Hon Stephen Dawson MLC, Minister for Environment

In accordance with section 23 of the Waste Avoidance and Resources Recovery Act 2007, I submit the Waste Authority Annual Report for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, for presentation to Parliament.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Management Act 2006.

Marcus Geisler
Chairman
Waste Authority

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The report conforms with state government requirements for accessibility and ease in downloading and can be viewed in HTML and PDF formats. The report can be downloaded from the Waste Authority’s website at www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au.

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Waste Authority Annual Report 2016–17

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Chairman’s report

The Western Australian Waste Strategy: Creating the Right Environment is in its fifth year and the results continue to deliver outcomes for the community through increased resource recovery by reducing reliance on disposal to landfill.

Western Australians are avoiding, re-using, re-processing and recycling waste at an increasing rate. In 2016–17, Western Australians recycled 2.6 million tonnes of waste, a considerable improvement on the two million tonnes recycled in 2010–11 as well as a reduced waste generation of 5.4 million tonnes versus 6.2 million tonnes in the previous year.

The management of waste in Western Australia has improved since implementation of the waste strategy in 2012, with the construction and demolition waste diversion reported at 57 per cent, just shy of the 2015 target of 60 per cent. The commercial and industrial waste sector exceeded the 2015 target, achieving 56%. Waste diversion generated from households suffered a decline, missing the 2015 (Perth metropolitan regional) target of 50 per cent significantly at only 36 per cent.

Meeting the targets is a shared responsibility that requires commitment and effort from all sectors of the WA community – government, industry and the general community.

It is clear there is a need to further improve the levels of household waste being diverted from landfill by educating the community and providing more consistency in the collection method and standard. To support the roll out of the state government’s $20 million Better Bins Kerbside Collection Program (Better Bins), the Waste Authority has applied Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Account funds to develop template materials that promote clear, consistent community messaging to support waste minimisation, source separation and behaviour change.

Some sectors appear to respond well to the economic instruments deployed and realise increased diversion from landfill, however more focus is required on high level co-ordination and planning for waste and resource recovery infrastructure, governance and consistent approach to better practice in the areas of avoidance, reuse and recovery. Momentum is present for a paradigm shift to a circular economy including the acceptance and the use of recovered resources.

Through the new Community and Industry Engagement program, the Waste Authority has provided WARR Account funds to develop and implement waste management projects and initiatives that promote the diversion of waste from landfill, and events that assist and recognise the adoption of better waste management practices and achievements. This year, the Waste Authority developed a set of funding principles to guide the application of
Waste Wise Schools continues the good work to engage with school age children through innovative programs in over 832 schools targeting behaviour change and understanding of waste avoidance from an early age.

It is recognised that data to inform the progress of waste management is incomplete and unreliable and work is being undertaken to prepare and consult on a discussion paper for regulations to require reporting and recycling data.

The state government has also committed to implementing a container deposit scheme by early 2019 and a ban on single use plastic bags by 2018.

The Waste Authority started preliminary work to revise the waste strategy, which will involve significant consultation with a wide range of stakeholders over the next two years.

Through its programs, the Waste Authority supports, and works with the community, local governments, regional councils, businesses and industry to improve the management of waste and recycling in WA. Recycling and resource recovery is good for the environment and has positive economic benefits, including creating more jobs than the landfill industry and supports a circular economy.

I thank and acknowledge departmental staff in their commitment to providing services to the Waste Authority and supporting the delivery of the waste strategy in moving towards a low-waste society.

Marcus Geisler
Chairman
Performance highlights

Better Bins

The Better Bins program continued to fund local governments to provide residents with improved kerbside collection systems, helping increase recycling rates and divert waste from landfill.

Local governments participating in the program include the shires of Capel, Collie and Donnybrook – Balingup, the cities of Bayswater, Stirling and Rockingham, and the Town of Cambridge. The City of Bunbury and Town of Cottesloe, where three-bin collection systems already existed, officially joined the program in 2016–17, as did the City of Cockburn. Better Bins’ systems have now been implemented for almost a quarter of households in Perth’s metropolitan region.

Recycled Construction Products

The $10 million Recycled Construction Products Program (RCPP) continued to provide an incentive for local governments, state government entities, regional councils and the private sector to use recycled construction and demolition (C&D) products in civil construction projects such as roads, car parks and drains.

The program aims to increase the amount of recycled C&D products used in these projects and increase the number of local and state governments and private sector entities using them. It promotes the use and benefits of using recycled C&D products in a wide number of applications. Over the longer term, its goal is to transition the market to a point where recycled C&D products are accepted and preferred to raw materials.

During 2016–17, work progressed to identify product specifications appropriate for recycled C&D products receiving funding through the RCPP. This will be completed in 2017–18 and will facilitate funding applications for users of recycled C&D road base and drainage rock.

In addition, the cities of Canning and Swan submitted policies that promote the use of recycled C&D products in construction projects. This enables them to claim a $10,000 one-off payment and receive higher incentive payments per tonne for use of recycled materials under the RCPP.

Waste Wise Schools

The Waste Wise Schools program continued supporting schools during 2016–17. There were 326 accredited Waste Wise schools and 210 schools attended one or more workshops, many of which had a waste audit undertaken by the Waste Wise Schools program staff.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife, the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Urban Landcare Group, Rivers Regional Council and Mindarie Regional Council received grants to support local schools to implement the Waste Wise Schools program.

Behaviour change interventions to reduce food waste in WA schools, which will be trialled in 2017–18, were identified through research undertaken by Monash University’s BehaviourWorks Australia. Research to evaluate the use of electric composters and food waste collection services in WA high schools began.

A Year 12 Australian Tertiary Admission Rank geography curriculum unit on waste management strategies was developed.
Performance overview

Since 2010–11, there has been a steady increase in the total reported amount of waste recycled in WA. In 2010–11, two million tonnes of waste was recycled in WA, compared to 2.6 million tonnes in 2015–16. In 2015–16, 10,000 tonnes more waste was diverted from landfill than in 2014–15.

The recycling performance for both construction and industrial (C&I) and C&D waste has been particularly responsive to the increase in the waste levy in January 2015. For C&I waste, this trend predominantly reflected an increasing trend in waste diversion (which has more than doubled between 2010–11 and 2015–16), but also significant falls in the amount of C&I waste disposed of to landfill.

For C&D waste, the positive trend in its diversion rate is encouraging; however, there remains uncertainty for recent estimates due to stockpiling of C&D waste that occurred since the increase in the waste levy in January 2015. The final use (whether recycling or disposal to landfill) of this stockpiled waste will impact on the State’s performance against the waste strategy’s target.

The diversion rate for metropolitan municipal solid waste (MSW) decreased in 2015–16, reflecting a drop in the quantity of C&D materials recycled in the MSW stream. Diversion rates in the sector have generally been steady which reflects relatively unchanged MSW processing capacity in the metropolitan region.

The Waste Authority has limited ability to influence the improvement of MSW performance as its better practice programs such as Better Bins are implemented by local government on a voluntary basis. In recent years metropolitan local governments have not invested in or planned for, major waste or resource processing facilities apart from participating in a single relatively low recovery, proposed waste to energy project. The development of major waste infrastructure takes around 10 years from inception to commissioning.

The MSW diversion rate for major regional centres met the waste strategy 2015 target of 30 per cent. It increased slightly in 2015–16 to 31 per cent.

Table 1 – Landfill diversion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recovery rate¹</th>
<th>Metro MSW</th>
<th>Major regional centre</th>
<th>C&amp;I</th>
<th>C&amp;D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010–11</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011–12</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012–13</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013–14</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014–15</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%²</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015–16</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>31%²</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy targets 2015</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy targets 2020</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Landfill diversion and recovery rate are expressions of the same measure.
2. Excludes one major regional centre due to data verification issues.
Summary of Western Australia’s current performance against the Waste Strategy targets

Review of the waste strategy

During 2016–17, the Waste Authority undertook preliminary work to support the statutory review of the waste strategy and provided advice to the Minister for Environment in relation to issues and scope.

During 2017–18, the Waste Authority will undertake broad public consultation as part of the Government’s revision of the waste strategy, in accordance with the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WARR Act).
Operational structure

A primary purpose of the WARR Act was the establishment of the Waste Authority. It has a wide range of general powers and functions associated with waste established by sections 19 and 20 of the WARR Act, with 17 functions being set out in full in Schedule 2 of the Act.

This includes:

- advising and making recommendations to the Minister on matters relating to the Act
- inquiring into and advising the Minister or the CEO on any matter relating to the Act on which the Minister or CEO requests advice
- advising and making recommendations to the CEO on the regulation of waste services advising and making recommendations to the CEO with respect to subsidiary legislation under the Act
- seeking the advice of such other entities as the Waste Authority thinks fit for the purpose of providing advice to the Minister in relation to the setting and variation of a levy
- acting as an advocate for the objects of the Act
- developing, promoting and reviewing the waste strategy and co-ordinating its implementation
- monitoring and assessing the adequacy of, and reporting to the Minister on the operation of, the waste strategy, product stewardship plans and extended producer responsibility schemes
- promoting community awareness and understanding of resource efficiency, waste avoidance and resource recovery.

The Waste Authority monitors implementation of programs in the annual business plan approved by the Minister and provides advice to the Minister as requested.

The Waste Authority aims to identify and promote the economic and environmental benefits from improved waste avoidance and resource recovery practices. It also works to ensure the community understands the benefits of avoiding waste generation and of resource recovery.

The WARR Account receives at least 25 per cent of the revenue collected from the waste levy. During 2016–17, administrative support, functions and services, and the management of programs funded from the WARR Account were provided by DER through a service level agreement.

In addition to establishing the Waste Authority, the WARR Act provides for waste avoidance and resource recovery and waste services by local government, and makes provision for a waste levy on waste disposed of to landfill. The WARR Levy Act imposes a levy on certain waste.

Responsible Minister

The Waste Authority currently reports to the Minister for Environment, Hon Stephen Dawson MLC, as the Minister responsible for the WARR Act. Prior to March 2017, the Authority reported to the Hon Albert Jacobs MLA as Minister for Environment.
 DER provided services to the Waste Authority and functions to support the implementation of the business plan.

In August 2014, the Governor of Western Australia appointed the members of the Waste Authority for five-year terms.

**Members**

**Chairman Marcus Geisler** has corporate experience in the waste and recycling industry in Australia and overseas, particularly in the recycling of construction and demolition waste. Marcus has held senior management positions with Coates Hire, Thiess Services and SITA. Marcus has been a Waste Authority member since 2008 and was Deputy Chairman in 2011–12. As Chairman, he has developed a strong and broad engagement platform to bring together State and local governments, industry and the community to enable implementation of the State's Waste Strategy, and to cater for WA's waste infrastructure and management for the next 30 years and beyond.

**Deputy Chair Jenny Bloom** is a director of a change management and strategic planning consultancy, and owner and operator of small to medium-sized enterprises. With previous experience as an elected local government councillor, Jenny brings a regional perspective to the Waste Authority. She has a strong interest in the management of waste in regional WA, including within the resources industry, and the delivery of municipal services to remote communities.
Member Victoria Bond is a chartered waste manager with 12 years’ experience in the public and private sectors as a waste management expert. She has extensive international experience, having worked for global consultancies in the United Kingdom, Australia and the Middle East. She brings technical and commercial expertise to the Waste Authority, along with knowledge of international best practice. She has an interest in waste education and behaviour change through effective communication to achieve positive results with regard to waste avoidance, increased recycling and decreased contamination.

Member Neil Foley is a urban planning consultant who previously worked as a planner for the Department of Planning and in local government. He also teaches at the University of Western Australia. Neil has promoted the integration of planning for waste infrastructure in the State Planning Framework, Neil has been a member since 2011.

Member Glen McLeod is an environmental and town planning lawyer with more than 39 years’ experience. He has held senior positions in major Australian, English and American law firms. In July 2012 he established his independent niche firm, Glen McLeod Legal, where he practices in the areas of environmental and town planning law. He is also a member of the WA Environmental Protection Authority, the Immediate Past Chair of the International Bar Association’s Environmental, Health and Safety Committee and a member of the WA Law Society’s Environment Town Planning and Local Government Committee. He is an Adjunct Professor at Murdoch University where he teaches units in environmental and town planning law. He is a member of the Advisory Group to the Murdoch Dean of Law and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. In 2016, he was a recipient of the WA Law Society’s Lawyer of the Year Award. Glen is the General Editor of the national loose leaf publication Planning Law in Australia, and an editor of the Local Government Law Journal.
Performance management framework

Contribution to State Government goals

Under an outcome-based management framework, the Waste Authority contributes to three of the State Government’s strategic goals.

Table 2 – Mapping Government Goals

<table>
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<th>State Government strategic goal</th>
<th>Waste strategy strategic objectives</th>
<th>Waste Authority role</th>
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| **Social and environmental responsibility** | 1 Initiate and maintain long term planning for the waste and recycling processing industry, and enable access to suitably located land with buffers sufficient to cater for the State’s waste management needs.  
2 Enhance regulatory services to ensure consistent performance is achieved at landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.  
3 Develop best practice guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks and promote their adoption.  
4 Use existing economic instruments to support the financial liability of actions that divert waste from landfill and resource recovery.  
5 Communicate messages for behaviour change and promote its adoption, and acknowledge the success of individuals and organisations that act in accordance with the aims and principles in the waste strategy and assist in its implementation. | Apply WARR Account funds to develop and deliver a range of programs and initiatives to promote waste avoidance, reuse and recycling to support:  
• attitude and behaviour change; and  
• an environment in which infrastructure investments are more likely to be made.  
Funds are applied:  
• through open and competitive processes;  
• assessed against financial and technical capability and risk; and  
• measured against the objectives of the WARR Act and delivery of the waste strategy. |
| **Financial and economic responsibility** | 1 |  |
| **Stronger focus on the regions** | 2 |  |
| Greater focus on service delivery, infrastructure, investment and economic development to improve the overall quality of life in remote and regional areas. | 3 |  |
Financial operation

The WARR Account is allocated not less than 25 per cent of the landfill levy revenue forecast in the State Budget. The Minister determines the amount to be credited to the WARR Account annually.

The forecast landfill levy amount in 2016-17 was $70 million and the Minister approved the allocation of $17.3 million to the WARR Account. The levy was paid to the operating account of DER.

In addition to the landfill levy, the WARR Account received a calculated interest on its balance and other program refunds. The WARR Account had an opening balance of $30.3 million.

WARR Account expenditure must be consistent with the annual business plan or as approved by the Minister. The WARR Account revenue and expenditure is summarised in the statement of cash flows in Table 7.

Snapshot

In 2016–17, the WARR Account was credited with $17.3 million from landfill levy receipts and $0.7 million of account interest and other miscellaneous revenue.

The 2016–17 WARR Account expenditure was $15.2 million (88 per cent of the operational budget).

The opening balance of the WARR Account was $30.3 million and the closing balance as at 30 June 2017 was $33.2 million. This increase is due to savings from programs that are demand driven.

The WARR Account’s 2016–17 financial activity result is disclosed in DER’s annual report under the Restricted Cash Accounts of the Financial Statements. The Auditor General provided an independent audit opinion on DER’s financial statements and key performance indicators that included the WARR Account.

Governance

Processes are in place within DER to monitor and audit the financial performance of the WARR Account, as required by section 81 of the WARR Act and in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006. The management of the WARR Account is regarded as a DER service for the purposes of sections 52 and 53 of the Financial Management Act 2006.
Strategic objective 1

Initiate and maintain long-term planning for waste and recycling processing and enable access to suitably located land with buffers sufficient to cater for the State’s waste management needs.

Planning

The Waste Authority continued to liaise with the Western Australian Planning Commission and the Department of Planning with the aim of ensuring that waste infrastructure planning was addressed in the state planning framework. Waste infrastructure planning has been recognised as an issue of strategic importance to WA’s sustained growth and prosperity in the State Planning Strategy which was released in June 2014.

In 2016–17, the Waste Authority provided input to key planning documents including:

- Design WA – A state government initiative to ensure good design is at the centre of all development, from the early stages right through to delivery.
- State Planning Policy 3.1 Residential Design Codes – The basis for the control of residential development throughout WA.

Significant progress was made on the development of guidance to support local government to update planning strategies and schemes to ensure compliance with the waste-related provisions of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

Strategic objective 2

Enhance regulatory services to ensure consistent performance is achieved at landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.

Strategic policy and regulatory initiatives

DER received WARR Account funds to deliver key strategic policies including:

Environmental Protection Regulations 1987

The Department began a review of schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (EP Regulations) to clarify the application of category 63 prescribed premises (Class 1 inert landfill) to development sites.

The category 63 review is being carried out as a result of matters arising from the case of Eclipse Resources Pty Ltd v The State of Western Australia [No. 4] (2016) WASC 62.

The intent of the regulation amendments is to ensure that the use of ‘clean fill’ for development, which has historically not been subject to the waste levy, can continue without attracting the levy.

The amendments will also ensure that waste-derived uncontaminated fill, which has been tested to show that it meets environmental and health standards, can be used without being subject to the waste levy. Amendments to the Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended December 2009) will accompany finalisation of the category 63 amendments.

The Department will undertake targeted stakeholder consultation on the proposed amendments to the EP Regulations.
In consultation with the Waste Authority, DER has been developing amendments to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 (WARR Regulations) to require reporting and record-keeping of waste and recycling data by local governments, waste recyclers and licensees of major regional landfills.

The waste strategy sets out strategic directions and priorities for the management of waste in Western Australia and establishes targets for diversion of waste from landfill.

In order to assess the State’s performance against the landfill diversion targets outlined in the waste strategy and to report against budget key performance indicators, waste and recycling data are collected annually from local government and industry in Western Australia. On behalf of the Waste Authority, through the service agreement and as part of its administration of the waste levy, DER collects data on metropolitan waste disposed to landfill. Data is also provided voluntarily through the annual Local Government Waste and Recycling Census and the Recycling Activity Review, an annual survey of businesses that recycle materials.

The provision of waste and recycling data on a voluntary basis has resulted in an incomplete dataset due to variable response rates which reduces the effectiveness of assessment of progress against the waste strategy targets.

Through an extensive consultation process undertaken in mid 2016, DER received twelve submissions. Five submissions from individual local governments, one from a regional local government, and one submission from the Western Australian Local Government Association. A paper with the analysis of stakeholder submissions and recommendations for the proposed amendments was published on DER’s website in June 2017.

Stakeholder submissions will inform the regulatory amendments required to give effect to the data reporting requirements. DER intends to develop methods for measurement and calculation, as well as guidance on direct waste measurement techniques and other estimation methodologies. Draft methods will be developed in consultation with stakeholders. The requirement to report data will not commence until the relevant method has been approved.

The National Paint Product Stewardship Scheme (Paintback) commenced in May 2016 to encourage painters to appropriately dispose of small amounts of architectural and decorative liquid waste paint at participating waste facilities. The Paintback scheme is funded by a $0.15 per litre levy on the sale of architectural and decorative paint approved by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission. The scheme is being implemented by Paintback Limited, a company established by the Australian Paint Manufacturers’ Association.

In order to encourage participation in the scheme, the Environmental Protection (National Paint Product Stewardship Scheme) Exemption Order 2016, published in the Western Australian Government Gazette on 9 September 2016, removes the carrier licence requirement under the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 for the transport of 100 litres or less of liquid waste paint. The Exemption Order only applies to trade painters participating in Paintback and complying with the requirements set out in the Order.

The scheme is expected to contribute to the delivery of the Western Australian Government’s aim of diverting waste from landfill and protecting the environment.
Environmental Protection Regulations 1987

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The Department will undertake targeted stakeholder consultation on the proposed amendments to the EP Regulations.

Compliance and enforcement

Levy funds were applied to deliver a waste levy compliance and enforcement program within DER. The objective of the program is to ensure compliance with the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Regulations 2008. This is achieved through targeted premises inspections and, when necessary, enforcement action.

In 2016-17 the compliance team undertook 117 waste levy return audits, 152 waste levy compliance inspections and 150 compliance monitoring inspections of other associated waste related industries and unregulated premises, for a total of 419 premises inspections and audits.

Illegal dumping

During 2016–17, DER’s WARR Account funded illegal dumping program consolidated its partnerships with charitable recyclers and local and state government land managers to tackle illegal dumping of waste. Formal partnerships were established with Main Roads Western Australia, Landcorp, the Waste Authority, the Keep Australia Beautiful Council and 11 local governments.

The program delivered education, surveillance and enforcement initiatives specifically adapted to suit the nature of the dumped material and receiving environment.

During 2016-17, 37 sites that have a history of illegal dumping were the subject of covert electronic surveillance.

Over 330 complaints of illegal dumping were investigated under the Environmental Protection Act 1986; resulting in seven convictions for 14 illegal dumping offences with penalties of up to $40,000 imposed by the court. In addition, 114 complaints were investigated under the Litter Act 1979 and 86 litter infringements were issued.

These initiatives will have a positive impact on the prevalence of illegal dumping, associated levy avoidance and divert more waste to appropriate management.
Better Bins

The $20 million Better Bins program continued to support local governments to implement better practice kerbside collection systems to achieve higher resource recovery.

The program encourages the transition to a three bin system in which general waste is collected in a red lid bin; co-mingled recycling in a yellow lid bin; and green/organic waste in a lime-green lid bin.

The three bin system is designed to help householders separate waste and increase recycling – helping WA achieve its landfill diversion target for MSW.

Better Bins encourages greater uniformity of waste and recycling systems across local governments, making it easier for people to recycle.

The program provides local governments with up to $30 for each household that receives a best practice kerbside collection service. Recycling rates in local governments that have a well performing three bin system are commonly around 50 per cent, and as high as 60 to 65 per cent where food waste is collected.

Ten local governments, including the cities of Bayswater, Bunbury, Cockburn, Rockingham and Stirling; towns of Cambridge and Cottesloe; and the shires of Capel, Collie and Donnybrook-Balingup, have received funding commitments worth $6.1 million through the program to date.

In June 2017:

- The City of Cockburn signed a Better Bins agreement to roll out three bin collections to nearly 34,000 households. The state government has committed over $1 million to support this major project.

- The City of Bunbury signed a Better Bins agreement to fine tune its already rolled out three bin system and bolster communication and engagement efforts. The state government has committed over $400,000 to support this project.
Vergeside and drop off services

The primary collection methods for MSW are kerbside, vergeside and drop off services. The Waste Authority is supporting better practice approaches to these collection methods.

During 2016-17, research to inform the development of better approaches to vergeside and drop off collection services has been undertaken.

Further work is planned in 2017–18 to trial different systems in WA. Data from the trials will be used to confirm best practice approaches – including guidelines and performance benchmarks – to help achieve MSW landfill diversion targets.

Household hazardous waste

The Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program provides local governments and regional councils with funding to assist with the collection, storage and disposal of HHW.

HHW describes products used in and around the home that are flammable, toxic, explosive or corrosive. If not disposed of correctly, HHW can pose a threat to public health or the environment.

The program funds eight metropolitan and five regional permanent facilities which enable householders to drop off unwanted household chemicals free of charge.

In 2016–17, 611 tonnes of HHW were recovered and safely recycled or disposed of, including approximately:

- 354 tonnes of paint (at a cost of $580,000, which is 48 per cent of the total cost of material disposal);
- 67 tonnes of batteries; and
- 73 tonnes of propane gas bottles.

The program collected and recycled or disposed of approximately 91 tonnes of highly hazardous materials, including acids, pesticides and flammable liquids.

Paint collection at four sites was transitioned to the product stewardship scheme Paintback.
Charitable Recyclers Rebate

Western Australian charitable recycling organisations routinely dispose of materials left at their facilities (at donation bins or shop fronts) that have been illegally dumped or cannot be recycled or reused. The cost to charitable organisations when disposing of illegally dumped waste has escalated as a result of an increasing number of items being dumped illegally and, for those in the metropolitan area, recent waste levy increases.

The Charitable Recyclers Rebate program has been established to provide a rebate for the cost of the waste levy incurred by charitable recycling organisations in the metropolitan area when disposing of unusable material left at their premises.

The program, which was launched in June 2016, supports the continued efforts of charitable recycling organisations to divert waste from landfill and recognises that, for some items, disposal may be the only option because reuse, recycling or recovery may not be available or feasible.

National initiatives

A range of national initiatives, including product stewardship schemes which support resource recovery, operate in WA. Product stewardship schemes contribute to the aims of the waste strategy by diverting waste from landfill.

Product stewardship schemes including the Australian Packaging Covenant and the National Television Computer Recycling Scheme, tyres product stewardship scheme and the Paintback paint collection scheme operated during 2016–17.

Product stewardship is also being explored for products including photovoltaic systems, batteries and used oil containers.

The Australian Government is working to develop a national strategy on food waste while groups of jurisdictions are taking the lead in areas like plastics and microplastics.

Container deposit scheme

The state government has committed to implementing a container deposit scheme, which is an example of an extended producer responsibility scheme, from 1 January 2019.

The scheme will involve consumers paying an additional amount as part of the product’s purchase price. Those moneys will be used to pay refunds on empty containers and fund a collection system.

WARR Account funds were applied to support DER’s development of a container deposit scheme. The Waste Authority is represented on the State Government Working Group for the container deposit scheme.

Clean communities

Voluntary litter and weed clean-up activities, run by community groups and individuals, provide a valuable community service that benefits WA communities and the environment. Litter collections result in tidy, litter-free public parks and community spaces, while weed collections support the natural functioning of the State’s parks and wetlands. However, the waste that is collected during voluntary clean-ups is often sent to landfill.

The Clean Communities program, which is delivered in partnership with the Keep Australia Beautiful Council (KABC) and the Department of Parks and Wildlife, contributes to the objectives of the waste strategy by providing collection bags to volunteer community groups – enabling source separation of waste collected. The collection bags provided which are consistent with Australian Standard bin colours are labelled: waste (red); recycling (yellow); and green waste (green).
Funding principles

The application of funds from the WARR Account, through programs set out in the business plan, is a key mechanism for delivering the waste strategy. Regular process and procedure review is a key part of good governance and continuous improvement processes.

The funding principles include a statement of:

- objectives for the application of funds – the consolidation of the Western Australian waste management objectives expressed in various legislative and policy documents in one place; and
- funding principles – the development of funding principles informed by research into significant funding decisions in WA and elsewhere, and through consultation.

Establishing clear funding principles will provide greater confidence that funding decisions are consistent with the requirements of the WARR Act, the Financial Management Act 2006 and the expectations of the state government.

Funding principles will also help to ensure funds are applied in the most effective manner in relation to the waste strategy by providing a reference against which program design can be measured.

Funding Objectives:

- Promote the most efficient use of resources and prioritise the avoidance of waste, followed by its reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery, over disposal.
- Reduce environmental harm including pollution through waste.
- Be consistent with the principles set out in section 4A of the Environmental Protection Act 1986.

Outcome Principles

- Deliver Benefits
  - Funded activities should result in a reduction in waste generation or an increase in landfill diversion against waste strategy target.
- Address market failures
  - Funded activities should target and address a pre-identified market failure.
- Be informed
  - Funded activities should be developed and evaluated using an evidence-based approach informed by the collection and reporting of relevant data and information.
- Be collaborative
  - Funded activities should involve collaboration with relevant agencies and stakeholders where it is likely to lead to an outcome that is associated with greater benefits for the state and/or deliver outcomes more efficiently.
- Manage risk
  - Funded activities should be designed and implemented with appropriate identification, evaluation and management of risk.

Process Principles

- Be efficient and effective
  - Funded activities should be cost-effective, efficient and deliver a net benefit to the State.
- Integrity and accountability
  - Funded activities should be conducted in a manner that exhibits integrity and accountability and adheres to appropriate funding and governance processes.
Community and industry engagement

The Community and Industry Engagement (CIE) program, which commenced in 2016–17, supports organisations that promote better waste management behaviours, practices and awareness. Funding priorities in 2016–17 related to initiatives that:

- improved the use of C&D materials, particularly in support of the Recycled Construction Products Program;
- increased local government engagement with the Better Bins program and improved the performance of existing Better Bin collection systems;
- supported the development, coordination and implementation of waste planning within and between local governments.

Projects supported in 2016-17 included support for:

- the City of Cockburn’s Better Bins three bin rollout, including a source separation and education program and a community education and engagement program to complement the garden waste bin implementation;
- the Forever Project for its Inspiring and Empowering Change in Waste Outcomes in Western Australia project;
- Mindarie Regional Council’s No Glass in the Green Top Bin campaign; and
- Curtin University to conduct a feasibility study, including technical and sustainability assessment, on the effectiveness of the use of C&D wastes as a complete replacement of raw natural aggregates in concretes.

Community Grants Scheme

The Community Grants Scheme supports community groups to reduce waste generation, recover resources and reduce the impact of waste on the environment. Funding was allocated to projects that addressed the strategic waste focus areas detailed in the waste strategy.

There were two funding rounds delivered in 2016–17 that provided funding to projects, including a regional program of ‘Create No Waste’ activities; collection and donation of upcycled goods to needy families; community waste management workshops; recycling green waste at a regional composting facility; and the development of a mobile phone application to support a food sharing network.

Recycled Construction Products Program

The Recycled Construction Products Program (RCPP) provides an incentive to metropolitan local governments, regional councils, state government and private sector entities to use recycled C&D products in civil construction projects.

The RCPP aims to transition the construction products market so that recycled products are accepted and preferred to raw materials. The RCPP will be open until June 2020, with allocation of up to $10 million.

During 2016–17, the cities of Canning and Swan submitted local government policies that promoted the use of recycled C&D products in construction projects. This enables them to claim a $10,000 one-off payment and receive higher incentive payments per tonne for use of recycled materials under the RCPP.
Keep Australia Beautiful Council

The Keep Australia Beautiful Council receives an annual WARR Account grant for implementation of the *State Litter Prevention Strategy 2015–20*. The funding agreement covers six areas of work: research and data; education, awareness and training; enforcement; incentives; collaboration and partnerships; and administration.

Key achievements in 2016–17 included the delivery of:

- two National Litter Index audits at 151 sites around the state.

- education and training events such as clean-ups and displays, the Clean Schools program and workshops in partnership with the Western Australian Local Government Association.

- the Litter Report Scheme through which 2,779 litter reports were received with a 92 per cent conversion rate to infringements and payment. The number of litter reporters increased to 12,438, with 1,093 Western Australians registering to become litter reporters.

- the Adopt-a-Spot program, which had 815 groups registered with over 17,000 volunteers as at 30 June 2017. As a result of their efforts, thousands of bags of rubbish were removed from the environment in the past year.

- Tidy Towns Sustainable Communities which had 44 registrations in 2016–17 involving 7,951 volunteers. Over 81,000 hours of volunteer participation drove projects, helping to sustain the environmental, economic and social structure of these communities.

Further detail about the Keep Australia Beautiful Council’s work can be found in its 2016–17 annual report.
Waste Authority
Annual Report 2016–2017
Authority performance

Waste Wise Schools

Waste Wise Schools carried out professional learning workshops, school visits and project and partnership development across the metropolitan and regional areas to reduce the volume of waste that schools send to landfill, and encourage waste reduction behaviours in schools. Highlights included:

- A total of 326 schools were accredited in 2016–17, including 64 newly accredited schools. Sixty-one grants were provided to accredited schools for projects such as recycling systems for paper and plastics, composting and worm farming, and reuse collection infrastructure.

- Twenty-one professional development workshops were delivered and educational waste audits and student activities were undertaken at 92 schools.

- Funds were provided to support waste management activities in schools in the Kimberley, Kalgoorlie Boulder, Mindarie Regional Council and the Rivers Regional Council, as well as the delivery of waste education workshops at early years learning services.

- Research to identify behaviour change interventions to reduce food waste in WA schools was completed. Trials of those initiatives will be undertaken in 2017–18. Research to evaluate the use of electric composters and food waste collection services in WA high schools also commenced.

- The development of a Year 12 ATAR geography curriculum unit on waste management in Perth commenced. Over 100 classes used the Message in a Plastic Bottle curriculum which was developed in 2016, and a new fact sheet on single-use plastic was published.

Right bin toolkit

The state government’s $20 million Better Bins program supports local governments to introduce best practice kerbside collection systems, encouraging the use of a three-bin system to support householders to separate waste and increase recycling. In December 2016, Gatecrasher Advertising was engaged to develop a toolkit of communication and engagement materials for use by local governments participating in the Better Bins program.

During 2016–17, waste attitudes and behaviour were researched to inform the development of the toolkit, a brand and tagline was designed, and a future delivery schedule for toolkit messages and materials was developed. Phase 2 of the project, which will commence in 2017, will develop and deliver toolkit materials for use by local governments.

Toolkit monitoring and evaluation

A request for tender was issued in January 2017 to develop and undertake monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the toolkit materials on community attitudes and behaviours. The evaluation of the communications toolkit will increase understanding of how communication and engagement affects waste attitudes and behaviours. The effectiveness of specific elements of the toolkit, the toolkit as a whole and its take up by local governments will be evaluated.
Authority performance (continued)

Strategic objective 5 (continued)

2016 Infinity Awards

The 2016 Infinity Awards were announced during the Waste Authority breakfast at the Waste and Recycle Conference in September 2016.

Emmanuel Catholic College teacher Kylie Kingdon was named 2016 Waste Champion and the College won the Waste Wise Schools category. Bristile Roofing and WA Brickmatch were joint winners in the business category and the Perth Zoo won the state government category. The Mindarie Regional Council took the Infinity Award in the local government category and the West Arthur Community Resource Centre won the community category.

Garage Sale Trail

The Waste Authority supported local governments to participate in the national 2016 Garage Sale Trail by offering a 50 per cent subsidy of the cost of their participation, calculated on a population basis. Garage Sale Trail provided local governments with the opportunity to participate in a national community event focusing on waste avoidance and materials reuse held in September 2016. Thirty four local governments across metropolitan and regional WA participated in the 2016 event.

Waste and Recycle Conference

The Waste and Recycle Conference was held at the Esplanade Hotel in Fremantle in September 2016. The Waste Authority was a platinum sponsor of the conference, themed ‘Less is More’. The chairman delivered a keynote address, during which he outlined the Waste Authority’s activities and priorities for 2016–17.
Shared responsibilities with other agencies

The former Department of Environment Regulation

Under sections 16 (1) and 17 (1) of the WARR Act, the Minister must ensure the Waste Authority is provided with the services and facilities reasonably necessary to perform its functions.

The former Department of Environment Regulation provided strategic policy, administrative and program management support, and delivered funded programs. A service level agreement between the parties governed the funding of functions carried out for either party in its respective role under the WARR legislation.

Significant issues impacting the Waste Authority

Current and emerging issues/strategic focus in 2017–18

Revision of the waste strategy

During 2017–18, revisions to the waste strategy will involve consultation with stakeholders in accordance with the WARR Act.

Local government waste plans

Assist local government in the review, development and implementation of waste plans to align them more closely with implementation of the waste strategy and State planning initiatives.

Vergeside and drop off collection services

Develop and provide guidance to local governments to support source separation through better practice vergeside and drop off collection systems.

Right Bin toolkit

Implement a communications toolkit to support consistent messaging by local governments participating in the Better Bins program.

Recycled construction products

Deliver product testing and auditing schemes to support producers of recycled construction products with the cost of product sampling and testing, as well as encouraging the supply of suitable C&D product for use as part of the RCPP.

Illegal dumping

Develop a community engagement and education campaign to reduce illegal dumping.

Improving the State’s waste performance

Work with the State Government to develop and implement initiatives designed to reduce waste to landfill, including the container deposit scheme and the plastic bag ban.
Disclosures and legal compliance

Ministerial directives

Under the WARR Act, the Minister for Environment may give written directions to the Waste Authority, either generally or in relation to particular matters. The Waste Authority did not receive any ministerial directions during 2016–17.

The Waste Authority received a statement of ministerial expectation during 2016–17. The statement, which does not constitute a ministerial direction, and the Waste Authority’s response in the form of a statement of intent are published on the Waste Authority website.

Pricing policies

The Waste Authority does not apply fees or charges for goods or services.

Waste levy collection

In 2016–17, $69.5 million in waste levy was collected. There were 31 landfill premises monitored in relation to the waste levy, the majority of which are located in the metropolitan area.

The disposal of metropolitan waste to non-metropolitan landfill facilities increased from 18 per cent to 28 per cent of total waste in 2016-17. Such waste remains liable for payment of the waste levy.

Remuneration

The remuneration of the Waste Authority members is determined by the Governor of Western Australia, on recommendation of the Public Sector Commissioner, in accordance with the Public Sector Management Act 1994. Annual remuneration is outlined in Table 3.

Table 3—Remuneration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period of appointment</th>
<th>Annual remuneration</th>
<th>Gross remuneration*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Marcus Geisler</td>
<td>19 August 2014–25 June 2019</td>
<td>$41,055</td>
<td>$61,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Victoria Bond</td>
<td>19 August 2014–25 June 2019</td>
<td>$20,425</td>
<td>$25,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Neil Foley</td>
<td>19 August 2014–25 June 2019</td>
<td>$20,425</td>
<td>$22,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Glen McLeod</td>
<td>19 August 2014–25 June 2019</td>
<td>$20,425</td>
<td>$26,155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes benefits (such as travel allowances and superannuation) and goods and services tax.

Director and officer liability insurance

Waste Authority members are insured under DER’s insurance arrangements. Details on the department’s public liability, professional indemnity and employment practices insurance are included in its 2016–17 annual report.

The Waste Authority held 11 meetings during 2016–17.

There was one ‘resolution without meeting’ recorded pursuant to Schedule 1, Division 2, clause 11 of the WARR Act on 11 May 2017 for the delegation of the final draft 2017-18 business plan to the Chairman.

Table 4—Members’ meeting attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Meetings attended*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marcus Geisler</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Bloom</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Bond</td>
<td>10*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil Foley</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen McLeod</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ms Bond participates in meetings remotely.
Employment and industrial relations

The Waste Authority is not an employing authority and does not employ staff.

Other legal requirements

Advertising

Section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907* requires the inclusion of a statement detailing all advertising expenditure incurred by the Waste Authority.

**Table 5—Advertising**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Grants Scheme</td>
<td>Adcorp</td>
<td>11,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Grants Scheme</td>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>1,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Recycling Week</td>
<td>Adcorp</td>
<td>9,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinity Awards</td>
<td>Campaign Monitors</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Wise Schools Grants</td>
<td>Campaign Monitors</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>23,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public sector principles

During the year, the Auditor General undertook a performance review, to assess whether strategies to reduce the State’s reliance on landfill for dealing with household, construction, demolition, commercial and industrial waste have been successful. In his report, *Western Australian Waste Strategy: Rethinking Waste*, he found that the management of waste in Western Australia has improved since implementation of the Western Australia Waste Strategy: *Creating the Right Environment* in 2012, with increased resource recovery and reduced reliance on disposal to landfill.

Government and public sector relationship

A communications agreement between the Waste Authority and the Minister for Environment was signed on 14 May 2013 and remained in place during 2016–17.

Governance disclosures

The Waste Authority’s corporate governance arrangements ensure transparency in decision-making and operation, as well as accountability to stakeholders. No disclosures of potential conflicts of interest were made by members of the Waste Authority during the year.

Ethics and integrity

The Waste Authority Code of Conduct was peer reviewed by officers of the Public Sector Commission and approved by the Waste Authority in February 2016.

Procurement practices follow state government guidelines and procurement policy.
Organisational structure

Section 16(1) and 17(1) of the WARR Act provides that the Minister for Environment shall ensure the Waste Authority is provided with the services and facilities reasonably necessary to enable it to perform its functions. Section 16(2) provides that the Minister may, by arrangement with the DER, allow the Waste Authority to make use of the services of any officer in the department.

Services provided by staff are employed by DER under provisions of the Public Sector Management Act 1994, pursuant to section 16(1) of the WARR Act. Officers are subject to DER’s human resources policy, information technology and administrative processes, and other policy matters regulated by the Financial Management Act 2006 and Treasurer’s Instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6—Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondment full time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Some of these positions are established as full time positions but filled on a part time basis.
**As at 30 June 2017 there were two vacant positions in Waste Authority Services.

Work continued during the year on the development of a service level agreement (SLA) for the provision of services between DER and the Waste Authority. The SLA sets out the parties’ understanding of their respective statutory and other legal functions and obligations through a statement of expectations and performance deliverables for provision of services.

Waste services functions delivered by DER under the SLA | FTE
--- | ---
Waste Authority Services directorate | 27.8
Other functions | 33.2
Total | 61.0

Communication

The Waste Authority’s Code of Conduct outlines how the Waste Authority ensures official information remains confidential, describes the process for public interest disclosure and provides guidance on freedom of information.

The Waste Authority ensures that records of decisions and all other documentation are securely retained. Minutes of Waste Authority meetings are circulated to members with meeting agenda papers.

In addition to maintaining the Waste Authority and the Waste Wise Schools websites, DER provides services to the Waste Authority for its publications such as a bi-monthly e-newsletter, as well as media relations. The Minister for Environment approved the 2017-18 Waste Authority Annual Communications Plan in June 2017. The plan outlines measures that will be undertaken to increase awareness of WARR Account funded programs.

Recordkeeping plan

The Waste Authority complies with the State Records Act 2000 through adherence to DER’s recordkeeping plan. The Waste Authority follows the procedures required under the Act.
Disclosures and legal compliance (continued)

Waste Authority publications

During 2016–17, the Waste Authority published:

- Recycling Activity in Western Australia 2015–16 report.
- Community and Industry Engagement program guidelines and supporting documentation.
- One edition of the Waste Wise Schools eNewsletter and updated fact sheets on single-use plastic and worm farming at school (available on the Waste Wise Schools website).
- Waste reduction infrastructure and services suitable for high schools
- Avoidable food waste
- Composting for language groups
Table 7 – Statement of cash flow for the year ended 30 June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash flow from waste levy</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
<th>2016 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste levy</td>
<td>17,334,000</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Net cash received from landfill operators</strong></td>
<td>17,334,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash flow from operating activities</th>
<th>2017 $</th>
<th>2016 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best practice local government planning scheme review</td>
<td>14,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste and recycling infrastructure planning</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy inspection, compliance, enforcement and illegal dumping</td>
<td>2,150,000</td>
<td>2,158,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best practice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Bins kerbside collection</td>
<td>1,879,131</td>
<td>2,490,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better practice charitable recycling organisation rebate</td>
<td>287,288</td>
<td>9,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best practice funding principles review</td>
<td>17,835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic instruments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Hazardous Waste program</td>
<td>1,947,788</td>
<td>2,362,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic partnerships</td>
<td>1,033,612</td>
<td>1,262,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and industry engagement</td>
<td>260,098</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community grants scheme</td>
<td>176,158</td>
<td>182,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional funding program</td>
<td>129,524</td>
<td>1,159,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycled construction and demolition market development program</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean communities (formerly Resource Recovery Grants Scheme)</td>
<td>9,813</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australian Transitional E-Waste Program (WATEP) II program</td>
<td>5,871</td>
<td>14,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement communication and promotion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Wise Schools</td>
<td>848,858</td>
<td>917,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate communications and website</td>
<td>255,598</td>
<td>12,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage Sale Trail</td>
<td>190,471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Bin communication toolkit</td>
<td>72,690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications framework implementation</td>
<td>280,037</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinity awards</td>
<td>52,295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data and measurement</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data analysis and dissemination</td>
<td>182,303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual recycling activity report (total recycling activity in WA)</td>
<td>62,530</td>
<td>77,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual local government waste and recycling census</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy and policy development and review</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste strategy review and evaluation</td>
<td>780,000</td>
<td>3,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National waste policy and initiatives (Australian Packaging Covenant/National Packaging Covenant)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>21,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic analysis of levy</td>
<td>17,325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program and administration support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(administrative and program service provision and support)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Authority Services</td>
<td>2,705,762</td>
<td>2,880,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DER indirect costs</td>
<td>2,162,430</td>
<td>3,201,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</strong></td>
<td>15,206,450</td>
<td>17,111,521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash flow from financing activities</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>711,420</td>
<td>840,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receipts</td>
<td>9,168</td>
<td>42,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</strong></td>
<td>720,588</td>
<td>882,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>2,848,138</td>
<td>9,770,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>30,397,965</td>
<td>20,627,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</strong></td>
<td>33,246,103</td>
<td>30,397,965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>