

# ENVIRONMENT NETWORK WEEKLY (ENW)

AEBN National ENW e-news – 6 June 2024

## UPCOMING AEBN EVENTS

[AEBN Workshop Webinar]  
[CONTAMINATED LAND: A Legal and Practical Approach to Risk Management associated with Contaminated Land \(Interactive\)](#)

10.00am to 3.00pm  
24 July 2024

*Note: Details coming soon*

## FEDERAL

### Amendment to the Significant Impact Guideline on Coal seam gas and large coal mining developments - impacts on water resources:

#### Comment sought

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) are updating their guidance document—the [Significant Impact Guidelines 1.3 - Coal seam gas and large coal mining developments - impacts on water resources](#) to reflect recent changes to the water trigger.

The new guidelines will be referred to as *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.3 – Unconventional Gas developments and large coal mining developments - impacts on water resources*.

The purpose of this document is to help any person taking an action which involves an unconventional gas development or a large coal mining development to:

- decide whether the action has or is likely to have a significant impact on a water resource, and
- requires a referral to the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for a decision on whether assessment and approval is required under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

These guidelines also assist members of the public or interest groups who wish to comment on actions which have been referred under the EPBC Act.

These guidelines have been amended to reflect the recent changes to the water trigger by the passage of the *Nature Repair (Consequential Amendments) Act 2023*. In particular,

- references have been made throughout to the new scope of the water trigger including unconventional gas production
- guidance on potential prior use exemptions have been updated to reflect the new legislation
- guidance on First Nation's engagement has been included.

Please read the amended draft Significant Impact Guidelines 1.3 and provide comment [online](#) by **Friday, 14 June 2024**.

## Applications for Australian and Austrian decarbonisation project grants closing soon

Applications are sought for funding under the [Australia-Austria Industrial Decarbonisation Demonstration Partnerships Program](#) as the program provides funding of over AUD\$24 million (€12 million) and is intended to:

- support advancing the development of innovative technologies to decarbonise for hard-to-abate energy-intensive industries;
- strengthen connections between Australian and Austrian industry;
- share knowledge that will benefit Australia and Austria.

The joint call is part of the Australian Government's investment in international collaboration. It supports Australia's ambitions to become a leader in renewable energy and the transition to net zero by 2050. In comparison to a number of European countries, Australia lags behind in renewables.

To apply, applicants must have at least one partner from both countries and may seek up to \$3.5 million in funding for a single grant. [Australian grant opportunity guidelines is now available.](#)

Applications must be received by:

- Transnational applications close: **Tuesday, 16 July 2024, 10:00am (CEST)**
- Australian applications close: **Thursday, 18 July 2024, 5:00pm (AEST)**
- Austrian applications close: **Thursday, 18 July 2024, 12:00pm (CEST)**

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## New Vehicle Efficiency Standard (NVES) to commence 1 January 2025

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The [New Vehicle Efficiency Standard \(NVES\)](#) had passed in the Australian Parliament that is expected to save motorists money on fuel and help the environment.

The NVES commences on 1 January 2025 and will apply only to new cars.

The NVES is expected to:

- provide Australians with more fuel-efficient options, including a wider variety of diesel, petrol, hybrid, and electric vehicles
- cut emissions from new passenger cars by over 60% by 2030
- halve emissions from new light commercial vehicles in the same period
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions by about 321 million tonnes by 2050
- save motorists about \$95 billion in fuel costs by 2050
- align Australia with most of the global car market.

The 2024-25 Budget includes \$84.5 million over five years to:

- support the scheme
- establish a regulator
- facilitate credit trading between manufacturers.

This standard ensures Australians can still buy their favourite vehicles while getting access to safer, more modern, and cleaner cars.

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## Net Zero Economy Agency (NZEA) – new acting chair

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Dr Iain Ross AO has commenced as the acting Chair of the Net Zero Economy Agency (NZEA), and takes over from Greg Combet.

The [Net Zero Economy Agency](#) is responsible for ensuring the

community can realise and share the benefits of the net zero economy. Mr Combet will complete his term as Chair of the Net Zero Economy Agency in mid-2024 and commence as Chair of the [Future Fund](#).

Once legislation passes, Dr Ross will be appointed as the inaugural Chair of the NZEO. His experience includes:

- Federal Court of Australia judge from 1 March 2012 to 18 November 2022 and at the same time being President of the Australian Fair Work Commission (formerly Fair Work Australia)
- Supreme Court of Victoria judge from 2009 to 2012
- Assistant Secretary of the Australian Council of Trade Unions
- from 1994 to 2006 he was appointed Vice President of the former Australian Industrial Relations Commission.

The Australian Government is committed to reducing emissions by 43% from 2005 levels by 2030, and achieving net zero by 2050. The NZEA will be crucial in reaching these targets and ensuring a smooth economic transition as the world decarbonizes.

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## Action of illegal waste tyre exports

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The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's compliance team is working to stop companies illegally exporting waste tyres. Recently it intercepted and seized four containers of baled tyres bound for export at the border.

Investigations into all these matters are ongoing.

Anyone who breaches the Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020 may be subject to a range of compliance actions including suspending or revoking their licence, injunctions to stop them exporting and financial penalties of up to \$825,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years.

Under the Act, it is illegal to [export waste tyres](#) and tyre-derived fuel, which require a waste export licence issued by the department.

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## Australia's greenhouse gas emissions:

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### Dec 2023 quarterly update

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The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) has released the latest [Quarterly Update of Australia's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory: December 2023](#).

The report shows emissions were 432.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e) in the year to December 2023. This is a decrease of 0.5% (2.4 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e) compared with the previous year.

Emissions in the year to December 2023 were 29.0% below June 2005 levels – (the base year for Australia's 43% reduction by 2030 target under the [Paris Agreement](#)).

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## Transport and Infrastructure Net Zero Roadmap:

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### Comment sought

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The Federal Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts are seeking your [comment](#) on how we reduce emissions in transport and transport infrastructure.

As part of the [Net Zero Plan](#), the Federal Government is developing 6 sectoral plans to reduce emissions:

- transport and infrastructure
- agriculture and land
- electricity and energy
- industry
- resources
- the built environment.

This follows a consultation held late 2023 to develop the [draft plan](#). Your input will help develop the final

Transport and Infrastructure sectoral decarbonisation plan. This will include actions and policies for the future.

Please provide comment by 26 July 2024.

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## Draft Significant Impact Guidelines 1.3: Coal seam gas and large coal mining developments – impacts on water resources:

### Comment sought

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) is seeking your feedback on our draft [Significant Impact Guidelines 1.3: Coal seam gas and large coal mining developments - impacts on water resources](#) as the proposed changes to the guidelines reflect the amended water trigger and covers unconventional gas and large coal mining developments. They also cover their potential impacts on water resources.

The draft guidance will help support regulation under the EPBC Act.

The [consultation paper](#) is open for comment by 14 June 2024.

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## Removal of oil and gas platforms in Commonwealth waters:

### Comment sought

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) is seeking feedback on draft guidance for industry about removing offshore oil and gas infrastructure during decommissioning. The guidance is only for Commonwealth waters.

Decommissioning is a normal part of the lifecycle of every offshore oil and gas project. The process must meet international and domestic environmental protection requirements. Approvals from multiple government departments and

agencies are normally required to ensure the environment is protected. The draft guidance explains:

- required application and assessment considerations, including environmental protection and safety considerations
- regulatory requirements around infrastructure that must be removed from the sea
- infrastructure that in limited circumstances may be permitted to be left in the sea.

The guidance has been developed with:

- Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)
- National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

Please provide [online feedback](#) after reading the guidance by 19 July 2024.

The public comment period closes Friday 19 July.

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## New way of developing new Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) Scheme methods

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) is launching a new way of developing [new Australian Carbon Credit Unit \(ACCU\) Scheme methods](#).

This new process was recommended by the [Independent Review of ACCUs](#). It allows anyone to propose a [method](#) idea for crediting abatement under the ACCU Scheme.

[Expressions of Interest](#) (EOIs) for consideration under the first assessment process are due by Friday 12 July 2024.

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## Australia participates in negotiation of a new global treaty on plastic pollution

Australia was recently represented at the fourth [Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution](#) (INC-4) in Canada in April 2024.

This was the fourth round of negotiations to decide on an international approach to plastic pollution.

At INC-4, negotiations continued on all aspects of the draft agreement text. Importantly, parties agreed on specific issues to be progressed before INC-5. INC-5 is set to be the final negotiating session which will be held in Busan, Republic of Korea later this year.

Plastic pollution is a global problem that requires a global solution. Australia is seeking an ambitious treaty that addresses the full life cycle of plastic and supports a safe circular economy.

Australia is working to address all facets of the triple planetary crisis:

- climate change
- pollution
- biodiversity loss.

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## Review of Cost Recovery Implementation Statement by National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator

The National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA) recently completed a review of the [2022 Cost Recovery Implementation Statement](#) (CRIS).

The NOPTA is consulting with industry stakeholders on the proposed revisions to the CRIS.

Issues and risks that are being managed include:

- growth in greenhouse gas (GHG) activity
- continued implementation and application of the new GHG titles

assessment process

- increased transactions and decommissions associated with ageing assets and a maturing industry
- increasing employee costs.

The NOPTA does not automatically index fees and levies to keep pace with inflation. The last increase was 1 January 2022.

To meet ongoing operational costs, NOPTA are proposing an increase in levies and fees from 1 September 2024. NOPTA will review this in 12 months.

Please provide your [online](#) feedback on the draft 2024 Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS)

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## New default electricity price

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The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) has released its final decision on the 2024–25 Default Market Offer (DMO).

The DMO caps the price that electricity retailers can charge household and small business on standard retail plans in NSW, SA and SE QLD. It also acts as a reference price for customers to compare plans with other retailers.

From 1 July 2024, most household and small business customers on standard retail plans will experience price reductions. Any increases will be less than, or in line with, the rate of inflation.

Residential customers could see price reductions between 1% and 6%, depending on their region. Small business customers could see reductions between 1% and 9%.

Victoria's Essential Services Commission (ESC) has also released its decision on the Victorian Default Offer (VDO). The VDO shows an average reduction of 6% for residential customers and a 7% reduction for small business customers in Victoria.

Businesses and households are encouraged to shop around for the best price by going to the [Energy Made](#)

[Easy website.](#)

Victorian consumers can compare offers on the [Victorian Energy Compare website.](#)

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## New Vehicle Efficiency Standard

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Under the Federal Government's plan, a [New Vehicle Efficiency Standard](#) (NVES) is expected to come into effect from 1 January 2025.

The NVES will:

- mean car manufacturers will send their most fuel efficient vehicles to Australia
- provide over \$95 billion in fuel savings to Australians by 2050
- reduce enough greenhouse gas emissions equal to the CO2 produced by a small country
- ensure we have access to a wider range of diesel, petrol, hybrid, and electric vehicles for work and leisure.

The NVES will apply to new cars only.

The 2024-25 Budget includes \$84.5 million over 5 years to set up the scheme, a regulator, and support credit trading between manufacturers.

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## Australian Petroleum Statistics – March 2024

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The [Australian Petroleum Statistics](#) have been released and are available in an [interactive slide format](#) to make it easy to access the official statistics on Australia's petroleum supply and use.

The publication will continue to be enhanced and your feedback is encouraged to [petroleum.statistics@dceew.gov.au](mailto:petroleum.statistics@dceew.gov.au).

The monthly publication collects national and state statistics on:

- sales of petroleum products
- exports and imports of petroleum products and crude oil

- production of crude oil and condensate
- refinery input and output.

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## Large-scale Renewable Energy Target market data for April 2024:

### Released

The Clean Energy Regulator has released the [Large-scale Renewable Energy Target market data](#) for April 2024.

The monthly data tracks progress towards the [Renewable Energy Target](#) and supports further investment in renewable energy generation technologies.

56.4 MW of electricity produced from wind or sunlight was approved in April for Australian consumers. This brings the total MWs approved in 2024 to 923.4.

49 new power stations were approved in April, including:

- Robertson Barracks Solar Farm in NT with capacity of 11 MW.
- Winneke Water Treatment Plant in VIC with capacity of 10 MW.
- Greentech 1 Solar Farm & BESS in VIC with capacity of 7 MW.
- Greentech 4 Solar Farm & BESS in VIC with capacity of 7 MW.

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## Large tender for renewable energy in Australia: Open

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Australia's largest tender for renewable energy is now open and the Australia Government is supporting private investment in 6GW of new renewable generation across the National Electricity Market.

Renewable projects can now bid to be part of the **Reliable Renewables Plan** which is delivering 32GW of new generation and storage into the grid by 2030 with the Capacity Investment Scheme.

This tender is the first in a series of six-monthly tenders and is about delivering energy where and when it's needed.

This tender for projects will have a target completion date of 2027 and is expected to boost energy generation.

The Reliable Renewables Plan is supported by negotiations between the Commonwealth and states and territories, aimed at improving reliability and fast tracking the deployment of renewable energy projects.

As part of those negotiations, 2.2GW of the May tender has been allocated exclusively for NSW, 0.3GW for SA, 1.4GW for Victoria and 0.3GW for Tasmania. The remaining 1.8GW will be allocated across the National Electricity Market, including Queensland, to the most meritorious projects. The first round of tenders for WA, targeting 500MW of storage will commence mid-year.

Projects will be selected through a two-stage process that takes into account a broad range of factors including value for money, timing for delivery, First Nations commitments and local community benefits.

[Further information](#) is now available.

## VICTORIA

### Circular economy risk, consequence and contingency plan

Recycling Victoria has released the first [Circular Economy Risk, Consequence and Contingency Plan \(CERCC Plan\)](#), following approval by the Victorian Minister for Environment.

It is the first of its kind in Australia and brings together government and industry in a shared commitment to provide Victorians with greater confidence in the resilience and reliability of waste, recycling, and resource recovery services as Victoria transitions to a stronger circular economy.

The [CERCC Plan](#) identifies and manages risks of disruption to essential waste, recycling, and resource recovery services in Victoria, and ensures that contingency plans are developed and implemented by industry to minimise the impact of any serious disruptions to service delivery.

This new regulatory approach supports greater understanding, visibility and oversight of sector-wide risk planning. It will also enable shared management of risks by industry and government to reduce disruptions and make the system more resilient and reliable.

Essential waste, recycling and resource recovery service providers can self-assess whether they are a responsible entity using the CERCC Plan and the [guidelines available](#).

Responsible entities have until 11:59pm on 8 July 2024 to notify the Head, Recycling Victoria of their status and are then required to prepare and submit a Responsible Entity Risk, Consequence and Contingency Plan by 30 September 2024.

Recycling Victoria will provide support to the sector on how to assess their obligations and meet the requirements of the CERCC Plan.

## NEW GUIDELINES:

### Onsite Wastewater Management

EPA Victoria has released a new [guideline for Onsite Wastewater Management Systems](#) (OWMS), also known as septic systems, manage wastewater at residential, community and business premises.

The OWMS guidance is for:

- onsite wastewater professionals
- councils and other regulators
- water corporations
- property owners and occupiers.

It is intended to assist you to understand:

- how Victorian environment protection laws apply to managing wastewater

- the correct process on how to design, construct, install and maintain OWMS in line with the regulatory framework
- the steps to prevent or minimise risks, so far as reasonably practicable
- how to manage your OWMS based on risk to human health and the environment
- the correct process on how to design, construct, install and maintain OWMS in line with the regulatory framework
- how to deal with faults or system failures
- where to find other related OWMS guidance.

By using the guidance, you will help prevent harm to the environment and human health from wastewater.

## NEW GUIDELINES:

### Effluent Dispersal and Recycling Systems

EPA Victoria has released new [Guidelines for Effluent dispersal and recycling systems](#). Effluent dispersal and recycling systems (EDRS) are used to manage treated onsite wastewater.

The EDRS guidance is for wastewater experts who understand how these systems work.

This includes people who:

- design the systems
- install the systems
- check if the land is suitable for the systems.

The guide can also help people who make planning decisions and regulators to assess permit applications for onsite wastewater systems under 5,000 litres.

The guide gives technical information about EDRS on:

- how to choose, design, install, check, build, use, and fix EDRS

- how to look at the risks when selecting and installing the system
- the types, categories, and performance standards on laws and rules to use them safely.

By using the Guidance you will help prevent harm to the environment and human health from wastewater.

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### Technical Reports on soil arsenic concentrates in Bendigo area

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EPA Victoria has released the –

- [Technical Reports Investigating soil arsenic concentrations across Bendigo](#) and the
- [Technical Report on Arsenic bioaccessibility in legacy gold mine wastes](#).

The Victorian Government funded EPA to investigate the 'ambient' or background level of arsenic in the region.

This study is intended to assist those who manage contaminated land.

As Bendigo and other parts of Victoria were centres of large goldmining activity in the 1800s and early 1900s, a byproduct of these operations were mine wastes such as calcined sand and grey sands. These sands can contain high concentrations of arsenic.

In 2019, the *draft Environment Protection Regulations* were available for public comment. There were concerns about the potential impact on business and community in historical gold mining areas, due to the contaminated land duties in the Environment Protection Act 2017.

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### 'Planning our Murray-Darling Basin':

#### Comment sought

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The Victoria Government has released [Planning our Basin future together](#) – a prospectus to safeguard Victoria's environments and communities in the Murray-Darling Basin.

The [Murray-Darling Basin Plan](#) sets limits on how much water can be used for irrigation, drinking water and industry to ensure the long-term health of the environment.

The aim of this consultation is to inform Basin communities and the wider public about Planning our Basin future together – the Victorian Government's approach to implementing the Basin Plan in a way that looks after our Murray-Darling Basin communities and environments.

Please read the prospectus, which explains how Government is going to work with communities over the coming months to identify and assess alternative options to water recovery, and deliver projects. Please let us know what you think about the approach in the Plan and how you would like Government to engage with you.

Please provide comment [online](#) by 11.59pm on 16 June 2024.

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### NEW SOUTH WALES

#### Investment of \$490M to NSW's electricity grid

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The Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) has announced a \$490 million commitment for the delivery of new electricity grid infrastructure in NSW.

The CEFC debt finance, to NSW EnergyCo, will underpin select expenditure related to the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (CWO-REZ) that is located in regional NSW and is a transformative project for Australia's low emissions future.

The funding is provided via the CEFC's [Rewiring the Nation](#) (RTN) Fund.

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### Review of NSW waste levy issues paper:

#### Comment sought

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NSW EPA is seeking feedback on the operation of the NSW waste levy - the primary instrument for reducing waste to landfill and promoting resource recovery.

NSW EPA is consulting in an effort to explore how adjustments to the operation of the waste levy could reinvigorate the incentive to recycle while minimising impacts on cost-of-living and making it easier for waste operators to do the right thing.

Your views towards the issues set out in the Issues paper are of importance and will inform the development of options for improving the waste levy and its operation.

In particular, NSW EPA seeks your views on how EPA can:

- adjust waste levy rates and boundaries to increase resource recovery in NSW, while minimising impacts on cost-of-living
- create a fair playing field for waste operators who safely and sustainably manage waste
- ensure the waste levy operates as an effective incentive for resource recovery within the broader waste and resource recovery landscape of NSW, including infrastructure, services, and markets.

Please provide online feedback by 15 July 2024.

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### Proposals for 3 new mandates for the collection of source-separated food organics and garden organics (FOGO) waste:

#### Comment sought

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NSW EPA is seeking feedback on the [proposals for 3 new mandates for the collection of source-separated food organics and garden organics \(FOGO\) waste](#).

In NSW, more than a third of the waste generated by households sent to landfill is food. Food and garden waste can be turned into compost for parks, sporting fields and agriculture. Each year, NSW food businesses send 500,000 tonnes of food waste to landfill.

Food organics and garden organics (FOGO) that are collected separately can be processed into high quality compost for use in parks, sporting fields and agriculture instead of emitting harmful greenhouse gases when it rots in landfill.

We are seeking feedback on the Food and Garden Organics Mandates Proposal paper. It outlines proposals for three new mandates including the collection of source-separated food and garden organics waste for households and businesses and reporting on food donations by supermarkets. Have a read and tell us what you think.

Please provide feedback by **5pm Monday 15 July 2024**

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## Draft Climate Change Assessment Requirements and Guide:

### Comment sought

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NSW EPA is seeking feedback on the [draft Climate Change Assessment Requirements and draft Greenhouse Gas Assessment Guide for Large Emitters](#). The requirements and guide are designed to help meet NSW's net zero targets and better protect the environment.

Under its Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, NSW EPA is taking further action to help the NSW Government achieve its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

The draft Climate Change Assessment Requirements and draft Greenhouse Gas Assessment Guide for Large Emitters will require proponents to assess a proposed development's greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation opportunities, both in the short-term and long-term.

Details are now available.

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## QUEENSLAND

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions Guideline:

#### Released

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The QLD Government has released the [Guideline: Greenhouse Gas Emissions](#) to provide information to support applications for activities that involve greenhouse gas emissions.

The Guideline clarifies existing application requirements under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act)* and provides information about how to meet these requirements in relation to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

It does not include any new regulatory provisions. This guideline sets out the minimum expectations for GHG emissions information to be provided with applications for new environmental authorities (EAs) and applications to amend existing EAs. It also supports the administering authority in considering GHG emission information when making decisions on new or amended EAs under the EP Act.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Draft SA Health Climate Change Framework:

#### Comment sought

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The SA Government is seeking your thoughts on climate change and health by providing feedback on the draft SA Health Climate Change Framework.

Comment on the proposed eight (8) priority action areas identified within the draft SA Health Climate Change Framework is sought.

These priority areas outline the scope needed to achieve SA Health's four (4) identified goals for responding to climate change, being:

1. Environmentally sustainable
2. Net Zero
3. Climate resilient
4. A provider of high-quality health services.

The Framework is intended to guide SA Health's workforce and health services located across South Australia to adapt to the growing impacts of climate change. It is expected to bring sustained improvements in population health - despite an unstable climate.

Please provide feedback via the online [survey](#) by 21 June 2024.

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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### WA Draft Waste Strategy:

#### Comment sought

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The WA Government seeks your feedback on WA's [draft Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030](#) (waste strategy) that sets out objectives and strategies for transitioning WA towards a circular economy.

Released in 2019, the strategy contains a vision for WA to become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which public health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.

The Waste Authority is leading the review of the waste strategy. The review provides an opportunity to reflect on how WA is performing, what is working, and what can be done differently.

After the consultation period closes on 21 August 2024, the WA Government will collate and analyse all feedback and use this to update the draft waste strategy and develop the roadmap. The modified draft waste strategy will undergo a further 28-day consultation period (Phase 3), and all feedback received will be used to finalise the waste strategy in mid-2025.

Please provide feedback [online](#) by **5pm on 21 August 2024**.

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### WA's waste infrastructure plan

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The WA Government has released WA's [State waste infrastructure plan](#) that provides a long-term information framework, and principles,

to guide decision making for the planning and development of waste and resource recovery infrastructure in WA.

With an outlook to 2050, the plan focuses on the built waste and recycling infrastructure needed for WA, region by region, to achieve Waste Strategy targets in 2030.

The plan identifies, prioritises and quantifies the waste infrastructure needs of each region of WA, and includes some of the waste infrastructure characteristics, challenges, and opportunities unique to each region.

The new *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*, currently out for public consultation, proposes further analysis in priority regions. A key proposal within the draft strategy is to develop regional waste and recycling infrastructure plans for priority regions in collaboration with regional development commissions.

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