

### Deposit Return Scheme: Glossary of Terms

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Deposit Return Scheme</b>	DRS	Name of the scheme.
<b>Deposit Management Organisation</b>	DMO	Organisation appointed by the Government to oversee the scheme.
<b>Exchange for Change</b>	EFC	Name of the company who are running the scheme.
<b>Retail Handling Fee</b>	RHF	Compensation that retailers operating a return point receives to cover the costs associated with collecting containers. The RHF will be paid per container returned to the business.
<b>High-Density Polyethylene</b>	HDPE	Type of rigid plastic material which milk bottles are typically made from. HDPE containers are not in scope of DRS.
<b>Low-Density Polyethylene</b>	LDPE	Type of soft, flexible plastic which may be used in squeezable sports drinks or single serve portion packets for flavoured syrups or drinks. LDPE containers are not in scope of DRS.
<b>Return Vending Machine</b>	RVM	A machine that allows customers to return their containers and collect their deposit vouchers through an automated process.
<b>Trading Standards</b>	TS	These are the enforcement officers who will oversee the scheme.
<b>Polyethylene Terephthalate</b>	PET	A strong, lightweight plastic commonly used for drinks packaging.
<b>Semi-automated RVM</b>		A semi-automated RVM, otherwise known as a smart bin, is a machine which can process container returns 'automatically' without the need for colleague intervention. These machines do not crush collected material and therefore do not meet the RVM specifications set out by Exchange for Change.
<b>Aluminium</b>		A type of metal container commonly used for packaging beverages such as soda, beer, and energy drinks.

<b>Manual collection</b>		Empty containers are handed over at the counter to a retail colleague. Customers are then refunded their deposits and the empty container will be sent to a recycling facility to be counted and verified before being recycled.
<b>Deposit</b>		The amount consumers will pay on top of the sale price of a container. The deposit can be redeemed once empty containers have been brought back to a return point.
<b>Producer</b>		Refers to the entity that first places an eligible beverage container on the market. This could be a brand owner, manufacturer, importer, or distributor. Producers must ensure containers fit the material specifications, and register the barcodes with Exchange for Change to ensure these products can be accepted as part of the scheme.
<b>Producer Fee</b>		Fees paid by beverage producers/importers/distributors to Exchange for Change for each in scope container placed on the market.
<b>Retailer</b>		Party that buys drinks from producers and sells them to consumers for consumption off its premises. All retailers are required by law to accept empty drinks containers from consumers and pay out deposit refunds, unless they obtain an exemption from hosting a return point.
<b>Return rate</b>		The amount of drinks container material that is collected (by unit) expressed as a percentage of the amount of drinks container material placed on the market, excluding exports. EFC is aiming for a 70% return rate in year one, rising to 90% in year three.
<b>Return to retail</b>	R2R	The process of returning empty containers to a return point hosted in a retail setting in order to reclaim the deposit.
<b>Unredeemed deposits or unclaimed deposits</b>		The value of deposits paid on in scope containers that consumers have not redeemed.
<b>Retail Space</b>		Customer facing area of your store. Areas not usually accessible to customers, such as storage areas or back of house, are excluded from this measurement.