

Local government sharing protocol

Container deposit scheme

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

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1 About this document

This document is the *Local government sharing protocol* (protocol) pursuant to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (Container Deposit Scheme) Regulations 2019 (the Regulations).

The protocol sets out default terms of sharing container deposit scheme (CDS) payments made to material recovery facility (MRF) operators with local governments from which CDS material has been sourced from kerbside collections.

The protocol only applies where an MRF operator, a third-party operator (where relevant) and a relevant local government have not agreed otherwise.

The protocol includes a description of legitimate costs and revenue losses reasonably incurred by an MRF operator or local government as a result of the introduction of the CDS that may be deducted from recovery amount revenue before payments are shared with relevant local governments.

This protocol also applies to circumstances where third-party operators may collect eligible scheme material from kerbside and deliver this to MRF operators on behalf of local governments.

This document should be read in conjunction with the:

- Recovery amount protocol¹ which describes the methodology for calculating total payments of recovery amounts to MRF operators under the scheme
- Material recovery agreement template² which describes contract terms and conditions between MRF operators and the coordinator for recovery amount payments.

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¹ Published on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website in accordance with r.4ZI(4)

² Published on the Coordinator's website in accordance with r.4P(3)

2 Definitions and abbreviations

Terms within this guideline have the same meaning as defined within the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (the Act) and the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (Container Deposit Scheme) Regulations 2019 (the Regulations).

Container deposit scheme
High-density polyethylene
Liquid polymer paperboard (this includes liquid paperboard and aseptic containers)
has the meaning given in r.4ZN(1)
Material Recovery Facility
An output material type at an MRF that may include PET (1), HDPE (2) and other plastic types (3-7). A MRF operator may segregate PET and HDPE outputs from other plastic types or PET and HDPE may be combined with other plastic types.
Polyethylene terephthalate
Plastic types as per the Society of the Plastic Industry (SPI) or resin identification code:
1 – Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
2 – High-density polyethylene (HDPE)
3 – Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
4 – Low-density polyethylene (LDPE)
5 – Polypropylene (PP)
6 – Polystyrene (PS)
7 – Miscellaneous plastics (such as polycarbonate, polylactide, acrylic, acrylonitrile, butadiene, styrene, fibreglass and nylon)
An agreement between a local government and relevant MRF operators regarding the allocation of revenue arising from eligible CDS material collected from the local government's jurisdiction

Recovery amount	has the meaning defined in the Recovery amount protocol established under r.4Zl
Recovery amount payments	has the meaning given in r.4ZM(1)
Third-party operator	has the meaning given in r.4ZM(3)

3 When the protocol applies

This protocol applies only:

- to MRF operators that are processing eligible CDS material that has been collected through the relevant local government's kerbside recycling program
- if the relevant MRF operator, third-party operator (where relevant) and local government have not agreed otherwise in accordance with r.4ZO(1)(a).

MRF operators, third-party operators (where relevant) and local governments may negotiate a recovery amount allocation agreement independent of this protocol.

4 Calculation of payments to local governments

4.1 How and when payments are to be made to local governments

It is the MRF operator's responsibility to calculate and make payment to participating local governments in accordance with the Regulations and this protocol.

It is the local government's responsibility to calculate their relevant incurred costs and to forward an invoice for these costs to the relevant MRF operator to enable the MRF operator to calculate the recovery amount payment for distribution.

Regulation 4ZO determines how payments of the recovery amount to MRF operators are to be shared with local governments from which CDS material has been sourced from kerbside collections.

Regulation 4ZO(1)(a)(i) establishes an arrangement where parties that have not agreed otherwise will share payments on a 50 per cent share basis between the MRF and the contributing local governments.

This protocol enables MRF operators to deduct costs and revenue losses reasonably incurred by MRF operators, local government and third-party operators as a consequence of the introduction of the CDS from the recovery amount paid by the coordinator before the calculation of the amount to be shared with the local government under r.4ZO(1)(a). Section 6 of this protocol sets out the allowable incurred costs and revenue losses for this purpose.

Frequency of payments should be aligned with the frequency of recovery amount payments to MRF operators by the coordinator (quarterly in arrears).

4.2 Calculation of payments to local governments

The amount payable to participating local governments under this protocol is calculated according to the following formula:

$$P_{LG} = \frac{RA - CR}{2}$$

P_{LG} = Payments to local governments

RA = the recovery amount – as defined in the *Recovery amount protocol* established

under r.4ZI

CR = Incurred costs and revenue losses referred to in r.4ZM(1) – as identified in

this protocol

The amount payable is inclusive of GST.

5 Third-party operators

5.1 How and when payments are to be made where third-party operators are involved

Regulation 4ZO(1)(a)(i) specifies how third-party operators are to receive payments from MRF operators and how they must distribute those payments to local governments from whose districts the eligible kerbside material was collected.

Third-party operators may deduct relevant incurred costs before distribution of payments to local governments under r.4ZO(1)(a). Section 6 of this protocol sets out the allowable incurred costs for third-party operators.

Frequency of payments should be aligned with the frequency of recovery amount payments to MRF operators by the coordinator (quarterly in arrears).

It is the third-party operator's responsibility to calculate their relevant incurred costs and to forward an invoice for these costs to the relevant MRF operator to enable them to calculate the final amount for distribution. The MRF operator should then provide to the third-party operator payment for the identified third-party costs plus the share to be distributed to local government.

It is the responsibility of the third-party operator to distribute payments to local governments in accordance with the Regulations and this protocol.

5.2 Calculation of payments to local governments where third-party operators are involved

The amount payable to participating local governments under this protocol where third-party operators are involved is calculated according to the following formula:

$$P_{LG} = (\underline{RA - CR_{MRF}}) - \underline{IC}_{TPO}$$

P_{LG} = Payments to local governments

RA = the recovery amount – as defined in the Recovery amount protocol established

under r.4ZI

CR_{MRF} = Incurred costs and revenue losses incurred by a MRF operator, referred to in

r.4ZM(1) – as identified in this protocol

IC_{TPO} = Incurred costs for the third-party operator – as defined in this protocol

The amount payable is inclusive of GST.

5.3 Apportioning payments among participating local governments

Regulation 4ZO addresses circumstances where a third-party operator may collect kerbside waste from more than one local government area.

Regulation 4ZO(1)(a)(i) requires that in these circumstances third-party operators must distribute those amounts to the governments from whose districts the containers were collected from kerbsides in proportion to the number of containers collected in each district. This protocol establishes that apportionment based on weight or on bin lifts is sufficient for this purpose.

5.4 Provision of information to MRF operators

Regulation 4ZO(2)(a) requires a third-party operator to, on request, provide certain information to MRF operators to enable the MRF operator to make payments under subregulation (1)(a)(i).

Regulation 4ZO(2)(b) requires a third-party operator to provide evidence, on request, that the third-party operator has distributed the amounts to local governments.

6 Incurred costs and revenue losses that may be deducted to determine recovery amount payments

The introduction and implementation of the CDS may incur costs or revenue losses for MRF operators, local governments and third-party operators.

Those costs and revenue losses that are reasonably incurred as a consequence of the introduction of the CDS may be deducted from the recovery amount paid by the coordinator to the MRF operator in accordance with r.4ZO and this protocol.

This part of the protocol sets out the incurred costs and revenue losses for MRF operators, local governments and third-party operators.

6.1 Yield loss

The CDS will divert eligible containers from kerbside recycling to refund points, reducing the total input tonnage into an MRF. The diversion of eligible containers from kerbside recycling will result in lower tonnage of material available to MRFs for processing and consequently the output tonnage of commodities will be reduced leading to revenue loss by MRFs.

The volume lost because of CDS is also expected to change the composition of MRF's yield. Revenue yield losses are to be calculated for each material type.

There may be differential diversion rates between local governments and/or regions depending on consumer access to refund points and other drivers of consumer behaviour (e.g. socio-economic factors, social incentives, education and awareness).

Allowable revenue losses include those arising from the reduction in the amount of commodities for sale.

The yield loss is computed by multiplying volume loss of each product (pre-CDS baseline volume measurement minus current [post-CDS] volume measurement) by the actual net selling price of that product. The yield loss is computed every quarter.

6.2 Gate fee tonnage change

In general, local governments and/or third-party operators pay gate fees to MRF operators based on tonnages of recycling delivered for processing. Thus applicable costs incurred may include:

- reduced gate fee revenue from reduced tonnages for MRF operators
- higher gate fee charges to local governments and third-party operators by MRFs to compensate for reduced total input tonnage.

The gate fee loss is computed by multiplying volume change (actual volume minus base volume) by the gate fee rate. Some contracts do not specifically itemise the gate fee. For these an estimated gate fee is to be determined.

6.3 Audit costs

MRF operators are required to comply with the requirements of the Regulations, the *Recovery amount protocol* and *Material recovery agreement* to receive the recovery amount from the coordinator.

Local government is required to cooperate with the undertaking of the sampling plan in accordance with r.4ZF.

This protocol considers the following cost components related to audit as incurred costs:

- the cost of the annual audit of the MRF operator's claims is borne by the MRF operator (see r.4ZL(2)(b)
- MRF operator assisting the coordinator with other compliance audits
- a local government can invoice the relevant MRF operator for any costs incurred by local government in relation to sampling audits in connection with the CDS that have not been paid by the coordinator. The MRF operator is required to pay the invoice from the recovery amount before calculating the recovery amount payments.

The Regulations, the *Recovery amount protocol* and *Material recovery agreement* provide specific details on the requirements for each of these audits.

Operational changes required to enable audits should be claimed as audit costs.

For the purposes of calculating these audits costs:

- the audit requirement under r.4ZL is measured based on the total audit cost incurred by the coordinator
- the annual audit cost is the fee charged by the auditors to MRF operators and is clearly defined and measurable
- the costs borne by MRF operators to assist the coordinator with compliance audits is calculated by a function of hours incurred and the hourly rate of the relevant MRF employee.

Costs for independent assurance audits for the purposes of verifying incurred costs and revenue losses as defined in this protocol are not incurred costs for the purposes of this protocol (see section 8).

6.4 Administrative costs

MRF operators are required to comply with the requirements of the *Recovery amount* protocol and *Material recovery agreement* to receive the recovery amount from the coordinator.

Applicable administrative costs that may be incurred include:

- new or updated software to meet compliance requirements
- additional resourcing for reporting and record keeping including monthly, quarterly and annual reporting
- operational changes required to enable audits and sampling.

If a portion of software costs provides non-CDS benefits to the MRF operator, an estimated proportion is to be determined based on the proportion of scheme to non-scheme material under management.

Local government may also incur administrative costs in relation to their obligations under r.4ZF. These may include administration costs related to operational changes required to enable kerbside sampling.

A local government can invoice the relevant MRF operator for any costs incurred by local government in relation to administrative costs in connection with the CDS that have not been paid by the coordinator. The MRF operator is required to pay the invoice from the recovery amount before calculating the recovery amount payments.

6.5 Capital Costs

Additional capital costs may be incurred by MRF operators to enable sampling required under the *Recovery amount protocol*. Capital costs that are considered to be incurred costs include:

- capital expenditure to enable audits. This cost relates to any expenditure that the MRF operator incurs to modify their facility or acquire additional equipment to meet the audit requirements of the CDS
- new or varied sorting methods needed to comply with CDS requirements. This
 applies to capital expenditure on changes to manual or automated sorting,
 such as plant and equipment. Changes in manual sorting methods that relate
 to FTE costs should be claimed under the additional resourcing category of
 administrative costs.

The capital cost is applicable where invoices for plant changes or additional equipment needed can be directly and wholly attributed to the CDS.

6.6 Costs for third-party operators

A third-party operator is a waste service provider that contracts to:

- provide container collection services and deliver it to the MRF operator of the local government's choice (collection only services), or
- provide collection and processing services. To provide processing services to local government the third-party operator directly contracts with the MRF operator.

Where a third-party operator has been engaged, it typically charges local government a separate processing fee based on a per bin lift rate for collection, or a single all-inclusive rate for collection and processing (with subsequent payment to the MRF operator for processing).³ In this instance, the local government does not have a contractual relationship with MRF operators and the third-party operator is the MRF operator's customer.

The Regulations and this protocol require that where MRF operators make recovery amount payments to a third-party operator, the third-party operator is required to make payment to local government.

This protocol allows the following as incurred costs for third-party operators:

Gate fee charges

With the introduction of the CDS, MRF operators may adjust gate fee charges in response to impacts on the volume of input tonnage, commodity prices and operational costs of the introduction of the CDS. If gate fee charges increase, local governments may be charged a higher processing fee by third-party operators for contracts where third-party operators provide both collection and processing services.

Kerbside recycling audits and sampling

Third-party collection services may be required to assist with kerbside audits and sampling from which MRF operators will require certain outputs (e.g. eligible container factor) to receive refunds from the CDS. Third-party operators are required to record and substantiate these costs in order to claim them as incurred costs.

Administrative costs in obtaining data to attribute combined loads to individual local governments

Third-party operators may collect combined loads for multiple local governments. Administrative costs are incurred by third-party operators to collect and maintain data for individual local governments to enable payments to be apportioned among participating local governments.

For the purposes of calculating these incurred costs:

- gate fee charges will be measured by changes in the gate fee charged by MRF operators
- kerbside recycling audit and sampling costs are measured based on the time and cost incurred by the employees of a third-party operator to facilitate the audit and sampling. Employee costs are based on hours logged by employees. Where timesheets are unavailable an allocation rate can be applied to the total employee cost

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³ The collection rate is generally based on per bin lift and is not dependent on tonnage collected. The processing fee is linked to the tonnage collected.

 administrative costs in obtaining data to attribute combined loads to individual local governments are measured based on the time and cost incurred by the employees of a third-party operator to facilitate the administrative activities.
 Employee costs are based on hours logged by employees. Where timesheets are unavailable an allocation rate can be applied to the total employee cost.

Invoicing third-party operator costs

The third-party operator will calculate the costs in accordance with this cost category and will invoice the MRF operator for these third-party operator costs. The MRF operator will take these costs into account when calculating the recovery amount payment under r.4ZO1(a)(i).

7 Documenting and recording applicable costs and revenue losses

Table 1 summarises data and records to be provided by local governments, MRF operators and third-party operators for each category of incurred cost and revenue loss. In general, most incurred costs and revenue losses shall be allocated to local governments in proportion to their input tonnage. However, some costs may be specific to a local government (i.e. in the case of combined loads or independent auditing of applicable costs).

All data and records of applicable costs and revenue losses must be kept in a form that is easily and quickly accessible for audit and verification purposes. This may be either an electronic or hard copy format.

All data and records must be retained for three years from the end of the reporting period to which the records relate.

Table 1 Summary of applicable types of costs and revenue losses, data and records required, and cost allocation methods

Applicable incurred costs/revenue losses	Data and records	Source	Allocation of incurred costs and revenue losses
Yield loss from a MRF			
Loss of revenue from reduced output tonnage of commodities	Quarterly data on base total input tonnage received per local government area before scheme commencement (weighbridge data)	MRF operator (combined collection and processing contract) Third-party operator (collection contract only)	Revenue losses allocated to individual local governments in proportion to the change in their input tonnage
	Quarterly data on actual total input tonnage received	MRF operator	
	per local government area (weighbridge data)	Third-party operator	
	Quarterly data on base yields of output commodities that include eligible containers for each output material type before scheme commencement	MRF operator	
	Quarterly data on actual yields of output commodities that include eligible containers for each output material type	MRF operator	
	Quarterly data on base net sale prices of output commodities that include eligible containers for each output material type before to scheme commencement	MRF operator	
	Quarterly data on actual net sale prices of output commodities that include eligible containers for each output material type	MRF operator	

Applicable incurred costs/revenue losses	Data and records	Source	Allocation of incurred costs and revenue losses
Gate fee tonnage chan	ge		
Reduced gate fee revenue (gate fees unchanged)	Quarterly data on base total input tonnage received per local government area before scheme commencement	MRF operator Third-party operator	Costs allocated to individual local governments in
Higher gate fee charges	Quarterly data on actual total input tonnage received per local government area Invoices or receipts for gate fees (or rebate) charged	MRF operator Third-party operator MRF operator	proportion to the change in their input tonnage
per tonne of material received Third-party operator Audit costs – incurred by MRFs or local government			
Kerbside recycling and MRF audit and sampling costs	Invoices for kerbside recycling and MRF audit and sampling costs	Coordinator and local government	Costs allocated to individual local governments in
Annual audit of claim Assisting coordinator with other compliance audits	Invoices for annual audit Personnel timesheets (hours logged per task) or daily operations reports where operational changes are needed to enable compliance audits	MRF operator MRF operator	proportion to their input tonnage
Administrative costs – incurred by MRFs or local government			
New or updated software	Invoices or receipts for new or updated software	MRF operator	Costs allocated to individual local
Additional resourcing for reporting and record keeping	Personnel timesheets (hours logged per task) and/or invoices for costs attributed to reporting and record keeping	Local government and MRF operator	governments in proportion to their input tonnage

Applicable incurred costs/revenue losses	Data and records	Source	Allocation of incurred costs and revenue losses	
Operational changes required to enable audits and sampling	Personnel timesheets (hours logged per task) or daily operations reports for costs attributed to monthly, quarterly and annual compliance reporting and record keeping that are attributable to the CDS	MRF operator		
Capital costs				
Capital expenditure to enable audits	Invoices for plant changes or additional equipment needed that can be directly and wholly attributed to CDS	MRF operator	Costs allocated to individual local governments in	
New or varied sorting methods (manual or automated)	Invoices for capital expenditure that can be directly and wholly attributed to CDS	MRF operator	proportion to their input tonnage	
Costs for third-party operators				
Higher gate fee charges	Invoices or receipts for gate fees (or rebate) charged per tonne of material received	Third-party operator	Costs allocated to local government/s that third-party operators service in proportion to their change in input tonnage	
Kerbside recycling audits and sampling	Personnel timesheets (hours logged per task) or daily operations reports where operational changes are needed to enable audits and sampling	Third-party operator	Costs allocated to specific local government/s where kerbside audit costs are incurred	

Applicable incurred costs/revenue losses	Data and records	Source	Allocation of incurred costs and revenue losses
Administrative costs in obtaining data to attribute combined loads to individual local governments	Personnel timesheets (hours logged per task) and/or invoices for costs attributed to estimating tonnage per local government for combined loads	Third-party operator	Costs allocated to local government/s that third-party operators service in proportion to their change in input tonnage

8 Audits and dispute resolution

Regulation 4ZP provides that any MRF operator, third-party operator or local government may undertake an audit of any amounts deducted or added in calculating the recovery amount payments received by the MRF operator in relation to containers collected by the MRF operator or the third-party operator from kerbsides in the relevant local government's district.

For avoidance of doubt, this audit cost is not an incurred cost for the purposes of this protocol.

Regulation 4ZO(3) enables local governments to recover an amount payable to it under r.4ZO(1) in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt because of the local government.

9 Review of the protocol

The protocol will be reviewed in accordance with r.4ZN(3).