

General Questions

1.	Are the presentation and recording available after the webinar?	The presentation and recording from the 2020 Annual Steward Meeting are available here .
2.	Where do we find the Excel document with the fees?	The Excel file that maps 2021 material fee rates with program material categories is available here .
3.	When will we receive our invoices?	Invoices for the 2020 submitted reports will be issued on or about January 2, 2021.
4.	Has there been any indication that EEQ will become part of CSSA?	There has been no indication to date that EEQ will join CSSA.
5.	Is there consideration to use a portion of the steward collected money to support actual recycling and the circular economy - for example, those materials collected but municipalities lack access to economic markets to send the materials to a recycler?	These types of investments can only be made in a full producer responsibility program where producers have financial and operational responsibility for the recycling system. In the shared responsibility programs (SK, ON, MB) where municipalities run their own programs producers have little ability to invest in recycling system upgrades and technology investments to be able to recycle a broader range of materials. Recycle BC does conduct this type of work as it has direct oversight for the entire recycling system in BC.
6.	Has there been any incentive provided to producers who use reusable tubes/packageging?	No, there are no incentives for producers who use reusable packaging. The fees are calculated to reflect the cost of managing all materials through the system. If your organization uses packaging that never enters the waste or recycling stream because it is returned directly to the retailer or manufacturer, please contact National Steward Services to discuss CSSA's guidance on deductions and exclusions. Consultation on the draft Deduction and Exclusion Policy is currently in progress.
7.	Will there be more details on the review of the deduction methodology?	The boards approved a draft Deduction and Exclusion Policy currently available for review for steward consultation. The introduction of the new policy provides further clarity around exclusions and deduction definitions, scope, and substantiation of materials not entering the residential waste stream. The guiding language in the policy is identical to the guidance provided in Part 2.3 of the Guidebook for Stewards .

		Steward feedback will be considered by the program boards in December as part of their finalization of the policy. If you would like to discuss the policy in more detail please contact National Steward Services at 1-888-980-9549 or info@cssalliance.ca . Alternatively, questions and feedback about the draft policy can be sent to deductions@cssalliance.ca by November 13, 2020.
8.	What is a 'designated material'?	A designated material refers to Packaging and Paper Products that are deemed to be within the scope of the programs and must be included in steward reports. Designated materials for each of the programs are more fully outlined in Part 1.9 of the Guidebook for Stewards .
9.	Will CSSA be able to link a number to each registered steward on the Annual National Steward list? Not necessarily steward number, any random number would be ok	We have looked at the possibility of providing numbers on steward lists. Steward numbers are confidential information, so we have researched other options, including the CRA Business Number that most organizations share on their invoices and billing documents. In consulting with a number of stewards and the Privacy Commissioner we discovered that the privacy issues surrounding the Business Number outweigh the potential benefits. CSSA is open to any input from stewards about any other type of unique identifier that could be easily adopted and helpful to stewards in preparing their reports.
10.	Some municipalities claim that BC's recovery rate is really a collection rate and not what gets sent from a MRF to an end-market. Please clarify/confirm.	Over 90% of materials collected by Recycle BC are managed through recycling. Please refer to the Pollution Prevention Hierarchy in the 2019 Recycle BC Annual Report which outlines how collected materials are managed. As noted in the 2019 report, 187,228 tonnes of material collected were managed by recycling, 14,399 tonnes were managed through disposal and 8,700 were managed through recovery (engineered fuel). The BC recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the definition established by the Regulation.
Fee Rates and Budget Questions		
11.	Why did the commodity revenue go down 40% YOY for aluminum in the case of MMSM?	The 40% reduction relates to the MMSM program's entire commodity pool. Drops in program revenues were seen in every program. In Step 2 of the Four-Step Fee methodology we calculate each material's relative

		share of this revenue so that we can allocate all available commodity revenue. Aluminum, a material that typically attracted 25% of the total available program revenues, was impacted because they only received 25% of \$2.9M vs 25% of \$5.1.
12.	For MMSM, what does negative rate (7.31 cents) mean under aluminum 2019 fee?	Aluminum was in a credit situation where the commodity revenue earned for aluminum exceeded the cost to manage this material.
13.	Is there a fee rate schedule available that would show the specific impact of applying the MCI methodology? For instance, a way of determining fee rate changes due to MCI vs commodity revenue declines or increased supply chain costs?	<p>During the MCD consultation, fee calculator tools were published for each program so that the fee rates could be compared when replacing only the ABC cost/tonne with the MCI value. These tools used all other 2020 fee rate inputs such as gross cost, commodity revenue, managed and supplied quantities etc. Given this, they do provide a good understanding of the impacts of the MCI. These tools can be found here.</p> <p>In terms of all 2021 fee rate changes, we did present the two more significant drivers – the reduction in commodity revenue and the introduction of the MCI but as noted, there are other drivers of change including changes in recovery rates, composition of material managed and supplied, etc. There is no fee rate schedule showing the impact of each of these drivers.</p>
14.	Will the new fee rates that use the MCI and ABC method be effective on invoices for 2022 with the 2020 data?	<p>The Board of Directors have approved the partial introduction of the MCI for the 2021 fee schedule. The introduction is phased whereby 2021 fees are calculated using 50% ABC and 50% MCI within the approved methodologies. The fee rates will be used in preparing the 2021 invoices to be distributed in January. These invoices reference the sales data stewards reported in 2020 based on the sales volumes from 2019.</p> <p>As noted during the webinar, the use of the Four-Step/MCI fee methodology for Stewardship Ontario requires approval by RPRA.</p>

<p>15.</p>	<p>MCI fee rates are applied 50% to the current fee rate. Can we assume next year it will be 100% MCI?</p>	<p>Yes, the second phase of the introduction of the MCI is expected for 2022 fee setting where the fees/fee rates will be calculated using 100% of the MCI.</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p>Is PVC considered a major contaminant in plastic recycling at the MRF? Why is PVC located where it is on the MCI?</p>	<p>The MCD Methodology was developed specifically to assess the relative cost impact of materials on the recycling system in order to appropriately allocate gross system costs to all materials in Step One of the Four-Step Fee Methodology. The MCD Methodology was not designed to assess each material's recyclability or end market value. When it comes to materials such as PVC, the MCD methodology is based on the principle that all materials count, all characteristics count and all the activities needed to prepare them to be repurposed are considered. Therefore, since PVC is in the system it must be included in the MCD system and its cost impacts determined based only on its material characteristics not on its recyclability. The MCI is only one input into the Four-Step Fee Methodology. The system costs associated with materials that are not recyclable or might be considered a contaminant are addressed in other aspects of the fee methodology including steps two and four.</p>
<p>17.</p>	<p>Can we get a picture of the reserves by program?</p>	<p>The reserves for each program are provided in their Annual Reports which are available on each program website for your review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle BC • MMSW • MMSM • Stewardship Ontario

18.	When will the plastics category be expanded to include polypropylene in the list of materials as it is much more environmentally friendly and should have a lower fee than 'other plastic materials'?	Polypropylene materials are included as a study category in the MCD methodology which allows us to understand their cost impacts. It is not a dedicated steward reporting category yet. During the MCD project, the steward consultation committee cautioned that any changes to reporting categories need to be carefully considered and stewards need a lot of lead time to make the change. Given this guidance, it was agreed to defer a review of all material categories until the MCD project was complete. Our next harmonization project is scheduled to start early next year and will review all reporting categories.
Stewardship Ontario Questions		
19.	For Stewardship Ontario is there any specific reason why printed materials cost decreased from 16 cents to 14.03 cents?	The change in fee methodology from Three Factor Formula to the Four-Step fee Methodology caused Other Printed Paper to shed some fees that were previously being attributed to this material simply based on the fee methodology calculations. The introduction of the Four-Step Fee methodology eliminates the barrier between printed paper and packaging. Using the Three Factor Formula, Other Printed Paper used to be the only material within Printed Paper to be impacted by factor 3, the equalization factor (where 25% of the cost was attributed, on a relative basis, to materials that were not achieving the target recovery rate) whereas with the Four-Step Fee Methodology, this 'equalization' factor does not exist.
20.	In Ontario's budget, there is 50% increase in regulatory cost. What is that related to?	Stewardship Ontario's regulatory costs are those imposed by RPRA for the work it carries out on our behalf. The increased costs are due to the expected work on the Transition Plan.
21.	Why the big disparity in Ontario for Newsprint CNA/OCNA and Non-CNA/OCNA fee rates? The paper is exactly the same.	The CNA/OCNA material category is specifically reported by Newspaper stewards who are members of the Canadian Newspaper Association or the Ontario Community Newspaper Association, whereas all other stewards who are not members of those associations are required to report in the Non-CNA/CNA material category. Please refer to the Stewardship Ontario fee rate table for the row labelled 'In Kind'; this is the amount CNA and OCNA members are



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October 21, 2020**

		funding through in-kind contributions which is equal to \$5,356,510 for 2021.
22.	Since there is a possibility that it's not approved that Ontario changes to the MCI methodology, we might end up having to go back to old ABC method. Can we have a chart outlining fees by material if under 100% MCI and another with 100% ABC?	The comparison of fees rates when calculated using the MCD methodology and the ABC methodology is posted on the Stewardship Ontario website here .
23.	I'm new to the group and would like to know how to get a copy or info that was submitted on behalf of Stewardship Ontario?	Stewardship Ontario developed a Transition Plan which was consulted on with stakeholders in June 2020. The Transition Plan was submitted to RPRA on August 31, 2020, and it is expected that the Plan will be approved before the end of 2020. The Transition Plan is available on the RPRA website.