

D R A F T

**Strategy
for a
Waste Free
Ontario:
Building
The Circular
Economy**

For Consultation Purposes



Draft Strategy for a Waste Free Ontario: Building The Circular Economy

The province is seeking comments on this draft strategy. The final strategy, incorporating feedback from the public and stakeholders, will serve as a detailed action plan to shift Ontario towards a circular economy and a more innovative, zero-waste future.

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For more information:

Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

Public Information Centre

2nd Floor, Macdonald Block

900 Bay Street

Toronto, ON M7A 1N3

416-325-4000

Toll free: 1-800-565-4923

picemail.moe@ontario.ca

ontario.ca/environment

[Facebook.com/OntarioEnvironment](https://www.facebook.com/OntarioEnvironment)

[@environmentont](https://www.facebook.com/OntarioEnvironment)

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1.0 Shifting To A Circular Economy

In a world faced with climate change and other environmental and economic challenges, the historical “produce-use-and dispose” linear model is environmentally harmful, financially risky and not sustainable. Countries around the world have started to explore a new idea that closes the resource loop – a system where nothing is wasted and valuable materials destined for landfill are put back into the economy without negative effects on people or the environment.

Circular Economy

For Ontario to thrive, we need to move toward a more circular economy. This approach is a practical and progressive way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions responsible for climate change, save scarce resources, create jobs and capitalize on financial opportunities.

A circular economy drives innovation. A shift to a circular economy encourages businesses to design long lasting, reusable and easily recyclable products. The reuse of products adds significant value to the economy by creating or expanding the reuse and remanufacturing sectors.

This approach recognizes the need to reduce the use of raw materials through the redesign of products and processes so that less raw material is used to produce the same product. Producers could potentially save on the use of packaging for their products and save on the cost of managing end-of-life products and packaging.

A circular economy shifts the way we view waste. Transitioning to this type of economy requires a change in the way we think about waste, in how products and packaging are designed to reduce waste, and in how they are managed to maximize resource recovery. Embracing this type of approach would bring new growth and job opportunities and savings to consumers

and taxpayers through better resource recovery and waste reduction, improved eco-design, and increased reuse, while also helping us reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This draft strategy provides the blueprint for Ontario’s actions to increase waste diversion and recover valuable resources that are being lost to landfills. In

order to achieve a circular economy, we will need the support and cooperation of all partners. As we change how we think about waste, we will take into consideration best practices from jurisdictions around the world.

“Every year approximately \$1 billion worth of recoverable materials are lost to landfills across Canada.”¹

VISION

“A circular economy where we have zero waste and zero greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector and where all resources, organic or non-organic, are used and reused productively to maximize the reintegration of recovered materials back into the economy.”

“A circular economy... aims for the elimination of waste through the superior design of materials, products, systems and business models.”²

Towards the Circular Economy, Ellen MacArthur Foundation

For Clarification: Ontario’s diversion focuses on reducing, reusing and recycling. Although EFW and alternative fuels are permitted as waste management options, they will not count as diversion.



Transforming Ontario into a Leader

New ways of managing waste have led to significant environmental, economic and practical benefits for Ontario residents.

In Ontario, innovation has improved residential recycling. The Blue Box program – an internationally recognized recycling program – is available in 97 percent of households³ and keeps approximately 66 percent of residential printed paper and packaging from landfills.⁴ Residents, municipalities, businesses, and waste management companies are responsible for its ongoing success.

The Green Bin program, pioneered by municipalities, keeps food and yard waste from landfill and is available to more than half of Ontario households.⁵

Since 2002, Ontario has also put in place a number of successful diversion programs, including three diversion programs to manage household hazardous materials, used tires and electronics. These diversion programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that potentially harmful materials are properly managed. Each year, waste diversion programs under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002 avoid 2.2 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions.⁶ That is the equivalent to removing almost 500,000 cars from Ontario roads each year.⁷

These accomplishments were brought about by significant investments and innovation in service delivery and infrastructure.

While we have experienced good results with current programs, Ontario is generating more waste and not recycling enough. In 2013, Ontario generated nearly 12 million tonnes of waste⁹ – that’s nearly a tonne of waste per person per year. And for the last ten years we have been sending nearly three-quarters of waste to landfill. This has not changed in almost a decade.

Ontario’s overall diversion rate has stalled at 25 percent.

Data tells us that increasing Ontario’s organic waste diversion rate by about 10 percentage points would avoid nearly an additional 275,000 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions.¹³

Producing white paper with recycled material creates 74 percent less air pollution and 35 percent less water pollution than producing paper from new materials.¹⁴

It is estimated that up to 40 percent of food waste could be avoided in Canada.¹⁰

With a new approach, Ontario has an opportunity to reclaim its place as a leader in resource recovery and waste reduction. Changing how we approach waste will reduce the taxpayer burden, reduce emissions coming from waste,

enhance environmental protection and provide economic benefits.

A new approach would address the challenges with the existing framework that are currently impeding progress

The current approach, under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002, creates industry funding organizations (IFOs) to implement recycling programs in Ontario. IFOs establish systems to collect and process



materials without competitors. Because only a single IFO exists for each recycling program, industries have concerns with respect to competition in an open marketplace.

Producers are currently only responsible for financing diversion programs – they are legally compelled to remit fees to IFOs – and have limited information or influence over program costs and operations. The mandatory requirement to pay fees to an IFO reduces incentives for producers to make improvements to products and packaging design that would reduce waste or to devise innovative ways to recover their products and packaging at the end of life.

Stakeholders have called for fundamental changes to the current framework.

It was estimated that the benefits of diverting Blue Box, household hazardous waste and waste electronics in 2007 was approximately \$673 million in annual gross domestic product and the creation of 6,900 jobs.⁸

In 2013, Ontario generated nearly 12 million tonnes of waste.¹¹ That is nearly a tonne per person per year.¹²

Ontario Municipalities and Integrated Waste Management

Ontario's municipalities deliver an integrated waste management system, collecting, processing, marketing and disposing of almost 4.9 million tonnes of material at a total annual cost of over \$1 billion to taxpayers. This integrated management system manages over 900,000 tonnes of printed paper and packaging; 18,000 tonnes of hazardous material; and 900,000 tonnes of organic waste.¹⁸



A new approach would help protect taxpayers from bearing the costs to recycle

Collecting and managing residential waste in Ontario has been largely funded by municipal taxpayers. As the amount of waste we throw away grows, the cost of this service increases.

According to Statistics Canada, local government expenditures for waste management in Canada increased from \$2.1 billion in 2006 to \$2.9 billion in 2010.¹⁵

While Ontario has taken steps to increase recycling through producer-funded diversion programs under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002 (WDA), these programs cover only 15 percent of Ontario's waste stream.¹⁶

Other waste materials that end up in the municipal waste management system are managed and funded by local taxpayers.

Empowering producers with full responsibility would inspire producers to improve how their products and packaging are designed, used and reused, and how their end of life products and packaging are recycled and reintegrated into the economy. Full producer responsibility would provide a tool for producers to fulfill their responsibility in a cost effective manner. This would benefit consumers.

In 2015, the Blue Box program cost over \$229 million which was net shared between producers and municipalities.¹⁷ If producers were made fully responsible for the Blue Box materials, municipal taxpayers could experience significant savings.

A new approach would further protect the environment

Absolute greenhouse gas emissions from Ontario's waste have increased by 25 percent between 1990 and 2012 as the amount of waste disposed in landfills has increased.¹⁹

In 2013, the Ontario waste sector was responsible for 9 megatonnes of greenhouse gas emissions; five percent of the provincial total.²⁰ Ninety-three percent of these emissions came from solid waste disposal on land e.g. landfills – most came from organic waste.²¹

When organic materials are landfilled, they break down and emit methane, a greenhouse gas that is 25 times more harmful to our climate than carbon dioxide.²²

Regulations requiring methane, a greenhouse gas, captured from landfills form an important part of Ontario's Action Plan on Climate Change.

Products made from recycled materials require less energy, produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the demand for raw materials.²³ Studies have shown that recycling helps to avoid emissions of seven pollutants, including respiratory irritants, carcinogens and other toxic substances.

A new approach would help grow Ontario's economy

Resource recovery and waste reduction contribute to economic development and job creation in a variety of ways.

Businesses that collect, process and broker recovered waste materials and companies that manufacture and distribute products made with recovered materials stand to benefit from expanding markets for waste materials.

Studies have shown that Ontario's existing waste diversion programs can create up to 10 times more jobs than waste disposal.²⁴ It is estimated that for every 1000 tonnes of waste diverted in Ontario, seven jobs are created via the Blue Box, Municipal Hazardous or Special Waste (MHSW), and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) programs.²⁵

A recent study on the diversion of organic wastes indicates that diversion creates 60 percent more in GDP than disposal.²⁷

Increasing waste diversion rates and improving resource recovery will create jobs and help Ontario businesses stay competitive as the global economy becomes more resource productive.

As part of this *draft Strategy for a Waste Free Ontario: Building the Circular Economy* and the proposed *Circular Economy Act, 2015* Ontario intends to build on its successes and once again become a leader in resource recovery.

Lessons from leading jurisdictions and international experiences

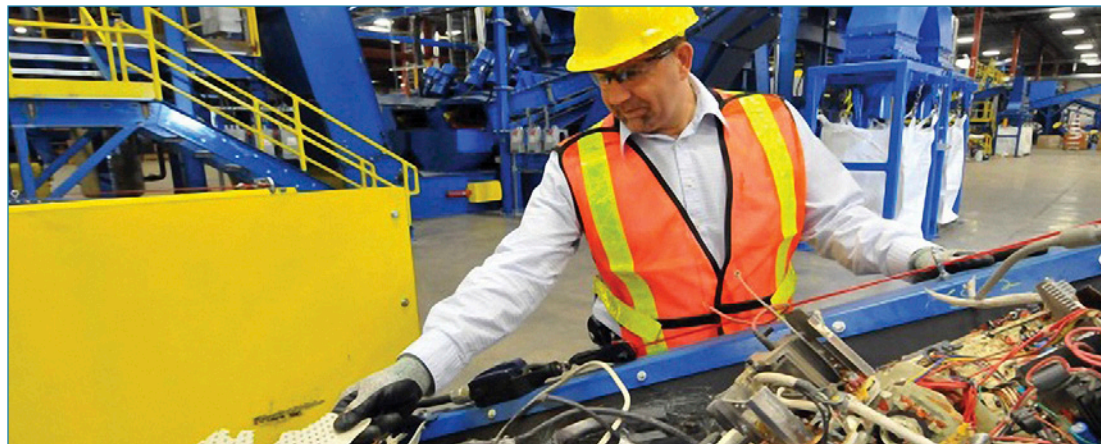
Countries that measure and invest in the effective use of their resources improve their economic output and reduce waste.

Several jurisdictions have started to move toward a circular economy, implementing producer responsibility approaches and other targeted measures to manage waste.

Québec's residual materials management policy sets out actions, timelines and targets related to waste diversion in the residential and industrial, commercial and institutional (IC&I) sectors. Their approach includes producer responsibility, landfill bans and a landfill levy to fund waste diversion initiatives and new infrastructure.

British Columbia has implemented producer responsibility approaches for a number of types of waste, including a program for residential packaging

According to Statistics Canada, Ontario's waste management sector currently contributes annually \$2.5 billion in revenue and 11,000 jobs to Ontario's economy.²⁶



The potential of resource productivity

A 2011 report by the McKinsey Global Institute estimates that successful implementation of improvements to resource productivity could address up to 80 percent of expected growth in energy demand, 60 percent of growth in water demand and 25 percent of growth in demand for steel.³¹



and printed paper.²⁸ Disposal bans have also been used at the provincial level for beverage containers and at the regional level for a number of additional materials – including organic waste in metro Vancouver and Nanaimo.

California implemented a range of initiatives to achieve their goal of 75 percent recycling, composting or reduction by 2020.²⁹

In California, producer responsibility, voluntary and government-run programs, as well as retail take-back programs have been supported by source separation requirements and landfill bans.

Austria and the Netherlands have implemented a range of policy tools to increase resource recovery that have achieved or exceeded recycling targets. These include producer responsibility, disposal bans and voluntary agreements.

Germany has achieved a 40 percent increase in resource productivity since 2000 and reduced its domestic material consumption.³⁰ Producer responsibility is applied to a number of waste materials, such as packaging and household hazardous wastes and there are recycling targets.

Ontario's Vision and Goals

The vision for Ontario is one where waste is seen as a resource that can be recovered, reused and reintegrated into the economy to achieve a circular economy.

Ontario's vision can be fulfilled with this Strategy's two goals:

1. **zero waste** in the province
2. **zero greenhouse gas emissions** from the waste sector

Zero waste is a visionary goal that would provide Ontario with the guiding principles needed to continuously work toward the elimination of wastes. It refers to a new way of approaching waste which emphasizes waste prevention as opposed to the traditional end-of-pipe waste management system.

Moving toward zero waste would require new product design and management processes. This would help Ontario systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste materials, while conserving and recovering resources instead of disposing of them.

The goal of reducing greenhouse gases from the waste sector will guide the priority setting for resource recovery and waste reduction. It helps the province meet its climate change commitments and targets and build a low-carbon economy while protecting Ontario's ecosystem.

Three objectives are critical to achieving these goals.

Objective #1: Increase Resource Productivity to Reduce Waste

Resource productivity is the process of using resources as effectively as possible in order to reduce or avoid waste.

As increasing resource productivity is a new way of thinking in dealing with waste in Ontario, there is a need for clear provincial direction and an agenda to support this objective.

Ontario would use a variety of tools and actions to encourage producers to show leadership and innovation in resource productivity to prevent waste.

Objective #2: Enable an Efficient and Effective Recycling System

Empowering producers with full responsibility for their products and packaging could bring about improved ways to recover, manage, recycle and reintegrate materials into the economy in a manner that reduces costs.

Clear responsibilities and achievable outcomes set by the provincial government would help drive strong results. Providing producers with flexibility to meet outcomes would help drive efficiency. Effective oversight with powerful compliance and enforcement would provide a level playing-field that keeps our systems efficient and effective by ensuring compliance and reducing free riders.

Producers are not alone in enabling efficient and effective recycling systems. Enhanced generator and service provider requirements can help ensure clean

waste streams and direct more wastes to recycling and extract maximum value from these streams. Ensuring reliable, convenient and accessible services to residents and business will increase consumer participation and lead to more waste materials being diverted.

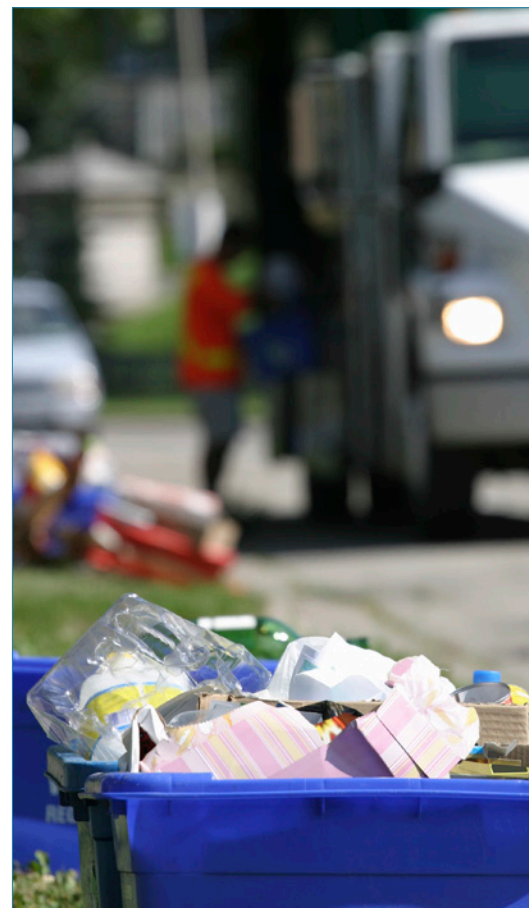
Objective #3: Create Conditions to Support Sustainable End-Markets

Taking action to support and sustain markets of recovered materials will help drive additional recycling, create more jobs and extend the life of existing landfills.

To achieve the economic benefits that could result from shifting to resource recovery and waste reduction the cost to recycle must be more viable than the low cost of sending materials to landfill.

To make recycling economically viable, the government will need to emphasize the development of markets for recovered materials. This requires co-ordinated actions using multiple tools to capitalize on the economic opportunities associated with collection, transportation, processing and re-integration of resources into Ontario's economy.

The following diagram illustrates the different approaches the province could take to shift toward a circular economy.



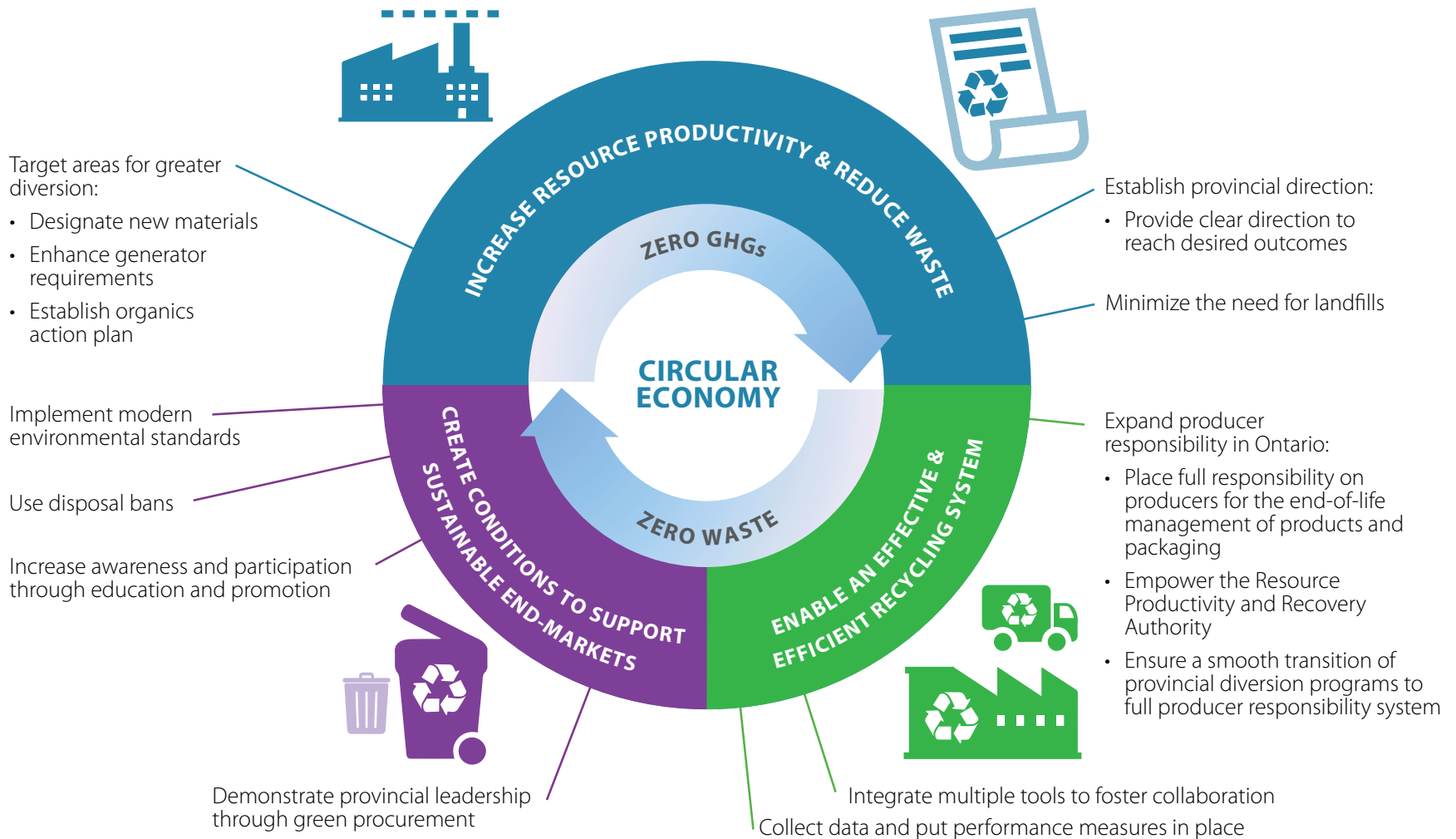
Achieving Ontario's Vision

The vision for Ontario is one where waste is seen as a resource that can be recovered, reused

and reintegrated into the economy to achieve a circular economy.

The following diagram illustrates actions the province could take to shift toward a circular economy

that would result in zero waste and zero greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector.



2.0 Towards An Action Plan

Below is a description of the proposed actions Ontario intends to take over the next ten years to achieve our goals of zero waste and zero greenhouse gas emissions. These proposed actions will be enabled through the implementation of a number of actions, some of which are new and related to the proposed legislation and others related to existing policy instruments and authority. The province would consult extensively on the proposed use of specific tools and actions.

The plan includes actions that:

1. ESTABLISH PROVINCIAL DIRECTION

As we move forward with a new approach to help achieve our goals, there will be a need for clear provincial direction regarding resource recovery and waste reduction.

Provide Clear Direction to Reach Desired Outcomes

The province has a vested interest in achieving specific resource recovery and waste reduction outcomes. This is referred to as the “provincial interest” in the proposed legislation.

The provincial interest aims to reduce waste and improve the recovery of waste through the product life cycle, including minimizing waste through product

design and reuse, recovering resources through recycling and appropriate disposal at end-of-life. The provincial interest also aims to:

- hold producers responsible
- provide convenient and reliable waste collection and management services

ESTABLISH PROVINCIAL DIRECTION

Provide clear direction to reach desired outcomes

EXPAND PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY IN ONTARIO

Place full responsibility on producers for the end-of-life management of products and packaging

Empower the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority

Ensure a smooth transition of waste diversion programs to full producer responsibility system

DIVERT MORE WASTE FROM DISPOSAL

Collect data and put performance measures in place to enable the province to make evidence-based decisions and measure progress towards zero waste

Target areas for greater diversion by designating new materials, enhancing generator requirements and developing and implementing an Organics Action Plan to reduce the volume of organic waste going into landfills

Use disposal bans to facilitate resource recovery and waste reduction

Minimize the need for landfills and ensure existing landfills are well managed

Integrate multiple tools to foster collaboration allowing parties to work together to deliver an effective system

HELP PEOPLE REDUCE, REUSE AND RECYCLE

Increase awareness of and participation in diversion activities through education and promotion

STIMULATE MARKETS FOR RECOVERED MATERIALS

Implement modern environmental standards

Demonstrate provincial leadership through green procurement



- increase opportunities and markets for recovered materials
- promote public awareness
- enhance collaboration with all relevant parties
- minimize the need for waste disposal
- foster consumer fairness
- promote competition.

To provide further provincial direction regarding provincial interest, the government would be able to issue policy statements. Policy statements would help co-ordinate decision-making across multiple sectors and actors, where cooperation is integral to achieving resource recovery and waste reduction outcomes.

Provincial ministries, producers, municipalities and those that operate and manage resource recovery and waste reduction systems would have to consider the public interest and be consistent with policy statements when engaging in activities and making decisions related to resource recovery and waste reduction.

This approach would enable Ontario to provide overarching direction on the whole spectrum of resource recovery and waste reduction. For example, policy statements could be used to establish principles for accessible and convenient recycling services; set guidance for the collection, reuse

and recycling of materials; establish criteria and principles to facilitate sustainable packaging; and provide guidance for reusing and recycling methods.

Policy statements would be developed with extensive consultation through a collaborative process with all stakeholders, and be posted on the Environmental Registry. Policy statements would require approval from Cabinet.

Each policy statement would be reviewed at least once every 10 years.

The first policy statement would be developed within the first year should the proposed Act pass and come into force.

2. IMPLEMENT FULL PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY IN ONTARIO

Place Full Responsibility on Producers for End-of-Life Management

The province intends to replace the Waste Diversion Act, 2002 with a new producer responsibility framework that makes producers environmentally accountable and financially responsible for their products and packaging at end of life. The proposed new legislation, if passed, would expand to full producer responsibility.

The proposed legislation is an outcomes-based approach where producers of products and packaging would bear full responsibility for resource recovery and reducing waste associated with products and packaging.

The province would *establish requirements* (e.g. targets, standards and other requirements) that designated producers must meet to achieve desired outcomes for designated products and packaging. These requirements would apply to all relevant producers and create a more level playing field. Requirements would be set out in regulation.

The proposed legislation would let producers decide how to meet their requirements. This flexibility means that producers would have a range of options. A producer may choose to fulfill their obligations individually or find other innovative ways to have their share of designated products and packaging collected and diverted.

Producers may decide to work together and pool their efforts collectively, including aligning efforts across multiple provinces. This could include the use of national organizations that have already been established to meet producer responsibility requirements that exist in other jurisdictions.

The province wants to ensure that Ontarians have convenient and accessible community services to support participation in resource recovery. Ensuring reliable, convenient and accessible services to residents and businesses will increase consumer participation and lead to more waste materials being diverted.

To provide such a system, the provincial government would have the ability to set consumer convenience and accessibility standards. The province could also require producers to develop promotion and education programs to support consumer awareness.

In all cases, individual producers would be legally responsible for achieving resource recovery and waste reduction requirements – no liability would be transferred to others. Producers would need to prove that they meet the requirements by reporting data to the proposed Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (the Authority). The Authority would operate a data clearinghouse and undertake compliance and enforcement to assess producer performance.

Who are producers?

Producers are brand holders and/or others with a commercial connection to designated products and packaging in Ontario, such as first importers, wholesalers, retailers and e-tailers.



Producers Taking Action

Dell Computers

In 2014, Dell sourced 4.5m kilos of recycled plastic to build monitors and desktops. It also began capturing waste materials from customers' old computers to incorporate in new products. People in 78 countries are already taking advantage of its free take-back program to recycle end-of-life electronics, with 560m kilos of e-waste recycled so far. Now, the company is transforming some of the collected plastic waste into new materials for its OptiPlex 3030 desktop computer. Dell also eliminated 20m pounds of packaging between 2008 and 2012, generating more than \$18m (£12.3m) in cost savings.³⁵



Under the proposed legislation implementing requirements for producer responsibility would include:

- a. Empowering the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority to operate a data clearinghouse and conduct compliance and enforcement
- b. Smoothly transitioning existing waste diversion programs to the new framework.

Sony

Sony has adopted returnable containers to reduce shipping waste. Containers are specifically designed to enable efficient loading on sea freight containers and increase the number of units shipped, reducing transportation impacts and costs.³⁴



Ford

Ford's Oakville plant uses returnable, specifically designed packaging to deliver auto parts for up to 1,325 vehicles per day.³² Reusable, returnable racks are custom designed for each component and contribute to Ford's goal of reducing waste sent to landfill by 40 percent by 2016.³³



Empower The Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority

The province is proposing to overhaul Waste Diversion Ontario to become the *Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority* (the Authority).

The proposed Authority would oversee the new producer responsibility regime as well as oversee the interim operation of existing waste diversion programs and their transition to the new regime.

In the new producer responsibility regime, the proposed Authority would operate a data clearinghouse and provide independent, robust oversight, and compliance and enforcement of producer responsibilities.

Providing strong, independent oversight of producer responsibility requirements would provide a level playing-field that keeps our systems efficient and effective by ensuring compliance and reducing free-riders.

**Role # 1:
Operate a data
clearinghouse**

Currently, under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002, Waste Diversion Ontario lacks the key program performance data needed to fulfill its oversight role and ensure better recycling outcomes.

The proposed legislation would provide the Authority with a data clearinghouse function. The intent is for the Authority to have the necessary data from the regulated community to effectively monitor and assess producer performance and more.

The proposed Authority would need to develop and operate an electronic registry to carry out its data clearinghouse function. The regulated community would be required to register and report to the Authority on their performance in meeting regulated outcomes under the proposed legislation.

In order to help government define appropriate tools for different waste materials, those that conduct activities related to resource recovery and waste reduction could be required to report data to the Authority. This requirement would apply to producers and others in the waste sector.

The data clearinghouse could include data related to resource recovery and waste reduction activities from municipalities, specific generators and service providers.

The Authority would be required to provide information or data to the public and the province in accordance with any prescribed requirements.

**Role #2:
Provide
independent,
graduated
compliance and
enforcement**

The proposed Authority would be responsible for oversight, compliance and enforcement of the existing programs established under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002 and new producer responsibilities under the proposed legislation.

The proposed legislation provides the proposed Authority with the tools for a graduated method of ensuring producer compliance with regulated outcomes.

Compliance and enforcement tools could include inspection powers and the ability to issue compliance orders and administrative penalties.

The proposed Authority would have the tools necessary to ensure a fair system that discourages non-compliance and takes enforcement action against free-riders.

The proposed Authority would be required to operate according to governance, accountability and transparency requirements that would ensure it is efficient and effective. The proposed legislation includes a number of governance, oversight and accountability measures that apply to the Authority, including provisions that:

- Require the Minister and the Authority to enter in an operating agreement relating to the operations of the Authority;
- Allow the Minister to issue policy direction to the Authority where it is in the public interest;
- Require the proposed Authority to provide an annual public report to the Minister, including compliance



Ensure a Smooth Transition of Waste Diversion Programs to Full Producer Responsibility

There are currently four waste diversion programs operating under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002:

1. Blue Box;
2. Municipal Hazardous or Special Waste (MHSW);
3. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE); and
4. Used Tires.

Each waste diversion program would require a customized transition process that ensures no disruption of services to residents. Transitioning to full producer responsibility would be guided by the following core principles:

- Each waste diversion program would have a customized transition process that effectively addresses the unique considerations of each program.
- Consumer convenience should be maintained or improved, such as curbside collection of Blue Box materials. There should be no disruption of existing services to residents.
- All stakeholders would be extensively consulted and engaged in the process.

Roles and Responsibilities During Transition

Overall, the government will lead the transition process and work with all relevant parties to ensure the transition is smooth and orderly.

Prior to the transition date, the government would designate producers, designate materials, and set

results and actions, the issuing of administrative penalties and how revenue was used, and to make that report publicly available;

- Enable the Auditor General to conduct an audit of the Authority;
- Give the Minister powers to require reviews of the Authority under circumstances where certain conditions are met;
- Give the Minister powers to appoint an Administrator in certain circumstances (e.g. fundamental failure to perform duties under the proposed legislation, bankruptcy); and
- Require the Authority to provide services and information in French.

This would ensure that the government has the appropriate oversight provisions in place while maintaining the Authority's independence.

clear outcomes for responsible producers to meet by regulation. The government would set clear timelines for transition in regulations.

By working with stakeholders, each IFO would develop and implement a plan to end its program and to wind up. The proposed Authority would approve the wind-up plans and oversee the implementation of the plans.

Responsible producers would be required to register with the proposed Authority, and would negotiate agreements with municipalities or service providers as needed to enable them to meet their obligations, individually, collectively or through third-party delivery.

Existing programs under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002 would end on the transition date set out in the approved wind-up plan. At the same time, producers would launch their own approaches to meet the requirements under the proposed legislation. This would ensure no disruption to services for consumers.

Transition Consultation Approach

Extensive consultation with IFOs, producers, municipalities, resource recovery and waste reduction service providers and the public would occur to help determine how to transition from the existing waste diversion programs to the scheme provided for in the proposed legislation and the timelines required to transition.

Consultations to prepare for transition would include consideration of:

- Concerns around potentially stranded assets and liabilities of programs, IFOs and/or municipalities,

- Material-specific regulatory requirements, such as resource recovery and waste reduction outcomes, accessibility requirements, promotion and education requirements,
- How producers anticipate achieving their obligations under the proposed legislation (e.g. likelihood of individual vs. collective approaches),
- The transparency and availability of resource recovery and waste reduction data,
- Data reporting and verification, and transparency, competition, burden reduction and fairness considerations,
- Timelines for wind-up process, completion, and program sequencing, including consideration of industry budgeting cycles.

The province will consider how transition can make best use of existing public promotion and education efforts, to ensure consumers are aware of the programs being transitioned and continue to participate in resource recovery activities.

Transition of MHSW, WEEE and Used Tires programs are targeted to be completed within two to four years. The Blue Box program transition may take longer as government, municipalities and producers would need to consult extensively on the transition process.

Blue Box Transition

To ensure that services are maintained, the transition of the Blue Box program would require careful consideration. Cooperation among municipalities currently participating in the Blue Box program,

producers, the Authority and the IFO would be essential to ensure a smooth transition to the new producer responsibility approach.

Consultation on the transition of the Blue Box program would also consider:

- Changing roles and responsibilities for the operation of the Blue Box system,
- Opportunities for municipal integrated waste management systems to support producer responsibility,
- How to address municipal contracts and assets, including existing contracts for collection and post-collection management and how to avoid 'stranded' assets,



- Opportunities to harmonize the materials collected across Ontario and the type of collection activities that are undertaken,
- Opportunities to lower overall costs through greater harmonization in the collection and post-collection management,
- The status of Regulation 101/94 under the Environmental Protection Act prior to and after transition.

3. DIVERT MORE WASTE FROM DISPOSAL

Ontario's waste diversion rate has stalled at 25 percent over the last decade. Waste diversion programs established under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002 (WDA) cover only 15 percent of Ontario's waste stream and no new programs have been established since 2009.

Without an improvement in diversion rates, the province's existing landfills could run out of capacity within the next two decades.

Collect Data and Put Performance Measures in Place

The province would establish performance metrics to ensure that progress in achieving the Strategy's goals of zero waste and zero greenhouse gas emissions could be assessed.

The province has not been able to collect sufficient data to understand which sources and materials require greater diversion effort. This has led to gaps in knowledge regarding current diversion. Data is essential to developing evidence-based policies.

Comprehensive data and sound performance metrics are critical to building a better understanding of economic dynamics and assessing policy and program needs. This would:

- Help assess the current situation and needs,
- Assist in understanding where opportunities exist to recover resources and increase waste diversion by type and generator of waste,
- Allow us to determine whether environmental standards are being met,
- Improve understanding of the composition of the regulated community,
- Improve understanding of the costs and benefits of resource recovery,
- Enable government to make evidence-based decisions.

As the province moves forward with a new framework, we would consult with stakeholders to determine how to measure its success. This would include identification of metrics for producer responsibility, and broader performance measures that can help assess how we are generating, reducing, reusing and recycling materials in the province.

Stakeholder input would help ensure that the metrics are measurable and beneficial to municipalities, businesses and other stakeholders, and would be useful for evaluating and comparing our performance against other leading jurisdictions.

This is especially important in the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors, where there is a lack of data to confirm the extent of reduction, reuse

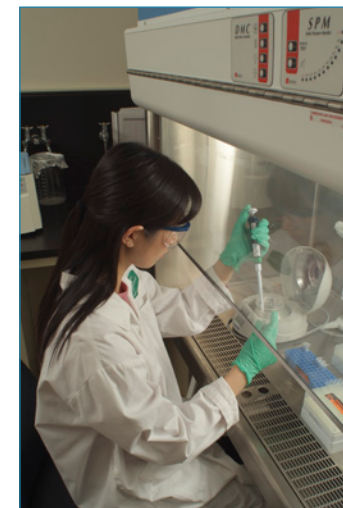
and recycling efforts needed. There is much debate about the best approach to increase diversion in the IC&I sectors. There is no one-size-fits-all model to address the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste in these sectors. The province requires better data to understand which approach works best and to make informed evidence-based decisions.

The province is proposing to establish performance measures and fill data gaps by:

- Requiring the proposed Authority to establish a data clearinghouse and collect important data from producers and other parties that conduct activities related to waste reduction and resource recovery,
- Enhancing data collection, reporting and performance measurement from generators and service providers through the 3Rs Regulations and potential service provider requirements,
- Better co-ordinating data-related measures across existing provincial approvals and requirements,
- Identifying methods and measures to better assess business-to-business diversion,
- Working with other governments, including municipalities, industry associations, and not-for-profit groups to explore voluntary data sharing agreements.

Data would be made available to the public to ensure transparency and accountability by encouraging businesses to continually improve resource recovery. It would also help consumers make informed decisions.

The province would consult on potential mechanisms to collect and assess data, including regulatory requirements.



The province recognizes that new reporting initiatives would require adequate lead time for businesses and affected parties to implement data collection measures and build on existing private sector financial and reporting cycles.

Target Areas for Greater Diversion

Residences, industrial facilities, commercial establishments, and institutions generate a wide variety of wastes, including printed paper, products and packaging, organic wastes and construction and demolition waste. These are the areas requiring targeted action.

Designate New Products and Packaging

The government would designate new materials under the proposed producer responsibility regime through regulations. The province recognizes that not all materials are suitable for producer responsibility.

To help ensure we designate the right materials, the province would work with producers, municipalities, service providers and stakeholders to gather data to inform decision making. Properly identifying products and packaging is essential to an effective regulatory framework and efficient approaches to diversion.

The province would assess candidate materials against specific criteria to determine their suitability for producer responsibility in Ontario. Criteria to determine new materials under the proposed producer responsibility regime could include:

- Economic and environmental opportunities, including the viability of existing or potential end-markets,
- Infrastructure capacity, both existing and forecasted,

- Costs and benefits, including cost efficiency and program effectiveness,
- The effectiveness of ongoing diversion initiatives, including voluntary industry approaches, third-party efforts and the success in generator responsibility regimes,
- The experience of other jurisdictions, both in Canada and abroad,
- Harmonization with existing international and national efforts,
- Industry or sector interest in promoting producer responsibility.

The province would consider how the transition from the existing waste diversion programs to the new framework could facilitate or impede the designation of new materials for producer responsibility, including producers' capacity to manage obligations under both processes.

In 2009, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment released a national Extended Producer Responsibility Action Plan that identified potential materials for provincial producer responsibility frameworks. Aligning with the Action Plan and other criteria, the first set of potential candidates for the proposed producer responsibility regime, beyond existing programs under the Waste Diversion Act, 2002, could include:

- Fluorescent bulbs and tubes,
- Additional electronics (e.g., household appliances),
- Carpets, bulky items (e.g., furniture, mattresses),
- Batteries.



Producer responsibility and generator requirements could complement each other in some circumstances.

This is of particular interest for printed paper and packaging. Printed paper and packaging account for 45 percent of waste generated³⁶. Generators in the IC&I sectors are subject to regulatory requirements under the Environmental Protection Act. Some industry companies have made significant effort and achieved good results; however, overall diversion of IC&I printed paper and packaging remain low. The province will consult with stakeholders on how to determine the best approach to increase diversion for printed paper and packaging in the IC&I sectors.

Consultation is critical to ensuring that products and packaging are designated in an order and timeframe that ensures progress but allows producers, consumers, municipalities and waste service providers to adjust to new requirements.

Enhance Requirements for Generators and Service Providers

Industrial facilities, commercial establishments and institutions generate 60 percent of waste, such as printed paper, products and packaging, organic wastes and construction and demolition waste.³⁷

A range of approaches could be used to help drive greater reduction, re-use and recycling of waste in this sector.

Review 3Rs Regulations

Generator requirements defined in 3Rs Regulations under the Environmental Protection Act have a role to play in reduction and diversion.

Ontario's 3Rs Regulations are more than 20 years old. Ontario's economy has significantly changed since they were introduced and changes are required to increase diversion.

Introduced in 1994, Ontario's 3Rs Regulations governs non-hazardous solid waste from residential and industrial, commercial and institutional sources. Designated IC&I organizations are required to identify the amount and source of waste, develop waste reduction work plans and make reasonable effort to separate wastes for recycling and reuse. Ontario Regulation 104/94 requires manufacturers, packagers and importers to audit their packaging practices and develop packaging reduction plans.

The 3Rs Regulations also require multi-residential dwellings of more than five units to source separate recyclable wastes. Improving resource recovery from hi-rise and multi-residential dwellings is important as we continue to develop more compact communities.

Existing regulatory requirements have not driven diversion, as the 3Rs Regulations are limited in scope and require "reasonable efforts" to send source-separated wastes for recycling or re-use.

There is potential for greater diversion in the IC&I sectors. The province is proposing to convene a stakeholder working group to steer a comprehensive review of the 3Rs Regulations.

The review of the 3Rs Regulations could consider matters related to:

- Data gathering from regulated sectors,
- Scope of the regulated sectors, thresholds for facilities and dwellings, and designated materials,

Scarborough Building Rising to New Recycling Heights

A high-rise building in Scarborough, a 283 unit condo with over 1000 residents is diverting 80 percent of their waste, putting out just one dumpster of garbage per month. The waste collection bill was previously over \$1,500 a month but has recently dropped to under \$150. The building has been successful at reducing, reusing and recycling through education of residents. Diversion is also made simple as garbage chutes are exclusively used to collect organics waste. Recycling and garbage are dropped off downstairs as well as electronic waste, cooking oil and hazardous waste like old paint, batteries and cleaners.³⁸



- Appropriate requirements setting,
- Reporting and tracking requirements, and transparency through public reporting,
- Third-party monitoring, certification and audits,
- The role of promotion and education in improving IC&I diversion rates,
- Performance measures that could be used to increase diversion,
- Greater use of new technology and reduction in administrative burden,
- Exploration of complementary tools to recover resources and reduce waste.

The review of the 3Rs Regulations will also consider challenges and opportunities to improve resource recovery in multi-residential dwellings.

Enhance Service Provider Standards

In considering enhanced generator or *service provider* requirements, the province would consider the use of modern, outcomes-focused regulatory principles and practices that can be employed to ensure compliance with any existing or enhanced requirements.

Service providers are key players in providing waste diversion services to municipalities and businesses, as well as sorting, managing, diverting and disposing of waste. The Environmental Protection Act and its regulations contain requirements for service

providers, including approvals for waste hauling, storage, processing and disposal.

Standards for management processes, recovered materials and facility approvals can ensure that service providers manage and process wastes according to standards and help them compete on an even playing field.

The province would consider the role of service provider standards when designating new wastes under the proposed legislation. Service provider standards would also be considered during broader reviews of the 3Rs Regulations and our path forward on organic wastes.

To ensure a level playing field for service providers, the province would consider:

- Adoption of national, international and industry standards,
- Development of provincial standards (e.g. recycling standards),
- Enhancement of reporting, compliance and enforcement,
- Review existing standards to reduce administrative or regulatory burden to facilitate resource recovery,
- Third-party monitoring, audits and transparency with public reporting through modern regulatory initiatives.

Generator and service provider requirements could be implemented where producer responsibility approaches may not be

appropriate or to work together with producer responsibility approaches, where appropriate.

Develop an Organics Action Plan to Reduce the Volume of Organics Going into Landfill

Organic wastes make up approximately one third of Ontario's waste stream. This includes organic waste generated at home, such as food waste and leaf and yard waste. The majority of organic waste produced in Ontario still goes to landfill.

Reducing the volume of organic waste that is sent to landfill would reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. When we send organic wastes to landfill, we lose valuable resources and opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Some IC&I sectors, like food processors, wholesalers and grocery stores, produce significant volumes of organic waste. Food wastes are also produced in the restaurant and food services sectors.

The province is proposing to develop an *Organics Action Plan*, steered by a stakeholder working group, to address the unique considerations inherent to organic wastes.

An Organics Action Plan could include:

- Prioritized goals and interim targets, including alignment with Ontario's climate change strategy and economy-wide greenhouse gas emission reduction targets,
- Consideration of the entire supply chain, including pre-consumer and post-consumer organic wastes,
- Consideration of recovery in high-rise and multi-residential dwellings,

- Identification of regional infrastructure capacity and gaps,
- Cost and benefit analysis, including cost efficiency and program effectiveness,
- Harmonization across existing voluntary programs,
- Data gathering, public reporting and performance measures,
- Third-party monitoring, audits and transparency through public reporting,
- Regulatory actions (e.g. source separation, disposal bans),
- Non-regulatory measures (e.g. streamlined approvals, consumer, processor and industry best practices),
- Collaboration between government and industry to update regulations and guidelines to reflect new technologies and promote new processes that support viable end markets.

Addressing organic wastes would require co-ordination among multiple tools and players, including generators and service providers to understand the impacts of disposal bans.

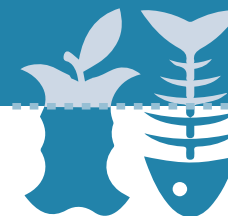
When taking action to address organic waste, the province would consider the many successful voluntary initiatives already in place in the municipal and private sectors.

KEY FACTS

Increasing the diversion of organic waste from current levels by an additional 50 percent could save up to 414,000 tonnes of landfill space per year, increasing our current landfill capacity by almost two years.³⁹

GHG benefits: Increasing Ontario's organic waste diversion rate by 10 percent would avoid nearly an additional 275,000 tonnes of GHGs.⁴⁰

Economic benefits: Diverting 1000 tonnes of organic waste generates 60 percent more GDP and 40 percent more jobs than disposal.⁴¹



York Region's SM4RT Living Plan

York Region's SM4RT Living Plan has committed to reducing food waste by nine percent by 2031. Benefits of reducing anticipated volumes of food waste will include a reduction of more than 13,845 tonnes of material each year, resulting in approximately \$5 million in savings and will help extend the life of existing infrastructure.⁴³



Use Disposal Bans to Facilitate Resource Recovery and Waste Reduction

Disposal bans have been implemented across the world, including some Ontario municipalities, to help drive diversion. The province would move forward with disposal bans after extensive consultation.

Disposal bans can only be effective if alternatives are available to support the diversion of those wastes being banned from disposal and that the

public is aware of alternatives to throwing away banned items through education and promotion.

Prohibiting the disposal of particular wastes can help direct materials to recycling where infrastructure is already in place. Disposal bans can also be used to support the investment of diversion infrastructure and end-market establishment, particularly when they are phased-in over time.

The province will consult on the viability of banning particular wastes from disposal and the applicability of disposal bans to support producer responsibility, including consideration of:

The Value of Waste Reduction

A 2014 report estimated that \$31 billion dollars of food is wasted each year in Canada. Up to 40 percent of all of the food produced and sold in Canada is wasted between the time of production and disposal by the consumer.⁴²

- Wastes best suited for early action;
- Adequate and effective alternatives to disposal;
- Cost and benefits;
- Reporting and data requirements;
- Infrastructure needs;
- The role of producer, generator or service provider responsibilities in supporting bans; and
- Compliance and enforcement approaches, based on modern regulatory principles and practices.

The province received feedback on the need to look at disposal bans for certain materials, including beverage containers, corrugated cardboard and some paper

materials, fluorescent bulbs and tubes, materials designated under existing Waste Diversion Act programs, and organic waste, provided that bans are phased-in and accompanied by a comprehensive implementation plan.

The province would consult in advance of proposing disposal bans to determine prospective wastes and to identify implementation and operational considerations.

Ensure Landfills are Well Planned and Managed to Minimize the Need for Landfills

Ontario is a leader in setting strict landfill standards and requirements. The province has groundwater protection limits to safeguard drinking water and

design requirements for leachate collection systems unsurpassed by any other jurisdiction in North America.

Ontario has approximately 881 operating landfills, as well as 1525 closed landfills.⁴⁴ Regulations under the Environmental Protection Act and accompanying guidelines include requirements for design, operation, closure, post-closure care and financial assurance.

With population growth and an increase in the amount of waste generated, the province will continue to look for innovative ways to reduce the impact that landfills have on the environment and slow the number of landfills needed within the next two decades.

While Ontario works towards its goal of a zero waste there will still be a need for landfill space. As part of the proposed strategy, the province would carefully consider the need and location of new landfills to ensure proposals for new or expanded capacity continue to undergo rigorous review to protect adjacent communities.

The province will continue to work to minimize the need for landfills by targeting larger waste streams, increasing the diversion of organics and waste coming from the IC&I sectors, and by considering landfill bans. The size of landfills would also be considered to ensure there is adequate capacity, reducing the need for multiple new landfills.

To minimize the impact of landfills on the environment, the province would encourage action to decrease greenhouse gas release from existing and potential new landfills. Potential new landfills

would need to be well planned to avoid over-supply of landfill capacity, and well managed to meet environmental standards and capture of greenhouse gases.

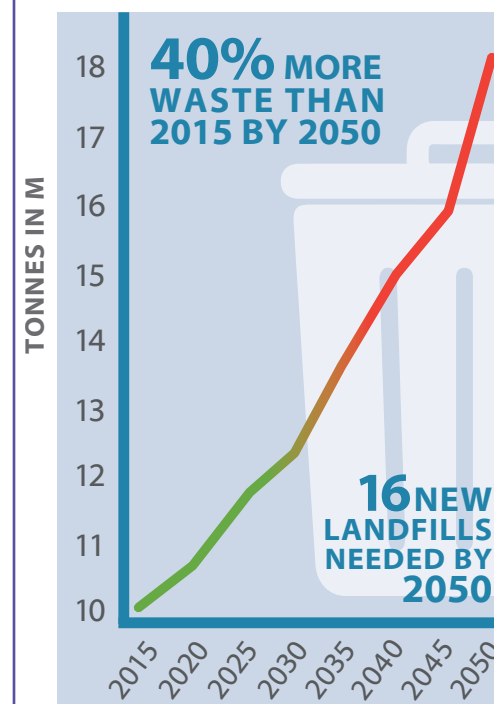
Approximately five percent of Ontario's total greenhouse gas emissions come from the waste sector and this number is increasing.⁴⁶ Landfill gas is primarily methane generated by decomposing organic waste. Methane has a global warming potential 25 times greater than carbon dioxide (CO₂).⁴⁷ If Ontario is to seriously tackle climate change, preventing greenhouse gas emissions from landfill must be included in the province's framework.

Ontario has mandatory landfill gas controls set out in regulation to capture methane from landfills. Requirements are in place requiring landfill gas collection and controls for all new or operating landfills larger than 1.5 million cubic metres in size.

Using the methane from landfills to produce electricity or other energy will provide additional benefits for homeowners and businesses. There are currently a number of landfill sites that produce energy from captured methane. The province would continue to encourage actions to capture and use this resource.

Historical and Projected Waste Generation in Ontario⁴⁵

This chart depicts what could happen if waste continues to go to landfill at the current rate.



Estimate of new landfills needed based on current waste generation, diversion and waste exports and landfill capacities of the largest landfills in Ontario.

Methane Capture

Currently, 31 landfills have systems in place to capture landfill gas, which are expected to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions by 1.8 megatonnes by 2020.⁴⁸

The province will consult with stakeholders on planning for future landfills and the efficient management of existing landfills, including the need for methane capture.

Integrate Multiple Tools to Foster Collaboration

Stakeholder feedback is critical to ensuring effective policy direction, appropriate performance measures, and a coordinated approach to implementing a range of policy tools.

The province is committed to hearing a variety of opinions about the standards, requirements, tools and actions set out in the proposed legislation and draft strategy. We will consult extensively to build on strengths and take a collaborative approach towards reaching our goals. The province recognizes the need to maintain an approach that considers and respects the relative roles and responsibilities of different parties and the success of existing efforts.

Effective waste reduction and diversion will only occur where actions are implemented in a coordinated and consultative manner to ensure that all available tools are implemented in a way that reflects the unique considerations of particular waste streams or sectors.

Selection, implementation and sequencing of multiple tools will require extensive consultation and flexibility to reflect the unique considerations inherent to particular waste streams or sectors. This approach will provide sectors with flexibility to choose the tools suitable for achieving the outcomes set by government.

Coordinated Action to Achieve Results

An integrated approach could be used to increase diversion in residential sectors:

- *Producer responsibility to ensure waste reduction, value creation and effective recycling systems;*
- *Municipal contribution through their integrated waste management approaches;*
- *Service providers to ensure materials are properly managed and recycled.*

Other examples for increased diversion in IC&I sectors, including:

- *Generator requirements to ensure appropriate source separation and collection opportunities;*
- *Producer responsibility to ensure waste reduction, value creation and effective recycling systems;*
- *Service providers to ensure materials are properly managed and recycled.*

4. HELP PEOPLE REDUCE, REUSE AND RECYCLE

Education is an important tool to increase awareness and promote positive change that supports Ontario's goals. Municipalities are leaders in building consumer awareness of residential waste reduction and diversion efforts. The province can build on these efforts to support diversion across the province.

Increase Awareness of and Participation in Diversion Activities through Education and Promotion

Provided with the right information, consumers can use their purchasing power by choosing more durable or recyclable goods that have less of an impact on the environment. Information about best practices can also help consumers better manage products and packaging in order to generate less waste.

Waste generators in the IC&I sectors can benefit from knowledge about business-to-business markets for waste materials and the role source separation can play in reducing disposal costs.

Under the proposed legislation, the government would establish *promotion and education requirements* to ensure that consumers are provided with necessary information to properly participate in

The Regional Municipality of York is helping its residents reduce waste and recycle more by providing an internet based application called the Bindicator. It allows residents to easily search for an item and find the best options for where it should go.⁴⁹



diversion efforts. Producers would have to fulfill these regulated requirements in order to help consumer participation.

The proposed legislation also would require the Authority to establish a registry to post relevant data and information and allow the public to assess data and information, as appropriate.

The province would consider the role of public education and awareness to support additional efforts, including generator and service provider requirements. As part of the province's review of the 3Rs Regulations, we will consider how to improve awareness of diversion opportunities to help drive larger volumes of waste to diversion in the IC&I sectors.

The Value of Recycled Materials

Copper's recycling value is so high that premium-grade scrap holds at least 95 percent of the value of the primary metal from newly mined ore.⁵⁰

Almost 40 percent of the world's demand for copper is met using recycled material.⁵¹ Recycling copper saves up to 85 percent of the energy used in primary production.⁵²

By using copper scrap, we reduce CO₂ emissions by 65 percent.⁵³

Common applications for recovered copper include:

- Electrical applications: Wires, circuits, switches and electromagnets.*
- Piping: Plumbing fittings and also in refrigeration, air conditioning and water supply systems.*
- Roofing and insulation.*
- Household items: cookware, doorknobs, and cutlery.*

5. STIMULATE MARKETS FOR RECOVERED MATERIALS

Ontario benefits economically when resources are recovered, recycled and remarketed. Changing how we approach waste would help businesses position themselves to reap benefits as the world economy becomes more resource productive.

There is a tremendous amount of valuable recyclable materials in our waste stream that could be put to good use. The demand for some recovered materials is so high, such as paper, that some Ontario industries currently import large quantities from other countries. Ontario's industries also have a high demand for other material, like aluminum, that could be recovered effectively from the residential and IC&I waste streams.

To achieve the economic benefits that could result from shifting to resource recovery and waste reduction the cost to recycle must be more viable than the low cost of sending materials to landfill.

To make recycling economically viable, the government will need to emphasize the development of markets for recovered materials. This requires co-ordinated actions using multiple tools to capitalize on the economic opportunities associated with collection, transportation, processing

and re-integration of resources into Ontario's economy.

Taking action to support and sustain markets of recovered materials will help increase recycling, create more jobs and extend the life of existing landfills.

Implement Modern Environmental Standards

Environmental standards can assist in improving the quality and consistency of recovered waste. Standards for the use of recovered materials in new products or processes can help support end-markets for recovered materials. Standards take many forms – regulatory requirements, guidelines, best practices, and certification programs.

The province is proposing to consider the role of modern environmental standards in supporting producer responsibility and increasing resource recovery, including:

- Conducting modern regulatory initiatives, such as third-party monitoring, audits and public reporting,
- Considering new standards and adopting new technologies and best practices,
- Reviewing existing environmental standards to reduce regulatory burdens,
- consider streamlining approvals processes under the Environmental Protection Act.

The province would consult with stakeholders to identify which types of standards are most appropriate.

Lead by Example through Green Procurement

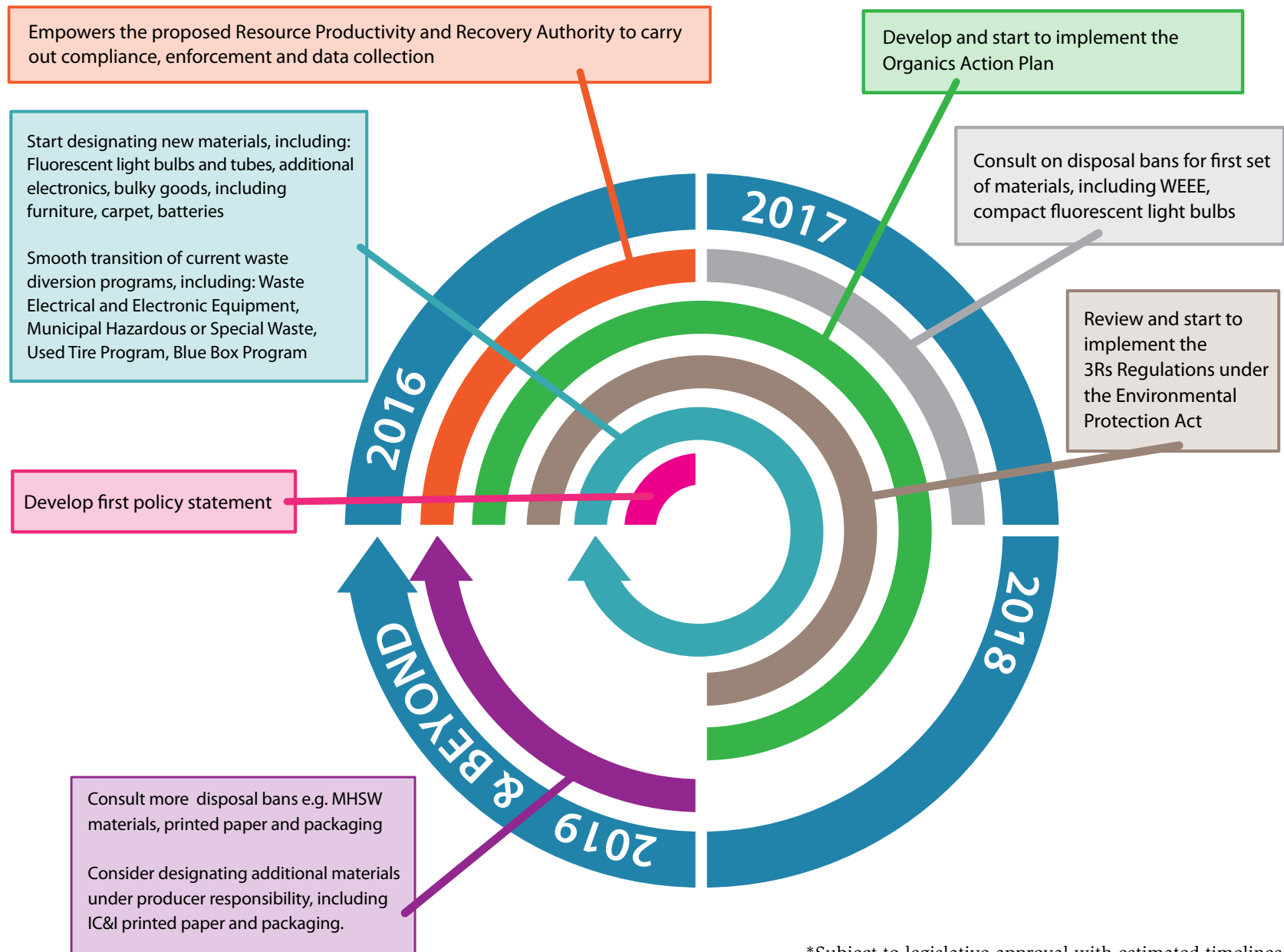
Our government has strong procurement policies in place that encourage purchasing green products and services that do not impact the environment. As we shift to a circular economy, government leadership in procuring goods and services that make use of recovered resources or include recycled content would help stimulate markets for recovered materials.

The provincial government's existing procurement policy requires all ministries to consider environmental factors such as waste reduction, reuse and recycling measures for all contracts worth more than \$10,000.

Some municipalities, universities and schools in Ontario's broader public sector have voluntarily adopted green procurement policies. A number of businesses in Ontario have also implemented policies that consider environmental factors in the procurement of goods and services.

The government will continue to lead by example by working cross-enterprise with ministries to promote best practices in green procurement.

3.0 Priorities For Future Actions And Timelines*



*Subject to legislative approval with estimated timelines

4.0 Measuring Progress

To monitor and evaluate progress on the draft *Strategy for a Waste Free Ontario: Building the Circular Economy* the province is proposing to work with stakeholders to develop performance measures and will refine these measures over time.

Key potential results to be monitoring and reported on could include:

Move towards zero waste

- **Reduction of waste sent to landfill** – as demonstrated by declining tonnes of waste sent to landfill (with a goal of zero waste)

Move towards zero greenhouse gas emissions from waste sector

- **Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from waste sector** – as demonstrated by a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector (with a target goal of zero greenhouse gas emissions)
- **Ongoing implementation of the waste related actions within the province's Climate Change Action Plan and Strategy** – as demonstrated by progress updates contained in regular reports on the plan and strategy

Transitioning producer responsibility from old system to new system

- **Empowering authority to oversee producer responsibility** – as demonstrated by the Authority's progress in establishing capacity and its oversight, compliance and enforcement activities

- **Timely, smooth transition of programs by dates set out in regulations under the proposed legislation** – as demonstrated by meeting transition dates for programs, as outlined in related regulations

Supporting evidence based decision making

- **Improved understanding of resources recovered and their value to improve decision making** – as demonstrated by an increase in the number of publicly available resource recovery data and the timely collection and reporting of this data

Target areas for greater diversion

- **Effective implementation of producer responsibility** – as demonstrated by materials designated under new producer responsibility regime and requirements producers have met
- **Effective implementation of generator and service provider requirements** – as demonstrated by the progress of the 3R Regulation review and implementation, including the requirements generators and service providers have met





- **Increase in organic waste being diverted** – as demonstrated by progress of the development and implementation of the organic action plan, including actions taken and an increase in organic waste diverted from landfills

Creating conditions to support sustainable markets

- **Use of green procurement alternatives in government purchasing** – demonstrated by ongoing implementation of green procurement policies and use of best practices
- **Implement modern environmental standards** – demonstrated by progress of the development and implementation of the modern regulator initiative

We welcome your feedback as these measures are developed and will seek opportunities to collaborate on measures that require the sharing of data across organizations and partners.

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