

Blue Box Program September Dialogue, 2011

Lyle Clarke, VP Innovation & Blue Box





- 1. Program Management & Performance
- 2. How Fees are Determined
- 3. Drivers of Fee Rates & Payments
- 4. Moderating Fee Volatility
- 5. Review of Blue Box Rules

Stewardship Ontario



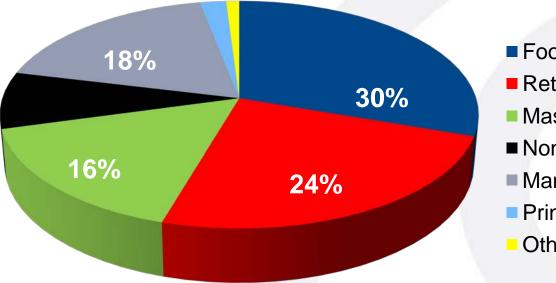
- Industry funding organization (IFO) established under the *Waste Diversion Act, 2002* (WDA)
- Develops, implements and manages:
 - Blue Box Program Plan (packaging & printed paper)
 - Orange Drop (municipal hazardous or special waste)
- Governed and funded by companies responsible for BB and OD material
- Accountable to WDO/MOE for the achievement of obligations set out in program plans

Profile: Blue Box Stewards



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~4,400 registered Blue Box stewards



- Food
- Retailers
- Mass Merchandise
- Non-alcoholic beverage
- Manufacturers
- Print Media
- Other

Blue Box: Shared Responsibility

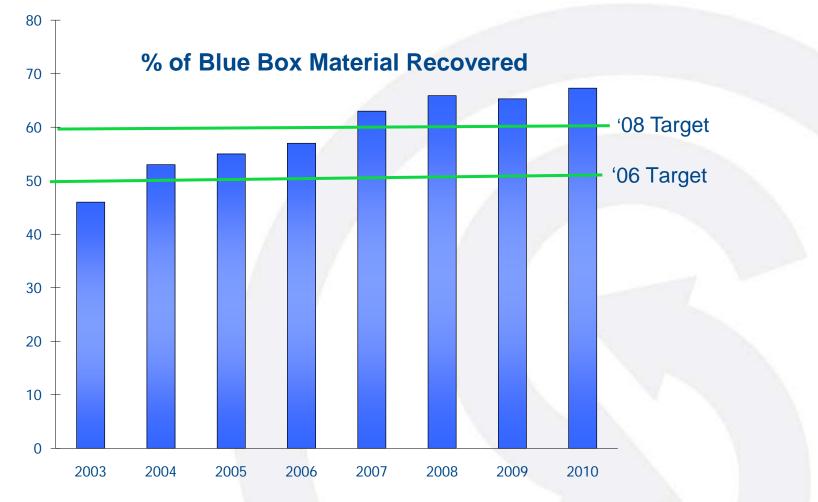




- Municipalities
 - Determine program scope
 - Define diversion strategy
 - Deliver/contract services
- Stewardship Ontario
 - Develops funding plan
 - Finances 50% of costs
 - Improves material markets
- Jointly
 - Use \$\$\$ to promote best practice & invest in system

Blue Box Performance Since 2003





Blue Box Brand Endures



- 57% of consumers still "feel good" about blue box
- 75% say the blue box is their primary environmental effort
- 89% say blue box is the main driver of recycling
- 82% say being "friendly" depends on acceptance in blue box



Threats on Horizon





- 75% say they can't fit all their recycling in their blue box
- 68% say they have too much recycling they're not allowed to put in their blue box
- 37% say the blue box has fallen behind trends in consumer packaging
- Few recognize role of manufacturers and retailers in funding the program

We're Making Progress





- New capacity for rigid plastics coming on stream
- Leading Canadian grocers driving major "supply side" initiative to support strategy
- Successful "Plastic Is In" marketing initiative
- Strong response to SO's call for innovation/investment



Questions





Shedding More Light on How Fees Are Determined



- 1. Expenses reported by municipalities
- 2. Steward obligation adjusted based on "best practice" discussions with municipal sector
- 3. Obligation allocated among individual material categories based on three-factor formula:
 - Actual costs, based on activity-based costing analysis
 - Recovery rates (relative to other materials)
 - Equalization (cost to achieve a common recovery rate)
- 4. Specific material fees determined by dividing obligation by tonnes sold by stewards

Obligation Has Many Drivers





- Absolute program costs driven by amount of material recovered
- Cost-per-tonne driven by changing mix of materials
- Net costs driven by volatile commodity prices, moderated by 3-year averaging
- "Best Practice" deduction driven by performance statistics and benchmarking

As Do Material Cost Allocations





- Higher tonnage drives higher fees
- Lower relative recovery rates drives higher fees
- Lower relative costs per tonne drives lower fees
- Despite averaging, annual peaks and valleys in commodity prices lead to significant shifts in fees

And Steward Reported Tonnage





- Recessionary conditions and/or market evolution impact total sales
- Sustainability Plans, Cost Containment & Packaging innovation leads to:
 - Product Light-weighting
 - Packaging reduction
 - Material substitution
- Closer steward attention to reporting leads to more accurate tonnage



Questions

Drivers of 2011 Obligation



17

- Amount recycled increased by 17,000t or 2%
- Costs per tonne increased by 2.9%
- Overall/average revenue per tonne is:
 - Down by 16% versus 2007
 - Down by 5% versus last year, and
 - Down by 6% on a three-year rolling average
- Deduction from obligation due to "best practice" analysis increased by 56% from \$15.3M to \$23.9M

Drivers of Material Allocations



- A wide mix of changes in recycling rates for individual materials:
 - 8 materials had rate changes of 15pts or more
 - 16 materials saw rate changes of 6pts or more
 - Only 4 materials had steady recycling rates (<±2%)
- A wide mix of trends in cost-per-tonne:
 - 4 have decreased steadily over the past five years
 - 5 have increased more than 5% annually
- Wide mix of shifts in revenue-per-tonne
 - 5 have decreased by more than 8%
 - 6 have increased by more than 8%

Reported Tonnes & Fee Rates



	Case A	Case B	Case C
Material Cost	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Estimated Quantity	90t	100t	120t
Fee Rate	5.55¢/kg	5.00¢/kg	4.17¢/kg

Tonnes & Financial Stability



	<u>Fall'11</u>	<u>Mar'12</u>	Later
Material Cost	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Quantity Sold	90t	100t	120t
Fee Rate	5.55¢/kg	5.00¢/kg	4.17¢/kg
Surplus		\$550	\$1,656

Reported Tonnes & Fee Rates



	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Material Cost	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Estimated Quantity	90t	80t	70t
Fee Rate	5.55¢/kg	6.25¢/kg	8.33¢/kg

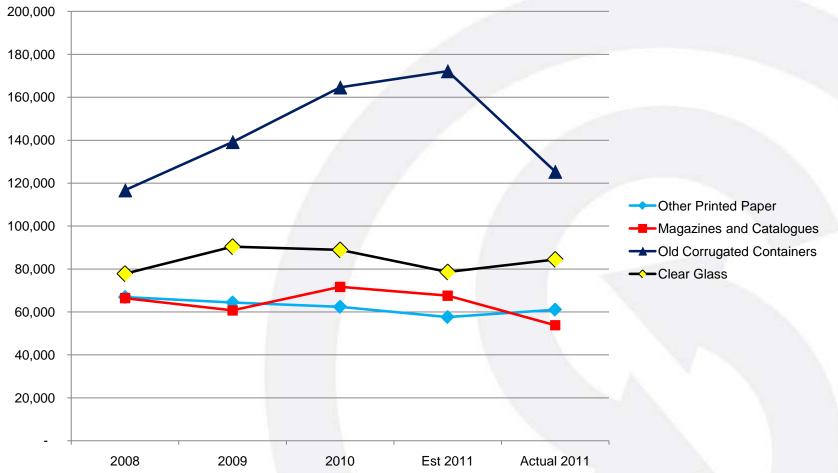
Tonnes & Financial Stability



	<u>Fall'11</u>	<u>Mar'12</u>	Later
Material Cost	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Quantity Sold	90t	80t	70t
Fee Rate	5.55¢/kg	6.25¢/kg	8.33¢/kg
Deficit		(\$560)	(\$1,115)

From 2011 Steward Reports







- Extensive array of factors driving fee rates
- Significant fluctuations in any one factor can have a substantial impact on fees
- Choices most businesses have to manage price pressure are simply not available:
 - Can't tighten margins (don't have any)
 - Can't change suppliers (municipal partnership)
 - Can't change product (other partner defines product)
 - Can't discontinue product (legal obligation)



Questions





What Can Be Done?



Break: 20 Minutes



What Can Be Done?



- Commodity prices (impact on recycling revenues) including oil prices (impact costs)
- General economic conditions or retail sales volumes
- Consumer trends, in particular the evolution of electronic media
- Trend toward harder-to-recycle packaging and product light-weighting



- By working with municipalities, we can moderate some of the price swings (e.g. 3yr average for program revenues)
- Program revenues, over the long term, by helping municipalities extract more value from recyclables
- Material generation, over the long term, by working with stewards on packaging innovation
- Program costs, over the long term, by finding ways to move to a more regionally-efficient supply chain



- Ensuring steward obligation reflects what and efficient and effective program would cost
- Evolving the program so that stewards have more influence/control over program management (and can reduce costs)
- Improving how stewards determine and report tonnage, and how we calculate the steward payments



Reporting & Payment Calculation



- 1. Input and requests from stewards
- 2. Suggestions from industry associations
- 3. Best practices in other jurisdictions
- 4. Lessons learned from SO's compliance review process

Objectives



- 1. Improve predictability of fees
- 2. Reduce free riding
- 3. Ensure fairer allocation of administrative and compliance related costs
- 4. Provide clearer guidance for steward reporting
- 5. Harmonize with other provinces to extent possible



Idea Set #1: Change the way fee rates and fee payments are calculated



- Sep'11 2012 Fee Rate = known costs (calculated in 2011 from 2010 data) ÷ estimated steward sales for 2011
- Mar'12 Stewards report 2011 sales to support 2013 fee setting and determine 2012 Steward Payment Steward Payment = fee rate * 2011 sales
- Aug'12 Credits sometimes approved where justified long after reporting deadline

Tonnes & Financial Stability



	Fall'11	<u>Mar'12</u>	Later
Material Cost	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Quantity Sold	90t	80t	70t
Fee Rate	5.55¢/kg	6.25¢/kg	8.33¢/kg
Deficit		(\$560)	(\$1,115)



- Fall'11 2012 Fee Rate = known costs (calculated in 2011 from 2010 data) ÷ actual steward sales for 2010, reported in 2011
- Mar'12 Steward Payment = fee rate x actual steward sales for 2010, reported in 2011 Steward's report 2011 sales to feed fee setting for 2013
- Later No downward adjustment to steward payment permitted after July 31, 2012

Benefits/Impacts



- Responds to key requests from Stewards:
 - Ensures 2012 fees are correlated to SO's program obligations with no structural deficit that would otherwise generate fee volatility 2013 fees
 - Enables SO to advise stewards of their 2012 obligation in November 2011, aiding budget planning and providing cost certainty to stewards
- However, stewards will not be able to claim credits for inadvetant reporting errors discovered after the July deadline



Questions



Questions for Discussion



- What impacts do you see, positive or negative, from the introduction of the four-month limit to verify your report?
- 2. Do you agree that providing certainty for your 2012 blue box bill will improve your internal budget process?



Idea Set #2: A new philosophy for steward report verification and compliance

Changes Under Consideration



- Introduce administrative fees to support report verification process
- Fees may be applied for:
 - Late reporting
 - Incomplete reporting
 - Non-cooperation with report verification process
 - Refusal to provide supporting documentation
- Fees calculated to directly cover costs incurred to establish report accuracy and completeness

Higher Interest on Unpaid Fees



- Current interest calculation of Prime+3% is low by most industry standards
- Higher than prime, but lower than higher-risk lending rates and much lower than short-term consumer credit
- A higher rate (perhaps Prime+4% or more) would promote more timely payment and generate revenue to offset compliance costs



Questions





- 3. Does the application of an administrative fee meet the objectives of reducing free-riding and a fairer allocation of administrative and compliance related costs?
- 4. Is the 1% increase to monthly interest on outstanding balances an equitable consequence for not paying into the program?
 - Should an even higher rate be charged consistent with high-risk loan rates?



Idea Set #3: Clarify Reporting Requirements & Provide Better Guidance

Clear Reporting Requirements



- Description of sources of data and methodology used to calculate amount of material supplied into Ontario marketplace
- Details of deductions
- Explanations of year to year report variations
- Complete list of brands supplied by steward (both obligated and not obligated brands)



- Comprehensive material definitions, reporting categories & decision trees
- Standards for calculating amount of material supplied (e.g.: statistical significance of estimates)
- Guidance on steward report verification process & appropriate supporting documentation
- Policy for Voluntary Stewards & new agreement
- Guidance for materials reported under both Blue Box and MHSW



- Request that stewards be capable of providing packaging specifications that include:
 - Physical dimensions,
 - Images and
 - Component materials

Benefits/Impacts



- Responds to key requests from Stewards:
 - More accurate data for more precise fee-setting and a fairer allocation of costs among material categories
 - Less exposure for stewards that may mistakenly misreport, and less opportunity for deliberate "free riding"
 - Less uncertainty and confusion, and ultimately lower compliance costs
- However, it will require more preparation, effort and precision by many stewards (until new processes are established and internalized)



Questions



- 5. What challenges (if any) does proposed reporting information pose for stewards?
- 6. What other action could SO take to make the report verification and review process less laborious for stewards, while ensuring that we can verify the accuracy of reports?
- 7. What process would you follow to comply with a request for packaging specifications?
- 8. Are there other reporting guidelines stewards need?



- Please complete session feedback form
- Comments due by September 30
- Send to: <u>bluebox@stewardshipontario.ca</u>
- Presentation slides and link to archived webcast will be available at: <u>www.stewardshipontario.ca</u>
- Thank you for your participation



Please click the link below and complete our short feedback survey. http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/636971/Bl ue-Box-Dialogue-Feedback