

Council Agenda

AGENDA

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an ordinary meeting of Council will be held in the

**Council Chamber – Glenelg Town Hall
Moseley Square, Glenelg**

Tuesday 25 August 2020 at 7.00pm

Roberto Bria
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Please note: This agenda contains Officers' reports and recommendations that will be considered by the Council. Any confidential items listed on the agenda will be circulated to Members separately.



Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

1. OPENING

The Mayor will declare the meeting open at 7:00pm.

2. KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge Kaurna people as the traditional owners and custodians of this land.

We respect their spiritual relationship with country that has developed over thousands of years, and the cultural heritage and beliefs that remain important to Kaurna People today.

3. SERVICE TO COUNTRY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The City of Holdfast Bay would like to acknowledge all personnel who have served in the Australian forces and services, including volunteers, for our country.

4. PRAYER

Heavenly Father, we pray for your presence and guidance at our Council Meeting. Grant us your wisdom and protect our integrity as we carry out the powers and responsibilities entrusted to us on behalf of the community that we serve.

5. APOLOGIES

5.1 Apologies Received - Nil

5.2 Absent - Nil

6. ITEMS PRESENTED TO COUNCIL

7. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

If a Council Member has an interest (within the terms of the Local Government Act 1999) in a matter before the Council they are asked to disclose the interest to the Council and provide full and accurate details of the relevant interest. Members are reminded to declare their interest before each item.

8. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Motion

That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 11 August 2020 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved Councillor _____, Seconded Councillor _____

Carried

9. PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

9.1 Petitions - Nil

- 9.2 Presentations - Nil
- 9.3 Deputations - Nil

10. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

- 10.1 Without Notice
- 10.2 On Notice

11. MEMBER'S ACTIVITY REPORTS

- 11.1 Mayor's Activity Report for May 2020- July 2020 (Report No: 234/20)

12. MOTIONS ON NOTICE

- 12.1 Anti - Discrimination and Social Inclusion Policy– Councillor Abley (Report No: 249/20)
- 12.2 Heritage Plaque for Brighton Townhall Site – Councillor Bouchee (Report No: 250/20)

13. ADJOURNED MATTERS

- 13.1 Adjourned Report – Draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines (Report No: 239/20)

14. REPORTS OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES AND SUBSIDIARIES

- 14.1 Minutes – Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee Meeting – 5 August 2020 (Report No: 238/20)

15. REPORTS BY OFFICERS

- 15.1 Items in Brief (Report No: 243/20)
- 15.2 Outcomes of the 10 August 2020 Economic Recovery Taskforce Meeting and Approvals for Expenditure from the COVID – 19 Fund. (Report No: 247/20)
- 15.3 Dogs By-Law 2019- Declaration of Dog On – Leash Area - Beach and Foreshore Areas (Report No: 244/20)
- 15.4 Draft Submissions - South Australian Waste Strategy 2020-2025 and Valuing our Food Waste Strategy (Report No: 248/20)
- 15.5 Council Policy Review (Report No: 241/20)

16. RESOLUTIONS SUBJECT TO FORMAL MOTIONS

Presented for the information of Members is a listing of resolutions subject to formal resolutions, for Council and all Standing Committees, to adjourn or lay on the table items of Council business, for the current term of Council.

17. URGENT BUSINESS – Subject to the Leave of the Meeting

18. CLOSURE


ROBERTO BRIA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Item No: **11.1**

Subject: **MAYOR'S ACTIVITY REPORT FOR MAY 2020 - JULY 2020**

Date: 25 August 2020

Written By: Executive Assistant to the CEO and Mayor

General Manager: Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARY

Presented for the information of Members is the Activity Report for the Mayor for May 2020 to July 2020.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Mayor's Activity Report for May 2020 to July 2020 be received and noted.

REPORT

Date	Activity	Location
5/05/2020	Budget Workshop	Zoom Meeting
6/05/2020	JRMC Meeting	Zoom Meeting
11/05/2020	CIBO - filming	Jetty Road, Glenelg
11/05/2020	Discussions with Andrew Taplin on Economic Recovery	Microsoft Teams Meeting
12/05/2020	JRMC Marketing Plan Discussion	Microsoft Teams Meeting
12/05/2020	Pre - Council Workshop - Glenelg Oval New Change Room	Zoom Meeting
12/05/2020	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	Microsoft Team Meeting
12/05/2020	Council Meeting	Zoom Meeting
13/05/2020	COVID-19 briefing with Premier Steven Marshall	Zoom Meeting
17/05/2020	Meeting Minister Knoll MP / media call	
21/05/2020	ABC radio interview	
21/05/2020	Cr Clare Lindop	Garden Cafe
21/05/2020	Coast FM Interview	Via Phone
22/05/2020	Meeting with Mayor, CEO and Presidents of the Brighton Rugby, Lacrosse and Sports and Social Club	Microsoft Teams Meeting
22/05/2020	Emerging Civic Leaders Meeting with Mayor Wilson and Cr Miller	Zoom Meeting
25/05/2020	Audit Committee Zoom Meeting	Zoom Meeting
25/05/2020	Mayor Thompson and Mayor Holmes-Ross catch up	Cnr Esplanade/Jetty Road Brighton
26/05/2020	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	Microsoft Team Meeting
26/05/2020	Council Meeting	Zoom Meeting

Date	Activity	Location
27/05/2020	Shellfish Reef media and meeting with Minister Speirs	Glenelg Beach
28/05/2020	Filming for Business Support Video	Brighton Civic Centre
1/06/2020	Meeting with Amanda Wilson, Roberto Bria & GCH Bill Oberdan, Deborah Muldoon	Main Reception Glenelg Community Hospital, 5 Farrell Street Glenelg South
2/06/2020	Workshop- Financial Hardship Policy, Marina Development and Confidential Entertainment Proposal	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
2/06/2020	Executive Committee Meeting	Brighton Civic Centre
3/06/2020	JRMC Meeting	Zoom Meeting
4/06/2020	Video green Organics	
5/06/2020	Meeting Lissi re Marina	Veloce Paninoteca - 23-24 Marina Pier, Glenelg
5/06/2020	Meeting with Andrew McIntyre and Tim Rugless	Brighton Civic Centre
9/06/2020	Quick briefing re meeting with Minister Speirs	Microsoft Teams Meeting
9/06/2020	Meeting with the Minister Speirs re weekly FOGO	Level 10, 81-95 Waymouth Street Adelaide
9/06/2020	Economic Recovery Taskforce Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall
9/06/2020	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	CEO's Office
9/06/2020	Council Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall - Council Chamber
16/06/2020	Workshop - Chapel Street Development	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
23/06/2020	Council Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall - Chamber
25/06/2020	Meeting with Stephen Patterson MP & Allan Aitchison Director, MIMP re Totem WIFI	Front of Stamford Grand Hotel
26/06/2020	Interview 5AA	
26/06/2020	Coast Protection Board Meeting	81 Waymouth 7.5 Keith Walker Room (16)
30/06/2020	Cr Mikki Bouchee	Mediterranean Cafe Broadway
30/06/2020	Pam and Amanda catch up to discuss the Chapel Street plaza art concept	Mediterranean Cafe Broadway
30/06/2020	Workshop - Annual Business Plan Feedback and Somerton Surf Lifesaving Club	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
6/07/2020	Photo/film shoot for the opening of Bay Discovery Centre	
7/07/2020	Workshop - Alwyndor Marketing and Strategic Plan - CHB Event Strategy	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
10/07/2020	Weekly FOGO filming	Start at Glenelg North Community Garden, Kibby Ave Glenelg
14/07/2020	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	CEO's Office
14/07/2020	Council Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall - Council Chamber
16/07/2020	Coast FM Interview	via Phone
18/07/2020	Glenelg Finance Partners with High Quality Car Sales - New Dealership Open Day Saturday	Corner Oaklands Road and Brighton Road
18/07/2020	Brighton Rugby Union Football Club - First Home Game	Brighton Rugby clubrooms

Date	Activity	Location
20/07/2020	Economic Recovery Taskforce Meeting	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
21/07/2020	Workshop - Integrated Transport Strategy	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
24/07/2020	Coast Protection Board Workshop	Regatta room at the Adelaide Sailing Club, 9 Barcoo Road, West Beach
27/07/2020	5049 Coastal Community Association - Boundary Reform Discussions	24 Jetty Road, Brighton - Mayor's Office
27/07/2020	Citizenship Ceremony	Brighton Performing Arts Centre, Concert Hall (Brighton Secondary School)
28/07/2020	5049 Coastal Community Association - Planning & Design Code impacts & strategies	24 Jetty Road Brighton - Mayor's Office
28/07/2020	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	CEO's Office
28/07/2020	Council Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall - Chamber
29/07/2020	Photoshoot - Emu cloak - with Amanda, Gawler Mayor Karen Redman and Lynette Crocker	Bay Discovery Centre
31/07/2020	Coast Protection Board Meeting	One Teams

Item No: **12.1**

Subject: **MOTION ON NOTICE – ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION POLICY – COUNCILLOR ABLEY**

Date: 25 August 2020

PROPOSED MOTION

Councillor Abley proposed the following motion:

That Administration:

- 1. bring back to Council a draft Anti-Discrimination and Social Inclusion Policy; and**
- 2. develops a framework for measuring diversity outcomes including, but not limited to, things such as diversity in our print media, education and training.**

BACKGROUND

The City of Holdfast Bay, like most cities in Australia is rich in a diverse population. We have members of our community with different cultural backgrounds and of various age groups and it is important to ensure that we as a council celebrate these diversities. We need to ensure that all members of our community feel supported and represented.

In addition, we should have a strategy that measures the outcomes of this policy. This strategy should include that we have a diverse mix of talent in all print media, social media etc. This should reflect the varying ages, sex and culture diversity. Education is a great way to combat discriminatory commentary and behaviour. Using our social media to highlight significant cultural dates and events, such as Greek Easter, Ramadan etc, is another way we can support and educate our community.

Item No: **12.2**

Subject: **MOTION ON NOTICE – HERITAGE PLAQUE FOR BRIGHTON TOWNHALL SITE– COUNCILLOR BOUCHEE**

Date: 25 August 2020

PROPOSED MOTION

Councillor Bouchee proposed the following motion:

That the Chief Executive Officer initiate discussion with the owners/leaseholders of the Old Brighton Townhall for the addition of a plaque/sign describing the importance of this site in relation to the establishment of Local Government in South Australia and the place where the first woman councillor in Australia in 1919 was inducted.

BACKGROUND

When this very important historic site was sold to a private developer, Council at the time indicated that a plaque indicating its importance to the city was an appropriate request. Due to Council changes and other projects this has been delayed.

I now believe it is time to acknowledge the importance of this site and its place in the history and future of our City and State.

Item No: **13.1**

Subject: **ADJOURNED REPORT - DRAFT PUBLIC ART POLICY AND PUBLIC ART GUIDELINES**

Date: 25 August 2020

Written By: Arts & Cultural Coordinator

General Manager: Community Services, Ms M Lock

SUMMARY

Administration submitted Item 15.5, Report No: 175/20 Draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines to Council at its meeting on 14 July 2020.

Council subsequently resolved to adjourn the report on the basis that Elected Members requested the opportunity to provide feedback on the Draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines and once feedback has been received, a report to be provided to Council.

This report presents the updated draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines with the inclusion of recommendations provided by Elected Members.

Administration recommends that the substantive motion be amended with the acceptance of the mover (Councillor Lindop) and seconder (Councillor Abley) or as a formal amendment to correctly reflect the next steps for the adoption of the Draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines. An Elected Member that has not spoken to the motion can move the proposed amended motion.

Councillors Bouchee, Patton, Miller spoke to the motion. Councillor Lindop as the mover retains the right of reply.

RECOMMENDATION

Previous motion 14/7/20:

That Council endorse the Draft Art Policy for community consultation and note the Guidelines.

Proposed amended motion if accepted by the mover and seconder (Councillor Clancy and Councillor Abley):

That Council endorses:

- 1. the updated draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines in Attachments 2 and 2a; and**

2. for community engagement on the Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines be carried out by informing the public of the adoption of these updated documents.

COMMUNITY PLAN

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places

Placemaking: Developing walkable connected neighbourhoods

Placemaking: Building character and celebrating history

Community: Celebrating culture and diversity

Community: Providing welcoming and accessible facilities

Economy: Boosting our visitor economy

COUNCIL POLICY

Public Art Policy

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Local Government Act 1999

BACKGROUND

A Report was presented to Council along with the draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines at the meeting held on the 14 July 2020. The Report recommended Council endorse the draft Public Art Policy in preparation for community consultation and note the associated Public Art Guidelines.

Refer to Attachment 1

At the meeting, it was decided by Council to adjourn the draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines (Report No: 175/20) to enable Elected Members time to provide feedback for consideration on either of the documents. The feedback received by the Councillors has been considered by Administration against the draft Policy and Guidelines and recommendations have been included where appropriate and are outlined within the report.

REPORT

The development of a new Public Art Policy is one of the strategic actions that was initiated through the consultation phase for the Arts & Culture Strategy. The updated Policy and associated Guidelines have been developed to reflect best practice for Public Art. Along with the Guidelines, the new Policy will continue to ground Council's direction for the future planning, management and investment of quality public art in line with industry standards.

From feedback received by Elected Members the following changes have been included into the draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines;

Public Art Policy

2. Principle

2.5 *Ensure that public art is in keeping with any surrounding built or natural heritage.*

Public Art Guidelines**13. Deaccessioning of Artworks**

Total removal of work, where appropriate the artist or donor will be offered return of the artwork or a buyer might be sort to purchase the work for private display.

Other comments provided by Councillors do not sit within the structure of the Policy or Guidelines, however have been noted by Administration and will be taken into account to navigate the continual planning and investment of future public art projects.

Once Council endorse the draft Public Art Policy and note the associated Guidelines, a community engagement phase will be conducted for the draft Public Art Policy via Council's online Your Holdfast site for the period of two weeks to allow community to make comments.

The new Policy and Guidelines have been developed to reinforce Council's commitment to deliver quality public art that creates distinctive places and precincts and strengthens our rich cultural heritage and creative identity.

Refer to Attachments 2 & 3

BUDGET

The investment of Public Art commissions and initiatives will be within the existing approved budget for Arts and Culture and as part of the capital works budget. Council may also allocate funding as part of major infrastructure projects and grant funding opportunities will be investigated where appropriate.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Life cycle costs will be developed through the planning process for each individual project.

Attachment 1



Item No: **15.5**

Subject: **DRAFT PUBLIC ART POLICY AND PUBLIC ART GUIDELINES**

Date: 14 July 2020

Written By: Community, Arts & Cultural Coordinator

General Manager: Community Services, M Lock

SUMMARY

This report presents the draft Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines that has been developed in response to the Creative Holdfast: Arts & Culture Strategy 2019 – 2024 and will guide the future planning, management and investment for public art.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council endorse the Draft Public Art Policy for community consultation and note the Guidelines.

COMMUNITY PLAN

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places
Placemaking: Developing walkable connected neighbourhoods
Placemaking: Building character and celebrating history
Community: Celebrating culture and diversity
Community: Providing welcoming and accessible facilities
Economy: Boosting our visitor economy

COUNCIL POLICY

Public Art Policy

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Local Government Act 1999

BACKGROUND

The Creative Holdfast Arts & Culture Strategy and Action Plan was adopted by Council in 2019 and provides a five year plan that guides the philosophy, coordination, promotion, management and investment in arts and culture across the city.

The development of a new Public Art Policy is one of the strategic actions that was initiated through the consultation phase in early 2019 for the Arts & Culture Strategy. The updated Policy has been developed to reflect best practice and is a refined version of the original. Along with the Guidelines, the new Policy will continue to ground Councils direction for the future planning, management and investment of quality public art.

Public Art and creativity not only activates our public spaces but it also invigorates our lives, strengthens social connections, stimulates the economy and creates a place where people love to visit. Holdfast Bay has a long standing connection to public art with a collection of over fifty permanent installations visible throughout the city. Many of the public artworks installed along Coast Park are ornamental works that have been purchased from the Brighton Jetty Sculptures Festival.

It is anticipated the use of the new Public Art Policy and associated Guidelines will provide industry standards of practice for the future commissioning and management of public artworks and initiatives and be used by the arts and private sector as a basis for its public art practice.

Policies are an important part of the good governance of the City of Holdfast Bay. They protect the organisation and provide our community with confidence that we will undertake operations in a consistent, fair and equitable way.

REPORT

The Public Art Policy and Guidelines are a statement of commitment to public art and set the broad parameters for the planning and delivery of culturally appropriate artworks. It is also recognition that the term 'public art' refers to a broad range of arts and activities in the public realm, ranging from ephemeral public art and performance based works to commissions of major public artworks.

The Public Art Policy and Guidelines supports the Arts and Culture Strategy and contributes to the delivery of Councils Our Place 2030 Strategic Plan and Open Space and Public Realm Strategy 2018 - 2030.

The Policy and Guidelines will navigate the continual investment in considered and appropriate public art, which will reinforce Council's commitment to create distinctive places and precincts, cultivate values and strengthen our rich cultural heritage and creative identity.

As the Public Art Policy could be considered as a low risk policy, this has been set with a review period of 5 years. In any event, this policy would be updated if there were any other recommendations from Administration, but otherwise reviewed in this timeframe.

Refer to Attachments 1 & 2

BUDGET

The investment of Public Art commissions and initiatives will be within the existing approved budget for Arts & Culture and as part of the capital works budget. Council may also allocate

funding as part of major infrastructure projects and grant funding opportunities will be investigated where appropriate.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Life cycle costs will be developed through the planning process for each individual project.

Adjourned Report

Attachment 2



Trim Container	TRIM Container Number
Trim Document Number:	TRIM Document Number
First Issued / Approved:	Date of first issue/approval
Last Reviewed:	Date of last review
Next Review:	Review Date
Responsible Officer:	Responsible Officer
Date Placed on Intranet::	Date Placed on Intranet

1. PREAMBLE

1.1 Background

The City of Holdfast Bay values the role that art plays in enhancing and celebrating the unique identity, rich heritage and vibrant culture of the city and recognises that public art has an important part in contributing to civic identity and peoples connection to place.

In 2019 the Creative Holdfast: Arts & Culture Strategy was developed to provide a five year framework to guide the coordination and investment in arts and culture across Holdfast Bay with a vision to be a leading creative and cultural city.

This policy confirms the commitment to the Creative Holdfast: Arts & Culture Strategy and complements the Creative Holdfast Public Art Guidelines 2020 – 2025. The Guidelines and Policy have been developed in conjunction with one another and are inter-related.

1.2 Purpose

The Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines will direct the future of public art into public spaces and capital projects for the City of Holdfast Bay through an appropriate and considered process. Public art reflects the identity of place and increases the liveability and cultural richness of city.

Continual investment in public art will reinforce Councils commitment to create distinctive places and precincts, cultivate creative values and strengthen our rich cultural heritage. It will also foster the development and growth of creative and cultural industries.

The objectives of the Public Art Policy are:

- 1.2.1. Provide a strategic approach for the commissioning of quality public art that will enrich the city’s unique environment and add vibrancy and interest to public space.
- 1.2.2 To establish a consistent and effective process for the procurement, maintenance and management of public art.
- 1.2.3 To implement a streamlined and considered approach to the commissioning of public art in the city and ensure a quality outcome in both the process and delivery.

- 1.2.4 Provide opportunities for the public to engage with and increase their awareness, appreciation and knowledge of public art.
- 1.2.5 Promote and encourage collaborative partnerships between design professionals (urban and landscape architects, planners, builders) and artists and integrate art into a variety of public spaces.
- 1.2.6 Ensure a commitment to excellence, innovation and diversity in keeping with the aesthetic and cultural significance of the city's public domain.
- 1.2.7 Provide opportunities for artists at all levels and career stages.
- 1.2.8 Encourage and facilitate the provision of public art and the adoption of integrated art, design and planning processes by all levels of government and the private sector.

1.3 Scope

This policy applies to all existing and future public artworks across Council and guides the approach for the management, procurement and commissioning of public art and arts activations in the city. This includes any area of public space that is deemed appropriate by Council, including parks, streetscapes, plazas, public buildings, and other public recreation spaces.

1.4 Definitions

Public art is broadly defined as work activity designed by artists for public space and accessible to the general public. The work can be temporary or permanent installations or forms of public entertainment which provides opportunities for audiences to engage through visual, auditory or physical interaction.

1.5 Strategic Reference

Our Place 2030 Community Plan

Community: Building a healthy, active and resilient community

Community: Celebrating culture and diversity

Community: Providing welcoming, accessible facilities

Community: Fostering and engaged, contributing community

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places

Placemaking: Developing walkable, connected neighbourhoods

Placemaking: Building character and celebrating history

2. PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 Value the role of artists and creativity in our city.
- 2.2 Ensure the implementation process for all forms of public art follows the appropriate guidelines and procedures.
- 2.3 Supports artistic excellence, innovation and diversity.
- 2.4 Ensure that Kaurua heritage and culture is considered at the inception of the project.
- 2.5 Ensure that public art is in keeping with any surrounding built or natural heritage
- 2.6 Ensure that public art enhances economic development and cultural tourism.
- 2.7 Ensure that inclusivity and universal access are considered at the initial stage of the project conception through to delivery.

3. REFERENCES

3.1 Legislation

- *Local Government Act 1999*

3.2 Other References

- Creative Holdfast Public Art Guidelines 2020 - 2025
- Creative Holdfast: Arts & Culture Strategy 2019 - 2024

Attachment 3





PUBLIC ART GUIDELINES 2020 - 2025

1. Introduction

The City of Holdfast Bay Public Art Policy confirms Council's commitment to, and investment in public art. These Public Art Guidelines 2020 – 2025 provide a framework based on the Creative Holdfast Arts & Culture Strategy 2019 – 2024 and industry best practice to guide the commissioning process, management and de-accessioning of public art. Both documents are inter-related and should be read in conjunction with the City of Holdfast Bay Public Art Policy 2020 – 2025.

2. Definitions of Public Art

Permanent and temporary site specific art integrated into the public spaces, parks, coast path or public facilities, designed to stimulate thinking, add interest and enhance a sense of place. Public Art refers to works of art in all mediums and styles which is accessible and free for people to appreciate in the public realm. This includes but is not limited to permanent 2D and 3D works, artist designed street furniture and build elements and ephemeral and temporary artworks including performance, projection and digital art.

3. Public Art Policy Purpose

The Public Art Policy and Public Art Guidelines will direct the future of public art into public spaces and capital projects for the City of Holdfast Bay through an appropriate and considered process.

Continual investment in public art will reinforce Council's commitment to create distinctive places and precincts, cultivate creative values and strengthen our rich cultural heritage. It will also foster the development and growth of creative and cultural industries.

The objectives of the Public Art Policy are:

- Provide a strategic approach for the commissioning of quality public art that will enrich the city's unique environment and add vibrancy and interest to public space.
- To establish a consistent and effective process for the procurement, maintenance and management of public art.
- To implement a streamlined and considered approach to the commissioning of public art in the city and ensure a quality outcome in both the process and delivery.

- Provide opportunities for the public to engage with and increase their awareness, appreciation and knowledge of public art.
- Promote and encourage collaborative partnerships between design professionals (urban and landscape architects, planners, builders) and artists and integrate art into a variety of public spaces.
- Ensure a commitment to excellence, innovation and diversity in keeping with the aesthetic and cultural significance of the city’s public domain.
- Provide opportunities for artists at all levels and career stages.
- Encourage and facilitate the provision of public art and the adoption of integrated art, design and planning processes by all levels of government and the private sector.

4. Public Art Policy Scope

The City of Holdfast Bay Public Art Policy 2020 -2025 (“the policy”) and the Creative Holdfast Public Art Guidelines 2020 – 2025 (“the guidelines”) are actions set out in the Creative Holdfast Arts & Culture Strategy 2019 – 2024. The policy confirms Council’s position, and the guidelines provide a framework for action. Both apply to the commissioning of public art, ranging from ephemeral public art and performance based works to commissions of major public artworks. Both the policy and the guidelines relate to urban design, placemaking and open space planning and creative activation in the public realm. Council plays an important role in shaping the creative and cultural life of city and has a responsibility to invest and activate spaces with quality works of public art.

5. Strategic Alignment

Our Place 2030

Council’s Our Place 2030 Strategic Plan has five pillars that map the direction and provides objectives for maintaining, processing and celebrating the City of Holdfast Bay into the future: The Community Pillar ‘*A healthy, creative, connected community*’ and the Placemaking Pillar ‘*An accessible lively and safe coastal city that celebrates our past to build for our future*’ both align with the need to ensure future public art investment results in works that provoke a strong sense of place, meaning and pride for the community and visitors.

Open Space and Public Realm Strategy

The Open Space and Public Realm Strategy 2018 -2030 provides direction for the continued development of high quality open spaces that benefits the wellbeing of residents and visitors and supports the environment through biodiversity and urban design. Strategy 2: *Enhanced character and vibrancy through innovation and distinctive public realm and placemaking* provides for innovation and vibrancy in the public realm.

Creative Holdfast: Arts & Culture Strategy

The Creative Holdfast: Arts & Culture Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2024 provides a five year plan to guide the philosophy, coordination, management and investment in arts and culture across the city. **Form** one of the six strategic themes set out in the Strategy directly relates to the future investment of Public Art that provokes activation of distinctive and culturally rich places and spaces.

6. Public Art

Public art is broadly defined as work activity designed by artists for public space and accessible to the general public. The work can be temporary or permanent installations or forms of public entertainment which provides opportunities for audiences to engage through visual, auditory or physical interaction.

6.1. Permanent Public Art

Permanent public artwork, requires regular maintenance and conservation, and is intended for long term installation before decommissioning. The typical life span of a permanent public artwork is twenty years. The works are generally commissioned as site specific works.

6.1.1 Sculptural

Permanent standalone artworks that are three dimensional and freestanding. The work may be a singular installation or a series of related works. The most compelling sculptural works are site specific works and respond to the nature of the surrounding environment and enhance public space.

6.1.2 Integrated / Functional

Artworks that are integrated into functional design elements and the built environment, such as paving, lighting, street furniture, playspaces or building infrastructure. Integrated public art elements require planners, architects, artists and designers to work together early in the project to conceive and develop functional works.

6.1.3 Placemaking

A great public space cannot be measured by aesthetic alone; function, connection and peoples experience play an important role in the aspirations and design of a site. Good urban planning and design shaped on community vision and place led development, creates vibrant, harmonies and flourishing destinations that people embrace and enjoy.

6.1.4 Sculptural Memorials and Monuments

Memorials and monuments that have been developed as an artwork by an artist using an artistic process to form the context and development of the installation.

6.2. Ephemeral Public Art

Temporary public art with a life span from fleeting (such as participatory art, random acts of art, performance and buskers) to five years for mural and installations. Ephemeral and temporary public art can contribute to activating and creating spaces and add an element of surprise. Public Art that is not permanent can be dynamic and responsive to the place and provide an opportunities to support artists in their creativity and artistic expression.

6.2.1. Street Art and Murals

Street art and murals are two dimensional works painted or created directly onto an external wall or surface and can significantly enhance the uniqueness and aesthetic of public space. The installation of street art can also act as an anti-graffiti measure at sites.

6.2.2. Creative Activations

Performances, placemaking activations, artistic interventions and cultural activities can contribute to events and create an opportunity for people to interact with creativity and cultural activity. Specific cultural and arts events provide a rich and inclusive arts culture and boost economic activity throughout the city.

6.2.3 Lighting and Projection Art

Light and projection art are simple tools to transform and animate spaces and places and increase pedestrian engagement and movement. Light and projection installations can be applied to specific sites to combat anti-social behaviour and create interesting access points along side streets and laneways.

6.2.4 Random Acts of Art

Random Acts of Art are temporary small scale quirky and fun art interventions that appear in the public realm and create an element of interest and intrigue. These works of art can become one off installations that surprise and delight the viewer or a curated series of interventions.

6.2.5 Participatory Arts

Participatory arts relies on audience participation in the creative process and the act of participation is integral to the activation of the artwork.

Participatory arts are usually experimental, and specifically seek to actively engage with the audiences through visual, auditory or physical interaction.

6.2.6 Performance and Busking

Performance and busking art is a form of public entertainment which provides opportunity for interaction and creates a lively street culture in public space. Performance based artists can include musicians, dancers, comedians, magicians, spoken word artists etc.

7. Commissioning of Artworks

Artworks can be commissioned, donated or purchased by Council and each model of acquisition requires a different approach to the acquisition process and management. There are several ways that public art commissions can be approached and the process dependants largely on the nature of the project. A number of common public art approaches include design collaboration, placemaking and integrated art elements.

There is a variety of selection processes and approaches to the commissioning of artists for public artworks and activations and the selected model will be managed in line with Council's procurement process;

7.1 Open Invitation

This is an open call to artists to respond to a brief with their expressions of interest for commissioning or with their artwork concept proposals. This is a common form of commissioning public art and selection is through an Advisory Panel, in most cases the process includes three stages and the artist is engaged at each stage through commissioning agreements;

- Concept Design
- Detailed Design Development
- Fabrication and Installation

7.2 Limited invitation

Artists may be invited to either respond to a brief or to present the scope of their art practice to the commissioning body. There is often no EOI process for this commissioning model.

This method can be used to engage artists to create public art projects, murals and art interventions or to provide art or cultural workshops, performances, activations and activities.

7.3 Direct Purchase

This model enables Council to purchase an artwork from an artist or exhibition. This is relevant if an artist has a particular work of art that is appropriate for a specific project or site.

7.4 Direct Commission

Artists may be invited to develop an artwork specifically for a project. This approach is different from the Direct Purchase model. As part of the process artists may be interviewed. A Direct Commission method can also be used for arts and cultural performances, workshops, activations and activities.

8. Funding

The allocation of funding to public art demonstrates Council's commitment to Arts and Culture.

Council will continue to allocate annual funding to public art through its operational budget cycle and as part of capital works projects. Council may also make further one – off allocations for public art as part of major infrastructure projects and where possible leverage future support through grant funding or private sector contribution.

9. Copyright, Legal and Ownership

As artist's moral rights are protected under the Copyright Amendment (Moral Rights) Act 2000. Under the Act, all original artwork must be attributed to the artist.

The ownership of the public artwork and copyright will be determined during the acquisition process and the land on which it is located. Artworks donated to the City of Holdfast Bay becomes the responsibility of Council and the artworks will be placed on the Public Art Register. The permanent works will be registered as an asset on the Asset Management System.

10. Donations and Bequests

Council will consider offers of existing artworks for public places, funding proposals for new public artworks, bequests and other offers of funding for public art in a fair, transparent and consistent manner. All donated works or proposed funded art commissions must meet Councils assessment criteria.

It will be the responsibility of the artist or donor to provide the following information as part of their submission proposal;

- Information such as the artist’s CV, artistic statement, visual samples of the proposed work e.g.: photos / drawings, plaque / signage information
- A Risk Assessment of the work for public display
- A Maintenance Manual for the work

It is at Council’s discretion if, and where donated and bequest artwork will be displayed.

11. Accessioning / recording of Public Artworks

All permanent and ephemeral public art in the city will become part of the City of Holdfast Bay’s collection and will be added to the Assets Register and Arts Register. Each artwork will be catalogued, photographed and recorded, along with the assessment and maintenance schedule details.

Council maintains an Asset Management System with a layer GIS data of the location and information of the artwork and public spaces.

12. Maintenance of Artworks

Artworks in the public realm are significant and valuable assets for the City of Holdfast Bay. All new works of art installed in public places must be supplied with a maintenance manual or instructions, preferably written by the artist. All works of art will be added to the Assets Register and will be inspected and maintained as required to prevent damage and maintain the integrity of the work.

The maintenance costs for the artworks will be facilitated through the existing Public Art Maintenance Budget. Donors or sponsors of permanent public art may be requested to provide a yearly maintenance budget. Similarly, when funding has been allocated for public art projects through major development budgets maintenance will be included in the budget, if appropriate.

13. Deaccessioning of Artworks

All artworks have an intended life span. Decommissioning refers to the process undertaken to remove a work of art from public display. In some cases works of art in the public realm may need to be removed or deaccessioned due to;

- The artwork is at the end of its intended life span.
- The maintenance and repair obligations and costs have become excessive in relation to the value and age of the artwork.
- The artwork has been damaged or destroyed and is irreparable.
- There is significant ongoing threat of damage of the artwork if left in its current location.
- The artwork has become unsafe, or is affected by changes in the safety regulations.
- The location of the artwork is being redeveloped or altered.
- The artwork is no longer relevant or appropriate and the commissioner wishes to commission a new artwork for the site.
- Community or cultural issues associated with the artwork, land or commissioning process.

In these cases the Community, Arts & Cultural Coordinator, Manager, Active Communities and the General Manager, City Services will consider the following options and make a decision on the most suitable resolution;

- Relocation of the work to a more suitable site.
- Total removal of work, where appropriate the artist or donor will be offered return of the artwork or a buyer might be sort to purchase the work for private display.
- The removal or deconstruction of the work should only be considered when all other alternatives have been examined.

14. Private Developments

The City of Holdfast Bay recognises that the private sector and developers plays a significant role in the provision of art on private land throughout Holdfast Bay. Council encourages developers to provide incorporated integrated design elements and artworks on private property. The Community, Arts & Culture Coordinator is available to liaise with and provide resources to business and private developers who are interested in exploring a public art project.

Item No: **14.1**

Subject: **MINUTES – JETTY ROAD MAINSTREET COMMITTEE MEETING –
5 AUGUST 2020**

Date: 25 August 2020

Written By: General Manager Community Services

General Manager: Community Services, Ms M Lock

SUMMARY

The Minutes of the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee meeting held on 5 August 2020 are attached and presented for Council’s information.

Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee Agendas, Reports and Minutes are all available on Council’s website and the meetings are open to the public.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council notes the minutes of the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee of 5 August 2020.

COMMUNITY PLAN

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places
Community: Providing welcoming and accessible facilities
Economy: Supporting and growing local business
Economy: Making it easier to do business
Economy: Boosting our visitor economy
Culture: Being financially accountable
Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations
Culture: Being financially accountable

COUNCIL POLICY

Not applicable.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Not applicable.

BACKGROUND

The Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee (JRMCC) has been established to undertake work to benefit the traders on Jetty Road Glenelg, using the separate rate raised for this purpose. Council has endorsed the Committee's Terms of Reference and given the Committee delegated authority to manage the business of the Committee.

Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee Agendas, Reports, and Minutes are all available on Council's website and the meetings are open to the public.

REPORT

Minutes of the meetings of JRMCC held on 5 August 2020 are attached for member's information.

BUDGET

Not applicable.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Not applicable.

Attachment 1



CITY OF HOLDFAST BAY

Minutes of the meeting of the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee of the City of Holdfast Bay held in the Mayor's Parlour Glenelg Town Hall and via Virtual Connection on Wednesday 5 August 2020 at 6:00pm

PRESENT

Elected Members:

Mayor A Wilson
Councillor R Abley
Councillor W Miller

Community Representatives:

Maios Group, Mr C Maios
Attitudes Boutique, Ms G Martin
Cibo Espresso, Mr T Beatrice
Fassina Family Liquor Store, Ms E Fassina
Ottoman Grill, Mr O Soner
Skin Things, Ms L Boys
Ikos Holdings Trust, Mr A Fotopoulos
Beach Burrito, Mr A Warren (via Virtual connection)

Staff:

Chief Executive Officer, Mr R Bria
General Manager, Community Services, Ms M Lock
Manager City Activation, Ms S Heading
Team Leader Events, Mr S Sewell
Jetty Road Development Coordinator, Ms L Breeding
Jetty Road Assistant, Mr W Papatolis

1. OPENING

The Chairman, Mr C Maios, declared the meeting open at 6.00pm and introduced Will Papatolis.

2. APOLOGIES

2.1 Apologies Received: Mr S Robinson

2.2 Absent: Nil

3. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Members were reminded to declare any interest before each item.

4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**Motion**

That the minutes of the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee held on 1 July 2020 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved W Miller Seconded G Martin

Carried

5. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

5.1 **Without Notice: Nil**

5.2 **With Notice: Nil**

6. MOTIONS ON NOTICE: Nil**7. PRESENTATION**

An Events Update

Mr Sacha Sewell, Team Leader, Events, City of Holdfast Bay presented the complexity that COVID has placed on holding events and discuss the potential Glenelg activations/events that Jetty Road Mainstreet can provide financial support to.

A Fotopoulos arrived at 6.19pm

8. REPORTS/ITEMS OF BUSINESS

8.1 Monthly Finance Report

(Report no: 219/20)

The Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee June 2020 variance report is prepared by the Manager, City Activation and is presented for information of the members of the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee.

Motion

That the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee note this report.

Moved T Beatrice Seconded A Fotopoulos

Carried

8.2 Marketing Update (Report No: 218/20)

The report provides an update on the marketing initiatives undertaken by the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee 2019/20 Marketing Plan and initiatives aligned to the delivery of the Jetty Road Glenelg Retail Strategy 2018-2022.

It also takes into consideration the effect of the unprecedented pandemic outbreak of the Corona Virus (COVID-19), in tailoring the messaging to the health and safety of the broader community as per the Government guidelines whilst supporting businesses.

Motion

That the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee note this briefing

Moved R Abley Seconded T Beatrice

Carried

9. URGENT BUSINESS Nil

10. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Jetty Road Mainstreet Committee will be held on Wednesday 2 September 2020 location to be confirmed.

11. CLOSURE

The meeting closed at 7.42pm.

CONFIRMED: Wednesday 2 September 2020

CHAIRMAN

Item No: **15.1**

Subject: **ITEMS IN BRIEF**

Date: 25 August 2020

Written By: Personal Assistant

General Manager: Strategy and Business Services, Ms P Jackson

SUMMARY

These items are presented for the information of Members.

After noting the report any items of interest can be discussed and, if required, further motions proposed.

RECOMMENDATION

That the following items be noted and items of interest discussed:

- 1. Brighton Oval Redevelopment Update**
 - 2. Update Timeline for new Planning System Roll Out**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

COUNCIL POLICY

Not applicable

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Not applicable

REPORT

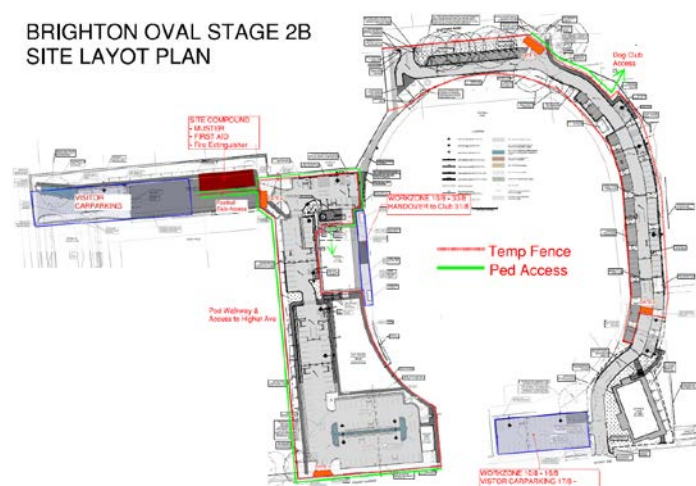
- 1. Brighton Oval Redevelopment Update**

This update on Brighton Oval redevelopment (Stages 1 and 2) covers progress until mid August 2020.

- The Brighton Oval Stage 1 building construction program (except for defect rectification works and installation of additional minor works) is complete.
- The three clubs have signed leases for their respective buildings. Rugby Club and the Brighton Sports and Social Club have fully occupied their buildings and are now fully operational. Lacrosse Club has signed their lease but are only occupying the ground floor as they have not yet completed fit-out of their kitchen and bar areas upstairs, which are expected to be complete by around 21 August 2020.
- Defect rectification works are continuing as and when defects are identified. The installation of epoxy coating on the balcony of the Rugby Club to correct minor water pooling issues is expected to be completed by the end of August.
- Access to Lacrosse and Brighton Sports and Social Clubs are currently restricted due to the stage 2 construction works.

Stage 2 Works

- Stage 2A/2B Civil works (being carparks, access roads, footpaths, drainage & landscaping) immediately adjacent to the Rugby and Lacrosse clubs are complete.
- Remainder of Stage 2 Civil works (being construction of remaining access roads, carparks, footpaths, drainage, further landscaping and Rugby warm-up area) has been awarded to contractor - Outside Ideas Pty Ltd. They have taken possession of site and work has commenced work on the first of 3 stages – see below:



- The remaining Stage 2 Civil works are scheduled to be complete by end of December 2020. Meetings have been held with Brighton Sports and Social Club and Lacrosse Club representatives to ensure key games dates (for Lacrosse, Football and Cricket) have been reflected into the construction program.

- The main impact of the Stage 2 construction program is reduced availability of car parking on game days and training. The contractor proposes to convert an area west of the Lacrosse Club into a temporary car park with capacity of approximately 35 car parks to provide additional on-site car parking. Some additional spill-over into local streets is expected, during construction.
- The other sub-projects under Stage 2 are also either complete or underway as follows:
 - Main entrance sign on Brighton Road, including the LED display, is installed and operational. Other site signage has been ordered and will be installed towards the end of final Stage 2 works.
 - Lacrosse sports lighting is now installed and operational.
 - Construction of the new cricket practice wickets has commenced.
 - Procurement of solar panels for the three buildings has commenced.
 - The 3 scoreboards for each of the playing areas are installed. The Rugby scoreboard is commissioned and operating. The Lacrosse scoreboard is installed and expected to be operational in the coming weeks. The football oval scoreboard will be commissioned later in the year.
 - Quotations for new protective sports netting in front of the Lacrosse Club have been called. Temporary netting is currently being used.
 - Quotations for site fencing improvements (adjacent to Lacrosse club) have also been called.
 - Design and quotations for improvements to oval drainage are underway.
 - Playground and exercise equipment has been ordered with installation planned once Stage 2 civil works permit.
 - Detailed design for the Highet Ave traffic and parking improvements will be completed in August 2020.

Budget

- Budgets for Stage 1 (buildings) and Stage 2 (civil works) are currently on track.
- Budget for Stage 2 is very tight. However, requests for minor changes or variations by the clubs and other stakeholders are being considered wherever possible.

Communications

- An official opening event to celebrate the completion of the three buildings has been planned for 15 September 2020. The Federal Member for Boothby, Premier of South Australia and Minister for Sport has been invited along with Elected Members and club representatives.
- The website www.brightonoval.com.au provides project progress for the community along with details including venue hire.

2. **Update Timeline for new Planning System Roll Out**

Attached is a media release from the Minister for Planning and Local Government confirming that the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act will not be introduced into metropolitan Councils in 2020.

The Minister will announce a more definite date once she has been fully briefed on the whole program.

Refer Attachment 1

Attachment 1



Hon Vickie Chapman MP
Deputy Premier
Attorney-General
Minister for Planning and Local Government

Tuesday 18 August 2020

Updated timeline for new planning system roll out

The State Government has today announced revised timing for the implementation of the new planning and development system – across large regional towns and metropolitan areas.

Minister for Planning and Local Government, Vickie Chapman said the government was keen to ensure that implementation of this final and significant phase is done in a manner that presents users and beneficiaries of the system, with more time to understand the Planning and Design Code (The Code) and familiarise themselves with our new ePlanning system.

“Over recent months, we have been listening closely to councils, industry and the wider community, who have all urged us to move the final phase of implementation to next year.

“Over 90 per cent of development applications are lodged in the metropolitan area, so we need to take the necessary time and continue to collaborate with stakeholders and work with councils who are integral to the program’s success,” Ms Chapman said.

“At this stage of the process, it would be irresponsible for us to proceed and ignore the insight and feedback that we have received from councils and the broader community.”

“An original launch date for this final phase was anticipated to occur in September 2020; however, this was always dependent on a number of factors including the scale and complexity of submissions received during our consultation stage.”

“The final phase of PlanSA will not be introduced prior to Christmas 2020. I intend to announce a more definite date once I am fully briefed on the whole of the program.

The State Planning Commission supports the extension of time.

“The revised timeline will allow for more time for business readiness and familiarisation of the new planning and development system,” Mr Lennon said.

Since 31 July 2020, the new planning system – PlanSA – has applied across South Australia’s outback and rural areas, replacing hard copy council development plans and the manual processing of development applications. To date, 160 development applications have been successfully electronically submitted into the system.

The new planning system, an Australian first, will help shape the communities we want to live and work in, both now and into the future.

Item No: **15.2**

Subject: **OUTCOMES OF THE 10 AUGUST 2020 ECONOMIC RECOVERY TASKFORCE MEETING AND APPROVALS FOR EXPENDITURE FROM THE COVID-19 FUND**

Date: 25 August 2020

Written By: Manager Strategy and Governance

General Manager: Strategy and Business Services, Ms P Jackson

SUMMARY

The Economic Recovery Taskforce met on 10 August 2020 and discussed a range of strategies to encourage visitation to the City and by extension, stimulate economic activity.

A number of initiatives were discussed by the Taskforce, and are submitted to Council for consideration and endorsement.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council:

- 1. notes the agenda papers and draft minutes of the Economic Recovery Taskforce Meeting of 10 August 2020;**
 - 2. approves the allocation of \$80,000 for the 'Win a Jayco Campervan' Competition and radio campaign;**
 - 3. approves the allocation of \$5,000 for digital advertising; and**
 - 4. approves the allocation of \$16,745 for a promotional display on the Telstra building.**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places
Economy: Supporting and growing local business
Economy: Boosting our visitor economy
Culture: Being financially accountable

COUNCIL POLICY

Not Applicable.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Not Applicable.

BACKGROUND

As reported previously, a Taskforce has been established to provide advice to Council in relation to economic recovery actions, and suggested investments from the COVID-19 Fund.

REPORT

The Taskforce met on 10 August 2020 and discussed a number of initiatives. The minutes from that meeting are provided as Attachment 1.

Refer Attachment 1

As reported to Council on 11 August 2020, one of the matters considered by the Taskforce was a range of marketing options. Due to the urgency of timelines related to television campaigns, an urgent report was approved by Council on 11 August 2020 to allocate a budget of \$50,000 for a television campaign.

Other items that were recommended by the Taskforce for Council's consideration included:

- A 'Win a Jayco Campervan Competition' (includes radio campaign, prizes, marketing collateral, promotion) - \$80,000
- Digital Advertising (including Google Adwords, YouTube & Social Media) - \$5,000
- Promotional display on both the Brighton and Jetty Road facades of the Telstra Building - \$16,745

The following proposals were not supported:

- Trip Advisor Campaign - \$43,000
- 3 x Mini Influencer Familiarisations - \$10,000

The campervan competition proposes a 'spend and win' component for the major prizes, as well as a 'visit and win' component with a minor prize pool. Logistical details have been assessed which included distribution of the 'spend and win' cards city wide. The promotion would capture visitor data, the campervan competition will enable cross promotion with Jayco's database of more than 70,000 and Jetty Road socials (more than 43,000 followers).

The recommended investment of \$80,000 comprises:

- Radio through SAFM - \$26,000
- Digital Campaign South Aussie with Cosi +304k followers - \$6,000

- Play & Go social media campaign +90 followers - \$1,500
- Competition landing page and entry mechanism - \$1,500
- Printed collateral - \$5,000
- Prize pool – over 110 prizes with a RRP of +\$53,000 (max investment)

Importantly the ‘scratch and win’ will be distributed across all four major retail precincts. At the Economic Recovery Taskforce, there was a suggestion to expand this promotion citywide. In which Administration investigated the associated costs resulting in an additional \$74,234 required, taking the total cost of the promotion to \$154,238.

The Digital marketing campaign includes Google Adwords (reach of 7,500 per week), YouTube (reach of 3,500 per week), other social media (reach of 5,000 per week), at an investment of \$500 per month.

The proposed promotional display on the Telstra building on the corner of Jetty Road and Brighton Road (see Attachment 2 for example) will remain in place for up to twelve months.

BUDGET

Items to be funded from the COVID-19 Fund established in the 20/21 budget.

Item	Amount	Balance Remaining (when approved)
Opening balance	\$250,000	\$250,000
TV Marketing Campaign	\$50,000 (Approved 11/8/20)	\$200,000
Radio Competition/Campaign	\$80,000	\$120,000
Digital Advertising	\$5,000	\$115,000
Promotional display on Telstra Building	\$16,745	\$98,255

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

None at this time.

Attachment 1





Minutes

Economic Recovery Taskforce

Monday 10 August 2020, 4.00pm – 5.30pm Kingston Room

Brighton Civic Centre, 24 Jetty Road, Brighton

Chair:	Roberto Bria	Chief Executive Officer
Attendees:	Amanda Wilson	Mayor
	Jane Mary Fleming	Elected Member
	Andrew Taplin	Taplin Real Estate
	Con Maios	Maios Group
	Phil Hoffmann	Phil Hoffmann Travel
	Sharni Honor	The Porch Sessions
	Pamela Jackson	General Manager, Strategy and Business Services
Apologies:	Jonathon Mavic	Manhattan Haircutters
	John Smedley	Elected Member
Minute Taker:	Ania Karzek	City of Holdfast Bay

1. Welcome

The Chair welcomed all participants and opened the meeting at 4.00pm.

2. Kaurna Acknowledgement

The Chair read the Kaurna Acknowledgement.

3. Acknowledgement of Previous Meeting Minutes (20 July 2020)

The Minutes of the meeting held on 20 July 2020 were received.

4. Update on Action Register

An update on the action register was received. All action items are either in progress or scheduled to be discussed during this meeting.

5. Items for Discussion

5.1 Advertising Campaign

The Manager City Activation provided a presentation which included a number of options for marketing campaigns to attract intra-state visitors to the City of Holdfast Bay.

The following proposals were supported:

- Television \$30,000 TV Broadcast / \$15,000 Digital - \$50,000;
- Win a Jayco Campervan Competition (includes radio, prizes, marketing collateral, promotion) - \$80,000; and
- Digital Advertising - \$5,000.

The following proposals were not supported:

- Trip Advisor Campaign - \$43,000; and
- 3 x Mini Influencer Familiarisations - \$10,000.

Action Item 9: Supported items to be presented to Council for consideration of a budget allocation from the COVID Support Fund.

Action Item 10: Consider success measures for the campaign(s).

5.2 Telstra Building

A proposal for a temporary (12 month) vinyl wrap of the Telstra Building was presented and supported.

Action Item 11: Designs to be finalised and presented to Council for consideration of a budget allocation from the COVID-19 Support Fund.

5.3 Entrance to Jetty Road, Glenelg

A concept was received. It was acknowledged that such a model could be worth considering in the longer term, however, short term needs to light the street in an inviting manner, coupled with the wrap of the Telstra building were considered more critical investments in the short term. Banners to complement the 'Stay and...' campaign were encouraged.

6. Items for Noting

6.1 COVID-19 Incident

The recent COVID false positive was discussed. It was noted that there was scant support available at the time of a positive test and that deep cleaning was unexpectedly expensive.

Action Item 12: Consideration be given for grant funding to support businesses who need to deep clean in response to a COVID case.

The meeting closed at 5.30pm

Attachment 2



SECTIONS 1 and 2 – BRIGHTON ROAD



1300 136 822 sales@signsofthetime.com.au

CITY OF HOLDFAST BAY
TELSTRA BUILDING Jetty Rd Glenelg - Wrap Mockup - Visual purpose only
SECTION 1 - 7000mm long x 3200mm high
SECTION 2 - 12000mm long x 3800mm high

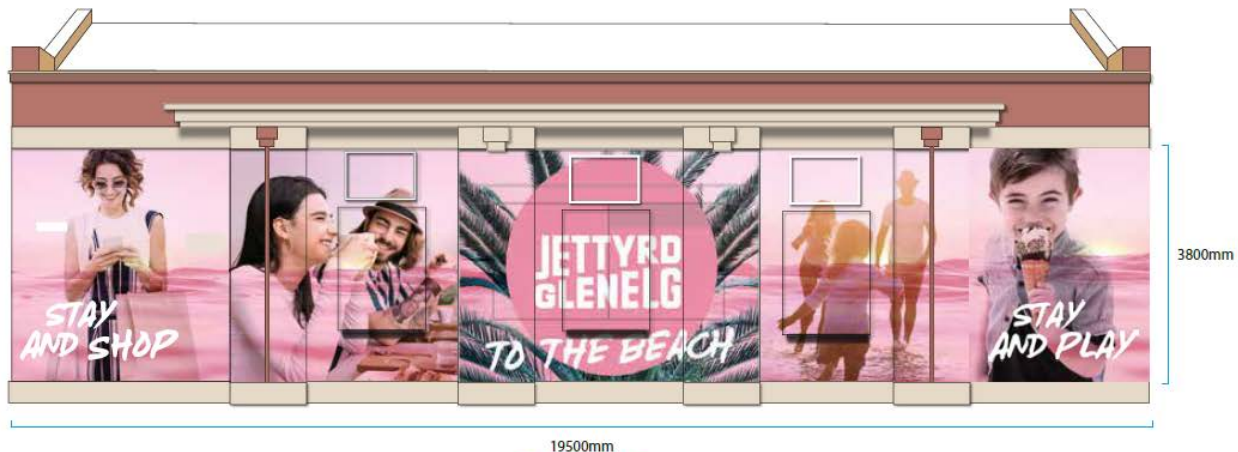


SECTION 3 – JETTY ROAD



1300 136 822 sales@signsofthetime.com.au

CITY OF HOLDFAST BAY
TELSTRA BUILDING Jetty Rd Glenelg - Wrap Mockup - Visual purpose only
SECTION 3 - 19500mm long x 3800mm high



19500mm
SECTION 3



Item No: **15.3**

Subject: **DOGS BY-LAW 2019 – DECLARATION OF DOG ON-LEASH AREA – BEACH AND FORESHORE AREAS**

Date: 25 August 2020

Written By: Regulatory Services Manager

General Manager: City Assets and Services, Mr H Lacy

SUMMARY

In 2019 Council adopted its new By-laws. These new By-laws allowed greater flexibility for Council to make changes regarding the way certain provisions apply (including defining dog on-leash and dog prohibited areas under the Dogs By-law 2019), by way of resolution rather than by having to amend the By-law.

Given new By-laws have been adopted, Council's lawyers have advised that Council should re-endorse, by way of resolution set out in the recommendation below, the existing dog on-leash arrangements for the beach and foreshore areas. Adopting the resolution will enable effective enforcement of the Dogs By-law.

This will allow dogs to be off-leash in a park, garden, reserve or other similar public open space, or a foreshore area (provided the dog is under effective control by voice command as required by the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*) except when:

- in a Hooded Plover breeding site; and
- on a beach or foreshore area during daylight savings time, when a dog must be on-leash between the hours of 10.00am and 8.00pm.

A comprehensive review of dog on and off-leash arrangements is planned when the Animal Management Directions Plan is reviewed.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **pursuant to the power contained in Section 246(3)(e) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, resolves that Clause 10.1 of Council's *Dogs By-law 2019* applies to all beach and foreshore areas within the City between 10am and 8pm when daylight savings applies, such that dogs must be on-leash in these areas between these times; and**

- 2. authorises administration to take all necessary steps to give effect to the Council's resolution, including by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette and a local newspaper in accordance with Section 246(4a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Placemaking : Creating lively and safe places

Community: Building a healthy, active and resilient community

Community: Providing welcoming and accessible facilities

Environment: Protecting Biodiversity

COUNCIL POLICY

Dog Management Policy

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Dog and Cat Management Act 1995

Local Government Act 1999

City of Holdfast Bay By-Laws 2019

BACKGROUND

Under the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*, a dog can be exercised in any park (which includes a park, garden, reserve or other similar public open space, or a foreshore area within the area of a council) at any time provided that the dog either on a leash or under effective control by voice command subject to Council determining otherwise.

The new By-laws, adopted in 2019, enable greater flexibility, by way of resolution, for Council to require that dogs be kept on-leash in certain areas and between certain times, rather than changing the By-laws each time a change is required.

Advice has been received from Council's lawyers that following the adoption of the new By-laws, Council should re-endorse by way of resolution, any dog on-leash arrangements it wishes to apply. This will enable effective enforcement of the Dogs By-law.

This report seeks to maintain the status quo on restrictions for dogs off-leash for now pending any further review that might be necessary as part of the review of the Animal Management Directions Plan. Any future reviews would include community consultation.

REPORT

Council has previously resolved that dogs be restrained by means of a leash:

- in a Hooded Plover breeding site; and

- on a beach or foreshore area during daylight savings time, between the hours of 10.00am and 8.00pm.

For the purposes of this decision, 'foreshore' follows the definition in By-Law No.3 Local Government Land which is:

- land owned by or under the Council's care, control and management (including a road) that:
 - extends from the low water mark on the seashore to the nearest road or section boundary, or to a distance of 50 metres from high water mark (whichever is the lesser distance) or;
 - extends from the edge of any other navigable waterway or body of water in the Council's area to the nearest road or section boundary or for a distance of 50 metres (whichever is the lesser)The beach and foreshore restrictions have been well signed and education about the on-leash times is well established in the community.

The recommendation presented above does not change the existing dog on-leash areas or times, but will ensure that the on-leash requirements previously implemented by Council can be enforced under the By-law.

Following a resolution by Council, the decision needs to be promulgated via publication in the South Australian Gazette and via a local newspaper.

BUDGET

The estimated cost of publishing this resolution in the Gazette and a local newspaper is anticipated to be around \$1,500.

Signage is already installed so no further expenditure is anticipated in this regard. Community education will occur via Council website and social media at no direct cost.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Not Applicable.

Item No: **15.4**

Subject: **DRAFT SUBMISSIONS - SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WASTE STRATEGY 2020-2025 AND VALUING OUR FOOD WASTE STRATEGY**

Date: 25 August 2020

Written By: Environmental Officer

General Manager: City Assets and Services, Mr H Lacy

SUMMARY

The State Government has recently released two (2) draft strategies for community consultation being: *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025* and *South Australia's Food Waste Strategy – Valuing our Food Waste*.

The first strategy, *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025* proposes targets, objectives and actions to continue the community's efforts to achieve positive environmental outcomes while building the local industry and creating business opportunities locally and overseas. It is the State's first comprehensive strategy for reducing and preventing food waste being sent to landfill.

The second strategy, *South Australia's Food Waste Strategy – Valuing our Food Waste* proposes actions to support households and businesses to reduce food waste sent to landfill and further opportunities for the organics recovery and processing sectors in South Australia.

Both strategies have been released for community consultation and feedback. Administration has prepared draft submissions for both strategies which are presented for Council's endorsement prior to submission.

Submissions close Friday 28 August 2020. For further information or to provide feedback please contact Environment Officer Shani Wood by August 27 2020.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. endorse the attached draft submissions as per Attachment 2 and 4 to this report for submission to the State Government as Council's comments on the draft strategies being South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 and South Australia's Food Waste Strategy – Valuing our Food Waste; and**

2. **approve the Chief Executive Officer to lodge the submissions subject to any minor amendments.**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Economy: Supporting and growing local business
Environment: Building an environmentally resilient city
Environment: Using resource efficiently

COUNCIL POLICY

Not Applicable.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Not Applicable.

BACKGROUND

A draft of [South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025](#) has been released for consultation.

Refer Attachment 1

The strategy sets a 75% landfill diversion rate for municipal waste by 2025, this up for 70% in the previous 2015-2020 Waste Strategy.

These targets, objectives and actions continue South Australia's effort to achieve positive environmental outcomes while building the local industry and creating business opportunities locally and overseas.

New directions are identified for food waste, single-use plastics, regulatory waste reforms, education and behaviour change and supporting market development through infrastructure investment and other measures.

[South Australia's Food Waste Strategy – Valuing our Food Waste](#) is the state's first comprehensive strategy for reducing and preventing food waste being sent to landfill. This paper has also been released for consultation. The City of Holdfast Bay's Compostable Bags in Supermarket trial is mentioned within the strategy in reference to how banning barrier bags and providing additional access to compostable bags can increase food waste efficiency.

Refer Attachment 3

Administration have written a submission answering questions within each paper that are applicable for Local Government. These submissions can be found in the attached.

Refer Attachments 2 and 4

BUDGET

There are no direct budget implications.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Not Applicable.

Attachment 1



A VISION FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Waste Strategy 2020-2025
CONSULTATION DRAFT



Government of South Australia
Green Industries SA

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Acknowledgement of country

We acknowledge and respect the Traditional Custodians whose ancestral lands we live and work upon and we pay our respects to their Elders past and present. We acknowledge and respect their deep spiritual connection and the relationship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders people have to Country.

We also pay our respects to the cultural authority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their nations in South Australia, as well as those across Australia.

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Consultation draft

A message from the Minister

South Australia can be proud of its considerable achievements in the recycling and recovery of waste and for building a resilient resource recovery sector.

Our state has rightly earned a reputation as a global leader in innovative waste management and green industry development.

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 reflects a firm ambition to create local solutions to our waste and recycling issues and to expand the sector. South Australia has an incredible opportunity to ensure the full value of our resources is unlocked while we build a stronger state economy.

Our objective is to support South Australia's growing transition to a 'circular economy' – an economy that is prosperous and regenerative by design. We are already taking steps to facilitate this shift but it will require continued effort to keep materials and resources in use, or 'circulating', for as long as possible. This is in contrast to the traditional linear economic system of 'take, make, use and dispose' that is wasteful and relies on using finite resources.

We have a vision to make South Australia a national centre-point for reuse, remanufacturing, recycling and composting. The draft Waste Strategy aims to provide the right settings to realise this.

The economic benefits achievable through the better management of resources have been demonstrated. The resource recovery industry is a significant sector of the state's economy, with an annual turnover of about \$1 billion, a contribution of more than \$500 million to Gross State Product (directly and indirectly), and employing about 4,800 people. The value of the resources recovered is each year is also significant: in 2017-18 this was estimated at \$356 million.

We also know that for each 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 direct FTE jobs are created compared with 2.8 direct FTE jobs created for each 10,000 tonnes of material sent to landfill.

While the achievements of the waste and resource recovery sector are well understood, it is important to recognise the challenging times we are facing globally.

Bushfires devastated parts of South Australia including Kangaroo Island, the Adelaide Hills, the Yorke Peninsula and Keilira in the 2019-20 bushfire season. This generated significant waste debris requiring clean-up to help these communities rebuild and to minimise risks to public health and safety. This work was co-funded by the State and Australian governments and I wish to extend my sincere thank you to everyone involved in this considerable effort.

The impacts of COVID-19 are also being felt in varying ways. Some sectors are experiencing operational difficulties with services closed or reduced. For the waste industry, markets for recyclables may no longer be available or limited, and some sectors are experiencing increased demand for waste management, and others are experiencing less. Now more than ever, we need to recognise effective waste management as an essential service to all sectors of the economy and to the community. We must continue working to improve our infrastructure to ensure recovery of our resources locally to ensure continuity of these services, boost our markets for our recyclables, and work to support our community's knowledge in how they can support better recycling from their households.

The draft strategy suggests priority actions that will guide activity over five years and provide a resilient framework for us to manage our waste, even during uncertain and challenging times. We want to see these actions build on the resilience and capabilities of our local industry through strategic infrastructure investment, market development, education, and innovation that will boost resource efficiency and create business opportunities locally, around Australia and overseas.

These efforts must be underpinned by strong, coordinated leadership and action at the national and global levels to support market development, investment and policy directions.

I am excited by the opportunities that exist to facilitate a circular economy. However, it is a complex task requiring some shifts in the way we make and use goods in our economy. The inspired support and action of business, industry, the community and all levels of government will be needed to achieve long-term change. I thank everyone involved in developing the strategy and look forward to its implementation as the foundation of our 'circular' future.

DAVID SPEIRS MP

Minister for Environment and Water

Consultation draft

A message from the Presiding Member

Within South Australia, we have the ability to seize significant environmental and economic opportunities associated with moving to a circular economy.

We can be proud of the state's achievements in waste management: we are diverting more than 80% of all waste generated from landfill disposal to better purposes through recycling (Rawtec, 2019). This has been underpinned by the delivery of three consecutive waste strategies spanning 2005 to 2020 and the efforts of all South Australians.

However, it is clear that there remains untapped potential in ensuring our resources circulate more within the local economy.

Along with the rest of Australia and many other countries around the world, South Australia's albeit limited reliance on overseas markets to buy our recyclables makes us vulnerable when those markets are no longer accessible through price drops or trade policy changes. This vulnerability has been heightened in response to the COVID-19 pandemic with many production and supply chains impacted and markets disrupted globally. We are however, also observing positive shifts in behaviour with many sectors adopting new business models to adapt and respond.

Our pressing and ongoing challenge is to ensure our resources circulate more within the local economy by encouraging innovation and best practice in resource recovery, and remanufacturing.

The draft 'South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025' suggests a vision for a circular economy. It aims to continue our efforts to achieve environmental gains while creating jobs and boosting the South Australian economy.

It provides a foundation from which to continue work towards a circular economy, realising the economic potential from innovation. It recommends exploring new directions in food

waste and single-use plastics, regulatory waste reforms, education and behaviour change, and, importantly, supporting market development in remanufacturing.

Ultimately, our aim is to help South Australian businesses become more resource efficient, resilient and competitive, which will secure economic advantage while protecting the environment.

Central to these opportunities will be continued support of and collaboration between governments, research and education institutions, industry and business within South Australia, nationally and internationally.

I wish to acknowledge everyone who has helped position South Australia as a leader in resource recovery and pursuing opportunities for a circular economy, and look forward to reviewing your comments and submissions on this draft strategy.

I wish to also acknowledge the remarkable effort undertaken to support the clean-up response following the 2019-20 bushfires experienced in parts of South Australia. The response has demonstrated the extraordinary capacity of individuals, organisations and communities to respond together under challenging conditions and I thank everyone who has been involved.

Kevin McGuinness

Presiding Member, Board of Green Industries SA

Invitation to comment

What is being decided?

The South Australian Government is seeking feedback on the *Evaluation of South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020 and Draft South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025: A Vision for a Circular Economy* (draft Waste Strategy).

The government has a statutory requirement to develop a waste strategy for South Australia. Section 18 (4) of the *Green Industries SA Act 2004* requires Green Industries SA to gather views and submissions and to take these into consideration before developing and adopting a waste strategy for South Australia.

Comments from state and local government agencies, waste management industry, businesses and the community will help Green Industries SA develop the waste strategy and guide the management of waste in South Australia. Receipt of submissions will be acknowledged by Green Industries SA. Key themes identified from the submissions will be summarised in a publicly available document, along with how input will be considered in finalising the strategy. The final South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 will be subject to professional design before its release.

Become involved

Comments may be provided in writing to:

Green Industries SA

GPO Box 1047

Adelaide SA 5001

or by email to greenindustries@sa.gov.au

[Telephone: \(08\) 8204 2051](tel:(08)82042051)

Please include your name, position, organisation and contact details with your submission.

The deadline for comments and submissions is 5pm, Friday, 14 August 2020

Important information about your submission

Submissions will be treated as public documents unless received in confidence subject to the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*. They may be quoted in full or part in subsequent Green Industries SA reports. If you do not want the public to read your answers, please write 'confidential' on your submission.

You can make an important contribution by suggesting an alternative or more appropriate approaches to any of the initiatives discussed.

Tips for written submissions

- You may agree or disagree with, or comment on, the general issues discussed or the specific strategies or steps proposed.
- Provide reasons for your comments, supported by relevant data, and attach factual information and sources.
- List points so that issues raised are clear.
- Include a summary of your submission.
- If possible, refer each point to the appropriate section in the document.
- Keep your discussion of different sections of the document distinct and separate.

Consultation draft

Questions we would like you to consider

General

To guide the direction of the draft Waste Strategy, we invite your feedback in response to the following questions.

Q1. Are our priorities correct? Why or why not?

Q2. What have we overlooked or needs clarifying or expanding upon?

Q3. Are there any unintended consequences of anything proposed? If so, what are they?

Q4. Can you offer alternative suggestions or solutions to those offered?

Q5. How can you support, participate or work with us in implementing the final strategy?

Stakeholder responses

In addition to the general questions, we invite you to provide additional information and ideas about your objectives, vision and expectations for waste and recycling by 2025, and for establishing a circular economy in South Australia, by responding to the following questions.

Questions for all stakeholders regarding COVID-19	Q6 What actions or priorities should South Australia's waste strategy and future waste strategies include to respond to state and national emergencies, and global disruptions such as we have experienced with the bushfires and global COVID-19 pandemic?
Community and householders	Q7. What are the most important issues to you in relation to waste and recycling? Q8. Can you offer any ideas for how waste and recycling services could be improved in South Australia? <i>You may wish to consider issues such as labelling recyclable products, billing of waste services according to services provided, transparency in councils' waste management costs, accessibility of bins and food caddies to help recycle your household waste, and 'closing the loop' on products entering the recycling stream by generating demand for recycled products.</i>

<p>Government, business and industry</p>	<p><u>Waste and recycling sector</u></p> <p>Q9. What would you like the waste and recycling industry to have achieved?</p> <p>Q10. What would you like your organisation to have achieved in waste management, recycling and the circular economy?</p> <p>Q11. What would need to change to achieve your objectives and what support would you need?</p> <p><i>You may wish to consider:</i></p> <p><i>Q9 and Q10 - Objectives in terms of job creation, investment, innovation and commercialisation, increasing export potential, research and development, regulation and certainty for investment, ensuring the beneficial use of recyclable materials, general barriers to your business.</i></p> <p><i>Q11 - Support in terms of investment, research and development, data and evidence collection, commercialisation and innovation, regulation, collaboration.</i></p> <p><u>Businesses, industry groups, not-for-profit groups and State Government</u></p> <p>Q12. As a business, what are the most important issues to you in terms of waste and recycling?</p> <p>Q13. What do you need to achieve better recycling outcomes from your business?</p> <p>Q14. How could you procure more recycled content materials or manufacture recycled content products?</p> <p>Q15. Do you have any ideas or solutions for improving markets for recycled-content materials or the manufacture of these products? For example, in accessing finance, product standards and specifications, or in improving market acceptance?</p> <p>Q16. Do you have any ideas or solutions for how your organisation can support South Australia’s transition to a circular economy, including in product design?</p> <p><i>You may wish to consider:</i></p> <p><i>Q12 and Q13. Support for contracting waste and recycling services, accessibility of waste and recycling infrastructure, education materials to support recycling behaviours within businesses, labelling of recyclable products, transparency in waste management costs, general barriers to adopting better practice recycling behaviours.</i></p> <p><i>Q14 and Q15. Your organisation’s views on the procurement of recycled content materials and opportunities or general barriers for business and industry.</i></p> <p><i>Q16. Innovative ideas to help the state’s transition to a circular economy are welcome, including your own examples.</i></p>
<p>Local government</p>	<p>Q17. What would you like local government to have achieved in waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy?</p> <p>Q18. What would you like your organisation to have achieved in waste management, recycling and the circular economy?</p> <p>Q19. What do you see as essential in the provision of waste and recycling services to households?</p> <p>Q20. What do you see as potential barriers for encouraging further diversion of waste away from landfill?</p>

Q21. What do you expect from waste management contracts? What are the key criteria used by council in awarding these contracts?

You may wish to consider issues such as bin infrastructure, including food caddies; frequency of collections; hard waste collections; education to support behaviour change in councils; contracting requirements or specifications for waste management and recycling services; support in data collection and transparency in disclosing information; support for Infrastructure (including soft infrastructure) and for educating households; consistency across local government areas; encouraging local processing; end markets for materials collected; costs and environmental benefits and whether these are taken into account when awarding contracts.

Consultation draft

Purpose

The success of the next waste strategy relies on an understanding of what has been achieved since 2004. This document:

1. Evaluates progress and achievements in meeting South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020. This is reflected in [Part 1](#).
2. Identifies proposed directions for *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025*. This is reflected in [Part 2](#).

Under the custodianship of Green Industries SA, the 'South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025' will form a framework of policies, strategies and plans meeting South Australia's priorities for economic growth and employing more people, investment, reducing the cost of living, and providing better services to the community¹.

About Green Industries SA

Green Industries SA is an enabler and driver of change, supporting the development of the circular economy through diverse collaborations which improve productivity, resilience, resource efficiency and the environment.

It aims to transform how South Australians use and value resources. Its objectives under the *Green Industries SA Act 2004* are to:

- promote waste management practices that, as far as possible, eliminate waste or its consignment to landfill; and

- promote innovation and business activity in the waste management, resource recovery and green industry sectors, recognising these areas present valuable opportunities to contribute to the state's economic growth.

Green Industries SA has overseen implementation of *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020*, recognising the important economic contribution and role of the waste management and resource recovery sector.

Green Industries SA is funded from the solid waste component of the waste depot levy, collected under the Fees and Levies regulations of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*. Fifty per cent of the levy is transferred to the Green Industry Fund and Green Industries SA uses a proportion of that fund as provided for in the *Green Industries SA Act 2004*. Additional funds are allocated through the State Government's budget process.

*“South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 will form a framework of policies, strategies and plans meeting **South Australia's priorities for economic growth and employing more people, investment, reducing cost of living, and providing better services to the community.**”*

¹ Premier of South Australia, Message from the Premier <https://premier.sa.gov.au/message-from-the-premier>

PART 1

Evaluation of South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020

Consultation draft

South Australia: a waste management journey

Green Industries SA has invested more than \$120 million from waste levy funds into the waste management and resource recovery industry over more than a decade. This has contributed to increased capacity and improved markets, and assisted the development of new products and skills. It has leveraged considerable investment by industry and local government.

The industry is a significant part of the South Australian economy. The state diverts more than 80% of the waste it generates (Rawtec, 2019) and its resource recovery industry has an annual turnover of around \$1 billion, contributing more than \$500 million to Gross State Product (directly and indirectly) and employing about 4,800 people (Resources and Waste Advisory Group, 2014).

The value of the resources recovered each year is also significant: in 2017-18 it was estimated to be \$356 million (Rawtec, 2019).

In 2016, Green Industries SA examined the potential benefits of a circular economy for South Australia (Green Industries SA, 2017b). The review confirmed the state's achievements in resource recovery and highlighted the broader opportunities in employment, the economy and environmental benefits associated with moving to a circular economy. The benefits of a circular economy for South Australia by 2030 are discussed in this document, including progress to date that has supported the transition (from [page 17](#)).

The state's waste management journey began with legislative and policy actions in the 1970s that paved the way for ongoing action and reform.

A snapshot of South Australia's key waste achievements is shown in **Figure 1** overleaf.

1977-2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Container deposit scheme introduced 1977 – Australia’s first extended producer responsibility legislation</i> ▪ <i>Waste Management Commission Act 1979</i> ▪ <i>Waste Management Act 1987</i> ▪ <i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i> ▪ <i>Solid waste levy introduced</i> ▪ Interim Office of Zero Waste SA established July 2003 ▪ Data collection: litter surveys and recycling activity surveys commenced ▪ State-wide resource recovery rate at 61.5% in 2003-04
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Zero Waste SA Act 2004</i> enacted ▪ Waste hierarchy legislated as a guiding principle for waste management in South Australia ▪ Closure of Adelaide City Council’s Wingfield Waste Depot
2005-2010	<p>Waste Strategy 2005-2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in recovered materials state-wide from 67.4% in 2005-06 to 72.7% in 2009-10 ▪ Introduced policy position: no new landfills servicing metropolitan Adelaide ▪ <i>Environmental management of landfill facilities</i> guidelines commenced (2007) leading to landfill closure and consolidation to support higher environmental standards ▪ Local council three-bin systems roll-out, achieving source separation in all 19 metropolitan and some regional councils ▪ Food waste pilots introduced in councils ▪ Investment in recycling and reprocessing infrastructure, and regional and remote waste planning ▪ Economic cost benefit analysis: initiatives during 2005-2010 assessed as delivering a net benefit for SA ▪ Plastic bag ban took effect 2009 under the <i>Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008</i> ▪ <i>Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010</i> (Waste to Resources EPP) introduced, prohibiting disposal of certain waste to landfill and enabling the EPA to publish standards to declare certain material not to be waste ▪ Electronic waste collection and product stewardship advocacy ▪ Data collection and knowledge management: Zero Waste SA Environmental User System established
2011-2015	<p>Waste Strategy 2011-2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in recovered materials state-wide from 72.7% in 2009-10 to 80% in 2014-15 ▪ Resource recovery processing requirements and landfill bans take effect under the Waste to Resources EPP ▪ Renewed focus on <i>avoiding and reducing the amount of overall waste and maximising the useful life of materials by making them last longer through reuse and recycling</i> ▪ Cost benefit analysis undertaken of waste infrastructure investments: funded projects found to improve industry competitiveness achieved ratios of 6.7, and for infrastructure investment, between 1.4 and 11.5. ▪ Interventions in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ community information and awareness through <i>Recycle Right</i> ○ business resource efficiency assistance ○ better practice waste management for residential and mixed use developments ○ University of South Australia Zero Waste SA Centre for Sustainable Design established
2015-2020	<p>Waste Strategy 2015-2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in recovered materials from 80% in 2014-15 to more than 83% in 2017-18 ▪ <i>Green Industries SA Act 2004</i> introduced in 2017 with circular economy as a guiding principle ▪ Potential benefits of a circular economy report prepared in 2017 ▪ Waste infrastructure planning and investment and focus on materials affected by global policy changes for recyclable materials ▪ Development of hazardous waste permanent facilities ▪ <i>Reforming waste management – creating certainty for industry to grow (2015)</i> discussion paper released providing guidance for EPA waste reform initiatives ▪ <i>Environment Protection (Waste Reform) Amendment Act 2017</i> commenced ▪ Draft ‘Energy from Waste’ position statement published ▪ Commercialising innovation support ▪ Seventh Regional UNCRD 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific held in Adelaide, 2016 ▪ Delivery of Circular Economy Global Leadership programs. ▪ Direction on single-use plastics management and food waste ▪ Which Bin household recycling education campaign launch 2019 ▪ Disaster waste-recovery planning and activation of GISA’s role as functional lead for Disaster Waste Management under the State Emergency Management Plan in response to South Australia’s 2019-20 bushfires. ▪ COVID-19 outbreak declared a global pandemic impacting on waste management needs and delivery of essential services.

Figure 1 – South Australia’s key waste achievements – a snapshot

Policy settings and economic modelling

The circular economy has become a prominent focus for Green Industries SA over the course of *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020*. Some of the work undertaken during this period is outlined below.

Policy settings

In 2016, the *Green Industries SA Act 2004* took effect. The Act incorporated the concept of circular economy as a guiding principle, stating that:

'circular economy is a reference to an economic model that contemplates the production of goods and services—

(i) by a reduced reliance on virgin materials; and

(ii) on the basis of continuously functioning utility and an extended lifecycle; and

(iii) in a manner that eliminates, as far as is reasonably practicable, waste or pollution, or harm to the environment'.

Economic modelling

In 2017, Green Industries SA – in a joint venture with EconSearch, Colby Industries and the University of Queensland – commissioned Lifecycles to investigate the potential benefits of a circular economy in South Australia. The report, *Creating Value, the Potential Benefits of a Circular Economy in South Australia* (Green Industries SA, 2017b), measured the possible impacts of a circular economy in the state.

The report confirmed South Australia's achievements in recycling and resource recovery. It provided examples of South Australian firms setting the pace, and forecast gains to be achieved in local job creation and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

The report used recognised macro-economic modelling to depict the interdependencies between 78 sectors, showing how input from one sector may become an input to another. Assumptions and modelling techniques were reviewed by an international panel of circular economy experts.

To quantify the greenhouse gas emissions and employment impacts of moving to a more circular economy, assumptions were made relating to 'material efficiency' and 'renewable and energy efficiency' aspects. These assumptions involved how long materials stay in use in South Australia, energy efficiency levels, and the replacement of fossil fuel by renewable energy. For interpretation, results referenced a 'Business as Usual' scenario that assumed current state growth projections to 2030.

The benefits of a circular economy are shown overleaf in **Figure 2**.

By 2030, a circular economy could deliver significant **job creation** and **greenhouse gas reduction** benefits:

✓ **CREATE AN ADDITIONAL 25,700 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT JOBS**

- 21,000 jobs by actioning material efficiency gains
- 4,700 jobs by actioning efficient and renewable energy gains

✓ **REDUCE SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS BY 27%**

(Or 7.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (Co2) equivalent)

- 21% GHG reduction by actioning efficient and renewable energy gains
- 6% GHG reduction by actioning material efficiency gains

Source: *Creating Value, the Potential Benefits of a Circular Economy in South Australia*

Figure 2 – Identified benefits of a circular economy for South Australia

International leadership

Green Industries SA acknowledges recent international moves in the direction of sustainable development and the circular economy, which have been vital to understanding opportunities for South Australia.

International work that has provided the foundation for South Australia's direction in these areas includes:

- the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, 2015)
- the Ellen MacArthur Foundation knowledge and resources, for example:
 - *Towards the Circular Economy. Economic and business rationale for an accelerated transition* (2013).
 - *Circularity Indicators. An Approach to Measuring Circularity* (2015)
 - *The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics* (2016)
 - *A new textiles economy: Redesigning fashion's future* (2017)
- the European Commission's Circular Economy package (2015)
- *Wales and the Circular Economy. Favourable system conditions and economic opportunities* (2013)
- China's progress, including the *China Circular Economy Promotion Law (2009)* and its national strategy for achieving a Circular Economy (2015) (summarised at: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2018)
- Scotland's circular economy strategy *Making Things Last* (2016) and *A Manufacturing Future for Scotland - Scotland's Manufacturing Action Plan* (2016)
- *A Circular Economy in the Netherlands by 2050* (2016)
- Japan's *Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society* (2000) and its *4th Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society* (2018).
- the Flanders' Materials Programme (2011), which supports a holistic approach to sustainable materials management within the economy.

Many of these documents outline similar findings to that estimated in South Australia's 'Creating Value' report. Wales, Scotland and the European Commission, for example, confirm the opportunities the circular economy provides. Major global businesses such as Google, Unilever, Nike, Cisco and Renault are investing heavily in the circular economy, with their actions having the capacity to influence supply chains worldwide². Significantly, the World Resources Forum Asia Pacific held in Sydney in 2016 estimated the value of a circular economy to Australia at A\$26 billion a year by 2025 (Florin, et al, 2015).

² Refer: <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/our-story/partners>

Progress in work during 2015-2020 to support a transition to a circular economy

Building a circular economy will require long-term structural adjustments in areas including infrastructure investment, planning, and policy interventions and advocacy. It is recognised that South Australia is already taking steps to lead the nation with initiatives such as container deposit legislation, bans on single-use plastic bags, high-performance kerbside waste collection and recycling systems, wastewater reuse and recycling, industrial resource efficiency, the collection of hazardous waste, wind and solar energy development, and stormwater harvesting. Below are other steps South Australia is taking to lead circular economy initiatives.

Area	Actions
Waste infrastructure planning	Green Industries SA's 2018 <i>South Australia's Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan</i> provides an understanding of the integrated waste and resource recovery infrastructure system (incorporating infrastructure, skills and capabilities) needed to support a circular economy. The plan models projections for waste generation, recovery and landfilling, potential infrastructure needs and associated investment over the next 30 years, with an immediate focus on the next 10 years. It recognises that waste and resource recovery infrastructure needs will be affected by interrelated factors including waste generation volumes, levels of resource recovery, government policy, technological advances, business expectations and community expectations and lifestyles.
Infrastructure investment	Throughout the term of the 2015-2020 Waste Strategy, continued investment in resource recovery infrastructure is enabling South Australia to deal with its waste locally and, more critically, respond to the impacts of global policy changes affecting commodity prices for recycled materials. Benefits resulting from infrastructure investment include avoided landfill costs; reduced use of virgin materials, energy and water; decreases in greenhouse gas emissions; and economic development. Support has included an infrastructure investment loan scheme, recycling infrastructure grants, transport subsidies to regional South Australian councils, circular economy market development grants, and a new recycling education program.
Shared spaces infrastructure	Green Industries SA has funded the development of shared fabrication spaces, which are open access workshops that address activities in the upper sections of the internationally accepted waste management hierarchy: avoid, reduce, and reuse. Funding has been provided to support the Mount Pleasant Men's Shed project (\$29,000) and the SA Makers (\$300,000) to establish a shared fabrication space in the Adelaide CBD. The Adelaide Maker Space offers a pre-incubation space where community innovators can bring together ideas, learn, explore, educate, communicate and fabricate, while fostering a culture of social and environmental entrepreneurship. Open access workshops involve 3D printing, laser cutting and digital fabrication equipment.

Area	Actions
	<p>These spaces promote a shift in the materials life-cycle towards a circular economy through innovative approaches that deliver economic, environmental and social benefits.</p>
<p>Commercialising innovation</p>	<p>Investment in the rapid commercialisation of innovative ideas in the waste and resource recovery sector is essential to keep South Australia at the forefront of green innovation. In 2017, following a competitive tender process, Green Industries SA provided a loan of \$750,000 over five years to Innovyz Institute Pty Ltd (Innovyz), a South Australian company that commercialises research and related innovations. Together with Green Industries SA, it had identified the waste and recycling sectors and related areas as key areas for new technologies and systems with global relevance that could generate economic growth in South Australia.</p> <p>Through its unique fast-tracked business development program, Innovyz has helped eight technologies reach the start-up phase. The innovations and technologies include wastewater filtration systems, software relating to the recyclability of packaging, wetlands treatment, infrared monitoring technology for irrigation, recycling of solid waste materials that were previously consigned to landfill disposal, PVC and other plastics recycling, improvements to recycled concrete, and agricultural wastes management.</p> <p>Following the success of the first commercialisation of innovation program, Innovyz will complete the delivery of a second program focusing on the recycling, resource recovery and the circular economy during 2019-20.</p> <p>More information is available on Innovyz’s website: www.innovyz.com/waste-recycling-companies.</p>
<p>Global Leadership Program on the Circular Economy</p>	<p>South Australia has the potential to be the pre-eminent training destination for overseas governments looking to manage their waste.</p> <p>Business opportunities are presenting as communities seek solutions to problems relating to traditional activities such as construction and demolition, as well as growth in new waste streams such as electronic waste, plastics, packaging and tyres. Many businesses in areas such as landfill and landfill gas extraction, and energy production to composting and consulting services, are yet to realise their export potential. Many are small family businesses.</p> <p>Green Industries SA’s pilot Global Leadership Program was launched at the Eighth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and Pacific, Indore, India in April 2018. It targets and facilitates business-to-business introductions with representatives and experts from leading companies and organisations from the Asia Pacific region. Participants hear presentations from experts and visited South Australian businesses and enable connections between participants and South Australian businesses and organisations that host site visits.</p>

Area	Actions
Circular economy case studies	Green Industries SA has developed sector-specific case studies to demonstrate the value of the circular economy. One showcases the work of Holla-Fresh, a herb producer based in Tantanoola, through a two-part video series ³ . Holla-Fresh worked with Green Industries SA to source a replacement of an ageing boiler used to heat its glasshouses. A renewable energy pyrolysis unit was installed, resulting in benefits including the use of low-carbon/carbon sink technology, low cost and ‘clean’ onsite renewable energy, developing the regional bioeconomy through secondary output of biochar (which is used by local composting business Bio Gro), and the potential for increased herb growth through carbon dioxide enrichment from the pyrolysis unit. The videos showcase a practical example of the circular economy and educate businesses and industry on the economic benefits of a circular economy.
Market development	The Green Industries SA Market Development Grants Program is supporting local businesses and stimulating an increase in the quality and market demand for recyclable materials and recycled content products. The South Australian Sustainable Procurement Working Group is maximising collaboration between all levels of government, the business community and the waste sector to develop a framework to drive end-market development for post-consumer recyclables.
Disaster waste-recovery planning	<p>Green Industries SA has received Natural Disaster Resilience Program funding for its Australian-first disaster waste management planning. Through a public tender process, a consortium of local and international experts led by a South Australian company, Rawtec, was commissioned in 2017 to develop a Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan and Guidelines. The plan clarifies roles and responsibilities for disaster waste management in the state and provides a framework for the State Government to provide advisory and operational support to affected communities.</p> <p>In July 2018, the State Emergency Management Committee endorsed the plan and guideline, which now form part of the State’s Emergency Management Plan. Green Industries SA is the Functional Lead for Disaster Waste Management for the state. In January 2020, the government activated Green Industries SA’s role as functional lead and GISA commenced implementing the plan in the response to the 2019-20 bushfires experienced on Kangaroo Island, and in the Adelaide Hills, the Yorke Peninsula and Keilira. The learnings and experience gained through implementing the plan will inform further updates required for the Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan and Guidelines.</p>

³ Refer: <https://www.youtube.com/user/ZeroWasteSA>

Area	Actions
<p>Circular Economy Business Support Program</p>	<p>The Circular Economy Business Support Program helps businesses understand how they might support South Australia’s transition towards a circular economy, building capacity, boosting productivity, and developing business cases for sustainable change. Target organisations include South Australian businesses, industry associations, business networks and regional business groups. In-house support is provided for commercially-focused projects that will to lead to environmental improvements.</p> <p>Financial assistance is available to individual businesses and industry groups requiring specialist expertise in resource efficiency (materials, energy and water), waste management and lean production. The services and grants offered through the program have been developed following consultation with other government agencies, key industry sector groups and previous clients. Key elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support to understand the potential for cost savings, productivity improvements and improved environmental performance through resource efficiency (materials, energy, water), waste management, and lean production • grants for individual businesses to engage third-party technical advisers for resource efficiency and productivity assessments to identify and prioritise opportunities for improvements • additional financial support for selected implementation activities. <p>Projects during 2015-2020 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • partnering with Aged and Community Services Australia (ACSA) to develop the Better Practice Guide for Waste and Recycling in Aged Care Facilities, and supporting its implementation through workshops and on-site support to a range of aged care providers • partnering with Caravan Parks Association of SA to deliver a sustainability program that will provide waste, energy and water assessments for up to 16 caravan parks across South Australia • partnering with the South Australian Wine Industry Association (SAWIA) to deliver the SA Wine Industry Lean Production Program that identified more than \$11 million in potential savings across 18 wineries, and delivered workshops and tools to support the uptake of lean production practices in the wineries • supporting research on energy tariff structures and energy demand management strategies for the South Australian wine industry, combined with extension seminars and site investigations to actively investigate energy demand management strategies at four wineries

Area	Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • partnering with Business SA to run an Untapped Power Masterclass Program that attracted four large business participants, with attendees developing a greater understanding of their opportunities to improve energy management • supporting Adelaide Airport to compare costs and savings for food service tenants to convert to compostable food service ware, and to develop waste management plans for tenants • support to identify, prioritise and fast track improvements in waste management and resource efficiency for businesses in the manufacturing, food and beverage production, retail, and education sectors • developing a case study for Premier Insulation, showcasing an innovative approach to diverting construction waste away from landfill • developing and publishing case studies that showcase leaders in lean production, waste management and resource efficiency.
<p>Single-use plastics management</p>	<p>In June 2019, the South Australian Government announced its approach to addressing the impacts of single-use plastic products. This followed feedback on the ‘Turning the tide on single-use plastic products’ discussion paper released in early 2019. The paper received an overwhelming response from the South Australian community, with 3,564 public responses and 68 written submissions in the six-week consultation period. Respondents were strongly supportive of increased measures to address single-use plastic products and indicated widespread support for government intervention. A report summarising feedback is available on the YourSay and Green Industries SA websites.</p> <p>The Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2020 was introduced to Parliament on 30 April 2020 to implement the government’s commitment to address the impacts of single-use plastic products. It prohibits the sale, supply and distribution of certain single-use plastic products and establishes a framework for adding other products in the future. In addition to the advice and opinions of a key stakeholder taskforce established to guide development of the legislation it was also released for public consultation in late 2019 to early 2020. The views of the taskforce and issues raised in public submission assisted in finalising its introduction to Parliament.</p>
<p>Which Bin? community campaign</p>	<p>The <i>Which Bin</i> campaign was launched in May 2019 to provide cohesive, best-practice advice to South Australian households, including recycling tips and behaviours. It formed part of the government’s China National Sword support package, with the aims of reducing contamination in kerbside recycling bins and improving the quality of recyclable materials. The campaign features a ‘modern family’ that deals with everyday recycling dilemmas.</p> <p>Green Industries SA established a working group of State Government, industry, local government and other stakeholders to inform the campaign’s messages. The campaign uses television, print, outdoor and digital advertising to increase awareness of ‘which bin’ materials should be placed in. A</p>

Area	Actions
	<p><i>Which Bin</i> website (whichbin.sa.gov.au) and a telephone hotline provide more information. To complement the campaign, Green Industries SA is developing a suite of resources for local government to adopt the <i>Which Bin</i> brand, including branded ‘waste collection’ calendars, bin stickers, signage, posters and customisable social media assets.</p>
<p>Hazardous waste permanent facilities</p>	<p>In 2018-19, Green Industries SA designed, planned and commenced construction of four facilities across metropolitan Adelaide for the disposal of household chemicals and paint. Hosted by local government organisations, the facilities are expanding the availability of free, responsible and safe collection and disposal service for unwanted chemicals.</p> <p>Four sites permanent sites have been established at Edinburgh North, Campbelltown, North Plympton and the Heathfield resource recovery facility hosted by the Adelaide Hills Council.</p>
<p>EPA waste reforms</p>	<p>Through its compliance efforts and reform processes, the EPA is working to establish a robust regulatory environment to support the sustainable operation of the waste and resource recovery industry by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimising the risk of environmental harm occurring • supporting the safe available use of secondary materials in accordance with the waste management hierarchy and circular economy principles • providing certainty and fairness for lawful operators, and promoting investment, innovation and sector growth • halting illegal operators • ensuring accurate payment of the waste levy. <p>The EPA is pursuing an extensive waste reform program to achieve sound regulation that supports fair and equitable competition, stability, growth and innovation in the sector. It has undertaken extensive consultation with key stakeholders, in particular through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Waste Summit in 2015 convened to provide an update on the state of the waste and resource recovery industry and allow discussion on key issues • the release of a <i>Reforming waste management – creating certainty for an industry to grow</i> discussion paper in 2015, seeking views on a broad mix of potential reform mechanisms • stakeholder workshops conducted on a range of reforms at the 2016 Waste SA Conference

Area	Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ongoing engagement with industry stakeholders through regular meetings of the EPA Chief Executive’s Waste Reform High-Level Advisory Group and the complementary Waste Industry Reference Group. <p>Environment Protection (Waste Reform) Amendment Act 2017</p> <p>The <i>Environment Protection (Waste Reform) Amendment Act 2017</i> (Waste Reform Act) commenced in November 2017, amending the <i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i> to better support a strong resource recovery sector. The changes modernised the Act to incorporate into the Act’s Objects the waste management hierarchy, circulation of materials, and a strong market for recovered resources.</p> <p>Amendments also strengthened the EPA’s ability to prosecute illegal dumping cases, regulate excessive stockpiling of materials, and require financial assurances where there is potential for abandonment of materials. The EPA is continuing to develop detailed policies to support these powers.</p> <p>Development of policy guidance for Energy from Waste facilities</p> <p>The <i>South Australia’s Waste Strategy 2015-2020</i> identified that the EPA should enhance the clarity of the regulatory framework relating to energy from waste and develop relevant assessment criteria to better support industry investment decisions.</p> <p>Following stakeholder consultation, the EPA developed a draft position statement for thermal energy from waste activities, setting out the policy framework and environmental assessment criteria and describing how these activities are to be sited, designed, and operated to ensure that they meet all requirements. The position statement also seeks to ensure that waste reduction and recycling are prioritised above energy from waste, consistent with the waste hierarchy and recommendations of the Commonwealth Senate inquiry into waste and recycling.</p> <p>Submissions received on the draft position statement will inform a final position for release in 2019-20.</p> <p>Mass balance reporting</p> <p>Mass balance reporting will require certain licensed waste facilities – including transfer stations, resource recovery facilities and waste disposal depots – to report on the monthly tonnages of materials that a site receives, stockpiles, uses onsite or transfers from the site for sale or disposal.</p>

Area	Actions
	<p>Feedback from stakeholder consultation of a proposed system, and information from a voluntary pilot program, are being used to finalise system design and necessary legislative amendments. Mass balance reporting will provide vital information about material movements in South Australia to aid in regulation and strategic decision making under 'South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025'.</p> <p>Introduction of an amended manner of collection of levy at landfills</p> <p>Existing waste levy regulations do not explicitly explain resource recovery processing and the onsite use of such materials at landfill sites, or how waste levy should be collected in such circumstances. The lack of clarity provides opportunities for operators to avoid payment of the levy and possibly achieve an unfair competitive advantage. The EPA is seeking to make legislative amendments to ensure the levy continues to drive positive resource recovery outcomes and support a level playing field for industry. The EPA will consult in relation to this matter during 2019-20.</p>

Consultation

Progress in meeting 2015-2020 goals and targets

The goals and targets of *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020* were set at realistic but challenging levels. South Australia's progress in meeting them is set out in Table 1 below (overall landfill diversion target and per capita waste generation). The source sector diversion targets (Table 2) are comparable to those in other Australian jurisdictions, but are not state-wide. Overall volumes collected through kerbside diversion are provided in Table 3 and long term trends in this recovery rate in Table 4.

Table 1 – South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020 landfill diversion targets

TARGETS	STATUS
35% reduction in landfill disposal from 2002-03 level by 2020; milestone of 30% by 2017-18	The state has achieved 29% reduction in landfill from 2002-03 levels (Rawtec, 2019).
Per capita waste generation target: 5% reduction in waste generation per capita by 2020 (from 2015 baseline)	Per capita total waste generated from all three waste sectors (Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial and Industrial (C&I) and Construction and Demolition (C&D)) in South Australia rose by 8.7% from 2014-15 from 2015 to 2017-18. It has risen by 62% since 2003-04.

Table 2 – South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015–2020 landfill diversion targets by source sector

TARGETS			STATUS
Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill diversion			The MSW metropolitan diversion rate of 58.5% falls short of the 2020 target of 70% by more than 10%.
Year	Metropolitan (% diversion)	Non-metropolitan	
2009 (baseline)	55	Not applicable	
2012	60	Maximise diversion to the extent practically and economically	Kerbside bin recovery

2015	70	achievable.	Local government recovery data relating to the diversion from bins collected at the kerbside shows an overall average kerbside recovery rate in South Australia in 2016-17 of approximately 49.9% (Green Industries SA, 2019a). However, some higher-performing councils are achieving up to 58% (Green Industries SA, 2019) This recovery excludes MSW non-kerbside collected material, for example, container deposit legislation returns, material taken from householders to transfer stations, hard waste collections, electronic waste, street sweepings and textiles. Food waste is estimated at more than 150,000 tonnes a year.
2020	70*		

Commercial and industrial (C&I) landfill diversion

Year	Metropolitan (% diversion)	Non-metropolitan	
2009	60	Not applicable	The C&I sector achieved an 82.6% diversion in 2017-18, above the 2015 and 2020 targets. This sector experienced a decrease from a diversion rate of 85.2% cent in 2016-17.
2012	65	Maximise diversion to the extent practically and economically achievable.	
2015	75		
2020	80		

Construction and demolition (C&D) landfill diversion targets

Year	Metropolitan (% diversion)	Non-metropolitan	
2009	80	Not applicable	The diversion rate in this sector in recent years fluctuated around the Waste Strategy 2015-2020 target of 90% by 2020. In 2017-18 the target was exceeded at 91.9% overall. This is an increase from the C&D 2016-17 diversion of 90%. The 2020 target of 90% for this sector has been achieved.
2012	85	Maximise diversion to the extent practically and economically achievable.	
2015	90		
2020	90		

*MSW target comprises 60% diversion from household bin systems contributing to an overall MSW target of 70%.

Resource recovery

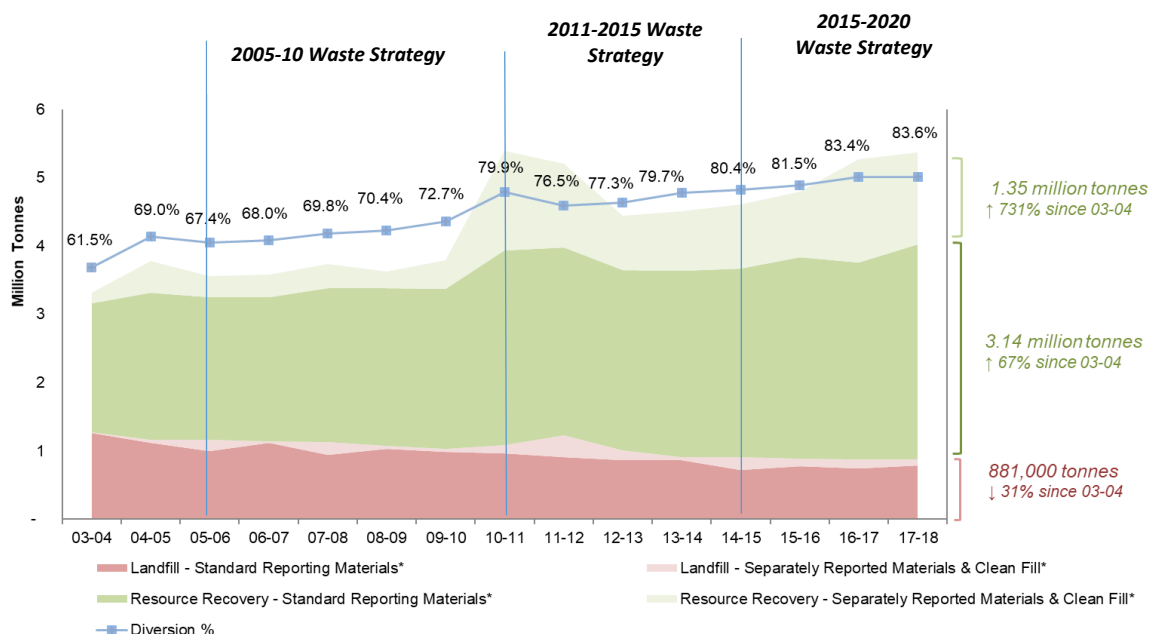


Figure 3 – Trend in resource recovery and landfill disposal in South Australia since 2003-04⁴

Estimated environmental benefits from recycling

Greenhouse gas (GHG) savings of 1.37 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) considered approximately equivalent to:

- about 2 million trees absorbing the same amount of CO₂
- the GHG emissions from 316,000 cars in a year
- 20% of South Australia's total community sector GHG emissions in 2011.

Cumulative energy demand saved, estimated at 15,800 teraJoules, is considered approximately equivalent to:

- energy use by 291,500 average households in one year
- the energy supplied by 2.6 million barrels of oil
- 5% of South Australia's total energy consumption reported for 2017-18.

Water savings, estimated at 8,300 megalitres, is considered to be approximately equivalent to:

- the water use of about 44,000 average Adelaide households in one year
- the water contained in about 3,300 Olympic-sized swimming pools
- 4% of metropolitan Adelaide's total water consumption in 2017-18.

(Rawtec, 2019)

Figure 4 – Environmental benefits from recycling

⁴ Reporting of both resource recovery and landfill disposal is divided into Standard Reporting Materials and Separately Reported Materials & Clean Fill categories. Source: Rawtec, 2018, South Australia's Recycling Activity Survey 2016-17 Financial Year Report, p. 12

What did each waste sector contribute to resource recovery in South Australia?

Figure 5 below highlights that for each sector, from 2007-08 to 2016-17, the resource recovery rate has comprised construction and demolition (C&D) 62.3%, commercial and industrial (C&I) 28.5%, and municipal solid waste (MSW) 9.2%.

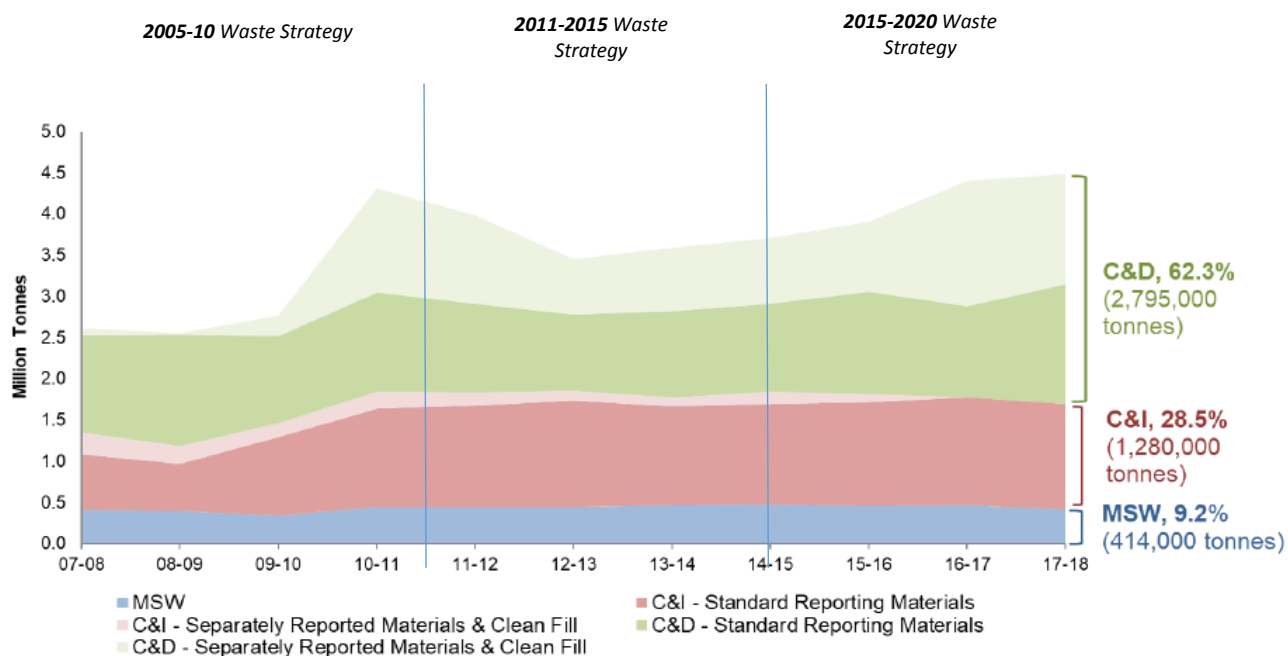


Figure 5 – Contribution to resource recovery in SA by source sector for 2017-18 and trend since 2007-08

How does South Australia compare to other Australian jurisdictions?

Compared to other Australian states and territories⁵, in 2017-18 (Rawtec, 2019), South Australia had the highest:

- reported diversion at 83.6%
- per capita resource recovery at 2,585 kilograms a year⁶
- per capita resource recovery for standard reporting material only, at 1,810 kilograms a year.

South Australia reported the lowest per capita landfill disposal rate at 507 kg a year but also the highest waste generation⁷ in Australia at 3,092 kg a year.

⁵ Comparisons with other states should be interpreted with caution: the data is from different years and there are different methods for reporting the results in different states.

⁶ Not all recycling data could be obtained for 2017-18. Furthermore, not all Australian states and territories collect and report this data in conformance with the reporting guidelines provided by Department of Environment and Energy, 2015. Estimated waste generation, recycling and landfill disposal were based on most current and best available data for each state/territory.

⁷ Waste generation is the total volume of all waste recovered through resource recovery and also disposed to landfill in the state.

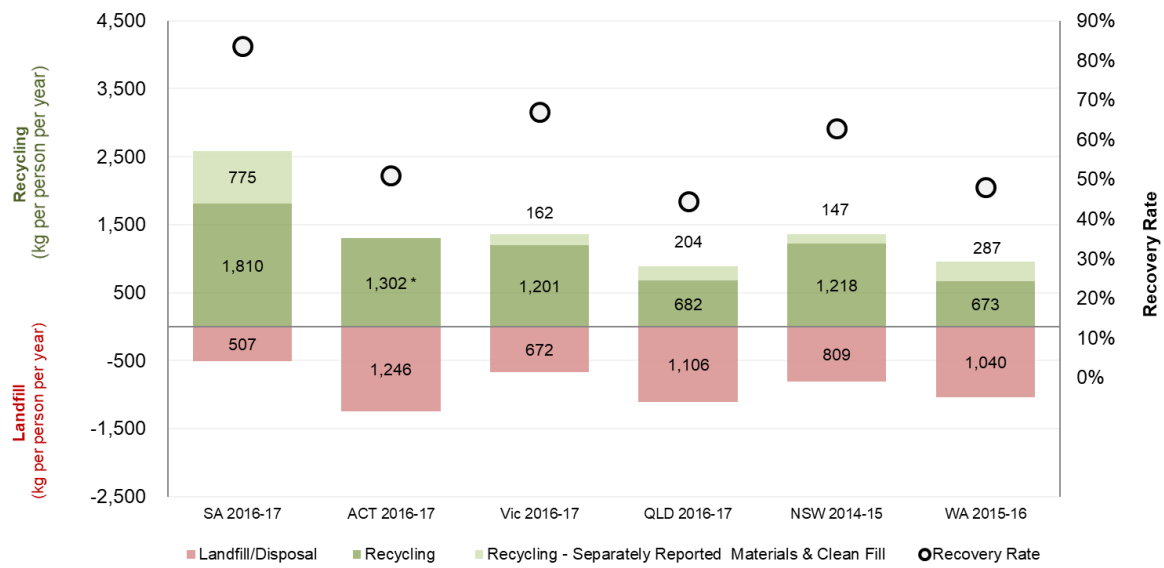


Figure 5 – Comparison of reported per capita (kg/person/year) resource recovery and landfill disposal and recovery (%) by state or territory.⁸

⁸ These figures are based on the latest currently available data. The per capita data for resource recovery is differentiated according to Standard Reporting Materials and Separately Reported Materials and Clean Fill scopes in line with the national reporting guidelines provided by the Department Environment and Energy (2015). Note: Reported recovery for ACT does not show a breakdown between Standard Reporting Materials and Separately Reported Materials & Clean Fill, and thus, these quantities are aggregated in the recycling category of reported per capita data.

Municipal solid waste and kerbside performance

South Australian councils provide kerbside waste and recycling services to residential households and some small businesses and organisations. Green Industries SA understands that councils providing fortnightly collection of green organics and food organics to all residents (as well as fortnightly recycling and weekly residual waste collection) can achieve a 60% diversion rate. However, this does not include MSW quantities arising from hard waste services, street sweepings, waste collected at drop-off facilities, and council-operated commercial services where opportunities for diversion of materials also arise. Further increases in the recovery of glass, paper and plastics are possible.

This section provides a snapshot on the performance of household kerbside bin systems, including:

- overall kerbside recovery performance
- analysis of recovery rates for three-bin vs two-bin systems
- metropolitan Adelaide kerbside recovery long-term trends
- food waste diversion.

Overall kerbside recovery

In 2016-17, residents in the metropolitan area generated 530,300 tonnes of kerbside materials. Overall, metropolitan Adelaide achieved a three-bin recovery rate of 49.9%.

Table 3 – Overall volumes collected at kerbside in South Australia, 2016-17

Collection	2015-16	2016-17	% change
Residual waste	263,700	265,500	1
Organic	134,900	155,700	13%
Recyclables	110,500	109,100	-1
Total metropolitan materials	509,000	530,300	4
Recovery rate	48.2%	49.9%	1.7

Three-bin and two-bin systems

Since 2005, successive South Australian waste strategies have stated that a three-bin system (comprising recycling, organics and landfill bins) is a higher-performing system for diverting material than a two-bin system (typically comprising a recycling bin and a landfill bin). The three-bin system has recently been enhanced with food-waste diversion. Green Industries SA has assessed the assumption that the three-bin system provides further opportunities to recover material by examining the recovery rate as a performance indicator for the various existing bin systems in place in metropolitan Adelaide.

Table 4 – Monthly kerbside-bin recovery rates by metropolitan Adelaide sub-regions, 2017-18

Metropolitan Adelaide sub-region	Population	Households	Total materials (tonnes)	Recovery rate %*	
				Three-bins	Two-bins
Central eastern	265,085	114,925	106,996	54	32
Northern	358,835	141,861	141,603	46	27
Southern	328,783	138,114	136,876	49	28
Western	337,347	149,596	144,859	53	30
	1,290,050	544,496	530,300	50	29

* Figures have been rounded.

Metropolitan Adelaide kerbside recovery long-term trends

The metropolitan Adelaide long term trends in kerbside recovery are presented in Table 5 below.

Over the 14 years to 2016-17, major changes include:

- a 17% (92,600 tonne) increase in total metropolitan kerbside waste
- a 13% (33,800 tonne) fall in the quantity of landfill
- a 57% (89,500 tonne) increase in organics diversion
- a 34% (36,900 tonne) increase in recyclables recovered.

The metropolitan recovery rate increased from 32% in 2003-04 to 50% in 2016-17, likely attributable to the roll-out of three bin systems in councils from 2004. The kerbside recycling rate has stabilised in the last three years.

Table 5 – Metropolitan Adelaide’s kerbside recovery rates

Financial Year	Metropolitan %*	Waste Strategy period	Key activities contributing to kerbside recovery
2003-04	32		Varied bin systems in place across councils state-wide.
2004-05	36	2005-2010 Waste Strategy	Kerbside bin three-bin systems roll-out in councils from 2004. Food waste pilots introduced in councils from 2009
2005-06	45		
2006-07	45		
2007-08	47		
2008-09	48		
2009-10	48		
2010-11	49	2011-2015 Waste Strategy	Continued roll-out of food waste: council uptake of Green Industries SA funding covering approximately 140,000 households in metropolitan council areas.
2011-12	48		
2012-13	49		
2013-14	49		
2014-15	48	2015-2020 Waste Strategy	Minimal uptake of incentives for food-waste roll-out by councils: approximately 24,000 additional households in metropolitan council areas.
2015-16	48		
2016-17	50		

* Figures have been rounded

Food waste diversion from households

Metropolitan Adelaide

Food waste is estimated at 3.3 kilograms per household, and comprises 19% of total household waste and 40% of residual waste after recyclables are removed, across metropolitan Adelaide (Rawtec, 2019). It is one of the largest components of collected household waste, impacting on associated landfill costs to councils.

Rollout of kerbside organics bins to all households in metropolitan Adelaide council areas is expected to be realised by 2020. Implementation in regional areas of food waste diversion systems is largely dependent on the processing infrastructure available in the region.

Support for councils to fund the roll-out of food caddies within council areas continues to be provided through Green Industries SA. This increases regional processing capacity and the acceptance of food waste streams from regional kerbside organics bins. In addition to diverting food waste, a kerbside green organics bin, combined with an internal collection point for organic material in the form of a kitchen caddy, diverts other non-food organic materials such as paper towel, tissues, serviettes and cut flowers from landfill.

Green Industries SA has explored the key factors contributing to the diversion of household food waste from landfill, including through a pilot program in 2009-10. The pilot program – the largest of its type in Australia at the time – involved more than 17,000 households in 10 South Australian councils (metropolitan and regional) and the diversion of food organics from the kerbside residual waste bin to the green organics bin, which was then collected for commercial composting. The pilot was evaluated through market research, quantitative kerbside audits and odour monitoring. It identified the most important factors contributing to the diversion of household food waste from landfill. The results demonstrated that the program increased diversion rates and had a high level of community acceptance.

The pilot informed the development of a State Government incentive scheme, which in 2019-20 operates as the Kerbside Performance Plus Food Waste Incentives program, to encourage local government's adoption of food waste systems.

Green Industries SA is aware that 19 metropolitan councils offer food waste systems in the form of organics bins combined with food waste caddies.

- In five councils they are area wide.
- Nine councils offer 'opt-in' food waste systems to interested households only, with some systems offered at cost to households.
- Four councils will offer 'opt-in' food waste systems from 2020 to interested households only, with some systems offered at cost to households.
- The Adelaide Hills Council offers food waste systems in parts of the council area where logistically practicable.

Figure 6 demonstrates that nearly all metropolitan Adelaide councils allow food waste to be placed in residents' kerbside organics bins. However, in spite of all metropolitan councils making progress in food waste diversion, data provided to Green Industries SA from the five councils that have implemented area-wide roll out of kitchen caddies indicates that only one in five households in metropolitan Adelaide has a kitchen caddy, for an estimated total of 101,000 households. (This estimate includes only those waste collection systems requested through councils).

Green Industries SA understands that councils with opt-in organics collections have recovery rates of up to 10 percentage points lower than those areas where area-wide roll out of kitchen caddies have been implemented.

A full rollout of food waste diversion systems across metropolitan Adelaide is expected to lift the recovery rate significantly and reduce the amount of materials presented in the kerbside general waste bin.

Consultation draft

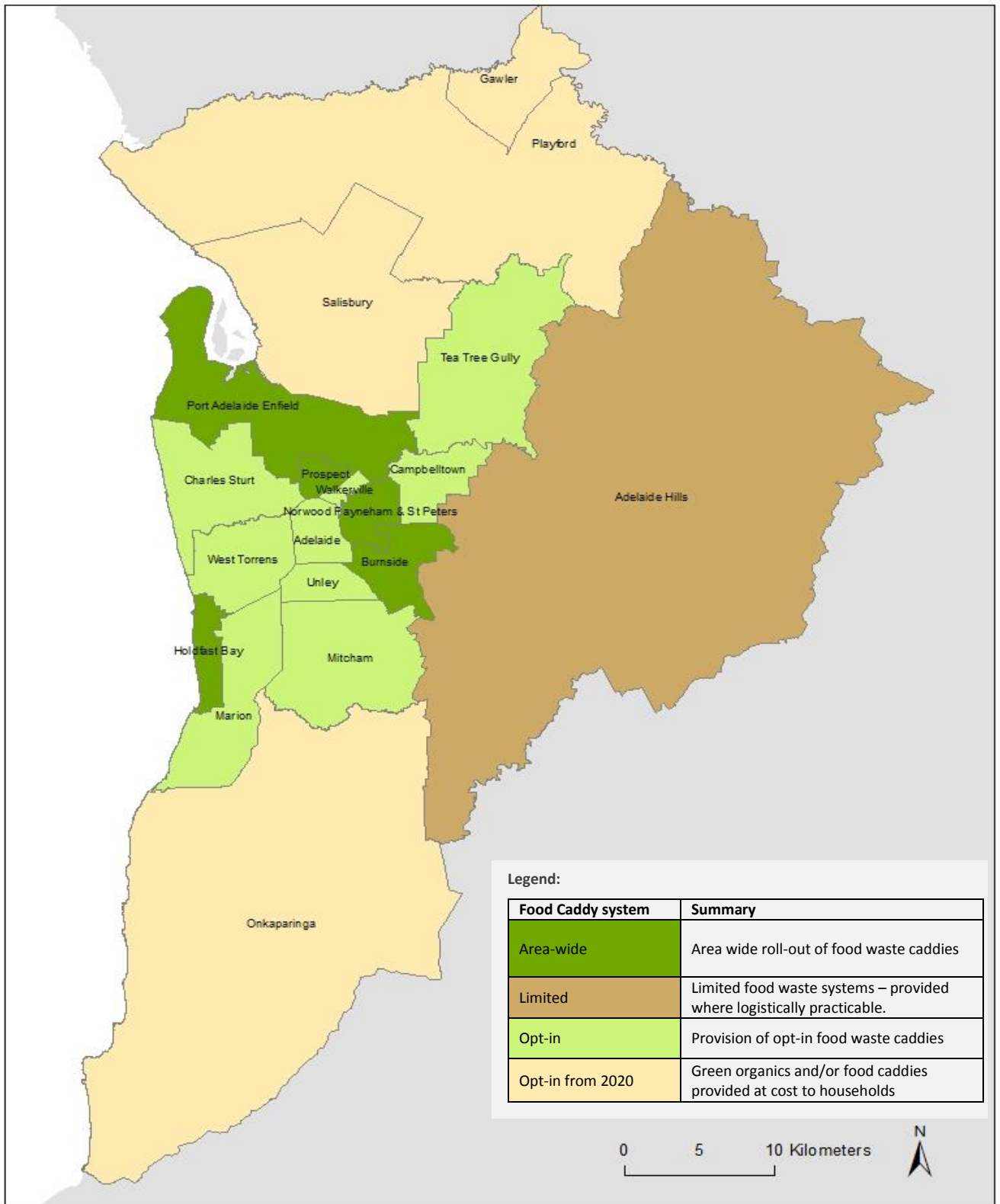


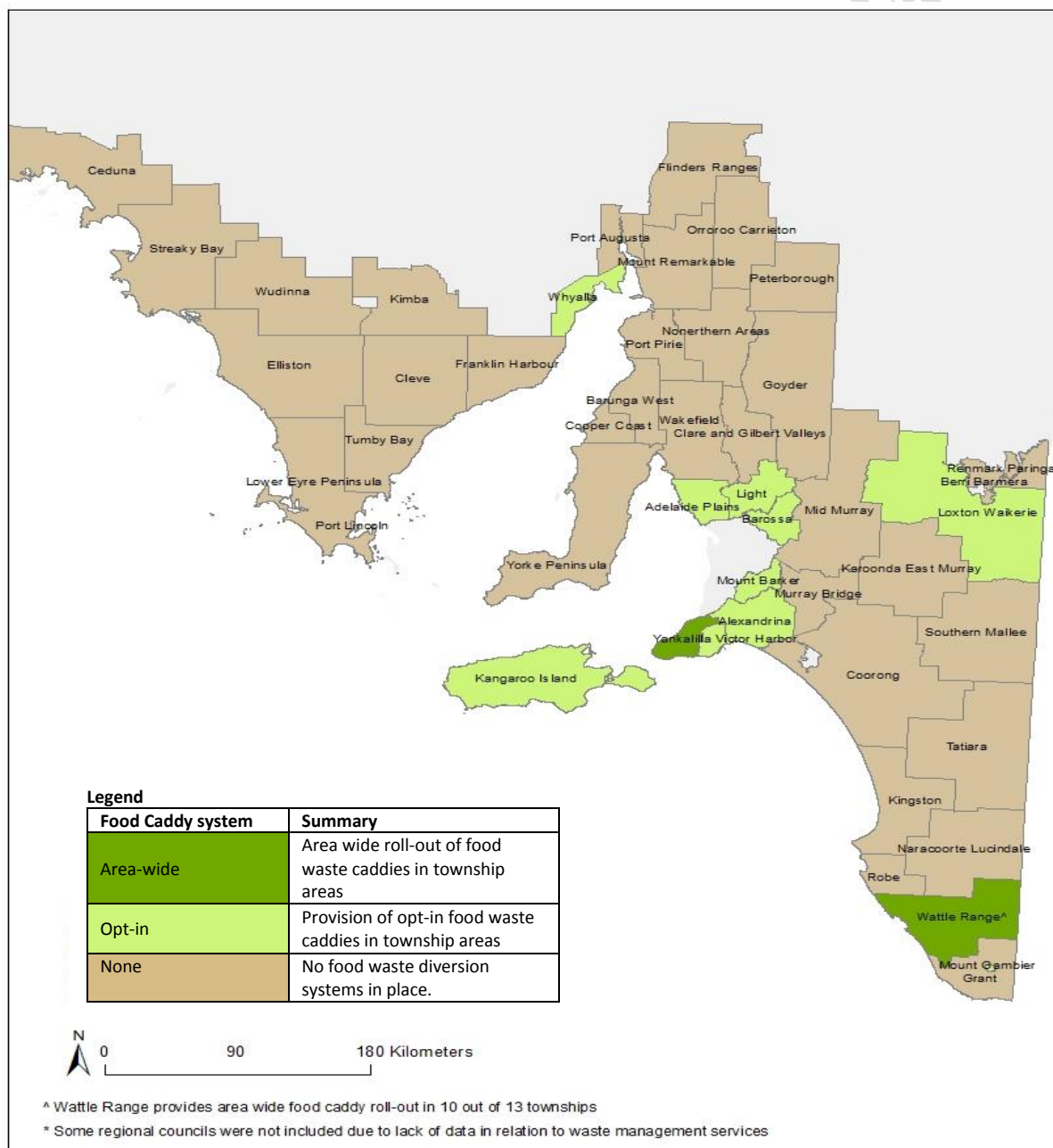
Figure 6. Metropolitan Adelaide Council food collection systems, 2018-19

Regional South Australia

While regional areas continue to face challenges in terms of location, distance and related transport costs, population base, community expectations, and the quantities that can be collected for recycling, it is understood that many regional councils have rolled-out three-bin household systems and some have adopted food waste collection systems.

Among the 49 regional councils:

- two offer area-wide food waste systems within townships
- 10 offer opt-in food waste systems within townships
- 37 do not offer any form of food waste collection.



*Not all regional councils are displayed due to lack of available data in relation to waste management services in those areas.

Figure 7 – Regional South Australia Council Food Waste Collection Systems, 2018-19

PART 2

*Draft 'South Australia's Waste Strategy
2020-2025: A vision for a circular
economy'*

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What will guide the 2020-2025 Waste Strategy?

International framework

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



Montreal Protocol



European Commission Circular Economy Framework



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Basel Convention



Framework and principles National framework

Australian Government

- National Waste Policy and Action Plan
- Extended producer responsibility schemes
- *Product Stewardship Act 2011*
- *National Food Waste Strategy*

State framework

Green Industries SA Act 2004

Guiding principles:

- Waste management hierarchy (refer figure 1)
- The circular economy (refer figure 2)
- Ecologically sustainable development (refer figure 3)
- Best practice methods and standards
- Policy development through open dialogue and consultation
- No new landfills servicing metropolitan Adelaide
- Source separation of waste

Environment Protection Act 1993

Objects of the Act:

- Ecologically sustainable development
- The management of waste
- Promoting resource recovery

- *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010*

Key features:

- Sustainable waste management objective
- Resource recovery processing requirements for most metropolitan Adelaide waste
- Landfill bans
- Illegal dumping offence

- *Beverage Container Act 1975*
- *Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008*

A framework for waste management

Key guiding principles for waste management in South Australia

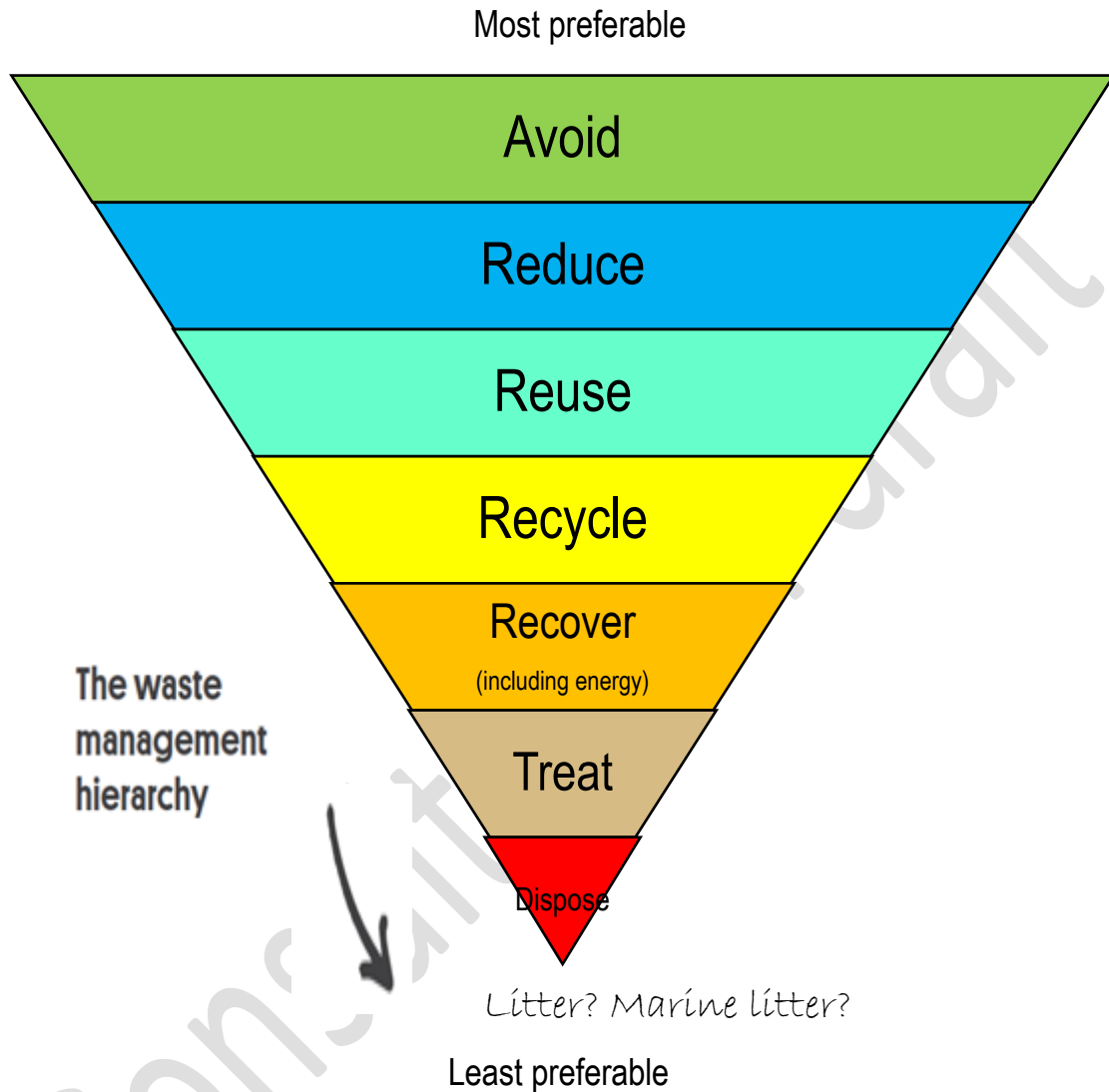
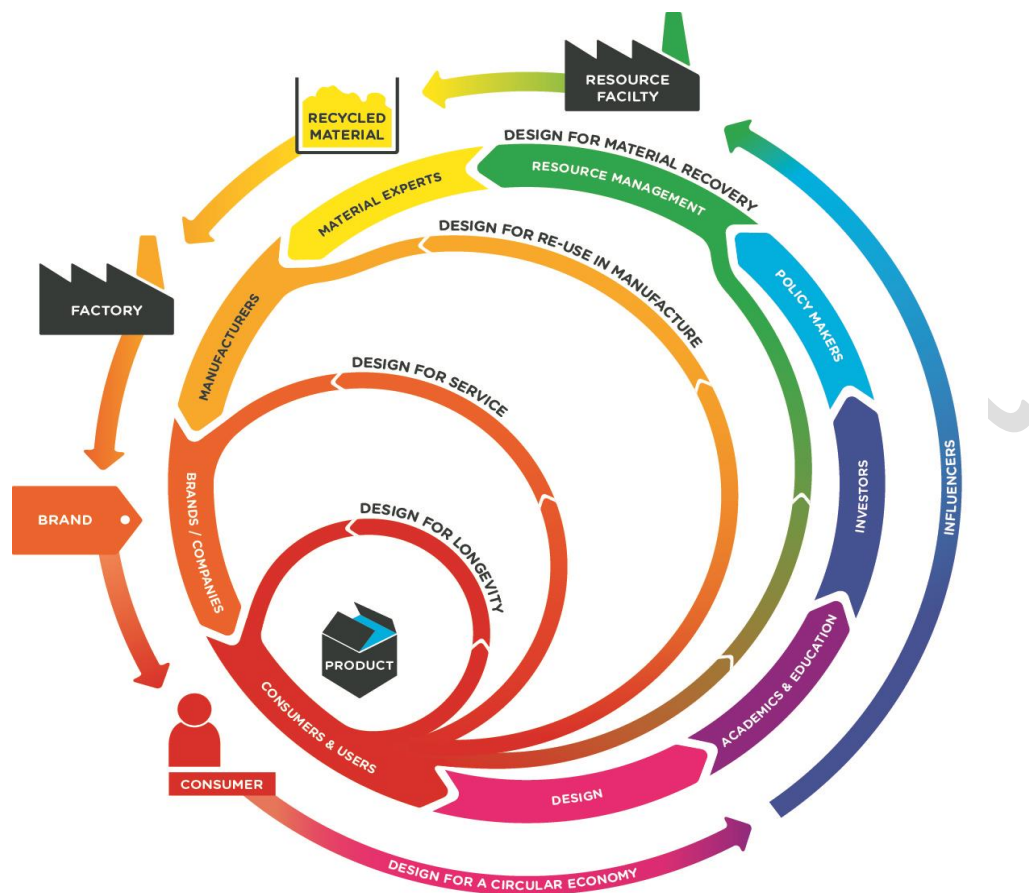


Figure 1. The waste management hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy is recognised internationally as an aspirational framework for sustainability. It implies a closed system where waste is ultimately dealt with, but it does not indicate how to manage 'leakage' from the system or the fugitive waste that may escape as litter or marine debris.

The possibility of leakage is recognised by policies and actions such as South Australia's direction on single-use plastics. The policy highlights that the hierarchy recognises litter and marine debris as being the least preferable options in waste management – that is, waste disposed of on land or into aquatic environments, whether deliberately or otherwise.

The circular economy



RSA Great Recovery: www.greatrecovery.org.uk/resources/four-design-models-for-circular-economy

Figure 2 – Circular economy systems

Ecologically sustainable development

Ecologically sustainable development means to:

- use, develop and protect the environment in ways that allow people and communities to provide for their health, safety, and economic, social and physical wellbeing
- sustain the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the needs of future generations
- safeguard the life-supporting capacity of air, water, land and ecosystem
- avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of activities on the environment
- give proper weight to long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social and equity considerations in deciding matters that relate to environmental protection, restoration and enhancement.

Figure 3 – Definition of ecologically sustainable development, adapted from South Australia's *Environment Protection Act 1993*

The global landscape

Exploring opportunities and addressing the challenges in managing resources and waste more sustainably require a holistic understanding of relevant issues of global concern. The draft Waste Strategy reflects the need to conserve resources and reduce pollution and carbon emissions while reducing poverty and maintaining human wellbeing within a supportive economy. Many nations are united in their efforts. Key opportunities and challenges facing waste management and the circular economy are summarised here.

Population growth

By 2050, world population will have reached 9.8 billion people.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017

Raw material demand

The demand for global material resources is estimated at 90 billion tonnes in 2017 and expected to more than double from 2015 to 2050.

IRP, 2017

Growing waste

Global waste is expected to grow by 70% on current levels by 2050: from 2.01 billion tonnes in 2016 to 3.4 billion tonnes by 2050.

Kaza, S. et al. 2018

Climate change

Greenhouse gases are at their highest point in 800,000 years, with levels increasing by nearly 80% since 1970.

Meinshausen, M. et al., 2017

Ageing population

The global population aged 60 or over is growing faster than all younger age groups.

United Nations, 2017

Significant disruptive events

International market pressures, natural disasters and global disruptions such as COVID-19 can cause significant environmental, social and economic impacts.

Growing unemployment and under-employment

The number of unemployed persons globally in 2017 is estimated to be just over 201 million – with an additional increase of 2.7 million expected in 2018.

International Labour Office, 2017

Food security

With world population rising, the world is facing about a 70% increase in food demands by 2050.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, 2017

Global infrastructure

Total global investment in required infrastructure is forecast to be \$94 trillion by 2040. A \$15 trillion gap has also been forecast in the investment required to meet the world's needs.

Global Infrastructure Hub, 2018

Emerging technologies

Emerging technologies evaluated by experts as having the ability to disrupt and alter the way we operate our daily lives include bioplastics for a circular economy, social robots, smart fertilisers to reduce environmental contamination, advanced food tracking and packaging, collaborative telepresence, and utility-scale storage of renewable energy.

World Economic Forum, 2019

Waste Strategy Objective

The objective of South Australia's waste strategy is to outline actions that can contribute to the development of a circular economy – that is, an economy that realises the best or full value from products and materials produced, consumed and recovered in South Australia through:

- a clearly articulated policy and legislative framework that gives a solid platform for investment decisions and a stable and efficient market
- supporting innovation and commercialisation
- education, advocacy and awareness to support behaviour change in the way waste and resources are managed
- applying the waste management hierarchy consistently with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

These objectives highlight that if we act in response to the global challenges facing waste management, we can:

- increase market confidence for investments in the circular economy, resource recovery and waste management
- encourage local innovation and investment, boost certainty and build resilient businesses
- increase South Australia's use of secondary materials and reduce the demand on raw material
- improve material efficiency and utility
- reduce greenhouse gases
- encourage job creation
- foster an environment where the South Australian community, businesses and institutions can thrive while reducing their impact on the environment
- maintain South Australia's leading position in waste management and resource recovery.

Targets for 2020-2025

A target of **zero avoidable waste to landfill by 2030** is proposed to guide action during and beyond the lifespan of the 2020-2025 Strategy.

This target aims to stimulate action towards a circular economy. In meeting this target, principles and requirements of the *Green Industries SA Act 2004*, the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and its subordinate legislation, including the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 should be upheld, including:

- The **waste management hierarchy**, ensuring that materials are separated as close as possible to their point of generation and safely used for their highest order purpose. Some materials, including asbestos, certain toxic and quarantine waste, once generated, should be removed from circulation as soon as possible, noting that some of these wastes may be suitable for processes that are higher than landfill on the waste management hierarchy, such as energy from waste.
- Ensuring that principles of **ecologically sustainable development** and avoiding environmental harm are upheld as new mechanisms for design, use and recovery are promoted and pursued.
- Ensuring that the use of **waste-derived materials** is beneficial and genuine, not posing a risk of environmental harm or undermining resource recovery markets.

Targets for South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 are proposed, as are quantitative targets for municipal solid waste (MSW), commercial and industrial (C&I), construction and demolition (C&D) waste streams, and per waste capita reduction. Broader quantitative key actions essential to achieving these targets are also defined.

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 proposed targets

Target: Zero waste to landfill by 2030⁹

Targets				
METROPOLITAN				NON-METROPOLITAN
Targets by sector			Overall 2025 target	
Municipal solid waste (MSW)			75% diversion	Maximise diversion to the extent practically and economically achievable
Year	Household bin systems¹⁰	All MSW waste¹¹		
2020	55% *minimum diversion target*	60%		
2022	60%	65%		
2025	70%	75%		
Commercial and industrial (C&I)			90% diversion	Maximise diversion to the extent practically and economically achievable
Year	Diversion			
2020	80%			
2022	85%			
2025	90%			
Construction and demolition (C&D)			95% diversion	Maximise diversion to the extent practically and economically achievable
Year	Diversion			
2020	90%			
2022	90%			
2025	95%			
Per capita waste generation			5% reduction	From 2020 baseline

⁹ Zero avoidable waste to landfill equates to the diversion of all waste from landfill where it is technologically, environmentally and economically practicable to do so. 'Unavoidable' waste therefore refers to wastes for which no other current treatment is available including (but not limited to) asbestos, toxic and quarantine waste.

¹⁰ Diversion only from MSW household bin systems.

¹¹ Quantities arising from total MSW waste comprising household bin systems, hard waste services, street sweepings, council-operated parks and gardens, public place locations, waste collected at drop-off facilities, and council-operated commercial services.

Broader quantitative actions to achieve proposed targets

Municipal solid waste

(MSW)

Key actions supporting 75% diversion by 2025

Household bin systems

- Increasing the recovery of recyclables in the yellow bin.
- Increasing the recovery of organics and food waste in the green bin and processed in accordance with Australian Standard *Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches – 4454*.
- Provide minimum kerbside bin-based collection services to all households in metropolitan Adelaide:
 - Organics, including food waste collections, at least fortnightly
 - Recycling, at least fortnightly.
- All kerbside bins to be compliant with Australian Standard *AS 4123.5-2008 Mobile waste containers* as soon as practicable before 2030.

Food waste

- Implement [South Australia's Food Waste Strategy](#).

Hard waste collection

- Implement best-practice hard waste collection and treatment to maximise material recovery.

Community engagement

- Reduced contamination in kerbside collected bins.
- Household source separated material placed in the right bins.
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of the *Which Bin?* and other householder education campaigns.

Plastics and packaging

- 100% of packaging in South Australia is recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025, in support of Australian Government commitment to Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation target.

Product stewardship

- South Australia to support effective product stewardship schemes.

Further [priority actions](#) for MSW are detailed at page 66.

Commercial and industrial

(C&I)

Key actions supporting 90% diversion by 2025

Procurement

- Increase procurement of secondary materials and recycled content products.
- Increase local remanufacturing.
- Implement standards for recycled content products.

Product stewardship

- South Australia to support effective product stewardship schemes.

Food waste

- Implement [South Australia's Food Waste Strategy](#).

Plastics and packaging

- 100% of packaging in South Australia is recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025, in support of Australian Government commitment to Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation target.

Further [priority actions](#) for C&I are detailed at page 70.

Construction and demolition

(C&D)

Key actions supporting 95% diversion by 2025

Procurement

- Increase procurement of secondary materials and recycled content products.
- Increase local remanufacturing.
- Implement further standards for recycled content products.

Product stewardship

- South Australia to support effective product stewardship schemes.

Waste levy

- Continued application of the levy to remain for construction and demolition materials.

Further [priority actions](#) for C&D are detailed at page 72.

Partnerships

To achieve the Strategy’s objective, targets and priorities for action will require commitment, focus and appropriate resourcing from all sectors. The Strategy’s responsibility for implementation will be shared across governments, business, industry and the community. These responsibilities are defined in Figure 3. The Strategy has whole-of-government endorsement and strong alignment to other government activities including the South Australian Government’s goals and agenda for economic development, trade and investment, emergency services (supporting disaster waste management), health, climate change, environment protection and regulation, procurement, planning and development, and developing the food, wine and agriculture sectors.

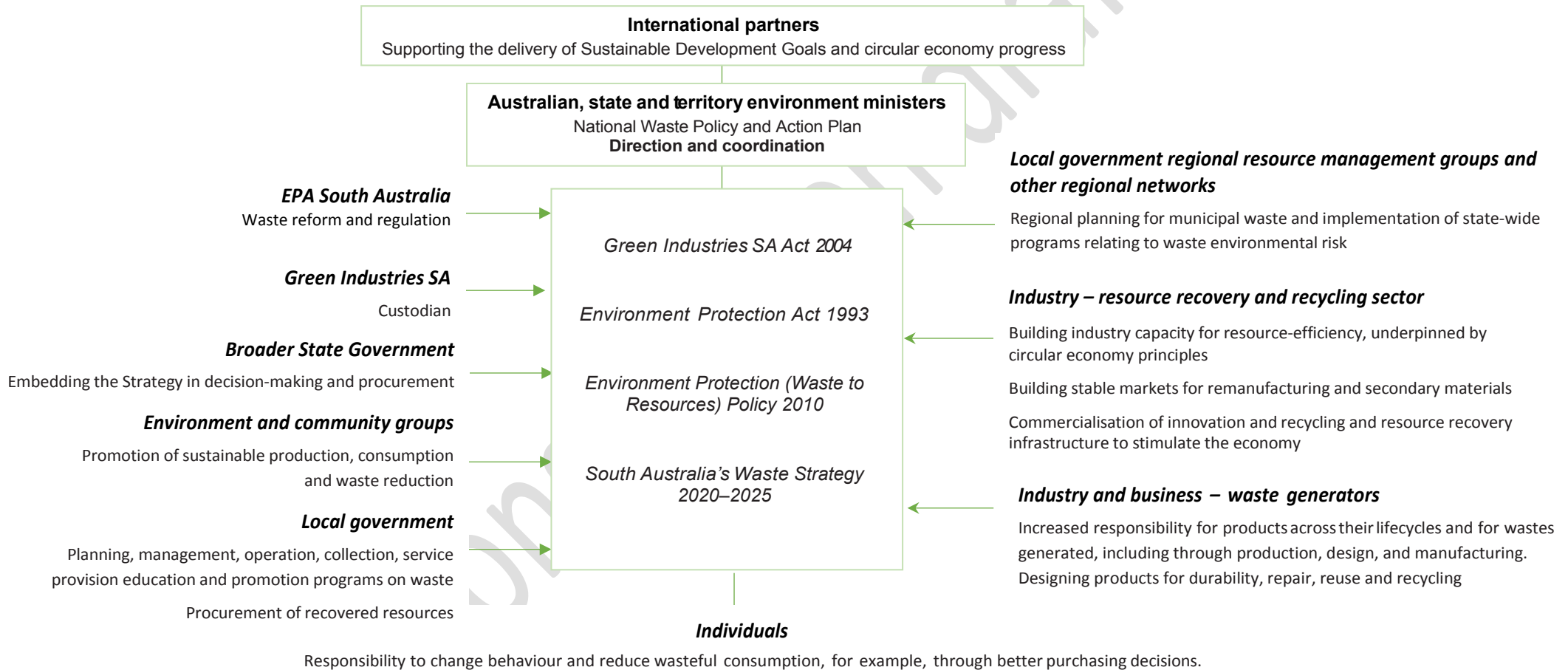


Figure 3 – Roles and relationships in delivering South Australia’s waste strategy

Evaluation and reporting

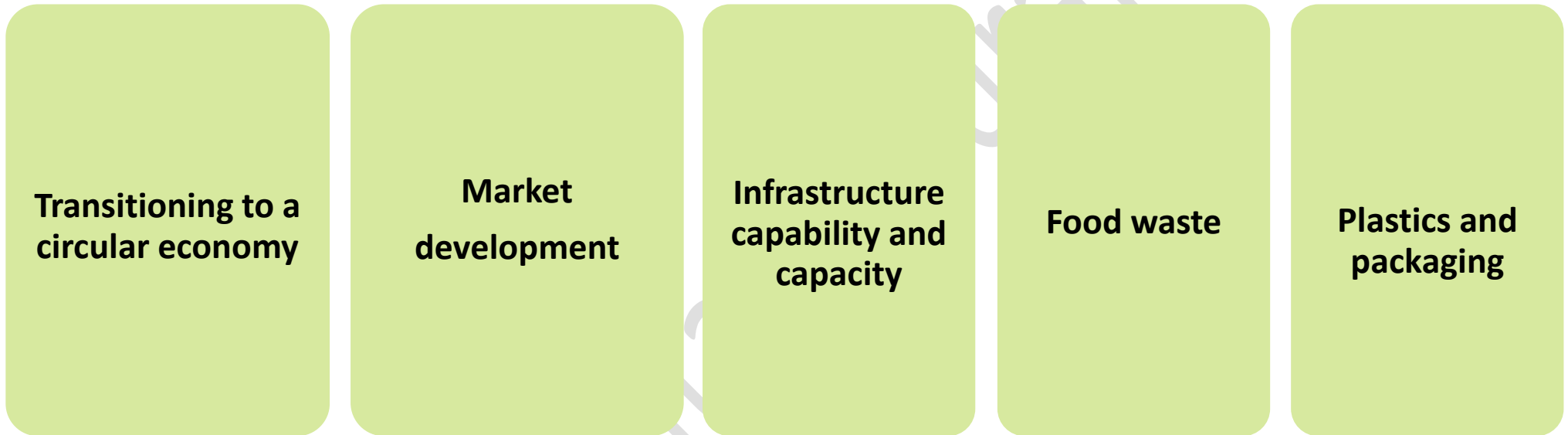
Evaluation and reporting is important in building knowledge about resource recovery, waste and the circular economy, and to assess the effectiveness of projects and programs. It is important to understand economic and environmental costs and benefits, infrastructure needs, future waste streams for attention and areas needing regulatory underpinning.

Important areas of focus in evaluating programs and initiatives over the course of this Waste Strategy will include:

- developing a monitoring framework to measure the state's progress towards a circular economy
- measuring recycling activity and material flows
- measuring demand on raw materials
- increasing transparency in reporting of materials and mass flows from industry, to enable evidence-based targets relating to specific materials
- collecting and analysing litter data
- capturing, reporting and sharing industry and business experiences
- monitoring community attitudes and behaviours
- monitoring infrastructure and identifying gaps
- informing policy and design of projects with feedback
- monitoring industry investment
- measuring greenhouse gas emission, carbon, water, materials intensity and other outcomes
- investigating new and emerging opportunities to improve and reform South Australia's environmental performance in relation to waste management and the circular economy.

Priorities for action

Areas with the potential for greatest impact



1. Transitioning to a circular economy

A transition to the circular economy is a priority guiding focus for 'South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025'.

The *Green Industries SA Act 2004* includes the concept of circular economy as a guiding principle for an economic model that contemplates the production of goods and services:

- by a reduced reliance on virgin materials
- on the basis of continuously functioning utility and an extended lifecycle
- in a manner that eliminates, as far as is reasonably practicable, waste or pollution, or harm to the environment.

'Circular economy' is a generic term for an industrial economy that is producing no waste and pollution, by design or intention. It refers to the better use of materials within the economy and involves more remanufacturing, repair and reprocessing than the linear 'make, use, dispose' mode of traditional economies.

As the Ellen MacArthur Foundation points out (2015), the existing economic model: *'...gives rise to chronically high levels of waste and creates dependence between economic development and inputs of new virgin materials. In a world of finite resources, this model cannot work in the long run, and there are indications that it is reaching its limits.'*

A truly circular economy is driven by renewable flows, rather than finite stocks. Better processes and product design help capture the full benefit of resources, and less materials and energy are used to manufacture the goods and services. Goods

should be designed to last longer and be easily repaired, upgraded or used differently.

During the term of the 2020-2025 waste strategy, South Australia's work towards a circular economy will build upon current policy initiatives and activities designed to reduce waste, improve material and energy efficiency, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

South Australia's work to transition to a circular economy will support the National Waste Policy and Action Plan circular economy principles:

1. *Avoid waste:*
 - *Prioritise waste avoidance, encourage efficient use, reuse and repair.*
 - *Design products so waste is minimised, they are made to last and we can more easily recover materials.*
2. *Improve resource recovery:*
 - *Improve material collection systems and processes for recycling.*
 - *Improve the quality of recycled material we produce.*
3. *Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products.*
4. *Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy.*
5. *Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions.*

Commodity pricing and markets

A key challenge facing waste management, resource recovery and green industry sectors in South Australia, Australia and globally is in their

vulnerability to sharp drops in commodity prices, demand for resource types, and available finance. While South Australia’s resource recovery industry is well established, with around 86% of all recovered material reprocessed locally and about 7% exported overseas (Rawtec, 2019), global restrictive measures that affect the trading of recycled commodities can impact the viability of South Australian recycling businesses that depend on those markets. Ultimately, a circular economy offers the opportunity to gain additional value from products and materials but also helps mitigate exposure to material price volatility and material supply (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2015).

It has been found that in many developed countries, a reduction in the volume of waste

generated is an indication of a development towards less material-intensive production and consumption patterns, particularly as the economy moves from a heavy industry base to a more service base.

Per capita waste generation

To truly reflect the personal impact that South Australians can make in reducing their waste impact and shifting focus towards a circular economy, the Waste Strategy includes a waste generation reduction target of 5% per capita by 2025. This will require continued efforts to decouple the generation of waste from economic activity, as is the key focus globally in seeking a transition to a circular economy.

Transitioning to a circular economy	
What happens if we don't take action?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are finite and in some cases declining amounts of the raw materials upon which economic development has depended. New methods and sources will be needed for future development. • The resource recovery industry is vulnerable to sharp drops in commodity prices, demand for resource types and available finance. 	
What is possible through action?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ An opportunity for South Australia to build on achievements in reducing waste, improving material and energy efficiency, and driving growth in the waste and resource recovery sectors of its economy. ✓ Support for the National Waste Policy and Action Plan and its principles relating to the circular economy. ✓ A resilient South Australian economy that produces little waste and pollution by design or intention. ✓ By 2030, as many as 25,700 jobs created in a circular economy (Green Industries SA. 2017b). ✓ Potential reduction in the state’s greenhouse gas emissions of 27%, or 7.7 million tonnes in CO2 equivalent. ✓ Innovation and commercialisation of new technologies that can facilitate a shift to circular economy business models. 	

Priority actions

Avoid waste:

- ✓ Encourage businesses and start-ups to adopt business models that support a transition to the circular economy, for example in sharing, hire and leasing, products service systems, and incentivised return asset management.
- ✓ Promote design of products and components to increase reparability, durability, upgradability and recyclability.
- ✓ Support reuse and repair.
- ✓ Advocate for product labelling standards to enable better dismantling, reuse and recycling of products and information relating to recycled content.

Improve resource recovery:

- ✓ Invest in infrastructure that supports circular economy flows, either as:
 - organic material, designed to re-enter and regenerate the environment safely (such as compost)
 - materials (such as metals, paper and plastic) that are designed to circulate for as long as possible through repair, reuse and, as a last resort, recycling, without entering the environment for disposal.

Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products.

- ✓ Promote manufacturing of products and components that replace virgin materials with sustainably produced materials.

Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy.

- ✓ Advocate for extended producer responsibility schemes that deliver recycling outcomes and achieve higher outcomes on the waste hierarchy (such as through better product design).

Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions.

- ✓ Encourage research and development, commercialisation and innovation in new technologies, including big data analytics, social media, trace and return systems, 3D printing and modular design technologies.
- ✓ Identify key sectors, materials and regions to benefit from the circular economy and seek to support practical consideration and actions.
- ✓ Support knowledge management and metrics for circular economy activities.

“South Australia’s work towards a circular economy will build upon current policy initiatives and activities designed to reduce waste, improve material and energy efficiency, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions.”

2. Market development

Increased domestic demand for local recyclable materials and recycled-content products can play a vital role in attracting investment in local remanufacturing and supporting longer-term structural adjustment of the waste sector to a circular economy business model.

The success of this Waste Strategy requires an increase in the quality and market demand for recyclable materials and recycled content products. This is especially vital as the impacts of global and national policy focuses attention on creating market opportunities for new, sustainable products made from recycled materials.

Nationally, Environment Ministers have agreed on a number of actions to reduce waste generation, improve recyclability of waste, and increase domestic recycling capacity and demand for recycled products. The Council of Australian Government, for example, has committed to banning the export of recyclable material including waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres (Council of Australian Government, 2019).

South Australia should expand market-related activities for existing recycled-content products,

improve the quality and supply of waste feedstock used in manufacturing recycled-content products, and improve market confidence in the recycled materials and recycled-content products. This will generate confidence in and demand for quality recycled products.

Sustainable procurement

A nationally consistent standardised methodology for requiring supply agreements to incorporate recycled content products will increase the market for recycled products.

This aligns with the intention of the National Waste Policy to advocate for increased use of recycled materials in the goods that government and industry buy, such as paper, road materials and construction materials, and to collaborate on creating new markets for recycled materials¹².

Longer-term measures can be managed through a staged approach, for example, selected materials to be implemented first in such as use of glass fine in civil construction applications or sector-based circular economy policy and case studies.

Market development

What happens if we don't take action?

- Poor demand and local market development for recycled content products.
- Sustainable products prevented from accessing or building markets.
- Lost opportunities to drive innovation and market development in products.

¹² Seventh meeting of Environment Ministers, Agreed Statement – 27 April 2018, Melbourne

- Continued demand on raw materials with a higher environmental footprint, contributing to higher greenhouse gas emissions, water and energy use; greater impacts to agriculture and deforestation; and increased waste production.
- An uneven playing field for market development of sustainable products.

What is possible through action?

- ✓ Boosts to local market demand and local employment.
- ✓ Reduced demand on raw materials.
- ✓ Increased demand for recycled products.
- ✓ Increased diversion from landfill.
- ✓ ‘Closing the loop’ on products entering the recycling stream by generating demand for recycled products.
- ✓ Increased environmental benefits.
- ✓ Potential lifecycle benefits (value for money) compared to using virgin materials.
- ✓ South Australia continues to perform as, and is perceived as, a leader in circular economy activity.
- ✓ Development of new markets and contribution to the resilience and stability of existing markets.

Priority actions

- Investigate barriers for sustainable procurement (in state and local governments and industry) and identify measures to overcome these, including through legislation and policy.
- Identify and recommend priority recovered materials and recycled-content products to be mandated for use in the government and industry procurement system, in the short and medium term.
- Develop successful procurement case studies demonstrating benefits of using recycled-content products to government and industry.
- Identify relevant training needs for procurement practitioners and developing tools for capacity building in sustainable procurement.
- Collaborate in and advocate for nationally consistent standards and/or frameworks for the requirement of recycled-content products in government procurement.
- Support the development of accredited testing for product standards and performance to increase confidence in the quality of remanufactured products.
- Develop government fit-out requirements to support increased resource recovery and material reuse and repurpose.
- Ensure a robust regulatory environment that supports local market development for remanufactured products.
- Include recycled content measures in government infrastructure projects.
- Develop monitoring and reporting mechanisms for sustainable procurement.

“Increased domestic demand for local recyclable materials and recycled-content products can play a vital role in attracting investment in local remanufacturing and supporting longer-term structural adjustment of the waste sector to a circular economy business model domestically.”

3. Infrastructure capability and capacity

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-20 includes a long-term strategic objective of increasing and maintaining the capacity of South Australia's recycling systems and reprocessing infrastructure. South Australia has established integrated waste management infrastructure throughout the state, with the State Government generating much of this infrastructure through support programs and co-investment. Waste and resource recovery infrastructure planning and investment will play critical roles in supporting future industry development and economic growth.

In February 2018, following stakeholder consultation, Green Industries SA released its 'Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan'. The plan projects investment needs for waste management and resource recovery

infrastructure over the next 10-30 years. It models scenarios for waste flow projections, corresponding infrastructure needs and economic impact assessments under:

- moderate additional diversion – slightly more than business as usual) over a 10-year period
- high additional diversion – aspirational goal of zero waste across metropolitan Adelaide and high diversion rates in regional areas) over a 30-year period.

Green Industries SA's Infrastructure Grants Program helps private sector, local government and not-for-profit organisations to invest in infrastructure and find innovative approaches to increasing the resource recovery and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Infrastructure capability and capacity
<p>What happens if we don't take action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on volatile overseas markets for recovered recyclables. • Missed opportunities for local resource recovery capacity and to stimulate economic activity and job creation. • Infrastructure capability does not meet waste generation requirements. • Illegal activity and stockpiling of materials.
<p>What is possible through action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support for South Australian industry development and economic growth. ✓ South Australia's world-class recycling performance is maintained. ✓ Transition to a more resource efficient, circular economy. ✓ Continued resource recovery infrastructure investment avoid landfill costs; reduce the use of virgin materials, energy and water; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and boost economic development. ✓ Help for the South Australian recycling industry and local government to respond to global policy changes affecting the markets for recyclable materials.

- ✓ Support for the processing of materials banned from landfill under the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010*.
- ✓ Prioritising local processing of materials.
- ✓ South Australia becomes a waste management training destination for Australian and overseas professionals (such as in behaviour change, systems design and deployment, and alternative technology policy).

Priority actions

- Encourage innovation by tackling new waste streams and assisting improvements to efficiency and targeting new market segments.
- Continue investment in resource recovery infrastructure.
- Improve knowledge and awareness of resource recovery infrastructure as being essential infrastructure for the functioning of society and the economy.
- Improve knowledge and opportunities in relation to the potential return on investment in the resource recovery sector.
- Support soft infrastructure investment in workforce planning, training and talent retention in the resource recovery industry.
- Set best practice standards for recovered resources and ensure regulatory compliance in the sector.
- Ensure planning and investment in waste and resource recovery infrastructure to provide adequate waste management resilience and continuity in response to [disaster and other significant disruptive events](#).

“Waste and resource recovery infrastructure planning and investment will play critical roles in supporting future industry development and economic growth.”

4. Food waste

The volume and value of wasted food present opportunities to further divert food waste from landfill and minimise losses throughout the food value chain.

A number of initiatives in South Australia currently contribute to food waste reduction and diversion from landfill, including:

- the application of the solid waste levy for all waste (including food waste) disposed to landfill
- dedicated facilities and infrastructure to process food waste into compost and other soil improvement products
- provision of kerbside food waste diversion incentives to councils
- segregated commercial food waste collection services available across metropolitan Adelaide
- anaerobic digestion for energy recovery and subsequent composting
- support for food recovery organisations such as Foodbank and Oz Harvest to divert fresh and non-perishable surplus food to charities.

Nationally, the Australian Government's National Food Waste Strategy requires each Australian state and territory to achieve a 50% reduction in

food waste by 2030. This aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12.3: *'By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses'*.

In addition to diverting food waste from households, action will be required in the agricultural and commercial and industrial sectors to reduce food waste. Over-production, food spoilage (for example, due to logistical, storage or marketing and commercialisation factors), and wastage at point of sale all contribute to the problem. Collection systems, education, and possible legislative measures to reduce the amount of food waste disposed to landfill should be explored. In Massachusetts, a ban on the disposal of food waste is having significant effects on the amount of food waste diverted from landfill (Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 2018).

A Fight Food Waste Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) has been established to examine how to reduce food waste throughout the supply chain, transform unavoidable waste into innovative high-value co-products, and engage with industry and consumers to change behaviours.

Food waste

What happens if we don't take action?

- Food waste continues to create significant greenhouse gas emissions, both at the end of its lifecycle when it produces methane if disposed to landfill and through lost embodied resources.
- Internationally, it is estimated that one-third of all food is wasted between production and disposal.
- Energy, water, money and resources used to produce, process and transport the food continue to be lost in avoidable food waste.
- Costs to consumers: estimated food waste costs the Australian economy \$20 billion annually (Australian Government, 2017).
- Opportunities to reduce food insecurity are lost.
- Continued over-production, food spoilage (for example, due to logistical, storage or marketing and commercialisation factors), and wastage at point of sale.

What is possible through action?

- ✓ Preventing organic material from going to landfill will preserve organic carbon and nutrients for more valuable uses in land management and food production.
- ✓ Diverting food waste to composting helps soil fertility and replenishes soil carbon and nutrient stocks, while mitigating climate change.
- ✓ Greenhouse gas savings and environmental benefits resulting from composting, including:
 - less energy needed for irrigation, due to improved water storage and water use efficiency
 - reduced demand for biocides (chemical substances including insecticides, disinfectants and pesticides used to control organisms that are harmful to health) will result in reduced greenhouse gas emissions associated with biocide production, due to improved soil and plant health
 - reduced diesel use for soil cultivation due to improved tillage
 - increased carbon sequestration from higher biomass production, due to improved soil productivity
 - reduced nitrogen loss that cause secondary nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions, due to lower nitrogen surplus and leaching
 - reduced erosion that causes loss of nutrients and organic matter and results in secondary N₂O emission and those associated with replacing lost nutrients
 - less food insecurity and demand on natural resources.
- ✓ Social benefits, including support for welfare agencies.

Priority actions

Kerbside food waste diversion systems

- Provide continued financial support for roll out of area-wide, high-performing food waste collection systems.
- Pilot and evaluate models of alternative bin and collection systems for high-density dwellings where little or no garden waste is generated.

- Develop legislation to harmonise the three-bin system across all metropolitan councils and include fortnightly collection of co-mingled recyclables and fortnightly collection of organics, including food waste, as minimum services to all households.
- Work with councils to pilot more frequent collection of household organics bins.
- Research the effectiveness of kitchen caddy systems to support organic recycling.
- Require new or significant high-density developments to allocate sufficient area to store and access three-bin segregated waste and recycling services and/or vacuum technologies provided by council or private contractors.

Behaviour change

- Work with government and industry partners to research interventions that change behaviours to promote waste avoidance.
- Introduce a state-wide campaign to promote the three-bin system, including use of the green organics bin for food waste and home composting systems.
- Encourage home-based approaches for diverting food waste, including home composting, worm farms and feeding to poultry.
- Develop education and awareness tools for South Australian householders that support food waste prevention and recycling at home.

Precinct collections

- Develop and trial procurement of precinct organics collections from business premises within significant food retail areas.
- Evaluate precinct collection trials and broader application of the model.
- Investigate legislative options to:
 - restrict the disposal of organics from businesses to landfill
 - enforce food waste collection from businesses.

Events and out of home

- Adopt the minimum three-bin system for council-run or sponsored events.
- Mandate the use of compostable food service ware at events and for home delivery and takeaway food.

Food rescue

- Identify opportunities for and barriers to increased collection and distribution of surplus food through food rescue organisations, including where supply chains may be impacted (e.g. during [natural disasters or other disruptive environmental, social and/or economic events](#)).
- Support infrastructure to increase the recovery of high-quality surplus food for redistribution to those in need.

Infrastructure funding

- Provide financial incentives such as grants and loans to encourage the establishment and enhancement of resource recovery infrastructure, processes and technologies that divert food waste.

- Provide infrastructure support for anaerobic digestion and incorporating bioenergy recovery into processes where residual outputs are diverted to composting processes or applied to land following energy recovery.

Market support

- Support infrastructure investment in locally produced compostable Australian Standard-certified items.
- Support the development and expansion of viable and sustainable markets for composting products and outputs arising from the increased recovery of food and other organic wastes, including through standards, specifications and guidelines.
- Procurement of compost for public parks and gardens.

5. Plastics and packaging

The use of plastics has increased twenty-fold in the past half-century and is expected to double again in the next 20 years (Green Industries SA, 2019b). Due to their many functions and low cost, plastics have become ubiquitous and play an important role in our daily lives. For example, plastic packaging can assist in food safety and sometimes reduce food waste; bio-compatible plastics combined with 3D printing can support medical innovation; and light plastic materials used in the design of cars or planes can save fuel (Green Industries SA, 2019).

While they can deliver these benefits, the way plastics are currently produced, used and discarded has many drawbacks.

- Plastics production uses the same volumes of fossil fuels as the aviation sector, representing around 6% of global oil consumption.
- The amount of marine litter is increasing and affecting ecosystems, biodiversity and potentially human health (United Nations Environment Programme, 2016). Studies in the European Union (EU) have found plastic to be the main source of marine litter as it is

almost non-biodegradable. It also has toxic and other harmful impacts.

- About 80% of marine debris arises from land-based sources (UNEP, 2016). Common marine litter items include glass and plastic bottles, cans, bags, balloons, rubber, metal, fibreglass, cigarettes and other manufactured materials, fishing gear such as line, ropes, hooks, buoys (CSIRO, 2016).
- Single-use plastics, and in particular plastic packaging, are widely available, persistent, and may enter the environment, and ultimately the marine environment, through littering.

These impacts are increasing each year as Australians generate more plastic waste.

The need to reduce the environmental, economic and social harm associated with plastics is widely recognised. Under target 14 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal, 'Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources' (United Nations, 2015b), international governments have agreed to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution from land-based activities by 2025. The EU announced in

late 2018 its intention to ban single-use plastic items such as plates, cutlery, straws, balloon sticks and cotton buds; for several other single-use items for which no current alternative exists, and which are not banned outright, it intends to impose reduction targets and associated timeframes (European Parliament, 2018).

The New Plastics Economy – Rethinking the future of plastics provides a vision for a system in which plastics never become waste (World Economic Forum and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and McKinsey & Company, 2016).

In early 2019, the South Australian Government released two discussion papers, *Turning the tide on single-use plastic products* and *Improving South Australia's recycling makes cents*. These papers sought ideas about measures to protect the environment from impacts associated with single-use plastic products and to improve the effectiveness of South Australia's container deposit scheme.

Respondents strongly supported more measures to address single-use plastic products and government intervention. A report summarising feedback on the discussion paper is available on the YourSay and GISA websites.

There are policy options that could tackle problematic single-use plastic products, ranging from voluntary industry-led approaches to restricting market access for single-use plastic

products for which suitable, lower-impact alternatives exist.

Legislation has been used successfully in South Australia to introduce the container deposit scheme and ban light-weight plastic bags. Similar legislation could be developed to provide a flexible and long-term framework that enables market restrictions on various single-use plastic products, with varying timeframes and impact assessments.

Further consultation – through a stakeholder working group of industry, business, local government and interest group stakeholders – has now informed associated impacts and the development of the Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2020. The Bill was introduced to Parliament on 30 April 2020 and proposes to phase-out certain single-use plastic products.

Work will include progressing:

- Plastic-free precincts
- An immediate prohibition from sale, supply and distribution of plastic straws, cutlery and beverage stirrers following commencement of the legislation.
- Prohibition on single-use expanded polystyrene food service products detailed within the legislation, as well as oxo-degradable plastic, 12 months following commencement of the legislation.

Plastics and packaging

What happens if we don't take action?

- The potential economic and environmental benefits of a more resource-efficient and circular approach are not realised and the wasteful take-make-dispose economic model is sustained.
- Single-use plastics and plastic packaging continue to enter the environment, including the marine environment, through littering.
- If current trends continue, the ocean is expected to contain one tonne of plastic for every three tonnes of fish by 2025, and by 2050 more plastics than fish by weight. In addition to harming the environment (particularly wildlife impacts), marine litter damages activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping (Green Industries SA, 2019b).
- Continued use of fossil feedstocks to produce plastics and packaging.
- Innovative opportunities in alternatives to single-use plastics unrealised.

What is possible through action?

- ✓ Less use of fossil feedstocks, which has a significant carbon impact.
- ✓ Reduced waste and litter in lands and waterways.
- ✓ Innovation opportunities in South Australia for market development and manufacturing alternatives to single-use plastics.
- ✓ Support for South Australia's more resource-efficient and circular approach, moving away from the wasteful take-make-dispose economic model.

Priority actions

- Implement the phase-out of single-use and other plastic products in South Australia.
- Investigate opportunities to reduce, minimise or eliminate single-use plastic products.
- Support Australian Government target of 100% Australian packaging to be recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025, to be delivered by the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation.
- Advocate for packaging to be covered by a regulated extended producer responsibility scheme under the *Product Stewardship Act 2011*.
- Introduce strategies to find replacements for single-use plastic products, including increasing South Australia's remanufacturing of these products.
- Review the container deposit scheme and investigate opportunities to further reduce container littering, increase resource recovery and support a circular economy, and continue to embed product stewardship obligations.

“Single-use plastics, and in particular plastic packaging, is widely available, persistent, and at best prone to disposal to landfill rather than recycling and at worst prone to littering where it may enter the environment, and ultimately the marine environment.”

Priority actions by waste stream

Municipal solid waste

The draft Waste Strategy encourages action to recapture South Australia's leadership in municipal solid waste (MSW) resource recovery, including through actions detailed to support high-performing kerbside household bin systems as articulated on [page 48](#).

Continued and consistent effort in educating householders and making producers responsible for their waste are also needed.

Examination of kerbside recycling and other services solely within an assessment of their financial costs does not consider their total financial, environmental and social costs and benefits. Benefits may include avoided costs from air and water pollution associated with landfill, avoided manufacture from virgin materials, reduced global warming impacts, and landfill disposal saving.

Standardising efforts across council areas can increase collaboration and maximise resources in technology and operational savings, better collection and sorting systems, and consistent education messaging. Further, standardisation and mandatory reporting of waste management and recycling collection data could help councils understand where cost savings could be realised. To support progress in this sector, the draft [Waste Strategy proposes](#) that a minimum diversion of 55% from household three-bin systems by 2022 be adopted for the metropolitan area, with an overall MSW diversion stretch target of 70% to be achieved by 2025. This will be challenging but it provides stimulus for action.

Increasing MSW diversion will also require encouraging diversification of materials captured and processed for recycling such as soft film plastics and packaging and a range of problematic materials including batteries, electronic waste (e-waste) and hazardous wastes.

Regional areas, including Aboriginal land holdings and outback areas

Considering the challenges in addressing recycling trends in non-metropolitan areas, it is suggested that defined intentions rather than set targets are retained.

Recycling and other waste management initiatives are often difficult to implement and sustain due to the dispersed nature of communities in regional and remote South Australia. This difficulty is often exacerbated by community priorities and expectations, as well as limited funds and resources.

Two key reports prepared by Green Industries SA outline the issues in Aboriginal land holdings and outback areas: the 2011 *Waste Management in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (or APY) Lands, Past, Present and Future*, known as 'The Rubbish Report', and *The Outback Waste Management Report* (2012). Both reports provided recommendations for a strategic approach to reducing waste (including beverage containers, white goods and car bodies), increasing resource recovery, improving landfill management and promoting awareness of recycling practices across the APY Lands and in outback areas.

The success of any waste management or related initiative in these regions will require ongoing management and funding provision.

Municipal solid waste
<p>What happens if we don't take action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost opportunities to improve diversion of materials including green organics and food organics. • Existing kerbside diversion systems underused. • Inconsistent collection services across metropolitan Adelaide. • Contamination of separated materials in kerbside bins. • Poor upfront planning in waste and recycling services. • Minimal community awareness and adoption of required behaviour changes. • Potential savings unrealised.
<p>What is possible through action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Harmonised bin collection systems across metropolitan Adelaide. ✓ More diversion of material recovered from residual bins in existing systems. ✓ Progress in meeting National Food Waste targets. ✓ Reduced contamination of source-separated recycling enabling a better quality recycling stream. ✓ Community more aware of wasteful consumption and effective recycling and able to divert more material from the kerbside. ✓ Better waste-management planning for waste and recycling services in developments. ✓ Diversifying the type of materials capable of being diverted from households through the kerbside recycling bin.
<p>Priority actions</p> <p>Systems and technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase material diversion rates through provision of harmonised bin-based collection services and frequency of service across metropolitan Adelaide, including the regulatory introduction of minimum service standards for organics and recyclable collections. ➤ Continue to advocate for standardisation in collections and contracts across councils. ➤ Monitor and review kerbside collection systems to ensure maximum performance. ➤ Introduce mandatory minimum fortnightly collections for kerbside collected recyclables and organics in all councils. ➤ Improve flexibility for councils relating to the frequency of collections and variable price charging for residual household waste. ➤ Promote reduced contamination of source-separated systems. ➤ Encourage increased diversion of materials arising from hard waste services, street sweepings, waste collected at drop-off facilities, and council-operated commercial services.

- Support new technology for residential and mixed-se developments (for example, vacuum systems and cross-development and precinct infrastructure).
- Implement better contracting and monitoring for household collection services, including application of technology such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and communication technologies for wheelie bins and truck monitoring systems, and website applications which provide data to households.
- Encourage planning in response to [disaster and other disruptive events](#) to ensure continuity of waste management services and/or adapting to changed waste management requirements.

Food waste

- Adopt and support the National Food Waste Strategy 50% reduction target by 2030 by promoting food-waste prevention measures.
- Encourage the uptake of food waste collection systems, including potential for legislative reform to increase the recovery of this material.

Planning

- Promote and encourage developers, architects, planning authorities, waste consultants and industry and strata and community corporations to adopt the 'Better Practice Guide Waste Management in Residential or Mixed Use Developments' relating to waste and recycling services in higher density urban living.
- Review best-practice waste management guidance for residential and mixed-use developments and investigate options to mandate its use for all new high-rise developments.

Recovery

- Diversify the type of materials captured and processed for recycling such as soft film plastics, packaging, batteries, e-waste from the kerbside recycling bin.
- Advocate for national solutions to problematic wastes such as packaging and hazardous wastes and consider state-based solutions if required.

Legislative reform

- Support the continued implementation of the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy.
- Develop and implement waste-reform initiatives such as mass balance reporting, waste levy collection, assessment of waste-derived materials, stockpile management controls, product bans, and landfill bans.
- Maximise recycling efficiency at all stages (collection, preprocessing – including separation and sorting – and end processing) to reduce material losses.

Regional areas, Aboriginal land holdings and outback areas

- Advocate for ongoing action and responsibility to enable coordinated and integrated waste management in regional areas, Aboriginal land holdings and outback areas.
- Encourage systems to reduce litter and improve waste management in regional areas, Aboriginal land holdings and outback areas, including the recovery of resources such as beverage containers, white goods and car bodies.
- Support awareness activities for sustainable waste management practices within the APY Lands.

Waste generation reduction: behaviour change

- Support coordinated and integrated householder recycling education campaigns and use innovative approaches to inform households and increase awareness of wasteful consumption, effective recycling and reducing contamination.
- Engage the community and business in opportunities involving collaborative consumption, industrial symbiosis, re-localisation, re-manufacturing and re-making to work towards a circular economy.
- Investigate online platforms to map waste avoidance and collaborative consumption and production activities.
- Encourage the engagement of policy makers, community leaders and businesses looking to develop strategies to incorporate circular economy thinking into their practices.

“Standardising efforts across council areas also has the potential to increase collaboration and optimisation of resources and effort.”

Consultation draft

Commercial and industrial waste

The commercial and industrial (C&I) sector is dispersed, diverse and competitive. Limitations on resources, staff and expertise can be barriers to introducing changes and managing waste, while markets for materials may be underdeveloped.

The greatest opportunity for change in the sector is through increasing the recovery of food waste.

Encouraging the use of recycling systems, resources and tools for workplaces to assist with

ongoing awareness in resource recovery will also be important.

Additionally, supporting the draft Waste Strategy's objectives in [Sustainable Procurement](#), particularly within government, will be crucial.

Continued support to priority industries and sectors requiring business sustainability assistance will also be vital.

Commercial and industrial waste
<p>What happens if we don't take action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets for materials underdeveloped. • Dispersed and highly varied collection arrangements and processing infrastructure. • Opportunities to divert food waste not addressed.
<p>What is possible through action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved separation of materials. ✓ Increased diversion of food waste. ✓ Sustainable procurement actions supported. ✓ Improved economies of scale in collections.
<p>Priority actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage improved source separation, collection systems (including weight-based charging and precinct based collection routes) and sorting infrastructure. ➤ Support Food Waste priority actions. ➤ Reduce barriers to industry and government use of recycled materials in projects or products. ➤ Encourage all levels of government to consider adopting Sustainable Procurement practices and policies that increase the use of re-manufactured products and coordinate procurement efforts to achieve economies of scale and strengthen recycling markets. ➤ Develop a waste strategy for the South Australian Government. ➤ Identify solutions to achieve diversion in regional areas. ➤ Support the continued implementation of the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy. ➤ Develop and implement legislative waste reform initiatives such as mass balance reporting, waste levy collection, assessment of waste-derived materials, stockpile management controls, product bans, and landfill bans. ➤ Encourage the use of recycling systems, resources and tools for workplaces to promote awareness.

- Work with economic development agencies to support sustainable activity in key sectors and new business opportunities to build a circular economy.
- Embed waste reduction and management practices in tertiary, vocational education and training courses.
- Mandate compliance with waste minimisation guidelines for State Government-managed or funded events.
- Promote procurement of sustainable and re-manufactured materials and products, especially in the government sector.
- Identify and support priority industries and sectors requiring business sustainability assistance.
- Encourage improved processes during commercial 'strip-outs' and refurbishments to support increased resource recovery and material reuse.
- Encourage consolidation of collection and infrastructure development in precincts.
- Investigate opportunities to increase food-waste recovery, including consideration of possible legislative measures.
- Encourage planning in response to [disaster and other disruptive events](#) to ensure continuity of waste management services and/or adapting to changed waste management requirements.

“The greatest area to encourage step change in the Commercial and Industrial sector is through investigating opportunities to increase the recovery of food waste.”

Construction and demolition waste

The segregation of materials on building and construction sites to increase waste diversion will require continued efforts. The removal of barriers to market, such as the development of specifications, will also be important.

Deconstruction will be another focus.

Deconstruction is an alternative to demolition that enables materials to be kept intact and separated to maximise the amount that can be reused and recycled, so reducing the amount disposed to landfill.

NSW has adopted requirements for house deconstruction and has shown the economic benefits possible through income generation and the reduced costs associated with deconstruction and landfill disposal (NSW Environment Protection Authority, 2010).

US case studies have also demonstrated benefits including significant job creation, better employment conditions and educational opportunities (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2013). In Japan, a new deconstruction technique enabled the recovery of 99% of the steel and 92% of the concrete from a building (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2013).

In the first part of 2020, South Australia's construction and demolition waste industry has been a significant contributor in ensuring the safe and efficient removal of waste debris following the 2019-20 bushfires experienced in areas across the state. The learnings from this event will assist informing an update to South Australia's Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan and Guidelines.

Construction and demolition

What happens if we don't take action?

- Continued barriers to market for secondary and processed materials.
- Poor operating standards regarding source-separation materials on site, resulting in contaminated, mixed or 'unclean' waste streams and fewer opportunities for diversion or reuse.
- Poor planning and management of waste and recovery during building demolition
- Poor understanding of new materials used during construction, including how these can be recovered at their end-of-life.
- Material savings and cost savings in construction.

What is possible through action?

- ✓ Better practice standards for built environment.
- ✓ Increased use of sustainable building materials.
- ✓ Better segregation of materials on site.
- ✓ Using [sustainable procurement](#) to create market opportunities for construction and demolition materials.
- ✓ Effective and efficient safe removal of waste debris resulting from [disaster events](#).

Priority actions

- Addressing procurement issues, including barriers to market such as the development of specifications.
- Ensuring segregation of materials on build sites to increase waste diversion of uncontaminated materials.
- Understanding how the increasing uptake of 'prefabricated' and new material components in the construction of commercial and residential projects will impact on waste recycling.
- Integrating deconstruction requirements into planning processes and decisions, including ensuring site surveys are undertaken and approved by councils before deconstruction.
- Monitor and report waste generation and destinations for recovered materials from building sites.
- Embed deconstruction principles into tertiary, vocational education and training courses to maximise the full opportunities in building deconstruction and design.
- Encourage the responsible use of secondary materials such as concrete, aggregates, and fill materials.
- Support the continued implementation of the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy.
- Develop and implement legislative waste-reform initiatives including mass balance reporting, waste levy collection, assessment of waste derived materials, stockpile management controls, product bans, and landfill bans.
- Develop standards for 'design of the built environment' practices and the adoption of sustainable building materials.
- Support adaptive reuse and retrofitting of existing building stock where possible.
- Develop operating standards to encourage better salvaging and re-use of building materials.
- Update South Australia's Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan and Guidelines informed by learnings of the 2019-20 bushfires clean-up response.
- Encourage planning in response to [disaster and other disruptive events](#) to ensure continuity of waste management services and/or adapting to changed waste management requirements.

“Deconstruction will be another focus. Deconstruction is an alternative to demolition that enables materials to be kept intact and separated, to maximise the amount that can be reused and recycled, so reducing the amount disposed to landfill.”

Other priority actions (relevant to all streams)

Natural disasters and other disruptive events

Natural disasters, and particularly large-scale natural disasters, can generate quantities of waste that vastly exceed the capacity of the affected area to manage the impacts, and which threaten public health, hinder reconstruction and impact the environment. Disaster waste management affects almost every aspect of an emergency response as well as the long-term recovery of a disaster-affected area. If planned in advance and managed effectively, the risk to the environment and health of such disasters can be prevented or minimised. At the same time, generated waste can contribute to the disaster recovery and rebuilding process, and may have a positive effect on social and economic recovery.

In 2016, Green Industries SA completed a Stage 1 Disaster Waste Management Scoping Study with funding support from the Australian Government. The study examined whether South Australia had in place disaster waste management practices and an associated regulatory framework, and developed waste profiles for selected flood, severe storm, earthquake and bushfire scenarios. It found that there is no framework for managing disaster waste in South Australia, and that disaster waste management practices have been largely reactive with little pre-planning.

With the support of Australian Government Natural Disaster Resilience Program funding, Green Industries SA commenced Stage 2 work in 2017-18. This resulted in the development of a Disaster Waste Management Plan and associated practical guidelines and an implementation plan. The project is the first of its kind in Australia.

Other disruptive events, such as significant changes to international markets and global pandemics, also have the ability to interrupt or change waste requirements and services.

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (World Health Organization, 2020). For many parts of South Australia and globally, this is impacting the waste system in various ways. Perhaps for the first time, a recognition that waste management is (or at least should be) designated as an essential service alongside the likes of power and water supply has emerged strongly. In response to the pandemic, the sector has initiated business continuity measures, including risk mitigation and prevention for its workforce to ensure waste and recyclables continue to be collected and responsibly managed. While the response is regularly changing, some of the impacts have included:

- Operational and logistical adjustments to maintain services.
- Closure of or reduced operations of waste and resource recovery management facilities, sites and transportation.
- Increased waste volumes generated in some sectors (including supermarkets, health care services and households) requiring changed or increased waste requirements.
- Changed practices in handling of waste resulting from COVID-19 in hospitals and within households.

- Decreased waste volumes in some sectors where facilities or services are closed or limited. This may be affecting parts of the commercial and industrial sector, including offices, restaurants and cafes, schools and child care services, and events and venues.
- On demand services provided by local government may be reduced (for example, hard waste collections; street sweepings).
- Limited availability of personal protective equipment for those delivering waste services.
- Reduced or changed supply chains for food rescue organisations due to increased customer demand of groceries and perishables, reducing the availability of items for food donation.

This highlights a need to ensure the appropriate framework, tools and support measures are in place to ensure continuity of service delivery in waste management, ensuring compliance with public health and safety and ensuring flexibility in responding to changed waste generation volumes of patterns and available services and infrastructure.

Retaining waste management as a core focus for disaster preparedness and planning will remain as a priority area.

Natural disasters and other disruptive events

What happens if we don't take action?

- Inadequate preparedness, response and recovery following disaster situations, including in responding to increased or changed waste generation volumes or patterns and available services and infrastructure.
- Recovery and reconstruction efforts threatened.
- Impacts on the environment.
- Lack of clear roles and responsibilities in disaster waste management.
- Closure of or reduction in essential waste management services.
- Poor public health and safety outcomes.

What is possible through action?

- ✓ Capabilities for disaster resilience are built through clear responsibilities, more accessible information and greater understanding of disaster waste management issues.
- ✓ Improve outcomes by building capacity within individuals and organisations to undertake waste management activities.
- ✓ Provide local employment opportunities.
- ✓ Innovation in delivering new or changed business models, products and services associated with waste management services and infrastructure in response to disasters and emergency events.
- ✓ Prevention of or reduction in impacts of waste management in natural disasters, including through saving lives, alleviating suffering, facilitating rescue operations and minimising harm to the environment and human health.

- ✓ Waste becomes a useful resource in rebuilding and a positive effect on local employment, social and economic recovery.
- ✓ Decision-making processes, roles and responsibilities are clear and defined, including the activities to responsibly manage the waste, and the level of support the State Government can provide to help affected communities and stakeholders.
- ✓ The scale of waste impacts following a disaster is understood.

Priority actions

- Encourage waste management to be included as part of disaster preparedness and planning, including natural disasters and other events which have the ability to disrupt normal waste services.
- Develop framework and tools to support responding to changes caused by any emergency event having the ability to disrupt or change essential waste services.
- Encourage opportunities for recycled products to rebuild infrastructure in affected communities.
- Develop a framework and tools to gather and measure data and the intelligence to estimate debris volumes or changed waste generation patterns.
- Encourage new or changed business models, products and services in delivering essential waste management services and infrastructure for affected communities.
- Make available more information about disaster or emergency event waste management issues.
- Establish community education and engagement activities to support responsible waste management following emergency events.
- Update South Australia's Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan and Guidelines, informed by learnings of the 2019-20 bushfires clean-up response.

Finding solutions for emerging and problematic wastes

'Like many of the background systems we take for granted, such as the supply of water, electricity and gas to our homes and the weekly rubbish collection, along with the roadways that enable our car-based commute to and from work, we seem to be able to focus only on the "consumption phase" in the life cycle of any particular domain. Everything outside the parameters of what we now take for granted becomes "somebody else's problem", something perhaps "they" should do something about sooner or later.'

(Lehmann and Crocker, 2012)

Technology change and its rapid rate of obsolescence – which, at its heart, may involve intentionally designing products with limited life spans – presents challenges. Additionally, the supply of household solid waste grows proportionally with populations (van Beukering et al, 2014). Patterns of waste generation change, and so do the types of chemicals and materials used to make the products we buy. Increasing material complexity (bio-composites, conductive polymers, nanotechnology, electronics and more) adds to these challenges as current recycling processes cannot extract all the components from purchased products.

Over the past decade, there has been a growth in electronic waste, largely due to the significant growth curve of new electronic technologies combined with planned obsolescence. Under the Australian Government's *Product Stewardship Act 2011*, televisions, computers and computer peripherals became the first products to have their disposal regulated. The National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme involves a

combination of government regulation and industry action to take responsibility for the collection and recycling of these items.

More recently, an observed increased uptake in photovoltaic cells (PVC), has led the Australian Government to list PVC as a priority product under consideration for a product stewardship approach.

While product stewardship provides a framework to manage the environmental, health and safety impacts of products, it alone cannot shift society from the linear 'take, make and dispose' model. Solutions are needed for future waste streams at the point of design and before a product reaches the consumer market.

The draft Waste Strategy highlights that we must recognise that the products and their components being made and used today will become the waste of the future.

For example, global consumption of and waste associated with textiles and clothing are growing, predominantly due to increased clothing production and decreased clothing utility (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2017). Opportunities within this industry should be investigated to ensure that clothing, textiles and fibres are kept at their highest value and utility.

In other areas, the focus must shift to potential waste streams at the design phase, in the construction of our homes and workplaces, construction of our vehicles, and manufacture of other products we use daily, including single-use items such as plastics and packaging (discussed below).

In a circular economy, products are designed for repair, reuse, disassembly, and eventually recycling. This goes beyond traditional approaches to product stewardship within Australia, which have historically focussed on end-of-life product management. It requires a shift in the producer responsibility further up the waste management hierarchy to consider the environmental consequences of making, using and disposing of a product, and for a value to be placed on the product when it has reached its end of life.

Problematic wastes

Under the National Waste Policy, the Australian Government leads a national approach to product stewardship. The *Product Stewardship Act 2011* provides the framework to effectively manage the environmental, health and safety impacts of products, and in particular those impacts associated with the disposal of products. The framework includes voluntary, co-regulatory and mandatory product stewardship.

The Australian Government is continuing to work with state and territory governments and industry to consider possible product stewardship approaches for products. National solutions are in place for a range of products including paint, mercury containing lamps, computers and televisions, and tyres. Solutions should also be identified for products such as batteries (including electric vehicle batteries and stationary batteries), wastes associated with renewable technologies (such as photovoltaic systems and fibreglass from wind turbines), electrical and electronic products, and plastic oil containers.

The Environment Protection Authority has started work relating to the banning in South Australia of hazardous materials such as certain perfluorinated chemicals and of substances such as firefighting foams containing 'PFOS' and 'PFOA' to eliminate contamination risks to waterways and groundwater.

Green Industries SA has invested in establishing four permanent facilities in metropolitan Adelaide and will significantly support priority actions within the final 2020-2025 Waste Strategy to support the recovery of hazardous waste.

“The draft Waste Strategy highlights that we must recognise that the products and their components being made and used today will become the waste of the future.”

Finding solutions for emerging and problematic wastes

What happens if we don't take action?

- Responsibility for environmental impacts involved in the production, handling, purchasing, use and end-of-life management of products not defined.
- Poor planning and understanding of future waste materials at the point of design.
- Lost opportunities to encourage products to be designed applying circular economy principles for repair, reuse, and disassembly, and eventually recycling.
- The potential economic and environmental benefits of a more resource-efficient and circular approach are not realised and the wasteful take-make-dispose economic model is sustained.
- Consumers are not provided with convenient and accessible disposal options for a range of materials.
- Valuable material that could be brought back into the economy is lost.
- Continued disposal of problematic waste materials to landfill or more frequently disposed through drainage systems or directly to the environment (such as paint or oils), or devaluing the collection of other recycling streams through contamination.
- Shared responsibility of manufacturers, importers, governments and consumers in managing the impacts of a product.
- Estimated five-fold growth in clothing sales by 2050 will have significant economic, environmental and social costs (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2017).

What is possible through action?

- ✓ Manufacturers, importers, governments and consumers share responsibility for managing the impacts of a product.
- ✓ Product management of end-of-life disposal considered in all stages of product research and development.
- ✓ Easier access to convenient and safe collection and disposal for problematic waste materials.
- ✓ Fewer hazards, injuries and health impacts because less toxic alternatives are used.
- ✓ Management and remediation of waste fill and intermediate level contaminated soils.
- ✓ Rare and valuable materials are recovered.
- ✓ Easier access to convenient and safe collection and disposal of problematic waste materials.
- ✓ Waste fill and soil contamination are minimised, managed and remediated.
- ✓ Better understanding of design needs for products and market development.

Priority actions

Product stewardship

- Encourage product stewardship frameworks to extend beyond traditional approaches to managing disposal to those that encourage design for repair, reuse, disassembly, and eventually recycling.
- Recognise the role and responsibility of business and industry in the development and implementation of product stewardship schemes.

- Advocate for packaging to be a regulated extended producer responsibility scheme under the *Product Stewardship Act 2011*.
- Make business and industry responsible for the development and implementation of product stewardship schemes.

Textiles

- Research opportunities that may reduce the generation of textile waste and increase the recovery of textiles.
- Advocate for approaches that motivate individuals to dispose of unwanted textiles in a responsible manner.

Problematic wastes

- Provide convenient drop-off facilities for unwanted and hazardous household and farm materials.
- Encourage the recovery and treatment of oils, solvents and other valuable materials for reuse.
- Reduce hazards through hazardous waste collection, recycling and appropriate disposal.
- Encourage reuse of waste fill and intermediate level contaminated soils where appropriate as a priority and remediate low level and high level contaminated soils for reuse.
- Reduce hazards through waste collection, recycling and appropriate disposal.
- Encourage the use of less toxic alternatives in industry and in households.
- Promote the adoption of Extended Producer Responsibility, including state-based approaches where considered necessary, and encourage continuous improvement in existing producer responsibility and related schemes, for example in relation to televisions and computers (e-waste), packaging, gas bottles, batteries (including from electric vehicles), wastes associated with renewable technologies (including photovoltaic systems and fibreglass from wind turbines), tyres, hazardous wastes, mattresses and rare earth elements and compounds.

Waste reform, litter and illegal dumping

In South Australia, significant work has been undertaken through reforming the regulatory settings for the waste management and resource recovery industry to achieve industry certainty and improved environmental outcomes.

The *Environment Protection (Waste Reform) Amendment Act 2017* (Waste Reform Act), for example, took effect in November 2017; it provides strengthened powers under the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (EP Act) through:

- explicit powers to regulate material flow and stockpiling through amendments to the Objects of the EP Act and new powers regarding stockpiling conditions
- expanding the circumstances in which financial assurances (including insurance) can be used to protect against environmental, abandonment and distortion risks while supporting innovation
- improving the processes and evidentiary requirements to assess materials as approved recovered resources, to support innovative and safe resource recovery
- improving powers for tackling breaches of licence conditions
- strengthened powers for the EPA to prosecute illegal dumping cases.

The Waste Reform Act's amendments are considered the necessary first legislative step to empower the EPA to address further pressing

waste reform issues, including mass balance reporting, stockpile management controls and the assessment of waste-derived materials.

The waste levy is an important economic tool for managing waste, encouraging recycling and funding environmental initiatives. The levy provides an incentive to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill and is critical to ensuring resource recovery activities remain viable. It also provides a financial incentive for industry to seek alternatives for the disposal of waste and to facilitate investment into future technologies, processes and resource recovery systems in South Australia.

Defined incremental increases to the levies have been pursued to improve waste management practices and encourage resource recovery and reuse.

In South Australia, there is no longer a levy on the disposal of packaged asbestos and a reduced levy applies to the disposal of waste from donations to charitable recyclers. Important areas for consideration include the optimal use of the waste levy to address materials including clean fill, shredder floc, the use of materials for landfill cover (for example, for 'organic' material where it does not meet the Australian Standard for Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches – 4454) and waste diverted to waste to energy facilities.

“Significant work has been undertaken through reforming the regulatory settings for the waste management and resource recovery industry to achieve industry certainty and improved environmental outcomes.”

Waste reform, litter and illegal dumping

What happens if we don't take action?

- Uncertainty and an unfair playing field.
- Continued issues including:
 - static or growing stockpiles
 - potentially reusable 'fill materials' ending up at landfill due to development pressures
 - illegal dumping
 - waste promoted as 'product' and waste levy avoidance
 - issues around ensuring environmental risks not properly tested
 - problematic wastes not managed appropriately.
- Poor amenity and potential for decreasing land and property values.

What is possible through action?

- A framework to provide the right settings to protect the environment, balanced with supporting the economic potential from the waste and resource recovery sector.
- A level playing field.
- Optimal operation of the waste levy, reflecting real costs.
- Continued focus to encourage greater resource recovery, rather than disposal of recoverable resources to landfill.

Priority actions

- Review financial instruments, penalties and on-the-spot fines to reflect real costs and impacts.
- Support the continued implementation of the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy.
- Continued development and implementation of waste reform initiatives including in relation to mass balance reporting, waste levy collection, assessment of waste derived materials, stockpile management controls, product bans and landfill bans.
- Implement litter reduction strategies and public place recycling.
- Preventing the development of new landfills to service metropolitan Adelaide.
- Apply financial instruments to drive change.
- Provide education, enforcement action and disincentives for dumping.
- Encourage councils to work with the Environment Protection Authority on measures to support illegal dumping prevention and prosecution and enforcement of clean-up costs.
- Ban from landfill materials that could be disposed of through strongly performing markets, having regard to metropolitan and non-metropolitan contexts.
- Identify and maximise opportunities to increase awareness and link environmental values with reduced litter, illegal dumping and associated impacts.
- Continue work through the Australian Government under the National Waste Policy and *Product Stewardship Act 2011* to advocate for better national systems in relation to e-waste, hazardous materials and product stewardship.

Competitiveness and innovation

South Australia has a vision to be internationally recognised as a leader in green industry development, the circular economy and recycling and resource recovery. Supporting innovation and business are vital to achieving this vision. Green Industries SA's Commercialisation of Innovation Program facilitates investment in globally relevant technologies and innovations.

Developing opportunities for South Australian businesses to export their expertise and develop solutions that are fit-for-purpose in other

jurisdictions will contribute to growth in green industries sectors.

Leadership training and certification in the waste management sector will also be a continued focus area. An example is Green Industries SA's Global Leadership Program on the Circular Economy, which was launched at the Eighth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and Pacific, in Indore, India, in April 2018. The program facilitates business-to-business introductions to influential Asia Pacific decision-makers in environmental sectors.

Competitiveness and innovation
<p>What happens if we don't take action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missed opportunities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ drive innovation, technologies and research into long-standing waste issues, which could contribute to a circular economy ○ drive potential economic benefits for South Australia in commercialising this growth.
<p>What is possible through action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Build on South Australia's leadership and global reputation in green industry and resource recovery. ✓ Waste and resource recovery sector growth through innovation, investment in technologies, and market support. ✓ Helping businesses find markets for their technologies and services. ✓ Reducing South Australia's dependence on overseas exports of recyclable materials and import of technologies. ✓ Building knowledge and upskilling industry professionals.
<p>Priority actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage and promote the development of sustainable local, national and international markets for re-manufactured and recycled products. ➤ Help businesses find overseas markets for their waste management knowledge and skills. ➤ Identify support opportunities for business, such as national and state-based initiatives and grants that can assist businesses in relation to waste and resource efficiency. ➤ Help businesses reduce their costs through more efficient use of raw materials, water, energy and reduced trade waste disposal.

- Promote innovation in business sustainability and encourage industry-to-industry links, collaborative consumption (for example shared access/monetisation of underused assets) and supply chain initiatives for local benefits, including job creation.
- Identify business leaders who can assist with industry education and generate change across sectors and through supply chains.
- Attract and encourage business to develop and grow new, high value-added re-manufacturing enterprises.
- Investigate the potential for web-based platforms and/or mobile applications and processing technology to foster progress in generating a circular economy.
- Reduce South Australia's dependence on overseas exports of recyclable materials through enhanced reprocessing and re-manufacturing into new products for domestic consumption.
- Support the commercialisation of technologies and innovations in the waste management and resource recovery sector.
- Encourage collaborative platforms that bring together researchers, sector case studies and pilot industry projects that support progress towards a circular economy.
- Support the development of soft infrastructure, skills and capabilities to attract infrastructure investment and growth towards a circular economy.
- Support the development of programs for the waste and resource management industry to build knowledge and upskill industry professionals.

“Green Industries SA provides investment support ... to facilitate the growth and establishment of globally relevant technologies and innovations.”

Research and development

As we extend our knowledge and focus on transitioning to the circular economy, we begin to extend beyond known approaches to recycling and re-use. Research will underpin and inform

how we address the challenges of wasteful consumption, change behaviours, and develop new technologies to address emerging challenges. Research priorities will be evaluated over time.

Research and development

What happens if we don't take action?

- Missed opportunities to develop and introduce evidence-based technologies to change waste management and resource recovery and reuse processes.
Forced to rely on a poor evidence base to support long-term behaviour change in waste management and the circular economy.
- Inadequate planning for tertiary and training needs to build knowledge and capacity to perform future roles, particularly in the circular economy.
- Missed opportunities to connect elements of waste management and progressing a circular economy to other research disciplines.
- Loss of talent to other jurisdictions.

What is possible through action?

- ✓ Build an evidence base to support positive, long-term behaviour change, innovation and policy responses to support a transition to a circular economy.
- ✓ Establish collaborative research projects to bring together knowledge about elements of waste management, progressing a circular economy and behaviour change from a multitude of academic disciplines, from architecture to childhood development, while considering social, environmental and economic aspects.
- ✓ Build development, training and tertiary qualification opportunities and graduate capacity in circular economy, waste management and resource recovery.
- ✓ Encourage collaboration in research projects across tertiary institutions, nationally and internationally.
- ✓ Encourage local businesses to find solutions and opportunities.

Priority actions

- Identify changes within a product's lifecycle with major effects on energy, waste and materials use and greenhouse gas production.
- Attract funding partners, such as the Australian Research Council and industry, for research projects.
- Foster relationships between industry and government, capitalising on government research and innovation capabilities.
- Encourage the development of graduate and post-graduate capacity and accredited training.
- Research sustainable behaviour change and apply findings to waste generation, production and consumption.
- Support research into durable products or components that encourage re-use and refurbishment.

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- Support research into new economic and business models in the circular economy.
 - Encourage industry to analyse the flow of materials and other resources in a product's lifecycle.
 - Encourage research into emerging waste streams.
 - Encourage application of the research into new innovations.
 - Identify, recognise and adopt testing, research and standards developed in other jurisdictions in relation to sustainability, waste issues and the circular economy.
 - Commercialise research solutions, technologies and designs that improve sustainable outcomes.

Consultation draft

Energy from waste

‘Energy from waste’ (or ‘waste to energy’) is a method of treating waste to recover energy from its components, and can significantly reduce the volume of materials that require landfill disposal.

The technology comes in different forms, the most common being mass burn incineration, gasification, anaerobic digestion, biogas, refuse-derived fuel and pyrolysis.

A diverse range of waste streams is being targeted to produce energy. Calorific material that would otherwise be recycled (often over several or more cycles) may be burned or processed for a one-off energy dividend. Recycling and reuse are placed higher on the waste management hierarchy than energy recovery.

The efficiency of energy conversion greatly depends on the composition of the input feedstock and the specific type of energy from waste technology employed. In general, this energy conversion efficiency is lower than for typical facilities generating energy from fossil fuels.

For some ‘energy from waste’ processes, the business case is focussed on the fee for receiving and processing the waste (known as the ‘gate fee’) rather than on-selling energy into the grid.

These processes can also generate by-products such as fly ash, char, slag and residues that need to be disposed of, in some cases through specialised hazardous waste facilities.

Due to high capital and operating costs, technologies such as thermal combustion plants typically require long-term (20 years or more) contracts that ‘lock in’ a secure supply of feedstock material. Locking-in feedstock materials

over such a long period of time prevents the adoption of new tools or technologies that may emerge during the term of the contract.

The South Australian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) released its *Consultation Draft EPA Position Statement: Thermal Energy from Waste Activities* (EPA, 2019b) in April 2019. This followed consultation in 2017 on a previous paper, *Enhancing resource recovery and discussing the place of energy recovery*, which attracted feedback from industry, local government and peak bodies.

The EPA’s draft position statement provides direction about:

- where and by whom ‘energy from waste’ technologies are used and the policy frameworks that apply
- how such proposals could be adopted in South Australia, including:
 - to safeguard the community and protect the environment by managing potential impacts (such as siting, air quality, noise and odour) from waste management
 - how to achieve maximum resource recovery
 - the role of the waste levy.

A National Waste Working group representing the heads of all state and jurisdictional EPAs (HEPA) also plays a role in supporting the development of ‘energy from waste’ national principles.

This Waste Strategy advocates for continued work to ensure ‘energy from waste’ activity and targets align with the waste hierarchy and are framed within a long-term circular economy perspective

that prioritises the prevention, reuse and recycling of waste materials.

Green Industries SA maintains there are considerable employment and economic benefits associated with resource recovery, if there is source separation of materials and where materials are circulated in the economy through reuse and remanufacturing.

As noted by Circle Economy (2017), technologies and processes such as landfill disposal and energy from waste can provide the foundation for linear consumption patterns, whereas contemporary waste management approaches such as reuse, remanufacturing, refurbishment and material recycling promote higher-value loops and promote a more circular economy. The *Creating Value, the Potential Benefits of a Circular Economy in South Australia* paper recommends more source separation of biogenic materials

(organics) from other anthropogenic materials such as metals, paper, and plastics in order to maximise reuse. However, it is acknowledged that there will be a percentage of unrecoverable mixed residuals remaining within a transitioning or even an established circular economy.

The State Government will continue to promote the evidence-based view that ‘energy from waste’ should support viable options for higher-order beneficial uses while considering the impacts on businesses and supply chains that compete for the same feedstock materials. This Waste Strategy continues to support the efficient recovery of energy from residual waste and niche waste streams through the use of the best available technologies for local conditions. This may include small-scale anaerobic digestion plants and regional bio-gas facilities. The result will be environmental benefits and job and economic opportunities.

Energy from waste	
What happens if we don't take action?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential economic losses by industry due to investments in waste treatment assets not aligned with a long-term circular economy perspective. • Potential for materials to not be used in ways that maximise their value in the waste management hierarchy (for example: avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle). • South Australia's position on source separation and recirculating materials back into the economy will be challenged. 	
What is possible through action?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certainty and clarity on the regulatory framework within South Australia, supporting better investment decisions. • South Australia's leadership in specific and broader waste management policies retained. • Maximising the value of materials according to the waste management hierarchy and circular economy principles. 	
Priority actions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consistent with the waste hierarchy, continue to review resource-recovery businesses that source waste materials for energy recovery to ensure optimal outcomes within the circular economy. 	

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- EPA to revise the regulatory framework to support investment decisions on 'energy from waste' developments and finalise its position statement on thermal energy from waste.
 - Make available information on the environmental and health implications of 'energy from waste' technologies to support understanding and evidence-based evaluation.
 - Energy sector to outline planning and grid connection requirements and processes for 'energy from waste' development.
 - Support and encourage anaerobic digestion and other 'energy from waste' technology demonstration programs at precinct/clusters level, based on feasibility assessments.
 - Consider how the waste levy and other financial tools can help develop or encourage 'energy from waste' technology development and adoption.

Consultation draft

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Attachment 2



City of Holdfast Bay

Submission to SA Waste Strategy 2020-2025 Consultation Paper

Q1. Are our priorities correct? Why or why not?

The City of Holdfast Bay (COHB) agrees with the five chosen priorities that all interlink to support the first overarching priority being the 'Transition to a Circular Economy'.

Market Development is fully supported by the COHB. Administration is currently investigating ways to increase sustainable procurement through amendments in weightings of environmental benefits in the procurement policy as well as intending to utilise the outcomes of the Local Government Association's sustainable procurement MOU with nine pilot councils.

Prioritising Infrastructure Capability and Capacity is important to reduce reliance on interstate and overseas markets for resource recovery solutions. Recently the COHB has signalled its commitment to ensuring collected recyclables are sorted, processed and utilised locally through partnering in the Southern Regional Waste Resource Authority's Materials Recovery Facility project.

The COHB agrees with all priority actions, in particular 'Encouraging innovation by tackling new waste streams and assisting improvements to efficiency and targeting new market segments'.

The COHB would like to see a focus on investment in textile recovery. Global consumption of textiles has doubled since 2000 with the industry being the second highest emitter of industrial greenhouse gases. Recent kerbside bin audits undertaken in Holdfast Bay found that textiles accounted for 7% of waste placed in landfill bins, this leading to significant resource loss and significant cost for landfill disposal. Textile resource recovery technology is evolving rapidly with many exciting world-leading technologies being developed in Australia. Investment in textile recovery infrastructure would boost the circular economy as well as having the potential for South Australia to be a global leader in textile recovery.

With food waste still accounting for 31% of the landfill stream in Holdfast Bay, the COHB agrees that Food Waste should continue to be a priority.

Priority should be given to improving the recyclability and ability to compost both plastics and packaging as this will lead to significant increases in diversion rates.

The COHB fully supports the initial phase out of single use non-recyclable straws, cutlery and polystyrene food packaging. We suggest the ban be expanded to include more single use plastics, in particular plastic carrier bags commonly used in supermarkets. The COHB ran a trial in 2018-19 where plastic carrier bags for fruit and vegetable purchases were switched to compostable versions in two local supermarkets. This change resulted in a 300% increase of food placed in kerbside green Food Organic Garden Organic (FOGO) bins in close proximity to both supermarkets.

Replacing plastic food packaging with compostable versions is proven to increase food waste recycling as the provision of compostable bags makes the recycling process so much easier for householders, boosting jobs growth in the circular economy, providing nutrient rich compost for South Australian food producers and educating the community on utilising the kerbside FOGO system.

The COHB supports increasing the Container Deposit Scheme payment to 15-20 cents per container as well as expanding the CDS to include glass wine bottles. Inclusion of wine bottles under the CDS will not only increase glass diversion rates, but also increase the quality of co-mingled recyclables collected

through the current kerbside collection system as householders will separate out wine bottles and not place them in their yellow bin. This avoids accidental breakage and thus reduces contamination. Expanding the CDS to include all glass bottles will also potentially reduce the need to introduce a separate, fourth kerbside glass recycling bin as seen in Victoria.

Q2. What have we overlooked or needs clarifying or expanding upon?

The COHB agrees with the proposed priority of introducing minimum service standards for recycling and organic collections. However, with all metropolitan councils now having fortnightly FOGO and recycling collections, the COHB would like to see the South Australia Government support more choice and flexibility in bin collection frequencies. The current “one size fits all” model has been successful in reaching municipal diversion rates close to 60%, however a change is clearly needed if a diversion rate of 75% is to be reached by 2025.

Supporting Local Governments to provide varying models of bin collection frequencies like weekly FOGO and fortnightly landfill bin collections has been proven to increase food waste diversion rates in interstate councils that have implemented this collection frequency. The City of Penrith (NSW) diverts 64% of total kerbside material via comingled FOGO and comingled recycling bins. The city offers their residents a menu of kerbside options. Most residents choose to stay with the default model (also the cheapest), which involves weekly FOGO, fortnightly comingled and fortnightly residual waste collections

This model is flexible for larger households or households with younger children to have access to additional landfill volumes. This tailored approach addresses waste streams of concern such as nappies and ensures the best practice system works for the whole community.

The COHB will begin a 12 month opt-in 1,000 household trial of weekly FOGO and fortnightly landfill collections in September 2020. It is anticipated that this trial will provide the local evidence base and community support which will demonstrate that changes in bin collection frequencies are supported and can lead to significant increases in landfill diversion.

The COHB would therefore recommend a review of the Waste to Resources EPP, which prevents Metropolitan councils from collecting landfill bins fortnightly. The COHB would like to see wording under clause (2) Division 1 – Unlawful disposal of waste changed to “In order to facilitate the proper management of waste that is to be collected under subclause (1)(b), a metropolitan council must provide a weekly general kerbside waste or *Food Organics Garden Organics* collection service in respect of residential premises within its area.”

Q3. Are there any unintended consequences of anything proposed? If so, what are they?

The COHB supports the phase out of single use plastics, in particular investigation into banning single use carrier bags (such as those used for fruit and vegetable purchases).

Banning single use plastic sales may however lead to a negative impact on local businesses that manufacture banned items. The COHB would therefore like to see the South Australian Government support businesses affected by the ban through provision of financial support to transition affected businesses to the manufacture more sustainable alternatives.

Q4. Can you offer alternative suggestions or solutions to those offered?

As per above, the COHB believes the most effective solution to increasing municipal landfill diversion rates is to allow Local Governments the ability to choose which waste stream they service weekly.

Q5. How can you support, participate or work with us in implementing the final strategy

The COHB is a leader in partnering with Green Industries SA in implementing best practice sustainable waste management pilot projects and would like to see this relationship continue throughout 2020-2025.

The COHB has a number of targets in the 'Our Place 2030' Strategic Plan that complement those in the 2020-2025 Waste Strategy, these being to use resources efficiently and harness emerging technology.

Q6 What actions or priorities should South Australia waste strategy and future waste strategies include to respond to state and national emergencies, and global disruptions such as we have experienced with the bushfires and global COVID-19 pandemic?

The City of Holdfast Bay would like to see guidelines for business contingency plans developed to assist resilience in the waste sector against emergencies and disruptions. The guidelines would provide a universal model for prioritising and changing services provided if required (i.e. lack of staff availability for kerbside bin collection due to a pandemic or loss of capacity in recycling market as occurred when SKM withdrew from the market leaving many councils without a recycling partner).

The development of an ongoing taskforce consisting of government, emergency and waste industry representatives that meet quarterly or as necessary (ie at the beginning of bush fire season) would assist in keeping the sector informed and prepared for any upcoming emergencies. Waste collection, disposal and recycling emergency plans should be developed and kept up-to-date by each of the Zone Emergency Management Committees if not already available.

Reliance on interstate and international markets for the processing of collected recyclable materials should be reduced, and the Strategies proposals to move towards a resilient circular economy are critical in this regard.

Q17. What would you like local government to have achieved in waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy?

The COHB would like to see all South Australian Local Governments achieve a significant increase in municipal landfill diversion by 2025 and the development of resilient recycling markets within South Australia to manage the processing, reuse and recycling of materials within the State. In order to truly close the loop, the COHB would like to see all Local Governments commit to more sustainable procurement processes by prioritising materials that contain recycled or compostable content.

The cost of procuring products with recycled or compostable content is often a barrier for Local Governments with virgin materials such as single use plastics often being more cheaper than more sustainable options. Supporting joint tenders for sustainable procurement would assist in reducing costs along with State Government support through returning funds from collected waste levies in the form of subsidies for sustainable procurement would be a highly effective way of 'closing the loop'.

This could include the use of plastics and/or tyres in asphalt production, local glass and paper recycling, and greater processing of E-waste and mattresses. The highly effective chemical collection and Paint

Back schemes should continue to enable chemicals and paints to be removed from other streams such as landfill or illegal disposal.

The COHB would also like Local Government to advocate for legislation that encourages the manufacturing of products with more sustainable content as well as easily accessed recovery solutions for them. An example of this is France's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme, where companies that produce and/or sell clothing, household textiles or footwear (CHF) products must commit to implementing their own internal clothing reuse or recycling program accredited by French authorities or pay a contribution to a third party to provide the service for them. Companies with a turnover of less than 750,000 Euros or that place 5,000 items or less on the market annually can pay a flat rate per year. Contributions from larger companies are calculated on a rate per item. The more environmentally sustainable an item is, the lower the contribution. Eco-weightings are placed on CHF products that meets certain durability criteria (lasts longer) or contains recycled fibres.

The COHB would like to see Local Government support businesses to develop models that support the movement to a circular economy through development of guidelines. Proposed innovation hubs for the circular economy (like SRWRA's Materials Recovery Facility concept) should also continue to be supported through funding.

Q18. What would you like your organisation to have achieved in waste management, recycling and the circular economy?

The COHB would like to achieve the proposed 75% landfill diversion rate by 2025. This will require choice and flexibility for all households with bin collection frequencies and sizes.

The COHB aims control the processing of recyclables collected by 2021 through partnering in the build of SRWRA's Materials Recovery Facility. This project will reduce reliance on interstate and international markets for the processing of collected recyclable materials.

As mentioned under question 17 the COHB would like to assist South Australia's transition to a circular economy through commitment to the procurement of materials with recycled, recyclable or compostable content and support the growth of businesses with circular waste models and innovations that boost the circular economy.

Q19. What do you see as essential in the provision of waste and recycling services to households?

The City of Holdfast Bay believes that provision of the national standard 3 kerbside bin system (co-mingled recycling, FOGO and landfill) to all household is an essential model in reaching diversion targets.

A Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) system, where a kitchen caddy and access to compostable bags is available to households, is also essential to reach targets. The City of Holdfast Bay has increased its landfill diversion rate from 47% to 58% since the introduction of a FOGO system in 2013.

Q20. What do you see as potential barriers for encouraging further diversion of waste away from landfill?

As mentioned above, one of the main barriers in place for metropolitan Adelaide councils to achieve higher diversion rates is legislated weekly landfill bin collection frequency. Interstate councils have achieved higher diversion rates than seen in Adelaide through switching FOGO bin collection to weekly and landfill bin collection to fortnightly.

Increased production of waste by households that cannot be recovered through the 3 bin kerbside service is also a barrier. The COHB agrees with the plastics and packaging priority action of supporting the Australian Government's target of 100% Australian packaging to be recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025. However, we would also like to see the State Government advocate for 100% Australian packaging to be recyclable or compostable *through household kerbside bin services*. The provision of a recycling service that isn't convenient and easily accessed by the community (such as soft plastics collections) has been proven to result in a high proportion of these packaging items being placed in landfill bins.

As mentioned above under question 1, a problem waste stream with few recovery options is textiles. The average COHB landfill bin contains 7% textiles by weight. There are many new technological advancements in textile recycling and recovery that would complement the current charity model. Investment by the State Government in the textile recovery sector would boost jobs within the circular economy and place South Australia as a leader in the field.

Disposable nappies and menstrual products are also a barrier. The COHB would like to see leadership from the State Government in promoting reusable options and investigate a subsidy model similar to that seen in Holdfast Bay where households can receive a rebate on modern cloth nappies and reusable menstrual item purchases up to 50% (up to \$100).

Q21. What do you expect from waste management contracts? What are the key criteria used by council in awarding these contracts?

The COHB expects waste management contracts will include downstream stewardship responsibilities placed on waste contractors. The model of a collection contract, together with downstream processing services is unlikely to meet the future needs to ensure that products entered and are processed within a circular economy model. At present, recyclables are handed over to processors who then wholesale the sorted products to various markets, domestically and internationally, without the Council knowing where the product is sent or how it is ultimately disposed. It is our view that communities will want their council to take responsibility for the ultimate effective reuse of materials collected.

Waste contracts will need to cater for consolidation of processing capacity, particularly MRF and green organics processing which may reduce competition and therefore decrease price competition and favourable commercial terms. This may artificially increase the cost of waste services and result in market distortions. Some form of regulatory pricing control may be necessary.

The COHB uses weighting within the procurement policy when awarding contracts. Cost is considered separately with weighting to ensure that the lowest cost submission doesn't always win. The recent 2019 Hard Waste contract was awarded under the following assessment weightings:

- Adequate Resources – 20%
- Experience – 15%
- Methodology – 15%
- Sustainability - 10%
- Local Economic Development – 5%
- Compliance – 20%
- Other – 15%

Attachment 3





VALUING OUR FOOD WASTE

South Australia's strategy to reduce and
divert household and business food waste
CONSULTATION DRAFT



Government of South Australia
Green Industries SA



**SOUTH
AUSTRALIA**

Acknowledgement of country

We acknowledge and respect the Traditional Custodians whose ancestral lands we live and work upon and we pay our respects to their Elders past and present. We acknowledge and respect their deep spiritual connection and the relationship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders people have to Country.

We also pay our respects to the cultural authority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their nations in South Australia, as well as those across Australia.

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Foreword from the Minister

Food waste is an environmental and economic challenge globally. But it also represents a great opportunity for utilising the potential as a valuable resource.

An estimated 7.3 million tonnes of food waste is generated each year in Australia, costing the Australian economy \$20 billion annually. The volume and value of wasted food in Australia is high: each year, Australian households discard about 2.5 million tonnes of food, which has been valued at \$10 billion. There are many opportunities for us to introduce food waste prevention measures and divert more food waste from landfill to make better use of this resource, contributing to a circular economy within South Australia.

The Australian Government's *National Food Waste Strategy* aims to achieve a 50% reduction in food waste by 2030, aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12.3 – 'By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses'.

We are proud of the action that South Australia has taken to recover and process food waste since the first South Australian Waste Strategy was developed in 2005. Our previous investment in infrastructure and the systems to collect and process organic waste, including food waste, gives us a valuable platform to take another significant step and implement actions to further increase the capture and recovery of this material to feed those in need, for processing to replenish soils, and to create new food. It will be vital that we continue to harness the full value of edible food and to recover any remaining food waste for ongoing input into our local food production.

Preventing food wastage reduces household and business expenditure. Diverting organics from landfill: lowers landfill costs to councils and, in turn households; supports local industry and jobs; and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The application of composted organics to farmland and horticulture increases the viability of farmland by reducing fertiliser needs, increasing productivity, reducing water and herbicide requirements, improving soil structure and soil micro biota.

Valuing our Food Waste: South Australia's strategy to reduce and divert household and business food waste integrates policy measures, behavioural change actions and support for industry to address household and business-generated food waste and contribute to national and global targets.

Themes within this Strategy, to be led by Green Industries SA, complement existing policy measures, including developing a circular economy, eliminating single-use plastics, working within the waste management hierarchy, and supporting the South Australian resource recovery industry.

In recent challenging times, food purchasing behaviour altered supply chains both at a local and global level. Taking action to support a reduction in the amount of food wasted and established resource recovery systems improves the resilience of community and industry sectors to maintain continuity in times of disruption.

State and local government, business and the South Australian community all have roles to play in delivering these objectives to reduce food waste sent to landfill, and ultimately improving environmental and economic outcomes for our state.

DAVID SPEIRS MP

Minister for Environment and Water

Introduction: Reducing food waste and creating economic opportunity

South Australia understands the benefits of shifting to a circular economy – a system in which materials are never discarded, but reused or recycled into new products and reintegrated into the market. *The potential benefits of a Circular Economy in South Australia* report¹ conservatively estimates that by 2030, a circular economy could create an additional 25,700 jobs (mostly through actioning material efficiency gains) and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 27% compared to a business as usual scenario in South Australia.

Managing the state's resources more effectively will benefit South Australians, the environment and the economy. It will help the state limit the impacts of climate change and achieve the vision, objectives and targets set out in *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2022* – including the Strategy's objective of achieving a resource-efficient economy where the best or full value is secured from products and materials produced, consumed and recovered across the state.

Addressing food waste is a big part of a biological circular economy. In a linear economy, on the other hand, large volumes of food and organic resources are wasted, with few opportunities or incentives to prevent waste before it occurs. Food waste is a billion-dollar and growing problem, in Australia and across the world. Analysis by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations puts the value of food loss and waste globally at around US\$940 billion annually³. Boston Consulting Group suggests this will increase to \$1.5 trillion by 2030⁴.

There are two main effects of food loss and waste.

First, food insecurity and hunger: the extent of food loss and waste that exists while more than 800 million people suffer from hunger around the world indicates that food systems do not function as they should⁵. Food security in a developed country such as Australia has been defined as the "ability of individuals, households and communities to acquire appropriate and nutritious food on a regular and reliable basis, and using socially acceptable means"⁶. The not-for-profit food rescue organisation Foodbank reports that more than 815,000 Australians are provided with food relief each month⁷.

The second aspect is the impact of food loss and waste on natural resources and the environment. Food waste contributes significant amounts of greenhouse gas emissions both at the end of its life cycle, when it produces methane in landfill, and as a result of lost embodied resources in the production, manufacturing, processing, packaging, transport and preparation stages. The generation of methane, a greenhouse gas 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide, contributes to the overall emissions resulting from food waste. If global food loss and waste was a country, it would be the third-largest emitter of carbon dioxide equivalent, after the United States and China⁸.

The South Australian Government has set a target to reduce emissions by 50% of 2005 levels by 2030, and net zero emissions by 2050. Taking action to address the generation of food waste, highlight risks associated with a changing climate to food sectors and divert this material away from landfill supports the implementation of *Directions for a Climate Smart SA*⁹ and the across agency climate change strategy (currently under development).

Across Australia, increases in water consumption for agricultural use occurred in 2015-16 with 68% of South Australia's total water consumption used for agricultural production¹⁰. The water inputs associated with food production are high: throwing away 100 g of uncooked rice wastes the equivalent of a person's average daily water use¹¹ and producing 100 g of beef uses four times that amount¹².

Australian Government's *National Food Waste Strategy*, released in November 2017, recognises that addressing food waste represents a significant opportunity to introduce measures to protect our environment, prevent economic losses, and help relieve food insecurity.

Food purchased by households and businesses and is ultimately unused, uneaten or otherwise discarded has financial costs including the purchase price and disposal costs. In Australia, the value of food wasted by households is estimated at \$2,200 to \$3,800 for each household a year¹³.

In South Australia, food waste makes up approximately 22% of total household waste (40% of residual waste after recyclables are removed)¹⁴ and 26% of commercial and industrial waste streams.

Food waste prevention and the redistribution of surplus food are key targets. However, there will always be a component of unused or discarded food that is not suitable for human or animal consumption. Where unavoidable food waste is generated, diverting it away from landfill to processes such as composting helps recover and return nutrients to the soil, avoiding losses throughout the food value chain.

When food organics are blended with green organic material, the quality and nutrient value of the processed compost are improved. Composts applied to soils increase plant growth and improve aspects of soil quality – including its structure, carbon content and moisture retention – particularly for degraded soils.

Anaerobic digestion operating alongside composting further utilises feedstock materials. Due to its high moisture content, food waste is an ideal ingredient in the anaerobic digestion process (where naturally occurring micro-organisms and bacteria from the organic material generates biogas, which can be used to produce renewable energy). The residual nutrient-rich digestate can be used as a fertiliser or as a compost feedstock.

Consideration of all aspects of the food lifecycle, from production to disposal, is required to reduce consumer food waste. This includes prevention activities, understanding impacts on commercial and contractual arrangements, addressing supply and over-purchasing, and implementing segregated bin systems and collection. It also means ensuring appropriate processing capacity and product quality (e.g., contamination removal) infrastructure is in place to recycle the material into compost and other soil improvement products.

The Government of South Australia is strongly committed to addressing food waste and in doing so contribute to national and global efforts. South Australians have a history of leading the nation in waste management and this strategy to reduce and divert household and business food waste in South Australia demonstrates the state's ongoing national leadership in recycling, resource recovery efforts and working towards a circular economy.

What is food waste?

Australia's National Food Waste Strategy¹⁵ adopts a broad and inclusive definition of 'food waste' that covers:

- solid or liquid food that is intended for human consumption and is generated across the entire supply and consumption chain
- food that does not reach the consumer, or reaches the consumer but is thrown away. This includes edible food (the parts of food that can be consumed but are disposed of) and inedible food (the parts of food that are not consumed because they are either unable to be consumed or are considered undesirable (such as seeds, bones, coffee grounds, skins, or peels)
- food that is imported into, and disposed of, in Australia
- food that is produced or manufactured for export but does not leave Australia.

In adopting the above definition, 'food waste' excludes food that is produced or manufactured in Australia and is exported and becomes waste in another country.

This definition acknowledges that there are opportunities across the entire fresh and processed food systems to achieve improved environmental, economic and social outcomes.

In addition to capturing and diverting food waste, this document discusses strategies and actions to increase food waste prevention, targeting edible food waste as defined above. Widely classed as 'avoidable', edible food waste is the component of food that was, at some point prior to disposal, edible and therefore can be considered preventable. Since its purchase the food may have passed its use-by date or have deteriorated to a level that it has become inedible.

Slight variations in the definition of 'edible food' exist within households and businesses as a result of what some people choose to eat and others choose not to, such as bread crusts and vegetable peels.

The global response

Internationally, it is estimated that one-third of all food is wasted between production and disposal¹⁶.

In its publication *What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050*, the World Bank states:

Food loss and waste represents wastage of resources, including the land, water, labour, and energy used to produce food. It strongly contributes to climate change because greenhouse gases are emitted during food production and distribution activities, and methane is released during the decay of wasted food.¹⁷

On 25 September 2015 countries around the world, including Australia, adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable-development agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint for achieving a more sustainable future. The goals address global challenges such as those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (UN SDG) 12.3: *By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.*

Internationally, countries are taking action to reduce food waste and loss.

The National Food Waste Strategy notes a number of major initiatives internationally to reduce food waste across the supply chain in accordance with UN SDG 12.3, in particular:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations' *Save Food Initiative*¹⁸
- The World Resources Institute *Food Loss and Waste Protocol*¹⁹, a global accounting and reporting standard for quantifying food waste
- United Kingdom Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), which delivers consumer campaigns and voluntary industry commitments under their *Courtauld Commitment 2025*
- US ReFED Roadmap to Reduce U.S. Food Waste²⁰

Further measures to support a reduction in food waste include:

- German *National Strategy for Food Waste Reduction* adopted in February 2019 to halve the per capita food waste at retail and consumer level, with one of the first measures establishing the 2015 baseline²¹
- The Japanese Government's target to halve household food waste by 2030 compared to a 2000 baseline. Supporting Japan's *Promotion of Utilization of Recyclable Food Waste Act*²², it encourages businesses to turn their waste into compost or animal feed and to purchasing crops grown by farmers using waste-derived products to create Recycling Loops.
- Norwegian Government and the food industry signed an agreement²³ in June 2017 to halve edible food waste in Norway by 2030. The agreement is voluntary for businesses to enter into, becoming binding for the contracting parties.
- Launch of the UK *Food Waste Reduction Roadmap*²⁴ in September 2018, an industry wide roadmap and toolkit
- Zero Waste Scotland released the *Food Waste Reduction Action Plan*²⁵ in April 2019 to reduce Scotland's food waste by 33% by 2025
- London is working towards eliminating food waste sent to landfill by 2026, through prevention measures and introducing minimum recycling services, including food waste²⁶.

Working within a national framework

To support actions at a national level, funding has been allocated through the *National Food Waste Strategy*²⁷ to June 2020 for:

- an independent organisation, Food Innovation Australia Limited, to develop an implementation plan and a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Strategy and coordinate priority areas of work. A *Roadmap for reducing Australia's food waste by half by 2030*²⁸ was released in March 2020 highlighting key next steps and features of the proposed voluntary commitment program.
- establishing a voluntary commitment program that will initially engage businesses and industries to commit to actions that reduce food waste
- determining a National Food Waste Baseline to monitor and track progress. This was released in March 2019, setting the National Food Waste Baseline²⁹ for Australia at 7.3 million tonnes of food waste generated annually across all sectors.

Australia's 2018 *National Waste Policy*³⁰ also emphasises the need to address food waste, noting that, on average, an Australian household reports throwing out \$2,200 to \$3,800 worth of food each year. Strategy 12 under Principle 4 of the 2018 National Waste Policy – *Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy* – targets not only the reduction of generation of

organic waste but also the diversion of material away from landfill into soils and other uses, supported by appropriate infrastructure. The National Waste Policy Action Plan presents targets and actions to implement the 2018 National Waste Policy³¹, which includes Target 6: *Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill for disposal by 2030.*

The Fight Food Waste Cooperative Research Centre (Fight Food Waste CRC) was launched in July 2018 with a \$30 million Australian Government CRC grant to support research addressing food waste generated throughout the supply chain. Based in Adelaide, the Fight Food Waste CRC involves 59 industry, government and research participants from across Australia – including 15 based in South Australia – contributing an additional \$34 million cash and \$57 million in-kind value. The 10-year research program will examine measures across three program areas to reduce food waste generation, transform unavoidable wastes into innovative high-value products, and engage with industry and consumers to change behaviours. The South Australian Government is participating in the Fight Food Waste CRC through Primary Industries and Regions SA and Green Industries SA.

Continued participation in national activities and programs to address food waste is essential given the extensive industry sectors that operate across state borders. There are a number of key actions that need to be addressed at a national level, possibly through the proposed national voluntary commitment program. These include reviewing specifications for fresh fruit and vegetables to increase the amount of produce that makes it from farm to store, and industry sector actions to support food relief and reduce food waste generated within logistics chains as food is transported across the country.

Valuing our Food Waste: South Australia's strategy to reduce and divert household and business food waste centres on specific actions to address food waste generated at the consumer level within business and household sectors – material that is most likely to enter the formal waste management system in South Australia – while supporting wider activities that are being led at a national level by relevant parties.

The food waste hierarchy

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-20 is underpinned by the internationally recognised waste management hierarchy, which is mandated in the *Environment Protection Act 1993*. Its efforts focus on the highest level of the hierarchy, considering social, environmental and economic practicalities.

The food waste hierarchy developed for the National Food Waste Baseline³² Report (Figure 1) draws on a number of models to reflect the Australian context. This model aligns with a circular economy approach to prevent, capture and use food waste at its highest 'values'.

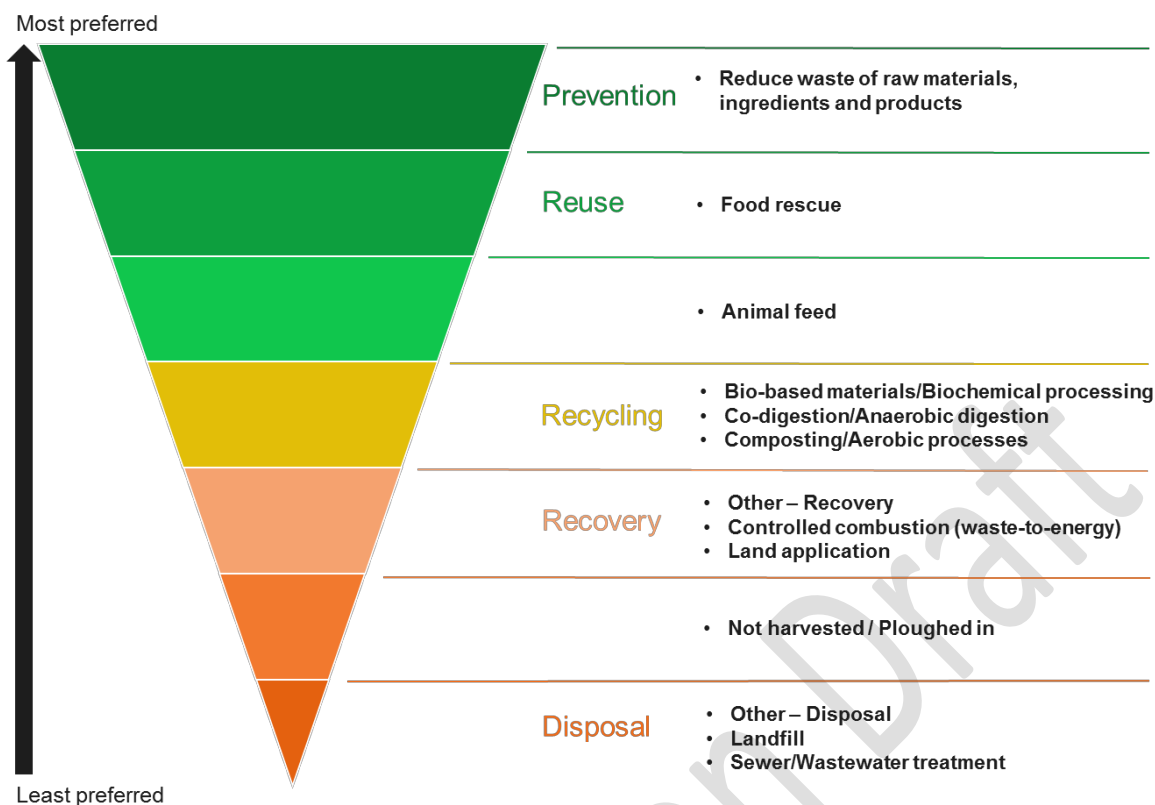


Figure 1 The food waste hierarchy (Arcadis 2019)

The destination of food waste

In South Australia, food waste arising from the residential sector, municipal (council) bin collection services, and commercial and industrial sources, is managed in various ways including:

Food rescue organisations and charities (typically commercial and industrial sources)

Food rescue organisations contribute to reducing the amount of wasted food that is suitable for human consumption. In rescuing food that would otherwise be thrown away, these organisations provide those in need with meals, partly addressing food insecurity³³.

Food relief charities provide services across Australia, with supermarkets partnering with three major organisations to donate a range of excess food items³⁴. While recognising that redistribution alone is not a long-term solution to food insecurity, food rescue and redistribution organisations are central to retaining the high-value of quality surplus food to provide to those in need.

Animal feedstock (commercial and industrial sources)

The volume of food waste diverted to animal feed (e.g., piggeries) is unknown and is often an informal arrangement between the primary producer and business with transport costs and quantities negotiated as required. It is critical that food waste sent for animal feed is uncontaminated and any feeding of material to animals must conform to the *Livestock Act 1997*. Material fed to animals generally comes from consistent and less mixed sources such as food manufacturing and business sites. This arrangement is often undertaken outside any formal contract and the business or primary producer may alter the arrangement to suit their needs with short notice and without consequence.

Valorisation and rendering (commercial and industrial sources)

Use of surplus food and by-products, often generated early in the supply chain, as feedstocks into new

commercial applications and products is a growing sector with a range of materials presenting valorisation opportunities. Transforming waste citrus and grape marc material to produce secondary high value products is underway and a number of research projects are currently looking at opportunities for potatoes and other produce grown in large volumes in the State.

Rendering, the recycling of protein by-products from the food industry is one example of this. Collected off-cuts and by-products from butchers, supermarkets, smallgoods manufacturers, abattoir and boning operators and seafood and poultry processing is sent to large commercial rendering plants where it is processed into tallow, meat meal and manufactured animal feed products for local and export markets.

Commercial composting (municipal and commercial and industrial sources)

The commercial compost sector is an important part of South Australia's resource recovery efforts and of the economy. Composting is a high-value production process that combines various types of organic waste streams as feedstock, including organic waste from kerbside council collected green bins and commercial food waste collections, and recycles these to form products that meet specific requirements for the end user.

Compost and soil enhancement products are applied to agricultural, viticultural and horticultural processes to improve yields, improve plant and soil health, and conserve soil moisture, in addition to being sold to the landscape industry sector and retail garden centres.

Increasingly, the compost sector is also entering the broader agricultural market through the conversion of compost products into forms (such as pellets) that can be spread by conventional machinery to apply fertiliser or seeds to soils.

Benefits of compost application

In South Australia, composted products are sold to a range of markets for use in improving soils, plant growth and the environment. It has long been known that the use of such products can reduce the need for fertilisers, watering and herbicides, improve soil health and structure, reduce erosion and can improve plant growth, but these benefits have been difficult to quantify or calculate.

A 2006 study commissioned by the New South Wales Department of Environment and Conservation³⁵ provides a comprehensive Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) for commercial composting systems in Australia, and uses rigorous Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) modelling to demonstrate the environmental impacts of commercial composting systems. It was the first time in the world that LCI data was developed for the post-application impacts of composting systems in any significant or comprehensive manner. The study has been extensively reviewed by relevant technical experts in Life Cycle Assessment, and by relevant agricultural and environmental scientists in NSW Agriculture and the CSIRO.

The study assessed the environmental benefit of source separated collection, composting and application of the resulting recycled product to the environment and clearly demonstrated that this approach offers substantial benefits. Much of this benefit is achieved when quality composted products are applied to soils to enhance soil health, fertility and productivity.

The results of this study indicate significant environmental benefits arise from the commercial composting system, including net greenhouse benefits, even where composts are transported significant distances (in this study 600 km) for agricultural application.

A study by the European Compost Network found that '(t)he provision of "recycling" fertilisers from closed loop waste management, like composts, becomes more and more important because the costs for commercial fertilisers were steadily increasing during the

last years, and will increase further in future caused by increasing energy costs (e.g. for nitrogen production) and shortage of natural resources (primarily phosphate)³⁶.

Anaerobic digestion (municipal and commercial and industrial sources)

Anaerobic digestion of food waste involves the conversion of biodegradable organic matter to energy by microbiological organisms in the absence of oxygen. The biogas produced is a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide, and the former can be used as fuel. The treatment of waste through an anaerobic digestion process results in residues called digestate, generally in a semi-solid or liquid form that can be used as bio-fertiliser with solid fractions incorporated into a commercial composting process.

Home and community based activities (household)

Many South Australians manage food scraps within their own backyard through home composting and worm farms or feeding to backyard poultry, utilising the material in the location that it was likely generated, regenerating soils and avoiding additional transport and processing emissions. The prevalence and volumes of material diverted from landfill through home-based approaches is unknown. With increasing densification of housing, the potential for home-based approaches becomes more limited.

Energy recovery at wastewater treatment plant (commercial and industrial sources)

Some streams of food waste are sent to a wastewater treatment plant either through authorised trade waste discharge to the sewer network or trucked from commercial sites to wastewater treatment plants. There are limits on trade waste discharges through the sewer network, because large volumes of organic loads increase the potential for blockages, degradation of the network and wastewater treatment processing costs.

Biogas is recovered to reduce the amount of energy needed to operate the site. As well as the recovery of biogas, bio-solids from wastewater processing may be recovered. Following treatment, the bio-solids have a limited range of applications and so restrict the opportunities to maintain the circularity of valuable nutrients within higher-value uses.

Disposed to landfill (municipal and commercial and industrial sources)

As food waste breaks down in landfill it emits methane, which has a greenhouse gas impact more than 25 times greater than carbon dioxide. Landfills with gas extraction systems recover up to 70% of methane generated. However, this is often flared – i.e., burned and converted to carbon dioxide that is released to the atmosphere. Under the Australian Government's *National Greenhouse Accounts Factors*, the conversion factor for food waste is 1.9 tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent for every tonne of food waste disposed to landfill³⁷.

A Food Waste Strategy for South Australia

Context

Since the release of its first state-wide waste strategy in 2005, South Australia has been proactive in its attempts to prevent, reduce and recycle food waste. Its initiatives have included financial incentives, an environment protection legislative framework, education and awareness efforts.

Measures in South Australia to support food waste prevention and diversion from landfill include:

- the application of the solid waste levy for all waste (including food waste) disposed to landfill – a financial disincentive to dispose to landfill
- dedicated facilities, infrastructure and businesses that process food waste into compost and other soil improvement products
- the roll out of the three-bin kerbside system to all metropolitan councils, with many councils promoting food waste diversion through household organics bins
- Green Industries SA's kerbside food waste diversion incentives to councils; i.e., grant payments to implement infrastructure and education activities
- support for research and development activities to increase markets for output products
- the three-year Australian Research Council Linkage Project *Zeroing in on Food Waste: Measuring, understanding and reducing food waste*, which focused on understanding social and behavioural aspects of food waste
- provision of customised resources to all South Australian councils to help householders plan meals and food purchases
- segregated commercial food waste collection services available across metropolitan Adelaide
- support for food recovery organisations to divert fresh and non-perishable surplus food to people in need
- the *Which Bin?* state-wide recycling education program.

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-20 has diversion targets of 70% for metropolitan municipal solid waste and 80% from the commercial and industrial sector. To achieve these targets, more measures are needed to reduce food waste generation and increase uptake of diversion systems in households and commercial settings. As such, addressing food waste continues to be a key pillar in *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025* (currently out for consultation) and Green Industries SA's Strategic Plan.

Diverting food waste also contributes to South Australia's transition to a circular economy. A 'circular economy' is one that aims to keep materials at their highest utility and value while in use before recovery and reuse, reducing the depletion of natural resources and impacts on the environment. The circular economy model distinguishes between technical and biological cycles. In the biological cycle of the circular economy model, organic waste is prevented, where possible, with materials used as much as possible before processing for the regeneration of natural systems.

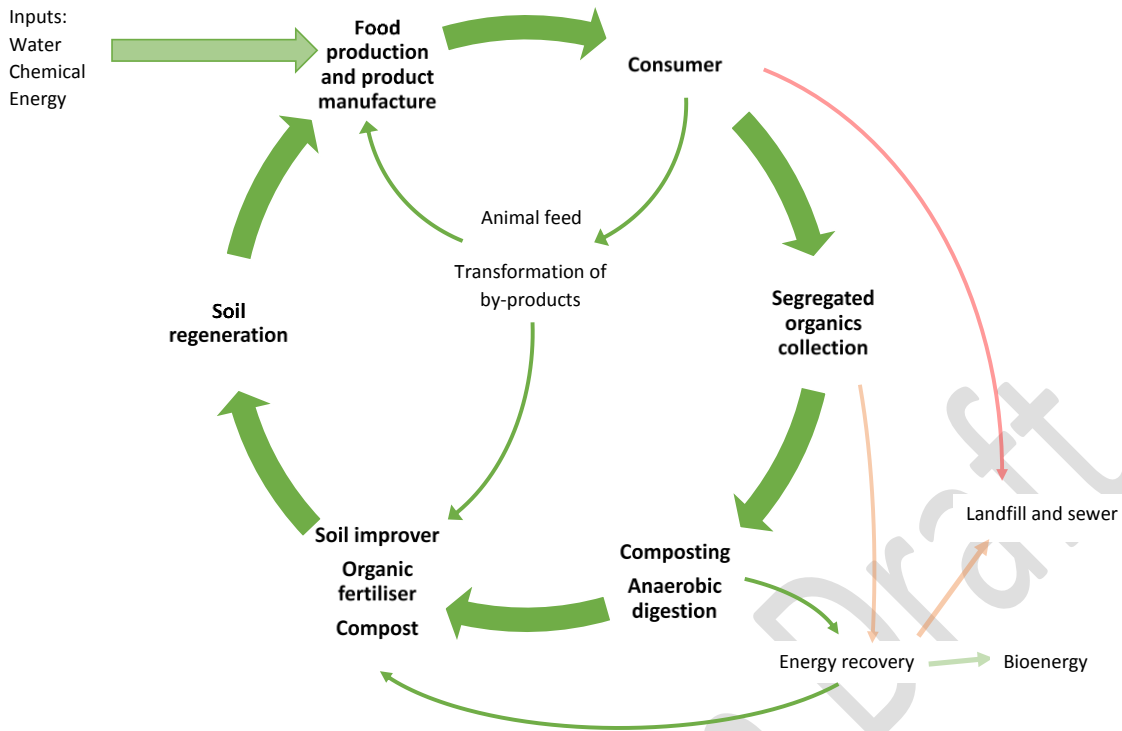


Figure 2 Flow of materials within a biological circular economy

When it is impossible to avoid food waste, it is imperative to divert the waste from landfill. To use the waste materials, effective segregated collection systems must be in place to minimise contamination and enable the material to be used at its highest level. The Ellen MacArthur Foundation highlights the role that collection systems have in both the technical and biological cycles of the circular economy, noting in the *Cities and Circular Economy for Food* document that ‘a fundamental prerequisite for nutrient looping is effective collection systems’³⁸.

Compostable bags and food service products play important roles in increasing the capture and diversion of food waste. Combined with effective collection systems, compostable bags to contain food waste generated by households and businesses have been demonstrated to increase diversion³⁹. Use of compostable food service ware and utensils supports the diversion of any remaining food waste, and the service ware and utensils themselves, especially where food is consumed at events or away from home.

South Australia does not have any specific regulations, industry standards, or policy instruments in place aimed at preventing the generation of food waste.

Regulatory instruments that target a reduction in disposal to landfill include application of a solid waste levy (landfill levy) to all waste disposed to landfill which, when combined with operating and other costs imposed by landfill operators, comprises the landfill ‘gate fee’. On 1 January 2020 the solid waste levy for metropolitan generated waste sent to landfill increased to \$140 a tonne, with the solid waste levy for regional areas set at \$70 a tonne. The *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010* prohibits vegetative matter aggregated for resource recovery and collected by a council by a kerbside waste collection being disposed at landfill. Food waste segregated by householders and placed in the garden organics bin is in effect included in this.

Food waste is heavy due to moisture content, so disposal to landfill can be costly. While the landfill levy alone is insufficient to deter disposal of food waste from landfill, primarily because waste is not charged to households or most businesses on a weight basis, it does provide a strong market signal. It is also

expected to encourage the establishment of price competitive and responsible diversion systems and infrastructure, consistent with the waste hierarchy.

Pilot projects, data evaluation, policy development and legislative measures will be required that together stimulate action to reduce the environmental impacts of food waste diverted to landfill.

Central to this strategy are the objectives to:

- reduce the generation of food waste
- capture and distribute edible surplus food to feed people, so preventing waste at the highest level
- improve food waste collection and processing systems for beneficial resource use
- apply the waste management hierarchy consistently with the principles of ecologically sustainable development
- work towards a biological circular economy
- realise economic benefits and
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

By diverting inedible food waste from landfill, disposal costs for businesses, local government (and therefore residents) can be minimised. However, these costs represent only a small portion of the savings that can be made in preventing food waste occurring in the first instance.

Reducing consumer food waste generation and increasing recovery of the material for higher-value uses will return economic benefits for businesses, residents and industry.

Frameworks and principles of the strategy

International frameworks

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



European Commission Circular Economy Framework- circular bio-economy



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



National frameworks

Australian Government

National Waste Policy and Action Plan

National Food Waste Strategy and National Food Waste Baseline

APCO National Packaging Targets

State frameworks

Green Industries SA

Green Industries SA Act 2004

Guiding principles:

- The circular economy
- Waste management hierarchy



- Ecologically sustainable development

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 (under consultation)

Turning the Tide on Single-use Plastics Products

- Discussion paper
- Approach and next steps

Environment Protection Authority

Environment Protection Act 1993

Objects of the Act:

- Ecologically sustainable development
- The management of waste
- Promoting resource recovery

Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010

Key features:

- Sustainable waste management objective
- Resource recovery processing requirements for most metropolitan Adelaide waste
- Landfill bans

Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008

Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2019

Food waste arising from the residential sector

When food is brought into a household setting, it has almost reached the maximum level of its resource and economic inputs.

Whatever the source – whether the food is fresh produce or has been delivered as a prepared meal via an app – resources have been invested in a food's production, harvest, packaging, transport, storage and preparation. Even produce grown at home or locally has water, nutrient and time inputs.

Preventing food waste at the consumer level is critical. However, there will typically be some component of inedible food waste associated with food preparation and consumption. Often referred to as 'unavoidable' waste, this segment is highly variable but estimated to be between 30 and 50%⁴⁰ of household food waste, a considerable amount with much of it going to landfill. Diverting this material at its highest value within the food waste hierarchy helps retain its embodied carbon and nutrients, minimising losses through the food value chain.

The environmental benefits of a three-bin system to divert household waste away from landfill are well established. The 19 local government councils servicing metropolitan Adelaide residents have offered three-bin systems for a number of years. Since 2005, funding has been available to local government to assist with the implementation of improved kerbside collection systems for residents.

In low-density residential areas the three-bin system typically consists of mobile bins comprising a 140-litre residual waste bin, a 240-litre comingled recyclables bin and a 240-litre organics bin. Bin configurations for high-density or multi-unit dwellings may vary from standard offerings.

There is inconsistency between councils in how the three-bin system is provided. All metropolitan Adelaide councils provide a residual waste bin collected weekly and a recycling bin collected fortnightly, but the organics service and support to divert food waste is variable. Some metropolitan councils collect organics fortnightly and some four-weekly, and in some councils organics bins are optional and must be purchased by residents. Fortunately, this situation is changing.

The message to residents about what goes into each bin also changes between councils. Consistency in messaging and options to make the systems straightforward for residents are critical to increasing uptake and use.

The average kerbside bin-based landfill diversion rate across metropolitan Adelaide councils was 50% in 2016-17⁴¹. Top performing councils – some achieving nearly 60% diversion – were those that provided all households with a weekly residual waste collection, fortnightly recyclables collection, fortnightly organics collection and food waste caddies. A full roll-out of food waste diversion systems across metropolitan Adelaide is expected to lift the recovery rate significantly.

Food waste makes up 40% of household residual waste (waste left over after recyclables are removed) and up to 22% of total household kerbside collected material⁴². At around 3.3 kg per household of food waste presented for kerbside collection each week, it is one of the largest components of collected household refuse in metropolitan Adelaide, impacting on councils' landfill costs.

Since 2005, the State Government has provided more than \$7 million towards establishing consistent best-practice household kerbside systems. Since 2010, funding to local government has been directed towards the roll-out of high-performing food waste diversion systems – typically comprising a kitchen caddy, compostable bag liners and educational material – to encourage the placement of food in the kerbside organics stream as further detailed in the section *Harmonising council food waste collection systems*.

In 2020, kerbside organics collection within the metropolitan Adelaide area are expected to have increased consistency, with fortnightly kerbside organics collections to be rolled out across metropolitan Adelaide.

While nearly all metropolitan Adelaide councils allow food waste to be placed in residents' kerbside organics bins, in the absence of fit-for-purpose infrastructure in the form of a kitchen-based food waste caddy, and sustained education and awareness efforts, the efficacy of this approach is questioned.

Increasing the uptake of food waste diversions systems in 'opt-in' council areas – where residents need to contact the council to collect or purchase a kitchen caddy – is a key step in increasing the performance of kerbside collection systems, narrowing the gap between council diversion rates and making progress towards state waste targets.

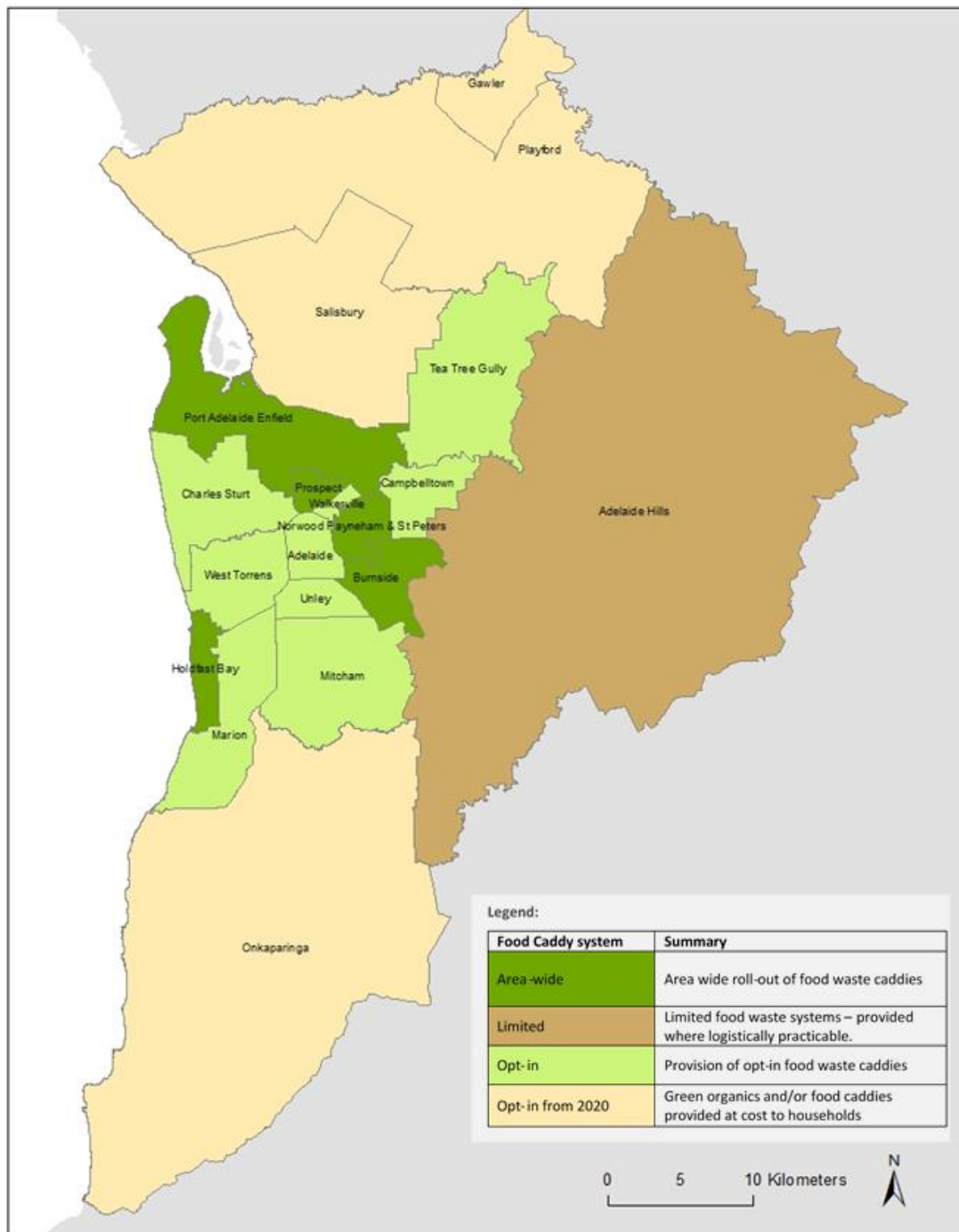


Figure 2. Metropolitan Adelaide Council Food Collection System, 2019-20

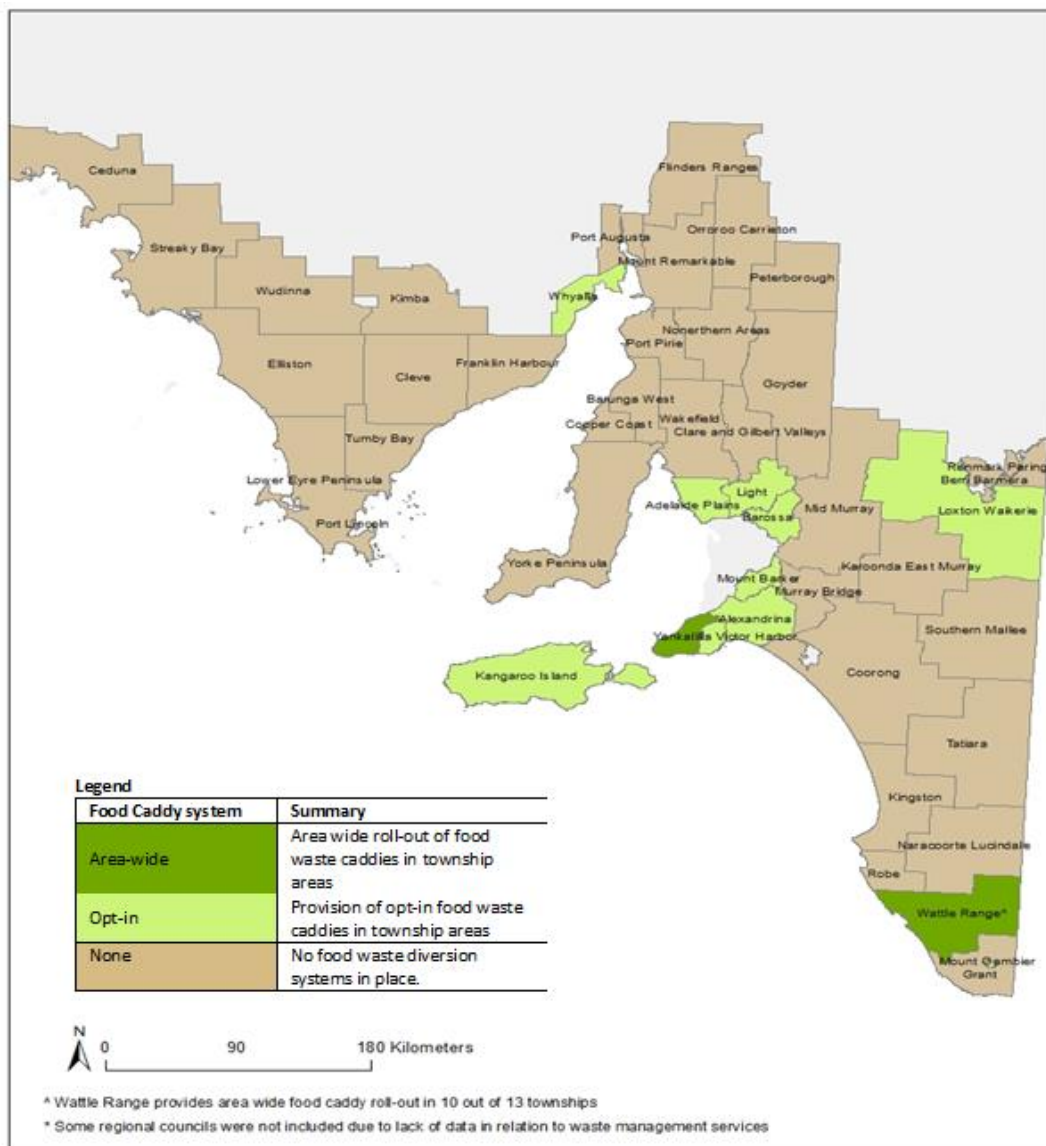


Figure 3. Regional South Australia Council Food Collection Systems, 2019-20

In addition to diverting food waste through council organics collections, home-based approaches such as composting, worm farms and feeding to backyard poultry contribute to the diversion of food waste from landfill, reducing the costs of collection and processing to councils and, in turn, ratepayers.

Avoiding household food wastage is a long-term goal and can be achieved by better supply chain management, purchasing decisions, improved knowledge of food preparation and storage of foodstuffs, adopting root-to-stem cooking and meal planning. Investment in education and awareness will be needed to effect lasting behavioural change by individuals and communities.

Further investment in behavioural research will reduce food waste generation and educate households and businesses about food waste-prevention actions. Tailoring food waste prevention and diversion communications for broader societal settings and will be considered to deliver peer learning opportunities through community groups or at local government level.

Actions for change

Harmonising council food waste collection systems

In 2009-10, more than 17,000 households in 10 South Australian councils (metropolitan and regional) participated in a pilot program to divert food organics from the kerbside residual waste bin to the green organics bin, for collection for commercial composting. At the time, it was the largest pilot of its type in Australia.

The program was designed to identify which factors contribute most to the diversion of household food waste from landfill. It included a cross-section of South Australian home locations and household types and tested:

- the collection of food waste as part of a fortnightly garden organics service
- responses to organic waste collection frequency
- the behaviour and volumes of food waste diverted from landfill if households had a ventilated kitchen caddy lined with compostable bags compared with an unlined, enclosed kitchen caddy.

The pilot incorporated a comprehensive community education campaign that included an information brochure, container and street bin-lid stickers, a collection calendar and written materials for local websites, newsletters and media releases.

The results were evaluated using market research, quantitative kerbside audits and odour monitoring. They demonstrated that the program was successful, with a high level of community acceptance and improved diversion rates.

The pilot provided the evidence that enabled the development of State Government incentive schemes to encourage the uptake of food waste systems by local government; in 2019-20 the incentive operates as the *Green Industries SA Kerbside Performance Plus Food Waste Incentives* program.

In 2019, five councils have rolled out area-wide food waste collection systems and another 15 across the state have received financial support to implement a type of opt-in food waste collection system.

Despite the incentives, increasing landfill costs and documented greenhouse gas benefits, it is estimated that only one in five households in metropolitan Adelaide has a kitchen caddy. This figure is based on data provided to Green Industries SA from the five councils that have implemented area-wide roll outs of kitchen caddies (Figures 2 and 3) totalling 101,000 households and data reported by other councils with opt-in food waste collection systems on the number of households that have requested kitchen caddies through their council.

Cost savings for local government

At 1 January 2020, the Solid Waste Levy is set at \$140 for each tonne of waste sent to landfill (\$70 for non-metropolitan Adelaide).

In 2017-18, 537,286 households in metropolitan Adelaide sent 254,742 tonnes of material to landfill⁴³. It is conservatively estimated that 35% of this material is food waste.

If only half of this material was diverted to composting operations through green organics bins the average percentage recovery rate from metropolitan kerbside collections (currently 54%) would rise by approximately nine percentage points and collective landfill gate fee savings for metropolitan Adelaide councils would be in the order of \$6.68 million.

Many metropolitan Adelaide councils allow food waste in the green organics bin, although there are differences in approach that contribute to highly variable participation and performance.

A full rollout of food waste diversion systems across metropolitan Adelaide is expected to lift the recovery rate significantly and reduce the amount of materials presented in the kerbside general waste bin. Councils with opt-in organics collections have recovery rates up to 10 percentage points lower than

those areas where area-wide roll out of kitchen caddies have been implemented. The positive impact on household waste diversion rates from area-wide roll out of food waste diversion systems has been demonstrated in other locations including Italy (see Case Study A), Germany and San Francisco.

Economic analysis⁴⁴ undertaken in 2018 assessed a range of key potential food waste recycling initiatives in South Australia and the associated economic and greenhouse gas impacts of their implementation. The economic impact of the expansion of the kerbside food waste recycling program was estimated to be \$2.0 million in Gross State Product (GSP) in 2017-18, increasing to \$2.9 million in 2020-21 before remaining steady at \$1.6 million from 2021-22 to 2026-27. Total employment (direct and indirect) was estimated at between 10 and 20 FTEs a year during 2017-18 to 2026-27. It would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 23.6 kilotonnes carbon dioxide equivalent by 2026-27.

If this were to include the provision of compostable produce bags, the result would be \$3.7 million in GSP in 2017-18, increasing to \$7.2 million in 2020-21. Total employment would increase to 26 FTE jobs, peaking at an additional 50 jobs in 2020-21, and greenhouse gas emissions would decrease by 32.7 kilotonnes carbon dioxide equivalent by 2026-27.

In addition to diverting food waste, a kerbside green organics bin combined with a kitchen caddy or similar supports the diversion of non-food organic materials such as paper towels, tissues, serviettes and cut flowers.

Rollout of fortnightly collected kerbside organics bins to all households in metropolitan Adelaide council areas is expected to be realised by 2020. However, the implementation of food waste diversion systems in regional areas depends largely on the processing infrastructure available in the specific region. Green Industries SA continues to provide funding to increase regional processing capacity and the acceptance of food waste streams from regional kerbside organics bins.

Support for councils to investigate how they might increase their frequency of kerbside organic collections will be explored, particularly as the composition of the waste in household general waste bins alters. Removing food waste and other organic material from the general waste bin largely reduces the odour as well as the volume of this waste stream, transferring both to the organics stream.

Since July 2016, Alexandrina Council has provided fortnightly collections for all kerbside bins to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill and increase the rate of recycling. After an initial waste audit revealed that 69% of material in the general waste bin was recyclable or compostable, the Fleurieu Regional Waste Authority in 2012 to 2014 undertook several region-wide bin audits, increased public consultation and introduced a pilot program to reduce the waste sent to landfill. Its model included reducing general waste collection from weekly to fortnightly, offering residents more recycling and organic bin capacity, and households with exceptional circumstances could apply for an additional general waste bin. In one year, this service model increased landfill diversion by 20%. In July 2019, the model was introduced to the adjacent City of Victor Harbor.

Various councils outside of capital cities around Australia, including Bass Coast Council in Victoria and NSW's Byron Shire Council and Lake Macquarie, have successfully implemented kerbside collection models that incorporate a fortnightly general waste and weekly organics collection service.

Case Study A – Area-wide household food waste diversion systems

Italy is home to more than 62 million people and food and wine plays an important part in its culture. However, food waste costs Italy's business and households more than €12bn (A\$18.5 billion) a year.

In 2016, the Italian government passed legislation to encourage the redirection of food to people or organisations in need, to prevent food from becoming 'waste' and enabling cities and towns of varying sizes to achieve high food waste diversion rates, sometimes very quickly.

In Italy now, a balanced system of incentives and financial instruments exists for both municipalities and individual households to divert food waste from landfill. Households are offered choice in regard to collection frequencies and services, and a segregated organics system (including new bins, kitchen

caddies and free supplies of compostable liners) is provided. In addition, plastic bags for fruits, vegetable and bakery items have been banned nationwide and a mandatory small fee introduced for compostable alternatives.

Over four years, the northern city of Parma has increased food waste diversion to about 90% and achieves a low contamination rate (3-4%). The new organic waste collection system also brings economic benefits in terms of jobs and cost reductions for municipal waste collection services.

Other cities, such as Treviso and Milan, have seen the benefits of an effective food waste collection system. In Treviso, the average household pays a reduced annual collection fee and experiences smaller increases in collection fees than the national average. In Milan, data indicates that separate food waste collection has had a positive influence on other segregated recycling streams⁴⁵.

Moreover, the ban on non-compostable bags has shown significant environmental and social effects. At the same time, it supports the agriculture and bio-based sector.

Proposed actions

1. *Continued financial support for the roll out of universal, area-wide 'high-performing food waste collection systems' incorporating a kitchen caddy and compostable bags for diversion through kerbside green organics bins.*
2. *Research into the use of kitchen caddy systems in council areas where area-wide food waste systems have been implemented, to evaluate behaviour and influence the design of financial support programs to enhance or maintain systems.*
3. *Work with councils to pilot more frequent collection of household organics bins.*
4. *As part of a legislative review processes, consider legislative proposals to harmonise council collection systems and introduce a minimum service across all metropolitan Adelaide councils: fortnightly collection of comingled recyclables and fortnightly collection of organics, including food waste.*

Outcomes

Increased diversion of food waste from landfill to more beneficial uses.

Consistent messaging and systems in place to achieve diversion from household bin-based systems consistent with South Australia's Waste Strategy¹.

Opportunities for collaborative council procurement (e.g. bin infrastructure) leading to potential savings.

Partners

- Residents
- Waste and recycling industry
- State and local government
- Regulators

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 5 - Bin and collection systems for high-density dwellings

Action 8 – Provision of compostable bags

¹ South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025 is currently under consultation and as a minimum will retain the 60% diversion from landfill target in *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020*.

High-density collections

In high-density housing such as multi-unit high-rise apartments, the profile of occupants and size of dwellings often mean standard residential three-bin offerings are not well suited to either the volumes of waste generated or allocated space in the development.

It is imperative to ensure that the design of new buildings and developments allows for adequate space for a minimum of three segregated waste streams. Infrastructure such as large collection bins (often located in unit basements), waste chutes and vacuum collection systems for recycling and organics streams are suitable for consideration to manage waste from high-density developments. Development approvals should also ensure systems are designed so residents can safely and conveniently move segregated waste and recycling to these collection bins, and bin collection vehicles can access and empty them easily, including overhead clearance.

Where allowances have not previously been made for organics bins in existing housing due to small or lack of gardens, there should be assessment on a case-by-case basis to determine workable alternatives. Options include larger, communal mobile bins (660-1100 litre) that may require collection arrangements outside standard contracts.

Housing density is increasing in many areas of metropolitan Adelaide. Designing for three-bin collection (or equivalent high-performing diversion systems) for all residential sites is critical to enable food waste diversion, particularly as these sites typically have less options for diversion of food waste through home-based approaches.

With a large proportion of high-density housing, the City of Adelaide has been working with individual sites to establish food and organic recycling services in more than 50 residential and mixed-use development sites. Some worked with the City of Adelaide to develop solutions during their design and development approval stages, but a number have existing sites where the standard three-bin service offerings are not suited. Extensive development of Bowden sites, located within the City of Charles Sturt, has also required working with developers to ensure appropriate alternative (and often privately contracted) bin collection systems and arrangements for residents to easily access and use.

In 2014, Zero Waste SA, Renewal SA and Property Council Australia released the *Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Residential & Mixed Use Developments*⁴⁶. The guide is available for developers, architects, planning authorities, waste consultants and strata and community corporations as a basis for providing waste and recycling services in higher-density urban living. Formal adoption of the guide and its key elements continues to be promoted to introduce into the planning system guidelines that will ensure residents within higher-density sites can easily recycle and divert food and organic waste for collection and processing.

Proposed actions

5. *Pilot and evaluate models of alternative bin and collection systems for high-density dwellings where little or no garden waste is generated.*
6. *Update the Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Residential & Mixed Use Developments in consultation with state government agencies and local governments who reference the guidelines in considering and providing feedback on development applications in relation to waste management.*
7. *Development approvals for new or significant high-density developments to require allocation of sufficient area to store and access at least three-bin segregated waste and recycling services and/or vacuum technologies for segregated streams.*

Outcome

By 2022, all residential properties in the metropolitan Adelaide have access to an organics collection system.

Partners

- Residents and businesses
 - Property developers and management
 - Regulators
 - Waste and recycling industry
 - State and local government
-

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 1 - Financial support for roll out of food waste collection systems

Action 2 - Research into the use of kitchen caddy systems

Action 8 – Provision of compostable bags

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure draft State Planning Policies and codes

Compostable bag supply

Efforts by State Government to encourage the diversion of food waste from households to more beneficial uses such as composting have been in place since 2010. The approach, informed by an extensive pilot (refer *Harmonising council food waste collection systems*), has been largely based on the use of kitchen caddies and compostable liners, along with education and awareness campaigns. Importantly, the compostable liner meets Australian Standard AS4736-2006.

Provision of compostable bags to households to line ventilated kitchen caddies has been demonstrated to significantly increase the uptake and ongoing use of these systems⁴⁷. Although food waste may be placed directly into the green organics bin, and enclosed kitchen caddies are available, this can present as a barrier for some households.

Residents and commercial employees are accustomed to placing waste in lined caddies or bins that are taken to the bigger collection bin when full. When rolling out a food waste diversion system, householder acceptance increases when a kitchen caddy with a compostable liner option is offered. Compostable bags contain the food waste while allowing ventilation, reducing the potential for odours when subsequently placed in an outside organics collection bin.

Since July 2010, the State Government has provided funding for the provision of compostable bags to households through local government channels, either for free or at a discounted price. In addition, many supermarket, home supply and hardware stores now also stock compostable bags for purchase.

However, compostable bags come at a cost, whether that is currently borne by the householder, local or State Government. A July 2018 study commissioned by Green Industries SA indicates that the compostable bags cost \$0.054 each whereas the traditional plastic bags provided by supermarkets cost \$0.01 each⁴⁸. Although the cost of compostable bags has decreased significantly in the last few years as demand for the product increases and new manufacturers enter the market (including one in Adelaide), they remain more expensive than traditional thin plastic barrier bags.

In 2018, the State Government funded the City of Holdfast Bay to conduct a 12-month trial of providing compostable bags for loose fruit and vegetables in two supermarkets. Compostable bags replaced plastic

barrier bag rolls and customers were asked to reuse the bags to collect food scraps for placement in council-collected green organics bins.

The trial resulted in 117% more food being diverted from landfill to green organics bins – the equivalent of 0.48kg⁴⁹ more food waste for each household each week. Expanding this figure across the council area to divert an estimated 308 tonnes more food waste from landfill would save tens of thousands of dollars in annual landfill levies alone.

Support for expanding the availability of compostable bags, in conjunction with area-wide roll outs of kitchen caddies, will be developed with consideration given to the consultation and stakeholder taskforce outcomes from the *Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Discussion Paper* and *Next Steps*.

Proposed actions

8. *Improve householders' access to a supply of compostable bags through council and other avenues.*
9. *Support the expansion of the compostable produce bag trial to other retail outlets, particularly where area-wide food waste collection systems have been implemented.*
10. *Consider including non-compostable produce bags in the list of single-use plastics items to be phased-out in Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Next Steps.*

Outcome

Households have access to a supply of compostable bags (Australian Standard 4736-2006) from supermarkets and retail outlets, which also prompts householders to divert food waste in their home.

Partners

- Residents
- Retail sector
- Regulators
- State and local government

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 1 - Financial support for roll out of food waste collection systems

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Discussion Paper and Next Steps, 2019.

Plastic Shopping Bag (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008

Home-based approaches

Home-based approaches to diverting food waste include composting, worm farms, bokashi buckets, and feeding backyard poultry. These practices contribute to diversion from landfill and complement the broader uptake of kerbside collection systems.

Estimates place the percentage of households that undertake composting or other measures to manage at least a portion of their food waste at home at between 30 and 40%. There is more limited data available on the volume of food waste directed to these approaches. In practice, less waste should be presented at kerbside for collection.

Recycling food waste at home or locally, to be used for household or community applications, is one of its highest value uses. The transport of the organic waste is eliminated, and the nutrient-rich soil outputs are reintegrated into soils, often nurturing home grown fruits and vegetables contributing to a circular food cycle within the home and backyard.

Home-grown produce is inherently local, seasonal and able to be consumed at its freshest without any packaging, transport or processing. Sharing any surplus produce or participating in a local food swap program within the local community avoids wastage while generating social interaction and knowledge sharing.

Home-based composting does not reach the same high temperatures that are achieved at commercial composting operations so there are some materials better suited to commercial processing after collection in the kerbside green organics bin. For example, many of the compostable food service items are only certified for commercial composting (AS 4739-2006) although there is also an Australian Standard for products suited to home composting (AS 5810-2010).

Bones, shellfish waste and meat products are often not included by householders in their home systems due to not breaking down at lower temperatures or concerns about attracting vermin. Worm farms can manage food waste in small spaces, producing high potency liquid and solid fertiliser for gardens and lawns. However, worms will only accept certain items. Kerbside organic bins complement these systems as receptacles for any food waste that households would rather not incorporate into home systems or that is not suitable for backyard poultry or the like.

Written and online information on home based systems can help and encourage residents who have space at home or in a nearby community garden and wish to manage their food waste locally and benefit from the outputs.

Proposed actions

11. *Encourage home-based approaches for diverting food waste, including home composting, worm farms and backyard poultry.*
12. *Provide guidance and education to encourage home and community (including schools) food growing, using compost to improve plant vigour and yield while returning nutrients to the soil.*
13. *Promote sharing of produce within local communities.*

Outcome

More residents manage their food waste onsite, using outputs to grow food for themselves and their neighbours.

Partners

- Residents
- Schools and community organisations
- State and local government

Links to other actions or strategies

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Education and awareness

Most people do not buy food with the intention of wasting it. Food purchasing decisions, preparation and storage behaviour, and the value placed on food, are highly individual. Changing household

circumstances or emergency situations, such as natural disasters or pandemics, also significantly impact on food purchasing and management, both short and long term. Further, how food waste is defined and the perception of any health risks associated with food can be different between households, individuals and settings.

Communication, education and awareness will be important in making people aware of the value of food while shopping and preparing food, and in building a culture of food waste avoidance and diversion behaviour.

In April 2018, the Commonwealth, state and territory environment ministers agreed to align their community education efforts to cut food waste and to encourage residual food waste to be composted. Additional investment in household behavioural research and actions to encourage changes in household food management practices will be explored through the Fight Food Waste CRC. Partnering with participants from across industry, government and the not-for-profit sector, Green Industries SA is participating in the Fight Food Waste CRC project 'Designing effective interventions to reduce household food waste' to identify consumers' attitudes and behaviours relating to food waste to help target education and awareness activities. Further opportunities to partner with stakeholders on research projects to examine South Australian food waste disposal behaviour and priority actions will be considered. Alongside research undertaken through the *Zeroing in on food waste: Measuring, understanding and reducing food waste* Australian Research Council project, this work will help inform community education efforts to cut food waste and to encourage remaining food waste to be composted.

In May 2019 the state-wide *Which Bin?* community recycling education campaign was launched. The campaign aims to educate householders to maximise diversion and minimise contamination in yellow comingled and green organics bins. This campaign, complemented by kitchen caddies, compostable bags and council communication campaigns, supports the diversion of food waste and increases awareness about how best to manage inedible food waste or food that is now not suitable for consumption.

The act of separating food waste for diversion through the household green organics bin is an awareness-raising tool in itself. However, whether this measure alone prompts people to actively take steps to avoid generating food waste is not clear.

Programs such as *Love Food Hate Waste*, *Fight Food Waste* and *Foodwise* target food waste prevention activities, reaching the highest level of the waste hierarchy. With 34%⁵⁰ of food waste in Australia generated in our homes and around half of this considered to be preventable, broader community understanding of households' impact is needed, aided by information to respond and take action.

Love Food Hate Waste was developed by WRAP in the UK and has contributed to a 23% reduction in household food waste (excluding inedible parts) in the UK over eight years⁵¹. In Australia, *Love Food Hate Waste* has been rolled out and further developed since 2009 by the NSW Environment Protection Authority, Sustainability Victoria and, recently, Brisbane City Council. The information and financial tools to help households waste less food, save money and reduce environmental impacts vary between jurisdictions. To support householders to take action, tips and supporting resources are provided for shopping routines, storage, recipes to use up ingredients and different parts of produce which may have been considered waste. In NSW and Victoria, grants are offered to councils, businesses and community organisations to expand the program through local or societal networks.

OzHarvest launched the *Fight Food Waste* campaign in 2018 with a graphic representation of the amount of food waste generated in Australia. It urges consumers to undertake four practical actions: look, buy, store, cook. The UK's *Trifocal* is another food waste campaign that explores how prevention and diversion messaging (as well as healthy eating) may be combined to help residents change their habits in generating and disposing of food waste.

Development of a food waste campaign that incorporates research from the Fight Food Waste CRC projects currently being undertaken in regard to household behaviour, existing research and learnings from implementation of programs elsewhere will be undertaken to support the prevention of household

food waste. Adapted to the South Australian context, a campaign and extension activities will raise awareness, offer solutions and prompt food purchasing and preparation decisions.

Proposed actions

14. *Continue state-wide recycling campaign ‘Which Bin?’ to increase and improve three-bin system recycling, including food waste diversion through the green organics bin and home composting.*

15. *Working alongside government, not-for-profit and industry partners through the Fight Food Waste CRC, collaborate on a research project to determine effective behaviour change interventions.*

16. *Develop and implement education and awareness tools that support food waste prevention, reduction and recycling for the residential sector.*

17. *Partner with community programs and groups to extend food waste prevention messages.*

Outcome

50% reduction of food waste in household residual waste bins by 2022.

Partners

- Residents
- Community organisations
- Waste and recycling industry
- All levels of government

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 1 - Financial support for roll-out of food waste collection systems

Action 8 – Provision of compostable bags

Action 11 - Research into the use of kitchen caddy systems

South Australia’s Waste Strategy

Commercial and industrial food waste

In South Australia, waste audits have revealed that food waste is the largest component of the commercial and industrial (C&I) waste stream, comprising 26% of the total waste by weight⁵². Similar composition ratios were found at a national level⁵³ with food organics making up around 22% of total waste. The National Food Waste Baseline estimates that 768,000 tonnes of food waste is landfilled from the commercial and industrial sector each year.

Preventing this waste occurring can provide significant financial returns for businesses. Champions 12.3 is an international coalition of executives aiming to achieve the United Nations' SDG 12.3 targets. Its *Business Case for Reducing Food Loss and Waste*⁵⁴ presents a strong case for industry to invest in food waste prevention activities. International data from 1,200 sites indicated that nearly every site had a positive return on investment, with more than half recouping \$14 or greater for every \$1 invested.

As with the residential sector, there is a significant component of inedible food waste associated with food preparation across business, institutional and other organisational sites.

Waste collection services for commercial premises may be provided by a paid private contractor, the landlord or local council. If a waste management system is available to businesses via their council rates or tenancy that suits their waste quantities and composition, businesses will generally utilise these options as the costs are generally integrated or immaterial.⁵⁵

The collection of commercial waste and recycling streams is primarily undertaken by private-sector waste collection companies that charge businesses a fee for each service provided. Fees include bin rental, collection and associated operational costs, plus a profit margin. Many of the collection costs – such as driver, truck maintenance, fuel and waste destination costs (that is, gate fees charged by transfer stations, landfills and composting operations) – are relatively fixed, whereas bin rental and collection frequency can vary.

Establishments ranging from restaurants and retailers to office buildings, universities and hospitals rely on private waste-collection companies to collect their waste on a regular basis with minimal inconvenience. In most areas, council waste collection services extend to select commercial businesses, generally at the small to medium enterprise (SME) level for general waste and comingled recycling.

Commercial, mobile, food-organics bin collections were introduced into Adelaide in 2008. The State Government provided eligible business services with incentive programs from 2008 to 2015 to increase the amount of food waste collected from businesses that could be processed into soil improvement products and to improve collection densities for greater economies of scale.

Increasing organic waste collection densities (number of bin lifts per kilometre) should lead to more efficient and cost-effective collections by reducing the truck movements required per customer. If any savings are passed on from the waste collection companies, this may reduce the waste management fees and charges for businesses. If food waste is removed from the general waste bin, leading to less frequent bin collections, there is the potential for businesses to save money on their waste management contracts. It is important that businesses review their waste service agreements, and negotiate changes with their waste service provider to reflect a reduction in the general waste stream and frequency of collections.

Businesses across metropolitan Adelaide that have engaged food waste collection services include supermarkets, shopping centres, hospitals, aged care facilities, food manufacturers, restaurants and facilities management services.

A 2015 pilot project across two precincts⁵⁶ showed that it is possible to save money on waste disposal costs by introducing a commercial food waste service, but only if the number of privately contracted general waste bins is reduced. Smaller businesses generally do not produce enough food waste to reduce the number, size or collection frequency of their general waste bins and have less power to influence collection companies to alter their collection arrangements. As a result, they are more likely than large

sites to have increased waste disposal costs by diverting food waste through an additional collection service.

Businesses are most likely to be able to reduce the overall cost of waste management services when introducing a food waste collection if:

- they are a large sites or a site where multiple businesses share bins serviced through a waste contract. This includes buildings where a landlord manages the waste contracts on behalf of the tenancies.
- there is a significant amount of food waste being diverted through a food waste collection service, resulting in reduced general waste collection servicing through lower number of bins and/or frequency of lifts
- they have accurately assessed the requirements for their sites and are able to negotiate their waste contracts.

Commercial waste collection contractors typically charge customers on a per bin lift basis, regardless of the weight of the material picked up or how full the bin is when presented for collection. The per-lift cost of commercial food waste bin collection is slightly higher than that of a general waste bin, primarily due to collection densities. However, this is changing. Putrescible material such as food organics also requires more frequent collection than non-putrescible residual waste. Mobile food waste bins are limited in size, from 600 litres to 1,100 litres depending on the weight of the material and access arrangements; sometimes requiring businesses needing to contract multiple bins.

If waste and recycling were to be collected on a per tonne basis, the cost of a food waste bin collection and disposal is likely to be lower than that of the collection of a general waste bin. This is because food waste is heavy due to its high moisture content and when disposed to landfill will be charged a gate fee that includes a weight based (per tonne) landfill levy. Food waste sent to a compost operation will be charged a gate fee only (excluding the landfill levy).

In addition to privately contracted waste collection services, some food manufacturers and retailers have an arrangement with farmers to divert appropriate food waste to animal feed (such as piggeries). Where arrangements are in place, the material must be appropriate and be allowed under the *Livestock Act 1997*. The National Food Waste Baseline found that more than half of the food waste generated nationally from the manufacturing, wholesale and retail sectors was diverted to animal feed. These arrangements are usually informal, and there is limited public data on how much waste is diverted through these arrangements.

Waste disposal costs represent only a small portion of the savings for businesses in addressing food waste. The biggest savings can be made by not generating the waste; savings include the associated raw materials, labour, storage, energy, and water inputs which can represent up to 10 times the disposal cost.

Measurement of food waste volumes and where the waste is generated provide possibilities to change processes and behaviours and reduce costs. Resources to undertake waste audits and contract reviews, education on food waste prevention opportunities and diversion, and raising awareness of the economic benefits of action can contribute.

In settings where takeaway food items are commonly consumed, having access to a green organics bin is critical to diverting the compostable food service ware and utensils that are increasingly being offered. Further background on single-use items and State Government actions being undertaken in regard to this is outlined in the *Tuning the Tide on Single-Use Plastic Products: Discussion Paper* released in January 2019, and *Next Steps*, released in July 2019. The *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2019* was released for consultation in December 2019 with legislation to be introduced into Parliament in 2020. The need to align waste systems to generated materials is considered in the update of the *Waste Minimisation Guide for Events and Venues*.

Actions for change

Precinct collection

Any business that exceeds residential quantities of general waste and comingled recycling requires a commercial waste collection arrangement. While some councils offer a residual and comingled recycling bin, very few commercial premises have access to council-operated organics. As such organic waste collections need to be arranged through a private waste contractor.

Collection or transport businesses that collect solid (including food) waste from commercial or industrial premises for fee or reward require a license under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.

There are several large, private-sector waste collection companies operating in metropolitan Adelaide, each managing vehicles to pick up their customers' general waste bins and comingled recycling.

The fundamental service that commercial collection companies offer is similar, with their routes largely based on customer contracts and preferences. Individual companies plan their own routes; as they compete with each other there will be different companies service the same suburbs and commercial precincts on any given day, leading to inefficient and possibly unnecessary truck movements. The effective and economic collection of this waste requires more efficient collection routes.

Since 2008, commercial organics collections have worked within the private waste-contracting sector, with one collection service predominantly responsible for organics waste across the metropolitan area through sub-contracting arrangements. This model increases the collection densities and reduces truck movements within an area.

Mapping food-waste generators could help provide useful market information to contractors and collectors and potentially improve their collection efficiencies should the density of pick-up locations increase.

Proposed actions

18. *Map food waste generation, to identify potential improved collection densities and more efficient collection.*

19. *If mapping and other evidence supports the potential for services improvements to be made, develop and trial an appropriate precinct delivery model.*

Outcome

A food-waste generation map identifies areas where more commercial food waste services may be introduced to increase the volumes of collected waste.

Partners

- Businesses and industry
- Regulators
- Property and facility managers
- Waste and recycling industry
- State Government

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 22 – Design approach for phase-in of mandatory food waste collections

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Prevention

Since the release of its *Business Case for Reducing Food Loss and Waste*, the coalition Champions 12.3 has released international, industry-specific business cases for hotels, catering and restaurant services. The business cases indicate that food-waste prevention activities in these sectors can bring returns of \$6 to \$7 for each \$1 invested, with expenditure largely recouped within two years.

When the amount of waste and its origins were considered, the greatest returns were possible through prevention measures introduced close to the point of consumption, due to the high level of inputs – including materials, staff time, energy and water – that have been invested at that stage. Engaging staff across the business influences ordering processes, storage practices, preparation, and food waste from customer plates, and enables them to consider opportunities for prevention or recovery.

Food-waste reduction programs such as *Your Business is Food* developed by the NSW EPA for the food service sector and the WRAP UK's *Guardian's of Grub* provide resources and tools to help businesses examine and quantify where waste is occurring and encourage staff to take action to reduce waste and the associated costs.

In 2010, Green Industries SA created a *What can we do about food waste?* video to motivate the restaurant, catering and hospitality industry to divert food waste from landfill. There is the potential to expand the reach of its valuable message by developing case studies to showcase best-practice waste management and internal and external diversion systems.

Industry and trade associations could be engaged to help develop a pilot prevention program and education materials for businesses, including resources such as waste-contracting information and a set of resources to help management and staff make simple, low-cost changes to the way food is purchased, managed, prepared and served.

As businesses undertake food-waste prevention measures, it is important that existing waste services are aligned to waste volumes and materials. Green Industries SA's Circular Economy Business Support Program helps businesses audit and manage their waste and provides funding for industry associations to deliver avoidance and diversion programs to businesses in the food sector.

Proposed actions

20. Develop toolkits and resource packs for business incorporating:

- *avoidance and lean-production messaging*
- *tools to measure and report food waste at key generation points (spoilage, preparation, plate scraping) to identify opportunities*
- *waste contracting information and guidelines*
- *menu design tips*
- *information on compostable food service ware, including disposal information*
- *resources to measure, prevent and divert food waste*
- *best-practice case studies.*

21. Pilot the promotion and roll-out of a business resource tool kit to relevant industry bodies and establish a dedicated contact to support businesses introducing avoidance and reduction measures through the Circular Economy Business Support Program.

Outcome

Businesses have the tools and resources to measure their existing food waste and identify how to prevent its generation and divert remaining surplus food and preparation waste.

Partners

-
- Businesses and industry
 - Waste and recycling industry
 - State Government
-

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 18 – Precinct commercial organics collection

Action 22 – Design approach for phase-in of mandatory food waste collections

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Mandatory food waste collections for large generating sites

While food-waste recycling measures are increasingly being introduced internationally, as at 2019 there are no mandatory measures in Australia.

Many countries are well advanced in implementing restrictions sending organic material to landfill. In Massachusetts, a disposal ban on commercial organic material is significantly decreasing the amount of food waste diverted from landfill⁵⁷. Five other states and a number of municipalities across the US have also introduced organic waste bans or passed mandatory recycling laws⁵⁸. Other countries with requirements to redirect commercial food waste from landfill include France, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Singapore, Philippines and South Korea⁵⁹. Legislative measures have led to benefits including collection efficiencies, job creation and investment in food waste recycling facilities and processing infrastructure.

Commercial waste programs in NSW and the Gold Coast have found food waste represents 50 to 60% of total waste by weight⁶⁰ from hospitality and food-retail sites. Food processing and manufacturers at the start of the supply chain often have high levels of unavoidable food waste components such as peels, bones and shells. Generally unpackaged, these streams are largely uncontaminated and easily diverted for animal feed, rendering or to commercial composting operations.

The successful introduction of mandatory measures usually requires a phased-in approach with appropriate support for affected businesses and waste generators, starting with collected segregated loads and large generating sites and gradually reducing permissible volumes of waste.

It is critical that suitable waste and recycling services are available and used correctly. The waste and recycling services at large sites, shopping centres and office buildings may be contracted and managed by the landlord, facilities manager or the cleaning contractor. Once food waste recycling is introduced, general waste collections can often be reduced so overall waste costs do not increase.

Sites for which mandatory food waste collection requirements could apply include universities and schools, residential care facilities and student accommodation, correctional facilities, manufacturers of food products, food courts, buildings over a certain size, supermarkets and airports. Sites such as these generate large volumes of organic waste and require privately contracted waste and recycling services. Sites of this size are likely to achieve costs benefits in introducing segregated organics collection services, which many have actioned.

Economic and greenhouse analysis undertaken in 2018 to investigate the potential benefits of implementing a ban on commercial food waste to landfill in metropolitan Adelaide indicated a net benefit of \$56.2 million over a 20-year period, alongside a potential 40% reduction in greenhouse gases⁶¹ over the base case.

A staged introduction period complemented by a business support program with dedicated resources is critical and are key components of international legislation. Resources can include waste audits and/or

contract reviews, education on food waste avoidance and diversion, and raising awareness of the reasons for implementation and available assistance.

Tailored to the metropolitan Adelaide area, a phased-in approach to the mandatory collection of food waste would be developed with consideration to:

- collection and processing systems and infrastructure
- waste generators included
- appropriate staged timing for implementation
- supporting mechanisms for facilities and sites
- compliance and enforcement measures.

Consultation with industry and stakeholder representatives about generation and collection is the necessary first step in planning and introducing restrictions to disposal of commercial organics to landfill.

Providing a cohesive package of business support services specific to food sector businesses and the property management sector would support the introduction of any mandatory measures. In addition to programs to reduce generation of food waste, information explaining how to donate any surplus food or sell it at considerable discounts at the end of the day's trading, and diverting unavoidable food waste, as well as other compostable materials, is also required.

Case Study B: Commercial food waste disposal ban

Massachusetts is a state with almost seven million residents. Food and other organic material represents more than 25% of the waste stream. The Massachusetts Solid Waste Master Plan 2010-2020 set the target to divert at least 35% of source separated organics from landfill by 2020.

Since 1 October 2014 the Commercial Food Materials Disposal Ban has been in effect requiring all businesses and institutions producing one tonne or more of commercial organic wastes a week to have diversion or recycling systems in place. The policy covers about 1,700 hospitals, colleges, supermarkets, hotels, nursing homes, prisons and other facilities. Systems may include donating edible food or diverting it to composting, animal feed or anaerobic digestion facilities.

Programs and resources to help industry meet the requirement include:

- the recycling assistance program RecyclingWorks
- grants and loans to help develop composting and anaerobic digestion facilities
- a map of food waste generators to facilitate collection and processing efficiencies.

The Commercial Food Materials Disposal Ban has laid a foundation for a more robust organic waste diversion industry and has encouraged businesses and institutions to adopt better food waste practices. According to an ICF⁶² report, has helped drive a growth in employment and investment growing industry gaining 900 jobs and \$175 million in economic activity in Massachusetts.

Proposed actions

22. *Examine models enabling the phase-in of mandatory food waste collections for Adelaide metropolitan businesses and major centres based on the size of their operations and/or food waste generation volumes and the availability of appropriate processing options.*
23. *Undertake an impact analysis of possible regulatory changes.*

- | |
|---|
| 24. <i>Develop new and expand existing information resources for businesses to support the implementation of mandatory measures (Action 20).</i> |
| 25. <i>Develop minimum standards for segregated waste and recycling systems for SA Government sites, including organics recycling where available and work with agencies to implement.</i> |
| 26. <i>Progress work on design of a staged ban on segregated commercial organics being sent to landfill commencing with landfills servicing the metropolitan Adelaide area.</i> |
| 27. <i>Encourage consideration to alternative business models for waste contractor servicing and charging to recognise reduced weight and composition of collections as a result of increased food waste diversion.</i> |

Outcomes

Potential progression to mandatory measures that ban the diversion of organic waste to landfill.

Businesses benefit from cost-effective food-waste prevention and collection processes.

Partners

- Businesses and industry
- Property and facilities managers
- Regulators
- Waste and recycling industry
- State Government

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 1 - Financial support for roll out of food waste collection systems

Action 2 - Research into the use of kitchen caddy systems

Action 8 – Provision of compostable bags

Action 20 - Food waste prevention resource packs for business

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Food rescue

Food growers, manufacturers and processors produce quantities of food that for various commercial reasons cannot be sold. Safe to consume, these products may be incorrectly labelled, have faulty packaging, be close to the 'best before' or 'use by' date or be part of a trial run, or are not produced to exact specifications.

Food rescue services collect excess food and redistribute through agencies that feed hungry people. The average time that some vulnerable Australians experience food insecurity is seven years⁶³, with associated impacts on their long-term health and nutrition. Following a co-design process with the food relief sector, Department for Health and Wellbeing and Department of Human Services, the *South Australian Food Relief Charter* and the *Nutrition Guidelines for the Food Relief Sector in South Australia* were released in November 2019 to improve the availability of a nutritious food supply to food relief recipients. While food rescue services and distribution agencies play key roles in providing quality food to people in need, food rescue alone is not the solution to food insecurity in South Australia.

Redirecting food at its highest value - to feed hungry people - benefits charity organisations by providing greater access to fresh, nutritious food that there may otherwise not be in the budget, reducing spend on food stuffs to redirect into other resources or expand meals programs, as well as delivering positive environmental impacts in preventing this good food going to waste.

Foodbank South Australia is the largest hunger relief organisation in South Australia. It works with 580 agencies and almost 500 schools each year to provide food to those in need. It provided enough food for more than 5,186,000 meals in 2018 ⁶⁴.

Despite this wide-ranging reach, there remain areas where emergency food relief is not being distributed equally and the charitable and not-for-profit sector continually cite increasing demand⁶⁵. In an emergency or disaster event, where there are severe economic impacts to the community, demand for food relief increases. Combined with disruption to supply and distribution chains, this increase in demand may coincide with a reduction in donations or the availability of common food items.

OzHarvest is a national food rescue organisation that has been operating in South Australia since 2011. It collects quality excess food from commercial outlets and delivers it to more than 1,300 charities supporting Australians in need. Nationally, OzHarvest rescues more than 180 tonnes of perishable food each week from over 3,500 supermarkets, hotels, wholesalers, farmers, corporate events, catering companies and restaurants.

SecondBite collects large volumes of surplus fresh food donated by farmers, wholesalers, markets, supermarkets and caterers and distributes it to community food programs around Australia.

Smaller food rescue organisations also operate in South Australia to collect and redistribute meals and groceries.

State Government support for the sector is provided through the Department of Human Services and Green Industries SA. The Department of Human Services administers Grants SA, a program for not-for-profit community organisations to improve community participation, wellbeing and quality of life for people living and working in South Australia.

Green Industries SA's Infrastructure Grants Program provides support to address storage or logistics infrastructure barriers to food rescue operations. Recent support has improved cold store and freezer facilities to increase the acceptance of fresh produce, meat, prepared meals and other perishable foods.

Awareness of South Australian legislation⁶⁶ that protects them from liability when donating food in good faith, where the food was safe to consume at the time of donation, encourages businesses to donate. Ensuring food is prepared, handled and stored safely is the responsibility of the food retailers, rescue organisations and not-for-profit operators, with requirements set out in the *South Australian Food Act 2001*. Perishable food is accepted from providers such as farmers, supermarkets, restaurants, catering companies and events.

Businesses that donate surplus food appreciate that the time and money invested in purchase and preparation is not wasted, and that their food is benefiting those in need, which increases local connections.

<i>Proposed actions</i>
28. <i>Expand grants available to food-rescue organisations for collection and distribution infrastructure to increase volumes of food redistributed to those in need.</i>
29. <i>Review the funding available through government agencies to support diversion and redistribution of surplus food.</i>
30. <i>Identify opportunities for and barriers to recovering and distributing surplus food through food rescue organisations, including where supply chains may be impacted (e.g. during emergency or disaster events)</i>

Outcome

Increased diversion of surplus food through food rescue organisations to those in need, in line with national targets.

Partners

- Businesses and industry
 - Food rescue and redistribution organisations
 - Regulators
 - All levels of government
-

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 20 – Food waste prevention resource packs for business

Action 34 – Infrastructure funding

Improving Individual and Household Food Security Outcomes in South Australia

South Australian Food Relief Charter

Events and away-from-home consumption

Food is often an integral part of events and many businesses exist solely to cater for them. Opportunities to avoid waste or store uneaten or partially eaten meals are limited and the food is generally discarded. Re-usable service ware options are always preferred, however, frequently rely on a take-back and/or refund systems to be effective.

The use of compostable food service ware and providing organics bins at events and venues contributes to diversion of both the food and packaging materials. In conjunction with appropriate bin signage and other measures they can also reduce the contamination of recycling and organic streams.

Only the most dedicated patrons of public events clean food scraps from their recyclable containers to enable them to go into yellow recycling bins, resulting in containers and remaining food waste being discarded in landfill bins or heavily contaminating the recycling bins restricting the ability to recycle materials in these collections.

Deposit-bearing beverage containers are less likely to contain contaminants. If included in the comingled or 10c refund recycling streams, liquids generally do not result in significant contamination compared with food. Event organisers are increasingly encouraging patrons to bring reusable or refillable drink containers, or are making these available at events, and are providing water refill stations.

Councils can demand within their event licensing agreements that food and beverage vendors only use compostable service ware and beverage containers that attract a 10-cent refund, and also require that there are segregated bins to support these measures.

In November 2018, the City of Adelaide endorsed a Sustainable Events Guide covering six areas of actions to deliver more environmentally sustainable events. In 2020, the State Government is developing a statewide guide and toolkit for waste minimisation and management at events and venues and supporting resources.

Single-use service ware is used extensively outside event and venue settings. The increase in takeaway purchases and rapid rise in home delivery services from cafes and restaurants result in large volumes of food consumed in homes, workplaces and food courts that is transported in single-use packaging. The

benefits of compostable food service ware in these situations is that any residual food and the service ware can be disposed of in organics bins at home, work, or at events.

South Australia is examining measures to phase out single-use plastics (including some service ware items) through the *Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Next Steps* paper released in July 2019 the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2019* to be introduced into Parliament in 2020.

Proposed actions

31. *Update the Waste Minimisation Guide for Events and Venues, including tools for event managers and retailers to maximise waste and recycling performance, and additional guidance on food service ware to increase food waste recovery.*

32. *Encourage councils to adopt segregated bin systems for council-run events and require minimum three-bin systems event permits.*

33. *Through the Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Next Steps and legislative measures, phase out specified single-use plastic service items and replace with re-usable or compostable alternatives.*

Outcomes

By 2025, all events are using three-bin front-of-house systems and compostable food service ware.

Partners

- Businesses and industry
- Residents
- Waste and recycling industry
- Regulators
- State and local government

Links to other actions or strategies

Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Discussion Paper and Next Steps, 2019

Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2019

Plastic Shopping Act (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Attracting and supporting investment and markets

Diverting segregated organics from households and businesses for composting is an example of the circular economy in action. Food waste is an important feedstock 'ingredient' in the composting of organic material processed at South Australian commercial composting operations into high-quality soil improvement products: composts, mulches and pelletised fertilisers. Products are sold into local markets for use in home gardens, food and viticulture production, and increasingly, broad acre applications.

There are economic opportunities to expand these and introduce new ways to capture and process food waste.

Segregating by-products from the meat, poultry and seafood industries for processing into new products at meat rendering plants diverts about 230,000 tonnes of this material annually. Processed for both domestic and overseas secondary markets, these products have a market value of approximately \$88 million⁶⁷.

South Australia has well-established commercial composting companies. The compost industry is a significant employer and investor, employing about 300 people across the state. In 2017-18, products produced from recovered garden, food and timber organics had a market value of about \$13.2 million⁶⁸.

In commercial composting operations, food and other organic materials are processed over a number of weeks and reach temperatures high enough to kill plant and animal pathogens as well as weed propagules or seeds. Materials composted according to relevant Australian Standards become matured, stabilised products ready for use.

Compost is ideal for helping to re-build soil fertility and replenish soil carbon and nutrient stocks, at the same time helping mitigate climate change. Trials⁶⁹ in Australia and overseas have demonstrated that ongoing compost use increases soil carbon levels and, in turn, boosts plant growth and crop yields.

The production of mineral fertilisers, and particularly nitrogenous fertilisers, is energy and greenhouse gas-intensive. The supply of plant nutrients through compost use reduces both the amount of mineral fertiliser that is needed and the greenhouse gas emissions caused by its production.

Other input cost reductions, greenhouse gas savings and environmental benefits resulting from compost application include:

- less energy needed for irrigation, due to improved water storage and use efficiency
- less need for biocides (chemical substances including insecticides, disinfectants and pesticides used to control organisms that are harmful to health), which reduces the greenhouse gas emissions associated with biocide production
- less use of diesel for soil cultivation due to improved tillage
- increased carbon sequestration from higher biomass production, due to improved soil productivity
- Reduced nitrogen loss that cause secondary nitrous oxide emissions, due to lower nitrogen surplus and leaching.
- improved soil quality and structure to support plant growth, in turn reducing erosion and the loss of nutrients and organic matter.

The South Australian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) regulates large-scale licensed composting operations and works with operators to ensure that the composting process has a minimum impact on the environment and produces quality compost outputs.

South Australia's Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan (SAWRRIP) provides a clear guide for future waste and resource recovery infrastructure needs across South Australia, and how these measures

can support South Australia's Waste Strategy targets and objectives. Based on waste-flow projections, the SAWRRIP maps 2017 infrastructure and identifies future needs, investment opportunities and risks.

Continued investment in infrastructure is needed to ensure processing operations have capacity as more food waste is diverted from kerbside and commercial collections. Funding for contaminate-removal technology to meet market demand and quality standards for compost products is also required.

Alongside the composting sector, local business opportunities and jobs are expanding as a result of increased food waste diversion including local design and manufacture of items such as kitchen caddies and compostable food packaging alternatives.

Actions for change

Infrastructure funding

The SAWRRIP modelling is based on collecting and processing of increased amounts of food organics across South Australia. It aims to circulate materials at the highest possible values, expanding the sector to generate energy in addition to recovery of nutrients. The digestate or residual material following energy extraction from the anaerobic digestion process can be incorporated back into the composting process.

Other opportunities for the organics processing sector to make high-value compost and fertiliser products include investment in grinding, classification, blending and pelletising equipment; in increased automation of contaminant-removal equipment; and in equipment to produce fuels from sludges and grease trap wastes.

Most food and garden organics collected from Adelaide kerbsides have low contamination levels (about 2% for the metropolitan Adelaide area). However, any contaminants can be present in final products, so they must be removed to meet relevant quality standards and farmers and landscaping suppliers' criteria.

Metropolitan Adelaide has the infrastructure to process anticipated increases in food waste over the next three years. More infrastructure is needed in regional areas to increase processing capacity and expand the range of materials that can be processed at some facilities.

Enclosed composting including techniques such as covered windrow composting, composting tunnels, covered composting bays and composting halls. As South Australian land uses change, these techniques should be considered; they are common in overseas sites where population densities require industry and households to be close together or energy-recovery operations are integrated within the sites.

Recovering organics from the estimated 2,800 tonnes of packaged food waste (such as plastics, cardboard and metal) landfilled in South Australia each year will require more technology and de-packaging infrastructure.

The Green Industries SA Recycling Infrastructure Grants program helps private sector, local government and not-for-profit organisations invest in infrastructure to increase their capacity to recover resources and return materials to markets. Funding supports local job creation, regional processing capacity; projects must demonstrate economic, environmental and social benefits.

As with other waste and recycling streams, collection vehicles for kerbside and commercial food waste collections should be included as business operating expenses; they are not usually supported through financial infrastructure incentive programs. This does not exclude investment in for up-to-date weighing technologies to provide more data to support planning and maximise collection efficiency and recovery.

Proposed actions

34. *Maintain provision of grants and loans to encourage the establishment and enhancement of resource recovery infrastructure, processes and technologies that divert food waste in line with the waste management hierarchy for both metropolitan and regional areas.*

35. *Provide infrastructure support for anaerobic digestion and incorporate bioenergy recovery into processes where residual outputs are diverted into composting processes or applied to land following energy extraction.*

36. *Provide infrastructure funding support for local businesses that produce compostable items that meet Australian Standard requirements.*

Outcomes

More material is recovered and capacity is increased in regional areas.

Capacity of South Australian industry to process segregated organic materials to relevant standards is maintained as volumes increase.

Partners

- Businesses and industry
 - Waste and recycling industry
 - State and local government
-

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 1 - Financial support for roll out of food waste collection systems

Action 22 – Design approach for phase-in of mandatory food waste collections

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Market support

Creating market demand that moves in step with increased volumes of segregated organics is critical to moving towards a circular economy in South Australia.

Soils are traditionally rich in carbon. However, modern agricultural practice has reduced the organic content of Australian soils over decades. As a result, the application of synthetic fertiliser has increased. Five million tonnes of fertiliser was applied to agricultural land in Australia in 2016-17⁷⁰.

Organic matter and nutrients that have been removed from soils must be replaced. Altering farming practices, such as less tillage of soil, often combined with the application of synthetic or organic fertilisers, helps rebuild soil structure to enable productive plant growth.

Compost has a high carbon content and contains beneficial microbes that help soil regain its organic content, increasing soil fertility and reducing the reliance on synthetic fertilisers. This allows soils to sequester more carbon, reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

South Australia has an advanced commercial composting industry that produces quality product for the vegetable, viticulture and broad acre agricultural sectors as well as for landscaping works. Commercially produced composts certified as complying with the Australian Standard for *Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches* (AS4454) include high levels of organic matter and nutrients and are free from pests and disease. Freshcare, a certification program for the Australian fresh produce industry, provides guidelines for the use of recycled organics in horticulture. All AS4454-certified composts can be applied without

restriction. Non-certified composts must be independently verified to avoid any impact on a grower's food safety assurance program⁷¹.

There is opportunity to develop and produce higher-value and more specialised compost products within the existing market in South Australia. Green Industries SA provides funds to stimulate increases in the quality of and demand for products, and to create opportunities for new products, expand market-related activities for existing recycled-content products, and educate and inform users about how compost can be used to support land and crop management.

Customising products to crop or soil conditions and manufacturing composts in pellets have helped increase the uptake of recycled organic products for various uses.

Investment in activities such as research and market intelligence, fostering buyer awareness and market-focused product development will support and expand local markets for composts and recycled organics products, increasing the resilience of South Australia's compost industry and returning this material back into the agricultural sector, land rehabilitation and urban development.

Proposed actions

37. *Develop and expand viable and sustainable markets for products and outputs arising from the recovery of food and other organic wastes, including through standards, specifications and guidelines for application.*

38. *Ensure that the regulatory environment is best-practice and supports the local market development of organic recycled content products.*

Outcome

Increase in soil improvement products sold in South Australia.

Partners

- Businesses and industry
- Waste and recycling industry
- Regulators
- State and local government

Links to other actions or strategies

Action 1 - Financial support for roll out of food waste collection systems

Action 8 – Provision of compostable bags

Action 22 – Design approach for phase-in of mandatory food waste collections

Single-Use Plastics Discussion Paper, 2019

South Australia's Waste Strategy

Actions for change framework

Proposed actions		Timeline				
		Existing and ongoing	2020	2021	2022	2023
Household	Harmonising and maximising kerbside systems					
	1. Continued financial support for the roll out of universal, area-wide 'high-performing food waste collection systems' incorporating a kitchen caddy and compostable bags for diversion through kerbside green organics bins.	>				
	2. Research into the use of kitchen caddy systems in council areas where area-wide food waste systems have been implemented, to evaluate behaviour and influence the design of financial support programs to enhance or maintain systems.					
	3. Work with councils to pilot more frequent collection of household organics bins.			>		
	4. As part of a legislative review processes, consider legislative proposals to harmonise council collection systems and introduce a minimum service across all metropolitan Adelaide councils: fortnightly collection of co-mingled recyclables and fortnightly collection of organics, including food waste.				>	
	High-density collection					
	5. Pilot and evaluate models of alternative bin and collection systems for high-density dwellings where little or no garden waste is generated.					
	6. Update the <i>Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Residential & Mixed Use Developments</i> in consultation with state government agencies and local governments who reference the guidelines in considering and providing feedback on development applications in relation to waste management.					
	7. Development approvals for new or significant high-density developments to require allocation of sufficient area to store and access at least three-bin segregated waste and recycling services and/or vacuum technologies for segregated streams.			>		
	Compostable bags to support diversion					
8. Improve householders' access to a supply of compostable bags both through council and other avenues.						
9. Support the expansion of the compostable produce bag trial to other retail outlets, particularly where area-wide food waste collection systems have been implemented.						
10. Consider including non-compostable produce bags in the list of single-use plastics items to be phased-out in <i>Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Next Steps</i> .						

Proposed actions	Timeline				
	Existing and ongoing	2020	2021	2022	2023
Home based approaches					
11. Encourage home-based approaches for diverting food waste including home composting, worm farms and backyard poultry.		>			
12. Provide guidance and education to encourage home and community (including schools) food growing, integrating use of compost to improve plant vigour and yield, while returning nutrients to the soil.			>		
13. Promote sharing of produce within local communities.			>		
Education and awareness					
14. Continue state-wide recycling campaign 'Which Bin?' to increase and improve three-bin system recycling, including food waste diversion through the green organics bin and home composting.		>			
15. Working alongside government, not-for-profit and industry partners through the Fight Food Waste CRC, collaborate on a research project to determine effective behaviour change interventions.	>				
16. Develop and implement uniform education and awareness tools that support food waste prevention, reduction and recycling for the residential sector.			>		
17. Partner with community programs and groups to extend food waste prevention messages.			>		

Proposed Actions		Timeline				
		Existing and ongoing	2020	2021	2022	2023
Commercial	Precinct collections					
	18. Map food waste generation, to identify potential improved collection densities and more efficient collection.					
	19. If mapping and other evidence supports the potential for service improvements to be made through precincts, develop and trial an appropriate precinct delivery model.					
	Business food waste prevention					
	20. Develop tool kits and resource packs for business incorporating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoidance and lean production messaging - tools to measure and report food waste at key generation points (spoilage, preparation, plate scraping) to identify opportunities - waste contracting information and guidelines - menu design tips - information on compostable food service ware, including disposal information - resources to measure, prevent and divert food waste - best-practice case studies 					
	21. Pilot the promotion and roll-out of a business resource tool kit to relevant industry bodies and establish a dedicated contact to support businesses introducing avoidance and reduction measures through the Circular Economy Business Support Program.			>		
	Mandatory commercial food waste recycling					
	22. Examine models enabling the phase-in of mandatory food waste collections for Adelaide metropolitan businesses and major centres based on the size of their business operations and/or food waste generation volumes and the availability of appropriate processing options.					
	23. Undertake an impact analysis of possible regulatory changes.				>	
	24. Develop new and expand existing information resources for businesses to support the implementation of mandatory measures (Action 20).				>	
	25. Develop minimum standards for segregated waste and recycling systems for SA Government sites, including organics recycling where available and work with agencies to implement.		>			
	26. Progress work on design of a staged ban on segregated commercial organics being sent to landfill commencing with landfills servicing the metropolitan Adelaide area.					
	27. Encourage consideration to alternative business models for waste contractor servicing and charging to recognise reduced					>

Proposed Actions	Timeline				
	Existing and ongoing	2020	2021	2022	2023
weight and composition of collections as a result of increased food waste diversion.					
Food rescue					
28. Expand grants available to food-rescue organisations for collection and distribution infrastructure to increase volumes of food redistributed to those in need.		>			
29. Review funding available through government agencies to support diversion and redistribution of surplus food.					
30. Identify opportunities and barriers to increase recovery of surplus food for collection and distribution through food rescue organisations.			>		
Events and venues					
31. Update the 'Waste Minimisation Guide for Events and Venues' including tools for event managers and retailers to maximise waste and recycling performance, and additional guidance on food service ware to increase food waste recovery.		>			
32. Encourage councils to adopt segregated bin systems for council run events and require minimum three-bin systems for event permits.		>			
33. Through the <i>Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Next Steps</i> , phase out specified single-use plastic service ware items and replace with re-usable or compostable alternatives.			>		

	Proposed Actions	Timeline				
		Existing and ongoing	2020	2021	2022	2023
Supporting Infrastructure and Markets	Infrastructure funding support					
	34. Maintain provision of grants and loans to encourage the establishment and enhancement of resource recovery infrastructure, processes and technologies that divert food waste in line with the waste management hierarchy for both metropolitan and regional areas.	>				
	35. Provide infrastructure support for anaerobic digestion and incorporate bioenergy recovery into processes where residual outputs are diverted into composting processes or applied to land following energy extraction.	>				
	36. Provide infrastructure funding support for local businesses that produce compostable items that meet Australian Standard requirements.	>				
	Expanding markets					
	37. Develop and expand viable and sustainable markets for products and outputs arising from the recovery of food and other organic wastes, including through standards, specifications and guidelines for application.			>		
	38. Ensure that the regulatory environment is best-practice and supports the local market development of organic recycled content products.			>		

Glossary

Circular economy - an alternative to the traditional 'linear' economy based on 'take, make, use and dispose'. A circular economy is a self-sustaining system driven by renewable energy with an imperative to keep material resources in use, or 'circulating', for as long as possible. It extracts the maximum value from these resources while in use, then recovers and regenerates products and materials. In a circular economy there are two types of material flows:

- biological cycle – food and biologically based materials re-enter and regenerate the environment safely; for example, as compost
- technical cycle – materials such as metals, paper and plastic are designed to circulate for as long as possible through repair and reuse, without entering the environment for disposal.

Compost - a product created by the breakdown of organic matter, such as garden and food waste, by bacteria and other micro-organisms into a nutrient-rich natural fertiliser. Compost improves soil structure, providing nutrients for plant growth and increases water and nutrient retention in the soil.

Compostable – a product is 'compostable' if it can disintegrate into natural elements and is able to be processed into soil improvement products (meeting Australian Standard 4454-2012, 4419-2018 or 3743-2003) in a commercial compost environment within 90 days.

Compostable bags and food service ware - in this document, discussion on compostable bags and food service ware refers to products that meet Australian Standard 4736-2006 and Australian Standard 5810-2010, or by nature are made solely of fibre materials for which the Australian Standard is not applicable (such as serviettes or pizza boxes).

Composting facilities – commercial facilities where source-separated organics are composted to produce soil improvement products that meet Australian Standards 4454-2012, 4419-2018 or 3743-2003

Contamination - any material found in the organics bin that is not considered compostable by the processing facilities

Food caddy – a kitchen benchtop food container for the collection of household food waste that will later be placed in the organics bin. The container may be ventilated (requiring a compostable bag liner) or enclosed for direct disposal into the green organics bin.

Food organics – organic waste derived from food preparation and/or surplus food: all food scraps including meat and seafood scraps, vegetable and fruit peelings, seeds/husks and dairy products.

Kerbside collection – the collection of household waste and recyclable material (specifically residual waste, comingled recycling, and organic waste) left at the kerbside for collection by local council collection services.

Opt-in food waste systems – fortnightly organics kerbside bin collections are rolled out area-wide, then residents elect whether to divert food waste through the organics bins. They may collect or pay for a kitchen caddy and compostable bags.

Organics – material derived from garden sources, such as grass clippings, tree prunings, food waste and paper (tissues, napkins), as well as teabags and coffee grinds.

Recovered material - material that would otherwise have been disposed of as waste into landfill, but has been collected and reclaimed as a material input, in lieu of a new primary material, for recycling or a manufacturing process.

Residual waste - the waste that remains after materials have been separated for recycling and composting; that is, all the remaining waste.

Consultation Draft

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Consultation Draft

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Attachment 4



City of Holdfast Bay

Submission to "SA Valuing our Food Waste Strategy"

1. Continued financial support for the roll out of universal, area-wide high-performing food waste collection systems incorporating a kitchen caddy and compostable bags for diversion through kerbside green organics bins.

COHB in full support of this action and would like to see all metropolitan councils adopt an area-wide roll out of kitchen caddies and compostable bags. Caddies should be ventilated to prevent moisture build-up and smell.

2. Research into the use of kitchen caddy systems in council areas where area-wide food waste systems have been implemented, to evaluate behaviour and influence the design of financial support programs to enhance or maintain systems.

COHB is in full support of this action and would like to see research into caddy retention rates. The COHB has a high proportion of rental properties and it is unknown how many households still have the original caddy received from Council in 2013. The COHB would therefore like to see Green Industries SA work with SA Real Estate agents on the development of a list of what food waste collection services each council offers and how services can be accessed.

3. Work with councils to pilot more frequent collection of household organics bins.

COHB fully supports this action and is about to trial a Weekly green FOGO bin and fortnightly landfill bin collection trial starting 21 September 2020. As demonstrated across a number of interstate Local Government Areas, for a significant increase in food waste recycling rate to occur with weekly FOGO collections, it is critical that the landfill bin collection frequency is decreased. If collection frequencies are not switched then households lose the motivation and incentive to place food scraps in the FOGO bin.

Increasing green FOGO bin collections to weekly without altering another bin collection frequency not only has limited environmental benefits but leads to significant service increase costs for councils and rate payers. There are also presentation issues for households who need to find additional verge space on recycling week when 3 bins are presented.

4. As part of a legislative review processes, consider legislative proposals to harmonise council collection systems and introduce a minimum service across all metropolitan Adelaide councils: fortnightly collection of comingled recyclables and fortnightly collection of organics, including food waste.

The COHB agrees with the proposed priority of introducing minimal service standards for recycling and organic collections. However, with all metropolitan councils now having fortnightly FOGO and recycling collections, the COHB would like to see the South Australia Government support more choice and flexibility in bin collection frequencies, including support to provide fortnightly landfill bin collection services when FOGO collections are offered weekly. The current "one size fits all" model has been successful in reaching municipal diversion rates close to 60%, however a change is clearly needed if a diversion rate of 75% is to be reached by 2025.

8. Improve householders access to a supply of compostable bags through council and other avenues.

The COHB fully supports this action.

9. Support the expansion of the compostable produce bag trial to other retail outlets, particularly where area-wide food waste collection systems have been implemented.

The COHB is in full support of this action, having run the successful 'Compostable Bags in Supermarket Trial' mentioned.

The COHB would also like to see Green Industries SA support food brands investigating switching from plastic to compostable packaging.

10. Consider including non-compostable produce bags in the list of single-use plastics items to be phased-out in Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastics: Next Steps.

The COHB fully supports this action.

11. Encourage home-based approaches for diverting food waste, including home composting, worm farms and backyard poultry.

The COHB is in full support of this action and has run a number of Green Living composting and worm farm workshops. The COHB also offers households a rebate of 50% (up to \$40) on compost bins, worm farms, live worms or bokashi bins purchases.

The COHB would like to see similar education and rebate programs investigated for implementation by the SA Government.

12. Provide guidance and education to encourage home and community (including schools) food growing, using compost to improve plant vigour and yield while returning nutrients to the soil.

The COHB fully supports this action.

The COHB also recommends including support for community gardens in this action. They are an effective environmental and social improvement mechanism, enhancing social wellbeing and connection, as well as providing significant support to their community with regards to growing and composting food.

13. Promote sharing of produce within local communities.

The COHB is in full support of this action, having a monthly produce swap market run on council land in Seacliff. As well as leading to significant environmental benefits, the market has helped to create a connected community that council has been able to engage with to promote a number of environmental initiatives, including the upcoming weekly green FOGO bin trial.

The [Grow Free](#) movement has also had a significant impact on the availability of locally grown food becoming available throughout the Australian community for free. We encourage support of this and other similar food-sharing programs.

14. Continue state-wide recycling campaign Which Bin to increase and improve three-bin system recycling, including food waste diversion through the green organics bin and home composting.

The COHB fully supports this action.

15. Working alongside government, not-for-profit and industry partners through the Fight Food Waste CRC, collaborate on a research project to determine effective behaviour change interventions.

The COHB fully supports this action.

16. Develop and implement education and awareness tools that support food waste prevention, reduction and recycling for the residential sector.

The COHB is in full support of this action and would also like to see education and awareness tools developed for the hospitality, aged care and hospital sectors.

17. Partner with community programs and groups to extend food waste prevention messages.

The COHB fully supports this action.

Item No: **15.5**

Subject: **COUNCIL POLICY REVIEW**

Date: 25 August 2020

Written By: Team Leader Governance

General Manager: Strategy and Business Services, Ms P Jackson

SUMMARY

The Council's Volunteer Policy and Civic Functions and Awards and Ceremonies Policy have been reviewed and are now presented to Council for adoption.

As these policies do not require substantive changes or public consultation, they are presented as a collective, for administrative efficiency.

A tracked changes copy marked with proposed changes is attached for each policy together with a final version.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve and endorse the following policies as amended:

- 1. Volunteer Policy; and**
 - 2. Civic Functions and Awards and Ceremonies Policy**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Culture: Providing customer-centred services

Culture: Enabling high performance

Culture: Being financially accountable

Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations.

COUNCIL POLICY

Refer to attachments

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Australian Citizenship Act 2007

Disability Discrimination Act 1992

Disability Inclusion Act 2018
Equal Opportunity Act 1984
Flags Act 1953
Local Government Act 1999
Volunteer Protection Act 2001
Work, Health and Safety Act 2012

BACKGROUND

The *Local Government Act 1999* requires councils to keep council policies under review to ensure they are appropriate and effective (Section 59).

Policies are an important part of the good governance of the City of Holdfast Bay. They protect the organisation and provide our community with confidence that we will undertake operations in a consistent, fair and equitable way.

REPORT

The identified policies are due for review and are presented to Council. The amendments are detailed below (and also shown through tracked changes on the 'proposed changes' version), however, none of the proposed changes are substantive nor change the meaning or intent of the policy.

1. Volunteer Policy

- Updated references to legislation and other minor amendments.
Refer Attachment 1 and 1a

2. Civic Functions and Awards and Ceremonies Policy

- Inclusion formally in the policy of a selection panel to be formed to assess Australia Day nominations for Community Awards and Citizen of the Year Awards to include: the Mayor, two Elected Members, CEO and supported by staff.
- Updated reference links have been included.

Refer Attachment 2 and 2a

None of these policies require community consultation.

The next review period for each policy is identified on the front of the policy. These may be reviewed at an earlier date if deemed required due to legislative or other changes.

BUDGET

Not applicable.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Not applicable.

Attachment 1



DSID:	...
<u>Trim Document Number:</u>	
First Issued / Approved:	15/03/2010
Last Reviewed:	...
Next Review:	24/07/2023
Responsible Officer:	...
Date Placed on Webpage/ Intranet:	...

1. PREAMBLE

1.1 Background

The City of Holdfast Bay (Council) involves members of the community in numerous activities through a Volunteer Program (The Program).

Council values volunteers as individuals who choose to contribute their skills and time to enrich their local community.

Council acknowledges it has a duty of care towards its volunteers and recognises that volunteers have both rights and responsibilities.

While volunteers are not covered by Awards or Work Place Agreements, Council understands they have very well defined rights as described in the *Volunteer Protection Act (SA) 2001*.

1.2 Purpose

This document ensures that volunteers are protected in the workplace and encouraged to commit their time, energy and skills to the City of Holdfast Bay Volunteer Program.

This document establishes a professional framework around processes involving volunteers to ensure that the Program is managed in an effective and efficient manner in accordance with National Standards for Involving Volunteers in Not-For-Profit Organisations (Volunteering Australia 2001).

1.3 Scope

This document applies to all volunteers providing services or expertise to Council as part of the City of Holdfast Bay Volunteer Program.

1.4 Definitions

City of Holdfast Bay Volunteer Program means the overall volunteering program as managed by the Volunteering Services Coordinator

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VOLUNTEER POLICY

Employee means a person employed by Council under a formal employment contract.

Staff and Associates means a person engaged through an employment agency, a contractor or volunteer who act / work on behalf of Council.

Volunteer Supervisor means the Council employee directly responsible for the day to day management of a Volunteer in their role with Council, usually the Volunteer Program Coordinator.

Volunteer means a person undertaking or performing duties for Council as part of the Volunteer Program for no direct payment or disbursement.

1.5 Strategic Reference

Community: Fostering an engaged and contributing community.

2. PRINCIPLES

2.1 **Volunteer Rights**

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2.1.1. Council ensures that the principles and intent of the *Volunteer Protection Act* are applied in the treatment and management of Volunteers.

2.1.2. Volunteer Rights are included and maintained in the Volunteer Code of Conduct document and describe Volunteers' rights and responsibilities.

2.2 **Volunteer Code of Conduct**

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2.2.1. Volunteers need to be committed to discharging their duties conscientiously and to the best of their ability.

2.2.2. Volunteers are expected to abide by the Council Volunteer Code of Conduct and will be required to sign a Volunteer Agreement.

2.3 **Position Descriptions**

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2.3.1. Council recognises that volunteers require a clear, complete and current ~~P~~osition ~~D~~escription that:

- a. ~~C~~onfirms the status of the volunteer
- b. ~~E~~nsures that the aims and objectives of the organisation are clearly understood
- c. ~~P~~rotects the rights of volunteers and
- d. ~~D~~elineates boundaries between paid staff and volunteers

2.3.2. Council maintains Position Descriptions for all volunteer vacancies in accordance with the guidelines provided through Human Resources.

VOLUNTEER POLICY

2.3.3. All volunteers will be provided with a copy of their Position Description during their corporate induction.

2.4 **Recruitment**

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2.4.1. Volunteer recruitment is coordinated by the Volunteering Services Coordinator as determined by the needs of the Volunteer Program.

2.4.2. Volunteers will be recruited in a non-discriminatory manner ensuring a skills match between the applicant and the competencies contained within the relevant Position Description.

2.4.3. Volunteer Supervisors may carry out their own recruitment where agreed by the Volunteering Services Coordinator, to be in accordance with the Volunteer Program recruitment needs.

2.5 **National Criminal Records Checks**

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2.5.1. A National Criminal Records Check will be undertaken for all volunteer applicants prior to placement. Council reserves the right to carry out criminal records checks on volunteers at any time.

2.5.2. Applicants who do not agree to a criminal records check may have their application and/or involvement as a volunteer terminated.

2.5.3. National Criminal Record Checks will remain valid for a maximum of three years and should be renewed prior to the end of that period.

2.5.4. Any information regarding convictions uncovered through the records check will be considered by the General Manager City Assets and Services in determining whether or not to offer / retain the services of the applicant / volunteer.

2.5.5. ~~DHS DCSI (The Department of Human Services (DHS) Communities and Social Inclusion~~ check is a legislated requirement for those Volunteers working with community members with a disability e.g. ~~Additional screenings, vulnerable, aged, Working With Children Check (WWCC)~~.

2.6 **Volunteer Placement**

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2.6.1. The Volunteering Services Coordinator is responsible for the placement of all volunteers based on information provided through the application and interview process, paying specific attention to the interests of the volunteer, volunteer vacancies and the requirements of the Position Description.

2.6.2. Volunteers will not be placed unless the requirements of the volunteer, the role and the Volunteer Coordinator/Supervisor are met.

VOLUNTEER POLICY

2.6.3. Volunteers may be moved between roles subject to agreement by the volunteer and the Volunteering Services Coordinator.

2.6.4. Unqualified or disinterested volunteers will not be accepted.

2.7 **Refusal to Applicant for Inclusion in the Program**

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~~2.7.1.~~ The Volunteering Services Coordinator may advise an applicant that they cannot be included in the Program at any stage of their application /selection process, during their probationary period or, after discussion with the Manager Active Communities, at any time they are a Registered Volunteer within the Program.

2.8 **Acceptance and Registration**

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2.8.1. Service as a volunteer with Council may begin when the applicant has:

- a. ~~b~~ Been registered in the Volunteer Personnel database
- b. ~~c~~ Completed an Induction and Orientation Session
- c. ~~s~~ Signed a Volunteer Agreement and
- d. ~~s~~ Satisfactorily completed the Police Check process.

2.8.2. A Registered Volunteer certificate, the relevant Position Description and a copy of the Volunteer Handbook will be provided to the volunteer on completion of the Corporate Induction.

2.9 **Induction and Orientation**

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2.9.1. Council ensures that volunteer applicants are provided with induction orientation in accordance with Human Resources guidelines on induction and orientation but with specific emphasis on the needs of Volunteers.

2.9.2. Volunteers will be provided with a "Volunteer Handbook" as part of the induction and orientation process.

2.10 **Probationary Period**

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2.10.1. All volunteer placements shall be subject to a probationary period to be determined by the Volunteering Services Coordinator. The probation period is generally a period of three months.

2.10.2. At the end of the probationary period a written review of the volunteer's performance will be carried out by the Volunteer's Coordinator/Supervisor and forwarded to the Volunteering Services Coordinator.

2.10.3. The outcome of the review will ascertain one of the following:

- a. The volunteer's suitability to continue in the role
- b. The need to reassign the volunteer to a different position

VOLUNTEER POLICY

- c. The unsuitability of the volunteer for a position within the Program.

2.11 **Training and Development**

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- 2.11.1. Council believes it is essential for volunteers to be properly trained for the role they are expected to carry out within the Program. Volunteer Supervisors ensure that volunteers within their local program are properly trained with regard to any activity in which they are involved.
- 2.11.2. From time to time legislation may require that volunteers receive additional training. The Volunteering Services Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring that such training takes place and for providing opportunities for volunteers to obtain further personal development.

2.12 **Reassignment**

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- 2.12.1. Volunteers may be reassigned to another position due to a change of interest, development of additional skills, a change in personal circumstances or unsatisfactory performance in their existing role.
- 2.12.2. Volunteers who are at any time reassigned to another position shall be interviewed for that position and receive the appropriate Induction and training for that position before they start in the role.
- 2.12.3. Any screening procedures appropriate to that role must be completed, even if the volunteer is already engaged within the Program.

2.13 **Volunteer Supervision**

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- 2.13.1. Council ensures that each volunteer has a clearly identified supervisor who is responsible and available for day to day management and guidance of the volunteer.
- 2.13.2. A volunteer may act as a supervisor of other volunteers, provided that the supervising volunteer is under the ~~direct~~ supervision of a paid staff member.

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2.14 **Volunteer Recognition**

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- 2.14.1. Council acknowledges the positive impacts of volunteers' individual and collective efforts on Council services and that it is important to recognise the efforts of volunteers in a timely and appropriate manner.
- 2.14.2. Council will maintain a formal process for ensuring volunteers are recognised for their efforts that may include but is not limited to both verbal recognition and intrinsic demonstrations of thanks or rewards.

2.15 **Concerns and Grievances**

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VOLUNTEER POLICY

- 2.15.1. All volunteers are included within the Council Conditions of Employment Policy which details explanations of Fair Treatment, Sexual Harassment, Victimisation, Workplace Harassment, and Workplace Bullying.
- 2.15.2. Complaints by volunteers are viewed as a positive involvement and all volunteers are encouraged to raise their concerns or grievances in the first instance with their supervisor or the Volunteering- Services ~~Coördinter~~Coordinator.
- 2.15.3. Where a volunteer feels uncomfortable in dealing directly with their supervisor they may arrange a suitable time to meet with the Manager Active Communities or Volunteer Services Coordinator to raise any issues of concern or grievance.
- 2.15.4. Decisions involving corrective action of a volunteer may be reviewed for appropriateness. If corrective action is taken the affected volunteer shall be informed of the procedure for expressing their concern or grievance.

2.16 **Absenteeism**

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- 2.16.1. Volunteers are expected to perform their roles on a regular and timely basis unless negotiated otherwise.
- 2.16.2. If expecting to be absent from a scheduled or expected duty volunteers should inform their Supervisor or the Volunteering Services Coordinator as far in advance as possible so that alternative arrangements can be made.
- 2.16.3. Continual absenteeism may result in a review of the volunteer's role within the Program.

2.17 **Evaluations**

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- 2.17.1. Volunteers shall receive annual evaluations to review their involvement and the suitability of their role within the Program.
- 2.17.2. The position description and acceptable standards of performance will form the basis of the evaluation. The evaluation shall be used to:
- a. ~~i~~Identify achievements
 - b. ~~R~~review the performance of the volunteer
 - c. ~~s~~Suggest changes in work style and seek suggestions for improvement
 - d. ~~s~~Seek suggestions on ways to enhance their relationship with ~~t~~The Program
 - e. ~~c~~onvey appreciation and
 - f. ~~a~~Ascertain their continued interest in fulfilling their role.

VOLUNTEER POLICY

- 2.17.3. The evaluation process will provide an opportunity for both the volunteer and the organisation to examine and further develop their relationship.
- 2.17.4. An evaluation may also be carried out at any suitable time in response to poor performance or any other issue which impacts on the suitability of the volunteer for a role.
- 2.17.5. A written record will be made of each evaluation and forwarded to the Volunteering -Services Coordinator.

2.18 **Corrective Action/Discipline**

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~~2.18.1.~~ Council may instigate corrective action following an evaluation that may include but is not limited to:

- a. ~~a~~Additional Training
- b. ~~r~~Reassignment of the volunteer to another position
- c. ~~s~~Suspension of the volunteer and/ or
- d. ~~d~~Dismissal of the volunteer.

2.19 **Exit Interviews**

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- 2.19.1. Council offers all leaving volunteers the opportunity to participate in an exit interview.
- 2.19.2. The purpose of the exit interview is to obtain information relating to the reasons for the volunteer's cessation of involvement.
- 2.19.3. The exit interview provides the opportunity for volunteers to comment on their experience in the Program and for management to identify areas for improvement.
- 2.19.4. This also enables Council to collect data regarding volunteer turnover and trends.

2.20 **Volunteer Personal Files**

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- 2.20.1. Council maintains a confidential personal file for each volunteer to assist in the management of its volunteers within the Program.
- 2.20.2. To protect the privacy of individuals, personal files will be maintained as confidential files and stored in a secure environment. Council maintains a system to ensure only the volunteer or others authorised through awards and legislation may gain access to the file.
- 2.20.3. Local program Volunteer Coordinators/Supervisors may only hold essential records of their volunteers, to assist them in the day to day supervision and organisation of their local volunteer program.

VOLUNTEER POLICY

2.20.4. Any volunteer misconduct warning must be notified to the Volunteering Services Coordinator for inclusion in the personal file and record of the volunteer.

2.20.5. Volunteer Coordinators/Supervisors must advise the Volunteering Services Coordinator of any volunteer who leaves the Program to ensure that an Exit Interview is carried out and the personal file and volunteer data records are properly updated.

2.21 **Work Health & Safety**

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2.21.1. It is every volunteer's right to expect a safe and healthy work environment and it is Council's responsibility to provide that environment.

2.21.2. All volunteers are included in the Council Work Health & Safety Policy and will receive appropriate training during local program induction regarding their role, hazard reporting and accident reporting. Other relevant training will be provided as such needs are identified.

2.22 **Volunteer Age Limits**

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2.22.1. There is no lower age limit for volunteers within the Program. However, all volunteers under the age of 18 must be personally supervised by a parent, carer, teacher, guardian or other responsible individual who has a current and clear police check. It must be ascertained by the supervising member of staff that the volunteer is able to understand the actions and perform the role(s) assigned to them in a responsible manner.

2.22.2. The upper age limit for volunteers is 90 years of age, as there is no insurance available for volunteers after this age.

2.23 **Hour Limits/Breaks**

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2.23.1. Volunteers should not perform any volunteering role for more than 15 hours per week unless approved by the Manager -Active Communities.

2.23.2. Volunteers should not perform a volunteering role for more than 7.6 hours per day and should not work more than 4 hours continually without at least one break (of at least 30 minutes) before the expiry of 3 hours of continuous work.

2.24 **Travel Reimbursement**

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2.24.1. Volunteers may be provided with reimbursement where they are authorised to use their vehicle as part of their volunteering duties.

2.24.2. Volunteers may also be reimbursed for travel costs where they may have to travel significant distances in order to perform their duties.

VOLUNTEER POLICY

2.25 **Gifts and Personal Benefits**

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~~2.25.1.~~ In accordance with the Local Government Act, volunteers are:

- ~~a.~~ ~~n~~Not permitted to accept gifts from clients
- ~~b.~~ ~~n~~Not to enter into private arrangements with clients which could be construed to be to the volunteer's benefit
- ~~c.~~ ~~n~~Not to offer or agree to buy any property belonging to clients
- ~~d.~~ ~~n~~Not to sell any items to clients ~~and~~
- ~~e.~~ ~~n~~Not to arrange privately to undertake work (paid or unpaid) outside the parameters of The Program

2.26 **Volunteer Insurance**

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2.26.1. Council provides the following insurance cover for volunteers:

- a. Public Liability Insurance, subject to the terms and conditions of the Council's policy
- b. Limited Personal Accident Insurance, subject to the terms and conditions of the Council's policy

2.26.2. Where a volunteer has a motor vehicle accident in their private vehicle while undertaking approved duties the volunteer will be required to claim costs through their own vehicle insurance. Council will reimburse the volunteer for out of pocket expenses that may be outstanding after a claim has been paid by the volunteer's insurance policy, to a maximum of \$250.

2.27 **Misconduct**

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2.27.1. Misconduct is defined within the Council Conditions of Employment Policy as conduct that is not serious or wilful, but nonetheless unsatisfactory.

2.27.2. Serious Misconduct is defined within the Council Conditions of Employment Policy as any matter that may include, but is not limited to:

- a. ~~m~~Misbehaviour of any kind (e.g. assault, bullying, fraud, harassment including physical, verbal, sexual, unauthorised use or theft of Council property) which constitutes a serious impediment to the carrying out of an employee's, staff or volunteer or associate's duties or to a colleague's carrying out their duties;
- b. ~~s~~Serious dereliction of the duties required of the employee, staff Volunteer or associate ~~and/ or~~
- c. ~~c~~Conviction by a court of an offence which constitutes a serious impediment of the kind referred to above.

2.28 **Dismissal**

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VOLUNTEER POLICY

- 2.28.1. Volunteers who do not adhere to Council's policies and procedures of or who fail to satisfactorily perform their role may be subject to disciplinary action that may include dismissal.
- 2.28.2. Possible grounds for dismissal may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a. ~~t~~Two previous warnings for Misconduct in the previous 2 years
 - b. ~~a~~Anything deemed to be Serious Misconduct
 - c. ~~i~~nsubordination or Failure to abide by any Council policy or procedure
 - d. ~~b~~Being under the influence of alcohol or drugs
 - e. ~~t~~Theft or misuse of the organisation's equipment or materials
 - f. ~~a~~Abuse or mistreatment of other volunteers or staff and/ or
 - g. ~~f~~ailure to meet agreed standards or role performance indicators
- 2.28.3. Appeals against dismissal can be made to the Manager Active Communities. ~~s~~. Any volunteer who has been dismissed and is pending an ~~a~~Appeal will be suspended from the Program until a decision is reached after ~~a~~Appeal.

3. REFERENCES

3.1 Legislation

- ~~Disability Discrimination Act 1992~~
- ~~Disability -Inclusion Act 2018~~1992
- Equal Opportunity Act 1984
- Local Government Act 1999
- ~~Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986~~Work Health and Safety Act 2012 and Regulations
- Volunteer Protection Act ~~(SA)~~ 2001

3.2 Other References

Attachment 1a



DSID:	...
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VOLUNTEER POLICY

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- 2.17.1. Volunteers shall receive annual evaluations to review their involvement and the suitability of their role within the Program.
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 - a. identify achievements
 - b. review the performance of the volunteer
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 - d. seek suggestions on ways to enhance their relationship with the Program
 - e. convey appreciation and
 - f. ascertain their continued interest in fulfilling their role.
- 2.17.3. The evaluation process will provide an opportunity for both the volunteer and the organisation to examine and further develop their relationship.

- 2.17.4. An evaluation may also be carried out at any suitable time in response to poor performance or any other issue which impacts on the suitability of the volunteer for a role.
- 2.17.5. A written record will be made of each evaluation and forwarded to the Volunteering Services Coordinator.

2.18 **Corrective Action/Discipline**

Council may instigate corrective action following an evaluation that may include but is not limited to:

- a. additional Training
- b. reassignment of the volunteer to another position
- c. suspension of the volunteer and/ or
- d. dismissal of the volunteer.

2.19 **Exit Interviews**

- 2.19.1. Council offers all leaving volunteers the opportunity to participate in an exit interview.
- 2.19.2. The purpose of the exit interview is to obtain information relating to the reasons for the volunteer's cessation of involvement.
- 2.19.3. The exit interview provides the opportunity for volunteers to comment on their experience in the Program and for management to identify areas for improvement.
- 2.19.4. This also enables Council to collect data regarding volunteer turnover and trends.

2.20 **Volunteer Personal Files**

- 2.20.1. Council maintains a confidential personal file for each volunteer to assist in the management of its volunteers within the Program.
- 2.20.2. To protect the privacy of individuals, personal files will be maintained as confidential files and stored in a secure environment. Council maintains a system to ensure only the volunteer or others authorised through awards and legislation may gain access to the file.
- 2.20.3. Local program Volunteer Coordinators/Supervisors may only hold essential records of their volunteers, to assist them in the day to day supervision and organisation of their local volunteer program.
- 2.20.4. Any volunteer misconduct warning must be notified to the Volunteering Services Coordinator for inclusion in the personal file and record of the volunteer.

- 2.20.5. Volunteer Coordinators/Supervisors must advise the Volunteering Services Coordinator of any volunteer who leaves the Program to ensure that an Exit Interview is carried out and the personal file and volunteer data records are properly updated.

2.21 **Work Health & Safety**

- 2.21.1. It is every volunteer's right to expect a safe and healthy work environment and it is Council's responsibility to provide that environment.
- 2.21.2. All volunteers are included in the Council Work Health & Safety Policy and will receive appropriate training during local program induction regarding their role, hazard reporting and accident reporting. Other relevant training will be provided as such needs are identified.

2.22 **Volunteer Age Limits**

- 2.22.1. There is no lower age limit for volunteers within the Program. However, all volunteers under the age of 18 must be personally supervised by a parent, carer, teacher, guardian or other responsible individual who has a current and clear police check. It must be ascertained by the supervising member of staff that the volunteer is able to understand the actions and perform the role(s) assigned to them in a responsible manner.
- 2.22.2. The upper age limit for volunteers is 90 years of age, as there is no insurance available for volunteers after this age.

2.23 **Hour Limits/Breaks**

- 2.23.1. Volunteers should not perform any volunteering role for more than 15 hours per week unless approved by the Manager Active Communities.
- 2.23.2. Volunteers should not perform a volunteering role for more than 7.6 hours per day and should not work more than 4 hours continually without at least one break (of at least 30 minutes) before the expiry of 3 hours of continuous work.

2.24 **Travel Reimbursement**

- 2.24.1. Volunteers may be provided with reimbursement where they are authorised to use their vehicle as part of their volunteering duties.
- 2.24.2. Volunteers may also be reimbursed for travel costs where they may have to travel significant distances in order to perform their duties.

2.25 **Gifts and Personal Benefits**

In accordance with the Local Government Act, volunteers are:

- a. not permitted to accept gifts from clients
- b. not to enter into private arrangements with clients which could be construed to be to the volunteer's benefit
- c. not to offer or agree to buy any property belonging to clients
- d. not to sell any items to clients and
- e. not to arrange privately to undertake work (paid or unpaid) outside the parameters of The Program

2.26 Volunteer Insurance

2.26.1. Council provides the following insurance cover for volunteers:

- a. Public Liability Insurance, subject to the terms and conditions of the Council's policy
- b. Limited Personal Accident Insurance, subject to the terms and conditions of the Council's policy

2.26.2. Where a volunteer has a motor vehicle accident in their private vehicle while undertaking approved duties the volunteer will be required to claim costs through their own vehicle insurance. Council will reimburse the volunteer for out of pocket expenses that may be outstanding after a claim has been paid by the volunteer's insurance policy, to a maximum of \$250.

2.27 Misconduct

2.27.1. Misconduct is defined within the Council Conditions of Employment Policy as conduct that is not serious or wilful, but nonetheless unsatisfactory.

2.27.2. Serious Misconduct is defined within the Council Conditions of Employment Policy as any matter that may include, but is not limited to:

- a. misbehaviour of any kind (e.g. assault, bullying, fraud, harassment including physical, verbal, sexual, unauthorised use or theft of Council property) which constitutes a serious impediment to the carrying out of an employee's, staff or volunteer or associate's duties or to a colleague's carrying out their duties
- b. serious dereliction of the duties required of the employee, staff Volunteer or associate and/ or
- c. conviction by a court of an offence which constitutes a serious impediment of the kind referred to above.

2.28 Dismissal

2.28.1. Volunteers who do not adhere to Council's policies and procedures of or who fail to satisfactorily perform their role may be subject to disciplinary action that may include dismissal.

VOLUNTEER POLICY

- 2.28.2. Possible grounds for dismissal may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a. two previous warnings for Misconduct in the previous 2 years
 - b. anything deemed to be Serious Misconduct
 - c. insubordination or Failure to abide by any Council policy or procedure
 - d. being under the influence of alcohol or drugs
 - e. theft or misuse of the organisation's equipment or materials
 - f. abuse or mistreatment of other volunteers or staff and/ or
 - g. failure to meet agreed standards or role performance indicators
- 2.28.3. Appeals against dismissal can be made to the Manager Active Communities. Any volunteer who has been dismissed and is pending an appeal will be suspended from the Program until a decision is reached after appeal.

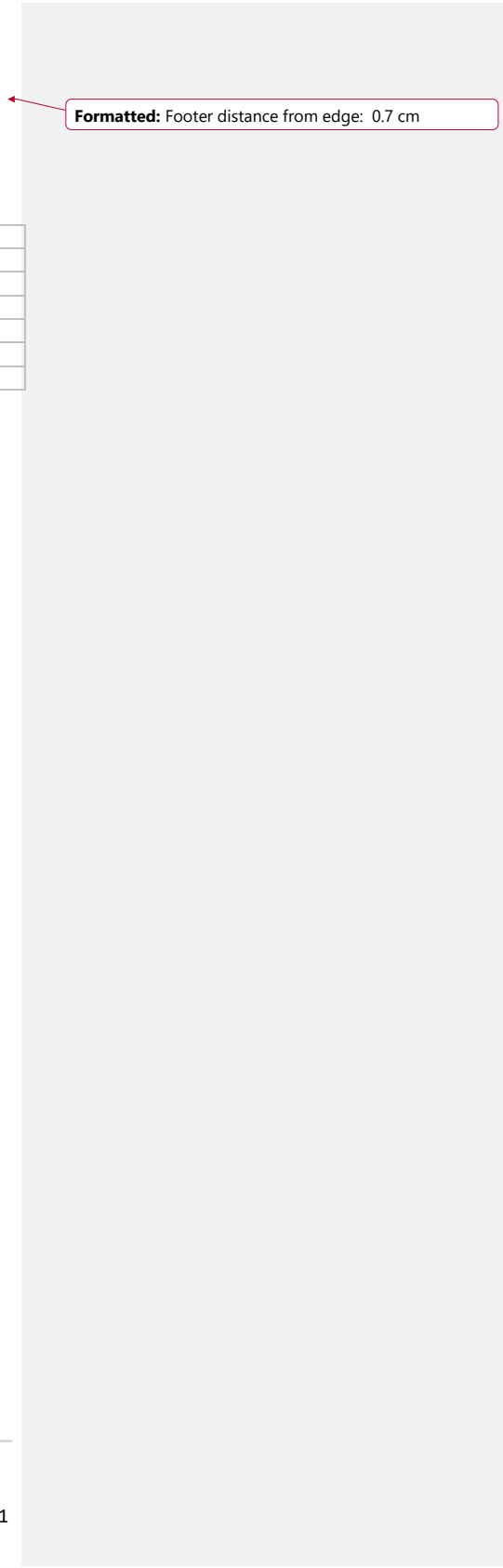
3. REFERENCES

3.1 Legislation

- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*
- *Disability Inclusion Act 2018*
- *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*
- *Local Government Act 1999*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 and Regulations*
- *Volunteer Protection Act 2001*

Attachment 2





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DSID:	...
First Issued / Approved:	11/09/2007
Last Reviewed:	...
Next Review:	24/08/2022
Responsible Officer:	Manager City Activation
Date Placed on Webpage/ Intranet:	...

1. PREAMBLE

This policy provides guidance on the conduct of the Council’s Civic Functions, Awards and Ceremonies. It also provides guidance on how Council manages protocols around holding citizenship ceremonies, community awards and flying of flags at Council locations.

1.1 Background

The City of Holdfast Bay (Council) is proud of its heritage, citizens and community volunteers and so chooses to recognise various events and the contributions made by members of the community through ceremonies and the presentation of awards.

Australia Day is an opportunity for everyone to get together and celebrate as we embrace the opportunities that are available to us as a contemporary, diverse and democratic nation. It is a chance to celebrate our Australian citizenship as the bond which unites us all, whether we are Australian by birth or by choice.

Council recognises that Australia Day is a significant day to welcome new citizens to our community and to recognise achievement. In keeping with Federal Government policy, the Council holds ceremonies at regular intervals throughout the year.

The Council holds a number of functions throughout the year which includes, but not limited to; official openings and launches, official visits, civic receptions etc.

1.2 Purpose

This policy provides a clear statement to Council’s commitment to recognising individuals that contribute to the development and maintenance of the community.

This policy provides a clear statement regarding the types of awards, civic functions and ceremonies held by the Council.

1.3 Scope

This policy applies to all citizens or other personnel that provide services or support in any manner to the municipality.

1.4 Definitions

Proclamation Day means 28 December each calendar year and is also known as Commemoration Day and marks the establishment of government in South Australia with the reading of the Proclamation by Governor John Hindmarsh on 28 December 1836.

Citizenship Ceremony means the ceremonial occasion where approved candidates have their Australian Citizenship conferred.

Home Games of the Glenelg Football Club means the hosting of guests (Council Volunteers and Community Groups) at home matches of the Glenelg Football Club throughout the year.

Civic Function means to an official Council function held for a specific purpose (i.e. official opening) which has been approved by Council resolution.

Official Visits means to hosting guests from interstate and international local governments.

Presiding Officer means a person who has been authorised in writing by the Australian Government to confer citizenship.

Days of National Commemoration means Anzac Day and Remembrance Day.

Local Government Election means to a general election under the *Local Government Act 1999*.

1.5 Strategic Reference

~~A Place that Provides Value for Money.~~

~~A Place that Provides Choices and Enhances Life.~~

1.5

[Community – Celebrating Culture and Diversity](#)

[Community – Fostering an engaged, contributing community](#)

[Placemaking – Building character and celebrating history](#)

2. PRINCIPLES

2.1 The Proclamation Day Ceremony and Commemoration

- a. The Proclamation Day Ceremony and Commemoration will be held on 28 December each year regardless of when the public holiday is ~~held~~declared.

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- b. The format of the ceremony and celebrations is to be endorsed by Council each year.
- c. The invitation list for the Proclamation Day Ceremony and Commemoration will be determined by the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer.

2.2 Australia Day - Community Awards and Citizen of the Year Awards

- a. That a selection panel be formed to assess nominations comprised of the Mayor, two (2) Elected Members, CEO and supported by Staff.
- b. That up to four awards will be presented in any one year, with ~~not~~ more than two awards presented in any category. The awards are:
 - i. ~~“~~“Citizen of the Year”
 - ii. ~~“~~“Young Citizen of the Year”~~”~~
 - iii. “Community Event of the Year”~~”~~ ~~and~~
 - iv. “Local Hero”~~”~~.
- c. A Member of Council shall not be nominated for an Award while they are in office.
- d. Recipients of Awards shall be residents of the City of Holdfast Bay or have made a significant contribution to the Holdfast Bay Community.
- e. That the selection panel will use the Australian of the Year Awards criteria.
- f. Community Recognition awards provide unique recognition for some of the outstanding work of volunteers, local organisations, schools, community groups, individuals, sporting teams and clubs and are part of Council’s commitment to strengthening community participation within the City of Holdfast Bay and are presented as part of the Australia Day celebrations.

2.3 Recognition of Elected Member Service

- a. At the Australia Day ceremony, following a Local Government Election, is an appropriate occasion to recognise retiring and non-retired elected members’ contributions to the community during their time on council.
- b. From time to time Elected Members serve the community of Holdfast Bay for more than three terms. The Council recognises the value of this sustained community service and recognises their individual contribution by placing their names and years of service to the Honour Board in the Council Chamber at Glenelg.

2.4 Citizenship Ceremonies

- a. Australian citizenship is an important common bond for all Australians and lies at the heart of a unified, cohesive and inclusive Australia.
- b. Citizenship ceremonies conducted by the Council must fulfil the legal requirements prescribed by the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007* and the *Australian Citizenship*

Regulations 2007.

- c. Citizenship ceremonies are conducted under the authority of the Australian –Government minister responsible for citizenship matters and in accordance with the Australian Citizenship Ceremonies Code.
- d. The Minister has authorised the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chief Executive Officer (or those acting in the position) to be the Presiding Officer at –Citizenship Ceremonies.
- e. Citizenship Ceremonies are a public ceremony which provides an important –opportunity to formally welcome new citizens as full members of the Australian community.
- f. Citizenship ceremonies are to be held in an apolitical, bipartisan and secular –manner involving all three tiers of government.

2.5 Civic Receptions and Functions

- a. The Council will determine whether a civic reception or function is to be held for any purpose. Civic receptions or functions may include the recognition of community achievement, Proclamation Day and Australia Day.
- b. The invitation list to all civic receptions or civic functions will include:
 - i. All ~~E~~lected ~~M~~embers of the City of Holdfast Bay
 - ii. The ~~S~~enior ~~L~~eadership ~~T~~eam of the City of Holdfast Bay
 - iii. All State and Federal members of parliament for the Council area
 - iv. The remainder of the invitation list for any civic reception or function will be determined in consultation with the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer.
- c. Where the civic reception or function is part of a wider community celebration the organisers of the event will determine the invited guests in consultation with the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer.
- d. The costs for a civic reception held in conjunction with a community organisation will be shared equally between the organisations.

2.6 Official Visits

- a. The Mayor and Chief Executive Officer may host receptions with light refreshments for visiting dignitaries and visitors from other local authorities from –Australia and overseas.
- b. The receptions will be held to ensure that Council is seen in the best possible manner.
- c. The invitation list for official visits will include:
 - i. All elected members of the City of Holdfast Bay
 - ii. The Senior Leadership Team of the City of Holdfast Bay
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2.7 Official Openings or Launches of Council Services and Facilities

- a. Official openings or launches of Council Services and Facilities will occur when the council resolves that it is appropriate or where the grant funding for the project requires an official opening to be held.
- b. Government ministers will be invited to conduct the official opening where the grant funding stipulates this to occur.
- c. The invitation list for official openings will include:
 - i. All elected members of the City of Holdfast Bay
 - ii. The Senior Leadership Team of the City of Holdfast Bay
 - iii. Council Administration and any community members involved in the project
 - iv. The remainder of the invitation list for any official opening or launch will be determined in consultation with the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer.

2.8 In the absence or unavailability of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor may undertake Civic and Ceremonial duties on behalf of the Council.

2.9 Flags

- a. The flying of flags is an important civic function and a consistent approach to the flying of flags in the care and control¹ of the Council is necessary to ensure that all locations are managed appropriately.

The City of Holdfast Bay as a minimum will fly at all of its locations², on all occasions, under its care and control¹ the Australian National Flag and the Aboriginal flag.

- b. Flags will be flown in accordance with the protocols issued by the Australian Government.

c. Flags can be flown if they are:

- An Australian national flag recognised by the Australian Government pursuant to the *Flags Act 1953*, including subsequent proclamations such as that for the Australian Aboriginal flag
- The South Australian State Flag
- The City of Holdfast Bay ensign (bearing the Council's official logo)
- Flags of another nation, subject to Council approval, and the appropriate permissions have been sought.

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- Australian Citizenship Ceremonies Code
- <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/sitesearch?k=australian%20citizenship%20ceremonies%20code>
- <http://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Citi/pathways-processes/Citi/Organising-a-ceremony>
- Australian of the Year Awards Criteria - <http://www.australianoftheyear.org.au/the-awards/criteria/>
- Australian National Flag Protocols
- <https://www.pmc.gov.au/government/australian-national-flag/australian-national-flag-protocols>
~~<https://www.dpmc.gov.au/government/australian-national-flag/australian-national-flag-protocols>~~
- [City of Holdfast Bay Flying of Flags procedure](#)

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Attachment 2a



DSID:	...
First Issued / Approved:	11/09/2007
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