

**Resourcing the  
Zero Waste Vision -  
*A Discussion Paper  
on the Landfill Levy  
and the Programs  
it Funds***

# *Statement of Intent*

## **Our Vision**

*Towards Zero Waste in Western Australia*

## **Our Goal**

*That all Western Australians live in a  
Waste Free society*

## **Our Principles**

***Principle 1: Prevention** - to avoid the  
creation of waste*

***Principle 2: Recovery** - to efficiently  
re-cover, re-treat and re-use all wastes*

***Principle 3: Disposal** - to responsibly  
manage waste into the environment*

# RESOURCING THE ZERO WASTE VISION

*A Discussion Paper  
on the Landfill Levy and  
the Programs it Funds*

Waste Management Board

DECEMBER 2005



## 1. PURPOSE

This paper describes the Waste Management Board's preferred approach to the use of the landfill levy, and the funds it generates, in order to drive the changes needed to achieve the State's Vision of Zero Waste by 2020.

The approach presented by the Board builds on a number previously published reports and discussion papers that have been released for public comment, including:

- *Western Australia's Waste Management and Recycling Fund : Recommendations for the Statutory Review of the Fund*, September 2003 (included Landfill Levy Review, Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme Review and Grant Program Review)
- *Western Australia's Waste Management and Recycling Fund: Final Recommendations for the Statutory Review of the Fund*, September 2004
- *Strategic Direction for Waste Management in Western Australia*, August 2003
- *Statement of Strategic Direction for Waste Management in Western Australia – Vision and Priorities*, September 2004
- *Waste Management Board 2005/06 Business Plan*, June 2005.

These documents can be sourced from the Zero Waste website at [www.zerowastewa.com.au](http://www.zerowastewa.com.au)

This paper is being released for consultation, discussion and comment until Friday, 3 March 2006, so that a final position can be announced in March 2006.

## 2. THE WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD'S PREFERRED APPROACH - SUMMARY

The Waste Management Board (the Board) is proposing to introduce the following approach from 1 July 2006.

In line with the recommendations of the *Western Australia's Waste Management and Recycling Fund: Final Recommendations for the Statutory Review of the Fund* and the *Statement of Strategic Direction for Waste Management in Western Australia – Vision and Priorities*, the Board is advocating that the landfill levy be increased so that:

- landfill prices reflect the full environmental cost of landfilling;
- increased landfill pricing acts to reduce our reliance on landfill and encourage resource recovery and waste avoidance;
- sufficient funds are available to resource the programs required to achieve the State's Zero Waste vision.

The Board proposes an initial increase in the landfill levy at 1 July 2006 to:

- \$6.00/tonne for waste directed to Class 2,3 and 4 landfills
- \$3.00/cubic metre for waste directed to Class 1 landfills.

The Board also proposes an ongoing annual increase in levy levels described later in this paper. The Board's preferred levy rate at 2020 would be approximately \$35 per tonne, for all waste, so that by then landfill pricing is at, or approaching, the full environmental cost of landfilling.

The current rules of the Waste Management and Recycling Fund (WMRF) directly allocate all funds collected through the levy for waste management purposes. This arrangement should remain in place to ensure the funds are reinvested in the waste management sector, to better manage waste and ultimately move as close to zero waste as possible.

The Board will expand its programs, as outlined in annual business plans and three-year strategic plans, on the basis of increased funds derived from the levy. Some detail on the nature of programs and level of expenditure envisaged for the next three years is provided in this paper.

The Board will promote an annual public review of its three-year strategic plan to ensure that the programs are effectively targeted and supported by the majority of stakeholders.

The WMRF funds will be allocated to the Board's programs, in accordance with the approved business plan and throughout the waste management industry, by one of four methods:

- The Strategic Waste Initiative Schemes (SWIS)
- The Community Grants Scheme (CGS)
- A new Waste Avoidance Incentive Scheme (WAIS)
- A new Waste & Resource Recovery Infrastructure Support Scheme (WRRISS)
- A new Recycled-Content Product Rebate Scheme (R-CPRS)
- A new Resource Recovery Incentive Scheme (RRIS)

Details of the purpose of each of these schemes and notional levels of funding for the next three years are outlined in this paper. The Board may also propose additional schemes to those listed above - for example, targeting support for transport of recyclables from rural areas.

In order to facilitate the necessary behavioural changes and the collection of data from stakeholders, any organisation seeking to access funding from the WMRF will be required to lodge a Zero Waste Plan. More details on Zero Waste Plans are provided later in this paper.

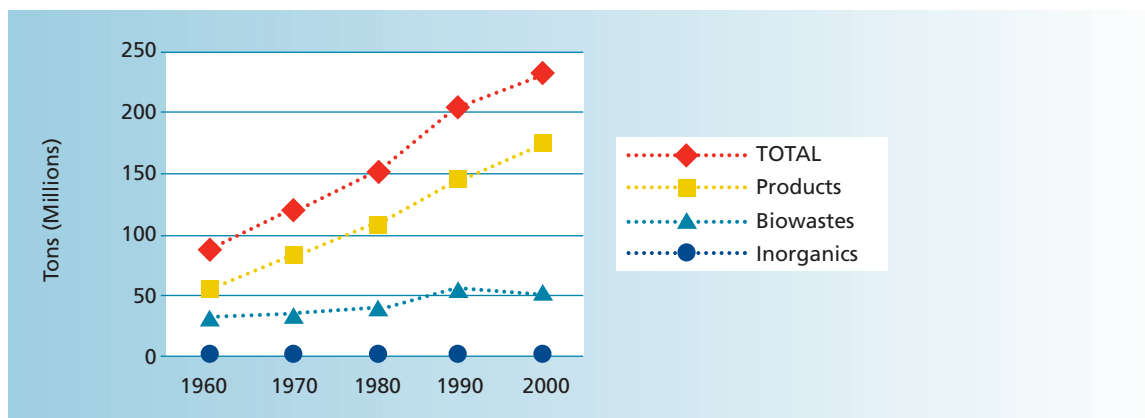
### 3. WHY DO WE NEED TO ACT NOW?

#### Waste generation

Substantial quantities of waste are generated in Australia (and WA) each year. The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated that, in 2002-03, each West Australian produced almost 1.4 tonnes of solid waste. This compares to NSW, at about 0.8 tonnes per person, and Victoria at 1.1 tonnes per person. WA had the highest per capita rate of waste generation in Australia, and Australia was placed among the top solid waste generators within the developed countries of the world.

Waste surveys suggest that much of the generated waste is 'product' waste. Figure 1 shows a very significant increase in "product" waste generation over the past 40 years for the US, with only a small increase in other waste types, corresponding to population increase. The available evidence suggests that a similar situation exists in Australia. This trend provides an insight into the impact that high levels of product consumption are having on the nature and size of the waste stream in developed countries.

Figure 1. Waste Generation in the US from 1960 to 2000 (Source: US EPA )



## The True Cost of Waste Disposal

In WA, the primary means of managing waste, once it has been created, continues to be disposal to landfill.

A report by the Bureau of Industry Economics on Waste Management and Landfill Pricing has identified that landfill charges are significantly underpriced in Australia. This is due to a failure to properly account for the loss of resources, contingent liabilities for possible contamination clean-up costs, the cost of landfill closure and rehabilitation, the cost of land and facilities and future replacement costs. Also, in the case of landfills operated by local governments, the price charged for disposal is often distorted by hidden subsidies.

There are also environmental and related costs that are not incorporated into landfill charges, such as health costs to surrounding residents from emissions, transport corridor costs and loss of amenity. Business and related economic losses from inefficient material flows and misuse of resources are also not included in landfill disposal costs. The potential for impacts by landfills on our limited ground and surface water resources is a particularly significant issue in WA.

Landfill pricing is of concern to and generates debate amongst a wide range of stakeholders. Research has identified that the correct pricing of landfill is a major issue to be addressed in achieving waste minimisation, improving waste management, and promoting sustainable resource use.

Our continued reliance on landfill as the principal means of dealing with waste in WA is imposing a financial liability on future generations through the potential impact of contamination on our ground and surface water supplies, and through the loss of otherwise productive land.

## Moving the Focus and Effort Beyond Landfilling

Diversion of waste from landfill and resource recovery are motivated by the limitations on available landfill space close to Perth. The available space is affected by increasing environmental constraints on approvals for new landfills and tighter regulation of existing landfill, pushing costs up.

Community pressure also limits the development of new landfills, making landfill space an increasingly valuable commodity as it is used up. In turn, this trend will drive waste disposal costs up. It is therefore imperative that we establish policy settings that provide a progressive and effective impetus to move on from waste disposal to waste avoidance and resource recovery methods such as recycling, re-processing and re-use.

## Major Incidents and Events

Major waste-related incidents and events in recent years highlight the fragility of current arrangements for managing waste and resource recovery in WA, which must be addressed:

- Bellevue fire in 2001
- Closure of the Brookdale waste management facility in 2003
- Closure of the ACI WA glass processing facility in 2004
- Collapse of WA Recycling Company in 2005.

These events have also led to increasing concern in the community about the need to take action to better manage our waste in WA.

## Recycling Challenges

Recycling in WA is made difficult by uncertainty in markets, the rising cost of collection and the cost of transportation from remote areas. Without action to strengthen markets and address transport and processing costs, there is the potential for further failures within the recycling system in W A.

While there is considerable enthusiasm for recycling and substantial recycling activity in WA, there is considerable concern in regional areas about the cost of transporting recyclables to markets. This is a major limiting factor to the viability of recycling outside of Perth, which needs to be addressed if all West Australians are to have appropriate access to modern waste management services.

## 4. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING FUND

Over \$30 million raised through the landfill levy has been disbursed or committed from the Waste Management and Recycling Fund since 1998. The vast majority of this money (in excess of \$25 million) has been directed either to grants for worthy waste management initiatives or used in rebate schemes encouraging the recovery of resources from the waste stream by local government on a \$/tonne basis.

Reviews of the impact of expenditure from the WMRF have found that, while these expenditures had merit, they were not being applied in a manner that provided leadership and direction to the waste management industry. As a result of recommendations from the Board, the Minister for the Environment suspended the WMRF Grant program in 2002 and replaced it with the Strategic Waste Initiatives Scheme in 2004. The Minister has also announced the cessation of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme (RRRS) from 1 July 2006.

It is now important that the Government sets out its alternative models for raising revenue from the levy and how it plans to apply the funds that are raised. The paper proposes a model for increasing revenue from the levy to fund a package of strategic programs to put waste management on a sustainable footing and to facilitate the drive towards zero waste.

## 5. COMPARISONS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LANDFILL LEVY WITH OTHER STATES

Table 1 provides a comparison of the amounts charged by those Australian States that have a landfill levy.

The table demonstrates that the current landfill levy in WA is set at a very low level compared to that applied in other States. WA has the lowest landfill levy of all States that have a levy scheme in place.

In addition, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia also have legislative mechanisms for increasing the levies applied in their States, while Queensland has no landfill levy.

**Table 1. Levy Amounts in Australian States**

			NSW <sup>1</sup>	VIC <sup>2</sup>	SA <sup>3</sup>	WA <sup>4</sup>
Levy 2005 (per tonne)	Metro	Municipal	\$21.20	\$7.00	\$10.50	\$3.00
		Industrial/C&D	\$21.20	\$11.00	\$10.50	\$1.00
	Non-metro	Municipal	\$13.20	\$5.00	\$5.25	nil
		Industrial/C&D	\$13.20	\$9.00	\$5.25	nil
Levy 2006 (per tonne)	Metro	Municipal	\$22.20	\$8.00	\$10.80	\$3.00
		Industrial/C&D	\$22.20	\$13.00	\$10.80	\$1.00
	Non-metro	Municipal	\$14.70	\$6.00	\$5.40	
		Industrial/C&D	\$14.70	\$11.00	\$5.40	
Levy 2007 (per tonne)	Metro	Municipal	\$23.20	Proposed for review	\$11.15	\$3.00
		Industrial/C&D	\$23.20		\$11.15	\$1.00
	Non-metro	Municipal	\$16.20		\$5.60	
		Industrial/C&D	\$16.20		\$5.60	

### NOTES:

- <sup>1</sup> NSW: Legislative increase of \$1/tonne metro and \$1.5/tonne non-metro every year until 2010 and 2013 respectively at which time the levy rate will undergo a review.
- <sup>2</sup> Vic: Legislative increase of \$1/tonne municipal and \$2/tonne industrial for both metro and non-metro until 2007 when the levy rate will undergo a review.
- <sup>3</sup> SA: Mechanism for CPI increase, as well as annual review and ministerial discretion.
- <sup>4</sup> WA: As yet undecided.

## 6. PROPOSED LEVY INCREASE

The Board believes the best approach to raising the levy in WA is a model based on progressive, incremental increases over a number of years.

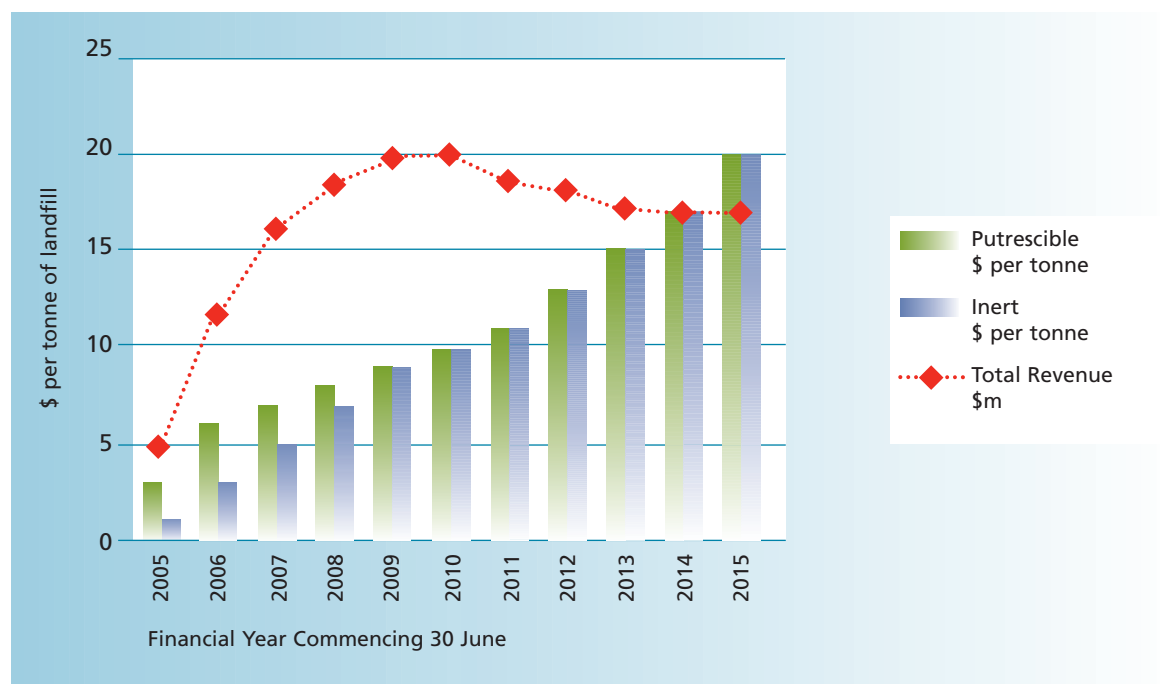
Striking the right balance is important if we are to achieve the targets set for reductions in waste to landfill while providing sufficient certainty to allow the waste management industry make sound investment decisions. A levy set too low (as at present) fails to provide sufficient financial incentive to invest in waste avoidance and resource recovery activity. One set too high on the other hand may lead to market distortion, or encourage illegal dumping of waste.

The Board proposes a levy increase model as shown in Figure 2.

This model would see the levy increase slowly over the first few years and more rapidly in the years closer to 2020. In this way, individuals and organisations directly affected by a levy increase would have time to develop and implement measures that boost waste avoidance and resource recovery.

The Board is proposing that, over time, the differential levy rate will be phased out and a single flat rate will be imposed on all waste going to landfill. There are a number of issues relating to this position and the Board is seeking comment from stakeholders on the appropriateness of this position.

**Figure 2. Financial Projections for landfill Levy 2005 - 2015**



### Revenue Collections from a Landfill Levy

The current levy of \$3.00 per tonne for putrescible waste and \$1.00 per tonne for inert waste raises approximately \$5 million per year in revenue. A levy of \$9.00 per tonne (for all waste disposed to landfill) would raise about \$20 million per year if the current level of disposal remained.

The proposed levy model has been designed on the assumption that waste to landfill will not decline for several years, due to the lead time in implementing new projects to recover resources from waste or promote waste avoidance. As can be seen in the period 2006-2010, the total revenue progressively rises to around \$20 million per year. Thereafter, the levy increases should be off-set by declining waste volumes and it is anticipated that revenue collections will remain at around \$20 million per year.

The Board envisages that the proposed levy increases would be regularly reviewed to ensure that the levy is achieving all three purposes for which the increase has been introduced:

- landfill prices reflect the full environmental cost of landfilling;
- increased landfill pricing acts to reduce our reliance on landfill and encourage resource recovery and waste avoidance;
- sufficient funds are available to resource the programs required to achieve the State's Zero Waste vision.

Each annual increase would be the subject of a specific recommendation to Government and stakeholders and the Board is committed to ongoing public consultation in relation to its annual Business Plan and three-year strategic plan.

## Householder Impact

Currently, the average metropolitan household produces approximately 1.05 tonnes of waste per year (note this figure differs from the ABS figure given in Section 3 as this figure relates to households whereas the ABS figure relates to individuals). With a proposed levy increase in the first year, from \$3.00 per tonne to \$6.00 per tonne, the average metropolitan household can expect an increase of \$3.15 per year in rate charges derived from the levy increase. Assuming average annual household rates of \$800, this would equate to an increase of 0.4%.

It is predicted that when the levy has increased to \$20.00 per tonne, the amount of waste being produced by the average metropolitan household will be reduced to around 0.75 tonnes of waste per year. This would equate to approximately \$15.00 per year in rate charges derived from the levy increase.

The additional costs would be reduced where local governments actively pursue programs that reduce waste to landfill and are therefore eligible for funds distributed from the WMRF or where householders actively reduce the amount of waste produced.

## Impact on Industry

If industry continues to produce waste at current levels (600,000 tonnes of putrescible waste and 1.6 million tonnes of inert waste each year), the proposed levy increase in the first year would equate to an increase in industry levy charges of about \$1.8 million for putrescible waste and \$3.2 million for inert waste.

The proposed increases in the levy will impact significantly on those industries that do not implement waste reduction programs. It is for this reason that a progressive approach has been adopted to levy increases to allow industries time to review waste management practices and implement changes that will reduce the volume of waste requiring disposal to landfill.

While the Board does not wish to impose additional costs on industry, it considers the use of an economic tool such as the levy, when coupled with strategic application of funds to reward changed behaviour, a very effective approach to reducing waste to landfill.

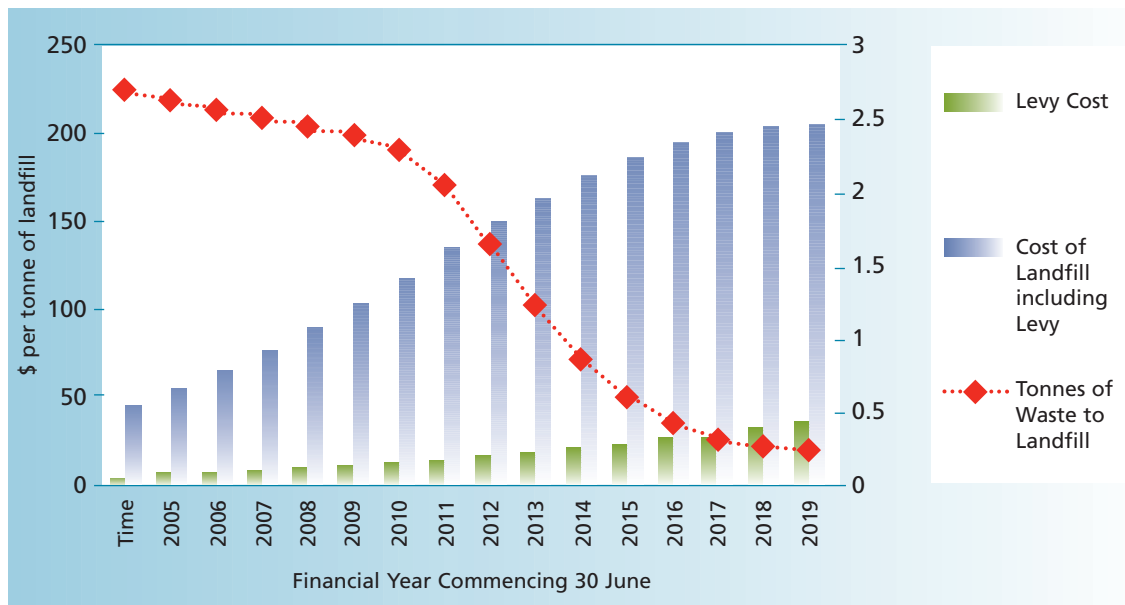
During the extensive consultation process with industry, undertaken as part of the WMRF Review, industry indicated that it had been expecting an increase in the levy for some time, and businesses have built this expectation into cost structures.

## Impact of Levy Increase on Waste Disposal

It is expected that increasing the cost of waste disposal will result in reducing amounts of waste being disposed of to landfill and more waste avoidance and resource recovery activity. The degree to which waste disposal will be affected depends on the sensitivity of waste generators to changes in prices and will also be significantly influenced by the strategic application of levy funds to support and encourage alternative ways of managing waste.

Figure 3 shows the Board's view of the impact of an increased levy will have when coupled with other external factors, such as the normal increases in landfill and transfer station pricing due to inflation and the growing scarcity of landfill sites near Perth.

Figure 3. Comparison of Potential Waste to Landfill at Different Levy Rate



Examination of the model shows that many of the alternative waste treatment technologies will start to be cost competitive with landfill in the 2010-15 time frame and that, where waste is passing through transfer stations, cost competitiveness would be achieved by 2008-10.

The model does not take into account the impact a significant reduction in waste volume might have on the actual running of a landfill site and how this might affect fixed and variable costs, which would usually be reflected in the gate fee.

### Principles and Benefits of a Levy Increase

The principles that would be applied to a levy increase are:

- Direct allocation of all collected levy monies to activities aimed at improving WA's performance in waste management (continuing the current levy revenue arrangement)
- Any excess funds beyond a set, annual Waste Management Board program budget, would be used to fund several schemes for waste avoidance and resource recovery (see details below)
- A requirement that all organisations that wish to access funds from the WMRF develop, maintain and implement an approved Zero Waste Plan.

The benefits of a levy increase include:

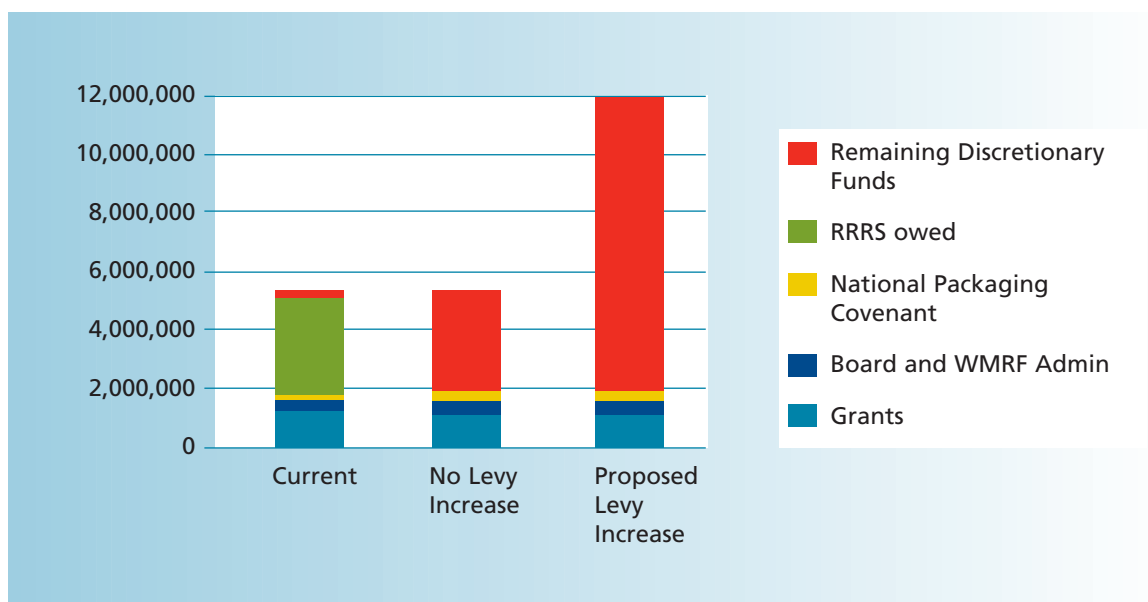
- Providing significant financial resources across business, government and the community in WA to significantly reduce waste generation and increase resource recovery
- increasing the viability and therefore availability and use of alternative waste management systems by raising the price of conventional disposal. As a result, some existing recycling projects that are only marginally competitive may become more attractive to waste generators and investors
- stimulating jobs in the waste management industry by encouraging the recovery of resources in waste which tends to be a labour-intensive industry. This will broaden our industry base and is consistent with sustainability principles
- a broadening of the waste industry's business base to include waste (demand-side) management alternatives in the knowledge that these alternatives will become more viable

- providing funds which can act as an incentive for establishing more stable resource recovery systems
- providing a growing disincentive to landfilling of waste in WA by giving a clear signal to the waste management industry through increased disposal costs.
- the development of a system that begins to properly reflect the full environmental cost of landfilling waste.

Figure 4 shows the ways in which levy funds are committed under various scenarios:

- The first bar represents the current WMRF funding commitments; note there is little money available for discretionary expenditure
- The second bar shows the increased discretionary funding available (even with no levy increase) as a result of the withdrawal of the RRRS from 1 July 2006
- The third bar provides an indication of the discretionary funding that would be available with a levy increase and no RRRS.

**Figure 4. Levy Revenue Fund Allocation**



NOTE: 'Proposed levy increase' refers to revenue from the proposed levy increase for 2006/07

## 7. PROPOSED INITIATIVES FUNDED FROM A LEVY INCREASE

While the Board has commenced a number of major new initiatives in 2005-06, increased revenue would enable it to focus on:

- new action, including
  - continuous improvement in resource recovery in both industry and local government (including the proposed Resource Recovery Incentive Scheme)
  - strategic support for unsustainable parts of the waste and resource recovery chain that arise from WA's isolation and sparse population including transportation of recyclables to markets from more remote areas of WA
  - enhanced business resource efficiency and waste prevention (including the proposed Waste Avoidance Incentive Scheme and extended producer responsibility support)
  - reduction in household waste generation through addressing product consumption
  - changes to government procurement and waste management practices for enhanced waste prevention and resource recovery
- expanded action, including
  - priority waste products (developing policies and actions for priority waste products to achieve significant reduction in the accumulation of those products – tyres, glass etc)
  - data and information management and reporting (establishing a systematic regime to collect, analyse and make publicly available all relevant data and information)
  - litter prevention and illegal dumping (facilitating reduction in littering and illegal dumping of waste)
  - communication and education (fostering greater awareness, across the community, of the significant waste issues we face, and attitudinal and behaviour change to help move towards zero waste in WA).
- existing action, including
  - hazardous waste precinct development (finding and selecting suitable sites for establishing hazardous waste treatment facilities)
  - household chemical waste projects (facilitating improvement in storage and disposal of chemicals as well as greater resource recovery e.g. PaintBack)
  - waste and resource recovery infrastructure planning (preparation of a waste and resource recovery infrastructure plan).

### Schemes to Support Waste Reduction and Resource Recovery

The Board is proposing that several separate and distinct schemes be used to provide support for waste producers, waste management industry operators and community-based organisations involved in activities that achieve or promote waste avoidance and resource recovery. The purpose of each of the schemes is briefly described below. A discussion paper is being prepared for release in relation to the proposed Resource Recovery Incentive Scheme and a separate discussion paper will be prepared on the proposed Waste Avoidance Incentive Scheme.

The Board is of the view that one of the requirements for any organisation seeking access to funding under these schemes (with the exception of the Community Grant Scheme) should be that it lodges a Zero Waste Plan. Guidelines and templates for development of Zero Waste Plans will be provided to assist in their preparation, but the main focus of these plans will be:

- A statement of the organisation's goals in relation to waste management and sustainability
- An outline of the organisation's strategic plan, showing how it intends to contribute to the State Government's Objective of Zero Waste by 2020
- A statement of how the plan relates to the Board's three-year strategic plan and annual business plan
- Details of the way in which the money provided will be spent
- A report on progress towards implementation of the Zero Waste Plan
- A commitment to provide data in agreed formats on the waste streams being managed by the organisation, for aggregation, evaluation and reporting by the Board.

### **The Strategic Waste Initiative Schemes (SWIS)**

This is an existing Board scheme in which it reserves discretionary funds within its annual budget for strategic initiatives that are not recurrent programs. The Board invites submissions on an annual basis from stakeholders for programs that may be supported from within this scheme and also independently initiates its own programs from within the SWIS budget allocation.

Organisations accessing funding under this scheme will need to have prepared and lodged a Zero Waste Plan.

### **The Community Grants Scheme (CGS)**

The Community Grants Scheme is an existing scheme in which the Board invites submissions from community-based organisations for small grants to support community level waste avoidance or resource recovery activities. Grants made under the CGS are usually capped at a maximum of \$5,000-10,000 and the overall annual allocation to this scheme is \$100,000-200,000 per year. Consideration for expanding this program will be dependent on successful outcomes from the scheme.

In view of the minor nature of these grants, organisations accessing funding under this program will not need to have prepared and lodged a Zero Waste Plan.

### **A Waste Avoidance Incentive Scheme (WAIS)**

The Board is committed to achieving a focus across the State on waste avoidance and waste prevention.

This new scheme reflects this commitment. The scheme will provide a substantial amount of money (\$1-5 million annually) which will be reserved for payment to organisations implementing measures or actions to reduce the amount of waste being generated.

Examples of programs that may receive payments under this scheme are:

- Educational or other programs aimed at changing consumer behaviour in order to reduce generation of waste
- Initiatives that result in a reduction in the amount of waste produced during the manufacture of products or the delivery of a service (e.g. less or reusable packaging)

- Research that may lead to new products or services that reduce the generation of waste.

It is the intention that the scheme be open to all industry sectors but that allocations will only be made to organisations making a significant contribution to reducing the amount of waste generated in Western Australia.

Organisations accessing funding under this program will need to have prepared and lodged a Zero Waste Plan.

### **A Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Support Scheme (WRRISS)**

The Board is committed to ensuring that Western Australia has adequate and appropriate waste and resource recovery infrastructure. Recognising that many organisations that build and operate these types of infrastructure sometimes have difficulty in securing adequate finance, the Board is considering introducing an infrastructure support scheme.

This scheme would provide funds investment in new plant, equipment or services that will make a real and valuable contribution to diverting additional resources from final disposal. In order to be effective, the amount of funding available through this type of scheme would need to be substantial.

### **A Recycled-content Product Purchasing Rebate Scheme (R-CPPRS)**

A sustainable recycling program depends on stable, secure markets for the collected recyclables. Demand for recycled-content products often suffers from the products being more expensive or seen as lower quality than their virgin-content counterparts. A stable market for any commodity cannot be achieved until there is adequate, continuous demand.

The Board is committed to developing secure, local markets for collected recyclables. This scheme would provide one way to achieve this giving a rebate to purchasers of recycled-content products. This provides a critical-mass demand for the products that allow producers to invest in adequate infrastructure that will, in turn, lower the price of the products and/or improve quality.

### **A Resource Recovery Incentive Scheme (RRIS)**

This scheme will provide a substantial amount of funds (\$1-5 million annually) for payment to organisations implementing measures or actions that achieve high levels of resource recovery from waste streams.

The scheme is open to all sectors, but allocations will only be made to organisations that are achieving a high level of performance against benchmarks set by the Board.

The RRIS is aimed at encouraging and driving changes in behaviour that are consistent with the State Government's objectives. It will encourage and reward investment in new plant, equipment or services that will make a real and valuable contribution to diverting additional waste from final disposal.

The scheme is directed towards encouraging new activity and high performance that will increase recovery rates; it will not provide ongoing subsidies for existing activities. This approach will prevent the limited amount of money from being spread too thinly to make a real difference. Instead, payments will be directed to a smaller number of organisations for short periods (say, one to three years) to assist financially with the initial risk or hardship associated with adopting new initiatives.

Organisations accessing funding under this program will need to have prepared and lodged a Zero Waste Plan.

## Indicative Three-Year Budget for Proposed Waste Initiatives

The Board's indicative three-year budget from landfill levy revenue, based on the proposed landfill levy increase, is set out in Table 2.

**Table 2. Programs and Schemes Funded by the Proposed Landfill Levy**

Program Area	(\$M) 2006/07	(\$M) 2007/08	(\$M) 2008/09
<b><u>Zero Waste Incentive Schemes</u></b>			
Strategic Waste Initiatives Scheme	1.5	1.5	1.5
Community Grants Scheme	0.1	0.2	0.2
Waste Avoidance Incentive Scheme	0.5	0.8	2
Resource Recovery Infrastructure Support Scheme	0.5	0.8	1
Recycled-content Product Purchasing Rebate Scheme	0.5	0.8	1
Resource Recovery Incentive Scheme	2	2.5	2.5
<b><u>Rural, Regional and Remote Resource Recovery</u></b>			
Transport subsidies (support for transportation of recyclables to markets)	0.3	0.6	0.8
Institutional Strengthening (building capacity to increase resource recovery)	0.1	0.2	0.3
<b><u>Institutional Strengthening</u></b>			
Littering (support for Local Government to better address littering and illegal dumping prevention and response)	0.7	0.8	0.8
Zero Waste Initiatives (strategic support for organisations to enhance their capacity to develop and implement zero waste initiatives)	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b><u>Waste Management Board programs</u></b>			
Business, Government and local government Waste and Resource Efficiency initiatives	1	1	2
Priority Waste Product initiatives (e.g. household chemical waste, glass, packaging, batteries, tyres, electronic waste)	1	1	1.1
Communication and education initiatives	1.2	1.5	2
Data and information management & reporting	1.5	1.5	2
WMRF and Board administration	0.8	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>

## 8. WHERE TO FROM HERE?

With the release of this document the Board will commence a series of stakeholder consultation sessions to discuss the various options and provide stakeholders with an opportunity for comment.

## 9. COMMENTS INVITED

The Board welcomes comments on this paper. In particular, the Board would appreciate comments on how the transition from the current levy to the proposed 2020 levy level would be achieved i.e. the number, regularity and quantum of levy increases.

Comments should be provided by close of business, Friday 3 March 2006, addressed to:

Landfill Levy Discussion Paper  
Waste Management Board  
PO Box K822  
Hay Street  
EAST PERTH 6842

OR

wastewa@environment.wa.gov.au  
Subject: Landfill Levy Discussion Paper

For further information, contact Tony Beeson on 9278 0942 or  
tony.beeson@environment.wa.gov.au

All submissions will be reviewed and a summary of written responses will be posted on the website [www.zerowastewa.com.au](http://www.zerowastewa.com.au) and emailed to those that have submitted written responses.

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