

# In, out, licence it all about!



10 June 2025

# Key discussion points



**Overview of waste management service delivery models**

**In-house waste management**

**Outsourced waste management**

**Licensing waste management**

**Comparative analysis and decision-making**

# Waste Management Services

Behaviour change and influence

Waste and recycling collection

Recovery of materials

Waste treatment

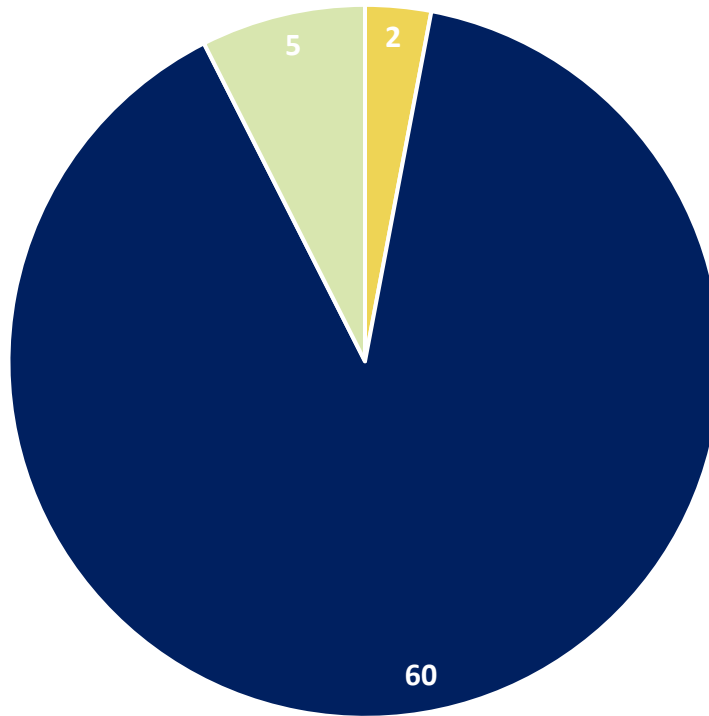
Disposal methods





# Defining In-House, Outsourcing, and Licensing

Number of Councils in New Zealand



■ In-house ■ Outsourced ■ Licencing

**In-house waste management**

**Outsourcing waste services**

**Licensing waste operations**

# In-House Waste Management

**Greater operational control**

**Flexibility to adapt**

**Improved responsiveness**



# Challenges and Limitations



**High operational costs**

**Specialised knowledge requirement**

**Resource limitations**



# Outsourced Waste Management



**Specialised knowledge**

**Access to technologies**

**Best practices implementation**

# Potential Drawbacks and Risks

**Loss of control**

**Dependency on external parties**

**Risk evaluation**





# Licensing Waste Management

## Waste collector and operator licenses

The Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw (2020) requires waste operators and collectors operating in Wellington who handle more than 20 tonnes of waste per annum to hold a licence.

For further information, please refer to [section 11 of the Bylaw](#).

### Annual report forms

For your licence to remain valid over the five-year period, annual waste-related reporting is required. Reporting is due each June, and captures data over the January-December period of the previous year.

#### Collectors waste report

[Submit a report](#)

#### Operators/facilities waste report

**Regulatory Compliance**

**Internal Oversight**

**External Expertise**

# Advantages and Potential Issues

**Reduced liability**

**Increased competition**

**Lower cost to Councils**

**Lots of trucks on the road**

**Challenges in enforcement**



# Pros and Cons Comparison



**Set up or procurement costs**

**Consistency across the organisation**

**Availability of expertise and resources**

**Comparative analysis**



# Guidelines for Selecting the Best Model

**Structured Approach**

**Needs Assessment**

**Evaluating Options**

**Stakeholder Input**



# Conclusion



**No right model**

**Benefits and challenges are  
unique to each Council**

**Take a structured approach to  
decision making**