

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP SCHEME ACCREDITATION REPORT 2018-2019



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1. SCOPE OF SCHEME

The Glass Packaging Forum's (GPF) purpose is to connect businesses that manufacture, import, fill and sell glass-packaged consumer goods with those that collect and recycle glass to enable glass bottles and jars to be returned to the furnace or made into alternative products, with the aim of zero container glass to landfill.

The scheme is funded by a voluntary levy which is paid by the scheme's 97 member brands. The GPF also provides annual data on the mass balance of container glass - bottles and jars recovered and recycled as a percentage of glass consumed.

To maximise the GPF's ability to influence the recycling of container glass throughout New Zealand, three contestable funding rounds are held annually.

This year's funding, with a focus on sensible infrastructure to enable the smooth and efficient movement of glass, saw \$457,983 of member levies invested to improve the quality and quantity of glass going back to the furnace for recycling.

GPF is one of three product stewardship schemes operating under The Packaging Forum (PF) umbrella.

OUR PURPOSE

is to **CONNECT** businesses that **SELL** glass-packaged goods with those that **COLLECT** and **RECYCLE** glass.

This enables glass to be returned to the furnace or made into alternative products, with the aim of

**ZERO
CONTAINER
GLASS TO
LANDFILL.**



Glass, the ultimate circular resource glassforum.org.nz

**ALL NEW ZEALAND
MANUFACTURED
BOTTLES &
JARS USE**

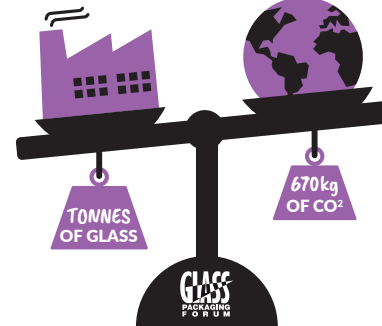


69%*
RECYCLED CONTAINER GLASS

*The average recycled glass content for O-I New Zealand is 67%.

Glass, the ultimate circular resource glassforum.org.nz

**EVERY
TONNE
OF GLASS
CONTAINERS
RECYCLED**



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1.1. REPORTING PERIOD

The GPF Product Stewardship Scheme achieved re-accreditation on 23 March 2018. This report covers the second year of the seven-year accreditation period. Specifically, this report covers:

- Financial reporting for the dates 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019;
- Funding and activities completed between 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019; and
- Mass balance reporting for the dates 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019 (in line with council reporting year).



1.2. SCHEME GOVERNANCE

The GPF operates under the governance of the PF, with its governing board of elected members representing the packaging industry. The PF governing board is responsible for the management of levies, administration and record keeping. The board also takes advice from advisory or steering committee groups representing the various stewardship schemes within its scope.

The GPF Steering Committee, nominated from the Packaging Forum membership, provides guidance to the Scheme Manager, approves the scheme's budget and approves funding requests from the GPF fund.

Although GPF funding is separate from the PF, the GPF did contribute to the PF-run Public Place Recycling scheme (PPRS) during this reporting period. From 2019/20 FY the GPF will no longer contribute to PPRS.

The Scheme Manager, reporting to the GPF Steering Committee Chair, is responsible for all operational aspects of the scheme and provides day-to-day management of it.



GPF STEWARDSHIP SCHEME – STEERING COMMITTEE (2018-2019)



SARA TUCKER (CHAIR)

Lion
www.lion.co.nz



NEIL WAKA

Corporate Affairs Manager
Coca Cola Amatil



KITTY FACTORA

Frucor Suntory
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DB Breweries
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ROB LANGFORD

Pernod Ricard
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DON CHITTOCK

Fulton Hogan
www.fultonhogan.com

2. REVIEW OF THE SCHEME

In their second year as Scheme Manager for the GPF, 3R has worked to consolidate gains made over the previous year.

The two primary areas of focus for 2018-2019 are unchanged with an ongoing commitment to increasing the quantity and quality of glass recycled, through:

1. Financial support to improve glass recycling outcomes; and
2. Building relationships to connect businesses that manufacture, import, fill and sell glass-packaged consumer goods with those that collect and recycle glass.

The GPF's success this year is due to its relationships with its members, councils, community groups, transport operators and end market users. Profile is critical to the scheme's success and every effort has been made to promote the infinitely recyclable nature of glass right here in New Zealand

The GPF's primary focus will remain around relationships and data, particularly its transparency and integrity relating to the mass balance data process. Work continues to refine and improve the data sources relating to the mass balance process in order to ensure process integrity to meet the requirements of being an accredited Ministry for the Environment Product Stewardship Accreditation Scheme.

The improved funding round structure has provided both operational efficiencies and increased media profile of the GPF and its impact. A list of all successful funding applicants can be found in appendix 2.

There have been a number of exciting initiatives funded this year with the emphasis on sensible infrastructure to ensure positive glass outcomes. These include building on the successful 5R Christchurch Hub with additional funding approved to allow glass from both the West Coast and Kaikoura to be part of this efficient logistics network.

Further highlights relate to the funding of seven local authorities and five community recycling operators. Of particular note was working with Tauranga City Council and helping fund the rollout of rates-funded, kerbside glass collection service. This service had an immediate impact, doubling collection rates of colour-sorted glass for recycling. Another highlight was working with Smart Environmental Ltd to improve glass flows from the Coromandel during peak holiday times.

GPF funded applications over the past 12 months period have improved the glass flow of 11,000* tonnes (both new and existing glass). Providing increased storage capacity has been a strong feature of this year's funding applications with six applications approved for concrete bunker improvements, expansion or construction. The use of bunkers for the bulk storage of glass allows for transport efficiencies to be achieved, and relieves operational pressure associated with timing and processing at the glass beneficiation plant.

**At the time of writing, two funding approvals impacting 1000 tonnes of glass were not yet completed*

CHALLENGE: Reaching 82% diversion rate by 2024.

SOLUTION: Continue to actively raise the profile of glass recycling, improve national recycling infrastructure and grow scheme membership.

2.1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The GPF recognises the significance of the **United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs), in particular Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, and the part the GPF Product Stewardship Scheme plays in allowing New Zealand consumers and businesses to meet this goal.

The scheme enables producers to take increased responsibility for the products they put into the market through their voluntary levies. The levies allow the GPF to provide funding to improve infrastructure, plant or services, the lack of which might otherwise limit recovery.



Minister's 2019 visit



2.2. MEMBERSHIP

The GPF is a voluntary scheme with members choosing to pay levies to improve outcomes for container glass.

Scheme membership currently makes up 97 brands for the year (as at 31 March 2019). As the alcohol and beverage industry continues to grow and evolve, a number of member acquisitions have occurred which may have impacted membership numbers.

A number of small members have resigned from the scheme in line with The Packaging Forum (which the GPF falls under) 2018/19 review of its operational model and new membership fees. The increased membership fee has been an issue for these members who produce very low tonnage but who remain committed to the use of glass packaging.

From a strategic perspective the GPF has provided associate memberships this year to Hospitality New Zealand, The New Zealand Beverage Council and Brewers Association of New Zealand. These associated members provide the opportunity for the GPF to share key glass recycling information with a broad base of interested parties.

Free riders are an issue for all voluntary product stewardship schemes. The GPF membership currently accounts for an estimated 85% of total glass to the New Zealand market. To grow the membership base and reduce free riders, every effort is being made to maximise the value of membership to those who have not yet joined.

There has been increased interest by both business and community members in the benefits of glass packaging. The GPF Scheme Manager now receives regular enquires to assist with evaluating glass packaging against plastic packaging. This emerging trend will be one to watch over coming years as consumers seek to reduce the amount of plastic packaging used.

CHALLENGE:

Future container return scheme (CRS) consideration.

SOLUTION:

Active involvement in all CRS conversations.

2.3. STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS

Engagement with stakeholders has been key to this year's activities, in line with our primary goals for the period.

The GPF attended a number of conferences during the year, including Hospitality NZ and WasteMINZ. This provided the GPF with exposure to, and the opportunity to have further conversations with, key stakeholders in the glass packaging industry, including brands, retailers, local government, community recyclers and representatives from the waste and recycling industry.

The GPF also acknowledges the benefit of working with likeminded membership organisations including WasteMINZ, the New Zealand Beverage Council, and Hospitality NZ. All these organisations complement the GPF's workstream and allow the amplification of key messages on a one-to-many basis.

The direct one-on-one approach to developing relationships with stakeholders, in particular local government, has continued to bring GPF members and those responsible for glass collection together to improve container glass recycling in New Zealand.



3. MASS BALANCE

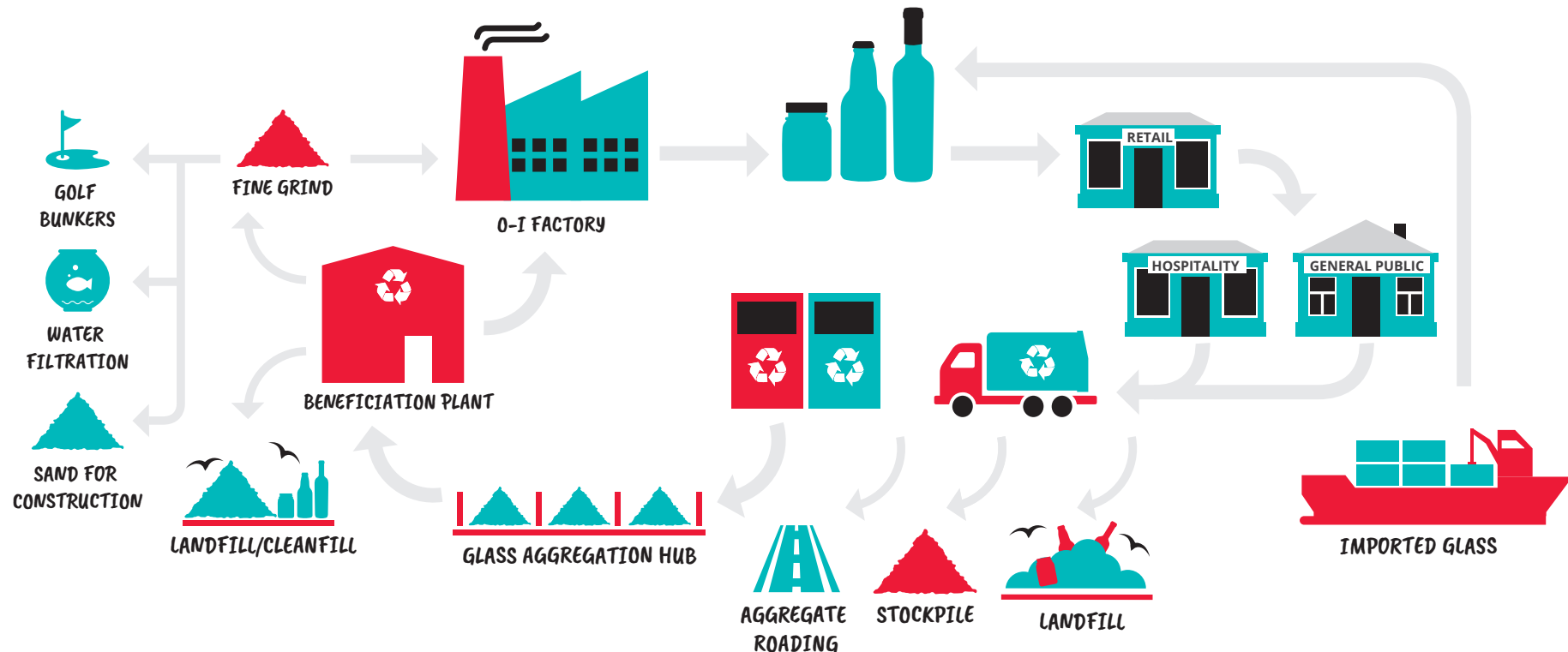
As a requirement of the product stewardship scheme accreditation process, the GPF annually undertakes an industry-wide survey to report the annual data on the mass balance of container glass - the total glass capture rate as a percentage of glass consumed.

It is recognised that there are a number of limitations in collecting and analysing the mass balance data.

Data is collected from a variety of sources including; Statistics NZ (calendar year data), Customs, Councils, glass processors and receivers and industry. As a voluntary scheme there is no obligation for these parties to provide the required data, so it is an on-going challenge to ensure that the majority of glass handled at the various points of its lifecycle are accounted for.

It is inevitable there will be loss through the system, but currently there is no way to fully understand or quantify at what point that loss occurs. Finally, due to a lack of data, mass balance cannot account for the glass that remains in the system in any given year. Glass that is produced/imported but is yet to be sold or consumed e.g. supermarket or distribution centre inventory, goods in home cupboards etc, is an unknown quantity.

FLOW OF GLASS IN NEW ZEALAND



3.1. METHODOLOGY

The GPF gathers data from multiple sources and is grateful to all stakeholders who have participated. Key data for mass balance analysis is gathered from the following sources:

- GPF members
- Councils
- Waste managers / contractors
- End users of recycled cullet
- Statistics New Zealand (calendar year data)

Supply of total container glass into the market is sourced from GPF member declarations, while council and waste managers / contractors are asked to complete online collection declarations. Data collected via these declarations includes:

- Total tonnage for the specified period;
- Collection contractor;
- Collection source (both region and type – kerbside, public place, etc); and
- End glass use (eg. recycled, aggregate, landfill).

Alcohol consumption statistics reported by Statistics NZ are converted to tonnage based on the following assumptions:

- Litres ÷ by average bottle capacity = number of bottles
- Number of bottles x by average glass bottle weight - estimated % of 'other packaging' (based on member intelligence) = maximum tonnage of glass in market

All collected data is aggregated using a 'black box' approach'. Due to commercial sensitivities, a number of confidentiality agreements apply to this process.

The mass balance process serves to build relationships with stakeholders and also provides the GPF with an understanding of the geographical flow of glass to assist strategic planning.

Note: Due to the influence of territorial authorities on the flow of glass through provided facilities and services, the mass balance reporting period has changed from a calendar year to a July-June year to better capture data. This also explains the variation between the GPF financial/activity period and the mass balance period. Every effort is made to ensure the quality of data. With increased interest in packaging recycling, particularly beverage containers, the GPF will consider having aggregated data verified by an independent third party for all future reports.

CHALLENGE: Ensuring accuracy of glass mass balance data from multiple sources.

SOLUTION: Consider third-party verification of data for future reports.

3.2. PERFORMANCE 2018-2019

The 2018-2019 GPF Product Stewardship Scheme Accreditation Report has broken total glass capture into identifiable pathways. These are detailed below:

- Glass capture rates increased on the previous year to 73% of total glass to market
- Bottle to bottle recycling rates increased on the previous year by 9%

Of the 73% of glass captured:

- 71% was bottle to bottle
- 14% roading/drainage applications
- 6% stockpiled or collected
- 9% to landfill

These figures are derived from the total amount of glass sold to the New Zealand market considered against the total reported glass captured and declared end use.

There is a percentage of glass lost to landfill. This is likely occurring in the supply chain through consumer choice or lack of recycling opportunities, or at the point of beneficiation. The recovery rate of glass is directly impacted by how glass is collected and delivered to the beneficiation plant. There are a number of areas remaining where collected glass is crushed and used as daily cover or drainage material at landfill.

TOTAL GLASS TO MARKET	TOTAL GLASS CAPTURED	GLASS BOTTLE TO BOTTLE	GLASS TO AGGREGATE	GLASS TO STOCKPILE	OTHER
230,262 tonnes	168,384 tonnes	119,387 tonnes	24,092 tonnes	10,347 tonnes	14,558 tonnes



TOTAL CAPTURE RATE FOR 2018-2019 WAS **73%**

Co-mingled* glass requires intense processing at the point of beneficiation* when compared with glass which has been captured via source-separated* collections. Not only is co-mingled glass resource-heavy, there is also a significantly higher rate of loss.

A number of councils have adopted source separation of glass at kerbside during this reporting period. There have also been enquiries from other councils considering this option for future tenders. The GPF supports the source separation of glass at kerbside as the most effective way to improve both the quality and quantity of glass available for recycling.

*Co-mingled refers to recyclable material (glass, fibre, plastic, tin) not being separated at point of collection.

*Beneficiation is the automated process of sorting mixed recyclable material.

*Source-separation sees recyclable material separated at the point of collection.

STOCKPILED/
COLLECTED **6%**

LOST TO
LANDFILL **9%**

ROADING/
DRAINAGE **14%**

BOTTLE TO BOTTLE
(RECYCLED) **71%**

*Breakdown of the 73% total glass capture



4. OBJECTIVES & TARGETS

The following table outlines the objectives and targets set for the scheme and shows our 2018-2019 performance toward achieving these goals.

OBJECTIVE	PARAMETER	2024 TARGET	2018-19 PERFORMANCE
Increase in the volume of container glass recycled	Report on diversion activity and be recognised as the reliable source of container glass recycling data by collating national data on container glass diverted from landfill via all activities.	82% of total container glass into market is diverted	73%
Completeness of scheme	Close the gap between consumption data and tonnage declared by members	90% of consumption data comes from members	On track
		≥ 60% industry engagement survey response rate	Achieved*
Stakeholder support	Management and operational staff with council and the commercial collector network who have direct influence over glass recycling in their region are actively engaged in the scheme	≥ 60% local government engagement survey response rate	Achieved*
Contribution to community	GPF investment fund set aside for regional recycling initiatives annually	Budgeted investment fund allocation represents at least 40% of total operations budget by 2024	34% + 165k reserves

**The first year of new data collection used both online surveys and follow-up phone calls.*

5. FUNDING

GPF activities are funded by a voluntary levy paid by members based on the amount of glass they use, import, fill or put into the market.

A large portion of the collected levies are earmarked as funding for projects that demonstrate the ability to improve the quality and quantity of glass available for recycling.

Since 2006, the GPF has funded more than \$3.3 million in grants for projects around New Zealand.

This year saw the implementation of the new funding process, where applications were received during a set time at three times in the year – May, September and February. Twenty-two applications were received from all over the country, with 18 applications being successful (two were deferred and two declined). Total funding provided for the year was over \$457,000.

5.1. GPF GRANTS

APPLICANT NAME	FUNDING APPROVED	PROJECT NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT TYPE	REGION
Tauranga Bridge Marina	\$15,600	5x Bottle banks	Infrastructure	Bay of Plenty
Waitaki Resource Recovery Trust	\$3,726	Loading hopper/deflector plate	Plant	Waitaki
Tutukaka Marina	\$2,500	Improve glass recycling options for the Tutukaka Marina	Infrastructure	Northland
GAPO	\$20,500	30m³ hook bin	Infrastructure	Auckland
Tasman District Council	\$20,000	Increase capability of Mariri Resource Recovery Park (MRRP)	Infrastructure	Tasman
Taupo District Council	\$22,000	Improve the handling and supply of glass from the Kinloch Transfer Station	Infrastructure	Taupo
Upper Hutt City Council	\$10,000	Colour-separated glass recycling bins	Infrastructure (Reserve)	Wellington
Tararua District Council	\$13,860	Recycling collection for container glass	Infrastructure	Tararua
Tauranga City Council	\$165,000	Household recycling bins	Infrastructure	Bay of Plenty
Southwestland Rubbish	\$24,900	Glass bunkers/transport subsidy	Infrastructure	West Coast
Marlborough District Council	\$11,000	Rural recycling containers	Infrastructure	Marlborough
Smart Environmental bunkers	\$19,826	Extension of bunkers	Infrastructure	Thames-Coromandel
Clean Island	\$10,025	Wheelie bin lifter	Plant	Auckland
Xtreme Zero Network	\$20,000	Mobile recycling trailer	Plant	Waikato
Innovative Waste Kaikoura	\$30,000	Glass bunkers	Infrastructure	Canterbury
Northland Waste	\$23,220	Glass bunkers	Infrastructure	Northland
Hibiscus Coast Zero Waste	\$1,000	Collection receptacles in schools	Education	Auckland
Wairoa District Council	\$25,000	Glass bunkers	Infrastructure	Hawkes Bay
Public Place Recycling Scheme	\$19,826	Investment in 'Binstructure'	Infrastructure	National
TOTAL	\$457,983			

GLASS PACKAGING FORUM INVESTMENT BY REGION 2006-2019

Total spend: \$2,640,856

Plus a further \$688,784 for programmes with national reach.



May 2019

6. FACTORS AFFECTING THE SCHEME

The 2016 Kaikoura earthquake had a major impact on national freight, highlighting the vulnerability of glass flow from the South Island. On the positive side, this disruption required the GPF and O-I to look at the transportation model used for glass movement from the South Island, which has resulted in significant improvement to the way glass is handled and transported - lessons that can, and have been applied to other parts of the country.

A large part of the GPF's success has been the 'joining the dots' approach of our investment, ensuring there are bulk storage options which allow for efficient bulk movement of glass. The GPF's ability to continue to invest in infrastructure and how this becomes part of the glass recovery network will significantly influence future diversion rates.

The Christchurch-based 5R Solutions glass 'hub' is a working example of investing in a regional approach for a product that is not confined to political boundaries. 5R provides a processing option for a number of neighbouring councils, receiving, storing, and processing glass for transport to O-I.

The majority of glass is recycled through O-I in Auckland or as an aggregate substitute for roading and drainage application. All Christchurch glass is processed into a sand substitute for use in drainage and roading applications. The tonnage of glass used in alternative engineering applications is directly related to demand for the product and whether the material meets construction specifications.

The recycling industry is undergoing massive transformation brought about by China National Sword, with increasing pressure to improve the quality of collected material. Pressure is likely to be put back onto council kerbside recycling collections, necessitating increased behaviour change spend in order to ensure collected materials are suitable for the end market.

As glass recycling is done right here in New Zealand with no reliance on overseas markets, glass recycling is not impacted by overseas pressure, however we could still do better in terms of quality. There is clear evidence that co-mingled collections, as used by Auckland Council (and others), actively reduces the total tonnage of glass available for recycling due to the way material is collected and delivered to the beneficiation plant.

The GPF has been promoting colour-separated at source kerbside collection as the best practice method.

Councils play a crucial role in ensuring positive outcomes for collected recyclable materials. It's refreshing to note a move away from lowest-price conforming contracts to weighted attribute contracts with the collection, process and end market in mind.

This refreshing approach by councils has seen an increasing number opt for glass-out* kerbside collections, which leads to both increased quantity and quality of glass available at the furnace. Notably, the introduction of the Ministry for the Environment and GPF co-funded kerbside colour sorted glass collection at Tauranga. The new collection programme has yielded fantastic results, beyond the council's predictions, for glass back to the furnace.

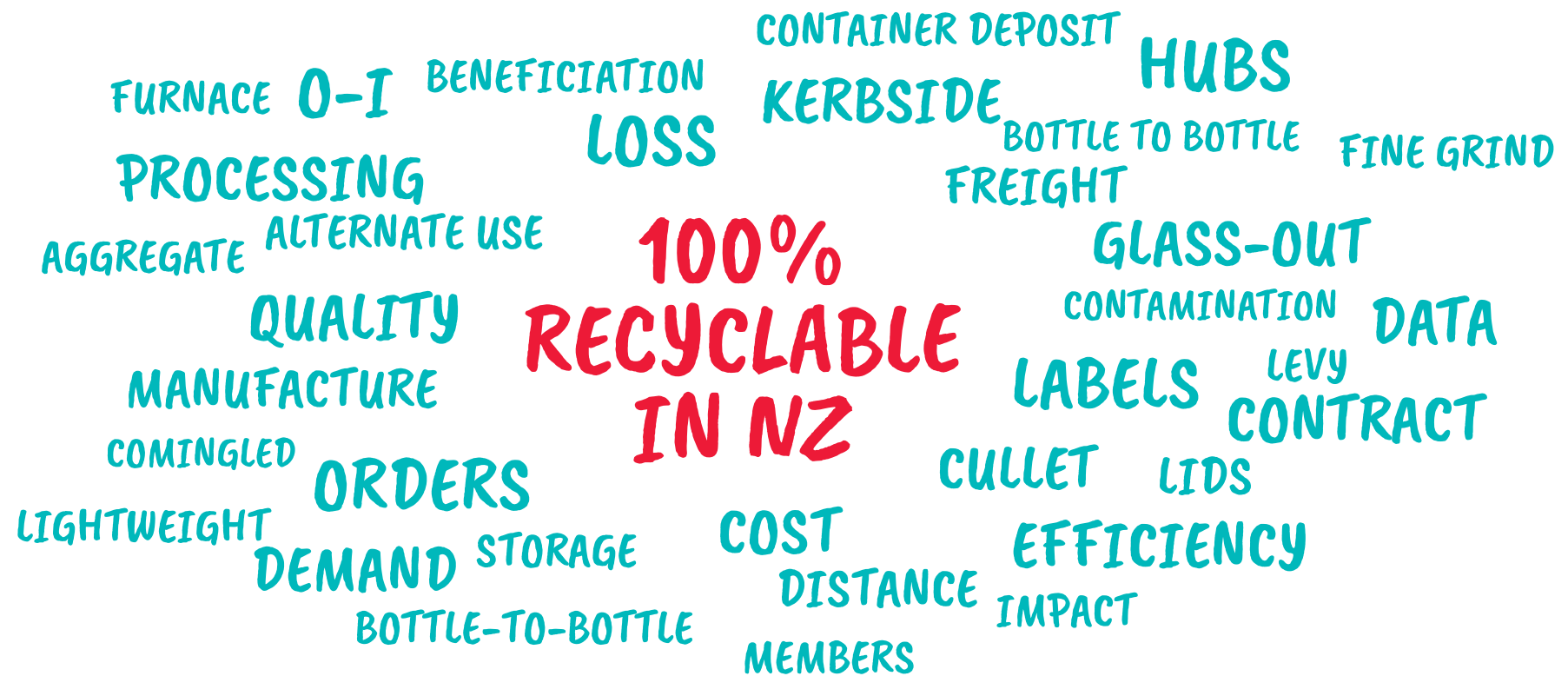
There have been promising discussions with other councils which are actively considering 'glass out options' as contracts are renewed. The option of a glass crate is proving popular.

All glass from around NZ must go through the Auckland beneficiation plant before being made into acceptable cullet for the O-I furnace. The way glass is presented at this facility directly influences the time taken to process the cullet i.e. due to the high optical sorting requirements of co-mingled glass, the through-put capacity per hour is essentially halved, placing pressure on the facility during peak times.

The same argument could apply to O-I and its manufacture process. The more green glass imported to NZ, the less green glass manufacturing requirement exists which could ultimately impact the mass balance captured data and the amount of green glass required.

It is recognised that the mass balance approach has a number of limitations, including the fact there is no data on the percentage of glass which is not consumed within the reporting period. The mass balance reporting relies on Statistics NZ data for the total glass to market figures, although it can be safely assumed 100% of the total glass released to market is not consumed and available for recovery within the reporting period.

**Glass-out kerbside collections see glass collected in a separate container/bin.*



Work to refine the mass balance data process was undertaken this year to review existing data sources to get a better picture of where recovered glass is ending up and where the loss is occurring. It is recognised that further refinement should be a focus of future mass balance reporting to ensure the most accurate data and insights to improve recovery rates.

Momentum continues to grow for a Container Return Scheme (CRS) with the Kiwi Bottle Drive's petition delivered to parliament in October. The GPF maintains support for a CRS but strongly advocates that glass should be excluded. As an existing,

effective product stewardship scheme, the GPF believes there are strong arguments to not include glass in a CRS, including the fact there is an effective voluntary product stewardship scheme for glass currently operating, and a CRS would only focus on beverage glass with condiment jars and bottles being omitted.

As scheme manager for the GPF we will continue to work with councils and recyclers to determine the flow of material and the need for network improvements.

The GPF still sees the following factors as having the ability to influence the total glass capture rate.

- **Co-mingled collections** – when increased participation does not translate to increased quality
- **'Free riders'** – targeting the 15% of product released without levy payment to NZ market
- **Geographic challenges and freight costs** – how to attract glass to the furnace efficiently and economically
- **Need for investment in plant and infrastructure** – improving how we store, transport and process glass
- **Council contracts** – negotiation of contracts does not always consider the quality of collected material. This is a situation which is evolving positively.

7. PROMOTION OF THE SCHEME

To raise the profile of container glass packaging and recycling, the GPF uses a variety of channels to promote and share the glass story. Included in these are the GPF website, social media, print publications, PR, direct communications, conferences and events.

7.1. MEDIA EVALUATION

ADVERTISING: A number of industry publications were targeted during the year including local government, hospitality, FMCG and waste management.

HAVE YOU GOT A BOTTLENECK?

TALK TO US ABOUT HOW WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES FOR GLASS.

Glass Packaging Forum aims to maximise end of life recovery of food and beverage containers

- Improving infrastructure
- Safeguarding the quality of cullet
- Closing the loop on 'glass into glass'
- Diverting glass from landfill

LET'S MAKE IT WORK - TALK TO US TODAY

Scheme Managers - 3R Group Ltd | dominic@glassforum.org.nz | 0800 267 674

GLASS PACKAGING FORUM

GLASS HAS A GREAT STORY TO TELL.

IT'S BOTH **100% RECYCLABLE** AND **INFINITELY RECYCLABLE**, RIGHT HERE IN NEW ZEALAND. PLUS, IT'S A GREAT EXAMPLE OF THE **CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN ACTION**.

So, join the Glass Packaging Forum and let's keep glass out of landfill. The Glass Packaging Forum:

- ✓ REMOVES BOTTLENECKS
- ✓ ENCOURAGES COLLABORATION
- ✓ SUPPORTS GLASS RECOVERY
- ✓ INVESTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE

Play your part in a truly sustainable packaging story. Join the 100+ members who already support glass recovery in New Zealand.

www.glassforum.org.nz | 0800 267 674
adele@glassforum.org.nz | dominic@glassforum.org.nz

The Glass Packaging Forum Product Stewardship Scheme is a voluntary stewardship programme accredited by the Ministry for the Environment. The Glass Packaging Forum is part of The Packaging Forum.

GLASS PACKAGING FORUM

Glass. 100% recyclable.
Right here.

CI SAFE, SUSTAINABLE, OCEAN-FRIENDLY GLASS





DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS: Targeted quarterly e-newsletters and communications announcing the funding rounds were sent to stakeholders including council representatives, GPF members, brand owners, waste management contractors and community recyclers during the reporting period. Campaign statistics report regular high engagement with just under 40% of recipients engaging with the communications.

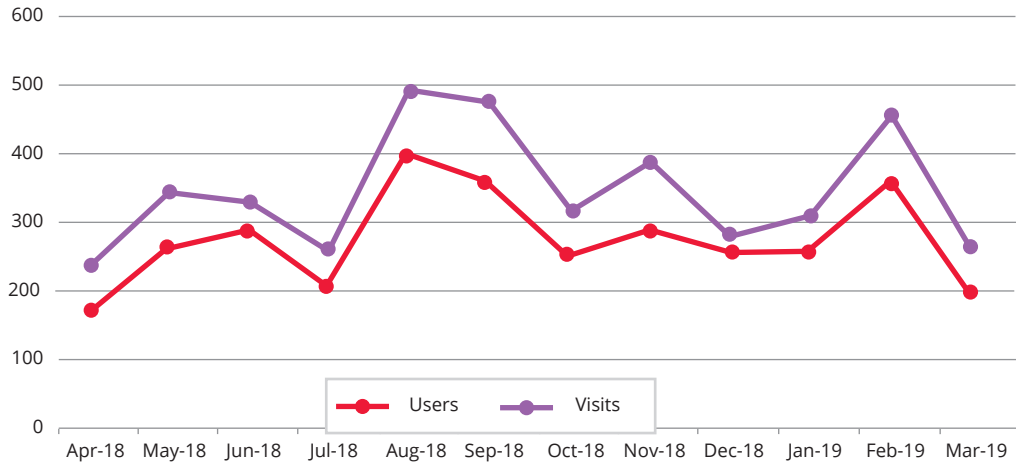
WEBSITE: Visitor growth on the relatively new site has steadily increased year on year. Traffic peaked in August 2018, which was an 80% increase on the traffic seen in August 2017. Obvious spikes in visitors coincide with the GPF funding rounds in May, September and February.

SOCIAL MEDIA: There were 42 posts during the year, of which 17 were boosted. Highest performing posts were boosted with the average reach ranging from around 1,000 to 5,000. The second half of FY 18-19 saw an increased focus in creating and sharing video content on the Facebook page, and is something we will continue to put emphasis on as it tells a clear story and garners good engagement.

The best performing post, which was posted in September, was the 'How glass is recycled' video with a reach of over 40,000 and high engagement. However, it's important to note that this post is 'pinned' to the top of the page, which accounts for its performance. The two best performing 'non-pinned' posts got reach of 5,200 and 4,100 each as well as strong engagement.

CONFERENCES/EVENTS: The GPF was represented at two large conferences during the year –Hospitality NZ and WasteMINZ. The GPF has identified the hospitality industry as having huge potential to influence more glass to the furnace and is working with the industry to determine how some of the obstacles to glass recycling can be overcome.

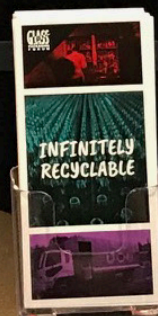
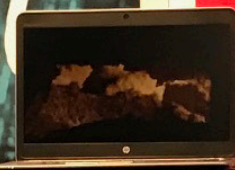
GPF Website Traffic April 2018-March 2019



8. FINANCIALS

A summary of the Scheme's financial income is provided separately.

INFINITELY RECYCLABLE



9. LOOKING FORWARD

In 2019-2020 the GPF's focus will remain firmly on growing both the quantity and quality of container glass available for recycling. There will be a mix of business as usual and a focus on new initiatives to improve the flow of glass back to the furnace.

Business as usual

New Zealand has an enviable recovery rate for glass when compared with the rest of the world, and it is the GPF's aim to retain and improve its position. There are challenges to reaching our desired 82% recovery rate by 2024, but the GPF Steering Committee, members and scheme manager 3R Group are firmly committed to resolving them and achieving our target.

The GPF intends to continue its focus on collaborating with and assisting glass recycling stakeholders around New Zealand, enabling them to improve glass recovery and recycling rates. 'Sensible' infrastructure such as projects which improve storage and transport will be a focus when assessing grant applications.

The GPF is aware of the challenges associated with the collection of mass balance data, and will investigate third-party verification of collated data in the coming year. There will be a continued focus on developing the regional 'hub and spoke' model and strengthening existing hubs. This will help ensure capacity for glass storage during peak times and for capability to process the collected material.

With China's National Sword putting a focus on the way we recycle, the GPF will continue to promote the benefits of glass as a sustainable packaging material that is 100% recyclable in NZ.

Influence

The GPF continues to work with councils to ensure future recycling contracts represent the best possible outcomes for glass.

Data

There will also be a shift to mining more data, particularly at a regional level, to better understand and inform the mass balance. If recovery of glass in New Zealand is to get to the targeted 82% by 2024, it's important we can quantify and better understand the regional differences and where the loss of glass occurs within the system.

We look forward to playing an active role in the work around a possible Container Return Scheme as well as any other Government conversations which stand to shape the recycling industry, such as a declaration of packaging as a priority product. After 14 years of experience running a product stewardship scheme, the GPF has a thorough understanding of the challenges (logistic and otherwise) a packaging product stewardship scheme faces in New Zealand's unique situation.

Unlike some other packaging items collected via kerbside, New Zealand has strong recycling and recovery options for glass bottles and jars. The success of glass recycling in New Zealand is testament to the industry's support and commitment to manage its packaging at end of life.

Membership

The GPF's voluntary product stewardship scheme is reliant on its strong membership base. The membership pays \$1.30-\$3.90 per tonne of glass released to the New Zealand market (\$1.30 on up to three key touch points). This levy rate has not been reviewed since the scheme's inception. A review of the levy rate to identify potential growth opportunities will be considered in the next financial year.

Future considerations

As noted, a number of councils are reviewing existing contracts with glass-out options again being favourable. This will ultimately positively impact the total glass capture rate. The GPF will also continue to work with O-I, the beneficiation plant and alternative solutions providers to ensure end markets exist for the increased tonnage of glass available for recycling.

The GPF will continue to provide value to its members and represent glass packaging's best interest. This will be across a number of activities which promote the benefit of glass being 100% recyclable in New Zealand.

APPENDIX 1: FUNDING CRITERIA/METHODOLOGY

The 2018-19 year was the first full year under the new funding process, which provided an improved structure around the process, comparative analysis of project outcomes and efficiencies in the resource required.

Each funding application is:

1. Considered and scored against GPF key criteria;
2. Scored by three assessors and a summary report completed;
3. Submitted to the GPF Steering Committee (GPFSC) for consideration;
4. Accepted or declined by the GPFSC; and
5. Asked to provide results and photos for accountability, public relations and educational purposes.

APPENDIX 2: GRANTS APPROVED

APPLICANT NAME	FUNDING APPROVED (EXCL GST)	CATEGORY	PROJECT NAME/ DESCRIPTION	PROJECT TYPE	REGION	% OF PROJECT FUNDED	GRANT CONTRIBUTIONS PER TONNE (FIRST YEAR)	TOTAL TONNAGE IMPACTED (FIRST YEAR)
Tauranga Bridge Marina	\$15,600	Commercial	Bottle banks	Infrastructure	Bay of Plenty	100%	\$15.60	100
Waitaki Resource Recovery Trust	\$3,726	Community	Loading hopper/deflector plate	Plant	Waitaki	100%	\$0.16	23,287
Tutukaka Marina	\$2,500	Community	Improve glass recycling options for the Tutukaka Marina	Infrastructure	Northland	est 25%	\$18.94	132
GAPO	\$20,500	Community	30m³ hook bin	Infrastructure	Auckland	43%		TBC
Tasman District Council	\$20,000	Council	Increase capability of Mariri Resource Recovery Park (MRRP)	Infrastructure	Tasman	50%		500
Taupo District Council	\$22,000	Council	Improve the handling and supply of glass from the Kinloch Transfer Station	Infrastructure	Taupo	29%	\$220.00	100
Upper Hutt City Council	\$10,000	Council	Colour-separated glass recycling bins	Infrastructure	Wellington	20%		242
Tararua District Council	\$13,860	Council	Recycling collection for container glass	Infrastructure	Tararua	8%	\$21.32	650
Tauranga City Council	\$165,000	Council	Household recycling bins	Infrastructure	Bay of Plenty	28%	\$27.50	6,000
Southwestland Rubbish	\$24,900	Community	Glass bunkers/transport subsidy	Infrastructure	West Coast	82%	\$62.25	400
Marlborough District Council	\$11,000	Council	Rural recycling containers	Infrastructure	Marlborough	100%	\$578.95	19
Smart Environmental bunkers	\$19,826	Commercial	Extension of bunkers	Infrastructure	Thames-Coromandel	46%	\$23.32	850
Clean Island	\$10,025	Commercial	Wheelie bin lifter	Plant	Auckland	100%	\$147.43	68
Xtreme Zero Network	\$19,826	Community	Mobile recycling trailer	Plant	Waikato	66%		TBC
Innovative Waste Kaikoura	\$30,000	Council/commercial	Glass bunkers	Infrastructure	Canterbury		\$60.00	500
Northland Waste	\$23,220	Commercial	Glass bunkers	Infrastructure	Northland	100%	\$61.11	380
Hibiscus Coast Zero Waste	\$1,000	Community	Collection receptacles in schools	Education	Auckland			Education
Wairoa District Council	\$25,000	Council	Glass bunkers	Infrastructure	Hawkes Bay	50%	\$55.56	450
Public Place Recycling Scheme	\$19,826	Product Stewardship Scheme	Investment in 'Binstructure	Infrastructure	National			
TOTAL / AVERAGES	\$457,983							

GPF MEMBERS

<p>Antipodes Water Company Ltd</p> <p>Alana Wines</p> <p>Arthur Holmes Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Techpack Supplies Ltd <p>Ata Rangi Vineyard</p> <p>Babich Wines Limited</p> <p>Beam Suntory (NZ) Ltd</p> <p>Black Barn Vineyards</p> <p>Blackmores NZ Ltd</p> <p>Bulmer Harvest/CUB (New Zealand) Ltd</p> <p>Ceres Organics</p> <p>Pask Winery Ltd (C.J. Pask Winery)</p> <p>Chateau Waimarama</p> <p>Cloudy Bay Vineyards</p> <p>Coca-Cola Amatil (NZ) Ltd</p> <p>Constellation Brands New Zealand Limited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kim Crawford Wines • Nobile Wines • Selaks Wines <p>Coopers Creek Vineyard Ltd</p> <p>Countdown</p> <p>DB Breweries Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuatara Brewing Company 	<p>Delegat Limited</p> <p>Endeavour Consumer Health Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Seal <p>Enpac Limited</p> <p>Enviro (NZ) Ltd**</p> <p>Foodstuffs North Island Ltd</p> <p>Foodstuffs South Island Ltd</p> <p>Frucor Suntory New Zealand Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simply Squeeze <p>Fulton Hogan Ltd**</p> <p>Giesen Group Ltd</p> <p>Greystone Wines</p> <p>Hansells Food Group</p> <p>Henry's Beer, Wine & Spirits</p> <p>Hunter's Wines (NZ) Ltd</p> <p>Asahi Beverages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Better Drinks Co Ltd • Charlies • Phoenix • Boundary Road Brewery • Treasury Wine Estates (Matua) Ltd <p>Integria Healthcare</p> <p>Jacobs Douwe Egberts NZ</p> <p>Johnson Estate Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spy Valley Wines 	<p>Karma Cola Ltd</p> <p>Kono Beverages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aronui Wines • Tohu Wines <p>Lawson's Dry Hill Winery</p> <p>Lion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morton Estate • Wither Hills • Emerson's Brewery • Panhead <p>Liquorland Ltd</p> <p>Mars New Zealand</p> <p>Matawhero Wines</p> <p>Mills Reef Winery</p> <p>Moi Agencies Limited</p> <p>Mt Difficulty Wines Ltd</p> <p>Muddy Water Vineyard</p> <p>Nautilus</p> <p>Negociants New Zealand Ltd</p> <p>Neill Cropper & Co Ltd</p> <p>Nestle New Zealand Ltd</p> <p>New Zealand Beverage Council</p> <p>O-I New Zealand</p> <p>Palliser Estate</p> <p>Pernod Ricard Winemarkers NZ Ltd</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deutz • Montana Wines • Stoneleigh Marlborough • Wyndham Estate • Jacobs Creek <p>Rubbish Direct Ltd**</p> <p>Sacred Hill Vineyards Limited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ti Point • Cairnbrae • Wild South • Gunn Estate • White Cliff Estate <p>Saverglass New Zealand</p> <p>Booster Wines (Sileni Estates)</p> <p>Simplot New Zealand Ltd</p> <p>Smart Environmental Ltd**</p> <p>Te Mata Estate</p> <p>Trinity Hill Ltd</p> <p>Villa Maria Estate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vidal Wines • Esk Valley Estate <p>Wainhouse Distribution Ltd</p> <p>Whitehaven Wine Co.</p> <p>Yealands Estate Wines Limited</p>
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GLASS

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