



Discussion points for the internationally-harmonized EPR systems

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Concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- *OECD defines EPR as*

An environmental policy approach where the producers' responsibility, physical and/or financial, for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle

- *EPR is intended to*

-reduce the amount of materials going to landfills, by promoting 3Rs

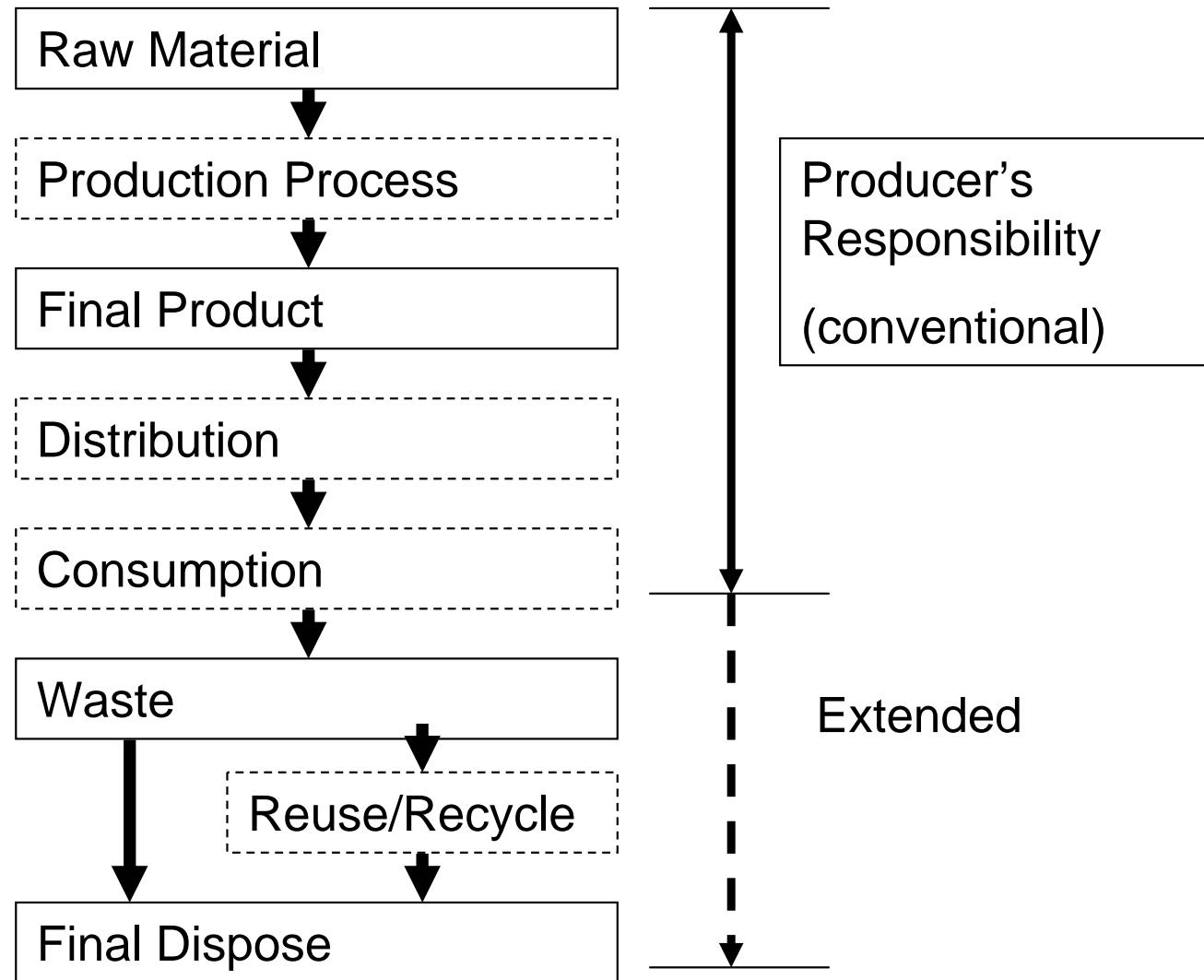
-transfer responsibility (especially cost) for waste management from local government which is downstream in the product life cycle and instead to into producers in the upstream of the product life cycle.

-provide producers incentives to environmental consideration at product design and raw material selection

- *Producer = -Brand owner -Importer*

Other actors' involvement ; - distributor, retailer, and consumer in the supply chain has role and responsibility

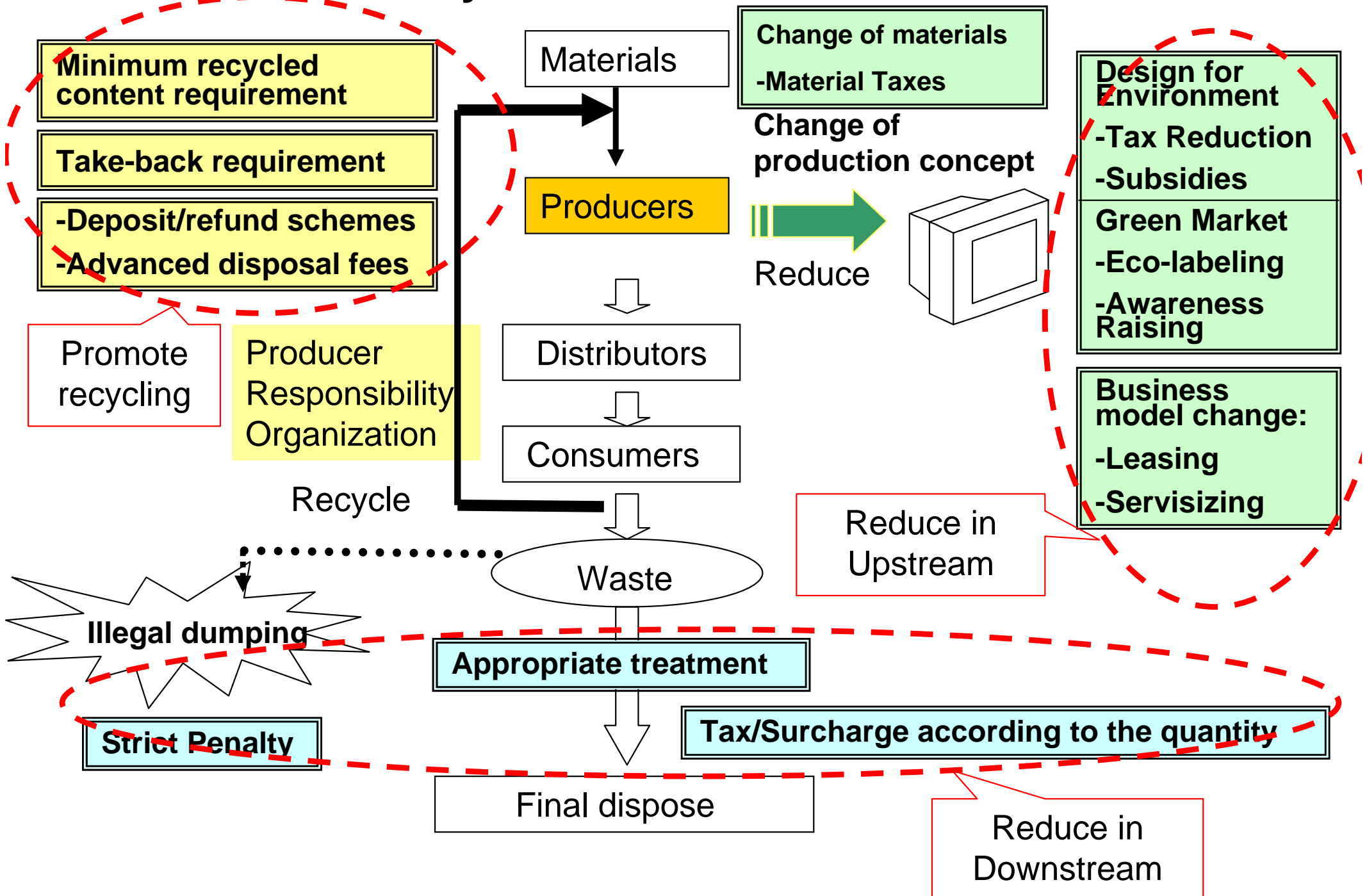
Concept of EPR



Other actors' involvement

- distributor, retailer, and consumer in the supply chain has role and responsibility

Model of the 3R system based on EPR and its instruments



Introduction of EPR in OECD Countries

Country (example)	Scope of EPR program (example)
Australia	Waste Oil
Canada	Refrigerant (In general, EPR scheme does not exist at federal level)
Czech Republic	Packaging, oils, batteries, fluorescent tubes, tires, household refrigerators
France	Packaging, WEEE, End of life Vehicles(ELV), Battery
Germany	Packaging, WEEE, ELV, Battery, Bio-wastes
Japan	Containers and Packaging, Home appliance, ELV, Food waste, Construction waste
Netherlands	Packaging, End of life Vehicles, Tires, Plastic films for agriculture, Battery
Norway	Plastic packaging
Poland	Packaging, Battery, Tires, Refrigerant
Republic of Korea	Packaging, Home appliances, Food waste, Construction waste
EU	Packaging, WEEE, ELV, Battery
USA	Thermostat, Carpet, Battery, Containers

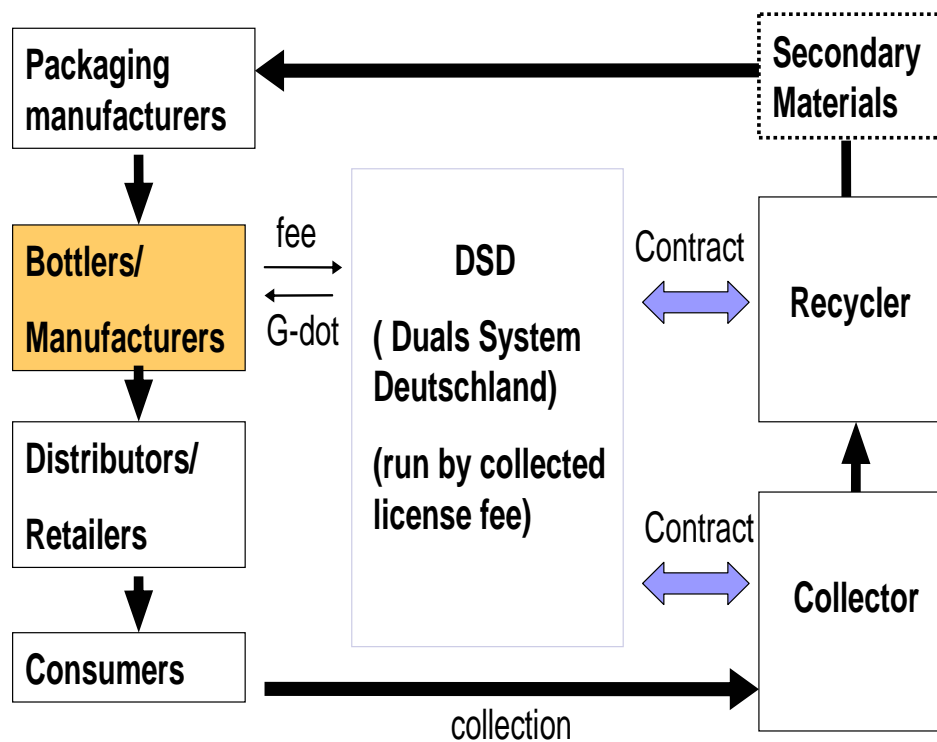
Introduction of EPR in other Asian Countries (examples)

Country (example)	Scope of EPR program (example)
China	Packaging (provisional rule), China RoHs and WEEE (under preparation)
Japan	Refrigerant (In general, EPR scheme does not exist at federal level)
Republic of Korea	Packaging, Home appliances, Food waste, Construction waste

Germany: Packaging Ordinance of 1991

<Target materials : glass, plastic, paper, steel can aluminum can>

- One of the first EPR-based recycling schemes in the world.
- Producers have a responsibility of recycling and disposal instead of municipalities.
- DSD was established to implement EPR acting for producers. By participating in the program, manufacturers may use eco-label called Green Dot for their products.

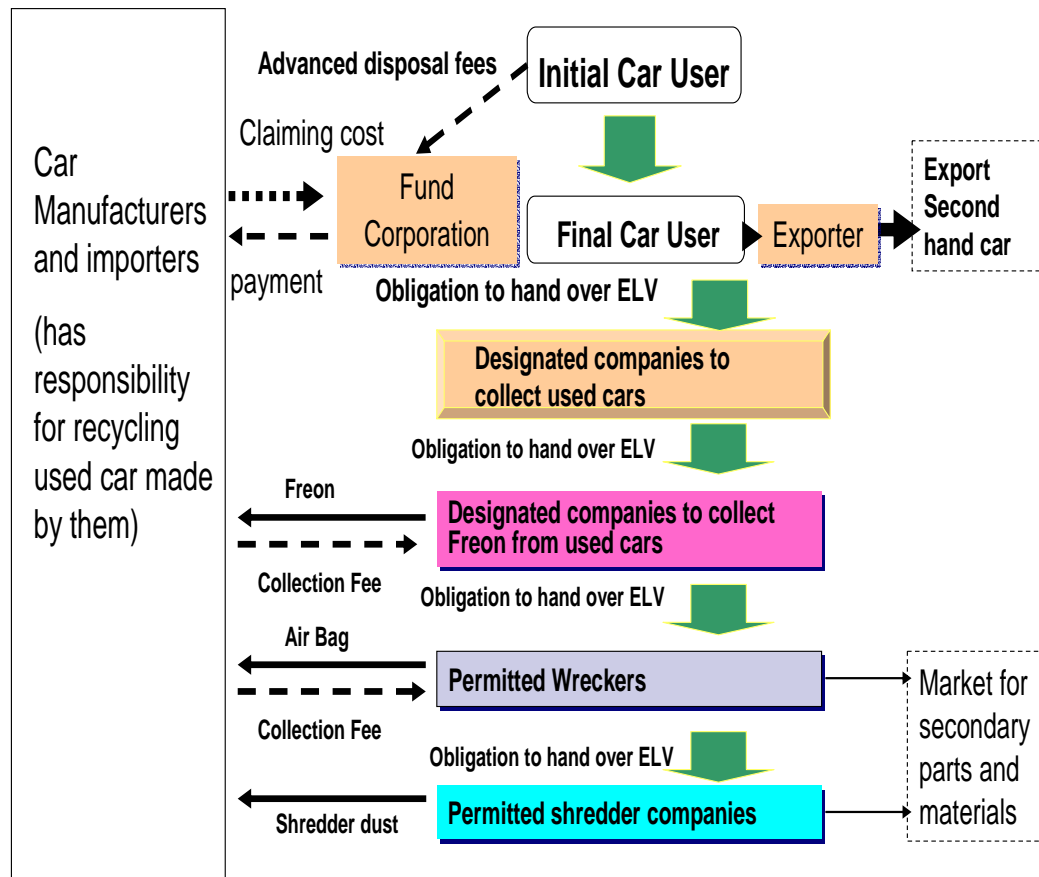


Types of waste	Recycling target achieved in 2003
Glass	99%
Paper/cardboard	161%
Plastic	97%
Tinplate	74%
Aluminum	121%
Compounds	128%

Source: IGES RISPO Good Practices Inventory


■ Used Car Recycling System of 2002 (effective in 2005) in Japan

- Obligating car manufacturers and importers to collect and appropriate recycle Automobile Shredder Residue (ASR), Freon and air bags
- Deposit of disposal fees in advance to the fund corporation
- Concern of increasing export of second hand cars



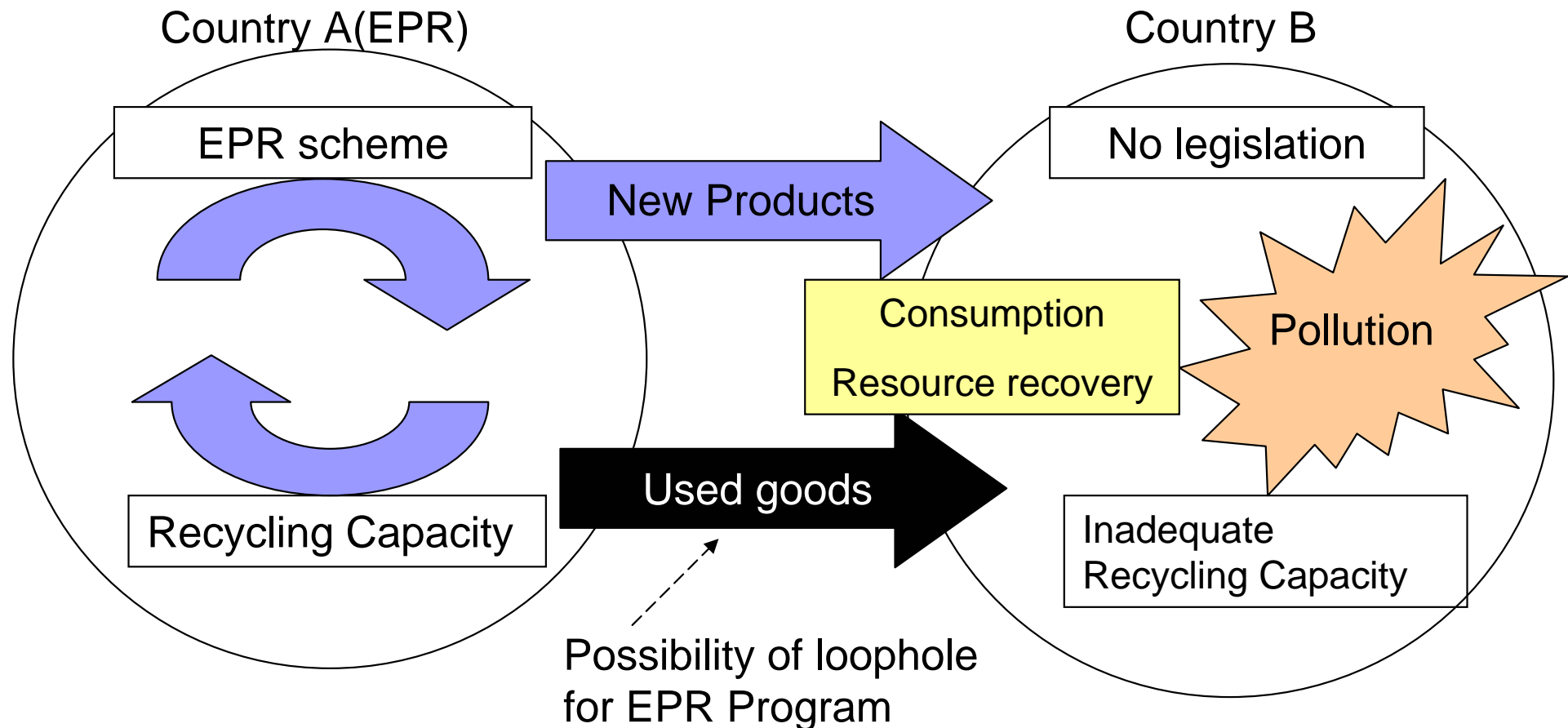
Recycling rate of materials by major car companies in Japan

		2004	2005
Toyota	ASR	50%	57%
	Airbags	95%	93%
Nissan	ASR	64%	67.9%
	Airbags	94.5%	93.5%
Honda	ASR	52.6%	59.6%
	Airbags	94.5%	93.5%

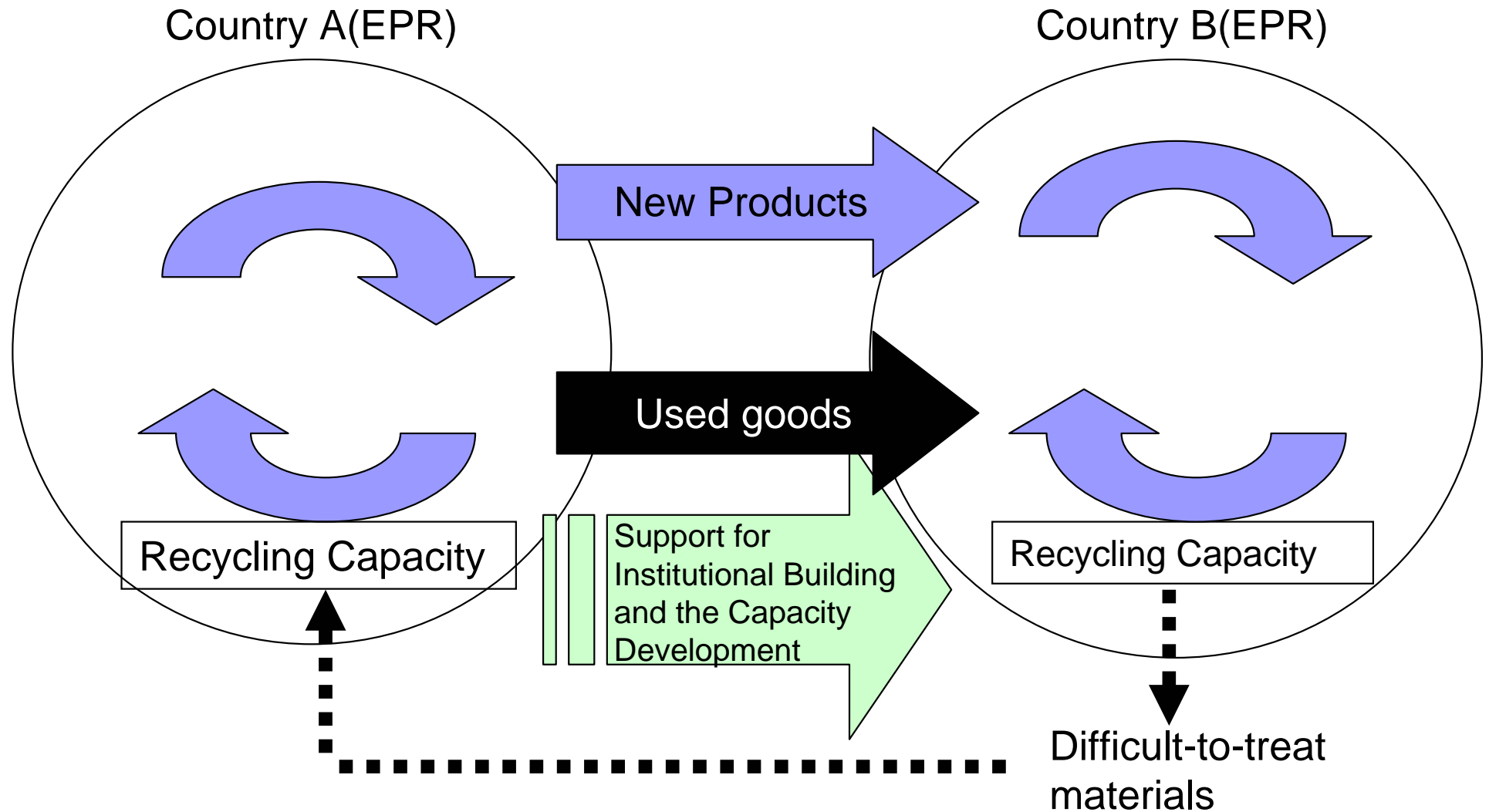
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- EPR is effective as a policy tool to promote the 3Rs within a country.
 - However, considering the international flow of goods and products, EPR should be examined from a different viewpoint.
 - In the context of economic integration of Asian region, potential risk and issues should be examined.
 - E-waste can represent such rising issues.

For the introduction of EPR systems and needs for internationally-harmonized mechanism

- The expansion of global market for products as well as gaps in national capacity for recycling and environmentally sound management of waste would lead to increase in higher environmental risk.
- Also, there is a concern of environmental pollution risk due to international gap in recycling mechanism among countries (a concern of pollution export)



- It may be necessary to construct a mechanism to adjust and harmonize the gap in recycling-related institutional setting and recycling and management capacity.





Internationally-harmonized mechanism

To establish internationally-harmonized mechanism, the following two measures are necessary

1. Harmonization of institutional setting
2. International scheme for information sharing

Also, international cooperation for capacity development is an important starting point for this process.

1. Example of Points to be Considered for Harmonization of Institutional Setting

Objectives

Institutional settings to be harmonized

Environmentally sound recycling for products in any country



■ Standardization of design for recycling

To prevent loop-hole in domestic institutional setting via trade by reducing institutional gap and harmonization



■ Coordination of coverage of producer's responsibility
■ Coordination of domestic deposit scheme and financial cooperation

Prevention of illegal activities



■ Network of port authority to prevent illegal trade

2. Example of Points to be Considered for Information Sharing

Objectives

Information to be shared

To encourage countries to ensure proper recycling



- Standardized information on products for their recyclability
- Information on regulated and controlled substances and materials

To follow the rules of recipient countries for export of products



- Information of recycling-related institutional setting of countries

Development of management capacity of recyclers



- Certification and award for good practices by reliable recyclers

Prevention of illegal activities

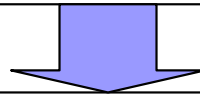


- Information on dishonest traders
- Network of monitoring for prevention of illegal trade

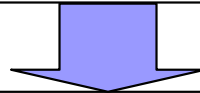
Towards internationally harmonized EPR

■ A suggestion for research and examination of internationally harmonized EPR in Asian region

Identification of issues for international harmonization of EPR systems



Examination of strategic mapping



Examination of individual themes

information sharing, harmonization of institutional setting and international cooperation

< Examples of strategic issues and policy-relevant issues >

Examination of possibilities to introduce collaborative mechanisms for domestic deposit scheme and international financial cooperation

International networking of recycling hub to prevent illegal trade and to develop management capacity



IGES and UNESCAP would like to suggest to start examination of the possibilities and issues involved in EPR systems taking into consideration of economic integration in Asian region

1) Establishment of discussion group

2) Call for volunteers, especially experts from government, industrial sector, researchers and NGOs



Thank you for your attention