

State	Maine	Oregon	Colorado	California	Maryland	Minnesota	Washington
<b>Bill details</b>	Bill LD 1541 (Stewardship Program for Packaging) was passed in 2021	Bill SB 582 (Recycling Modernization Act) was passed in 2021, with Oregon.*	Bill HB 22-1355 (Producer Responsibility for Recycling) was passed in 2022	Bill SB 54 (Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act) was passed in 2022	Bill SB 22 (Statewide Recycling Needs Assessment and Producer Responsibility for Packaging Materials) was passed in 2023	Bill HB 3911 (Packaging Waste and Cost Reduction Act) was passed in 2024	Bill SB 5284 (Recycling Reform Act) was passed in 2025
<b>PRO Status</b>	CAA has applied; approval pending	CAA approved	CAA approved	CAA approved	CAA approved	CAA approved	CAA approved
<b>Applicability for Producers</b>	Either more than \$2 million in total gross revenue - OR - 1 ton or more of packaging sold into the Maine market.	Either more than \$5 million in global revenue - OR - 1 ton or more of specified materials sold into the Oregon market.	Either more than \$5.3 million in state revenue - OR - 1 ton or more of specified materials sold into the Colorado market.	Producers are in scope if they earn more than \$1 million in global revenue. No tonnage threshold.	Either more than \$2 million in global revenue - OR - 1 ton or more of specified materials sold into the Maryland market.	Either more than \$2 million in state revenue - OR - 1 ton or more of specified materials sold into the Minnesota market.	Either more than \$5 million in global revenue -OR 1 ton or more of specified materials sold into the Washington market.
<b>B2B language in Statute</b>	Limited to sales where packaging is consumed in another manufacturer's production process and disposed of through private waste services.	Specialty packaging used exclusively in industrial or manufacturing processes (e.g., mill-cores / wraps, parts-transport trays)	If packaging stays entirely within a business-to-business supply chain	No general B2B exemption	If packaging stays entirely within a business-to-business supply chain	If packaging stays entirely within a business-to-business supply chain used to make another product	If packaging stays entirely within a business-to-business supply chain used to make another product. Commercial-only packaging may also qualify if the producer proves it is recycled at 65%+ (rising to 70% in 2030).
<b>Reports Submitted to Date</b>	None	✓ Annual supply report (CY 2024)	✓ Annual supply report (CY 2024)	✓ Baseline producer report (CY 2023)	None	None	None
<b>2026 Producer Deadlines</b>	May 31, 2026 • Simplified report (CY 2025)	May 31, 2026 • Annual supply report (CY 2025)	May 31, 2026 • Annual supply report (CY 2025)+ PCR-content reporting	May 31, 2026 • Annual supply report (CY 2025) • Annual source reduction reports (CY 2025) By Aug 1, 2026 • Individual Source Reduction Plan	May 31, 2026 • Simplified report (CY 2025)	May 31, 2026 • Simplified report (CY 2025)	May 31, 2026 • Simplified report (CY 2025)

\*Oregon RMA enforcement was temporarily paused for NAW members only via Feb. 6 court injunction; law remains in effect for all other producers.

Region	European Union	Canada	United Kingdom
<b>Bill details</b>	The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) entered into force on 11 February 2025	Canada does not have federal packaging EPR legislation. Instead, each province operates its own stewardship program with distinct requirements to comply. Producers must comply separately in each province where they supply packaging.	The UK recently amended The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations
<b>Applicability</b>	All economic operators placing packaging on the EU Market, with some exemptions for weight of waste by Article 29, or size of enterprise by Article 33.	Applicability varies by province, but most provinces exempt small businesses below certain thresholds (e.g., less than ~\$1 million CAD in gross annual revenue OR supplying less than 1 ton of designated materials annually).	All producers who supply packaging in the UK. Large producers are defined as those with adjusted turnover over 2 million pounds AND supplying more than 50 tons of packaging annually.
<b>Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Registration &amp; Reporting:</b> Register with designated authorities and submit data according to phased timelines</li> <li>✓ <b>Material Requirements:</b> Comply with labeling requirements, packaging restrictions, and banned formats</li> <li>✓ <b>Performance Targets:</b> Meet recyclability and compostability targets by established deadlines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Registration &amp; Reporting:</b> Register with provincial authority (ARMA in Alberta, Recycle BD, RPRA in Ontario, etc.) and submit annual supply data</li> <li>✓ <b>Fee Payment:</b> Pay fees based on materials supplied</li> <li>✓ <b>Performance Targets:</b> Meet specific recycling and collection targets (varies by province)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Registration &amp; Reporting:</b> Register with appropriate agency (Environment Agency for England, Natural Resources Wales for Wales, etc.) and submit bi-annual data reports</li> <li>✓ <b>Records Maintenance:</b> Maintain compliance records</li> <li>✓ <b>Fee Payment:</b> Pay annual administration fees</li> </ul>
<b>Key Deadlines</b>	<p>General application date of PPWR provisions due by August 12, 2026</p> <p>January 1, 2030: All packaging must be recyclable; minimum recycled content targets; banned packaging formats phase out.</p>	<p>Most provinces have fully transitioned to Annual EPR deadlines or are transitioning in 2025-2026. Most provinces are specifying a May 31, 2026, due date for prior calendar year packaging data.</p>	<p>For large producers, data reports are due within specific timeframes, April 1 for Jul-Dec data; October 1 for Jan-Jun data.</p> <p>For small producers, packaging data must be submitted yearly, by 1 April.</p>