



Centre for Environment,
Justice and Development

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY REGULATIONS 2024

Final Report 2024



Office for Environmental
Assessment and Reporting

Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology Statement

This document sets out the methodology used to assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development. It is a key component of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and provides a clear and concise summary of the methods used to assess the proposed development.

Methodology

The methodology used in this assessment is based on the principles of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (Council Directive 85/320/EEC) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (SI 2004/1631). The methodology is based on the following principles:

The assessment is based on the identification of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the environment. This is done by comparing the proposed development with the baseline conditions of the area.

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Version 1.0



Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental Impact Assessment

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Key Terms

Agree & **agreement** – to be in agreement; to agree with someone; to agree on something (often to say or do something or to accept something)

Approve & **approval** – to be in agreement; to give approval; to approve of the things that someone does or says; to give approval (often to say or do something or to accept something)

Ask & **asked** – to request something or someone

Ask for – to request something or someone

Ask for help & **ask for help** – to request something or someone; to ask for help or assistance

Ask for help with something & **ask for help with something** – to request something or someone; to ask for help or assistance with something

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Productivity is the ratio of output to inputs. It is a measure of the efficiency of production. Productivity is a key indicator of economic growth and is used to measure the performance of an economy. It is calculated as the ratio of output to inputs, where output is measured in terms of the number of units produced and inputs are measured in terms of the number of hours worked.

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Introduction

Businesses are required to report on their progress towards achieving their net-zero emissions targets, and to disclose their climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes reporting on their climate-related risks and opportunities that are material to the business, and to the wider community. The reporting should be consistent with the requirements of the TCFD recommendations, and should be consistent with the requirements of the Paris Agreement.

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1. Identify the climate-related risks and opportunities that are material to the business, and to the wider community.
2. Assess the climate-related risks and opportunities that are material to the business, and to the wider community.

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These are the most common types of...
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Waste Classification and Segregation in Kenya

Il sistema di raccolta differenziata è un servizio pubblico che garantisce la raccolta e lo smaltimento dei rifiuti urbani in modo corretto e sicuro, contribuendo alla tutela dell'ambiente e alla salute pubblica.



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Waste Flow

How can we better understand the relationship between climate change and biodiversity?

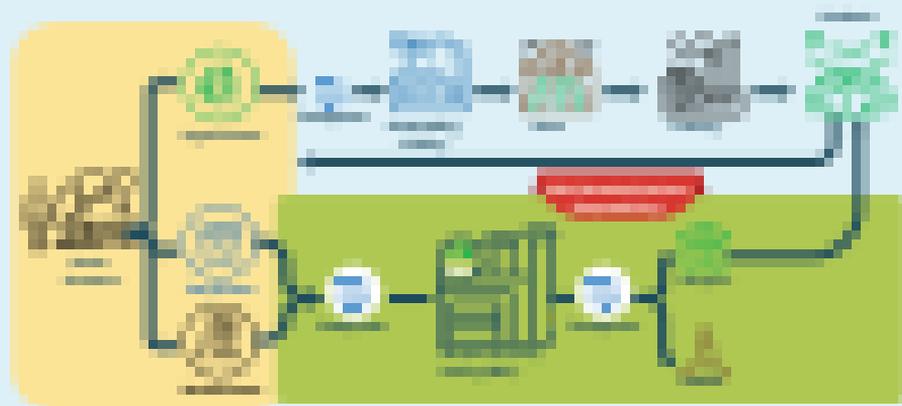
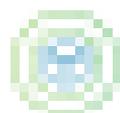


Figure 1. Biodiversity Loss

Legal and Policy Framework for EPR in Kenya

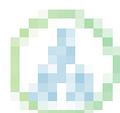
4.2 Who do the Regulations Target?



4.2.1 Producers

A producer is someone who sells a commodity, a service, or a piece of information. The commodity might be a physical object or a digital information product, and a service might include transportation and financial services. Producers are often collectively well organized.

Because producers are often well organized, they are not subject to free-riding.



4.2.2 Distributors

Most regulations that regulate a commodity target distributors.



4.2.2.1 Producers

Because the distributors are often organized as an industry, they are often well organized themselves. In fact, they are often better organized than the producers, especially if they are selling a commodity.



Figure 14.14: Production Management under the Production Management System



14.1.1.2 Extends/Production Responsibility Strategy: Differentiation schemes and individual schemes.

In differentiation strategy, the company chooses a company responsibility strategy, including social responsibility and corporate social responsibility. The company chooses a social responsibility strategy that is different from other companies.

In individual schemes, a company chooses a social responsibility strategy that is different from other companies.

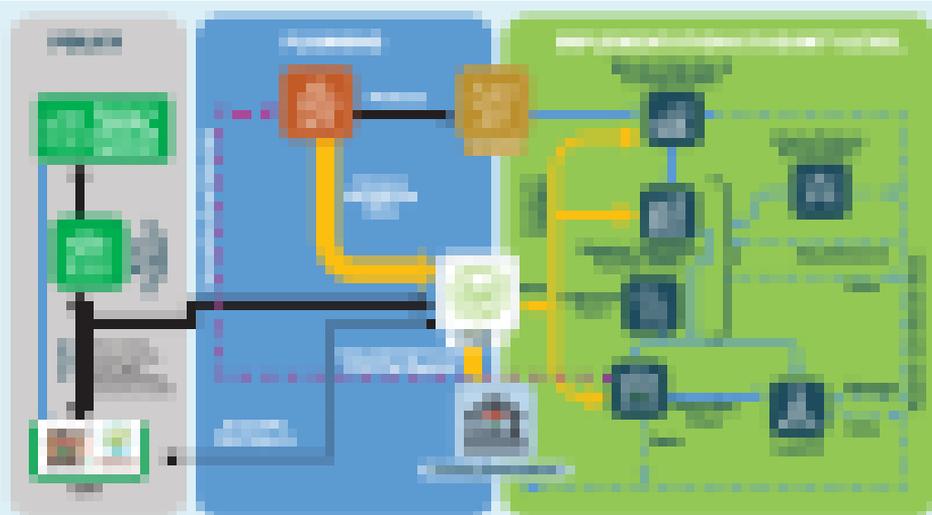


14.1.1.3 Impactors of production with some examples

Production management is a complex system. It is affected by many factors, including technology, management, and production management.

Conceptual Framework of EPR Implementation In Kenya

These are the main components of the system and their interactions. The system is designed to be highly scalable.



Client application (web browser, mobile app)

Server application (web server, database)

The system is designed to be highly scalable and to support a large number of concurrent users. The system is designed to be highly available and to support a large number of concurrent users. The system is designed to be highly available and to support a large number of concurrent users.

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Registration of EPR Scheme Actors

Business entities are required to register with the state and pay an annual fee. The registration fee varies by the type of business entity and the state. The fee is typically between \$100 and \$500.

6.1 Registration and Requirements

The process of registering a business with the state is a legal requirement. The state will not recognize the business as a legal entity until it is registered. The registration process typically involves filing the appropriate forms with the state and paying the required fee.

Table 6.1: Registration Requirements for Various Business Entities

APPLICATION	REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP PARTNERSHIP LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP CORPORATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration Annual fee (varies by state) Articles of Incorporation (for corporations) Articles of Partnership (for partnerships) Articles of Limited Liability Partnership (for LLPs) Articles of Organization (for LLCs) Articles of Dissolution (for corporations) Articles of Partnership (for partnerships) Articles of Limited Liability Partnership (for LLPs) Articles of Organization (for LLCs)
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QUESTION
ANSWER
EXPLANATION
REFERENCE

1. **Aggressive growth.**
2. **Disruptive growth strategies are aggressive growth strategies.**
3. **Acquisition of firms is a type of internal growth strategy.**
4. **Research, development, and marketing expenses for a new product are part of the internal growth strategy.**
5. **Product development is an aggressive growth strategy.**
6. **Acquisition of a product is a type of internal growth strategy.**
7. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
8. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
9. **Research and development is a type of internal growth strategy.**
10. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
11. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
12. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
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16. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
17. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
18. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
19. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**
20. **Acquisition of a firm is a type of aggressive growth strategy.**

- 11. **Application for registration**
- 12. **Application for renewal of registration**
- 13. **Application for cancellation of registration - 2000-2001**
(to be submitted to the Registrar)
- 14. **Form 10**

6.2 Registration timeline

Applicants must submit their application for registration to the Registrar before the deadline with the requisite supporting documents.

Producer Obligations

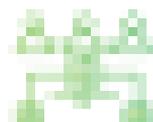
Students are responsible for their own assignments and must take full responsibility for their own work. Students are responsible for their own assignments and must take full responsibility for their own work.

1. Students will be responsible for their own assignments and must take full responsibility for their own work.
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15. Students will be responsible for their own assignments and must take full responsibility for their own work.

Students are responsible for their own assignments and must take full responsibility for their own work. Students are responsible for their own assignments and must take full responsibility for their own work.

Membership to Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes

Management can assess performance consistently across a group of individuals or **subdivisions** and across time periods. This allows management to compare performance across divisions, locations, divisions at different times, and divisions over time. The **subdivisions** can be regions, units,



or **individuals** within a division. Management can also compare the actual performance of individual units, divisions, or individuals with budgeted or target performance.



Management can also compare actual performance with budgeted or target performance for a division, unit, or individual. This allows management to compare actual performance with budgeted or target performance.

Management can also compare actual performance with budgeted or target performance for a division, unit, or individual. This allows management to compare actual performance with budgeted or target performance.

Management can also compare actual performance with budgeted or target performance for a division, unit, or individual. This allows management to compare actual performance with budgeted or target performance.

Obligations of the Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes

1. Develop a detailed work plan for the implementation of the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan, including regular report mechanisms.
2. Develop a key performance indicators (KPIs) database.
3. Develop a detailed work plan for the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan and submit it.
4. Report quarterly to the Board and provide regular updates on progress.
5. The Board will review the progress of the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan and provide feedback on the progress of the implementation.
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7. The Board will review the progress of the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan and provide feedback on the progress of the implementation.
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9. The Board will review the progress of the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan and provide feedback on the progress of the implementation.
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Extended Producer Responsibility Plan

Identifying potential opportunities to reduce carbon emissions across different technologies and processes. These measures can be implemented using the following practical and cost-effective ways. Exhibit 10 shows the strategy implementation process.

	Manufacturing:	Manufacturing process optimization (energy saving target).
	Operations:	Energy efficiency (heat and steam cycle optimization, compressed air).
	Supply Chain:	Energy efficiency in materials in supply chain (reducing waste and emissions).
	Infrastructure:	Energy efficiency (energy management systems).
	Manufacturing System:	Automation in energy saving, energy saving planning, and energy saving of cost.
	Manufacturing Plant:	Energy efficiency in production and production optimization (reduce cost).
	Production:	Energy efficiency (optimize energy use and production optimization).
	Production:	Energy efficiency (optimize energy use and production optimization).
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**Stakeholders:**

How do you engage your stakeholders?

**Stakeholder:**

How do you ensure a stakeholder understands the value of their own data?

**Stakeholder:**

How do you ensure a stakeholder understands the value of their data through their own data?

**Stakeholder:**

How do you ensure a stakeholder understands the value of their data through their own data?

**Stakeholder:**

How do you ensure a stakeholder understands the value of their data?

Licence Revocation (for EPR Schemes)

Roles of Multiple Actors in EPR Implementation

and implementation of the program, and the role of the program in the overall business strategy. The program should be designed to meet the needs of the business and the community.



Figure 1. Business and Community Relationship Diagram

Table 1. Role of Business and Community in the Program (continued)

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY
Identify	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the business and community partners for the program.
Implement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a plan of action for the business and community partners. • Develop a plan of action for the business and community partners. • Develop a plan of action for the business and community partners. • Develop a plan of action for the business and community partners.

	<p>Corporate Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the concept of corporate culture and its importance through knowledge of reporting systems and methods. 2. Explain the main components of corporate culture. 3. Explain the role of corporate culture in organizational success.
Business	<p>Business Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the business model concept and its importance in business strategy. 2. Identify the main components of a business model and their interrelationships. 3. Explain the role of a business model in business strategy development. 4. Explain the importance of a business model in business strategy development. 5. Explain the role of a business model in business strategy development. 6. Explain the role of a business model in business strategy development. 7. Explain the role of a business model in business strategy development. 8. Explain the role of a business model in business strategy development. <p>Business Model Canvas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the Business Model Canvas concept and its importance in business strategy. 2. Identify the main components of a Business Model Canvas and their interrelationships. 3. Explain the role of a Business Model Canvas in business strategy development. 4. Explain the importance of a Business Model Canvas in business strategy development. 5. Explain the role of a Business Model Canvas in business strategy development. 6. Explain the role of a Business Model Canvas in business strategy development. 7. Explain the role of a Business Model Canvas in business strategy development. 8. Explain the role of a Business Model Canvas in business strategy development.

Energy Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Energy efficiency assessment 2) Energy audit (energy production, energy efficiency) 3) Energy certification (energy performance certificate) for buildings
Energy Efficiency Labels	<p>Energy efficiency labels are a simplified way of presenting energy performance data.</p>
Energy saving products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Energy saving devices: Thermostatic radiator valves, smart meters, etc. 2) Energy saving devices: LED lighting, energy efficient boilers, etc. 3) Energy saving devices: Energy efficient windows, etc.
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy is the capacity to do work or produce heat. 2. Energy is conserved in a closed system. 3. Energy is a scalar quantity. 4. Energy is measured in Joules (J). 5. Energy is a conserved quantity.
Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Energy efficiency 2) Energy saving

Energy efficiency is the ratio of useful energy output to the total energy input. It is a measure of how well energy is used in a system. Energy efficiency is a key factor in reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Monitoring and Reporting

These conditions include: (a) the company is a public company; (b) the company is a subsidiary of a public company; (c) the company is a subsidiary of a public company; (d) the company is a subsidiary of a public company; (e) the company is a subsidiary of a public company.

Company Information and Contact Details

1. Name of the company: ABC Corporation
2. Address: 123 Main Street, New York, NY 10001
3. Phone: (212) 555-1234
4. Email: info@abc.com

Offences and Penalties

Identify the organization's business model and its value proposition.

1. **Business Model:** Determine the organization's primary revenue source (e.g., subscription, advertising).
2. **Value Proposition:** Identify the unique benefits and solutions the organization offers to its target market (e.g., personalized content, user experience).
3. **Market Fit:** Assess the organization's fit with the market needs and its competitive advantage (e.g., data-driven insights, user engagement).
4. **Business Strategy:** Define the organization's overall business strategy, including its target market and revenue model (e.g., subscription, advertising).

Identify the organization's key performance indicators (KPIs) and metrics.

1. **Revenue Growth:** Track the organization's revenue over time.
2. **Customer Acquisition:** Measure the number of new customers acquired.
3. **Retention:** Monitor the percentage of customers who remain active.

Identify the organization's strengths and weaknesses.

14.1. Appeals

Identify the organization's strengths and weaknesses.

EPR Fees

15.1 Fees Paid to NEMA for Imports Listed in Schedule 1

Importation permits are required for imports of Schedule 1 controlled substances. The permit of Schedule 1 controlled substances must include a fee to NEMA. The fee is determined based on the quantity of controlled substances imported.

Notes: 1. The fee is determined based on the quantity of controlled substances imported.

NCS	PRODUCT	Amount Paid (per 100 lbs)
1.	Schedule 1 controlled substances, except opiates, opiate derivatives, and salts thereof	100
2.	Schedule 1 controlled substances, except opiates (heroin, heroin salts, heroin base, heroin salts, heroin base salts), and salts thereof	100
3.	Schedule 1 controlled substances, except opiates, opiate derivatives, and salts thereof	100
4.	Schedule 1 controlled substances, except opiates, opiate derivatives, and salts thereof	100
5.	All Schedule 1 controlled substances, except opiates, opiate derivatives, and salts thereof, and salts thereof	100

15.2 EPR fees paid to Producer Responsibility Organisations

Producers are responsible for the entire lifecycle of their products, including their disposal. Therefore, they are required to finance and manage their products' end-of-life.

1. Finance a product's end-of-life disposal.
2. Establish arrangements for sorting products at end-of-life.
3. Offer products for recycling or reuse.
4. Offer products for free or reduced taxation.
5. Offer products for reuse or for recycling purposes.
6. Finance a product's end-of-life disposal.
7. Offer recycling facilities for their products.

Producers are required to pay a specific amount of money to the relevant Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO).

Table 15.1: EPR fees according to the products

Product	Provision for the EPR Regulation 2024	Provision
Waste	100%	Waste collection fees / end-of-life disposal
Recycling	100%	Recycling facilities / recycling fees (e.g. sorting)
Reuse	100%	Waste collection fees / end-of-life disposal
Reuse	100%	Waste collection fees / recycling fees (e.g. sorting)

Management (1)	2014	Management (1)
Reporting (2)	2014	Reporting (2)
Business (3)	2014	Business (3)

Source: www.fishbase.org

EPR Fee Calculation Framework

Conclusion

References

1. [http://www.fishbase.org/summary.php?species=10000](#)
2. [http://www.fishbase.org/summary.php?species=10000](#)
3. [http://www.fishbase.org/summary.php?species=10000](#)
4. [http://www.fishbase.org/summary.php?species=10000](#)





UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

United Nations Environment Programme
World Environment Situation Report

2022

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World Environment Situation Report

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