



LISBON'S IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: PAYT IMPLEMENTATION IN "BIG WASTE PRODUCERS"

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1.1 Name of the implementation plan

PAYT Implementation in “Big Waste Producers” (>1100 l/day) that will be defined in the new “Tariff Regulation of Municipal Waste”.

1.2 General information

1.2.1 Introduction

Until now Lisbon has been using only one tariff which includes the sanitation and waste management services. This tariff is indexed to the water consumption and is applied to all waste producers: households and economic activities. The municipality is now studying a new and separated waste tariff that should cover all the municipal costs related to waste collection and treatment. This new regulation continues to define a tariff according to the volume of water but will also preview specific situations whenever is difficult to find a correlation between water consumption and waste production. This situation occurs frequently in big waste producers (producers with more than 1 100 litres per day).

1.2.2 Description

Following the good practices and experience from the other R4R project partners, Lisbon City Council decided to implement a PAYT system, based in the number of bins and their capacity crossed with the collection frequency. The tariff penalizes the bins with lower capacity because they have higher associated costs per collected tonne.

1.2.3 Scope

The implementation of a PAYT system will be applied to big waste producers and to other cases whenever there is no relation between water and waste (hairdressers, gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc).

1.2.4 Responsible organization, project leader and team members

Responsible organisation: Lisbon City Council

Project leader: Inês Cristóvão

Project team: Manuel Severino (Waste Expert), Rita Lucas (Waste Expert), Bruno Tavares (Financial Manager), Paula Costa (Financial Director).

1.2.5 Goal of the implementation

To guarantee more justice and equity between waste producers, to promote the waste reduction and to increase the waste separation.

1.2.6 Key activities

- To estimate the municipal waste management costs;
- To define a waste tariff and its formula;
- To approve and publish the waste tariff regulation;
- To contact the big producers and verify the number and capacity of the bins and their collection frequency;
- To cross data between water and waste services in order to differentiate the billing and to avoid a double taxation;
- Service contracting and billing;
- To readjust collection routes and collection points, if applicable;
- To monitor the contracted collection service.

1.2.7 Expected results of the implementation

- To recover the management and operational costs aiming to equilibrate the municipal finances;
- To increase the amount of recyclable waste and to reduce the mixed waste.

1.2.8 Risks and measures

Risks:

- To collect more bins than the contracted ones;
- To collect only the mixed waste stream and not the valuable materials;
- Throwing away the waste in public spaces or in other bins;
- The loss of clients, that would like to contract private operators, could reduce the municipal revenues and decrease the recycling rates.

Measures:

- To intensify the control and supervision, with dedicated inspection teams;
- To assure a good communication between all the services and stakeholders (producers, waste services and back office management, finances, water company).

1.3 Key success factors

- To have a complete database about bins, frequency collection, addresses, water meter, for each waste producer;
- To maintain a good articulation between involved services and a permanent update of databases;
- To have an effective inspection of the service.

1.4 Plan of approach and time schedule

1.4.1 Phases and activities

Phase 1) Preparation of waste tariff regulation:

- To estimate the municipal waste management costs;
- To define a waste tariff and its formula;
- To approve and publish the waste tariff regulation.

Phase 2) Data collection:

- To contact the big producers and verify the number and capacity of bins and its collection frequency.
- To cross data between water and waste services in order to differentiate the billing and to avoid a double taxation.

Phase 3) Project implementation:

- Service contracting;
- Billing and emission of invoices.

Phase 4) Monitoring and follow-up:

- To readjust collection routes and collection points, if applicable;
- To monitor the contracted collection service.

1.4.2 Milestone planning

Phase	Activities	Period	Responsible person / team
1	To estimate the municipal waste management costs	Since May 2014	Paula Costa, Bruno Tavares e Manuel Severino
	To define a waste tariff and its formula	August and September 2014	Manuel Severino, Rita Lucas and Inês Cristóvão
	To approve and publish the waste tariff	January 2015	Municipal Assembly

	regulation		
2	To contact the big producers and verify the number and capacity of bins and its collection frequency	After January 2015	Operational Foremen
	To cross data between water and waste services in order to differentiate the billing and to avoid a double taxation	After January 2015	Inês Cristóvão, Municipal Financial Department, Water company
3	Service contracting	After January 2015	Financial Department
	Billing and emission of invoices	After January 2015	Financial Department and Water company
4	To readjust collection routes and collection points, if applicable	After January 2015	Manuel Severino
	To monitor the contracted collection service	After January 2015	Operational Foremen, Manuel Severino, Rita Lucas and Inês Cristóvão

1.5 Communication plan

1.5.1 Purpose

To inform the population about the new waste tariff and regulation and the possibility to have a tariff indexed to the waste production.

1.5.2 Plan of approach

The Municipality of Lisbon will inform the population through different ways:

- Previously, mailing an information letter together with the water bill;
- Municipal website;
- Radio and newspapers;
- Personal contact in special cases.

1.6 Financial implications

The financial cost of this project will be covered by the overall costs of the Municipality of Lisbon. Human resources will represent 190.000€/year which includes foremen teams, inspections teams, database manager and administrative staff. The investment costs (RFID TAG technology in trucks and chips installation in bins) is estimated in 225.000€ + VAT

REGIONS FOR RECYCLING

