2015 Conference on Canadian
Stewardship and Recycling Council of
Alberta Waste Reduction Conference
"Under the Big Top"
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Inspiring
Packaging
Recycling

Europe on the way to a circular economy The role of EPR

Joachim QUODEN

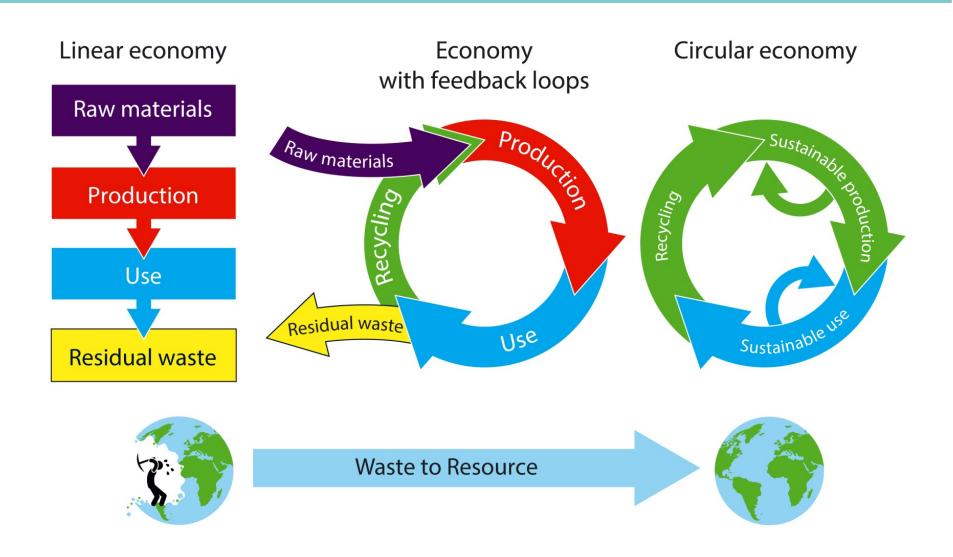
Managing Director of EXPRA



About EXPRA

- Association of recovery and recycling systems (compliance schemes) for packaging waste, owned by obliged industry and working on non for profit basis;
- Strong focus on collection of packaging waste arising at municipal / household level and communication campaigns for separate collection;
- Currently, 23 members in 19 European countries (16 EU Member States) and in Israel and Quebec, Canada.
- Providing over 200 million people with infrastructure for collection & recycling of used packaging; recovering over 15 million tons of packaging per year.
- Working in close partnership with obliged companies and local authorities.

The way forward – Circular Economy



Source: WRAP, UK











EU 2050 vision

EU's 7th Environmental Action Programme (2013)



Living well, within the limits of our planet

2050 vision:

'Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed in ways that enhance our society's resilience.

Our low carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a global sustainable economy.

Overarching policy objectives on waste

EU's 7th Environmental Action Programme (2013)



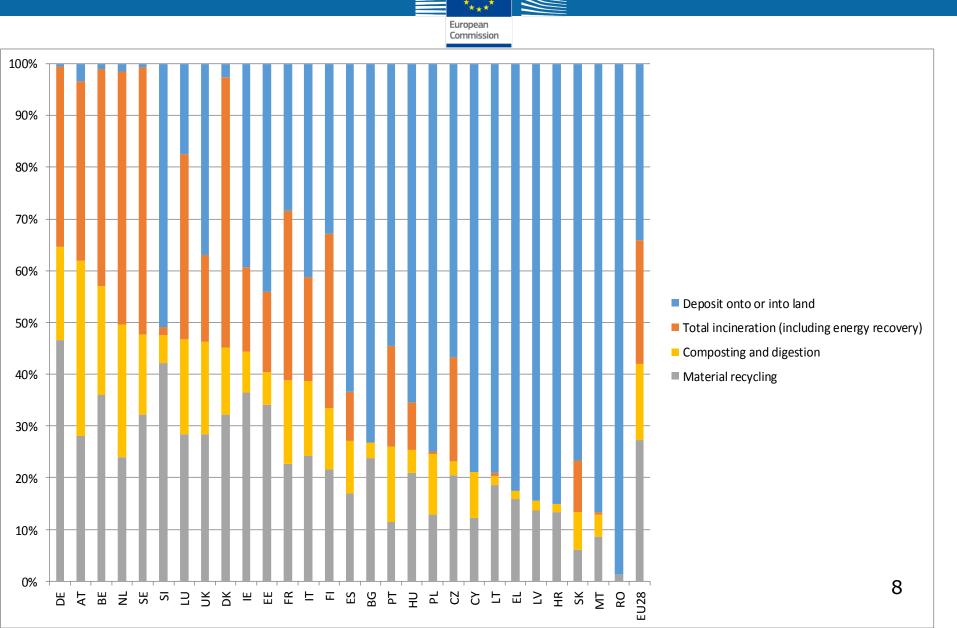
Living well, within the limits of our planet

2020 objectives:

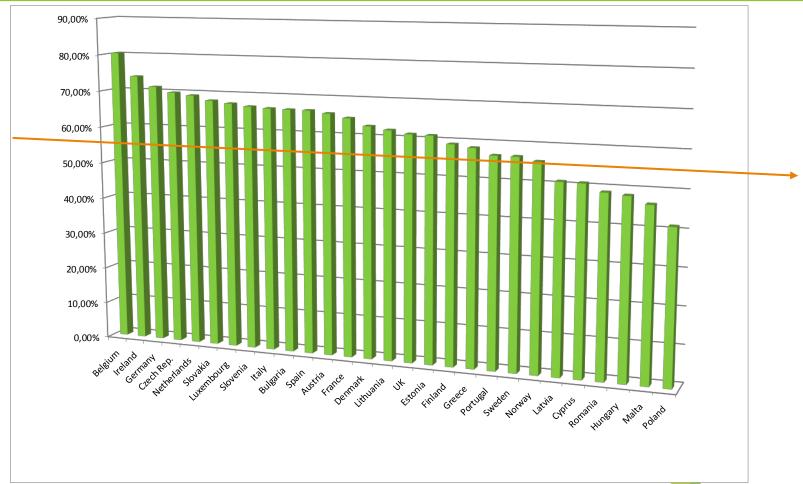
- Full implementation of EU waste legislation
- Reduce per capita waste generation and waste generation in absolute terms.
- Limit energy recovery to non-recyclables
- Phasing out landfill of recyclable waste
- Ensuring high quality recycling
- Develop markets for secondary raw materials
- Good management of hazardous waste



Municipal Waste Management EU 2012



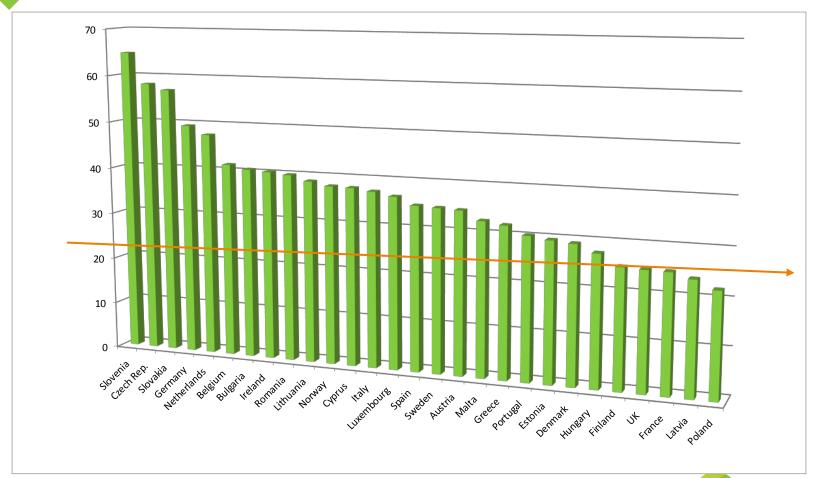
Overall Recycling Quotas in 2012





Alliance

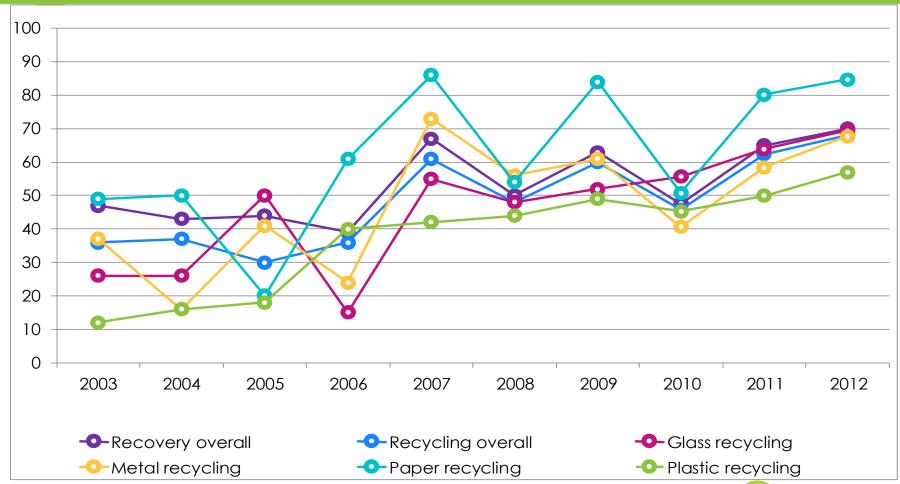
Plastic Recycling Quotas in 2012 Big differences in performance





Producer

Are statistics reliable? Performance of 1 MS 2003 – 2012





2014 CEP Proposals for PPWD + WFD

New Targets

- 70% Recycling for municipal waste in 2030 (current target 50% in 2020)
- 80% Recycling for all packaging in 2030 (current target 55%)
- 60% recycling for plastic packaging from 2025 (current target 22.5%)
- 90% for all other materials in 2025 resp 2030 (current targets 55% respective 60%)

Proposal was withdrawn in the beginning of 2015 and will be re-tabled "with more ambition" in the end of 2015!

Current Shortfalls

- Complicated legislation, combined with a lack of harmonization and enforcement
- Local policies within a EU-country not always in line with EU-goals. Moreover, in several countries waste legislation is regionalized, which lead to different transpositions and interpretations of EUlegislation
- Landfill costs do not reflect the real costs and cheap landfilling attracts waste that could be recycled
- Overcapacity of energy recovery in some countries

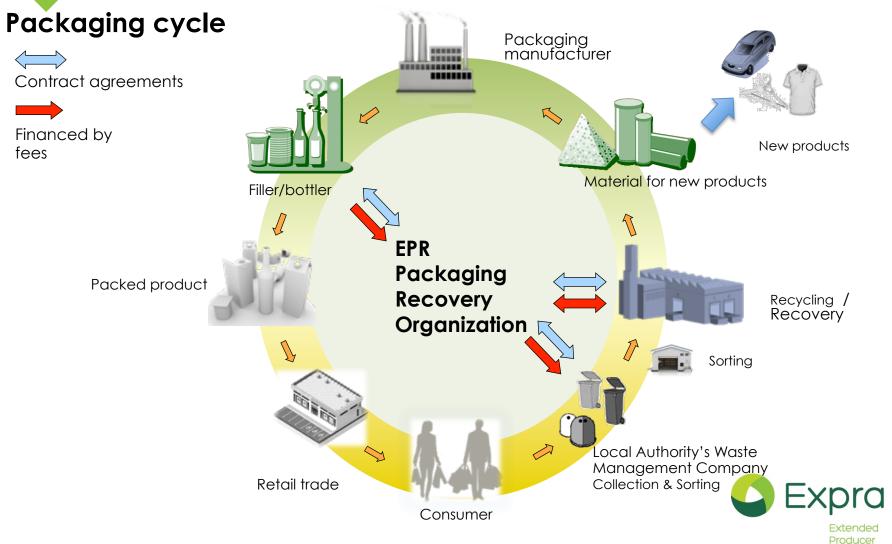
How to increase recycling in a efficient way?

- Full implementation and enforcement of existing legislation
- Harmonization of definitions, calculation methods, reporting (to have an idea about the real performance of all Member States)
- Intelligent use of economic instruments (e.g. EPR, PAYT, Landfill taxes, Standards and Certification)
- Using the benefits of the internal EU market
- Long term, feasible but ambitious targets
- Use of best practices





EPR helps to reach circular economy



Responsibility Alliance

Implementation of the Packaging Directive in Europe



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



EPR - several ways of implementation

EPR System in hands of obliged industry

(BE, ES, IT, NL, NO, CZ, FR, IE, PT)

Competing PROs

(DE, PL, RO, BG)

'Tradable Credits' Model with several traders

(UK)

Several PRO's sharing infrastructure

(DE, AT)

PROs acting in different areas

(RO, BG)

PROs have established parallel infrastructure

(EE)

Operational responsibility fully with local authorities

(FR, NL, CZ)

Collection and sorting with local authorities

(BE, ES, IT)

EPR system in parallel to a deposit system

(DE, NO, SE, FI, EE)

One comprehensive system for all (household) packaging

(e.g. BE, FR, ES, IT)

Household & ICI Packaging treated differently

(DE, FR, BE, ES)

Same rules for all packaging

(e.g. IT, CZ, SK, RO)

Full cost approach

(e.g. DE, AT, BE, SE)

Shared cost approach

(e.g. IT, ES, FR)

Incentive cost approach

(UK)

No operational responsibility for local authorities

(e.g. DE, AT, SE)

EPR – Questions to be answered!

- Is EPR a principle or a commodity? Can industry outsource their responsibility? Is it a public service or just like any other business?
- Which level of transparency do we want within our EPR systems? Should fees be public? Should we know how much and where the packaging is recycled?
- Should the costs be reflected in the fees? Meaning same packaging pay the same fee? Or should it depend on the size of a company?
- Where is competition necessary and useful?
- Which kind of collection infrastructure do we want for all our inhabitants?

EXPRA recommendations for EPR:

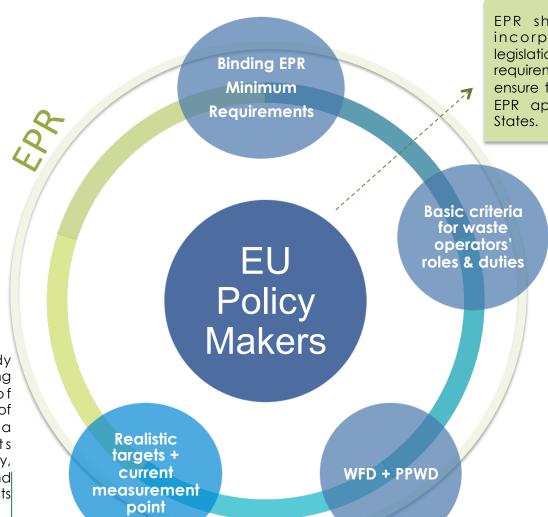
- 1. EPR coordinated by obliged industry avoiding vertical integration and conflict of interests;
- 2. Financial Responsibility in line with the costs falling under remit and influence;
- 3. Statistics are based on reliable data and harmonized calculation and reporting;
- 4. Targets are based on the current real situation in all MS, yet ambitious;
- Measurement point for recycling stays with "input into recycling";



How EU leadership can make a difference

New waste management targets and deadlines need to be realistic and justifiable from both an economic and environmental perspective. EXPRA's own research concludes that is feasible to determine optimum and maximum levels for recycling.

EXPRA's feasibility study demonstrates that shifting the measurement of recycling to the output of the recycler will lead to a series of constraints (complexity of traceability, lower quality recycling and a drastic increase of costs across the system).



EPR should be appropriately incorporated into EU waste legislation through binding minimum requirements that can effectively ensure transparent and streamlined EPR application across Member States.

EPR minimum requirements should spell out clear roles and responsibilities of all actors involved in the waste management value chain in a bid to a void overlaps, inefficiencies and conflicts of interest across differing EPR models.



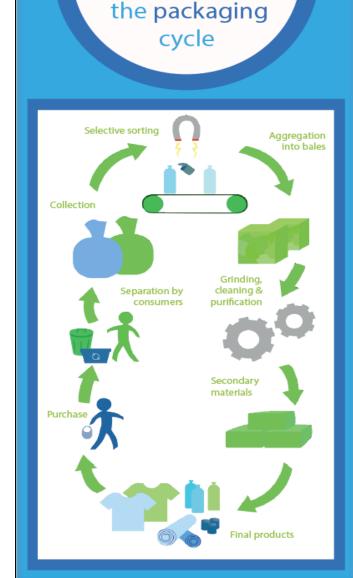
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- Profession: Independent Lawyer since 1995
- 10/92 01/93: German Ministry of Environment
- 02/93 06/06: German Green Dot scheme DSD in various capacities, i.e. Head of International Affairs

EUROPE

- 05/13 ...: Managing Director of EXPRA
- 10/13 Chair of ISWA WG Governance & Legal Issues
- 04/14 Member of the Global PSC ADVISION Council
- 04/15 Member of the PSI Advisory Panel

Our Members

Eco **EEQ Fost Plus** CONAL **Nedvang** Valorlux **Embes** Canada Netherlands Luxembourg Belgium Italy Spain Green-**Eco Rom Eco Pack CEVKO Green Dot Envipak** pak Romania Bulgaria Cyprus Slovakia Turkey Malta Öko **Green Dot EKO KOM TMIR PAKOMAK** Herrco **Pannon** Norway Czech Macedonia Israel Greece Hungary Republic PYR **ETO VALIPAC Ecovidrio** FTI Finland Spain Sweden Estonia Belgium Producer Responsibility

Alliance

Our EXPRA mission

To enable members to continuously **improve their services** by ensuring low costs to their client companies and convenient infrastructure for inhabitants

To promote a sustainable and efficient, not-for-profit/profit-not-for-distribution EPR scheme, driven by the obliged industry and offering a service of public or collective interest.

To provide a platform for exchange of experience and know how for our members but also for other stakeholders



Our EXPRA Beliefs for EPR Best Practices -1-

- EPR is not a stand-alone solution but needs a comprehensive + integrated waste management approach
- EPR organisations should be run by obliged companies on a not-for-profit basis
- Focus on Separate collection and collection infrastructure for inhabitants that covers also out of home consumption is key for the success of the system!
- In order to ensure that the right legislation is in place and implemented, different stakeholders have clear roles to play, ensuring no conflict of interests!



Our EXPRA Beliefs for EPR Best Practices -2-

- Transparency of operations and data is crucial
- The fees for all materials covered should be calculated in a fair manner
- EPR organisations should control the use of the fees collected, and influence infrastructure design if necessary
- The aim should be to continuously improve system performance
- Packaging optimisation, design-for-recycling, clear communication and education of inhabitants and company representatives are essential parts of successful EPR systems



EXPRA's operational structure

General Assembly

(all 23 members)

Board of Directors

8 Members + Managing Director

Strategic Committee

• Obliged industry representatives

EXPRA Managing Director

EXPRA Communications and Regulatory Affairs Manager

WG1
• Communications

WG4Eco Design

WG2
• Technical

WG5Data & Reporting

WG3Regulatory Affairs

WG6
• EPR

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PARTNERSHIP IS KEY TO SUCCESS



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