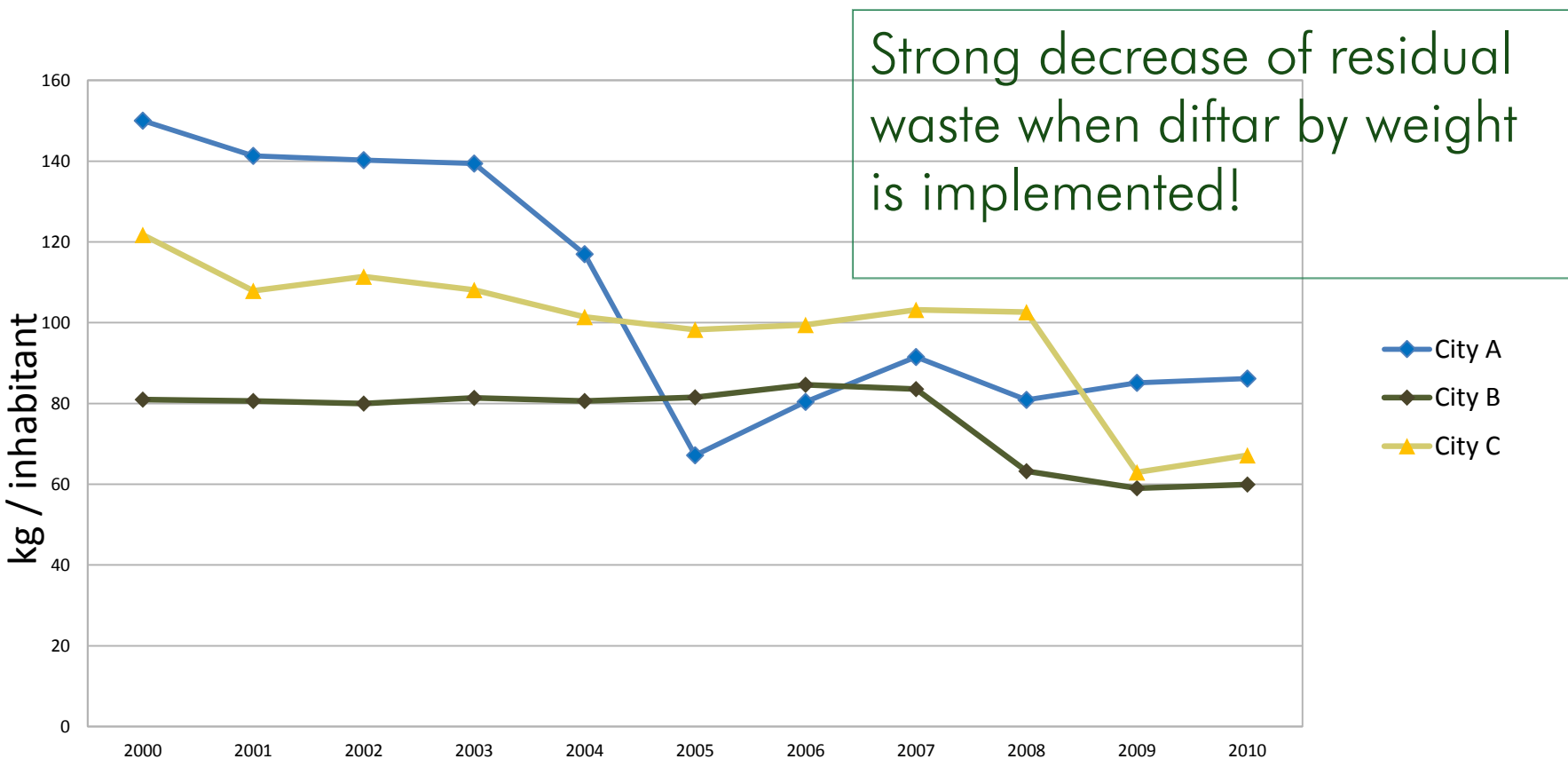
Evolution municipal waste



Residual waste versus tariffs



Diffar (container with weight chip)



Negative side effects

- Illegal dumping and incineration
- “Waste tourism”
 - Towards less expensive areas
- Deliberately deposit waste into less expensive recipient
 - E.g. residual waste in packaging waste bag



Measures against negative side effects

- Good and convenient collection system
- Continuous awareness campaigns
- Fines for illegal dumping/incineration
- Refuse to collect incorrect sorted waste



Conclusions: PAYT

- PAYT does not stand on its own: A mix of instruments is necessary for waste prevention
- Needs to be introduced slowly and well-thought-out!
- A fair system: the less waste you produce, the less you pay
- Together with the other instruments, PAYT reduces the residual waste for incineration below 150kg/inhabitant
- A good choice in Flanders

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

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