



PACKAGING EPR IN PRACTICE: EIGHT KEY IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHTS FROM CHILE

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INTRODUCTION

WHY CHILE?

Chile offers one of the most advanced Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) implementation experiences for packaging in Latin America and the Global South. More than ten years after the adoption of its EPR Law (2016), the country has moved beyond policy design and entered a phase of operational implementation, system review and continuous improvement.

Chile's experience is particularly relevant because it highlights many of the challenges that countries encounter when moving from legislation to implementation. These include municipal readiness, infrastructure development, citizen participation, waste picker integration, financing mechanisms, traceability systems and stakeholder coordination.

Rather than presenting a perfect model, Chile provides practical insights from a country that continues to learn, adapt and refine its EPR system. This combination of implementation experience, ongoing challenges and openness to reflection makes Chile a valuable learning case for governments, practitioners and organizations working to develop effective packaging EPR systems.

ABOUT THESE INSIGHTS

These insights are based on a regional study tour conducted in Chile from May 11-16, 2026, organized as part of the Clean Caribbean project, implemented by WWF Germany and WWF Mesoamerica and funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUKN), with the participation and support of other WWF Initiatives, including Plastic Smart Cities (PSC).

The study tour brought together representatives from seven Latin American countries to exchange experiences and explore practical approaches to packaging EPR implementation. The observations presented here draw on discussions with government agencies, municipal associations, producer responsibility organizations (PROs), waste management operators, national waste picker organizations, cooperatives, private sector actors and participating country delegations.

Rather than documenting individual presentations or site visits, this publication highlights eight implementation insights that emerged repeatedly across stakeholder discussions, field visits, participant reflections and the broader Chilean experience. The objective is to identify practical observations and implementation insights that may be relevant for governments, practitioners and organizations involved in the design and implementation of packaging EPR systems.

While these insights are drawn primarily from Chile's experience with packaging EPR, many of the implementation challenges, reflections and approaches discussed throughout this publication may also be relevant to other EPR streams and country contexts.



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KEY INSIGHT 1

EPR Can Be a Catalyst for Governance, Economic and Social Transformation



KEY MESSAGE

Chile's experience demonstrates that EPR is far more than a waste management policy. It can serve as a catalyst for governance reform, economic transition and social transformation by bringing together public institutions, producers, municipalities, waste pickers and citizens around shared objectives.



WHAT THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES

One of the strongest messages emerging from the study tour was that Chile does not view EPR simply as a recycling system. Across discussions with government agencies, municipalities, management systems and waste picker organizations, EPR was repeatedly described as a broader transformation process rather than an environmental regulation alone.

From a governance perspective, EPR has created a new ecosystem of actors and responsibilities. Ministries, municipalities, producer responsibility organizations (PROs), waste pickers and their organizations, waste management companies and citizens all play a role. New mechanisms for coordination, reporting, compliance and stakeholder engagement have emerged, many of which did not exist before EPR implementation. Chile demonstrates that EPR can act as a platform for collaboration between actors that historically operated separately.

The economic dimension is equally important. EPR has stimulated investments in collection systems, sorting facilities, recycling infrastructure and traceability mechanisms through both public and private funding. It has also helped mobilize operational support from government agencies and other actors to strengthen implementation. At the same time, EPR has also contributed to the development of new service providers, recycling businesses and markets for secondary raw materials. Several speakers highlighted that EPR should be understood not only as a waste management instrument but also as part of a broader circular economy transition.

At the same time, the Chilean experience demonstrates that transformation remains incomplete. Despite significant progress, stakeholders repeatedly highlighted ongoing challenges related to infrastructure gaps, uneven municipal capacity, limited secondary markets and data management.



Government representatives acknowledged that some implementation challenges only became visible once the system became operational, while municipalities and PROs pointed to continuing differences in readiness and performance across territories. Chile has also sought to integrate social objectives into EPR implementation, particularly through efforts to recognize and integrate waste pickers. The opportunities and challenges associated with this transition are discussed further in Insight 5.

Rather than presenting a finished model, Chile demonstrates that EPR is a long-term transformation journey that requires continuous collaboration, adjustment, negotiation and learning among multiple actors.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGING EPR SYSTEMS

Countries designing EPR systems should view EPR as a broader governance, economic and social transition rather than a stand-alone recycling policy. At the same time, they should recognize that transformation is rarely linear. Building institutions, markets and inclusive participation mechanisms requires time, and implementation challenges will continue to emerge even after systems become operational. The Chilean experience suggests that long-term progress depends not on achieving perfection from the outset, but on maintaining the capacity to learn, adapt and improve over time.



KEY INSIGHT 2

Building Readiness Before Compliance Begins



KEY MESSAGE

Effective EPR implementation depends on years of preparation before compliance obligations formally begin. Chile's experience demonstrates that building institutions, operational capacity, stakeholder coordination and system readiness is just as important as adopting legislation.



WHAT THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES

One of the most important lessons from Chile is that implementation starts long before compliance begins. Chile adopted its EPR Framework Law in 2016, and the Packaging EPR decree entered into force in 2021. Recycling targets and compliance obligations formally began in 2023, giving PROs time to be established, management systems to be approved and key implementation arrangements to be put in place before compliance requirements took effect. This timeline illustrates the significant time required to translate framework legislation into product-specific regulations, establish governance arrangements, strengthen stakeholder coordination and build the foundations necessary for implementation. Many of the foundations required for implementation had been developed years earlier by government agencies, municipalities, producers, industry associations, waste pickers, and other stakeholders.

At the regulatory level, significant effort was invested in translating the EPR Framework Law into a product-specific decree for packaging and packaging waste. This process involved data collection, technical studies, stakeholder consultations and the development of reporting and compliance systems. Rather than rushing into implementation, Chile used this period to clarify responsibilities, establish targets and create the institutional foundations needed to support implementation.

The private sector also spent considerable time preparing for compliance. Producers organized themselves into collective PROs, developed governance structures, designed financial models and established

operational systems. As highlighted by some Chilean PRO representatives, building an adequate system was considered more important than trying to create a perfectly efficient system from the beginning. Governance arrangements, reporting systems and operational procedures all needed to be established before collection targets could be met.

Municipality readiness was also an important component of preparation. Chile's experience demonstrated that municipalities were not equally prepared for EPR implementation. Differences in infrastructure, technical capacity and operational experience meant that implementation approaches often needed to adapt to local realities. The role of municipalities is explored further in insight 3.

Another important element of readiness was collaboration before compliance. Through mechanisms such as Clean Production Agreements (APL), government agencies, industry associations and companies were able to test approaches, generate data, build trust and develop practical experience before mandatory obligations entered into force. These voluntary initiatives helped reduce implementation risks and provided valuable learning opportunities for both regulators and industry.

Chile's experience suggests that implementation readiness should not be viewed as a separate phase that occurs after legislation. Instead, readiness-building is an integral part of implementation itself.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGING EPR SYSTEMS

Countries developing EPR systems should invest early in implementation readiness. Building institutions, preparing municipalities, strengthening stakeholder coordination, generating data and testing operational models can significantly reduce implementation risks later on. Chile's experience suggests that successful implementation depends not only on the quality of the regulation, but also on the quality of the preparation that takes place before compliance obligations begin.



KEY INSIGHT 3

Municipalities Are Critical Implementation Partners



KEY MESSAGE

EPR systems are often discussed as a relationship between governments, producers and management systems. However, Chile's experience demonstrates that municipalities play a critical role in translating national policy into local implementation. Without municipal engagement, many EPR objectives remain difficult to achieve in practice.



WHAT THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES

Chile's experience demonstrates that municipalities are not simply service providers within an EPR system. They are key implementation partners that connect national policy with local realities.

While producers finance the system and management systems coordinate compliance, municipalities remain responsible for many of the activities that directly influence implementation outcomes, including citizen engagement, local collection systems, environmental education and the coordination of local implementation activities. Several speakers emphasized that effective implementation depends not only on regulatory design, but also on the ability of municipalities to operationalize these requirements on the ground.

The experience of MSUR, a municipal association, provides an important example. MSUR was not created specifically for EPR implementation. It evolved from a longer history of municipal collaboration on waste governance and environmental management in the Metropolitan Region. While EPR later became an important part of its work, the association was originally established to help municipalities collectively address waste management challenges that would have been difficult to solve individually.

More importantly, MSUR demonstrates how municipalities can move beyond individual waste management responsibilities and collectively participate in EPR implementation, circular economy initiatives and broader environmental governance.

Through regional collaboration, municipalities participating in MSUR were able to share infrastructure, coordinate planning, access external financing and develop common operational approaches. This helped create economies of scale and reduced costs that individual municipalities would have struggled to achieve on their own.

The Chilean experience also highlights that municipal implementation depends on collaboration between multiple levels of government. Regional governments, the Ministry of Environment and other public institutions played important roles in supporting infrastructure development, collection vehicles, drop-off points and environmental education activities. This demonstrates that municipal readiness is often influenced by broader institutional and financial support mechanisms, not only by local capacity.

The Chilean experience also highlights that municipal engagement is fundamentally a governance challenge. During discussions, MSUR repeatedly emphasized that "MSUR is not separate from municipalities; MSUR is the municipalities." Building trust, maintaining political neutrality and demonstrating practical value to municipalities were identified as critical factors in sustaining participation over time, particularly as political leadership changes.

At the same time, Chile's experience demonstrates that municipalities should not be treated as a homogeneous group. Some municipalities entered EPR implementation with years of recycling experience, existing infrastructure and established citizen participation programs. Others started with very limited infrastructure, financial resources or technical capacity. As a result, implementation approaches often needed to be adapted to local conditions rather than applying a single model nationwide.

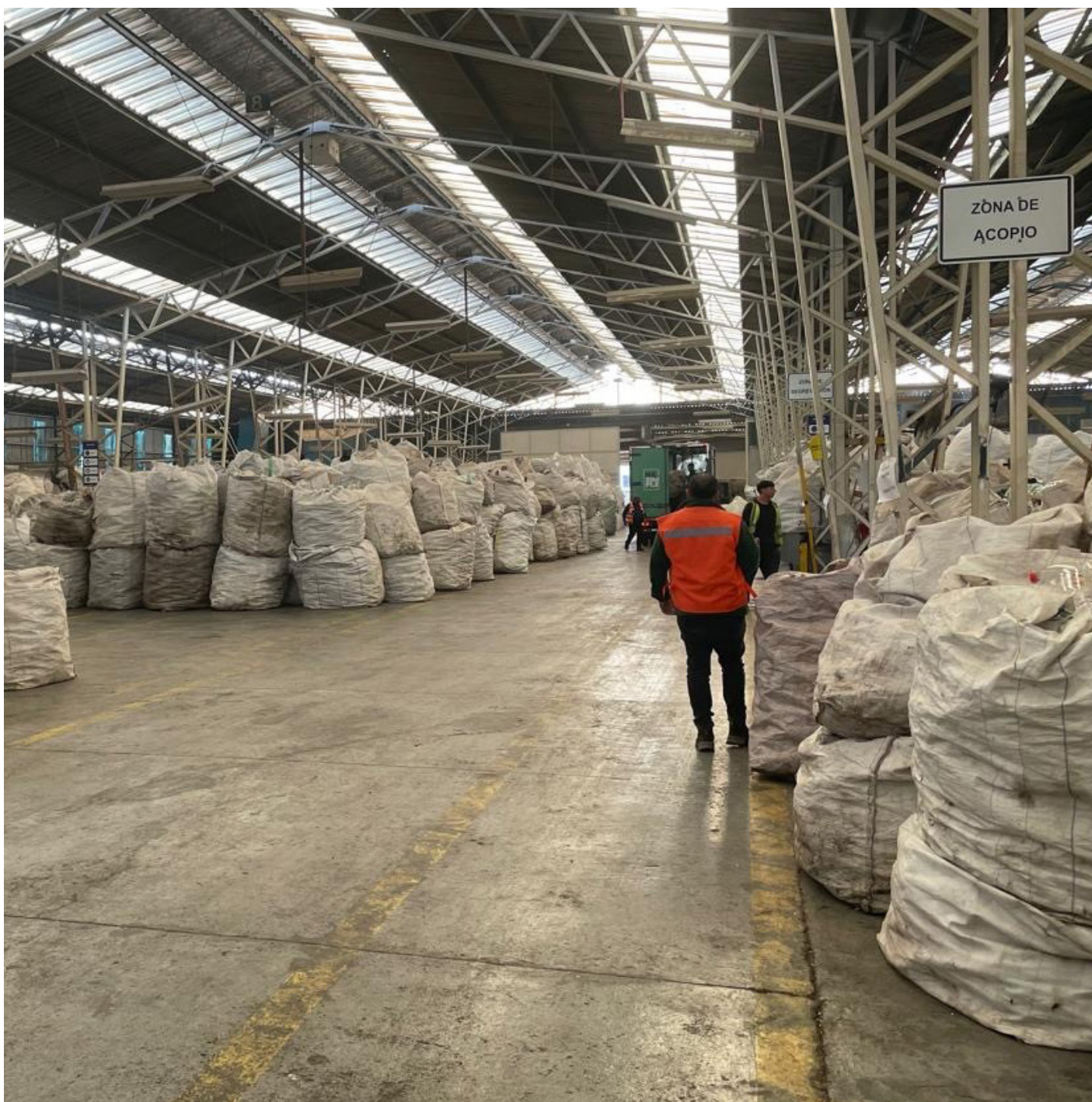
Chile's experience also suggests that municipalities are often more effective when they collaborate rather than act in isolation. Collective planning, shared infrastructure and coordinated implementation can help address challenges that individual municipalities may struggle to solve on their own.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGING EPR SYSTEMS

Countries designing EPR systems should engage municipalities early and treat them as strategic implementation partners rather than service providers alone. Chile's experience highlights the value of municipal collaboration, but not necessarily a single institutional model. Different countries may adopt different governance arrangements, yet regional coordination platforms, municipal associations and

other collaborative mechanisms can help municipalities share resources, coordinate planning and strengthen implementation capacity. Flexible implementation models, phased approaches and differentiated support mechanisms may be more effective than applying a single model across all municipalities, particularly in countries with large regional disparities in capacity and infrastructure.





KEY INSIGHT 4

Infrastructure and Market Capacity Must Grow Together with Targets



KEY MESSAGE

Recycling targets alone do not create recycling systems. Chile's experience demonstrates that infrastructure, market capacity and investment must develop alongside regulatory targets if EPR systems are to deliver meaningful results.



WHAT THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES

One of the clearest lessons emerging from Chile's EPR implementation is that ambitious targets must be accompanied by the physical and economic capacity needed to achieve them. While targets play an important role in setting direction and creating incentives, they cannot substitute for collection systems, sorting facilities, recycling infrastructure and functioning end markets.

Throughout the study tour, several speakers emphasized that targets should be viewed not only as compliance obligations, but also as signals to investors, municipalities and service providers. By establishing long-term collection and recycling targets, Chile created greater certainty for infrastructure investments and market development. At the same time, implementation revealed that infrastructure cannot be built overnight.

Several Chilean PRO representatives highlighted a similar challenge. Even when funding was available and operational models had been designed, some PROs' tenders initially received little or no interest from service providers. This highlighted an important reality: creating demand for collection and recycling services does not automatically create supply. Operational capacity, business models and market confidence also need time to develop.

The Chilean experience also demonstrates that infrastructure development extends beyond recycling plants. Successful implementation requires a network of collection systems, storage facilities, drop-off points, transport capacity and local logistics solutions. In many municipalities, infrastructure development became a prerequisite for expanding coverage and increasing recovery rates. The EPR system therefore includes not only recycling targets, but also obligations related to territorial coverage and infrastructure development.

Infrastructure development is not solely driven by producers and PROs. Public institutions have also played an important supporting role through funding mechanisms and municipal support programs. The State Recycling Fund, for example, has helped finance municipal projects that strengthen local collection and recycling infrastructure, complementing industry-led implementation efforts.

Another important lesson concerns secondary markets. Collection and sorting alone do not guarantee circularity. Recycled materials ultimately require markets capable of absorbing them and generating economic value. Several stakeholders highlighted that developing demand for secondary materials remains a critical component of long-term system sustainability. Collaborative initiatives such as Clean Production Agreements (APL) have also played a role in supporting market development by helping stakeholders test approaches, build partnerships and identify opportunities for greater use of secondary materials. Without viable end markets, even well-functioning collection systems may struggle to achieve their full potential.

Chile also demonstrates that infrastructure and market readiness vary significantly across territories and material streams. Some municipalities already had recycling programs, facilities and citizen participation before EPR implementation began, while others were starting from a much lower baseline. Similarly, different materials present different operational and economic challenges. Glass, for example, requires collection and logistics approaches that differ significantly from plastics, paper or metals. As a result, implementation strategies often need to be adapted to local realities rather than applying a single model nationwide.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGING EPR SYSTEMS

Countries designing EPR systems should ensure that targets are accompanied by realistic strategies for infrastructure development, market creation and investment mobilization. Infrastructure planning should go beyond collection and include sorting, storage, transport and end-market development. Chile's experience also suggests that implementation pathways may need to vary across regions and materials, reflecting differences in local capacity, geography and market conditions. Building infrastructure and markets is not a consequence of implementation; it is an essential part of implementation itself.



KEY INSIGHT 5

Recognition Is Important, but Integration Requires More



KEY MESSAGE

Recognition is an important first step, but meaningful integration requires much more than formal acknowledgement. Chile's experience demonstrates that while EPR can create new opportunities for waste pickers, participation is not automatic. It depends on support systems, organizational capacity and the ability of waste pickers to strengthen their role and influence within the evolving EPR system.



WHAT THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES

One of the most distinctive aspects of Chile's EPR implementation has been the effort to move beyond recognition towards integration. Registration systems, certification mechanisms and integration requirements have created new opportunities for waste pickers to participate in the formal system. EPR regulations require Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs) to include measures for waste picker integration, while cooperatives and organized groups can participate in collection and recovery activities linked to EPR implementation. These measures may include support for certification processes, capacity building efforts, financial support mechanisms and other actions designed to facilitate participation in EPR implementation. These measures represent important progress and demonstrate that integration requires institutional and regulatory mechanisms that create space for participation.

However, Chile's experience also highlights that creating opportunities does not automatically guarantee meaningful participation. Several stakeholders questioned whether registration and certification systems necessarily benefit the historical waste pickers who have worked in the sector for decades. Organizations such as ANARCH and Araucanía Hub noted that certification mechanisms are generally open to all participants. While this promotes inclusiveness, it may also create unintended risks if individuals or companies with greater resources, stronger administrative capacity or better access to information are better positioned to capture emerging opportunities. This raises an important question for EPR implementation: who ultimately benefits from integration, and how can systems ensure that historical waste pickers are not left behind?

Chile's experience further demonstrates that enabling conditions alone are not enough. Participation requires support systems. Organizations such as Araucanía Hub have played an important role in helping cooperatives strengthen governance, improve organizational capacity and access new opportunities. These experiences highlight that certification and integration do not automatically create viable organizations. Long-term accompaniment, technical assistance and capacity building are often needed to transform opportunities into meaningful participation. At the same time, stakeholders repeatedly questioned how these support systems can be financed sustainably over the long term, as many certification and capacity-building efforts still depend on project funding, NGOs, foundations or voluntary support from companies and PROs.

Perhaps the most striking lesson from Chile is that many waste pickers no longer view themselves simply as collection service providers. Throughout the study tour, organizations such as ANARCH emphasized that waste pickers already play important economic and social roles within the recycling system. Several stakeholders highlighted that they contribute not only through material collection, but also as trusted community actors and educators who help residents understand recycling and improve source separation practices. In this sense, many waste pickers, in particular women leaders, have moved beyond seeking recognition alone and increasingly seek a stronger voice in how EPR systems evolve and how decisions affecting their livelihoods are made. Chile therefore highlights a broader shift from inclusion towards participation and influence.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGING EPR SYSTEMS

Chile's experience suggests that integration requires more than recognizing waste pickers as service providers. It requires creating opportunities, ensuring fair access to those opportunities and investing in the support systems that allow participation to become meaningful. Countries designing EPR systems should consider not only registration and certification mechanisms, but also cooperative development, technical assistance, leadership development and long-term support structures. Waste pickers should be recognized not only for their contribution to material collection and sorting (pre-treatment), but also for their broader role as community educators, trusted local actors and active participants in shaping the future of EPR systems.



KEY INSIGHT 6

Citizen Participation Remains One of the Biggest Challenges



KEY MESSAGE

Building collection systems and infrastructure is not enough to guarantee effective EPR implementation. Chile's experience demonstrates that citizen participation remains one of the most important and challenging factors influencing EPR performance. Long-term behavioral change, trust and environmental awareness are essential for achieving collection and recycling targets.



WHAT THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES

One of the most consistent messages throughout the study tour was that citizen participation cannot be taken for granted. While regulations, infrastructure and operational systems are necessary, their effectiveness ultimately depends on how people behave at household and community levels.

A recurring theme across discussions with the Ministry of Environment, municipalities and PROs was that service coverage should not be confused with citizen participation. Chile has invested heavily in expanding packaging waste collection services, infrastructure and territorial coverage, yet stakeholders repeatedly noted that access to collection services does not automatically translate into active participation. Expanding collection systems may be relatively straightforward; changing behavior is often far more difficult.

This challenge was also reflected in Chile's ten-year EPR review process. Experts highlighted a persistent gap between recycling intentions and actual recycling behavior. While many citizens report that they recycle, recovery rates and material flows do not always reflect these perceptions. This suggests that awareness alone is insufficient, and that long-term behavioral change remains one of the most difficult aspects of implementation.

Several stakeholders also emphasized the coordinating role of municipalities. Because municipalities maintain direct relationships with residents and communities, they often play a critical role in environmental education, communication and participation initiatives. Chile's experience suggests that citizen participation depends not only on national campaigns, but also on sustained engagement at the local level.

The study tour repeatedly highlighted that environmental education should not be viewed as a standalone communication activity. Education, trust and system



performance are closely connected. Several participants noted that citizen participation can decline when residents lose confidence in collection systems or do not see visible results from their efforts. In this sense, participation is influenced not only by awareness, but also by trust in how the system functions.

At the same time, Chile's experience demonstrates that behavior change takes time. Several speakers noted that low participation rates and high contamination levels are common during the early stages of implementation. Rather than expecting immediate results, municipalities, PROs and other actors need to invest in continuous education, communication and feedback mechanisms and, where appropriate, participation incentives to gradually strengthen participation and improve recycling performance.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGING EPR SYSTEMS

Countries developing EPR systems should recognize that citizen participation is not an automatic outcome of infrastructure investment or regulatory change. Participation requires long-term investment in education, communication and trust-building and, where appropriate, incentive mechanisms that support behavioral change. Chile's experience suggests that behavior change should be treated as a core implementation challenge rather than a supporting activity. Governments, municipalities, PROs and community actors should therefore plan for sustained engagement efforts that help residents understand, trust and actively participate in the system over time.



KEY INSIGHT 7

Data and Traceability Become Central as Systems Mature



KEY MESSAGE

As EPR systems mature, data and traceability become increasingly important. Chile's experience demonstrates that EPR implementation is not only about collecting and recycling materials, but also about generating reliable information that supports compliance, accountability and decision-making.



WHAT THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES

A key lesson from the Chilean experience is that EPR implementation eventually becomes a data governance challenge. While collection systems, infrastructure and operational models are critical in the early stages, mature systems increasingly depend on reliable information, traceability and verification.

Government representatives acknowledged that establishing reliable reporting and traceability systems remains one of the most complex aspects of implementation. While Chile has made significant progress in developing reporting platforms and compliance systems, challenges remain regarding data quality, interoperability between systems and the verification of reported information. Several stakeholders emphasized that the objective is not simply to collect more data, but to generate reliable information that supports compliance, accountability, decision-making and continuous improvement across the EPR system. Producers, municipalities, regulators, waste management companies, waste picker organizations, and PROs all depend on reporting, verification and auditing mechanisms to monitor performance and demonstrate compliance.

For PROs, traceability has become a central operational issue. Several PRO representatives repeatedly highlighted that collecting materials is not sufficient if the final

destination of those materials cannot be verified. Their approach focuses on ensuring that recovery claims are supported by appropriate documentation and evidence, often summarized by a simple principle: if materials cannot be verified, they cannot be counted.

The Chilean Packaging EPR Decree establishes separate compliance and reporting requirements for household and non-household packaging streams. Several stakeholders highlighted that maintaining this distinction in practice is essential for ensuring effective traceability, preventing double counting and maintaining confidence in system performance.

Perfect traceability is neither practical nor necessary. Instead, effective traceability requires identifying critical control points, combining reporting systems with auditing mechanisms and ensuring that materials can be tracked through key stages of the recycling chain. Several speakers acknowledged that implementation requires balancing reliability, practicality and cost. Rather than pursuing perfect information, Chile has continued to improve its systems through gradual learning, testing and refinement.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGING EPR SYSTEMS

Countries developing EPR systems should invest in data and traceability systems from the early stages of implementation. Reliable information is essential not only for compliance monitoring, but also for target setting, planning, investment decisions and accountability across the system. Chile's experience suggests that effective traceability should focus on building credible and practical systems rather than pursuing perfect data. Combining reporting, verification and auditing mechanisms may be more important than attempting to track every material flow in detail.





KEY INSIGHT 8

Implementation Reveals Challenges That Policy Design Alone Cannot Anticipate



KEY MESSAGE

Many of the most important lessons in EPR implementation only become visible after implementation begins. Chile's experience demonstrates that effective EPR systems require flexibility, experimentation and the ability to adapt as new challenges, opportunities and realities emerge.



WHAT THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES

A recurring theme throughout the study tour was that many of the challenges currently being addressed in Chile only became visible after the EPR system entered operation. While legislation, targets and implementation plans provide an important foundation, they cannot fully anticipate how different actors, markets and institutions will respond once implementation begins.



Several speakers highlighted that issues related to infrastructure capacity, citizen participation, municipal readiness, traceability systems and waste picker integration proved more complex in practice than initially expected. Rather than viewing these challenges as signs of failure, Chile's experience suggests that they are a normal part of implementation and an important source of learning.

This perspective is reflected in Chile's regulatory approach. Government representatives emphasized that regulations should avoid becoming a “camisa de fuerza” – a straitjacket that limits flexibility and prevents adaptation to changing circumstances. As implementation experience accumulates, decrees can be reviewed, targets can be adjusted, and new approaches can be introduced to address emerging challenges and opportunities. This principle is also embedded in Chile's regulatory framework, where product-specific EPR decrees are subject to review every five years. For packaging, the first formal review process is currently underway.

The study tour also highlighted that implementation itself can become a learning process. As systems became operational, stakeholders were able to identify challenges, test responses and refine approaches based on practical experience.

Perhaps the most powerful reflection emerged during the final group discussions. Participants repeatedly noted that countries should not wait for perfect conditions before moving forward. Infrastructure gaps, limited data and institutional weaknesses are realities faced by many countries. Chile's experience suggests that implementation often requires moving forward despite imperfections while maintaining the willingness to learn, adapt and improve over time.

Furthermore, lessons learned from the implementation of early priority products, particularly packaging and tires, have also helped inform the development and implementation of subsequent EPR systems and product streams.



IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGING EPR SYSTEMS

Countries developing EPR systems should recognize that implementation is not simply the execution of a pre-designed plan. Building flexibility into regulations, creating opportunities for periodic review and encouraging experimentation can help countries respond more effectively to unforeseen challenges. Chile's experience suggests that long-term progress depends not on getting everything right from the beginning, but on creating institutions and partnerships capable of learning and adapting over time.

Chile's experience demonstrates that EPR implementation is not a destination, but a continuing process of learning, collaboration and adaptation. While every country will follow its own path, the experiences shared throughout these insights may help others navigate the opportunities and challenges that emerge as EPR systems move from policy design to implementation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WWF Germany and WWF Mesoamerica sincerely thank the organizations and individuals who contributed to the Chile Study Tour and generously shared their knowledge, experiences and lessons learned. Their openness and commitment have been invaluable in shaping the insights presented in this publication.

WWF Germany and WWF Mesoamerica further acknowledge the support of WWF Chile and the Plastic Smart Cities (PSC) program, which helped make this regional learning exchange possible. We also gratefully acknowledge the support of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUKN) for the Clean Caribbean project.

Organizations Acknowledged

Policy and Governance Institutions

- Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Chile (MMA)
- Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático (ASCC)
- Asociación de Municipalidades MSUR

Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs)

- ReSimple
- GIRO
- PROREP

Waste Picker and Civil Society Organizations

- Asociación Movimiento Nacional de Recicladores de Chile (ANARCH)
- Araucanía HUB

Field Visit Hosts

- MSUR Storage and Sorting Site
- Punto Limpio Vitacura
- Ambipar

Special Thanks

Special thanks to Rodrigo Leiva Neumann and Magdalena Barros for their outstanding support in designing, coordinating and facilitating the study tour, and for helping create a valuable platform for peer learning and knowledge exchange among participants.

We also extend our appreciation to Fundación Avina and Latitud R for their contributions to the preparatory workshops and learning exchanges that helped support the study tour process and enrich the overall learning experience.

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