

Extract from Hansard

[LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES A AND B SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION — Thursday,
24 May 2018]

p575b-576a

Mr Shane Love; Dr David Honey; Mr Bill Marmion

Division 39: Water and Environmental Regulation (Services 4 to 9: Environment) —

[Supplementary Information No B15.]

Question: Mr R.S. Love asked: Given that there is now a threat to the export of certain types of waste, what percentage of waste is being exported?

Answer: Based on the most recently reported figures in the *Recycling Activity in Western Australia 2015–16* report, the following amounts of waste materials were exported from Western Australia for recycling in 2015–16:

Material	Total tonnes recycled	Total tonnes exported (Global)	Percentage exported (Global)
Metal recyclables	579,000	566,800	98%
Paper and cardboard recyclables	235,000	231,100	98%
Plastic recyclables	16,100	10,100	63%
Rubber recyclables	19,000	13,400	70%
Textiles recyclables	2,700	2,400	92%

As illustrated above, for the 2015–16 period of the total recovered plastics recyclables, approximately 63% (10,100 tonnes) was exported for processing internationally. In addition, of the total, approximately 17% (2,700 tonnes) was processed locally and 21% (3,300 tonnes) was sent interstate.

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy undertook analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics export data for recyclables exported to China from Western Australia in the 2016–17 financial year. The result set out that 45,000 tonnes of metal, 32,000 tonnes of paper and cardboard and 4,000 tonnes of plastics were exported.

Australia’s international obligations under the Basel Convention limit the transboundary movements of hazardous waste. The Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy *Hazardous Waste in Australia 2017* report estimates that only one per cent of Australia’s hazardous wastes was exported in 2014–15.

[Supplementary Information No B16.]

Question: Dr D.J. Honey asked for a list of the regulatory fees and charges that have increased as part of the budget, including the level of the increase.

Answer: The Industry Regulation fees from 1 July 2018:

Industry Regulation fees	1 July, 2018/19 fee (\$ per unit)
Prescribed premises licence fee – premises component	\$40.60
Prescribed premises licence fee – emissions component	\$56.80
Works approval fee	\$40.60
Registration fee	\$40.60
Amendment fee (licence and works approvals)	\$6.80
Industry Regulation fees	1 July, 2018/19 fee
Transfer fee (amended to flat fee rather than units. No change to actual fee payable)	\$71.20

Maximum Industry Regulation annual fee at 1 July 2018:

Reg	1 July, 2018/19 fee	Purposes
-----	---------------------	----------

Extract from Hansard

[LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES A AND B SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION — Thursday,
24 May 2018]

p575b-576a

Mr Shane Love; Dr David Honey; Mr Bill Marmion

5G(2)	\$1,030,000.00	Discharge is predominantly attributable to waste to air or onto land and includes component where an approved policy* specifies standards
5G(3)	\$970,000.00	Discharge is predominantly attributable to waste to air or onto land and does not include component where no approved policy* specifies standards
5G(4)	\$1,070,000.00	Discharge is predominantly attributable to waste to waters
5G(5)	\$1,070,000.00	Discharge equally attributable to waste into air or onto land and the discharge of waste into waters

*Environmental Protection Policy areas, for example Environmental Protection (Goldfields Residential Areas) (Sulfur Dioxide) Policy Order (No. 2) 2003; Environmental Protection (Kwinana) (Atmospheric Wastes) Policy Approval Order 1999

[Supplementary Information No B17.]

Question: Mr W.R. Marmion asked: Have there been any prosecutions or are any prosecutions in place of people who decided to illegally take a truckload of construction waste out of the metropolitan area and dump it in a close-by region to avoid paying a levy?

Answer: Between 23 May 2016 and 23 May 2018, three people have been convicted under the Environmental Protection Act 1986, in three separate prosecutions, for illegally dumping construction and demolition waste. A further such prosecution is currently before the courts.