

Container Refund Schemes learnings for Aotearoa/ New Zealand

Introduction - Robert Kelman





- Contracted as Director Reloop for the Pacific Region
 - SUP's
 - CRS
 - Recycled Content
 - Refillables
- Coordinate the Australian Council of Recycling (ACOR) CD Division
- And EO, Australian Tyre Recyclers Association (ATRA)

Public attitudes and markets have changed





The Public Doesn't Want Litter





Malaysia et al Don't Want Rubbish

State of Play in Australia - Governance of each differs

- South Australia since 1975 now reviewing CDS, e.g.
 - governance
 - eligibility almost certain wine will be included
 - refund value
 - collection network (make it more convenient)
- NSW Dec 2017
- QLD Nov 2018
- WA July 2020
- NT and ACT also have CRS
- Tasmania 2023
- Victoria possible, and discussing a 6 bin option
- Aligned:
 - 10cents refund;
 - matched eligibility excl wine;
 - labels



Western Australia



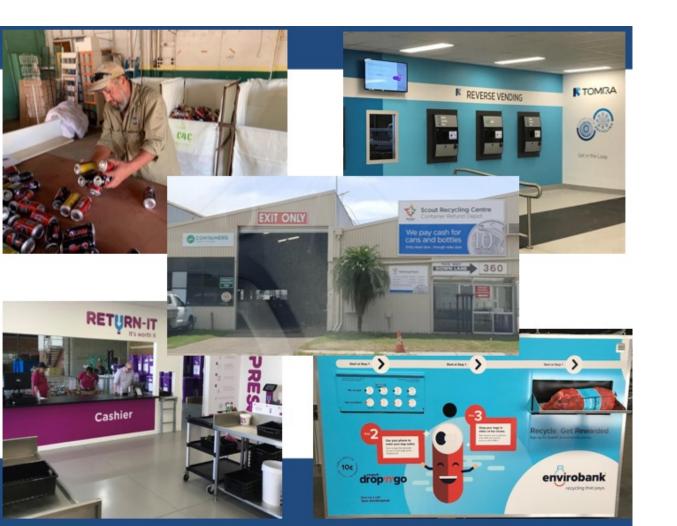
Australian Objectives and Outcomes

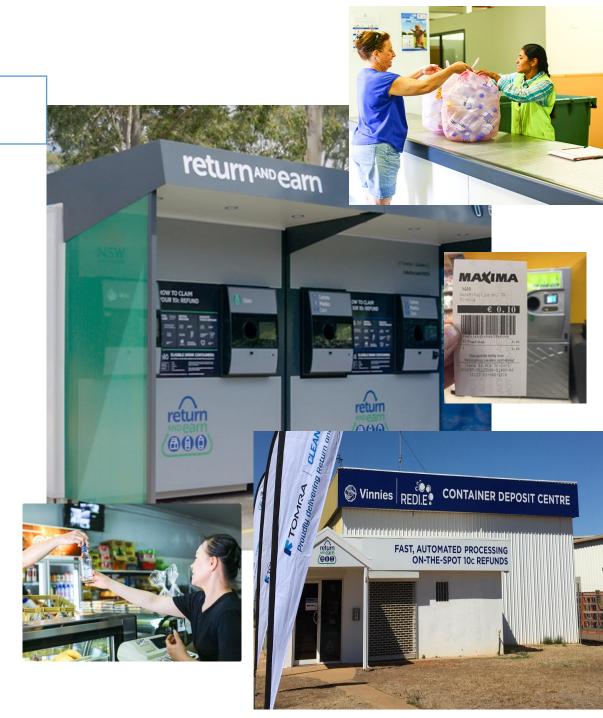


	SA	NT	NSW	QLD	ACT	WA
Objectives	Litter	Litter and RR	Litter and RR	Litter, RR & S.Ent	Litter and RR	Litter, RR & S.Ent
Scope	All < 3ltr; not white milk, juices > 1ltr	All < 3ltr and as SA	150Ml's → 3ltrs; milk and juices > 1ltr 3.5BN	150Ml's → 3ltrs; milk and juices > 1ltr - 2.8-3BN	150Ml's → 3ltrs; milk and juices > 1ltr	150Ml's → 3ltrs; milk and juices > 1ltr - 1.8BN
Governance	3 Super Collectors operated by producers	4 SC	 SC Network Op 	1. 1. SC	 SC Network Op 	1. SC
Key Driver	History / refund	Refund	Recycling sector responsibility for convenient network	85% target	N/A	85% target
Funding	HF set by SC	HF by SC's	HF and Network tendered/contracted by NSW govt	HF set by SC; costs projected return rates	HF set by SC	HF set by SC
Marking	10c refund at collection depots/ points in participating State/ Territory of purchase + BC (not SA)					
Payments	Cash	Cash / EFT	Cash, Voucher, Donation, EFT	Cash, Voucher, Donation, EFT	Cash, Donation, EFT	Likely - Cash, Donation, EFT
Collections	Manual depot	Manual depot; RVM	RVM; automated depots; OTC - 650	Manual depot; bag drops; OTC; RVM depots - 307	OTC, depots	Uncertain – likely manual depot
Recycling	76.4%	approx. 60%	32% → 69%	Pre-CD unknown → 46 - 53%	?	NA
CD v MRF	65% + 11%		53% + 16%	33-38%+13-15%		

Collection Networks - QLD and

- QLD 307 87 DEPOTS; 47 POP-UPS; 148 BAG DROPS; 10ATD's
- NSW 650 320 RVM KIOSKS; 300 OTC; 25 ATD incl VINNIES





Challenges for Australian Schemes – not best practice – NZ can do better!

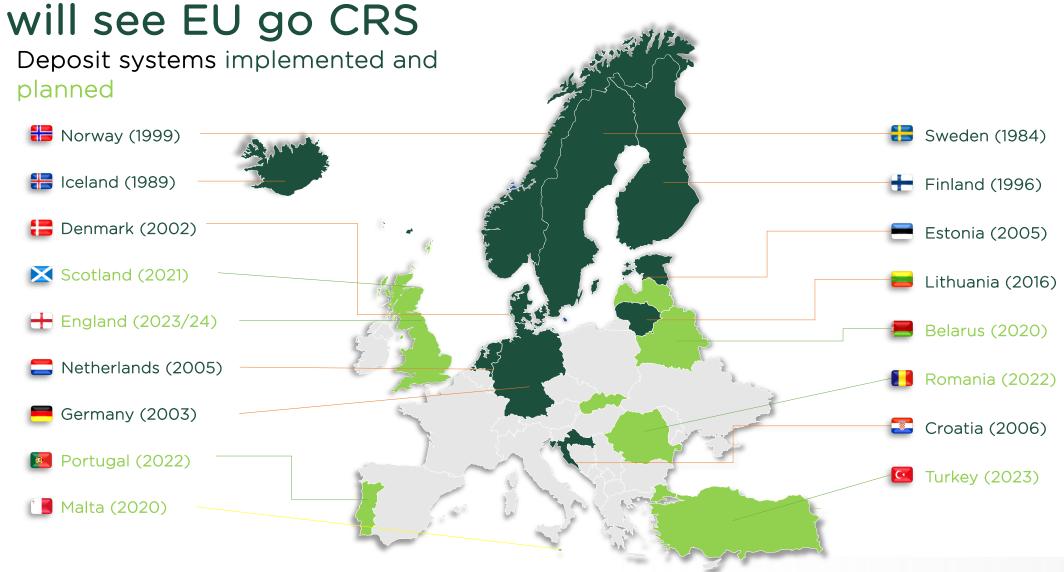




- 1. No requirement on large retailers to take-back containers (Voln retail participation in NSW)
 - i.e. Inconvenient
 - Consumers forced to make separate trips (aside from NSW)
- 2. Globally low deposit/ refund value
- 3. WA and QLD contracted producer run SC to determine nature of the collection network chose manual
- 4. Low spread of return points to population
 - E.g. 1 return point per 11,000-15,000 people in Qld/ NSW
 - Germany and other EU states 1: 2000 people; Lithuania 1: 2800
- 5. Expensive as consumers unable to easily redeem their refund
- 6. Ministers (esp QLD and WA) have few tools aside from increasing the refund value to deliver targets
 - 10 → 20cents already being discussed (provides a mechanism to increase consumer engagement)
 - WA retained ability for Minister to intervene
- 7. Australian schemes already demonstrating limitations—e.g.
 - a. Lithuania has 92% recycling within 2 years;
 - b. NSW at 69% growing the network
 - c. QLD collections plateaued at 53%

DRS in Europe - 90% recycled PET by 2029

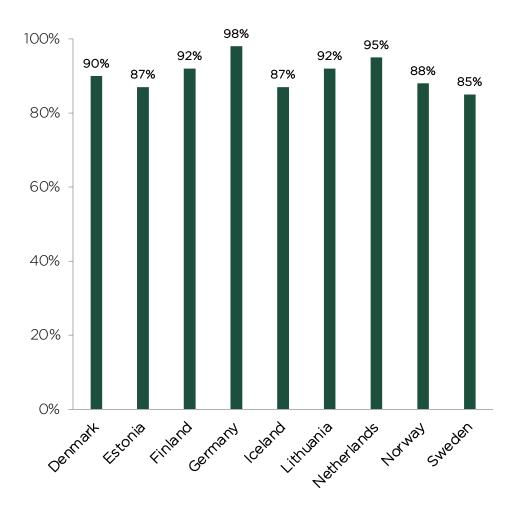




Key Driver of 'Success' - (increase recovery/ RECYCLING



rates?) - is CONVENIENCE



State	Pop M	Rec Rate	Dep Rate		Retail Req	Reg T&P	20+ yrs)	Тах
Germany	82.76	98%	٧	0.33 (\$A)	٧	X	V	
Croatia	4.3	95%	X	0.1	٧	٧	X	
Vermont	0.6	95%	X	0.06- 0.18	٧	٧	٧	
Norway	5.2	88%	٧	0.30- 0.50	٧	٧	٧	٧
NL	16.7	95%	٧	0.33	٧	X	٧	
Iowa	3.1	93.30%	٧	0.06	٧	X	٧	
Mich	9.9	90%	X	0.13	٧	X	٧	
SA	1.66	76.4%	X	0.10	X	X	٧	

Country	Deposit Rate \$A	Return Rate	R2R	R2R + depot opt out	Depot
Germany	0.33	98.50%	$\sqrt{}$		
Netherlands	0.33	95%	\checkmark		
Michigan (USA)	0.13	92%	\checkmark		
Norway	0.3-0.5	88%	\checkmark		
Finland	0.12-0.25	92%	\checkmark		
Lithuania	0.15	92%	\checkmark		
Denmark	0.13-0.40	90%	$\sqrt{}$		
Croatia	0.10	87%	V		
Estonia	0.15	87%	$\sqrt{}$		
Ontario (Canada)	0.10-0.20	86%		\checkmark	
Sweden	0.12-0.25	85%	\checkmark		
Alberta (Canada)	0.10-0.25	85%			V
Maine (USA)	0.07-0.18	84%	\checkmark	<u> </u>	
				\checkmark	
British Columbia (Canada)	0.05-0.20	84%			,
Saskatchewan (Canada)	0.05-0.40	82%			V
					\checkmark
Prince Edward Island (Canada)	0.05-0.10	81%			
Nova Scotia (Canada)	0.10-0.20	80%			V
Oregon (USA)	0.03-0.07*	75%		√,	
California (USA)	0.07-0.13	77%		\checkmark	1
South Australia	0.1	76%		,	√
Vermont (USA)	0.07-0.18	75%		\checkmark	
New Brunswick (Canada)	0.05	73%			
Iowa (USA)	0.03	71%			
Quebec (Canada)	0.07	70%	V		
New York (USA)	0.07	61%	V	√	
THEW TOTK (OOA)	0.01	01/0		•	V
Newfoundland (Canada)	0.08-0.20	64%			
Hawaii (USA)	0.07	65%			V
Massachusetts (USA)	0.07	57%			V
Connecticut (USA)	0.07	52.00%	\checkmark		
*Oregon deposit rate recently dou	bled to 0.10c				

Financial Features & Scheme Costs





- FINANCES Driven by two financial features
 - Refund motivates the consumer to engage (not as important as convenience but should be realistic)
 - Handling fee motivates private sector investment
- COSTS impacts on Consumers
 - QLD Productivity Commission May 2019 non-alc increase of 9.04c; alc 8.3cents
 - NSW IPART average across all 7.7cents

'The most expensive scheme is one in which consumers cannot readily access their refund'

- COSTS Impacts on Producers
 - The higher the recycling rate the more costly the scheme keeping recycling rates low can become an objective of a producer led scheme coordinator i.e.
 - Avoided refund payouts
 - Avoided HF pay outs
 - QLD PC 11.2cents averaged
 - NSW IPART 9.3cents averaged



Costs example - Slovakia





Institute for Environmental Policy

Direct financial revenues of DRS



Direct financial costs of DRS

80 mil. EUR on investments, including reverse vending machines



Source: Slovak Institute for Environment Policy

Deposit system incomes include:

- Unredeemed deposit
- Sold recyclables

The difference between incomes and costs are covered by producers in form of the put to market fees Costs of the deposit system include:

- Retail handling fee
- Transport and logistics
- Administration and marketing campaign





Costs comparison - Norway

- Popn 5.3M
- Refund 20-30 EU cents (recently increased A30-50c)
- Eligible approx. 1.5BN containers
- Retail obligation
 - HF to the stores of \$NZ3.3-4.3 cents
- Total Handling/Transport/Logistics Fee approx. \$NZ 0.75cents
- Pigovian Tax
- Producer Fee A1.2cents (offset by unredeemed deposits and material sales)
- Recycling rate 88%

Stakeholder Objectives



National Government –		Good public policy, cost effective,
		popular with electorate, high recycling

Recycling Sector

Business, clean materials, high return rates –
 adequate handling fees

Consumers/ public

zero-litter and good recycling, convenience,
 refund easily returned

Retailers

 Sales continuity, effective marketing, foot traffic (5-7% sales increase)

Local Government

\$Savings (kerbside, litter), remove glass,
 returns to MRFs and refund sharing

Beverage Producers

Costs (lower returns = lower costs), level
 playing field

Industry preferred model





Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) and Coca-Cola Great Britain (CCGB): '11 Key Principles' for a well-designed Deposit Return Scheme



- Easy for public to recycle and no penalty for doing the right thing (i.e. good provision of return points and deposit not subject to VAT)
- 2. Good financial management and fraud control
- 3. A common approach covering the whole of GB
- 4. Run by one not-for-profit management company
- Retailers, machine suppliers and hauliers are paid for the services they provide
- Scheme costs are covered by the sale of collected materials, deposits which aren't redeemed by the public and a fee on producers and retailers
- The management company designs and runs the scheme to achieve targets
 agreed with Government, including responsibility for determining the number
 and type of collection points, administration and fraud control.
- The management company is run by the producers and retailers who have an obligation to fund the scheme
- Scheme is flexible enough to work in different retail outlets, specific exemption criteria for small stores and those with sensitive hygiene or security requirements
- 10. Underpinned by legislation so all parties engage in the same scheme
- Sits alongside other policy initiatives such as changes to the current producer responsibility schemes and other proposed taxes









Collection Networks - Globally 3 distinct



types

OPTION	LEGISLATED RETAIL TAKE-BACK – Stores over a prescribed size;	VOLUNTARY RETAIL TAKE-BACK – OR R2R + OPT-OUT	DEPOT BASED
BENEFITS/ CHALLENGES	 Comprehensive national coverage Maximised convenience Minimal footprint No additional journeys No additional GHG emissions Maximises recycling rates and litter reductions dependent on the refund value Incorporates depots for bulk / consolidation 	 Average level of convenience Minimal additional journeys Improved recycling and litter rates Retail and depot 	 Low levels of convenience Land constraints, esp metro Additional journeys for consumers Additional GHG emissions Lower rates of recycling and avoided litter Includes bag-drops
COUNTRIES / STATES	EU: Germany, Croatia, Norway, NL, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Lithuania, US: Vermont, Michigan	AUST: NSW US: Oregon, Cal, Vermont, NY	AUST: South Australia, QLD US: Hawaii, Massachusettes CANADA: most provinces
RETURN RATES	90% (median)	50%-76% (med)	50%-78% (med)



NZ Government Options for Collection

Not for Profit protegymanased Scheme Coordinator, includes community, recycling sector and other Board representation

Either

Government determined network

- Legislate for retailer take back (over certain size; Zero-waste type depots included for smaller towns (collection and consolidation + large volume collections) – EU, US
- Contract recycling sector to deliver network Government decides the nature of this based on tenders (NSW)

Producer determined network

 Contract producer based Scheme Coordinator to decide nature of the network (SA, QLD, WA – depot based models)

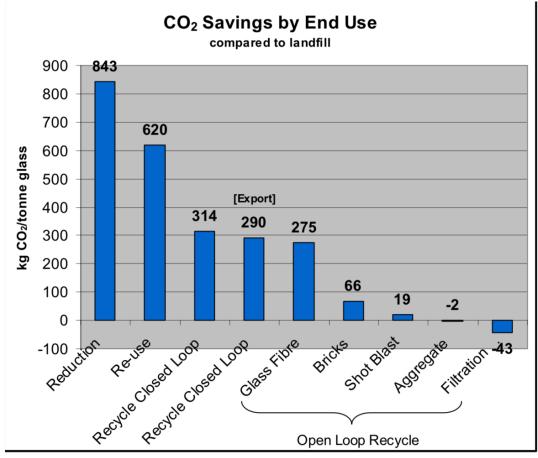


Return of Refills - Oregon model; large 20%+ of EU still in refills; depot or automated recovery











Reflections - Design for the masses!



- Consumers are mostly busy people, living in cities with 'limited' interest in recycling
- Understand the motivations, objectives and ambitions of all parties and adopt a true PS model (producers, retailers and consumers all have a role)
- Incorporate all beverage packaging, including wine and spirits
- Strive for a high return scheme they are not cost prohibitive (e.g. Norway)
- Allow 12months for implementation (infrastructure roll out and marketing)
- Invoice producers in arrears and with set costs central government may need to advance SC \$ (esp for small producers)
- Assure recyclability but also recycled content drive additional CE outcomes
- Allow for refillable containers in the scheme Oregon restarted a refill market in 2017; 20%+ of EU retains
- Assure consumer convenience through retail the best schemes globally mandate retail take-back (not small stores) for 'day-to-day' recycling
- Incorporate zero-waste 'tip-shop' style depot networks larger volumes from pubs and clubs, consolidation etc
- Set the refund high enough and allow for inflation (UK 20pence NZ40cents) but minimize incentive for fraud
- Ensure sensible negotiations between Councils and MRFs

Resources available on RELOOP website - www.reloopplatform.eu

Robertkelman@iinet.net.au +61 423 573278

