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Consultation Document

The Public Sector Waste and Resource Efficiency Plan

Date of issue: **14 September 2015**

Action required: Responses by **4 December 2015**

Overview

The purpose of this consultation is to seek the views of interested parties on the Public Sector Waste and Resource Efficiency Plan. The draft plan covers wastes generated by the activities of publicly funded bodies.

The public sector has an important role to play in the achievement of the waste prevention, reuse and recycling objectives set out in 'Towards Zero Waste' (TZW) – the waste strategy for Wales. This Public Sector Plan identifies the relevant sector targets and Welsh Government policies, legislative and other obligations relevant to the public sector. The plan provides a summary of waste and resource efficiency actions for the sector.

Your views on this consultation, including on the Sustainability Appraisal (including the Strategic Environmental Assessment) will be used to develop the sector plan. Following this consultation the Welsh Government will consider fully the responses it has received and will take them into account before publishing the final version of the sector plan.

The Welsh Government would like to encourage you to give your views on its proposals. In addition to the specific questions asked below you are welcome to comment on all aspects covered by the proposed sector plan and the Sustainability Appraisal (including the Strategic Environmental Assessment).

How to respond

Please reply online: www.wales.gov.uk/consultations/www.cymru.gov.uk/yngynghoriadau (under Environment and Countryside).

Consultation opens: 14 September 2015.
Responses to be submitted by:
4 December 2015.

Responses can also be submitted by letter, fax or e-mail to:

Waste Strategy Branch
Department for Natural Resources
Welsh Government
Cathays Park
Cardiff
CF10 3NQ

Email: wastestrategy@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Fax: 029 2082 3686

Tel: 029 2082 1787

If you are responding in writing, please state whether you are responding as an individual or representing the views of an organisation. If responding on behalf of an organisation, please make it clear whom the organisation represents and, where applicable, how the view of members were assembled.

The Welsh Government intends to publish a summary of the responses to this document. Normally, the name and address (or part of the address) of its author are published along with the response, as this gives credibility to the consultation exercise. If you do not wish to be identified as the author of your response, please state this expressly in writing to us.

Further information and related documents

Large print, Braille and alternative language versions of this document are available on request.

Contact details

For further information:

Address:

Waste Strategy Branch,
Waste and Resource Efficiency Division,
Welsh Government,
Cathays Park,
Cardiff,
CF10 3NQ

email: wastestrategy@wales.gsi.gov.uk

telephone: 029 2082 1787

Data protection

How the views and information you give us will be used

Any response you send us will be seen in full by Welsh Government staff dealing with the issues which this consultation is about. It may also be seen by other Welsh Government staff to help them plan future consultations.

The Welsh Government intends to publish a summary of the responses to this document. We may also publish responses in full. Normally, the name and address (or part of the address) of the person or organisation who sent the response are published with the response. This helps to show that the consultation was carried out properly. If you do not want your name or address published, please tell us this in writing when you send your response. We will then blank them out.

Names or addresses we blank out might still get published later, though we do not think this would happen very often. The Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 allow the public to ask to see information held by many public bodies, including the Welsh Government. This includes information which has not been published. However, the law also allows us to withhold information in some circumstances. If anyone asks to see information we have withheld, we will have to decide whether to release it or not. If someone has asked for their name and address not to be published, that is an important fact we would take into account. However, there might sometimes be important reasons why we would have to reveal someone's name and address, even though they have asked for them not to be published. We would get in touch with the person and ask their views before we finally decided to reveal the information.

The Foreword

As Minister for Natural Resources, I know how important the right balance of environmental, economical and social well-being is to the people of Wales. I recognise that the public sector has a key role to play in ensuring that we are able to do our bit in recycling and reusing items and reducing or eliminating waste whether it is at home, at work or at leisure.

We have made major improvements in the way that we manage our municipal waste with Wales leading the UK in its recycling rate. We must ensure that our performance in the public sector matches our municipal success story.

The public sector as a whole is a significant employer in Wales, procuring goods and services from private sector businesses and individuals. Waste prevention and resource efficiency measures adopted by public sector organisations will demonstrate public sector commitment to sustainability, and will send a clear signal to the workforce and suppliers that their obligations in terms of sustainable development are taken seriously.

In Wales, public sector expenditure on waste management in Wales during 2012/13 was reported by HM Treasury to be £397 million; therefore, this is a driver it could have a significant role to play in encouraging waste prevention for the uptake of resource efficient products, ecodesign and quality material for recycle to be used by Welsh manufacturing businesses in their end products. Collectively the public sector must act as an exemplar in its working practices in relation to waste and resource efficiency management and in particular, in relation to its procurement activities.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 received Royal Assent in May this year and requires the public sector to make decisions in a sustainable way. This Public Sector Waste and Resource Efficiency Plan will help to deliver on this duty ensuring a joined up approach to meeting the well-being goals of the Act.

It is my vision to establish a circular economy for Wales whereby the valuable materials in waste are not thrown away but are kept in productive use for as long as possible. We must also ensure that waste streams are kept separate and clean at source to allow them to be collected separately and recycled to a high quality thus increasing the chances of it being used by reprocessors and manufacturing companies in Wales.

Moving towards a circular economy for Wales can save the public sector money and can help secure raw materials for use by Welsh businesses. This will lead to the creation of sustainable jobs, building resource resilient businesses using only our fair share of the World's resources.

Version July 2015

I invite and welcome the views from all stakeholders on our proposals.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carl Sargeant". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial 'C' and a long, trailing flourish at the end.

Carl Sargeant
Minister for Natural Resources

Summary

What are the main issues?

The public sector has an important role to play in the achievement of the waste prevention, reuse and recycling objectives set out in Towards Zero Waste (TZW). This Public Sector Plan identifies the relevant sector targets and Welsh Government policies, legislative and other obligations relevant to the sector. The plan provides a summary of actions for the sector. It applies for the period up until the first TZW milestone of 2025.

The approach for the Public Sector Plan is to take forward action in the following four key areas:

- i) Waste prevention
 - Ensure the adoption of a long term approach to sustainability within the public sector.
 - Reduce both the ecological and carbon footprint of waste in the sector, primarily through effective sustainable procurement practices, including the reuse of products and extension / optimisation of the life of products.
- ii) Preparation for reuse
 - Improve, promote and develop preparation of items for reuse and redistribution, to protect natural resources and limit the production of problematic waste potential from the public sector.
- iii) Recycling
 - Make the most of our valuable resources by improving the source separation and high quality recycling of priority materials within the public sector, (in accordance with the 2015 Waste Framework Directive requirement).
 - Achieve 90 per cent recycling of priority materials and 70 per cent overall recycling rate by 2025 and increase opportunities for 'recycling on the go' for public visitors to public sector offices, facilities and events.
- iv) Other recovery and disposal
 - Recover the energy and value of resources that cannot be recycled.
 - Eliminate waste disposed of to landfill through action on waste prevention, reuse and recycling.

Where are we now?

The public sector has made good inroads into improving its waste and resource efficiency management; however, there is still some way to go in meeting the target of 70 per cent recycling set out in TZW. The current recycling rate for the public sector is approximately 44 per cent.

Evidence for change

The Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey 2012, commissioned by Natural Resources Wales, provides data on the public sector, broken down into three subsectors):

- 'Public admin and defence, compulsory social security'
- 'Education'
- 'Human health and social work activities'

In 2012 it is estimated that the public sector in Wales produced around 269 thousand tonnes of wastes. Of this 44% was prepared for reuse/ recycled/composted and 44% landfilled.

Of the three sub-sectors, 'Human health and social work activities' produces the largest amount of waste (124 thousand tonnes), followed by 'Education' (101 thousand tonnes) and 'Public admin and defence, compulsory social security' (44 thousand tonnes).

Public sector expenditure on waste management in Wales during 2012/13 was reported by HM Treasury to be £397 million, approximately 1.3 per cent of total public sector expenditure (£29,848 million).

Specific proposals

The Welsh Government has adopted an effective model for creating an approach to drive this sort of long term change, called the "Four Es" approach¹. This is simply a way of working through the influences which need to act together in order to catalyse change. For this sector plan, a number of key actions have been identified and organised using the 4Es model. These will then provide the basis for a series of more detailed actions.

This plan identifies areas for improvement for the public sector as a whole. In order to implement any changes each sub sector will need to ascertain their specific baseline, set specific measurable, achievable realistic timely (SMART) targets for improvement based on the improvements outlined in the 4Es in table 1

- Each sub sector will need to establish a baseline from which realistic targets can be set for waste prevention.
- Each sub sector will need to consider how best to implement the actions which are set out within the 4Es model and will develop their sub sector implementation programmes.

¹ A framework for pro-environmental behaviours, Defra 2008. We refer to the 4Es approach in our guidance and advice to support the Sustainable Development Charter

- Each sub sector will need to establish targets for improvement.

While recognising the value of recycling and energy recovery, to achieve zero waste and 'one planet' living, it is essential that we make better use of the resources available to us. The only way for this to happen is to change our behaviours and focus effort on the top half of the hierarchy – waste prevention, reuse and preparation for reuse.

Table 1 Key activities identified for consideration in sub sector specific improvement programmes (using 4Es model)

Encourage <i>Encourage through positive approaches, legislation and behaviour change</i>	Engage <i>Reach out to engage with partners</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce guidance to encourage behavioural / attitude change within the public sector to enable waste minimisation / prevention to be given a higher priority 2. Ensure that all premises segregate their waste materials at source and that waste contracts are in place for the separate collection of these materials - to ensure that the sector and its waste contractors meet the separate collection, high quality recycling requirement of Article 11 of the EU Waste Framework Directive and the proposals in the Environment Bill. (development of guidance) 3. Ensure that 'recycling on the go' facilities are installed in all areas visited by the public in public sector offices, facilities and events. 4. Encourage public sector catering facilities in Wales to reduce and recycle their food waste, and sign up to the Hospitality and Food Service Agreement (HAFSA) Cymru. http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/hospitality-and-food-service-agreement-3 5. Develop behaviour change initiatives to increase awareness of the waste hierarchy and drive the public sector to move beyond recycling to waste prevention. 'Recycling on the go' (including source segregation of priority materials) will be promoted to users of public sector services and public sector funded events. 6. Encourage waste reduction, high quality recycling, product leasing and reuse as conditions of public sector grants. 7. Encourage schools, colleges and universities to establish waste prevention programmes with active pupil / student participation, and look for links into the local community 8. Produce guidance for the public sector to establish a baseline of performance from which improvement targets can be set. 9. Encourage the public sector to use the 'edoc'² system for duty of care reporting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure alignment to the Well-being of Future Generations Act reporting requirements. 2. Seek collaboration between the Welsh public sector and its supply chain to reduce waste arisings and achieve more sustainable business models. 3. Engagement between Local Authorities and other public sector bodies including Health Boards to explore service provision opportunities and review and overcome perceived barriers to procurement.

² <http://edoconline.co.uk/>

<p style="text-align: center;">Enable</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Provide necessary education, skills, policies and infrastructure to make sustainable lifestyles possible</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exemplify</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Celebrate the success of those leading the way with cutting edge projects and products</i></p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore options for developing sustainable procurement processes to influence the supply chain lifecycle from purchase to use and end use / disposal options. 2. Identify and target ‘problem’ waste streams within the sector e.g. clinical waste from within the healthcare sub-sector. 3. Build on the previous public sector waste prevention campaign to ensure that tools and support that were available then are reviewed, updated and made available to all public sector organisations. 4. Explore mechanisms with Value Wales to ensure that the power of Welsh public procurement drives cost effective sustainable outcomes in Welsh businesses in the supply chain, so that they develop more sustainable products and services, using resources more efficiently, including using higher recycled content (including compost in topsoil used in landscaping), and designed for reuse, ease of repair and ease of disassembly and recycling. 5. Explore ways to increase the reuse and preparation for reuse of waste items produced by the public sector in Wales, strengthening, where possible, the links with social enterprise. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a baseline of resource efficiency initiatives and sustainable waste management practices across the Welsh public sector. 2. Build on the Hospitality and Food Service Sector Agreement to ensure that all Welsh public sector bodies and their food suppliers take part. 3. Through procurement activities the public sector can lead by example by the achievement of its own goals and saving money through waste prevention, reuse and recycling. 4. Set stretching internal improvement targets for waste reduction and waste prevention. 5. Monitor and report progress against targets and capture associated benefits and contributions to the achievement of the well-being goals as described in the Well-Being of Future Generations Act. 6. Lead by example by implementing environmental management systems to better manage environmental impacts.

Outcomes Anticipated

As a result of the implementation of the plan, the following outcomes are anticipated:

- Complying with EU Directive and Welsh Government requirements.
- Meeting recycling and waste prevention targets set out in Towards Zero Waste.
- Improving waste and resource efficiencies for the public sector with potential for efficiency savings.
- Leading by example in procurement activity and environmental best practice.
- Driving through positive changes in the way that the public sector procures goods and services to meet environmental and sustainability objectives aligned to the achievement of Well-being goals as outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.
- Public sector making an increased contribution towards the production of high quality recyclate for use by Welsh reprocessors and manufacturing businesses.
- The production of high quality recyclate that can be used in a closed loop process (as above) contributing towards the development of a circular economy for Wales.
- The achievement of benefits in relation to preventing waste, using products for longer, finding an outlet for reusable items that enhance social outcomes for the people of Wales.
- Better collaboration between public bodies to explore opportunities for efficiencies in waste management and resource efficiency contracts.
- Through public sector procurement Welsh businesses in the supply chain will be encouraged to develop more sustainable products and services using resources more efficiently, including higher recycled content.

Questions

Question 1

Do you think that the public sector, through its procurement activities via its supply chain, should encourage the development of more sustainable products and services that use resources more efficiently, including the requirement to have higher recycled content of procured products?

Question 2

Do you think that all public sector organisations should be mandated to implement environmental management systems?

Question 3

Do you think that the edoc system should be used by all public sector organisations to manage duty of care reporting requirements? If yes, do you think that this should be mandated?

Question 4:

We have asked a number of specific questions. If you have any related issues which we have not specifically addressed, please use this space to report them:

Please enter here:

Responses to consultations are likely to be made public, on the internet or in a report. If you would prefer your response to remain anonymous, please tick here:

Consultation Response Form

Your name:

Organisation (if applicable):

email / telephone number:

Your address:

- Section 1: Setting the scene**
- Section 2: Towards Zero Waste outcomes – building a sustainable future**
- Section 3: TZW milestones, targets and progress update**
- Section 4: What the Public Sector Waste and Resource Efficiency Plan covers and who is the plan aimed at?**
- Section 5: The challenges we are facing**
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- Section 9: Proposed actions for the Public Sector**
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Section 1: Setting the scene

The purpose of Towards Zero Waste and the Sector Plans

Framework for resource Efficiency and Waste Management for Wales

Towards Zero Waste (TZW) – is the overarching waste strategy document for Wales. It sets out how we will build on the successes achieved through Wise About Waste (the previous waste strategy) and describes a framework for resource efficiency and waste management between now and 2050. It identifies the outcomes we wish to achieve, sets high level targets and lays out the general approach to delivering these targets.

Building a sustainable future

TZW describes the social, economic and environmental outcomes that resource efficiency and waste management will achieve and how they will contribute to a sustainable future.

Road map for the sectors

We have published Sector Plans and the Waste Prevention Programme which support the TZW strategy. The supporting documents provide further details on specific sectors and the challenges we face in Wales in respect of resource efficiency, waste management and waste prevention. The plans and programme provide a roadmap for specific sectors, the Welsh Government and others in our delivery of activities that contribute to the achievement of the outcomes in TZW.

Details of the Sector Plans and Waste Prevention programme can be found in the links below:

http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/bysector/?lang=en

http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/prevention/waste-prevention-programme/?lang=en

Road map specifically for the public sector

This Public Sector Plan highlights the relevant sector targets, Welsh Government policies, legislative and other obligations relevant to the sector. It includes proposals for improvement for the public sector on the changes needed to meet the published waste prevention and recycling targets. It applies for the period up until the first TZW milestone of 2025.

Meeting EU and UK law obligations

TZW, the Sector Plans and the Waste Prevention Programme are designed to meet our obligations under EU and UK law³ especially in relation to the statutory duty to produce a waste management plan for Wales; and to meet the key requirements for EU Member States with regards to waste prevention, reuse and recycling as described in the Waste Framework Directive.

Complying with EU Directive and Welsh Government requirements

The public sector has an important role to play in the achievement of the waste prevention, reuse and recycling objectives set out in TZW and the Waste Prevention Programme. In Section 9 we have suggested actions for the public sector to help us meet the objectives in TZW.

Review of the Waste Strategy

We have a statutory duty to produce a waste strategy and also a duty to review our waste plan every sixth year. A review of TZW is underway and is scheduled to report by June 2016.

³ The Welsh Government has a statutory duty to produce a waste strategy under regulations 7 and 8 of The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

Section 2: Towards Zero Waste outcomes – building a sustainable future

Building a sustainable future is fundamental to our approach. The results that we are aiming to achieve through implementation of our strategy and plans, and which will help the public sector deliver its goals are underpinned by our sustainable development principles.

Well-being goals that frame this and future plans and policies

TZW and the sector plans that have been published to date have been developed in the context of the Welsh Government's One Wales: One Planet: Sustainable Development Scheme and its associated well being goals. This plan takes account the new well-being goals that now frame the development of all Welsh Government policy through the application of the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

A sustainable environment

TZW shows how we will reduce the impact of waste in Wales to within our environmental limits⁴ by focusing on reducing the ecological footprint of waste to 'one planet' levels by 2050. This will reduce the impact of climate change from waste activities, achieve sustainable consumption and production, sustain and enhance our economy, and help manage and conserve the planet's resources.

To do this:

- We need to focus on waste prevention (including reuse) and adopt more sustainable ways of consuming and producing.
- Where waste is produced, we need to focus on as much preparation for reuse as possible and very high levels of high quality recycling. High quality recycling is, for each material, the recycling options that deliver the best overall environmental outcomes (BOEO), taking into account technical feasibility and economic viability. Examples of high quality recycling are "closed loop" recycling whereby waste materials are re-used to replace the same virgin raw material,

⁴ Environmental Limits – 'Our Vision of a Sustainable Wales is one where Wales: lives within its environmental limits, using only its fair share of the earth's resources so that our ecological footprint is reduced to the global average availability of resources, and we are resilient to the impacts of climate change' (Source: One Wales: One Planet: A new sustainable development scheme for Wales)

and ‘up-cycling’ where, for example, a waste material with a low embedded energy is used in the place of a virgin raw material with a higher embedded energy (for example cellulose fibre insulation made from waste paper being used instead of glass fibre insulation).

- These principles are in accordance with the “waste hierarchy” which requires greatest emphasis to be applied to waste prevention and reuse, followed by recycling, then energy recovery and finally disposal to landfill which is given the lowest priority.

A prosperous society

Our actions on resource efficiency and waste management will support the development of a prosperous society. That is one where everyone has the opportunity to achieve a reasonable standard of living, no matter where they live or what they do and where people are equipped with the skills they need, at all levels, to enable them to make the best possible contribution to the economy and their communities, and to fulfil their individual potential. TZW shows how our actions on resource efficiency and waste management will support the development of a sustainable, resource efficient economy that:

- Provides more jobs within the waste and resource management industry across a range of skill levels in Wales and increases the number of highly skilled green jobs
- Is resilient against future competing demands including rising costs and the security of supply of global material resources. This will save money and maintain or even increase profit through more efficient resource management.

A fair and just society

The sector plans implement the targets, actions and policies in TZW in a manner which citizens can, through actions on waste prevention, reuse and recycling:

- achieve their full human potential and can live free from poverty, discrimination, fear or abuse,
- enrich their communities,
- contribute towards the wellbeing of Wales,
- improve their local environment,
- actively improve the quality of their life.

The people of Wales will be able to contribute to waste prevention, reuse and recycling irrespective of where they live and work, their quality of health, their ability, mobility or personal circumstances.

Section 3: TZW Milestones and targets

To achieve our desired outcomes, we are working towards two key milestones:

2025: Towards Zero Waste.

2025 is an intermediate step on the way towards 'zero waste' which we define as an aspirational end point where all waste that is produced is reused or recycled as a resource, without the need for any landfill or energy recovery. By 2025, we will have significantly reduced waste (by 27% against a 2007 baseline) through actions on sustainable consumption and production and will manage any waste that is produced in a way that makes the most of our valuable resources.

This will mean that we will maximize recycling (at least 70%) and minimize the amount of residual waste produced (<30%), and eliminate landfill as far as possible (<5%).

2050: Achieving Zero Waste.

By 2050 we will produce approximately 65% less waste than we produced in 2007, aiming to phase out residual waste through actions on waste prevention and sustainable consumption and production so that all waste (i.e. 100%) that is produced is reused or recycled as a resource (thus meeting the aspirations of the 'zero waste' philosophy).

Section 4: What the Public sector plan covers and who is the plan aimed at?

This Public Sector Waste and Resource Efficiency Plan covers procurement activities and the waste generated by the activities of primarily the Welsh Government and Welsh Government funded bodies providing services in relation to health care, education, local government, environment, justice administration and emergency response. It also extends to the UK Government and UK Government sponsored bodies in Wales having offices and providing services in Wales as they also have a crucial role to play in supporting the aims and objectives of this sector plan – they all produce wastes in Wales that come under TZW and which need to be managed in accordance with TZW.

Welsh Government funded bodies include those as identified in the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015:

- Welsh Government
- National Museum
- Arts Council
- Sports Council for Wales
- National Library
- Higher Education Funding Council for Wales
- Universities and Further Education institutions
- NHS Trusts
- Ambulance Trusts
- Public Health Wales
- National Park Authorities
- Natural Resources Wales
- Fire & Rescue Authorities
- Local Authorities
- Local Health Boards
- Community Councils
- Public Services Boards

It is also aimed at UK Government and UK Government sponsored bodies present in Wales which may include:

- Legal and judiciary services to include court services, prisons, tribunals, National Probation Service, Crown prosecution service
- DVLA
- UK Government department offices and agencies

The plan addresses waste materials that arise at the premises of public sector bodies due to the presence of employees, contractors or citizens using the facilities available at the premises.

The types of wastes covered by this sector plan include:

- All general office waste⁵ produced by employees of public sector organisations, irrespective of whether the waste is collected and managed by private contractors or local authorities.⁶
- All large office items including furniture and information and communications technology.
- All waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).
- All food waste produced on the premises of public sector organisations or as a result of events or meetings held externally funded by public sector organisations.
- All wastes generated by citizens using the premises and services provided by public sector organisations.
- All healthcare and personal hygiene waste produced, for example, in hospitals and health clinics.
- Grounds maintenance wastes.
- All wastes created by contractors, employees or third parties in the delivery of services to citizens on behalf of public sector organisations including construction and demolition waste generated through construction activities, office refurbishment activities, highway maintenance etc.

Wastes not covered in this sector plan include:

- Wastes from households and businesses collected through local authority operated collection schemes or wastes at Civic Amenity sites / Household Waste Recycling Centres. These are covered in the Municipal Sector Plan.

⁵ Defined by European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Code 20 03 01, general mixed waste including commercial waste and municipal waste

⁶ Wastes from prisons, nursing homes, hospitals, universities, schools or other education establishments, collected by or on behalf of the Local Authority are a focus of this Plan but also referred to in the Municipal sector Plan

Section 5: The challenges we are facing

The new and existing challenges we are facing

TZW and the supporting sector plans have been developed to help us, in Wales, meet a number of existing and new challenges, the main ones being:

Ecological footprint - Ecological footprinting measures the impact of how we consume things and compares it to the ability of the planet to (a) provide the resources needed and (b) cope with the impact of the way we live our lives. If everyone in the world lived the way that we do in Wales, nearly three planets would be required to provide the necessary resources. In order for us to use only our fair share, we need to reduce our resource used in Wales to the equivalent of one planet's worth. The management of our waste is vitally important to achieving this aim as it is responsible for approximately 15% of Wales' ecological footprint. The most effective way to reduce the ecological footprint of waste is waste prevention, followed by reuse and recycling.

Climate Change - We need to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions produced from waste. Direct emissions come mainly from the release of gases (principally methane) produced by the decomposition of biodegradable waste in landfill sites. Waste contributes around 2.5% of direct greenhouse gas emissions in Wales⁷. Biodegradable wastes that generate methane in landfill include food, vegetation, paper and cardboard.

Waste prevention - We want to establish a circular economy in Wales (see below). This vision will require us to consume fewer resources, meaning that the products that we make and buy need to use less resource in their production and use. For the public sector this means a focus on green public procurement. See section 8 for further detail. We have set voluntary waste reduction targets and have published a Waste Prevention Programme that identifies our actions to secure greater waste prevention in Wales.

Tackling Poverty through reuse - With fewer raw materials needed for the production of new goods, fewer products are now sent to landfill. According to the WRAP (2015) Benefits of Reuse calculator, in 2012 alone 1.5 million tonnes CO₂(e) were saved by re-use in the UK.

Finding good uses for redundant work equipment/items and surplus goods can help tackle poverty, both in terms of providing free or low cost goods to those in need, and by providing jobs and training to those in difficulties, including in repair and refurbishment. We will encourage manufacturers and retailers to eco-design, produce and sell products that are easily repairable or upgradable.

The WRAP (2015) Benefits of Reuse calculator estimated the following benefits from reuse:

- Charities, social enterprises and other third sector organisations benefit from re-use by an estimated £430 million annually.
- In 2012 alone 11,000 FTE (full time equivalent) jobs were supported by re-use organisations. Volunteers in the sector accounted for a further 15,700 FTE jobs. Many subsequently gained employment, saving the taxpayer £93 million in welfare payments, so it's good news for everyone.
- By keeping goods in circulation for longer, and by offering more affordable products, UK households benefitted by an estimated £6 billion from the re-use sector.

Source: Waste and Resources Action Programme:⁸

Security of resources - We need to ensure we have enough resources, at an affordable price, to sustain our economy and way of life. By using resources more efficiently through waste prevention and high reuse and recycling rates, material security is improved and dependence on primary resources from outside the UK is reduced.

High Quality - It is important that we recycle in the right way to get the economic and environmental benefits that we want to achieve for Wales. High quality recycling is, for each material, the recycling options that deliver the best overall environmental outcomes (BOEO), taking into account technical feasibility and economic viability. This is best achieved by keeping the waste materials separate at source before they are recycled. This prevents contamination and ensures that as much waste as possible is recycled to a high quality.

Separate Collection – A cornerstone of a circular economy and closed loop / high quality recycling is the separate collection of each key waste material – for example food, wood, glass, paper, card, metal and plastic. Legislation is in place, and more is planned, to ensure the separate collection in Wales of all of these key materials.

<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/environmentandcountryside/separate-waste-collection-guidance/?lang=en>

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/natural-resources-management/environment-bill/?lang=en>

Circular Economy – We need to keep products and resources in use for as long as possible through recovery, reuse, and repair, remanufacturing and recycling. We only have a finite amount of resources in the world, and prosperity and consumption are increasing throughout the developing world, so, we have to make more efficient use of available resources. As well as helping the resilience of our economy a circular economy will also create new jobs.

⁸<http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/partnerships-are-key-success>

Closed Loop – This is part of the circular economy and involves using waste to make new products without changing the inherent properties of the material being recycled – also known as high quality recycling. Examples include plastic bottle to plastic bottle or speciality alloy to speciality alloy recycling. It can also cover recycling where the product changes but the quality of the material is maintained e.g. a plastic bottle made of PET is remanufactured to produce a toy or fleece clothing made of the same polymer. Closed loop recycling generally yields the best sustainable outcomes, especially economic and environmental.

Zero landfill and high efficiency energy from waste for non recyclable wastes - Whilst there remains waste items that cannot practicably be prevented, reused or recycled it is better to recover energy (at a high efficiency) from that waste rather than landfill it. We will support high efficiency energy recovery of residual wastes that are not technically, environmentally or economically practical to prevent, reuse, recycle or otherwise recover.

Following the waste hierarchy - Article 4 of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) sets out five steps for dealing with waste, ranked according to environmental impact – the ‘waste hierarchy’: prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery (including of energy) and disposal.

Businesses and public bodies now have a duty to apply the waste hierarchy when making decisions about their waste. Below is a link to the guidance that we have produced to help organisations apply the waste hierarchy.

http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/publication/hierarchyguide/?lang=en

New Welsh legislation

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 strengthens existing governance arrangements for improving the well-being of Wales to ensure that present needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act will ensure that public bodies in Wales carry out their activities in a sustainable way so that we can achieve a sustainable Wales, now and in the future.

Well-being Goals

To make sure that we are all working towards the same vision, the Act puts in place seven well-being goals. They are for *a prosperous; resilient; healthier; more equal and globally responsible Wales; with cohesive communities; a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language*. The goals show the kind of Wales we want to see. Together they provide a shared vision for the public bodies listed in the Act to work towards.

They are a set of goals; the Act makes it clear that the listed public bodies must work to achieve all the goals, not just one or two.

Duty on Public Bodies

Public bodies are under a duty to contribute towards these goals in what they do, and to make decisions in a sustainable way. They are required to do this by thinking about the long-term implications of what they do, to think about the seven goals, to work with other bodies to find sustainable solutions, to involve people in the decisions that affect them, and to prevent problems from happening.

The new duties on identified public bodies will require organisations to do different things, as well as doing things differently. To help organisations to get multiple benefits from the Act Welsh Ministers will be required to publish statutory guidance.

More information about the Act can be found at the link below:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-bill/?lang=en>

The implementation of the activities identified in this plan will contribute towards the achievement of the well-being goals identified in the Well-being Future Generations Act.

The Environment Bill

The Welsh Government has consulted, in the White Paper, 'Towards the Sustainable Management of Wales' Natural Resources: Consultation on proposals for an Environment Bill-

The White Paper made proposals aimed at providing a modern statutory framework for the sustainable management of natural resources by legislating for a more joined-up and proactive process to deliver lasting economic, social and environmental benefit.

To increase recycling, particularly from non-domestic premises, the proposals included providing the Welsh Ministers with the powers to:

- Require non-domestic waste producers to segregate recyclable waste for collection
- Require waste collectors to collect certain wastes by means of separate collection
- Introduce landfill and energy from waste bans for recyclable materials
- Ban the disposal of food waste to sewer from non-domestic premises.

Version July 2015

The results of the consultation have been analysed by the Welsh Government. The White Paper, consultation responses and the summary of responses are available at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/environmentandcountryside/environment-bill-white-paper/?lang=en>

The Environment Bill was introduced to the National Assembly for Wales in May 2015 and subject to a successful passage through the Assembly is scheduled to receive Royal Assent in spring 2016.

Section 6: Current situation

This section describes the types and quantities of waste produced by the public sector in Wales, and the management of those wastes. It highlights how well the sector is performing in relation to some of the targets described in section 7.

This section also includes a discussion on the priority waste materials for the public sector, as determined by the ecological footprint of the wastes and their management. The data is taken from an analysis carried out by Arup on behalf of the Welsh Government.

Public Sector Waste

The Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey 2012, commissioned by Natural Resources Wales, provides data on the public sector, broken down into three subsectors):

- 'Public admin and defence, compulsory social security'
- 'Education'
- 'Human health and social work activities'

In 2012 it is estimated that the public sector in Wales produced around 269 thousand tonnes of wastes. Of this 44% was prepared for reuse/ recycled/composted and 44% landfilled⁹.

Of the three sub-sectors, 'Human health and social work activities' produces the largest amount of waste (124 thousand tonnes), followed by 'Education' (101 thousand tonnes) and 'Public admin and defence, compulsory social security' (44 thousand tonnes).

In terms of preparation for reuse/recycling/composting the 'Education' sub-sector has the highest performance (56%), followed by the 'Public admin and defence, compulsory social security' sub-sector (55%) and 'Human health and social work activities' (30%).

118,420tonnes (around 40 per cent of the total waste produced) was general mixed waste sent to landfill:¹⁰

⁹ The remaining 12.4 per cent is other treatment, and 'don't know'.

¹⁰ Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey 2012, commissioned by Natural Resources Wales

Public Sector Ecological Footprint

In 2009, an Ecological Footprint impact of the public sector in Wales was carried out on behalf of the Welsh Government. The model used allowed for the development of a complete picture of the public sector in Wales and an understanding of how it is interlinked with all other sectors in the economy throughout global supply chains.

The total Ecological Footprint associated with Wales' public sector activities was calculated to be approximately 1.7 million global hectares and corresponds to 11 per cent of Wales' total Ecological Footprint. The Carbon Footprint (expressed in CO₂ equivalent emissions) dominates the Ecological Footprint and is estimated to total around 4.8 million tonnes (CO₂(e)). 72 per cent of the carbon footprint of the public sector in Wales arises through the consumption of products and services. This highlights the importance of developing more sustainable procurement practices within the public sector.

When considering the different public sector bodies, the study showed that the education sector has the largest ecological impact closely followed by the health sector. In total, these two sectors contribute 73 per cent of the total public sector Ecological Footprint. For both the health and education sectors, the procurement of products and services contributes to over 80 per cent of their total impact.

Waste produced by the public sector was estimated to have an impact equivalent to approximately 95,000 t CO₂(e) in greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for 5.5% of the public sector Ecological Footprint.¹¹

Priority Materials for the Public Sector

To aid the Welsh Government to gain a better understanding of the impact of waste in Wales, an Ecological Footprint of waste was commissioned to accompany Towards Zero Waste. This shows the environmental consequences of what people in Wales buy, use and then throw away. It takes into account the impact of products produced in other countries but consumed in Wales. It also includes what is achieved through recovering materials and recycling them into new products as well as any energy recovered from the waste stream.

To reduce the impact of waste in Wales to within one Wales: one planet limits, the ecological footprint of waste will need to be reduced by 75% by 2050. To do this, we will need to focus on waste prevention and more sustainable ways of consuming and producing; and, where waste is produced, we need to focus on very high levels of recycling, and make sure that it is the right type of recycling - i.e. yielding a high quality recyclate and focusing on recycling the materials which will reduce the footprint the most, or 'priority materials'. For the public sector, the material with the greatest ecological footprint is food waste is: food, paper and card, and chemicals.

¹¹ Ecological Footprint of the Public Sector in Wales, Welsh Assembly Government, May 2009

The 2012 Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey does not provide a specific figure for the total amount of food waste produced by the public sector in Wales. However, a composition study of mixed industrial and commercial waste landfilled in Wales carried out in 2007 showed that, on average, approximately 17 per cent of mixed waste arisings was kitchen food waste. If this figure is applied to the figure for landfilled mixed public sector wastes from 2012, it can be estimated that as much as 18 thousand tonnes of food waste may have been sent to landfill.

Cost of Waste

In Wales, public sector expenditure on waste management in Wales during 2012/13 was reported by HM Treasury to be £397 million.

Conclusion: for the public sector current situation

The public sector has made good inroads into improving its waste and resource efficiency management; however there is still some way to go in meeting the targets set out in TZW. This plan aims to stimulate further action within the public sector to improve the rate of change and ensure that there is a joined up approach for the implementation and reporting of outcomes and benefits achieved in relation to waste and resource efficiency activities and wherever possible in line with the performance reporting requirements to demonstrate progress towards achieving the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Wales Act 2015.

Section 7: Public sector targets and key waste hierarchy objectives

Targets

Public sector wastes come under the category of 'commercial waste' in terms of strategic planning and legislation. TZW set a 70% recycling target by 2025 for commercial waste. The Industrial and Commercial sector plan sets a waste prevention target for commercial waste of 1.2% every year to 2050 from a 2006/7 baseline. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan set an energy from waste limitation target for commercial waste of 30% from 2024/25, and landfill limitation target of 10% by 2019/20 and 5% by 2024/25.

Targets for commercial waste (and hence for the public sector) are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Commercial waste targets (which apply to the public sector)

Targets for	Years		
	2015/16	2019/20	2024/25
Achieve the following reductions in waste by the year specified (i.e. a 1.2% reduction each year against a 2006-07 baseline)*	10.8%	15.6%	21.6%
Prepare for reuse, recycle and compost (including AD) at least the following proportions of the waste that is produced	57%	67%	70%
Ensure that no more than the following proportions of the waste produced are sent for energy recovery:	-	-	30%
Ensure that no more than the following proportions of the waste produced are sent for landfill		10%	5%

The targets

Prevention target: The target for commercial waste is a reduction of 1.2 percent every year to 2050 from a 2006/7 baseline.

It is appreciated that probably the majority of public sector organisations will not have a 2006/7 baseline so the above target figure should be used in the absence of a sector specific baseline.

Therefore in order to improve on their current levels of performance each public sector body will need to improve by a minimum of 1.2 percent every year from 2015/16.

Section 8: Current activity and areas for improvement for the public sector

The public sector is a significant employer in Wales, and also procures goods and services from private sector businesses and individuals. Waste prevention and resource efficiency measures adopted by public sector organisations will demonstrate public sector commitment to environmental sustainability, and will send a clear signal to the workforce and suppliers that their obligations in terms of sustainable development are taken seriously.

Current procurement activities

The use of public sector contracts to encourage waste prevention is viewed as a key measure of generating external change.

- Green Public Procurement (GPP) is a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured.

Green purchasing is also about influencing the market. By promoting and using GPP, public authorities can provide industry with real incentives for developing green technologies and products which contribute towards waste prevention.

- The Wales Procurement Policy Statement announced by the Finance Minister in December 2012 sets out nine key principles for procurement practice in Wales and is designed to drive more sustainable outcomes. Principle 3 expressly requires public sector bodies to consider and manage the economic, social and environmental impacts associated with procurement and defines Value for Money in Wales as the optimum combination of whole-of-life costs in terms of not only generating efficiency savings and good quality outcomes for the organisation, but also benefit to society and the economy, whilst minimising damage to the environment.

To support this aspiration Value Wales has developed a number of tools and resources for public sector organisations.

- The Sustainability Risk Assessment (SRA) templates are designed to support the planning and delivery of sustainable outcomes through public contracts. Based on a life cycle thinking approach the SRAs promote resource efficiency and waste hierarchy principles in procurement planning.

The Community Benefits approach has also been developed to maximise the positive impact of public sector contracts and record the economic social and environmental benefits from incorporating social clauses as well as working with suppliers and contractors to deliver a broad range of objectives.

- The Supplier Qualification Information Database (SQiD) is a risk based approach to supplier selection to ensure Wales based businesses have access to opportunities to bid of public contracts in Wales. The SQiD is a standardised pre-qualification question set. The catalogue of questions includes a series of sustainability related questions to assess the suitability of prospective suppliers in proportion to the requirement. The SQiD covers compliance with environmental, equal opportunities and health and safety legislation, plus questions examining environmental policies, waste management and prompt payment practices specifically.
- The National Procurement Service, established in November 2013 to focus on maximising the benefits from an all Wales collaborative approach to categories of common and repetitive expenditure, is fully committed leading by example by following Welsh Governments procurement policy and tools.

Links to the above guidance and resources can be found on the Welsh Governments Value Wales Procurement Route Planner <http://prp.gov.wales/>.

Opportunities to lead the change

Collectively the public sector can act as an exemplar in its working practices in relation to waste and resource efficiency management and in particular, in relation to its waste and resource management and procurement activities.

In order to establish a circular economy for Wales whereby the valuable materials in waste are not thrown away but are kept in productive use for as long as possible. waste streams are kept separate and clean at source to allow them to be collected separately and recycled to a high quality thus increasing the chances of it being used by reprocessors and manufacturing companies in Wales.

Increasing the procurement of goods with a high recycled content (including topsoil) in order to help create the demand for recycled products can help to create a circular economy in Wales.

Moving towards a circular economy for Wales can save the public sector money and at the same time can help to secure raw materials for use by Welsh businesses. This will lead to the creation of sustainable jobs and help build resource resilient businesses.

Question 1

Do you think that the public sector, through its procurement activities via its supply chain, should encourage the development of more sustainable products and services that use resources more efficiently, including the requirement to have higher recycled content of procured products?

Environmental Management Systems

An Environmental Management System provides a systematic way for organisations to manage their environmental management systems. Management systems such as ISO 14001, BS8555 and Green Dragon are used across the private and public sector to manage and measure environmental impacts. Management systems can also provide a framework for the achievement of environmental best practice in for managing the organisations activities and processes

Question 2

Do you think that all public sector organisations should be mandated to implement environmental management systems?

Embedding sustainable - behaviours

Improving material resource efficiency in the public sector and particularly linking to the education sector has the benefit of engaging with children and young adults to embed sustainable behaviours at an early age.

Hospitality and Food agreements

The Hospitality and Food Service Agreement is a voluntary agreement to support the sector in reducing food waste and recycling more. **Research** by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) indicates that more than 1.3 billion meals are wasted annually in UK's hospitality and food service sector

The Agreement is flexible to allow any size of organisation to sign up, from multi-national companies to smaller businesses, from sector wholesalers/distributors to trade bodies. There are different ways of signing up depending on the size of business.

WRAP has worked closely with interested and relevant organisations and individuals to determine the targets for the Agreement. The targets will be owned by WRAP and collectively delivered by signatories. WRAP will deliver this Agreement across the UK through its national programme.

Supply chain working

Reducing waste and making the best use of resources can be achieved through supply chain working and initiatives.

Supporting the retail supply chain

The Welsh Government through WRAP has worked in close collaboration with the whole retail supply chain; from designers, suppliers, manufacturers, major brands and retailers through to consumers to help reduce food, drink, non-food products and packaging waste. Initiatives help the retail supply chain reduce its carbon footprint by:

- Minimising food, drink and product waste throughout both the **grocery** and home improvement sectors and at home with consumers;
- Designing and procuring more sustainable products and packaging;

- Increasing the use of recycled content in packaging and products; and
- Increasing 'end of life' collection and recycling.

To facilitate this change, WRAP has used a number of initiatives and responsibility deals to support the retail sector. For example:

- Voluntary agreements;
- Love Food Hate Waste Partners; and
- Recycle Now Partners.

Section 9: Proposed activities to achieve the outcomes for the public sector

While recognising the value of recycling and energy recovery, to achieve zero waste and ‘one planet living’, it is essential that we make better use of the resources available to us. The only way for this to happen is to change our behaviours and focus effort on the top half of the hierarchy – waste prevention, reuse and preparation for reuse. The Welsh Government has adopted an effective model for creating an approach to drive this sort of long term change, called the “Four Es” approach¹². This is simply a way of working through the influences which need to act together in order to catalyse change. For this sector plan, a number of key activities have been identified and organised using the 4Es model. These will then provide the basis for a series of more detailed actions to be developed on a local level.

Table 3 - Key activities identified for consideration in sub sector specific improvement programmes (using 4Es model approach)

Encourage <i>Encourage through positive approaches, legislation and behaviour change</i>	Engage <i>Reach out to engage with partners</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce guidance to encourage behavioural / attitude change within the public sector to enable waste minimisation / prevention to be given a higher priority 2. Ensure that all premises segregate their waste materials at source and that waste contracts are in place for the separate collection of these materials - to ensure that the sector meets the separate collection, high quality recycling requirement of Article 11 of the EU Waste Framework Directive. (development of guidance) 3. Ensure that ‘recycling on the go’ facilities are installed in all areas visited by the public in public sector offices, facilities and events. 4. Encourage public sector catering facilities in Wales, to sign up to the Hospitality and Food Service Agreement (HAFSA) Cymru.http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/hospitality-and-food-service-agreement-3 5. Develop behaviour change initiatives to increase awareness of the waste hierarchy and drive the public sector to move beyond recycling to waste prevention. ‘Recycling on the go’ (including source segregation of priority materials) will be promoted to users of public sector services and public sector funded events. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure alignment to the Well-being of Future Generations Act reporting requirements. 2. Seek collaboration between the Welsh public sector and its supply chain to reduce waste arisings and achieve more sustainable business models. 3. Engagement between Local Authorities and other Public sector bodies including Health Boards to explore service provision opportunities and review and overcome perceived barriers to procurement.

¹² A framework for pro-environmental behaviours, Defra 2008. We refer to the 4Es approach in our guidance and advice to support the Sustainable Development Charter

<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Encourage waste reduction, high quality recycling, product leasing and reuse as conditions of public sector grants.7. Encourage schools, colleges and universities to establish waste prevention programmes with active pupil / student participation, and look for links into the local community8. Produce guidance for the public sector to establish a baseline of performance from which improvement targets can be set.9. Encourage the public sector to use the edoc system for duty of care reporting.	
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<p style="text-align: center;">Enable</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Provide necessary education, skills, policies and infrastructure to make sustainable lifestyles possible</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exemplify</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Celebrate the success of those leading the way with cutting edge projects and products</i></p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore options for developing sustainable procurement processes to influence the supply chain lifecycle from purchase to use and end use / disposal options. 2. Identify and target ‘problem’ waste streams within the sector e.g. clinical waste from within the healthcare sub-sector. 3. Build on previous public sector waste prevention campaign to ensure that tools and support that were available then are reviewed, updated and made available to all public sector organisations. 4. Explore mechanisms with Value Wales to ensure that the power of Welsh public procurement drives cost effective sustainable outcomes in Welsh businesses in the supply chain, so that they develop more sustainable products and services, using resources more efficiently, including using higher recycled content (including compost in topsoil used in landscaping), and designed for reuse, ease of repair and ease of disassembly and recycling. 5. Explore ways to increase the reuse and preparation for reuse of waste items produced by the public sector in Wales, strengthening, where possible, the links with social enterprise. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seek to develop a baseline of resource efficiency initiatives and sustainable waste management practices across the Welsh public sector. 2. Build on the Hospitality and Food Service Sector Agreement to ensure that all Welsh public sector bodies and their food suppliers take part. 3. Through procurement activities the public sector can lead by example by the achievement of its own goals and saving money through waste prevention, reuse and recycling. 4. Set stretching internal improvement targets for waste reduction and waste prevention. 5. Monitor and report progress against targets and capture associated benefits and contributions to the achievement of the well-being goals as described in the well-being future generations Act. 6. Lead by example by implementing environmental management systems to better manage environmental impacts.

Section 10: How the change will be supported and monitored

Implementation guidance

The Welsh Government, through its delivery partners, proposes to work with the public sector to develop sector specific guidance to support the sector to make the changes that are required to meet the targets set out in TZW for the sector.

Steering Group

We will set up a Public Sector steering group within Welsh Government to oversee and monitor change for the sector.

Technical Advisory Group(s)

Through our delivery partners we will facilitate working advisory groups that will contribute the coordination and production of sector specific guidance. Representatives will be invited to join the group from each public body.

The Group(s) will advise on appropriate performance indicators and facilitate progress reporting for the sector.

Implementation programmes

Specific programmes and projects have and will be designed to deliver the actions to achieve the outcomes for each sector and implement the sector guidance. The delivery of these programmes will contribute to the high level outcomes of the Waste strategy for Wales.

Monitoring and reporting progress

We will work with the Technical Advisory Groups and their organisations to collate performance data and progress reports in relation to the implementation of the public sector plan and development of associated guidance.

In particular public bodies will be encouraged to join-up reporting requirements under this plan with the progress reporting requirements under the Well-being Future Generations Act 2015 in relation to public bodies working to achieve the well-being goals for Wales.

TZW progress report

The TZW progress report published in Summer 2015 highlights achievements made since the publication of TZW. Future reports will include progress made by the public sector.

http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/zerowaste/?skip=1&lang=en

Electronic transfer note reporting

Edoc is a new online system developed to enable businesses to fulfil their legal duty of care for waste electronically. It allows the recording of Waste Transfer Notes to be faster, cheaper, more accurate, and without retaining paper copies. It also allows waste regulators and governments to track and analyse waste movements and eliminate waste crime such as fly-tipping whilst preserving confidentiality of commercial data. edoc is provided free to users.

Question 3

Do you think that the edoc system should be used by all public sector organisations to manage duty of care reporting requirements? If yes do you think that this should be mandated?