



NAXOS2018

Extended Producer Responsibility as key tool to implement Circular Economy

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**6th International
Conference
on
Sustainable Solid Waste
Management, 13-16 June**



5 ANNIVERSARY

26 MEMBERS
industry-owned, non-profit

over **HAVE**
20
YEARS
of experience and
expertise in the
waste management
field

PROVIDE
over **200**
MILLION
PEOPLE
with packaging
collection, sorting
and recycling
infrastructure

ENSURE RECYCLING AND RECOVERY
of over **19** of packaging every
year
MILLION TONNES

EXPRA
in a nutshell

Our Members – non-profit 26 PROs



What is Extended Producer Responsibility?

OECD

“an **environmental** policy approach in which a producer’s responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product’s life cycle”

GOALS

- ✓ Shifting the responsibility towards the producer;
- ✓ Provide incentives for eco design;

WFD

Extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management.

Why Extended Producer Responsibility?

#1 **Compliance** and
Performance

#2 Gathering and sharing
Knowledge

#3 Reinforcing **Policy**

Stakeholders: Roles and Responsibilities

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES:

- Set legal framework;
- Implement it through accreditation;
- Define clear roles of all actors;
- Ensure control and enforcement;

OBLIGED INDUSTRY:

- Take ownership of their responsibility;
- Align and act as one;
- Set up run and control efficient EPR Organizations;

PROs:

- Coordinate relations with all partners involved;
- Provide tender contracts and tender books;
- Ensure quality (quality requirements are fulfilled)

LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

- Cooperate with the EPR scheme
- Implement and stimulate separate collection;
- Ensure quality of provided services;

RECYCLING INDUSTRY

- Provide qualitative services;
- Come up with innovative ideas;
- Be transparent: traceability and efficiency

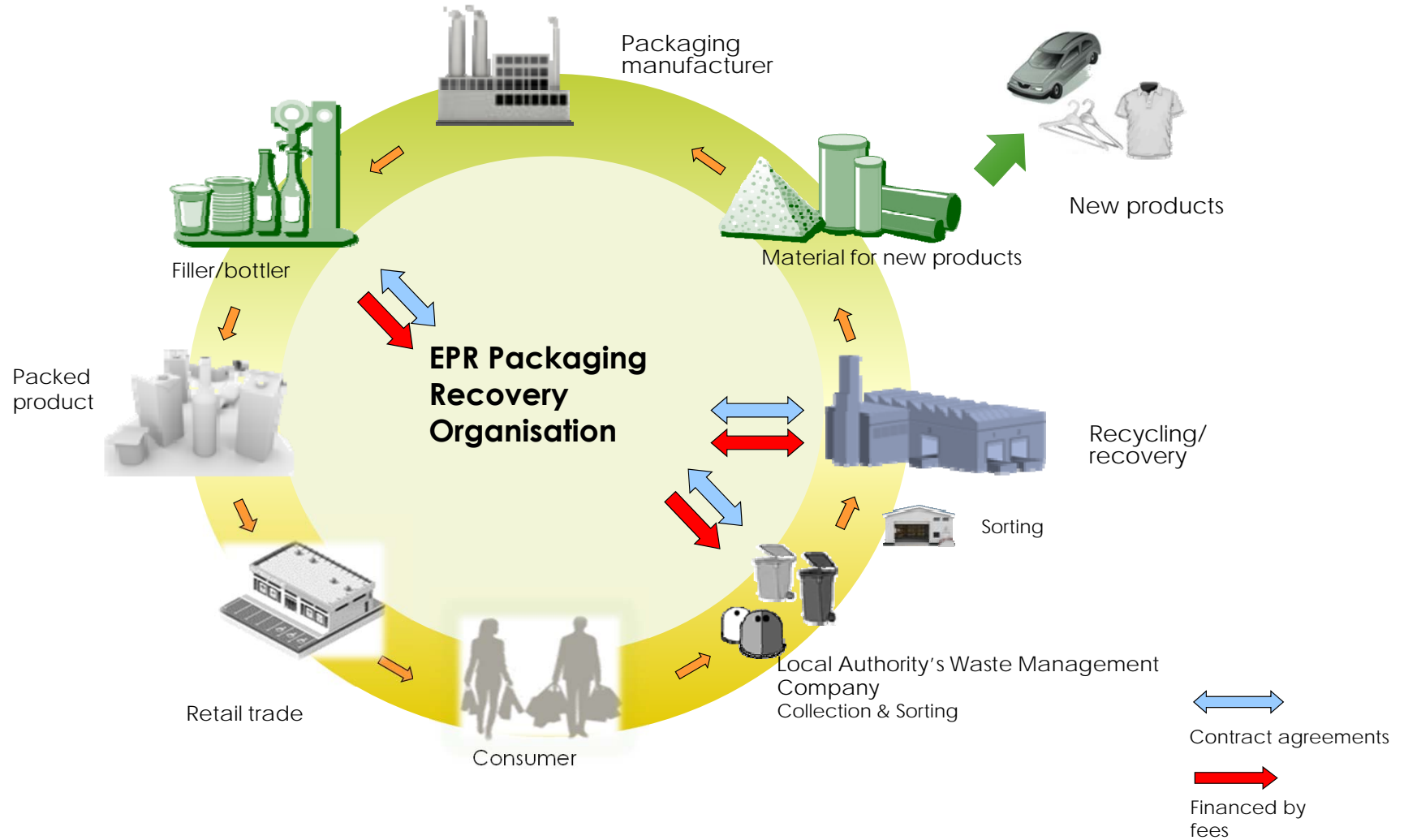
CONSUMERS/CITIZENS

Sort their waste at home in the way that has been communicated to them



EPR's role in a circular economy

Operational
AND financial
responsibility



Implementation of the Packaging Directive

3 countries without any compliance scheme => Taxes

Denmark, Hungary, Croatia

36

European Countries

Tax versus EPR continuous discussion

Ukraine, Russia ?

Trading of certificates

UK, (Poland)

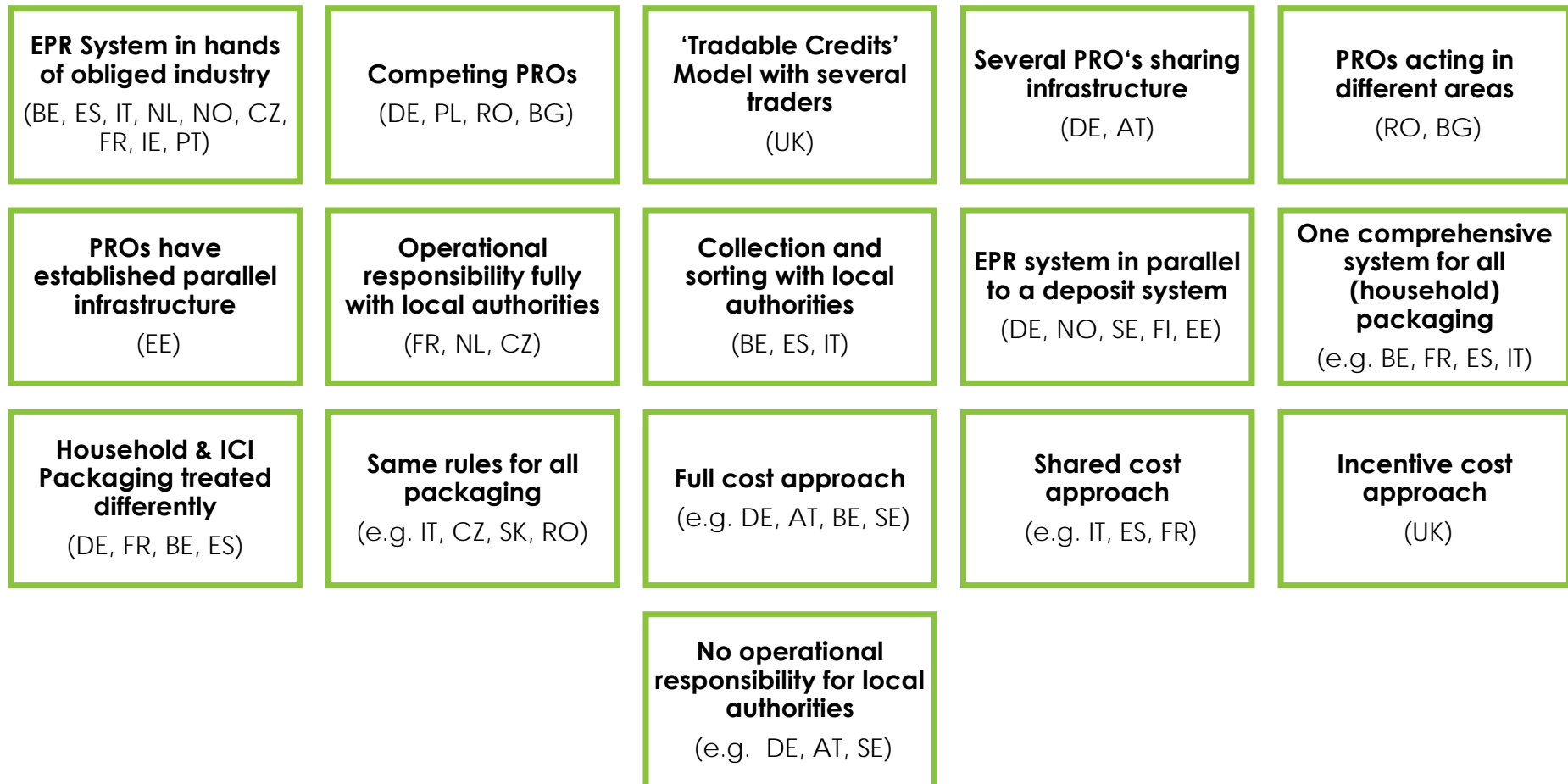
1 country with Fund Scheme run by industry

Iceland

30 with Producer Responsibility

Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, Germany, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden, Greece, Latvia, Malta, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Italy, Slovenia, Estonia, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Norway, Finland, Serbia, Israel, Netherlands, Poland, Macedonia, Bosnia I Herzegovina

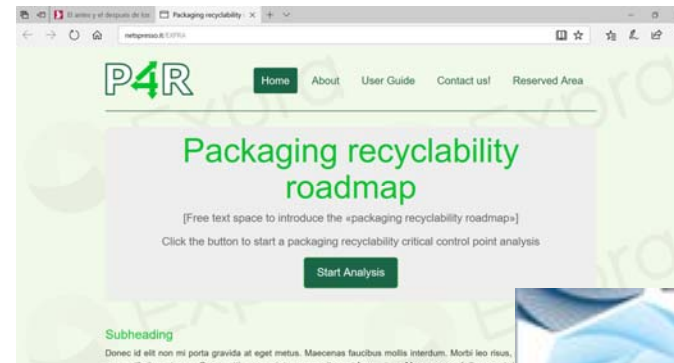
EPR - several ways of implementation



Sustainable production

Promoting eco design and packaging optimization by:

- ✓ Provision of information & consultation;
- ✓ Fee structure;
- ✓ Exchange of best practices;
- ✓ Workshops and trainings.



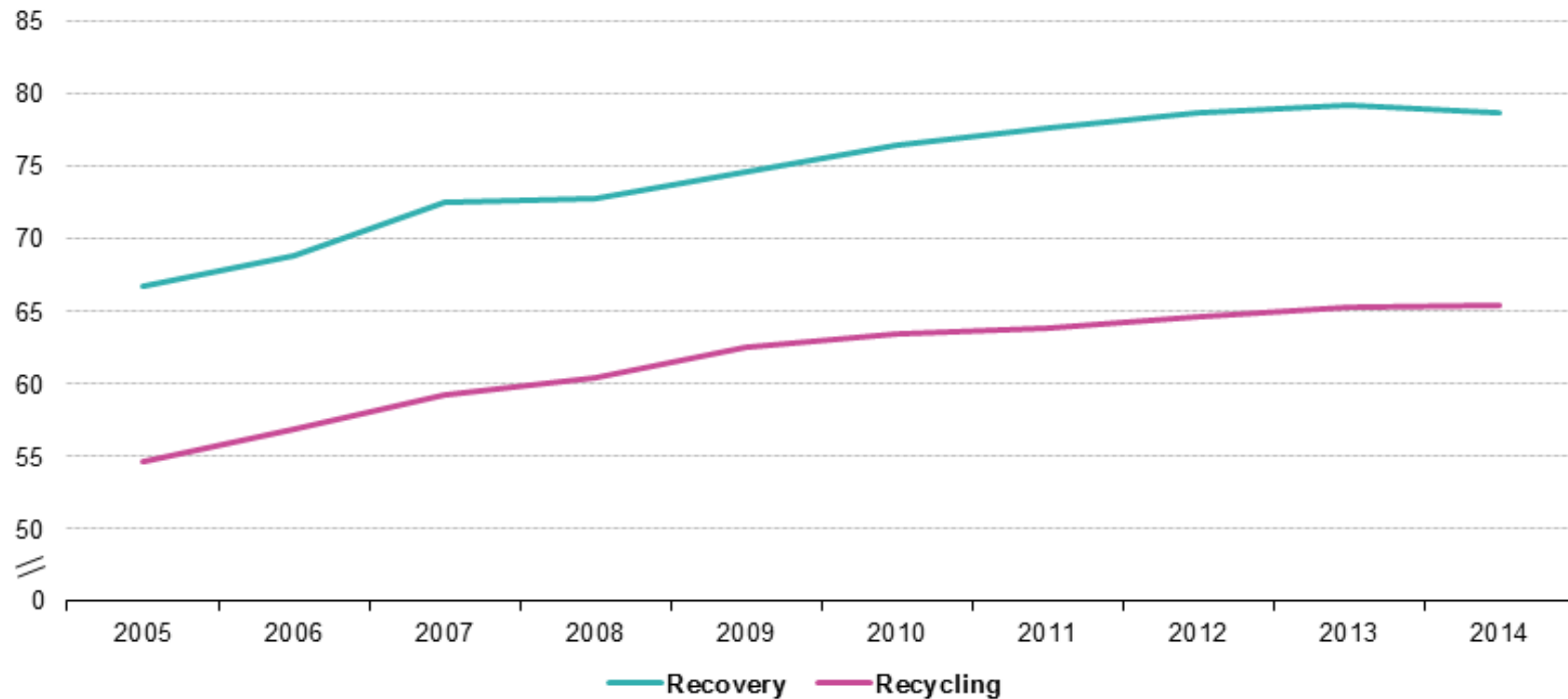
Collection and sorting

Establishing relevant collection infrastructure:

- ✓ Close cooperation with Local authorities;
- ✓ Promoting innovation;



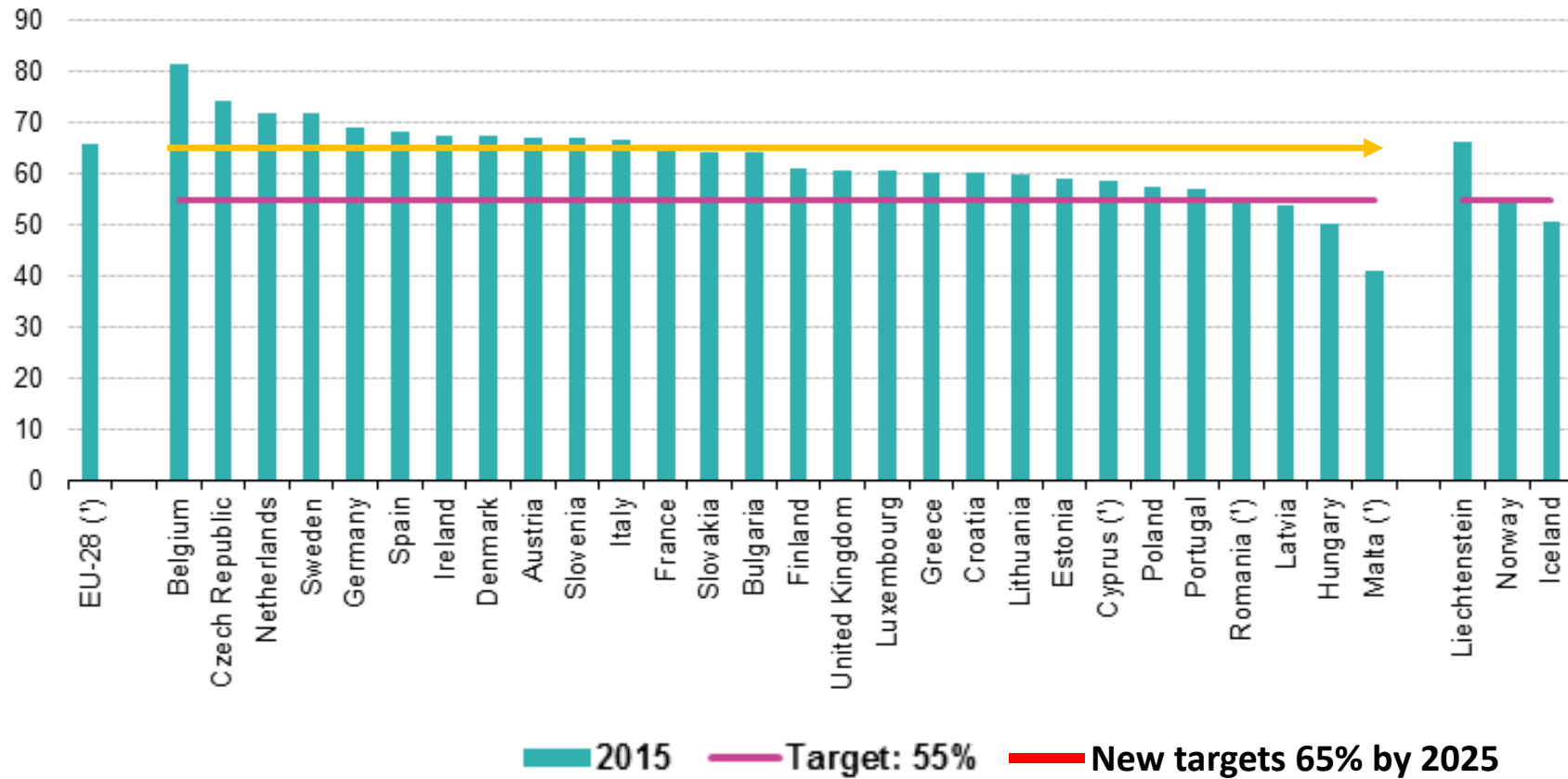
Development of recycling and recovery rates for packaging, EU-27, 2005–2014



5th E
Note: for reasons of comparison, EU-27 data are also shown for 2012 to 2014, although EU-28 data are available; data for the EU-27 aggregate have been estimated by Eurostat.

Extended
Producer
Responsibility
Alliance

Recycling rate for all packaging 2015



Consumer - in the center of the system



What does this mean?

- ✓ Making people aware or conscious of, change their behaviour > *believers*
- ✓ Critical success factors:
 - A strong insight that moves people
 - Sustainable efforts during a long period



EPR and the new Waste Legislation

Challenges &
Opportunities

EPR general,
minimum
requirements

Higher targets

Recycling
calculation

Data &
Reporting
harmonisation

Early Warning
System

Definitions

The Waste Legislation Review : what role for EPR?

- The waste legislation review is an opportunity for the harmonisation of the EPR rule across the EU.
- The EPR minimum requirements (Art 8a WFD) touch upon:
 - Defining role and responsibilities
 - Establishing a reporting system and ensuring information transparency
 - Cost coverage (closed list)
 - Fee modulation
 - Incentives for taking part in the separate collection systems
 - Monitoring and enforcement framework (including self-control mechanism)

Implementation: Early warning report

The Commission in cooperation with the European Environment Agency, will draw up **reports on the progress towards the achievement of the targets** (three years before each time-limit at the latest).

The reports shall include the following:

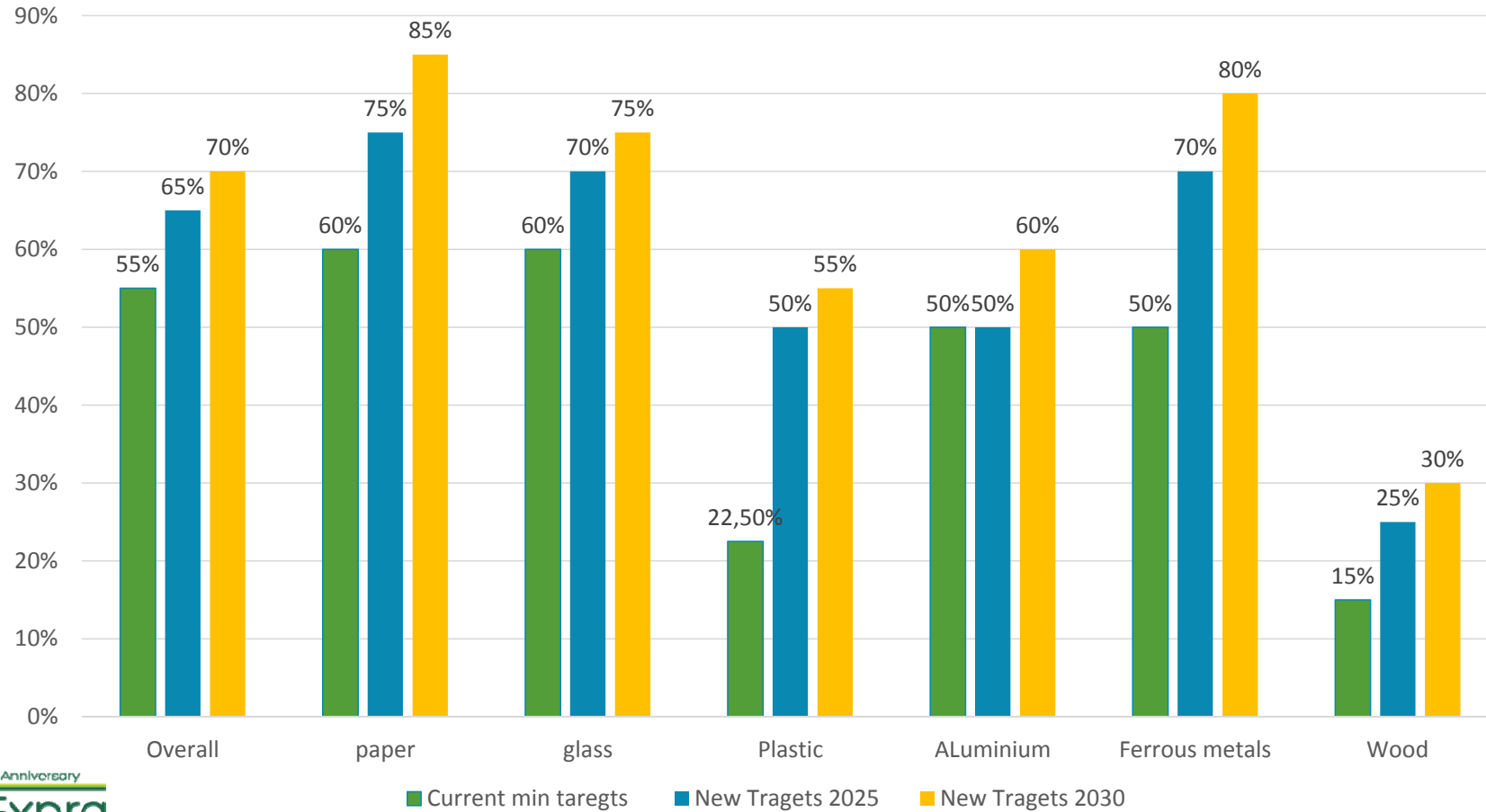
- (a) an estimation of the achievement of the targets by each Member State;
- (b) a list of Member States at risk of not achieving the targets within the respective time limits accompanied by appropriate recommendations;
- (b) examples of best practices that are used throughout the Union and that could provide guidance for progressing towards achieving the targets;

Measurement point

Unified calculation method:

- ✓ Default method: when the packaging waste enters the recycling operation
- ✓ Derogation: measuring at the output of any sorting operation (*against certain criteria. The details of the applicable method will be fine-tuned by the Commission via the comitology process. This includes a method for calculating the losses and taking into account reusable packaging*)

EU Recycling PW Targets



CEP: what role for EPR?

When it comes to Extended Producers Responsibility schemes, the Commission believes that EPR can:

Provide economic incentives for businesses to develop more sustainable products (e.g. co-modulation)

Encourage design for recycling

Promote greater dialogue between producers, local authorities and recyclers

Help improve the efficiency of the recycling process

Reduce waste and littering

Next Steps

EPR's potential

- The environmental approach with the **highest** room of manoeuvre
- Providing a **recycling solution for all packaging** while helping enable the circular plastics' economy

Variables

- More **stringent recycling measurement** that will affect performance
- **Chinese ban** and its effect on materials' supply and demand
- **Data** and reporting quality

Implementation of new rules

- **Fragmented markets** affect EPR schemes' performance
- Definition of stakeholders' **roles and responsibilities, transparency** -free-riding control - and **enforcement** will play a crucial role

EXPRA beliefs : How to make EPR successful? (1)

- ✓ EPR is **one tool** within a comprehensive policy approach;
- ✓ Different **stakeholders** should have **clear roles to play, ensuring no conflict of interests!**;
- ✓ EPR organisations should be **run by obliged companies on a not-for-profit basis**;
- ✓ **Focus on separate collection** and collection infrastructure for **inhabitants** is key for the success of the system!

EXPRA beliefs : How to make EPR successful? (2)

- ✓ **Ensure transparency** of operations and data;
- ✓ Calculate the fees for all materials covered **in a fair manner**;
- ✓ EPR organisations should **control the use of the fees** collected, and **influence infrastructure design** if necessary;
- ✓ **Packaging optimisation, design-for-recycling, clear communication and education of inhabitants and company representatives** are essential parts of successful EPR systems
- ✓ Continuously **improve system performance**;



THANK YOU!

Contact

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