



NATIONAL CONTEXT OF EPR AND OBSERVATIONS FROM USA EPR DEVELOPMENTS

SWANA Canadian Symposium
April 4, 2024



AGENDA

1. EPR Trends in Canada and US
2. Impacts & Future Considerations

TRENDS

- Significant increase in the amount new EPR laws across Canada and into the US (particularly for packaging and household hazardous and special products)
- Growing list of designated materials (e.g., packaging-like products, defined HSP materials)
- Expanding list of eligible sources, particularly for packaging
 - Public space recycling
 - Industrial, commercial and institution requirements
- Outcomes based regulations as opposed to plan based
 - Performance requirements and timelines established in regulation
 - No plan requirement
 - Producers individually liable to meet outcomes

TRENDS

- Oversight
 - Direct access to compliance data as opposed to through producer responsibility organization
 - Independent compliance organization resourced through fees
 - Validation of responsible end markets
- Outcomes based regulations
 - Performance requirements and timelines established in regulation
 - No plan requirement
 - Producers individually liable to meet outcomes
- Plan based regulations (in smaller jurisdictions and the US)
 - Greater need for controls:
 - Local advisory boards
 - More defined plans and reporting (recycled content, reduction, eco-modulation)

TRENDS

- Competition
 - Allow for multiple PROs to give producers choice
 - Vertically integrated / Non-profit?
 - Competition Act explicitly applies to all activities
- Timelines and harmonization
 - Generally, timelines remain overly optimistic
 - Some harmonization in Canada but generally every jurisdiction has differences
- Intense politically lobbying associated with EPR has led to a significant amount of ongoing uncertainty

IMPACTS & FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

- Evolving role for local authorities and waste and recycling sector
 - Changes to expectations (e.g., collection, processing, reporting)
 - System impacts (e.g., non-eligible sources, non-eligible materials, infrastructure)
- What role does the sector have to assess the efficacy of programs and policies
- Is there a greater collaboration needed across the country (particularly for local governments and private service providers) to understand what may or may not work, for example to:
 - Improve performance
 - Ensure proper accessibility
 - Provide for fair compensation
 - Reduce administrative burden

THANK YOU & QUESTIONS

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