

Delegation Trip to Berlin

Exploring EPR in Germany

Markus Luecke and Agnes Buenemann



Agenda



01 EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

02 STATUS OF EPR IN JORDAN

03 MINISTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS ON THE DELEGATION'S AGENDA

Worldwide products are being sold in the same packaging



© cyclos

Basics of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a policy approach that makes producers responsible for their products along the lifecycle, including at the post-consumer stage

EPR is a **policy instrument** to shift financial and treatment responsibility of waste management from governments to producers

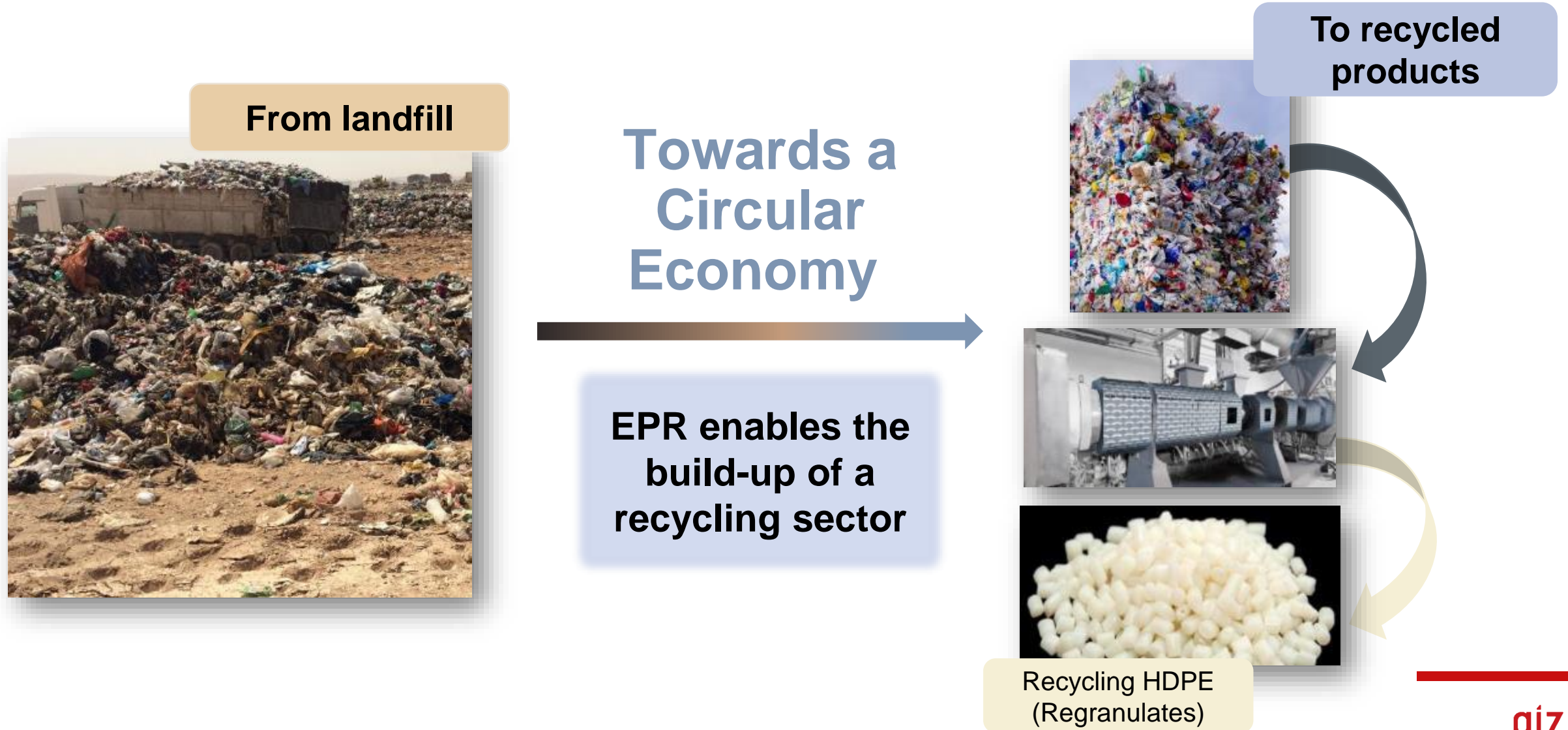
Producers commonly implement EPR-Systems collectively by forming **Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs)**.

Collected fees typically aim to cover of operating the **collection and recovery** or treatment of covered products, **promote eco-design**, support the **recycling industry** and organise **awareness campaigns**

EPR Systems often work with **local authorities to improve sorting at the source**

EPR is commonly connected to **performance targets** (collection, recycling or reuse targets) that need to be met

EPR supports transformation towards a Circular Economy



Possible benefits of EPR for Jordan

- ✓ Reliable financial and material flow for the **development and build up of a recycling sector** in Jordan
- ✓ Attracts **international investors** to Jordan
- ✓ Provides an **economically efficient tool** to handle increasing amounts of packaging materials
- ✓ EPR provides **equal market conditions** for all producers (all producers have the to take part in a mandatory EPR-System)
- ✓ Communities are required to work together and **build effective networks**
- ✓ **Less waste and less methane** released into the atmosphere

Possible benefits of EPR for Jordan: Jobs and income

Job opportunities for waste processing and landfill storage for the US (Jobs per 1000 Tons)

| | DIVERTED WASTE | | | | | DISPOSED WASTE | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Collection 2008 | Collection 2030 | Processing | Manufacturing | Reuse/ Remanufacture | Collection | Landfill | Incineration |
| | Jobs per 1000 tons | Jobs per 1000 tons | Jobs per 1000 tons | Jobs per 1000 tons | Jobs per 1000 tons | Jobs per 1000 tons | Jobs per 1000 tons | Jobs per 1000 tons |
| MATERIALS | | | | | | | | |
| Paper & Paperboard | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 4.16 | N/A | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Glass | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 7.85 | 7.35 | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Metals | | | | | | | | |
| Ferrous | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 4.12 | 20.00 | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Aluminum | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 17.63 | 20.00 | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Other Nonferrous | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 17.63 | 20.00 | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Plastics | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 10.30 | 20.00 | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Rubber & Leather | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 9.24 | 7.35 | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Textiles | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 7.35 | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Wood | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Other | 1.67 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 2.50 | N/A | 0.56 | 0.10 | 0.10 |



Direct impact of separate collection and processing:

Recycling of waste creates 6 times more jobs than landfilling due to separate collection and processing



Indirect impact

Additional jobs in administration, communication and follow-up sector e.g. non-profit sector, manufacturing, maintenance etc.



Jordan RIA Report for EPR estimates more than 7,500 jobs can be created by implementing EPR system

Source: Tellus institute with Sound Resource Management: More Jobs, Less Pollution (<https://tellus.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/More-Jobs-Less-Pollution-Growing-the-Recycling-Economy-in-the-US.pdf>)

EPR implementation opportunities in the tourism sector

- The tourism sector contributes significantly to gross national income with revenues of more than **JOD 4.6 billion** (approx. 15 % of GNI, 5.0 million tourists)
- Jordan is aiming for growth in this important sector, which will lead to an increase in packaging waste
- Many tourists are **used to separating waste** and disposing of it in separate containers
- Packaging materials such as PET bottles can be collected separately in **hotels and at tourist attractions** and fed into the recycling process
- A suitable collection system helps to maintain the attractiveness of tourist attractions
- EPR can help to introduce "special collection systems" in areas with a high volume of tourism



Beautiful countryside in Wadi Rum..



...but there is a **lot of litter** in many places

Role of the PRO in an EPR-system

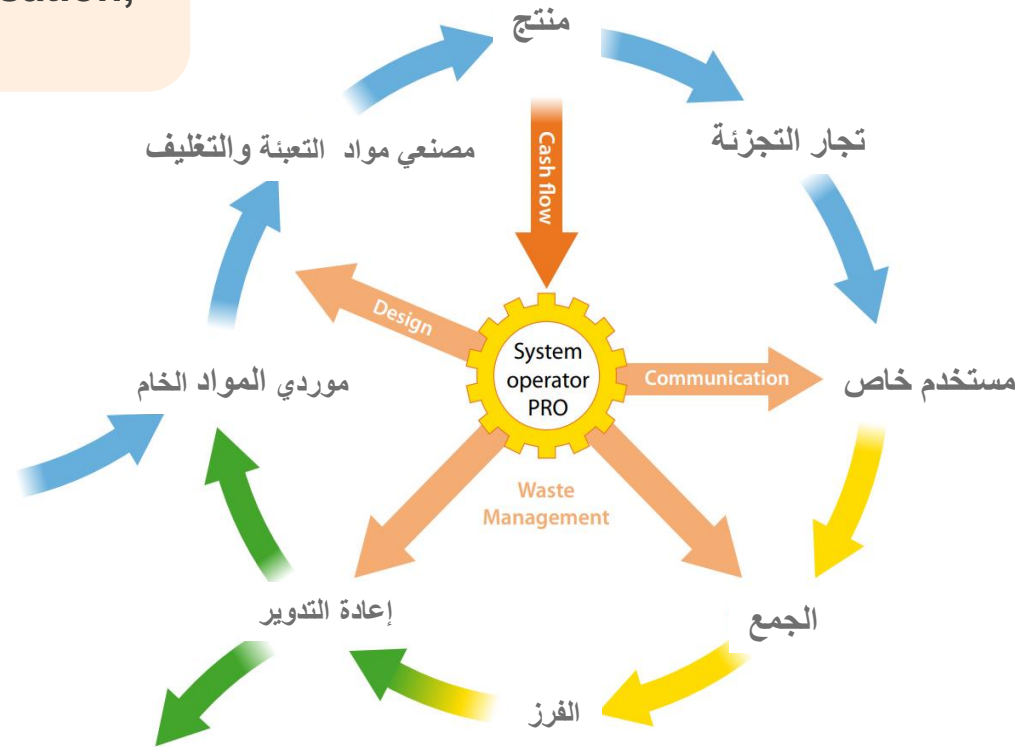
Transitioning to a sustainable waste management of packaging by a Producer Responsibility Organisation, who is the System Operator

The organization and the specific design of an EPR system is different in all countries, but ...



...there is always a Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) for organizing all tasks of the system.

الانتقال إلى إدارة مستدامة لنفايات التعبئة والتغليف من قبل جمعية مسؤولية المنتج ، الذي تعتبر مشغلا للنظام



يختلف تنظيم وتصميم نظام مسؤولية المنتج الممتدة من بلدٍ لآخر، ولكن:

- جمعية مسؤولية المنتج تقوم بتنظيم جميع مهام النظام.

Role of the PRO in an EPR-system

Tasks of a PRO as system operator:

- Collection of fees
- Finance and sometimes organise waste management
- Communication with the consumer
- Consultancy on design matters



EPR Fees cover these costs:

- Collection
- Sorting
- Recycling
- Administrative PRO costs
- Communication/Information

The EPR-System in Germany






The German EPR Packaging Ordinance came into force in 1993

Since then, it has been updated regularly about 10 times

Since 2002 mandatory deposit-refund scheme for one-way beverages from 2003 onwards

In 2019, the Packaging Ordinance expired and an EPR law for packaging was implemented.

The most important innovations

-  Increasing recycling rates
-  Since 2003 mandatory deposit-refund scheme for one-way beverages
-  Improving controls through the introduction of a central packaging register
-  Incentives for the recyclability of packaging
-  More influence from local authorities.

Stakeholders and Responsibilities in Germany

| | |
|---|---|
| Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) | Responsible for Rules and regulations and the implementation of EPR |
| Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) | Responsible for economic matters within the EPR system, close collaboration with BMUV |
| Federal Environment Agency (UBA) | Technical authority, advises the Ministry for Environment |
| Central Agency Packaging Register | Competent supervisory authority, an entrusted authority, in the hands of 4 private founders and under the technical supervision of the UBA |
| Manufacturers and importers | Obligation to participate in the system (payment of fees to PRO), have organised themselves e.g. via the AGVU to contribute to shaping the implementation |
| PROs | Responsible for the implementation of the EPR system |
| Private and municipal companies | Operational implementation (Collection, Sorting, Recycling) |

Separate Collection in Germany



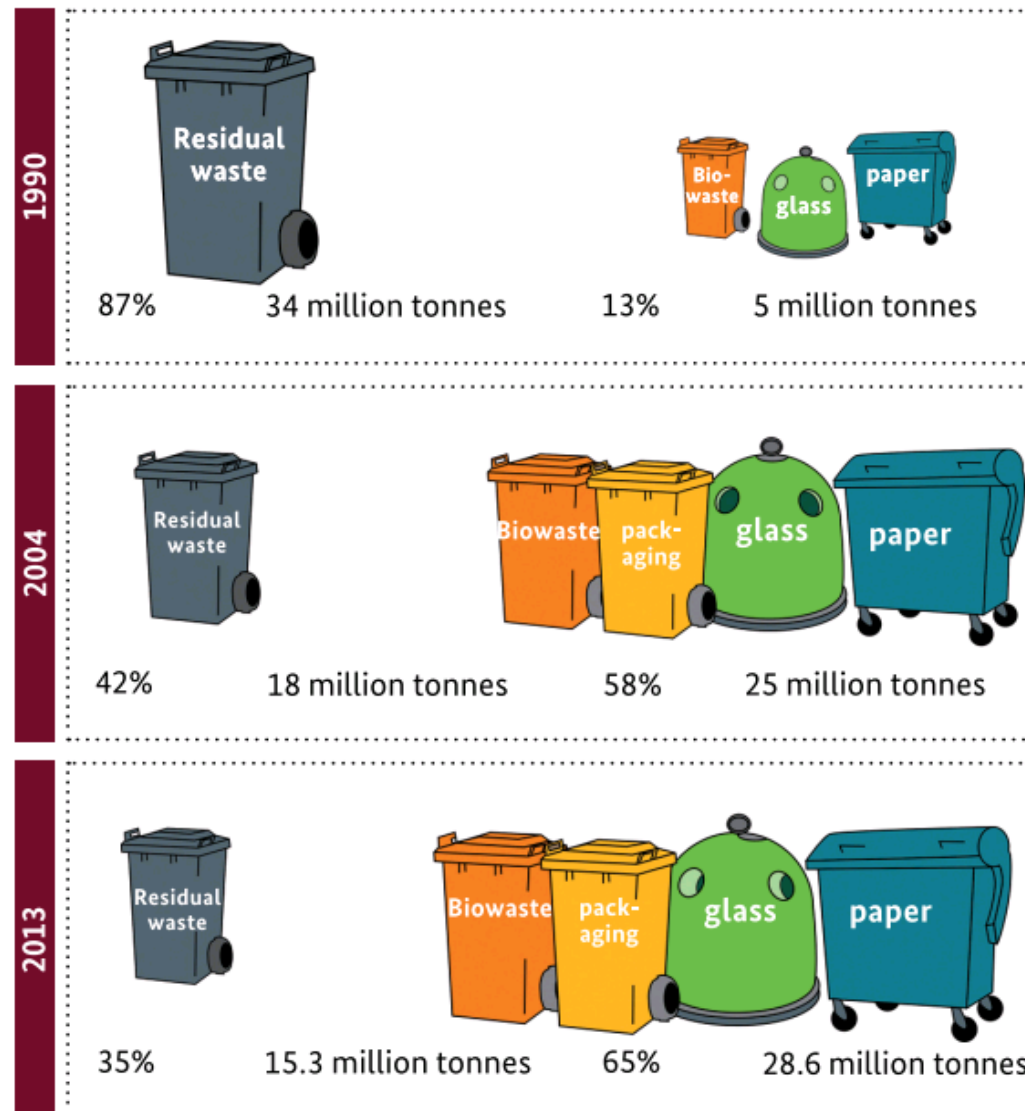
Kerbside Collection (German Households)



Collection,
Sorting and
Recycling of LWP
and about 50 %
of Paper/Carton*
is paid by EPR
fees

* About 50 % of paper are
not packaging and paid
by municipal fees.

Reduction of Residual Waste in Germany

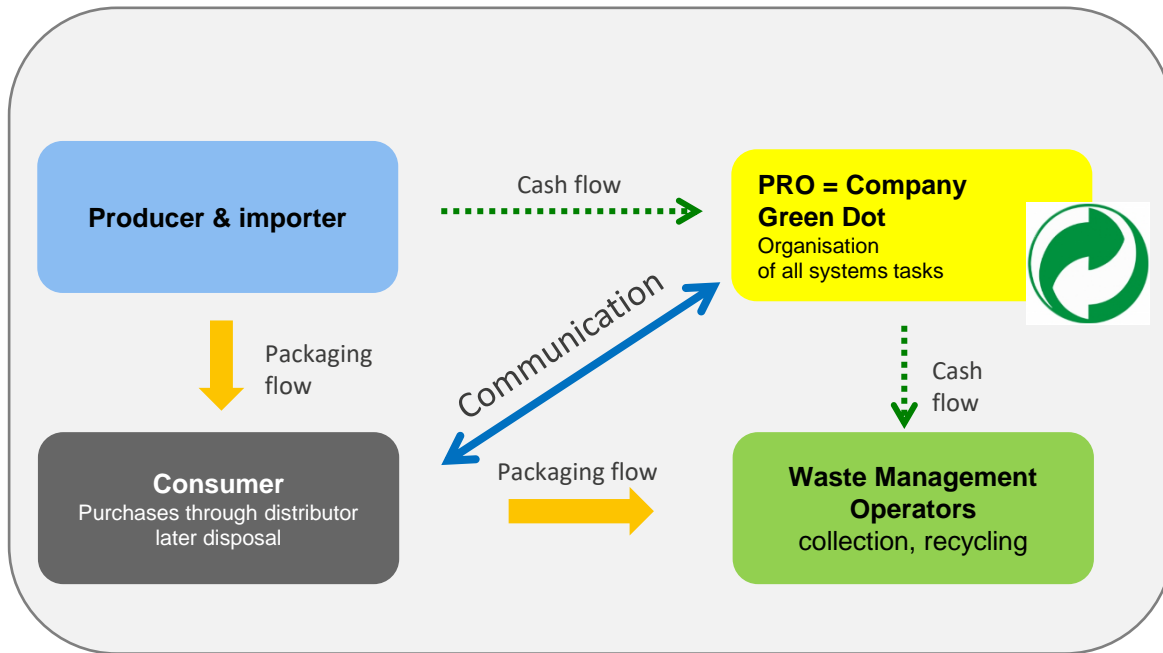


Source: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
<http://www.bmub.bund.de/themen/wasser-abfall-boden/abfallwirtschaft/abfallpolitik/>

From a Monopoly to Competition

1993 to 2003:

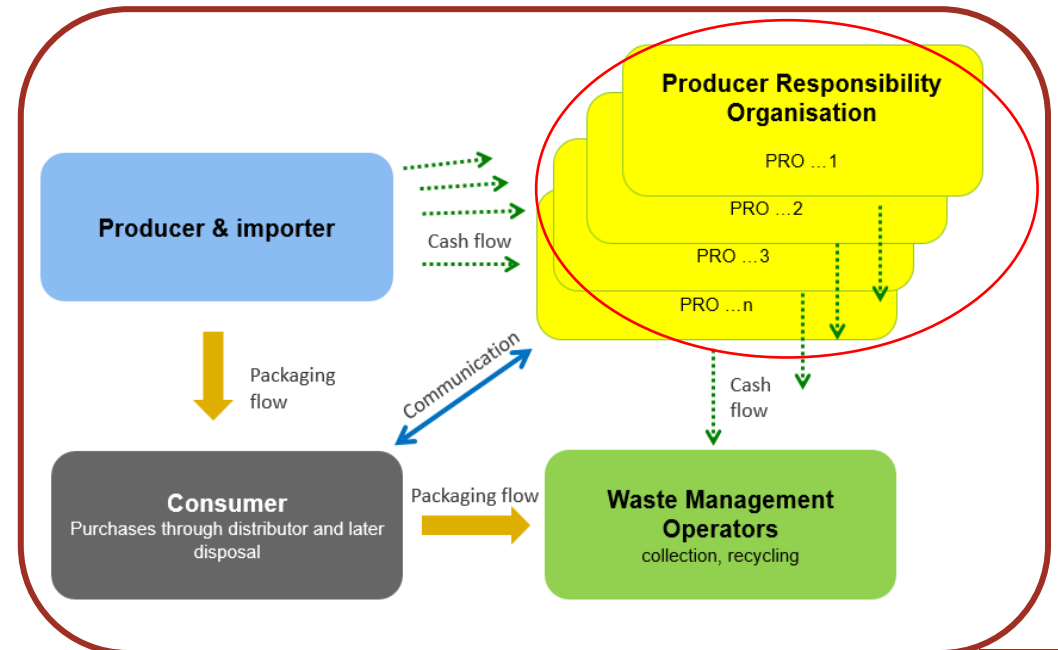
The EPR System for Packaging in Germany.
The Company Green Dot was the only PRO.



From 2003 till today:

All PROs must collect all packaging together in each area. The share that each PRO has to pay for this, corresponds to the respective share of packaging that is involved with them.

After the collection, every PRO must take their share for sorting and recycling. A central register controls the fulfilment of all requirements.



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Implementation of the EPR-system in Jordan – Status 2022

| Status | Timeframe – Article 9 | Targeted Group Source: EPR Instructions - issued under Paragraph (c) of Article (7) of the Framework Law for Waste Management No. 16; Article 9 A |
|-------------|---|---|
| Preparation | From the date of issuance of these instructions in the official gazette until the end of December 2023. | All producers and importers |
| Mandatory | Starting from the 1st of January of 2024 | Importers and producers whose domestic sales exceed 50 million Jordanian dinars annually for all types of materials and goods or whose annual output increases from the packaging materials for their products Input to the market for 1000 tons annually |
| Mandatory | Starting from the 1st of January of 2025 | Importers and producers whose domestic sales exceed 20 million Jordanian dinars annually for all types of goods and finished commodity, or whose annual output of packaging materials for their products entering the market exceeds 500 tons annually |
| Mandatory | Starting from the 1st of January of 2026 | Importers producers whose domestic sales exceed 5 million Jordanian dinars annually for all types of goods and finished commodity, or whose annual output of packaging materials for their products entering the market exceeds 200 tons annually. |
| Mandatory | Starting from the 1st of January of 2027 | All producers and importers |

➤ As the implementation is delayed, the timetable must be adjusted accordingly: Starting 1st of January 2025 and so on.

Obligated companies in an EPR-system in Jordan

Obligated Companies

- **Every importer of packed goods** intended for consumption in Jordan
- **Every producer of packed goods in Jordan** intended for consumption in Jordan
- **Every importer of service packaging** intended for consumption in Jordan
- **Every producer of service packaging** in Jordan intended for consumption in Jordan



Consumption in Jordan



Obligated packaging of goods and service packaging that are sold in Jordan.
Packaging becomes waste in Jordan

Not obliged packaging of goods and service packaging in Jordan that are sold outside of Jordan. If they are exported to a country with an EPR-System, the companies have to pay fees in these countries.



No consumption in Jordan

Results For Overall Market Volume 2022 (Calculated by GVM A 2023) Neue Tabelle nur mit den Summen

The table contains all packaging for which the obligated companies must pay EPR fees. It therefore shows the status as of 1st of January of 2027 with packaging quantities from 2022.

| Post Consumer Household Packaging Consumption in Jordan 2022 in kt | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Segment | Plastic | Glass | Metal | Paper | Beverage carton | Other | Total |
| Beverage | 24,0 | 13,4 | 3,1 | 1,9 | 1,8 | 0,0 | 44,3 |
| Food | 93,1 | 21,1 | 28,5 | 89,8 | 2,9 | 1,0 | 236,3 |
| Home and personal care | 13,2 | 3,6 | 1,7 | 2,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 21,3 |
| Other | 29,2 | 2,6 | 8,4 | 65,9 | 0,0 | 0,5 | 105,6 |
| Total | 158,5 | 40,7 | 41,6 | 160,5 | 4,7 | 1,5 | 407,5 |

Example Of Financing The EPR-System

In Jordan, around 22,600 tonnes of PET bottles containing beverages are placed on the market every year.

If the obligated companies pay 100 JD per tonne of PET bottles to the PRO, the PRO will receive 2,260,000 JD from the fillers and importers of filled PET bottles.

An empty PET bottle weighs an average of 17 grams.

At 100 JD of EPR Fees per tonne of PET material, that would be 0.17 piastres or 0.0017 JD per PET bottle.



**1 empty bottle
weighs about 17 g**



PET Recycling in Jordan

Econest - PET Recycling Plant in Jordan/Amman

- Bottle-2-Bottle Recycling
- State-of-the-art facility
- PET products are safe for food contact
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) and FDA (Food and Drug Administration) approved



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Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

The Ministry's key areas of work **are climate prevention and adaptation**, an intact **natural environment** and consistent **consumer protection** are crucial for our health, a good quality of life and our prosperity.

Federal **Minister Steffi Lemke** is the head of the ministry.

In Germany, the BMUV is the lead authority for all legal regulations relating to extended producer responsibility.

As part of the BMUV's "**Export Initiative Environmental Protection**" (EXI), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is supporting the Jordanian government in setting up an EPR system for packaging.



MEETING:

Wednesday 17.04.2024, 11:00 am to 2:00 pm

- **Nilgün Parker, Head of Division Sustainable Financial Policy, Environment-related Promotion of Foreign Trade and Investment**

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

As of 2022, **Dr. Christiane Rohleder**, is serving as **State Secretary** in the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection. She is one of two State Secretaries who act as the minister's deputies and like her they are authorised to issue instructions to all the ministry staff.



Previously, Dr. Rohleder held positions as State Secretary in the Ministry for Family, Women, Youth, Integration, and Consumer Protection in Rheinland-Pfalz, a state in Germany.

Dr. Rohleder holds a Ph.D. in Law from the University of Regensburg, specializing in consumer protection and environmental policy.

MEETING:

Wednesday 17.04.2024, 12 am to 1:00 pm

- **State Secretary Dr. Christiane Rohleder**

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

The Ministry's key areas of work are **climate protection**, **digitalisation**, **demographic change**, **securing the energy supply** and the expansion of clean energy generation, particularly from wind and sun, as well as resource conservation, to which the recycling industry in particular contributes.

In the area of extended producer responsibility, the Ministry of Economic Affairs is working to promote the recycling industry and is committed to fair competition between all stakeholders.



MEETING:

Wednesday 17.04.2024, 11:00 am to 2:00 pm

- **Dr. Michael Weltzin, Division Mineral Resources and Circular Economy**

The **German Chamber of Commerce and Industry** (Deutsche Industrie- und Handelskammer, DIHK) **represents commercial and industrial enterprises and those belonging to the service sector**. It represents the general interest of the commercial sector at federal and European level.

The DIHK aggregates the interests of businesses across all sectors and branches of the economy in a democratic and deliberative manner. These interests are conveyed to it by the **79 local Chambers of Commerce and Industry** across Germany.

In the EPR area, the DIHK informs the obligated companies and answers questions. Importers from other countries are also given information via their foreign chambers (AHKs).



MEETING:

Wednesday 17.04.2024, 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm

- Dr. Ilja Nothnagel, Member of the Executive Board
- Christoph Petri, DIHK, Head of Division Environmental and Raw Materials Policy



The **AGVU (Packaging and Environment Association)** has been committed to product responsibility for packaging since 1986 and is committed to its environmentally sound and resource-protective use and recycling. AGVU is working to providing incentives that lead to more recycling and more use of recycled materials or renewable raw materials in packaging.

The **AGVU represents the entire value chain: from the packaging industry to the consumer goods industry and commerce to the Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs), disposal companies and recyclers.**

All members of the AGVU are involved in the EPR system either as obligated producers, importers or collectors and recyclers of packaging.



MEETING:

Thursday 18.04.2024, 4:00 pm to 5:30 pm

Dr. Carl Dominik Klepper, Chair AGVU



The Association of Municipal Enterprises (Verband kommunaler Unternehmen e.V., VKU) is the German association of municipal companies (infrastructure and waste disposal services).

These are companies that provide services of general interest in Germany within the framework of local self-government.

Working in the context of an economic system driven by competition, they **serve the interests of citizens by maintaining a service structure that counteracts the forces of market concentration and forms an integral part of Germany's social market economy.**

In Germany, municipal companies are not prioritised under the EPR system, but can offer their services in the same way as private companies through a tendering process. The situation is different in the area of waste advisory services, where local authorities receive fixed amounts of money for communication and information.



MEETING:

Thursday 18.04.2024, 2:00 pm to 3:30 pm

**Dr. Holger Thärichen, Managing Director of the
Waste Management and Urban Cleanliness
Division of VKU**

BDE is the Federal Association of the German Waste Management Industry. Almost all waste disposal companies and in particular the large waste disposal companies are organised here.

The BDE has 750 member companies. Over 500 experts from BDE member companies are involved in 32 specialist areas, working groups and strategy groups.

Most members are involved in the EPR system as collectors, sorters and recyclers of packaging.

EXPRA ((EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY ALLIANCE), is the alliance of 32 packaging and packaging waste recovery and recycling organisations from 30 countries including 19 EU member states which are owned by obliged industry and work on a not-for-profit basis.



MEETING:

Friday 19.04.2024, 10:00 am to 12:00 am

**Dr. Andreas Bruckschen, BDE Chief
Executive Officer**

**Joachim Quoden, Managing Director at
EXPRA**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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On behalf of:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

of the Federal Republic of Germany