

Northern Ireland regional meeting and AGM 

Friday 25 June 2010  
The Braid, Ballymena Town Hall, Museum and Arts Centre

**‘Factors influencing the strategic context for waste policy’**

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strategicinvestmentboard


## Main Issues

- Policy Drivers
  - European Policy
  - National Policy
  - Local Policy
- Economic Drivers
  - Landfill Tax / NILAS
  - Recycling
  - Reduction
  - Residual Infrastructure
- Conclusions
- Questions

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## European Policy - 1

22.11.2008  Official Journal of the European Union L 312/3

DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL  
of 19 November 2008  
on waste and repealing certain Directives  
(Text with EEA relevance)

## European Policy - 2

Directive	Publication year	Directive number
<b>Horizontal</b>		
1. Directive on Waste (Waste Framework Directive)	1975	75/442/EEC
2. Directive on Hazardous Waste	1991	91/689/EEC
<b>Treatment</b>		
3. Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	1996	96/61/EC
4. Directive on the Landfill of Waste	1999	1999/31/EC
5. Directive on the Incineration of Waste	2000	2000/76/EC
<b>Waste stream</b>		
6. Directive on Batteries and Accumulators	1991	91/157/EEC
7. Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste	1994	94/62/EC
8. Directive on End of Life Vehicles (ELV)	2000	2000/53/EC
9. Directive on Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	2002	2002/96/EC

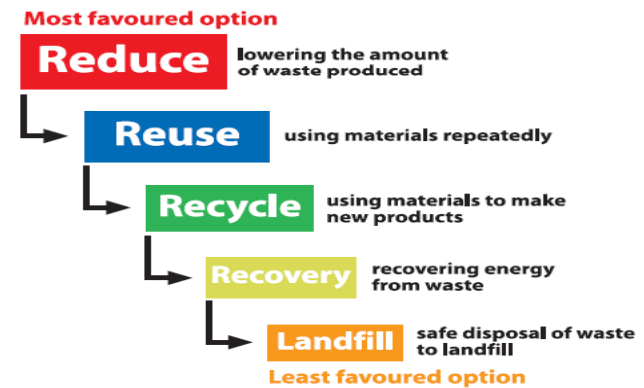
## General Principles - 1

- General Principles with Overarching Application to the Environment
  - Jus Cogens or "compelling law" is a fundamental principle which is accepted by the international community as a norm from which no derogation is ever permitted
  - *Ex Aequo Et Bono* - "according to the right and good" or "from equity and conscience"
  - For every right there is a remedy
  - Supremacy - Member States must not legislate contrary to a European directive
  - Proportionality – no broader action than is needed to achieve purpose
  - Subsidiarity – if possible, defer to National Law where there is concurrent jurisdiction

## General Principles - 2

- General Principles with Direct Application to the Environment
  - The Polluter Pays Principle
  - The Source or Proximity Principle
  - The Principle of Precaution
  - The Principle of Sustainability

## General Principles - 3



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### National & Local Policy

- Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy 2006 - 2020
- Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997
- The Landfill Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003
- Producers Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2005
- Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005
- Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994
- Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 1994
- Special Waste Regulations 1996
- Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999
- PPS11 – Planning and Waste Management

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### Assumptions

- All figures in 'Today's Money'
- Landfill Tax escalates beyond 2014 but no NILAS
- Collection costs broadly similar

	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
Landfill Tax (a)	£48	£56	£64	£72	£80	£88	£96	£104	£112	£120
Gate Fee (b)	£28	£29	£30	£31	£32	£33	£34	£35	£36	£37
Total Disposal (c=a+b)	£76	£85	£94	£103	£112	£121	£130	£139	£148	£157
Recycling & Composting (up to 50%)	£45	£45	£45	£45	£45	£45	£45	£45	£45	£45
Residual MBT / ER	N/A	N/A	N/A	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100

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## Recycling – Financial Benefit 2010 / 11

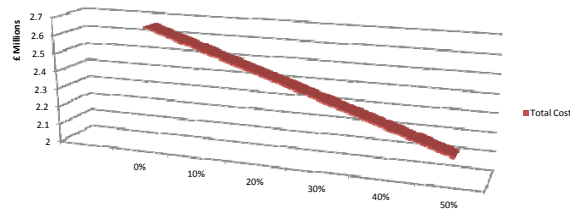
- For a Council with 35,000 tonnes per year arisings
- Year – 2010 / 11

Recycling Rate	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
<b>Disposal</b>	35000	31500	28000	24500	21000	17500
<b>Cost</b>	£2,660,000	£2,394,000	£2,128,000	£1,862,000	£1,596,000	£1,330,000
<b>Recycling</b>	£0	£3,500	£7,000	£10,500	£14,000	£17,500
<b>Cost</b>	£0	£157,500	£315,000	£472,500	£630,000	£787,500
<b>Total</b>	£2,660,000	£2,551,500	£2,443,000	£2,334,500	£2,226,000	£2,117,500

## Recycling – Financial Benefit 2010 / 11

- Increasing Recycling from 30% to 50%
  - Council 'A' (35 thousand tonnes per year) - £200k
  - All NI (1 million tonnes per year) - £6.3m

Disposal Cost V's Recycling



## Recycling – Financial Benefit 2010 / 20

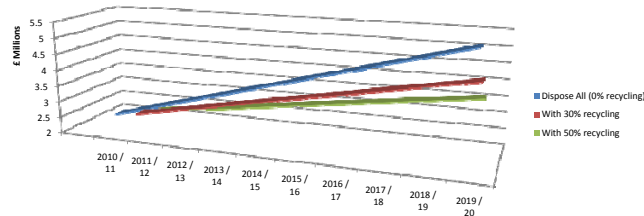
- For a Council with 35,000 tonnes per year arisings
- Years – 2010 / 11 – 2019 / 20

Year	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
<b>Dispose All (0% recycling)</b>	£2,660,000	£2,975,000	£3,290,000	£3,605,000	£3,920,000	£4,235,000	£4,550,000	£4,865,000	£5,180,000	£5,495,000
<b>With 30% recycling</b>	£2,334,500	£2,555,000	£2,775,500	£2,996,000	£3,216,500	£3,437,000	£3,657,500	£3,878,000	£4,098,500	£4,319,000
<b>With 50% recycling</b>	£2,117,500	£2,275,000	£2,432,500	£2,590,000	£2,747,500	£2,905,000	£3,062,500	£3,220,000	£3,377,500	£3,535,000

### Recycling – Financial Benefit 2010 / 20

- Increasing Recycling from 30% to 50% (at 2020)
  - Council 'A' (35 thousand tonnes per year) - £780k
  - All NI (1 million tonnes per year) - £22.8m

Recycling Benefit by Year



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### Reduction – Financial Benefit 2010/ 20

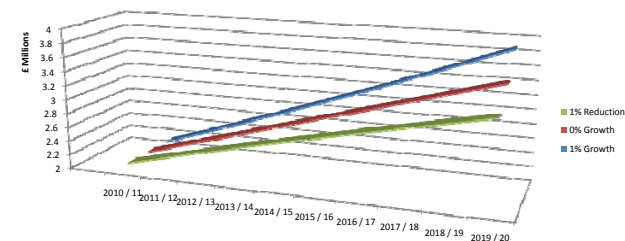
- For a Council with 35,000 tonnes per year arisings
- Years – 2010 / 11 – 2019 / 20

Year	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
1% Growth (t)	35000	35350	35704	36061	36421	36785	37153	37525	37900	38279
0% Growth (t)	35000	35000	35000	35000	35000	35000	35000	35000	35000	35000
1% Reduction (t)	35000	34650	34304	33960	33621	33285	32952	32622	32296	31973
1% Growth	£2,117,500	£2,297,750	£2,481,393	£2,668,480	£2,859,060	£3,053,184	£3,250,905	£3,452,276	£3,657,349	£3,866,177
0% Growth	£2,117,500	£2,275,000	£2,432,500	£2,590,000	£2,747,500	£2,905,000	£3,062,500	£3,220,000	£3,377,500	£3,535,000
1% Reduction	£2,117,500	£2,252,250	£2,384,093	£2,513,074	£2,639,238	£2,762,626	£2,883,283	£3,001,250	£3,116,570	£3,229,283

### Reduction – Financial Benefit 2010/ 20

- Reducing Growth from 1% to 0% (From 2010 to 2020)
  - Council 'A' (35 thousand tonnes per year) - £330k
  - All NI (1 million tonnes per year) - £9.6m

Growth V's Cost



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## Infrastructure – Financial Benefit 2010/ 20

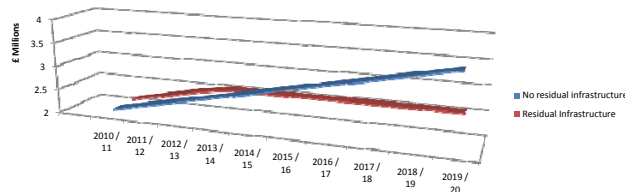
- For a Council with 35,000 tonnes per year arisings
- Years – 2010 / 11 – 2019 / 20

Year	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
No residual infrastructure	£2,117,500	£2,275,000	£2,432,500	£2,590,000	£2,747,500	£2,905,000	£3,062,500	£3,220,000	£3,377,500	£3,535,000
Residual Infrastructure	£2,117,500	£2,275,000	£2,432,500	£2,537,500	£2,537,500	£2,537,500	£2,537,500	£2,537,500	£2,537,500	£2,537,500

## Infrastructure – Financial Benefit 2010/ 20

- Implementing Infrastructure (in full operation by 2014)
  - Council 'A' (35 thousand tonnes per year) - £1m
  - All NI (1 million tonnes per year) - £29m

Effect of Residual Infrastructure



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## Conclusions

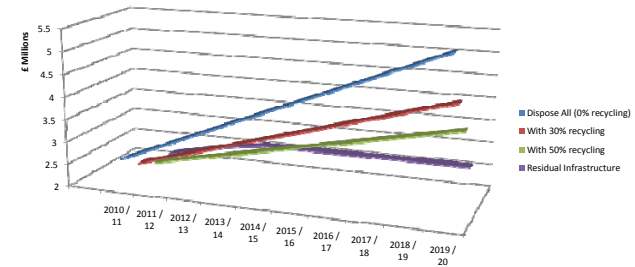
- For a Council with 35,000 tonnes per year arisings

Summary Year	2010 / 11	2019 / 20	Savings		% increase from today to 2020	Required Action
			Today	By 2020		
			(per year)	(per year)		
No recycling - no growth	£2,660,000	£5,495,000	NIL	NIL	N / A	N / A
30% - no growth - today	£2,334,500	£4,319,000	£325,500	£1,176,000	85.0%	Do nothing more
50% - 1%growth	£2,117,500	£3,866,177	£217,000	£452,823	65.6%	Increase Recycling to 50% and Reduce Growth to 0%
50% - 0%growth	£2,117,500	£3,535,000	£217,000	£784,000	51.4%	
50% - no growth + infra	£2,117,500	£2,537,500	£217,000	£1,781,500	8.7%	and Deliver Infrastructure
Preferred Option	£2,334,500	£2,537,500	NIL	£1,781,500	8.7%	All of the Above

## Conclusions

- 'Do nothing more' – 85% increase by 2020
- 'Do everything possible' – 8.7% increase by 2020

### Summary



## Conclusions

- Actions Required
  - Increase recycling to at least 50%
    - Provide schemes
    - Educate / Encourage Public & Business
  - Reduce waste growth
    - Packaging Legislation etc
    - Educate / Encourage Public & Business
  - Deliver residual Infrastructure

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## Questions?

- Thank You for you time

