

24/02/2026

Dear Member of the Senedd,

### **Deposit Return Scheme (Wales) Regulations 2026 - evidence briefing**

On 12 February 2026, the regulations establishing a national Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) for Wales were laid before the Senedd, several years after the original UK-wide commitment to introduce such a scheme. Their laying marks a significant and long-awaited milestone in delivering a policy that is widely used internationally to reduce litter, improve material quality, and accelerate the transition to a circular economy.

The scheme commands broad cross-party support in Wales, reflected most recently in the manifesto of the Cross-Party Group on Litter and Fly-tipping. We know that Wales already ranks among the highest recycling nations in the world and that's why the ambition behind these regulations goes beyond improving recycling rates alone. It is about strengthening resource efficiency, reducing avoidable carbon emissions, and building the infrastructure for a genuinely circular system.

The UK Government has now confirmed an Internal Market Act exclusion, enabling Wales to proceed with a glass-inclusive scheme. Retaining glass within scope, alongside provisions that enable reuse, ensures that the Welsh model supports both high-quality recycling and the development of refill and reuse systems. While litter reduction and material capture will deliver immediate benefits, the greatest long-term carbon savings are expected to come from well-designed reuse models built on this infrastructure. It is a once-in-a-generation opportunity.

After many years of consultation and policy development, the regulations set out a pragmatic and phased framework for implementation. They include proportionate exemptions for low-volume producers and small retailers and align with the wider UK timetable to ensure interoperability and operational stability. The Welsh scheme also forms part of the UK-wide rollout currently scheduled for October 2027, and decisions taken during this scrutiny period will have clear implications both for Wales' approach and for wider system stability.

We are writing to share the attached briefing note, which provides an evidence-based overview of the policy background, the content of the regulations, the case for including glass, and the implications of delay. It also summarises concerns raised by industry stakeholders, alongside relevant data and analysis.

We hope this briefing is helpful to you during scrutiny. If it would be useful to discuss any aspect of the scheme, or to receive further evidence, we would be very happy to assist.

Yours,

**Mick Antoniw MS**

On behalf of the Senedd's Cross Party Group on Littering, Fly Tipping and Waste Reduction

**Deposit Return Scheme (Wales) Regulations 2026**

# Briefing for Members of the Senedd

## Purpose of this briefing

This note provides Members of the Senedd with an evidence-based overview of the context, rationale, and implications of the Deposit Return Scheme (Wales) Regulations 2026. It summarises the policy background, the content of the regulations, the case for including glass and developing reuse systems, and the likely consequences of delay or non-approval. It also addresses several of the main concerns raised by industry stakeholders throughout the consultation process.

The aim is to support informed, objective scrutiny of the regulations based on available evidence and consultation outcomes.

## Policy background

Deposit Return Schemes (DRS) are widely used internationally to increase the return of drinks containers for recycling or reuse. Under a DRS, a small deposit is added to the price of a drink and refunded when the container is returned. The approach is now in operation in more than forty jurisdictions, including Germany, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and, more recently, the Republic of Ireland.

Across these systems, return rates above 85–90% are typical. Evidence from multiple countries shows that DRS significantly reduces drinks-container litter, improves the quality of collected materials, and enables higher-value recycling or reuse.

All UK governments previously committed in principle to introducing Deposit Return Schemes back in 2018. Early proposals envisaged a broadly aligned system across the four nations, including glass containers. Subsequent decisions at UK level to remove glass from scope in England led to divergence between national approaches, with Wales maintaining a broader, glass-inclusive model consistent with its waste strategy and infrastructure.

The Welsh Government's approach is aligned with the *Beyond Recycling* strategy and Net Zero Wales commitments. It reflects a long-standing policy direction in Wales, which has previously led the UK in areas such as the single-use carrier bag charge and municipal recycling rates.

Polls additionally show that 86% of voters in Wales support a Deposit Return Scheme which is inclusive of glass.

## Overview of the regulations

The Deposit Return Scheme (Wales) Regulations 2026 establishes the statutory framework for a national scheme to operate in Wales from 1 October 2027. They provide for the appointment of a Deposit Management Organisation, define the scope of materials covered, and set out the legal structure within which the scheme will operate. From the start date, the scheme will apply to:

- PET plastic bottles
- Aluminium cans
- Steel cans
- Glass bottles between 150ml and 3 litres

Glass is included within the scope of the scheme from the outset. However, the regulations provide for a four-year transition period during which glass will carry a zero-pence deposit and will not require specific DRS labelling. This phased approach is intended to allow time for industry to adapt systems and for reuse pathways to be developed and tested.

## Rationale for including glass

The inclusion of glass in Deposit Return Schemes is consistent with international practice. Of the global DRS systems currently in operation, the large majority include glass containers. Evidence indicates that including glass improves overall environmental outcomes, reduces litter, and increases the economic benefits of the scheme. UK Government modelling has previously shown that including glass in a DRS:

- Delivers higher carbon savings
- Reduces drinks-related litter by up to 85%
- Improves the benefit-cost ratio of the scheme

UK Government modelling (2021) indicated a benefit-cost ratio of approximately 1.93 when glass was included, compared with 1.65 for a scheme without glass. It also found that adding glass at a later stage would increase overall costs and complexity.

Welsh litter data also indicates that glass litter remains a persistent issue in the environment, harming wildlife, causing injuries to children, pets and livestock, and contributing to street violence. National surveys have found glass bottles present on around 1 in 7 public sites, with broken glass on approximately 8%. The British Veterinary Association reported that 47% of litter related injuries to animals were due to broken glass, and marine surveys show drinks containers present on 99% of Welsh beaches, with glass litter appearing on half.

Glass litter also presents public safety risks. Evidence from Cardiff's violence-reduction work has shown that removing glass bottles from certain environments was associated with a 50% reduction in hospital admissions for violent injuries. These factors mean that excluding glass from the scheme would have left a significant portion of the litter stream unaddressed and limit the environmental and social impact of the policy.

## The transition period for glass

Some industry stakeholders have raised concerns about the four-year transition period, during which glass is technically in scope but carries no deposit. The purpose of this transition is to allow:

- Time for operational systems to adapt
- Development of reuse infrastructure

- Alignment with broader packaging reforms
- Avoidance of sudden cost shocks to industry

UK Government modelling indicated that including glass from the outset, even with a transition period, is more cost-effective than introducing it later. Phased implementation is also consistent with international practice, where deposit systems have often evolved over time rather than being introduced in their final form from day one.

The transitional arrangement is therefore intended as a pragmatic compromise that maintains long-term environmental ambition while allowing for industry adjustment.

### **The case for a reuse pathway**

The regulations create a framework that allows for reuse targets and requirements to be introduced through subsequent regulations. This approach enables the Welsh Government to develop reuse systems through pilots and trials before introducing formal targets.

Evidence from existing reuse systems indicates that reusable glass bottles can deliver significant carbon savings compared with single-use containers. Studies suggest lifecycle emissions reductions in the range of 80–85% for reuseable glass, depending on system design and transport distances, suggesting that the glass industry would be most likely to benefit from this transition in the long term.

Deposit systems also play an important enabling role in reuse by:

- Increasing return rates
- Providing collection infrastructure
- Ensuring high-quality container streams

The Welsh approach therefore reflects an evidence-led, staged model: first establishing a comprehensive collection system, then building reuse targets on the back of that infrastructure.

### **Interaction with UK-wide developments**

The Welsh scheme has been developed alongside wider UK DRS proposals. Divergence between nations, particularly around the inclusion of glass, required consideration under the UK Internal Market Act.

The current position is that an exclusion has been granted to allow Wales to proceed with a glass-inclusive scheme. The Welsh Government has indicated that further discussions are underway regarding future reuse provisions.

The Welsh Government has also committed to ensuring interoperability with the wider UK schemes, including alignment of key elements such as the overall timetable and launch date of October 2027. In that context, maintaining alignment and legislative momentum across the UK becomes even more important.

The immediate question before the Senedd is whether to approve the regulations as laid, allowing the Welsh scheme to proceed on the proposed timetable.

## **Implications of any delay to approving the regulations**

The regulations provide the legal foundation for the Welsh Deposit Return Scheme. Failure to approve them would almost certainly lead to a substantial delay and could ultimately result in the collapse of the Welsh scheme. That would have several consequences.

First, it would create immediate uncertainty for producers, retailers, logistics providers, and infrastructure partners who are already preparing for implementation. A breakdown in the legislative process would disrupt planning, increase costs, and weaken confidence in the policy environment.

Second, it would halt several years of policy development, consultation, and cross-government negotiation. The scheme has been shaped through multiple consultations, impact assessments, and intergovernmental processes. Failure at this stage would represent a significant loss of policy momentum and public credibility.

Third, it would introduce uncertainty across the wider UK rollout. The four UK schemes are closely linked through supply chains, producer obligations, infrastructure, and market expectations. A failure of the Welsh scheme at this stage would create knock-on risks for investment, operational planning, and confidence in the overall programme.

In practical terms, delay or non-approval would risk higher costs, slower progress, and weaker environmental outcomes across the UK system.

Further delays would also risk public frustration, given that the original UK Government commitment was made more than eight years ago, with successive consultations consistently highlighting strong public support for the policy.

## Industry concerns and evidence-based responses

Several concerns have been raised by parts of the glass and drinks industry throughout the consultation process. Before exploring those in detail, it is important to place these in the context of how Deposit Return Schemes interacts with wider producer responsibility reforms. If glass were excluded from the scheme, it would instead fall entirely within the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime. That system is more complex in operation and would not provide the same opportunities for high-quality material capture nor the development of reuse systems.

Deposit Return Schemes are a form of producer responsibility, designed to place the costs of drinks packaging on producers while creating clear incentives for higher return rates and cleaner material streams. In that sense, DRS is a practical delivery mechanism for the polluter-pays principle, rather than an additional layer of regulation.

The most common claims are set out below, with additional points addressed in an annex.

### **Claim 1: “Wales already recycles glass at high rates, so DRS is unnecessary”**

Wales does achieve strong kerbside glass recycling rates. However, kerbside systems are designed to capture materials generated in the home and do not adequately address litter or ‘on-the-go’ consumption. GLÂN 2025 survey data shows drinks litter present on 56.6% of surveyed sites, with glass bottles found on around one in seven public sites. This indicates that high recycling participation at home has not translated into consistent behaviour in public spaces.

Material quality is also a relevant consideration. Glass collected through kerbside systems is often commingled with other materials and more prone to breakage and contamination. This reduces its value and limits its use in closed-loop bottle-to-bottle recycling, with a higher proportion downcycled into lower-value applications. Deposit systems collect containers in a cleaner, segregated stream, increasing the proportion that can be remanufactured into new bottles and creating the operational conditions required for reuse.

It is also relevant that Wales already ranks among the highest recycling nations globally. As performance approaches its practical limits under a kerbside-led model, further environmental gains depend on improving material quality and shifting towards reuse. A deposit return scheme provides the infrastructure necessary to enable that transition.

International evidence shows that deposit systems can reduce drinks-container litter by up to 85%, including in countries that already have strong recycling performance.

### **Claim 2: “Including glass adds cost and complexity for little benefit”**

UK Government impact assessments show that both glass-inclusive and non-glass DRS models deliver positive net benefits to society. Earlier modelling in 2021 indicated a higher benefit–cost ratio when glass was included (1.93 with glass compared with 1.65 without). Updated 2024 analysis for England and Northern Ireland reported benefit–cost ratios of 1.3 with glass and 1.4 without.

In all cases, the modelling demonstrates that a Deposit Return Scheme delivers net societal benefit. The policy question is therefore not whether DRS is beneficial, but which configuration best supports environmental outcomes, high-quality material capture, litter reduction and long-term system resilience.

Including glass broadens the material scope of the scheme, captures a significant portion of drinks-related litter, and strengthens the platform for future reuse systems. Decisions on scope therefore involve strategic environmental and system-design considerations alongside cost modelling.

### **Claim 3: “The 0p glass transition creates complexity without behaviour change”**

The transition period is designed as a pragmatic implementation phase rather than an end state. Glass is included from the outset to avoid the need for costly retrofitting at a later stage.

The four-year transition provides time for industry to adapt systems, labelling, and data processes, while also enabling reuse pilots and operational trials. Deposit Return Schemes are long-term infrastructure policies expected to operate for decades. A four-year transition period should therefore be considered in that wider context.

### **Claim 4: “Consumers will be confused and the UK market fragmented”**

International experience suggests that limited regional variation is manageable. Deposit systems operate successfully across multiple European countries with frequent cross-border travel, including within the Nordic region and across the Schengen area.

Federated systems in countries such as Canada, Australia and the United States also operate with regional differences while maintaining high return rates and strong public participation. Evidence from these systems does not suggest that limited differences in scope lead to widespread consumer confusion.

Reverse Vending Machines (RVMs) - the common return mechanism for retail outlets - are highly sophisticated and can be adapted to different national and regional models, including communication and promotion methods.

### **Claim 5: “Producers will pay twice under EPR and DRS”**

Policy intent across the UK is to avoid double charging. The Welsh Government has confirmed that containers captured by the Deposit Return Scheme will not also be subject to packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR) fees.

DRS and pEPR are designed as complementary instruments with different functions. DRS manages the collection and recycling of specific drinks containers through a deposit-based system, while pEPR covers the wider packaging stream and the net costs of managing household packaging waste. The principal issue for scrutiny is therefore how clearly the exemption mechanisms are defined and communicated, rather than whether double charging will occur in principle.

As an example, Welsh Government are currently consulting on extending the pEPR scheme to litter payments. These proposals would not extend to glass, nor any other drinks containers captured by a Welsh DRS.

## **Key considerations for Members**

In considering these regulations, Members may wish to focus on the long-term benefits for Welsh communities, the environment, and the economy, alongside the importance of providing certainty for businesses and maintaining momentum towards the UK-wide roll out in 2027.

### **Legislative continuity and policy certainty**

The regulations provide the statutory basis for the Welsh Deposit Return Scheme. Non-approval would create significant uncertainty for producers, retailers, local authorities, and infrastructure providers who are already preparing for implementation. It would also disrupt the wider UK-wide rollout, where supply chains and operational systems are closely interconnected.

### **Environmental outcomes and public priorities**

International evidence shows that Deposit Return Schemes are among the most effective tools for reducing drinks-container litter and improving material quality. Survey evidence indicates strong public concern about litter and fly-tipping, with 87% of the public supporting a glass-inclusive scheme, and 86% of voters identifying litter and fly tipping as priorities for the next Welsh Government. In a pre-election context where litter and fly-tipping consistently rank among voters' top local concerns, legislative clarity on DRS provides visible delivery against those priorities.

### **Alignment with circular economy strategy**

The scheme is a core delivery mechanism within Wales's Beyond Recycling strategy and Net Zero commitments. It is intended to increase capture of high-value materials, support reuse systems, and reduce carbon impacts across the packaging lifecycle.

### **Interaction with producer responsibility reforms**

The Welsh Government has confirmed the principle that containers captured by DRS will not also be charged under packaging EPR. Members may wish to seek assurance that exemption mechanisms, especially for indirect sales and dual-use packaging, are clearly defined and communicated to industry.

### **Phased implementation and long-term system design**

The four-year transition period for glass is designed as a pragmatic implementation phase, allowing supply chains, labelling systems, and reuse trials to develop before a deposit is applied. Members may wish to consider this in the context of a long-term infrastructure policy expected to operate for decades.

### **Opportunities for future system evolution**

The regulations establish a framework that can evolve over time. This includes the potential for reuse targets, digital deposit technologies, and closer integration with kerbside systems as evidence and operational experience develop.

### **Duties under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act**

Members are required to consider the long-term, preventative, and integrated impacts of policy decisions. The Deposit Return Scheme is designed as a preventative measure, reducing litter, conserving resources, and lowering carbon emissions over the long term.

In that context, Members may wish to consider whether delaying or halting the scheme would be consistent with the Act's principles of prevention, long-term thinking, and the goal of a more resilient and globally responsible Wales.

## Conclusion

The Deposit Return Scheme (Wales) Regulations 2026 represent the culmination of several years of policy development and consultation. They establish a comprehensive framework covering plastic, cans, and glass, while providing a pragmatic transition period and a pathway towards reuse.

Evidence from international systems, UK Government modelling, Welsh litter surveys, and public health data indicates that including glass improves environmental outcomes, increases material value, and strengthens the overall benefit of the scheme.

The proposed scheme will deliver near-immediate benefits through reduced litter, higher capture rates, and improved material quality. These changes are expected to support cleaner streets, parks and beaches, while also reducing risks to people, wildlife and pets, and improving the quality of public spaces across Wales.

Over time, the scheme also has the potential to strengthen the Welsh economy by retaining more material value within the country, supporting recycling and reuse infrastructure, and creating opportunities for new circular economy businesses and jobs. In environmental terms, the most significant long-term carbon reductions are expected to come from the development of reuse systems, which the regulations are designed to enable.

Taken together, the regulations set out a staged, evidence-based approach that balances environmental ambition with operational practicality, while maintaining alignment with the wider UK rollout. They also provide the statutory foundation for cleaner communities, a stronger circular economy, and a lower-carbon future for Wales.

## **Annexe – Further Industry claims and responses**

### **Claim 6: “Up to 97% of glass products will disappear from Welsh shelves”**

This is a figure recently presented by British Glass, and it appears to be based on counts of product lines rather than market share or tonnage. Members may wish to seek clarification on the assumptions behind the 97 per cent claim.

The regulations include a low-volume producer exemption. When this is applied, the proportion of containers affected is significantly lower than headline figures suggest. It is worth noting that most large producers already operate across multiple markets with differing packaging rules, and the Welsh scheme forms part of that wider regulatory landscape.

### **Claim 7: “DRS restricts packaging flexibility and product choice”**

Deposit Return Schemes do not require uniform packaging across producers. However, reuse systems function most efficiently where there is a degree of standardisation in bottle design and format. International evidence shows that shared bottle pools - where multiple producers use common bottle types - significantly reduce washing, transport and sorting costs and improve carbon performance. Standardisation increases the number of reuse cycles per container and reduces system friction.

Retailers and producers already make packaging decisions within regulatory frameworks, including labelling, safety, and recycling requirements. A move towards greater consistency in certain bottle formats is a commercial and logistical choice that can unlock economies of scale in reuse systems, rather than a regulatory constraint imposed by DRS. In this context, DRS provides the infrastructure for return and collection, while reuse becomes a commercial and system-design opportunity built upon that foundation.

### **Claim 8: “Small producers cannot operate within a Deposit Return Scheme”**

International experience does not support this claim. Deposit Return Schemes operate successfully in markets with thousands of small and medium-sized producers, including independent breweries, wineries and soft drinks manufacturers. The Welsh regulations include a low-volume producer exemption and a phased transition for glass, specifically designed to reduce administrative and cost pressures during implementation. The Deposit Management Organisation will undertake much of the system administration, further limiting the operational burden on individual producers.

It is also important to recognise that many multinational drinks companies already operate within deposit and reuse systems across Europe and beyond. These businesses routinely comply with differing labelling, reporting and packaging requirements across jurisdictions. Participation in DRS is therefore not a novel or untested operating model for much of the industry.

In countries such as Germany, Norway and the Republic of Ireland, SMEs operate alongside global producers within DRS frameworks without widespread market exit. The key determinants of viability are clarity of scheme design, proportionate fees and access to shared infrastructure, not business size. Over time, well-designed schemes can create new commercial opportunities, particularly where shared return systems and reuse infrastructure reduce packaging costs.

### **Claim 9: “Glass inclusion will cause major costs for SMEs and hospitality”**

The regulations include several mitigating features designed to reduce impacts on smaller businesses. These include exemptions for low-volume producers, alignment with the wider UK launch timetable, and a four-year transition period during which glass carries a zero-pence deposit. In the longer term, the scheme reflects the producer pays principle by shifting the cost of managing drinks packaging from local authorities to producers, consistent with wider packaging reforms.

#### **Claim 10: “Retailers cannot cope with glass returns”**

The scheme provides flexibility in how return obligations are met, and the transition period is designed specifically to allow time for infrastructure planning and investment.

Small store exemptions reduce obligations for very small retailers, while manual return options remain available where reverse vending machines are not practical. The phased approach to glass is intended to reduce early operational pressures while systems are developed.

#### **Claim 11: “DRS duplicates kerbside recycling and undermines local authorities”**

Deposit Return Schemes and kerbside recycling serve different purposes. Kerbside systems collect materials generated in the home. DRS captures drinks containers wherever they are consumed, particularly on-the-go and in public spaces where litter occurs. By design, DRS moves a specific packaging stream out of local authority waste systems and places responsibility for it directly on producers. This reduces reliance on council-funded collection and reflects the polluter pays principle.

Concerns have been raised about councils losing glass revenue or EPR funding. However, the economic modelling underpinning both DRS and packaging EPR accounts for these interactions. As containers transition into DRS, producers fund their collection through the scheme rather than through local authority systems. Over time, this reduces councils’ exposure to material price volatility and shifts costs from council tax payers to producers.

Even so, the transition will require careful monitoring to ensure that interactions between DRS and pEPR operate as intended and that local authorities are not exposed to unintended short-term impacts. International evidence shows that DRS and kerbside systems operate successfully alongside one another, improving overall performance rather than undermining it.

#### **Claim 12: “Glass inclusion will push producers into other, less recyclable materials”**

The Welsh scheme covers all major drinks container types, including plastic, cans, and glass. This reduces the incentive to substitute materials solely to avoid regulation. The longer-term policy direction is towards reuse and reduced reliance on single-use packaging across all materials.

#### **Claim 13: “Unique Welsh labelling will be required immediately”**

The regulations provide a transition period for glass. During this phase, glass containers carry a zero-pence deposit and are not required to display a scheme logo or deposit value. This period is intended to give supply chains time to adapt systems and processes. Digital identifiers and interoperable data solutions are also being explored during this phase.

#### **Claim 14: “Administrative and infrastructure costs are too high”**

While the scheme requires upfront investment, government modelling indicates a positive benefit-cost ratio. Long-term savings are expected from reduced litter clean-up costs, higher material value from cleaner collection streams, and integration with packaging extended producer responsibility. The Deposit Management Organisation is designed to handle most system administration on behalf of producers and retailers.

### **Claim 15: “Reuse is more carbon intensive due to additional transport, washing and handling”**

The production of new glass is energy intensive due to high-temperature furnace operations. Avoiding repeated remanufacture can therefore deliver significant carbon savings.

It is correct that reuse systems involve additional stages, including collection, transport, washing and redistribution. The overall carbon impact depends on system design, transport distances, return rates and the number of reuse cycles achieved. However, lifecycle assessments from multiple jurisdictions indicate that well-designed reusable glass systems can deliver substantial carbon savings compared with single-use containers, often in the region of 60–85 per cent. These savings are highest where bottles are standardised, reused multiple times and transported within optimised regional networks.

International evidence also shows that integrating reuse with deposit return infrastructure increases return rates and reduces breakage, both critical to environmental performance. The Welsh approach is staged to allow reuse models to be piloted before formal targets are introduced. The regulations establish the enabling framework; the carbon outcome will depend on system design and industry collaboration.

### **Claim 16: “Including glass in Wales but not England creates a £300 million fraud risk”**

Some industry representatives have suggested that divergence could create fraud risks of up to £300 million. Members may wish to seek clarity on how this figure has been calculated.

The risk arises if deposit return schemes operate elsewhere in the UK with no scheme in Wales. In that case, drinks containers sold in Wales could still carry a UK-wide deposit logo and be redeemed across the border. Containers purchased in Wales without a deposit could therefore be returned in another UK nation, creating financial exposure.

The proportionate way to eliminate this risk is to ensure that a Deposit Return Scheme is operational in Wales with controls in place, including barcode validation, cross-border data matching and auditing. Fraud risk exists in all deposit systems and is managed through scheme design and coordinated implementation, not by excluding materials or leaving one part of the UK outside the system. In practice, fraud risks in mature systems are low and are addressed through routine verification and enforcement mechanisms.

### **Claim 17: “DRS undermines remelt and PRN incentives”**

DRS removes a defined beverage packaging stream from the PRN system and instead creates a dedicated, producer-funded return mechanism. While this changes how reprocessors are funded, deposit systems typically generate cleaner, less contaminated glass streams, which can support high-quality remelt. The issue for scrutiny is how DRS and pEPR are aligned to maintain appropriate incentives across all glass streams, rather than whether glass is included in DRS.

### **Claim 18: “Reuse is not permitted under UKIMA”**

Industry briefings question whether reuse provisions can proceed given UKIMA considerations. The current regulations establish a framework enabling reuse to be developed through future secondary legislation. Any future reuse provisions would be subject to appropriate intergovernmental processes.

The present question before the Senedd concerns the establishment of a deposit-based collection framework. Reuse development will follow established legislative routes at the appropriate time.