

### RPRA Filing on 2019 Program Performance

April 1, 2020





### **Signature of the Chair of the Board of Directors**

This report has been approved by the Automotive Materials Stewardship Board of Directors for submission to Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (RPRA) in accordance with the requirements of the *Waste Diversion Transition Act, 2016*.

Dave Fifield Board Chair

Automotive Materials Stewardship Board of Directors



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## **SECTION 1**

2019 AMS Program Performance



### **Overview**

### **About AMS**

As businesses become increasingly aware of their impact on the environment, so does their desire to take a leading role in producing less waste and ensuring what is produced is recycled and repurposed. Automotive Materials Stewardship was established in early 2016 to represent the interests of Canadian businesses in the automotive sector to create convenient, environmentally sustainable ways for consumers to recycle and repurpose used antifreeze, oil filters and oil containers.

On August 10, 2016, the Waste Diversion Ontario (now the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority or RPRA) Board of Directors approved AMS's Industry Stewardship Plan to manage used antifreeze, oil containers and oil filters in accordance with the *Waste Diversion Act, 2002* (now the *Waste Diversion Transition Act, 2016*). The program officially launched on April 1, 2017. Prior to April 1, 2017, these materials were collected and managed by Stewardship Ontario's Municipal Hazardous or Special Waste program.

AMS is an industry-led and industry-funded non-profit organization, bringing together key players to achieve better recycling performance. Modeled under an Extended Producer Responsibility platform, stewards are responsible for their automotive products sold to Ontarians by paying set fees on the oil filters, empty oil containers, antifreeze and used antifreeze containers they sell in Ontario. AMS then uses these fees to pay for collection, transportation and recycling or repurposing of automotive materials to meet the performance targets included in the ISP.

### 2019 Highlights

- 165 stewards registered with the AMS program, representing 93% of Antifreeze, 84% Oil Containers, and 90% Oil Filters supplied in Ontario.
- AMS achieved and exceeded all collection and recycling targets third year in a row:
  - · Antifreeze 73%
  - · Oil containers 111%
  - · Oil filters 98%
- 4.3 million impressions resulted from a promtion and education campaign targeting consumers in partnership with Orange Drop.

### **AMS Guiding Principles**

### AMS will:

- Act in the best interests of its members, as a collective;
- Use reasonable efforts to carry out obligations diligently and cost-effectively and in compliance with provincial legislation; and
- Exercise skill and expertise in the operation of the AMS program.



### Steward Registration, Reporting and Audit

165 stewards were part of the AMS program as of December 31, 2019, and three others had applications in progress.

776 steward reports were received in 2019. \$17,101,879 in fees were invoiced to AMS stewards. These are the fees as stated in AMS's Statement of Operations.

### **Compliance**

Each quarter, reports filed by stewards undergo reviews to flag any inconsistencies quarter-to-quarter on a season-to-season basis. If inconsistencies are flagged then a follow-up program is initiated to confirm or update the reports.

AMS partners with the Used Oil Management Association to execute reviews that address the accuracy of steward reporting. Participation in the national UOMA reviews reduces the expense and administrative burden for the steward community. UOMA hires a third party professional services firm to conduct the reviews. In the event that the reviews reveal errors in steward reporting, AMS works with the steward to ensure corrections to reported quantities and adjustments to fees are made.

### **Vendor Registration**

AMS's responsibilities and duties include fostering a marketplace that maintains and encourages competition, achieves efficiencies and cost effectiveness and ensures that all industry service providers have a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the provision of services. AMS has entered into services agreements with 23 transporters and 17 processors to provide material management solutions.

Only service providers that are approved by AMS are eligible to perform material management activities. All approved AMS service providers must sign services agreements and adhere to vendor standards, policies and procedures established by AMS. The AMS service provider webpage has the most up-to-date list of approved service providers.

Commercial arrangements may include, but are not limited to, contracting for services following a request for qualifications or a request for proposals, contracting for services as a result of sole source negotiation, incentive programs and/or direct delivery of services.



### **Accessibility**

Maintaining convenient and accessible collection sites is critical to achieving consumer participation and maximizing diversion activities. AMS provides financial incentives to its transporters to move material from generation sites to processors for recycling. The transporters are responsible for establishing and maintaining the relationship with the individual collection sites, except in the case of municipalities that AMS contracts with directly. The network is comprised of both public and private collection sites, including quick lubes, automotive dealerships, fleet management companies and industrial sites such as mines and quarries.

Many municipalities and First Nations communities offer collection services to their residents through permanent or seasonal depots or through special one-day collection events. Some service centres accept automotive materials from do-it yourself consumers. These locations are listed as 'Return-to-Retail.' The following chart details consumer accessibility by collector type for AMS in 2019:

Channel - Activity	Depots	Events	Return-to-Retail	Automotive Incentive Program
Antifreeze	88	294	900	12,000+
Oil Containers	88	294	903	12,000+
Oil Filters	88	294	960	12,000+



### **Program Performance Against Targets**

Each year AMS must meet certain minimum performance requirements as outlined in the ISP. The performance targets expressed in tonnes for 2019 have been calculated using the quantities supplied to market in 2019 by AMS members. The ISP contains assumptions for converting supplied tonnes to the quantity available for collection, accounting for changes to quantities and weights such as the dilution of glycol or the weight of residual oil in used oil filters.

These factors may be changed from time to time based on market insights and upon approval by RPRA. The factors used for 2019 are listed below the following table. The quantity available for collection is multiplied by the collection target rate (%) to calculate the target expressed in tonnes.

### **2019 Tonnes Collected**

Material Category	Available for Collection*	Collection Target Rate (%)	Target Tonnes**	Actual Collection Tonnes***	Actual Collection Rate (%)	Variance to Target (Tonnes)
Antifreeze	3,840	53%	2,035	2,802	73%	767
Oil Containers	3,400	67%	2,278	3,788	111%	1,510
Oil Filters	8,440	88%	7,427	8,295	98%	869

<sup>\*</sup>Available for Collection is calculated using 2019 Supply

### **2019 Tonnes Diverted**

Material Category	Available for Collection*	Recycling Target Rate (%)	Target Tonnes**	Actual Recycled Tonnes***	Actual Recycling Rate (%)	Variance to Target (Tonnes)
Antifreeze	3,840	53%	2,035	2,802	73%	767
Oil Containers	3,400	67%	2,278	3,788	111%	1,510
Oil Filters	8,440	88%	7,427	8,295	98%	869

<sup>\*</sup>Available for Collection is calculated using 2019 Supply

<sup>\*\*</sup>Annual Collection Target is calculated using 2019 Supply

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Actual YTD Collection Tonnes is net of the sale of performance credits to Stewardship Ontario

<sup>\*\*</sup>Annual Recycling Target is calculated using 2019 Supply

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Actual Recycled Tonnes is net of the sale of performance credits to Stewardship Ontario



### **Promotion and Education**

Promotion and education initiatives to support the AMS program are designed to increase awareness, drive behaviour change and support collection channels (such as depot, events, return to retail and incentive partners) to achieve diversion targets.

AMS makes use of the Orange Drop brand and logo under license with Stewardship Ontario. Therefore, Orange Drop is the resident-facing brand when promoting AMS materials.

### Website:

The Orange Drop website contains a locator tool for residents to search drop off locations and events by postal code for their automotive materials. The website had almost 67,000 visitors in 2019, up 13% from 2018.

### **Advertising:**

In addition to the collection site locator tool, AMS participated in a joint campaign with Stewardship Ontario to promote the proper disposal of automotive materials. The campaign ran as digital ads in June and July. Templates were made available for municipalities to customize and use for their own advertising purposes.

### Measurement:

- 150% increase in website traffic compared to 2018 campaign
- 4,363,248 impressions
- 17,178 ad clicks

### **Social Media:**

Orange Drop's Twitter and Facebook accounts continued to provide residents with seasonal tips and reminders, as well as promote the collection site locator tool and drop off events for automotive materials. Twitter and Facebook posts generated nearly three million impressions and over 9,600 link clicks. Combined, Orange Drop's social channels gained 282 followers.

Throughout the summer months, Orange Drop ran social media contests to encourage engagement, increase following and to educate residents on proper disposal of materials managed under the Orange Drop banner.



Find a drop-off location: MakeTheDrop.ca





### **SECTION 2**

2019 Audited Financial Statements

**Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc.** 

Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

# **Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc.**

Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

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Tel: 416 865 0200 Fax: 416 865 0887 www.bdo.ca BDO Canada LLP 222 Bay Street Suite 2200. P.O. Box 131 Toronto, ON M5K 1H1 Canada

### **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Members of Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc.

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc. (the "Organization"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2019, and the statements of changes in net assets, operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2019, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

BDO Canada UP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario March 25, 2020

## Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc. Balance Sheet

December 31		2019	2018
Assets			
Current Cash Investments (Note 2) Accounts receivable (Note 3) Prepaid expenses	\$	3,502,194 3,094,505 1,166,237 14,791	\$ 1,791,321 1,005,830 1,225,633 12,757
Investments (Note 2)	_	7,777,727 -	4,035,541 2,011,545
	\$	7,777,727	\$ 6,047,086
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 3)	\$	2,210,971	\$ 2,110,944
Net Assets Unrestricted	_	5,566,756	3,936,142
	\$	7,777,727	\$ 6,047,086

On behalf of the Board:	
Affales	Director
Al faces	Directo

# **Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc. Statement of Changes in Net Assets**

### For the year ended December 31, 2019

		Inrestricted	Internally Restricted		Total	
Balance, beginning of year	\$	3,936,142 \$	-	\$	3,936,142	
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	_	1,630,614	-		1,630,614	
Balance, end of year	\$	5,566,756 \$	-	\$	5,566,756	
For the year ended December 31, 2018		Unrestricted	Internally Restricted		Total	
Balance, beginning of year	\$	1,563,557 \$	-	\$	1,563,557	
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	_	2,372,585	-		2,372,585	
Balance, end of year	\$	3.936.142 \$	_	\$	3.936.142	

# Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc. Statement of Operations

For the year ended December 31		2019	2018
Revenue Fee revenue Supply chain income (Note 3) Investment income	\$	17,426,508 1,852,177 163,770	\$ 16,772,940 3,507,711 95,956
	_	19,442,455	20,376,607
Expenses  Material management costs (Note 4)  Program management (Note 3)  Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (Note 5)  Promotion and education	_	15,478,294 1,816,242 490,257 27,048	15,822,454 1,805,547 365,028 10,993
	_	17,811,841	18,004,022
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	\$	1,630,614	\$ 2,372,585

## Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc. Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31		2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in)			
Operating activities			
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenue over expenses for the year to cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,630,614 \$	2,372,585
Non-cash component of investment income Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		(22,018)	(17,375)
Accounts receivable		59,396	(670,094)
Prepaid expenses		(2,034)	136
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	_	100,027	(653,302)
Investing activities		1,765,985	1,031,950
Purchase of investments	_	(55,112)	(3,000,000)
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year		1,710,873	(1,968,050)
Cash, beginning of year		1,791,321	3,759,371
Cash, end of year	\$	3,502,194 \$	1,791,321

### **December 31, 2019**

### 1. Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies of the Organization:

#### (a) Business Organization and Operations

The Automotive Materials Stewardship Inc. (the "Organization") was incorporated on March 15, 2016 under the Canadian Not-for-profit Corporations Act. The Organization is a not-for-profit organization and as such is not subject to income taxes.

The purpose of the Organization is to design, implement and operate waste diversion programs for Automotive Materials at their end of useful life. These materials include anti-freeze, oil containers, and oil filters. On April 1, 2017 the Organization began operating a waste diversion program in Ontario for automotive materials in accordance with an Industry Stewardship Plan that was approved by the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority on August 10, 2016.

### (b) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared using Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

### (c) Revenue Recognition

Fee revenue is based on reported tonnages for members with signed Membership Agreements with the Organization. Revenue is recognized when tonnage is reported, fees are received or receivable and collection is reasonably assured. Revenue arising from member reported tonnages or adjustments for prior years' obligations and revenues resulting from compliance and enforcement activities are recognized when the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Supply chain income is recognized on a cost recovery basis when costs are incurred and collection is reasonable assured.

#### (d) Financial Instruments

Fixed income investments are valued at year-end quoted market prices. Realized and unrealized gains (losses) are recorded in the statement of operations. The Organization accounts for these investments on a settlement date basis and transaction costs associated with these investment activities are included in the statement of operations. These investments have been presented according to their contractual maturity dates.

Unless otherwise noted, the Organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value and subsequently measures its financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost.

### (e) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

#### **December 31, 2019**

2.	Investments	2019	2018
	Fixed income Less: Current portion	\$ 3,094,505 3,094,505	\$ 3,017,375 1,005,830
		\$ -	\$ 2,011,545

Fixed income investments bear interest at 2.30% to 2.85% (2018 - 2.66% to 2.85%) and mature between April 2020 and October 2020 (2018 - October 2019 and October 2020). Interest income earned on these instruments amounted to \$77,130 (2018 - \$17,375) which is included in investment income in the statement of operations.

### 3. Significant Contracts

### (a) Canadian Stewardship Services Alliance ("CSSA")

Effective January 1, 2017, the Organization entered into a three year Management Service Agreement ("MSA") with CSSA for management services including administrative and technical support, other services and facilities for administrative, technical and reporting activities, with automatic one year renewals. During the year, charges totaling \$1,700,000 (2018 - \$1,650,000) were paid to CSSA pursuant to this contract. During the year, CSSA charged \$nil (2018 - \$173,833) for start up costs incurred on behalf of the Organization. These amounts are included in program management expenses in the statement of operations.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$160,444 (2018 - \$155,584) owing to CSSA.

### (b) Stewardship Ontario ("SO")

Effective February 2, 2017, the Organization entered into a three year Supply Chain Agreement with SO. The Organization was previously part of the MHSW program in SO. On April 1, 2017, the Organization established its own supply chain and assumed the entire collection, transportation, and recycling of automotive materials for both members of the Organization and SO. Each year, SO will purchase their respective market share of automotive materials tonnage credits from the Organization. During the year, the Organization charged \$1,852,177 (2018 - \$3,507,711) to SO pursuant to this contract. Subsequent to year-end, the agreement was amended to extend the term to June 30, 2021.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$129,363 payable to SO (2018 - \$527,368 in accounts receivable).

All transactions between the Organization, CSSA, and SO are in the normal course of operations and are recorded at their exchange amount as agreed upon by the parties.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 4. Material Management Costs

Material management costs include all costs related to the collection, transportation and processing of materials managed through the program.

### 5. Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority ("RPRA")

RPRA and the Organization entered into an Industry Stewardship Plan Agreement in August 2016. Under this agreement, the Organization is required to pay fees to RPRA for monitoring and program oversight activities it provides to the Organization.

### 6. Financial Instrument Risk Exposure and Management

Management has established policies and procedures to manage risks related to financial instruments, with the objective of minimizing any adverse effects on financial performance. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant interest rate, currency or credit risks arising from its financial instruments. A brief description of management's assessments of these risks is as follows:

### (a) Credit Risk:

Financial instruments potentially exposed to credit risk include cash, investments and accounts receivable. Management considers its exposure to credit risk over cash to be remote as the Organization holds cash deposits at a major Canadian bank. Management considers its exposure to credit risk over investments to be remote as the Organization invests in guaranteed investment certificates. Accounts receivable are monitored regularly for collections and the carrying amount represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The Organization has no provision for uncollectable accounts receivable.

### (b) Interest Rate Risk:

The Organization is exposed to interest rate risk from fluctuations in interest rates depending on prevailing rates at renewal of fixed income investments. To manage this exposure, the Organization invests in fixed income securities, as determined by the Organization's portfolio manager and in accordance with the Organization's investment policy. To further manage interest rate risk, the Organization's investment portfolio has been laddered so that investment maturities are staggered.

### (c) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The program operated by the Organization carries risks in the ability to forecast and control expenditures. Management has taken steps to ensure that the program will have sufficient working capital available to meet obligations.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 7. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to year-end, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in worldwide emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include self-quarantine periods, have caused disruption to businesses globally, which are resulting in an economic slowdown. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, including measures implemented by governments and central banks. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length or effect of these developments, including the impact on the financial results of the Organization in future periods.