



Organic Waste Management Policies



ACET-Global Organic Waste Management Project

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Australian Resources

National

<https://www.environment.gov.au/>

- ❖ **National food waste strategy Halving Australia's food waste by 2030 (2017)**

<https://www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/publications/national-food-waste-strategy>

Australia's National Food Waste Strategy adopts a broad and inclusive definition of food waste that covers:

- solid or liquid food that is intended for human consumption and is generated across the entire supply and consumption chain
- food that does not reach the consumer, or reaches the consumer but is thrown away. This includes edible food, the parts of food that can be consumed but are disposed of, and inedible food, the parts of food that are not consumed because they are either unable to be consumed or are considered undesirable (such as seeds, bones, coffee grounds, skins, or peels)
- food that is imported into, and disposed of, in Australia
- food that is produced or manufactured for export but does not leave Australia.

- ❖ **2018 National Waste Policy: Less waste, more resources**

<https://www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/publications/national-waste-policy-2018>

- Waste occurs at all stages of materials management and product development, from extraction, transformation and use, to reprocessing and disposal. Waste is also linked to the capabilities of technologies,

processes and infrastructure as well as procurement and lifestyle choices.

- The policy identifies five overarching principles underpinning waste management in a circular economy. These include:
 - Avoid waste
 - Improve resource recovery
 - Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products
 - Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy
 - Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions.

❖ **National Waste Policy Action Plan (2019)**

<https://www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/publications/national-waste-policy-action-plan>

- Ban the export of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres, commencing in the second half of 2020
- Reduce total waste generated in Australia by 10% per person by 2030
- 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams following the waste hierarchy by 2030
- Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry
- Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025
- Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030
- Make comprehensive, economy-wide and timely data publicly available to support better consumer, investment and policy decisions

❖ **A Roadmap for reducing Australia's food waste by half by 2030 (2020)**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/publications/roadmap-reducing-food-waste>

- This Roadmap provides a clear path forward to halve food waste in Australia by 2030. The Roadmap documents the main steps and initiatives required and recognises the significant contributions of governments and the private sector to date. Further commitment, collaboration and funding is required if we are to achieve this ambitious target. All levels of government, industry and key stakeholders, such as the food rescue and relief sector and industry associations, have a role to play.

VIC: Sustainability Victoria

<https://www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/campaigns/love-food-hate-waste>

❖ **Statewide Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan (SWRRIP) (2018)**

<https://www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/About-us/What-we-do/Strategy-and-planning/Statewide-Waste-and-Resource-Recovery-Infrastructure-Plan>

- The Statewide Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan (SWRRIP) is prepared by Sustainability Victoria on behalf of the Victorian Government. It is a central component of Victoria's Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Planning Framework and Victoria's integrated approach to waste and recycling.
- The vision of the Statewide Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan is to develop an integrated statewide waste and resource recovery system that continues to provide an essential community service.

NSW: EPA

Love Food, Hate Waste

NSW food waste tracking survey 2017-18

<https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/publications/managewaste/lfhw-report-tracking-survey-2017-2018>

- The EPA's Love Food Hate Waste program helps businesses and other organisations to better understand and prevent food waste, or donate unwanted good quality food to people in need.

QLD: Queensland Government

❖ **Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy**

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/management/waste/recovery/strategy>

- The strategy focuses on transitioning to the principles of a circular economy to help retain the value of material in the economy for as long as possible.
- It provides the framework to help deliver coordinated, long-term and sustained growth for the recycling and resource recovery sector while reducing the amount of waste produced and ultimately disposed of, by promoting more sustainable waste management practices for business, industry and households.

WA: Waste Authority

<https://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/>

❖ **Waste Authority - Annual Report 2018-2019**

https://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/publications/view/waste_authority_annual/waste-authority-annual-report-2018-2019

- Premier Mark McGowan launched Our Priorities: Sharing Prosperity in February with 12 key performance indicators to hold the State Government to account and target important issues facing Western Australia. It includes the priority of a cleaner, more sustainable environment with a target for at least 75 per cent of waste generated in Western Australia to be reused or recycled by 2030. This target provides a whole-of-government focus for improving waste performance and will help harness resources and effort to achieve the Waste Authority's goals.

SA: Green Industries SA

❖ **South Australia's Recycling Activity in 2017-18**

<https://www.greenindustries.sa.gov.au/SAre recycling>

- 83.6 per cent of all waste generated in South Australia was diverted from landfill. This equates to 4.489 million tonnes of material not going to waste.
- Since 2003, the recycling rate has improved by nearly 22 per cent and the resource recovery has increased from approximately 2 million tonnes to just over 4.4 million tonnes a year.
- The waste management, resource recovery and recycling sector employs approximately 4,800 South Australians (both directly and indirectly).
- The market value of recovered resources in 2017-18 was \$356 million dollars.
- South Australia leads the nation with the best recycling rate.
- South Australia has the best per capita resource recovery rate in the nation.
- Our diversion and recovery rate means 1.25 million tonnes of greenhouse gases are not being released, the same as planting 2 million trees; or taking 316,000 cars off the road each year

ACT

❖ **ACT Waste Management Strategy**

<https://www.environment.act.gov.au/waste/act-government-action-on-waste>

- It also includes 29 strategies covering waste from households, commercial and industrial operations, construction and demolition sector, garden organics and timber waste from urban forest and street tree management. With the strategy, the ACT Government aims to:
- Reduce the amount of waste generated per capita.
- Reduce the amount of total waste ending up in landfill (called resource recovery) to more than 80% by 2015, 85% by 2020 and 90% by 2025
- Lead Australia in low rates of litter and illegal dumping.
- Double the amount of energy generated from waste by 2020.
- Increase recovery of organic waste resources by 2020.

Worldwide Resources

New Zealand

- ❖ **The New Zealand Waste Strategy: Reducing harm, improving efficiency**

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/waste-strategy-and-legislation/new-zealand-waste-strategy>

- The Strategy's two goals provide direction to local government, businesses (including the waste industry), and communities on where to focus their efforts in order to deliver environmental, social and economic benefits to all New Zealanders.
- The goals are:
 - reducing the harmful effects of waste
 - improving the efficiency of resource use. The Strategy's flexible approach will ensure waste management and minimisation activities are appropriate for local situations.

USA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<https://www.epa.gov/>

❖ **Winning on Reducing Food Waste FY 2019-2020 Federal Interagency Strategy**

<https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/winning-reducing-food-waste-fy-2019-2020-federal-interagency-strategy>

- In October 2018, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) launched the Winning on Reducing Food Waste Initiative (the Initiative). As part of the Initiative, the agencies affirm their shared commitment to work towards the national goal of reducing food loss and waste by 50 percent by 2030. The agencies agree to coordinate food loss and waste actions such as: education and outreach, research, community investments, voluntary programs, public-private partnerships, tool development, technical assistance, event participation, and policy discussion on the impacts and importance of reducing food loss and waste.

EU

❖ **EU Circular Economy Action Plan**

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

- The new Action Plan announces initiatives along the entire life cycle of products, targeting for example their design, promoting circular economy processes, fostering sustainable consumption, and aiming to ensure that the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.