

Good Practice on Waste Prevention in Heritage City Centres		
Nº.	Section	Description
0.	Title of the practice	<i>PAY-AS-YOU-THROW IN MIRAVET</i>
1.	Photograph	
2.	Proposers	Municipality of Miravet / Consorci per la Gestió dels Residus Municipals de les Comarques de la Ribera d'Ebre, el Priorat i la Terra Alta / Agència de Residus de Catalunya
3.	Contacts	Toni Borrell Vives (Mayor)
4.	Useful links	http://www.miravet.cat/
5.	Start date	10 January 2011
6.	Activities' state of the art	Ongoing
7.	Location	Town of Miravet (Tarragona, Spain)
8.	Inhabitants in the area	900
9.	Description of the practice	
		<p><u>Summary of what the practice is about:</u></p> <p>Implementation of a pay-as-you-throw waste charge for refuse and packaging, based on the used of prepaid standardised bags.</p>

Origin:

The idea was conceived by the Municipality of Miravet, Consorci per la Gestió dels Residus Municipals de les Comarques de la Ribera d'Ebre, el Priorat i la Terra Alta and Agència de Residus de Catalunya, with the technical support of ENT Environment and Management.

Development and Timescale:

In 2004 Door-to-door collection was implemented for refuse and biowaste.

In 2008 consultancy studies started to design implementation of PAYT.

Before adoption of PAYT, the door-to-door collection system was extended to include also packaging, paper-cardboard, and glass.

On 27 December 2010 started a two-week testing phase, before full implementation on 11 January 2011.

Actors involved:

Municipality of Miravet, Consorci per la Gestió dels Residus Municipals de les Comarques de la Ribera d'Ebre, el Priorat i la Terra Alta and Agència de Residus de Catalunya, with the technical support of ENT Environment and Management, and the active participation of citizens in the framework of a communication campaign.

Legal framework:

This type of waste charges fit perfectly within the Spanish Law on Local Treasuries (Real Decreto Legislativo 2/2004, de 5 de marzo, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley Reguladora de las Haciendas Locales)

Financial framework: (activities' cost, activities' revenues (if any), model/s of financing used)

89.328,64 according to http://www.arc.cat/ca/publicacions/pdf/ccr/prevencio_rm/09_Q0301_022.pdf

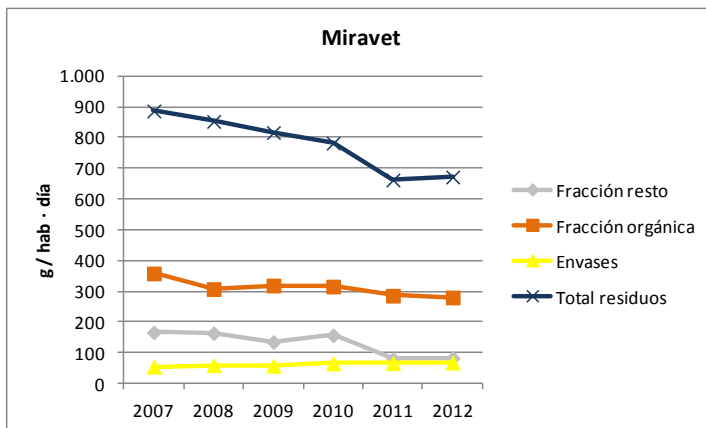
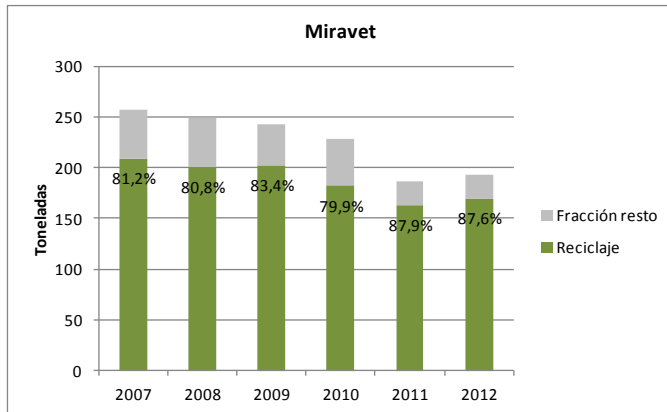
(although this includes two other municipalities and possibly does not include other costs incurred directly by the municipality)

Use degree: (%) or number of users (if possible):

100% of the population

10. Results

Proven results (through indicators):



Possible success factors:

Political determination by the Mayor. Support by the Catalan Waste Agency.
Population already used to door-to-door collection.

Main difficulties encountered:

It was one of first municipalities in Spain to implement PAYT. The concept of prepaid bags was not easy to communicate.

11.	Main lessons learnt from the practice	<p>Political determination is clue for the implementation of controversial projects like the ones involving waste charging.</p> <p>As bags are not formally linked to the users there is a higher risk of fraud compared to other PAYT schemes.</p>
12.	Additional information	<p>http://residus.gencat.cat/web/.content/home/ambits_dactuacio/prevencio/planificacio_de_la_prevencio/recull_transversals/T_26_Taxes.pdf</p> <p>(p 7)</p> <p>Puig Ventosa, I., Calaf Forn, M. (2011), "La implantación de un sistema de pago por generación en Miravet y Rasquera (Tarragona) convierte en más justa la tasa de residuos", InfoEnviro (Actualidad y Tecnología de la Industria Medioambiental) 52, 56-57. Marzo de 2011.</p>