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# **International experience for EPR and packaging**

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# Agenda

- Frame conditions
  - EPR and the waste management system
  - Flanking measures
- Targeting packaging
  - Decision to be taken
  - Recycling perspectives
  - Financing systems
- Introducing EPR systems
  - Starting up EPR systems
  - Evolution of EPR systems
- Conclusions





# Frame Conditions for EPR



## Political will

Waste hierarchy management is generally applied:  
avoidance - reuse – repair – recycle - final disposal



## Legal frame conditions exist

- standards for environmentally sound management
- Landfill taxes
- Responsibilities



## Implementation




- controls / reporting / statistics
- no sham recovery



**EPR is only well working when frame conditions are existing and implemented**



# EPR and the waste management system

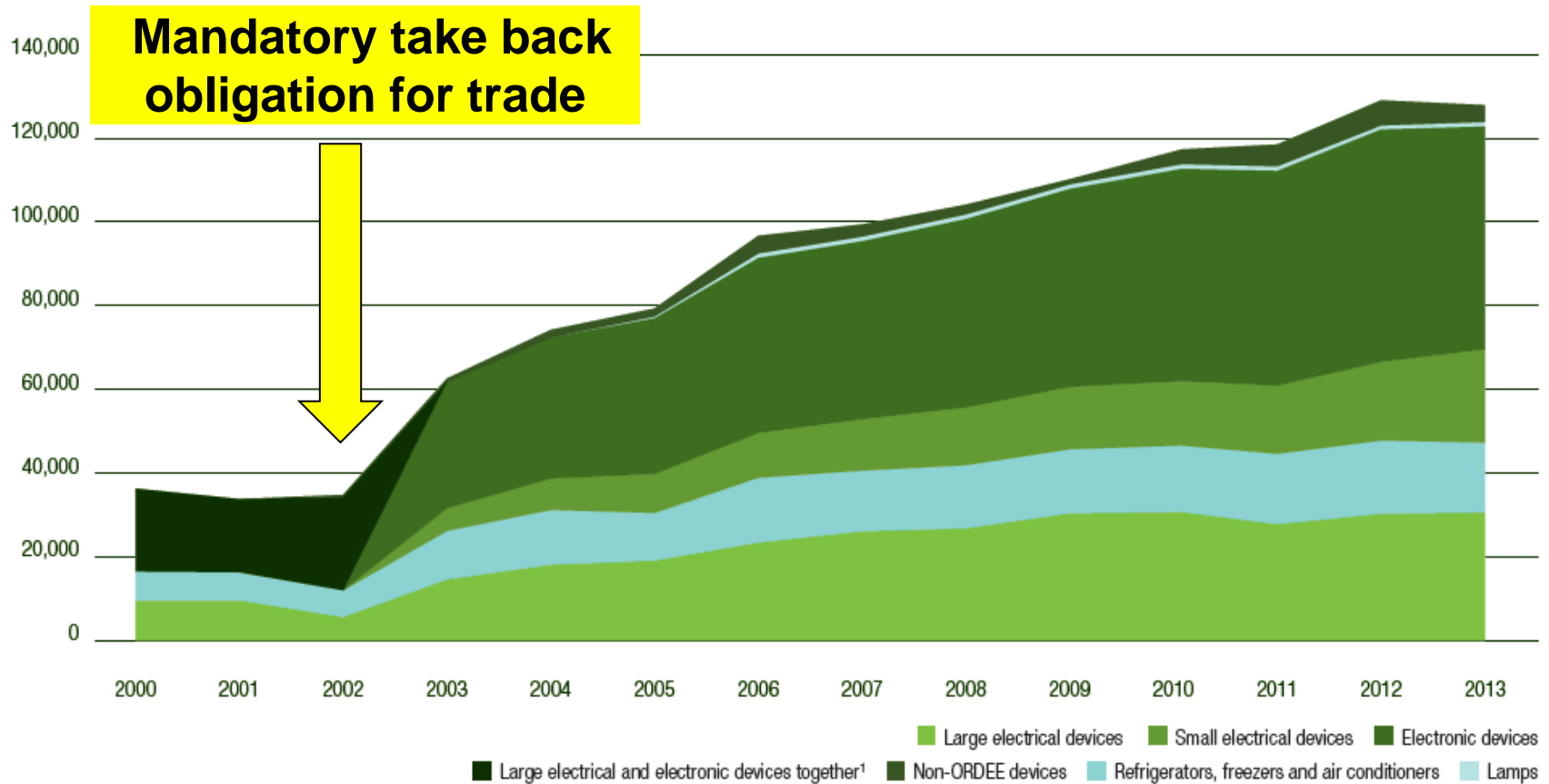
-  Organizational conditions operative
  - e.g. collecting infrastructure works and is transparent
-  Flanking measures applied
  - Pay as you throw
  - Take back obligations
-  Population
  - Information
  - Awareness and education
  - Convenience



**EPR must be integrated into the whole system of waste management**



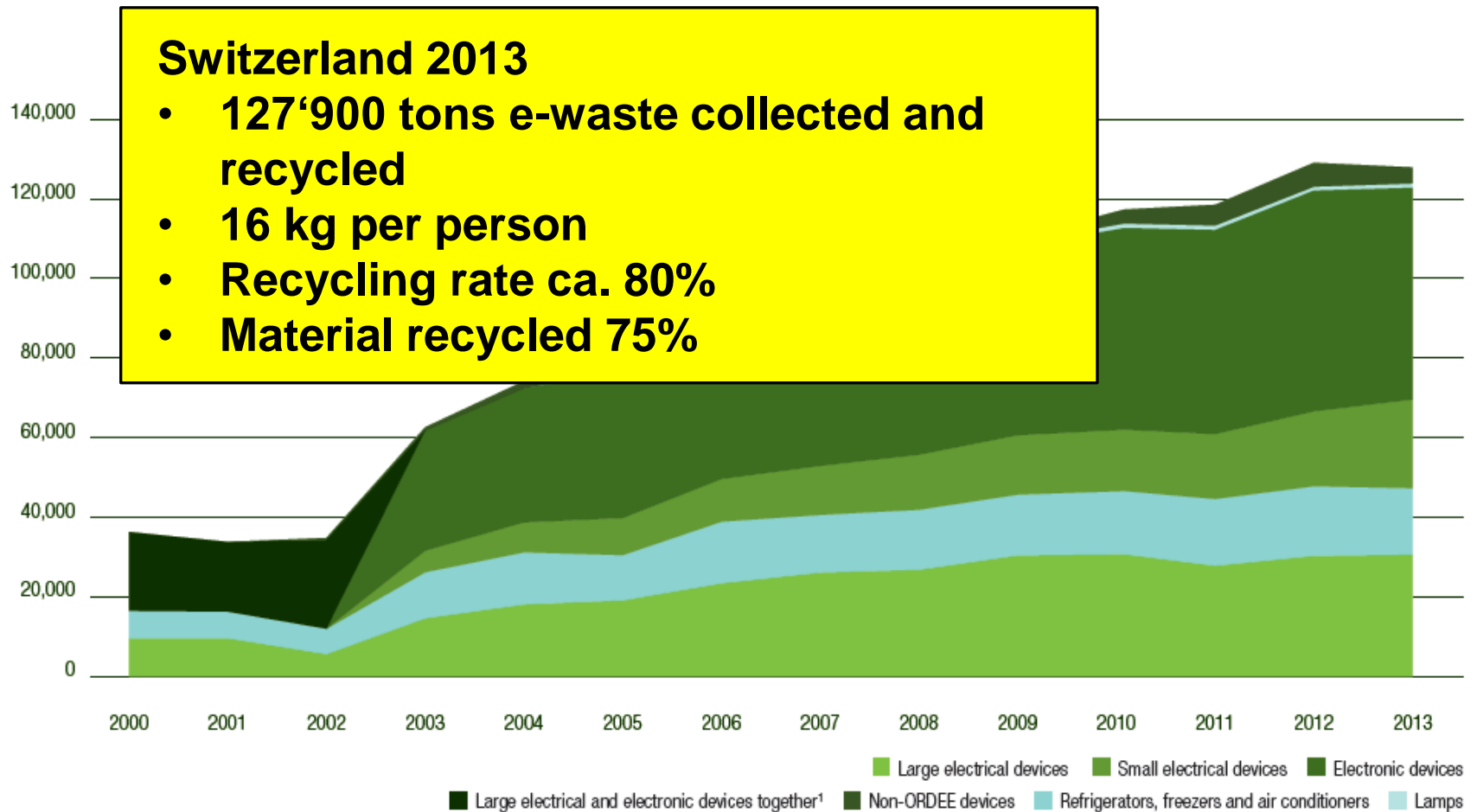
# Example of a flanking measure for EPR / Waste Electric and electronic Equipment (WEEE) in Switzerland



Source: Technical Report 2014, SENS, SLRS, SWICO



# Result a success



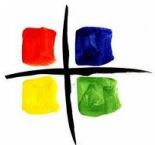
Source: Technical Report 2014, SENS, SLRS, SWICO



# Targeting packaging with EPR

## -> Decisions to be taken

- + Which packaging products to be targeted
  - Beverage containers (Glas-, PET-bottles, Al-cans, ..)
  - plastic bags / plastic containers
  - multilayered packaging
  - plastic sheets (from construction, agriculture, industry)
- + Mixed or selective collection
  - clean fractions or mixed fractions
- + Collection systems
  - curbside collection
  - collection points
  - waste pickers






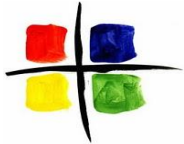
**Decide upfront about the products targeted, the kind of collection and the collection system**



# Recycling of packaging

## Perspectives

-  **”easy”**: separately collected clean fractions  
e.g. Glass, aluminum-cans, tin-cans, paper/cardboard,...  
*-> one to one material recovery possible; low costs*
-  **“medium”**: Mixed layer packaging  
e.g. beverage cartons, wrapped products  
*-> advanced technology needed for recycling; higher costs*
-  **“complex”** Mixed plastics (plastics in WEEE)  
e.g. collection of mixed fractions  
*-> Hazardous substances possible, risk of downcycling;  
highest costs, sophisticated technology needed*



**Packaging products: huge variety of materials**

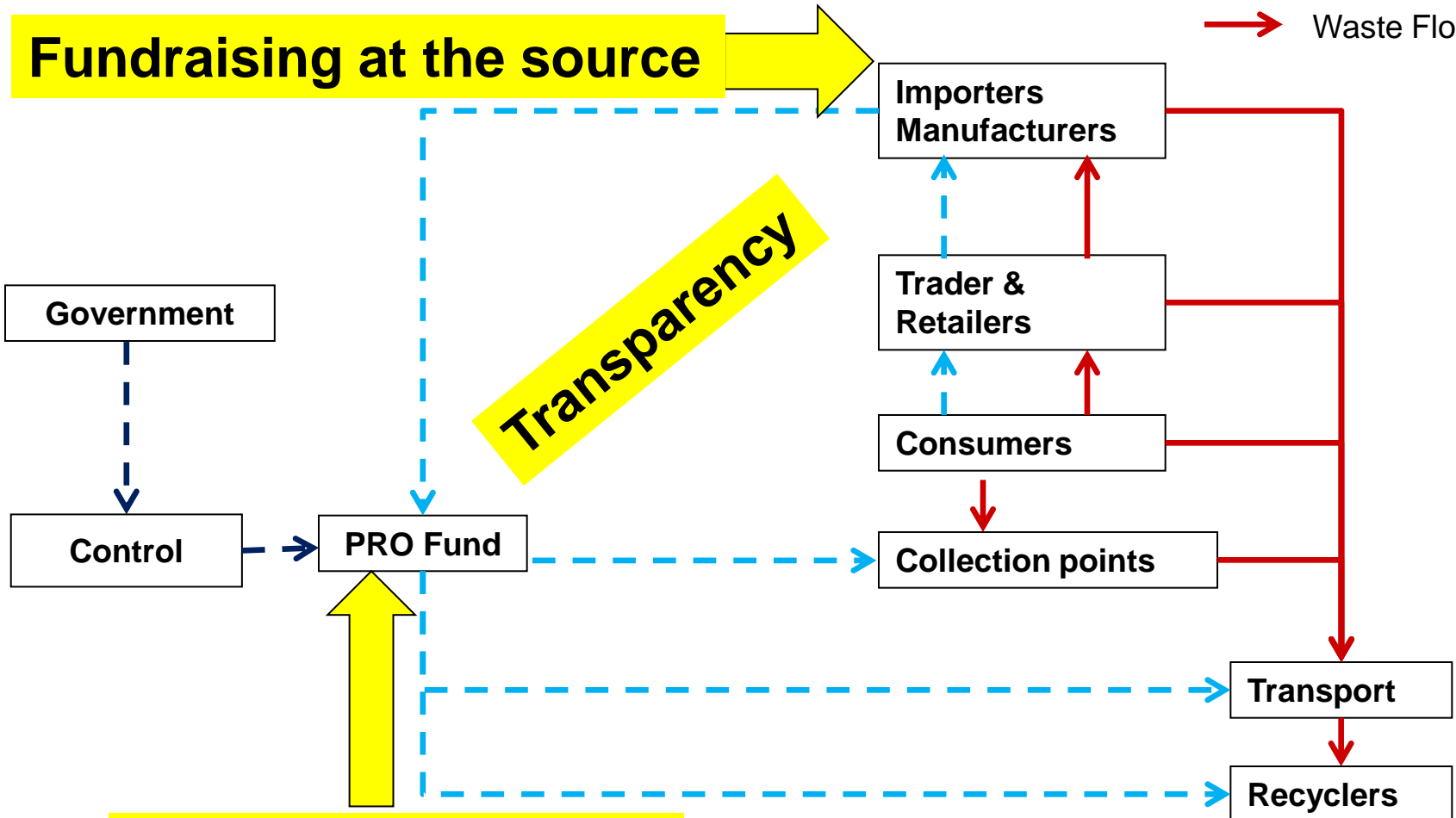
**-> When starting EPR schemes focusing and priority setting is important**





# EPR Financing systems

—> ADV Money flow  
—> Waste Flow

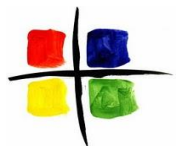


**Government Control**      Advanced Disposal Fee  
 PRO = Product Responsibility Organization



# Starting up EPR-schemes: Five steps

1. Dialogue with all stakeholders  
-> involvement of all stakeholders is key
2. Establish collection infrastructure  
-> *convenience and ongoing monitoring/ improvement*
3. Establish financing system  
-> *Control and transparency*
4. Organize monitoring and reporting  
-> *simple but clear; comprehensible statistics; transparent*
5. Prepare control systems  
-> *responsibilities and tasks are clearly assigned*

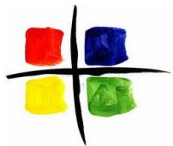


## Introducing EPR systems needs prework



# Evolution of EPR-schemes

- + Development of EPR financing schemes
  - pioneer/initilisation phase -> consolidation phase
  - > risk of monopolies and/or profit-orientation
- + Legal and political developments
  - ongoing/further development of the legal basis
  - liberalization of markets
- + Market and economic evolutions
  - existing market for recycled products
  - price of recycled materials versus raw materials



**EPR systems are dynamic →  
ongoing follow-up and adjustments are needed**



# Conclusions



**The experience when targeting packaging with EPR shows, that the success is highly dependent on respecting the situation in the country or region, including the:**

- legal situation**
- market situation**
- packaging products targeted**
- waste management situation**
- financing system**
- kind of the collection and the collection system**
- awareness and readiness of the population**



**The concrete implementation of EPR used in one country must not be the same as in another country for being successful.**

**-> Adapted solutions will result in same successes.**



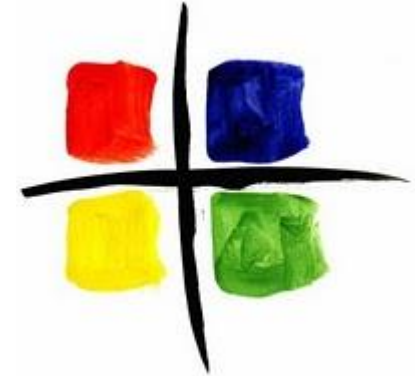
**EPR for packaging is powerful**

**-> it results in considerably higher recycling rates**



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