

Extended Producer Responsibility

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Overview

- What is Extended Producer Responsibility?
- CCME's EPR Principles
- Manitoba and Canada EPR Programs
- CAP for EPR
- Measuring Progress

What is EPR?

- Based on the CCME's "Canada-Wide Action Plan For Extended Producer Responsibility"
 - Adopted in principal October 2009
- EPR is a policy framework that gives physical and/or financial responsibility for the life cycle of a product to the producer.

What is EPR?

- EPR provides incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations in the design of their products.
- EPR also shifts the historical public sector tax-supported responsibility for some waste to the individual brand owner, manufacturer or first importer.

What is EPR?

- Cost and management signals are given to producers to improve the life-cycle performance of their products
- Producers know that at some point in the future they will be responsible for the collection, recycling and the environmentally sound management of products that would otherwise be discarded.

EPR Principles

- Environmental Principles
 - Reduce, including reduction in toxicity and redesign of products for improved reusability or recyclability
 - Reuse
 - Recycle
 - Recovery of materials and/or energy
 - EPR programs encourage producers to incorporate design for environment to minimize impacts to environment and human health.

EPR Principles

- Program Design Principles
 - Transfer end-of-life responsibility for waste product or materials to producers from municipalities.
 - Assess if the products are appropriate for EPR and define the role of the various actors in the product chain.
 - Policy instruments selected are flexible and determined on a case-by-case basis.
 - Local governments and other stakeholders are engaged to discuss environmental goals, objectives, priorities and performance measurement, and to enhance a program's acceptability and effectiveness.
 - EPR program and policy development and implementation is based on transparency

EPR Principles

- Governments are responsible for
 - setting the scope for EPR programs,
 - establishing measurable performance targets
 - ensuring that a level playing field exists for producers and importers covered by the EPR initiative.
 - primarily interested in the performance of the EPR program
 - less interested in program mechanics and operation.
 - ensure that programs operate fairly in accordance with other regulations and policy
 - ensuring the public has free and reasonable access to the program, and
 - Being clear about their expectations.

EPR Principles

- Implementation Principles for Producers
 - primary agents for EPR program design, operation and funding.
 - they have a responsibility to improve the environmental performance of their products
 - operating programs efficiently and effectively
 - meeting the performance measurement targets which are set by government.
 - need to operate in a fair and transparent manner with due regard to other regulatory requirements and policies.

EPR Principles

- Principles for Consumers
 - participate in EPR programs provided that access to the program is convenient.
 - make environmentally responsible choices in the market place when provided with appropriate life cycle information on products

Canada's EPR Programming

Jurisdiction	Phase 1																	Phase 2				
	Packaging			Printed Materials	Compact fluorescents and other lamps containing mercury	Automotive products				Other HHW							Electronics	Construction and Demolition materials	Furniture	Textiles and carpet	Appliances, including ozone-depleting substances	
	Milk	Beverage Containers	Other		Used oil	Lead-acid batteries	Tires	Other	Paint	Solvents	Batteries	Fertilizers/pesticides	Pharmaceuticals	Mercury containing products	TVs and Computers	Telephones, VCRs, etc	Other					
AB	E	E			E		P		P						P							
BC		E			E	P	E		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E					E
MB	E	E	E	E	E		E															
NB	P	E			P		P		E													
NL		P			P		P															
NS	E/P	P		P	P		P		P				P		E	E						
ON	E/P	E/P	E/P	E/P	E		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E						
PE		E			P	P	P															
QC	E/P	E	E/P	E/P	E		P		E													
SK		P			E		P		E													
NT		P																				
NU		P																				
YT		P					P															
EC								E														

“E” are programs in which manufacturers and importers are fully and directly responsible for both the funding and operation of programs
 “P”, are programs in which manufacturers and importers are neither directly responsible for program funding nor for program operations.

EPR and Product Stewardship

- To a consumer an EPR and a product stewardship program can look similar
- Based on the CCME definition
 - the lack of ability of producers to directly influence program funding, cost, design and operations that distinguishes the two approaches.
 - MPSC was product stewardship because of the multi-stakeholder board,
 - MMSM is EPR with an industry based board.

Canada-Wide Action Plan on EPR

- Approved in Principle by Ministers in October,
- Requires Cabinet Approval in Manitoba
- Two phases

Canada-Wide Action Plan on EPR

- Phase 1 (Within 6 years)

- Packaging
- Printed materials
- Mercury containing lamps
- Other mercury-containing products
- Electronics and electrical products
- Household hazardous and special wastes
- Automotive products

Canada-Wide Action Plan on EPR

- Phase 2 (within 8 years)
 - ● Construction materials
 - ● Demolition materials
 - ● Furniture
 - ● Textiles and carpet
 - ● Appliances, including ozone-depleting substances (ODS)

Canada-Wide Action Plan on EPR

- **Tracking Performance**
- Key performance measure will be the number of operational EPR programs and product categories in place by the commitment target dates.
- Progress in implementing EPR programs will be reported annually through CCME.
- Key performance indicators include:
 - kilograms per capita captured or recovered,
 - dollars per kilogram captured or recovered,
 - per cent of waste captured, per cent of waste recovered,
 - per cent diverted, and,
 - avoided greenhouse gas emissions.
- Performance indicators may be adjusted to recognize the unique circumstances of particular products and product categories.

Where are we now?

Manitoba 1,178,492 1,024,272 869 152,799 130 1,177,071 999 13%

2006								
Province/Territory	Population	Total Disposal	Disposal kg/capita	Total Diversion	Diversion kg/capita	Total Generation	Generation kg/capita	Diversion Rate
NFLD	509,940	407,728	800					
Prince Edward Island	138,027							
Nova Scotia	935,050	401,670	430	275,983	295	677,653	725	41%
New Brunswick	749,225	450,238	601	252,174	337	702,412	938	36%
Quebec	7,651,033	6,808,441	890	2,456,300	321	9,264,741	1211	27%
Ontario	12,705,328	10,437,780	822	2,396,856	189	12,834,636	1010	19%
Manitoba	1,178,492	1,024,272	869	152,799	130	1,177,071	999	13%
Saskatchewan	987,520	833,753	844	106,868	108	940,621	953	11%
Alberta	3,370,600	3,819,872	1133	652,636	194	4,472,508	1327	15%
British Columbia	4,320,255	2,917,081	675	1,366,191	316	4,283,272	991	32%
YK, NWT, NT								
Canada	32,649,482	27,249,177	835	7,749,030	237	34,998,207	1,072	22%

Thank you!

- CCME's Canada-Wide Action Plan for Extended Producer Responsibility
- On the CCME web site:
http://www.ccme.ca/ourwork/waste.html?category_id=128