Redesigning Extended Producer Responsibility
ACR+
Association of Cities and Regions for sustainable Resource management

Multi-stakeholders approach
To improve resource efficiency and circular economy policies

Since 1994

+/- 90 members
23 countries
> 1000 LRAs
ACR+ 
Association of Cities and Regions for sustainable Resource management

- Awareness raising and communication
- Operational instruments
- Services to Local and Regional Authorities
- Strategy and planning
- Legal and economic instruments
- Cooperation and capacity building

• +/- 90 members
• 23 countries
• > 1000 LRAs
The EPR Club

- Founded in 2012
- EPR Club Secretariat hosted by ACR+

Objectives:
- Bring together a variety of key stakeholders, including EU institutions
- Dialogue on policies and practical implementation of EPR
- Exchange of information and experiences
- Contribution to EU policy and legislation

Activities:
- Regular “lunch debates”, international conferences
- Virtual library

Key European multi-stakeholder platform for discussion on EPR
The EPR Club – some members
Why EPR - theory

“an environmental policy approach in which a producer’s responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product’s life cycle” (OECD)

EPR is characterised by

- **shifting of responsibility** upstream toward the producer and away from municipalities
- **incentives to producers** to take into account environmental considerations into design of products

EPR as a policy instrument aims at targeting the whole product chain.

**Objectives:**
- Integration of environmental costs
- Improved waste management
- Reduction of disposal
- Reduction of the burden on municipalities
- Design of environmentally sound products
Implementation

Successes in implementation:

- Collection systems
- Reduced disposal, increase in recycling
- Reduced burden on public budgets
- Economic opportunities
- Change of design?
Problems in implementation:

- Focus on collection and simple recovery
- Weak incentives for new design of products and take-back systems
- Lack of control/monitoring
- Different implementation and performances across the 28 EU Member States
### EPR in the European Union – waste streams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU directives</th>
<th>Further products:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End-of-Life vehicles</td>
<td>End-of-life vehicles (24 EU Member States)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEEE</td>
<td>WEEE (EU28)</td>
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<td>Batteries</td>
<td>Batteries (EU28)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Packaging</td>
<td>Packaging (26 EU MS)</td>
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<td>Tyres (20 EU MS)</td>
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<td>Graphic Paper (11 EU MS)</td>
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<td>Oils (10 EU MS)</td>
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<td>Medical wastes, old/unused medicines (10 EU MS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agricultural film (8 EU MS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other schemes (furniture, textiles..)</td>
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</tbody>
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New EPR schemes in the European Union

- Discussions about EPR on textiles, furniture in some Member States
- Introduction of Deposit-Refund System on packaging in Lithuania (2016), interest for DRS in Flanders, Scotland, Catalonia
- Products made out of certain materials covered under EPR in Slovakia
- ...

ACR+
ACR+ position paper on the Circular Economy Package 2.0

- Minimum legal requirements
- **Full cost coverage** and optimised/ reference costs
- **Modulation** of the producers’ contributions to the system
- Own set of **specific EPR rules for each material flow**
- When needed, **different rules** should be defined for “B to B” schemes as for “B to C” schemes

EPR is not a stand-alone tool, it has to be combined with other instruments within a holistic Circular economy strategy!
Thank you!

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