Wednesday, June 21, 2023 UNDERSTANDING ONTARIO'S PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY REGULATORY FRAMEWORK RPRA CIRCULAR ECONOMY LEARNING SERIES



Cameron Parrack Manager of Programs and Stakeholder Relations RPRA

Agenda

Time	Activity	Speakers
1:05 to 1:10 p.m.	Introduction	Frank Denton, CEO, RPRA
1:15 to 2:45 p.m.	Panel Discussion: How the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, Competition Bureau and RPRA work together	 Mary Cummins, Registrar, RPRA Charles O'Hara, Director, Resource Recovery Policy Branch, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks; Étienne Tremblay-Guérin, Senior Competition Law Officer, Competition Bureau Canada;
2:45 to 3:00 p.m.	Break	
3:00 to 4:30 p.m.	RPRA's approach to compliance	 Ellen White, Manager of Compliance and Strategy, RPRA; Mary Cummins, Registrar, RPRA
	Closing	Mary Cummins, Registrar, RPRA



Frank Denton CEO, RPRA



Cameron Parrack Manager of Programs and Stakeholder Relations RPRA



Charles O'Hara Director Resource Recovery Policy Branch, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, **Conservation and Parks**

Ontario's Approach to Producer Responsibility

Charles O'Hara

Director, Resource Recovery Policy Branch June 21, 2023



Ontario's Approach to Producer Responsibility

Ontario's approach to producer responsibility places regulated obligations on individual producers and builds in choice and flexibility in an open market.

Outcome-based regulations

 Regulations set meaningful collection and diversion outcomes – but leaves it to producers to decide how to meet them.

Producers have choice

• Competitive market for Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs) - no government approval, no "locked-in" plans.

Strong oversight for a level playing field

• Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority – independent oversight with compliance tools.

Low-burden, data-driven approach to compliance

 Annual report on supply and management outcomes – low burden way to ensure compliance and over time helps assess the effectiveness of the regulations.



Elements in Producer Responsibility Regulations

Who is a producer?

• Regulations set a hierarchy to determine who is the producer

Who else is involved?

• Producer responsibility organizations (PROs), processors, haulers help producers meet obligations

What gets recycled?

- Each regulation clearly defines regulated materials
- Producers are required to meet specified diversion outcomes (e.g., targets)
- Regulations set out what counts as diversion (e.g. recycling, reuse) and what doesn't (e.g. landfilling, incineration, energy-from-waste)

How is it collected?

• Producers must establish and operate a collection system that meets accessibility requirements

How do they get enforced and drive results?

- Parties must register, report, verify, and audit to facilitate compliance and enforcement
- Digital registry facilitates reporting



How Producers Fulfill Responsibilities Under the RRCEA





Status of Current Producer Responsibility Regulations

Ontario has taken steps to transition all the existing waste diversion programs to the producer responsibility framework.

- Tires
 - Transitioned on January 1, 2019
- Batteries
 - Transitioned on July 1, 2020
- Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE)
 - Includes audio-visual equipment, lighting products
 - Transitioned on January 1, 2021

Hazardous and special products (HSP)

- Includes pesticides, solvents, fertilizers, oil filters, oil containers, antifreeze, refillable and non-refillable pressurized containers, and mercury-containing products
- Transitioned on October 1, 2021
- Blue Box
 - Will transition between July 1, 2023, and December 31, 2025



- The regulations are now all finalized with Tires, Batteries, EEE and HSP operating and blue box in an implementation stage.
- Producer responsibility organizations are developing and operating systems to collect and manage regulated materials on behalf of producers.
- What does this mean?
 - Producers are responsible for:
 - Meeting collection, management, and promotion and education outcomes
 - Registering and reporting with RPRA as required
 - Service providers, such as PROs, haulers and processors, are responsible for:
 - Providing services under contract to producers and others
 - Registering and reporting with RPRA as required



- Responsibility for the policy framework lies with the government.
- The government is responsible for:
 - Making legislation and regulations
 - Communicating policy intent
 - Monitoring implementation and feedback
- The ministry's role in implementation is helping stakeholders understand the "why" of the regulations:
 - Explaining the intent of the act and the regulation
 - Understanding the rationale behind requirements
 - Clarifying how regulatory outcomes forward the public interest



- Responsibility for overseeing the regulations lies with RPRA.
- RPRA is responsible for:
 - Providing guidance about the act and regulations
 - Operating a registry to accept registrations and data from producers, processors, and other service providers
 - Providing compliance and enforcement of regulatory requirements
- RPRA has a compliance team to help producers, processors, and others understand the "who", "what", "when", and "how", including:
 - Definitions, outcomes, and requirements
 - Procedural steps, including reporting, verification, auditing
 - Timelines for registration and data submission





Charles O'Hara Director Resource Recovery Policy Branch

Environmental Policy Division Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks Tel: 647-202-7719 e-mail: <u>charles.o'hara@ontario.ca</u>

For more information on Ontario's framework, visit:

https://www.ontario.ca/page/waste-management





Étienne Tremblay-Guérin Senior Competition Law Officer Competition Bureau Canada

Competition Bureau Bureau de la concurrence ~ ~ Canada Canada **Competition** Act and Ontario EPR **RPRA** Learning Series

Agenda

- The Competition Bureau Mandate & Structure
- What is an "abuse of dominance"?
- Overview of Section 79 of the Competition Act
 - Market power
 - Practice of anti-competitive act
 - Effect on competition
- How to communicate with the Bureau



Enforcement Activities



Out of scope for monopolistic practices:

- Mere exercises of market power
- Taking action against a company just because it is big

S.79 of the Competition Act

Where, on application by the Commissioner, the Tribunal finds that

(a) one or more persons substantially or completely control, throughout Canada or any area thereof, a class or species of business,

(b) that person or those persons have engaged in or are engaging in a practice of anti-competitive acts, and

(c) the practice has had, is having, or is likely to have the effect of preventing or lessening competition substantially in a market,

the Tribunal may make an order prohibiting all or any of these persons from engaging in that practice.

Communication with the Bureau

Investigations require a great understanding of the market and its competitive dynamics

Calls, meetings and written submissions are crucial information gathering steps

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• 873-455-2185



Mary Cummins Registrar, RPRA

Administrative Authorities like RPRA



How does RPRA operate?

As a regulator, RPRA is:

- An Administrative Authority compliance decisions are independent from Government
- Accountable to the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks as per legislation and Operating Agreement
- Skills-based board, no stakeholder representation
 Minister appoints 5 of 11; Ministry observer
- Responsible for interpreting, communicating about and enforcing regulations
- Funded through fees charged to obligated parties
 - Currently fees are applied to producers; could be broadened in future
 - No government funding

RPRA's role as a regulator

- RPRA does not determine policy or write regulations
 - Our role is to implement and enforce regulations under the *Resource Recovery* and *Circular Economy Act, 2016* (RRCEA)
 - We do not have the authority to change a regulation
- RPRA does not arrange for the collection or recycling of end-of-life products or materials in Ontario
 - Producers are responsible for establishing collection and management systems to meet their requirements in the regulation
 - Most producers will work with PROs (or producer responsibility organizations) who will establish these systems on behalf of multiple producers
- RPRA does not set or collect environmental fees to cover the cost of collection and management systems

Panel Discussion

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Panel Discussion

Moderator:

 Cameron Parrack, Manager of Programs and Stakeholder Relations, RPRA

Panelists:

- Charles O'Hara, Director, Resource Recovery Policy Branch, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
- Étienne Tremblay-Guérin, Senior Competition Law Officer of the Competition Bureau Canada
- Mary Cummins, Registrar, RPRA

Break



Cameron Parrack Manager of Programs and Stakeholder Relations RPRA

Our approach to compliance

Objectives today







How the team assess compliance priorities

How the team determines what compliance tools to use How compliance decisions are made



Ellen White Manager of Compliance and Strategy RPRA

Our approach to compliance How RPRA assesses compliance priorities and risk



Why do we need a risk-informed approach?

- Consistent with our values:
 - Accountability
 - Fairness
 - Integrity
 - Collaboration
- Limited resources
- Focus on outcomes

How do we define risk?



The likelihood of an obligated party failing to meet their responsibility

AND

The consequences on the system outcomes

Circular economy objectives



System outcomes

- Reduce waste
- Increase resource recovery
- Enable effective systems
- Create conditions for sustainable end markets

- Fewer landfills
- · Less use of new material
- More innovation
- Better products
- More competition
- Stimulate economy

Which case is the bigger priority?



Rick's Retro TV Co.

Did not submit supply report

- Producer with small management target
- Has a PRO who reports their performance each year



Mega PRO Inc.

Failed management requirement for all their producers

- Clients have 70% of all supply weight
- Submitted performance report on time

Which case is the bigger priority?



BestPaint.com

Not Registered

- Direct-to-consumer website
- Large producer



Paint Pals Ontario

Not Registered

- Based in Ontario
- Small producer



Which case is the bigger priority?



#1 Light Depot

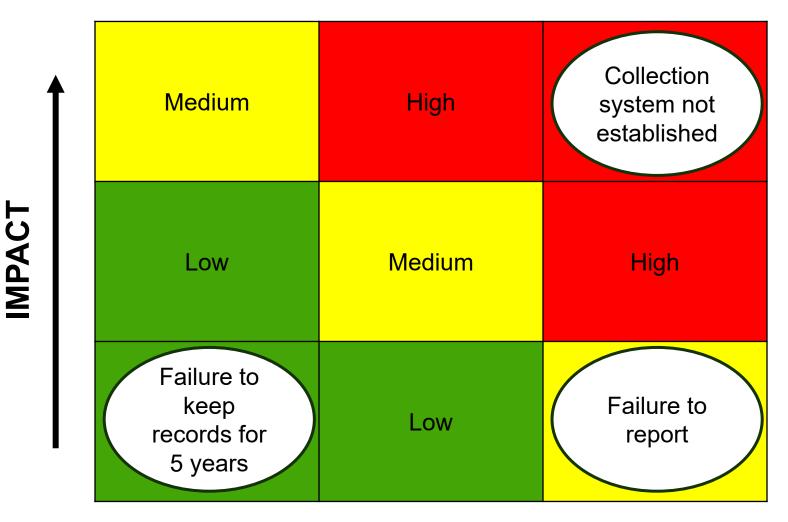
One collection site not recording when large quantities of lighting dropped off.



Lights R Us

A chain of collection sites charging consumers to drop off light bulbs.

RPRA's compliance risk matrix

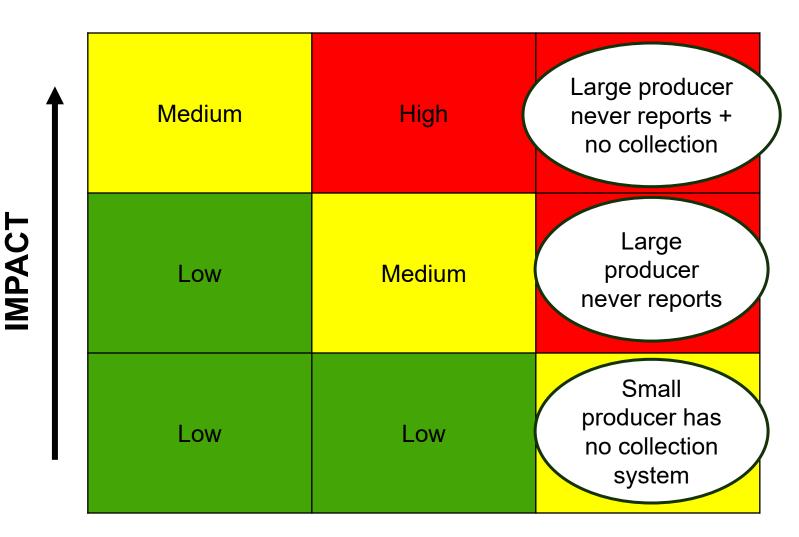


LIKELIHOOD

RPRA's compliance risk matrix cont.

Contributing factors:

- Amount of material (tonnage)
- Compliance history
- Severity of contravention



LIKELIHOOD



What's next?

- Enhancing our risk model
- Working with thought leaders in public risk
- Moving towards data-driven risk analysis
- Finding efficiency through automation



Mary Cummins Registrar, RPRA

Our approach to compliance RPRA's compliance tools

We focus on the objectives of the law combined with risk-based targeting



A progressive approach

Tools used to achieve compliance:

1. Proactive education and awareness

2. Inspections and audits

3. Communication to address noncompliance

4. Compliance order

5. Administrative penalty order

6. Prosecution

Compliance Tools



Proactive education and awareness



Inspection



Communications to address noncompliance



Compliance Tools: Proactive education and awareness

The Compliance Teams' focus throughout the process is to advise and support businesses.





Compliance Tools: Inspection

Like other regulators, RPRA's Inspectors have powers to enter a place and conduct an inspection (or audit) and to compel responses to inquiries for the purpose of determining compliance. 🛗 Jun 1, 2023 Latest News

Registrar's Statement: Blue Box producers must sign up with a producer responsibility organization or establish their own collection system before July 1, 2023

In less than four weeks, starting on July 1, 2023, communities in Ontario will start to transition their municipal Blue Box programs to the new producer operated and funded Blue Box system.



Notice of Compliance Requirement Month, Day, Year

TO: Company X	
AND TO: Representative Y	

I require you to provide me with the following information, no later than 5:00 p.m., Month Day, Year:
 1.
 2.
 3.
 Please provide this information electronically to registry@rpra.ca. Given the nature of the information, please take appropriate steps to ensure its safe delivery.
 STATUTORY REFERENCES
Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016, S.O. 2016, c. 12, Sched. 1:
Section 79 – An inspector may require the production of records or data, on paper or electronically.
Section 47(2) – The Registrar and the Deputy Registrar are inspectors by virtue of their office.
Section 93(4) – No person shall refuse to provide information required for the purpose of this Act or

the regulations to the Registrar, a Deputy Registrar, or an inspector. Section 99(5) – Failure to comply with section 99(4) is an offence.

Compliance Tools: Communications to address noncompliance

- 1. Registrar Statements
- 2. Notice of Compliance Requirement
- 3. Compliance Notice



Compliance order



Administrative penalty order



Prosecution

Compliance Tools

Compliance Tools: Compliance order

- If noncompliance is revealed, RPRA will <u>consider</u> alternatives
 - A warning letter, compliance notice
- Require the person to remedy the contravention
- Can be issued by an Inspector, Deputy Registrar, or Registrar

Compliance Tools: Compliance order procedure

- Before issued, the file is reviewed by management
- Reviewed upon request
- Right to appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal

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Compliance Tools: Administrative penalties

- If noncompliance is revealed, RPRA will consider alternatives
 - A warning letter, Compliance Notice or Compliance Order
- Prevent a person from deriving economic benefit as a result of breaching the Act or regulations
- Require a person to pay a monetary amount to RPRA - Absolute liability
- Can be issued by the Deputy Registrar or Registrar



Compliance Tools: Administrative penalties procedures

- One-year time period from date it comes to the attention of inspector
- Base penalty plus economic benefit
 - Economic benefit not punitive
- Notice must be issued before final decision
- Right to appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal
- Non-payment may be filed with Superior Court of Justice



Steps taken after issuing an Order

1. Issued 2. Appealed 3. Satisfied Posted on RPRA's website Enforcement: Administrative penalties, including payment, may be enforced like court orders

RPRA's goal is to achieve compliance.



Let's work together to achieve the goal of compliance



Independent statutory decisions



Clarifications – request for clarification policy



Getting feedback from those we regulate - Collaborating to achieve compliance





Share your feedback



Thank you for participating!