

Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board

Annual Report 2023-2024

In recognition of the deep history and culture of this island, the Board acknowledges and pays its respects to all Tasmanian Aboriginal people; the past and present custodians of the land, sea and air.

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Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board

September 2024

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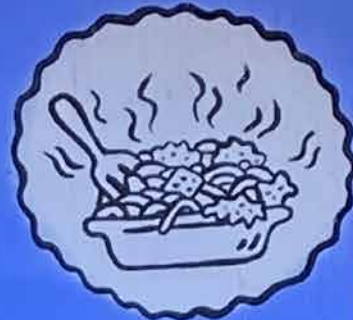
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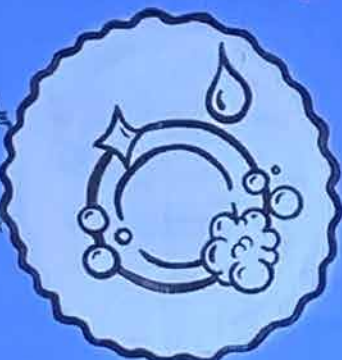
CIRCULAR ECONOMY MARKETPLACE



Leftovers & Dishes



Local foods on reusable crockery



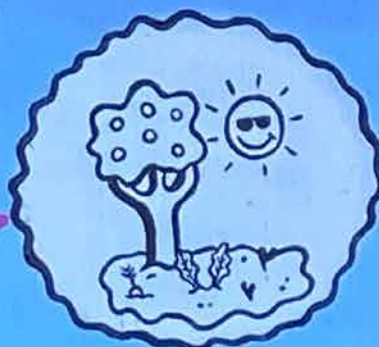
Wash up



our marketplace



Compost



on site fruit trees & future garden

Chair's Foreword



I am pleased to present the second Annual Report of the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board. This Annual Report covers the foundational steps the Board has taken this year to help make Tasmania “a place where nothing is wasted.” That vision from the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2023-26 released by the Board in November 2023, is being supported in a number of key areas: integrated planning, strategic investment, adopting circular approaches, and strong partnerships, education, and engagement.

It has been an exciting 2023-24, with the Board establishing key programs to ensure the landfill levy is reinvested in achieving the objectives of the Strategy. This includes investment in priority infrastructure, ongoing support for the Regional Waste Organisations and remote councils, support for peak stakeholder groups and schools, and levy rebates for charitable recyclers, public authorities and resource recovery facility operators.

The Board would like to acknowledge the contributions made by Minister Jaensch to the waste and resource recovery sector in Tasmania, during his time as Environment Minister. Minister Jaensch’s contributions to the Strategy launch and oversight of the Ministerial Directions will remain as important legacies for the sector.

I am pleased with the high level of engagement from Local Government, the resource recovery sector and industry more broadly. There is a strong interest across Tasmania’s diverse sectors in putting in place more resource efficient and circular practices. The Board recognises this, and is committed to ensuring that councils, industry, and the wider community have the support to make these changes.

In this second year of our operation, I would again thank all the members of the Board for their work and outstanding contributions. I would also like to thank the staff of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania for their support of the Board and the work they do to both administer the levy and develop and roll-out the programs to achieve our vision.

My thanks also to councils, businesses, peak groups, and the broader community, which have engaged with us in such a collaborative way; through formal presentations and workshops, making their views and priorities clear, and welcoming us into their networks and their communities. The Board recognises Minister Nick Duigan MLC for his early and strong support for our work.

It will be another a busy year ahead. We will continue to roll out our key programs, refine our reinvestment framework and levy rebate assistance schemes, and keep working together to help us achieve a circular and low-emissions future.

Thank you for your ongoing support.

Hon. Pam Allan

Chair

Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board

27 August 2024

Waste and Resource Recovery

Hugh Christie talks with Sandra Knowles from Tas Ag Innovation Hub at Agfest.



Reduce, Re-use, Recycle...

• Plastic keep cup • Made from USED COFFEE CUPS

• Cushion filling • Made from SHREDDED CLOTHING

• Picnic blanket • Made from WOOL WASTE

and Re-invest in our future

Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2023-2026

Tasmania
a place where nothing is wasted.

Icons: House, Dollar sign, Recycling symbol, Handshake

Message from the CEO



Since commencing in my role as CEO for the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board in August 2023, it has been exciting to see the progress being made on a range of waste initiatives driven both by the Board, and by staff within the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas). To further progress and streamline the activities of the Board and the NRE Tas teams, a new strategic business unit was formed in December 2024 with the Waste Initiatives team, Waste Levy and Data team, grants administration and support staff reporting to me, through the Manager, Waste Projects and Programs.

This new structure will help drive the operational implementation of the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2023-2026, Tasmania's first legislated waste strategy, with NRE Tas staff given the task of developing detailed sector strategies, action plans and the investment framework for levy funds to go back through the Tasmanian community and economy, driving waste reduction and resource recovery initiatives.

Some key activities currently underway include:

- Priority investment package approved by the Board is being progressed
- Grants and assistance for Class B Resource Recovery Facilities to begin waste reporting from 1 July 2024
- Further refinement of waste data collation. Over time, this will become a powerful dataset for understanding and driving change in the waste sector
- Research and stakeholder consultation to develop detailed sector strategies and action plans, as part of the overarching Strategy 2023-2026.

With such a relatively new Act, Regulations, Board and NRE Tas team, there are many moving parts, and we are working across some of society's most "wicked problems". Occasionally I reflect on what we've achieved so far, and it is that sense of achievement that inspires the next steps of the journey toward the vision the Board has set.

Thank you for the efforts of all who are committed to the challenging and inspiring task we've set for ourselves. *Tasmania: a place where nothing is wasted.*

Hugh Christie

CEO

Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board

26 August 2024

Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board Members

Pam Allan



Adjunct Professor the Hon. Pam Allan has a high level of experience in the waste and resource recovery sector, corporate governance, and public sector administration. This includes working as a New South Wales Environment Minister (who took waste and resource recovery legislation through parliament) and comprehensive experience as an academic and professional in waste and resource recovery.

Pam also has current and past appointments on boards and planning bodies and brings a very high level of experience in board and public administration as both director and chair of various organisations.

Pam is based in northern Tasmania.

Matthew Greskie



Mat Greskie is an industry expert in waste and resource recovery, with a wealth of experience and knowledge in industry development and operations.

Mat has proven experience in developing and delivering business strategies and high-level resource recovery projects, with a particular emphasis on Tasmanian and regional projects.

Mat also brings significant corporate governance experience in board culture, strategy, and finance.

Mat is based in northwest Tasmania.

Glenn Doyle (Local Government Representative)



Glenn Doyle is a senior project manager at the City of Hobart and is the Board's nominee from the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT). Glenn has extensive experience in the local government sphere at a senior executive level, including in waste and resource recovery.

Glenn brings a focus on local government, strategic planning at both broad and operational levels, and pragmatic experience of finding solutions to critical resource recovery matters.

Glenn is based in southern Tasmania.

Allison Clark



Allison Clark brings a skillset focused on the practical business applications of sustainability and circular economy.

Allison has strong communication and engagement skills, and extensive experience at the face of Tasmanian waste and resource recovery working directly with stakeholders and industry. Widely connected across Tasmania's regions and communities, Allison also has high-level board experience and corporate governance skills.

Allison is based in southern Tasmania.

Tony Ferrier



Tony Ferrier brings the experience of a local government senior executive, with high level skills and knowledge in the waste and resource recovery sector, and industry and regional development. This is combined with practical operational experience, and planning and development experience with infrastructure, environment, and economic matters.

Tony also has a background in corporate governance, including over six years' experience as Deputy Chair of the EPA Board.

Tony is based in southern Tasmania.

Helen Millicer



Helen Millicer is a Churchill Fellow and the interstate member of the Board, combining extensive experience in government and industry in national policy and strategic projects for circular, low emissions products and packaging design and resource recovery.

Helen contributes a skillset of thought and action leadership in private and public sectors and via national peak groups. Her expertise in all facets of environmental sustainability is combined in high level strategy, governance, and public relations experience.

Helen is based in Victoria.

Aluminium cans packaged for transport to mainland Australia for processing. As an island state we have unique challenges and opportunities in waste and resource recovery.



Activities and Performance

The Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board (the Board) was established in July 2022 under the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022* (the Act) and is supported by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas). The functions and powers of the Board are set out in s12 and s13 of the Act. The work of the Board may be governed by a Ministerial Direction issued by the Minister for Environment under s14 of the Act. The first Ministerial Direction to the Board was signed on 21 July 2022, and is available on the Board's website wrr.tas.gov.au.

Objectives, Functions, and Powers

The introduction of the landfill levy is intended to encourage people to reduce waste, and to re-use or recycle materials instead of sending materials to landfill and is a concerted drive towards the development of a circular economy within Tasmania. The waste levy funds come from the landfill levy, and the expenditure of the funds is overseen by the Board. The Board's functions and powers include:

- Providing advice and recommendations to the Minister
- Preparing and assessing the effectiveness of a waste strategy and operational plan
- Promoting and supporting resource recovery activities across the State
- Promoting market and local infrastructure development, overseeing the use of waste levy funds and
- Administering assistance programs as specified in the Act.

Governance and Administration

For 2023-2024 the Board had two committees:

- Finance, Governance and Risk Committee to oversee the financial reporting and governance processes on behalf of the Board, reporting the results of its activities, and making recommendations to the Board
- Circular Economy (CE) Committee to monitor and make recommendations in response to CE issues.

The second year of Board operations saw a focus on strategic management and governance priorities. Key activities for 2023-24 included:

- Appointment of CEO Hugh Christie in August 2023
- Development of the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2023-2026, with release in November 2023
- Finalisation of the Service Level Agreement between the Board and NRE Tas in February 2024, covering funding to NRE Tas for resourcing and staffing to support the work of the Board. The Waste and Resource Recovery Strategic Business Unit sits within NRE Tas as a dedicated unit, with CEO role reporting through the Board and NRE Tas Executive

- A strategic risk workshop was held in April 2024, facilitated by WLF Advisory. A risk assessment process is being drafted and a formal risk register is due to be finalised in the first quarter of 2024-25 and will be progressively incorporated into Board reporting
- Approval of the High Priority Investment Grants package and associated governance requirements, delivering the first public grants from landfill levy funds
- Developing of CEO delegations and authorisations
- In March 2024 the Board undertook a review of its performance to identify any potential areas of improvement. This comprehensive review included analysis of the following themes:
 - Board structure, composition, role and responsibilities
 - Board Committee structure, composition, role and responsibilities
 - Board dynamics and relationships
 - Strategy, policy and planning
 - Internal control, compliance and risk management
 - Monitor activities of the Board
 - Board meetings and information.

As a consequence of the review, the implementation of a number of continuous improvement actions have been adopted by the Board. They will be regularly reported to the Board for monitoring of implementation progress.

Meeting Attendance 2023-24

Member	Meetings (9 held)
Chair, Pam Allan	9
Matthew Greskie	8
Glenn Doyle	9
Allison Clark	9
Tony Ferrier	9
Helen Millicer	9

LANDFILL

plastic bags, food wrappers, chip packets

ORGANICS

food scraps, napkins
compostable packaging,
coffee cups

RECYCLING

glass bottles, cans,
plastic ware, paper,
cartons



NO COFFEE CUPS



LANDFILL

NO COFFEE CUPS

ORGANIC ITEMS

RECYCLING



Keep
Tasmania
beautiful.

Sustainability is an increasingly important aspect of Tasmania's tourism sector. Waste management and resource recovery is integral to sustainable tourism.

Activity Summary

During 2023-24 the Board:

- Worked with Minister Jaensch for the release of the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2023-2026. The Strategy was released in November 2023
- Welcomed Minister Duigan as the incoming Minister for the Environment in March 2024, with briefings provided on strategic issues
- Implemented the requirements of the Ministerial Direction (see Operational Plan)
- Received updates on the progress of the Waste Data Readiness Grant Program. These programs assist operators of landfills and resource recovery facilities with the costs of modifying business systems and infrastructure to comply with new legislative requirements under the Act
- Approved the High Priority Investment Package as the first funding round supported through the landfill levy. This package includes funding for priority infrastructure, schools infrastructure, peak body collaboration and remote councils. The package was announced in February 2024 and successful recipients will be announced in 2024-25 financial year
- Received updates on NRE Tas attendances at inter-jurisdictional meetings, national policy meetings and briefings
- Received updates on large grants in the waste and resource recovery sector funded through Commonwealth programs including Recycling Modernisation Fund, Food Waste for Healthy Soils Fund and Regional Recovery Partnerships
- Received updates on large grants in the waste and resource recovery sector funded through State programs including Organic Waste Processing Grants and Waste Tyre Reprocessing Grant Program
- Attended and delivered workshops and forums to seek stakeholder input, including presentations to Waste Management and Resource Recovery forums in Launceston and Hobart.

Presentations at industry forums have been an important part of communicating to the waste sector.



Photography: Pam Allan | WMRR forum.

Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2023-26

The Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2023-2026 (the Strategy) was released in November 2023 by Minister Jaensch at the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Association forum in Launceston.

This is the first legislated waste strategy for Tasmania. The Strategy is based on feedback from local government, industry, and community stakeholders on a draft strategy released for public consultation. There was an overwhelming positive response to the draft strategy from a broad range of stakeholders.

The Strategy establishes the Board's vision of "Tasmania - A place where nothing is wasted". This vision has been well received and it is encouraging to hear it being used in broader conversations around sustainability. The Strategy has four strategic pillars that provide a framework for action:

- Integrated planning and action
- Strategic investment
- Prioritise circularity
- Engagement and partnerships.

Each pillar is underpinned by strategic objectives, actions, and timeframes, which provide a guide for the reinvestment of the landfill levy. Priorities broadly include investment in resource recovery infrastructure, strengthening our partnerships and engagement with Regional Waste Organisations and remote councils, new grant programs for peak stakeholder groups and schools, and ongoing levy rebates for charitable recyclers, public authorities, and resource recovery facility operators.

Priority materials identified in the Strategy include construction and demolition waste, difficult to recycle plastics, end of life tyres, organic waste, and agricultural plastics. In addition to these, materials such as textiles and oils were included in the High Priority Infrastructure Grant guidelines.

The Strategy can be found at www.wrr.tas.gov.au/waste-strategy.

Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy

Vision

Tasmania

a place where nothing is wasted.

Purpose

- Support strong circular economy to reduce waste and greenhouse gas emissions and improve the amenity, liveability, and sustainability of Tasmania.
- Divert products and materials from landfill and recognise the inherent value of products and materials.
- To invest in circular economy programs to increase the recovery and reuse of products and materials and respond to emerging issues.

Pillars and Objectives



Integrated Planning and Action

Alignment of state, regional and local strategic planning

Actions:
Regional planning, 2027-2030 Strategy

Effective landfill levy administration

Actions:
Regulation of levy

Moving towards a circular economy

Actions:
Circular economy mapping



Strategic Investment

Understanding material flows, infrastructure capacity, supply chains and priorities

Actions:
Improved waste data and circular metrics

Supporting infrastructure, new systems, and skills

Actions:
Investment in infrastructure, Levy Rebates

Improved regional and remote access to services

Actions:
Optimise kerbside recycling, Supporting regional waste groups



Prioritise Circularity

Understanding priorities

Actions:
*Resource Recovery Market Strategy
Support relevant research and development activities*

Reducing waste production

Actions:
Support for business, circular economy precincts, sustainable procurement

Increasing reuse and recovery

Actions:
*Recycling and Resource Recovery Grant Programs
Container Refund Scheme (Recycle Rewards)*



Engagement and Partnerships

Improved community and business education and engagement

Actions:
Education, Skills development

Strong partnerships addressing priority issues

Actions:
Circular economy networks, Engagement with private sector

Promoting success and champions

Actions:
Support existing, and develop new, channels for recognition

Operational Plan 2023-24

The scope, development and approval of the Operational Plan is governed by sections 20 and 21 of the Act, and outlines the board's workplan, budget and operational development for the coming year.

The Operational Plan for 2023-24 (the Plan) was the first such plan prepared by the Board and focused on establishing the systems, knowledge and relationships to enable the Board to perform its role into the future. The Plan focused on implementing the Ministerial Direction, the Strategy, programs to support growth in the sector, the coordination of stakeholders and aligned activities across the State, and activities that support the principles of a circular economy.

Expenditure against Plan line items is shown in the Financial Statements. Budget allocations against Ministerial Directions are also shown in Table 1. Although funds were allocated, several programs in the Ministerial Directions package did not commence in the 2023-24 financial year. Unspent funds allocated in 2023-24 are being carried forward into the Operational Plan for 2024-25. The Board made conservative budget allocations against the Ministerial Directions, given this was the first year of implementation and allocations allowed for transitional arrangements.

Work Program - Progress highlights:

- Commencement of the inaugural CEO in August 2023
- Release of the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy
- Approval of arrangements to implement the final items under the Ministerial Direction, with funds allocated for implementation (see Table 1 below)
- Funding agreements for regional waste organisations signed, with clear alignment to the Strategy and ongoing requirement for regional waste authorities to on delivery of outcomes
- Announcement of High Priority Investment Package program, with four dedicated funding streams
- Release of the High Priority Infrastructure grants program, with applications assessed
- Building community, government and industry awareness through attendances and presentations at industry forums, and workshops
- Development of the Operational Plan 2024-25 for approval by the Minister for Parks and Environment
- Commencement of a review of Charitable Recycler Rebate Program to ensure that it effectively supports the charitable reuse sector.

Note that visits to remote Councils to understand, and assist in addressing, their issues were postponed until 2024-25 due to the 2024 government election caretaker period and concurrent commitments for the Board. Preliminary consideration of engagement with Tasmanian Aboriginal community will continue in 2024-25.

Ministerial Direction

The Minister for Environment and Climate Change, the Honourable Roger Jaensch, signed a Ministerial Direction (as per s14 of the Act) on 21 July 2022 that set out the Government's priorities for the Board. Implementation of the Ministerial Direction was a priority focus for the 2023-24 Operational Plan:

Table 1: Board Response and Implementation of the Ministerial Directions

Direction	Response	Implementation (including any associated budget allocation for 2023-24).
Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy	Preparation of and public consultation on the Draft Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy.	Strategy published in November 2023.
Charitable Recyclers*	Rebate program for charitable organisations that incur landfill levies as part of their reuse and recycle programs as per s12(2)(j) of the Act.	Program Launched (Feb 2023) \$100,000 budget allocated, expenditure upon receipt of quarterly reporting from charities. Review of program underway.
Remote Councils*	Rebate program for remote councils to ensure they are net beneficiaries of the Levy scheme as per s12(2)(g) of the Act.	\$172,460 allocated in budget. \$72,246 expended upon receipt of claims from Councils.
Resource Recovery Facilities*	Rebate program for eligible resource recovery facilities as per s12(2)(k) of the Act.	Program approved by Board in May 2024. Unspent \$500,000 allocated in 2023-24 budget will be rolled to 2024-25.
Public Authorities Dumping and Littering*	Rebate program for levies arising from the disposal of unlawfully discarded waste as per s12(2)(l) of the Act.	Program approved by Board in December 2024. Guidelines on Board's website. \$400,000 funds were allocated but no claims were received. Interim Public Authority Landfill Levy Support Program Guidelines.PDF wrr.tas.gov.au

Table 1: Board Response and Implementation of the Ministerial Directions *continued*

Direction	Response	Implementation (including any associated budget allocation for 2023-24).
Regional Waste Organisations	Promote and support coordination of RWOs to prevent waste and promote resource recovery as per s12(2)(h) of the Act.	\$3 million allocation, with increased funding to Southern Tasmania Regional Waste Authority (now TasWaste South). A re-adjustment of payment to Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group was required during the year in response to amended tonnage data.
Exceptional Circumstances and Adverse Impacts support*	Financial Support to mitigate unexpected adverse impacts, in alignment with Waste Strategy Objectives.	\$500,000 allocation. This allocation was intended as a contingency, as any such expenditure is unpredictable. There were no activities under this package in 2023-24.

* Unspent funds allocated in 2023-24 are being carried forward into the Operational Plan for 2024-25.

Launch of regional FOGO service across North West Tasmania was supported by the landfill levy.



Photography: North West Resource Recovery and Recycling.

North West
Resource Recovery
And Recycling

Grants and Funding

Regional Waste Organisations

The Cradle Coast Waste Management Group, Southern Tasmanian Regional Waste Authority (Tas Waste South), and the Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group (Circular North) were established by their member councils to coordinate waste management strategies and programs to meet the needs of their region. In 2023-24 the Board continued its strong support of the Regional Waste Organisations (RWOs). This has been through delivery of special grant funding to ensure they can tackle local and regional issues, working to align regional strategies with the statewide Strategy, and developing an overarching communications plan and program to provide a source of consistent information and education to local government, the community and industry (through the existing ReThink Waste initiative).

The Regional Waste Organisations undertake diverse and important work that is at the public interface of waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania. The three regional waste organisations undertake comprehensive reporting of their activities and waste tonnages through their annual reports. These are reviewed as part of the payments process from the Board, ensuring that the organisations are delivering as per their agreed operational plans and in the overall context of achieving the objectives of the Act and Strategy.

Cradle Coast Waste Management Group

The Cradle Coast Waste Management Group (CCWMG) was formed in 2007 and represents nine Northwest Tasmanian Councils including Burnie City Council, Central Coast Council, Circular Head Council, Devonport City Council, Latrobe Council, Kentish Council, Waratah Wynyard Council. In 2023 the King Island Council and West Coast Council also became members, which will help to provide support to those remote communities. The CCWMG Strategic Plan 2023-2028 was released in July 2022.

A key initiative for the CCWMG was supporting the launch of a regional FOGO service across NW Tasmania, supporting the construction of the Dulverton in-vessel composting facility. The Group has also been involved in educational activities across the region, including in primary schools and were involved in engagement activities at Agfest. It has also continued to engage with regional councils with waste and resource recovery planning and project delivery. Support for the new members in the remote areas (West Coast Council and King Island Council). Is also being rolled out along with specific projects such as support hazardous household waste collection.

Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Program (Circular North)

In April 2024, the Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Program rebranded as Circular North.

Circular North was formed in 2007 and its members include seven councils: Break O'Day Council, Dorset Council, George Town Council, Launceston City Council, Meander Valley Council, Northern Midlands Council and West Tamar Council. In 2023 the Flinders Council became the newest member, which will boost support to that remote community.

In 2023-24 Circular North provided funding to regional businesses and organisations through a round of circular economy grants. This included funding initiatives such as a school organic waste project, a Neighbourhood House re-use project (Great Giveaway), supporting a repair café, a circular economy program at a music festival, and shop and farm waste recycling at an organic grocery shop.

In May 2024 Circular North released its 2024-2029 Strategic Plan for public consultation. It also provided support to councils to complement FOGO collection services and worked with the other RWOs on the ReThink Waste initiative.

Southern Tasmanian Regional Waste Authority (Tas Waste South)

In May 2024 the Southern Tasmanian Waste Authority changed its name to Tas Waste South.

The Tas Waste South commenced operation in February 2023 and represents twelve southern Tasmanian Councils: Brighton Council, Central Highlands Council, Clarence City Council, Derwent Valley Council, Glamorgan Spring Bay Council, Glenorchy City Council, Hobart City Council, Huon Valley Council, Kingborough Council, Sorell Council, Southern Midlands Council, and Tasman Council. It has been quickly building its capacity and defining its strategic direction.

Some of the key outcomes for TasWaste South in 2023-24 were the release of its *Strategic Plan 2024-2027* and the development of a framework to achieve effective waste and resource recovery communications, education, and engagement across Tasmania through the *ReThink Waste* initiative.

Tas Waste South also continued its role in managing the regional contract for the Lutana Mixed Recycling Facility on behalf of member councils.

Remote Council Support Program

Under Section 12 (2)(g) of the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022* and the current Ministerial Direction, the Board is required to promote and support access to waste services in remote areas. This acknowledges the challenges of managing waste and resource recovery in remote communities, such as high transport costs and the capacity to sort and store materials.

The King Island, Flinders, and West Coast Councils are eligible for a 100 percent rebate on the levy they collect. Councils may spend the rebate on a broad range of waste and resource recovery activities or infrastructure. The remote councils are also being provided with additional grant funding under the High Priority Investment Package which was announced in February 2024 (see below). The Board is working with the remote councils to identify priority projects to fund under the Investment Package. This will help to support the roll out of existing resource recovery projects funded by the Tasmanian and Australian Governments under the Recycling Modernisation Fund.



Dulverton in-vessel composting facility in construction. Receivals hall (left) and aerated composting chamber (below).

Photography: Matt Layton.

Organic Materials

The Strategy includes priority materials as those that pose the highest risk, face significant market barriers and are of strategic value across the broader Tasmanian economy, environment, and community.

Organics as a priority material sits in the overall strategic context of national targets to reduce food waste by 50% by 2030 and reduce the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 50% by 2030.

Organic material from primary industries, as well as from municipal streams, represents one of the largest components of Tasmanian waste and resource streams. Currently 13 of the 29 councils in Tasmania have FOGO collection services, with councils in the Cradle Coast region starting FOGO services from July 2024 with commissioning of the 50,000 t (annual) Dulverton in-vessel composting facility. This facility has been supported with \$3M from State Government and \$6M from the Commonwealth Regional Recovery Partnerships Program.



Photography: Rachel Brown.

Industry and Community grant programs

In February 2024, the Board approved the High Priority Investment Package. This includes four funding streams:

1. Waste and Resource Recovery High Priority Infrastructure

The Board initially allocated \$2 million for the High Priority Infrastructure grants program, intended to assist private industry and local government with critical infrastructure to increase resource recovery. Applications closed in late March 2024, with very strong interest in the program. Given the strong interest and availability of funds, the Board amended the draft 2024-2025 Annual Operating Plan to facilitate the approval of additional funds by the Minister and measures to ensure operational flexibility for the Board in the future.

2. Waste and Resource Recovery Schools Grant

The Board allocated \$250,000 funding for infrastructure in schools to support waste reduction. Work began in 2023-24 to provide the first tranche of funding to schools via a grant process. It is expected that the schools grant funding will provide infrastructure such as, but not limited to, recycling and composting facilities, so students can participate in practical activities to reduce waste, which will also complement the cross-curriculum educational priority of sustainability.

3. Remote Council Support

The Board allocated \$500,000 to support remote councils with their infrastructure and operational needs. Initial work for this program is investigating options for infrastructure upgrades including larger processing sheds and upgrading trucks for freight and logistics.

4. Peak Body Partner Program

The Board allocated \$250,000 to work with industry peak bodies to allow them to undertake an environment scan of waste and resource recovery issues within their sector. The funding is intended to assist industry bodies to deliver four key outcomes:

- Industry engagement to understand current situation and views on waste minimisation, circular economies and the potential economic benefits of improved resource recovery, repair, recycling and utilisation
- Identification of opportunities and barriers within the industry to improve products, life span and resource recovery, including training and education gaps
- Identification of potential next steps, partners and their possible roles to address priority identified problems
- Development of information for case studies of industry participants that are actively working to improve their management of waste and resource recovery for use in communication activities to demonstrate possible outcomes.

Development of these environment scans through industry organisations is also seen as providing ownership of the outcomes, providing greater incentive to then seek funding to grasp the opportunities or address the challenges identified.

Matt Layton, Dulverton Operations Manager, updates NRE Tas staff on site construction.



Photography: Rachel Brown.

Engagement

The Board has undertaken a range of engagement activities during 2023-24 including conferences and presentations, and site visits to Veolia Materials Recovery Facility at Spreyton and Dulverton Landfill and In-Vessel Composting Facility at Railton. Engagement is a key focus for the Board and will continue to underpin its evidence-based, practical approach to supporting circular economy initiatives throughout the state. Key workshops for the Board included:

- September 2023 – Regional waste groups consultation for ReThink Waste strategy and action plan
- October 2023 – Circular economy workshop for Government Agency representatives involved with circular economy initiatives
- November 2023 & May 2024 – Attendance at Waste Management and Resource Recovery Association forums. Presentations from Chair, CEO and NRE Tas
- May 2024 – Product stewardship forum with presentations relating to soft plastics, batteries, bulk bags and mattresses.

The Board and NRE Tas visited the Veolia Materials Recovery Facility at Spreyton to understand practical challenges with recycling and material flows. Industry operators continue to reinforce the importance of understanding resource recovery commercial markets. For some products, as an island state, we do not have the scale to viably operate reprocessing facilities so many materials are packaged for processing on mainland Australia. For other products, on-island processing is the preferred outcome from a social, environmental, and economic perspective.



Board members
visiting Spreyton
Materials Recycling
Facility in construction.

Photography: Hugh Christie.

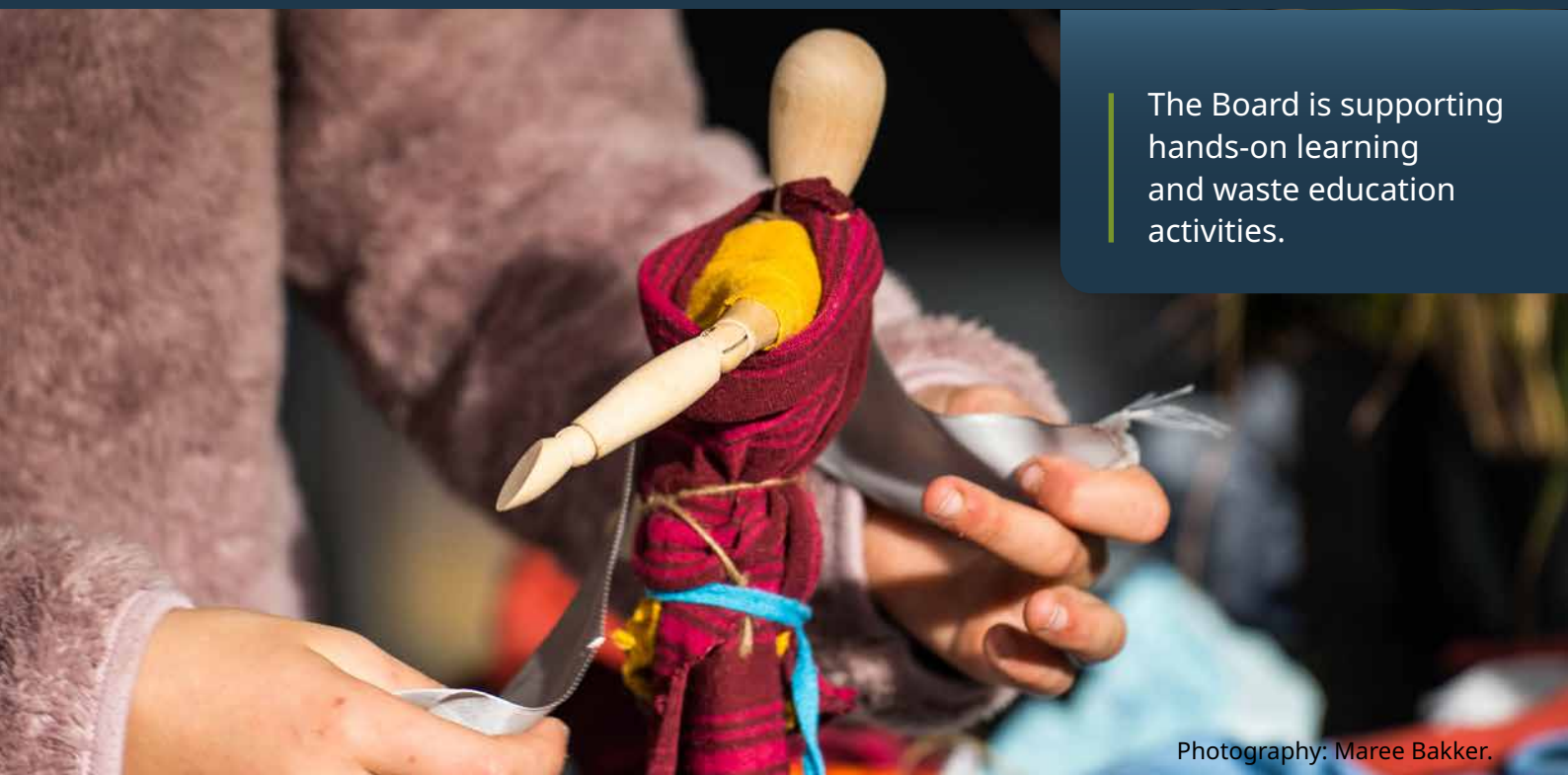
Product Stewardship

Responsible lifecycle management is a central theme of the circular economy. This is an evolving space involving procurement, regulation, standards, reporting, financial incentives, along with communications and education to enable circular product design. The term product stewardship implies that everyone who imports, designs, produces, sells, uses and disposes of products has a shared responsibility to reduce environmental and human health and safety impacts of those products. Product stewardship schemes can be voluntary or required by law. Extended producer responsibility (EPR) is a mandatory type of product stewardship required by law.

Product Stewardship Presentations to the Board

In May 2024, the CEO attended The Australian Product Stewardship Forum 2024, and later that month the Board and NRE Tas ran an internal workshop as professional learning. Presentations on soft plastics, batteries, bulk bags and mattresses had common themes for the challenges of product stewardship schemes in Tasmania – lack of mandatory participation (e.g. batteries in imported products), identification of product type (e.g. type of foam used in mattresses), consolidation of resources for transport (e.g. bulk bags), and reverse logistics and back haul. Procurement was raised as a recurring theme. There was agreement that mandated accredited programs are more effective across the supply chain.

Libby Chaplin, CEO Battery Stewardship Council, was one of the presenters to the Board, sharing learnings and considerations in battery stewardship. Vapes and the rapid increase in battery use are challenging handling of batteries in waste streams. Modulated levies and rebates based on CPI and different battery chemistries and risk levels are being considered.



The Board is supporting hands-on learning and waste education activities.

Photography: Maree Bakker.

NRE Tas manages waste data and levy reporting in accordance with legislation.



Photography: Rachel Brown.

Waste and Resource Recovery Reporting

2023-24 was the second year of data recording and reporting under the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022*.

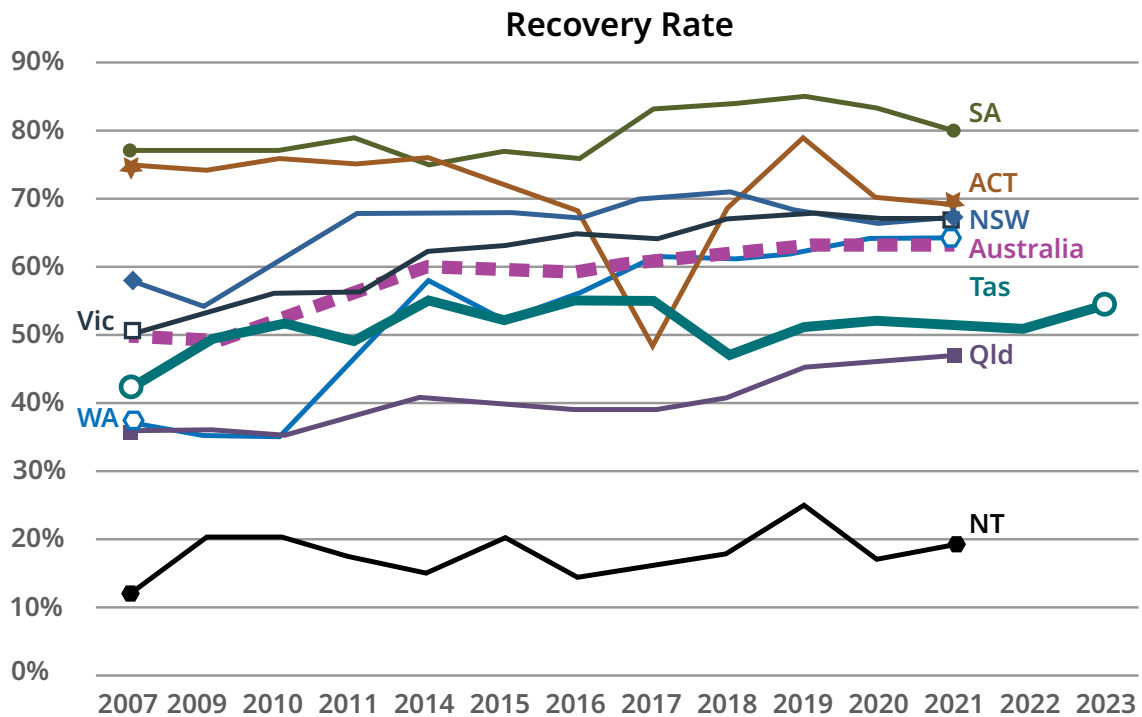
The data has provided useful insights into Tasmania's landfills (LF's) and resource recovery facilities (RRF's). Current limitations with reporting include:

- Smaller resource recovery facilities are only commencing reporting in 2024-25
- Mixed Materials still dominate the waste classification data
- Limited quality assurance with reported data due to the timing of annual returns and timetables for Annual Reports.

In general, the 2023-24 data is consistent with that from 2022-23 with generally less than 5% variance.

Key Data		
	2022-23	2023-24
Total Waste Generation ('000 Tonnes)	1,007	1,001
Waste to Landfill ('000 Tonnes)	504	501
Total Waste Recovery Rate	52%	54%
Total Organic Waste* ('000 Tonnes)	224	180
Organic Waste* to Landfill ('000 Tonnes)	24	20
Organic Waste* Recovery Rate	88%	89%

*Material classified as "Organics" in reporting. This does not include the organics component of Mixed Waste and Hazardous Waste.



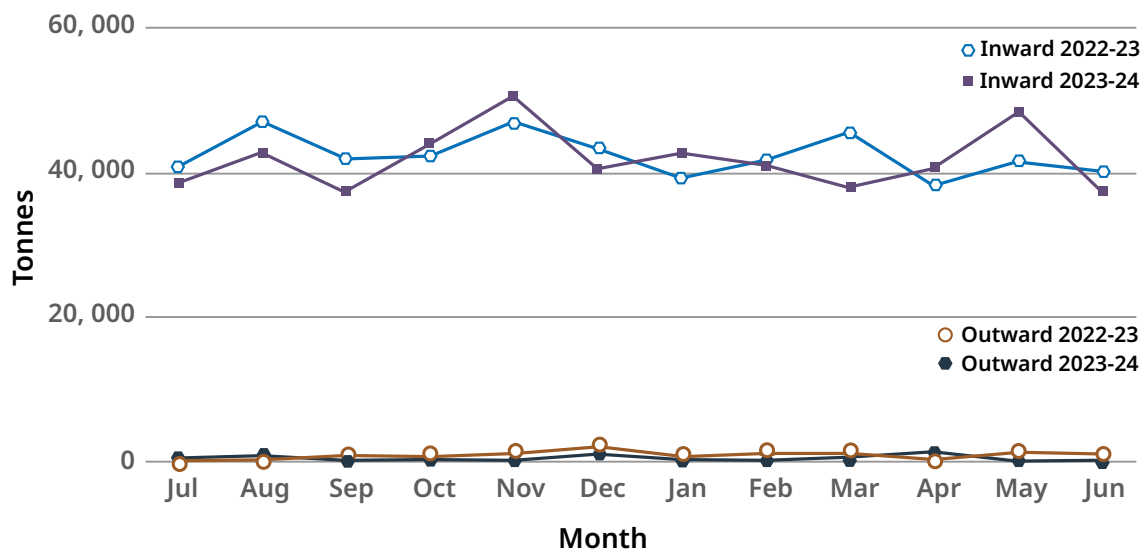
Source: *National Waste Report 2022* and data for Tasmania as reported under the *Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022* obligations.

Tasmania's resource recovery rate is comparable to many other jurisdictions but below the national average. This is expected to change once more resource recovery facility data is reported.

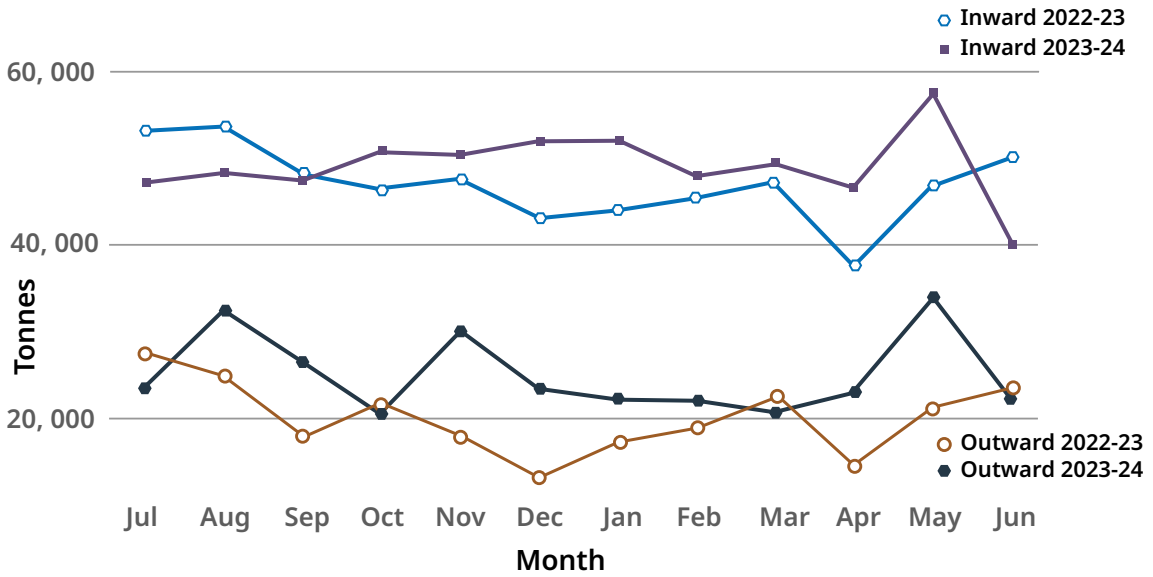
More dense materials such as building wastes (e.g. concrete and clean fill) tend to dominate in the overall tonnages for both landfills and resource recovery facilities.

Total figures for resource recovery facilities have increased this year as the result of additional facilities being identified and included in the system.

Landfill Movements 2022-23 and 2023-24

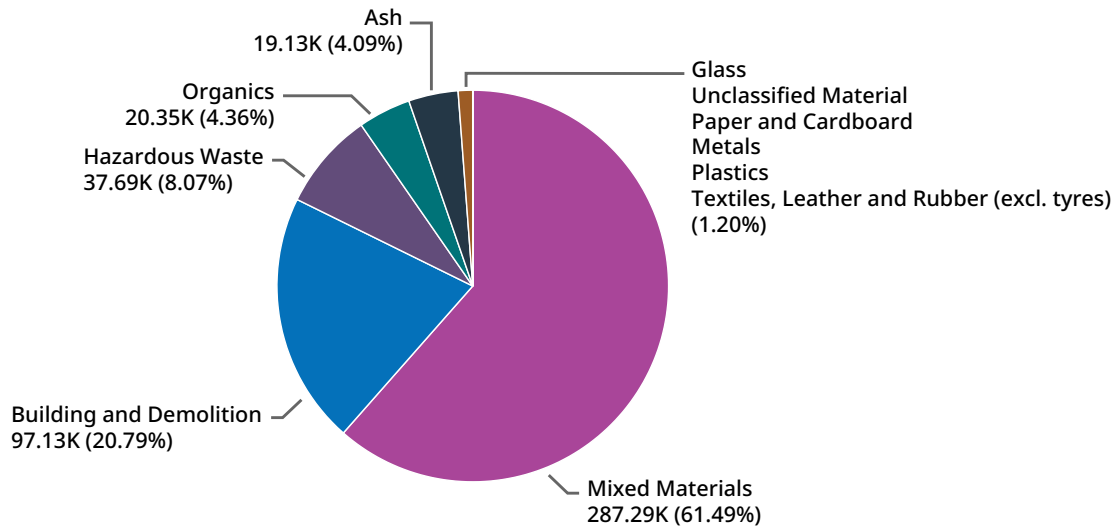


Resource Recovery Facility Movements 2022-23 and 2023-24



In 2024-25 Class B RRF's (receiving 1,000 - 10,000 tonnes per year) will commence reporting data. This is expected to result in significant changes to key waste metrics including total waste and recovery rate.

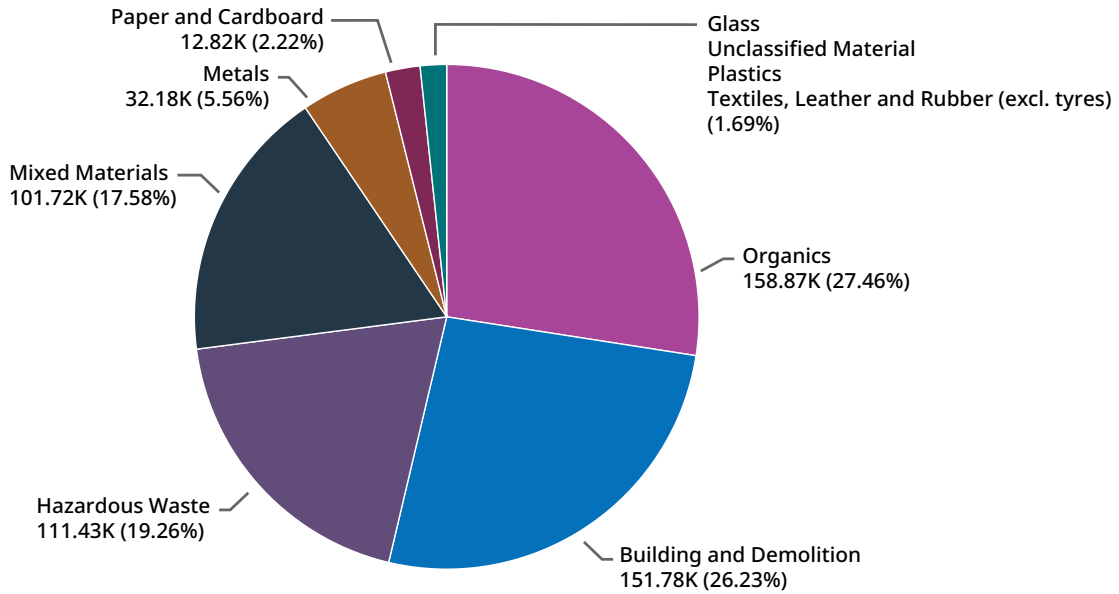
Landfill Inward Movements by Category



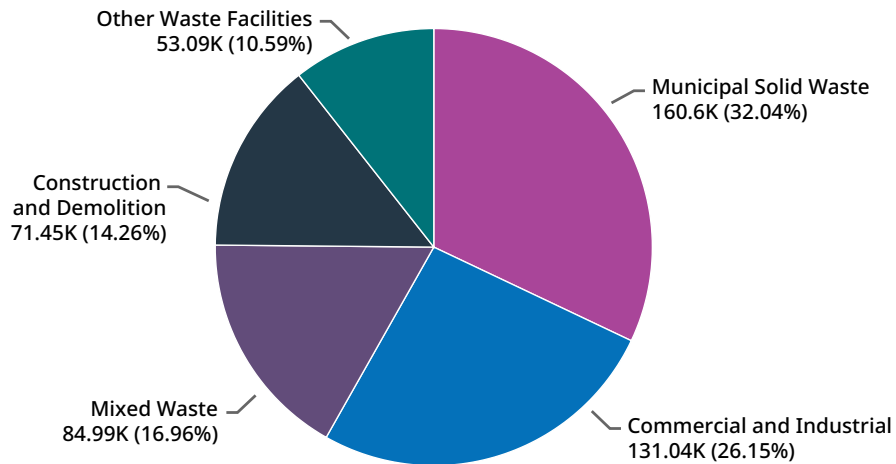
The high proportion of Mixed Materials in the category classifications highlights the need for more information on the composition of this waste group. It is known that much of this material (possibly in excess of 50%) is organics.

The Board is prioritising improving the understanding of waste stream composition to inform future investment decisions.

Resource Recovery Facility Inward Movements by Category



Landfill Inward Movements by Source Stream

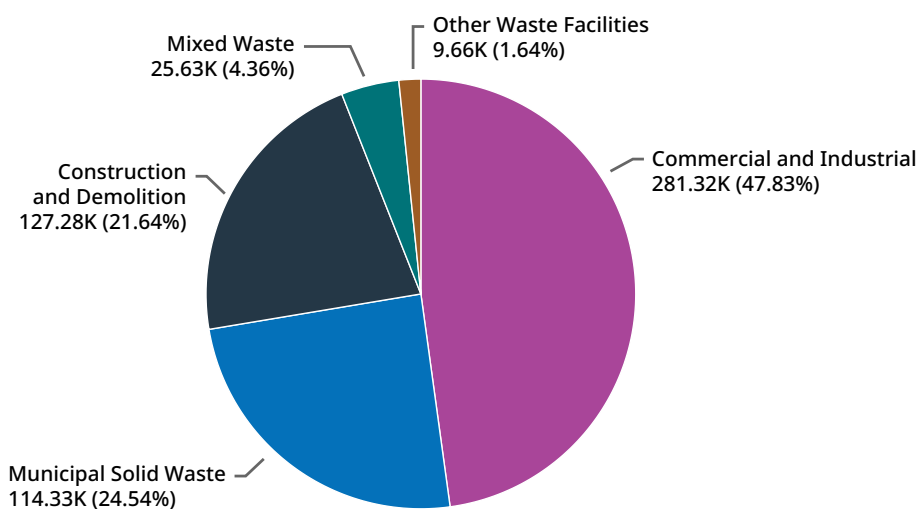


Distribution of waste by source stream is similar to 2022-23. However, one significant reporting correction resulted in redistribution of material from Commercial & Industrial (C&I) to Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).

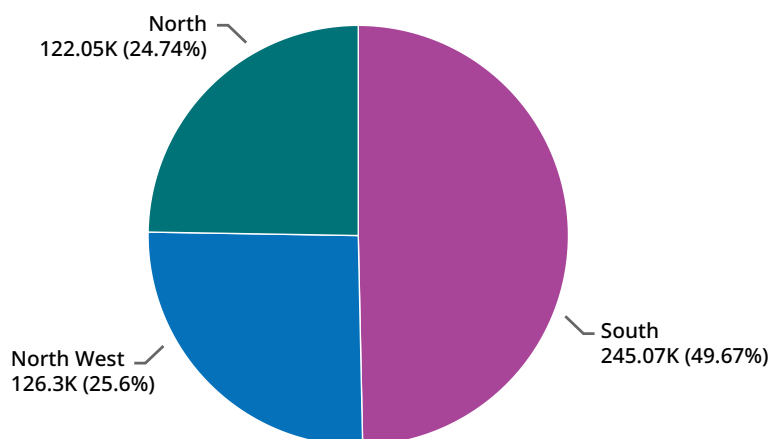
Additional information is available on the NRE Tas website:

<https://nre.tas.gov.au/environment/waste-and-resource-recovery/tasmanian-waste-and-resource-recovery-data>.

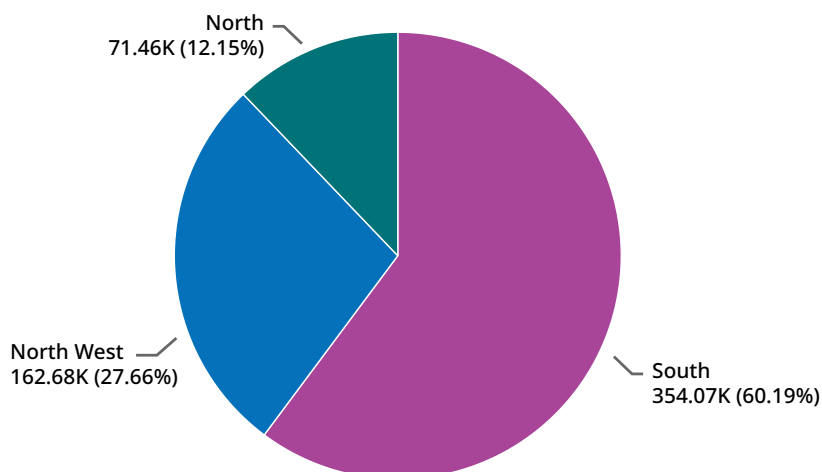
Resource Recovery Facility Inward Movements by Source Stream



Landfill Inward Movements by Region

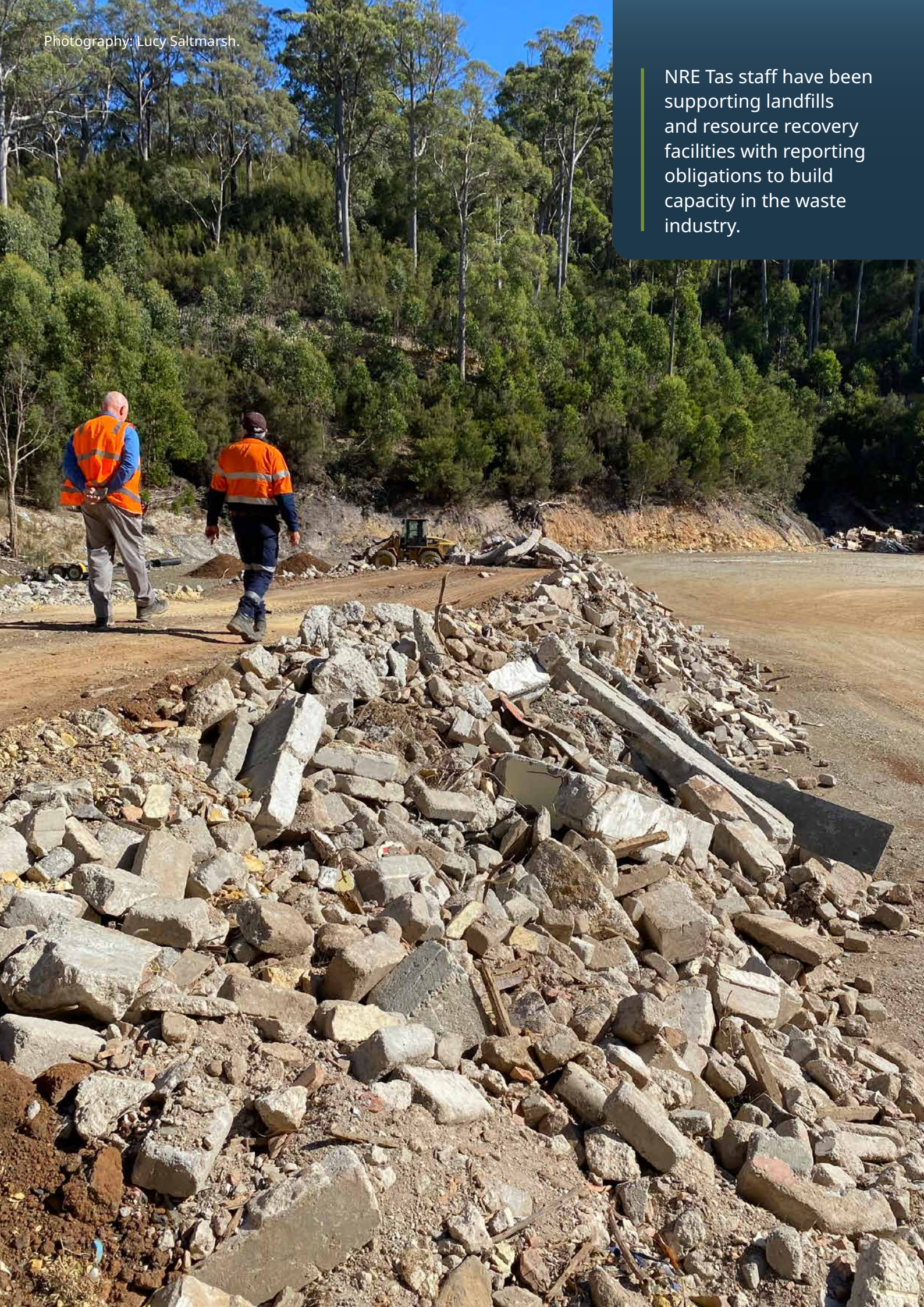


Resource Recovery Facility Inward Movements by Region



Photography: Lucy Saltmarsh.

NRE Tas staff have been supporting landfills and resource recovery facilities with reporting obligations to build capacity in the waste industry.



Financial Statements 2023-24

WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY BOARD

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

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Waste and Resource Recovery Board

Financial Statement for the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Waste and Resource Recovery Board are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2024 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

At the date of signing, I am not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the Financial Statements misleading or inaccurate.



Ms Pam Allan

Chair

Waste and Resource Recovery Board

4 September 2024

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Contributions from State Government	1.1	7 477	5 803
Total revenue from continuing operations		7 477	5 803
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits	2.1	389	320
Supplies and consumables	2.2	637	549
Grants and contributions	2.3	2 695	1 884
Total expenses from continuing operations		3 721	2 753
Net result from continuing operations		3 756	3 050
Net Result		3 756	3 050

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1	6 857	3 334
Other Assets	3.2	1	...
Total assets		6 858	3 334
Liabilities			
Payables	4.1	24	234
Employee benefits	4.2	28	50
Total liabilities		52	284
Net assets (liabilities)		6 806	3 050
Equity			
Accumulated funds		6 806	3 050
Total equity		6 806	3 050

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
<i>Cash inflows</i>			
Contributions from State Government		7 477	5 803
Total cash inflows		7 477	5 803
<i>Cash outflows</i>			
Employee benefits		(374)	(271)
Supplies and consumables		(900)	(314)
Grants and contributions		(2 680)	(1 884)
Total cash outflows		(3 954)	(2 469)
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities	6.2	3 523	3 334
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents held		3 523	3 334
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		3 334	...
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	6.1	6 857	3 334

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023	3 050	3 050
Net Result	3 756	3 762
Total comprehensive result	6 806	6 812
Balance as at 30 June 2024	6 806	6 812
Balance at 1 July 2022	...	...
Net Result	3 050	3 050
Total comprehensive result	3 050	3 050
Balance at 30 June 2023	3 050	3 050

This Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

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Note I Revenue

Income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an increase in future economic benefits related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, dependent on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15.

I.1 Contributions from State Government

Contributions are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Board gains control of the funds as they do not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific obligations as defined by AASB 15.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania is responsible for the collection of the waste levy and then transfers the funds for the purposes of the Board on a cash basis after making allowances for payments consistent with Section 6 of the *Waste and Resource Recovery Regulations 2022*.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Continuing operations		
Contributions from State Government	7 477	5 803
Total contributions from State Government from continuing operations	7 477	5 803

Note 2 Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

2.1 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation, and any other post-employment benefits.

(a) Employee expenses

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Wages and salaries	322	247
Annual leave	18	24
Long service leave	4	19
Sick leave	9	...
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	35	13
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	1	17
Total	389	320

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds at a rate of 11.0 per cent (2023: 10.5 per cent) of salary. In addition, the Board is required to pay into the Public Account a 'gap' payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefit schemes relate to payments into the Public Account. The amount of the payment is based on an Authority contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current Authority contribution is 12.95 per cent of salary.

(b) Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Board, directly or indirectly.

Remuneration for management personnel is set by the *State Service Act 2000*. Remuneration for board members is set in accordance with the *Tasmanian Government Board Fee Policy* issued by the Department of Premier and Cabinet. Remuneration and other terms of employment are specified in employment contracts.

Acting arrangements

When members of key management personnel are unable to fulfil their duties, consideration is given to appointing other members of senior staff to their position during their period of absence. Individuals are considered members of key management personnel when acting arrangements are for more than a period of one month.

2023-24 Key management personnel

Hugh Christie ¹	Chief Executive Officer (from 7 August 2023)
Pam Allan	Chairperson
Allison Clark	Board member
Glenn Doyle	Board member
Anthony Ferrier	Board member
Matthew Greskie	Board member
Helen Millicer	Board member
Alasdair Wells ¹	Acting Manager Waste and Resource Recovery (to 28 July 2023)

¹Manager Waste and Resource Recovery was replaced by the Chief Executive Officer as a member of the key management personnel for the Board upon Hugh Christie's commencement.

2024	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total \$'000
	Salary ¹ \$'000	Other ² \$'000	Superannuation ³ \$'000	Other ⁴ \$'000	
Hugh Christie	175	28	19	6	228
Pam Allan (Chair)	37	...	4	...	41
Allison Clark	22	...	2	...	24
Glenn Doyle	22	...	2	...	24
Anthony Ferrier	22	...	2	...	24
Matthew Greskie	22	...	2	...	24
Helen Millicer	22	...	2	...	24
Acting key management personnel					
Alasdair Wells	9	...	1	...	10
TOTAL	331	28	34	6	399

2022-23 Key management personnel

Pam Allan	Chairperson
Allison Clark	Board member
Glenn Doyle	Board member
Anthony Ferrier	Board member
Matthew Greskie	Board member

Helen Millicer	Board member
Alasdair Wells	Acting Manager Waste and Resource Recovery

2023	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total \$'000
	Salary ¹	Other ²	Superannuation ³	Other ⁴	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Pam Allan (Chair)	30	...	3	...	33
Allison Clark	18	...	2	...	20
Glenn Doyle	18	...	2	...	20
Anthony Ferrier	18	...	2	...	20
Matthew Greskie	18	...	2	...	20
Helen Millicer	18	...	2	...	20
Acting key management personnel					
Alasdair Wells	128	...	17	43	188
TOTAL	248	...	30	43	321

¹Salary, including all forms of consideration paid and payable for services rendered, compensated absences during the period and any leave entitlements paid on departure.

²Other short-term benefits, including movements in annual leave, all other forms of non-salary benefits such as providing and maintaining vehicles including lease charges, fuel, car parking and the associated fringe benefits tax paid.

³Superannuation means the contribution to the superannuation fund of the individual.

⁴Other long-term benefits, including movements in long service leave entitlements. Negative amounts represent more leave being taken, in a given year, than accrued.

(c) Related Party transactions

AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* requires related party disclosures to ensure that the financial statements contain disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that the Board's financial results may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions with such parties.

This note is not intended to disclose conflicts of interest for which there are administrative procedures in place.

The extent of information disclosed about related party transactions and balances is subject to the application of professional judgement by the Board. It is important to understand that the disclosures included in this note will vary depending on factors such as the nature of the transactions, the relationships between the parties to the transaction and the materiality of each transaction. Those transactions which are not materially significant by their nature, impact or value, in relation to the Board's normal activities, are not included in this note.

The aggregate value of related party transactions and outstanding balances (if any) is as follows:

	2024 Aggregate value of transactions	30 June 2024 Total amount outstanding or committed
	\$'000	\$'000
Payment of grants ¹	1 302	...
Total	1 302	...

¹A member of the Waste and Resource Recovery Board is also a Board member of Natural Resource Management (North) which received a grant payment of \$1.3 million from the Board in 2023-24 for Circular North (regional waste organisation). The Board member does not have operational governance of Circular North.

2.2 Supplies and consumables

Supplies and consumables are recognised when the items have been received by the Board.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Professional and other contract services ¹	556	468
Travel and transport	41	22
Administrative costs	15	...
Audit fees – financial audit ²	12	...
Equipment costs	3	...
Information technology	...	8
Communication expenses	...	1
Other supplies and consumables	10	50
Total	637	549

¹This is primarily comprised of Service Level Agreement fees paid to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.

²Audit fees paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office for the audit of the Board's financial statements were \$12 300 (2022-23 nil). This includes \$6 300 for audit fees payable for 2023-24 and \$6 000 in audit fees relating to 2022-23 that were paid in 2023-24.

2.3 Grants and contributions

Grants are recognised to the extent that:

- The services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed; or
- The grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Natural Resource Management (North)	1 302	791
Dulverton Waste Management	691	590
Southern Regional Waste Authority	591	503
Support program for remote councils	75	...
Assistance program for charitable recyclers	36	...
Total	2 695	1 884

Note 3 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Board and the assets has a cost or other value that can be measured reliably.

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents received by the Board is recognised as revenue when the Board gains control of the underlying assets. The Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania is responsible for the collection of the waste levy with the balance recognised when waste levies have been transferred.

Cash and cash equivalents represents the balance of the Waste and Resource Recovery Specific Purpose Account (S135). This account facilitates the new Waste and Resource Recovery Account described by Section 24(1) of the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022*.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6 857	3 334
Total	6 857	3 334

3.2 Other assets

Other Assets comprise prepayments. Prepayments relate to actual transactions that are recorded at cost.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Prepayments	|	...
Total	|	...
Recovered within 12 months	|	...
Total	|	...

Note 4 Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

4.1 Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost, which, due to the short settlement period, equates to face value when the Board becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Creditors	24	...
Accrued expenses ¹	...	234
Total	24	234
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	24	234
Total	24	234

¹The 2022-23 figure is primarily comprised of an accrual of \$212 000 to recognise the 2022-23 Service Level Agreement incurred, but not yet paid. This has been paid in 2023-24 and is now reflected in the Waste and Resource Recovery Board Specific Purpose Account.

4.2 Employee benefit liabilities

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid if discounting is not material.

A liability for long service leave is recognised and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	11	7
Annual leave	13	24
Long service leave	4	19
Total	28	50
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	22	32
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	6	18
Total	28	50

Note 5 Commitments and Contingencies

5.1 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position due to uncertainty regarding the amount or timing of the underlying claim or obligation.

(a) Quantifiable contingencies

A quantifiable contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Board does not have any quantifiable contingent assets.

A quantifiable contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. To the extent that any quantifiable contingencies are insured, details provided below are recorded net.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities		
Contingent expenditure		
The Board has committed \$3.67 million in grant payments as part of a high priority investment package.	3 666	...
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	3 666	...

The Board's \$3.67 million in grant expenditure is contingent on the execution of grant deeds to occur in 2024-25. The amount includes an investment of \$3.5 million in a high priority infrastructure grant program. The assessment process has been completed with final approvals and signing of grant deeds planned to occur in the first half of 2024-25. The Board has also committed to extra funding as part of a broader special grants program for remote councils.

(b) Unquantifiable contingencies

The Board does not have any unquantifiable contingencies.

Note 6 Cash flow reconciliation

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Board's Specific Purpose Account, being short term of three months or less and highly liquid. Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.

6.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Specific Purpose Account balance	6 857	3 334
Total cash and cash equivalents	6 857	3 334

6.2 Reconciliation of net results to net cash from operating activities

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Net result	3 756	3 050
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(1)	...
Increase (decrease) in payables	(210)	234
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits	(22)	50
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	3 523	3 334

Note 7 Financial instruments

7.1 Risk exposure

(a) Risk management policies

The Board has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

The Board Chairperson has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Board's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Board, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Board if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. No changes have been made to credit risk policy and methods from previous year.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria, measurement basis and credit quality of instrument)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and deposits are recognised at face value and managed on a whole-of-government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance.	Cash means notes, coins and deposits held at call.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Board's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Board's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria, measurement basis and credit quality of instrument)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Payables	The Board's liquidity is managed on a whole-of-government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Board uses the annual budget to assist in liquidity management. In addition, the Board manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.	The Board offers 30-day terms of trade

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Board under remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position:

2024	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	5+ years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities								
Payables	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Total	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	24

2023	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	5+ years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities								
Payables	234	...	...	...	...	...	234	234
Total	234	...	...	...	...	...	234	234

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the Board is exposed to is interest rate risk. No changes have been made to the market risk policy and methods from the previous year.

The Board's exposure to interest rate risk is considered immaterial. Minimisation of this risk is achieved by mainly undertaking non-interest-bearing financial instruments. The majority of the Board's interest-bearing financial instruments are managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Board's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets ¹	6 857	3 334
Total	6 857	3 334

¹Cash and cash equivalents

Sensitivity analysis of the Board's exposure to possible changes in interest rate

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the Board's profit or loss and equity:

	Statement of Comprehensive Income		Equity	
	100 basis point increase \$	100 basis point decrease \$	100 basis point increase \$	100 basis point decrease \$
30 June 2024				
Cash in Specific Purpose Account	69	(69)	69	(69)
Net sensitivity	69	(69)	69	(69)
30 June 2023				
Cash in Specific Purpose Account	33	(33)	33	(33)
Net sensitivity	33	(33)	33	(33)

The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis in the 2022-23 year.

7.2 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6 857	3 334
Total	6 857	3 334
Financial Liabilities		
Payables	24	234
Total	24	234

7.3 Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amount.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values of trade creditors and other liabilities approximate their carrying values.

7.4 Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

2024	Net Fair Value Level 1	Net Fair Value Level 2	Net Fair Value Level 3	Net Fair Value Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6 857	...	...	6 857
Net sensitivity	6 857	...	...	6 857
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Payables	24	...	...	24
Net sensitivity	24	...	...	24

2023	Net Fair Value Level 1	Net Fair Value Level 2	Net Fair Value Level 3	Net Fair Value Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3 334	...	...	3 334
Net sensitivity	3 334	...	...	3 334
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Payables	234	...	...	234
Net sensitivity	234	...	...	234

The recognised fair values of financial assets and liabilities are classified according to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements. The Board uses various methods in estimating the fair value of financial instruments. The methods comprise:

- *Level 1* – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.
- *Level 2* – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- *Level 3* – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Note 8 Events occurring after balance date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date that would have a material effect on the Board's Financial Statements as at 30 June 2024.

Note 9 Other Significant Accounting Policies and Judgement

9.1 Objectives and funding

The Board's objective is to administer the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022*.

The Board has been established as a statutory body supported by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. The Board's finances are managed through the Department's finance system. The Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania is responsible for the collection of the waste levy and then transfers the funds for the purposes of the Board on a cash basis after making allowances for payments consistent with Section 6 of the *Waste and Resource Recovery Regulations 2022*.

The Waste and Resource Recovery Board plays a central role in advising the Government on the direction for waste management, resource recovery and the Circular Economy in Tasmania. The Board received a Ministerial Direction dated 21 July 2022 from the then Minister for Environment and Climate Change that sets out the priorities for the Board. This Ministerial Direction is available at www.wwr.tas.gov.au/legislation.

9.2 Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements are a general-purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016*.

The Financial Statements were signed by the Chairperson on the date indicated in the Statement of Certification.

Compliance with the AAS may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as the AAS include requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. The Board is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under AAS that do not comply with IFRS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year. The Financial Statements are prepared as general-purpose financial report.

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern. The continued existence of the Board in its present form, undertaking its current activities, is dependent on Government policy and the collection of waste levies for the Board's administration and activities.

The Board has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

9.3 Functional and presentation currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Board's functional currency.

9.4 Changes in accounting policies

In the current year the Board has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) relevant to the Board's operations. The Board has applied

AASB 2021-2: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates*, and AASB 2021-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and other Australian Accounting Standards*. The impact of these accounting standard changes is that disclosure of only material accounting policies are now made. There are no other new or revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to the Board's operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

The Board has reviewed the pending Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and conclude they will not have a material impact on the Board's operations.

9.5 Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date.

9.6 Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. Where amounts have been reclassified within the Financial Statements, the comparative statements have been restated.

9.7 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

9.8 Taxation

The Board is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and goods and services tax (GST).

9.9 Economic dependency

The Board derives its revenue principally sourced from levies collected under the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022* by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.



End-of-life tyres at the first stage of reprocessing. Tasmania will soon be making tyre derived fuel to use in local facilities.

Auditor-General's Report



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Parliament

Waste and Resource Recovery Board

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Waste and Resource Recovery Board (the Board), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the statement of certification signed by Chairperson of the Board.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) is in accordance with the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the Board in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Members of the Board for the Financial Report

The Members of the Board (the Members) are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the financial reporting requirements of the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022* and for such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Members are responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting the Board is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament, or the Members to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Members are responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the

date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Members regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



David Bond
Assistant Auditor-General
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Tasmanian Audit Office

6 September 2024
Hobart

Notes

Notes

Plastics packaged
for transportation to
processing facilities.



Further information

Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Board

Email: enquiries@wrr.tas.gov.au

Web: wrr.tas.gov.au

The Board is supported by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.