

# Key elements and design of EPR schemes

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EPR means that producers are responsible for products when they become waste



# Examples of EPR schemes

- Packaging waste, beverage packaging waste
- End-of-life vehicles,
- Waste Electronics WEEE
- Waste batteries,
- Waste tires,
- Future systems include fishing gear containing plastic and textiles



# Four categories of EPR instruments

- Product take back
- Economic and market-based instruments
- Product regulations and performance standards
- Information based instruments – public awareness



# ERP design criteria

- EPR can be designed to achieve targets in a cost efficient and robust way
- Roles and responsibilities of all actors need to be defined (flytt til neste)
- In line with the waste hierarchy and circular economy principles



# Design criteria

- Country context
- The product covered and producer should be clearly defined
- EPR Responsibility lies with each producer – financing, collection, treatment, achieving recycling levels and reporting – but often achieved through a PRO (producer responsibility organisation)
- Mandatory or voluntary
- Product design requirements
- Producers could cover necessary costs of municipalities and other waste holders, through the PROs



# Design criteria continues

- Collection points covering the whole territory
- Competition by parallel PROs, or one PRO
- Stable regulatory framework, regulation, enforcement eg. by licensing by the authorities, penalties for non-compliance
- Consider third party audits
- Mandatory minimum collection and recycling levels, including reporting



# Design criteria continues

- Involvement of waste management operators, local authorities
- Consider the role of the informal sector

