

# Extended Producer Responsibility International Experience

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# Principal Objectives of EPR

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Increase collection and recycling rates of the targeted products and materials

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Shift financial responsibility from municipalities to producers

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Incentivize Design-for-Environment (DfE) activities and innovation

# Key Instruments

*Product take-  
back  
requirements*

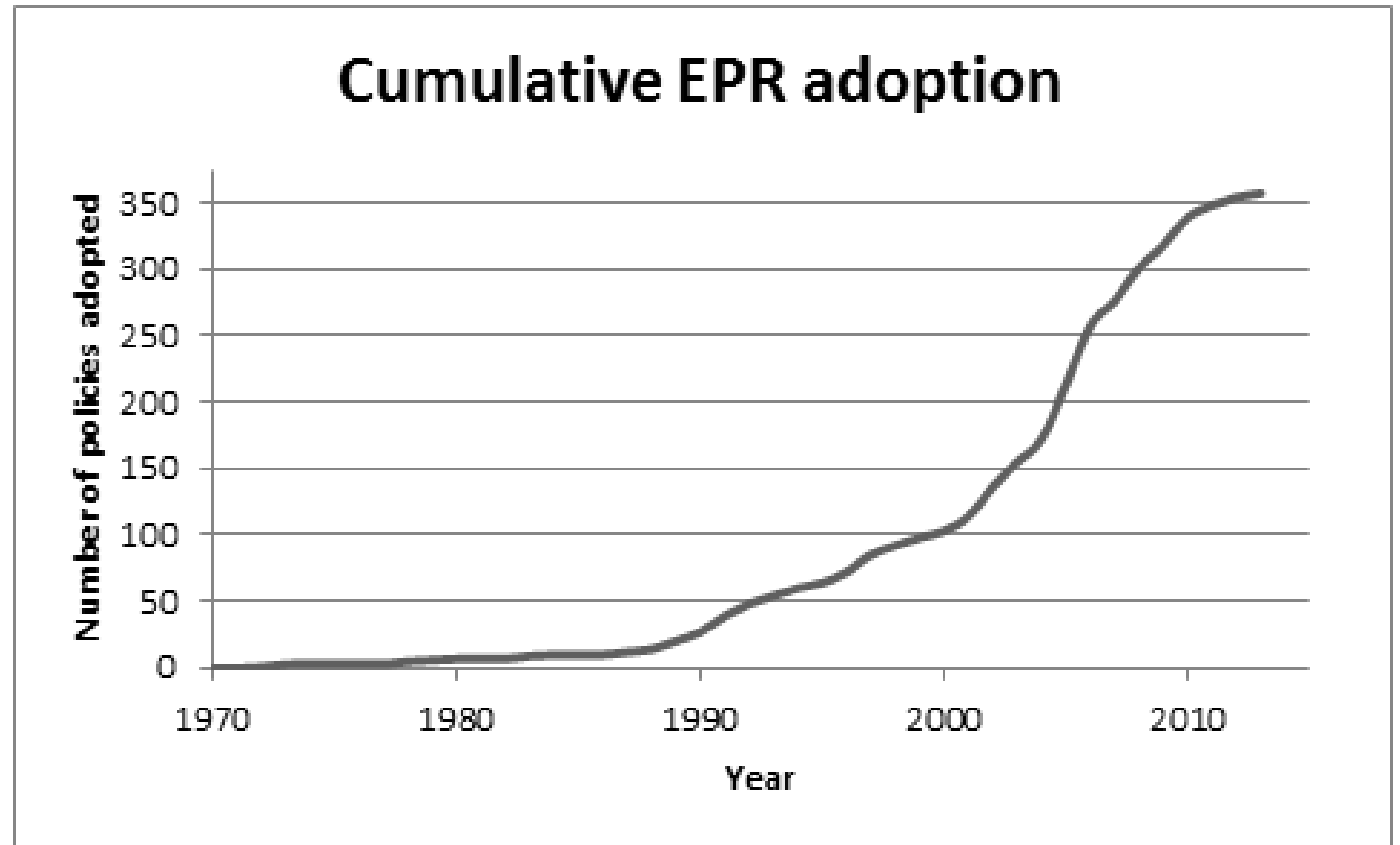
*Economic and  
market-based  
instruments*

*Regulations and  
performance  
standards*

*Information-  
based  
instruments*

## Global Overview

- EPR requirements first appeared in policy and law in the early 1990s in several European countries
- Estimated close to 400 EPR policies with 70%+ implemented



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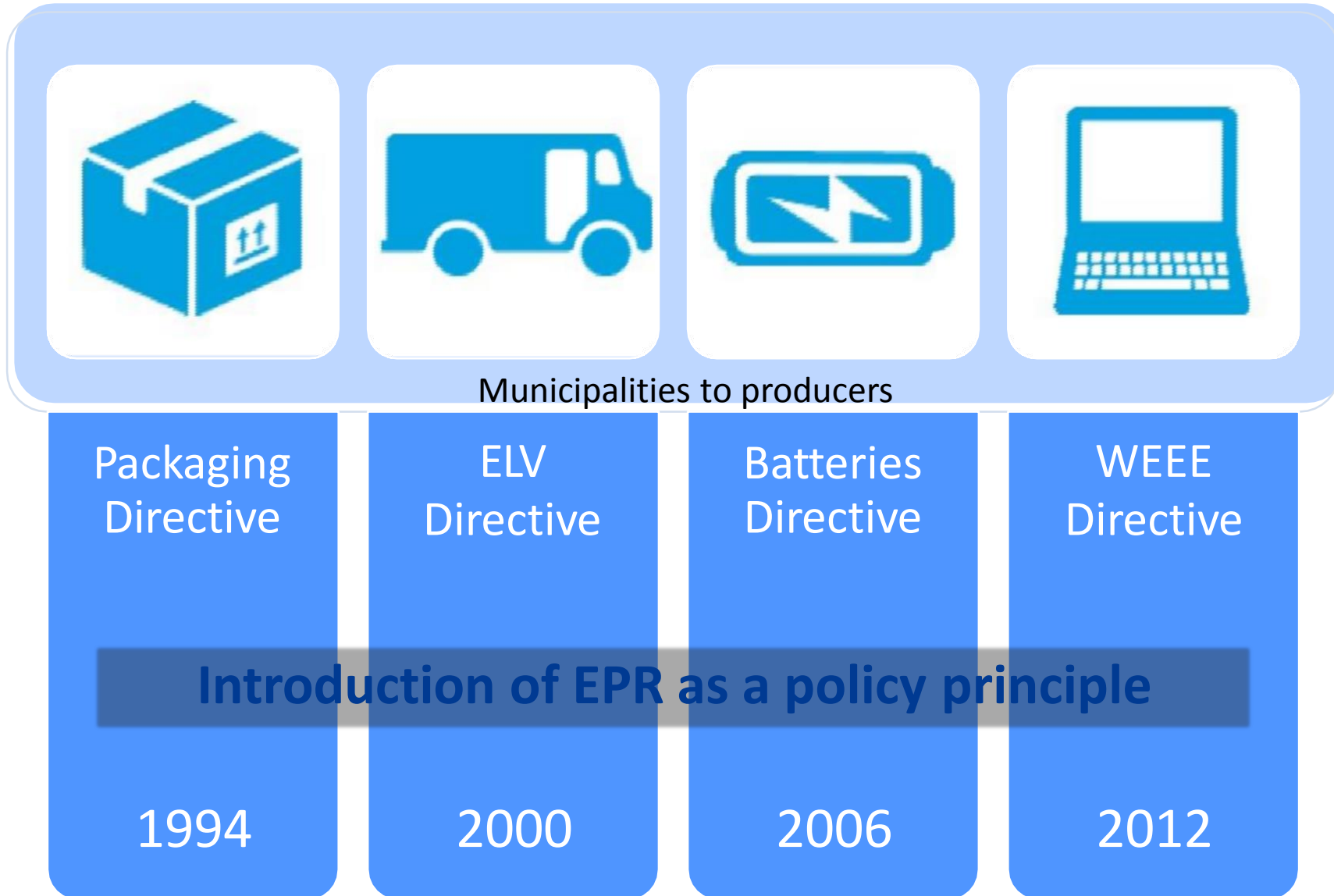
At the *European Union (EU)* level, all Member States have implemented EPR schemes on the four waste streams (packaging, batteries, End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) and Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)).

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In addition, a number of Member States have put in place additional schemes for products that are not directly addressed in EU-wide legislation e.g. for tyres, graphic paper, oil and medical waste.

European Union

# EU legislation on EPR



# EU legislation on EPR

Today EPR is considered as a **key element** in European Waste and Resource policies to move **towards a Circular Economy**

Since mid-1990s

- EPR in waste legislation

2008  
Waste  
Framework  
Directive

- Sets some principles regarding the implementation of EPR

2011  
Roadmap to a  
Resource  
Efficient Europe

- Encouraging further steps in EPR in EU legislation and on national level

2012  
7<sup>th</sup> Environment  
Action Programme  
(2013-2020)

- EPR as a vehicle to turn waste into a resource – moving towards Circular Economy

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In the US, there is no federal law governing EPR so that individual states have developed and implemented their own policies, reflecting local conditions and each state's specific political dynamics.

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The Canadian provincial approach, was harmonized in the 2009 Canada-wide action plan for EPR, emphasizes an outcome-driven model that has mostly resulted in collective responsibility schemes, governed and implemented by provincial governments.

North America



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Several countries including OECD members Chile and Mexico, as well as Brazil, Argentina and Colombia have implemented their first EPR schemes in recent years.

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Most EPR policies in the LAC region are however only partially implemented to date, and are complemented by voluntary initiatives of the private sector.

Latin America and the Caribbean

# Asia

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Japan and the Republic of Korea have already well-established EPR schemes and regulations in place on the key waste streams, supported by a solid monitoring and enforcement framework.

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People's Republic of China (PRC), India and Indonesia have started to develop EPR programmes even though these are generally not yet fully implemented and functioning.

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Malaysia and Thailand are also embarking the path towards EPR for e-waste, although these initiatives generally rely on voluntary participation of producer

Informal sector plays an important role

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EPR, and waste management policies in general, remain at a less advanced stage, with the exception of South Africa. E-waste is however a growing concern on the whole continent, and is generally handled informal sector

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In South Africa, a broad waste management act was introduced in 2009, which empowers the environment minister to require EPR measures on a product-by-product-basis. EPR initiatives in South Africa have been mostly initiated by industry.

Africa

01

Increased collection and recycling rates (environmental effectiveness)

02

Reduction of public spending on waste management

03

Reduction in overall waste management costs

04

Design for environment (DfE) innovations

**Metrics has been hard to report**

Outcomes

Challenges -  
Implementation,  
Monitoring and  
Enforcement

- **Informal waste management sector (health & safety, skill building, integration with formal sector)**
- **Waste leakage**
- **Orphan products and free riders**
- **Unevenness across countries and regions**
- **Innovations, Business Models, IPR**

# Questions?

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**Should we continue to extend EPR schemes to cover new products as well as strategic materials and components.**

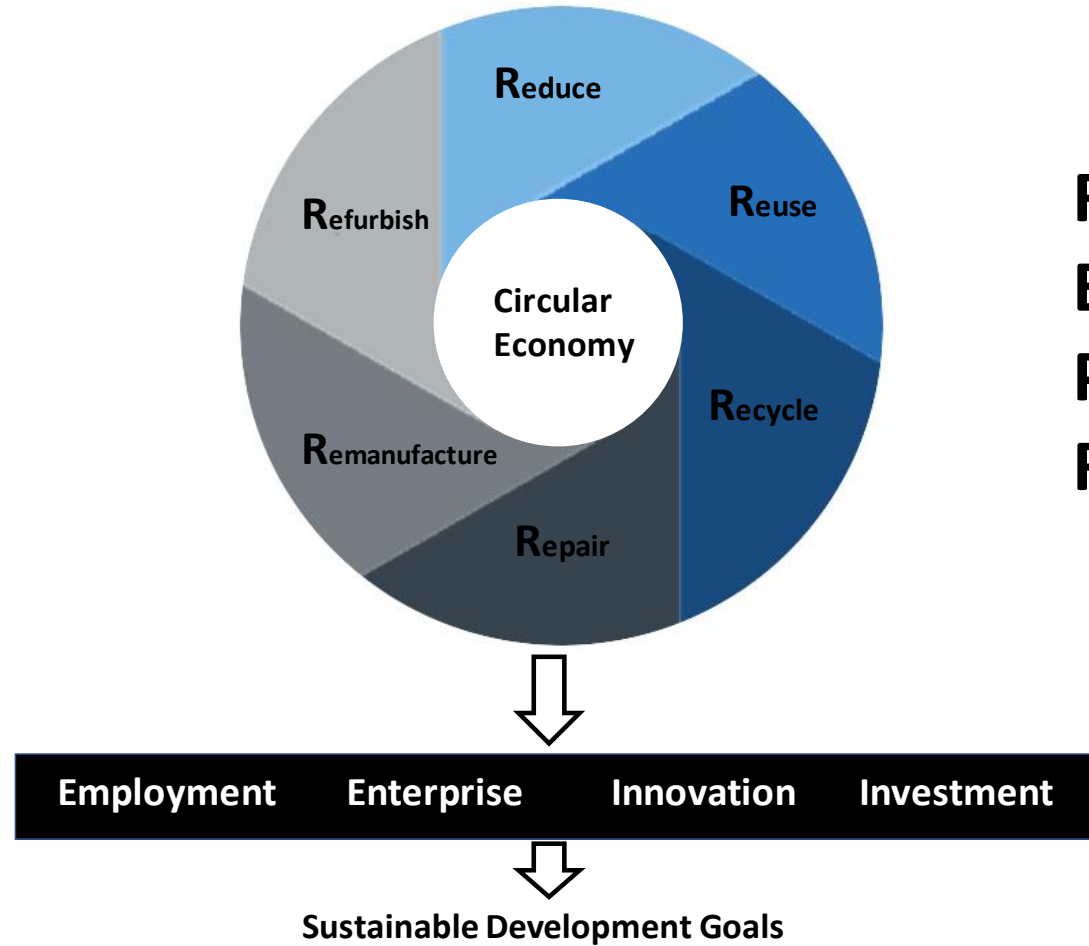
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**How do we address waste prevention in EPR policies and integrate Repair, Refurbishing and Re-manufacturing**

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**How do we leverage EPR to move towards circular economy, emphasizing waste as a valuable resource**

# Circularity– 3R Plus 3Rs



**Repositioning  
Extended  
Producer  
Responsibility**