

EPR concept as a financial instrument to reduce marine litter in the tourism sector

Effective Waste Management for Sustainable Tourism and Marine Ecosystem Protection

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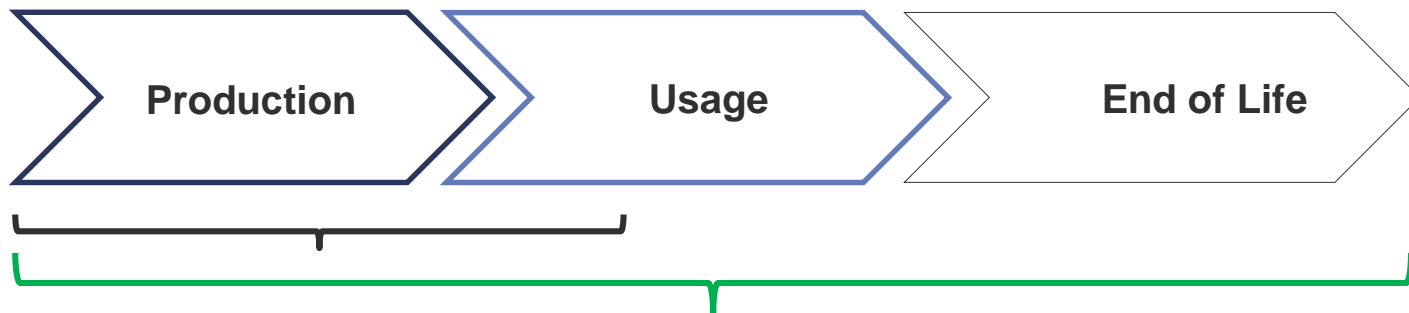
The concept of EPR

- EPR is 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
- An EPR policy is characterized by:
 - the **shifting of responsibility** (physically and/or economically; fully or partially) upstream **towards the producer**, away from municipalities; and
 - the provision of **incentives for producers** to consider environmental consequences when designing their products.



The concept of EPR

« Extended Responsibility » addresses the entire lifecycle



“Traditional” producer responsibility” :

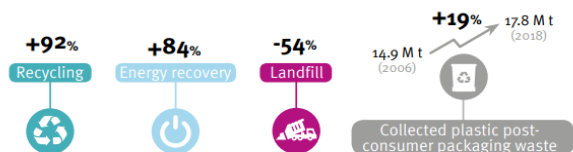
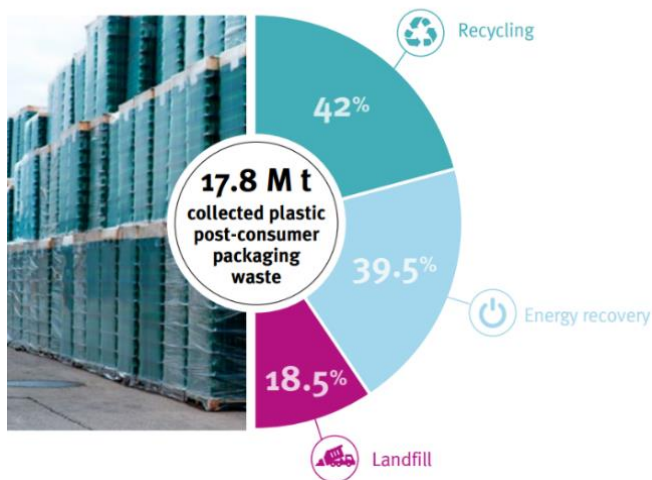
- Design
- Production
- After sales
- Product Safety

Extended producer responsibility:

- Design for environment
- Responsible production
- Sustainability and reparability
- Reuse
- Take-back and recycling
- Product safety

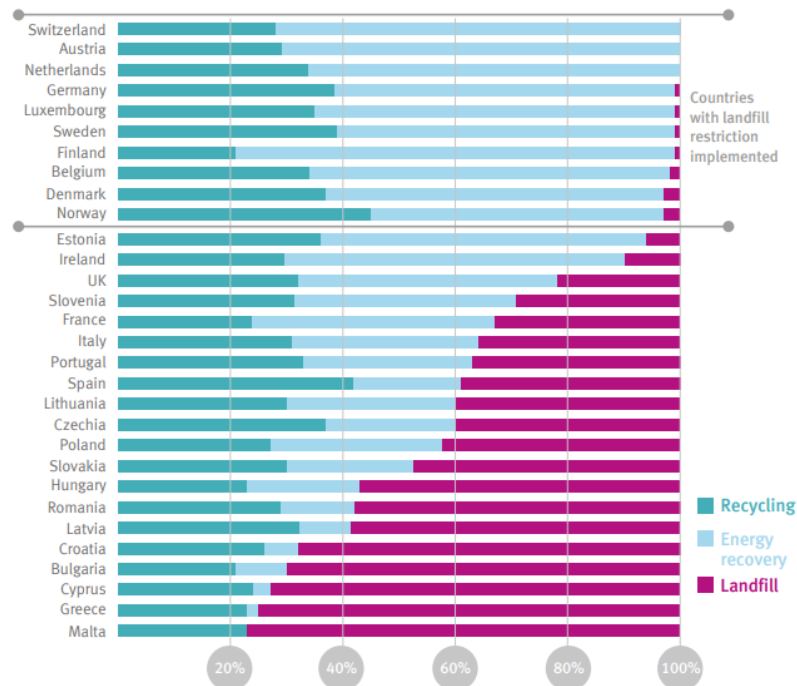
EPR is effective to divert waste from landfill

Plastic PACKAGING* waste treatment in 2018 (EU28+NO/CH)



2006-2018 evolution of plastic PACKAGING* waste treatment (EU28+NO/CH)

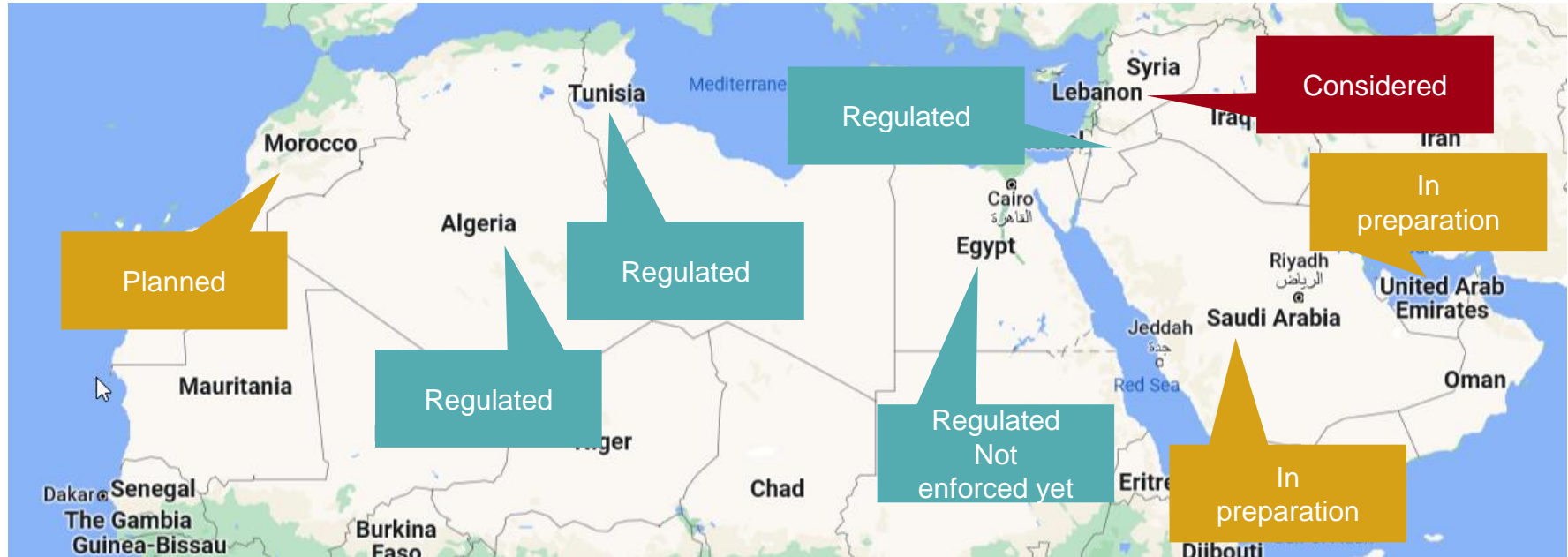
Plastic post-consumer waste rates of recycling, energy recovery and landfill per country in 2018



Source: <https://plasticseurope.org/knowledge-hub/plastics-the-facts-2019/>

EPR in the MENA region

! Regulated = at least partial regulatory framework exists





Status quo in the TouMaLi countries

- In **Morocco**, Law 28-00 on waste management and disposal is **under review**
- The intention is to include, inter alia
 - ✓ Introduce waste hierarchy
 - ✓ Adopt waste segregation at the source
 - ✓ Promote waste recovery
 - ✓ Divert waste from landfill
 - ✓ **Establish EPR principle**

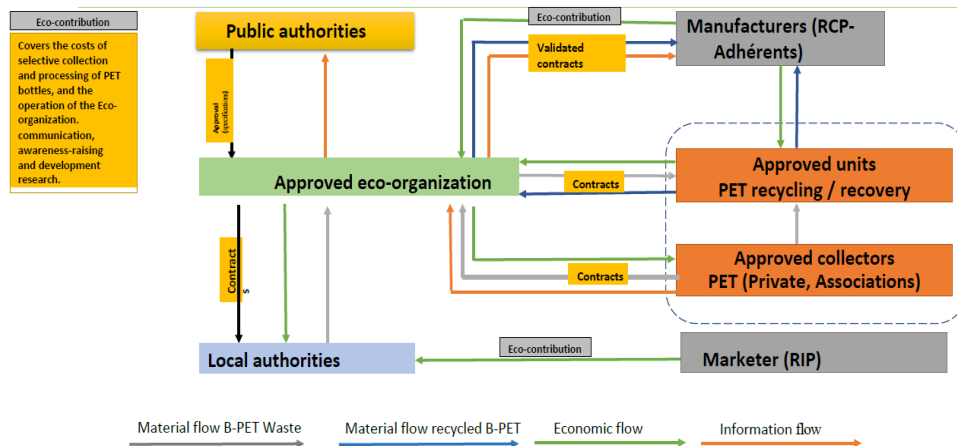


Status quo in the TouMaLi countries

- EPR concept for PET bottles
- Involving producers
- Collection and recycling targets
- Managed by PRO
- Cost coverage by EPR



Outline of an EPR model for PET bottles





Status quo in the TouMaLi countries

- In **Egypt**, Law 202 of 2020 on Waste Management establishes the principle of EPR
- Related Executive regulations have been published
- Enforcement is pending a Prime Minister's Decree to implement ERP on specific products and producers
- ✓ Products of interest include packaging and single-use plastics



Status quo in the TouMaLi countries

- In **Tunisia**, Law 96-41 of 1996 on waste management and disposal does not explicitly mention an EPR-like concept
- ✓ The Decree 97-1102 of 1997 establishing **conditions** for packaging waste management clearly describes the principles of EPR
 - Producers of packaged products and bags must either collect and manage their waste or outsource this activity to a licensed company or join the public system “Ecolef”
- ✓ Recent updates
 - The draft Environment Code explicitly mentions and describes EPR
 - ANGED is currently **reviewing** the overall practical set-up for **waste packaging** and other waste categories

- Under EPR, **financing** is provided by **producers** (persons introducing a product for the first time in the country)
- ✓ **Hotels, restaurants**, and other economic actors of the tourism sector may not fall under that definition
- ✓ Instead, they are more likely to be waste producer/waste generator
 - Implementing waste segregation at the source
 - Handing over segregated waste to the supply chain established for the EPR system

- The waste-receiving center established by TouMaLi project would
 - ✓ Hand over the waste collected to off-takers approved by the EPR system
 - ✓ Report quantities received and shipped to the EPR system
 - ✓ Receive financial compensation from the EPR system
 - However, EPR is not currently enforced in all TouMaLi countries
 - ✓ Interim measures are needed
 - ✓ The main concern is a **sustainable financing**, especially after the TouMaLi project is over
- Need for a voluntary system until mandatory systems are enforceable

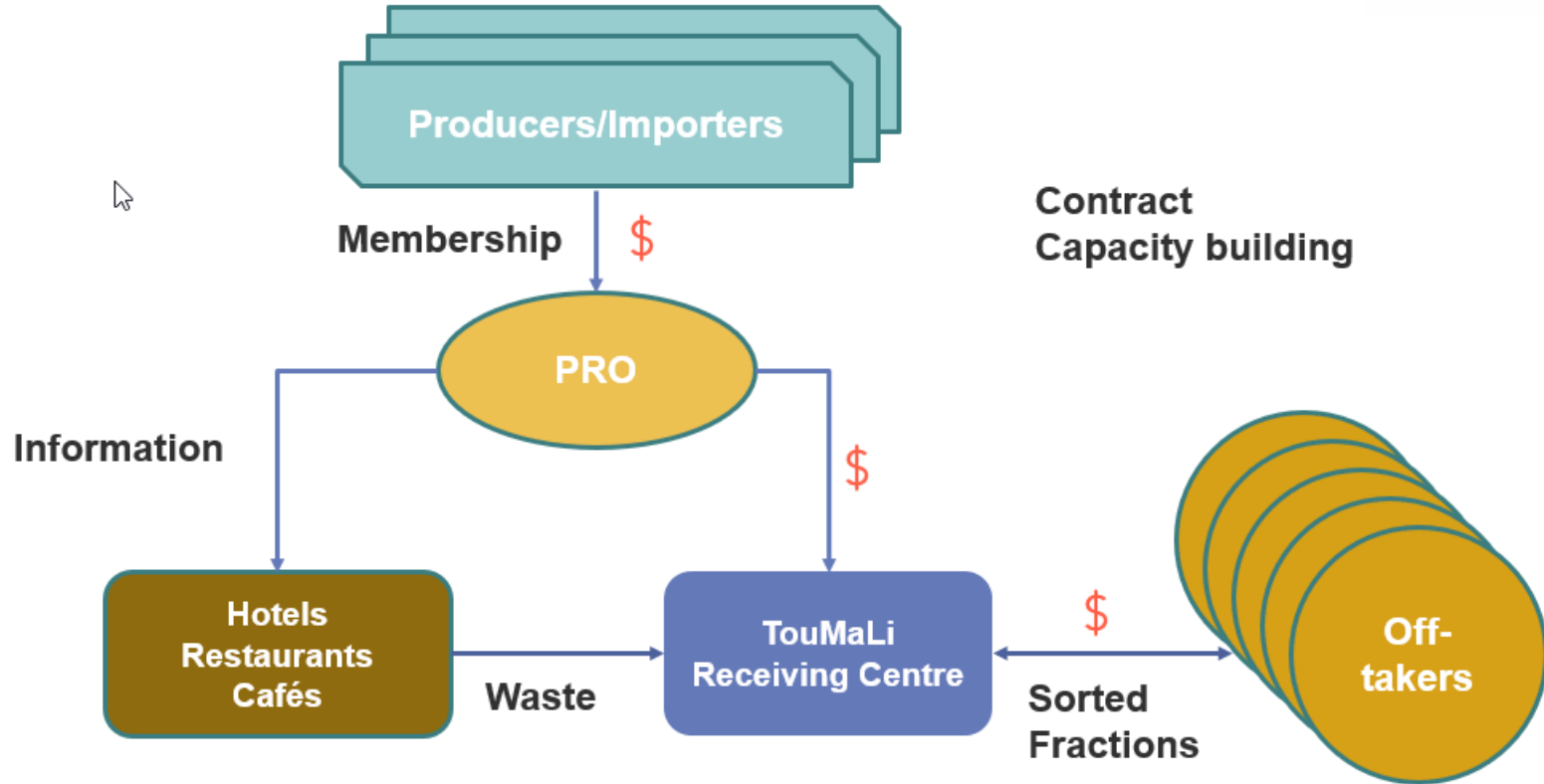
What to do without active EPR?

- Possible approach is **shared responsibility**
- ✓ **Horeca** entities carry part of the cost (segregation, awareness)
- ✓ **Producers** carry part of the costs (treatment, awareness)

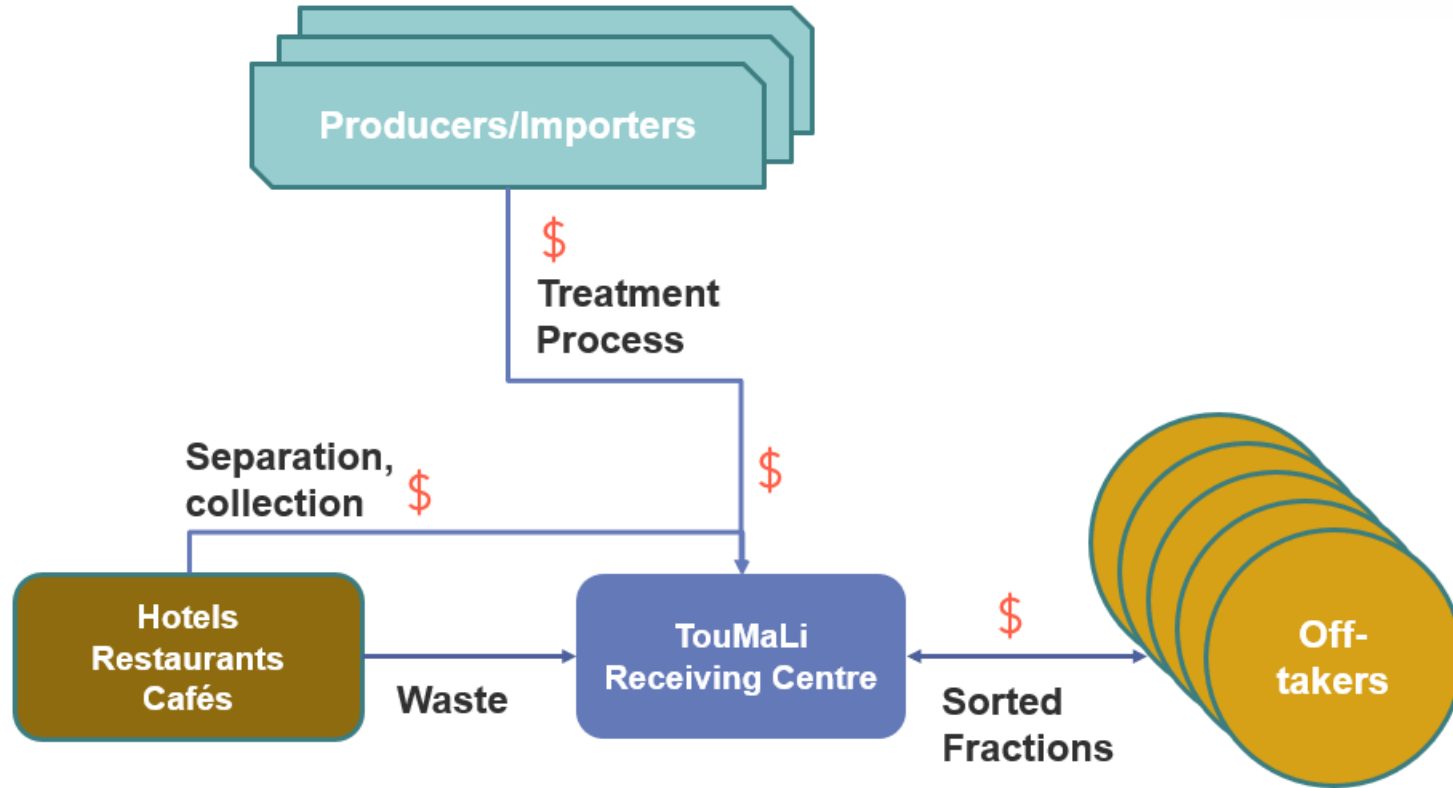
Brazil

- Since 2010, take-back for packaging has been mandatory across the country;
- Producers, retailers, consumers, public waste management authorities and collectors are all involved by "Shared Responsibility" for product life cycle, including packaging;

Typical EPR Process



Shared Responsibility Process





Thank you!