

CIRCULAR OR SPINNING IN CIRCLES?

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Before we get Started...

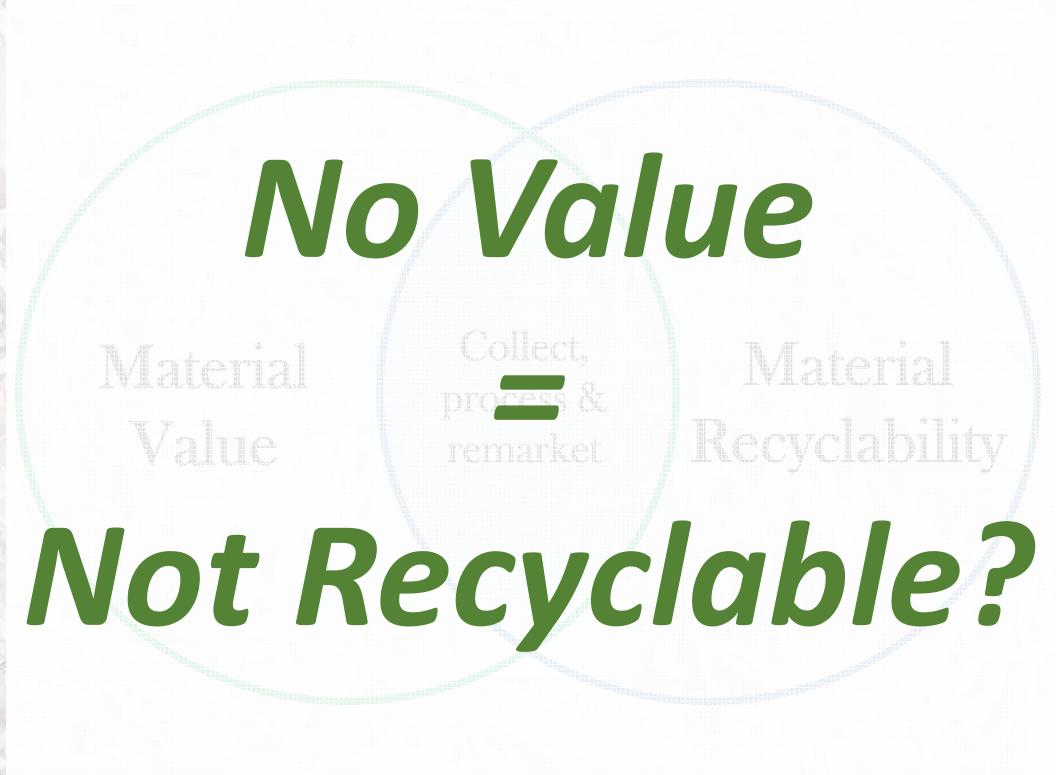
There are a few things I want <u>YOU</u> to know



WASTE MANAGEMENT



DISCARDED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT





Defining Circular EPR Vs. Looking **Ahead Circularity** Today's Discussion **Economics Circular Case** of Circularity Study

























CASCADES

RECOVERY + PAPER + PACKAGING





FIRST BC, NOW ONTARIO

2014: British Columbia - 100% EPR

A product **CANNOT** be sold if the producer **CANNOT** demonstrate that the PP&P related to getting the product to market would be:

Collected and Managed by the Producer

2016: Ontario – A Circular Economy

With the Resource Recovery & Circular Economy Act, Ontario is in the process of finalizing **REGULATION** that will serve as a road map to:

Shift Ontario Towards a Circular Economy & a Zero-Waste Future

















RESOURCE RECOVERY & CIRCULAR ECONOMY ACT (RRCEA)

A Producer is a brand holder and/or others with a commercial connection to designated products and packaging in Ontario, such as first importers, wholesalers, retailers and e-tailers.

Under the RRCEA if an obligated Producer has failed to establish or operate a required collection system or has habitually failed to carry out any of their responsibilities, that Producer can be prohibited from selling or offering for sale material

















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Does EPR create a Circular Economy?

RESOURCE RECOVERY & CIRCULAR ECONOMY ACT (RRCEA)

A Producer is responsible for:

- Reducing the amount of waste generated at the end of the material's life;
- Operating a collection system that does not impose a charge at the time of collection;
- Handling, reusing, recycling, recovering resources from and disposing of the material;
- Implementing a promotion and education program;
- Reduced or alternate collection, management or promotion and education responsibilities when a material's design satisfies prescribed requirements.

















RESOURCE RECOVERY & CIRCULAR ECONOMY ACT (RRCEA)

A Producer with a waste reduction responsibility will take steps to:

- Design material to increase the material's reusability and recyclability,
- Reduce or eliminate any impact the material may have on the recyclability of other materials,
- Reduce the amount of waste generated at the end of the product's or packaging's life,
- Reduce/eliminate the use of any substance in the material or increase the use of recovered resources in the making of the material

















CIRCULAR THINKING COMPANIES...

- Design Products that are **Restorative**, **Recyclable & Cost Effective**
- Invest in Innovation that Recovers their Products
- Drive their Own Agenda not dependent on others to find end of life solutions
- Recognize **Circularity comes at a cost**, however are convinced benefits will out weigh costs
- 5 Consume their Recycled Materials

















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OCC A CIRCULAR LEGEND!



CIRCULAR CHECK LIST

- ✓ Made from renewable resources
- ✓ Competitive package option for producer
- ✓ Retail and consumer friendly
- ✓ Can be reused or collected for recycling after usage
- ✓ Easy to segregate for recovery from consumer
- ✓ Post collection material recovery requires average effort
- ✓ Secondary material markets are strong
- ✓ Many downstream processors
- ✓ Recycled materials to be used in making the same product

















IS WTE ON THE CIRCULAR CHECKLIST?











- No value =/= not recyclable
- When landfill or burning is cheaper, is it an option?
- If landfill and burning is an option, is this an option for all products?
- Is WTE the easier option?
- Should any proposed system include EFW?

















ANALYZING THE FOAM TRAY







The FIRST North-American PS FOAM TRAY for fresh protein PACKAGING made with **RECYCLED CONTENT**.









EVOK'S CIRCULAR PATHWAY





The challenges evok is Facing

- ✓ Made from renewable resources
- ✓ Competitive package option for producer
- Retail and consumer friendly
- Ean be reused or collected consistently for recycling after usage
- ✓ Easy to segregate for recovery from consumer
- Post collection material recovery requires average effort
- Secondary material markets are strong
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WHO'S RESPONSIBILITY IS IT?



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Looking Ahead

Today's Discussion

EPR Vs. Circularity

Economics of Circularity

Circular Case Study



MARKET FORCES

Producers (packaging users) are making decisions around:

Price

Enviro-noise

Convenience

As a result packaging choices are being challenged:

- Plastic Grocery bags banned
- Polystyrene containers banned
- Corrugated boxes replaced by reusable plastic crate (PRC)









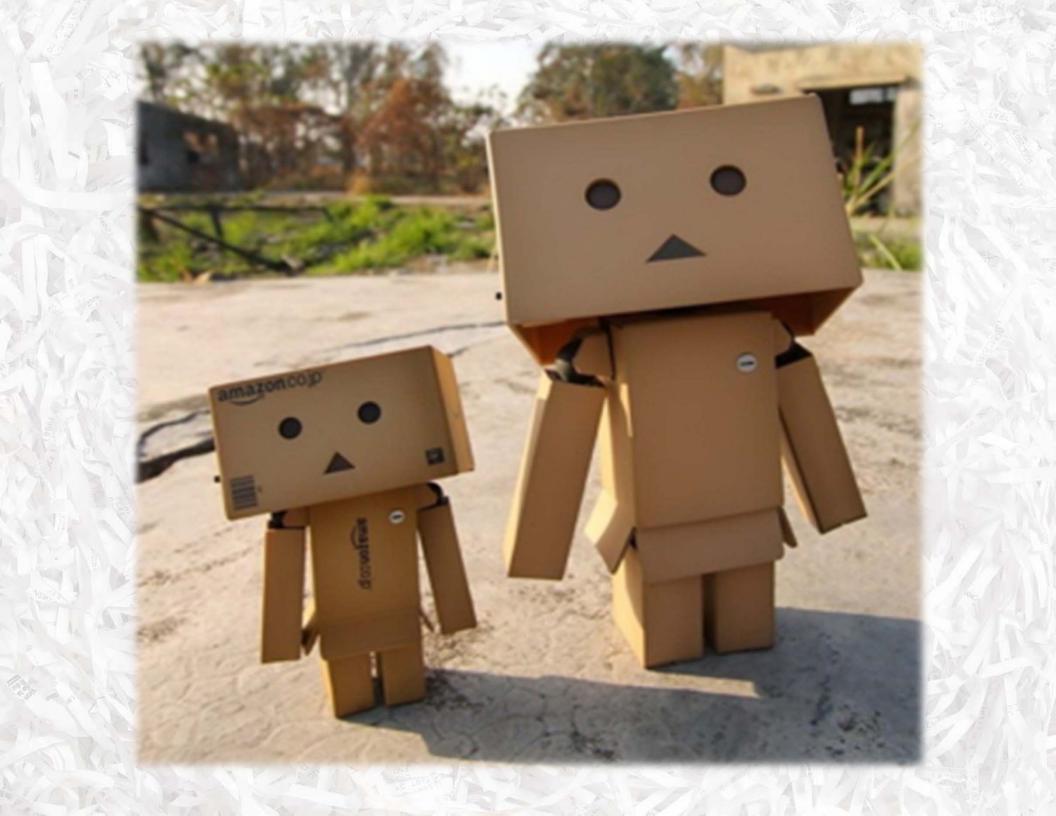






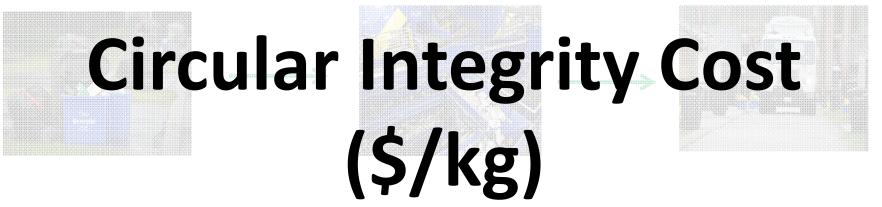






Economics of Circularity

Cost to collect, recover & make material market ready





=Virgin - (A+B)

Total Cost of Recycled Resources = \$A+B/kg Downstream
Processing = \$B/kg

Cost of Recovered Material = (\$A/kg)

















WE NEED A LEVEL PLAYINGFIELD WHERE ...

- All materials are treated equally
- Products that are not circular are penalized
- Mechanisms in place to so producer can manage their outcome
- Move from commodity driven market → a 'circular integrity cost' driven market
- A package be considered a product
- Producers work together to identify strategies that lead to a strong innovative 'circular' supply network

















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So... What now?

As an industry Focus on



End of Life Solutions











Think Circular













Challenge the Status Quo

