Utility Regulator Draft Corporate Strategy 2019- 20124

Consultation comments – Ref. FWR(NI) 2015/MD : 31/01/2019

While capital spend is necessary to satisfy consumers' need for a modern, low carbon sanitation and sewerage network, investment in utilities infrastructure has more than doubled from $\pm 1.3B$ in 2014 to $\pm 2.7B$ in 2019

In striving to optimize public expenditure fairly over the next five years and also be environmentally cross compliant, asset management providers must make use of all applicable regulations and legislation at their disposal.

The continuity of supply within the sewerage infrastructure can be improved and carbon emissions decreased by the managed reduction of non-domestic food waste entering the public drainage system.

Northern Ireland has a progressive sewerage network protection law in statute, which should be used to improve the infrastructure performance and reduce costs by curtailing commercial food waste related blockages. The Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 stipulate that non-domestic food waste must not be discharged into a public drain or sewer.

The consistent benchmarking of food waste related sewer blockages throughout all UK may not be possible until England and Wales adapt similar progressive legislation protecting drainage systems from food waste to that in Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Key success measures relating to asset management may include percentage decrease in blocked sewers, number of enforcement actions taken for non-compliance with Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 or the number of affiliated awareness and monitoring activities.

Public expenditure may be offset through license modification allowing nondomestic revenue returns relating to permission to trade, access to service or non-compliance with relevant regulations.

Suggest update infographic:

