GLASS PACKAGING FORUM

Product Stewardship Scheme ACCREDITATION REPORT 2021-2022





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THE **PACKAGING** FORUM





OUR PURPOSE

ZERO CONTAINER GLASS TO LANDFILL

Our goal is to keep glass out of landfill by capturing all container glass for recycling, reuse and where necessary, alternative uses.

Container glass is an excellent example of the circular economy in action, and we work to support the optimisation and expansion of circular solutions.

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SCHEME SCOPE

The Glass Packaging Forum is Aotearoa New Zealand's voluntary product stewardship scheme for glass bottles and jars.

Funding is sourced entirely from members, based on the tonnage of glass they put to market, and is used to improve outcomes for glass. This is primarily achieved through contestable grant funding rounds.

Grant applications are assessed by the Scheme Manager and Steering Committee to ensure funding is applied to positively impact glass recovery, recycling, reuse or alternative use. Funded projects range from infrastructure and reuse to plant and public place recycling.

The Scheme Manager also works to improve outcomes for glass by facilitating stakeholder relationships, offering advice, expertise and support, and advocating for policies which support best-practice glass recovery methods.

The Scheme Managers also actively engage with members, consumers, and wider stakeholders through a variety of communications channels.

Sustainable development goals

The GPF recognises the significance and value of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

The GPF Product Stewardship Scheme plays a part 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 and outcomes.



Goal 13: Climate Action

By improving the circularity of glass in New Zealand, the scheme and its members are helping to reduce the impact of climate change. Recycling glass requires less energy, fewer natural resources and is a more carbon efficient process than manufacturing glass from virgin material.



Goal 17: Partnerships

The GPF partners at a local level with organisations throughout the supply chain, based on a shared goal of increasing the recovery and recycling or reuse of glass in Aotearoa.

REPORTING PERIOD

The GPF Product Stewardship Scheme achieved re-accreditation on 23 March 2018. This report covers the fourth year of the seven-year accreditation period.

This report covers:

Financial reporting for the dates	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022		
Funding awarded between	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022		
Mass balance reporting for the dates	1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022		

(in line with council reporting year)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Glass consumption in New Zealand jumped 6.9% in this reporting period, mainly due to an increase in non-alcoholic beverages packaged in glass.

The number of tonnes recovered was down 2.5% from the last reporting period. As the the number of tonnes available to the market had increased significantly, this translates to a drop in the recovery rate from 75% to 68%.

Without more granular data being available, it is difficult to say what has caused the drop in the recovery rate. One significant council for example, reported an 11.9% reduction in tonnage collected, but with little explanation as to why this would be the case.

This reporting period was impacted by both Covid-19 lockdowns and the impact of the Omicron Wave on service provision in early 2022. Further detail on this can be found in the Mass Balance section.

The data challenge

The above example illustrates our data challenge.

A review of our data methodology by independent consultants Grant Thornton once again showed we are using the best available data sources to produce a picture of how much glass is consumed each year, how much is recovered, and what the outcomes are, given the constraints.

But the review also highlighted the substantial gaps in data points throughout the glass supply chain that can only be filled by obligating data collection at specific points in the supply chain through regulation.

Funding remains strong

This reporting period we awarded 15 grants with total of \$222,742. Three projects did not proceed, 12 are now operational. Infrastructure projects saw the majority of the funding (\$150,844), in order to enhance glass recovery through improved logistics. We also made grants for reuse in line with circular economy principals and research into contamination to target behaviour change activities.

The future of stewardship for glass

The GPF's voluntary stewardship scheme for container glass has been achieving solid recovery and recycling rates, but our view is that without system level change, improvements will be small going forward. We continue to advocate for a regulated extended producer responsibility approach that would see participation from the whole supply chain to achieve the step change required.

In February 2021 we wrote to Minister for the Environment Hon David Parker to request the initiation of co-design for a regulated product stewardship scheme for glass and met with him a few months later.

We then engaged Grant Thornton to explore what an all-of-industry product stewardship model for all container glass could look like. The resulting report* found an extended producer responsibility (EPR) model would be more cost effective, result in substantially fewer emissions, and lead to more glass being recovered and recycled than the proposed container return scheme (CRS). We believe the report is a valuable roadmap and can help to inform stakeholder conversations.

Government consultation

It was a busy year for government consultation on initiatives that aim to put Aotearoa New Zealand's poor record on waste behind us.

Most notable of these for the GPF was the Ministry for the Environment's Transforming Recycling Consultation. It laid out a framework for a proposed CRS as well as changes to standardise kerbside recycling among other initiatives.

Our submission gave our full support for standardising kerbside recycling, including that glass must be collected separately. We reiterated our position that glass should be excluded from any CRS in Aotearoa New Zealand and that all container glass should be declared a priority product instead.

We also made a submission to the Ministry's consultation on a proposed new waste strategy and options for future legislation. These will inform changes to waste legislation, an opportunity to set the future course and grow our circular economy.



Dominic Salmon 3R Group Ltd (Scheme Manager)



*The full report can be viewed on www.glassforum.org.nz/resources

GOVERNANCE

Who we are

The GPF runs the country's only voluntary stewardship scheme for container glass.

The GPF Steering Committee is elected from its membership and provides guidance and strategy for the Scheme Manager. The committee also approves budgets and funding requests from the GPF contestable fund.

Selected members of the Steering Committee also represent its interests on the board of The Packaging Forum. The Packaging Forum is responsible for the management of levies, administration, and record keeping for the GPF.

Since 2017 the day-to-day management of the scheme has been contracted to 3R Group. The GPF Scheme Manager, reporting to the GPF Steering Committee Chair, is responsible for all operational aspects of the scheme and provides information, advice and expertise to assist the Steering Committee in its decision making.

Packaging Forum Structure



Steering Committee and Scheme Manager 2021-2022



Monique Sprosen Pernod Ricard Chair



Don Chittock Fulton Hogan



Sara Tucker Lion



Nick Keene Hospitality NZ



Penny Garland Visy Glass



Mark Campbell Asahi Beverages (NZ)



Heath Bowman Pic's Peanut Butter



Yuri Schokking Smart Environmental



Dominic Salmon 3R Group Ltd (Scheme Manager)

SCHEME SNAPSHOT

Highlights

Funding



Funding highlights

Project: Purchase a garden shed for special needs students

Purpose: Provide a space in which the students can bottle the seaweed fertiliser into reused glass containers, to sell

Recipient: Ōpunake School

Students at Ōpunake School in Taranaki had begun a seaweed fertilisermaking project, which they wanted to bottle in donated glass containers and sell at school events.

The school requested \$500 to buy a garden shed so the students had a space to work in.

While the donation was small it had a marked impact on the student's project. It also generated substantial media coverage and showcased how the GPF could positively impact a range of projects which keep glass out of landfill.



Project:	Support a Centre of Excellence
Purpose:	Reduce manual handling of high-quality colour separated glass
Recipient:	Xtreme Zero Waste Raglan

Xtreme Zero Waste Raglan collected 427 tonnes of glass in 2021 and expect more growth as Raglan expands. They achieve an enviable diversion rate and offer mentoring and tours for others aspiring to do the same.

They wanted to streamline their process by reducing manual handling and improving their best practice colour sorting of glass before sending it for recycling.

\$25,000 was provided by the GPF for the equipment needed.



Project:Glass storage upgradePurpose:New, purpose-built glass storage bunkersRecipient:Ruapehu District Council

The Ruapehu District Council needed to upgrade its glass storage at the Taumarunui Transfer Station. The previous timber and block bunkers were past their useful life and were causing contamination issues.

The transfer station is a regional hub for smaller, rural recycling centres, so it was a priority for the council to bring it up to scratch. The centre sees around 851 tonnes of glass recycling flows through its gates annually. This glass is colour-sorted, which is best practice, but storage in old, unsuitable bunkers meant contamination from dirt or the colours mixing made some of it less recyclable or completely unrecyclable.

A grant of \$28,000 helped ensure the upgrade was completed.



Project:	Beer refill
Purpose:	Refit refill beer taps to enable a move away from plastic refillable PET bottles to reusable glass bottles.
Recipient:	The Beer Spot

The Beer Spot operates five Auckland-based beer and cider taprooms, offering refillable options using reusable PET bottles. However, the company wanted to switch to glass bottles which have a longer life, and requested funding of \$29,048 to help with the cost of the design of the bottles.

Thirteen percent of The Beer Spot's sales are through refillable containers and the company expects these sales to increase after moving to glass.



Challenges

Challenges	Opportunities
Data improvement Being a voluntary stewardship scheme means we rely on our members and other participants in the supply chain to provide accurate data. Multiple reports from Grant Thornton show we are using the best available data for our mass balance calculations – the volume of glass going to market, how much is recovered and what its outcomes are.	Comprehensive national waste data system As noted by Grant Thornton, further improvements can only be achieved through a regulated framework under which all participants in the supply chain are required to supply data at appropriate points in the system.
Supply chain challenges Supply chain issues have become exacerbated by a tight labour market and increasingly limited freight availability, both of which lead to increased freight costs and place pressure on collectors, local bodies and MRFs.	Hub and spoke development More regional collaboration and further development of the hub and spoke model to improve efficiency of transport.
Contamination and loss from co-mingled systems A little under half of all New Zealanders with access to kerbside recycling continue to be serviced with a co-mingled (everything in one recycling bin) system. This is largely due to Auckland Council and Christchurch City Council using this method. The result is higher levels of contamination and loss in sorting and processing than glass separate collection.	Standardisation of kerbside collection Standardisation of kerbside collection Glass collected separately and colour sorted at source. Investment in beneficiation. Together, these initiatives will result in a higher recycling rate.
Continued uncertainty over regulated stewardship Our members have been in limbo regarding a CRS since 2019, which has impacted our ability to attract and retain members. Prior to the Transforming Recycling consultation, we contracted a third party (Grant Thornton) to explore such a scheme, provide a cost-benefit analysis and a comparison with the proposed CRS and the status quo.	All-of-industry stewardship The all-of-industry scheme the GPF has proposed would be industry-funded, include all container glass, boost glass recovery to 90% and recycling rate to 87% in five years, incentivise glass recovery best practice, enhance the country's existing kerbside and community recycling network, and address current logistics challenges.

SCHEME SNAPSHOT

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SCHEME OPERATION & RESULTS

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Grant Funding

Funding projects which improve glass recovery and recycling, or reuse is a primary role of the GPF. The past reporting period once again saw some excellent funding applications, with 15 projects approved receiving a total of \$222,742.

Three smaller projects totalling \$10,999 did not proceed and the funding has been recovered for future grants.

Funding went to a wide variety of projects, including infrastructure, reuse and research.

Infrastructure made up the bulk of our funding, at \$150,844, in line with our focus on future-proofing recycled glass supply chains. These projects have long-term positive impacts on the supply of glass for recycling.

Fit-for-purpose infrastructure is vital to the effectiveness and efficiency of the country's glass recovery, transport and recycling system. For example, a grant helped the Ruapehu District Council build new glass storage bunkers at the Taumarunui Transfer Station, preventing contamination and loss of high-value, colour-sorted glass. We were also pleased to fund three reuse projects ranging from food and beverage to oral health and a project run by special needs school students.

Understanding issues within the glass recovery and recycling supply chain is also important, which is why we funded an audit done by the Queenstown Lakes District Council. The project investigated contamination in the recovered glass stream – the volume, sources and possible remedies to the issue.

All the grant projects that proceeded were operational at the time of writing.



Funding by project type

Each funding application is:

- · Considered and scored against GPF key criteria
- Scored by three assessors and a summary report completed
- Submitted to the GPF Steering Committee for consideration
- · Accepted or declined by the committee
- Asked to provide results and photos for accountability, public relations and educational purposes

GPF grants

NORTHLAND Applicant: Far North District Council Funding: \$35,000 Project Name: Upgrade storage bunkers Project Type: Infrastructure Tonnage Affected P/A: 257 Project Operational: Yes

AUCKLAND

Applicant: The Beer Spot Funding: \$29,048 Project Name: Refit beer taps to use glass bottles Project Type: Reuse Tonnage Affected P/A: N/A Project Operational: Yes

TARANAKI

Applicant: Opunake High School Funding: \$500 Project Name: Garden shed for fertiliser bottling Project Type: Reuse Tonnage Affected P/A: N/A Project Operational: Yes

QUEENSTOWN LAKES Applicant: Queenstown Lakes

District Council Funding: \$30,000 Project Name: Audit of glass recycling stream Project Type: Research Tonnage Affected P/A: Quality of tonnage Project Operational: No



WAIKATO

Applicant:

Raglan Xtreme Zero Waste Funding: \$25,000 Project Name: Resource recovery centre/centre of excellence Project Type: Infrastructure Tonnage Affected P/A: 427 Project Operational: Yes

BAY OF PLENTY

Applicant: Western Bay of Plenty District Council Funding: \$15,000 Project Name: New kerbside glass collection service Project Type: Infrastructure Tonnage Affected P/A: N/A Project Operational: Yes

WELLINGTON

Applicant: Solid Oral Care Funding: \$1,351 Project Name: Toothpaste tablet and powder container refill scheme Project Type: Reuse Tonnage Affected P/A: N/A Project Operational: Yes

MANAWATU-WHANGANUI

Applicant: Manawatu District Council Funding: \$30,000 Project Name: Purpose-build glass storage bunkers Project Type: Infrastructure Tonnage Affected P/A: 600 Project Operational: Yes

Applicant:

Ruapehu District Council Funding: \$28,000 Project Name: Purpose-build glass storage bunkers Project Type: Infrastructure Tonnage Affected P/A: 851 Project Operational: Yes Applicant: Palmerston North City Council Funding: \$8,648 Project Name: Upgrade storage bunkers Project Type: Infrastructure Tonnage Affected P/A: 510 Project Operational: Yes

OTAGO

Applicant: Hampden Community Energy Society Funding: \$8,696 Project Name: Concrete pad to reduce contamination

and improve manual handling outcomes Project Type: Infrastructure Tonnage Affected P/A: N/A Project Operational: Yes

Applicant: Central Otago District Council Funding: \$500 Project Name: Public place recycling Project Type: Infrastructure Tonnage Affected P/A: 4 Project Operational: Yes

SCHEME OPERATION & RESULTS

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How much glass was used

Tonnage of glass to market increased by 6.9% to 276,703 tonnes.

While the tonnage of glass used to package alcoholic drinks was stable compared to the previous period, we saw a big uptick in the tonnage of glass from the GS1/IRI data (refer data methodology section). This was most notably due to non-alcoholic beverages, which more than doubled, while glass packaging for food increased by 10%.

How much glass was recovered

68% of the glass consumed (188,209 tonnes) was recovered.

Compared to the previous reporting period, the overall tonnage of glass recovered was down 2.5%.

When considering the proportion of glass recovered compared to glass available to the market, the recovery rate was down 6.6% from 74.6% last year.

One significantly large population centre reported a drop of 10.9% in the tonnage of glass collected (5,565 tonnes). Although this was partially mitigated by a slight increase for the rest of the country, it accounts for the entire decrease on the last period.

No commentary on possible reasons for this was provided, but lockdowns may have played a part. While lockdown periods were short for most of the country, Auckland, Northland and Waikato experienced longer periods of restriction.

During level four lockdown, most councils suspended kerbside collection for glass. Additionally, at least six major population centres suspended collection services for at least two weeks due to the impact of Omicron on the workforce. Anecdotally, processing was also affected to some extent by the Omicron waves, even in areas that did not suspend collection.

Reported Challenges

Contamination and transport costs are reported as being the main challenges in recovery.

- 20 councils reported contamination as an issue
- **18** councils reported transport cost as an issue
- **10** councils reported storage capacity as an issue
- 9 councils reported logistics challenges as an issue

Other challenges mentioned were:

- A lack of funding to establish kerbside recycling in areas with a low population density.
- Being unable to make the change to glass separate collection without a region-wide change.
- One suggestion was made that the recycling end market should offer a higher price for 'premium quality glass.' While no clarification was provided on what would constitute 'premium quality' we infer this to mean coloursorted glass with a low contamination rate.

The ongoing Covid challenge

While we had hoped not to be discussing Covid impacts in this report, it certainly remained a feature in the delivery of recycling services throughout the reporting period.

In the latter part of 2021, there was a short national lockdown and a protracted period at alert levels four, three and two for Auckland, Waikato and Northland. Collections were suspended for various periods by many councils. The Omicron wave in early 2022 then created widespread disruption due to workforce illness and driver shortages, resulting in logistical challenges. Processing as well as collections were impacted. VISY moved to accept mixed glass from some councils that usually supply colour separated glass during this period.

Some councils operating co-mingled collections with an element of hand sorting opted to landfill collected recyclables instead. Inevitably, this led in some cases to ongoing confusion.

Mass balance results

How much glass was used, recovered, and where it went.



Of this **188,209** tonnes (68%) was recovered, a drop of **6.6%** in the recovery rate from the previous reporting period.

117,507 tonnes (62.4%) of the collected glass was recycled, less than **1%** variance on the 118,243 tonnes recycled in the previous reporting period.

Glass recovered vs not recovered over time (tonnes)



68%

of glass

consumed

has been

recovered



TONNES

Of this

62[%]

has been

recycled into

new bottles

and jars

Outcomes for recovered glass 2020-2021

OUTCOMES	2020 TONNES	2021 TONNES	2022 TONNES	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %
Bottle-to-bottle recycling	120,452	118,243	117,507	62%	61%	62%
Council use	19,323	8,653	6,182	10%	5%	3%
Landfill	21,012	28,559	15,886	11%	15%	9%
Aggregate roading	17,142	31,700	23,233	9%	16%	12%
Loss in glass supply network	15,331	5,910	25,401	8%	3%	14%
TOTAL	193,259	193,065	188,209	100%	100%	100%

Bottle-to-bottle recycling rate with trendline



The bottle-to-bottle recycling rate is highly dependent on quality of glass received and the level of market demand for New Zealand made glass containers.



Data methodology

Our data methodology remains the same as in the 2020-2021 reporting period.

Assumptions on volumes packaged in glass and container weight, which were formally reviewed last year, have not been reviewed again this year.

Our thanks go to those who supply data, and we particularly appreciate the level of trust shown by those supplying commercially sensitive information in confidence.

The biggest challenge we have in ascertaining a mass balance and outcomes is accuracy of data, given that there is no standardised reporting required, and measures are often taken at different points in the system by different data suppliers. Additionally, a high level of staff turnover means we must carry out extensive follow up to obtain data.

It is notable that some data sources show significant fluctuation of tonnage recovered and its outcomes from year to year, with no commentary provided about possible contributing factors.

Glass consumption - alcohol

Statistics New Zealand – Statistics New Zealand – alcohol available for consumption, by category. These statistics reflect production, plus imports, less exports and must be converted to tonnage.

Data confidence level – very high

Volumes packaged in glass

Formally reviewed in the 2020-2021 reporting period with detailed member data.

Data confidence level - high

Container weight

Formally reviewed in the 2020-2021 reporting period with a combination of member data and GS1 data.

Data confidence level - high

Glass consumption - non alcohol

GS1 – packaging specification database

IRI – volume sold in supermarkets

These data sets are overlaid to provide us with high level glass tonnage for non-alcoholic beverage and other glass containers e.g. glass packaged food, supplements and beauty products.

This as a proxy for all non-alcoholic beverage, food and other glass containers. It doesn't account for convenience stores, service stations, boutique stores and online sales.

Data confidence level – very high within the data source limitations

Glass recovery

Councils – tonnage recovered Waste contractors – tonnage recovered End market data – tonnage recovered Publicly published data

This data is obtained via an online survey, or in some cases from published reports. Where possible we cross check between sources. The medium to high confidence level is due to the variance in record keeping and in the contracts which councils have with waste collectors. In some cases, councils refer us directly to their contractors for data.

Data confidence level - medium to high

Glass outcomes

Councils

Waste contractors

End markets

This data is obtained via an online survey. We recognise data methodology and quality varies, however in many cases we are able to cross check data between councils, contractors, end markets and publicly published data.

Data confidence level - medium to high

Loss in the system

Assumptions based on recovery, outcomes and market intelligence.

Loss in the system can happen at a number of points between collection and processing. Some loss occurs simply from the nature of transporting glass, creating glass dust and fragments too small to be recognised by an optical sorter. Other issues can also lead to glass not being recognised by an optical sorter. Some intelligence on this has been provided by end users. Some loss in the system is also likely to be from contamination.

Data confidence – low to medium

Objectives and targets

The following table outlines the objectives and targets set for the scheme and shows our 2021-2022 performance toward achieving these goals.

OBJECTIVE	PARAMETER	2024 TARGET	2020-21 PERFORMANCE	2021-22 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	75%	68%
Completeness of	Close the gap between consumption data and tonnage declared by members.	90% of consumption data comes from members	On track	On track
scheme		≥ 60% industry engagement survey response rate	Survey not conducted this year	Survey not conducted this year
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	98% engagement from local government on mass balance survey, either directly or through contractors	95% engagement from local government on mass balance survey, either directly or through contractors
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	39%	39% awarded 2% recovered from projects that did not proceed

Advocacy and stakeholder engagement

Successful stewardship relies on all parties, from producers to consumers and end processors, being well informed.

Communication with all stakeholders in the container glass supply chain and lifecycle is a strong focus of the advocacy work as well as the day-to-day management of the Glass Packaging Forum's voluntary product stewardship scheme.

This includes relationships forged and maintained by the GPF Scheme Manager and the GPF Chair.

Stakeholders:

- Scheme members
- Other producers (potential members)
- Councils
- Consumers
- Recycling contractors and processors
- Community recycling organisations
- Grant applicants
- Government bodies
- Elected government officials

Main communications channels

- e-newsletters
- Media releases
- Webinars
- Face-to-face meetings
- Website content
- Social media
- Advertising and advertorial

Advocacy for best practice collection methods

Advocating for best practice collection methodology which maximises the quality and quantity of glass available for recycling remains a core focus of the GPF.

Collecting glass separately from other recyclables and sorting it by colour yields the best quality for recycling. More recycled glass means:

- A decreased need for virgin materials, and the carbon emissions from their processing and transport, and
- Reduced carbon emissions as the glass furnace can run at a lower temperature with recycled material

This collection method also greatly reduces the chance of other recyclables becoming contaminated by broken glass.

This reporting period saw the number of councils using best practice glass collection methods remain stable, with only a minority now using co-mingled collection. However, the size of the councils using co-mingled collections means they service around 46% of the population.



Advocacy for a higher recycling rate with a lower carbon footprint

Voluntary product stewardship has served container glass well in New Zealand, achieving enviable recovery rates.

The GPF recognises though, that voluntary stewardship, with its inherent challenges, can only achieve so much, and to make greater gains regulation is required. This is something the GPF and its members have been calling for.

In early 2022 we engaged Grant Thornton to explore what the design of an extended producer responsibility (EPR) model for all container glass could look like and compare it to the proposed CRS as well as the status quo.

Although the delivery of the final report fell outside this reporting period, its findings are included here. It shows a regulated scheme for container glass based on kerbside collections would be more cost effective, produce far fewer emissions, and result in more glass being recovered and recycled than the proposed CRS or the current voluntary scheme.

The EPR would leverage and enhance existing infrastructure, to achieve a recovery rate of 90% by year five, of which 87% would be recycled.

The design of the EPR was led by circular principals of:

- Encouraging solutions higher up the waste hierarchy
- Leveraging existing infrastructure
- Reducing contamination and improving collected glass quality
- Prioritising circular outcomes for recovered glass
- · Considering the carbon impact of outcomes

Higher collection rate



Higher bottle to bottle recycling rate



Lower Emissions (Year 5 of shceme in KtCO2e)



The findings of the report have been shared widely with stakeholders. This has been through a mix of meetings, webinars, letters, newsletters media releases and social media.

Some of the stakeholders we engaged with directly have been:

- GPF members
- Industry organisations and members
- Councils
- · Waste industry representatives
- The Zero Waste Network
- Ministers and opposition spokespeople for the Environment, Climate, Economic Development, and Primary Industries
- Ministry for the Environment, Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment
- WasteMINZ TAO Forum

The full report can be read at www.glassforum.org.nz/resources

Advocacy for better data collection

As part of the report on our data methodology, Grant Thornton have made recommendations for what a future data collection system might look like if the full supply chain was obligated to supply data. We have made the report available to Ministry for the Environment and advocate for consistent collection of data on the consumption, recovery, and outcomes for container glass.

The full report can be read at www.glassforum.org.nz/resources

Glass network engagement

Councils, contractors and end users continue to be our most valuable source of data in terms of glass recovery and its outcomes.

As in the previous reporting period, we undertook a thorough assessment of council contacts for mass balance data before sending out our data survey, although staff churn in these organisations make consistent relationships challenging. The result was another good response, with the vast majority of participants responding with valuable data, which was aggregated in our mass balance calculations.

Engagement with the supply chain extends to keeping in touch with localised and seasonal challenges and facilitating solutions.

Submissions to government consultations

Our submissions to government consultations drew on our in-depth knowledge of the glass supply chain, the challenges, and opportunities. We consulted with members for their input and circulated our draft submissions for further feedback before making our final submission. The consultations were:

- Proposed Waste Strategy and options for new legislation
- Transforming Recycling

Our submissions can be read at www.glassforum.org.nz/resources

Communicating our day-to-day activity and results

This is achieved through a variety of communications channels – media releases and interviews, newsletters, articles focussed on grant funding, advertorials and advertising.

Our social media continued to focus on Facebook, along with posts on LinkedIn. We view social media as an important avenue for promoting the scheme's goals and achievements and engaging with members of the public.

Grant funding rounds received much communications attention, with 'wrap up' articles outlining the successful grant projects, followed up by media releases and social media posts focussed on each project. We also highlighted these through our regular newsletter updates.

Our newsletter was again a valuable tool for directly communicating with members and stakeholders. This ranged from highlighting funding rounds, keeping members up to date on important decision making as well as sending webinar invitations and inviting feedback.

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Looking to the future

The deferment of the Container Return Scheme and a potential long lead time for implementation leaves the future of container glass recycling somewhat uncertain.

The GPF and its members remain dedicated to improving the environmental outcomes of container glass. It's clear from experience here and abroad that voluntary stewardship can only achieve so much, and to deliver further recovery and recycling gains and emissions reduction, an all-of-industry solution is needed.

We will continue to engage with the Ministry for the Environment on this, and any other issues which affect container glass. We, and our members, are committed to contributing to any system to ensure the best possible environmental outcomes for all container glass.

Many of the opportunities remain largely the same.

Opportunities



Refill opportunities

Identification and support of most suitable use cases



Best practice kerbside collection

Glass bin at kerbside, colour sorted at source (truck or MRF)



Recyclability labelling Assisted by the

Assisted by the standardisation of kerbside collections

0

Lifecycle analysis In a New Zealand context



Behaviour change initiatives

Utilising best practice behaviour change methods

Improved data collection

Standardised and mandatory data reporting from throughout the supply chain



Advancement in sorting and processing technology

Including strategic investment from funds gathered through the Waste Levy

Improved infrastructure capacity and logistics

Assisted by improved data collection and strategic investment from funds gathered from the Waste Levy

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Glass Packaging Forum incorporated statement of profit and loss For the year ended 31 March 2022

REVENUE

Interest income	1,061
Levies	565,525
Total revenue	566,586

EXPENSES

Operating costs

Data capture/monitoring/audit	18,896
External funding projects	224,874
Member/stakeholder engagement, external communications	52,877
Scheme performance reporting	14,933
Travel & accommodation	1,280
Community education & research	1,350
EPR development	65,018
External consultants - data	23,000
Total operating expenses	402,228

Overhead costs

Bank Fees	27
CEO/Scheme Managers/administration	142,477
General	759
Subscriptions/software	264
Telecommunications	758
Website hosting and support	966
Website design and development	158
Total expenses	547,637
Taxation expense	48
Net surplus (deficit) after taxation	18,901

Thank you to our members for helping to improve outcomes for glass Membership financial year 2021-2022

AB- Inbev (NZ) Ltd **Antipodes Water Company Ltd Arthur Holmes Ltd Techpack Supplies Ltd Asahi Beverages** The Better Drinks Co Ltd Charlies Phoenix **Boundary Road Brewery** Treasury Wine Estates (Matua) Ltd **Ata Rangi Vineyard Babich Wines Limited Beam Suntory (NZ) Ltd Bundaberg Brewed Drinks** (Neill Cropper & Co Ltd) Pask Winery Ltd (C.J. Pask Winery) Chateau Waimarama **Cloudy Bay Vineyards** Coca-Cola Amatil (NZ) Ltd **Constellation Brands New Zealand** Limited Kim Crawford Wines Nobilo Wines Selaks Wines Countdown

DB Breweries Ltd Tuatara Brewing Company **Delegat Limited Endeavour Consumer Health Ltd** Red Seal **Foodstuffs North Island Ltd** Foodstuffs South Island Ltd **Frucor Suntory New Zealand Ltd Giesen Group Ltd Hansells Food Group** Henry's Beer, Wine & Spirits Hunter's Wines (NZ) Ltd Integria Healthcare **Jacobs Douwe Egberts NZ Iohnson Estate Ltd** Spy Valley Wines Karma Drinks Ltd **Kono Beverages** Aronui Wines Tohu Wines Lawson's Dry Hill Winery Lion Morton Estate Wither Hills **Emerson's Brewery**

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Liquorland Ltd Mars New Zealand Moi Agencies Limited Nestle New Zealand Ltd New Zealand Beverage Council Palliser Estate Pernod Ricard Winemarkers NZ Ltd Brancott Estate Stoneleigh Montana Jacobs Creek Wyndham Estate **Saverglass New Zealand Simplot New Zealand Ltd** Te Mata Estate Villa Maria Estate Vidal Wines Esk Valley Estate **Visy Glass** Wainhouse Distribution Ltd



