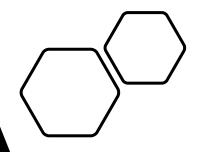
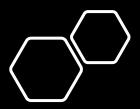
Government Strategy Reforms



July 2021

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Agenda

- Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging (EPR)
- Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)
- Consistency in household and business recycling

1. EXTENDED PRODUCER REASONABILITY FOR PACKAGING (EPR)

- Cost transfer
- Producer fees
- Quality of recycling material
- Labelling
- Littering

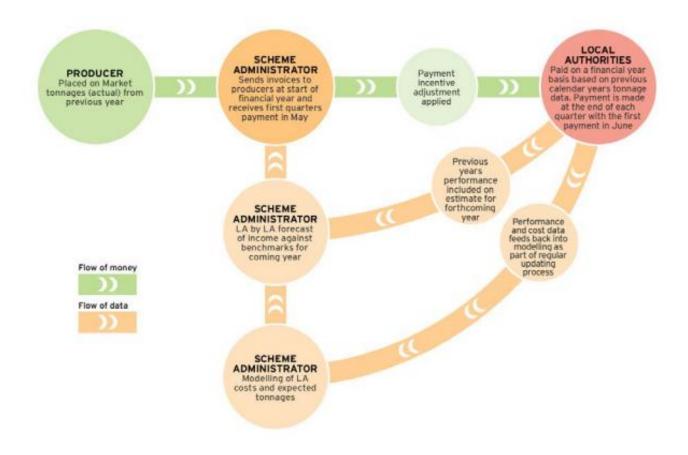


Litter

- 1. Reduce the amount of packaging that is littered.
- 2. Increase the amount of 'on-the-go' packaging that is recycled or reused.
- 3. Ensure that, in accordance with the polluter pays principle, producers cover the costs associated with packaging that is disposed of in the litter stream

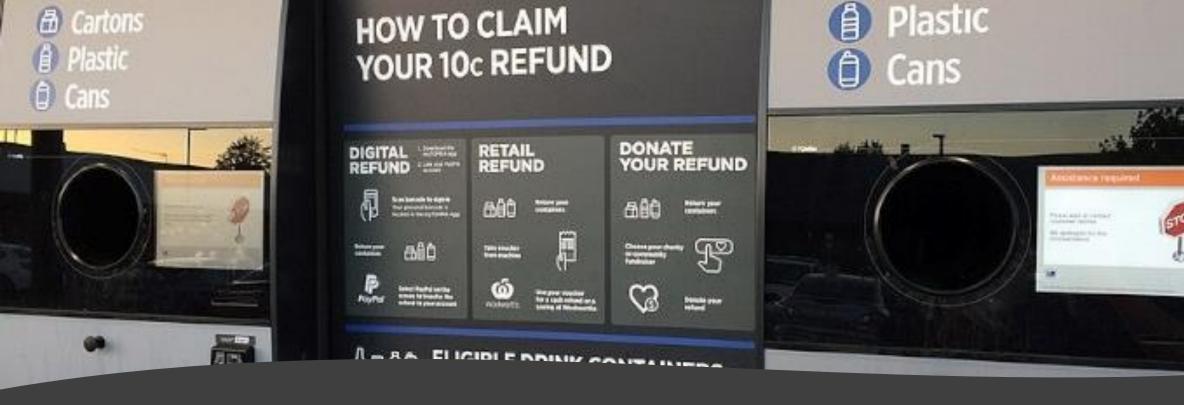
Payments

	QUARTER 4		QUARTER 1			
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	
PRODUCERS Report data	SCHEME ADMINISTRATOR Validates data and calculates modulated fees		SCHEME ADMINISTRATOR Invoices producers	PRODUCERS Pay their first quarter fees	LOCAL AUTHORITY Paid their first quarter payments	



2. DEPOSIT RETURN SCHEME (DRS)

- Increasing recycling rates of containers
- Increasing the quality of recycled material to encourage closed loop recycling and circularity to ensure materials remain in use for as long as possible
- Reduce littering of containers



Scheme participants

- **Producers** those who place on the market branded beverage products in drinks containers within the scope of the deposit return scheme
- Retailers Retailers are all retailers selling in-scope drinks containers
- **Scheme administrator** a new not-for-profit body, the Deposit Management Organisation, which will be appointed by Government to set-up and manage the operation of the deposit return scheme

Containers

- Deposit item
- All-in
- On the go
- Material
- Labelling

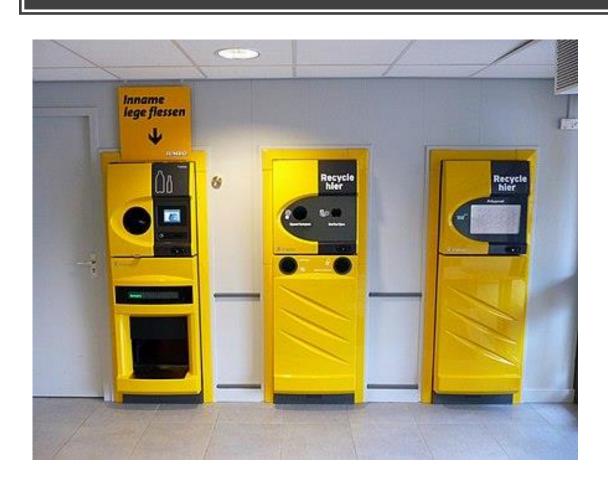


Funding

- Deposit Management Organisation revenue streams
 - Material revenue
 - Producer registration fess
 - Unredeemed deposits
- Deposit level



Return points





Deposit return scheme and Local Authority waste streams

- Option 1: Do nothing. Local authorities redeem deposits of deposit return scheme containers in collection streams
- Option 2: The Deposit Management
 Organisation makes payments for deposit
 return scheme containers appearing in all
 local authority waste streams (Government
 preferred option)
- Option 3: Hybrid option. The Deposit
 Management Organisation pays a deposit
 value on containers that are returned and
 any additional deposit return scheme
 material in local authority waste streams is
 covered by a funding formula.

3. CONSISTENCY IN HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS RECYCLING

- Increase the quantity and quality of household and business recycling
- Make recycling easier for householders, helping them to put waste materials into the correct recycling bins
- Support comprehensive waste and recycling collections through establishing minimum service standards
- Give confidence to producers that an increased amount of quality recyclable material will be collected and returned to secondary materials markets to be reprocessed, which will support proposals under packaging Extended Producer Responsibility and Deposit Return Scheme for drinks containers
- Improve investor confidence and help increase UK-based recycling capacity and minimise dependence on overseas export markets for recycling
- Ensure an increased amount of separately collected food waste and garden waste can be recycled through anaerobic digestion and composting, respectively
- Improve estimates of the demands for future recycling and residual waste treatment infrastructure
- Ensure only what is necessary is sent for energy recovery or to landfill. This will help to reduce greenhouse gas
 emissions from residual waste disposal and be beneficial for the environment
- Significantly increase job creation in collection implementation, promotion and management of the new services

Proposals for material

Core set of materials + food + garden (red = DRS, green = EPR):

- Glass bottles and containers inc. drinks bottles, condiment bottles, jars
- Paper and card inc. newspaper, cardboard packaging, writing paper
- Plastic bottles inc. drink containers (PET), HDPE milk containers, detergent, shampoo and cleaning product containers (polymers to be collected to change over time)
- Plastic pots, tubs and trays
- Steel and aluminium inc. food tins, drink cans, aluminium foil, aluminium food trays, steel and aluminium aerosols, aluminium tubes, metal jar/bottle lids
- Food and drink cartons e.g. Tetra Pak
- **Plastic films** e.g. bread bags, carrier bags
- Food waste including flats
- Garden waste free

Food waste

- At least weekly
- Separate from household waste and dry recycling
- Sent for recycling or composting
- Can be collected in caddy liners

Definition

 All food material that has become a waste, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be consumed by humans and including any substance, including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment. This includes the following:

- Food scraps
- Tea bags
- Coffee grounds



Garden waste

Unwanted organic material arising from a garden, including:

- Grass cuttings
- Garden weeds
- Plants and flowers
- Hedge Clippings
- Leaves
- Twigs and small branches

This excludes:

- Waste products of animal origin
- Bulky waste (including but not limited to garden furniture and fencing)
- Plant pots
- Garden tools or other gardening equipment
- Soil, stone, gravel or bricks





Films and flexibles

- Plastic film and flexible packaging makes up a third of the 2.4mt of plastic packaging placed on the market annually in the UK.
- The estimated total consumer plastic film/flexible packaging (such as single use carrier bags, bread bags, and confectionary wrappers) placed on the market in 2017 was 395,000 tonnes
- With 365,000 tonnes estimated to arise in the household-like and other commercial and industrial waste streams.
- However, only a small proportion is recycled, due to challenges with its collection, sorting and recycling as well as end market.



Business waste

Business (non-household municipal waste)

GLASS

• Glass bottles and containers – including drinks bottles, condiment bottles, jars

PAPER AND CARD

• including newspaper, cardboard packaging, office paper

PLASTIC

- Plastic bottles including clear drinks containers, HDPE (milk containers), detergent, shampoo and cleaning products
- Plastic pots tubs and trays

METAL

- Steel and aluminium tins and cans
- Aluminium foil
- Aluminium food trays
- Steel and aluminium aerosols
- Aluminium tubes, e.g. tomato puree tubes
- Metal jar/bottle lids
- Food and drink cartons, e.g. Tetra Pak
- Plastic films, e.g. bread bags, carrier bags

FOOD WASTE



Working with the business community

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY FOR PACKAGING	ENVIRONMENT BILL ROYAL ASSENT	PLASTIC PACKAGING TAX STARTS SCOTLAND DRS OPERATIONAL	CONSISTENCY ROLLOUT IN ENGLAND BEGINS	PR PHASE 2 BEGINS 'REST OF UK' DRS BECOMES OPERATIONAL			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 - 2027	2030	
	Consultation on EPR Development of Final Impact Assessments Launch Scheme Administrator procurement Regulate for data reporting required for phase one EPR (subject to consultation)	Producers start collecting packaging data Regulations in place for EPR	Producers report against new packaging formats SA appointed and starts to mobilise First payments made to local authorities Potential mandatory takeback of disposable cups (for large sellers) Producers compile data for phase 2 EPR (modulated fees) Producers assess packaging for recyclability	EPR phase 2 becomes operational - modulated fees and business payments start Materials specific recycling targets start	Packaging re-use targets from 2025 Recyclability labelling mandatory by end 2026/27 Potential extension of mandatory cup takeback to all sellers	Report on packaging recycling targets (2030)	

