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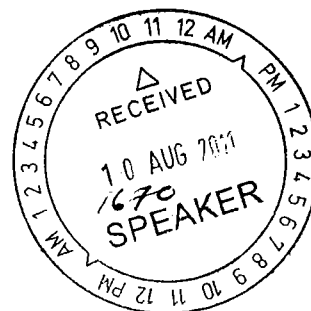
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Deputy Speaker ACT Legislative Assembly
Chair of the Standing Committee on Planning, Public Works and Territory and Municipal Services
Deputy Chair of the Standing Committee on Climate Change, Environment and Water

9 July 2011

Mr Shane Rattenbury
Speaker
ACT Legislative Assembly
London Circuit
CANBERRA ACT 2601



Dear Mr Rattenbury,

I am writing to request the use of my study allowance to undertake a study tour in the last week of September and the 1st two weeks of October this year.

Firstly I wish to visit the Sistema Program in Stirling, Scotland. This is a program which assists children from disadvantaged families to access and experience music. This is done through tutoring, loan of instruments and through their participation in an orchestra. I also hope to briefly visit the Scottish Parliament whilst in Scotland.

Secondly I wish to visit Brussels, Belgium, to study various aspects of the Flemish Waste Systems and also visit the Assembly. On leaving Brussels I have been invited to stay briefly with the Swiss Ambassador and his wife in Budapest, this will be at my own expense, as will transfers to and from Budapest.

I will plan to return via Hong Kong with a brief stopover, again at my own expense.

The total estimated cost, minus train and taxi fares as necessary and any meals while in Scotland and Brussels, is approximately \$20,464. This includes air fares for study tour, hire car in Scotland and accommodation in Stirling and Brussels.

I would be grateful if this request for my study tour be approved as soon as possible in order to secure optimum fares,

I am happy to discuss any of the above with you and provide more information as necessary.

Yours sincerely

Mary Porter AM MLA
Member for Ginninderra



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Deputy Speaker ACT Legislative Assembly

Chair of the Standing Committee on Planning, Public Works and Territory and Municipal Services

Deputy Chair of the Standing Committee on Climate Change, Environment and Water

24 August 2011

Mr Shane Rattenbury
Speaker
ACT Legislative Assembly
London Circuit
CANBERRA ACT 2601



Dear Mr Speaker,

I have been informed by Corporate Services about an oversight in my recent letter to you in relation to my study tour you have recently approved.

I neglected to mention that I'm intending to be accompanied by my husband, Mr Ian De Landelles, and utilise my study travel entitlement for that purpose.

I believe that the funds are available for me to do this and I have submitted details of the expenditure to Corporate Services.

As the financial processing will be needed to be completed as soon as possible to fit in with the Corporate Services' schedule, could you approve this expenditure as quickly as possible.

Again I apologise for the oversight.

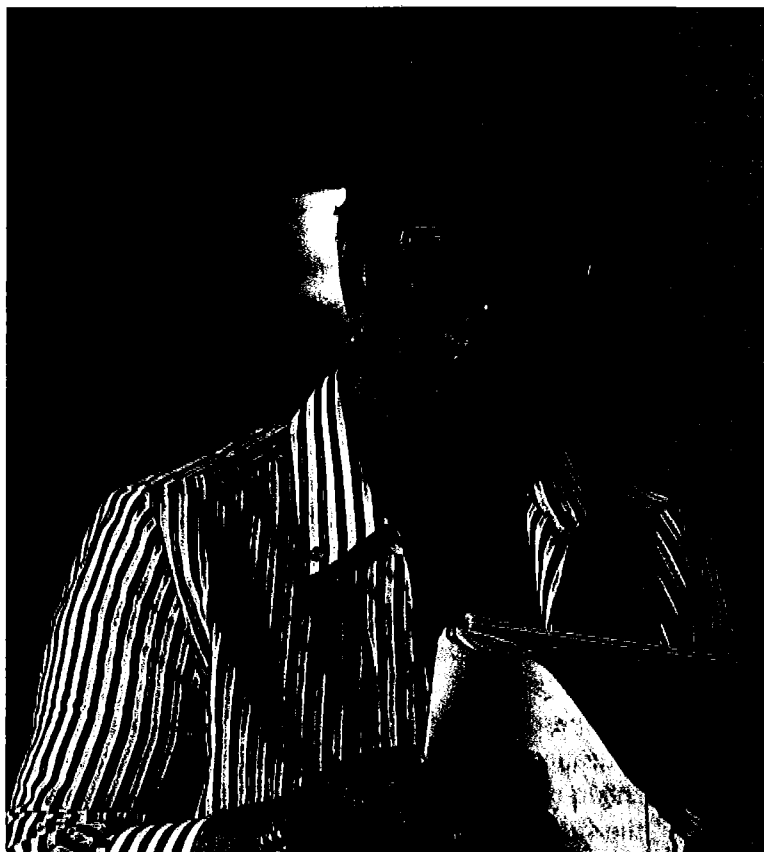
Yours sincerely

Mary Porter AM MLA
Member for Ginninderra

Parliamentary Study Tour

Scotland – Belgium – Hungary – Hong Kong.
2011

Ms Mary Porter AM MLA



Timetable for Study Tour

27th of September:

Arrive in Edinburgh Scotland.

Drive to Scottish Parliament for 11am appointment with Deputy Presiding Officer for a tour of the Parliament.

Lunch and meeting. Drive to Stirling.

Initial visit to El Sistema Program in Stirling to observe children and talk with teachers.

28th of September:

Meeting with Communication Manager and other staff at Big Noise (Sistema Scotland) and undertaking a guided tour of the facility.

Attend concert, Glasgow.

29th of September:

Travel to Brussels

Weekend in Brussels, familiarize oneself with the transport system, i.e. trains & tube that we will need to negotiate to undertake trips to facilities.

30th of September:

Brussels Waste Management. Bruxelles - Propreté (All Day)

Visit with OVAM Flemish Waste Administrators and Fostplus.

9:30am - Briefings followed by field visit in the afternoon.

4th of October:

Travel to DIFTAR system.

9:30am - Re use, recycling waste financing & collection system

11:00am - Demonstration of follow up system

12:30pm - Lunch

Followed by tour of recycling facility.

5th of October:

Visit to Parliament of Brussels and meeting with Secretary General followed by Visit Association of Flemish Cities.

Depart in the evening to Budapest

6th of October:

Budapest, Hungary. 7th visit Psalmus Aumanus, Association for Arts Education and attend a performance by a percussion orchestra of children with intellectual disabilities and meet their parent and some of the students.

7th-10th of October:

Attend Civic reception for three visiting European Presidents, attend concert in their honour.

8th of October:

Attend opera.

9th October

Arrive in Hong Kong

10th October

Meet with the Assistant Director (Waste Management Policy) of the Department of Environmental Protection, regarding waste management, recycling and plastic bag use.

13th October

Visit to the Scottish Parliament: *27th of September 2011*

After some delay caused by fog at Heathrow Airport, I arrived in Edinburgh at midday and travelled to the Scottish Parliament for an appointment with John Scott MSP Deputy Presiding Officer. Mr Scott arranged a guided tour of this outstanding building which retains some of its historical structures as well as the innovative extensions which house offices, the chamber and the residences. The Chamber is styled in a half circle rather than in the more rectangle chamber that we have in Australian Parliament and indeed in Westminster. This possibly reduces some of the less helpful behaviour that we observe here as members to not face each other across the chamber. Unfortunately I was unable to see the parliament in action to test out this theory.

The tour was followed by lunch with Mr Scott. He remembered that to unusual buildings and the cost overall for the construction has meant that it has attracted some negative publicity and it is not universally liked by members at the public. For further information about the Scottish Parliament refer to: <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/>.

Visit to Big Noise- Raploch, Stirling: *28th of September 2011*

After lunch we travelled to Stirling and to the suburb of Raploch, a working class area where the Scottish equivalent of Sistema is situated, the Big Noise.

In the afternoon I walked around the town observing the environment in which Big Noise has been established, one which until recently, I was told, had high level of crime and social dysfunction. I only observed one incident of vandalism at a bus shelter and no graffiti or littering. The people on the street, including children coming home from school, seemed cheerful and relaxed.

On the 28th September, I was scheduled to meet with the head of the local Catholic Primary School to discuss with her, her views on the schools involvement with the program as well as meeting with some of the children and observe them in class. Unfortunately, due to sickness of a staff member, this was no longer possible. Instead a member of staff from Big Noise gave me a tour of the Community Campus in Raploch, (see <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education/Schools/Buildings/CaseStudies/Stirling/raplochcommunitycampus>) and explained its role in the town, which goes well beyond supporting the Big Noise activities. He then showed me round the various schools, pre schools and nursery schools involved in Big Noise. Raploch was chosen for the location of Sistema of Scotland because of its social economic make up. <http://www.scottish-places.info/towns/townfirst833.html>

The following day I met with the Communications Manager of Big Noise, music teachers and other staff, as well as visiting a delegation from local council, the Scottish Parliament and music professional.

After viewing a video and having a background briefing on the origins of Sistema (<http://angelanilsson.wordpress.com/song-of-the-month/el-sistema-how-music-safed-venezuelas-children/>) we were taken over to the Community Centre. Here we spend some hours observing the pre-school children, followed by the primary and some high school children at their classes and afterwards performing a small concert.

There are three primary schools involved, a public, catholic and a school for children with disabilities. The nursery school and pre-school children are also involved in introduction to music classes from as early age as possible. No child is excluded and all parents are given an opportunity to enrol their children in the program. The three schools are housed in the community campus and, whilst they have their own separate sections, they come together for lunch. There are more than 450 children involved in the program.

Big Noise classes are mainly held after school for up to 2 hours, however tuition also happens during school time and some children have individual tuition.

Teachers also visit the homes and introduce parents to the instruments their children have chosen to play. Parents also have the opportunity to learn to play an instrument if they wish.

The first year of primary the children "build" their own chosen instrument from cardboard and paper mache and learn the basics of holding the instrument, their position in the orchestra, etc. In the last term they are given their instrument which they can take home and practice on daily.

Obviously at the beginning of the program, which initially started with strings only and now includes brass, wood wind and percussion, the children were very motivated and excited. The "honeymoon" phase gave way to a more difficult phase where behavioural and discipline problems started to emerge.

I did observe some of this behaviour whilst I was there, however the positive approach by the teachers and the students themselves, means that these problems are being handled very well and are not insurmountable.

It is more difficult to keep the children in the program when they attend high school, which involves travelling out of Raploch to Stirling itself. Taxis supplied and paid for by Big Noise; bring the children back to the program after school.

As you can imagine this is not an inexpensive program and it been largely funded up to this point by the local council and some private and other government funds.

On the evening of the last day I was fortunate to be taken to attend a concert by the BBC Scottish Orchestra, performing in Glasgow. The orchestra has been extremely supportive of Big Noise and provides opportunities for the children to play with them in concert.

Like all Sistema Programs, this one is a long term program and will need to sustain itself in the long term, following these children for many years and hopefully maintaining them in the program.

From my observations it is having a very positive impact on this working class disadvantaged community, having seen videos of interviews with parents and footage of Raploch's community before the program started. The secret to the program's success appears to be the commitment by the whole community and believing that the children can achieve above and beyond what would normally expect.

I have had discussions prior to and on my return with the CEO of the Canberra Symphony Orchestra on the possibility of establishing a Sistema Program long term. Obviously this is subject to a scoping study of what might be possible as far as identifying a cluster of schools and sourcing funding, so it is definitely somewhat of a long term vision.

Meanwhile there is a program in its early days in Melbourne which I am hopefully visiting when I have the opportunity to see how they are adapting the program to Australian conditions.

Visit to various recycling & refuse management programs - Belgium: 30th of September – 3th of October 2011

Timetable:

30th of September – Travel to Brussels Belgium, weekend spent familiarising myself with public transport system, particularly rail network and city layout, essential for ensuring timely attendance at a series of appointments over the next few days.

3rd of October – Brussels Waste Management - Bruxelles - Propreté

Waste management and recycling is funded and managed in Belgium in a number of ways. The first part of the visit was to **Bruxelles Propreté** which manages the collection of waste in the capital city region of Belgium, i.e. Brussels – Capital region. (See <http://www.brussel.irisnet.be/about-the-region/regional-bodies/bruxelles-proprete>)

The region has a population of 1,089,548 and in area of 1614 square kilometres and is made up of 19 municipalities and also has approximately 350,000 commuters, i.e. those who live outside the region but commute daily to the region for work or business.

These commuters account for some of the issues the waste managers have as some of them actually “export” their rubbish from their place of residence in the region to the city. This is due to the relative cost of waste collection which is dearer in some of the rural areas.

Bruxelles Proprete is a regional state owned company with 717 employees, 435 of who are involved in recyclable waste collection, 560 in street cleaning, 227 in garden and bulky waste collection, 46 in glass collection, 26 in regional bulky waste collection and 39 managing illegal dumping, see above comment about “commuters”). 72 are employed in the garage maintaining the vehicles and 260 in administration, growing a total of 2401.

The organisation operates under the following priorities:

- Prevention of waste
- Re-use of products
- Re-use of components
- Material recycling
- Incineration with energy recovery, with landfill and incineration **without** energy recovery **not** being part of the overall strategy.

Introduction of Strategy:

Up till 2010, waste sorting worked on a voluntary basis and became an obligation for citizens only late as on January 2010 and for companies in January 2011.

Unlike other areas of Belgium, sorting in Brussels is not promoted through negative financial “incentives”. The same price is charged for the transparent ‘white bag’, for non recyclables, as is charged for the ‘blue bag’, for recyclable packaging, the ‘yellow bag’ for paper and cardboard and the ‘green bag’ for garden waste.

Collection for schools and apartments is achieved through containers. Glass is collected from street bins which are provided in numerous handy locations throughout the city and suburbs. Different bins are provided for different coloured glass (See [Appendix A](#)).

Visit to the Recyclage 5th of October

Recyclage is a subsidiary company almost 100% owned by the parent company.

It undertakes collection of recyclable PMD packaging, paper & cardboard and catering glass storage before dispatch.

One of their key communication objectives is increasing the recruitment of sorters and the other is to improve the quality of sorting as they emphasised that the quality of the material recycled is highly important in gaining and keeping a market, and achieving a good return.

The media is used to get the message across to the public is through using a public relations firm, billboards and side panels on their trucks, (some 500), radios, newspapers, face-to-face campaigns at fairs, markets, supermarkets, events and children's educational programs.

Other communication channels are their website, a free phone number and the distribution of literature.

Their objectives are achieved through a combination of the following:

- Provision of educational and information programs,
- Lengthy introductory period,
- Red stickers used to notify non compliant logged waste, which is left by the waste collector to signify the waste is "inappropriately bagged" (see [Appendix B](#)) and,
- Eventual fines.

I was taken on a tour of the city behind various waste collection trucks to observe the collection of the white and blue bags which are collected manually by a team of workers who follow the trucks. The bags are picked up and thrown into two separate areas, at the back of the truck. Waste is picked up by a different type of vehicle from apartments and businesses that have bins. A further truck goes through the streets to businesses to collect the cardboard waste.

After this I visited the green waste collection area where the green waste is collected and treated and then the energy producing incinerator which is a highly efficient and non polluting system (see [Appendix C](#)). The plant has been in existence for many years however, have been updated to ensure its compliance with strict air quality standards. Regular tours of the facility are available as well as schools programs. I also observed the sorting of the blue and white bags and glass at the waste depot.

The following day I visited the **OVAM of Flemish Waste Administration & FOSTPLUS:**

Fostplus is an industry owned business made up of a wide variety of companies across Belgium. It finances, co-ordinates and improves the selective, collecting and recycling of household packaging waste. It is not for profit is the partners are "inter municipal" and private companies.

Fostplus is the only organisation that has been recognised by the "Interregional Packaging Commission" with regards to household packaging waste.

Under EU legislation, which has to be transposed by every member state, all producers of any goods are responsible for the product at the end of its life.

There are three 'regions' in Belgium and each of these 'regions' can pass its own legislation. However, due to the lack of available land since 2007, there has been a ban on the creation of landfill sites.

Fostplus sees itself as setting the benchmark in its field.

Fostplus not only assists its member to be more conscious of the design of their packaging in order to reduce waste and the environmental impact over its entire lifecycle, but also disseminates information to the public, considerably enlarging its communication activities in 2010 to increase prevention.

Fostplus believes that sorting in the "cornerstone" of efficient recycling and continuously invest in public awareness campaign with considerable success.

Fostplus also tries to encourage people to sort outside of their homes, such as in their workplace, in institutions such as school, and during their free time.

It monitors the quality of the materials that are collected. Looking for incorrect recycling, being able also identifying the areas, regions; where this is happening is very important.

Fostplus invests in field education, field inspections training of staff and building positive public relations.

Their work seems to have paid off if one examines the results of 79% of the recycled packaging processed in Belgium.

Recycling and valorization results

	QUANTITY (TONS)				
	Recycled tons	Market tons	Recycling %	Tons declared by members	Recycling vs. tons declared
■ Paper/cardboard	201.005	202.541	99,2%	178.063	112,9%
Paper/cardboard	185.472	183.467	101,1%	159.311	116,4% ⁽¹⁾
Beverage cartons	15.533	19.074	81,4%	18.752	82,8%
■ Glass	114.915	117.794	105,4%	299.870	100,7%
■ Plastic	713.81 ⁽²⁾	207.412	34,4%	191.629	100,5% ⁽³⁾
Bottles and flasks	62.706	88.633	70,7%	85.994	72,9%
■ Metals	83.478 ⁽⁴⁾	85.487	97,6%	81.751	102,1% ⁽⁵⁾
■ Others	29 ⁽⁶⁾	3.937	0,7%	3.519	200,9% ⁽⁷⁾
TOTAL RECYCLING	690.818			754.833	91,5%
■ PMD residue (energy recovery)	25.292		3,1%		31,4%
TOTAL VALORIZATION	716.110				93,0%

	RECYCLING RESULTS PER REGION (TONS)		
	Brussels	Wallonia	Flanders
■ Paper/cardboard	14.031	56.490	130.482
Paper/cardboard	12.939	51.482	121.050
Beverage cartons	1.092	5.008	9.432
■ Glass ⁽¹⁾	26.174	102.045	91.549
■ Plastic ⁽²⁾	4.099	22.723	44.494
Bottles and flasks	4.099	21.334	37.209
■ Metals ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	6.706	28.065	48.648
TOTAL RECYCLING⁽⁵⁾	51.010	209.323	415.173

(1) The percentage compared to the market is provided for information purposes only: the total market of household packaging is an estimate.

(2) The recycling percentage is higher than 100%. This is because not all Belgian companies responsible for packaging are Fost Plus members. In addition, in the case of paper/cardboard, households also hand in packaging for collection that cannot be considered as strictly household packaging according to the official definition. In the case of glass, the impact of parallel imports (estimated at 30 kt) is also taken into account.

(3) Including recycled materials not covered by the basic scenario, primarily polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene (see Article 8 of the Fost Plus accreditation).

(4) Including metal packaging emanating from household waste incinerators and ash ripening centres: 18,80 tons.

(5) Not included: glass emanating from hotels, cafés, and restaurants: 15,168 tons.

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

Results Fost Plus 2010

- 5 235 member companies
 - = 755 kT household packaging
 - = 71,4 million EUR Green Dot contribution
 - <10 EUR/inhabitant
- 92% market coverage
- 115 kg/inhabitant collected
 - 70 kg paper-board
 - 30 kg glass
 - 15 kg PMD (lightweight packaging)
- 44,6 million EUR materials income
- 91,5 % recycling
- 94,9 % recovery
- Via recycling and recovery: reduction of >860.000 ton CO₂

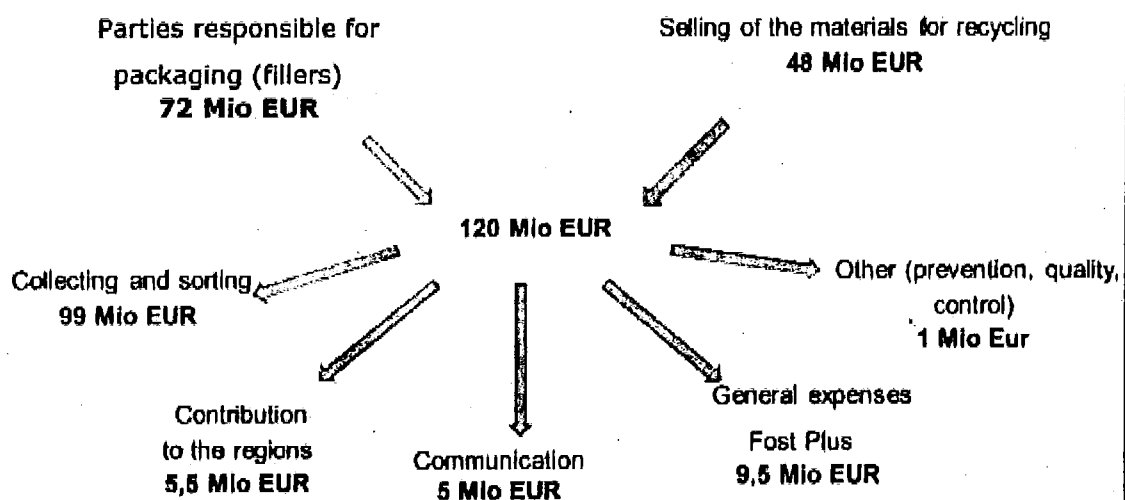
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Fostplus

Fostplus Visitors Presentations (2011), *Management of Household Packaging Waste in Belgium*, pg.12 - slide 23

Cost of the system



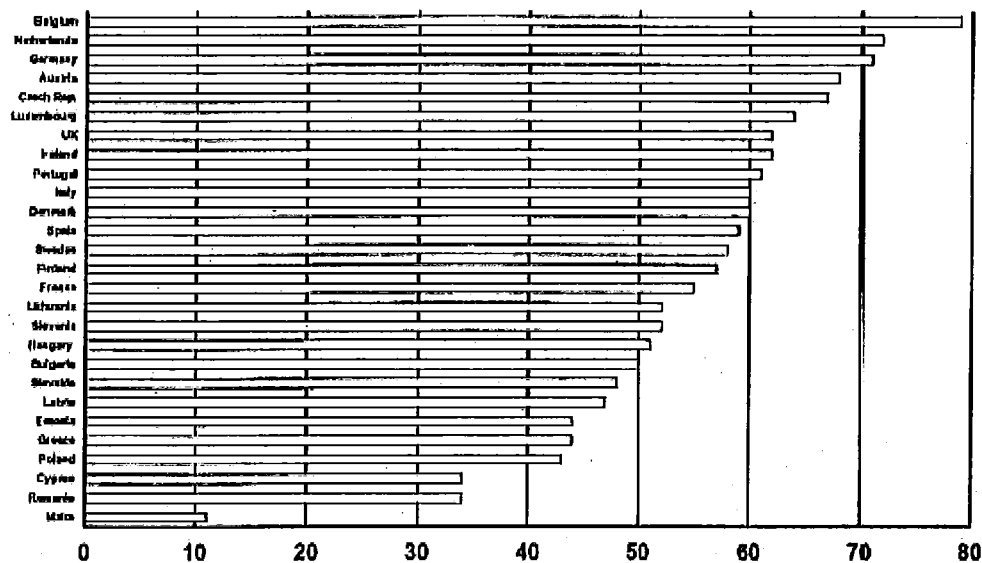
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Fostplus

Fostplus Visitors Presentations (2011), *Management of Household Packaging Waste in Belgium*, pg.15 - slide 29

Country Performance 2008 in Europe (household + industrial, %)



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Fostplus

Fostplus Visitors Presentations (2011), *Management of Household Packaging Waste in Belgium*, pg.15 - slide 30

Key Factors for Success

- Industry and retail took the lead, and acted with solidarity
- High, up-front investment in strategic studies
→ rational and optimized collection scenario
- PPS (Public Private Partnership)
- Only one accredited organisation
- Tenders (collection, sorting, sale materials)
→ = transparency and competition
- Communication → Active participation of citizens
- Public instrumental mix & High cost residual waste (DIFTAR)
- Geographic progression (10 years to cover total country)
- Good relations with all the partners involved
- Quality management (materials and data) + controls

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Fostplus

Fostplus Visitors Presentations (2011), *Management of Household Packaging Waste in Belgium*, pg.16 - slide 31

Visit to the OVAM – Public Waste Agency

4th of October 2011

The general legal framework for **OVAM** is to “prepare legislation, implement and supervise the implementation of the Flemish legislation on waste management and soil remediation.

The overall goal is to “contribute to a better environment and quality of life by; ensuring sustainable waste and material management, preventing soil contamination and ensuring soil remediation”.

There is a population of 6 million in an area of 13, 599 square kilometres, with 5 provinces and 308 municipalities. The municipalities are responsible for collecting waste and also levying taxes.

The municipalities form voluntary association, work together to achieve these outcomes. There are 26 associations made up of the municipalities.

OVAM says that the waste policy uses a range of policy instruments, *legal, economic and social*.

- **Legal** being legislation and penalties,
- **Economic** being levels, financial support and PAYT Tax as examples,
- **Social** being information and awareness campaigns, education programs and the like.

They are environmental levies for land filling and incineration, legislation bans landfill and certain types of incineration, a “lack back” obligation exists for principle producers, i.e. polluters pay principle, and a methodical approach to waste through management plans.

The bio waste policy is one of prevention through home composting as much as possible, green waste collection, through depots, some door-to-door collection, and conversion to product. Composting is encouraged through the “composting masters” initiative (see [Appendix F](#)).

OVAM aims to minimise waste promote sustainable consumption, re-use products and have separate collections. It also aims to improve the quality of waste collection separately and keep the residual waste to as small of a quantity as possible; this is achieved by planning the required appropriate incineration capacity with energy recovery. It aims to have no more landfill sites by 2015.

After the above briefings, I travelled out to one of the municipalities to one of the remaining landfill sites to observe the way the collection of recycled material was accomplished and waste to landfill minimised.

The landfill that was remaining was used to generate energy through gas collection to create heat and electricity. The site is managed by Vanheud Environmental group with more than 40 years experience, “Planet, People and Planet” forming the basis of its philosophy. It also offers environmental advice on 3rd parties and green waste management advice to other companies. It employs 500 people.

It aims to keep the impact of its activities to an absolute minimum.

Quality and safety environmental responsibility are part of modern waste collection. OVAM specialises in efficient collection, transporting and sorting over 1200 different waste products, including collecting and treating hazardous waste.

It tackles environmental problems at source and stores and processes contaminated materials for customers.

They maximise the recycling of products, they convert some recyclable materials on site is on sale. If a product can't be recycled it used at source by converting the product into fuel pellets.

They produce enough electricity for 6,000 families through a permutation plant which also provides green energy for their own purposes. They work on new techniques and initiatives to improve practice at home and abroad and have already employed windmills and solar panels.

Another key part of the firm's policy is the care for their personnel and the generations of the future. Whilst I was there I observed a large school group going through the plant.

The following day I travelled to **DIFTAR**, which is located at **Lokeron** and is a corporation of 6 municipalities, *see precious reference to the association of municipalities*.

DIFTAR organises and carries out the waste collection for 106,000 residents, in approx 42,000 families. It employs a bin collection system which is a "user pays system by weight" as an incentive, (see [Attachment D2](#)). Garden, fruit and vegetable matter is collected in containers for free and combustible waste is collected every two weeks and other products are dropped off at recycling depots.

Products are dropped off by the resident and separated by him or her into dump bins which are then transported from the site. Assistance and advice is provided at the site which is kept spotlessly clean, the theory is that if the site is clean then users will respect this and keep the area clean themselves. I observed several users come through the site and drop off recycling. It was autumn in Belgium and the only "litter" on the ground was leaf litter which was swept up by staff regularly! (See [Attachment D](#))

The centre runs an very effective education program which provides an excellent hands on experience for young people and has developed some very good messaging for adults, particularly in the area of reducing consumption and thus waste (see [Attachment E](#)).

White and brown good are converted using workable parts and resold through "re-use" centres operating out of designated shops.

On the last day I visited the **Brussels local Assembly** and met with the Mr Serge Govaert, the Secretary General and discovered the way the Parliament of Brussels operates is in a similar fashion to Canberra, being a city state.

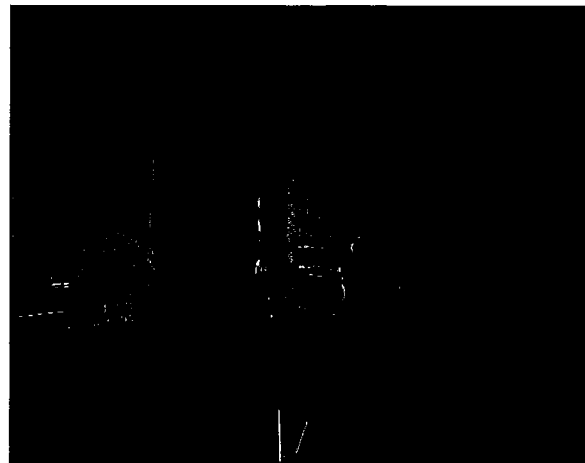
Afterwards I visited the not for profit **VVSG** the Association which represents all Flemish Urban Authorities, both large and small. It offers them support in carrying out their work. It works to strengthen the position of the local government.

I met with Christof Delatter the coordinator. The organisation assists by providing capacity building, awareness raising and promoting direct co-operation with local authorities. Of course this includes waste management, and the responsibilities of the municipalities in relation to EU Legislation to develop their own local legislation which is based on the overarching EU Legislation.

VVSG's main strategies targets in brief are:

- sustaining high quality local governance
- having local authorities from international goals; particularly the 8 United Nations Millennium Development Goals 2015.
- Establishing integrated social governance,
- Cooperate among different areas of local government and,
- Being a "learning organisation".

Our discussion centred on how VVSG supports the municipalities and associations with their obligation in relation to waste and recycling.



Budapest Hungary *7th – 10th of October 2011*

I stayed with the Swiss Ambassador and his wife who arranged a program for me for the period of my stay.

The program included a visit to a not for profit music organisation, **Psalmus Aumanus, Association for Arts Education**, and the opportunity to meet with Udvari Katalin and speak with her through an interpreter. She explained the method that is employed to teach music to children, including those with disabilities, to the standard to enable them to play in their own orchestra, sing and dance. The music school uses the syllabus based on Kodaly's principles and the Kovacs method. The colour coding method of teaching children to play a musical instrument is one that is very similar to that employed by Big Noise in Scotland when working with children with disabilities.

After the briefing in the morning I was taken in the late afternoon to attend a performance by a percussion orchestra of children with intellectual disabilities and meet their parent and some of the students.

The Swiss Ambassador also arranged for me to attend a civic reception and a concert in honour of 3 EU Presidents visiting at the time. We also visited the Szeged National Theatre to attend an Opera sponsored by the Swiss Embassy.

Whilst in Budapest, I also observed a **bulky waste collection**, (see Attachment G) and recycling bins throughout the town.

In Hong Kong I visited the new **Waste Management Policy Division of Environmental Protection Department of the Hong Kong Government** and was briefed by Samson Lai, the Assistant Director on the Government's waste and recycling strategy and the plastic bag policy. It is a requirement for retailers to supply certain grade of plastic bags and to pay an environmental levy; it seems to have been well received. Currently it covers some 3,300 outlets, being supermarkets, convenience and personal health & beauty stores.

The levy is 50 cents per bag, which is regularly remitted to the Government. The aim is to have, 90% reduction in plastic bag distribution amongst registered outlets. Apparently bringing one's own bag is now a common shopping habit. There is a strong call for an extension to *all* retail outlets. There is an exemption for some food and hygiene products.

Hong Kong has identified an imminent problem in that it has limited land and incinerators would have to be built in existing residential areas. Notwithstanding that the plant can be now built to strict emission standards; I was told that there is very strong resistance built by the public to incinerators being.

I was informed that the aim is to achieve reduction in waste and recycling through product responsibility schemes, source separation and municipal solid waste charging.

Municipal solid waste charging has been found from overseas experience to be "an effective direct economic disincentive" to reduce waste at source and promote recycling.

Consultation was taking place when I was in Hong Kong, which was to be completed at the end of 2011.

Mr Lai explained that the SARS epidemic had increased people's awareness of the importance of cleanliness and the need for waste to be removed as soon as possible. Whilst this means that the population accepts heavy regulation of littering, (note the streets and tube train stations were constantly clear of litter, even cigarette butts, at all times of the day and evening), this also means that people don't have the incentive to spend time separating at source. See recycling bin on the street (see [Appendix H](#)).

Mr Lai said his Government is gradually introducing various strategies and targeting different waste categories over time in order to achieve its recycling targets.

Overall, during the discussions and the tours of the various programs I visited I noted that one's waste strategy, in order to be successful, needs 3 essential ingredients:

- good public relations and public awareness
- both incentive and economic disincentives and,
- thirdly and importantly passion and commitment over the long term by the policy makers, employers and those employed in the industry.

T **Travel Event Expenditure Summary** *27th of September – 13th of October 2011*

Travel of Type:	Study	Accompanied
Movement Req No.:	LA0703	LA0704
From:	26 September 2011	26 September 2011
To:	16 October 2011	16 October 2011
Destination 1:	UK & Europe	UK & Europe
Details/Purpose:	Visit Scotland and Belgium to meet with officials and visit the parliaments	Visit Scotland and Belgium to meet with officials and visit the parliaments
Fares & Transfers:	\$ 9,598.00	\$9,310.00
Accommodation	\$ -	
TA:	\$1,960.00	
Other:	\$1,618.96	
Total Event Cost (ex GST):	\$13,176.96	\$ 9,310.00

END

Appendix A:

**Le verre dans les bulles, pas dans les sacs.
Un acte citoyen désormais obligatoire.**

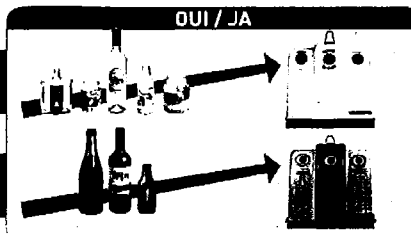


**Glas hoort in de glasbol, niet in de zak.
Voortaan verplicht voor iedereen.**

Depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2009,
le tri du verre est obligatoire à Bruxelles:

► Le verre blanc (transparent)
dans la paille à verre blanc.

► Le verre coloré (transparent)
dans la paille à verre coloré.



Stinds 1 januari 2009,
is glas sorteren verplicht in Brussel:

Wit glas (transparent)
in de witte glasbol

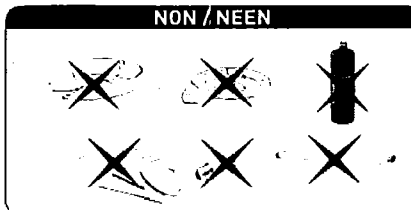
Gekleurd glas (transparent)
in de gekleurde glasbol

► Le verre, plus dans les sacs,
ni bleus, ni blancs!
Des amendes à 3000 euros pour les contrevenants.



Glas mag niet meer in de zak.
Niet in de blauwe, niet in de witte!
Overtredingen worden bestraft met een boete.

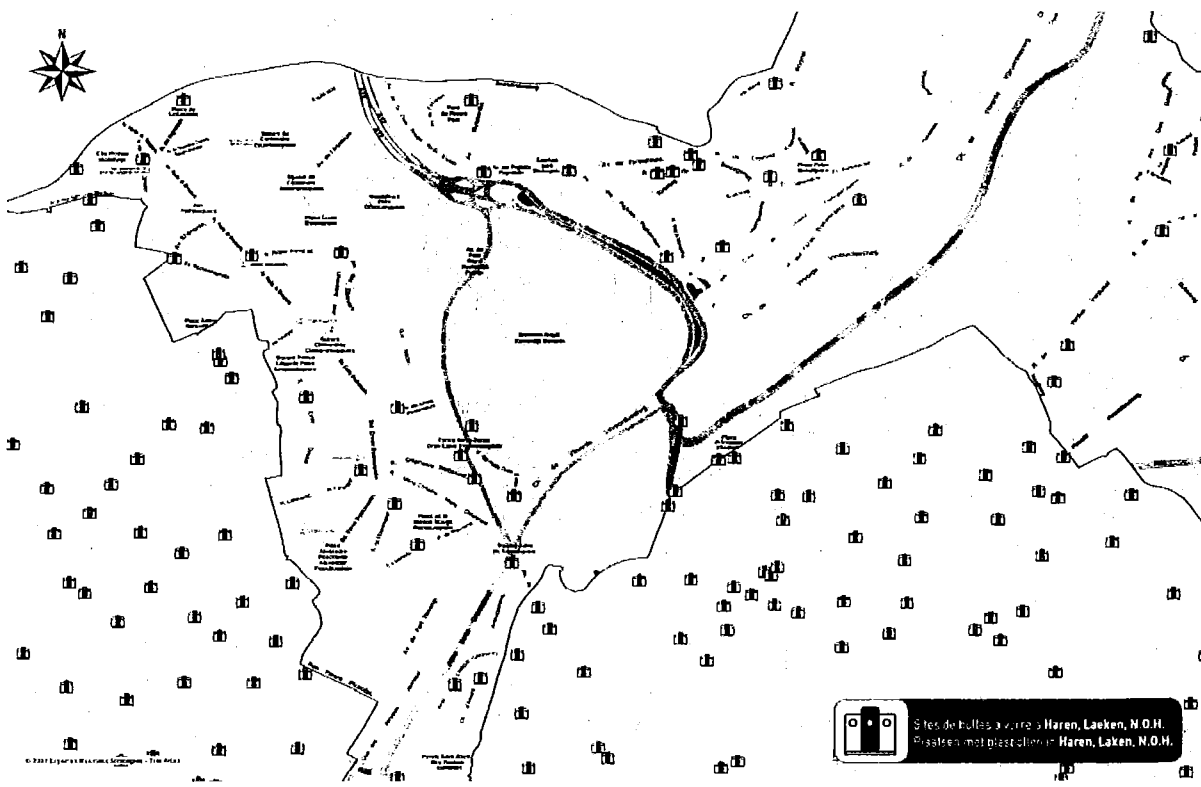
A ne pas mettre dans les bulles: verre résistant à de hautes températures, bouteille ou vase en plastique, récipients en terre cuite ou en grès, quincaillerie en verre, vitres, miroirs, ampoules et tubes néons.
Mettre de bons vidés: bidons, bouteilles, flacons et bocaux. Et de ne pas jeter les bidons, vaporisateurs, couvercles, capsules et autres récipients dans les bulles à verre. Les couvercles et les capsules métalliques sont à déposer dans le sac bleu (PMDE), les autres dans le sac blanc.
Laissez les bords des bulles à verre propres. Reprenez avec vous les restes, sacs, et autres déchets vous servant à transporter le verre.
La couverture de cette brochure vous indique les emplacements des bulles à verre de votre commune. De nouvelles bulles à verre, en surface ou en arrière, sont régulièrement mises à votre disposition, renseignez-vous auprès de votre commune, sur www.bruxelles-propre.be ou au 0800798181.



Wat niet in de glasbol mag: hittebestendig glas, aardewerk, kunst, porselein, keramiek, thermosflessen en kruiken, vatalglas, glazen vaatwerk, in-fen, -potsjes, lampen en TL-lampen.
Vergoet met om uw flessen, flacons en bokaalen leeg te maken en gooi geen azuur, verstuivers, dekzels, capsules en andere doppen in de glasbol! De metalen dekzels en capsules horen in de blauwe (PMDE) zak, de andere in de witte zak.
Hou de omgeving van de glasballen net en ruim het karton, de zakken of de buiken daar gebruikt om het glas te vervoeren, weer op.
In deze brochure staan de plaatsen van de glasballen in uw gemeente. Nieuwe glasballen, bovengronds of ondergronds, worden regelmatig foliow beschikbaar gesteld. Informeer u bij uw gemeente, op www.netbrussel.be of op 0800798181.



www.bruxelles-propre.be - 0800798181



Stes de bulles à verre: Haren, Laeken, N.O.H.
Plaatsen met glasballen: Haren, Laeken, N.O.H.

Appendix B:

Sorting memo

To find out your collection days, see the table overleaf. Cut out your collection days below and stick them in the boxes here.



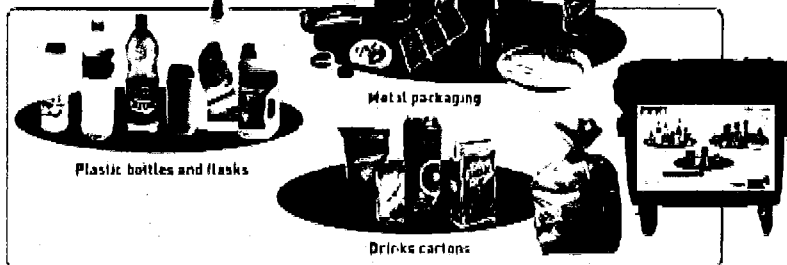
Put your PMD (Plastic, Metal and Drives) here



Put your household refuse here



PMD

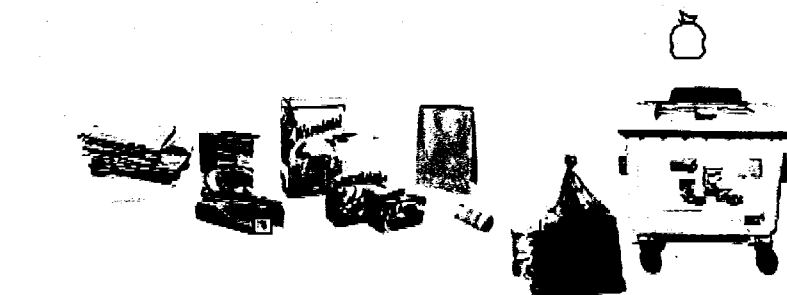


Plastic bottles and flasks

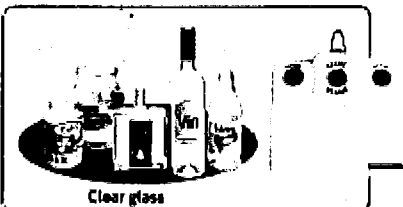
Metal packaging

Drinks cartons

Household refuse



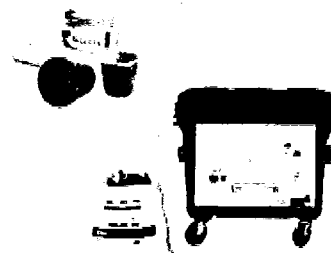
Large and small transparent glass bottles and jars



Clear glass



Coloured glass



Household refuse and food products

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Monday & Thursday

Tuesday & Friday

Wednesday & Saturday

Appendix B: Continued

About your collection days...



The collector (Bruxelles-Propreté) comes by **twice a week** to collect your **white bags** of non-recyclable, non-hazardous and non-toxic waste. Your **blue PMD bags** and **yellow bags** are collected **once a week**, on 1 of the 2 white-bag collection days.

The times for putting out your bags depend on their collection times.

Either in the evening: put them out **between 18:00 and 18:30** because the collection starts at 18:30.

Or in the morning: get into the habit of putting them out either the **previous day after 18:00** or on the day itself **before 06:00**.

When should you put out your blue PMD bags and yellow bags?



If you live in one of the following local districts

Auderghem • Bruxelles (except for Neder-Over-Heembeek and Haren zone) • Etterbeek • Ganshoren • Ixelles • Jette • Laeken (except for Mutsaard district) • Uccle • Watermaet-Bolfsfort • Woluwe-Saint-Pierre

Anderlecht • Berchem-Sainte-Agathe • Bruxelles (Neder-Over-Heembeek and Haren zone only) • Evere • Forest • Koekelberg • Laeken (Mutsaard district only) • Molenbeek-Saint-Jean • Saint-Gilles • Saint-Josse-ten-Noode • Schaerbeek • Woluwe-Saint-Lambert

and your white bags are collected on

→ Mondays & Thursdays
or
→ Tuesdays & Fridays
or
→ Wednesdays & Saturdays

→ Mondays & Thursdays
or
→ Tuesdays & Fridays
or
→ Wednesdays & Saturdays

then, your blue PMD bags and yellow bags are collected on

→ Mondays
or
→ Tuesdays
or
→ Wednesdays

→ Mondays
or
→ Fridays
or
→ Saturdays **WED.**

Want to know your collection days, find shops that sell the bags or where to find your nearest household waste center, "Coins Verts Mobiles" (Bruxelles-Propreté lorries for household chemical waste) or bottle banks? Go to www.bruxelles-proprete.be (infos only available in French and Dutch) or send an email to louis@bruxelles-proprete.be. For further information on sorting, go to www.fostplus.be.

Fostplus

www.bruxelles-proprete.be

02 737 37 37



STOP

Ce sac contient des déchets non conformes*

Deze zak bevat niet conform afval*

- ☐ sacs (de supermarché) / films plastiques / plastic zakken (supermarkt) en folie trioplast / piepschuim
- ☐ pots (yaourt) / yaiviers (beurre) / barquettes (fruits, légumes, biscuits,...) / plastic potjes (yoghurt) / vlotjes (boter) / bakjes (fruit, groenten, koekjes,...)
- ☐ objets en plastique dur (pots de fleurs, jouets, seaux,...) / harde plastic (bloempotten, speelgoed, emmers,...)
- ☐ textiles / textiel
- ☐ verre / glas
- ☐ déchets organiques (ordures ménagères) / organisch afval (huishuif)

Veuillez retrier votre sac et le représenter à la prochaine collecte sélective.
Gelieve uw zak opnieuw te sorteren en hem aan de volgende selectieve ophaling aan te bieden.

Un sac-poubelle abandonné sur la voie publique constitue un dépôt clandestin passible d'une amende.

Een vuilniszak die wordt achtergelaten op de openbare weg is een sluikstort en kan worden beboet.



BRUXELLES PROPRETE



1120 BRUSSEL

* Plus d'infos : Meer info via : 0800/981 81

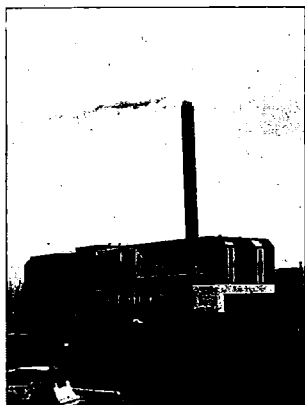
www.bruxelles-proprete.be

www.netbrussel.be

Appendix C:

BRUSSELS-ENERGY

Energy recovery through combustion
of municipal solid waste of the
Brussels Region



Waste management and ecology
hand in hand



LEGEND:

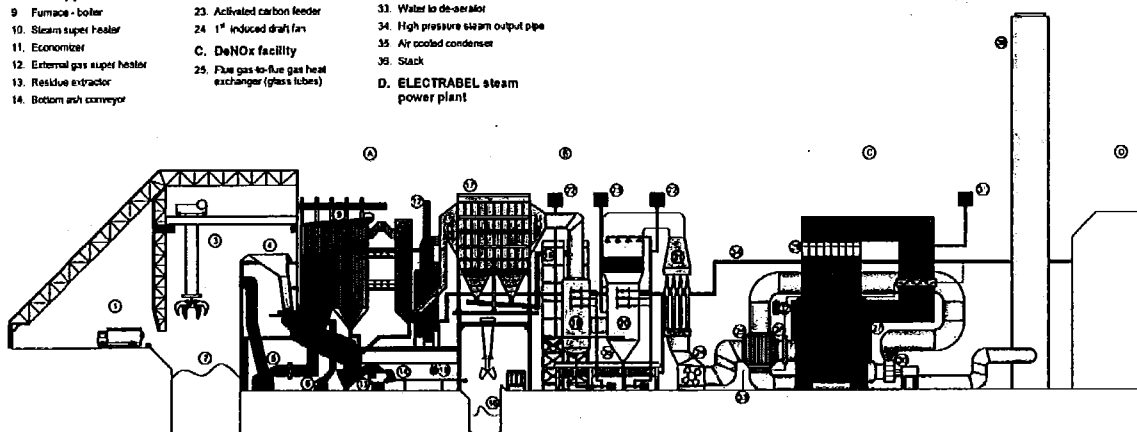
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Tipping floor | 15. Electromagnetic drum | 26. condensate-to-flue gas heat exchanger (steel tubes) |
| 2. Refuse storage bunker | 16. Bottom ash/scrap iron bunker | 27. Flue gas-to-flue gas heat exchanger (steel tubes) |
| 3. Traveling crane | B. Flue gas treatment | 28. Steam-to-flue gas heat exchanger (steel tubes) |
| 4. Feed hopper | 17. Electrostatic precipitator | 29. Catalytic reactor |
| A. Waste - / steam cycle | 18. Fly ash silos | 30. 2 nd induced draft fan |
| 5. Combustion primary air fan | 19. First scrubber stage | 31. Ammonia injector |
| 6. Combustion secondary air fan | 20. Second scrubber stage | 32. condensate tank |
| 7. MARTIN grate | 21. Electro-venturi | 33. Water to de-aerator |
| 8. Auxiliary gas burner | 22. NaOH injector | 34. High pressure steam output pipe |
| 9. Furnace - boiler | 23. Activated carbon feeder | 35. Air cooled condenser |
| 10. Steam super heater | 24. 1 st induced draft fan | 36. Stack |
| 11. Economizer | C. DeNOx facility | D. ELECTRABEL steam power plant |
| 12. External gas super heater | 25. Flue gas-to-flue gas heat exchanger (glass tubes) | |
| 13. Residue extractor | | |
| 14. Bottom ash conveyor | | |



Control room



ELECTRABEL steam power plant (D)



Refuse storage bunker (2)



Furnace - boiler (9)



Electrostatic precipitator (17)



Fly ash silos (18)



1st scrubber stage (19)

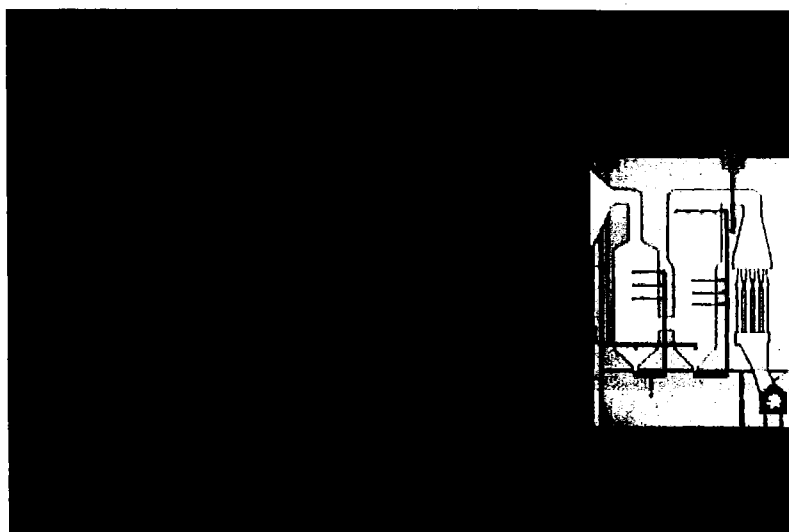


Electro-venturi (21)



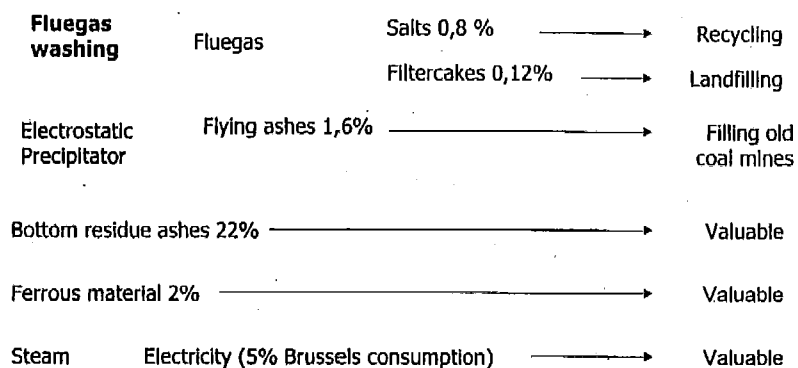
DeNOx facility (C)

Schematic view after fluegas treatment Phase 1: 2000 - 2005



August 2010

Worth value via incineration

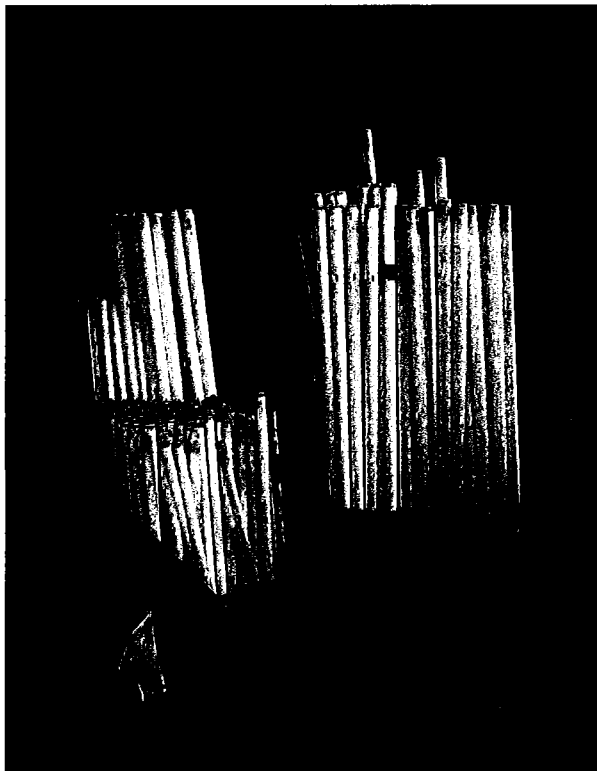
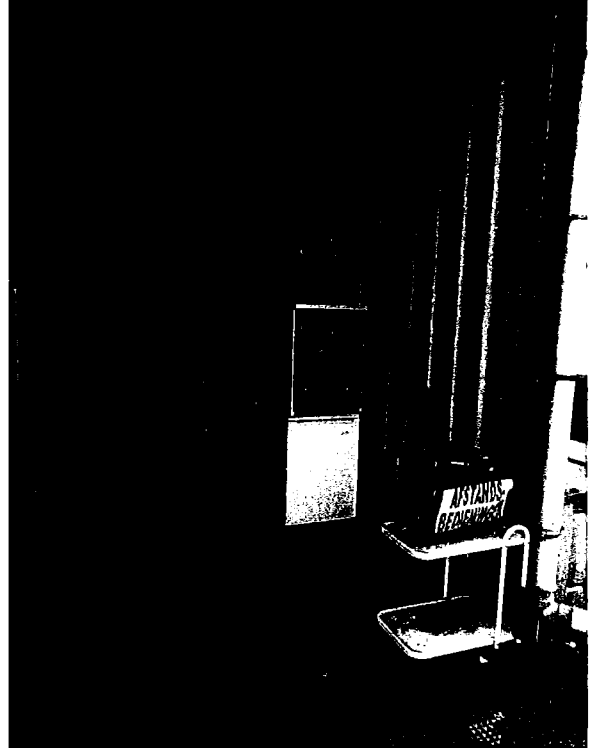
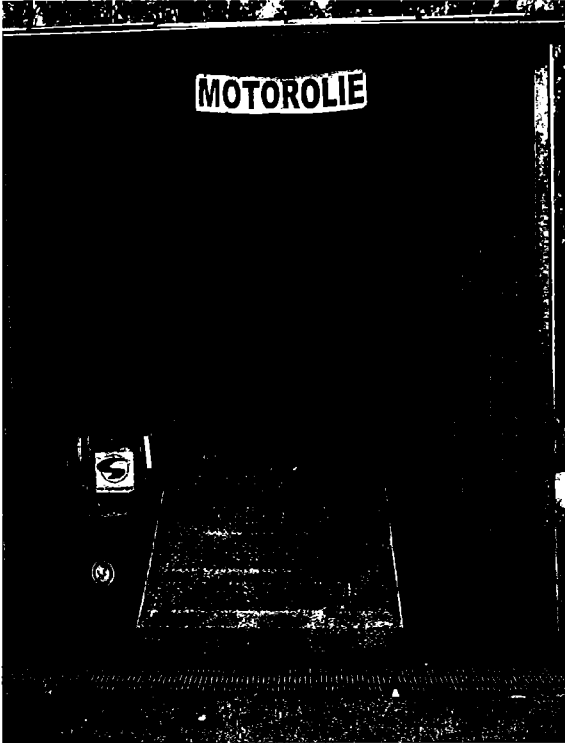


August 2010

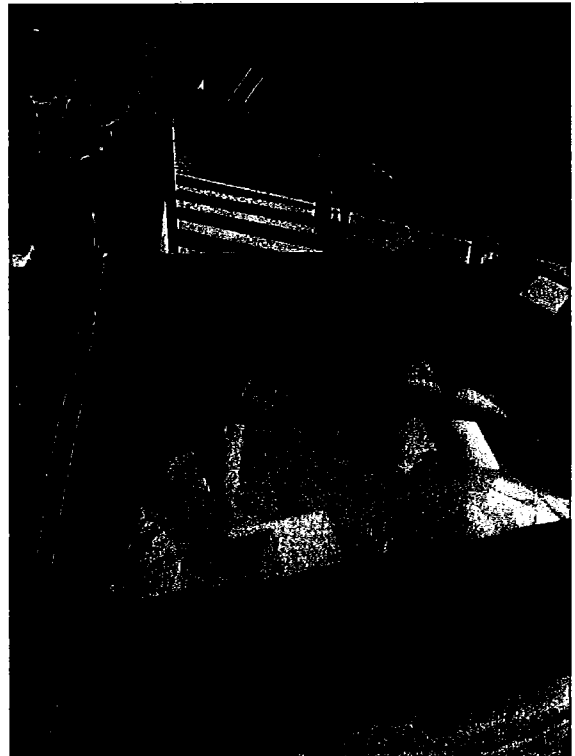
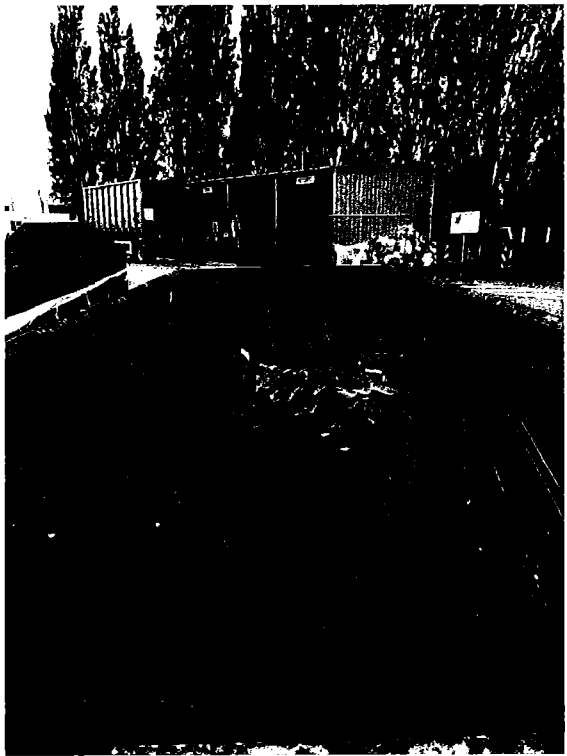
Appendix D:



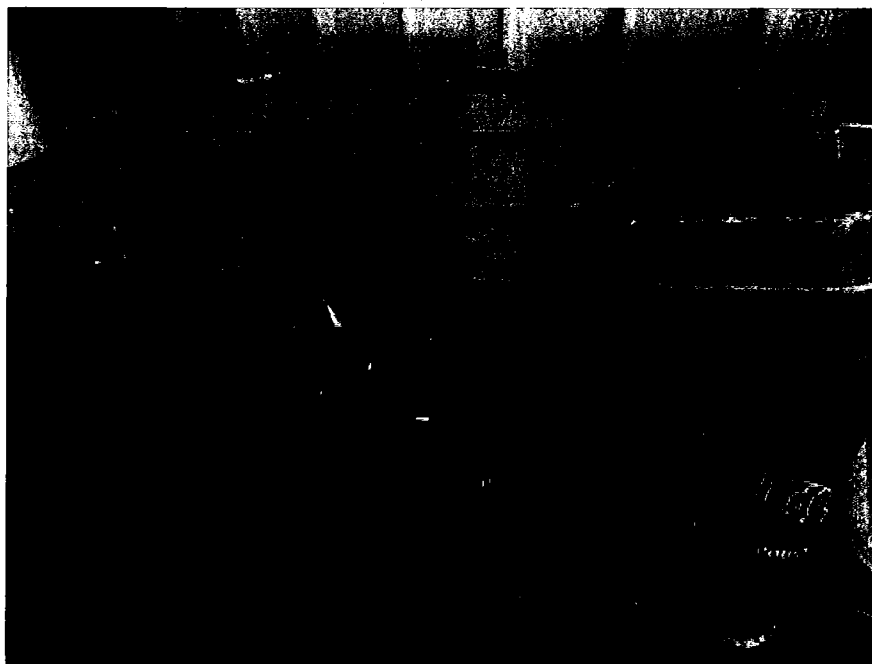
A ppendix D: Continued



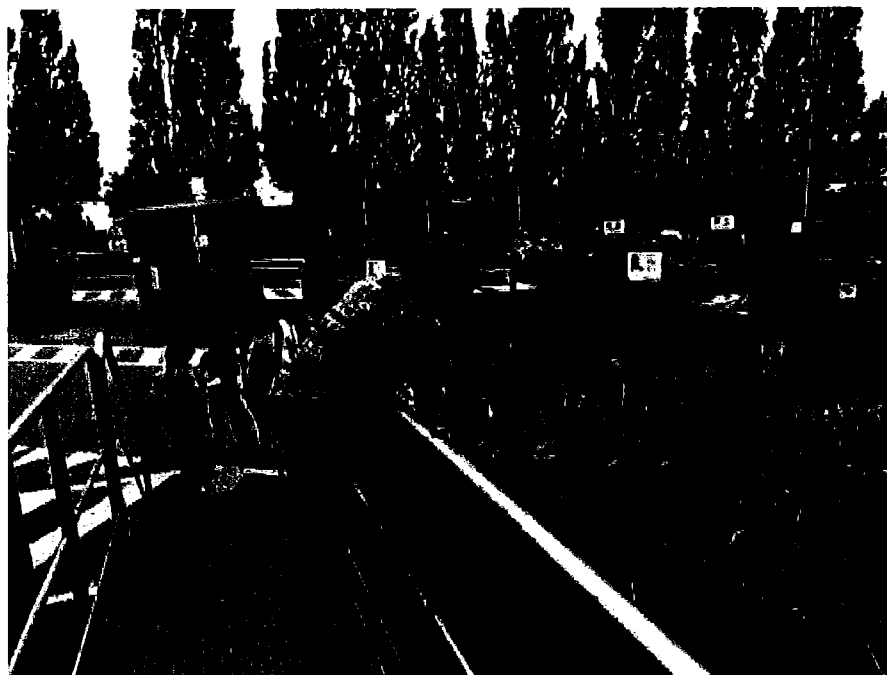
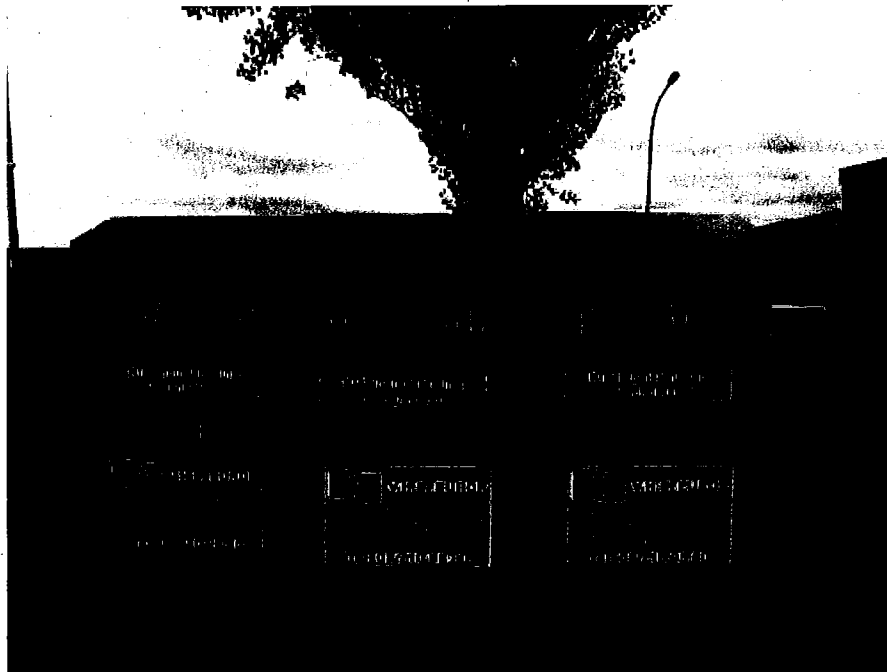
Appendix D: Continued



A ppendix D: Continued



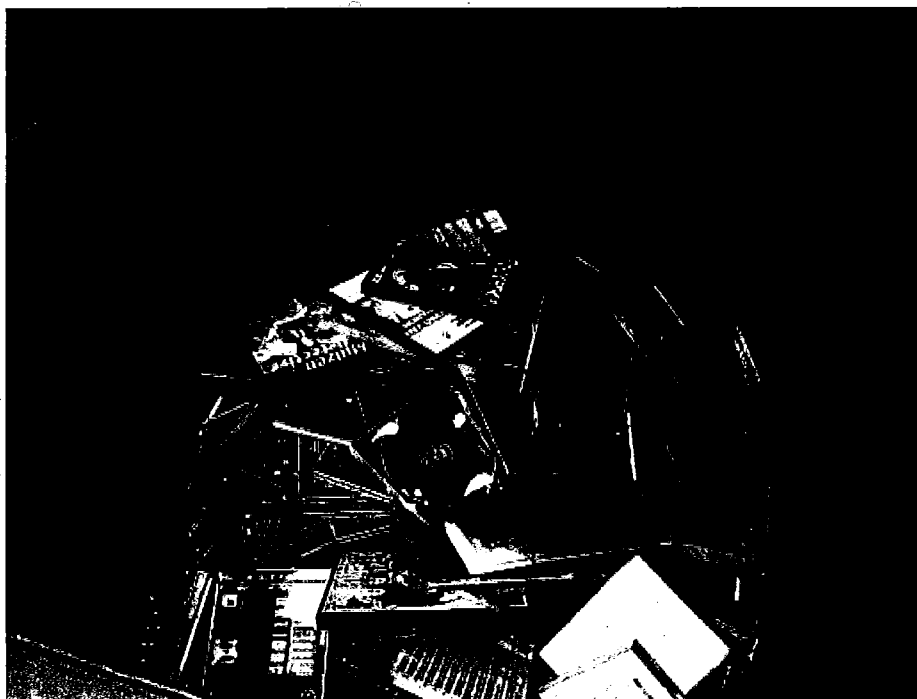
Appendix D: Continued



Appendix D: Continued



Appendix D: Continued



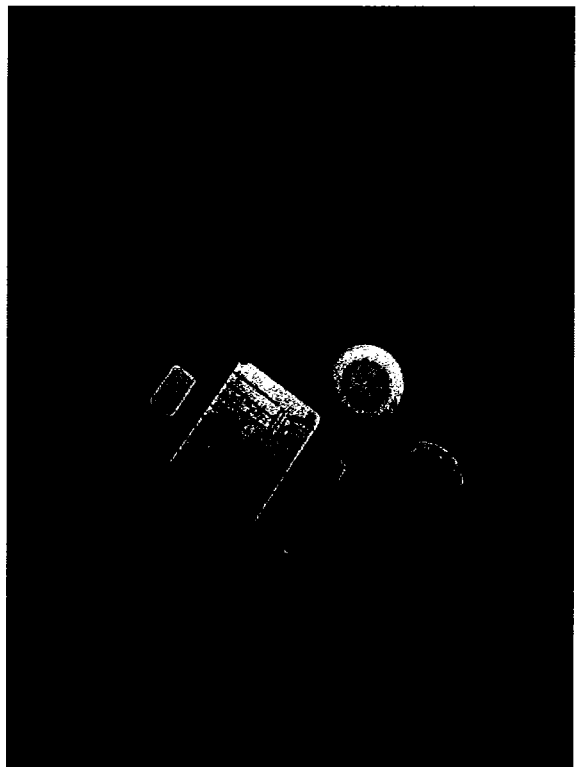
A ppendix D: Continued



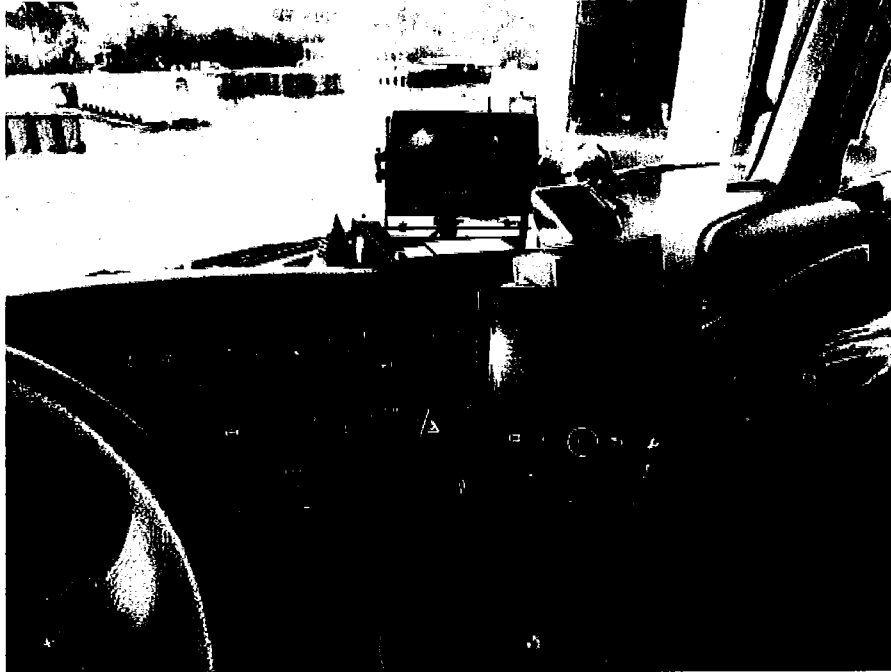
Appendix D: Continued



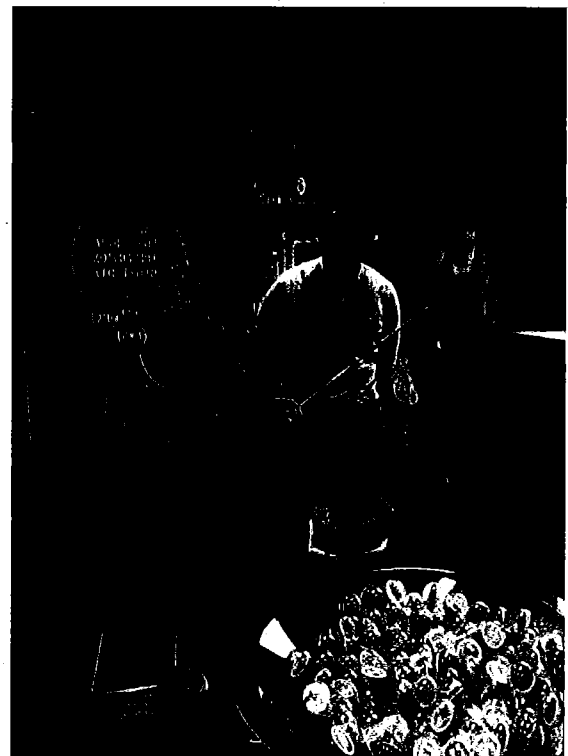
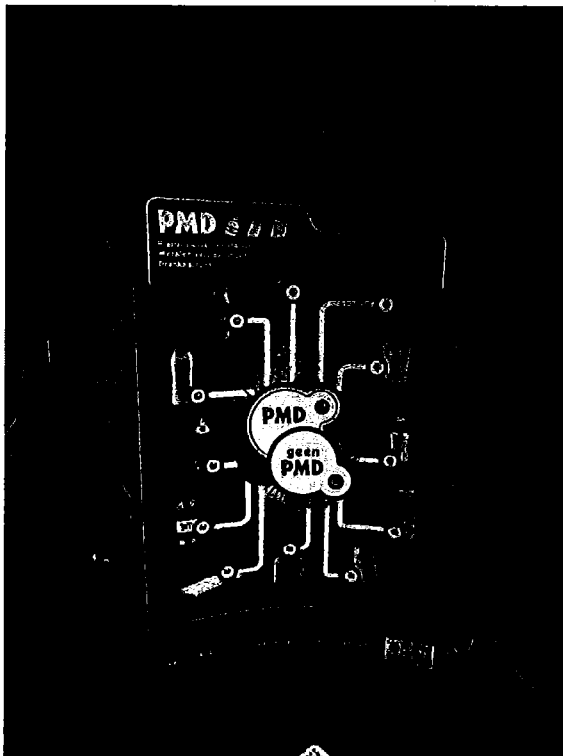
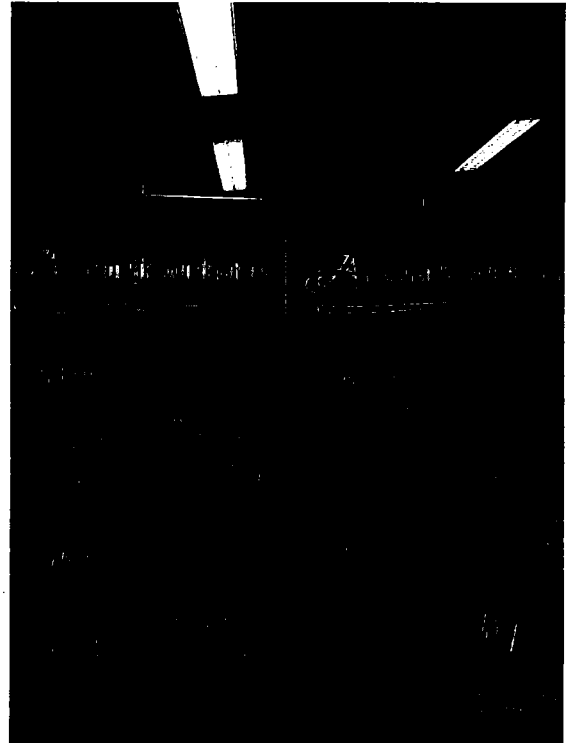
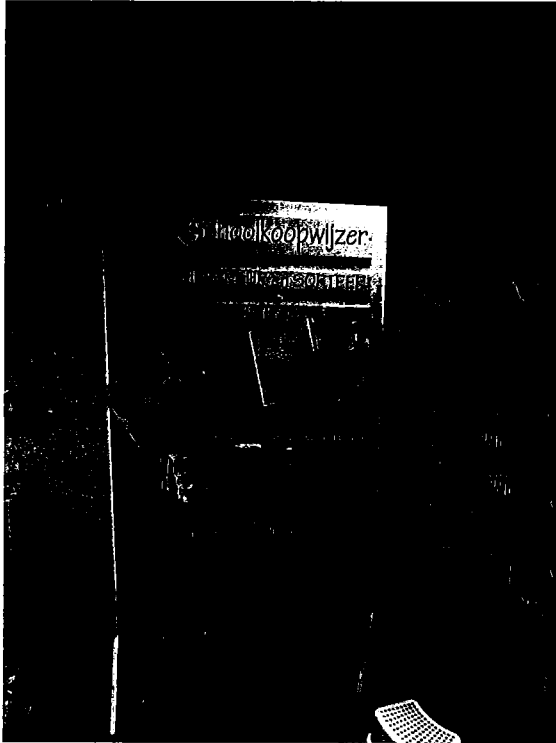
Appendix D2:



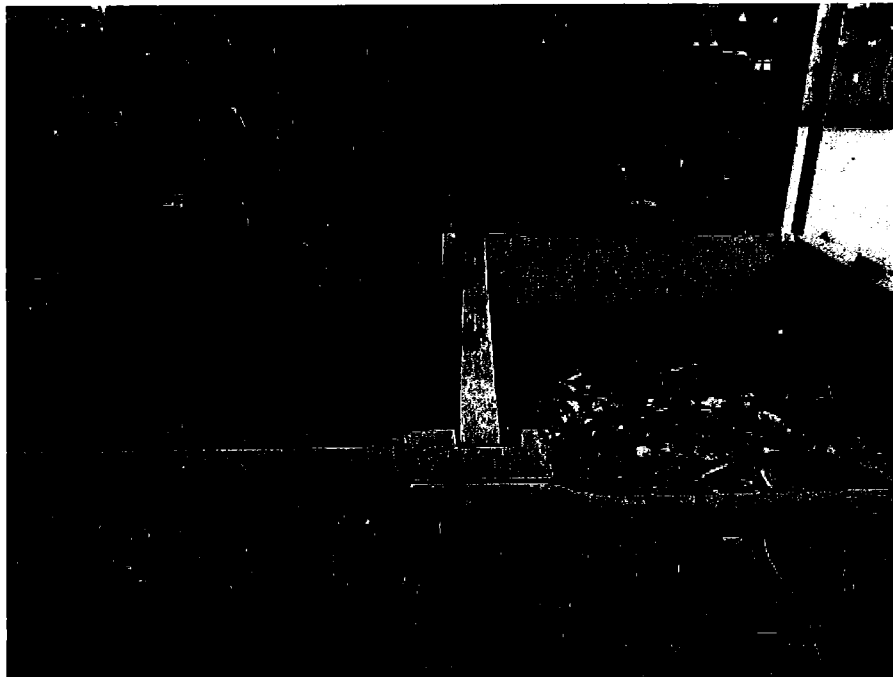
Appendix D2:



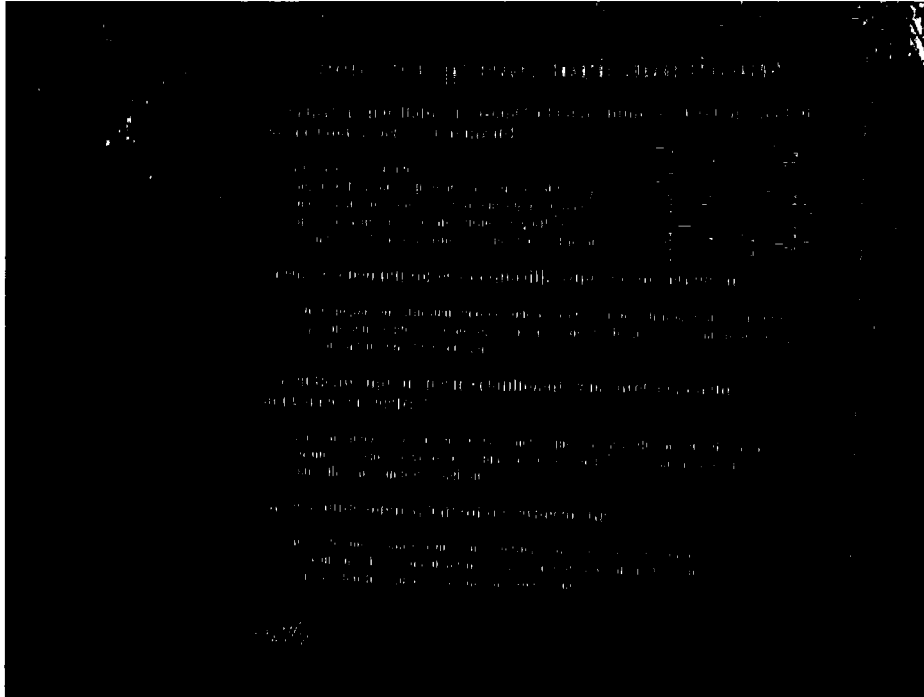
Appendix E:



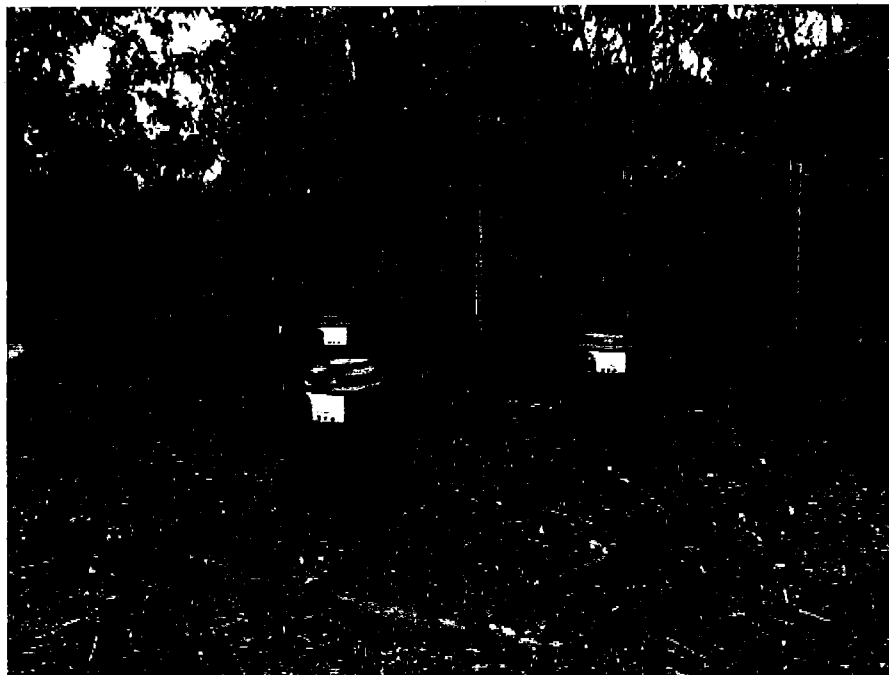
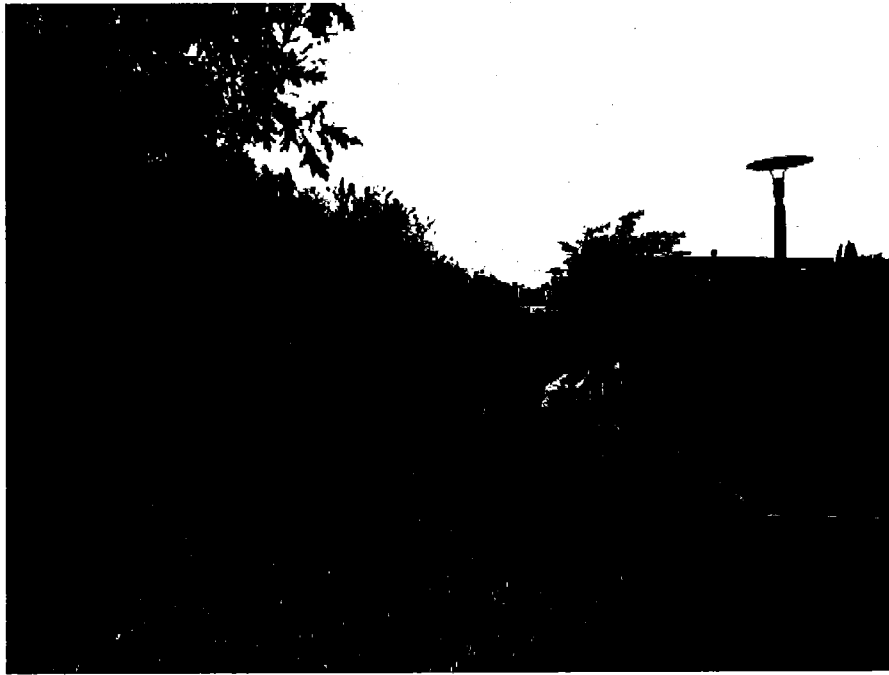
Appendix F:



Appendix F: Continued



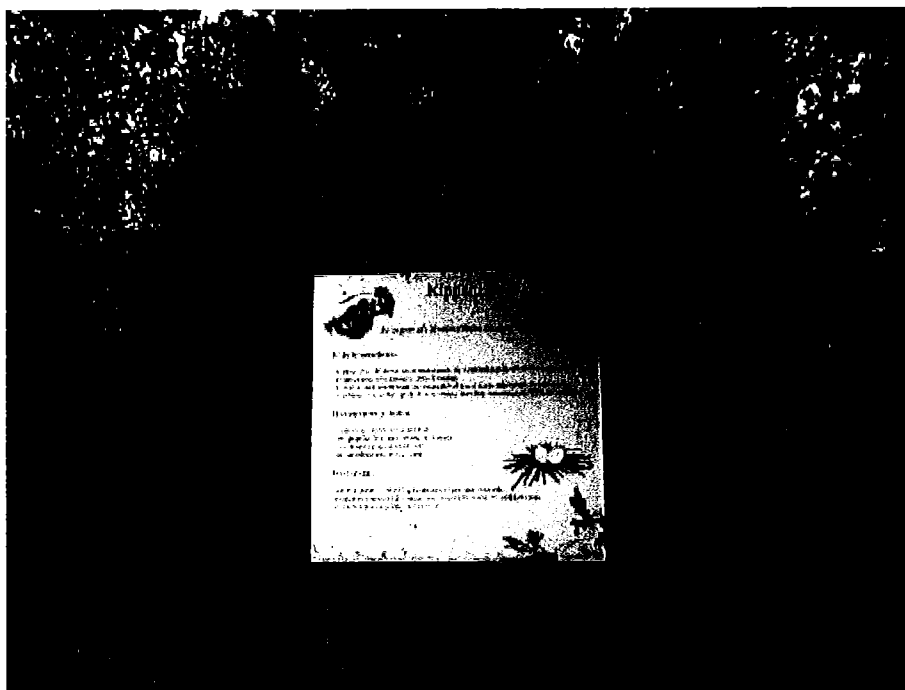
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Appendix F: Continued



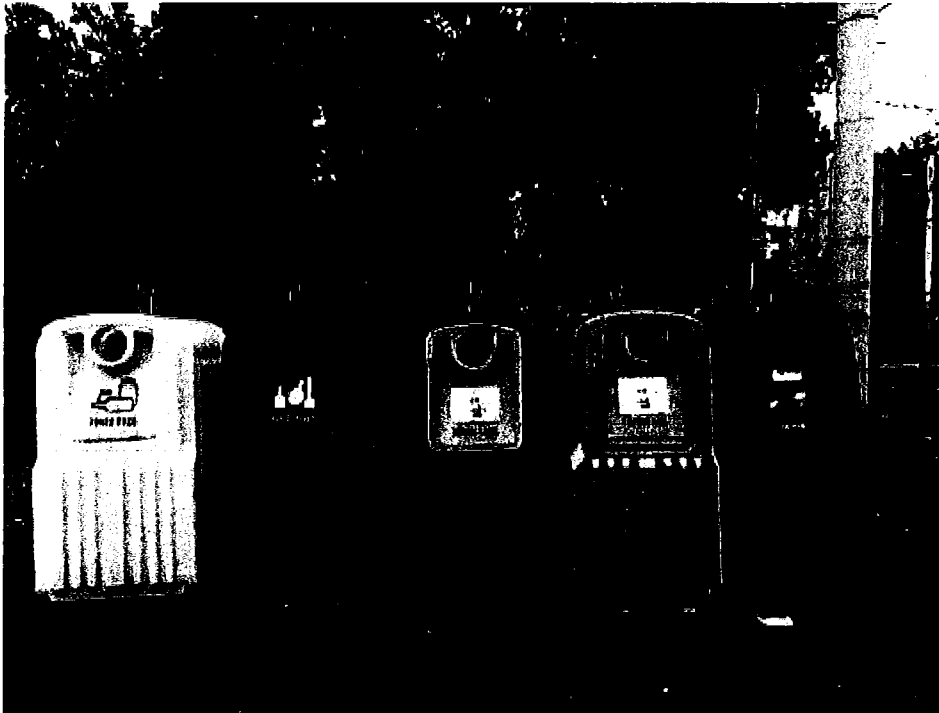
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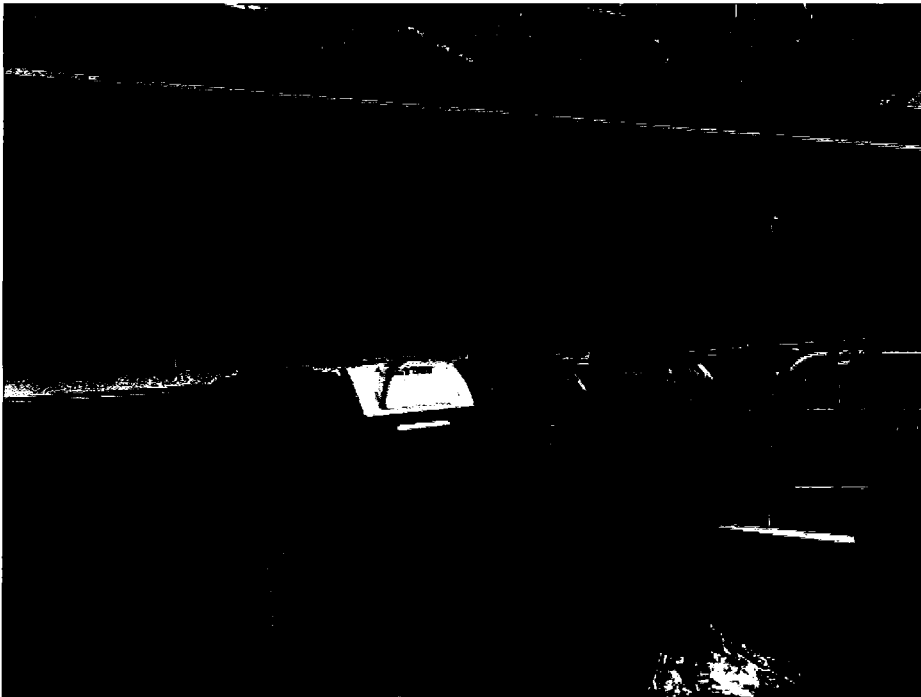
Appendix G:



A ppendix G: Continued



Appendix H :



Appendix H: Continued

