



Extended Producers Responsibility in Industrial Packaging: Theory & Practice

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Ghent – September 29th, 2023



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a **European environmental policy** approach that makes the producer or importer **responsible** for the entire life cycle of their product.

According to the European legislation, the producer is responsible for :

- Designing products using materials that are as environmentally friendly as possible and in such a way as to optimize recycling.
- Developing collection systems for its products, with particular attention to recycling.
- Meeting annually the recycling and/or recovery targets

EPR-schemes throughout Europe offer the producers a collective answer by taking over their legal obligations with regards to specific waste streams

EPR on several waste streams:



Packaging



Electric appliances



Batteries



Waste oils



End of life vehicles



Tires



Mattresses



780,000 tons of one-way industrial packaging put on the Belgian market.



Paper/cardboard
58%



Wood
23%



Plastic
13%



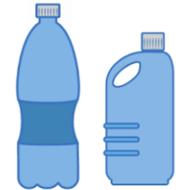
Metals
5%



765,000 tons of one-way household packaging put on the Belgian market.



Glass
39%



Plastic
26%



Paper/cardboard
23%



Metals
9%



Drink packaging
2%



Compliant with EU directives and reporting



Only EPR scheme in Europe dedicated to C&I packaging



25 years experience



Average net cost for industry of €10,6/ton



Free market approach

=> Implementation of EPR systems for C&I packaging mandatory in all EU countries before end 2024 !!



Valipac in figures: 2022 results



780,000 tons
single-use industrial packaging put
on the market



3,410,000 tons
reusable industrial packaging put
on the market



720,000 tons
recycled industrial packaging
waste



98%
recycled industrial wood
packaging waste



91.1%
recycled industrial metal
packaging waste

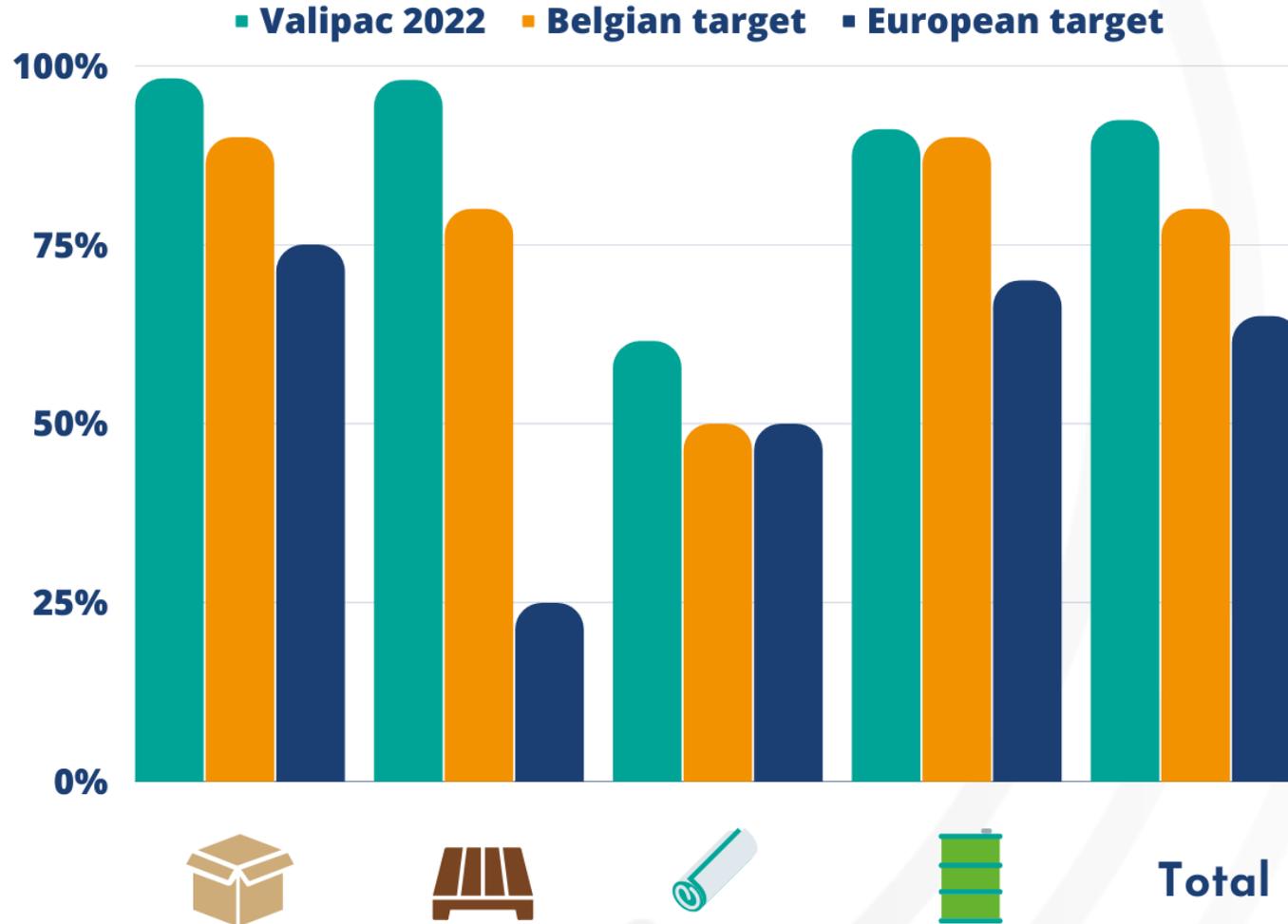


98.2%
recycled industrial paper/cardboard
packaging waste



61.5%
recycled industrial plastic
packaging waste

Targets vs results



Reusable industrial packaging in Belgium

Definition of reusable packaging according to the Belgian legislation

1

The company must intend to use the packaging for the same purpose.

2

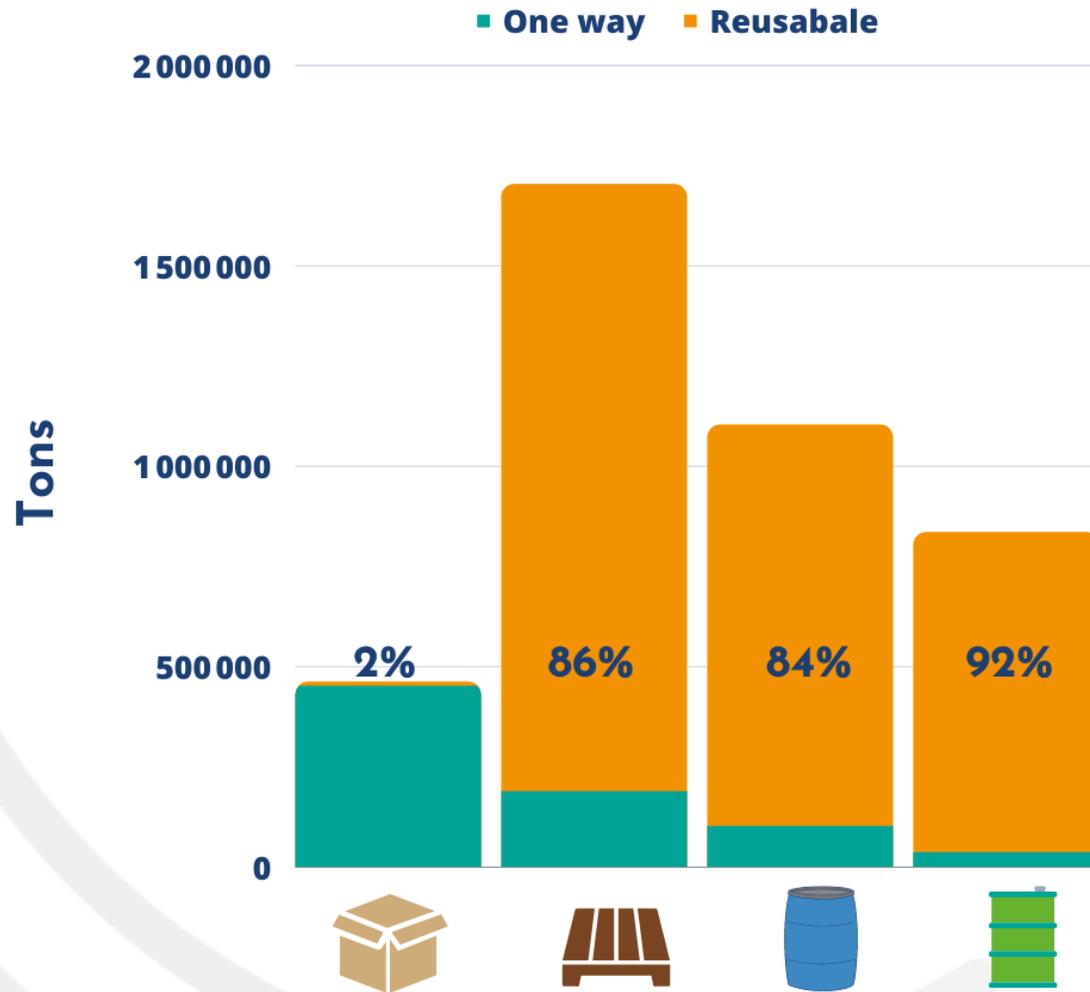
The packaging must meet all technical requirements to be reused a minimum number of times for the same purpose.

3

There should be a system in place to reuse the packaging at least 2 times for the same purpose.



Industrial packaging put on the Belgian market



Reusable packaging are with an average of 81% already commonly used in industrial packaging.

For the remaining 19% one-way packaging, a recycling rate of 91% is reached.

Mandatory EPR systems for C&I packaging in all EU countries before the end of 2024.

New requirements in de draft PPWR (defining the future of the EPR modalities).



Rely on the 25 years experience of Valipac

Specific measures concerning reusable packaging:

=> by 2030, companies will have to use a minimum percentage of reusable packaging for the conveyance of products within Europe.

Transport packaging for household appliances



2030



Grouped packaging. Boxes for non-sales grouped packaging excl. cardboard



2030

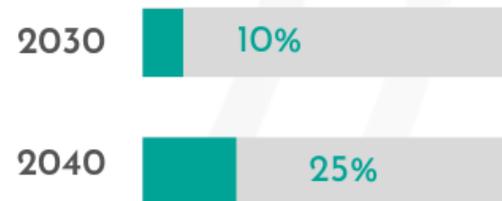
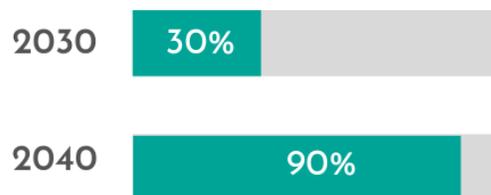


2040



Specific measures concerning reusable packaging:

=> by 2030, companies will have to use a minimum percentage of reusable packaging for the conveyance of products within Europe.



Specific measures concerning reusable packaging:

=> from entry into force of the regulation (2025? TBC), companies shall use **reusable packaging** for transports **between their different sites** across Europe and for deliveries **within the same member state**.



...

Conformity assessment of packaging

The conformity of all packaging with the D4R guidelines had to be assessed (cf. recycled content, recyclability and reusability).

Requirements for re-use

- *Re-use stations*
- *Closed loop systems*
- *Open loop systems*
- *Reconditioning*
- *a.o. data on number of re-use, rejects, collection rate, units of sales, ...*

Big challenges ahead for the European industry

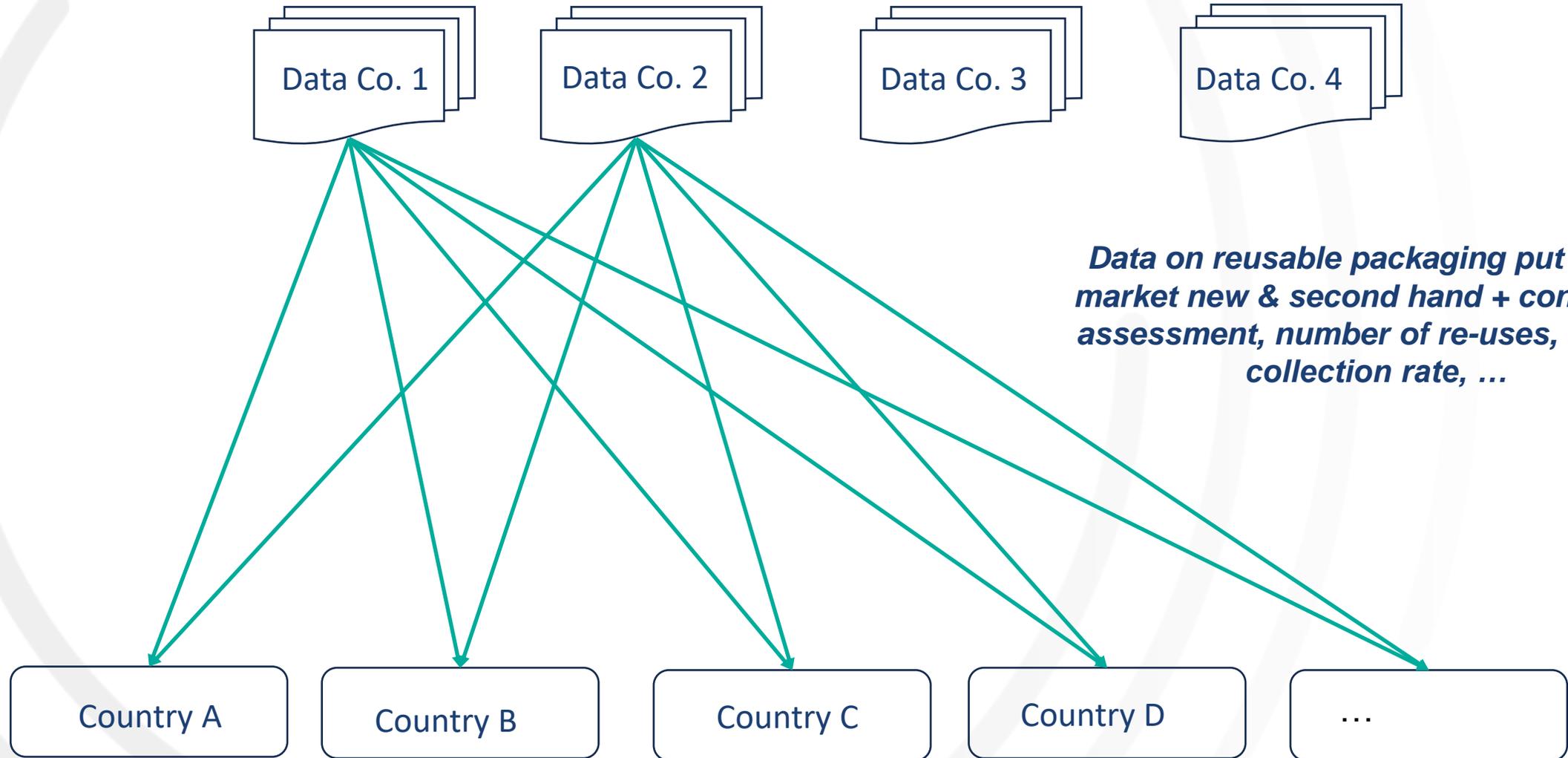
- EPR on C&I packaging as of 2024
- Mandatory use of reusable transport packaging

Big challenges ahead for the re-use industry

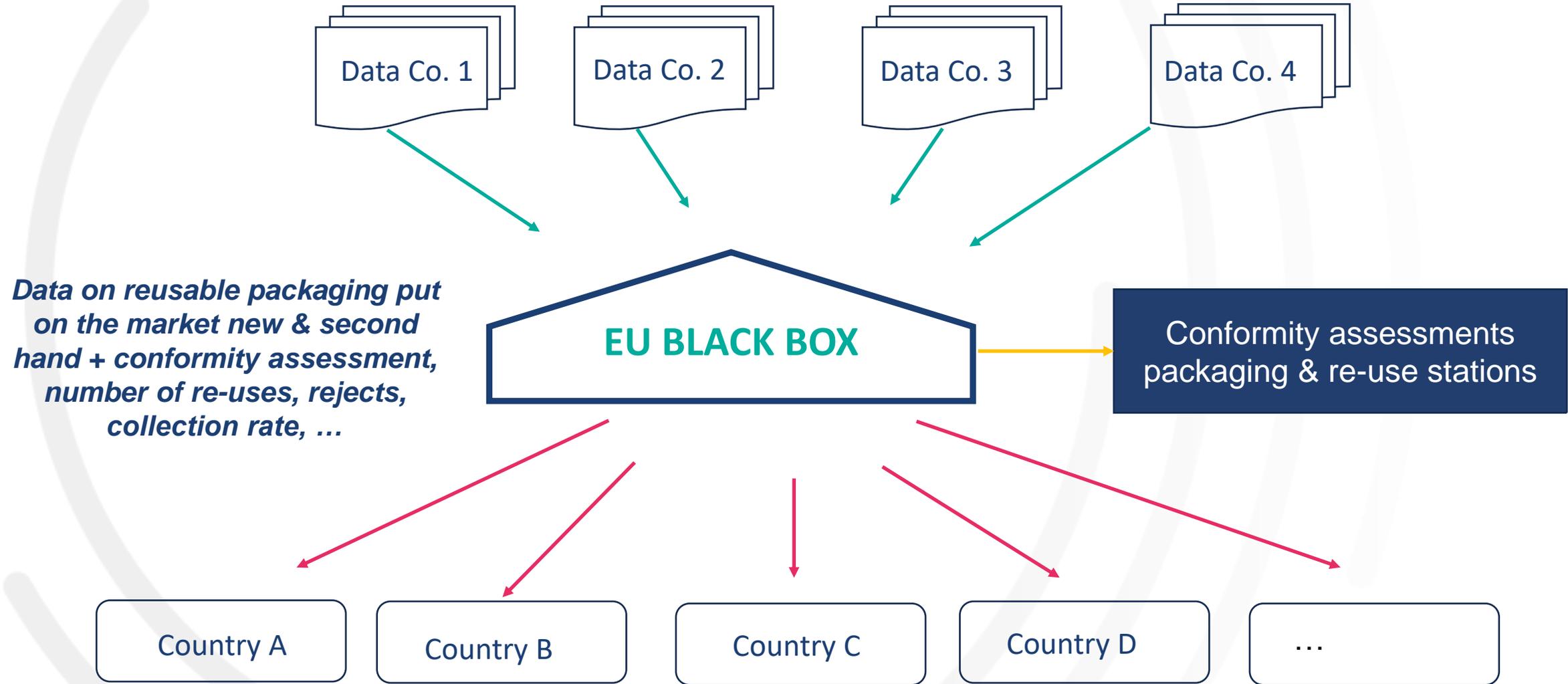
- Conformity assessments of packaging
- Requirements for re-use stations
- Extensive data reporting in all European countries

**How will
you meet
these new
challenges?**

The reactive approach



Data on reusable packaging put on the market new & second hand + conformity assessment, number of re-uses, rejects, collection rate, ...



Advantages for the reuse industry

- Administrative efficiency,
- Uniformization,
- Service to the clients,
- Independent third party,
- Positive image for the sector (reconditioner),
- Flexibility.

Further questions?



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