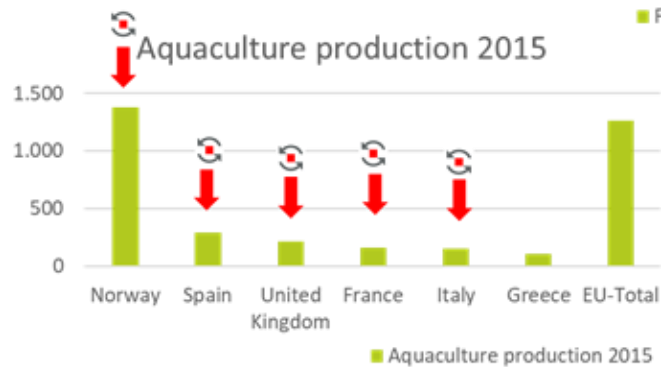
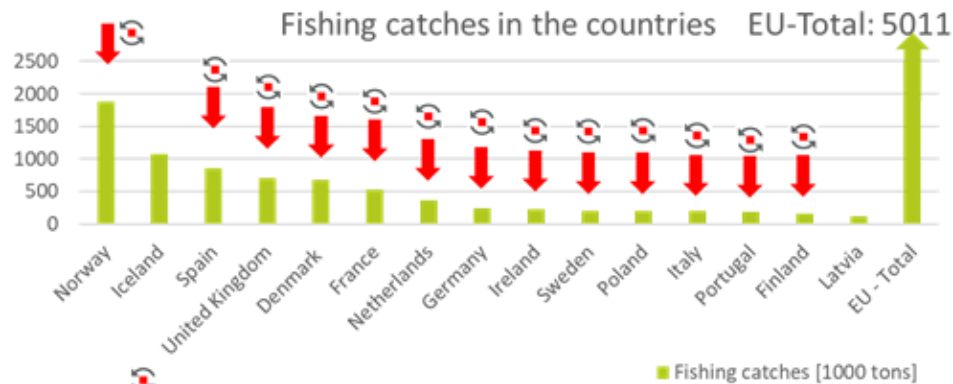


EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY SCHEMES
What role for fishing gear producers?

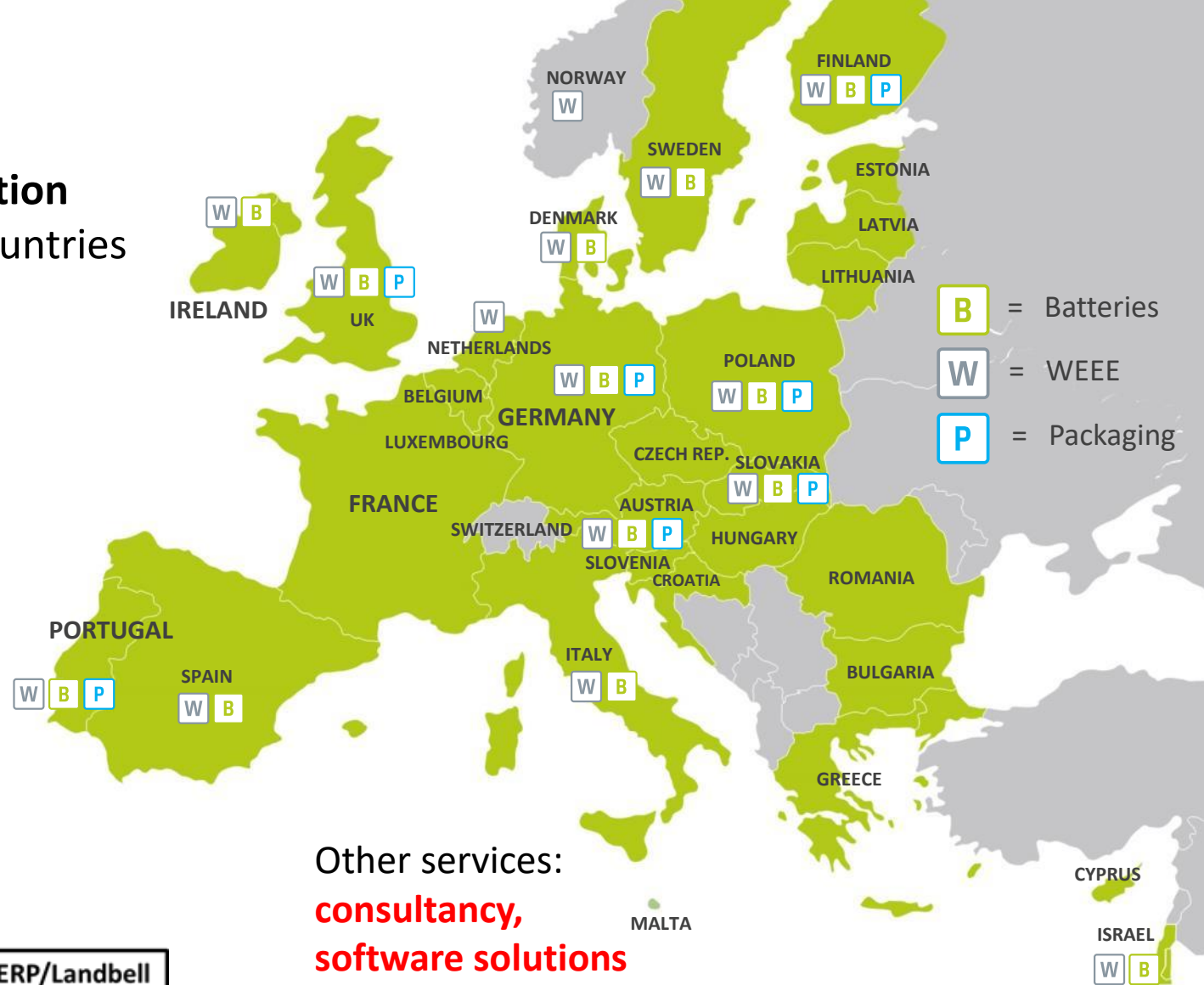
Brussels, 18 February 2020
Aneta Zych

LANDBELL GROUP & ITS SERVICES

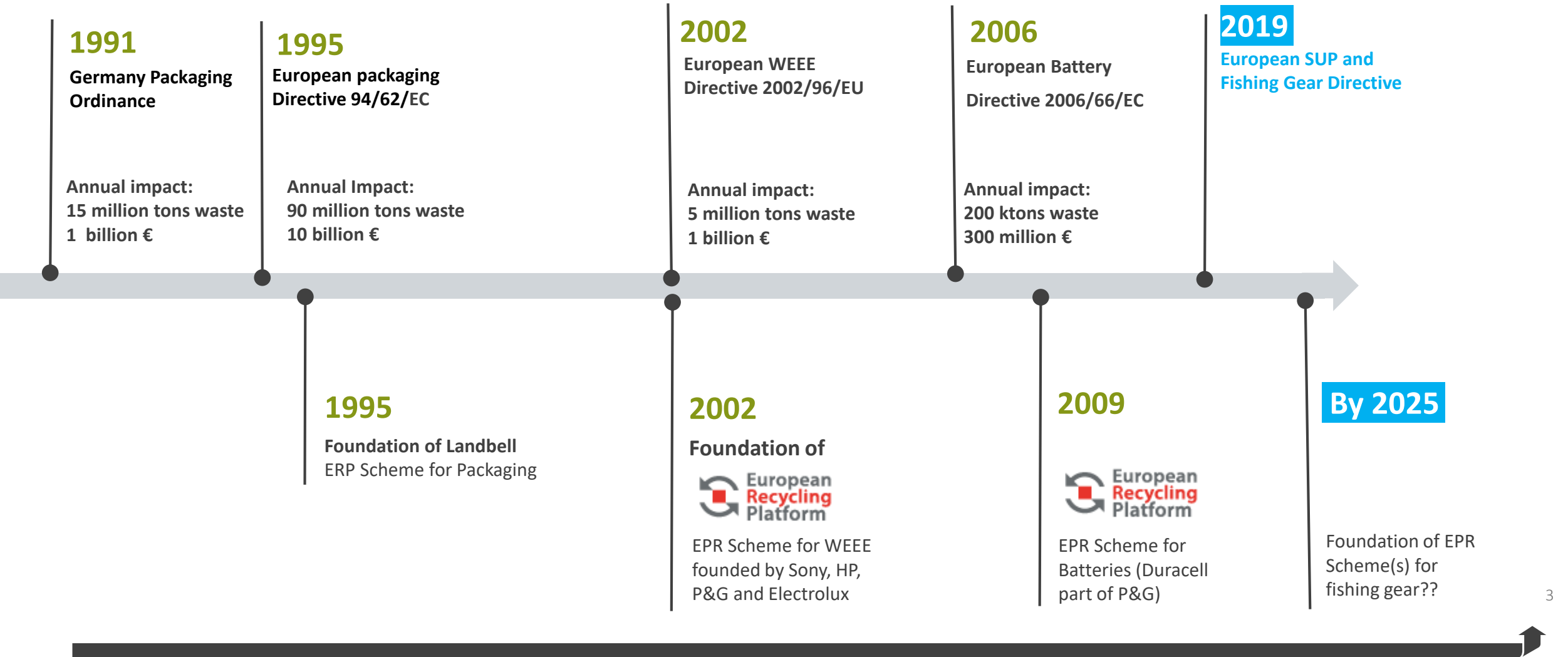
Pan-European Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) operating 35 compliance schemes in 15 countries



Market Coverage of ERP/Landbell
 Fishing: ca. 80%
 Aquaculture: ca. 85%



DEVELOPMENT OF EPR AND LANDBELL



EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY - THE CONCEPT

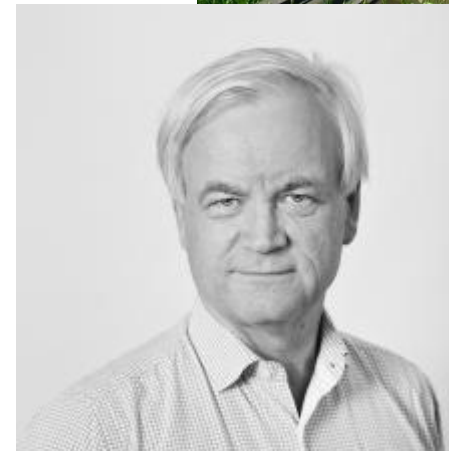


THE “INVENTOR” OF THE EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR)

“making the manufacturer of the product responsible for the entire life-cycle of the product and especially for the take-back, recycling and final disposal.”

Prof. Thomas Lindhqvist

EPR = “Polluter pays” principle



LUND UNIVERSITY

(Pictures: <https://www.lunduniversity.lu.se>, <https://www.iiiee.lu.se>)

WHY IS EPR IMPORTANT FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY

In Circular Economy **products** and **packaging** need to be **reusable, repairable** and **recyclable**



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR):

- makes **producer** accountable for **financing end-of-life cost** (take-back and recycling) while
- providing **incentives** to producers **to prevent** waste at the source
- providing **incentives** to producers **to design** products that are recyclable/reusable

= a „self-financed and incentivized system“ with no cost to public budgets

IT'S NOT A NEW BUT A VERY WELL-ESTABLISHED SYSTEM

Today we already see in Europe **legal requirements** on EPR:

- For **packaging**
- For **electronic waste** (WEEE)
- For waste **batteries**
- For waste **electrical cars** (ELV)



+ EPR for **other waste streams** in a few countries: paper, furniture, tires etc.

NEW

- + **Products** regulated in the Single Use Plastic Directive 2019/904 §8 (coming):
- Fishing gear, wet wipes, balloons, tobacco products with filters

WHAT ARE THE TYPICAL EPR ASPECTS?

TAKE-BACK AND RECYCLING

- Assure and **finance collection and treatment**
- **Physical take-back** for distributors/ retailers



ADMINISTRATION

- Regular **Reporting** of volumes put on market
- **Registration** with national register (depending on country)
- **Financial Guarantee** Provisioning (depending on country)



DESIGN

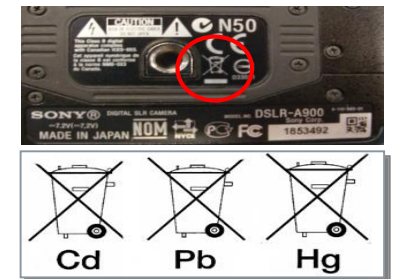
- **Product Design** to facilitate easy dismantling, re-use and recycling
- **Product Marking** (e.g. crossed wheelie bin, chemical symbols)
- **Substance bans** to enable closed loop recycling

INFORMATION

- To **end users**
- To **treatment facility**

>25 years of EPR in Europe - main achievements:

- Significant **increase in recycling**
- Clear **reduction of weights** on article level (less material use / item)

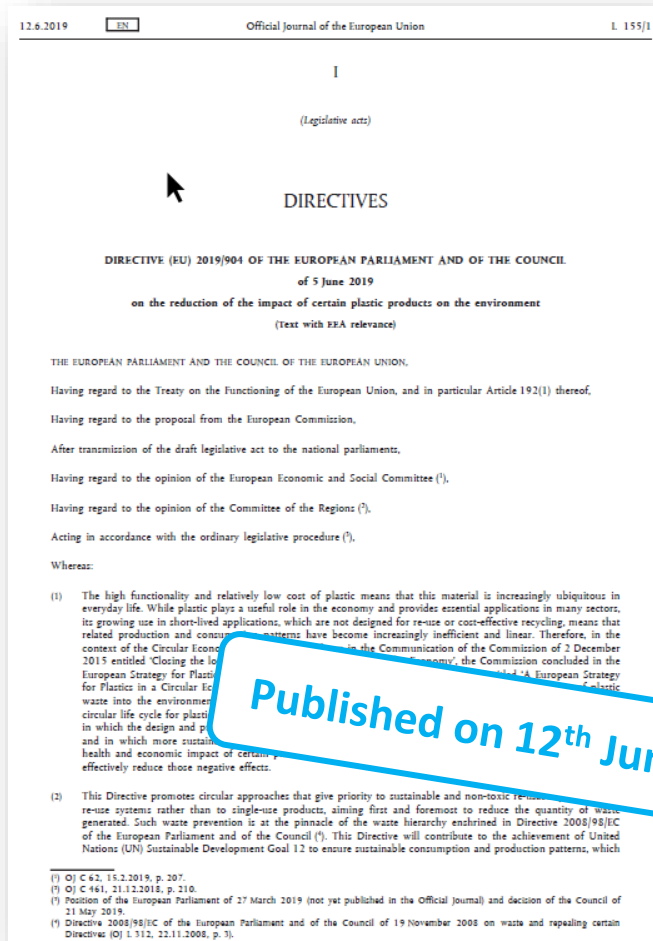


European Union:
Batteries, battery packs, and accumulators should not be disposed of as unsorted household waste. Please use the public collection system to return, recycle, or treat them in compliance with the local regulations.

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY FOR FISHING GEAR



EU DIRECTIVE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE IMPACT OF CERTAIN PLASTIC PRODUCTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT – “EU SUP DIRECTIVE”



Why?

- Increase of the **plastic waste in seas and on beaches**
- **10 single use products made of plastic + fishing gears** are responsible for

approx. 70%

of littering problems on/in Europe’s beaches and seas



WHY IS “EU SUP” ALSO ADDRESSING FISHING GEARS?

- (23) The large percentage of plastic stemming from discarded fishing gear, including abandoned and lost fishing gear, in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system set up under Directive (EU) 2019/... of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁺ provides a system for removing the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their waste fishing gear on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter-pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear and components of fishing gear containing plastic to ensure separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance environmentally sound waste management of waste fishing gear, in particular recycling.



EU beach litter counts:
27% of the waste is fishing gear

EU SUP DIRECTIVE REQUIREMENTS ON FISHING GEAR



§8 (8)

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR)

for fishing gear to be implemented by Member States

*+ dedicated mechanism **facilitating separate collection and returns of fishing gear to the Port Reception Facilities***

- in **accordance with Articles 8 and 8a** of Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- **National collection targets to be set** (no EU target yet)
- by **31 December 2024**



Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for fishing gear containing plastic placed on the market of the Member State, in accordance with Articles 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Member States that have marine waters as defined in point 1 of Article 3 of Directive 2008/56/EC shall set a national minimum annual collection rate of waste fishing gear containing plastic for recycling.

Member States shall monitor fishing gear containing plastic placed on the market of the Member State as well as waste fishing gear containing plastic collected and shall report to the Commission in accordance with Article 13(1) of this Directive with a view to the establishment of binding quantitative Union collection targets.

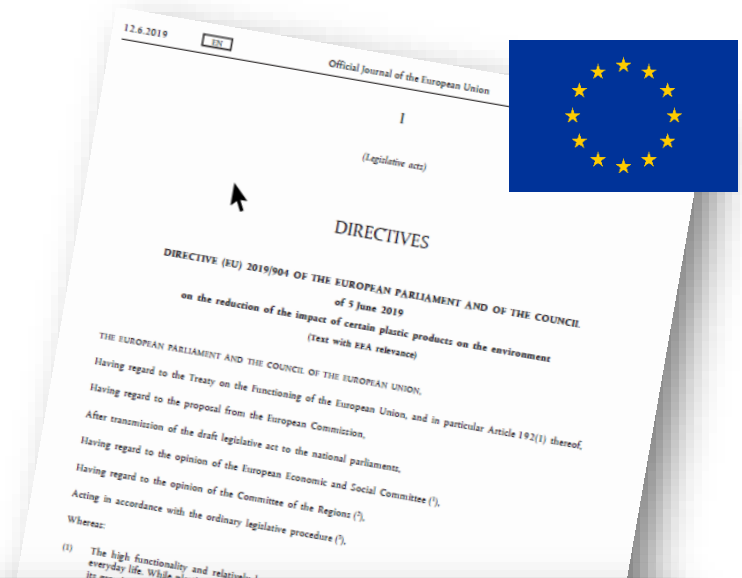
EU SUP DIRECTIVE OBLIGATIONS FOR PRODUCER OF FISHING GEAR



§8 (9)

PRODUCERS TO COVER THE COSTS of:

- **separate collection of waste fishing gear containing plastic that has been delivered to adequate Port Reception Facilities in accordance with Directive + or to other equivalent collection systems that fall outside the scope of that Directive**
- its subsequent **transport and treatment**
- **awareness raising measures**

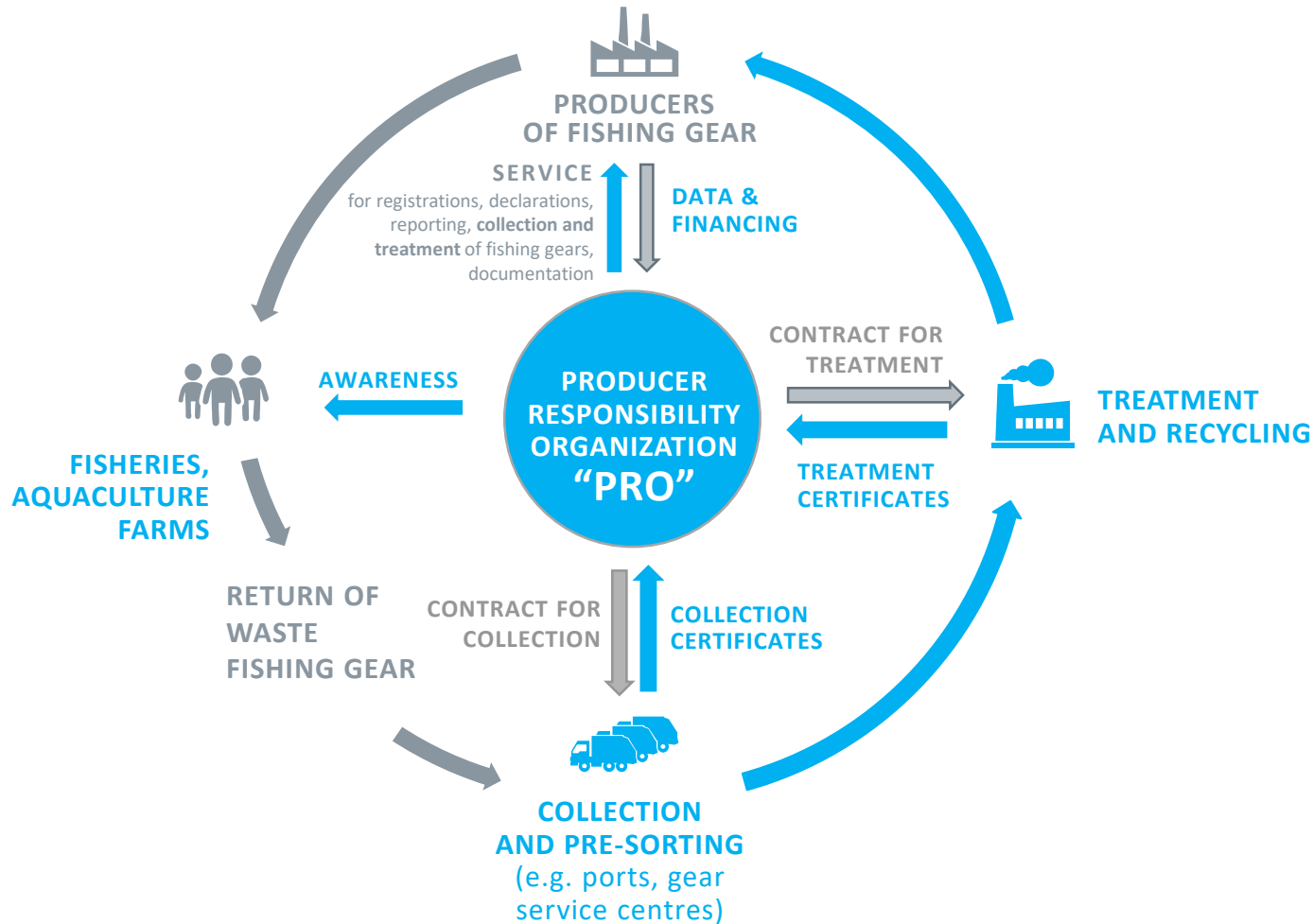


With regard to the extended producer responsibility schemes established pursuant to paragraph 8 of this Article, Member States shall ensure that the producers of fishing gear containing plastic cover the costs of the separate collection of waste fishing gear containing plastic that has been delivered to adequate port reception facilities in accordance with Directive (EU) 2019/...⁺ or to other equivalent collection systems that fall outside the scope of that Directive and the costs of its subsequent transport and treatment. The producers shall also cover the costs of the awareness raising measures referred to in Article 10 regarding fishing gear containing plastic.

The requirements laid down in this paragraph supplement the requirements applicable to waste from fishing vessels in Union law on port reception facilities.

Without prejudice to technical measures laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 850/98¹, the Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations to develop harmonised standards relating to the circular design of fishing gear to encourage preparing for re-use and facilitate recyclability at end of life.

EPR FOR FISHING GEARS – A CONCEPT FOR CPR



An already proven and well running concept for waste electronics, packaging waste and waste batteries.

The **EU SUP Directive** provides the foundation for **Extended Producer Responsibility** (EPR) for fishing gear.

Properly implemented and enforced, it shall ensure a solid **financing of the collection and recycling of waste fishing gear**.

EPR IMPLEMENTATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES LINKED SPECIFICALLY TO WASTE FISHING GEAR



Reduction of marine litter by free of charge return of waste gears for the end user

Financing of waste fishing gear recycling will be secured **by producers**

Leverage on lessons learned from PROs for other industries



Low, geographically dispersed volumes with a **very specialized recycling technology** require **European harmonization and collective EPR** rather than individual solutions. Harmonized national transposition of the Directive in each individual EU Member State (plus Norway, UK and Iceland) is necessary

Collection and recycling targets are not defined on European level, definition on national level needed to ensure recycling of sufficient volumes

Producer definition is ambiguous since there is no clear definition of the finished assembled product

Directive aims mostly at **commercial end user**, where previous waste legislations aimed at private end user

Products are **not necessary purchased** in the country **where they are disposed of**

EPR SCHEMES TO MODULATE THEIR FEES

Article 8a (4) (b) of the new WFD: foresees modulation of EPR fees for producers to incentivise better design, i.e.:

- *durability,*
- *reparability,*
- *reusability,*
- *recyclability,*
- *presence of hazardous substances*



Challenges:

- Find consensus between producer, PRO and legislator, what advantages and disadvantages will the incentivized have?

EPR FOR FISHING GEAR WILL ALSO NEED TO ADDRESS FEE MODULATION

Aneta Zych

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LOOKING FORWARD TO
ADDRESSING WASTE FISHING GEAR **TOGETHER**