## Funding Product Stewardship Initiatives



Webinar, 12 May 2022

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Product Stewardship Centre of Excellence



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### **Today's speakers**



Kapil Kulkarni RPS, Australia Asia-Pacific



Warren Overton *Australia and New Zealand Recycling Platform Limited & Techcollect* 





### FUNDING PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP 12<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2022

RPS Presentation at Product Stewardship Centre of Excellence Webinar Kapil Kulkarni (Director, RPS Strategy & Investment)



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#### Why funding matters?

- Funding is more than just about cost recovery
- Funding is crucial for supporting the delivery of scheme objectives
- Forecasting is always uncertain how can a funding model help manage risk and uncertainty?
- Scheme participation / membership relies on an equitable approach

### FUNDING & FINANCIAL MODEL

- Levy vs member contributions, offset by sale of materials
- Weight, units, value, other?
- Eco-modulation?
- Contingency and risk mitigation?
- Fee passthrough?

#### **MEMBERSHIP**

- Industry participation
- Free riding
- Who pays and who are members (brands, supply chain, customers)?



# Funding and financial model affects outcomes

#### **OUTCOMES**

- Sustainable design / recyclability
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Use of recycled content
- Social (e.g. employment etc.)



#### EXPENDITURE

- Direct funding vs outsourcing vs payment for service?
- Administration
- Marketing and education
- R&D and market development



#### Models used in Australia

#### **Volumetric fee**

- Battery Stewardship (per equivalent unit / weight)
- Paintback (per litre)
- drumMUSTER (per litre)
- Tyre stewardship (per equivalent unit / weight)

#### **Market share**

- NTCRS
- MobileMuster
- Cartridges

#### In development

- Mattresses
- Soft plastics
- Plant pots
- Coffee pods
- Fashion
- Among others
- No eco-modulation in Australia like seen in some schemes in Europe and North America
- Differential pricing (value) likely to require ACCC authorisation

#### Fee passthrough and transparency is desirable but there's no silver bullet

- Objective is usually that fee is applied at one point in the chain (usually upstream) and pass down through the chain to the consumer
- This may even be an explicit line item, backed by an ACCC authorisation
- However, the extent to which it is passed through is not guaranteed and depends on market dynamics, negotiating power and margin policies, among other things
- The above must be considered when determining a workable fee and complementary measures to avoid free riding (e.g. enterprise-to-enterprise agreements, visibility to consumers, scheme promotion)

Funding model principles and best practice process to develop options

- Should be financially sustainable to handle risk and uncertainty
- Must consider impacts on incentives and outcomes (e.g. responsiveness of supply side to rebate incentives)?
- Assess using a holistic methodology (cost efficiency, equity, effectiveness etc.)
- What is the alternative to a voluntary initiative, also known as the "counterfactual", including co-regulation (government sets rules, ensures compliance but industry manages funds and implements initiative – e.g. NTCRS or NEPM for used packaging) or mandatory (e.g. government sets rules, collects levy and pays rebates, manages initiative)

Kapil Kulkarni kapil.kulkarni@rpsgroup.com 0438 770 900

### Thank you

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Kapil Kulkarni *RPS, Australia Asia-Pacific* 



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### Product Stewardship Funding

Warren Overton – CEO ANZRP

May 2022







### **Presentation Outline**

- What are the costs of product stewardship?
- How are funds raised?
- Who pays for product stewardship programs?
- Where else can funding be obtained?







## **Product Stewardship Costs**

- **Collection** infrastructure and logistics (15-50%)\*
- Recycling\*\* manual/mechanical separation into resources (30 – 75%)
- Marketing/Promotion variable cost with a significant impact (0 – 10%)
- Administration Data systems/reporting, compliance and governance are major costs (10 – 20%)

\*Cost distributions changes significantly with program scale and maturity. Establishment costs can be high. \*\*Reuse/repair can turn <u>costs</u> into <u>revenue</u>





## **PS Funding Models**

- **Typical** model is that the manufacturer (liable party) bears the full cost (EPR model).
- All Players model involves all in the product lifecycle manufacturer, retailer, consumer, etc.
- Funding can be cash as well as in-kind (e.g. collection sites and logistics)
- **Government** has an important role in supporting infrastructure and setting supportive policy (e.g. buy recycled).







## **Liable Party Contributions**

- Market Share/units is typically used to calculate liability
- Collection Targets have a big impact on liability calculation
- **Fixed Unit Fees** can be estimated up front and improved with data collection.
- **Up-Front Payment** of some kind is required to provide cash flow. Or other seed funding.
- Reconciliation of costs can be used to determine if rebates/charges need to apply.
- **Transparency** is vital to ensure efficiency and effectiveness







## **Reuse and Repair**

- Reuse/repair can turn costs into revenue
- Small proportion of collected items can still make a significant financial contribution
- Collection Systems need to be designed to maximise potential for reuse/repair
- Corporate Donations are a good source of material







## Thank you

Warren Overton

CEO

Warren.Overton@anzrp.com.au +61 3 9020 2222

www.anzrp.com.au

www.techcollect.com.au





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# **Questions & Answers**

### **Contact us**

- Website www.stewardshipexcellence.com.au
- **Email** info@stewardshipexcellence.com.au

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