



Summary Report

Product Stewardship Common Data
Requirements

Department of Sustainability,
Environment, Water, Population and
Communities

PREPARATION OF REPORT

Author: Robyn Leeson
Director
Net Balance

Project Manager: Megan Haines
Associate
Net Balance

Project Director:

Robyn Leeson
Director
Net Balance

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1. Introduction

Net Balance Management Group Pty Ltd (Net Balance) was engaged by the Australian Government to help develop a set of common data requirements under a National Product Stewardship Framework (the Framework). This report is a summary document which outlines the key outcomes of this project. The full report on Product Stewardship Common Data Requirements will also be submitted to the Australian Government for consideration and will subsequently be made publicly available.

The Framework is being established under the new *National Waste Policy: **Less waste more resources (2009)***, coordinated by the Australian Government. The common data requirements aim to provide information for stakeholders who need confidence that product stewardship and extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes¹ are effective in meeting their specified outcomes.

The Framework is expected to provide effective management of products and materials for which a beneficial use above landfilling can be found. It is also expected to drive greater material efficiency. The full report on Product Stewardship Common Data Requirements will be supported by a Product Stewardship Discussion Paper which may outline a number of possible policy options, including voluntary, co-regulatory and regulatory arrangements.

The following sections of the summary report outline the process undertaken to determine the common data requirements, which was chiefly through a combination of desktop research and stakeholder interviews. It also presents a series of findings and outcomes determined during the project phases.

¹ In both research and practical application, the term product responsibility is often used interchangeably with EPR. EPR is a policy concept which places primary responsibility on producers for the reuse, recycling or disposal of their products once they are no longer required by consumers. Product stewardship is broader in its scope, engaging manufacturers, brand-owners, retailers, consumers, regulators and waste managers in developing programs to effectively and appropriately manage the impacts of products across their lifespan, rather than just at the post-consumer waste stage. The term product stewardship will be used to collectively refer to both concepts.

1.1 Product Stewardship Schemes - the Current State of Data

Operators of 15 product stewardship schemes that have operated, currently operate or are emerging in Australia were consulted to identify existing data collection, reporting and disclosure practices².

A mix of schemes operating with different approaches and objectives was selected to represent a broad cross section of product stewardship practices covering voluntary, co-regulatory and regulatory schemes³.

Stakeholders were consulted on the following:

- data collection, reporting and disclosure practices of their schemes
- barriers and challenges to data collection, reporting and disclosure
- sources of data
- robustness and reliability of data
- data management techniques.

The majority of schemes reviewed were reporting on and disclosing data that is central to the effective operation of the scheme. Specifically, the membership base, products or materials handled, materials recovered and materials disposed to landfill. This data is acknowledged by scheme operators as critical to measuring the effectiveness of the scheme and to be of interest to government and the broader public.

Market share was generally only reported or disclosed where this data was collected for the specific purpose of administering the scheme. That is, in circumstances where member contributions are determined on the basis of market share or where the scheme is regulated.

The level of compliance of members, in fulfilling data provision and funding obligations for example, is well known to scheme operators. However, details such as

² It should be noted that this study distinguishes between the use of the terms 'reported and reporting' compared to 'disclosed and disclosing'.

'Reported or reporting' is defined as the provision of information within the scheme, between the scheme operator and the members. It is also referred to as disclosure to members of the scheme. 'Disclosed or disclosure' is defined as revealing or making information known to the public.

³ Contact was attempted with Publishers National Environmental Bureau and Apple, however these organisations were not available or unreachable during the consultation phase. Contact was achieved with Dell Recycling, however data was not provided in time for this Report's compilation and submission to the Australian Government.

the naming of non-compliant companies, is generally considered by scheme operators as inappropriate.

Data on the retail value of products or materials, such as market share and products or materials handled, is generally not collected and not reported or disclosed. The quantity of products or materials was considered by scheme operators to be more relevant than retail value.

Product/material or brand specific data is generally not collected, and therefore not currently reported or disclosed. Scheme representatives generally considered this information of little relevance to their scheme's operation and not consistent with the collective nature of many schemes. Data on the financial value of materials recovered is generally not collected. This data is often not known by the scheme operator as it is widely considered to be commercially sensitive and not reported or disclosed by the recycling service provider.

There is general sensitivity about product or material specific information, such as the materials used in the manufacture of products. Manufacturers consider the features and composition of their products or materials to be central to their unique offering and market positioning. This should be considered in the context of existing international obligations for providing data on specific materials.

Refrigerant Reclaim Australia (RRA) is the only scheme consulted in the course of this project that contributes data to meet some of Australia's international obligations. Currently RRA voluntarily provide data to DEWHA on the amount of refrigerant gases that are destroyed or recovered. This data assists DEWHA in meeting their obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Many of the products and materials managed by the majority of schemes investigated do deal with wastes that are relevant to international obligations. The scheme operators themselves are not directly responsible for such providing this data. Generally, the recycling service providers engaged by the scheme operators have a responsibility to provide this data through state-based licensing requirements.

Data on design for sustainability and the environmental impacts associated with the product/material lifecycle is not widely collected.

2. Towards Common Data Requirements

Through undertaking a review and consultation with operators of current and proposed product stewardship schemes, a comprehensive list of data requirements was developed. A process of selection and prioritisation was undertaken to obtain a meaningful set of common data requirements. The list of prioritised common data requirements can give stakeholders a level of confidence about the effectiveness of the schemes. The list also aims to achieve a balance between the amount of information that is necessary to measure effectiveness and make decisions with the data collection burden on the operators of the scheme.

The selection and prioritisation process to determine common data requirements included:

- mapping data requirements against product stewardship objectives
- selecting data requirements that align with a set of pre-determined criteria
- Determining whether data requirements should be considered 'core' or 'additional'. Core is defined as data requirements that are essential in measuring the progress of a product stewardship scheme against its objectives. Additional is defined as data requirements that are beneficial, but not essential, in measuring such progress and may be used to support other programs and objectives
- Determining whether data is required at the application⁴ phase or on a periodic basis (Section 2.1).

2.1 Disclosure and Reporting Requirements

Data requirements were classified according to when the data should be disclosed, whether at the application phase of the scheme or on an ongoing, periodic basis. The Application Phase is defined as the phase where schemes could apply for either accreditation or approval under the National Product Stewardship Framework. Voluntary schemes could apply for 'Accreditation' under the National Product Stewardship Framework. It is anticipated that the data requirements could be included in the criteria for 'Accreditation'. Co-regulatory and regulatory schemes could apply for 'Approval' under the National Product Stewardship Framework. It is anticipated that satisfying the data requirements would be one of the criteria for 'Approval'.

Periodic disclosure is defined as the provision of data that is undertaken on a regular basis and is primarily intended to provide information on the performance of the scheme. It is anticipated that periodic disclosure would be undertaken on an annual basis.

2.2 Data Quality, Verification and Assurance

The quality of the data management life cycle, consisting of data collection, processing, management, reporting and disclosure, is important and should be guided by a set of agreed principles. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Principles

⁴ The Application Phase is defined as the phase where schemes are applying for approval under the National product stewardship framework. Application phase descriptions differ for different policy approaches. For voluntary schemes may apply for 'accreditation' under the National Product Stewardship Framework. Co-regulatory and regulatory schemes may apply for 'approval' under the National Product Stewardship Framework.

can be used as a guide to ensure that the data collected and the management process is reliable and robust.

There are six principles that comprise the GRI Reporting Principles for Defining Quality and relate to data collection and disclosure. These include:

- Reliability - requires that information and processes are used in the preparation of data and information.
- Clarity - requires that information is provided in an understandable manner that is accessible to stakeholders using the data or information.
- Balance - requires that information reflects both positive and negative aspects of a product stewardship scheme's performance.
- Comparability - requires that information is selected, compiled and disclosed consistently.
- Accuracy - requires that data should be sufficiently accurate and detailed for stakeholders to assess the product stewardship scheme's performance.
- Timeliness – requires that data should reflect positive and negative aspects of performance to enable a reasoned assessment of overall performance

It is important to note that although the wording within these descriptions relate to Sustainability Reporting, the Principles can also be applied to data collected and managed under various schemes. Several of the GRI principles are reflected in existing legislation such as the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act (2007)*, specifically: transparency, comparability, accuracy and completeness.

2.3 Other Disclosures

To determine any other current product stewardship disclosures, a number of reviews were performed. These reviews would identify any other possible data beyond that which are currently disclosed by Australian schemes, to ensure the comprehensiveness of the common data requirements. These are outlined in the sections below.

2.3.1 International product stewardship schemes

Desktop research was undertaken to identify the data that international product stewardship schemes disclose. The review of the data reporting practices of Australian product stewardship schemes revealed broad consistency with the data disclosure practices of international product stewardship schemes. The most common data related to recycling and recovery rates, waste to landfill and public accessibility to collection points or return routes provided by the scheme.

2.3.2 Product Stewardship and the Global Reporting Initiative

The GRI Reporting Framework⁵ was also used as a reference to identify other possible disclosures. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Reporting Framework is intended to serve as an internationally consistent framework for sustainability reporting.

The GRI Reporting Framework includes information on what data organisations should provide when complying with the framework. Some of this information includes standard disclosures such as information on the organisation's profile.

Standard disclosures relating to information on the organisation's profile and economic, environmental and social performance indicators were reviewed. The result was that a number of standard disclosures related to product stewardship schemes are already being provided by those organisations producing sustainability reports in accordance with GRI. These standard disclosures include:

- Organisational Profile (GRI reference: 2.1 – 2.2)
- Report parameters (GRI reference: 3.1 – 3.4)
- Environment Performance Indicators (GRI reference: EN1 – EN5, EN7, EN14, EN16 – EN19, EN22, EN24, EN26 – 29)
- Product Responsibility Performance (GRI reference PR1 - PR2, PR9)

2.3.3 Other Australian Schemes

The data requirements of other Australian schemes including the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (NGERS) and the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) were reviewed. It was determined that under both schemes, product stewardship scheme operators would not be required to provide data to the Australian Government. NGERS applies to constitutional corporations and facilities and the NPI also applies to facilities. These regulations may therefore apply to individual companies implementing their own product stewardship schemes, but not a collective schemes such as those operated by a product responsibility organisation (PRO). Nonetheless, these data requirements could be used to inform and provide data to meet the product stewardship common data requirements.

2.3.4 International Agreements and Obligations

International obligations including the Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention and the Montreal Protocol were reviewed in context of product stewardship schemes.

Some product stewardship schemes will be handling products or materials that are the subject of these and potentially other international agreements and obligations.

⁵ Global Reporting Initiative. 2010. The GRI Reporting Framework. Available from: <http://www.globalreporting.org/ReportingFramework/>

It is anticipated that scheme operators will need to demonstrate, at the application phase, that they:

- have identified the data requirements of the international agreements and obligations that relate to the products or materials that are being handled by the scheme
- have systems and/or processes in place for the collection of data to contribute to meeting these data requirements e.g. clauses in contracts with service providers for the provision of this data
- commit to providing this data to the Australian Government as required (typically quarterly or annually).

Under the Montreal Protocol, the Australian Government provides data annually on the production, consumption and destruction of ozone depleting substances. The bulk of the data is provided by Refrigerant Reclaim Australia, an organisation that works nationally with the refrigeration industry to recover, reclaim and destroy ozone depleting and synthetic greenhouse gas chemicals. Remaining data is provided by the Australian Government.

Through the stakeholder consultation process, it was determined that Refrigerant Reclaim Australia is currently supplying ozone depleting substance amounts on a voluntary basis to the Australian Government. Including these data requirements under the Product Stewardship Framework could ensure that this data continues to be provided under possible future legislation and regulations.

2.3.5 Authorisation under the Trade Practices Act 1974

Product stewardship schemes may be required to seek authorisation to operate from the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) under the *Trade Practices Act 1974*. The application for authorisation is a process that is legislated under Section 88(1) of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* and administered by the ACCC. The information requirements of the authorisation process are not captured within the common data requirements. Scheme operators should note that an application to the ACCC for authorisation of the operation of the scheme may be required as part of the establishment of their scheme.

3. The Common Data Requirements

An outcome of the desktop research and stakeholder consultation was the development of a thorough list of proposed data requirements. It was then necessary to select and prioritise the list to ensure appropriate disclosure by various schemes.

Common data requirements were mapped against 12 pre-determined objectives. These objectives were selected through referencing an already existing Product

Stewardship report produced by the EPHC⁶. Additional relevant objectives were determined through conducting an internal brainstorming exercise.

EPR and Product Objectives differ among a range of schemes as each handles different products or materials which then require different treatment to achieve an optimal environmental or human safety outcome. A list of product stewardship objectives is presented in tables E1.

Table E1 – Product Stewardship Objectives

Life Cycle Stage	Objective	Description
Design and manufacture	1	Improve the efficiency of resource use (water, electricity, gas) in product manufacture
Design and manufacture	2	Improve the efficiency of material use in product manufacture (includes reducing hazardous materials, increasing the recycled content and the use of recyclable materials)
Design and manufacture	3	Improve product design to reduce environmental impacts ⁷
Design and manufacture	4	Incorporate product management costs into consumer price signals
Consumption	5	Extend the product's useful life
Consumption	6	Reduce the risks to human health during and at the end of product and material useful life
Consumption	7	Increase target market awareness / promote changes in target market behaviour
End-of-life	8	Improve the collection and management of post-consumer waste
End-of-life	9	Increase recycling and resource recovery of materials
End-of-life	10	Increase the reuse or refurbishment of products
End-of-life	11	Minimise the stockpiling and/or the disposal of waste (including hazardous waste)
End-of-life	12	Reduce the risks to human health from poor management of end-of-life waste (including hazardous waste)

⁶ EPHC. 2004. Industry Discussion Paper on Co-regulatory Frameworks for Product Stewardship. Available from: http://www.productstewardship.asn.au/documents/Industry_DiscPaper_CoReg.pdf

⁷ Environmental impacts may include resource depletion, greenhouse gas emissions, eutrophication, biodiversity impacts, effluent, litter

3.1 Application Phase

Table E2 outlines a set of core data requirements that could be disclosed during the product stewardship application phase⁸ to the Australian Government. Core is defined as data requirements that are essential in measuring the progress of product stewardship scheme against its objectives and outcomes.

It should be noted that this summary report outlines a set of core data requirements which are essential in measuring the progress of product stewardship schemes. Additional data requirements were also considered and outlined in the Full Report. Additional data requirements are defined as those that are beneficial, but not essential, in measuring such progress and may be used to support other programs and objectives.

As a result, numbering in the first column of the tables below reflects the core data requirements only. The missing numbering corresponds to additional data requirements which are contained in the Full Report.

Table E2 – Core data requirements disclosed at the application phase.

				Objective											
#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Membership														
1.1	Organisations that are members of the scheme	- List of Organisations	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3	Market share of membership	- Number of products or materials produced or imported per annum	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

⁸ The Application Phase refers to the Approval phase for voluntary schemes and Accreditation phase for co-regulatory and regulatory schemes.

#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	Objective											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(aggregated total and % of total)													
1.4		- Weight of products or materials (kg/t) produced or imported per annum	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Administration														
2.1	Name	- Name of scheme	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2	Structures and arrangements for the operation of the scheme	- Description of structure and arrangements	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3		- Location	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.4		- Nominated contact point	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.5	Funding model	- Funding required to operate the scheme (total and/or cost per tonne or unit)	- Quantitative and qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.6		- Cost to consumer to return the product / material at end of current life	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.7		- Process and funding arrangements prior to the establishment of the scheme and description of who bore the cost	- Quantitative and Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	Objective											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.11	Objectives and outcomes	- State the objectives of scheme (aligning them with the list of objectives (1-12) provided)	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Targets														
4.1	Targets	- Targets established under the scheme	- Quantitative and qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Products and materials														
5.1	Products and materials that the scheme handles	- List of product and material types	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Material Use														
6.1	Materials in products or materials	- List of materials used in products and materials and whether they are hazardous, recyclable, non-recyclable	- Quantitative		✓							✓			
6.2	Quantity of material used in products and materials	- Quantity of materials used in products and materials and whether they are hazardous, non-hazardous, recyclable, non-recyclable (by weight - kg/t and by proportion of total - %)	- Quantitative		✓							✓			

				Objective												
#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	Accessibility															
7.1	Collection points	- Geographic coverage of collection points/return routes (e.g. number of local government areas that contain a collection point/return route, number of households with a collection point/ return route within X minutes)	- Qualitative									✓	✓	✓		
7.2		- Total number of collection points/return routes	- Quantitative									✓	✓	✓		
8	Recycling and Recovery															
8.4	Destination of recycled and recovered materials	- Destination of recycling and recovery (by company, location - interstate/overseas)	- Qualitative										✓			
8.6		- Quality, Environmental or Health and Safety standards required by the company (for each company receiving the materials)	- Qualitative										✓	✓		

				Objective											
#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Repair, reuse or refurbishment														
9.3	Destination for products and materials, or components thereof, repaired reused or refurbished	- End use and destination of repaired, reused or refurbished products and materials, or components thereof (total and by product and material)	- Qualitative										✓		
14	International Conventions														
14.1	Contribution to Australia's international obligations	- Data requirements of the international agreements and obligations that relate to the products or materials handled	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14.2		- Systems and/or processes in place for the collection of data to contribute to meeting data requirements	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14.3		- Commitment to providing this data to the Australian Government as required	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3.2 Periodic Disclosure

Table E3 outlines a set of core data requirements that could be reported on a periodic basis to the Australian Government. It is anticipated that these requirements would be reported on an annual basis.

Table E3 - Core data requirements disclosed periodically

				Objective											
#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Membership														
1.3	Market share of membership	- Number of products and material produced or imported per annum (aggregated total and % of total)	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.4		- Weight of products and materials (kg/t) produced or imported per annum?	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Administration														
2.5	Funding model	- Funding required to operate the scheme (total and/or cost per tonne or unit)	- Quantitative and qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.6		- Cost to consumer to return at end of current life	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.7		- Process and funding arrangements prior to the establishment of the scheme and description of who bore	- Quantitative and Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	Objective											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		the cost													
2.8	Compliance of members	- Number of instances of non-compliance	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.9		- Nature of instances of non-compliance	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.10	Regulatory enforcement	- Describe the regulatory enforcement activities undertaken	- Quantitative and qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.12	Compliance with laws and regulations	- Total number of incidents of non-compliance with environmental or human health and safety regulations and voluntary codes.	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.13		- Penalties for non-compliance with environmental or human health and safety regulations and voluntary codes	- Qualitative and Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Reporting Parameters														
3.1	Report details	- Report period	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2		- Date of most previous report	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.3	Independent	- Statement from independent	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

				Objective											
#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	verification or assurance	verifier													
4	Targets														
4.1	Targets	- Targets established under the scheme	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.2	Corrective measures	- Corrective measures in place for not achieving targets	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Products and materials														
5.1	Products that the scheme handles	- List of product and material types	- Qualitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.2	Quantity of products handled	- Number of units per annum (total and by product)	- Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.3		- Weight (kg/t) per annum (total and by product)	-Quantitative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.4	Average age of the products and materials handled	- years since manufacture	- Quantitative							✓					
6	Material Use														
6.1	Materials in products and materials	- List of materials used in products and materials and whether they are hazardous, recyclable, non-recyclable	- Quantitative		✓							✓			

#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	Objective											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.2	Quantity of material use in products and materials	- Quantity of materials used in products and materials and whether they are hazardous, non-hazardous, recyclable, non-recyclable (by weight – kg/t and by proportion of total – %). Quantification of hazardous materials must be product and material specific, while remaining composition can be average or typical for the particular product and material.	- Quantitative		✓							✓			
7	Accessibility														
7.1	Collection points	- Geographic coverage of collection points/return routes (e.g. number of local government areas that contain a collection point/return route, number of households with a collection point/ return route within X minutes)	- Qualitative								✓	✓	✓		
7.2		- Total number of collection points/return routes	- Quantitative								✓	✓	✓		

				Objective											
#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Recycling and Recovery														
8.1	Products and materials recycled and recovered	- Weight (kg/t) or Volume (m ³) per annum (total, by product and material, by waste stream)	- Quantitative									✓			
8.2		- Recycling and Recovery rate (% of total materials recycled or recovered)	- Quantitative									✓			
8.4	Destination of recycled and recovered materials	- Destination of recycling and recovery (by company, location - interstate/overseas)	- Qualitative									✓			
8.6		- Quality, Environmental or Health and Safety standards required by the company (for each company receiving the materials)	- Qualitative									✓	✓		
9	Repair, reuse or refurbishment														
9.1	Products and materials, or components thereof, repaired, reused or refurbished	- Number of units per annum (total and by product)	- Quantitative										✓		
9.2		- Weight (kg/t) or Volume (m ³) per annum	- Quantitative										✓		

				Objective											
#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.3	Destination for products and materials, or components thereof, repaired reused or refurbished	- End use and destination of repaired, reused or refurbished products and materials, or components thereof (total and by products and material)	- Qualitative										✓		
10	Stockpiling														
10.1	Quantity of products and materials stockpiled	- Number of units (total, by product and material, by waste stream)	- Quantitative									✓	✓	✓	✓
10.2		- Weight (kg/t) or Volume (m ³) per annum (total, by product and material, by waste stream)	- Quantitative									✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Flows to Landfill														
11.2	Quantity of products and materials disposed to landfill	- Weight (kg/t) or Volume (m ³) per annum (total, by product and material, by waste stream)	- Quantitative									✓	✓	✓	✓
11.3		- Description of the measures in place to minimise risk to human health and safety during end-of-life management	- Qualitative									✓	✓	✓	✓

				Objective											
#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Design for sustainability														
12.1	Changes to the design or production of products and materials	- Quantification and description of resource efficiency (energy, water and waste) initiatives during product and material manufacture	- Quantitative	✓											
12.2		- Quantification and description of material efficiency initiatives during product and material manufacture (include reducing hazardous materials, recyclable and recoverable materials)	- Quantitative		✓										
12.3		- Description of improvements to product and material to reduce environmental impacts	- Qualitative			✓									
12.4		- Description of improvements to product and material to reduce impacts on human health and safety	- Qualitative						✓						
15	Consumer awareness and behaviour														
15.1	Knowledge of	- Describe initiatives to	- Quantitative and							✓					

#	Data	Metric	Qualitative/Quantitative	Objective											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	consumer behaviour that may influence or improve the operation of the scheme, or demonstrate the effectiveness of the scheme	increase target market awareness/behaviour	qualitative												
15.2		- Measurement of consumer awareness/behavioural change	- Quantitative and qualitative							✓					

4. Next Steps

This summary report serves to summarise the key outcomes of the common data requirements study undertaken by Net Balance for DEWHA's National Product Stewardship Framework.

Further detail, including additional discussion and a list of additional data requirements is provided in a full report produced by Net Balance. It is expected that the summary report and the full report will be made available to the public.

