



THE ROLE OF MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN GERMAN EPR-SYSTEMS

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The Principle of Producer Responsibility, § 23 KrWG

(1) Parties who develop, produce, process, treat or distribute products shall bear product responsibility with regard to the achievement of the objectives of circular economy. Products shall be so designed, if at all possible, that waste generation within their production and use is reduced, and that environmentally-compatible recovery and disposal of the waste generated in their use is safeguarded. ...

(2) In particular, product responsibility shall comprise

1. the development, production and marketing of products that are efficient in terms of resources, can be used multiple times, are technically durable and repairable, and are suitable, after use, for proper, safe, high-quality recovery and environmentally-compatible disposal,

...

7. **acceptance of returned products** and of the waste generated after their use, as well as the subsequent environmentally-compatible recovery or disposal of such products and waste,,

8. **assumption of financial or financial and organisational responsibility** for the management of the waste generated after the products have been used,

10. **participation in costs** incurred by public disposal providers and other public legal persons for **cleaning the environment** and the subsequent environmentally-compatible recovery and disposal of the waste generated after the products have been used that were placed on the market by a producer or distributor. ...

Variations of Product Responsibility

- Product responsibility as an operational and financial „**Full Responsibility**“ of the producers (more precise: distributors), only the need for coordination with the local authorities.

Example: **Sales packaging.**

- Product responsibility as „**Shared Product Responsibility**“ with municipal collection and producer-related recovery responsibility.

Example: **Waste electrical appliances and portable batteries.**

- Product responsibility as „**Pure Financial Responsibility**“ of the producers with a full operational disposal- and cleaning responsibility of the municipalities.

Example: **Single-use plastic products**

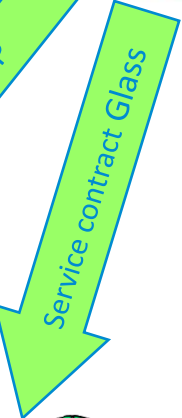
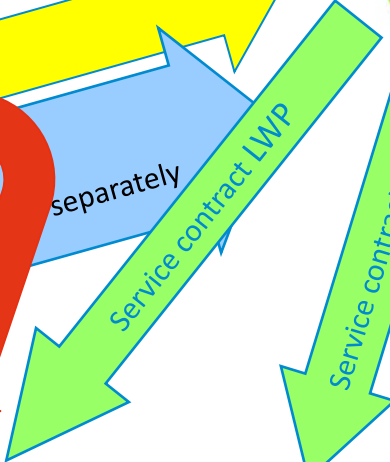
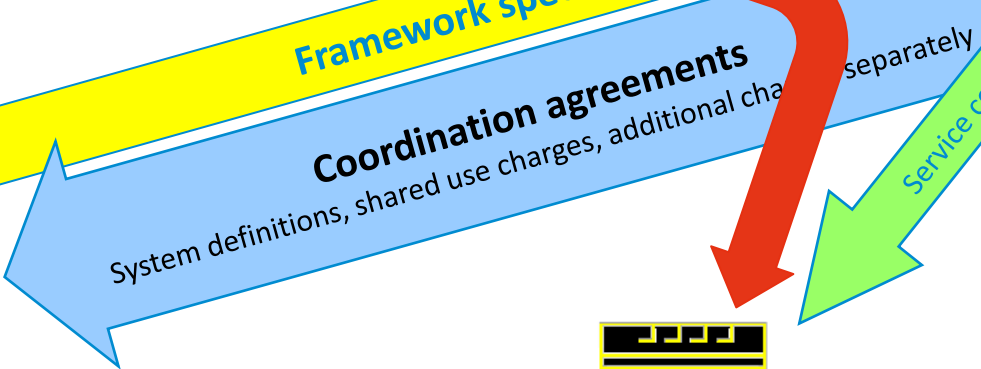
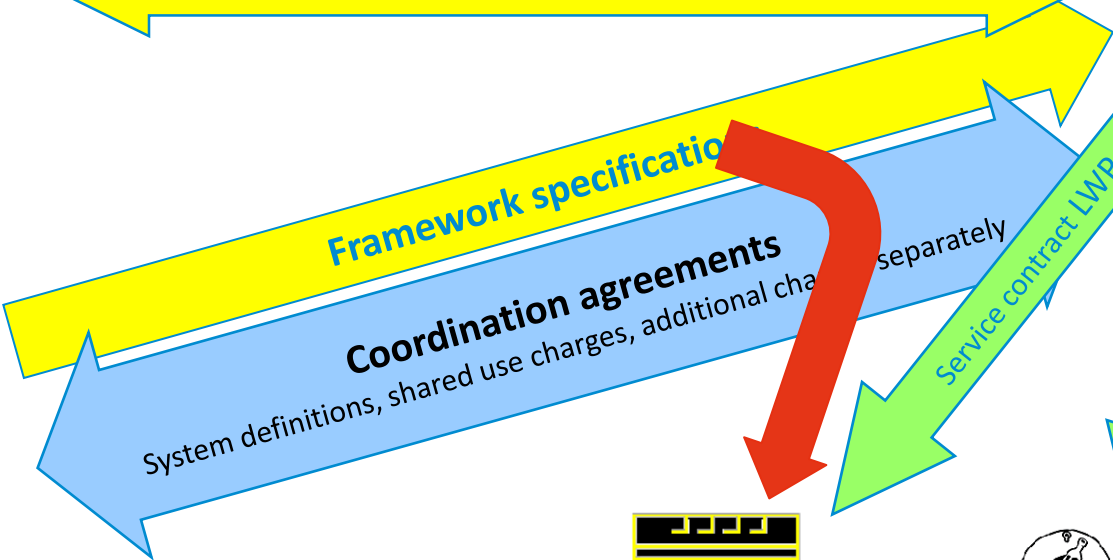
PACKAGING LAW

Legal relationships for packaging disposal

Federal State



Public waste management authorities

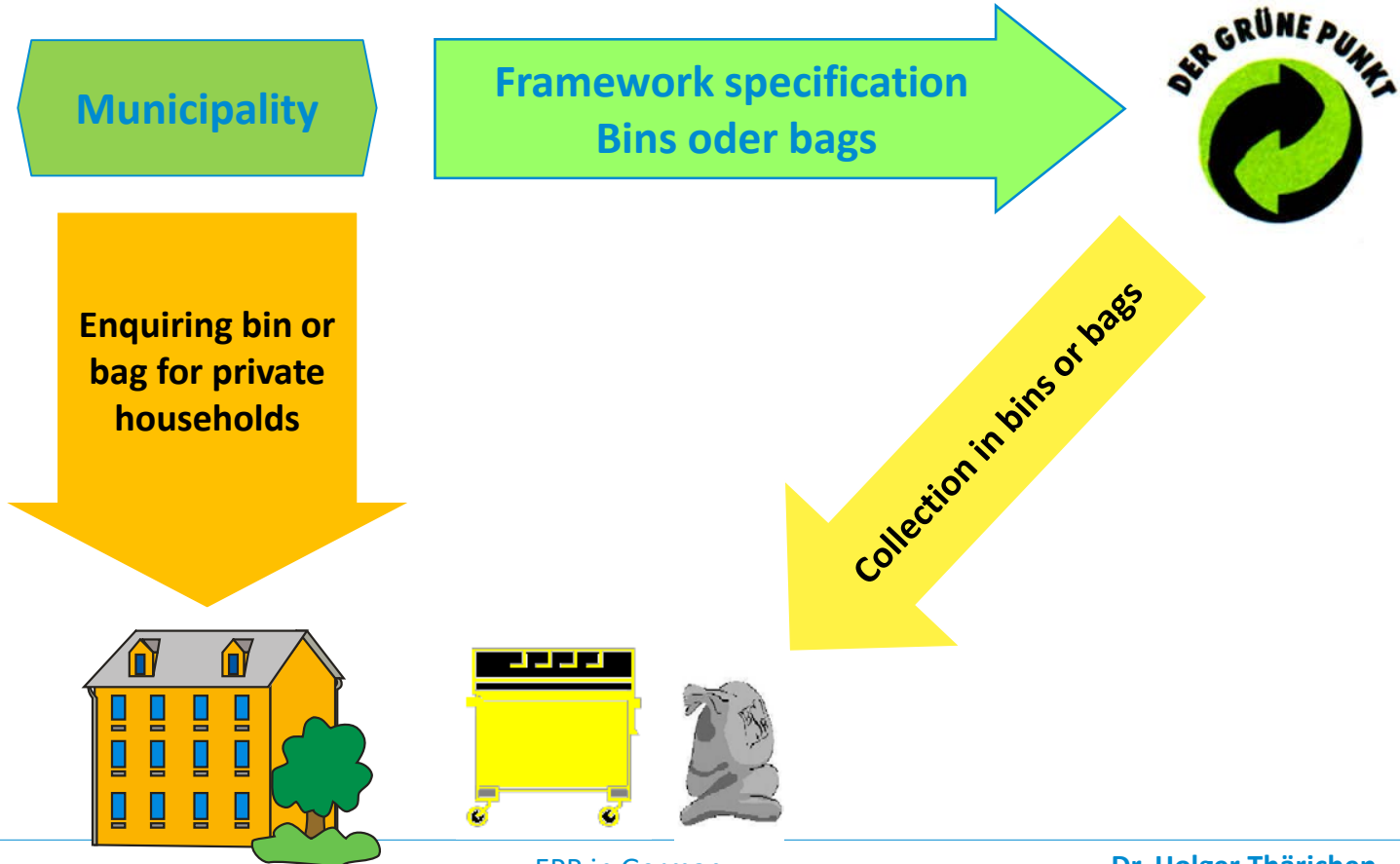


Strengthening public waste management authorities through the instrument of framework specifications according to § 22 Abs. 2 Packaging Law

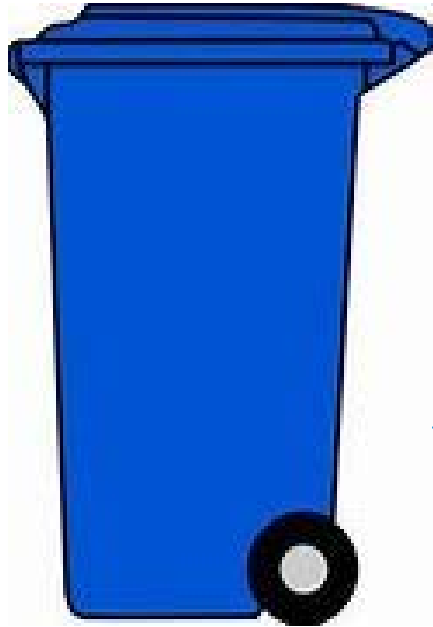
A public waste management authority may specify by written administrative act to the systems in place how the household collection of emptied plastic, metal and composite packaging is to be carried out in accordance with Section 14(1) with regard to

1. the **type of collection system**, either door-to-door collection, bring system or a combination of both collection systems
2. the **type and size of the collection containers**, provided they are standard collection containers, and
3. the **frequency and period of container emptying**.

Deciding between waste container bin and bags



For waste paper collection, it is compulsory to share the municipal containers for paper packaging



Payment of shared use charges for paper packaging to municipality



› SINGLE-USE PACKAGING

EU-Plastics Strategy

EU Single-Use Plastics Directive



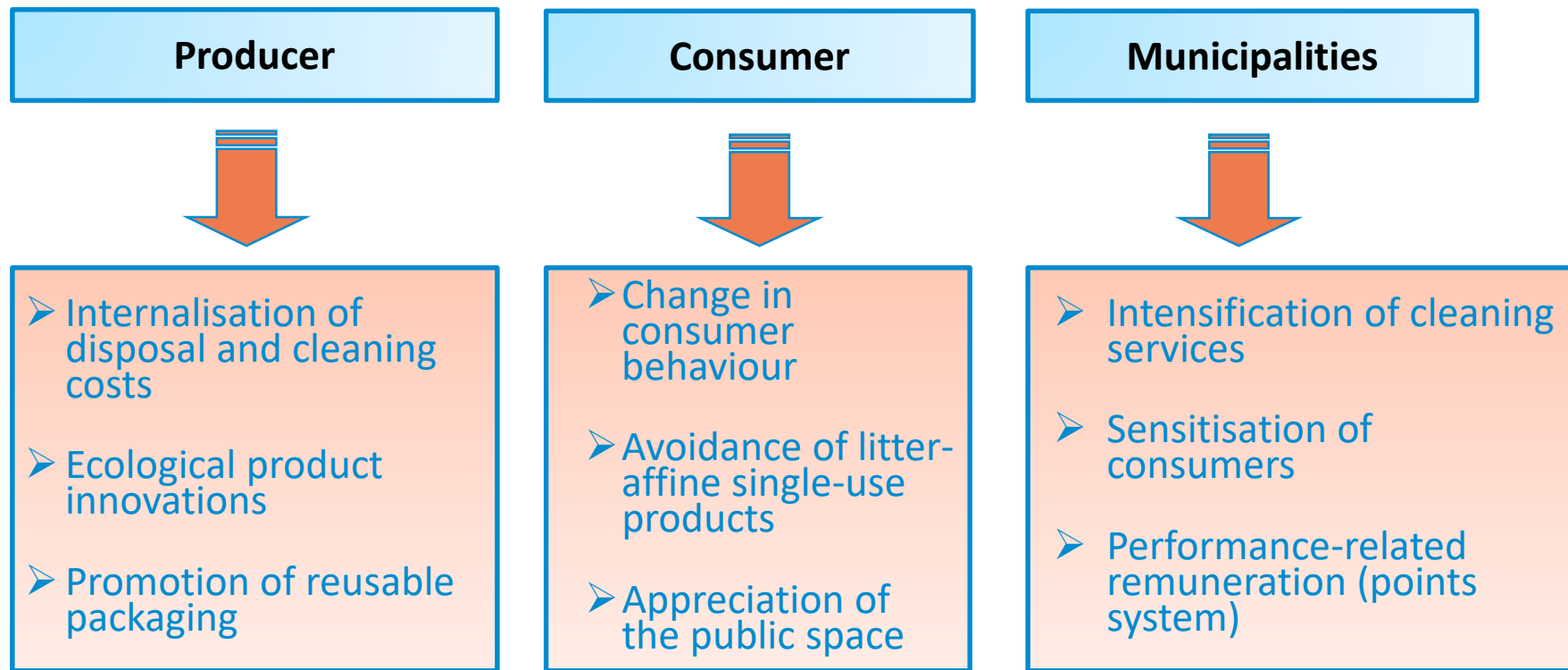
Extended Producer Responsibility following the EU Single-Use Plastics Directive 1

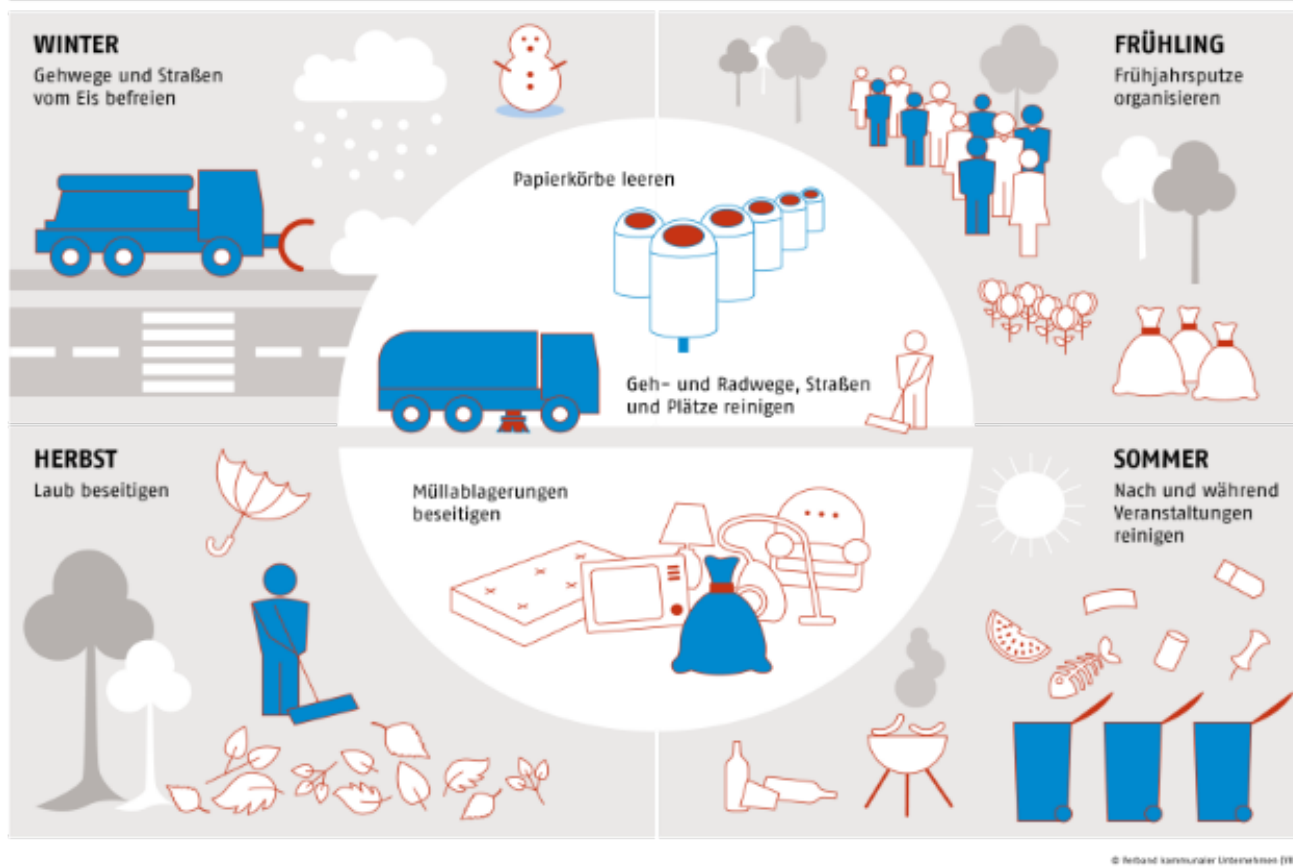
- **Producers** of
 - Food packaging (**To-go-Packaging**), beverage cups and containers, lightweight plastic carrier bags;
- Carry the **costs** for
 - **Sensitisation measures**,
 - the collection of the waste of these articles disposed of **in public collection systems**, including the **infrastructure** and their operation, as well as the costs of the subsequent **transport and treatment** of this waste,
 - **cleaning operations** in connection with waste of these articles and the subsequent transport and treatment of this waste.

Extended Producer Responsibility following the EU Single-Use Plastics Directive 2

- **Producers** of
 - **Tobacco products** with filters as well as **filters**, marketed for use in combination with tobacco products, wet wipes, balloons;
 - Carry the **costs** for
 - **Sensitisation measures**
 - **cleaning operations** in connection with waste of these articles and the subsequent transport and treatment of this waste.
 - Additionally for **cigarette butts**:
 - the collection of the waste of these articles disposed of **in public collection systems**, including the **infrastructure** and their operation, as well as the costs of the subsequent **transport and treatment** of this waste,
 - The costs may include the **installation of specific infrastructure** for the collection of waste of these articles, such as suitable waste containers in generally accessible locations with high levels of littering.

Ecological control impulses of the SUPD





Current status of the EU Single-Use Plastics Directive and VKU activities

Kosten für Reinigung und Entsorgung von Einwegkunststoffartikeln** und Zigarettenkippen in Deutschland im öffentlichen Raum*

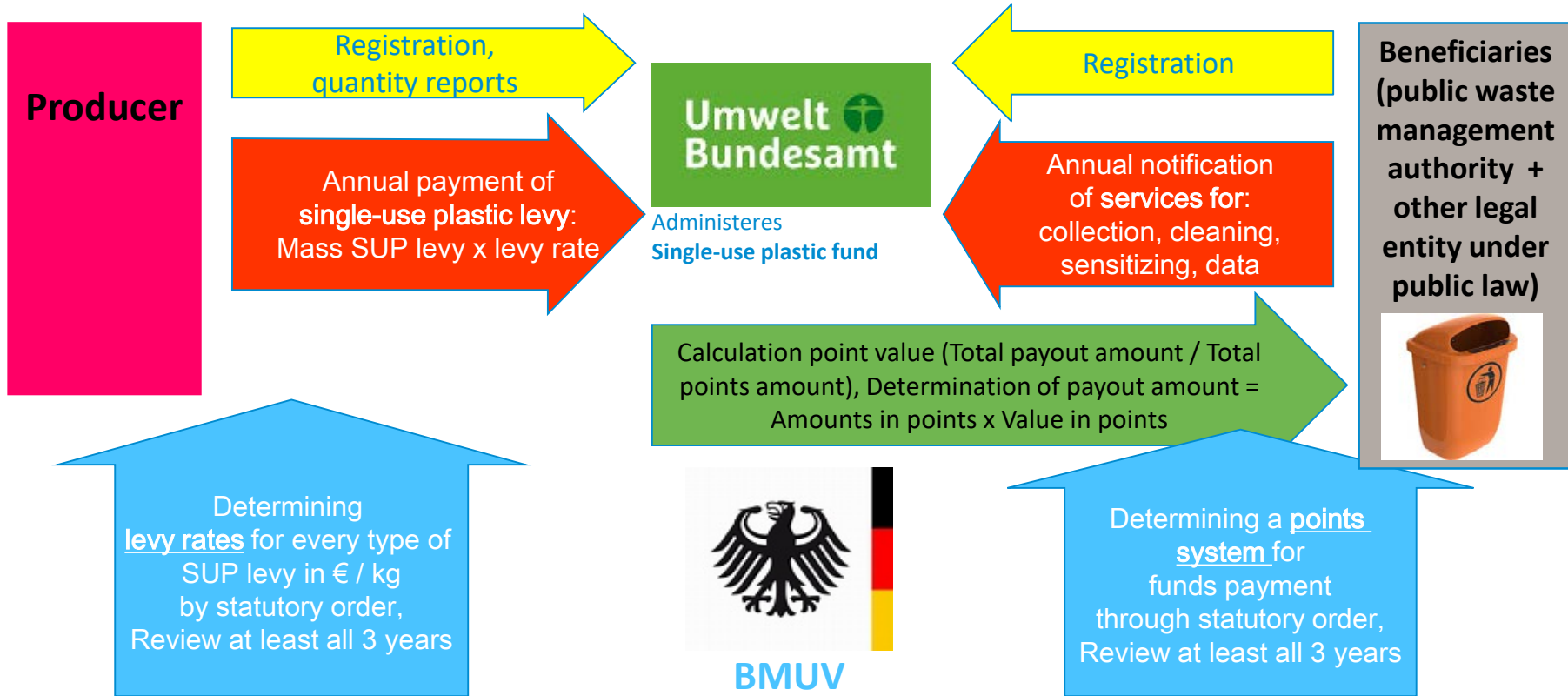


* Quelle: WU-Güter-Infachin, 2020

** z. B.: Becher, Lebensmittelverpackungen, Tüten und Folienverpackungen aus Kunststoff für den Take-away-Gebrauch

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How the single-use plastic fund works



Funds Payment – Urban Area

Parameters

Wastepaper basket volume Liter Pk.-Vol./($l \cdot a$)
Cleaning Performance Street-kilometre cleaning. [$km/(l \cdot a)$]
Cleaning Performance Green space cleaning [$m^2/(l \cdot a)$]
Cleaning Performance Sink box cleaning [$Piece/(l \cdot a)$]
Disposal costs Quantity [$kg/(l \cdot a)$]
Effort for public relations z. B. Proportion of littering [Work hours]

Weighting factors

Number of points

Value of points

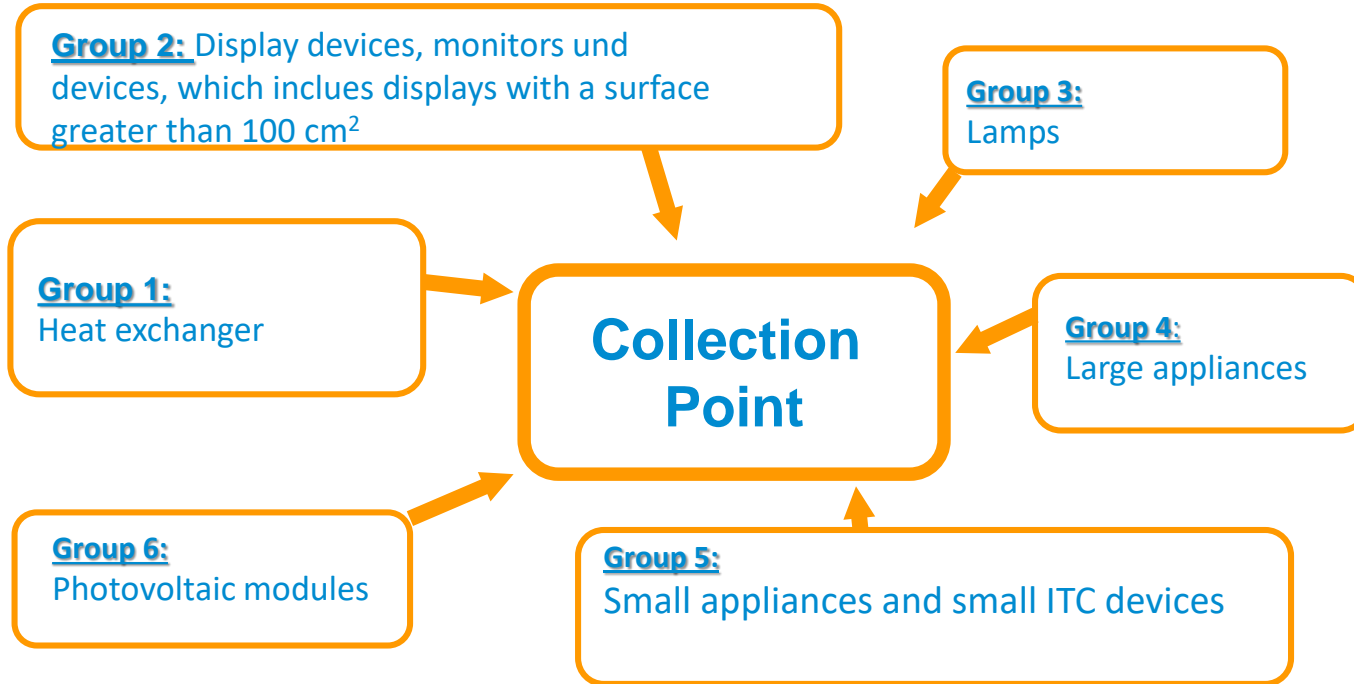
Amount paid out

> OLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

The „shared product responsibility“ of ElektroG:

- Local authorities set up **collection points** to which **end users and distributors** can deliver old appliances from private households in their area **free of charge**.
- Collection costs are financed through waste fees.
- The need for collection points (number) must be determined taking into account the **population density**, other local conditions and the waste management objectives in accordance with § 1 ElektroG.
- The **containers** for the old appliances must be provided by the producers.
- **Filled containers** can be reported by the municipality and will be collected free of charge on behalf of the producers.
- Municipalities can also opt for **internal utilisation**.

Collection groups, § 14 ElektroG



Municipalities' own marketing option - background and motives

- Retention of the option to continue to commission **social enterprises** with the dismantling/recycling of old appliances by the municipality.
- Maintaining **local cooperative relationships** between the municipality and (social) utilisation companies.
- Partial refinancing of collection costs through **recovery proceeds**.
- The local authority then assumes the full obligations of the producers and must comply with **recovery standards** and **reporting obligations**.

CONCLUSION

- From a municipal point of view, the **collection** of all household waste should be carried out by the municipality.
- **"Disposal from a single source"**.
- Single **point of contact** for citizens
- Defined **performance parameters** are required to finance the collection service.
- Specialised **recovery services** following collection can be organised by the private sector.

Thank you for your attention!



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