

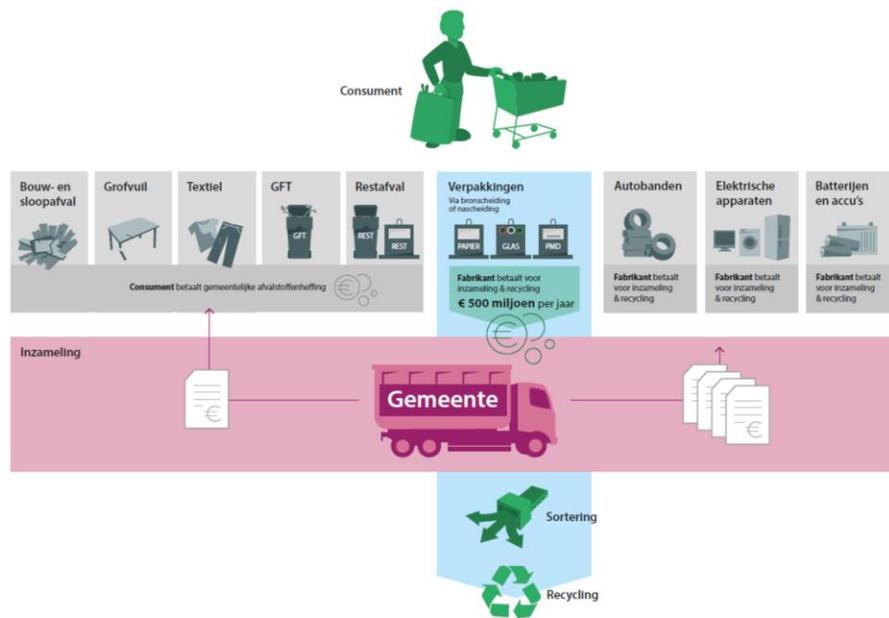


afvalfonds
verpakkingen

We are Stichting Afvalfonds Verpakkingen

November 17th 2022





What we do

Producers and importers pay us a packaging waste management contribution (Afvalbeheerbijdrage Verpakkingen).

In turn, we use this money to pay municipalities, sorting companies and recyclers.

We are the director of the entire chain and responsible for reaching recycling goals as determined by the Dutch government.



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Nedvang b.v. registers the collection and recycling and maintains contact with the municipalities and waste management companies. In addition, it takes care of the sorting and recycling of (plastic) packaging by contracting aan te gaan met separators, sorters, recyclers, transporters and transfer stations.



NederlandSchoon contributes to a cleaner country by combatting and preventing litter, together with municipalities, companies, governments, civil society organizations and engaged citizens.



The **Netherlands Institute for Sustainable Packaging** (KIDV) helps companies with factbased information, gives advice to companies on making their packaging solutions more sustainable and helps them with their packaging policy and strategy.



Statiegeld Nederland coordinates the introduction and implementation of the deposit obligation, both for small and large plastic soft drink and water bottles. The implementation of the deposit obligation is covered by the extended producer responsibility for packaging waste and is carried out collectively.

Results Netherlands 2021

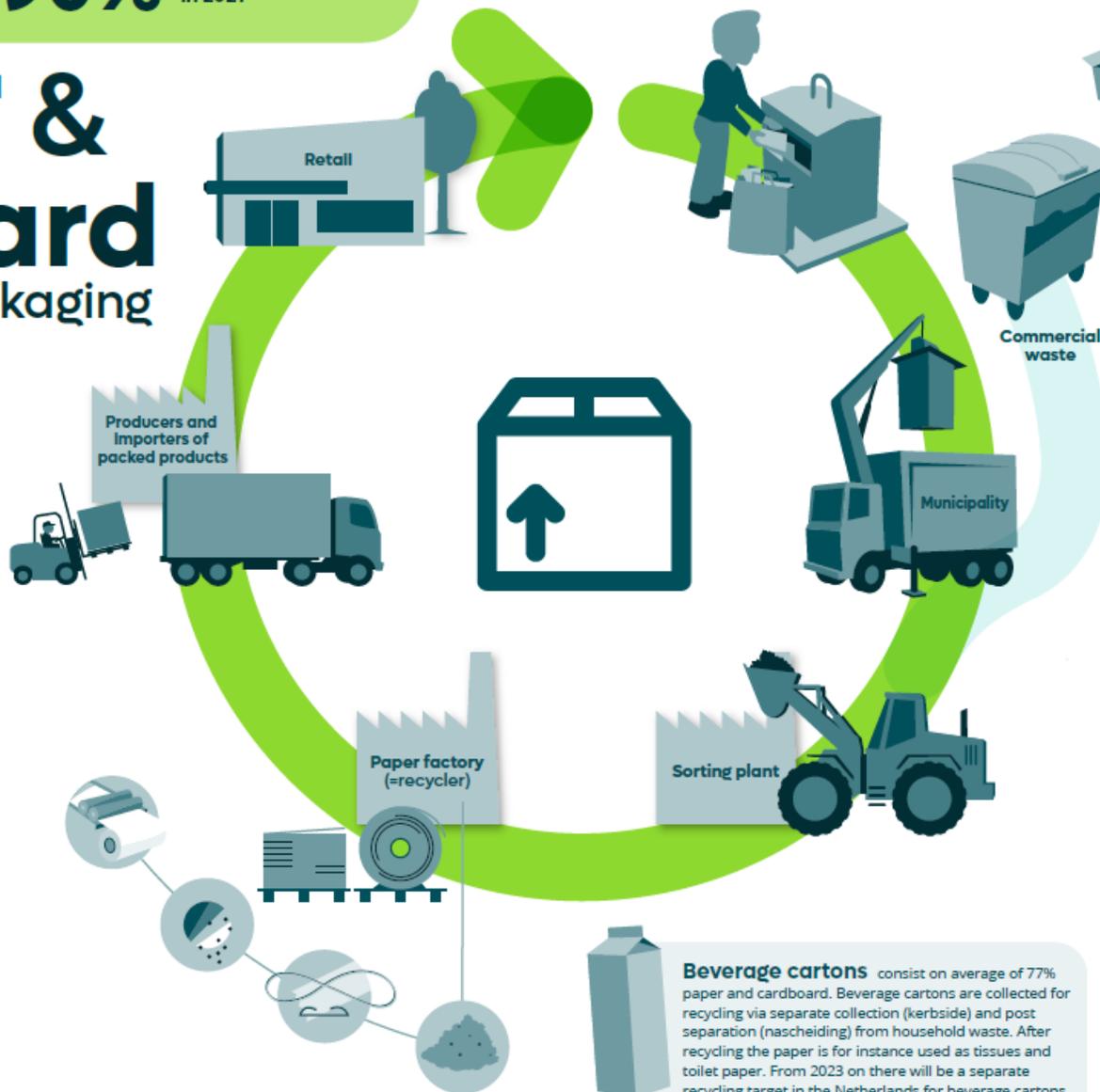
Materials	Estimated results new measuring point recycling 2020*	% recycling NL 2021	% circular NL 2021	Legal targets recycling NL 2021	Legal targets circular NL 2021	Legal targets recycling EU 2025
 Glass	74-80%	79%	89%	70%	86%	70%
 Paper and cardboard	90%	90%	90%	85%	85%	75%
 Plastics	46-52%	49%	49%	40%	40%	50%
 Ferro metals	86-90%	95%	95%	80%	94%	70%
 Aluminium		74%	74%	60%	73%	50%
 Wood	68%	66%	66%	30%	55%	25%
Total recycling	76-78%	77%	80%	70%	71%	65%

Recycling of paper & cardboard packaging

NL 85% in 2021
Legal target

EU 75% in 2025

90% Recycled in 2021



The recycling percentage of paper and cardboard packaging in 2021 was similar to the one in 2020. The share of packaging in the collected paper and cardboard has risen again and therefore more paper and cardboard packaging was collected. But the weight of paper and cardboard packaging put on the market rose too in 2021. In 2021 there were again lots of on-line sales, also because of the Corona crisis.



Recycling results of paper and cardboard packaging (in Ktonnes)

- Put on
- Recycled

On paper and cardboard

Only paper and cardboard! So no bread bags with paper and plastics or beverage cartons.



All-in-one

Both paper and cardboard packaging and non packaging (i.e. newspapers and magazines) are mostly collected in the Netherlands all-in-one material stream (also both from households as from commercial waste). In this all-in-one stream the share of packaging was 63% in 2021.

The share of packaging increases every year, because of both more on-line sales and less use of papers, magazines, books etc.

Municipalities are responsible for the collection of paper and cardboard at households. They try to optimize the processing of this paper and cardboard waste.

Sorting plants for paper and cardboard waste improve the quality of the collected paper and cardboard by cleaning and sorting it.

Paper factories produce new paper and cardboard. They need used paper and cardboard of a high quality and are, just like the municipalities, responsible for the processing of paper and cardboard packaging waste.

86% of new paper and cardboard produced in the Netherlands is made from paper and cardboard waste. The 14% rest is made from fresh wood fibers. The recycling of paper and cardboard packaging waste therefore saves valuable raw materials and energy. (source: PRN)

From used to new

To create new paper and cardboard from old the first step is to create paper pulp. This done by dissolving the paper and cardboard waste into water. This makes the paper fibers fall to pieces. Next, tape, elastic straps, staples and other pollution is removed. Because of the ink in the paper the paper pulp colors grey and is therefore deinked and bleached. After that, the paper pulp is processed in a machine to new paper and cardboard by using 99% water on 1% paper fibre. After drying this, the product is ready for use, for instance as packaging.



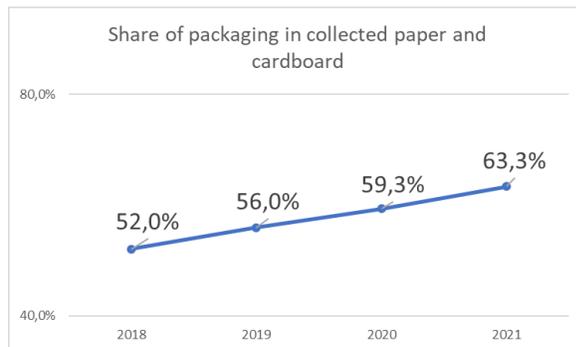
Beverage cartons consist on average of 77% paper and cardboard. Beverage cartons are collected for recycling via separate collection (kerbside) and post separation (nascheiding) from household waste. After recycling the paper is for instance used as tissues and toilet paper. From 2023 on there will be a separate recycling target in the Netherlands for beverage cartons.

Recycling results paper and cardboard 2021

NL 85% in 2021
legal targets
EU 75% in 2025

90% recycled
2021

- Afvalfonds measures all paper and cardboard components put on market (POM) separately and focusses on several sources of POM (including paper and cardboard from e-commerce abroad);
- Collected paper and cardboard consist of both packaging and non packaging. Two third of the total tonnage originates from B2B companies;
- Nedvang collects data from waste management companies (B2B) and municipalities (B2C) on collection weights and weights sent for recycling in WasteTool;
- Based on sorting analyses of the collected paper and cardboard, the share of packaging is rising every year;

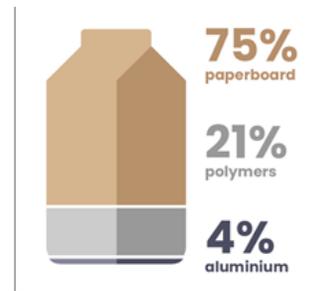


- Afvalfonds excludes the extra moist that arises after production from our monitoring data (2-3%);
- In 2021 10-15% of the NL collected paper and cardboard was exported outside EU.

Recycling results NL beverage cartons

2021

- The use of beverage cartons in the NL as packaging is fairly high (> 3 kg per inhabitant, 1,5 x DE) . In the NL dairy products are mainly packed in beverage cartons;
- The yearly tonnage of beverage cartons POM in NL is stable (55 Kton) but NL definition of beverage cartons is under discussion
- Development in the design of beverage cartons: focus on less aluminium and biobased plastics (sceptic vs. non sceptic)
- The recycling results on beverage cartons (UBC) are part of overall recycling target for paper and cardboard. There is no separate recycling target for UBC's in NL in 2021 (expected from 2023)
- Collection of UBC's in NL via separate collection (kerbside) and post separation (nascheiding) from household waste
- The collected weight of UBC's also contains a high % of non targeted material (e.g. residu of packed product and moist);
- On an average 25% of the UBC's contains PolyAl, which is not yet recycled, only the fibre content was used as input for recycling;
- WUR has calculated that in NL in 2021, based on the new measurement point for recycling, an estimated 31% of the UBC's were recycled.
- According to the ACE there should be enough paper recycling capacity for UBC's in the EU, except for PolyAl. However based on our experience the recycling capacity for UBC's (and it's polyal content) is still limited and especially challenging for UBC's originating from post separation.





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A circular Dutch economy

Each packaging counts

