

WWF'S EPR PROJECT

Jazlyn Lee, SEA EPR regional coordinator, WWF

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Scheme



Producers to take greater responsibility of their products' end-of-life management



- Encourage product eco-design: reduction, reuse model, higher recyclability, increase recycled content in products and packaging (upstream measures)
- Reduce environmental Impacts: increase end-of-life product waste collection, treatment & reuse/recycling, materials recovery to extend life cycles, reduce virgin materials used (downstream measures)
- EPR fees are collected and managed by a system operator and should be exclusively used to fund packaging waste management related activities.

EPR progress and development in Southeast Asia



Country



- Ministry of Environment and Forestry recently launched a Roadmap to Waste Reduction by Producers.
- A voluntary PRO, PRAISE is formed by 6 consumer brands and made public commitments that they will also take responsibility for the end-of-life impact of their own products and packaging and advocating for EPR

Indonesia



• The Economic Planning Unit of Malaysia proposed the adoption of EPR scheme in the Twelve Malaysia Plan (12MP) 2021 – 2025. The 12MP will be tabled at the Parliament soon.

Malaysia

 A voluntary PRO, MAREA is formed by 11 consumer brands and made public commitments that they will also take responsibility for the end-of-life impact of their own products and packaging and advocating for EPR



Philippines

- At least two bills lobbying for the EPR are pending at the committee level both in the Senate and the House of Representatives for three rounds of reading. One EPR bill has went through 2 rounds of reading, pending for final round as final approval
- A voluntary PRO, PARMS is formed by 10 consumer brands and made public commitments that they will also take responsibility for the end-of-life impact of their own products and packaging and advocating for EPR



• The National Environment Agency introduced mandatory packaging reporting in 2020 for producers of packaged products and supermarkets

Singapore

• To implement an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework for managing packaging waste including plastics no later than 2025, with Deposit Refund Scheme (DRS) for beverage containers to be implemented in 2022.



- Several alliances were formed to advocate for EPR scheme, eg. PPP Plastic, TIPMSE etc.
- Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management 2018-2030 was approved by the cabinet in 15 February 2021

Thailand



- The National Assembly of Vietnam adopted the amended law on environmental protection. Articles 54 and 55 of this law set out the principles for the definition of a legal framework on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), particularly for packaging. The implementing decree, which is scheduled for July 2021, will be followed by an implementing circular by 1 January 2022.
- A voluntary PRO is formed by 10 consumer brands and made public commitments that they will also take responsibility for the end-of-life impact of their own products and packaging and advocating for EPR
- Hosting Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) partnered with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).

Companies in many ASEAN countries already embarked on the EPR journey and established voluntary (pre-) producer responsibility organizations (PRO)



Country	(Pre-)PROs in ASEAN		Members (non-exhaustive)							
	₽ ORMS	PH Alliance for Recycling and Materials Sustainability (PARMS)	<u> Coca Cola</u>	pepsi	Nestie.	Unilever	letra Pak	Mondelēz, Con	GATE-PALMOLIVE V	Universal Robina
	T/PMSE Packaging for Environment	TH Institute of Packaging and Recycling Management for a Sustainable Environment	<u>Cea Cola</u>	pepsi	Nestie.	Unilever	Dutch Mill	SERMSUK ThaiBe	SIG Gran	CROWN -Building Packaging™
*		Packaging Recycling Organization VN (PRO Vietnam)	<u> Coca Cola</u>	pepsi	Nestie.		leta Pak	SUNTORY dCampina ele NutiF		Universal Robina
	PRAISE	Packaging and Recycling Alliance for Indonesia Sustainable Environment (PRAISE)	<u> Cea Cola</u>		Nestie.	Unilever	DAN DAN	one <u>Indofo</u>	<u>od</u>	
(*		Malaysia Recycling Alliance (MAREA)	e Coca Cola	Vestle. Unilever	Tetra Pak		DEPSİ	eTika praser & NEAV	N CF	DUTCH
	_									



n/a

- Educate consumers on recycling awareness and segregation
- Strengthen the existing packaging collection ecosystem
- · Support recycling programs of processors and recyclers, work with informal sector
- Work with government in the "Recycle" aspect of 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and through its unique voluntary, public-private partnership aims to improve livelihood conditions and create jobs for individuals and businesses working on post-consumer packaging
- Coordinate research centers of universities to identify most suitable country-specific solutions

Proposed EPR implementation plan



Within 1 year

- Draft EPR policy papers and strengthening institutional framework
- Multi-stakeholders consultations and roundtable
- Establish a voluntary, pre-PRO basis facilitating the development of a mandatory EPR.
 Review PRO operating model
- EPR awareness and capacity building

Within 3 year

- Establish a legal framework of a mandatory EPR system, coordinate with parallel/existing legislation
- Create registers and reporting systems
- Smooth function of pre-PRO with more members signing up, pilot projects
- Expand collection coverage (eg. PH and VN), improve recycling infrastructures (MY)

Within 5 – 7 year

- Roll out of mandatory EPR system
- Transition from voluntary, pre-PRO to mandatory PRO
- Defining mechanism for continuous improvement and optimisation

WWF supports the EPR implementation journey in SEA





Government and academic institutions

Multistakeholders platform, eg. PACT Collaboration with global org.

Corporate
Alliances /
Producer
Responsibility
Organization
(PRO)

Collaboration with other global organizations

Policy papers,
Circular
Economy
Roadmap for
plastic,
mandatory EPR
scheme, propose
customized EPR
schemes

Stakeholders
engagement
along the plastic
and packaging
value chain;
provide sciencebased
information and
guidelines.

EPR capacity
building, develop
PRO operating
model;
support and guide
policymakers on the
development of EPR
schemes

EPR Materials and Publications





