

## NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY

**REPORT TITLE:** SERVICES UPDATE

**REPORT OF:** HEAD OF STRATEGY AND SERVICES

**FOR SUBMISSION TO:** AUTHORITY MEETING

**DATE:** 22 April 2021


**SUMMARY OF REPORT:**

This report informs Members about the latest operational activities and associated issues dealt with by the Strategy and Services team of the Authority.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The Authority is recommended to:

- A. Note the latest tonnage performance in the current year.
- B. Note the operational update provided since the last report to the Authority on 11 February 2021.
- C. Note the progress and plans in coordination with Biffa to increase the percentage of Dry Recycled Materials treated within the UK
- D. Delegate to the Managing Director in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chairs authority to respond to the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) and Waste Prevention Programme (WPP) consultations, as set out in Section 6.
- E. Agree the scope and timeline for a review of future arrangements for the Reuse and Recycling Centres, as set out in in Section 8.

**SIGNED:** .....  ..... Head of Strategy and Services

**DATE:** 12 April 2021

## 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. This report provides Members with an update of the main operational matters that have arisen since the Authority meeting held on 11 February 2021. In addition, it details the latest available validated tonnage information from municipal waste collected by the seven constituent Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.
- 1.2. The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) has a statutory responsibility for providing municipal waste disposal services for the seven constituent borough councils and has powers to arrange for the reuse, recycling and composting of municipal waste and to operate Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRCs).

## 2. PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

- 2.1. The unusual circumstances of 2020/21 continue to affect waste delivered to the Authority, and impact on short term tonnage forecasts. During the period from March 2020 until December 2020 non-household waste was significantly below normal as a result of closure of schools and business, while household waste was generally above typical levels, reflecting people working from home and reduced opportunities for going out. However, in January and February 2021 household waste was also below forecast. This might have reflected lower post-Christmas activity, linked with cold and wet weather. The result is that waste for those two months was 11% below forecast.
- 2.2. The table below (1a) sets out in column A the tonnage forecast made before the start of 2020/21; in column B the results of a forecasting exercise with boroughs in December 2020; and in column C, an update including actual tonnage data from January and February. The 11% reduction in volumes from January and February translates into a reduction across the year as a whole of 2.6%.

Residual	Waste Type	20/21 Budgeted Tonnage [A]	20/21 Q4 Forecast Tonnage [B]	20/21 Q4 Restated March 21 [C]	Variance March vs Dec [C-B]	Variance % March vs Dec [C-B]
NLWA	Household (levy)	463,046	490,385	476,016	(14,369)	-2.93%
	Non Household	93,778	67,416	66,628	(788)	-1.17%
	Chargeable Household	18,726	12,246	12,480	234	1.91%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>575,550</b>	<b>570,047</b>	<b>555,124</b>	<b>(14,923)</b>	<b>-2.62%</b>

Table 1a

- 2.3. Table 1b below provides borough by borough data for January and February. This shows that while all boroughs have generated waste below that forecast, there are variations between boroughs.

## Residual Tonnages Jan and Feb Actual vs Forecast

RESIDUAL Partner	Actual			Forecast Q4			Variance to Q4			% Variance to Q4		
	Jan-21	Feb-21	2021 to date	Jan-21	Feb-21	2021 to date	Jan-21	Feb-21	2021 to date	Jan-21	Feb-21	2021 to date
Barnet	8,637	8,022	16,658	9,617	9,617	19,234	(981)	(1,595)	(2,576)	-10.20%	-16.59%	-13.39%
Camden	4,643	4,403	9,046	5,780	5,089	10,869	(1,137)	(686)	(1,823)	-19.67%	-13.49%	-16.77%
Enfield	7,077	6,344	13,422	7,453	7,560	15,013	(376)	(1,216)	(1,592)	-5.05%	-16.08%	-10.60%
Hackney	6,309	6,180	12,490	6,917	6,408	13,325	(608)	(228)	(835)	-8.78%	-3.55%	-6.27%
Haringey	5,551	5,189	10,740	6,416	5,672	12,088	(866)	(482)	(1,348)	-13.49%	-8.51%	-11.15%
Islington	5,200	5,079	10,279	5,985	5,407	11,392	(785)	(328)	(1,113)	-13.12%	-6.06%	-9.77%
Waltham Forest	5,365	5,047	10,412	5,750	5,750	11,500	(385)	(703)	(1,088)	-6.70%	-12.22%	-9.46%
Total	42,782	40,265	83,047	47,919	45,503	93,422	(5,137)	(5,238)	(10,375)	-10.72%	-11.51%	-11.11%

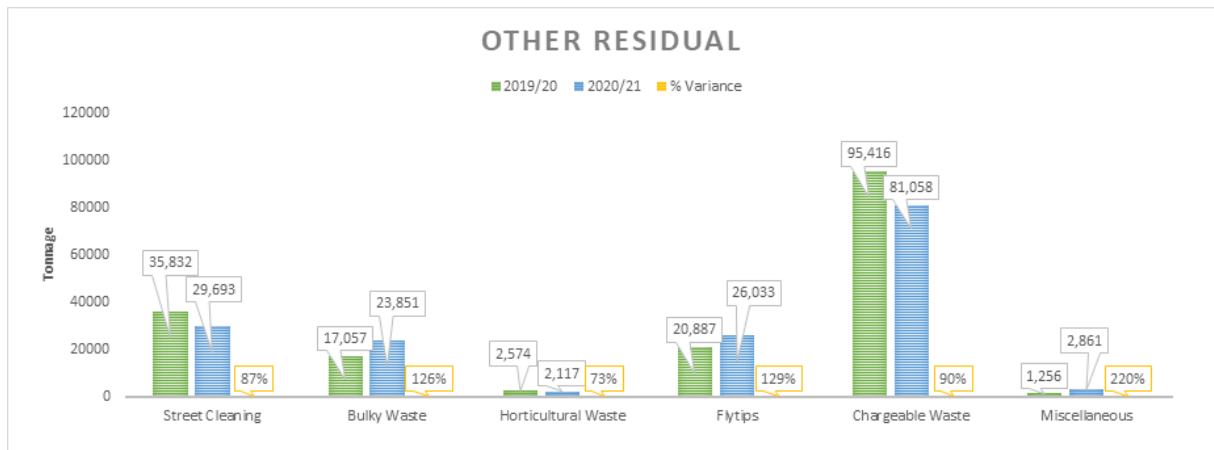
Graph 1b

- 2.4. Returning to Table 1a, we can see that despite tougher COVID-19 restrictions being put into place during Quarter 4, borough declarations suggest commercial waste has been largely unaffected and it is household waste excluding RRCs that accounts for the vast majority of the movement.
- 2.5. The table below (1c) below details an increase in Dry Mixed Recycling (DMR) tonnage for 2020/21 above those identified in the Quarter 4 forecast. This will take the amount of Dry Mixed Recycling material over 120,000 tonnes for the first time and almost 10,000t more than the 2019/20 outturn.

MDR Tonnages	2019/20 Outturn [A]	20/21 Q4 Forecast Tonnage [B]	20/21 Q4 Restated March 21 [C]	2021/22 Budget [D]	Variance Budget 21/2 [D] vs 20/1 Final View [C]
<b>NLWA</b>	<b>110,878</b>	<b>117,469</b>	<b>120,452</b>	<b>118,924</b>	<b>(1,528)</b>
Barnet	26,569	29,602	29,864	29,600	(264)
Camden	16,727	14,763	15,105	16,452	1,347
Hackney	18,566	19,272	19,815	20,927	1,111
Haringey	17,034	19,417	20,076	18,303	(1,773)
Islington	16,024	15,028	15,700	16,184	484
Waltham Forest	15,958	19,388	19,891	17,458	(2,433)

Table 1c

- 2.6. The table (1d) below details movement in other residual waste streams in the first 11 months of 2019/20 with the corresponding period of 2020/21. Street Cleansing arisings are 13 % below the 2019/20 period, reflecting lower than normal footfall in our town centre and zone 1 areas.

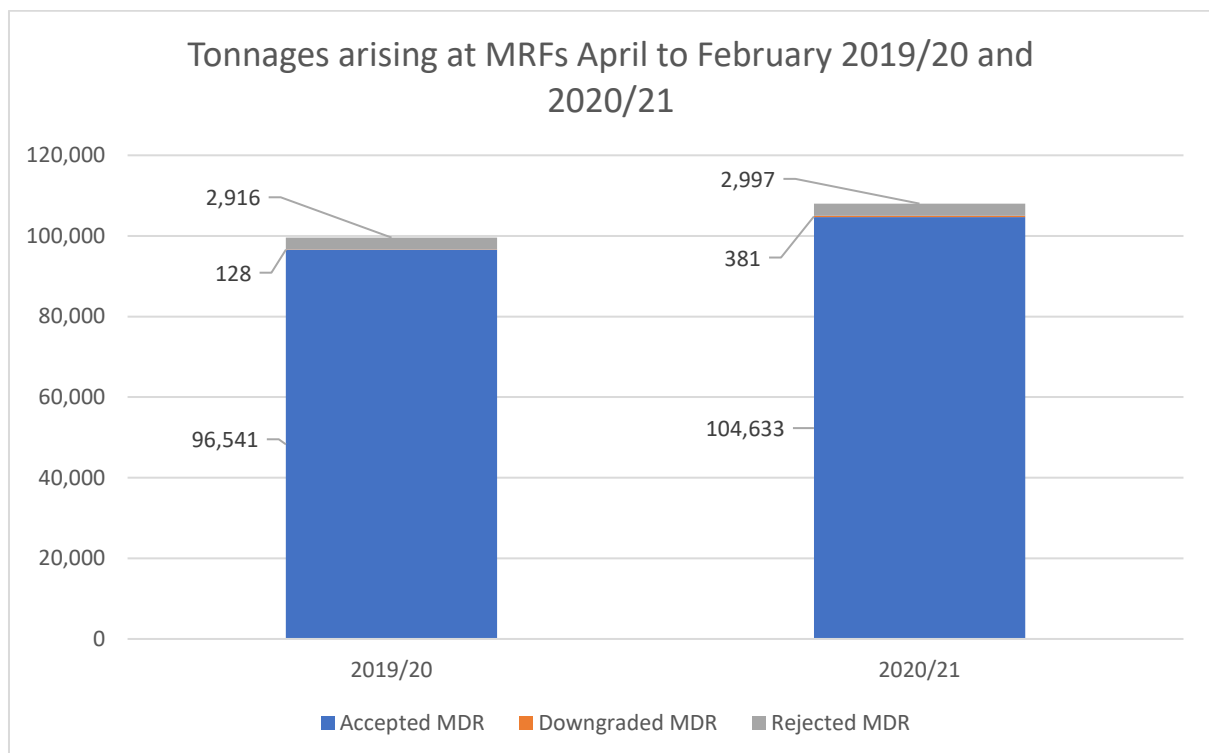


*Table 1ed*

- 2.7. NLWA officers are scheduled to meet Borough counterparts during April to review full year data for 2020/21 and to provide a restated 2021/22 forecast, which will be reported to the June Authority Meeting. The reliability of commercial waste declarations will also be discussed to ensure that reporting is as accurate as possible in a volatile environment.

### 3. MATERIALS RECYCLING FACILITY (MRF) SERVICES UPDATE

- 3.1. The graphic (1e) below compares tonnages delivered in the first eleven months of 2019/20 with the corresponding period for 2020/21. The increase in tonnage can broadly be attributed to residents producing more waste at home during lockdown.



*Graphic 1e – MRF tonnages April to February 2019/20 and 2020/21*

- 3.2. Biffa continues to support data monitoring for the Borough Recycling Fund initiatives, carrying out extra sampling of loads collected from properties participating in the Borough schemes before, during and after interventions. This information is vital in accessing the schemes' ability to reduce contamination levels and longevity of improvements. Results of the Borough Recycling Fund are expected to be available for discussion at the June Meeting of the Members Recycling Working Group (MRWG), with a report to the Authority in September 2021.
- 3.3. In March 2021, Biffa installed a new fire protection system which can automatically detect heat within piles of material. Boroughs are thanked for their patience as turnaround times were increased during the installations of equipment in the main tipping hall. This system will increase the MRF's resilience and thus help reduce risks to NLWA of prolonged periods of MRF unavailability.

#### **4. UPDATE ON UK DESTINATIONS**

- 4.1. A briefing was held for members of the Member Recycling Working Group (MRWG) on 9 March at which Biffa's Chief Operating Officer and Commodities Trading Manager presented information on the commodities market.
- 4.2. Biffa outlined the progress they have made in developing in-house plastics recycling infrastructure within the UK, as well as securing long-term supply agreements for metals and glass within the UK and Europe. The Authority has made clear to Biffa under the new contract from December 2019 that it wants to maximise the use of UK destinations as far as practicable. This minimises the environmental impacts of transporting the waste over long distances and generates jobs and economic opportunities in the UK. The Authority is Biffa's largest single recycling client. With the volume of material and the Authority's clear sense of direction, this has led to initiatives which have also benefitted other waste authorities. This includes the development of a plastic reprocessing plant in Seaham, County Durham which opened in 2020. The Member Recycling Working Group regularly reviews developments in destinations for recycling and progress in "onshoring" reprocessing.
- 4.3. Very substantial progress has been made in some materials with all plastic, steel and aluminium from dry mixed recycling loads being managed at UK destinations. There is a major limitation on the ability to secure UK destinations for "fibre" materials – such as paper and card. This relates to capacity of UK and European facilities. Paper mills in the UK and Europe traditionally produce high grade products such as newsprint, which cannot be produced from mixed papers that includes printed card (such as cereal boxes). Plans have been announced to switch the production from one of the UK's two remaining paper mills from newsprint to paper board manufacture in 2022, which can make use of MRF mixed paper as a feedstock. Similar changes to European mills are also beginning to take place in

reaction to changing material demands. Officers propose to work with Biffa towards the company achieving the following goals:

4.3.1. By 2023 70% of mixed paper and 10% of cardboard to be recycled within the UK, plus 30% of mixed paper and 50% of cardboard to be recycled elsewhere within Europe.

4.3.2. By 2030: 100% of mixed paper and cardboard to be recycled within the UK.

4.4. The latest destination data, is set out in table 1f below:

Material	Baseline March 2020			Latest December 2020		
	UK	Europe	Far East	UK	Europe	Far East
Cardboard			100%		7%	93%
Mixed Paper	43%	19%	38%	46%	51%	3%
Glass	68%	32%		52%	48%	
Aluminium Cans	100%			100%		
Steel Cans	100%			100%		
Plastic Bottles	100%			100%		
Other Plastics	100%			100%		

Table 1f

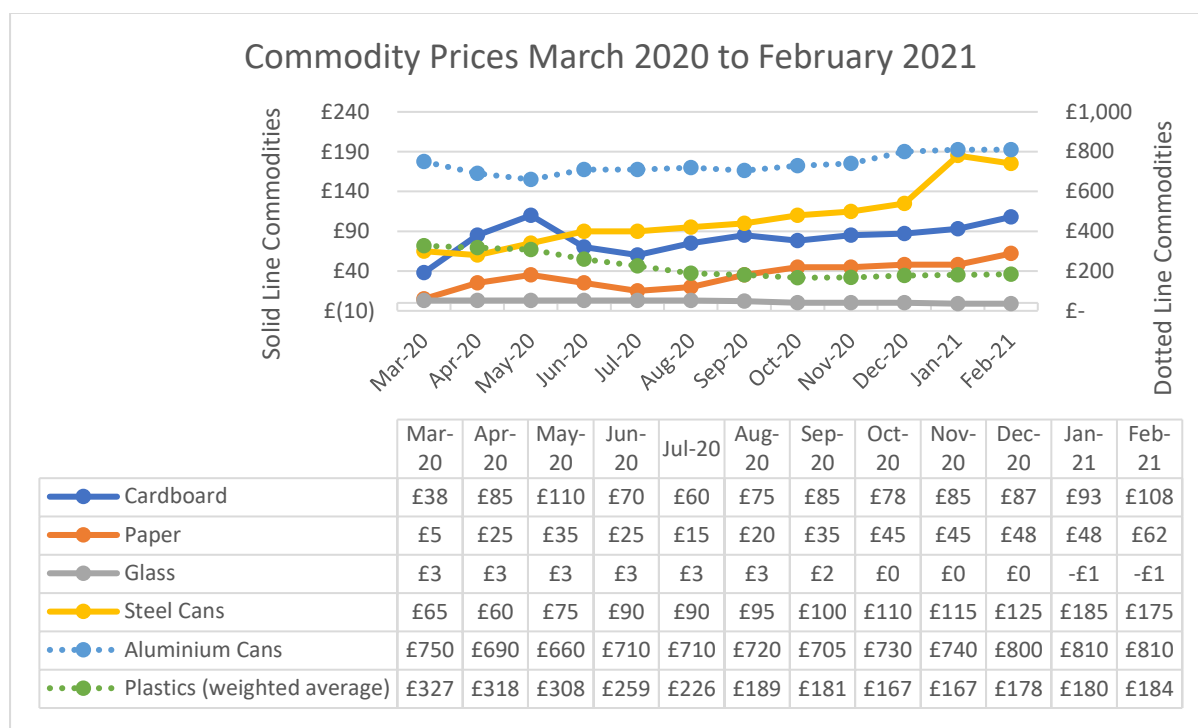
4.5. It is an indication of a positive partnership that Biffa are keen to work with the Authority on achieving progress in this area. Progress will depend on developments in UK recycling infrastructure. Officers will work with Biffa on a road map, setting out what needs to happen to move towards these targets. Progress will be monitored through the Member Recycling Working Group and reported to Authority meetings.

## 5. COMMODITY PRICING UPDATE

5.1. The Graph 1h below, details the commodity prices for recycled material. There has generally been an uplift in prices since December 2020, which is anticipated to result in stronger than budgeted income during the first Quarter of 2021/22.

5.2. Quarter 1 2021/22 income from the sale of materials is expected to be around £2 per tonne higher than the budgeted 2021/22 position of £24. The better than forecast position has the potential to deliver circa £200k additional income during quarter 1, however it is possible markets could harden during the year offsetting this benefit somewhat.

- 5.3. Glass prices have dropped below zero. However, the Biffa contract protects the Authority against negative pricing with all values capped at £0. This means any additional cost associated with processing negatively priced commodities fall to Biffa. The value of cardboard, paper, and metal cans has seen an increase while plastic remain stable.



*Graphic 1h – Commodity prices March 2020 to February 2021*

- 5.4. The table above (1h) is shown in pounds sterling. Many commodities trade internationally in US dollars. The pound has appreciated against the dollar by 2.71% between December 2020 and March 2021. This has the impact of damping income from dollar-based commodities.

## 6. GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS

- 6.1. The second consultation for Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) were issued on 24 March 2021, with responses to the consultations due on the 4 June 2021. On the 18 March a separate consultation on the Waste Prevention Programme was issued with a deadline of the 10 June.
- 6.2. The timeline inhibits presentation and discussion of the consultation materials at either the April or June Authority meetings.
- 6.3. Officers are therefore recommending the Authority delegates to the Managing Director in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair the authority to respond to these specific consultations, ahead of their respective June deadlines.

- 6.4. Officers have included at Appendix A, a briefing note setting out the scope and themes of the consultations.
- 6.5. Officers have met with the Biffa staff responsible for reviewing the impact of the Government consultation on DRS, EPR and Consistent Collections. Biffa have agreed to facilitate a working group with major Unitary Authorities where they have contracts, to jointly investigate impacts of a series of options set out in the respective consultation pieces.

## **7. WEMBLEY UPDATE**

- 7.1. The Wembley Transfer Station (Wembley TS) site opened in early January 2021 as a temporary replacement for Hendon Rail TS. The phased migration of waste from Hendon to Wembley was planned to take place between January and the end of March 2021.
- 7.2. Wembley TS suffered a major power outage on Wednesday 24 February. The power failure initially impacted Wembley TS and a number of adjacent sites including the Amazon London distribution centre. The power failure resulted in the temporary diversion of borough vehicles to Hendon TS before service resumed as normal at Wembley on Monday 1 March.
- 7.3. A temporary solution to restore power involved the introduction of generators. Subsequently new cabling has been installed at the landlord's expense to affect a permanent repair.
- 7.4. The full migration of Camden and Barnet wastes from Hendon was completed in early March well ahead of the 31 March target date, with significant assistance from officers at Camden and Barnet.
- 7.5. LondonEnergy Ltd (LEL) have successfully transferred the Environment Agency permit for the Wembley facility from Seneca. This marks an important step in LEL taking full control of the Wembley site.
- 7.6. Officers are liaising with London Borough of (LB) Barnet colleagues and representatives to prepare for the surrender of the lease on the Hendon Rail Transfer Station. The site is no longer operational, having accepted its last loads on Friday 23 March. The clean-up and hand back of the site remains firmly on track.

## **8. REUSE AND RECYCLING CENTRES (RRCS) UPDATE**

- 8.1. In line with updated government guidance North London Waste Authority (NLWA) reopened its RRC sites in the late spring of 2020. However, to do so safely a number of operating restrictions were introduced, as previously reported to the Authority. These included the introduction of a temporary booking system to manage visitor numbers safely and maintain appropriate distancing.



- 8.2. Over winter, use of all RRCs has been significantly below the capacity allocated under the booking system. It is likely that demand will start to increase as lockdown restrictions are eased and improved weather drives the growth in garden waste and waste associated with home improvement activity. In the short-term officers will work with LEL to keep under review the number of slots and their take up at RRCs. The aim is to accommodate demand in line with residents' wishes as far as practicable. In the medium-term officers will undertake a consultation exercise with stakeholders and users of the site on the future of the booking system as COVID-19 restrictions are eased in line with Government plans. The majority of RRCs in London are subject to booking systems which have proved their value by avoiding lengthy queuing while operations at RRCs have been subject to social distancing limitations.
- 8.3. The booking information system has also provided information on the pattern of demand for RRCs. This will contribute to a wider piece of work initiated by LEL to control costs at RRCs. The assessment will involve Authority officers and will include:
- 8.3.1. Revenue from third party off takers
  - 8.3.2. Haulage costs
  - 8.3.3. Staff and resourcing
  - 8.3.4. The current service offer
  - 8.3.5. The booking system.
- 8.4. Officers will provide an update on the progress of the review at the June Authority meeting

## **9. ECOPARK TRAFFIC**

- 9.1. At the February Authority meeting officers reported the findings of the extensive traffic modelling exercise. This concluded construction traffic and operational traffic could co-exist successfully on the EcoPark subject to alteration to our weighbridge arrangements and the direction of operational traffic on the site.
- 9.2. The new weighbridge and traffic management arrangements came into force on 1 March 2021 and have proved to be highly successful, including use of a new northern exit, constructed as part of the North London heat and Power project. The average waiting and process time of vehicles has not noticeably increased and (although yet to be confirmed) is thought to be less than the 20-minute standard set in the existing contract.

## **10. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

10.1. There are no equalities implications associated with this report.

## **11. COMMENTS OF THE LEGAL ADVISER**

11.1. The Legal Adviser has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments have been incorporated.

## **12. COMMENTS OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISER**

12.1. The Financial Adviser has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments have been incorporated.

### **List of documents used:**

WasteDataFlow - national web-based waste data reporting system

Available at <http://www.wastedataflow.org/>

Letsrecycle Website: -Trade website

Available at: [www.letsrecycle.com](http://www.letsrecycle.com)

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## **APPENDIX A      GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS UPDATE**

1.1.      The report provides details of the latest Government consultations issued by DEFRA which are as follows.

1.1.1.      Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) for England, Northern Ireland, and Wales

1.1.2.      Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

1.1.3.      Waste Prevention Programme (WPP) for England

### **2.      CONSULTATION ON A DEPOSIT RETURN SCHEME**

2.1.      On 24 March 2021, the Government published its second round of consultation on the introduction of a Deposit Return Scheme for England, Northern Ireland, and Wales. The deadline to respond to this consultation is 4 June 2021

2.2.      Following the first consultation in 2019 the Government indicated they intend to introduce a deposit return scheme for drinks containers including plastic (PET) bottles, glass bottles and steel and aluminium cans (cartons, pouches, disposable cups excluded) in 2023.

2.3.      The outbreak of the COVID-19 disrupted the economy and society in unimaginable ways, the second consultation offers a chance to explore what the continued appetite is for a deposit return scheme in a 'post-Covid' context. With a number of options being considered (see 2.5).

2.4.      The Government has, due to the impacts of COVID-19 reassessed the timeline for implementing a deposit return scheme and anticipate that it would be in late 2024 at the earliest.

2.5.      The consultation scope considers four options which are:

2.5.1.      Do Nothing

2.5.2.      All in (drinks containers up to 3 litres - Including glass)

2.5.3.      On the go (drinks containers under 750ml)

2.5.4.      All in (drinks containers up to 3 litres - Excluding glass)

2.6.      In the first consultation the Authority supported an all-in scheme including glass.

2.7.      It is proposed that the government will appoint an organisation to oversee the DRS in England, Northern Ireland, and Wales, referred to as the Deposit Material Organisation (DMO). The DMO will have a variety of responsibilities such as meeting the targets set on the producers, setting up the collection system and arranging the

payments to local authorities for the DRS material that still ends up in the household collections systems.

2.8. The consultation offers three options for financially reimbursing local authorities for any DRS items they manage through recycling, residual or litter waste streams.

2.8.1. a 'do nothing' approach and allowing local authorities to redeem the deposits of DRS containers collected in their waste streams.

2.8.2. allow the DMO to make payments to local authorities for these materials via the EPR Scheme Administrator. The funding formula developed for these payments under EPR would include the costs of deposit return scheme containers.

2.8.3. a hybrid option, whereby the DMO pays a deposit value on containers that are returned and any additional scheme material in local authority waste streams is covered by a funding formula in Option b.

2.9. This is an important aspect of the DRS consultation for local authorities as it will determine what payment a local authority may receive and how the payment mechanism is administered.

### **3. CONSULTATION ON EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY SCHEME**

3.1. The proposals being covered in this consultation published on 24 March 2021 are concerned with reforms to the packaging waste regulations, with a response deadline of the 4 June.

3.2. Initial reforms were outlined in the first consultation in 2019, where governments signalled their intent to introduce EPR for packaging so that producers pay the full costs of dealing with the waste they produce.

3.3. The government estimates that producers' costs will be in the region of £2.7bn in the first full year of implementation. £1bn of this is related to packaging waste collected from households, £1.5bn for packaging waste collected from businesses, and £200m for the management of bin and ground packaging litter.

3.4. Packaging producers will pay modulated fees into the system depending how much packaging they produce and how easy it is to recycle. For producers, whose packaging is easily recyclable, they would pay lower fee rates, while higher fee rates would apply for packaging which is more difficult to recycle or is unrecyclable.

3.5. Modulated fees apply to the producer but may have an impact on the design of products and types of products Local Authorities have to manage.

3.6. Mandatory Labelling will be of interest to many local authorities. The governments state that the key objective of mandatory labelling is to provide consumers with clear information regarding what packaging they can and cannot recycle. They have

considered how best to implement mandatory labelling requirements to provide clarity to consumers whilst balancing fundamental considerations such as the costs and impact to business and the potential barrier to trade by requiring importers to adhere to UK requirements. Two options are put forward in the consultation with the Governments stating a preference for option one.

- 3.7. Option 1 is the use of approved labels, where the governments would specify in regulations the criteria that labels must meet, such as the format, size, and appearance. This would provide a means of ensuring consistency of message to consumers but provide producers with some flexibility in how they label.
- 3.8. Option 2 is a single labelling scheme where producers would be required to adhere to a single labelling scheme and to use the same labels. This would provide consistency in the approach to labelling. The governments would appoint a single labelling scheme and considers this could be achieved by including this as part of the EPR Scheme Administrator's functions.
- 3.9. One of the key governing principles for packaging EPR is for payments to local authorities to be fair and transparent and should include the cost of collecting packaging waste in the residual waste stream.
- 3.10. The costs incurred by local authorities to manage packaging waste from households are estimated at approximately £683 million for recycling and £289m for the management of packaging in the residual stream. Local authorities which operate efficient and effective services will have their full net costs of managing packaging waste disposed of by households met by packaging producers.
- 3.11. The governments are suggesting a modelled approach to assessing local authority costs. This would be done by looking at the detailed characteristics of a local authority, such as housing number and type, cost, and performance data, and using statistically significant associations with key variables such as geography, rurality, and levels of deprivation. Based on these characteristics each local authority would be placed in one of nine 'family groups'. All authorities in that group will then have their payments based on this modelled benchmark cost and Waste Resources Action Programme have been undertaking the work on the modelling and family groupings.
- 3.12. It is likely the benchmarked costs will be shown as a cost per tonne and a local authority would then receive payments based on the tonnage of material that they collect. This material might have to also meet a suitable quality standard to qualify for the EPR payment.
- 3.13. Ultimately, it will fall to the Scheme Administrator to determine the feasibility and appropriateness of using actual cost data or modelling costs to make payments, considering local and national circumstances in delivering efficient and effective systems.

- 3.14. The consultation proposes an approach where local authorities would continue to 'own' the material collected and where it sells this material to re-processors, would receive income directly from the sale of that material.
- 3.15. The schemes administration and governance arrangements need to be robust and financial flows and outcomes transparent and in this consultation two options are presented.
- 3.16. Option one is for a single Scheme Administrator (or management organisation) which would be responsible for managing and administering the packaging EPR scheme on behalf of producers. How the Scheme Administrator would fulfil its functions and deliver agreed outcomes and targets would be set out in a contract with the governments. This would include both the 'packaging waste management cost' requirements and producer compliance with packaging waste recycling obligations.
- 3.17. With option two, delivery of the EPR scheme would be managed through a Scheme Administrator and compliance schemes. The Scheme Administrator would be appointed jointly by the Ministers of each administration and compliance schemes would be approved by the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations. It is proposed that the Scheme Administrator would take responsibility for those functions considered best managed on a UK-wide basis such as developing the approach to determining packaging waste management costs to be paid by producers for household packaging waste and providing oversight of national communications requirements and allocation of funding.
- 3.18. The first consultation outlined a plan to have EPR reforms in place in 2023. However, with the impact of Covid 19 this is now recognised as being an extremely ambitious target. There are two critical steps that must be in place to commence roll out of packaging Extended Producer Responsibility. The first is for Extended Producer Responsibility regulations to be put in place. The second critical step is to appoint the Scheme Administrator.
- 3.19. The current timeline is to appoint the Scheme Administrator in early 2023, but these timings are subject to parliamentary approval of the Environment Bill.

#### **4. WASTE PREVENTION PROGRAMME FOR ENGLAND**

- 4.1. The Waste Prevention Programme focuses on seven key sectors: construction, textiles, furniture, electronics, vehicles, food and plastic packaging.
- 4.2. There is strong focus on product design e.g. relating to spare part provision, recycled content, durability, or potential to disassemble and repair or upgrade items.
- 4.3. Defra plans to reinforce consumer information requirements through consumer information schemes to enable a better identification of resource-efficient products and more sustainable purchases.

- 4.4. Defra wants to ensure there is a well-functioning system of public, private organisations and services operating at the local level that facilitate reuse, repair, refill and remanufacture of products.
- 4.5. Defra will be looking into developing materials databases (electronic waste tracking system), product passports and encourage voluntary reporting.
- 4.6. The consultation seeks responses on the Governments plans for preventing waste as set out in the revised waste prevention programme for England. Views are sought on whether they have set out a strong case for action across the sectors identified, and on the measures outlined.
- 4.7. The closing date for this consultation is 10 June 2021.

## **5. CONSULTATION RESPONSE APPROVAL**

- 5.1. The consultation response deadlines for the three consultations are before the Authority meeting on 24 June 2021 so it is proposed that draft and final versions of the consultation responses are agreed under delegated authority by the Managing Director in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chairs.
- 5.2. Responses are being drafted according to the timescales in the table below.

Consultation	Publication date	Response Deadline	First draft for circulation	Second draft for circulation	Final sign off
	24/03/2021	04/06/2021	23/04/2021	14/05/2021	31/05/2021
<u>Extended producer responsibility</u>	24/03/2021	04/06/2021	23/04/2021	14/05/2021	31/05/2021
<u>Waste prevention plan</u>	18/03/2021	10/06/2021	30/04/2021	21/05/2021	07/06/2021
Consistent collections	Pending	N/A			

**Report End**