

EPR as tool for plastic packaging circularity

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10 years existence

32 MEMBERS & Partners
all industry-owned, non-profit

over **HAVE**
25
YEARS of experience and
expertise in the
waste management
field

PROVIDE
over **22**
MILLION
PEOPLE with packaging
collection, sorting
and recycling
infrastructure

ENSURE RECYCLING AND RECOVERY
of over **22** of packaging every year
MILLION TONNES

EXPRA
in a nutshell

Extended Producer Responsibility

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a resource management tool whereby **producers** have to take over an **individual responsibility** for the end of life management of their used products/packaging
- EPR is a concept but neither a business plan nor a franchise!
- The design of each national EPR System and each PRO is determined by
 - (The EU legislation (WFD / PPWD / SUPD))
 - The respective national implementation
 - Obligated industry in a respective country if and when owning the PRO respective the third party owning the PRO's
 - Local authorities who usually decide about the concrete collection (and sorting) system in their district

Simplified operation of an EPR

The diagram illustrates the flow of products, waste, contributions, and financing in an EPR system. The main components are:

- Manufacturers or importers of products** (Pink box)
- Distributors** (Pink box)
- Citizen consumers** (Green box)
- Producers Responsibility Organisation** (Blue box)
- Local authorities / Distributors** (Green box)
- Collectors Transporters** (Green box)
- Recyclers** (Green box)

Legend:

- Green arrow: Products / waste
- Blue arrow: Contribution
- Pink arrow: Financing

Flow Details:

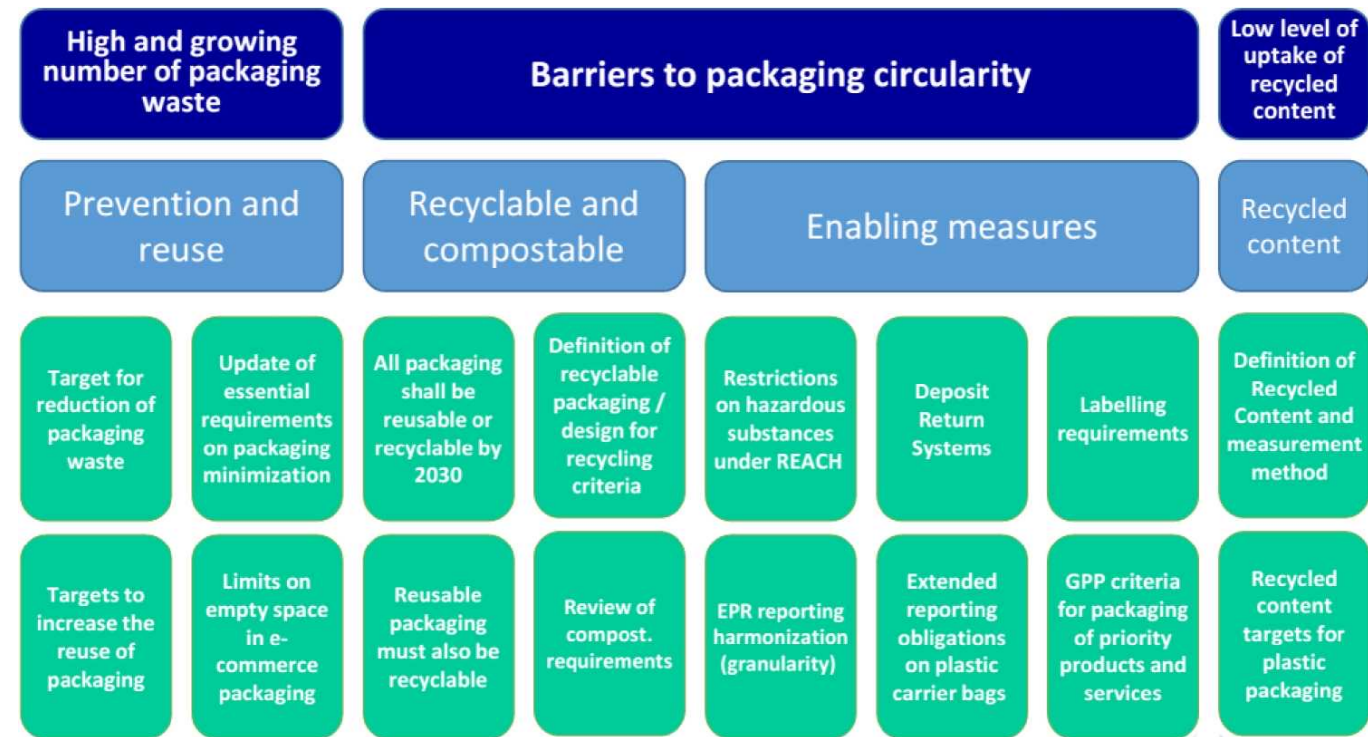
- Products / waste (Green arrows):** Manufacturers → Distributors → Citizen consumers → Local authorities / Distributors → Collectors Transporters → Recyclers → Manufacturers (via Recycling raw material).
- Contribution (Blue arrows):** Citizen consumers → Distributors; Distributors → Producers Responsibility Organisation.
- Financing (Pink arrows):** Manufacturers → Distributors; Distributors → Producers Responsibility Organisation; Producers Responsibility Organisation → Local authorities / Distributors; Local authorities / Distributors → Collectors Transporters; Collectors Transporters → Recyclers; Recyclers → Manufacturers; Recyclers → Producers Responsibility Organisation (Revenue from materials if PRO is operational); Producers Responsibility Organisation → Recyclers (Financing of service or management costs of local authorities); Recyclers → Producers Responsibility Organisation (Revenue from materials if PRO is financing).

EU legislation

PPWD&SUPD 2018-2019

	PPWD	SUPD	EU Plastics Strategy
Targets	65% recycling of all packaging waste by 2025	77% collection of plastic beverage bottles by 2025	By 2030, all plastics packaging placed on the EU market is either reusable or can be recycled in a cost-effective manner
	70% recycling of all packaging waste by 2030	90% collection of plastic beverage bottles by 2029	By 2025, 10 million tonnes of recycled plastics find their way into new products on the EU market
	50% recycling of plastic packaging by 2025	25% of RC in plastic beverage bottles by 2025	
	55% recycling of plastic packaging by 2030	30% of recycled content in plastic beverage bottles by 2030	

PPWR 2022 - 2024



Characteristics in countries on track to meet 2025 plastic packaging recycling target 50%

- Mature systems in place with good communication to citizens on how to recycle.
- A structured national approach to collect all plastic packaging, rather than having an uncontrolled market where only higher value streams are targeted.
- Supportive national legal framework in place providing certainty and ensuring a level playing field where there are multiple PROs in the country.
- All plastic packaging collected at households (bottles, non bottle rigids, flexibles).
- A structured and managed approach taken to the roll out of household plastics collections with sorting and recycling infrastructure considered as part of the process.
- Consideration given to sorted centre output grades to maximise recycling levels from collected plastic waste and ensure downstream demand.
- Actions already taken to increase plastic packaging recycling rates, or a clear plan is in place.

Example actions to meet the plastic packaging target

- Fost Plus (Belgium) and Valorlux (Luxembourg): roll out of expanded household plastic collections to include non bottle rigids and flexibles.
- FTI (Sweden) and Fost Plus (Belgium): continued development of sorting infrastructure to maximise recovery of different polymer / formats for recycling.
- RINKI (Finland) and FTI (Sweden): expansion of household plastic collection coverage for larger apartment blocks / bring points and kerbside respectively.
- Valipac (Belgium): targeted interventions to increase commercial and industrial plastics collections and remove potential barriers, for example with respect to use of recycled content.

EPR Internationally

UN SDGs



[UN Resolution \(5/14\)](#) was [adopted](#) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.

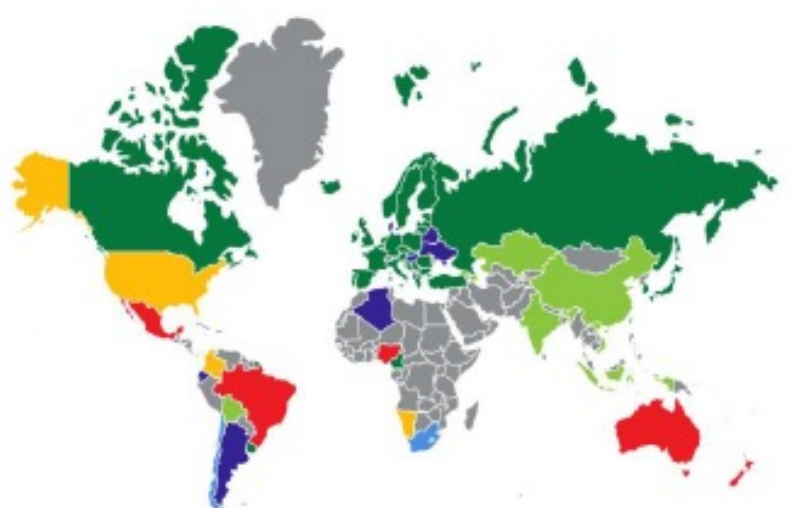


EPR LANDSCAPE EVOLVING AT FAST PACE

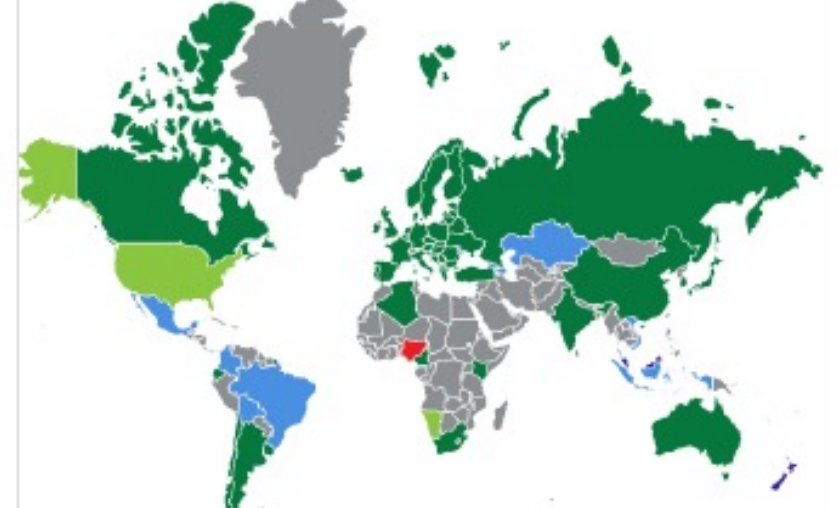
Packaging EPR in 2000



Packaging EPR in 2020



Packaging EPR in 2025



Mandatory EPR

Voluntary EPR

Limited EPR

EPR framework

Emerging EPR framework

Emerging EPR legislation

THANK YOU!

Contact

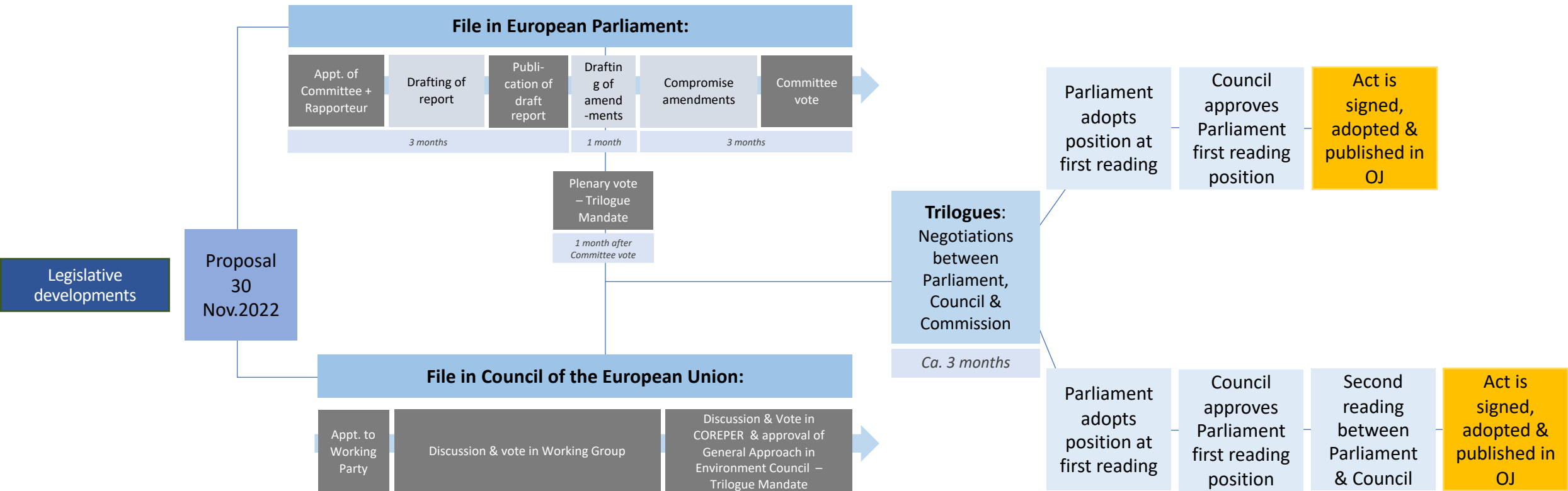
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Integration of EPR Schemes in National legislation

- Sets clear objectives for circular economy;
- Helps consumer waste prevention;
- Promotes eco-design of materials;
- Facilitates optimization of waste collection (with local authorities);
- Enables development of new circular economic systems;
- Allows the involvement of all actors in a structured and sustainable framework;
- Deepens the social and environmental responsibility of companies, at international level, thanks to the traceability of the value chain and the better coordination of everyone's actions.

Zooming in: Ordinary Legislative Procedure



Timeline	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
Council Presidency								

Times are indicative. This is based on the estimation that the overall discussions will last between 18-24 months, in total, from the moment of the publication of the proposal.

EPR's role in a circular carbon neutral economy

Operational
AND financial
responsibility



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- Valipac (Belgium): targeted interventions to increase commercial and industrial plastics collections and remove potential barriers, for example with respect to use of recycled content.
- Afvalfonds/KIDV (Netherlands): Structured offering of guidance and help how companies can better design for environment their packaging

EPR as a solution – Golden Rules

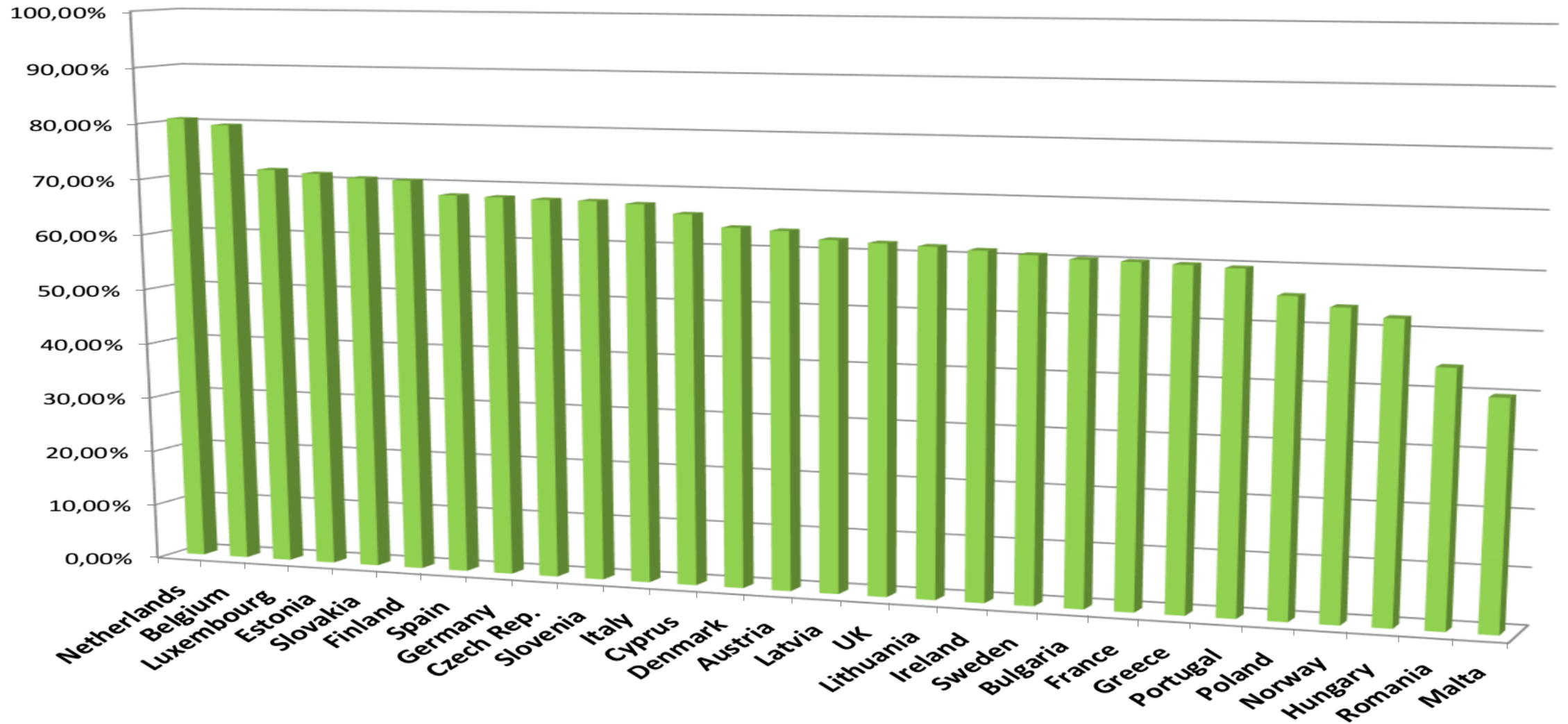
Key principles that EPR should follow:

- a) A clear separation of roles and responsibilities of all relevant actors involved;
- b) Ownership of the EPR limited to the **obliged Producers and value chain**;
- c) Not-for-profit set-up;
- d) Measurable waste management targets;
- e) Reporting transparency;
- f) Equal treatment of producers of products regardless of their origin or size;
- g) Information to consumers;
- h) EPR transparency;
- i) **Cost coverage**, to reflect the end-of-life costs of its products;
- j) **Cost efficiency**, means that an EPR scheme has a clearly defined geographical, product and material coverage;
- k) **Fee modulation**, taking into consideration the packaging' **recyclability**;
- l) **Monitoring and enforcement**.



Overall Recycling Quotas in 2020

9 EU MS have not yet reported



Plastic Recycling Quotas in 2020

9 EU MS have not yet reported

