



Submissions 1-8

CONTAINER REFUND SCHEME DRAFT REGULATIONS

Submission No.	Name
1	Kenneth S Hughes
2	Communion Brewing
3	David Schaller
4	Sylvia Brown
5	Maryanne
6	Confidential
7	Vivian Vandenburg
8	Clarence Climate Action

Submission 1

Kenneth S Hughes

Excellent proposal the deposit system as was in place many years ago in New Zealand.

A great fundraiser for sporting clubs etc etc plus keeping our roadsides and everywhere clear of cans and bottles especially broken glass!!

The sooner this is implemented cannot be sooner. Ken 🇺🇸 ✓

Submission 2

Communion Brewing

This scheme will be a severe financial imposition to our business. We can around 10,000 products (beer) per quarter which is mainly for taproom sales and to be served in restaurants. These CDS schemes hurt small producers like us. You will never find any of our cans littering the streets and so will serve no environmental purpose in participating in the CDS.

Submission 3

David Schaller

The container refund scheme is a great incentive and works well in all other states that have introduced it. It generates revenue and employment and encourages people to pick out containers from general waste and roadside dumping reducing overall littering and increases recycling rates.

The 10c levy is too low though for it to be truly effective, it should be indexed and move towards 50c by 2030.

I find it still bizarre however why it has taken so long to get off the ground in Tasmania when states like Qld have had it operating for 5 years or more.

Submission 4

Sylvia Brown

this is a great thing for tasmania and we cant wait for it to come to westbuery area

Submission 5

Maryanne

I am looking forward to seeing the recycle rewards scheme and concerned that there seems to be no transparency around a starting date.

Submission 6

Confidential

I am in favour of the container refund scheme

Submission 7

Vivian Vandenberg

As a concerned citizen, I believe that Tasmania deserves a world-class Container Refund Scheme (CRS). While the state has committed to national harmonisation of eligible container schemes, we should not settle for second-rate systems when we could easily set high standards as an island state.

Australia has agreed on 10 cents a container, resulting in a collection rate of 60-70% for beverage containers. However, European and Nordic countries have a collection rate of 90+%, with Norway having a deposit of around A50c for 0.5 litres or less and A75c for bigger containers and a collection rate of 93%. Tasmania can learn from such countries' examples.

Tasmanian citizens should not be paying for the administration of the CRS. Instead, all administrative and policing costs should be met by the beverage industry or a not-for-profit company financed by beverage producers and retailers.

The implementation of the CRS and the collection of containers have been repeatedly delayed. The date for approving and labelling containers will take 18 months after the Act comes into effect, leading to a potential commencement date of 2025, which may favour the beverage industry.

The CRS should aim to increase the number of containers that can be reused, not just those that require large amounts of energy to destroy and then recycle. The current Act and regulations should be updated to reflect this.

Cardboard containers with an interior lining of plastic and/or foil are exempt from the draft regulations. The government needs to ensure that this exception does not encourage manufacturers and suppliers to switch to this type of packaging. Penalties need to be in place to enforce the regulations.

Reprocessing practices for recovered containers are energy-intensive and dependent on degrading the container's utility. Government needs to direct the beverage industry to develop more circular practices within proscribed timelines.

The Tasmanian CRS should be administered by regulation, not legislation, for quick and efficient changes to improve and update the system.

The range of beverage containers accepted under the proposed CRS is extremely limited. Larger containers, wine, and spirit bottles should be included from the start of the introduction of the scheme.

Disposable coffee cups represent a major percentage of container litter and should carry a deposit. The money earned from the deposit needs to be directed to developing systems for reprocessing these containers into useful products.

Progressive jurisdictions allow for other containers to be handed in at collection facilities. This more inclusive strategy needs to be adopted in Tasmania.

All containers, for beverages, household, vehicle, and other uses should be centrally registered, and container components better regulated to enable reuse or recycling.

In conclusion, a world-class Container Refund Scheme is essential for Tasmania, and we should not settle for a second-rate system. By implementing the above recommendations, Tasmania can set an example for the rest of Australia in developing a sustainable CRS.

I look forward to seeing a positive outcome for this. Finally.

Submission 8

Clarence Climate Action

The Tasmanian Container Refund Scheme (CRS) is an opportunity for the State government to implement a world-class system for beverage container collection and recycling.

Clarence Climate Action believes that Tasmania should not limit itself to national harmonization of eligible container schemes, with a minimal rebate, but instead strive towards world-class standards.

Many European and Nordic countries have already achieved collection rates of 90+%, due largely to high deposit rates. Norway, for example, has a deposit of around AUD 50c for 0.5 litres or less, and 75c for bigger containers, resulting in a 93% collection rate.

By comparison, Australia has settled on 10 cents a container resulting in only 60 – 70% collection rate.

It is vital that all administrative and policing costs for running a CRS be met by the beverage industry or a not-for-profit company financed by beverage producers and retailers. This way, Tasmanian citizens are not burdened with the administration costs of the CRS.

Furthermore, Tasmania should not delay the implementation of the scheme and collection of containers, it must be enacted as soon as possible.

It is also important to note that many reprocessing practices for recovered containers are energy-intensive and dependent on degrading the utility of the container. The beverage industry should be

directed to develop more circular practices within prescribed timelines to minimize the energy consumption.

We'd like to see disposable coffee cups included in the CRS, and the money earned from the deposit on disposable coffee cups should be directed towards systems for reprocessing these containers into useful products.

Finally, we need to adopt a more inclusive strategy where all containers, not just those carrying a deposit, are collected at the collection facilities and included in our circular economy. For too long, we have allowed businesses to pollute and generate irresponsible levels of waste from excessive packaging.

We urge the Tasmanian government to implement a world-class CRS system that prioritizes reusability, inclusivity, and sustainability while making the beverage industry financially responsible for the administration costs.



Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Email: CRS.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

www.nre.tas.gov.au