

## Inclusion

Para-sport Equipment Fund
<p><b>Purpose</b> Designed to provide opportunities for Australians with disabilities to participate and compete in Para-sport by addressing the challenges associated with the high cost of Para-sport equipment.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b> There are extensive eligibility criteria for these grants, both Individual and Program. Visit <a href="https://www.paralympic.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Para-sport-Equipment-Fund-Guidelines-and-Conditions.pdf">https://www.paralympic.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Para-sport-Equipment-Fund-Guidelines-and-Conditions.pdf</a> to read more</p>
<p><b>How much?</b> Paralympics Australia will work directly with businesses to purchase the equipment. Equipment may be partially or fully funded.</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> 2019 dates now available but not yet open</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round 3 Applications Open: 29 July 2019</li> <li>• Applications Close: 23 August 2019</li> </ul>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Paralympics Australia</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://www.paralympic.org.au/programs/equipment-fund/">https://www.paralympic.org.au/programs/equipment-fund/</a></p>

Harvey Heroes – Sport Access Foundation Grants
<p><b>Purpose</b> To encourage as many young children living with a disability to join a local sporting Club. The funds can be used to help pay for Club registration fees, carer cost, extra coaching, team uniforms or travel to participate in the sport.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b> Applicants must be aged 7 to 12 years in the current calendar year. Applicants must be a member of a club or wanting to join a club.</p>
<p><b>How much?</b> \$250 each</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applications Close: 14 July 2019</li> </ul>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Sport Access Foundation and Harvey Norman</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://www.sportaccessfoundation.org.au/our-grants/harvey-heroes-saf-grants">https://www.sportaccessfoundation.org.au/our-grants/harvey-heroes-saf-grants</a></p>

**Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update**

*Grant not currently available*

*Document updated – 9 August 2019*

PICA Group Sporting Club Grants – Sport Access Foundation
<p><b>Purpose</b>                      funding can be used for new and upgraded equipment such as marquees, lights, accessible club room and restrooms, accessible technology for club digital, cost to implement programs specifically for children with a disability and / or education of club officials / coaches / volunteers on working with children with a disability.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b>                      Applicants must be a registered Australian sporting Club affiliated with a National Sporting Organisation.</p>
<p><b>How much?</b>                      \$2000 each</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applications Close: 14 July 2019</li> </ul>
<p><b>Administered by:</b>                      Sport Access Foundation and PICA Group</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b>  <a href="https://www.sportaccessfoundation.org.au/our-grants/pica-group-sporting-club-grants">https://www.sportaccessfoundation.org.au/our-grants/pica-group-sporting-club-grants</a></p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019

### Capacity Building

<b>2019 Social Investment Grants Program</b>
<p><b>Purpose</b>                  The program awards grants to support NFP organisation in their quest to help excluded, marginalised and disadvantaged people. The 2019 theme casts the net much wider and encourages all organisations that are 'building capacity' to apply.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must be a not-for-profit organisation</li> <li>• The grant will only support projects that benefit communities in Australia</li> <li>• Limited to NFP organisations with an annual turnover greater than \$50k and no more than \$5M</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b>                  A total grant pool of \$350,000 is available in 2019. Applications can be made for grants of either \$25,000 or \$50,000.</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b>                  Applications will open 1 May 2019 and close at 5pm AEST on Friday, 31 May 2019.</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b>                  Community Sector Banking (bendigo bank)</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b>  <a href="https://www.communitysectorbanking.com.au/grants">https://www.communitysectorbanking.com.au/grants</a></p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019

### Technology

<b>Website Build and Match Fund Grant</b>
<b>Purpose</b> This program is to help charities organisations to establish or redevelop its website, with the aim of boosting digital presence and maximising fundraising efforts.
<b>Who can apply?</b> Small or medium sized nonprofit organisation, with a revenue range between AU\$0.3m and \$30m
<b>How much?</b> 100% of the strategy, design, build and launch for a new feature-rich website, delivered by Joyful.org – and first \$1,000 raised through new website will be matched
<b>When is it open?</b> Closing 30 June 2019
<b>Administered by:</b> The Institute of Technology in Australia & New Zealand
<b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://www.titan.org.au/match-fund-and-website-build">https://www.titan.org.au/match-fund-and-website-build</a>

**Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update**

*Grant not currently available*

*Document updated – 9 August 2019*

### Defibrillator Program

<b>Local Sport Defibrillator Grant Program</b>
<p><b>Purpose</b> To provide NSW sports clubs the opportunity to acquire an automated external defibrillator (AED) package for their club or sports facility at a reduced cost.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporated, not-for-profit grassroots sports clubs in NSW</li> <li>• Applications from licenced clubs may be considered providing the project benefits the sport and not the licenced premises</li> <li>• Sports clubs associated with a school, church or university providing they are an incorporated not for profit club in their own right</li> <li>• Councils on behalf of eligible sports clubs that currently share facilities based in NSW</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b> Up to 50% of the AED package to the maximum amount determine by the zone of the applicant. (Zone 1 - \$1,250 / Zone 2 - \$1,300 / Zone 3 - \$1,400).</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> 3 December to 6 May 2019</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> NSW Government (Office of Sport)</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://sport.nsw.gov.au/clubs/grants/defibrillator">https://sport.nsw.gov.au/clubs/grants/defibrillator</a></p>

**Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update**

*Grant not currently available*

*Document updated – 9 August 2019*

### Social Cohesion / Multicultural NSW

<b>Celebration Grants</b>
<b>Purpose</b> To assist events and festivals that celebrate cultural diversity in NSW.
<b>Who can apply?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-profit sharing community organisations</li> <li>• Local councils</li> </ul>
<b>How much?</b> \$1,000 to \$5,000
<b>When is it open?</b> Round two: Celebrating Diversity Grants – Projects (funding for projects running from March 2019 - February 2020) 5 November – 14 December 2018 Round three: Celebrating Diversity Grants – Events (funding for events from July to December 2019) 21 January – 4 March 2019
<b>Administered by:</b> Multicultural NSW
<b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://multicultural.nsw.gov.au/grants/about_grants/">https://multicultural.nsw.gov.au/grants/about_grants/</a>

<b>COMPACT Grants (Community. Partnership. Action.)</b>
<b>Purpose</b> supports partnerships and collaboration between community, non government, youth sports, arts/media, educational organisations and the private sector by providing grant funding for innovative, evidence-based community projects. <b>Volunteers &amp; humanitarians:</b> includes methods to engage young people in volunteering, civic activities, charity and local and/or international humanitarian work with a clear benefit to local communities. <b>Sports for social cohesion:</b> includes methods to engage young people, break down barriers, reinforce positive messages, and create support networks, mentoring opportunities and positive role models.
<b>Who can apply?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The host organization (grant recipient) must be a non-profit sharing organisation</li> <li>• Named partners (other from the host organisation) must have agreed in writing to be a partner in the project.</li> <li>• Named partners (other from the host organisation) may be non-profit sharing organisations.</li> </ul>
<b>How much?</b> projects valued from \$50,000 to \$150,000 per year for up to two years.
<b>When is it open?</b> Applications close 24 August 2018 at 5pm
<b>Administered by:</b> Multicultural NSW
<b>Further Information</b> <a href="http://multicultural.nsw.gov.au/communities/compact/">http://multicultural.nsw.gov.au/communities/compact/</a>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019

### Age Specific Programs

Youth Opportunities Program
<p><b>Purpose</b> Provides one-off, time-limited grants to fund new projects that enable young people to participate in community development activities.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-government organisations</li> <li>• Local government</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b> Up to \$50,000 for projects in 2020</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> Open: 23 May 2019 Close: 5pm 16 July 2019</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> NSW Family and Community Services</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="http://youth.nsw.gov.au/youth-opportunities/">http://youth.nsw.gov.au/youth-opportunities/</a></p>

2020 NSW Seniors Festival Grants Program
<p><b>Purpose</b> Funding to organisations and councils to run local festival events and activities that provide opportunities for people over 60 to remain active, healthy, engaged and contributing to their local communities. 2020 Seniors Week is in Feb</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <p>Category 1 and 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not-for-profit organisations</li> <li>charitable organisations</li> <li>public companies limited by guarantee</li> <li>local government authorities based in NSW</li> </ul> <p>Category 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>local government organisations only</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b> Three funding categories are available to distribute \$200,000 across the state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category 1: Up to \$1,000 for small-scale local community events and activities.</li> <li>• Category 2: \$1,001 – \$5,000 for larger local community events and activities.</li> <li>• Category 3: \$5,001 - \$10,000 to local government organisations only to hold large scale community and regional events and activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> Opens 24 June 2019 Closes 9 August 2019</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Seniors Festival NSW</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://www.seniorsfestival.nsw.gov.au/events/nsw-seniors-festival-grants">https://www.seniorsfestival.nsw.gov.au/events/nsw-seniors-festival-grants</a></p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019



FRRR ABC Heywire Youth Innovation Grants
<p><b>Purpose</b>                      Assist not-for-profit community-based organisations in rural, regional and remote Australia adopt and act on one of the seven innovative Heywire project ideas. Must address one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Build community resilience;</li> <li>b) Develop organisational resilience and capacity;</li> <li>c) Enhance environmental sustainability;</li> <li>d) Foster cultural vibrancy;</li> <li>e) Encourage lifelong education &amp; training;</li> <li>f) Strengthen the local economy;</li> <li>g) Improve community health &amp; social wellbeing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All not-for-profit community based organisations with an ABN or Incorporation Certificate.</li> <li>• Councils are eligible to apply with strong evidence of youth support and engagement</li> <li>• Schools are eligible to apply, with strong evidence of youth support and engagement.</li> <li>• All applicants must have policies and procedures around Working with Children Checks and complaints.</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b>                      Total of \$100,000 available</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b>                      complete the application form, along with all the requested supporting documentation, by no later than 5pm AEST on Tuesday, 14 May 2019.</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b>                      Foundation for Rural &amp; Regional Renewal</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b>  <a href="https://www.frrr.org.au/grants/Heywire-youth-innovation">https://www.frrr.org.au/grants/Heywire-youth-innovation</a></p>

Better Ageing Grant Program
<p><b>Purpose</b>                      The program aims to prevent and reduce the impact of chronic disease and increase overall physical and mental health of older Australians.                      The objective is to improve older Australians overall health and wellbeing, particularly those less active by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancing the understanding and benefits of regular physical activity;</li> <li>• improving access to sport and physical activity opportunities;</li> <li>• enabling regular engagement in sport and physical activity; and</li> <li>• enhancing the capability and capacity of organisations and staff to deliver age-appropriate activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sporting organisations and sporting organisations for people with disability</li> <li>• Non-government organisations</li> <li>• Local government</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b>                      Up to \$2million over a two year period</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b>                      Opens 20 September 2018                      Closes 31 October 2018 at 5pm</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b>                      Sport Aus</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b>  <a href="https://www.sportaus.gov.au/grants_and_funding/better_ageing">https://www.sportaus.gov.au/grants_and_funding/better_ageing</a></p>

**Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update**

*Grant not currently available*

*Document updated – 9 August 2019*



Veteran and Community Grants
<p><b>Purpose</b>                      To maintain and improve the independence and quality of life for members of the Australian veteran community by providing funding for projects that sustain or enhance health and wellbeing.                      Deliver projects that are sustainable, financially viable and have an ongoing benefit for members of the Australian veteran community; and that increase opportunities for members of the Australian veteran community, associated with social activity and community participation and/or improve health behaviours and support healthy places.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b>                      you must be one of the following entity types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous Corporation</li> <li>• Company</li> <li>• Cooperative</li> <li>• Incorporated Association</li> <li>• Statutory Entity</li> <li>• Trustee on behalf of a Trust</li> <li>• Unincorporated Association</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b>                      The Australian Government has announced a total of \$2,360,000.00 (GST exclusive) for the 2019-2020 financial year. There is no minimum or maximum grant amount.</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b>  <span style="background-color: yellow;">1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.</span></p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b>                      Department of Veterans' Affairs</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b>  <a href="https://www.communitygrants.gov.au/grants/veteran-and-community-grants-0">https://www.communitygrants.gov.au/grants/veteran-and-community-grants-0</a></p>

Pilot Modified Sport Program
<p><b>Purpose</b>                      To design and deliver a modified version of their sports aimed at engaging older people which deliver the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older people in NSW actively participating in sports through opportunities that have been designed around their needs</li> <li>• Playing modified sports becomes a normal part of a routine for program participants</li> <li>• Health and wellbeing benefits of participants are captured and evaluated to inform the costs and benefits of scaling the program</li> </ul>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sporting Organisations</li> </ul> </p>
<p><b>How much?</b>                      Each pilot program will be delivered for a fixed price of no more than \$16,000 GST exclusive.</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b>  <span style="color: red;">Closes 24 April 2019</span></p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b>                      NSW FACS</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b>                      Word Document</p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

*Grant not currently available*

*Document updated – 9 August 2019*

## Individuals / Scholarships

<b>Local Sporting Champions</b>
<p><b>Purpose</b> The Local Sporting Champions program provides financial assistance for coaches, officials and competitors aged 12-18 participating in state, national or international championships.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply? / Eligibility</b> Applicants must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be turning 12 to 18 years of age in the same calendar year as the nominated championships.</li> <li>• Be an Australian citizen or have been granted permanent resident status, residing in Australia.</li> <li>• Be participating as an athlete, coach, or match official in:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ an official state championships endorsed by the relevant Sport Australia recognised national sporting organisation (NSO) or a School Sport Australia member body; or</li> <li>○ an official national championships endorsed by the relevant Sport Australia recognised NSO or School Sport Australia; or</li> <li>○ an international competition as a member of an official Australian team, endorsed by a Sport Australia recognised NSO or School Sport Australia.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Those attending a state championships must be living more than 125km from the championships venue, and travelling greater than 250km return to participate in the nominated championships*.</li> <li>• Must complete and submit the application prior to the nominated championships commencing**</li> <li>• May receive a maximum of two grants in the same allocation year (1 March – 28/29 February) for attending either:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ one state or national championships and one international competition; or</li> <li>○ two different international competitions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Must incur out-of-pocket expenses equal to, or greater than, the grant amount they are eligible to receive.</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base Grant: \$500</li> <li>• Applicants travelling 800km - 1999km to their nominated championships: + \$100</li> <li>• Applicants travelling internationally or greater than 2000km to their nominated championships: + \$200</li> <li>• Applicants residing in a rural electorate: + \$50</li> </ul>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> Until 30 September 2019</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Australian Government (Australian Sports Commission)</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://www.sportaus.gov.au/grants_and_funding/local_sporting_champions">https://www.sportaus.gov.au/grants_and_funding/local_sporting_champions</a></p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019

Sport Access Foundation Grants
<p><b>Purpose</b> Provide financial assistance and support to enable children and teenagers with a physical or intellectual disability to participate in sporting activities that are otherwise beyond the financial means of that child or their parent(s) or guardian(s).</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b> Children / teenagers aged 7-17 years with a physical or intellectual disability</p>
<p><b>How much?</b> 10 x \$250 - Kick-start grants for participation 2 x \$2000 The Primary Club – Pathway equipment 2 x \$2000 - Pathway high performance athletes 7x \$500 - Individual grants</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> 17 May 2019 and closes 14 July 2019</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Sport Access Foundation</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="http://sportaccessfoundation.org.au/what-we-do/our-grants">http://sportaccessfoundation.org.au/what-we-do/our-grants</a></p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019

### Sport Specific

<b>Australian Cricket Infrastructure Fund (ACIF)</b>
<p><b>Purpose</b> The ACIF will provide more than \$4.68 million annually (up until 2020-21) to fund improved community cricket infrastructure, with a focus on growing participation and promoting accessibility and inclusivity in Australian cricket.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clubs, associations, schools and local councils</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grants of up to \$50,000 will be awarded to successful applicants</li> </ul>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> open 15 October 2018 and close at midnight on Sunday 18th November</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Cricket Australia</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://community.cricket.com.au/clubs/facilities/national-community-facility-funding-scheme">https://community.cricket.com.au/clubs/facilities/national-community-facility-funding-scheme</a></p>

<b>Safe Shooting Program</b>
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase opportunities for the community to safely participate in the sport of shooting</li> <li>Improve the safety of shooting facilities that are used by the community</li> <li>Assist people from groups that traditionally face barriers to participation or access to shooting facilities</li> <li>Provide educational programs and opportunities to improve safety and compliance.</li> </ul> <p>The focus for the 2018-2019 round of funding returns to the traditional objectives of the program – the program encourages smaller organisations to continue to submit applications to enable clubs and ranges to connect with the new online systems developed by the NSW Firearms Registry. For the 2018-2019 year one off 'micro-grants' that do not require significant in-kind support or multiple quotes for a small non-ongoing project will also be considered</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSW incorporated, community based not-for-profit Shooting, Hunting and Collecting Clubs</li> <li>Shooting ranges in NSW approved and administered by the NSW Firearms Registry</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b> \$500 - \$20,000</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> Applications open 6 September 2018 and close 5pm, 8 November 2018</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> NSW Government (Office of Sport) on behalf of the Police Policy Office, NSW Department of Justice</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://sport.nsw.gov.au/clubs/grants/safeshooting">https://sport.nsw.gov.au/clubs/grants/safeshooting</a></p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019

Surf Club Facility Program
<b>Purpose</b> To assist surf clubs throughout NSW to develop their facilities to increase the availability, standard and quality of surf lifesaving clubs in NSW for the benefit of their members and the wider community.
<b>Who can apply?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf Life Saving Clubs in NSW</li> <li>• SLSNSW Branches are able to apply for surf club related works eg. Storage sheds for emergency equipment. However, they will only be considered if all applications from surf clubs in the round receive funding</li> </ul>
<b>How much?</b> \$30,000 - \$350,000
<b>When is it open?</b> Applications open: 5 Sep 2018 Applications close: 5.00pm, 5 Oct 2018
<b>Administered by:</b> NSW Government (Office of Sport)
<b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://sport.nsw.gov.au/clubs/grants/SCFP">https://sport.nsw.gov.au/clubs/grants/SCFP</a>

NSW ICC World T20 2020 Cricket Legacy Fund
<b>Purpose</b> The Fund will provide assistance to community cricket clubs, associations and local councils. The Fund aims to improve cricket facilities and supporting infrastructure, increase participation opportunities, improve female player pathways and enable hosting of elite cricket content in Regional NSW.
<b>Who can apply?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporated clubs, and associations, bodies or deliverers that are recognised by CNSW.</li> <li>• Councils located in NSW</li> </ul>
<b>How much?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Infrastructure</b> – minimum \$15,000 ex GST – fund may support up to 50% of net project costs with maximum funding contribution of up to \$200,000 ex GST</li> <li>• <b>Female programs and resources</b> – minimum \$2,500 ex GST – fund may support up to 50% of the net project costs with maximum funding contribution of up to \$50,000 ex GST</li> <li>• <b>Regional event content</b> – minimum \$20,000 ex GST – fund may support up to 50% of the net project costs with maximum funding contribution of up to \$100,000 ex GST</li> </ul>
<b>When is it open?</b> 28 May 2019 – 5pm, Monday 15 July 2019
<b>Administered by:</b> NSW Government (Office of Sport) on behalf of Cricket NSW
<b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://sport.nsw.gov.au/clubs/grants/t20worldcupfund">https://sport.nsw.gov.au/clubs/grants/t20worldcupfund</a>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019

Growing Cricket for Girls Fund
<p><b>Purpose</b> To support Community Cricket Associations, Clubs, School Sporting Associations and Schools to create new playing opportunities and developing existing competitions for teenage girls across the country.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b> Community Cricket Associations, Clubs, School Sporting Associations and Schools</p>
<p><b>How much?</b> Funding is available for 2 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Cricket and School Sporting Associations – up to \$5000 in Year 1 and up to \$2,500 in Year 2</li> <li>• Clubs and secondary Schools – up to \$2000 per year</li> </ul>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> Round 1 – 30 April 2018 to 30 June 2018 Round 2 – 23 July 2018 to 21 September 2018</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> My Cricket Community</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://community.cricket.com.au/clubs/a-sport-for-all/growing-cricket-for-girls">https://community.cricket.com.au/clubs/a-sport-for-all/growing-cricket-for-girls</a></p>

Let's Light Up Football
<p><b>Purpose</b> Improve the quality of light at community football facilities and experience for players, referees, coaches' administrators and spectators. Provide additional open space to play more football, and an inviting and safe environment to participate in</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Football NSW affiliated clubs</li> <li>• Football NSW Member Associations</li> <li>• Local Councils/Schools in conjunction with a Football NSW affiliated Club or Member Associat</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The level of funding for each project is limited to 20% of the total project cost with a maximum of \$20,000.</li> </ul>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> Applications OPEN Tuesday 30 April 2019 Applications CLOSE Monday 15 July 2019</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Football NSW</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://footballfacilities.com.au/lets-light-up-football/">https://footballfacilities.com.au/lets-light-up-football/</a></p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019



NSW Golf Foundation
<p><b>Purpose</b> The New South Wales Golf Foundation is a charitable body that administers and manages grants throughout the NSW golf community. The foundation encourages the development of the game when barriers such as location or adversity prevent people from taking part. It's vision is to build a bright and vibrant future for golf.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b> Clubs and supporting organisations who can demonstrate hardship or who are growing Golf in NSW</p>
<p><b>How much?</b> No fixed amount</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> No fixed timeline</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Golf NSW and ASF</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="http://www.golfnsw.org/nsw-golf-foundation">http://www.golfnsw.org/nsw-golf-foundation</a></p>

Volkswagen Grassroots Grants (AFL)
<p><b>Purpose</b> The Sydney Swans and Volkswagen have teamed up to deliver community AFL clubs over \$50,000 in prizes with a new Volkswagen Golf Alltrack and five \$2,000 grants on offer to go towards facility improvements, club programs, uniforms or training equipment.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b> Grassroots AFL Clubs</p>
<p><b>How much?</b> 5 x \$2,000 grants available and chance to win a Volkswagen Golf Alltrack (valued \$44,649)</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> Open 10 June 2019 – closes 22 July 2019</p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Sydney Swans</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://www.sydneyswans.com.au/community/participation/vw-grassroots-grants">https://www.sydneyswans.com.au/community/participation/vw-grassroots-grants</a></p>

Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update

Grant not currently available

Document updated – 9 August 2019



## Competitions and Raffles

<b>Play for Purpose</b>
<p><b>Purpose</b> Fundraising raffle is free for clubs to participate in, and will give clubs access to large prize pools and a powerful e-commerce technology, with no financial risk.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Licensed Sporting Clubs in Australia can register to raise funds</li> <li>• Raffle entry is open to residents of Queensland, New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia who are 18 years of age or older.</li> </ul>
<p><b>How much?</b> A prize pool of \$500,000 is available for raffle winners. Clubs can raise funds by selling tickets, with a minimum of 50% of every ticket sold returned to you. Clubs can sell tickets through 3 different channels. Play for Purpose main website, your own dedicated customised website and peer-to-peer sites where individuals or teams can fundraise on your behalf.</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Draws open and close every 2 to 3 months</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Sport Australia, 50/50 Foundation (Tabcorp)</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://playforpurpose.com.au">https://playforpurpose.com.au</a></p>

<b>Women in Sport Photo Action Awards #WISPAA</b>
<p><b>Purpose</b> WISPAA aims to generate greater recognition and respect for the skill, strength and athleticism of women actively participating in sport.</p>
<p><b>Who can apply?</b> Open to both Amateur and Professional photographers for action photos of a woman or women actively participating in sport.</p>
<p><b>How much?</b> Professional Category winner will receive \$5,000 Nikon estore voucher and Amateur Category winner will receive \$3,000 Nikon estore voucher.</p>
<p><b>When is it open?</b> <i>Entries close April 30, 2019</i></p>
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Women Sport Australia</p>
<p><b>Further Information</b> <a href="https://wispaa.com.au/">https://wispaa.com.au/</a></p>

**Grant OPEN or UPCOMING at time of update**

*Grant not currently available*

*Document updated – 9 August 2019*

## 05 Appendix

### Appendix 4: Facility Classification

DRAFT

## Appendix 4: Facility Classification

### State Level Facility

These are the facilities that meet the requirements of nominated sport or recreation peak bodies to conduct training at a State level or hold a State 'Open' event and/or a facility that meets the requirements of nominated sport or recreation peak bodies to conduct training or an event at a National level or under National rules. They may also be a recreation facility that has a unique/high profile attraction that attracts people from wide catchments including interstate and overseas.

Characteristics include:

- a range of large scale higher standard facilities (i.e. elite level sporting facilities, grandstands)
- attracts large numbers of patrons from outside the Council area
- high usage by a range of clubs/users
- high spectator numbers
- capable of catering for state, national and/or international level events
- Incorporates a unique quality, feature or facility that draws people from wide catchments including interstate and/or overseas.

These facilities attract users and visitors from within and outside the State and all are managed by State Government or private industry. They are predominantly recreation based.

### Regional Level Facilities

A facility is Regional if it attracts users from a substantial part of the Council area as well as outside of the Council area. They tend to cater for large numbers of people, teams or individuals beyond a local area e.g. a multi-court indoor recreation centre, and an outdoor sporting complex of a high standard.

Characteristics include:

- Substantial facilities e.g. large club rooms, high number of courts, high standard lighting suitable for night competitions
- Usage by a range of clubs/users
- Features a specialised single purpose facility

- More than one playing/competition area
- Generally, attracts patrons from within and outside the Council area
- May have significant infrastructure such as sealed car parking and substantial fencing.

### District Level Facilities

District facilities have a wider catchment than just a small number of towns or villages, however they do not have the level of infrastructure that a regional facility has.

Features include:

- Range of facilities e.g. club rooms, changerooms, multiple tennis/netball courts, sports lighting suitable for training (minimum)
- Used by a large club or significant number of users
- At least one reasonably high-quality playing/competition area
- Generally, attracts patrons from within, but possibly outside the Council area for special events
- Infrastructure such as adequate car parking and fencing.

These range from outdoor sporting complexes that cater for sports such as football, tennis, netball and cricket to specialist facilities for activities such as shooting and equestrian.

### Local Level Facilities

Local recreation and sport facilities cater for activities primarily targeted at the population of a township or village. Characteristics include:

- Basic facilities e.g. toilets, shelter
- Possibly small clubrooms and/or changerooms
- Used for low-level competitions, junior, casual and social activities
- Generally, attracts patrons from only within the local community
- Caters for local club activities but not district and higher-level competitions

The majority of facilities provided within the Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council area are of a local standard.

## References

### References

<sup>i</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2016. *Gundagai-Cootamundra Census QuickStats*.  
[https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA13510?open=document](https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA13510?open=document)

<sup>ii</sup> Regional Development Australia Riverina NSW. January 2018. *Riverina Regional Profile*

<sup>iii</sup> NSW Government Planning & Environment 2016 *New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population Projections* <https://data.nsw.gov.au/data/dataset/population-projections-2011-2036-2016-series>

<sup>iv</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2016. *2016 Census QuickStats*.  
[http://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA65610?open=document](http://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA65610?open=document)

<sup>v</sup> NSW Government Office of Sport 2019 *Participation in sport and active recreation*. Accessible via  
<https://sport.nsw.gov.au/sectordevelopment/participation>

<sup>vi</sup> Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council, *Our place, Our future Community Plan 2018-28*

<sup>vii</sup> Tasmanian Government. 2013. *State of Public Health*.  
[https://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0017/132263/State\\_of\\_Public\\_Health\\_2013\\_LR.pdf](https://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/132263/State_of_Public_Health_2013_LR.pdf)

<sup>viii</sup> Australian Sports Commission. 2019. *AusPlay Survey Results January 2018 –NSW*. Accessible via  
<https://www.clearinghouseforsport.gov.au/research/smi/ausplay/results/state>



**Australian Government**  
**Department of the Environment and Energy**

# **Consultation Regulation Impact Statement**

## **Phasing out certain waste exports**

December 2019



## Contents

<b>About this consultation RIS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Making a submission</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Problem</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Australia’s waste exports .....	4
Disruption to export markets .....	6
Recent international commitments on waste .....	8
<b>Policy objectives</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Policy options and impact analysis</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Option 1 – Status quo, with consumer education and work on standards.....	12
<i>Current law and policy framework</i> .....	12
<i>Industry-led initiatives</i> .....	13
<i>Impact analysis</i> .....	14
Options 2(a) and 2(b) – Prohibit or restrict exports of waste plastic, paper, tyres and glass	15
<i>Impact analysis</i> .....	16
<b>Consultation</b> .....	<b>20</b>
Previous consultation.....	20
Next steps.....	20
<b>Privacy and submissions</b> .....	<b>21</b>



## About this consultation RIS

At the August 2019 meeting of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), Australia's First Ministers considered waste and recycling issues and agreed Australia should establish a timetable to ban the export of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres, while building Australia's capacity to generate high value recycled commodities and associated demand.

As required by COAG Regulation Impact Guidelines, a consultation Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) and decision RIS will be prepared ahead of First Ministers consideration in early 2020. The consultation RIS has been developed by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy (the Department) in consultation with state and territory governments and the Australian Local Government Association.

The purpose of a consultation RIS is to canvass the regulatory options under consideration to determine the relative costs and benefits of those options. This RIS:

- establishes the problem that governments are seeking to address
- identifies policy options to address the problem
- outlines the costs and benefits of these options in addressing the problem and poses questions to support their assessment.

## Making a submission

The Department seeks input from stakeholders on the options outlined in this consultation RIS. Stakeholder input is also requested to develop accurate estimates and more accurate assumptions.

Throughout this paper there are questions for you to consider in your submission. There is no obligation to answer any or all of the questions. There is no limit to the length of submissions.

**The closing date for submissions is 12 February 2020.**

Responses to the consultation RIS can be provided as follows:

**By email** (preferred): [coagwasteexportban@environment.gov.au](mailto:coagwasteexportban@environment.gov.au)

**Mail:** National Waste and Recycling Taskforce  
Department of the Environment and Energy  
GPO Box 787  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Please direct any questions to 1800 803 772 or [coagwasteexportban@environment.gov.au](mailto:coagwasteexportban@environment.gov.au).

Unless you indicate that your submission is to be treated as confidential, the Department may publish your submission on the Department's website along with your name or organisation. This includes any personal information within in your submission. We may also disclose submissions (including confidential submissions) and personal information where the Department is required or authorised to do so under law.

Further information about privacy and the publication of submissions is available at the end of this consultation RIS.



## Problem

### Summary

Fifty-eight percent of the waste Australia generates is recycled domestically, but for some time certain recyclable material has been managed through exports. This largely reflects Australia's economic structure is not focussed around manufacturing, rather primary products and recycled materials are exported and made into products which are imported. It has also been more cost-effective to manage difficult-to-sort recyclable material through export.

There is increasing concern in Australia and around the world about the need to ensure exports of waste do not cause harm to human health and the environment, most visibly through the impact of plastic pollution in oceans. Exports of waste plastic to countries can overwhelm waste management infrastructure and result in waste leakage into marine environments.

Waste exports have made Australia's waste and recycling system more vulnerable to policy changes in international markets. Since 2017, several countries to which Australia exported recyclable material have introduced or tightened restrictions on certain imports including China, Indonesia, India, Malaysia and the Philippines. Current recycling collection methods and infrastructure mean it is generally not cost-effective to meet the new standards. Recent international agreements relating to marine plastic debris and the movement of hazardous waste will also have further implications for waste exports.

Current trends suggest exports of certain recyclable materials may no longer be cost-effective or permissible in future. The timing for this outcome is uncertain. This RIS considers whether a more cost-effective adjustment to global restrictions on waste exports can be facilitated by increasing domestic handling of waste material that is currently exported.

### Australia's waste exports

Australians create around 67 million tonnes of material that is unwanted or has been discarded after use. This waste is generated through three 'streams': municipal solid waste (13.8 million tonnes), commercial and industrial waste (32.7 million tonnes), and construction and demolition waste (20.4 million tonnes).

Most recycling is processed domestically, but exports of recyclable material include significant quantities of metals, paper and cardboard and plastics. Smaller quantities of other waste products such as tyres and glass are also exported. In 2018-19, 4.4 million tonnes of materials recovered from waste were exported, representing 6.5 per cent of total waste generation.

**Table 1: Australian waste exports and overall recycling of wastes<sup>1</sup>**

Waste material type	Recycled in 2016-17 (thousands of tonnes)	Exported in 2018-19		
		(thousands of tonnes)	(reported value)	(% of 2016-17 recycling)
Metals	4,982	2,643	\$2,166m	53%
Paper & cardboard	3,361	1,118	\$235m	33%
Plastics	306	187	\$43m	61%
Other, incl. hazardous	28,381	488	\$744m	2%
<b>All wastes</b>	<b>37,030</b>	<b>4,436</b>	<b>\$3,188m</b>	<b>12%</b>

Australia's waste and recycling sector has developed from a base of historically collecting waste for disposal to landfill to progressively seeking to cost-effectively capture more materials for recycling.

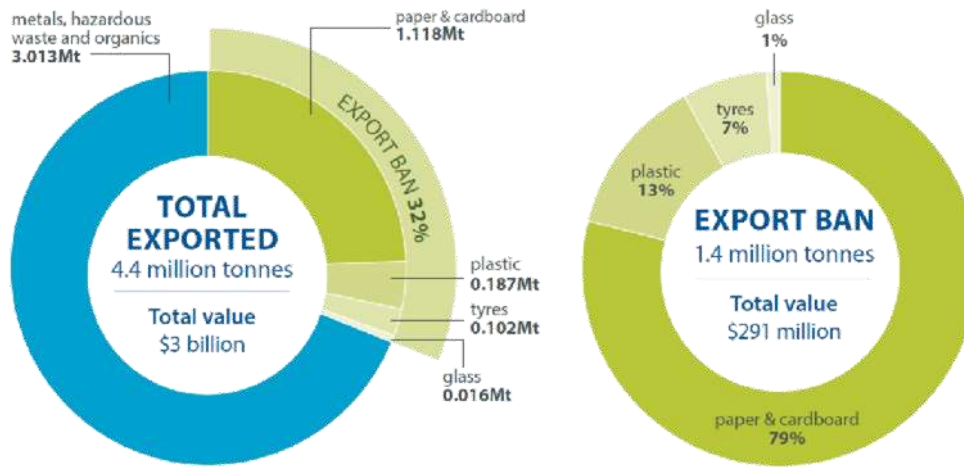
- Higher value material can be captured through single-stream collection from businesses and container deposit schemes, however municipal waste is generally collected through comingled kerbside recycling of paper, cardboard, plastics, metals and glass.
- Most materials recovery facilities (MRFs) lack the technical capacity needed to sort co-mingled, highly-contaminated municipal waste into material types with low levels of contamination.<sup>2</sup>
- Product design and poor recycling behaviour can affect the supply of clean recyclable material.

Historically, many waste exports have been a cost effective response to the challenges of managing difficult-to-sort recyclable material such as plastics. Some jurisdictions such as Western Australia have no local manufacturing capacity for key packaging materials (e.g. glass, cardboard and plastics).

<sup>1</sup> J Pickin and J Trinh, Data on exports of Australian wastes - annual summary 2018-19, Department of the Environment and Energy; Blue Environment Pty Ltd, 2019, [www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/publications/annual-summary-exports-data-australian-wastes-2019](http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/publications/annual-summary-exports-data-australian-wastes-2019) (based on ABS data). The most recent published national data set on recycling (2016-17) is taken from the National Waste Report 2018. Comprises materials entering recycling processes.

<sup>2</sup> Department of the Environment and Energy, *Analysis of Australia's municipal recycling infrastructure capacity*, October 2018.

**Figure 1: Australian waste exports and overall recycling of wastes<sup>3</sup>**



Some materials have strong international markets, such as higher-value plastic types (PET, HDPE) and tyre-derived fuel. Waste exports also reflect the absence of domestic markets and re-manufacturing facilities for these materials. This can be attributed to immature demand for recycled material, the absence of standards and approaches for product recyclability, and strong competition from virgin material that can be sourced reliably and at a lower cost. Recyclable material reprocessed in Australia is also subject to competition from imports of recycled material.

Australian exports of waste paper and cardboard has totalled over 1 million tonnes per annum for the last decade. However, waste paper and cardboard exports have fallen over the past four years, reflecting a transition away from mixed kerbside sources. Waste plastic exports are significantly lower than paper and cardboard, at less than 200 000 tonnes per annum. Waste plastic volumes have also seen a decline over the past four years, however recent data suggests export quantities may be stabilising.

Over 100,000 tonnes of tyres are recorded to be exported per annum, noting there is some uncertainty around whether all tyres exports are captured. Relatively small amounts of glass are exported per year compared to other waste material at less than 20 000 tonnes per annum in 2017-18. However, glass exports have increased from ~2 000 tonnes in 2014-15.

### Disruption to export markets

Waste import restrictions imposed overseas have highlighted vulnerabilities in Australia’s recycling and waste management sector.

In 2018, China, the world’s largest importer of recyclable materials, introduced new restrictions on the recyclable materials it imports through its National Sword Policy. This policy established an acceptable contamination rate of 0.5 per cent for the import of certain recyclable materials. Australia is one of over 100 countries affected by China’s restrictions. China was Australia’s largest export market for recycled waste, receiving approximately four per cent (1.3 million

<sup>3</sup> J Pickin and J Trinh, Data on exports of Australian wastes - annual summary 2018-19, Department of the Environment and Energy; Blue Environment Pty Ltd, 2019, [www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/publications/annual-summary-exports-data-australian-wastes-2019](http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/publications/annual-summary-exports-data-australian-wastes-2019) (based on ABS data).



tonnes) of Australia's recyclable waste and around one-third of Australia's recyclable plastics, paper and cardboard.

China's decision has caused significant disruption to the global market for exports of recyclable material, reducing prices for recycled plastics, paper and cardboard.<sup>4</sup> Export volumes of scrap plastics and paper and cardboard peaked in 2015-16. By 2018-19, exports of scrap paper and cardboard were 27 per cent lower than in 2015-16, and exports of scrap plastics 7 per cent lower than its 2015-16 peak. Australia's waste metals exports has not been greatly affected.<sup>5</sup>

Reports of increased stockpiling followed the implementation of China's new restrictions, and recycling service providers and local government came under pressure. For example, China's import restrictions have been attributed as a cause of SKM Recycling's collapse.<sup>6</sup>

Following China's decision, exports of paper and plastics, the material types most affected by the Chinese restrictions, increased to Indonesia, Vietnam, India, Malaysia and Thailand.<sup>7</sup>

This is likely to be a temporary solution, as other countries reach capacity or introduce similar import restrictions. For example:

- Bans on the import of waste-derived plastics have been introduced or are under consideration including in India, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam.<sup>8</sup>
- There would be a significant change in markets if India restricted the import of baled tyres as India received around 47 per cent of Australia's waste tyre exports in 2018-19.

---

<sup>4</sup> J Pickin and J Trinh, *Data on exports of Australian wastes - annual summary 2018-19*, p. 1.

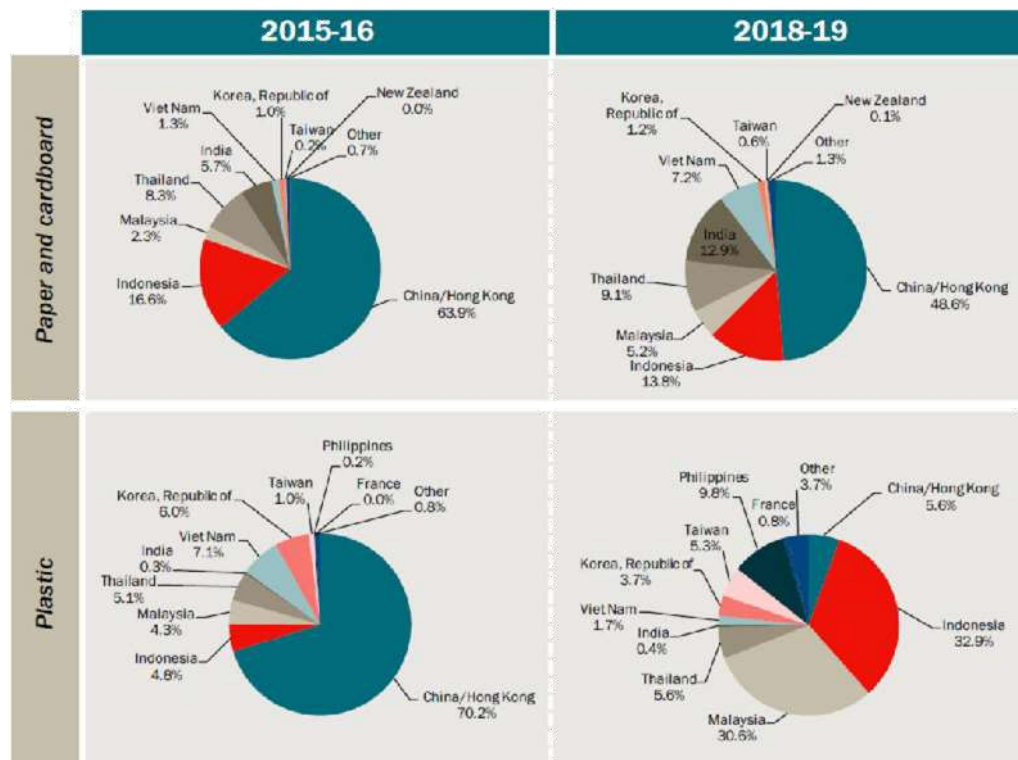
<sup>5</sup> J Pickin and J Trinh, *Data on exports of Australian wastes - annual summary 2018-19*, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup> SKM Recycling was placed in receivership in August 2019. Prior to its collapse, SKM was the major recycling processor for over 30 local governments in Victoria and was responsible for processing approximately 50 per cent of Victoria's recycling. Legislative Council Environment and Planning Committee, *Inquiry into recycling and waste management: Final report*, Parliament of Victoria, November 2019, pp. 50-51.

<sup>7</sup> *National Waste Report 2018*, Department of the Environment and Energy; Blue Environment Pty Ltd, November 2018, [www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/7381c1de-31d0-429b-912c-91a6dbc83af7/files/national-waste-report-2018.pdf](http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/7381c1de-31d0-429b-912c-91a6dbc83af7/files/national-waste-report-2018.pdf), p. 18.

<sup>8</sup> J Pickin and J Trinh, *Data on exports of Australian wastes - annual summary 2018-19*, p. 1.

**Figure 2: Changing destinations for waste paper and cardboard and plastic exports, 2015-16 to 2018-19**



### Recent international commitments on waste

There is increasing concern in Australia and around the world about plastic pollution of our oceans and the need to ensure that exports of waste do not cause harm to human health and the environment. Exports of waste plastic to countries can overwhelm waste management infrastructure and result in waste leakage into marine environments. This has consequences for human health and marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as an economic impact.

About 8 million metric tons of plastic are thrown into the ocean annually<sup>9</sup> and by 2050 there will be more plastic in the oceans than there are fish (by weight)<sup>10</sup>. Around 80 per cent of marine plastic pollution comes from land-based sources<sup>11</sup>.

Marine plastics kill and maim marine life directly through entanglement and ingestion, and by entering the food chain which has potential impacts to reproduction and exposure of life to toxic chemicals. More than 800 species have had some form of encounter with marine litter, of which the majority is plastic. For example, every species of sea turtle has been documented to have been impacted, as well as 66 per cent of marine mammals and 50 per cent of seabirds<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Jambeck, J. R., et al. "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean." *Science*, vol. 347, no. 6223, 13 Feb. 2015, pp. 768–771., [doi:10.1126/science.1260352](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1260352).

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/publications/the-new-plastics-economy-rethinking-the-future-of-plastics-catalysing-action>

<sup>11</sup> Ocean Conservancy [Stemming the Tide: Land-based strategies for a plastic-free ocean](https://www.oceanconservancy.org/our-work/our-approach/land-based-strategies-for-a-plastic-free-ocean)

<sup>12</sup> UNEP 2019 [Plastics and shallow water coral reefs](https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/plastics-and-shallow-water-coral-reefs) – Synthesis of the science for policy-makers

Marine plastic litter negatively impacts upon major marine industries, including shipping (for example fouling propellers, navigational hazards), fishing (reducing target specie populations through ghost fishing, catch contamination) and tourism (unsightly and extensive pollution of reefs and beaches leading to reduced visitation and loss of sectoral jobs).

In 2008, marine debris was estimated to have directly cost the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) member economies approximately US\$1.265 billion<sup>13</sup>. APEC is currently updating this report which is expected to be released by the end of the year.

Australia is a member of a number of international organisations that are actively engaged on marine plastic waste issues, principally the G20, APEC, the International Maritime Organisation, the United Nations Environment Assembly and the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy.

Australia participates in international marine debris initiatives including the Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance, the United Nations Environment Programme Clean Seas Campaign, the G20 Marine Litter Action Plan and Implementation Framework, the APEC Roadmap on Marine Debris and the International Coalition to Reduce Plastic Bags Pollution.

Recent international agreements on waste reflect this concern.

#### ***G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter***

At the Hamburg Summit in 2017, the G20 adopted an action plan on marine litter. The action plan recognises 'the urgent need for action to prevent and reduce marine litter in order to preserve human health and marine and coastal ecosystems, and mitigate marine litter's economic costs and impacts'.<sup>14</sup>

Among other areas of concern and potential policy measures, the action plan identifies:

- promoting the socio-economic benefits of establishing policies to prevent marine litter
- promoting waste prevention and resource efficiency
- promoting sustainable waste management.

At the Osaka Summit in 2019, the G20 released an implementation framework for actions on marine plastic litter. Among other actions, the implementation framework encourages actions that 'promote a comprehensive life-cycle approach to urgently and effectively prevent and reduce plastic litter discharge to the oceans, in particular from land-based sources'. The framework recognises these actions could include 'promotion of sustainable consumption and production, including but not limited to promoting resource efficiency, circular economy, sustainable materials management, waste to value approach, and measures to address sea-based sources'.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> McIlgorm, A., Campbell H. F. and Rule M. J. (2008). Understanding the economic benefits and costs of controlling marine debris in the APEC region (MRC 02/2007).

<sup>14</sup> G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter, 8 July 2017, Hamburg, University of Toronto G20 Information Centre, [www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-g20-marine-litter.html](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-g20-marine-litter.html) (accessed 2 December 2019).

<sup>15</sup> G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter, June 2019, Osaka, [www.g20karuizawa.go.jp/assets/pdf/G20%20Implementation%20Framework%20for%20Actions%20on%20Marine%20Plastic%20Litter.pdf](http://www.g20karuizawa.go.jp/assets/pdf/G20%20Implementation%20Framework%20for%20Actions%20on%20Marine%20Plastic%20Litter.pdf) (accessed 2 December 2019).



### **Changes to the Basel Convention**

Australia is a party to the Basel Convention, which is an international treaty to control transboundary movements of hazardous and certain other wastes. Australia implements its obligations under the Basel Convention through the *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* (the Act). Any transboundary movement of hazardous waste requires the prior informed consent of all countries involved in the movement before the movement can proceed. Under the Act, for recyclable materials such as plastic and paper/cardboard to be exported without a permit, they must be well-sorted and not contaminated with other wastes, including mixed household wastes.

The "ban amendment" is a recently ratified provision under the Basel Convention that prohibits member states of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Community and Liechtenstein from exporting hazardous wastes to developing and transitioning economies. The ban amendment came into force on 5 December 2019. Although not ratified by Australia, the amendment will prevent Australian exporters from exporting hazardous waste to developing and transitioning economies that have ratified the amendment. The ban amendment should not affect the export of plastics, scrap metal or paper waste, unless it is contaminated with hazardous waste including household waste. However, other countries may take a broader view of the waste types covered by the amendment and the level of contamination that is acceptable.

In May 2019, agreement was reached to amend the Basel Convention to create new classifications for waste plastics:

- Mixed, non-hazardous plastic wastes not sorted to a high standard will be subject to prior informed consent before they can be exported.
- Hazardous plastics, or plastics that contain hazardous substances will be subject to prior informed consent before they can be exported.
- Certain plastic waste of a single polymer or resin type, provided they are destined for recycling in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes will not require prior informed consent.

The Australian Government is considering the potential implications of these changes.

#### **Consultation questions**

1. Do you agree with the problems that have been identified?
2. What effect do you think the problems could have on the waste and recycling sector, consumers and environmental regulators?
3. Do you have any information, analysis or data that supports characterising the impact of the problems identified?
4. Are there any other problems that you think should be considered as part of the RIS? If so, please set out what they are, what effect you think these problems could have and how the problems should be addressed.



## Policy objectives

All levels of government have an established role in seeking to minimise the environmental and social externalities associated with waste management.

Consistent with this, the policy objectives are to:

- achieve better protection of the environment and human health through improved management of Australia's waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres
- ensure Australia actively manages the risk of countries imposing waste import restrictions so Australia's waste and recycling sector is well placed to manage any future disruption or closure of global waste markets without resulting in adverse environmental or human health impacts.

Any government action would complement the 2018 National Waste Policy and its associated Action Plan. The National Waste Policy 'embodies a circular economy, shifting away from "take, make, use and dispose" to a more circular approach where we maintain the value of resources for as long as possible'.<sup>16</sup>

### Consultation questions

5. Do you agree with the policy objective as outlined?
6. Are there any other objectives that you think the Commonwealth, state and territory governments should be pursuing in addressing the problems? If so, please set out what they are.

---

<sup>16</sup> National Waste Policy, p. 3.

## Policy options and impact analysis

To address the problem defined above, this RIS explores one non-regulatory option and two related regulatory options:

- Option 1 – Status quo, with consumer education and work on standards
- Option 2(a) – Consumer education and prohibit or restrict exports of waste plastic, paper, tyres and glass without additional supporting government interventions
- Option 2(b) – Consumer education and prohibit or restrict exports of waste plastic, paper, tyres and glass with additional supporting government interventions to build markets and associated demand.

These options are expected to affect households, governments and businesses, including those that make packaging, retail products, collect or process waste, and export waste.

### Option 1 – Status quo, with consumer education and work on standards

Under this option, current laws and policies would continue to operate. Government, together with industry, will encourage improved outcomes through non-regulatory initiatives, such as:

- household education campaigns
- targets under the National Waste Action Plan including increased use of recyclable material in government procurement
- work with industry to review technical engineering standards to ensure the use of recyclable materials is not discouraged.

#### ***Current law and policy framework***

Under this option, waste exports would continue to be permitted with the export of hazardous waste between countries that are parties to the Basel Convention regulated by the *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* (Cth). Existing product stewardship regulatory requirements would continue under the *Product Stewardship Act 2011*.<sup>17</sup> For example the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme and voluntary accredited schemes such as MobileMuster.

The management and regulation of domestic waste is primarily the responsibility of state, territory and local governments. State and territory governments would continue to regulate waste and recycling matters in their jurisdiction. Some of these laws and regulatory activities would be relevant to any future restrictions on export markets, such as regulatory restrictions on stockpiling, imposition of landfill levies and restrictions on material that can be landfilled.

State and territory governments have also pursued initiatives to reduce the generation of problematic waste materials or increase resource recovery rates. Most states and territories

---

<sup>17</sup> The Product Stewardship Act 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 and their associated waste. The framework includes voluntary, co-regulatory and mandatory product stewardship.

have container deposit schemes. Various governments have banned single-use plastic shopping bags and some state and territory governments are extending these bans to other single-use plastics.

Commonwealth, state and territory governments have agreed to a National Waste Policy and related Action Plan. The National Waste Policy is based on 'circular economy' principles, recognising the economic and job opportunities in re-circulating valuable resources within the Australian economy. The Action Plan includes targets and actions to reduce plastic pollution, support industry development, increase demand for recycled materials through procurement and relating to national approaches to waste policy and regulation.

Governments would continue to examine other opportunities to encourage the use of recycled materials. For example, in November 2019 the COAG Transport and Infrastructure Council announced it would seek to:

- identify any significant procurement opportunities over coming months such as major road projects that could use recycled material
- prioritise the development of standards to support the use of recycled materials in road construction.<sup>18</sup>

Governments could also develop education initiatives to encourage informed household recycling behaviour.

### ***Industry-led initiatives***

There are a range of industry-led product stewardship schemes that would continue, for example on paint, tyres, vinyls, and mattresses. Stakeholders in the tyre supply chain would continue to manage end-of-life tyres through the voluntary, industry-led National Tyre Product Stewardship Scheme administered by Tyre Stewardship Australia.

In April 2018, the Commonwealth, state and territory governments agreed to a target of 100 per cent of Australian packaging being recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025 or earlier to cut down the amount of waste Australia produces. The 100 per cent target will be delivered by the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO), working with its 1400 members.

Other targets developed by APCO will see by 2025:

- 70 per cent of plastic packaging being recycled or composted
- 30 per cent of average recycled content included in packaging
- the phase out of problematic and unnecessary single-use plastics packaging.

Industry will continue to innovate, and conduct research and development activities supported by Government programs. Example include the Australian Government's:

- \$100 million Australian Recycling Investment Fund to support the manufacturing of products containing recycled materials such as plastics and paper

---

<sup>18</sup> COAG Transport and Infrastructure Council, Communique, 22 November 2019, [https://www.transportinfrastructurecouncil.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/12th\\_transport\\_and\\_infrastructure\\_council\\_communique\\_22nov\\_2019.pdf](https://www.transportinfrastructurecouncil.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/12th_transport_and_infrastructure_council_communique_22nov_2019.pdf) (accessed 3 December 2019).

- \$20 million Cooperative Research Centres Projects grants program to find new and innovative solutions to plastic recycling and waste.

### ***Impact analysis***

Under the status quo approach, current laws would continue to operate. Better outcomes in the recycling sector could be supported through an education campaign to improve household understanding of recycling and encourage the uptake of circular economy principles. Commonwealth, state, territory and industry-led initiatives to reduce problematic waste will continue.

As this option is non-regulatory, it is not expected to increase compliance costs. Businesses will be able to continue to determine whether to export waste materials in accordance with the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act framework and the laws of the importing country.

As discussed in the above problem definition, multilateral agreements on waste management could affect Australia's waste exports, such as the May 2019 agreement to amend the Basel Convention to create new classifications for waste plastics. Australia's waste exports would also be subject to any changes in the regulatory treatment of waste by the importing country. Any stricter restrictions introduced by importing countries will impose compliance costs on Australian businesses.

The costs associated with maintaining the status quo result from the policy objectives outlined above not being met. China's National Sword policy demonstrates sudden shocks to export markets result in significant costs for businesses, state and territory governments and local governments.

Following the disruption to international waste markets triggered by China's National Sword, continued change in these markets is likely. For example:

- Other countries are introducing or considering stricter import restrictions, particularly for materials such as mixed plastic and paper. It is likely there will be further import restrictions in future that essentially prevent exports of these and other waste materials, but the timing of this is uncertain.
- Containers have been re-exported from South East Asia because the material has not been correctly identified in import documentation, or the recycling facility is not appropriately licenced. Dealing with re-exports and understanding changing foreign government regulatory requirements imposes costs on business and government.

Continued export of Australia's waste could lead to inadvertent environmental and human health impacts. Countries receiving Australia's waste may have lower regulatory standards or overwhelmed recycling infrastructure. This could lead to a range of undesirable impacts, such as the burning of waste or leakage of waste into the environment.

The status quo will not fully address interrelated systemic challenges in Australia's recycling sector that limit domestic resource recovery. These include:

- the absence of consistent national standards and approaches for product recyclability
- contamination arising from commingled kerbside collection and poor recycling behaviour due to information gaps, although these issues could be addressed to some extent through an education initiative (discussed below)



- lack of investment in re-processing and re-manufacturing due to low quality and uncertain supply of recyclable materials and uncertain demand.

Without addressing these challenges, the imposition of import restrictions by other countries could result in a range of health, environmental and financial impacts. These include health and environmental impacts arising from any increased landfilling of waste, mismanagement of waste at recycling facilities, stockpiling or illegal dumping.

An education initiative undertaken under the status quo option is a practical measure that could encourage informed household recycling behaviour. Better informed consumers could both reduce contamination rates in the kerbside recycling stream and encourage industry to improve product design for products that cannot readily be recycled. The voluntary nature of participation in education and the limited ability to reach all consumers means that ultimately the benefits of this approach will be less widespread than under Option 2(a) or 2(b). An education initiative will not address systemic market issues that limit domestic resource recovery.

#### Consultation questions

7. What is your role in the waste stream (producer of waste, collection, recycler, exporter)?
8. How have waste import restrictions imposed by other countries impacted your activities?
9. What would be the longer-term implications if similar import restrictions are imposed in other export markets?
10. Are there other existing or future government or industry-led initiatives that are relevant to addressing the problem?
11. Does the status quo achieve the policy objectives?
12. Are current laws and government policies sufficient to address the problem?
13. How effective are industry-led initiatives for addressing the problem?
14. Are there any other benefits or costs associated with the status quo?
15. Do you have any suggestions that could help a future education campaign? What kind of information should be provided as part of an education campaign?

## Options 2(a) and 2(b) – Prohibit or restrict exports of waste plastic, paper, tyres and glass

The problem outlined above can be overcome by a regulatory mechanism preventing the export of waste plastic, paper, tyres and glass in addition to the education campaigns proposed under Option 1. Under this option the affected waste would need to be processed domestically. The material could be restricted from export until it had been re-processed into materials that are ready for further use and should not harm human health or the environment in the importing country. The export of affected waste material outside the regulatory mechanism would be an offence, with penalties applying.

The regulatory option could be implemented through Commonwealth legislation banning exports of all waste plastic, paper, tyres and glass. Alternatively, export restrictions could be introduced, such as a permit system, accreditation or supply chain assurance, which would provide that exports meeting specified standards could continue.

The regulatory option would be phased in, reflecting different challenges facing each waste stream, including differences in infrastructure across the states and territories.

Exemptions could be considered where continued export promotes circular economy principles and should not harm human health or the environment in the importing country. These could include exemptions for:

- materials that meet established industrial uses and have established markets
- materials that originate from a clean well-sorted stream, such as through a container deposit scheme or single source collection, with demonstrated low contamination levels.

Option 2 has two variants – Options 2(a) and (2b) that differentiate the government interventions needed to support successful implementation of a regulatory option:

- Under **Option 2(a)**, governments would not undertake targeted interventions or provide financial assistance to support implementation.
- Under **Option 2(b)**, implementation of the regulatory option would be supported by targeted government interventions to help improve the recyclability of the material streams, build markets and associated demand. Targeted government interventions could include:
  - development or review of technical standards to encourage increased use of recyclable material
  - changes to landfill levies and regulatory standards
  - product stewardship schemes and material design standards
  - improved data collection and reporting
  - measures that are outside the RIS process because they are not regulatory in nature, such as transitional industry assistance and changes to government procurement policies.

Implementation of either Option 2(a) or 2(b) could be supported by the policy actions and interventions discussed in Option 1. These actions would take into account differences in the state and maturity of the market for each recyclable material, which could require different non-regulatory measures.

Option 2(a) or (b) would be implemented in a manner consistent with Australia's international trade obligations.

### ***Impact analysis***

#### ***Common impacts of Options 2(a) and 2(b)***

The benefits common to both Options 2(a) and 2(b) are that they:

- give industry and all levels of government certainty about the future end date for waste exports compared to the status quo approach of importing countries imposing stricter restrictions over time and with potentially limited prior warning. This will improve the ability to plan and reduce the likelihood of costly quick adjustments.
- end the export of problematic waste materials that can cause adverse environmental or human health impacts in the importing country or through leakage to marine ecosystems

- encourage industry to consider innovating and investing to generate higher value recycled materials.

The costs associated with Options 2(a) and 2(b) include that businesses affected by the prohibition or restriction on certain waste exports would need to adjust their operations. This could cause some businesses to downsize or close completely, resulting in lost economic activity and employment. The cost of unemployment and reduced business activity and investment are impacts that should be considered in developing policy in this area.

Businesses that have invested in infrastructure to prepare material for export that could no longer be exported would incur losses they cannot recoup or could only partially recoup. For example, tyre baling equipment would lose value if baled tyre exports are no longer permitted and an alternative economic use for the baling equipment was not available.

With government regulation imposing obligations on the appropriate handling of waste material, limiting access to export markets to handle this material could have an effect on competition in the market for waste management and recycling services. Removing the competitive tension provided by export could lead to increased prices for services to manage waste domestically. Changes to business models flow on impacts to households.

Depending on the model used to implement the prohibition or restriction on certain waste exports, businesses would face administrative compliance costs.

There are costs associated with non-compliance. Governments would need to allocate resources to put in place an enforcement regime that can readily identify whether material is eligible for export. Non-compliance by businesses would result in underreported economic activity and unfair competitive advantage.

Financial implications for Australian households and businesses could arise from costs associated with disposing waste that was previously exported, such as costs from transport within Australia.

Accelerating the phase out of waste exports through regulatory action could result in a range of health, environmental, social and financial impacts if existing recycling infrastructure and markets cannot absorb the material that would have been exported. These include impacts arising from any increased landfilling of waste, mismanagement of waste at recycling facilities, stockpiling or illegal dumping. For example, illegal dumping can have the following negative impacts:

- danger to the environment (e.g. plastic leakage)
- danger to human health
- negative visual amenity
- financial and opportunity costs of cleaning the illegally dumped material, which could be used to fund things more highly valued by society
- danger to wildlife.



***Additional impacts of Option 2(b)***

Targeted government interventions to help build markets and associated demand would have the benefit of addressing interrelated systemic challenges in Australia's recycling sector that limit domestic resource recovery. These include:

- the absence of material design standards that lead to large amounts of non-recyclable materials entering the marketplace, particularly in plastics
- the absence of obligations on the producers of material to take responsibility for the collection and processing of that material
- contamination arising from comingled kerbside collection
- lack of investment in re-processing and re-manufacturing due a high cost base and low quality and uncertain supply of recyclable materials and uncertain demand.

Governments would also consider jurisdictional-level responses that can address challenges and gaps in individual states and territories.

Targeted regulatory and non-regulatory interventions could have several benefits, including:

- supporting businesses to successfully transition to a post-waste export marketplace, alleviating some negative impacts of potential lost economic activity and unemployment.
- improving product design and informing consumers would benefit consumers through the disclosure of certain types of information that inform their purchasing decisions.

As noted under the impact analysis for Option 2(a), accelerating the phase out of waste exports through regulatory action could result in a range of health, environmental, social and financial impacts if existing recycling infrastructure and markets cannot absorb the material that would have been exported. Well targeted government interventions would reduce these impacts but may not remove them entirely.

Governments will face increased costs from implementing interventions, although even under the status quo option (Option 1) further export market disruption may cause governments to consider interventions at a future point. Government decisions to mandate use of recycled content may contribute to the inefficient allocation of resources.

**Consultation questions**

16. Are there any other benefits or costs or unintended consequences associated with Options 2(a) or 2(b)?
17. Under a prohibition or restriction on waste exports, how should the ban be designed to achieve the policy objectives while minimising costs and adverse impacts?
18. Under a prohibition or restriction on waste exports, do you consider there are waste materials that should continue to be eligible for export? Please provide details.
19. What sort of penalties should apply to businesses that fail to comply with an export prohibition or restriction?
20. What kind of costs (including compliance costs) or loss of income will businesses face to comply with export prohibitions or restrictions? Will these costs be passed on and if so to who? Please provide data where possible.
21. How do recycling service providers manage changes of law in their contracts? What costs could introducing a prohibition or restriction on waste exports trigger under these contracts? How would service providers seek to manage these costs? Please provide details.
22. What impacts will Options 2(a) or 2(b) have for relevant markets, including impacts on prices and competition?
23. Do you consider there is existing Australian markets and infrastructure have capacity to respond to a prohibition or restriction on waste exports? If not, please provide details such as:
  - a. What is the infrastructure capacity gap that will need to be filled?
  - b. How long will it take to commission the infrastructure?
  - c. What is the cost of building the infrastructure and who will bear this cost?
24. Do you believe that the combination of costs and benefits under Option 2(a) are superior to other options?
25. Do you believe that the combination of costs and benefits under Option 2(b) are superior to other options?

## Consultation

The Department will undertake a public consultation process in relation to the issues explored in this consultation RIS. The objective of the consultation process is, building on previous stakeholder engagement, to gather additional evidence and data on the extent of the problem and to seek views on the benefits and costs of the proposed policy options.

The consultation process will consist of:

- a formal written submission process
- targeted face-to-face and telephone meetings with key stakeholders
- consideration of previous written submissions, face-to-face and telephone meetings.

Written submissions to this process may reference how previous consultation submissions address particular questions posed in this consultation RIS.

## Previous consultation

Extensive consultation has been undertaken since COAG's 9 August 2019 announcement. A discussion paper was published in November 2019 to guide consultation. Over 100 submissions were received. Industry roundtables have been held in each state and territory and a national roundtable was held by the Commonwealth on 10 December 2019. Staff from the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy and the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science have also consulted more than 50 organisations involved in the collection, processing and export of relevant waste materials.

Evidence gathered through these previous consultations will also be used to inform identification and assessment of the costs of benefits of the Options discussed in this paper.

## Next steps

Once this consultation process has concluded, a final or decision-making RIS will be produced to discuss the results of the consultation process, the evidence that has been gathered and the preferred policy option.

Specific questions are likely to arise from this consultation paper which may have not been considered at the time of drafting. The Department may undertake further targeted consultation with key stakeholders if necessary. Please note that the Department does not intend to reply to each submission.

Both this consultation RIS and the decision-making RIS will be published on the Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR) website

## Privacy and submissions

The Department of the Environment and Energy is bound by the Australian Privacy Principles in the *Privacy Act 1988*. We respect your rights to privacy under the Privacy Act and we will comply with the requirements under the Act in respect of the collection and management of your personal information.

The Department's Privacy Policy contains information about how to access or correct your personal information or make a complaint about a breach of the Australian Privacy Principles. The Policy is available at [www.environment.gov.au/privacy-policy](http://www.environment.gov.au/privacy-policy).

We respect your rights to privacy under the Privacy Act and we will comply with the requirements under the Act in respect of the collection and management of your personal information.

### **Personal information being collected**

As part of this consultation process, the Department will collect personal information including your full name, mailing or street address, email address and contact telephone number.

### **Purposes for which we have collected your personal information**

We request that you provide your personal information, so that we can contact you in the event that your submission is unclear or incomplete. We may also use this personal information to keep you informed about the outcomes of this consultation process, as well as inform you of other relevant consultation processes. If you do not provide your personal information we may be unable to contact you regarding your submission or other consultations.

We will also publish your submission, along with your name or organisation on our website (unless you request for your submission to be kept confidential).

### **Disclosure of your personal information and submission**

We may disclose your submission (including confidential submissions) and personal information to other Commonwealth agencies, and State and Territory Governments, only for the purposes of providing advice to Government, for related purposes, and otherwise as required or permitted by law. Submissions marked as confidential will be treated as such by other agencies and will not be circulated further without the express permission of the Department and the author.

We may also disclose submissions (including confidential submissions) and personal information where the Department is required or authorised to do so under law.

### **Other person's personal information and their consent**

If you are making a submission which contains the personal information of another person, and you have not obtained the person's consent to their information being included in your submission, please de-identify or otherwise remove the personal information before providing your submission to the Department.

**Publication of submissions**

Unless you indicate that your submission is to be treated as confidential, the Department may publish your submission on the Department's website along with your name or organisation. This includes any personal information within in your submission.

Unless requested, the Department takes no responsibility for the publication of any personal or sensitive information that appears in the body of your submission. We recommend that submitters remove any personal information that they do not want published prior to making a submission.

The Department reserves its rights to edit, and/or not consider or publish submissions that contain potentially offensive, defamatory or irrelevant material.