EXPRA
INSPIRING PACKAGING RECYCLING

Expra

Extended Producer Responsibility Alliance

FOREWORD

In this time of economic challenge, the development of long-term sustainable economic activities is more urgent for Europe now than it ever was. This is especially the case, given the rise of new economically powerful nations such as the BRIC countries. However, the challenges of climate change, resource efficiency and environmental protection must all remain prominent in the thoughts of businesses, policy-makers and the general public.

The Extended Producer Responsibility Alliance (EXPRA) is a new organisation, set up in 2013, with the purpose of effectively promoting an authentic application of the extended producer responsibility's principle (EPR) for packaging waste. The foundations of EXPRA rest on the belief of delivering quality waste management services to all citizens, which are embedded in a sustainable and global waste management vision.

EXPRA believes in offering waste management solutions in a way that is both cost effective and resource efficient. The members of EXPRA consider their activities to be integrated in a mission, where industry demonstrates its societal responsibility. The members of EXPRA are run and owned by the obliged companies and our members provide waste management solutions based on the principle of EPR, on a not-for profit/profit for re-distribution model.

It is our view that the provision of selective waste collection, sorting and recycling services to the community should be an operation where all parties involved benefit e.g. citizens, through an easy-to-use waste collection system; companies, who can put one of their legal obligations (namely responsible management for the end-of-life of their product) in the hands of an effective, transparent, and controlled management organisation, and thus focus on their core business; local authorities, who can rely upon the solid and skilled management organisation for a better management of the waste streams in their territory; civil society, as the system delivers environmental protection and resource efficiency; the waste collection, sorting, and recycling companies which are supported through the sanitisation of an industrial activity and the existence of a financially stable and solvent authorised economic operator that guarantees service continuity.

EXPRA members aim to deliver services for the benefit of both inhabitants and industry, and work side by side with local authorities. This ensures that the most effective environmental means of waste management will be delivered to society.

Through its activities, EXPRA contributes to the development of a green economy in Europe, providing jobs, innovation and resource management through the actions of its members. EXPRA is committed to promoting the extended producer responsibility approach, as this ensures that producers assume responsibility for packaging. Their continuous search for innovative packaging will in turn reduce resource use. These basic fundamental beliefs help to support a more future-oriented economic development in Europe, which provides sustainable jobs, industrial innovation and protection for the environment - all key needs in every society.

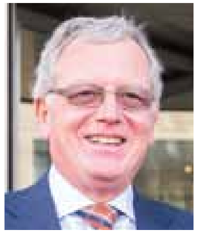
Europe can definitely be proud to have been a pioneer in EPR, given the fact that at the end of the nineteen eighties, and at the beginning of the nineties, it took the first steps towards a concrete application of this principle in the domain of packaging recycling.

The lessons learned in Europe will most certainly become useful across the world as more economies grow and solutions to waste management are sought. EXPRA can provide solutions and best practice advice to partners anywhere in the world.

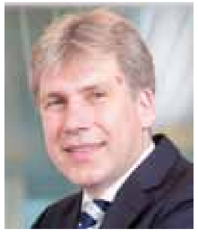
The EXPRA members currently come from 18 different countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and Turkey. In all of these countries, the extended producer responsibility principle is a fundamental part of effective environmental management. The number of EXPRA members is expected to grow with more countries coming on board in the near future.

This brochure explains EXPRA's golden rules for EPR, the activities of EXPRA, and provides key facts and figures on its members' activities. The purpose of this document is to provide you the reader with information on the best practices in EPR and stimulate debate with interested stakeholders.

Finally, we would like to extend our thanks to everyone involved in the production of this brochure and we hope you will find its contents of interest.



William Vermeir
President of EXPRA



Dr Joachim Quoden
Managing Director EXPRA

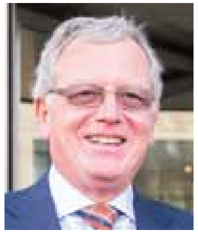
EXPRA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRESENTATION OF THE BOARD OF EXPRA

The Board of EXPRA is made up of 8 representatives of the members and is responsible for the overall strategic direction of EXPRA and overseeing its operations to ensure they fulfill the obligations of the Mission of EXPRA:

> *'To be the umbrella organisation of not-for-profit producer responsibility organisations dealing with used, mainly household, packaging which is owned by the obliged industry. It aims to act as the authoritative voice and common policy platform representing the interests of its member organizations, and to run a network for the exchange of best practices within its members. Finally, it is the promoter of the EPR golden rules and works on the implementation of these rules into European and national legislation.'*

The members of the Board are elected for a 2 year period and are led by a President and supported by the work of the Managing Director, who is also member of the Board. The Board receives updates from each of the work stream committees on a regular basis to maintain full oversight of the developments relating to the environments the members operate in.



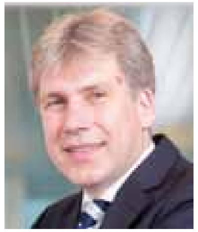
William Vermeir
Fost Plus, EXPRA President

Jan Storm
Nedvang

Zbyněk Kozel
EKO-KOM

Walter Facciotto
CONAI

Mete Imer
CEVKO



Joachim Quoden
EXPRA, Managing Director

Oscar Martin
Ecoembes

Sorin Popescu
Eco-Rom Ambalaje

Mario Schembri
Greenpak

BEST PRACTICES FOR PACKAGING EPR

Below you will find an outline for how EPR organisations can achieve the best environmental and economic results

The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is based on the principle that so-called 'obliged companies' take responsibility for the end-of-life management of the products they put on the market. For (household) packaging, EPR ensures that the entire packaging chain is optimized and that packaging is developed in a more sustainable manner.

To achieve the best results - both economically and environmentally - the EPR organisation should be owned by the obliged companies and run on a not-for-profit basis. The table below outlines what EXPRA considers as ten key principles for EPR.

I.	The essence of EPR is the producer's responsibility for a product throughout its life cycle
II.	EPR compliance schemes should be run and steered by the obliged companies
III.	EPR compliance schemes should be not-for-profit / profit-not-for-distribution
IV.	Collectors, sorters or recyclers of waste should not be active as EPR systems
V.	There should be a strong EPR legal framework enforced by public authorities
VI.	Successful EPR must be based on a partnership between public authorities and EPR providers
VII.	There should be a level playing field for the provision of EPR services in a given territory
VIII.	Obliged companies should receive equal treatment and share the allocation of EPR costs
IX.	The industry-owned EPR organisation should pursue a public service mission
X.	EPR organisations should support obliged companies to improve the environmental performance of their products and packaging

I. THE ESSENCE OF EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR)

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), EPR is *"an environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle".*

It means that companies who put products on the market are obliged to collect and recycle these products and their packaging once they have reached their end-of-life stage. In this sense, it can be seen as a practical way of implementing the 'producer pays principle'.
In order to ensure that the products and their packaging are appropriately dealt with once they become waste, the obliged companies set up an EPR organisation to finance, organise, and co-ordinate the collection and recycling of the waste, using the services of licensed waste management companies. The obliged companies receive a mandate from the authorities to shift their individual responsibility to the EPR organisation, which then becomes responsible and organizes the practical implementation.

II. THE EPR ORGANISATION SHOULD BE RUN AND CONTROLLED BY THE OBLIGED COMPANIES

The EPR organisation should be founded, run, financed and controlled by the obliged companies themselves. It is the best guarantee to ensure the lowest cost to society and that the scheme will be both sustainable and compliant with environmental and legal objectives.

When obliged companies financing the EPR organisation are sitting in the boards and committees of this organisation they have the control about the expenses for all operations of the EPR organisation and will keep them in their own interest to the necessary minimum.

Moreover, they can agree to dedicate funding to necessary long term projects like education campaigns to increase the long term performance of the system which would not be run in case of multiple systems competing just on price.

To achieve this, the obliged companies should not only pay a contribution to the EPR organisation, but they should also be actively represented in the EPR organisation.

III. NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATION

The EPR organisation should be a not-for-profit or profit-not-for-distribution body. There are several reasons why this is the preferred structure:

- It ensures non-discrimination among all of the obliged companies. A distribution of profit to the founding members/shareholders would constitute discrimination against non-shareholders.
- It also ensures that small and medium size participants receive full and equal service and that the EPR organisation does not just focus on big clients.
- It ensure that every obliged company has a right to join the system and is not been refused.
- It ensures that the interests of the consumers/inhabitants are served and that general interest objectives such as education, prevention, and communication will be pursued. This is especially important in the case of household packaging. Any for-profit company will make all possible efforts to avoid these costs which are - on a short term scale - not necessary to fulfill the minimum targets of the respective legislation.

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANIES AND/OR INVESTORS CANNOT BE EPR ORGANISATIONS AND VICE VERSA

The natural inclination of investors and waste management companies in an open market is to maximise profit and grow market share - a method that strives for the highest price per tonne of collected and recycled material. Moreover, investors and waste management companies have an interest in increasing the amount of packaging put on the market. This, of course, is contrary to the legal objectives of the waste hierarchy and thereby creates a conflict with serving the public interest.

The focus of the EPR organisation on the other hand is to fulfil the obliged company's obligations in the most efficient and effective way possible. In other words, at the lowest possible cost for the obliged companies and society in general. The EPR organisation should work in close collaboration with the local authorities and negotiate and tender in an open market for collection, sorting, and recycling services.

The legal framework should be set up in such a way that the role of waste management companies is focused on and restricted to the supply of the highest quality services. On the one hand, waste management companies should not interfere in the execution of the EPR. On the other, the EPR organisation should not enter into the collection, sorting, and recycling process itself. Both parties have a distinct and separate role to play in the fulfilment of the EPR - preferably based on a close partnership.

V. STRONG GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT AND MONITORING

Public authorities have a key role to play in the enforcement of the EPR.

The national legislator should not only create an effective and efficient legal framework for the implementation of the EPR, it should also dedicate the necessary resources to fulfill its objectives. In this respect, special and exclusive rights can be granted to a single EPR organisation. In any case the national legislator should set out clear and high criteria for the accreditation of EPR organisations.

In their auditing role, public authorities should enforce this legal framework so that it ensures a qualitative implementation of the EPR, i.e. by using meaningful enforcement procedures to close loopholes and trace free riders. The public authorities should also develop a sound supporting policy. A compulsory Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) system on residual household waste can for example work as an incentive for the inhabitants to sort their household packaging waste. They should also refrain from establishing any counter-productive regulations or measures such as packaging taxes and deposit schemes which could impede the execution of the EPR.

VI. ROLE OF MUNICIPALITIES/LOCAL AUTHORITIES

A close partnership between the local authorities and the EPR organisation, based on mutual trust, is a *condition sine qua non* for the success and the environmental sustainability of the EPR.

Municipalities have several roles to play. Many of these roles depend upon the product/waste flow itself. For example, when the flow concerns household packaging for high-volume, fast moving consumer goods, municipalities play an important role in the set-up and management of door-to-door collections and/or bring or collection point centers.

In this respect, local authorities and the EPR organisation have to agree on the most appropriate collection system, taking into account both local particularities and conformity with national and European requirements.

The local authorities and the EPR organisation should also actively cooperate in local public communication and awareness programmes, data gathering and monitoring, the control of the waste management operators, and the tendering for collection services.

VII. SINGLE OR MULTIPLE EPR ORGANISATIONS?

Having a single EPR organisation responsible for a national territory - organising the collection and recycling of a product category for all obliged companies within national boundaries - has many advantages.

A single EPR organisation ensures that:
- The government can execute effective and efficient control.
- Obliged companies are treated in a non-discriminatory manner.
- An efficient functioning of the market is created, enabling the lowest societal cost for collection, sorting and recycling.
- Effective national and local awareness and communication campaigns are run.
- Reliable data on the collection, sorting, and recycling of packaging waste can be obtained.

When multiple EPR organisations are in simultaneous operation, it should be noted that the principle of competition regarding the collection of household packaging seldom functions ideally. This is because those who receive the service (inhabitants) do not choose the EPR organisation (which is selected by the obliged companies).

In countries with multiple EPR organisations - in some cases up to 40 in the same country - it has been observed that the organisations tend to cherry-pick. That is, they concentrate on the easiest material to collect and recycle. Moreover, public authorities have greater difficulty monitoring the EPR organisations and the obliged companies and to avoid and penalize free riding.

Also, for each authorized EPR organisation it becomes more or less impossible to monitor the reports of those obliged companies participating in their system as they might participate with remaining packaging in another EPR organisation. Therefore, usually the number of free riders in countries with multiple EPR organisations is higher than in a country with a single organisation.

Competition must however be assured at the level of the waste management activities, meaning on the level of collection, sorting and recycling, which represent over 80% of a successful EPR organisation's total cost.

In any case, EPR should never be reduced to a shopping list of a large number of so-called EPR organisations owned by waste operators and investors, making profits at the expense of and to the detriment of the obliged companies, the environment, and society in general.

VIII. SUSTAINABLE FINANCING BASED ON JOINT FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The EPR organisation must be set up in such a way that all necessary finances are provided for an effective implementation in compliance with the legal framework. The financial contribution of the obliged companies should also be significant enough compared to the total cost. This gives them a strong position in discussions with local authorities regarding the most appropriate collection system to be employed.

The financial contribution of each obliged company must be calculated based upon the amount and type of packaging they put on the market and the real cost of operations -including awareness campaigns and potential revenues from the secondary raw material market. This ensures that all obliged companies receive equal treatment and share a fair allocation of the costs.

IX. PUBLIC SERVICE MISSION AND PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES

The EPR organisation should pursue - as part of its statutory purpose - a public service mission regarding the collection, recovery, and recycling of household packaging waste. This means the organisation should serve a higher purpose - realising an environmentally and economically sustainable recycling society, which benefits the inhabitants of the country.

In this respect, the EPR organisation should engage itself in raising awareness about sorting and recycling among the inhabitants and provide support for educational programmes. It should also develop adequate programmes and actions for 'away from home' consumption of household packaging waste.

The EPR organisation should implement transparent and efficient procurement procedures for contracting waste treatment operators such as collectors, sorters, and recyclers. It should observe the principles of equality and neutrality at all times.

X. PACKAGING OPTIMISATION AND PREVENTION

The EPR organisation should help the obliged companies to improve the environmental performance of their products and their packaging by providing advice and information on packaging optimisation. Packaging optimisation efforts include improved design of the combined product/packaging, guaranteeing the greatest functionality and longest life, while using safe materials and a minimum of raw materials and resources.

Through its co-ordination efforts, the EPR organisation functions as a 'bridge' between the obliged companies and the recyclers. This ensures that the obliged companies gain insight into the recyclability of their packaging and enables them to take the end-of-life treatment into account during the design of the packaging.

EXPRA WORKING GROUPS

EXPRA has a regulatory affairs committee and four specialised working groups. These are presented below.

JOHAN GOOSENS
FOST PLUS

Committee Chair

REGULATORY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The regulatory Affairs Committee (RAC) stimulates uniform, high standard yet practical legislation in the field of packaging and packaging waste in Europe. The RAC analyses all legislation in Europe that has an effect on packaging and packaging waste management, and draws and executes strategic plans on the positioning EXPRA should take. The RAC also exchanges information with producers and importers of packed products.

LUKÁŠ GROLMUS
EKO-KOM

Committee Chair

COMMUNICATION WORKING GROUP

The Communication Working Group (CWG) supports the mission of EXPRA by showing the organization's and its members' commitment to sound packaging waste management. The CWG gathers, pools and exchanges information on communication regarding the collection of packaging waste. The information is shared with both members of EXPRA (best practices) and other stakeholders (demonstrated expertise), particularly the producers and importers of packed products. The Communication Working Group also draws and executes communication plans for EXPRA.

LILIANA NICHITA
ECO-ROM AMBALAJE

Committee Chair

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

The Technical Working Group (TWG) stimulates the optimal functioning of collection, sorting and recycling of packaging waste on an operational and cost basis. The TWG gathers, pools and shares information on the collection, sorting and recycling of packaging waste. The information is shared with both members of EXPRA (best practices) and other stakeholders (demonstrated expertise), particularly the producers and importers of packed products.

ESTHER COLINA
ECOEMBES

Committee Chair

PREVENTION WORKING GROUP

The Prevention Working Group (PWG) stimulates the activities of producers and importers of packed products towards the eco-design of their packaging. The PWG gathers, pools and exchanges information on the activities regarding packaging prevention. The information is shared with both members of EXPRA (best practices) and other stakeholders (demonstrated expertise), particularly with producers and importers of packed products. The Prevention Working Group looks to communicate information to stakeholders on eco-design innovations and examples of packaging prevention best practices.

PAUL CHRISTIAENS
NEDVANG

Committee Chair

DATA, REPORTING AND BENCHMARKING WORKING GROUP

The Data and Reporting Working Group (DRWG) aims to support the development of a level playing field in data, information and statistics on packaging and packaging waste. The DRWG gathers, pools, and analyses information about performance, operations and costs of extended producer responsibility for packaging. The information is shared with both members of EXPRA (best practices) and other stakeholders (demonstrated expertise), particularly producers and importers of packed products.

KEY FACTS ABOUT EXPRA MEMBERS

Fact and Figures about EXPRA members

COUNTRY	BELGIUM
Name of the system	Fost Plus
Founded	1994
Scope of business	Household Packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	1
Financial share of producer responsibility	Full costs
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authorities (usually via call for tender)
Operational responsibility for sorting	Local Authorities (usually via call for tender)
Operational responsibility for marketing	Fost Plus (via call for tender)
Number contributing companies	5.217
Income from obliged companies	58,3 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	100%
Number of inhabitants	11,0 million
. with access to infrastructure	11,0 million
Cost per included inhabitants	5,30 €
Cost average per recovered ton	82 €

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	./.
there of household packaging	836,1 kT

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	93%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	708,2 KT = 91,4 %
glass	332,4 kT = 109,4 %
paper	178,3 kT = 107,5 %
plastics	74,2 kT = 37,3 %
composites	16,0 kT = 81,4 %
tinplate	84,1 kT = 102,0 %
aluminum	included in tinplate

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	685,0 KT = 88,4 %
glass	332,4 kT = 109,4 %
paper	178,3 kT = 107,5 %
plastics (mechanical recycling)	74,2 kT = 37,3 %
composites	16,0 kT = 81,4 %
tinplate	84,1 kT = 102,0 %
aluminum	included in tinplate

COLLECTION	
Glass	Collected via container stations, 60% of the weight is separated by color
Paper	Collected together with newspapers, mostly via curbside collection, but also container stations
Plastic	Curbside collection with transparent bags (70% of the total weight), container stations (30% of the total weight)
Beverage Cartons	Collected separately only in a few municipalities
Metal packaging	Collection via MSW, recycling from bottom ashes from incineration plants (all MSW is Incinerated)

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COUNTRY	BULGARIA
Name of the system	ECOPACK
Founded	2004
Scope of business	All Packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	4
Financial share of producer responsibility	Full costs
Operational responsibility for collection	ECOPACK
Operational responsibility for sorting	ECOPACK
Operational responsibility for marketing	ECOPACK
Number contributing companies	1.240
Income from obliged companies	5,45 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	36%
Number of inhabitants	7,4 million
. with access to ECOPAK infrastructure	2,87 million
Costs per included inhabitant	2,90 €
Cost average per recovered ton	116 €

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	291 kt
(By ECOPACK CLIENTS)	131 kt

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	11 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	70,5 kt = 52 %
glass	17,9 kt = 60 %
paper	36,3 kt = 60 %
plastics (mechanical recycling)	8,8 kt = 22 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	3,8 kt = 50 %
aluminum	included in tinplate

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY WITH INCINERATION	0,1 kt = 1%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY (RECYCLING + RECOVERY WITH INCINERATION)	70,6 kt = 53%

COLLECTION	
Glass	green containers, no color separation
Paper	blue containers
Plastic	yellow container
Beverage Cartons	included in blue containers
Metal packaging	included in yellow containers

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Éco Entreprises Québec

PROVINCE, COUNTRY	QUÉBEC, CANADA
Name of the organization	Éco Entreprises Québec
Founded	2003
Scope of business	All packaging (including containers) and printed matter put on the market in Québec, except soft drink and beer containers included in a deposit system
Number of authorized household systems	1 (for containers, packaging and printed matter)
Financial share of producer responsibility	Total net costs of collecting, transporting, sorting and conditioning materials via municipal curbside recycling programs (including institutions and commercial establishments that have access to municipal services)
Operational responsibility for collection	Mainly waste management companies under contract with municipalities
Operational responsibility for sorting	Private and public sorting centres under contract with municipalities
Operational responsibility for material sale	Private and public sorting centres under contract with municipalities
Operational responsibility for communication	Government agency and municipalities
Number of contributing companies	3,000
Income from obliged companies (containers and packaging only)	45.9 million euros paid by companies (2011 obligation year), representing 80% of municipal net costs, as per legislation
Coverage of the country (territory)	99% of the province of Québec
Number of inhabitants	8 million
. with access to infrastructure	~ 8 million
Costs per included inhabitant (containers and packaging only)	5.81 euros
Cost average per recovered ton (average for all material in the curbside recycling)	100.30 euros
. cost average per recovered ton (for containers and packaging only)	137.72 euros

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	595 kt
thereof household packaging	539 kt

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	595 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY (FOR ALL NEWSPAPER, PRINTED MATTER, CONTAINERS AND PACKAGING)	763 kt = 64.8%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY (CONTAINERS AND PACKAGING ONLY)	333 kt = 56%
glass*	98 kt = 82%
paper packaging	138 kt = 61%
plastics*	57 kt = 33%
composites	19 kt = 53%
tinplate	included in aluminum
aluminum*	3 kt = 31%
steel containers	18 kt = 59%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	59%
glass	n/a
paper	n/a
plastics (mechanical recycling)	n/a
composites	n/a
tinplate	n/a
aluminum	n/a

* In Québec, beer and soft drinks made of glass, plastic or aluminum are subject to a deposit system and therefore excluded from curbside recycling compensation plan.

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via curbside recycling programs
Paper	collected together with newspapers via curbside recycling programs
Plastic	collected via curbside recycling programs
Beverage cartons	Included in paper
Metal packaging	collected via curbside recycling programs

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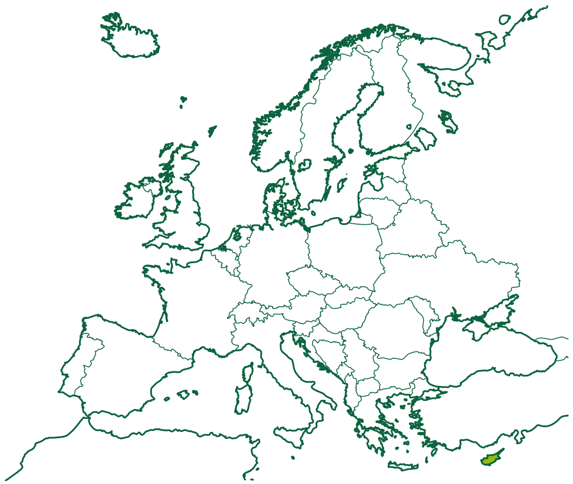

COUNTRY	CYPRUS
Name of the system	Green Dot Cyprus
Founded	2004
Scope of business	All packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	1
Financial share of producer responsibility	Between 80% to 100% of total costs
Operational responsibility for collection	Green Dot Cyprus
Operational responsibility for sorting	Green Dot Cyprus
Operational responsibility for marketing	Green Dot Cyprus
Number contributing companies	860
Income from obliged companies	4,3 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	85%
Number of inhabitants	0,84 million
. with access to ECOPAK infrastructure	0,7 million
Costs per included inhabitant	9 €
Cost average per recovered ton	145 €

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	120 kt
thereof household packaging	90 kt

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	72 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	44 kt = 61 %
glass	5,6 kt = 33 %
paper	28 kt = 121 %
plastics	3,8 kt = 26 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	5,6 kt = 151 %
aluminum	0,45 kt = 15 %

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	42 kt = 53 %
glass	5,6 kt = 33 %
paper	28 kt = 121 %
plastics (mechanical recycling)	3,8 kt = 26 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	5,5 kt = 151 %
aluminum	0,4 kt = 15 %

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via iglu stations, no colors separation, 1 bin/600 cap
Paper	collected together with newspapers, magazines and office paper in bundle collection or via brown bags door to door
Plastic Bottles and Flasks, Beverage Cartons	Collection via transparent bag door to door
Metal packaging	Figure missing
Other plastics	collection usually via recycling stations run by local authorities

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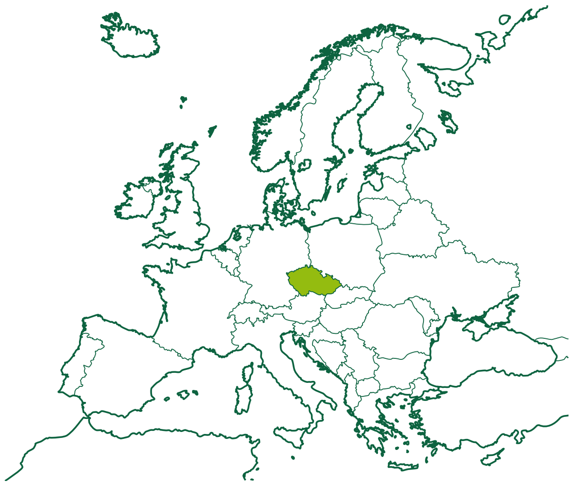

COUNTRY	CZECH REPUBLIC
Name of the system	EKO-KOM
Founded	1997
Scope of business	All Packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	1
Financial share of producer responsibility	Full costs for packaging waste (standardized costs)
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for marketing	Local Authority
Number contributing companies	20.241
Income from obliged companies	60,5 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	99%
Number of inhabitants	10,5 million
. with access to infrastructure	10,49 million
Costs per included inhabitant	5,77 €
Cost average per recovered ton	99 €

Czech Republic | EKO-KOM

EKO-KOM, a.s.
Na Pankráci 1685/17
140 21 Prague 4
Czech Republic

T: +420 729 848 111
F: +420 729 848 119
E: info@ekokom.cz
www.ekokom.cz/en

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	est. 950 kt (2012)
thereof household packaging	Figure missing

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	473 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	607 kt = 70%
glass	140 kt = 80%
paper	297 kt = 85%
plastics	126 kt = 64%
composites	included in paper
tinplate	27 kt = 62%
aluminum	included in tinplate

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	607 kt = 70%
glass	140 kt = 80%
paper	297 kt = 85%
plastics (mechanical recycling)	126 kt = 64%
composites	included in paper
tinplate	27 kt = 62%
aluminum	included in tinplate

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via container stations, color separation
Paper	collected together with newspapers container stations
Plastic	collected via container stations
Beverage Cartons	collected via container stations/ included in paper
Metal packaging	collection usually via recycling stations run by local authorities, partly collected via container stations

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www.ekokom.cz/en

HELLENIC RECOVERY RECYCLING CORPORATION

COUNTRY	GREECE
Name of the system	Herrco
Founded	1991
Scope of business	All Packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	3
Financial share of producer responsibility	Additional costs for separate collection and sorting
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Herrco
Operational responsibility for marketing	Herrco
Number contributing companies	1.720
Income from obliged companies	21,7 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	82%
Number of inhabitants	10,8 million
. with access to infrastructure	8,9 million
Costs per included inhabitant	2,01 €
Cost average per recovered ton	57,41 €

Greece | HERRCO

HERRCO (Hellenic Recovery & Recycling Corporation)
Himaras 5, Maroussi 15125
Greece

T: 00 30 210 8010962/ 963
F: 00 30 210 8012272

www.herrco.gr

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	768 kt
thereof household packaging	N.N.

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	52%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	380 kt = 97%
glass	54 kt = 74%
paper	213 kt = 138%
plastics	56 kt = 54%
composites	included in paper
tinplate	37 kt = 147%
aluminum	2 kt = 9%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	380 kt = 97%
glass	54 kt = 74%
paper	213 kt = 138%
plastics (mechanical recycling)	56 kt = 54%
composites	included in paper
tinplate	37 kt = 147%
aluminum	2 kt = 9%

COLLECTION	
Glass	co-mingled collection in a blue container
Paper	co-mingled collection in a blue container
Plastic	co-mingled collection in a blue container
Beverage Cartons	co-mingled collection in a blue container
Metal packaging	co-mingled collection in a blue container

Greece | HERRCO

HERRCO (Hellenic Recovery
& Recycling Corporation)
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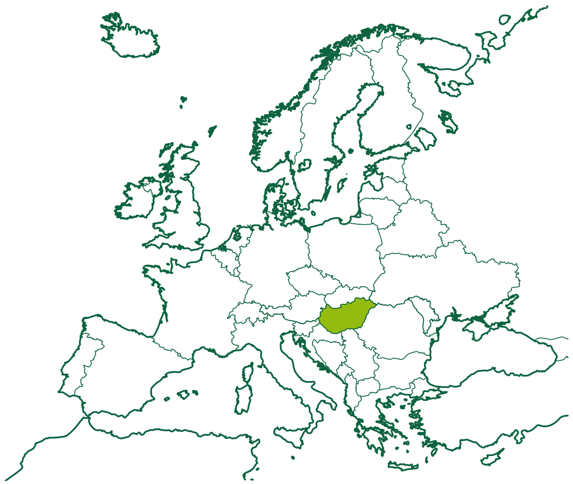

COUNTRY	HUNGARY
Name of the system	Öko Pannon
Founded	1996
Scope of business	Lobbying for EPR solution from 2012 (formerly all packaging)
Number of authorized Household systems	0 (State owned and run organization)
Financial share of producer responsibility	Packaging Tax
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for marketing	Local Authority
Number contributing companies	
Income from obliged companies	125 million € Packaging Tax (!)
Coverage of the country (territory)	Figure missing
Number of inhabitants	10 million
. with access to infrastructure	Figure missing
Costs per included inhabitant	12,50 €
Cost average per recovered ton	Figure missing

Hungary | ÖKO PANNON

1146 Budapest
Hungária krt. 179-187.
Hungary

T: +36-1-383-9305
F: +36-1-383-9306
E: info@okopannon.hu
www.okopannon.hu

COUNTRY	ITALY
Name of the system	CONAI
Founded	1997
Scope of business	All Packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	1
Financial share of producer responsibility	Additional costs for separate collection and sorting
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for marketing	CONAI respective material consortia (via call for tender)
Number contributing companies	1.252.051
Income from obliged companies	365 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	Between 59% and 91%depending on the material
Number of inhabitants	59,7 million
. with access to infrastructure	57,5 million
Costs per included inhabitant	6,35€
Cost average per recovered ton	43,33 €

Italy | CONAI

Via Pompeo Litta, 5
20122 Milano
ITALY

T: +39 (0) 2 540441
F: +39 (0) 2 54122648
E: international@conai.org
www.conai.org

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	11.191 kt
thereof household packaging	5.350 kt

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	100%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	8.424 kt = 75.3 %
glass	1.568 kt = 70.9 %
paper	3.909 kt = 91.9 %
plastics	1.454 kt = 70.9 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	332 kt = 75.5 %
aluminum	45.0 kt = 65.7 %
wood	1.116 kt = 51,6 %

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	7.342 kt = 65.6 %
glass	1.568 kt = 70.9 %
paper	3.594 kt = 84.5 %
plastics (mechanical recycling)	754 kt = 36.8 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	332 kt = 75.5 %
aluminum	40.7 kt = 59.4 %
wood	1053 kt = 48,7 %

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via stationary/mobile waste container
Paper	collected together with newspapers via stationary/mobile waste container
Plastic	collected together with metal packaging via stationary/mobile container stations
Beverage Cartons	included in paper or plastic
Metal packaging	included in plastic

Italy | CONAI

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20122 Milano
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E: international@conai.org
www.conai.org

COUNTRY	ISRAEL
Name of the system	TAMIR
Founded	2011 (operation started in 2012)
Scope of business	All packaging except beverage containers under deposit
Number of authorized Household systems	1
Financial share of producer responsibility	100%
Operational responsibility for collection	TAMIR
Operational responsibility for sorting	TAMIR
Operational responsibility for marketing	TAMIR
Number contributing companies	780
Income from obliged companies	11 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	up to date - 99 local municipalities out of 245. 3M inhabitants out of 7.7M.
Number of inhabitants	7.7 million
. with access to infrastructure	
Costs per included inhabitant	3.6 €
Cost average per recovered ton	58 €

Shenkar 18 st
Herzliya P.O.B 2078.
Israel

T: 972-9-8800046
F: 972-9-8866053
E: info@tmir.org.il
www.tmir.org.il

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	300K (only reported to Tamir)
thereof household packaging	170K

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	Figure missing

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	189 kt = 63 %
glass	currently no known (a special case in Israel due to deposit collection of beverage glass containers)
paper	150 kt = 100 %
plastics	28 kt = 25 %
wood	3.8kt = 100%
tinplate	7.2 kt = 41 %

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via container stations, no color separation
Paper	collected together with newspapers/container stations for paper cardboard
Plastic	collected via container stations/via orange bins DTD collection
Beverage Cartons	via orange bins DTD collection
Metal packaging	via orange bins DTD collection/ collected via container stations

Israel | TAMIR

Shenkar 18 st
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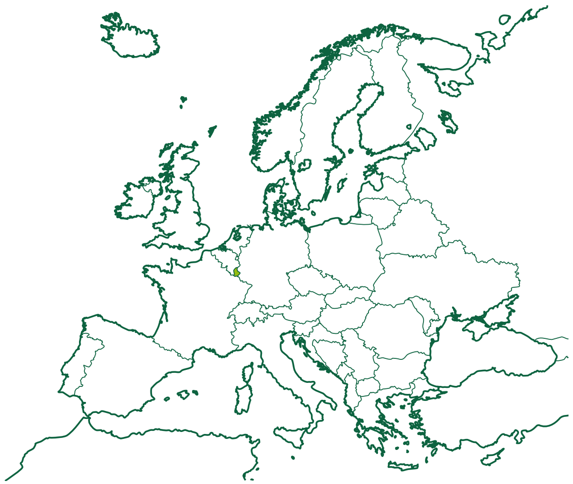
www.tmir.org.il

VALORLUX

Ensemble, en route vers un monde durable



COUNTRY	LUXEMBOURG
Name of the system	Valorlux
Founded	1995
Scope of business	household packaging + commercial packaging from retailers
Number of authorized Household systems	1
Financial share of producer responsibility	total costs for household packaging + financial supp-ort for commercial packaging
Operational responsibility for collection	PMC: VALOLUX; other packaging: local authorities
Operational responsibility for sorting	PMC: VALORLUX; other packaging: local Authority
Operational responsibility for marketing	Valorlux
Number contributing companies	1.100
Income from obliged companies	4,9 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	100%
Number of inhabitants	0,52 million
. with access to infrastructure	0,52 million
Costs per included inhabitant	9,4 €
Cost average per recovered ton	104 €

Luxembourg | VALORLUX

9, rue Nicolas Brosius
L-3372 Leudelange, B.P. 26
L-3205 Leudelange
Luxemburg / Luxembourg

T: + 352/37 00 06-1
F: + 352/37 11 37
E: message@valorlux.lu
www.valorlux.lu

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	figure missing
thereof household packaging	67 kt

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	63 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	47 kt = 73%
glass	21 kt = 78%
paper	15 kt = 82%
plastics	5 kt = 43%
composites	1 kt = 97% (beverage cartons only)
tinplate	2 kt = 79%
aluminum	1 kt = 71%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	46 kt = 72%
glass	21 kt = 78%
paper	15 kt = 82%
plastics (mechanical recycling)	5 kt = 43%
composites	1 kt = 97% (beverage cartons only)
tinplate	2 kt = 79%
aluminum	1 kt = 71%

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via iglu stations (39%), curbside (40%) and recycling stations (21%), mixed colors
Paper/cardboard	collected together with newspapers in bundle collection door to door; cardboard only collected in recycling stations
Plastic Bottles and Flasks, Beverage Cartons	collection via blue bag door to door and recycling stations
Metal packaging	figure missing
Other plastics	collection usually via recycling stations run by local authorities

Luxembourg | VALORLUX

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www.valorlux.lu

ПАКОМАК

COUNTRY	MACEDONIA
Name of the system	Pakomak
Founded	2010
Scope of business	All packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	4
Financial share of producer responsibility	35%
Operational responsibility for collection	Combined
Operational responsibility for sorting	Combined
Operational responsibility for marketing	Combined
Number contributing companies	585
Income from obliged companies	0,8 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	60%
Number of inhabitants	2.2 million
. with access to infrastructure	1.6
Costs per included inhabitant	0,5 €
Cost average per recovered ton	26 €

Macedonia | PAKOMAK

Pakomak - Asset packaging and packaging waste
blv, Partizanski odredi, Porta Vlae blok 4,
1000 Skopje, R. Macedonia

T: 389 2 20 44 567
E: info@pakomak.com.mk

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	130.000 total (Pakomak 40.300 tons)
thereof household packaging	100.000

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	50%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	7.6 kt = 18%
glass	0 t
paper	3.625 t
plastics	3.954 t
composites	0 t
tinplate	0 t
aluminum	1,5 kt

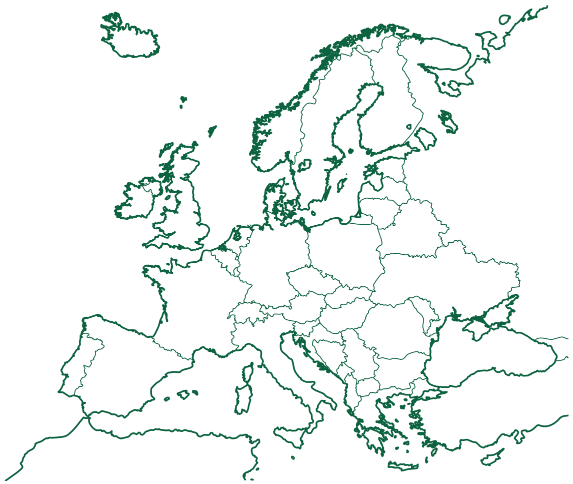
TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	7.6 kt = 18%
glass	0 t
paper	3.625 t
plastics (mechanical recycling)	3.954 t
composites	0 t
tinplate	0 t
aluminum	1,5 kt

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via container stations, no color separation
Paper	collected together with newspapers container stations
Plastic	collected via container stations
Beverage Cartons	included in paper
Metal packaging	collected via container stations

Macedonia | PAKOMAK

Pakomak - Asset packaging and packaging waste
blv, Partizanski odredi, Porta Vlae blok 4,
1000 Skopje, R. Macedonia

T: 389 2 20 44 567
E: info@pakomak.com.mk



COUNTRY	MALTA
Name of the system	Greenpak
Founded	2005
Scope of business	All packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	2
Financial share of producer responsibility	Total costs
Operational responsibility for collection	Greenpak
Operational responsibility for sorting	Greenpak
Operational responsibility for marketing	Greenpak
Number contributing companies	1200
Income from obliged companies	1,6 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	39%
Number of inhabitants	0,453 million
. with access to infrastructure	0,180 million
Costs per included inhabitant	8,9 €
Cost average per recovered ton	111,25 €

Malta | GREENPAK

St. John Street
Fgura FGR1447
Malta

T: (00356) 21 660233
F: (00356) 21 803434
E: info@greenpak.com.m
www.greenpak.com.mt

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	90kt
thereof household packaging	67,5kt

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	12,5 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	9,7 kt = 58%
glass	1,3 kt = 31%
paper	5,1 kt = 79%
plastics	1,6 kt = 45%
composites	included in paper
tinplate	0,2 kt = 40%
aluminum	0,2 kt = 44%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	9,4 kt = 56%
glass	1,3 kt = 31%
paper	5,1 kt = 79%
plastics (mechanical recycling)	1,6 kt = 45%
composites	included in paper
tinplate	0,2 kt = 40%
aluminum	0,2 kt = 44%

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via container stations, no color separation
Paper	collected together with newspapers container stations
Plastic	collected via container stations
Beverage Cartons	included in paper
Metal packaging	collected via container stations
Paper, metal, plastic mix	collected weekly via a door to door recycling bag system

Malta | GREENPAK

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Malta

T: (00356) 21 660233
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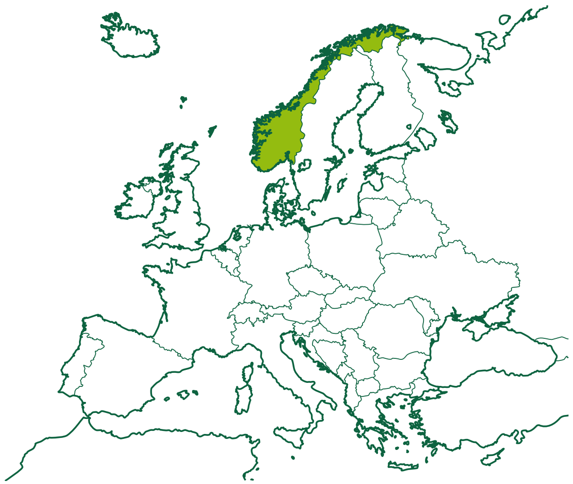
www.greenpak.com.mt



COUNTRY	NORWAY
Name of the system	Green Dot Norway
Founded	1991 - 1995
Scope of business	All Packaging except beverage containers under deposit
Number of authorized Household systems	1
Financial share of producer responsibility	Additional costs for separate collection and sorting
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Green Dot Norway
Operational responsibility for marketing	Green Dot Norway
Number contributing companies	7.000
Income from obliged companies	31 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	100%
Number of inhabitants	5 million
. with access to infrastructure	5 million
Costs per included inhabitant	6,2 €
Cost average per recovered ton	59 €

Norway | GREEN DOT NORWAY

Karenslyst alle 9 A
Postal address: Postbok
91Skøyen, 0212 Oslo
Norway

T: +47 22121500
E: post@grontpunkt.no

www.grontpunkt.no

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	527 kt
thereof household packaging	257 kt

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	?

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	527 kt = 87 %
glass	65 kt = 90 %
paper	311 kt = 80 %
plastics	139 kt = 40 %
composites	included in paper & plastics
tinplate	12 kt = 67 %
aluminum	included in tinplate

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	527 kt = 87 %
glass	65 kt = 90 %
paper	311 kt = 80 %
plastics (mechanical recycling)	139 kt = 40 %
composites	included in paper & plastics
tinplate	12 kt = 67 %
aluminum	included in tinplate

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via igloo stations together with metals
Paper	collected together with newspapers container stations
Plastic	collected via container stations
Beverage Cartons	included in paper
Metal packaging	collected via igloo stations together with glass

Norway | GREEN DOT NORWAY

Karenslyst alle 9 A
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91Skøyen, 0212 Oslo
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T: +47 22121500
E: post@grontpunkt.no

www.grontpunkt.no

COUNTRY	THE NETHERLANDS
Name of the system	Nedvang - part of the Afvalfonds Verpakkingen packaging management contribution agreement
Founded	2006 (Afvalfonds Verpakkingen: 2012)
Scope of business	All Packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	1
Financial share of producer responsibility	Total costs for separate collection and sorting
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Municipalities. For plastics: EPR system(until 2014)
Operational responsibility for material sale	Municipalities. For plastics: EPR system (until 2014)
Operational responsibility for communication	EPR system, performed by Nedvang
Number contributing companies	2.500
Income from obliged companies	125 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	100%
Number of inhabitants	16,8 million
. with access to infrastructure	16,8 million
Costs per included inhabitant	7,44 €
Cost average per recovered ton	48 €

The Netherlands | NEDVANG

Nedvang
Schorpioenstraat 290, 4th floor
3067 KW Rotterdam
The Netherlands

T: +31 10 420 61 61
E: info@nedvang.nl

www.nedvang.nl

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	2.748 kt
thereof household packaging	not reported

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	2.748 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	2.191 kt = 80 %
glass	427 kt = 83%
paper	1.014 kt = 89%
plastics	247 kt = 56%
composites	not reported
metals	176 kt = 91%
wood	227 kt = 74%

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	1.977 kt = 72%
glass	427 kt = 83%
paper	1.014 kt = 89%
plastics (mechanical recycling)	225 kt = 51%
composites	not reported
metals	176 kt = 91%
wood	135 kt = 30%

COLLECTION	
Glass	collected via container stations, 60% of the weight is separated by color
Paper	collected together with newspapers, mostly via curbside collection, but also container stations
Plastic	curbside collection with transparent bags, and container stations
Beverage Cartons	pilot projects to analyze the combined ecological and economical feasibility of separate collection and recycling
Metal packaging	Collection via MSW, recycling from bottom ashes from incineration plants (all MSW is incinerated)

The Netherlands | NEDVANG

Nedvang
Schorpioenstraat 290, 4th floor
3067 KW Rotterdam
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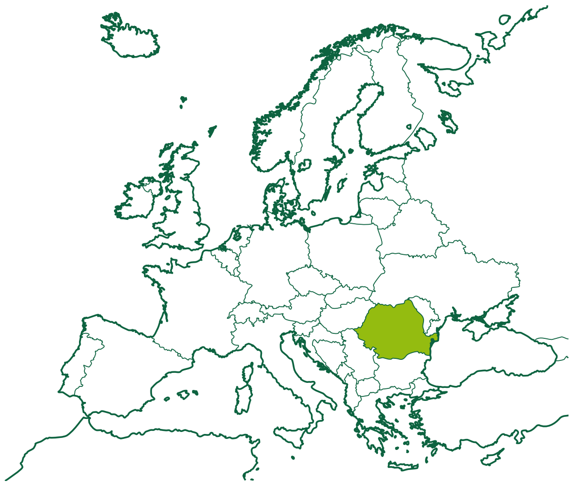
www.nedvang.nl



COUNTRY	ROMANIA
Name of the system	Eco-Rom Ambalaje
Founded	2003
Scope of business	All Packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	7
Financial share of producer responsibility	Additional costs for separate collection and sorting
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for marketing	Eco Rom Ambalaje
Number contributing companies	2.526
Income from obliged companies	11,06 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	48 %
Number of inhabitants	20,1 million
. with access to infrastructure	9 million
Costs per included inhabitant	0,56 €
Cost average per recovered ton	33 €

Romania | ECO-ROM AMBALAJE

51-55, 1 Mai Blvd.
Bucharest, 061629
Romania

T: +4021.413.08.44
F: +4021.413.08.57
E: contact@ecoromambalaje.ro
www.ecoromambalaje.ro

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	651 kt
thereof household packaging*	* - (no split on IC and HH)
data for primary packaging	351 kt

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	54 %

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	404 kt = 62 %
glass	73 kt = 69 %
paper	146 kt = 80 %
plastics	117 kt = 58 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	16 kt = 92 %
aluminum	5 kt = 30 %
wood	47 kt = 37 %

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	399 kt = 61 %
glass	73 kt = 69 %
paper	145 kt = 80 %
plastics (mechanical recycling)	116 kt = 57 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	16 kt = 92 %
aluminum	5 kt = 30 %
wood	44 kt = 34 %

COLLECTION	
Glass	green container stations, no color separation
Paper	blue container stations
Plastic	yellow container
Beverage Cartons	blue container stations
Metal packaging	yellow container stations

Romania | ECO-ROM AMBALAJE

51-55, 1 Mai Blvd.
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Romania

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www.ecoromambalaje.ro

COUNTRY	SLOVAKIA
Name of the system	ENVI-PAK
Founded	2003
Scope of business	All packaging
Number of authorized systems	12
Financial share of producer responsibility	Additional costs for separate collection and sorting
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for marketing	Recovery schemes
Number contributing companies	1 233
Income from obliged companies	2,7 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	56,7 %
Number of inhabitants	5,4 million
. with access to infrastructure financed by Envipak	3 milion
Costs per included inhabitant	0,85 €
Cost average per recovered ton	16,424 €

Galvaniho 7/B
821 04 Bratislava 2
Slovakia

T: +421 2 333 227 10
F: +421 2 335 200 10
E: envipak@envipak.sk
www.envipak.sk

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	443,7 ks
thereof household packaging	figure not available

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	190,4 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	130,1 kt (68,34%)
glass	29,0 kt (71,53%)
paper	56,5 kt (78,76%)
plastics	30,8 kt (61,36%)
composites	1,2 kt (72,26%)
metal	5,4 kt (57,04%)
wood	7,1 kt (42,90%)

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	128,0 kt (67,24%)
glass	29,0 kt (71,53%)
paper	56,2 kt (78,37%)
plastics (mechanical recycling)	29,3 kt (58,10%)
composites	1,2 kt (72,26%)
metal	5,4 kt (57,04%)
wood	7,1 kt (42,42%)

COLLECTION	
Glass	bring system (no color separation)
Paper	bring and kerbside collection together with newspapers
Plastic	bring and kerbside collection
Beverage Cartons	bring and kerbside collection mostly together with plastic
Metal packaging	bring and kerbside collection mostly together with plastic

Slovakia | ENVI-PAK

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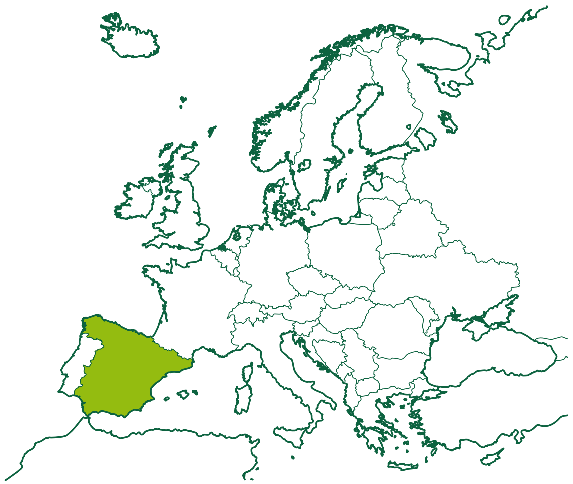
ECOEMBES



COUNTRY	SPAIN
Name of the system	Ecoembes
Founded	1996
Scope of business	Household Packaging excluding glass; commercial & industrial packaging only if collected by Municipalities
Number of authorized Household systems	1 for plastic/paper/metals + 1 for glass
Financial share of producer responsibility	Additional costs for separate collection and sorting
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for marketing	Eco Embes (via call for tender)
Number contributing companies	12.051
Income from obliged companies	415 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	98%
Number of inhabitants	47 million
. with access to infrastructure	46,72 (paper/cardboard) 46,40 (lightweight packaging)
Costs per included inhabitant	8,92 €
Cost average per recovered ton	322 € (without glass!)

Spain | ECOEMBES

Paseo de la Castellana
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28046 Madrid
Spain

Department of Member Companies
T: 00 34 / 91 567 24 03 F: 00 34 / 91 598 06 24
atencionalcliente@ecoembes.com
www.ecoembes.com

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	7.146.8 kt
thereof household packaging	not reported

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	1.706,5 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	1.285,1 kt = 75,3 %
paper	601,6 kt = 85.2 %
plastics	418.3 kt = 62.6 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	260,0 kt = 82.2 %
aluminum	included in tinplate

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	1.199,7 kt = 70,3 %
paper	578,5 kt = 81.9 %
plastics (mechanical recycling)	358,1 kt = 53.6 %
composites	included in paper
tinplate	258,2 kt = 81.6%
aluminum	included in tinplate

COLLECTION	
Glass	included in Ecovidrio section
Paper	collected together with newspapers container stations
Plastic	collected via container stations
Beverage Cartons	collected together with metals and plastic
Metal packaging	collected via container stations

Spain | ECOEMBES

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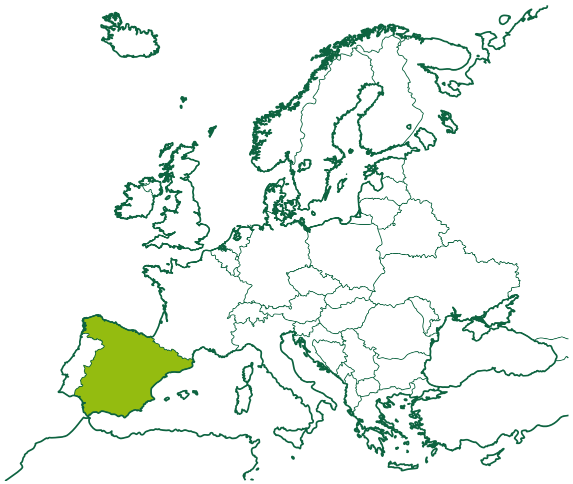
ecovidrio



COUNTRY	SPAIN
Name of the system	Ecovidrio
Founded	1997
Scope of business	Glass packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	1 for plastic/paper/metals (Ecoembes) + 1 for glass (Ecovidrio)
Financial share of producer responsibility	Additional costs for separate collection
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Entities
Operational responsibility for marketing	Ecovidrio
Number contributing companies	2.582
Income from obliged companies	41.291 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	98,3% (7.976 Local Entities)
Number of inhabitants	47 million inhabitants
. with access to infrastructure	46,4 million inhabitants covered (glass)
Costs per included inhabitant	1,41 €/inhab
Cost average per recovered ton (via container)	96,16 €/ton (glass only)

Spain | ECOVIDRIO

General Oraa, 3 - 2. 28006
Madrid (Spain)

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www.ecovidrio.es

HH & HOSPITALITY PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	1.392 kt (glass only, estimated 99% of the market)
TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING (VIA CONTAINER)	683,2 kt = 49,08 %

Additional tons recycled (via other sources monitored by Ecovidrio, collaboration plans to collect and recycle glass from non-municipal channels): 108.214 tons

COLLECTION

Glass collected via 190.000 curbside containers, no colour separation. Collection from households and hospitality sector (wheelie-bins to facilitate transport to container).

Spain | ECOVIDRIO

General Oraa, 3 - 2. 28006
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T: 00 34 91 411 83 44
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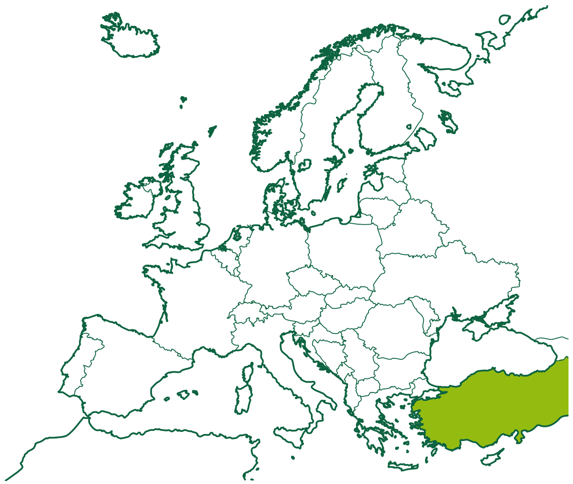
www.ecovidrio.es



COUNTRY	TURKEY
Name of the system	CEVKO
Founded	1991
Scope of business	All Packaging
Number of authorized Household systems	2
Financial share of producer responsibility	Additional costs for separate collection and sorting
Operational responsibility for collection	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for sorting	Local Authority
Operational responsibility for marketing	CEVKO
Number contributing companies	1.500
Income from obliged companies	8,5 million €
Coverage of the country (territory)	31%
Number of inhabitants	73 million
. with access to infrastructure	13 million
Costs per included inhabitant	0,65 €
Cost average per recovered ton	22 €

Turkey | CEVKO

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF PACKAGING PUT ON THE MARKET	Figure missing
thereof household packaging	Figure missing

HH PACKAGING PARTICIPATING IN THE SYSTEM	980 kt

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY	392 kt = 40%
glass	56 kt = 40%
paper	164 kt = 40%
plastics	128 kt = 40%
composites	15 kt = 40%
tinplate	28 kt = 40%
aluminum	included in tinplate

TOTAL AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLING	392 kt = 40%
glass	56 kt = 40%
paper	164 kt = 40%
plastics (mechanical recycling)	128 kt = 40%
composites	15 kt = 40%
tinplate	28 kt = 40%
aluminum	included in tinplate

COLLECTION	
Glass	container stations, no color separation
Paper	container stations
Plastic	container stations
Beverage Cartons	Figure missing
Metal packaging	container stations

Turkey | CEVKO

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