Packaging Recovery Organisation Europe

PRO EUROPE

UNIFORMITY IN DIVERSITY

PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY IN ACTION

Janez Potočnik, Member of the European Commission

Dear Reader,

The good management of packaging waste in the European Union has been a key area of interest – and policy – since the 1980s. It is an area we have to take seriously if we really want to protect our environment.

One of the key priorities of my mandate as European Commissioner for the Environment will be to promote more sustainable consumption and production, while at the same time reducing Europe's environmental footprint. Waste and recycling policy will be an integral part of this. We must find ways to avoid producing more waste than is absolutely necessary – but we also need to apply best practices and new business models which recover value from the waste we can't avoid producing. EU businesses are leaders in eco-innovation and I am looking to encourage this further in the future.

Initiatives such as Green Dot make a significant and effective contribution to recycling and packaging waste management. PRO EUROPE is providing regional and local authorities, both of which play a major role in organising Europe's communities in waste management, with invaluable guidance and the chance to swap best practice.

PRO EUROPE and its members are clearly contributing to ensuring that the EU's environmental objectives are met in the most appropriate way, in diverse regional circumstances, across Europe. Through effective action at local and regional level, they have helped turn EU policies and frameworks into tangible results.

Today, the EU has a very comprehensive environmental acquis. This has given us the means to ensure that waste is properly treated and that Europeans are less at risk from its potentially harmful impacts. However, legislation is of no use if it is not implemented effectively and efficiently. For this reason we are looking forward to the contribution of PRO EUROPE and its members to converting the EU into an even more committed and enthusiastic recycling society.

The enclosed brochure contains useful and interesting information on the activities of PRO EUROPE and EU packaging waste policies. I hope you enjoy reading it!

Janez Potočnik
Member of the European Commission

Henri Meiresonne, President of PRO EUROPE

Joachim Quoden, Managing Director of PRO EUROPE

Dear Reader,

At a time when the global economic outlook is overshadowed by a deep and gloomy recession, the green economy sector represents a vital source of growth for Europe.

Strengthened by 20 years of successful implementation of producer responsibility schemes, including both the original Green Dot model and newly emerging approaches, and increasingly widespread environmental awareness, the European packaging and packaging waste recovery and recycling schemes are at the forefront of the green economy.

The producer responsibility principle has become a fundamental pillar of effective environmental policy in our sector, and is now applied in 33 PRO EUROPE member countries: 26 Member States (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom), two candidate countries (Turkey and Croatia), plus Serbia, Norway, Iceland, Ukraine and Canada; and increasingly around the world.

This brochure aims at giving you a fresh overview of how the producer responsibility schemes work in practice in each of the 33 PRO EUROPE member countries. It takes a close look at the national systems' tasks, targets and operational modes. Our objective is to share and disseminate best practice, stimulate debate and demonstrate how producer responsibility schemes make a substantial contribution to sustainable yet smart growth.

Members of PRO EUROPE, the umbrella organisation under which the 33 national compliance schemes are run, have continuously worked on prevention through packaging optimisation and effective end-of-life management, hence reducing their overall waste management and carbon footprints. We will actively contribute to making the EU 2020 strategy flagship initiative on resource efficiency a success, drawing upon the wealth of expertise and know-how of our members. In 2009, PRO EUROPE members recycled or recovered about 32 million tonnes of packaging material. Looking at studies done by PRO EUROPE's members it can be concluded that 25 million tonnes of CO_2 were saved by those activities.

The theme of the 5th International Congress which will take place in October 2010 in Brussels is a very concrete example of this: "Green Dot 2010: Green Economy in Action" will be looking at how waste and resource management as well as enhanced implementation of the producer responsibility principle contribute to the shift towards a Green Economy, both from a political and business perspective. We are proud to organise this year's Congress under the patronage of Mr Janez Potočnik, European Commissioner for the Environment and with the support of the Belgian Presidency of the EU.

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

Henri Meiresonne
President of PRO EUROPE

Joachim Quoden
Managing Director

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PRO EUROPE S.P.R.L.

UNIFORMITY IN DIVERSITY

When and why was PRO EUROPE founded?
PRO EUROPE, the Brussels-based "Packaging Recovery Organisation Europe s.p.r.l.", was founded in 1995 by Duales System Deutschland (DSD) (Germany), Eco-Emballages (France), Fost Plus (Belgium) and ARA Altstoff Recycling (Austria). PRO EUROPE is the umbrella organisation of 33 national producer responsibility systems engaged in the selective collection and recycling of packaging waste. It provides a platform for best practice and information exchange and the ongoing development of packaging recovery in Europe and beyond.

PRO EUROPE's European members were established as a direct response to the EU's 1994 Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste. This directive requires Member States to ensure that "systems" open to the participation of economic operators are created for the collection and recovery of packaging waste. One of PRO EUROPE's main goals is therefore to avoid trade barriers in the sense that national and European waste policy must not hinder the promotion of the free movement of goods between Member States. However, the organisation of packaging recovery can only function throughout Europe if the individual states work together. In this regard, an important goal of the organisation is to harmonise the services offered by the national systems and to develop packaging recycling and recovery to an even greater extent.

What are the tasks of the organisation?
The primary task of PRO EUROPE is to award the Green Dot to qualified national collection and recovery systems.
In 1996, DSD granted PRO EUROPE the right to use the Green Dot trademark in the form of a general licence for the entire territory of the European continent (with the exception of Germany and Russia) and Israel. The main task of PRO EUROPE's members is to organise the introduction of adequate national collection systems, particularly for sales packaging and subsequent recovery. Since its foundation PRO EUROPE has become the hub of a European network which organises exchange of experience and know-how between all 33 systems in 26 Member States (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom), two candidate countries (Turkey and Croatia), plus Serbia, Norway, Iceland, Ukraine and Canada.

There are also a number of working groups on specialised topics such as best practices in collection, sorting and recycling, prevention and optimisation of packaging, system development and management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Via the working groups, PRO EUROPE's members actively contribute to the development of European and national legislative frameworks in the area of packaging waste management, with a particular focus on producer responsibility. Over the years, PRO EUROPE has established itself as a recognised knowledge partner of the European authorities and stakeholders in this field, and has presented detailed position papers on key policies such as the revision of Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, the review of Directive 75/442/EEC on Waste (Waste Framework Directive) and the ongoing revision of the WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC. PRO EUROPE has also collaborated widely with the European institutions in shaping the revised Packaging Directive by sharing experience and expertise.

The working groups have also examined the clarification of definition-based questions, for instance what falls under "packaging" and "products". All position papers are readily available on PRO EUROPE's website (http://pro-e.org/Position_paper1.html). International cooperation between producer responsibility organisations has led to the creation of numerous European projects on a variety of issues such as prevention and environmental education. PRO EUROPE's goal is to continue to encourage this international collaboration. The Youth Eco-Parliament, for example, exemplifies international cooperation and citizens' involvement in tackling environmental issues (www.eyep.info).

Every two years, PRO EUROPE organises an international Congress to provide stakeholders with a platform to debate current EU policy on packaging and waste management, reflect on past achievements, and voice new strategies. The biannual Congress has become a well-known meeting platform. The fifth edition of the Congress will take place in Brussels on 7 and 8 October 2010 (www.proeurope-congress.com).

What is the 'Green Dot' symbol and what does it mean?

When you see the 'Green Dot' on packaging (a registered trademark in more than 170 countries) it means that for such packaging, a financial contribution has been paid to a qualified national packaging recovery organisation, set up in accordance with the principles defined in EU Directive 94/62 on packaging and packaging waste and the respective national laws.

'Green Dot' systems have become internationally recognised models that contribute to the efficient fulfilment of the EU Directive on packaging and packaging waste, and the successful implementation of producer responsibility by the companies involved.

Today, the 'Green Dot' is the most widely used trademark in the world. More than 170,000 companies are licensees of the 'Green Dot' trademark, while over 460 billion packaging items are labelled annually with the symbol.

How does a national compliance scheme become a member of PRO EUROPE?

The system has to be nationally approved and must agree to respect the meaning of the Green Dot trademark. The principle of "Uniformity in Diversity" applies, meaning that the national producer responsibility organisations all have their own special features and do not necessarily offer the same services. However, in spite of their differences, all the systems have the same goals and fulfil the same conditions: operation of the nationwide system in a transparent way, running the system in the interest and with the consent of fillers, retailers and packaging producers, engaging in packaging prevention and environmental education, optimising recycling and recovery as well as the conservation of resources.

What is the rationale behind producer responsibility schemes?

Producer responsibility is a policy concept designed to extend manufacturers' responsibility beyond the sale and use of their products. It places obligations on those producers who have a degree of control over the quantities, composition and design of packaged products for the collection and recycling of their products or packaging at the end of their life – it is the practical way by which the EU implements the "polluter pays" principle and it has become a cornerstone of EU environment policy. In addition to increasing recovery rates, one of the objectives of producer responsibility legislation is to encourage producers to reduce the quantity and improve the environmental impacts of the products for which they carry some responsibility and that end up in the national waste stream, and in this respect has proven successful in many Member States.

PRO EUROPE's producer responsibility systems have become internationally recognised models that contribute to the efficient fulfilment of EU Directive 2004/12/EC on packaging and packaging waste. Prior to this, EU Directive 94/62/EC obliged industry to take back and recover or recycle the packaging it had placed on the market. The directive set recovery and recycling targets that the individual Member States had to fulfil. These targets rose substantially with the adoption of Directive 2004/12/EC. The directive was further amended in 2005 to grant the ten most recent EU Member States derogations to reach the recycling and recovery targets (Directive 2005/20/EC). In order to fulfil national and European packaging legislation, recovery organisations were founded by the business and industry community to assume industry's packaging waste take-back and recovery obligations.

Producer responsibility has ensured that all parts of the packaging and packaged goods supply chain work together to achieve higher recycling rates. However, PRO EUROPE's producer responsibility systems also rely on the engagement and participation of citizens. PRO EUROPE members have therefore carried out numerous environmental awareness campaigns and education partnerships with public authorities and other actors which, in the area of packaging waste, have certainly contributed to changing consumer awareness and behaviour towards environmental protection and climate change.

As a member of PRO EUROPE these organisations can profit from the experience of other member countries, exchange examples of best practices, avoid potential problems on the basis of this experience and simplify the import and export trade for their customers. With so many of PRO EUROPE's member countries bordering each other, this international cooperation between members will be extended to an even greater extent in the future.

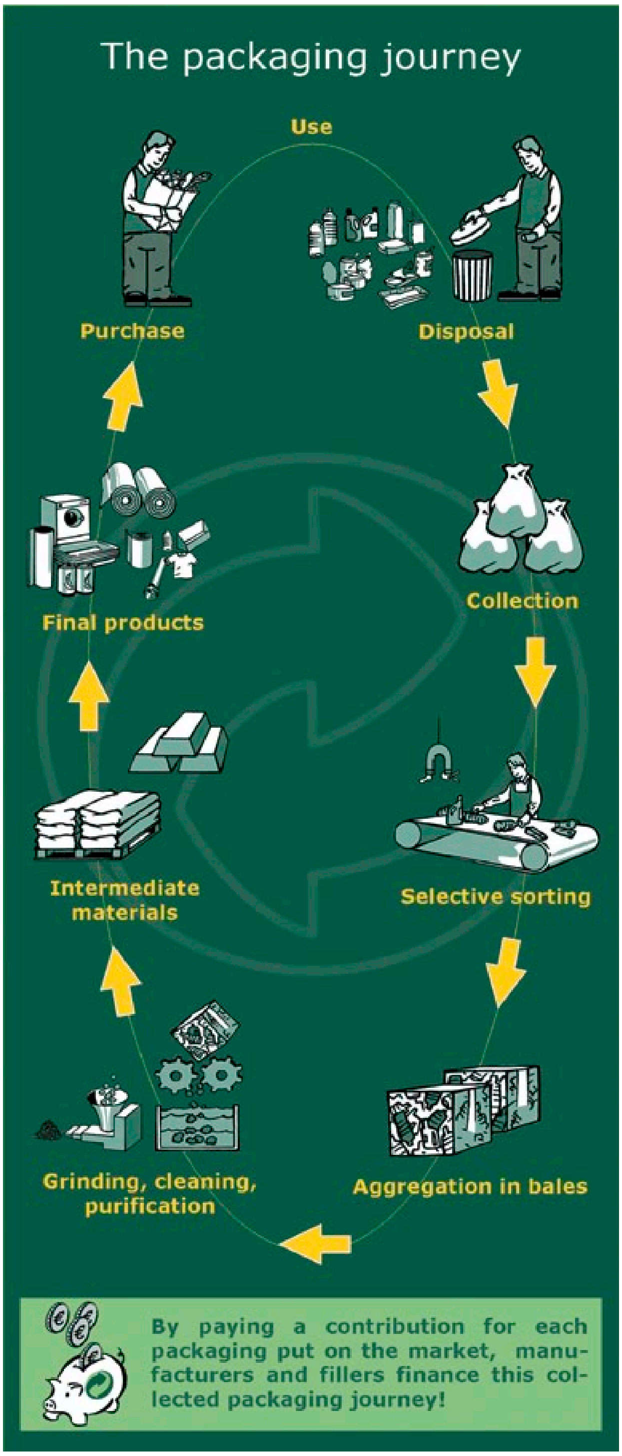
How do you expect the producer responsibility schemes to develop internationally? What are their prospects?
PRO EUROPE's membership already stretches across Europe from Turkey to Ireland, and beyond to Canada. This shows that the principle of producer responsibility in the area of packaging waste management has become a recognised model for achieving efficient management of packaging and packaging waste, even beyond European frontiers. PRO EUROPE is also working with neighbouring European countries, such as Ukraine, offering advice and sharing expertise on packaging waste management.

The OECD, which has been involved in Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) since 1994, expressly points to the success that can be achieved by introducing a take-back obligation for packaging. The OECD emphasises both the importance and suitability of the EPR principle in achieving the goals of avoiding and reducing waste; greater use of recycled materials in production also increases the efficiency of resource utilisation. This is why the OECD recommends the introduction of appropriate legislation. Thanks to producer responsibility, more than 32 million tonnes of packaging waste were recovered on behalf of PRO EUROPE member organisations in 2009. PRO EUROPE and its member organisations will continue to ecologically and economically optimise packaging waste recycling and recovery by means of intensive cooperation. It is important to recognise synergies, to make use of them and to structure the individual systems in a compatible way.

How does packaging recycling and optimisation contribute to the fight against climate change?
PRO EUROPE and its individual company members have worked extensively on reducing the environmental impact of packaging and packaging waste during the production process as well as its end-of-life management by reducing the energy and resources consumed and hence reducing its carbon footprint.

The carbon equation of the recycling process is in most cases clearly beneficial compared to the production of new products, which involves virgin materials. The separate collection and recycling of packaging waste produces significant energy and greenhouse gas savings compared to the production of new packaging and products with primary raw materials.

In its 2006 report on the implementation of the Packaging Directive, the European Commission acknowledges that packaging recycling has led to positive environmental effects, including savings of around 10 million tonnes of oil equivalent and around 25 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent.



PRO EUROPE's members also continuously support industry in the process of reducing and optimising pack- from a life cycle perspective by sharing their knowledge and expertise with packers and fillers to ensure as few primary raw materials as possible are used in the production of packaging. As a result, fewer materials are now used in the production of packaging, while waste materials are increasingly reused, recycled and recovered.

PRO EUROPE's members ensure the implementation of the producer responsibility principle in EU Member States and beyond. Producer responsibility is a key instrument of the transition to a more sustainable le economy. Being responsible for the end-of-life of their products, notably by financing the collection and recycling/recovery of packaging they place on the market, producers are incentivised to reduce packaging and to use materials that are easier and less expensive to recycle.

PRO EUROPE'S POSITIONS ON CURRENT ISSUES

Introduction of deposit systems

In almost all EU Member States, comprehensive and effective collection and recycling systems have already been established through legislation put into place under the Packaging Directive. In these countries the imposition of additional deposit systems for beverage containers would:

- damage the viability of existing comprehensive and optimised systems of collection and recycling
- target a narrow subset of packaging materials which constitute only a minor component of municipal waste and litter
- introduce unnecessary extra costs for consumers, business and local authorities
- allocate these costs from producers to the users of these packages in the form of deposits paid at the point of purchase
- increase carbon emissions since two parallel management systems would be operating

PRO EUROPE supports the setting of recycling and recovery targets for recyclable material in the context of comprehensive producer responsibility instruments and has worked extensively with both authorities and individual obligated client companies to ensure that such targets are met in the most cost-efficient and environmentally sound manner.

PRO EUROPE's members believe that producers and compliance organisations should be allowed the freedom to meet recycling targets in the most appropriate manner for each Member State without endangering the functioning of the internal market. The introduction of mandatory deposit systems on a narrow range of one-way packaging does not support this objective.

Plastic bags

Plastic bags often dominate environmental headlines. In recent years, a number of political initiatives (national and local) have been taken to impose a levy or ban on plastic shopping bags in Europe.

Based on the expertise accumulated by its members throughout Europe, PRO EUROPE believes that neither the imposition of a mandatory levy or ban on plastic bags nor the promotion of biodegradable plastic bags constitute adequate tools to reduce the environmental impact of plastic bags used by consumers.

A shift to biodegradable types of bags would not reduce the amount of bags discarded as litter. On the contrary, they can potentially add to the litter problem as the consumer may believe that they just "break down and disappear" after disposal or littering. Being biodegradable or biomass-based is not synonymous with being environmentally friendly or sustainable. Life cycle assessment (LCA) studies have in fact demonstrated that bio-based plastic bags are no more sustainable than polymer-based plastic bags.

PRO EUROPE believes that involving the business sector, local authorities and government in constructive collaboration based on coordinated awareness and education campaigns, promoting the use of reusable bags, and enhanced recycling efforts will produce superior environmental outcomes.

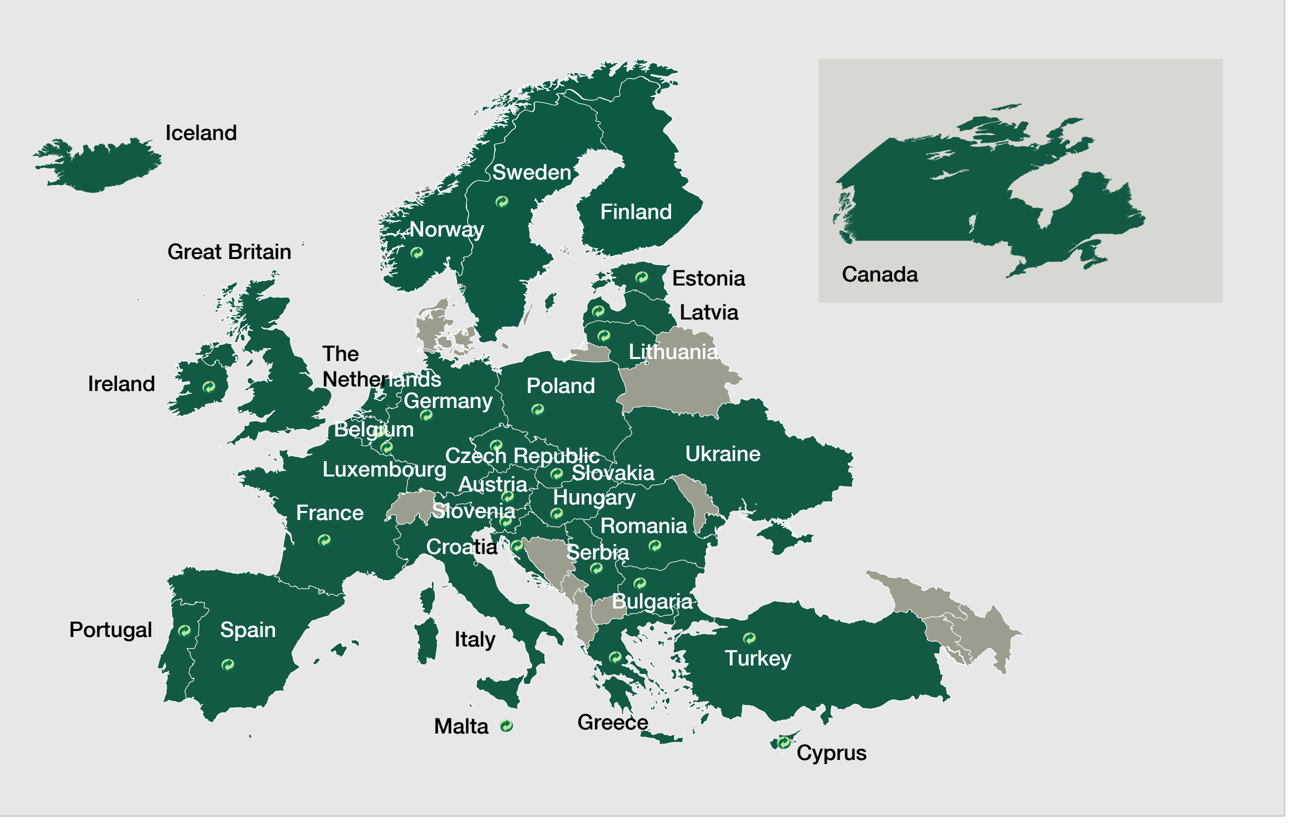
Waste Framework Directive

The revised Waste Framework Directive contains a number of new definitions, sets targets for reuse and recycling and includes a requirement for Member States to prepare waste prevention programmes. It specifies a hierarchy of waste management options and says that in their national policies and legislation, Member States should give preference to waste prevention, then to reuse, then recycling, other forms of recovery and finally to use disposal (i.e. landfill or incineration without energy recovery) as the least favoured option. However, Member States may depart from this hierarchy when defining policies on specific waste streams if it makes environmental sense to do so.

There have been calls for a revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive due to the changes made to the Waste Framework Directive. PRO EUROPE believes that this would not enhance European waste management. The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive should not be revised as per the Waste Framework Directive as the aims and objectives (as well as the legal bases) of the two directives are not the same. The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive has a dual objective: environmental protection and internal market harmonisation. The Waste Framework Directive is solely an environmental protection measure and does not address trade issues. For these reasons, PRO EUROPE would not advocate such an alignment.

The Waste Framework Directive requires Member States to develop waste prevention programmes. These programmes may include packaging in their scope, but if they do they must be notified to the European Com-

PRO EUROPE MEMBERSHIP 2009/2010



mission to check that they will not inadvertently cause trade barriers. PRO EUROPE welcomes the fact that the European Commission will issue guidelines to help the Member States prepare their prevention programmes.

Although it is not a specific requirement of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, some countries already have packaging waste prevention plans. In these countries, companies are required to draw up documents to demonstrate that they have taken measures to prevent packaging at source. However, according to a study undertaken for the European Commission, overall patterns of packaging waste generation are not significantly different between countries with prevention plans and those without. Prevention is, however, a vital element in the European waste management system and every packaging designer is required to consider prevention in the design of a packaging system.

Waste sorting recommendations

Some stakeholders are in favour of introducing a sorting label on products so that they can be properly sorted and then recycled. PRO EUROPE believes that these suggestions should be treated cautiously as they could prove to be more harmful than helpful to achieve the objectives of waste recycling and prevention.

Collection systems are not harmonised at the European level. They differ from one country to another, but also from one region to another within the same country. For example, there are around 50 different collection systems in Germany. One EU-wide label is therefore not possible

and often not practical for multinational companies to apply. Requiring sorting labels on packaging may not provide accurate and reliable instructions to all consumers and can often create confusion and sorting mistakes. The success of the PRO EUROPE members' producer responsibility systems relies on local commitment and the participation of citizens. Through intensive national and regional communication and media campaigns, we have raised consumer environmental awareness and educated citizens about proper waste separation and avoidance, as well as recycling and recovery. So far, the existing strategy has been very successful in allowing all Member States to meet and often exceed the recycling and recovery targets set in the EU legislation.

Looking to the future

PRO EUROPE and its member organisations contribute to the development of effective waste management policies at the national, EU and international levels by drawing upon twenty years of practical experience relating to the design and implementation of effective and efficient collection and recycling systems. We will continue to share our knowledge and experience with all stakeholders engaged in the development of effective environmental policy.

FACTS & FIGURES

- 33 compliance schemes active in 33 countries in 2010 of which 26 use the Green Dot
- About 170,000 companies are contributing licensees / members of the PRO EUROPE member systems
- About 400 million inhabitants have access to separate collection financed by PRO EUROPE member systems
- About 32,000,000 tonnes of packaging have been **recovered** by PRO EUROPE member systems in 2009
- More than 25 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent has been **saved** by the work of PRO EUROPE member systems in 2009
- More than 3,000,000 tonnes of plastic packaging have been **recycled** by PRO EUROPE member systems in 2009
- About 460 billion packaging items are labelled yearly with the Green Dot, a registered trademark in more than 170 countries

Packaging Recovery Organisation Europe

PRO EUROPE

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ARA

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?

The framework consists of the Austrian Packaging Ordinance and the Waste Management Act. The supervisory authority is the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management. Collection and recovery systems must be approved by this Ministry, they have to fulfil the specified collection and recovery targets and they must promote measures to prevent waste.

In 2009 ARA recovered a total of 770,000 tons, thus again fulfilling and even surpassing the individual recycling targets set for all packaging materials collected from households, commercial and industrial enterprises.

Since early 2008, the Austrian authorities and the stakeholders involved have been working on an amendment to the Packaging Ordinance. The amendment will govern competition in the collection of packaging waste from households and small enterprises. To date, no agreement has been reached between the various stakeholders. The Ministry agrees that the amendment to ensure increased competition must not jeopardise the positive results achieved so far, notably the separate collection, the high service level provided to the Austrian population, the low rate of impurities and the high level of consumer acceptance for the separate collection systems.

Who can join ARA and under what conditions?

All domestic and foreign producers, importers, fillers and distributors of packaging can sign a compliance and licence agreement with ARA AG. Under this agreement, they report all quantities of packaging they put into circulation to ARA and pay the corresponding licence fees, while at the same time transferring to ARA the legal obligations stipulated by the Austrian Packaging Ordinance for these quantities of packaging. ARA licence partners are entitled to use the “Green Dot” on their packaging.

How does ARA cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?

ARA is a full cost system. In order to provide a nationwide collection, sorting and recovery service in Austria, ARA concluded agreements with more than 450 Austrian municipalities and waste management associations, with over 200 waste management companies and with

For years ARA has offered a special service for major events.

numerous recyclers. ARA also supports the activities of some 250 waste consultants throughout Austria by means of personnel cost subsidies and project funding. These advisers perform important public relations work in that they provide consumers with information, and thus make a significant contribution to the public acceptance of separate collection.

What are ARA’s main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?

Since its inception, ARA has managed to annually increase its collection and recovery volumes, which currently come to some 770,000 tonnes per year.

The separate collection and recovery save around 600,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents per year, and ARA thus contributes significantly to protecting the climate.

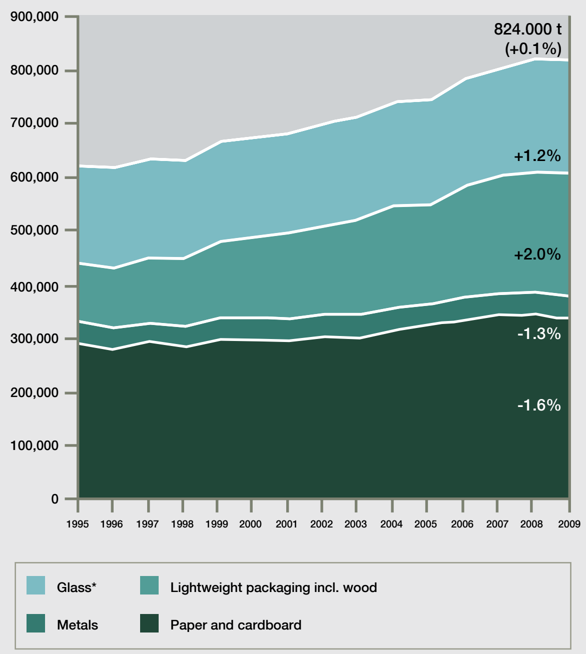
The separate collection of packaging has become second nature in Austria: according to a representative survey conducted for ARA in 2009, 96% of Austrian consumers collect packaging material separately.

Above and beyond its core business, ARA has taken numerous measures in recent years to prevent waste, e.g. by initiating the creation of a resource management professorship at the Vienna University of Technology. The ARA Lectures serve as a platform for international experts to give presentations on resource management and sustainable development. With its “minimise waste” promotion initiative, ARA supports companies in the implementation of in-house waste minimisation measures.

What is ARA's perspective for the future?
ARA aims to attain market and cost leadership. We will continue to optimise collection and recovery with innovative solutions and new technologies. ARA will step up our efforts in the fields of waste minimisation, resource management and climate protection to make a significant contribution to the environment.
With regard to the amendment to the Packaging Ordinance, ARA will support a solution that creates a level playing field for compliance schemes in the household segment, provided that the high level of public acceptance and ecologic performance remains protected. One central precondition is the practical and effective delimitation of household systems from commercial/industrial systems. In addition, the approval criteria for collection and recovery systems need to be clearly specified, and there have to be effective sanctions in case of non-compliance.
ARA established a new subsidiary, ARES, to venture into new areas of business. ARES develops customised waste disposal solutions for commercial and industrial enterprises in Austria and abroad, using ARA's long-term know-how in waste and resource management.

Christoph Scharff, CEO

COLLECTION QUANTITIES 1995–2009: +32%
PACKAGING COLLECTION SAVES 600,000 TONNES CO_2 EQUIVALENTS PER YEAR



*Glass: AGR

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
ARA AG was founded in 1993 by key Austrian companies who wished to fulfil their obligations arising from the Packaging Ordinance as efficiently as possible. Up until mid-2008, ARA System consisted of ARA AG and eight recycling organisations in charge of organising the environmentally sound and cost-efficient collection, sorting and recovery of the different packaging materials. With effect from 1 October 2008, all affiliates – with the exception of AGR (glass recycling) – were merged with ARA AG to further improve the system's efficiency and flexibility. AGR remains a legally independent entity, but continues to be part of ARA System.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
Around 85.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
More than 15,000 licensees.

Which types of packaging are collected?
Where and how?
ARA System collects both transport and sales packaging arising in households and small businesses, as well as packaging from commercial and industrial enterprises.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Licensees pay a material-specific licence fee (in accordance with the valid tariffs) for the waste quantities reported.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No. Using the "Green Dot" is optional in Austria, but it is recommended for packaging that will be used by households.

ARA
Altstoff Recycling Austria

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FOST PLUS

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
A revised Cooperation Agreement between the three Belgian regions of Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels regarding packaging waste came into force on 1 January 2009. The revised text, transposing the Packaging Directive into Belgian law, sets higher recycling and recovery targets (see table), introduces an exemption for companies putting less than 300 kg packaging per year onto the Belgian market, and moves the responsibility for service packaging from fillers (often small shops) to producers and importers of this packaging.

One year of recycling = 800 million m^2 new textile. Thank you everyone.

Who can join Fost Plus and under what conditions?
Companies putting packaged products onto the Belgian market (both fillers and importers as well as producers and importers of service packaging) can delegate their responsibility to Fost Plus by signing a membership agreement. The agreement is identical for all companies and is open-ended. Member companies pay a contribution to Fost Plus based on a yearly declaration of the quantities and types of packaging which they have put onto the market. Different declaration types are available according to the size and type of activities of the companies. Companies with less than 300 kg have no legal obligation to achieve the recycling targets, but can nevertheless become a member of Fost Plus if they want to use the "Green Dot" mark. In that case, companies only pay a fixed yearly contribution of EUR 30.

How does Fost Plus cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Fost Plus executes five-year agreements with inter-municipal authorities, describing in detail how packaging waste is collected and sorted and at what cost. In about half of the cases, operations are carried out by private waste management companies, appointed through a tender procedure. In the other half, local authorities carry out collection and/or sorting themselves. Besides the full cost of packaging waste collection and sorting, Fost Plus also pays for coordination and quality management and for communication with citizens. Fost Plus directly contracts recyclers through yearly tender procedures.
In most contracts, the price paid by the recycler varies in time according to a material-specific price index.

What are Fost Plus's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Official figures from the European Commission put Belgium first in the ranking of recycling and recovery rates. In 2009, Fost Plus achieved 93% recycling in relation to the packaging declared by its member companies. Fost Plus covers the entire country with a largely uniform collection scheme for packaging. In a recent survey, 95% of all Belgian citizens have declared their willingness to take part in the selective collection, and indicated high satisfaction with the service provided. Moreover, they consider it as their most important personal contribution to the environment.
Key success factors are a sound collection scheme, progressively and uniformly implemented, closely monitored, and promoted with effective communication campaigns.

What is Fost Plus's perspective for the future?
Fost Plus has developed specific programmes for target groups in primary and secondary schools, youth music

associations, festivals and companies. These programmes will be intensified and extended to additional target groups,

enabling consumers to sort their waste, wherever they are. In the light of Corporate Social Responsibility, companies are increasingly aware of their packaged products' environmental footprint. Fost Plus is helping its member companies with this, not only by taking care of packaging recycling on their behalf, but also by promoting eco-friendly design.

Johan Goossens, Director Business & Marketing

RECYCLING AND RECOVERY TARGETS AND RESULTS		
Packaging material	*Target (%)*	*Results 2009 (%)**
Glass	60	112.2
Paper/cardboard	60	122.7
Beverage cartons	60	77.1
Metals	50	102.3
Plastics	30	37.6
TOTAL RECYCLING	80	93.1
TOTAL RECOVERY	90	96.5

* Calculated in relation to what members have declared to Fost Plus. Some results exceed 100%, due to the fact that not all parties responsible for packaging are members of Fost Plus. Moreover, households put out some paper/cardboard packaging which cannot be regarded as household packaging according to its strict definition. For glass, the excess is mainly due to private import.

GREEN DOT FEES 2010	
Packaging material	*Fees in EUR/tonne*
Glass	18.4
Paper/cardboard	17.6
Steel	37.6
Aluminium	137.9
PET bottles	199.4
HDPE bottles and flasks	199.4
Beverage cartons	272.8
Others recoverable	313.5
Others non-recoverable	441.7

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

Fost Plus was founded in 1994 by major Belgian producers of packaged products, retailers, packaging producers and trade associations.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

53 employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?

Fost Plus has approximately 5,400 members, representing about 92% of the household packaging placed onto the Belgian market.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

Fost Plus collects three household packaging waste streams. Glass is collected in a bring system (one container per 1,000 inhabitants, colour separated). Paper and cardboard is collected together with printed paper in a kerbside collection (once per month). PMD (Plastic bottles and flasks, Metal packaging, and Drinks cartons) is collected in a kerbside collection (twice per month).

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

Fost Plus pays the full cost of collection and sorting and receives the proceeds from the sale of recycled materials. The net cost is financed by its member companies. Yearly Green Dot fees are calculated which are applied to the packaging declared by the members.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

Member companies of Fost Plus can use the "Green Dot" but are not required to.

Fostplus

asbl Fost Plus vzw

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ECOPACK

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The Waste Management Act (WMA) of 2003, last amended in 2009, obliges all producers or importers of packed goods to achieve recycling and recovery targets for packaging waste generated as a result of the use of the respective products.
The targets are calculated on the basis of the total quantity of packaging placed on the market. Companies may fulfil the specified obligations either individually, by organising the collection and recovery of their packaging themselves, or by joining a collective system. Otherwise a product fee on packaging is due to the state.
Currently a new amendment of the WMA was adopted by the Parliament, further elaborating on obligations of producers, importers and recovery organisations and introducing minimum requirements for newly established ROs in terms of population coverage.

Over 2.9 million inhabitants are involved in ECOPACK's system for separate collection of packaging waste.

Who can join ECOPACK and under what conditions?
ECOPACK services are aimed at producers and importers circulating packed goods on the Bulgarian market. The business relationship is settled by a standard contract. By signing it companies transfer to ECOPACK their obligations to collect, recover and recycle all packaging placed on the Bulgarian market, regardless of the packaging material, its intended purpose or its potential for reuse.

How does ECOPACK cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
ECOPACK signs contracts with the local authorities and specialised waste management companies and finances the purchase and placement of containers, their servicing as well as installation of sorting lines for packaging waste.

What are ECOPACK's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
During the last six years, ECOPACK has fulfilled the R&R targets by developing efficient and stable systems for collecting, sorting, recycling and recovery of packaging waste in 101 partner municipalities with a total population of 2.987 million inhabitants.
The number of companies which have chosen ECOPACK for their partner in packaging waste recovery and recycling have increased almost 1,000% from 124 in the beginning to over 1,300 companies currently. The amount of packaging represented has grown from 62,113 tons in 2004 to 131,065 tons in 2009.
According to a sociological survey commissioned by ECOPACK and conducted in October 2008 every fourth person separates packaging waste at home. There is a stable trend established in growth of the suitable-for-recycling packaging waste amounts gained from the local systems for separate collection – 3,000 tons in 2007, 11,140 tons in 2008 and 19,462 tons in 2009.

What is ECOPACK's perspective for the future?
On the basis of the results achieved by ECOPACK Bulgaria AD so far, our main goals for the next five-year period are:

- meeting the R&R targets in compliance with the national legislation and EU Directives in the sphere of environment protection and waste management
- further development and improvement of the established systems for collection, recycling and recovery of the packaging waste and enlarging their territorial scope, thus providing for the highest level of environmental protection and better living conditions for the Bulgarian citizens
- provision of public support for the separate collection and recovery of packaging waste and increased actual involvement of the population in the system

Todor Bourgoudjiev, Executive Director

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS 2009		
Packaging material	*R/R target*	*Achievement*
Paper/cardboard	60%	76.03%
Glass	46%	51.66%
Plastics	17%	26.71%
Metals	50%	109.37%
Timber	15%	26.44%

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Packaging material	*Fees in EUR/tonne*
Paper/cardboard	73.63
Glass	32.21
Plastics	108.91
Steel/aluminium	23.01/92.03
Beverage cartons	138.05

EUR 1 = BGN 1.95583 (fixed rate)
The licence fees are calculated based on material type and weight. They are paid by producers/importers of packed goods according to the weight of the packaging placed on the Bulgarian market per annum.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
ECOPACK Bulgaria AD is a non-profit company established in February 2004 by 18 leading companies from the filling and packaging branch. It is the first packaging recovery organisation in Bulgaria. The system started business operation in July 2004.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
24 employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
1,311 members representing 131,065 tons of packaging.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
The system covers all types of packaging. Consumer packaging collection is based on the 3-container model (blue, yellow and green). Industrial and transport/group packaging is covered separately.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
The activities of ECOPACK are financed by the licence fees of the members. The amount remunerated covers only the costs for the organisation, administration and documentation of the collection, recovery and recycling of packaging waste, as well as the realisation of information and communication campaigns.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
After the last change of the Ordinance on Packaging and Packaging Waste, affixing the symbol of the respective recovery organisation to the members' packaging is voluntary. An amendment of the Ordinance is forthcoming, and the obligation is expected to be restored.

ECOPACK PACKAGING RECOVERY ORGANIZATION

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GREEN DOT NORTH AMERICA

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
There are no national regulations in Canada, the United States or Mexico requiring the development of packaging recycling programmes or use of the Green Dot, as there are in Europe. Waste management regulations are the responsibility of each individual provincial and state government and local waste management systems design and operation are the responsibility of individual municipalities. State and provincial governments, however, are increasingly adopting Extended Producer Responsibility or Product Stewardship laws which address individual materials (such as packaging, paint, batteries) or which establish broader "framework" legislation allowing for jurisdiction to require waste recycling programmes for an ever-widening range of products, including short-life consumer products, durables and small-quantity hazardous wastes.
Currently, regulations for the recycling of household packaging are in place in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, but there is no requirement to use the Green Dot on the package as part of these programmes. Several other provinces and US states are expected to introduce packaging waste regulations over the next several years and the US Environmental Protection Agency has initiated a national dialogue on sustainable funding for municipal recycling programmes in the USA.
Licensing the use of the "Green Dot" in North America is administered by StewardEdge, an independent company established in May 2009 through the transfer of all staff and assets of CSR: Corporations Supporting Recycling, whose members were some of the largest consumer products companies and retailers in Canada. StewardEdge Inc. is the leading North American company focused on the design, implementation and management of effective and efficient product stewardship programmes for a variety of waste materials and in jurisdictions across North America. This includes the development of programmes for the management of packaging and printed paper, WEEE and small-quantity hazardous wastes.
StewardEdge's mandate is to protect the "Green Dot" trademark from misrepresentation across North America and to support the objectives of PRO EUROPE.
StewardEdge administers the licensing programme through Green Dot North America. The licence fee is used to cover costs associated with identifying and licensing users of the symbol on packaging sold in North America and participation in PRO EUROPE programmes. There is no change expected to this programme in the near future.

Marking the 25th anniversary of Blue Box recycling in Ontario.

Who can join Green Dot North America and under what conditions?
Many companies that do business internationally incorporate the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging to comply with packaging ordinances in other PRO EUROPE countries. When they market their products in North America, they sometimes use the same packaging designs that display the symbol. Under Green Dot North America requirements, these companies must apply for and get a licence to continue to display the symbol on packaging that is introduced into Canadian, United States or Mexican markets. By signing an agreement and paying the fee, the company may use the symbol on all packaging and products regardless of the quantity, volume and range of products. If they prefer not to get a licence, they are required to remove the symbol from their packaging.

How does StewardEdge cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Waste management systems vary from province to province and state to state, based on local conditions and legislation. Increasingly, regulations which affect packaging fall under the umbrella of broader extended pro-

ducer responsibility or product stewardship framework legislation. StewardEdge provides programme design, implementation and management services to industry-led producer responsibility schemes which are formed under these regulations. The company also works directly with provincial and state agencies in the development of product stewardship policies and regulations. Through its work across provincial and state borders, and drawing upon the accumulated experience of other members of PRO EUROPE, StewardEdge is able to effectively transfer knowledge and best practices to producer responsibility organisations, and to their waste management partners, to help ensure the development of effective and efficient product stewardship programmes.
Cooperation with local authorities and waste management partners takes many forms. In some cases, producer responsibility schemes make a financial contribution to offset the costs of municipally managed recycling programmes for packaging and printed paper. In other cases, such as for WEEE and small quantity hazardous wastes, producers may have full financial and physical responsibility for the collection and financing of waste recovery and recycling schemes. StewardEdge specialises in the design, start-up and implementation of new product stewardship programmes and in creating and supporting the development of industry self-managed stewardship responsibility organisations. In this role, StewardEdge seeks to promote the harmonisation of industry-led programmes operating at the individual province and state level to the highest degree possible.

Karen Schwarz, Green Dot North America Coordinator

Blue Box collection is the most common form of household recycling in Canada.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
PRO EUROPE entered into a licensing agreement with CSR in 2002. Green Dot Canada was then created to protect the trademark in Canada. In 2004, Green Dot Canada became Green Dot North America (GDNA) as the licensing territory was broadened to include the United States and Mexico. StewardEdge (formerly CSR) was assigned the responsibility for administration of the licensing requirements for the North America region in September 2009.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
StewardEdge has a staff of 42 with specialists in all aspects of product stewardship programme design and implementation.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
Green Dot North America licensed 235 companies to use the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging marketed in North America in 2009. Registered companies are listed on Green Dot North America's website: www.greendot.ca.

Which types of packaging typically carry the "Green Dot" in North America?
The "Green Dot" trademark is found primarily on consumer packaging, although the trademark is also found on transportation packaging and some commercial products packaging.

GREEN DOT NORTH AMERICA

Green Dot North America

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EKO-OZRA

Eko-Ozra - the future of Croatian packaging recovery.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?

The Ordinance on Packaging and Packaging Waste has been in force since 1 January 2006 and packaging waste management is being implemented under state supervision pursuant to this ordinance. The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (EPEEF) is the institution in charge of implementing this supervision.

The ordinance regulates the issue of the disposal of packaging waste in two separate systems: one for the packaging of drinks and dairy beverages that are part of the deposit system, and another one for all other packaging.

The Ordinance on Packaging and Packaging Waste grants the state-owned Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund monopoly in this field. Furthermore, the fee for packaging and packaging waste management is collected administratively, and the producers and importers who are obliged to pay the charges do not have the possibility to control the spending of the collected financial means.

The ordinance regulates the issue of the disposal of 25% to 30% of packaging waste and is expensive primarily because there are two separate systems.

The members of Eko-Ozra are aware of their responsibility and wish to change the existing system for packaging waste in agreement with the state and competent government authorities as well as to harmonise the packaging and packaging waste management system with EU standards.

Eko-Ozra is promoting a voluntary agreement system that would be established by competent state authorities and representatives of economic operators. This form of cooperation would be open for all partners who wish to meet prescribed conditions. This would be in the spirit of shared responsibility and would implement the provisions of Directives 94/62/EC and 2005/20/EC in a way that state administration would contribute in terms of:

- adopting modern regulations that would be fully harmonised with EU guidelines
- permitting complete supervision over the waste management system, including packaging waste
- issuing permits to economic operators to establish their own organisation or organisations for packaging waste handling
- ensuring mechanisms for the collection of waste management fees from those operators who are not part of the system of this organisation for packaging waste management

The state administration would thus recognise economic operators as partners in adopting regulations and in the enforcement of different activities resulting from the proposed regulations.

Who can join Eko-Ozra and under what conditions?

The organisation is open to all legal entities from Croatia and abroad that are faced in their businesses with the issue of packaging waste disposal, or to all those dealing with the production and/or sale of packaging within the Republic of Croatia. The objective of the organisation is to jointly solve problems in the disposal of packaging waste generated through the packaging of products sold within the Republic of Croatia in an environmentally acceptable and economically feasible manner.

How does Eko-Ozra cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?

As it is, Eko-Ozra is committed to initiating and improving the dialogue with the state and all relevant partners in promoting sustainable development of packaging waste management scheme in Croatia. Should the system change towards a voluntary agreement compliance scheme, Eko-Ozra would represent the industry in promoting sustainable development policy and finding cheaper and more efficient solutions for the management of certain types of packaging waste or packaging material.

What are Eko-Ozra's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?

N/A

What is Eko-Ozra's perspective for the future?

The joint position of the companies organised within Eko-Ozra is that in order to find a high-quality solution for the packaging waste management issue it is necessary to start a waste management system that would be managed by economic operators pursuant to a voluntary agreement that would still be strictly supervised by the state and by competent regulatory and inspection authorities. Experiences from neighbouring countries and EU Member States show the success and efficiency of such a system.

The system is based on economic principles and is entirely compatible with the principles of environmental protection and social acceptability. The best solution would definitely be for waste generation to be entirely avoided, but waste that cannot be avoided should be collected separately and sorted at the place of origin. In order to contribute to the population's environmental awareness of the need to sort waste at the place of origin, it is necessary to further educate the public and improve legislation and regulations in terms of waste recovery.

Dragica Bagarić, Director

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

Eko-Ozra was founded as a non-profit organisation at the end of 2005. It was established by companies, mostly manufacturers, packers and importers, that place over 70% of the packaging on the market of the Republic of Croatia.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

Two employees. Some work is being done through outsourcing.

How many licensees/members does the system have?

Approximately 90 members.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

N/A

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

N/A

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

No.

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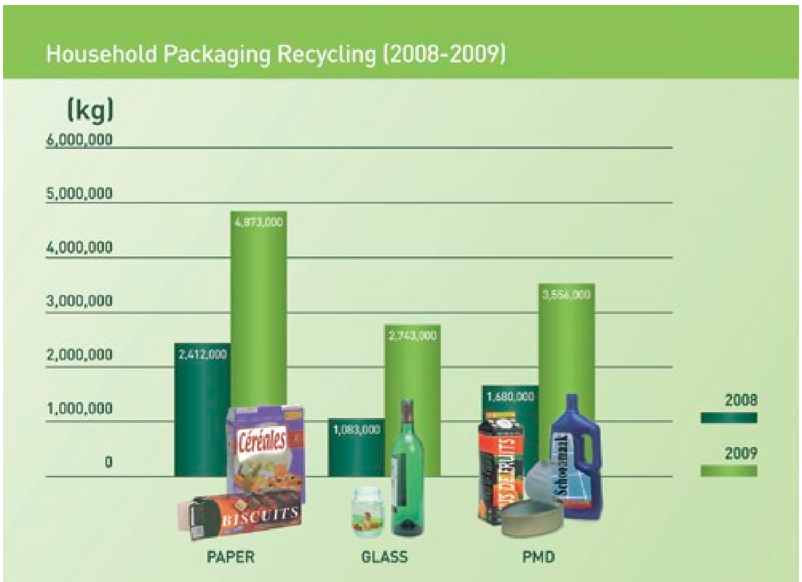
GREEN DOT CYPRUS

Green Christmas 2009.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The Cyprus Packaging Legislation was enacted in 2002 and reflects the specifics of Directive 94/62/EU. The labelling of the packaging with the symbol of the packaging management system is compulsory. There is a provision for co-financing the recovery and recycling of packaging waste between the producers and the local authorities. The targets of recovery and recycling of Directive 94/62/EU are valid for Cyprus until 31 December 2012 and the targets of Directive 2004/12/EU thereafter. The Packaging Law will be revised and integrated as a Regulation under a new Solid and Hazardous Waste Law during 2010.

Who can join Green Dot Cyprus and under what conditions?
All companies placing packaging in the CYPRUS market can join the system. This means that even foreign companies placing packaging in the Cyprus market can join the system directly or through their local agents. The system has a one-off registration fee of EUR 850 + VAT (15%) and there is retroactivity of fees starting from 1 August 2006. By registering with the system the producer is also entitled to use the Green Dot mark within the local market.

How does Green Dot Cyprus cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Green Dot Cyprus operates household packaging collection programmes in full cooperation with the local authorities. The services (collection, sorting, trading of materials) are provided by private waste operators working under contracts for Green Dot Cyprus. The system covers the total cost of operations and recharges back to the local authorities about 20% of the net cost of the operations. Green Dot Cyprus also manages the communication campaigns.



What are Green Dot Cyprus's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?

Green Dot Cyprus covers to date about 75% of the population and cooperates with most large local authorities. It has a high recognition in society and is considered the most trusted private initiative for recycling in Cyprus. It also manages a collective system for batteries and a collective system for WEEE.

What is Green Dot Cyprus's perspective for the future?

We believe that producer responsibility is proving, also in Cyprus, to be a sustainable way forward for the management of waste streams. The involvement of the private sector in an institutional role, through collective compliance schemes working alongside local authorities and public authorities, delivers real results.

Kyriakos Parpounas, General Manager

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS	
Directive 94/62/EU	*Directive 2004/12/EU*
Targets from 31.12.2005	Recover at least 60% of total
Recover at least 50% of total	Recycle at least 55% of total
Recycle at least 25% of total	Recycle at least 60% of glass
Recycle at least 15% per material	Recycle at least 60% of paper
	Recycle at least 50% of metals
	Recycle at least 22% of plastics (counting only what is recycled back to plastics)
	Recycle at least 15% of wood

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

The system was founded by packaging producers (30) under an initiative of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 2005.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

The system employees 14 regular members of staff working directly on packaging and three members of staff working for the collective systems for batteries.

How many licensees/members does the system have?

The system has as of 31 December 2009 683 members and shareholders.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

Household packaging is collected directly from citizens after sorting at source with a system that covers as of 31 December 2009 70% of the population. Commercial/industrial packaging is collected from shops, shopping malls, central stores, factories etc. directly by private recycling companies.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

The financing of collection, sorting and recovery of the household packaging waste is provided by the system (80% of the cost) and by participating local authorities (20% of the cost). The system fully finances the recovery of commercial/industrial packaging.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

Companies are legally obliged in Cyprus to print on their packaging the financing symbol of the packaging management system they participate in.

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EKO-KOM

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The Packaging Act No. 477/2001 transposes EC Packaging Directive 94/62/EC into national legislation. There is, in amended version (66/2006), the legal basis for the work of EKO-KOM. The system was founded in 1997 and was officially approved as an "authorised packaging company" on 28 March 2002. As such, EKO-KOM is legally obliged to take back and recover the packaging waste generated by its contractual partners in industry and the municipalities. It may enter into agreements with local authorities, waste management companies and recycling partners in order to meet the legal requirements. The Czech Republic, and above all EKO-KOM, must fulfil a recovery target of 60% for packaging by the year 2012.

Who can join EKO-KOM and under what conditions?
In principle, each company that places packaging or packed goods on the Czech market may take part in the system. There are no other additional conditions governing participation.

How does EKO-KOM cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
EKO-KOM cooperates closely with the local authorities. For instance, the local authorities are in charge of collecting and recycling packaging materials from private households, while the collection of packaging from industry is organised by the trade and the waste management partners. EKO-KOM financially supports the local authorities. The system also closely cooperates with waste management companies and recycling partners.

What are EKO-KOM's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
In 2009, more than 71% of packaging waste were recovered and recycled in the Czech Republic via the EKO-KOM system instead of being consigned to landfill. Despite the crisis on the market of secondary raw materials, EKO-KOM has successfully performed within the last year. During 2009, when the whole European system of collecting and recycling waste was in crisis, EKO-KOM created the stabilisation programme to support the maintenance of waste separation in municipalities and its subsequent recovery. It was intended particularly to

Czech inhabitants can sort waste into four containers for glass, plastics, paper and beverage cartons.

ensure economic stabilisation of waste treatment and final sorting, which are key aspects for ensuring sales of separated waste in the secondary raw material market. Over 11 years of cooperation with municipalities, EKO-KOM has managed to create a fully functional and increasingly user-friendly waste separation system. The network of collection containers for separated waste has continued to expand and more than 190 thousand containers have now been distributed. As a result, the Czech Republic has one of the densest collection networks in Europe. In 2009, a total of 5,861 municipalities and cities participated in the EKO-KOM system. Thus, more than 10.391 million inhabitants (98% of the population of the Czech Republic) are now able to participate in waste separation.
The Czech Republic complies with the percentage recycling following the EU regulations at very low cost for both the manufacturer and the producers, as well as for municipalities and citizens.

What is EKO-KOM's perspective for the future?
The Czech Republic, and above all EKO-KOM, must fulfil a recovery target. In order to meet this challenge and adjust the present volume of recovered waste to this target, EKO-KOM intends to cooperate even more closely with partner municipalities, waste management companies and recycling companies.

Lukas Grolmus, Communications Director

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS			
Packaging material	*Statutory recovery target 2009*	*Statutory recycling target 2009*	*Recovery and recycling target achieved in 2009*
Metals	41%	41%	50%
Paper/ cardboard/ beverage cartons	67%	67%	94%
Plastics	26%	26%	59%
Glass	68%	68%	73%
TOTAL	54%	52%	71%

Energy recovery is not practised in the Czech Republic at present. The achieved recovery and recycling targets are therefore identical.

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?			
	Valid from 01.07.2010	*One-way packaging* [1]	
		Kč/tonne	*EUR/tonne* [*]
Sales packaging	*Soft plastics*	5,566.00	215.99
Sales packaging	*Rigid plastics*	5,566.00	215.99
Sales packaging	*Rigid plastics above 5 l*	3,896.00	151.18
Sales packaging	*Corrugated board*	1,363.00	52.89
Sales packaging	*Paper*	3,249.00	126.08
Sales packaging	*Glass*	1,512.00	58.67
Sales packaging	*Metals Fe*	1,582.00	61.39
Sales packaging	*Metals Al*	2,107.00	81.76
Sales packaging	*Metals above 5 l*	704.00	27.32
Sales packaging	*Beverage cartons*	3,868.00	150.10
Sales packaging	*Combined materials*	5,566.00	215.99
Sales packaging	*Wood*	1,086.00	42.14
Sales packaging	*Textile*	1,086.00	42.14
Sales packaging	*Others*	5,566.00	215.99
The fixed year compensation for under-limit customers		100.00	3.88

All prices are without VAT

[1] Packaging which does not meet the requirements of Section 13, Subsection 2 of Act No. 477/2001 Coll., as amended by later regulations
[*] Payment is in CZK. Exchange rate at 22 June 2010 was: CZK 25,77

!!! The fees in EUR are just for information !!!

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

EKO-KOM was founded on 29 January 1997 on the initiative of manufacturers, fillers and producers in order to establish a collection and recovery system for used packaging from industry and households in the Czech Republic.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

There are 60 employees at EKO-KOM.

How many licensees/members does the system have?

20,573 representing more than 81% of packaging placed on the Czech market (as of December 2009).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

EKO-KOM is responsible for recovering and recycling all types of packaging – from sales and retail packaging to transport and industrial packaging. The system offers nationwide coverage of commercial and private establishments generating packaging waste throughout the entire Czech Republic. There are 190,000 collecting bins in the Czech Republic.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

EKO-KOM is financed by the licence fees paid by member companies. As contractual partners of EKO-KOM, the local authorities and waste management partners receive subsidies for the financial expenditure incurred in collecting and sorting packaging waste. EKO-KOM is a non-profit organisation.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

No. There is no obligation to print the "Green Dot" on their packaging.

EKOKOM
PACKAGING RECOVERY ORGANISATION

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ETO/ERO

Container for paper and cardboard packaging waste.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The principles and requirements established in the European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste have been transposed in Estonia in the Packaging Act. The Act obligates fillers/packers to take back and recycle packaging they put into the Estonian market. The implementation of producer responsibility is prescribed for all types of packaging and material. The recovery targets for packaging were increased in Estonia from 1 January 2009 – total recovery 60%: recycling 55%; glass 70% recycling; plastic 55%, recycling 45%; paper and cardboard 70%, recycling 60%; metals 60% recycling; wood 45%, recycling 20% (recovery minimum targets by materials).
In order to ensure that packers/fillers take back and recycle packaging released to the market, excise duty has been imposed on packaging as a motivating measure. Excise duty, established on the basis of the types of material in the extent of the recovery target, forces companies to make choices – whether to pay high excise duty to the state or to pay the actual costs of treatment of their packaging? The majority of companies have realised that financing the treatment of packaging is less costly than paying high excise duty. Today, approx 90% of packers/fillers finance the collection and recycling of packaging and the state receives practically no excise duty. The packaging excise duty by packaging materials: glass EUR 64.10/ton; paper and cardboard EUR 128.20/tonne; plastics EUR 256.41/tonne; metals EUR 256.41/tonne and other EUR 128.20/tonne.
The majority of companies finance the treatment of packaging through producer responsibility organisations. The Estonian Recovery Organisation (ERO) is one such organisation operating in the market. ERO recycles more than 60% of the packaging waste generated by its clients.

Who can join ERO and under what conditions?
Any company putting packed products into the Estonian market may join ERO. In order to join, the company has to conclude a client agreement and a Green Dot licence agreement with ERO. The fee payable to ERO depends on the packaging materials and quantities brought to the Estonian market.
ERO offers its member companies added value in the form of internal waste solutions. The proposed waste solution depends on the company's field of activity and the types, quality, quantity and location of waste.
As at the beginning of 2010, more than 750 companies had joined ERO. ERO is the second-largest producer responsibility organisation in Estonia, with sales turnover of EUR 3.2 million in 2009. The economic crisis has had no significant effect on the financial indicators of ERO.

How does ERO cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Pursuant to law, one of the main tasks of ERO is to ensure the nationwide collection of packaging waste. Above all, that includes a public national collection system intended for servicing domestic households.
ERO has concluded agreements with all the local governments, determining the locations of packaging containers, ensuring the collection of packaging sorted by type and cooperation to increase the awareness of the people.
Estonian domestic households can hand over pre-sorted packaging waste all over the country. ERO covers all the costs related to the collection, sorting and recovery of packaging. The costs related to the processing of packaging by specific type of material and packaging are reflected by the service fees publicly established by ERO.

In parallel to the organisation of collection, ERO cooperates with local governments to increase the awareness of the people. The main target group of the awareness-raising activities is made up of young people aged 4 to 18 and communication channels include training events at kindergartens and schools, national television, the Internet environment and printed media.

What are ERO's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Summarising five years of activity we can note that ERO has consistently grown its market share, enhanced the efficiency of its core activities, and influenced the consumers' behaviour in a positive direction. ERO's market share has grown from 35% to 45%.
The organisation has fulfilled all the obligations arising from law – complied with the target recovery rates established by law every year, ensured nationwide packaging collection, operated in a transparent and open manner, and acted as a partner to the state and local governments.

What is ERO's perspective for the future?
The near future will bring the mass incineration of household waste to Estonia, while other mechanical and biological treatment solutions provide competing alternatives. Although the collection of waste by type and recycling of waste are priorities, changes arising from mass burning may force ERO to reorganise. In this light, the main challenge the organisation is facing in the near future is to be flexible towards changes in technology and market situation.

Ahto Hunt, General Manager

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS		
Material	*Recovery*	*Recycling*
Glass	70%	55%
Plastics	55%	45%
Paper and cardboard	70%	60%
Metals	60%	-
Wood	45%	20%

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
In 2004 by packers/fillers/importers and retail companies.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
Five employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
750.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Glass, lightweight packaging (metals, plastics, beverage carton), paper and cardboard. Nationwide, using mainly a bring system.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
ERO finances the packaging collection, the sorting and the recovery.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No.

E|T|O
Eesti Taaskasutusorganisatsioon

Estonia Recovery Organisation

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PYR

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
EU PPWD is implemented into the Finnish legislation as part of the Waste Act and with two Council of State Decrees on packaging and packaging waste. The WFD will be implemented into Finnish legislation as the new Waste Act by the end of 2010. There will be some changes in packaging producer responsibility.

Who can join PYR Ltd and under what conditions?
All packers and companies importing packed products with a turnover of EUR 1 million or more can make an agreement with PYR Ltd.

How does PYR Ltd cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Companies with a turnover of EUR 1 million or more that place packed products on the market in Finland hold a packaging recovery obligation / producer responsibility. By making a contract with PYR a company transfers the above-mentioned obligation to the producer organisations. PYR Ltd makes agreements with packers and fillers, nine producer organisations manage the actual recovery and recycling of packaging waste in cooperation with waste management companies. Local authorities arrange the collection of household waste. If packaging is collected separately that will have to be agreed with the producer organisations. Consumer packaging waste is collected only with vending machines (drinks packaging with a deposit: glass, PET, aluminium) and bring system in special collection points.
Producer organisations manage the recovery of packaging so that Finland attains the EU recovery targets. The producer organisations are legally competent as prescribed by law and are non-profit organisations. Each packaging material has its own producer organisation, whose operations are funded through material-specific recovery fees.
The founder and often the owner of producer organisations comprise the entire packaging chain: the packaging industry, packers, importers, retailers and wholesalers, manufacturers of packaging raw materials, and packaging waste recovery companies.

PYR collects data annually from companies under contract concerning the packaging they have placed on the market. PYR processes all the data it has received in strict confidence. Only total volumes are used in reporting and in the statistics to be published. PYR sends the packaging statistics to the authorities. Only the data on companies defined by law or by other official decisions is passed on for official use.

What are PYR Ltd's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
In Finland, 95% of packers and fillers have made an agreement with PYR Ltd, 55% of packaging waste is recycled, over 80% is recovered.

What is PYR Ltd's perspective for the future?
The new Waste Act will bring some changes also on packaging legislation. PYR Ltd is the specialist on questions concerning packaging and packaging waste, so more time will be used for consulting packers and other companies, also consumer education will be increased.

Annukka Leppänen-Turkula, Managing Director

QUANTITY OF NEW PACKAGING PLACED ON THE MARKET IN FINLAND AND PACKAGING WASTE RECOVERY (IN TONNES)

Material	*Packaging quantity placed on the market, equals packaging waste*	*Recovered by recycling as material*	*Total recovery*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Glass	69,300	56,171	60,790
Plastics	98,555	18,124	42,385
Paper, board and corrugated board	265,393	232,616	253,398
Metals	47,390	33,306	33,306
Wood	214,234	21,008	192,721
Others	843		
TOTAL	695,715	361,225	582,600

REUSABLE PACKAGING AND TOTAL USE OF PACKAGING IN FINLAND				
Material	*Total use (in tons)*	*Reuse (in tons)*	*Quantity placed on the market (in tons)*	*Reuse rate (%)*
Glass	290,297	220,997	69,300	76
Plastics	375,291	276,736	98,555	74
Paper, board and corrugated board	273,837	8,444	265,393	3
Metals	681,003	633,613	47,390	93
Wood	979,559	765,325	214,234	78
Others	1,579	736	843	47
TOTAL	2,601,566	1,905,851	695,715	73

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Material	*EUR/tonne + VAT*
Corrugated cardboard packaging	15.0
Industrial wrapping and sacks	18.0
Cores	18.0
Carton packaging and paper wrapping	23.5
Carton liquid packaging	35.0
Plastic packaging	21.0
Deposit recyclable PET bottles and trays	-
Aluminium packaging	20.0
Tinplate packaging	20.0
Steel packaging	2.0
Deposit beverage cans	-
Deposit glass bottles	-
Non-deposit glass packaging	10.0
Wooden packaging	0.25
Other	-

The recovery fees are based on the packaging quantities for 2009 reported to PYR by packers and importers.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
PYR was founded in 1997 by packers and fillers, packaging producers and the wholesale/retail trade in Finland.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
PYR Ltd has nine members of staff. Each producer organisation has its own staff.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
Approx. 95% of all packers with an annual turnover of more than EUR 1 million, have made an agreement with PYR Ltd.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Industrial and commercial packaging from industry and trade, drinks packaging with a deposit from consumers with vending machines, other consumer packaging in bring systems.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Packers and fillers. Recovery is funded through recovery fees invoiced by PYR and deposited without deductions into the accounts of the producer organisations. PYR's operations are funded through registration and annual fees paid by the registered firms. Both PYR and the producer organisations are non-profit organisations. If communes give orders on household packaging waste for sorting and collection, it will be paid by local waste fees.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No, the "Green Dot" symbol is not used in Finland.

PYR

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The Environmental Register of Packaging PYR Ltd

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ECO-EMBALLAGES

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
In France the legislation sets apart household packaging from industrial/commercial packaging. The 95-377 Decree of 1 April 1992, on which Eco-Emballages is based, establishes the principle of extended producer responsibility for household packaging, whereas the 94-609 Decree of 13 July 1994 states that any company (industrial, commercial, etc.) in possession of non-household packaging waste is obliged to take care of its recovery. Eco-Emballages has to be approved by public authorities every six years; the new approval to be issued on 1 January 2011 is likely to include some new conditions for the company activity.

Who can join Eco-Emballages and under what conditions?
All companies (packers, fillers, importers, retailers) first placing on the French market packed household products or packaging (service packaging) can join Eco-Emballages. Licensees have to print the "Green Dot" symbol on every packaging licensed to Eco-Emballages.

How does Eco-Emballages cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Eco-Emballages signs six-year contracts with local authorities that have, or will, set up a separate collection system and supports them financially, through subsidies calculated according to the quantity of material sorted.
A major function of Eco-Emballages is also to provide technical advice for local authorities on the implementation and optimisation of their selective collection system. Eco-Emballages offers optimization tools and training programmes. Other tools and subsidies are offered for communication purposes.
For instance, the "Sorting Ambassadors" – staff employed by local authorities and responsible for maintaining direct contact with the inhabitants – are trained and subsidised by Eco-Emballages.

What are Eco-Emballages' main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Today 63% of household packaging is recycled in France. 87% of French people declare that sorting their waste is the action they are most willing to undertake to contribute to environmental protection. Eco-Emballages

Sorting in group housing.

regularly launches awareness-raising campaigns: in 2008 under the slogan "Trier c'est Préserver" (sorting is preserving) and in 2009 with "Plus d'Amis pour le Tri" (more friends for sorting). Also, Eco-Emballages participates in public events to promote sorting and cooperates with member companies for actions of "on-pack" awareness-raising messages.

What is Eco-Emballages' perspective for the future?
To improve the recycling result, Eco-Emballages will reinforce actions towards the general public and especially towards group housing where the production of packaging waste is important but the recycling rate remains low.
Also, Eco-Emballages will get closer to elected representatives to encourage direct communication with the inhabitants.

The activity of prevention with the member companies will be reinforced and Eco-Emballages will especially assist them in their actions of innovation and eco-design of packaging. Eco-Emballages will also promote education of young citizens in eco-responsibility by reinforcing already existing actions and partnerships with environmental education structures (e.g. Youth Eco-Parliament, Eco-Junior magazine, etc.).

Delphine Tascone, Project and Research Analyst

RECYCLING RESULTS 2009	
Packaging material	*Recycling rate achieved in 2009*
Glass	80%
Paper/board	54%
Aluminium	32%
Tinplate	111%
Plastics	22%
TOTAL RECYCLING	**63.3%**
TOTAL RECOVERY	**81%**

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Packaging material	*Fees in EUR/tonne for 2010*
Glass	4.5
Paper/board	152.6
Aluminium	56.6
Tinplate	28.2
Plastics	222.2
Others	152.6

The total fee is calculated by adding a weight fee (see above chart) and a unit fee, - calculated as follows:

- If the weight fee is equal to or greater than EUR 0.0014, then the unit fee = EUR 0.0014. So the total fee = weight fee + EUR 0.0014
- If the weight fee is less than EUR 0.0014, then the unit fee = the weight fee. So the total fee = weight fee x 2

Each year, Eco-Emballages rewards best performing producers and local authorities with prevention and optimisation trophies at the Ecotop Trophies event.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
The system was officially registered on 12 August 1992 and started business operation on 12 November of the same year. Eco-Emballages was created on the initiative of industry and approved by the French government. The shareholders of the company are product and packaging material manufacturers, importers and trading companies.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
192 employees (as of 2009).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
22,487 contracts representing approx. 47,000 companies (as of 2009).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Eco-Emballages primarily collects packaging waste from private households all over France. The wholesale trade and small businesses are covered on a voluntary basis, albeit to a marginal extent and only where municipalities handle selective collection.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
The system is based on a shared-cost structure. Most of the cost is covered by the financial contribution paid to Eco-Emballages by fillers, distributors and importers of household products. The remainder is financed by the tax paid by citizens to the local authorities.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
Yes, the printing of the GD symbol is mandatory by contract.

ECO EMBALLAGES

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DER GRÜNE PUNKT – DUALES SYSTEM DEUTSCHLAND GMBH

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
Legal basis is the German “Ordinance on the Avoidance and Recovery of Packaging Waste”, which came into force on 12 June 1991 and applies in the version of 21 August 1998, most recently amended by Article 1 and Article 2 of the Ordinance dated 2 April 2008.
It obligates manufacturers and fillers to arrange participation in a dual compliance system for their sales packaging that is aimed at private consumers. This is to be documented by a Certification of Compliance covering the entire quantity of packaging involved and certifying participation in a dual compliance system for packaging recycling. This declaration is to be attested by an auditor and for each year filed at the respective Chamber of Industry and Commerce by 1 May of the following year.
Der Grüne Punkt – Duales System Deutschland GmbH (DSD) organises a dual compliance system for nationwide close-to-consumer collection and recovery of sales packaging in accordance with the recovery rates specified by the German Packaging Ordinance. The basis used for calculation is the quantity of packages participating with DSD. The recovery rates achieved are documented each year in a mass flow verification report, which has to be submitted to the state environment ministries in each German state.

Environmental Performance Report 2009

Climate protection for 237,000 enthusiastic football fans

By recycling 2.75 million tons of used sales packages, Duales System Deutschland GmbH (DSD) prevented the emission of 1.5 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents. Enough to fly 237,000 enthusiastic fans from Frankfurt/M to the World Cup in Johannesburg and back.

At the same time, DSD has saved 60 billion megajoules of primary energy: enough to power a good nine billion television sets rated at 120 watts for a period of 90 minutes, the duration of a normal football match – twice as many sets as actually exist worldwide.

Source: Duales System Deutschland GmbH (DSD, June 2010)

Who can join DSD and under what conditions?
Participation is open to first dealers of filled sales packaging. For retail brands, the retailer can contract directly. In the case of deliveries from abroad, participation is vested in the importer or the importing trading firm involved.

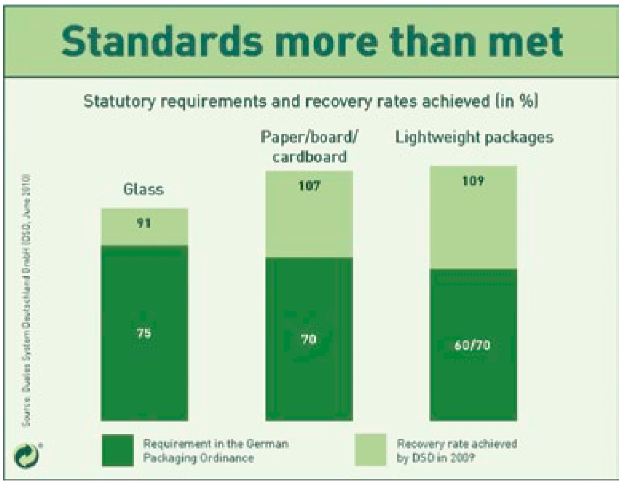
How does DSD cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
DSD is obligated to coordinate with the country’s approximately 450 regional authorities (local and county councils) in charge of coordinating municipal waste management. Private and municipal waste management enterprises are commissioned by DSD to collect the packaging from consumers and take them to the sorting and recovery facilities. Since 2003, the service contracts with the waste management industry have been put out to nationwide tender.

What are DSD’s main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Since its founding 20 years ago, DSD has arranged for more than 70 million tons of sales packaging to be recovered. The company is thus making a valuable contribution towards easing the burden on landfills and waste incineration plants, and towards resource economy and climate protection. In 2009 alone, DSD saved approximately 60 billion megajoules of primary energy by recycling packaging. In addition, fees are based on the polluter-pays principle, and are graduated by the weight and material of the packaging concerned. This structure has created an incentive for the companies involved to significantly reduce their utilisation of materials and resources and to increase their use of recyclable packaging materials.
Nationwide, close-to-home collection and sorting of used sales packaging, embracing all material fractions, has a high level of social acceptance in Germany: recent surveys reveal that more than 94% of consumers say they separate their used packaging for recycling. For many of them, this is their most important personal contribution to environmental protection.

Faced with increasing competition since 2003, DSD is relying on its corporate strengths as a high-performance, cost-efficient environmental services provider. The company's goal is to further upgrade the quality of consumer-friendly, close-to-home and environmentally compatible collection of recyclables in Germany. Nationwide collection and recovery of packaging at a high level of excellence, promotion of innovative sorting and recovery technologies, and close cooperation with international system partners constitute the foundation for stable business development in the future.

What is DSD's perspective for the future?
Since 2003 packaging recycling in Germany has been characterised by intensified competition and unremittingly high pressure on prices. The growing number of competitors has led to significant transparency deficits along the disposal chain. In this challenging business environment, the market leader DSD has maintained its status as a credible, cost-effective, high-performance partner. The company makes use of its experience in close-to-home collection of recyclables, and its dependable cooperation with local councils, waste management providers, retailers and the industrial sector. In addition, new services, specifically tailored to the needs of the customers, have been developed, e.g. WEEE services, beverage deposit clearing, transport packages and facility waste management. The clear goal is to further upgrade business efficiency and to position the company as a successful competence centre for the closed-cycle economy.

Klaus Hillebrand,
Director Communications and Head of Press Office



FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
DSD was founded on 28 September 1990 by 95 companies from the packaging and consumer goods industries, plus the retailing sector. Business operations began on 1 August 1991.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
263 (Status: February 2010).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
Approximately 18,000.

Which types of packaging are collected?
Where and how?
The system covers sales packaging of all types and sizes used nationwide in private households, comparable places of origination (such as restaurants, administrative facilities, hospitals) and in small businesses (excluding packages for products containing pollutants). Transport packaging and packaging from industrial enterprises are not collected within the framework of the dual compliance system.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste are fully financed from the participation fees paid for use of the system by the obligated parties from the industrial and retailing sectors. The fee is calculated by material and weight of the packaging. Optimised sorting and recovery technologies have decreased the overall cost for the system of packaging recycling in Germany by more than 50% compared to 1998.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No.

Der Grüne Punkt –
Duales System Deutschland GmbH

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HE.R.R.CO.

Outdoor campaign with the slogan: "Are you ready? ... go straight to the Blue Bin! for recycling".

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
HE.R.R.Co.'s collective system is based on Greek Law No. 2939 which specifies that all enterprises producing or importing packaged products are obliged to collect and recycle the packaging of their products either by organising an individual system for the alternative management of their packaging waste or organise and/or participate in a collective system. At the same time, local authorities are also legally obligated to see to the alternative management of their municipal packaging waste. The said law specifies that on 31 December 2011, Greece should achieve the following:

- the recovery of at least 60% by weight of all packaging waste which includes
- recycling of at least 55% by weight, the minimum recycling rates per material being the following:
  - 60% by weight glass
  - 60% by weight paper and cardboard
  - 50% by weight metals
  - 22.5% by weight plastics
  - 15% by weight wood

Who can join HE.R.R.Co. and under what conditions?
Importers and producers of packaged goods can become licensees of the HE.R.R.Co. system provided that their packaging fulfils the prerequisites of national law.

How does HE.R.R.Co. cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
According to Law No. 2939 the H.E.R.R.Co. system is obliged to reimburse the local authorities for the "additional" cost of recovery, in other words, the incremental cost of the total waste management system (taking into account the related savings on final disposal, etc). HE.R.R.Co. finances the "additional cost" of recycling for the packaging waste quantities recovered by the local authorities.

What are HE.R.R.Co.'s main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Today, HE.R.R.Co., with its partnership of more than 1,550 responsible enterprises, has made recycling possible for approximately 7.5 million residents (68% of the total population) in more than 648 municipalities (out of 1,034) throughout Greece. Moreover, there are currently 25 recycling sorting centres that operate within the framework of the system.
The amounts of packaging waste recovered in 2009 have shown an increase of 8% as compared to 2008 and have reached 432,013 tons. At the same time, there has been a considerable increase in the per capita recovery of waste packaging, which, according to data for the last three months of 2009, is 14% greater than in 2008. In practical terms this means that the inhabitants who are served by the system of the blue bins have increased their participation in the recycling programme and the amount of packaging waste deposited in the recycling bins.

What is HE.R.R.Co.'s perspective for the future?
We have already met two-thirds of the target set by the EU and we undertake all the necessary coordinated and well organised actions so as to fulfil our goals as planned.

Yannis Razis, General Manager

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING RESULTS					
Year	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Packaging waste recovery (t)	63,551	266,623	344,362	400,033	432,013
Newsprint (t)	8,810	19,660	35,245	56,512	79,146

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Packaging material	*Fees in EUR/tonne*
Cardboard/packaging paper	52.5
Beverage cartons	57
Plastics	66
Aluminium	8.80
Steel	21
Glass	10.9
Wood	9.50
Other materials	66

Learning to recycle through fun and games.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
After Greek Law No. 2939 became effective, major companies from different industries founded HE.R.R.Co., in December 2001 and they currently hold 65% of the company. Also, the Central Union of Municipalities & Communities in Greece (KEDKE) has a shareholding of the remaining 35%.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
38 (as of December 2009).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
1,552 (as of December 2009).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
The packaging waste (of paper, tin, aluminium, plastics, glass) is collected in the blue bin and then is transported to the recycling sorting centres where it is sorted and separated in different categories such as: packaging paper/cardboard, liquid cartons, print paper, plastic packaging (PET, HDPE), plastic film, other plastics (PP/PS), glass bottles and containers, aluminium and tinplate packaging items.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Fillers, packers and importers of packaging material.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
Yes. However, exceptions can be made upon mutual agreement.

HELLENIC RECOVERY RECYCLING CORPORATION

Hellenic Recovery Recycling Corporation

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ÖKO-PANNON


ÖKO-Pannon's educational programmes – dramapedagogic training for high schools.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?

The requirement of manufacturer's responsibility was determined as a principle by Act XLIII of 2000 on Waste Management (Hgt.). Its essence is that the producer (the emitter of the packaged product) is responsible not only for planning the life cycle of the packaged commodity but also for its packaging, thus it must ensure the collection and recovery of the produced waste. In Hungary, obligations related to packaging are included in two regulation systems not having tight relationship with each other. On one hand, the collection and recovery obligation specified by the Hgt. and by the Government Decree 94/2002. (V.5) on the Detailed Rules of the Packaging and the Treatment of Packaging Waste (Cskr.) which was transposed into national law by the EU regulations. On the other hand, regulations of Act LVI of 1995 on Environmental Product Charge and the Product Charge of Certain Products (Kt.) have to be complied with, which oblige the emitter of the packaging to pay a tax-like product charge. Though the recovery targets were set higher from year to year, this parallel regulation remained the basis of the responsibility for packaging and packaging waste. The focus has shifted even more to the prevention and the protection of natural resources.

Who can join ÖKO-Pannon and under what conditions?

Our partners, the emitters of packaged products distributed in the Hungarian market can be exempted from the payment of the product charge and other obligations related to packaging and packaging waste if they join the system of the coordinating organisation. Any kinds of business entities can conclude contracts with ÖKO-Pannon if they decide to fulfil their recovery, payment and administration obligations through a coordinating organisation.
The partnership means significantly lower financial and administrational costs – in the form of the quarterly payable licence fees – for the enterprises concerning the obligations of packaging and packaging waste.

How does ÖKO-Pannon cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?

Our collector partners performing industrial-commercial or public selective waste collection, deliver the packaging waste, collected separately per types of materials, to recyclers also contracted with ÖKO-Pannon. Thus we can follow the path of packaging waste from collection to recovery, from their place of origin to the end use. Our Cooperation and Waste Treatment Agreement defines rights and obligations in a standardised manner for each partner for three years. Furthermore, ÖKO-Pannon cooperates with municipalities and public suppliers and signs contracts with them to support the selective collection of household packaging waste.

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS

Year	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Emissions	314,000	417,00	532,715	583,000	615,000	626,000	568,000
Recovery	144,000	198,000	317,000	342,000	351,000	352,000	326,000
Public selective waste	4,300	15,000	27,000	41,000	45,000	50,000	51,000

What are ÖKO-Pannon's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?

Year by year ÖKO-Pannon successfully fulfils its collection and recovery obligations set forth for companies which package/fill and import packaged goods and it had contractual relationship with 2,800 obligors by the end of 2009, for the collection and recovery of 57% of approx. 568,886 tons of packaging emitted. In cooperation with our public supplier partners we made selective waste collection available for more than five million people, and large efforts have also been made to raise the quantity collected selectively by each individual.

The Hungarian system of selective waste collection has gone through an inevitably significant development. Not to collect selectively in households was regarded more and more as a shameful habit. ÖKO-Pannon strongly contributed to the strengthening of public responsibility for the environment through its active information and educational programmes.

What is ÖKO-Pannon's perspective for the future?

The target date fixed by the EU is 2012. By that time 60% of packaging waste shall be recycled. To meet such stricter requirements, ÖKO-Pannon wants to increase the intensity of selective waste collection of the public, in addition to industrial-commercial collection. We are planning to increase our efforts to raise the amounts of glass, aluminium and beverage cardboard respectively. It is henceforward crucial to increase the proportion of public selective waste collection and by 2012 we intend to involve six million inhabitants to provide them continuously with the opportunity of selective waste collection.

György Viszkei, Managing Director

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

The company was founded at the end of 1996 by the major companies of the environmental committee of CSAOSZ (National Association for Packaging and Material Handling).

How many regular members of staff are employed?

30 full-time employees (as of April 2010).

How many licensees/members does the system have?

Currently 2,800 licensees and 35 member companies belong to the system of ÖKO-Pannon (as of April 2010).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

The following main material types are collected: paper, wood, glass, plastics, composite, metal (iron) and aluminium by:

1. industrial and commercial waste collection
2. selective waste collection

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

ÖKO-Pannon ensures the assumed fulfilment of compulsory recovery rates to its licence partners, who concluded a recovery agreement with a recovery fee, so as to conclude a collection and recovery contract with market players performing such activities.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

ÖKO-Pannon's partners are entitled to use the Green Dot mark on their packaging and packed products. The use of the mark is not a legal obligation.

ÖKOPANNON

ÖKO-Pannon Packaging Waste Recovery Coordination Organisation

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ICELANDIC RECYCLING FUND

Recycling week: Minister for the Environment, Minister of Education and students.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The Icelandic Recycling Fund (IRF) was established through the joint efforts of industry and the Ministry for the Environment, in order to solve recycling issues in the most economical and environmentally friendly way and to avoid freeloaders. Industry requested and assumed the main responsibility for operations. On the five-member board, industry has three delegates while municipalities and the Ministry have one each. The legislative framework was created through the Act on Recycling Fees, which aimed at providing an economic framework for reusing and reutilising waste, so as to reduce the amount of waste that enters final disposal. Included under the Act were various hazardous substances, tyres and vehicles. Paper and plastic packaging, whether from homes or transport, were added in 2006. IRF is responsible for meeting the national recycling targets for paper and plastic packaging. Operational costs are financed by charging customs fees on imports and by an excise tax on domestic products. IRF is under the Ministry for the Environment.

Who can join IRF and under what conditions?
According to the legislation above, every importer and producer is required to participate in the financing of recycling. These parties are therefore represented by industry delegates on the IRF board.

How does IRF cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
There is close cooperation between IRF and the municipalities through their delegate on the board; this leads to a constant flow of information. Municipalities are obliged to provide sites where industry and the public can dispose of waste. IRF participates in the cost of handling sorted waste at these sites and of managing and financing waste transport and recycling. In all cases, IRF emphasises initiative, inviting any interested company that fulfils the rules to join. Standard agreements are offered to each collector wanting to participate, stipulating that the collector shall receive a fixed payment per tonne from IRF for the approved recycling or recovery of waste. IRF does not guarantee any business for the collector, who operates in a free market and must compete for waste from municipalities and industry.

What are IRF's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Since IRF launched its recycling incentives, local authorities and collectors have introduced new services and programmes which have increased collection from both home and industry. As a result of IRF operations, waste management has grown into an important business. In cooperation with several waste management companies, IRF recently organised a special recycling week in order to increase awareness. This effort was much appreciated, with general interest in similar programmes in the future.

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?

Packaging material	*Fees in EUR/tonne*
Paper	40.58
Plastics	17.39

IRF fees are levied on household and transport packaging.
PET bottles are in a deposit system.
Exchange rate per 1 April 2010 ISK 172.51 per EUR

What is IRF's perspective for the future?

IRF is preparing incentives for additional recycling sectors, which may lead to participating in the deposit scheme for single-use beverage packaging. Industry and public interest in sorting and recycling is increasing. IRF focuses on its mission of supporting and strengthening this trend, while making the most of available funding.

Ólafur Kjartansson, Managing Director

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS 2009 DATA IN TONS		
	Paper	*Plastics*
As part of IRF	14,010	8,400
Deposit (PET)		2,167
	14,010	10,567
Recycling IRF	8,457	604
Deposit (PET)		1,775
	8,457	2,379
% recycling	60%	23%

Household paper packaging.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

The legislative framework for the Icelandic Recycling Fund (IRF, in Icelandic Úrvinnslusjóður) was created in 2002 by the Act on Recycling Fees, No. 162/2002. The system was then founded through the joint efforts of industry and the Ministry for the Environment, in order to solve recycling issues in the most economical and environmentally friendly way and to avoid the problem of freeloaders. Included under the system are packaging, hazardous substances, tyres and vehicles.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

Five employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?

According to the Act on Recycling Fees, all parties which import into or produce in Iceland are required to participate in financing the system.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

The types collected are transport and sales packaging which consists of paper and plastics, mostly from businesses or collection stations. Recently, there have been some efforts to collect directly from homes.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

IRF participates in the cost of handling sorted waste at collection stations and manages and finances the transport and recycling of waste.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

No, not applicable to Iceland.

Úrvinnslusjóður – Icelandic Recycling Fund

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REPAK

Repak Awards Presentation 2010.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
Repak was established in 1997 as Ireland's packaging compliance scheme in a voluntary agreement between industry and government in response to the obligations placed on producers of packaging by the EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC). The directive was transcribed into Irish law and implemented as the Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 1997 with updates in 2003 and 2007. As a membership-based shared responsibility scheme, Repak works on a "not for profit" basis. Repak as the sole approved packaging scheme in Ireland is obliged to meet Ireland's EU packaging recovery targets under the terms of its approval by the Irish Government.
With an eye to the future development of Ireland's waste management policy the Irish Government (in 2008) commissioned a high level review entitled: International Review of Waste Management Policy. Among the key recommendations of this review (delivered in late 2009) in relation to packaging were:

I. Deposit and refund – conclusion was that the evidence is not sufficiently strong to support a clear recommendation to introduce mandatory deposits on beverage containers, albeit that this should be kept under review.
II. Higher recycling targets – the review states that Ireland "should aim to be among the high performers in the EU in terms of packaging recycling rates", and recommends that the Irish Government increase the targets under the Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations to 75% by 2013.

Whilst these are non-binding recommendations, only time will tell how the government may proceed in attempting to translate these aspirations into policy.

Who can join Repak and under what conditions?
Membership of the Repak scheme is open to all "major producers" with an annual turnover in excess of EUR 1.0 million (excluding VAT) that supply packaging onto the Irish market exceeding 10 tonnes per annum. There is a policy of charging back fees to new members where a previous obligation exists.
A licence to permit use of the Green Dot on packaging is offered to all producer members as part of their Repak membership.
Full details of how to join Repak, information on fees, etc. is available on the website: www.repak.ie.

How does Repak cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Repak pays a financial subsidy (known as the Repak Packaging Subsidy) relative to the types and volumes of packaging materials collected and presented for recycling by service providers registered by Repak. The amount of the subsidy paid is determined by market forces and through annual negotiation between Repak and its service providers.
To encourage the raising of standards, Repak has developed an annual awards programme (Repak Recycling Awards) to recognise and reward excellence of standards amongst its members and service providers.

What are Repak's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
From a modest recovery figure of 93,000 tonnes in 1998 to 713,000 tonnes (65% of market placements) in 2008 Repak has driven packaging recycling in Ireland and met (indeed exceeded) all national and EU targets during that period.

The recycling of household packaging in 2008 at 212,000 tonnes now represents 30% of all packaging recycled in Ireland (up 10% on the 2007 figure) and is one of Repak's biggest success stories. Kerbside collections grew by 26% whilst household plastic packaging recycling grew by 24% (29,280 tonnes) of which two-thirds was plastic bottles.
For high volume members, Repak's prevention advice service has developed the "Prevent and Save" programme as a vehicle to instruct and educate producer members on techniques to prevent and minimise packaging at the point of manufacture – see details on: www.preventandsave.ie.
On the domestic side, Repak has developed successful interfaces with schools and 3rd level institutes through its sponsorship of the internationally recognised FEE Green Schools/Green Campus programmes. This is in addition to a number of well established annual projects such as "Repak Green Christmas", "Repak Easter Appeal" and Repak Recycling Week – an annual week dedicated to the promotion of packaging recycling to consumers and businesses alike.

What is Repak's perspective for the future?
Repak will continue to work with all stakeholders to ensure that Ireland retains a pre-eminent position among our EU partners in terms of packaging recycling.

Bob Cullen, Executive Manager – Membership Services

REPAK RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS (IN TONNES) 2008

Packaging material	*Recycling target 2008*	*Actual achieved 2008*
Paper/cardboard	310,000	339,100
Glass	121,000	127,700
Plastics (excl. PET bottles)	38,500	41,460
PET bottles	18,000	19,640
Metals	52,300	54,900
Drinks cartons	Incl. in paper/cb	Incl. in paper/cb
Wood	126,700	130,000
TOTAL	666,500	712,800

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
The system was founded in mid-1997 in a voluntary arrangement between Irish business and government.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
31.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
2,300 at 31 December 2009.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Household and industrial packaging is collected by Repak's service provider partners using their own vehicles. Repak does not acquire ownership of the collected packaging.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Funding is provided by Repak's members relative to the type and amount of packaging they report as "being placed on the market". Repak operates on a shared-cost model.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No – this is not a legal requirement in Ireland. However, approx. 90% of Repak members do apply the "Green Dot" symbol to their primary packaging.

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CONAI

Motif from CONAI's advertising campaign "One thing leads to another".

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
CONAI was founded in 1997 by Decree 22/97 that acknowledges the European Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 94/62/EC. CONAI was entrusted with the task to manage and guarantee the recovery and the recycling of packaging waste in Italy.
The CONAI model is based on the principle of "shared responsibility" which assumes the cooperation of all participants involved in waste management: from companies, which produce/make and use packaging materials, to the local government authorities, who make the regulations for waste management, and finally to the citizens, who through the daily act of separating their waste start an ethical cycle for the environment.
All companies, users, producers and fillers, take responsibility for environmental packaging management, principally through enrolment in CONAI. In particular, an additional task is assigned to packaging producers who must operate a take-back system for their packaging and packaging waste. Producers not adopting an autonomous management system must organise packaging recycling and recovery operations through the CONAI system. By the year 2010, Italy should integrate the last Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC in its national legislation.

Who can join CONAI and under what conditions?
CONAI is a private non-profit consortium made up of producers and users of packaging. The over 1,400,000 member companies represent all industrial sectors involved with packaging materials (i.e. producers, importers of raw materials, importers of "empty or with goods" packaging, fillers, packaging producers and related trade). Companies are obliged to join the organisation and to pay an environmental contribution that provides the resources for CONAI's activities. This contribution depends on the type of packaging materials and on its weight. No mandatory trademark of finance is required.

How does CONAI cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
CONAI has renewed the Agreement with the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI) which was designed with the goal to guarantee the consistent increase of separated waste collection in Italy. The new agreement, valid for five years starting from 1 January, 2009, involves at present 7,000 municipalities and 50 million citizens. As with past agreements, the municipalities are financially compensated, based on the quantity and quality of packaging waste delivered to CONAI.
Starting in 2000, the amount of packaging waste coming from separated waste, managed by the CONAI system, has more than quadrupled. In the last year, the volume of managed waste grew by 7.7%.

What are CONAI's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Since 2008, CONAI has guaranteed the recovery of almost 70% of packaging waste, of which 59% was recycled and the remaining portion was utilised for energy production. The results achieved meet and exceed the goal established by European and national regulations for 2008. In over ten years, the amount of recycled packaging has been doubled and landfilled packaging waste

has been reduced by half. Awareness of the importance of separation, recovery and recycling of waste is fundamental so that everyone can manage these processes effectively. As a result, CONAI has always tried to reach out to everyone (citizens, companies, public administration, schools) through various communication tools, like the last TV campaign "CONAI. One thing leads to another".

What is CONAI's perspective for the future?
CONAI will increase the recycling and recovery of packaging waste, also through the development of the separated waste collection system. CONAI will promote the recovery and recycling market and the use of products made of recycled materials. CONAI will also further develop the methods and resources for increasing prevention of packaging waste.

Walter Facciotto, Managing Director

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS				
	Target 2008		*Achievements*	
	min	*max*	*%*	*kton*
Recovery	60%	-	68.5	8,336
Recycling	55%	80%	59.5	7,244
Recycling per material				
Steel	50.0%	-	69.6	374
Aluminium	50.0%	-	58.0	38
Paper	60.0%	-	73.8	3,323
Wood	35.0%	-	53.1	1,445
Plastics	26.0%	-	30.5	673
Glass	60.0%	-	65.0	1,390

Packaging put on the Italian market: 12,168 kton (2008)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTION 2008	
Material	*EUR/tonne*
Steel	15.49
Aluminium	25.82
Paper	30.00*
Wood	4.00
Plastics	72.30
Glass	10.32

* EUR 22.00/tonne since 1 July 2008

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
CONAI was founded in 1997 by law as a private non-profit consortium made up of companies representing all industrial and commercial sectors involved with packaging materials.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
50 employees (CONAI), 180 (CONAI system).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
Over 1,400,000 member companies.

Which types of packaging are collected?
Where and how?
The CONAI system is based on the activities of six consortiums that represent materials that are used in packaging production: steel, aluminium, paper, wood, plastics and glass. Each consortium must, for each material, coordinate, organise and increase the take-back of packaging waste (mainly from separated waste collection), the recovery and recycling processes.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Companies are obliged to pay an "Environmental Contribution", depending on the type of packaging material and on its weight.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No, CONAI has not signed a licensing contract for the use of the "Green Dot" in Italy.

CONAI
Consorzio per il Recupero degli Imballaggi

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LATVIJAS ZALAIS PUNKTS

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The system established by Latvijas Zaļais Punkts, JSC (LZP) is based on the Packaging Law, which came into force on 1 July 2002 transposing EC Directive 94/62/EC into national legislation and on the Natural Resources Tax Law which prescribes that each packer must pay natural resources tax for packaging of imported and produced goods. The Natural Resources Tax Law provides 100% exemption from this tax for the producers and importers who have entered into contract with recovery organisations. Recovery systems must fulfil the collection and recovery targets and promote public education and they ought to be authorised by the Ministry of the Environment. The Ministry of the Environment has opened a discussion on implementation of a mandatory deposit system on non-returnable PET bottles and aluminium cans as of January 2012. The implementation of a deposit system might improve collection and recovery targets but at the same time could also have a negative impact on a separate collection system.

Who can join Latvijas Zaļais punkts and under what conditions?
In order to become a member of the system, the fillers, importers and retailers must enter into an agreement with LZP on the management of packaging waste and granting of a licence to use the "Green Dot" trademark. As the Natural Resources Tax Law exemption can be allowed only on a quarterly basis, the starting date of agreement is each quarter. An entrance fee must be paid to join the system.

How does Latvijas Zaļais punkts cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
LZP cooperates with the local authorities in developing a separate collection system and educating the public in their administrative territories. The local authorities indicate which waste management companies are available for cooperation with LZP, and, based on this, LZP enters into agreements with the waste management companies on the separate collection of packaging waste in these municipal territories. As a result, LZP covers approximately 70% of the territory, and more than 1.8 million of the total population of Latvia (2.3 million) have access to separate waste collection.

Special creative workshops are organised to motivate young people to start sorting waste.

The collection of packaging waste is organised both in sorting containers placed near the residential houses and in sorted waste collection sites, where all types of sorted waste can be disposed of free of charge. LZP also cooperates with transporters and recyclers in order to ensure effective compliance with the recovery targets.

What are Latvijas Zaļais punkts' main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Due to LZP's investment in the development of the recycling industry, packaging waste recycling capacities were successfully increased in Latvia. This gave waste management companies the opportunity of selling packaging waste materials in the local market, e.g., the biggest PET bottle recycling company in the Baltics "PET Baltija". As a result of successful implementation of the operating strategy, LZP met the set recovery target of 52% for packaging waste in 2009.
LZP also provides members of the system with the service of collecting and recycling of WEEE and goods harmful to the environment (used batteries, tyres and lubricant oils).
LZP has set a long-term aim to involve almost every inhabitant of Latvia in the waste sorting system. To achieve this, LZP organises various activities to inform and motivate society of all age and social groups. For example, the project "The Green Dot School" has involved more than 90,000 school students from around 30% of all the schools in Latvia into various educational activities about recycling, waste management, protection of the environment, etc.
In the Latvian population survey at the end of 2008,

74.5% mentioned waste sorting as the most important activity that would show that a person was leading an environmentally friendly lifestyle.
LZP's objective is to turn green thinking and environmentally responsible practice into an important aspect of a company's reputation. Therefore LZP in 2008 added to a top company reputation by its own nomination for "The Greenest Company in Latvia".

What is Latvijas Zaļais punkts' perspective for the future?
The recovery targets are constantly growing, and our objective is to meet them with a continuous extension of the separate waste collection system, and making it more accessible to the population. It will be possible to reach this objective by increasing the motivation of people and fortifying cooperation with both waste management and recycling companies.
LZP's aim is to provide the best service for customers and high-quality packaging waste collection and recycling system to every inhabitant of Latvia, in spite of keen competition and the high cost-pressure in the market.

Māris Simanovičs, Chairman of the Board

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS

Packaging material	*Recycling target (%) 2010*	*Recycling target (%) 2011*	*Recycling target (%) 2012*
Paper/cardboard	77	78	79
Glass	50	55	58
Plastics incl. PET bottles	35	36	37
Metals	44	45	46
Wood	26	27	27
TOTAL ALL MATERIALS	54	55	56

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?

Packaging material	*Fees in EUR/tonne*	*Fees in LVL/tonne*
Paper/cardboard	16.50	11.60
Glass	48.95	34.40
Plastics	133.18	93.60
Metals	68.30	48.00
Wood	15.65	11.00

*Conversion rate 1LVL = EUR 0.7028

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
The system was founded by six companies from the packaging industry on 11 January 2000 and started operation the same year.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
19 employees (as of March 2010).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
Approximately 2,000 licensees (as of March 2010).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
The nationwide system collects sales, transport, industrial and household packaging made of glass, paper, cardboard, plastics, wood and metals. All locations generating packaging waste are covered: private households, the wholesale trade, commercial and industrial enterprises.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
The system is financed by its licensees – fillers, packers and importers.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No.

LATVIJAS ZAĻAIS PUNKTS

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ŽALIASIS TAŠKAS

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
Producers and importers must take the necessary measures to ensure that empty transport, grouped and sales packaging as well as its waste are managed in accordance with the priorities and that targets for collection, recycling and reuse of packaging and packaging waste set by the government or an institution authorised by it are attained. Producers and importers may themselves organise packaging and packaging waste management systems (they may make use, under contracts, of organised waste management systems) or establish for that purpose organisation and participate in its activities as a shareholder or (and) member.
Producers and importers who do not meet the objectives relating to collection, recycling and reuse of packaging and packaging waste, must, pursuant to the law, pay a tax for pollution of the environment with product waste. Some of these provisions are intended to change this year (producers and importers may organise packaging and packaging waste management only through their organisations).

Green Dot information during "Recycling Week" in a supermarket.

Who can join Public Agency "Žaliasis taškas" and under what conditions?
All producers and importers which are registered on the Lithuanian register and which make an agreement on organisation of packaging waste management and which pay membership fees (tariffs) can join as a Public Agency "Žaliasis taškas" member.

How does Public Agency „Žaliasis taškas" cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
At the beginning of each year, Public Agency "Žaliasis taškas" signs a contract with waste management partners, in which agreements about responsibility and costs for collection, packaging waste recovery and recycling amounts, coordination mechanisms, reporting and payment conditions are made.

What are Public Agency „Žaliasis taškas's" main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Public Agency "Žaliasis taškas" is planning to increase its share of the local market up to 45% in 2010.

What is Public Agency „Žaliasis taškas's" perspective for the future?
The Ministry of Environment prepared new draft laws which provide possibilities for producers and importers in the creation of one organisation in the country for packaging waste management purposes.

Public Agency „Žaliasis taškas's" main activities based on strategic objectives are to:

- create consumer awareness and appropriate behaviour
- Increase the container system service convenience and availability
- optimise the existing WMC container system: higher filling rate, optimal service frequency, right locations

- place more containers on the market – optimise containers' density; invest in optimal size containers
- build consumer involvement in using the system
- increase landfill tax
- explore additional collection methods; e.g. bags, buy-back, etc.
- create pilot projects in order to ensure investment-focused efficiency

Gintaras Varnas, General Manager

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS			
Packaging material	*Target 2009/2010*	*Achievements in 2009*	*Plan for 2010*
Paper/card-board	70/74%	70% (11,123 t)	74% (22,000 t)
Glass	65/66%	65% (7,464 t)	66% (27,000 t)
Plastics excl. PET bottles	30/30%	30% (2,757 t)	30% (5,500 t)
PET bottles	23/30%	23% (1,736 t)	30% (2,800 t)
Metals	48/50%	48% (1,206 t)	50% (2,500 t)
*Drinks cartons**	-	-	-

*Included in paper/cardboard

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?		
Packaging material	*2009*	*2010*
Paper/cardboard	17.38	13.03
Glass	59.37	57.34
Plastics excl. PET bottles	37.65	26.07
PET bottles	75.30	92.68
Metals	31.86	26.07
Compound	63.72	57.92
Others/wood	31.86	26.07

*In EUR/tonne, EUR 1 = LTL 3.4528

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
Public Agency "Žaliasis taškas" (Green Dot) was founded in 2002 by 34 local and international producing and importing companies.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
Eight employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
1,300 members.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
All transport, group and sales packaging: paper and cardboard, glass, plastics, PET, metals, wood, compound materials in household and commercial chains.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Full cost system. All fees are included in the membership fees.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No.

Public Agency „Žaliasis taškas"

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VALORLUX

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
EC Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste was transposed into national law in Luxembourg by means of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 31 October 1998, entering into force on 1 January 1999. According to the Grand-Ducal Ordinance, 65% of the total weight of the packaging waste has to be recovered. Furthermore, 60% of that must be recycled with a minimum rate of 60% for glass and paper/cardboard, 50% for metals, 22.5% for plastics and 15% for wood.
In addition, the system must provide information to both the public and the Environment Administration, which controls compliance with these regulations. All packaging users and consumers have to be informed about waste prevention, collecting systems and their contribution to the scheme. Finally, the system is obliged to organise or participate in actions to prevent packaging waste.
At this time no changes of the legislative framework are expected.

Who can join VALORLUX and under what conditions?
Any company which wants to be a member of VALORLUX has to sign a membership contract, fill in the identification form and pay an entrance fee. The first declaration must be made 30 days after acceptance of the contract.

How does VALORLUX cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
With reference to technical and financial aspects, there are contractual links between VALORLUX and the municipalities, the operators in charge of waste collection, the sorting plant and the recyclers, between the municipalities and the operators and between the recycling channels, preparers and recyclers.
Added to this, VALORLUX maintains an open and frequent dialogue with the Environment Administration. They have even joined forces in a common project: "The voluntary agreement concerning packaging waste prevention". The result of this cooperation is the eco-bag, the reusable shopping bag that is enjoying growing popularity among the local population.

Eco-bag: the reusable bag launched by VALORLUX, the Environment Administration and the Luxembourgish Confederation of Commerce.

What are VALORLUX's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
In 2009, 41,887 tonnes of packaging, corresponding to 74% of the household packaging waste produced in Luxembourg, were recycled, thus reducing the need for landfill and incineration.
Blue bags collected door-to-door are filled with **P**lastic bottles and containers, **M**etal packaging and beverage **C**artons (PMC) in 105 out of 116 municipalities. All of these municipalities benefit from the financial support granted by VALORLUX for the collection and recycling of glass and paper/cardboard. According to our official authorisation we integrated in 2008 wood as a material to achieve a specific recycling quota.
The Grand Duke visited our stand at the Spring Fair in 2007 and 2008 and the Minister of the Environment visited in 2009 the sorting plant where we sort the blue bags.

What is VALORLUX's perspective for the future?
VALORLUX and the federations of bakers, butchers and pastry chefs have sealed an agreement providing them with a simplified method of declaring their packaging. We will continue to develop and offer those simplified declarations in order to provide the best service to our members.
We also aim to reduce costs of the running system in order to provide our service for the best price.

Ernest Boever, Managing Director

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS 2009				
Packaging material	*Declar-ation (tonnes)*	*Amount collected (tonnes)*	*Recycling and recovery rates (%)*	
			VALOR-LUX	*legal mini-mum*
Glass	24,172	19,948	82.53	60
Paper/ cardboard	15,993	13,262	82.92	60
Plastics	8,879	4,358	49.90	22.5
Metals	4,112	3,185	77.46	50
Timber	325	245	75.38	15
Beverage cartons	909	889	97.80	-
Other	2,301	0		-
Recovered sorting residue	-	698		-
Total dec-larations	58,921	-		
Total re-cyclable		41,887	73.89	60.00
Total re-coverable		42,585	75.12	65.00

Green Dot information at the Spring Fair 2008.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

VALORLUX a.s.b.l. was founded on 2 October 1995 and started business operation on 1 January 1997. It was created on the private sector's initiative (retailers, importers, producers) as a non-profit association. Twenty-three companies from the food and non-food sectors and six supporting members, including the Luxembourgish Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Trade and the Chamber of Agriculture, set up the system.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

Eight employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?

1,064 licensees (as of December 2009).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

The system collects packaging from households and commercial packaging from retailers. Besides private households VALORLUX also integrates schools and companies who produce household packaging waste. The system operates in all 116 municipalities. VALORLUX integrates the collections of packaging waste produced by ten major retailers (commercial packaging).

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

The system is financed by the fees paid by those market participants putting packaging on the national market, e.g. producers, importers and retailers. Foreign suppliers can join VALORLUX instead of their Luxembourgish customers.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

No.

VALORLUX

Le recyclage nous concerne tous.

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PAKOMAK

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
According to the Macedonian Law for the Packaging Waste Management, any legal entity that tends to register as Recovery Organisation must represent a minimum of 10% of the total packaging waste volume in the country. Even more, to keep the licensing level it must reach a minimum of 30% market share in the first year of operation. These legislative limitations make space for a theoretical maximum of three recovery organizations. There are specific material targets that must be reached by 2020, which amounts to an average of 60% of the total packaging waste weight.

Green Dot information at a "Beer Festival".

It could be expected that the recovery target of 22.5% for plastics will be increased by 2018. Since there is still no statutory directive for the specific material target for composites, it is expected that such a provision will be introduced in the next legislative period.

Who can join PAKOMAK and under what conditions?
Every company that is concerned regarding the law, which means one that generates more than 100 kg paper per year as packaging waste or more than 100 kg plastics per year as packaging waste. In the first six months after PAKOMAK was founded and since the law has been in power, more than 260 companies in Macedonia consider PAKOMAK as the best solution for packaging waste management. PAKOMAK represents more than 45% of the total packaging quantity in the country and its number of members is growing every month. To all its members, PAKOMAK grants the Green Dot licence as a mark of the PAKOMAK recovery system.

How does PAKOMAK cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
PAKOMAK has a contract with more than 17 waste management companies around the country that so far already collected and recycled the planned volumes for the first six months in 2011. Also, PAKOMAK has started a project with the Skopje's Communal Company, the biggest company in Macedonia, to establish a system for the separate primary collection and transport to the secondary sorting plants.
So far, PAKOMAK has signed contracts with the municipalities and their Communal Waste Companies in which over 70% of the total population of the country lives.
In the past six months, PAKOMAK organises several seminars and workshops for the waste operators and communal companies since there was a lack of information about the Law and its consequences for them as concerned parties.

What are PAKOMAK's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
PAKOMAK put a lot of effort to be recognized as a socially responsible company that takes care about the environment in a professional and effective way among the industry and broader population. The period of six months since its foundation is too short to offer a relevant analysis, but a positive awareness for PAKOMAK is already perceptible. Over 3,000 tons of packaging waste material have been collected and transported for recyc-

ling so far, mainly paper and plastics. PAKOMAK made a B-to-B campaign for attracting corporate clients, but also has covered some big events with its promotion material to increase the awareness for separate collection and recovery benefits among the citizens.
The cooperation with the Local and national authorities is excellent so far, which is crucial for the successful implementation of the Law. A further recovery company is expected to be founded in the beginning of September 2011. Most likely, there will not be a third one.

What is PAKOMAK's perspective for the future?
PAKOMAK tends to be the nationwide biggest recovery organisation with a more than 50% licensed quantity of total packaging waste. The company intends to build strong relationships with the municipalities and the Ministry of Environment. Also, it supports all private and public companies that are willing to expand their collecting, sorting and recycling capacities. PAKOMAK fosters investments in all green technologies that can contribute towards the increasing reuse of packaging waste and already facilitates the erection of a few sorting facilities in the municipalities that have a contract with PAKOMAK.

Filip Ivanovski, Managing Director

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Material	*Fees in EUR/tonne*
Paper/cardboard	22.10
Plastics	26.10
Glass	21.70
Metal	23.10
Composite materials	23.60
Wood	23.30

Press conference on PAKOMAK's joining PRO EUROPE as a new member on 20 May 2011.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
The system was founded on 3 December 2010 by the biggest food industry firms, mainly beverage companies. There are eleven founders such as PIVARA SKOPJE (Coca-Cola & Heineken), Prilepska Pivara (PEPSI, TUBORG), Kozuvcanka (SINALCO, water), VIVAX (juices), VITAMINKA AD (food processing) and BLAGOJ GJOREV (eatable oil).

How many regular members of staff are employed?
For the first six months there are three employees. It is planned to end the year with five employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
265 members (Status: 30 June 2011).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
The system has been registered for paper and cardboard, plastics, wood, composites, metal and glass as packaging waste materials. In the first year, the focus is on paper and plastics, collected all around the country and mainly in the municipalities over 20,000 populations. The regional private waste operators and public communal waste operators carry out that task for PAKOMAK.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
PAKOMAK partially finances it through a sort of subvention per ton of collected material. The rest of the costs are covered by the partner companies.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
Starting by 1 January 2012, they are obliged to have a mark on their packaging, showing to which recovery option they contribute and belong to.

PAKOMAK
COMPANY FOR PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE MANAGEMENT

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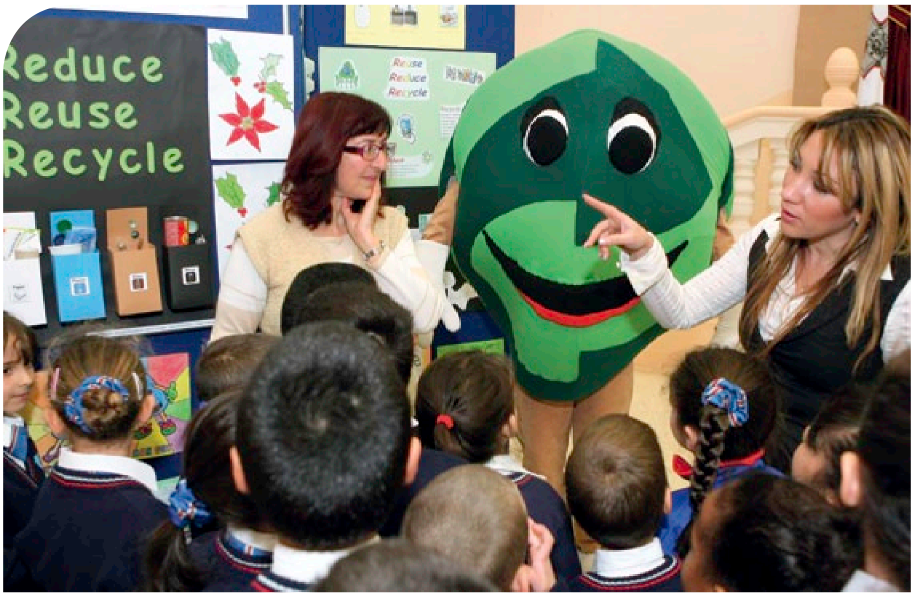
GREENPAK

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, EC Directive 94/62 EC, was transposed into Maltese law as legal notice LN98/2004 Waste Management (Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulations 2004. This legislation states that any person who, for the purpose of trade or otherwise in the course of business, imports, manufactures, converts, distributes, fills, packs, sells or otherwise puts on the Maltese market packaging material or packaging products must achieve the recovery and recycling targets set for packaging waste.



GreenPak – education at school.

Validity period	*Overall recovery*	*Overall recycling*
31 December 2010	53%	48%
31 December 2011	56%	51%
31 December 2012	58%	53%
31 December 2013	60%	55%

Who can join GreenPak and under what conditions?
Any company that places packaging or packaged products on the Maltese market may participate. Licensees have to sign a Licence and Compliance Participation Agreement, pay the participation fees accordingly and draw up an annual declaration of all packaging placed on the market.

How does GreenPak cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
GreenPak has a very good working relationship with the local authorities. Many local authorities are engaging GreenPak to collect recyclable waste from households. GreenPak is also endorsed by the Malta Chamber of Commerce, Enterprise and Industry and also by the Malta Hotels and Restaurant Association (MHRA). By this association, GreenPak provides training and collection services to hotels, catering and entertainment establishments to promote waste separation and recycling.

What are GreenPak's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Since its inception in 2004, GreenPak has worked hard to establish itself within the Maltese Islands. The biggest achievement of GreenPak so far has been the acceptance of the producer responsibility principle by government and also by industry. This has only been possible through various educational and promotional initiatives GreenPak has invested in. Some of the recent activities include:

- together with Cyprus, Greece and France awarded funds under the EU's Life+ Programme to conduct a technical study on the packaging legislation as it pertains to small island states
- GreenPak was the main sponsor for 2009's Earth Garden, a three-day festival highlighting environmental issues
- organised the biggest seabed clean-up to be held in one day which included eight locations within Malta and Gozo and over 300 volunteers
- carried out educational campaigns with the public pertaining to the "Green Dot" trademark at designated supermarkets

- has initiated waste separation and collection collaboration agreements with many local councils, hotels, catering and entertainment establishments

Lately GreenPak has undergone a major organisational restructuring and has changed the company formation from that of a limited company to a cooperative.

What is GreenPak's perspective for the future?

Through the establishment of the cooperative and the good working relationships with the Malta Chamber of Commerce, MHRA, local councils and local government, GreenPak envisages that it will continue to provide a compliance scheme at the least possible cost.

Ing. Mario Schembri, CEO

GREENPAK (MALTA) FEES 2010 Current members (renewals)		
Material		*Fees in EUR/tonne*
Glass		112.50
Plastics		99.00
Paper/cardboard		75.60
Metals	*Steel*	126.00
	Aluminium	58.50
Wood		73.80
Other		135.00

Notes:
a) Minimum fee is EUR 150 + VAT = EUR 177
b) Fees are applicable from 1 January 2010
c) Fees are exclusive of VAT

GREENPAK (MALTA) FEES 2010 New members		
Material		*Fees in EUR/tonne*
Glass		118.75
Plastics		104.50
Paper/cardboard		79.80
Metals	*Steel*	133.00
	Aluminium	61.75
Wood		77.90
Other		142.50

Notes:
a) Minimum fee is EUR 150
b) Fees are applicable from 1 January 2010
c) Fees are exclusive of VAT

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

GreenPak was founded in November 2004 to establish a Packaging Recovery Scheme for producers and importers of packaging products and packaging materials. The compliance scheme set up by GreenPak was formally approved and authorised on 14 October 2005. In November 2009 GreenPak Ltd changed its status to GreenPak Coop Society.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

Six members of staff (as of January 2010).

How many licensees/members does the system have?

309 members (as of January 2010).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

GreenPak operates nationwide and caters for all kinds of packaging, collecting both household and industrial packaging.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

The system is financed by members' fees.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

No. However, through intense educational campaigns, members recognise more and more the value of the "Green Dot" and many major Maltese producers of dairy products, beverages and bakery products have included it on their packaging.

GreenPak
Waste recovery made easy

GreenPak

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NEDVANG

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?

- Packaging Decree:
  Producer responsibility for packaging waste. Producers and importers are responsible for recycling packaging waste, and to reach recycling targets.
- Waste Management Law:
  Municipalities are responsible for disposal of all civil waste in their territories.

2007: the Dutch Environment Ministry (VROM), the association of Dutch municipalities (VNG) and representatives of producers/importers signed a Packaging Framework Agreement according to which:

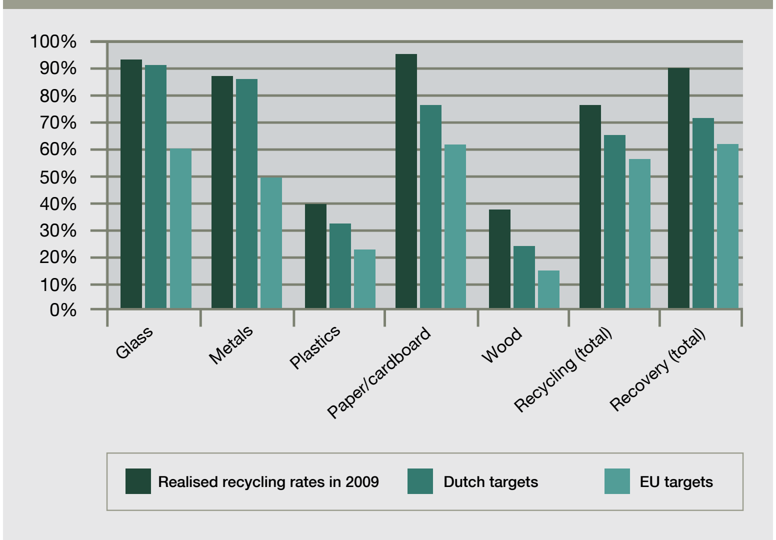
Equal treatment of all packaging materials, both commercial and household packaging.

- there is to be one body to organise the collection and recycling of packaging waste, and Nedvang was appointed as this organisation
- producers and importers must pay a packaging tax to finance this system
- a yearly amount of EUR 115 million from this tax will be used to cover costs for producer responsibility; this money is transferred into a waste fund

Companies first bringing a packaged product on the market are responsible for paying packaging tax. Companies bringing less than 50 tons on the Dutch market on an annual basis do not have to pay packaging tax; for other companies this weight is treated as a non-taxable threshold.

Who can join Nedvang and under what conditions?
Companies do not have to register at Nedvang. By paying packaging tax they fulfil their obligation. Nedvang acts automatically on behalf of each producer/importer. For packaging waste prevention, companies are responsible on an individual basis.

PACKAGING RECYCLING IN THE NETHERLANDS:
ACHIEVEMENTS COMPARED WITH NATIONAL AND EU TARGETS 2009



How does Nedvang cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Municipalities collect packaging waste in their territory and deliver this to waste management companies. Nedvang receives municipalities' information on collected packaging waste from households and advises the waste fund to remunerate municipalities. To cross-check, waste management companies provide Nedvang with information on the weight of packaging they receive from municipalities.

Nedvang takes care of the sorting and recycling of plastics and has contracts with waste management companies.

For commercial packaging, Nedvang has contracts with certified waste management companies. Nedvang recommends these companies for the collection and processing of commercial packaging waste.

What are Nedvang's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?

- The number of municipalities that collect plastics separately has increased from 60 in the beginning of 2009 to 417 in April 2010. The weight of collected plastic household packaging has increased from 7,000 tonnes in 2008 to 23,000 tonnes in 2009.
- By organising campaigns, we have succeeded in reaching an acceptance ratio among consumers of 75%.
- All recycling rates in the Netherlands are above the EU targets.

What is Nedvang's perspective for the future?

- Enhance the collection of plastic packaging waste, both at municipal and company level. If the Dutch target of 42% in 2012 is reached, the mandatory deposit system on PET bottles is renegotiated.
- Promotion of glass recycling to reach the ambitious Dutch target of 90% recycling.
- Focus on prevention. Successes of prevention will be presented and we will assist companies in adopting an active and effective prevention policy.

Jan Storm, Managing Director

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?

Material	Fees in EUR/tonne
Glass	71.80
Aluminium (including alloys)	950.60
Ferrous metals	158.50
Plastics	470.50
PET bottles	included in plastics
Paper/cardboard	79.50
Wood	21.00

For composites (e.g. beverage cartons), the separate weight of the used materials must be calculated and reported to the tax authority.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
2006, by three main branch organisations: FNLI (Dutch Food Industry), CBL (Dutch Food Retail Association) and SVN (Dutch Non-Food Industry).

How many regular members of staff are employed?
21.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
No members, as Nedvang acts upon all producers/importers: approx. 400,000 companies.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Household packaging: paper – door-to-door collection (once a month) and bring banks; glass – bring banks, mixed and/or colour separated; plastics – door-to-door collection and/or bring banks, some municipalities: post-separation; wood: residual waste (households); metals: residual waste, separation of incineration slugs (common), separate collection (some municipalities)
Commercial Packaging: paper/glass/plastics/wood – contracts for separate collection between companies and certified waste management companies; wood – also within construction waste; metals – separate collection of barrels and other large packaging; other: residual waste, separation of incineration slugs

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Producers/importers bringing the packaging first on the market.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No.

Nedvang

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GRØNT PUNKT NORGE

Mixed plastic packaging ready for automatic sorting.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?

The directive is implemented through agreements between the packaging value chains and the Ministry of the Environment. There is one agreement per packaging material, each having targets for material and energy recovery as well as optimisation of packaging.

The recovery targets are set at 80% for corrugated board and plastic packaging and 60% for cardboard packaging and metal packaging. Most targets have been met. Glass packaging is part of the system, but is not based on agreements with defined targets. There are no such agreements on beverage packaging, but these have an environmental tax which is discounted proportionally to the recovery results.

Who can join Grønt Punkt Norge AS and under what conditions?

All companies responsible for bringing packaging to the Norwegian market should join Grønt Punkt Norge. No prerequisites have to be fulfilled to join the system, and there is no entrance fee. Members only pay for the amount of packaging they are responsible for. In addition, control members are recruited among standard members, but important purchasers with no obligation to pay for packaging are welcome as well.

How does Grønt Punkt Norge AS cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?

Each material company (one for each packaging material) signs individual agreements with municipalities and waste management partners. They generally have a set of agreements that municipalities, private waste collectors, sorting facilities and traders can qualify for. For some fractions the material stream is sent to specific recycling plants, with which individual agreements are negotiated. It is up to each individual municipality to decide which types of packaging are to be sorted and how this is organised.

What are Grønt Punkt Norge's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?

The Norwegian material companies have set ambitious goals well above the minimum EU targets. With a few exceptions, these national targets have all been reached. The Green Dot is becoming well known among Norwegian businesses, and most of the important packers/fillers put it on all their packaging.

The attitude towards source separation in Norwegian households is measured every other month. The findings are that 72% of all households participate in recycling schemes and they participate with 84% of all their packaging. Grønt Punkt Norge works actively to keep sorting recycling in mind at all times, with consumers, trade and business, and local authorities. We also focus a lot on schoolchildren to involve them in doing the right things as early as possible. Campaigns targeting consumers, both print and television commercials, have been important initiatives.

Membership in Grønt Punkt Norge is an integral part of green public procurement. This has resulted in many new members among suppliers to the public sector; national defence, hospitals, building sector, etc.

What is Grønt Punkt Norge's perspective for the future?

Defined goals for Grønt Punkt Norge include:

- full participation, even though the system is voluntary
- high level of brand recognition and understanding
- make membership as attractive as possible to keep existing and attract new members

- collection and recovery:
  - ensure national targets are achieved
  - ensure that collected material has an acceptable quality
  - ensure that all sorted packaging is handled in an environmentally sound way
  - build well-functioning markets for used packaging
  - ensure that systems works independent of financial conditions

Eirik Oland, Head of Communications

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS				
Packaging material	*Statutory recovery target (%)*	*Recovery target achieved in 2008 (%)*	*Statutory recycling target (%)*	*Recycling target achieved in 2008 (%)*
Metals	60	68	60	68
*Cardboard**	60	80	50	45
Plastics	80	68	30	30
*EPS***	60	92	50	43
Glass	95*	92	95*	92
Corrugated board	80	95	80	86
Beverage cartons	95*	71	95*	48

*Paper is not part of this system
**Expanded polystyrene

Recycling – a common responsibility.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
The system was established by the Confederation of Trade and Industry from 1991 to 1995. Five material companies are responsible for the recovery of packaging waste: Norsk Returkartong AS (for beverage and packaging cartons), Norsk Resy AS (for corrugated board), Norsk GlassGjenvinning AS (for glass), Norsk Metall-Gjenvinning AS (for metals) and Plastretur AS (for plastics).

How many regular members of staff are employed?
23 members of staff are employed at Grønt Punkt Norge AS (as of March 2010).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
More than 3,350 licensees (March 2010).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Transport, sales and consumer packaging, as well as agricultural bale wrap foil, is collected. Since 2003 the scheme has also covered plastic and metal/tinplate packaging for chemicals and hazardous waste (with some exceptions).

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
The members finance the additional costs associated with ensuring that packaging is moved from energy recovery and deposit to material recovery. This includes buying source-separated consumer packaging from municipalities, ensuring that companies can dispose of source-separated packaging for free and guaranteeing functioning markets for recovery.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No, but members are both entitled and encouraged to do so.

GRØNT PUNKT®

Grønt Punkt Norge AS

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REKOPOL

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
Polish legislation transposing Packaging Directive 94/62 effectively came into force at the beginning of 2002. Some of the provisions were similar to other countries, some of them were quite unique and rarely used. The most important objective of the legislation was to set up a cost-effective system. The most visible example was the acceptance of competition between compliance schemes. Generally, the Polish legislation provides for overall conditions to be met by all the participants of the packaging compliance system, which is contrary to the provisions of other systems in EU countries. The lack of strict and precise regulations significantly affects the current shape of the Polish system, but it is going to change as the expected amendment of the law will come into force; however, the competition between compliance schemes will remain unchanged.

Who can join Rekopol and under what conditions?
Membership is available to every company that is legally obliged to fulfil the packaging waste recycling and recovery obligations which derive from the Polish legislation. Rekopol cooperates with companies which are registered with the Polish tax system, (possessing a Polish VAT number). As long as the competition between compliance schemes exists in Poland, the preliminary condition is the acceptance of Rekopol's recycling fees, which are still not negotiable and remain the same for each member/customer. Acceptance of the fees is followed thereafter by a standard contract, which regulates all other formalities.
Since 2004, Rekopol has introduced, as the first PRO EUROPE member, the possibility to sign a contract for exclusive "Green Dot" usage. The methodology of GD valuation and the terms of the contract were accepted by the owners of the trademark.

How does Rekopol cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
At the beginning of 2010, more than 200 packaging waste collecting companies acting in more than 1,100 municipalities with 24 million inhabitants cooperated with Rekopol. Although there are no requirements in Polish law to subsidise selective collection, Rekopol remains very active in this field. Rekopol grants financial subsidies

Sorting waste – in favour of recycling.

to those entities which are responsible for and physically involved in the selective collection of packaging waste, i.e. waste management companies. These companies act on the basis of valid contracts signed with the local authorities of municipalities. Apart from financial subsidies for each ton of collected packaging waste, Rekopol offers to these companies support in educational programmes and campaigns with emphasis on selective collection, such as training courses for teachers and local authorities. Various communication campaigns are planned for the year 2010.

What are Rekopol's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Since the beginning of the Polish system, Rekopol has maintained its leading position among compliance schemes in Poland. Operating on different principal assumptions than its competitors, Rekopol's proposal of cooperation in the field of packaging recycling attracted a vast group of customers representing all sectors of the Polish economy. A growing customer base enables the continuation of investments in the area of the packaging selective collection carried out in Polish municipalities. Such attitudes are welcome and appreciated by local authorities and NGOs. In 2009, Rekopol was granted a Fair Play Company Award in a very prestigious contest organised by the Polish Chamber of Commerce, as the only compliance scheme in Poland.

What is Rekopol's perspective for the future?
The final version of the new amendment to the Polish packaging compliance law, which is expected by 1 January, 2011 will define Rekopol's perspective for the

coming years. As different options in relation to the Polish system are still being considered, it is difficult to describe a long-term strategy. In the short term, Rekopol definitely will be able to continue its efforts towards the development of the cost-effective and reliable packaging compliance system based mainly on the selective collection of packaging waste. Rekopol's intentions are also to keep its high commitment to educational programmes and campaigns addressed to Polish citizens, dealing with the benefits of the packaging waste collection and recycling.

Rafał Mordalski, Financial Director – Member of the Management Board

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS			
Packaging material	*Statutory recycling target 2009 (%)*	*Recycling target achieved in 2009 (%)*	*Statutory recycling target 2010 (%)*
Paper/cardboard/ corrugated board	50	77.25	52
Glass	41	54.55	43
Plastics incl. PET bottles	17	21.73	18
Steel/tinplate	29	50.59	33
Aluminium	43	62.65	45
Wood/wooden pallets	15	15.00	15
Composites	No obligation	No obligation	No obligation
Recovery	51	65.08	53

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Packaging materia	*Rekopol's fees EUR/kg (effective from 01.01.2010)*
Paper/cardboard/corrugated board	0.0020
Glass	0.0106
Plastics incl. PET bottles	0.0013
Steel/tinplate	0.0033
Aluminium	0.0135
Wood/wooden pallets	0.0005
Composites	No obligation
Recovery	0.0016

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
Rekopol started business operations on 1 January 2002. The company was founded by 15 companies, both multinational and Polish, packaging manufacturers, as well as packers and fillers. The number of shareholders reached 24 by the end of 2009.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
22 employees (as of January 2010).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
1,826 members (as of January 2010).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
As all types of packaging waste are subject to the recycling and recovery obligation – all of them are collected in the Polish system. Rekopol's system covers a substantial part of the country and is definitely the largest, which is established by the packaging compliance scheme. It covers close to 50% of the total number of municipalities in Poland.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Rekopol is financed by fillers, packers and importers participating in the system. The system's licence fees are based on the weight of the registered amount of packaging placed on the market. They are calculated per kilogram of packaging, depending on the packaging material.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No, use of the "Green Dot" symbol is not obligatory.

rekopol
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SOCIEDADE PONTO VERDE

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The implementation of European Directive 94/62/EC in Portugal was achieved by creating a national legal framework which comprises the Law Decree No. 366-A/97 and the Regulation Ordinance No. 29-B/98. These were updated by the Law Decree No. 162/2000, establishing the basic principles and functioning rules of a Packaging and Packaging Waste Management System meant to embrace all types of packaging – reusable and non-reusable.

"2 causes for 1 cause" campaign – SPV against breast cancer.

The Integrated Recovery System is a key instrument of the National Strategic Plan for Municipal Solid Waste and aims at achieving 60% of the overall packaging weight recovered by the end of 2011 and 55% recycled, with a minimum goal of 60% for glass and paper/cardboard, 50% for metals, 22.5% for plastics and 15% for wood. Some changes are expected within the legal framework for packaging waste management in 2010/11.

Who can join Sociedade Ponto Verde and under what conditions?
The only necessary prerequisite for companies to become licensees of SPV is that they have to be fillers or packers and/or importers legally established in Portugal.

How does Sociedade Ponto Verde cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
The relationship between collection operators and Sociedade Ponto Verde is based on a partnership laying down mutual obligations, financial support mechanisms and guarantees of the take-back of collected packaging waste. Under this partnership, they agree to perform selective collection and sorting of packaging waste produced in their area of intervention and deliver it to SPV, in accordance with predefined specifications, thereby benefiting from financial compensation. 99,7% of the Portuguese population benefits from the service provided by SPV.

What are Sociedade Ponto Verde's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
SPV introduced an innovative cooperation model between partners from industry and the municipalities with the objective of meeting a common environmental goal. This successful cooperation has been the basis for the setting up of a nationwide selective collection and recycling system for packaging waste, thus enabling Portugal to make significant progress in relieving landfill sites and contributing to the protection and conservation of natural resources and energy. SPV has also given financial and technical support to R&D projects aimed at improving sorting and recycling technologies, in the amount of EUR 2 million since 2006.
In general, selective collection programmes are well accepted by the Portuguese population. The participation of Portuguese consumers is now 52% according to our latest study (2009). Consumers call for more widespread and specific information on separation rules and regulations, demand more sorting equipment and ask for enhanced collection solutions that will simplify and further spark their enthusiasm to participate. Since 1998 SPV has invested in communication campaigns aimed at the Portuguese population. A series of prominent TV campaigns has also been developed with the objective of fostering a change in consumer conduct as well as motivating the Portuguese people to participate in the selective collection of their packaging waste.

In 2008, SPV launched 100R®, with the aim of certifying that the packaging waste generated at events, shows or shopping areas with a "green dot guarantee", will be sent for recycling. Rock in Rio-Lisboa 2008 was the first major event to accept SPV's challenge of recycling 100% of packaging waste.

What is Sociedade Ponto Verde's perspective for the future?
Waste management targets are set for 2011 for Portugal, so for now all efforts are focused on achieving the company's targets of recycling 55% of the packaging waste declared by their customers and recovering at least 60%. SPV has managed to recycle 53 % of all declared packaging weight by the end of 2009, thus looking at 2011 targets with renewed hope.

Mário Raposo, Business & Marketing Director

RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS AND RESULTS		
Packaging material	*Recycling target 2011*	*Recycling target achieved 2009*
Glass	60%	43%
Plastics	22.5%	31%
Paper and card-board	60%	75%
Metals	50%	61%
Wood	15%	54%
Total	55%	53%

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Household packaging	*Primary Packaging EUR/tonne*
Glass	18.3
Plastics	228.2
Paper and cardboard	86.3
Beverage cartons	129.4
Steel	96.0
Aluminium	164.4
Wood	15.4
Other materials	260.0

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
SPV was founded in 1996 and started its operation on 1 January 1998. SPV's founders and shareholders represent the filling and packaging branch, including packers, fillers, importers, distribution, as well as the recycling industry.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
46, organised in five departments.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
9,700 licensees (as of 12/2009).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
SPV handles all types of non-reusable packaging, both household and industrial: primary, secondary and transport as well as sales packaging made of glass, paper/cardboard, steel, aluminium, plastics and wood. SPV is entitled to cover all kinds of packaging waste generators: private households, wholesale trade, small businesses, specifically hotels/restaurants/cafés, industrial and agricultural facilities. The system operates on a nationwide basis.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
The system is financed by fillers and importers in a clear adoption of the shared responsibility principle.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
SPV's licensees are legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their primary household packaging but printing on all other packaging types is not required either by law or by contract with SPV.

sociedade pontoverde

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ECO-ROM AMBALAJE

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The Romanian legislation establishes the framework for the fulfilment of the national packaging waste recovery and recycling obligations in accordance with the European Directives.
Eco-Rom Ambalaje operates based on a regulation which establishes the level of the obligations and the incumbents of these responsibilities. The companies responsible for achieving these objectives are fillers, importers and producers of service packaging. These objectives can be fulfilled individually, or by transferring the obligation to an organisation licensed by the environmental authorities.
As regards selective collection, the legal framework provides the obligation for all waste generators to collect waste selectively. For packaging waste generated by households the local authorities are responsible for organising the selective collection. The proposed legislative amendments refer to the involvement of the traders who can act as a filter on the trading chain as well as to a greater involvement of the local authorities in developing systems and performance indicators for the selective collection from the population.

Who can join Eco-Rom Ambalaje and under what conditions?
Eco Rom Ambalaje is open to all economic operators, who have the obligation to recover and recycle the packages introduced on the domestic market. The fulfilment of the obligations takes the form of a responsibility takeover contract, each company benefiting from the same type and standard of the services, at the same tariff per ton of material put on the market. Eco-Rom Ambalaje provides its clients with an integrated electronic data management system and an integrated service package, with a view to streamlining and increasing the quality of the package and packaging waste management activity.

How does Eco-Rom Ambalaje cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Eco-Rom Ambalaje concludes contracts with waste management companies with regard to the selective collection of packaging waste both from the commercial flow and from the population.

Eco-Rom Ambalaje invests in children's education.

The selective collection from the population is the responsibility of the local authorities. Eco-Rom Ambalaje supports the local authorities, signing a contract with sanitation companies and partially bears the costs of selective collection, providing the specific infrastructure, a tariff per type of collected waste, consultancy and technical expertise, including waste analyses performed on a regular basis.
In order to increase the level of participation of selective collection, Eco-Rom Ambalaje organises information and awareness-raising campaigns at the national and local level.

What are Eco-Rom Ambalaje's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Eco-Rom Ambalaje is the market leader due to the significant number of affiliated companies – over 1,500, and a quantity of 651,588 tons of packages placed on the market at the end of 2009. Since its establishment, Eco-Rom Ambalaje has fulfilled its commitments as to the achievement of the packaging waste recovery and recycling objectives, sending almost one million tons of waste for recycling. The company's strategic objective is to promote selective waste collection from the population. At the beginning of 2010, it delivered services to 80 localities, covering three million people. In the areas covered by the company, over 55% of the population separate and transport waste to the selective collection points. All these aspects and the results achieved so far

position Eco-Rom Ambalaje as the main supporter of and contributor to the fulfilment of the recovery and recycling objectives at the national level.

What is Eco-Rom Ambalaje's perspective for the future?

Eco-Rom Ambalaje will further focus on achieving the targets, by improving the selective collection scheme and increasing the number of affiliates. Thus, strengthening the system is a priority, which will lead to further improving the traceability of packaging waste and developing partnerships with waste management companies, as well as to enhancing cooperation with the local authorities. Investments in the logistics and information campaigns will be increased so that the population is motivated to develop a responsible attitude towards selective collection and towards the environment as a whole.

Sorin Cristian Popescu, General Manager

RECYCLING AND RECOVERY TARGETS AND RESULTS (2009)		
2009	*Legal objectives for recycling and recovery (%)*	*Eco-Rom Ambalaje fulfilment (%)*
Paper	60	86.82
Plastics	12	28.41
Glass	38	58.46
Metals	50	62.3
Wood	9	17.17
Total objective for recycling	**38**	**47.26**
Total objective for recovery	**45**	**49.26**

Eco-Rom Ambalaje SA activity is financed by the contribution of licensees. All of them pay a fee based on the quantity and type of packaging material placed on the market.

LICENCE FEES 2010	
Packaging material	*Price per ton excl. VAT in 2010 (EUR/tonne)*
Glass	16.2891
Plastics	11.6826
PET	21.4690
Metals	10.2669
Paper/cardboard	13.2649
Wood	10.5310

* Exchange rate: EUR 1 = RON 4.2028

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

ERA was established by 12 large companies – Argus S.A., Ball Packaging Europe, Chipita Romania S.R.L., Coca-Cola HBC S.R.L., Heineken S.A., Mars Romania S.R.L., Munplast S.A., Quadrant Amroq Beverages S.A., Romaqua Group S.A., Tetra Pack Romania S.R.L., Titan S.A., Unilever South Central Europe S.R.L. – which put packages on the market in 2003. The company started its activity in April 2004.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

30 employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?

To date, ERA has concluded contracts with 1,500 companies.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

ERA is responsible for recycling and recovering packages of paper and cardboard, plastics, glass, metals and wood, both from the commercial flow and from the population. Selective collection is done in specific containers for three types of waste: paper and cardboard, plastics and metals, and glass.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

Eco-Rom Ambalaje partially finances the collection, recycling and recovery costs.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?

Companies fix the "Green Dot" on the packages on a voluntary basis.

Eco-Rom Ambalaje SA

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SEKOPAK

Henri Meiresonne, PRO EUROPE President and Rade Pribicevic, Sekopak MB President at a “Green Dot licensing” conference in Belgrade, 15 April.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?

Starting from May 2009, Serbia passed a new Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste (Official Gazette, No. 36/09) which has introduced “extended producer responsibility” for the first time into legislative practice, thus enabling the industry to establish recovery organisation operations.

Two law articles dealing with taxes and deposit introduction were largely discussed and negotiated with the industry represented by Sekopak. The tax introduced through the decree focused on the companies failing to achieve national targets, while the deposit remains in the law as a silent threat should the industry fail to fulfil national targets set by the state.

National targets were introduced later that year, following heavy negotiations between Sekopak and the authorised Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. The targets recognise the “0” year of their fulfilment and are set at a low-paced 5% for general recovery and 4% for recycling, aiming at a high 30% for recovery and 25% for recycling in 2014. The specific targets for the recycling of the materials are set from 2012.

Who can join Sekopak and under what conditions?

Sekopak functions on a non-profit principle, while founders of the organisation were sought from packaging manufacturers and packers/fillers that put goods on the Serbian market. To enrol with Sekopak, a company cannot perform any kind of waste collection nor processing activities.

There is no entrance fee, however a significant approx. EUR 20,000 of founding capital must be paid to the organisation to become an owner.

Sekopak, at its Sekopak and Full Stop “Green Dot” licensing conference held on 15 April, officially signed contracts with PRO EUROPE obtaining the licensor status for the Serbian market.

How does Sekopak cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?

From the beginning of 2010, the year in which national targets are supposed to be reached for the first time in the country’s history, Sekopak began building its contractual relationship with local municipalities. The relationship is grounded on Sekopak’s main system establishment principle of shared responsibility for the recovery costs.

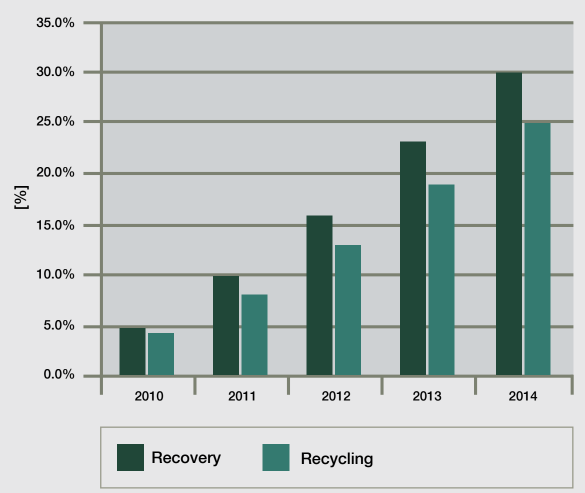
Contracts have been signed with the first five municipalities, Subotica, Sombor, Cacak, Nis and Leskovac. The role of Sekopak as the first system operator to be licensed by the state was communicated to the public at large, however the process of recognising the significance of this role is developing at a slower pace among municipalities and their public utility companies. The utilities sector in Serbia has not undergone the privatisation process yet, therefore making it a must to set a complex set of activities and training courses for the working force in the sector to enforce them for the challenges that packaging waste management and primary selection brings. This sector has been identified as the weakest link in the responsibility chain.

What are Sekopak's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Bearing in mind Sekopak is the youngest of all PRO EUROPE members, and new in the Serbian market, among the main achievements of the organisation we count Sekopak as having a large brand recognition and the perception of it as a "green" company bringing about necessary changes in the environment sector.

What is Sekopak's perspective for the future?
Sekopak will work to achieve set national targets and prove that the multimaterial packaging collection system can work in Serbia.

Rebeka Bozovic, External Relations Director

SERBIAN RECOVERY AND RECYCLING TARGETS



HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?

Component	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Paper/ cardboard	0.0073	0.0060	0.0066	0.0080	0.0095
Plastics	0.0104	0.0103	0.0132	0.0185	0.0260
Glass	0.0080	0.0060	0.0064	0.0076	0.0096
Metals	0.0082	0.0062	0.0064	0.0075	0.0092
Wood	0.0083	0.0063	0.0075	0.0093	0.0125

VAT excl.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
Sekopak was founded in 2006 by major industry stakeholders, among them Knjaz Milos, Carlsberg, Tetra Pak Production, Ball Packaging Europe, Coca-Cola Hellenic, Pepsi, etc.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
Five.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
The system has just started the operations applying for the permit. Once the permit is gained, first contracts will be signed.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
The system is designed to collect all packaging types. However, for the first two years there are only general national targets set enabling collection of presently collected types of packaging, mainly PET, paper and aluminium cans.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Shared responsibility between the industry and local municipalities. The industry will, in general, pay for the collection, sorting, baling and transport to the recyclers costs.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
N/A

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ENVI-PAK

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
EC Packaging Directive 94/62/EC was transposed into Slovak national law by the Packaging Act of 18 September 2002; the Act itself came into force on 1 January 2003. Directive 2004/12/ES by the European Parliament and commission was transposed into the new Packaging Act No. 119/2010 Coll., which came into force on 1 May 2010. The ENVI-PAK system is based on this Packaging Act § 8 article 1.
This packaging legislation states that the obligated person (i.e. packer, filler, importer of packed goods and importer of empty packaging intended directly for consumers) has to ensure that packaging waste is collected and that the recycling and recovery targets are met. Obligated persons can fulfil this obligation themselves as self-compliers or they can join an authorised organisation. ENVI-PAK received its authorisation from the Ministry of Environment on 1 August 2004.
In addition, according to the executive regulation to the Packaging Act, obligated persons have to submit evidence to the authorities that the packaging has been collected, recycled or recovered.

Shopping centres – mascots in the form of the Green Dot trademark educating the public about packaging waste separation.

Who can join ENVI-PAK and under what conditions?
To become a member of ENVI-PAK a company has to operate in the Slovak market and has to be defined as an obligated person according to the Packaging Act No. 119/2010 Coll. § 2 letter g).
It is easy to start cooperation with ENVI-PAK. If the obligated persons share the ENVI-PAK philosophy, they just sign the contract on cooperation.

How does ENVI-PAK cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Cooperation with the local authorities plays a major role in fulfilling the legislation because consumers place their packaging waste into the collection bins. ENVI-PAK cooperates with all entities involved in the material flow of packaging waste – directly or indirectly. Since September 2010 ENVI-PAK has run a big project of direct financial support to municipalities based on a contract on cooperation between ENVI-PAK and the municipality and provides the municipality with financial subvention for all packaging waste collected on the municipality area and subsequently recycled. From September until December 2009 more than 400 municipalities joined the system. In December 2009 the cooperation covered more than one million Slovak citizens (20% of the whole population).

What are ENVI-PAK's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
ENVI-PAK's market share is approx. 50% of the Slovakian market in 2009. We provide services for the companies that are leaders in their segments. ENVI-PAK is a market leader not only by volume and provided services, but also by the additional services it provides for its clients (e.g. regular legislative service, daily help desk, etc.).

ENVI-PAK is accepted as an important partner for the public administration as well, therefore we are often asked to express our recommendations and opinions during the legislative process.

What is ENVI-PAK's perspective for the future?
The maintenance of and a slight rise in market share are planned for the next few years. We plan to organise new projects on household waste collection, education and advertising campaigns which should lead to better waste separation and greater consumer awareness. We want more municipalities to join the ENVI-PAK system, to support more municipalities in running their household waste separation systems.

Katarína Kretter, PR & Project Manager

Cooperation with municipalities – branded containers.

Comprehensive information about the Green Dot and the prevention, separation and collection of waste, also encouraging the motivation to take part in recycling.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
The system was founded by 12 major producers and importers of packed products and registered on 10 April 2003. The business operation, as the authorised organisation, started on 1 August 2004.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
14 (as of April 2010).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
ENVI-PAK's share of the market is around 50%.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
All types of packaging are collected by the system. The main focus is on the separation of household packaging waste – for this purpose ENVI-PAK pays a contribution to the municipalities. ENVI-PAK also fulfils the targets with the aid of a commercial scheme (retail, industry). The system operates on a nationwide basis.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
The municipality finances the separation of waste on the basis of a contract with the waste management companies – ENVI-PAK pays an additional contribution based on the amount of packaging waste selected and forwarded for recycling and/or recovery.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No.

ENVI-PAK

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SLOPAK

Slopak produces many actions for children's environmental education.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The system is based on Rules on the Handling of Packaging and Packaging Waste, which has been in effect since 2001 and revised in 2006. The basis for these rules is EU Directive 94/62/EC.
These rules oblige manufacturers, fillers and distributors of primary, secondary and tertiary packaging to participate in the recovery system. The legislation also sets a series of recycling and recovery targets for Slovenia. In the near future no significant changes are expected regarding the waste packaging legislation.

Who can join Slopak and under what conditions?
Every company that is legally obliged to take care of the packaging waste of its products can join the system. The further prerequisite is that the company must subsequently fulfil its obligations to declare the amount of packaging put annually on the Slovenian market. The reporting must be done separately for different materials, i.e. glass, paper, metals, plastics, composite materials, organic materials and packaging of hazardous substances.

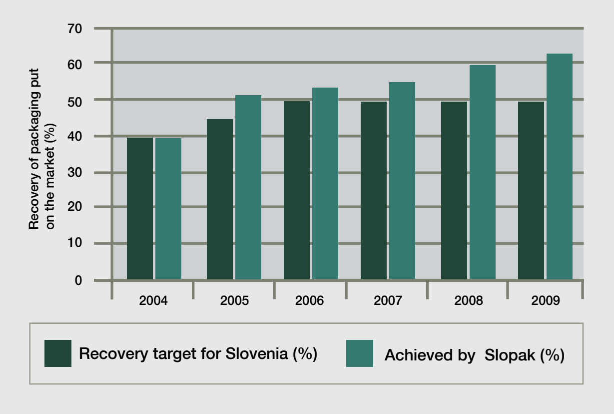
How does Slopak cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
The obligation of Slopak is to reach an agreement with 56 municipal authorities responsible for waste management nationwide. Slopak collects all sorts of packaging material from the waste management companies in the whole territory of Slovenia. Therefore close cooperation with the municipalities is a goal that Slopak aims for. Slopak also provides financial and technical support, so that recovery and recycling targets are attained.
In addition, Slopak also concludes contracts with sorting plants and other companies that trade in recyclables.

What are Slopak's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Between 2004 and 2009 Slopak has managed to achieve and exceed the recycling targets that were set. Slopak has collected 91% of all separately collected packaging waste in Slovenia. It has recycled 58% of the packaging put on the market, which was generated in Slovenia. From the beginning until the present steady growth in recovery and recycling activities can be seen.
Furthermore, the communication activities of Slopak are intense and effective. A lot of effort is put into education. Each year Slopak educates a whole generation of pupils about how to recycle packaging. Slopak organises workshops for the companies that take part in the recovery system. Slopak also launched the EKO TOP award for the companies that reduced the amount of generated waste and waste packaging. The EKO TOP award is extremely well accepted among Slovene companies and are popular in the media.

What is Slopak's perspective for the future?
In 2010 Slopak has, as the only company in Slovenia, launched the waste tyre collection and recovery system. Slopak also deals with waste electrical and electronic appliances and has about 10% market share.

Andrej Sotelšek, Managing Director

RECYCLING AND RECOVERY TARGETS AND RESULTS



HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?

Packaging material	*EUR/tonne*
Glass	31.50
Paper sales	56.00
Paper group and transport	34.00
Plastics sales	78.00
Plastics sales PET	46.00
Plastics group and transport	32.50
Metals	53.00
Wood	37.00
Other materials	33.00
Composition materials (I)	30.50
Composition materials (II)	60.00
Packaging of hazardous substances	456.00

Composition materials (I) – a) paper and plastics, b) paper, plastics and aluminium; composition materials (II) – other composition materials. Packaging of hazardous substances – T, T+, E, O.

The isolated licence fee for using the Green Dot symbol is included in the price of the packaging fee.

Minimum annual packaging fee is EUR 100, VAT not included. The packaging fees do not include the statutory VAT.

Slopak awarded five top Slovenian companies, which produced less packaging waste by redesigning their products, with the EKO TOP Award.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
The system was founded by the companies obliged to fulfil the recycling quota of the packaging put on the market. Slopak has 29 founding companies.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
15.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
Slopak has 1,436 licensees for waste packaging, 210 licensees for waste electronic and electrical equipment, 230 licensees for waste tyres, 25 licensees for waste phytopharmaceuticals, ten licensees for waste medicals.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Slopak collects all packaging that includes sales packaging and transport packaging in all fields where packaging is generated, i.e. household, industrial, commercial, trade, HoReCa, public places, etc.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
The licensees finance the collection, sorting and recovery of packaging waste. All licensees pay the same licence fee, which is different according to the packaging material.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No, the "Green Dot" symbol is not obligatory in Slovenia, although it is widely used by the companies.

SLOPAK
DRUŽBA ZA RAVNANJE Z ODPADNO EMBALAŽO d.o.o.

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ECOEMBES

1.2 million tons of packaging were recycled in 2009.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The system is based on Law 11/1997 on packaging waste, developed in accordance with ED 94/62/EC. Royal Decree 252/2006 reviewed the recycling and recovery targets set up in Law 11/1997, according to Directive 2004/12/EC. Minimising the impact of packaging along its whole life is a key objective of the packaging law. A reduction target of at least 10% by weight of the total packaging waste generated for 2001 was set up in Law 11/1997. Fillers placing on the market quantities of different materials are obliged to present every three years a prevention plan to the competent authorities. Also, the law aims at meeting all obligations set in the EC Packaging Directive.

Who can join Ecoembes and under what conditions?
National packers, importers and sellers of packaged products are legally responsible for packaging and they can join Ecoembes in order to fulfil their obligations regarding the Packaging Ordinance. Companies that want to become members of Ecoembes sign a contract, pay a membership fee and make an annual contribution to Ecoembes depending on the quantity of packaging placed on the market.

How does Ecoembes cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Municipalities are legally responsible for selective waste recovery systems. Ecoembes signs cooperation agreements with local and regional authorities and pays them the extra costs of selective collection. Additionally, Ecoembes offers technical support to public administrations on how to set up recovery systems and awareness campaigns.

What are Ecoembes's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
Out of the 46.7 million inhabitants, 45.4 million have access to paper/cardboard collection and 45 million to lightweight packaging. Ecoembes actively supports communication and awareness campaigns aimed at improving the quality of the material thrown into the packaging selective collection bin. The system is widely acknowledged as efficiently fulfilling the legal obligations placed on the Spanish business community and delegated to Ecoembes and, what is more, at a reasonable cost.

RECYCLING AND RECOVERY TARGETS AND RESULTS

Packaging material	*Statutory recovery target 2008 (%)*	*Recovery target achieved in 2009 (%)*	*Statutory recycling target 2008 (%)*	*Recycling target achieved in 2009 (%)*
	60.0	70.1	55.0–80.0	65.1
Metals	-	-	50.0	71.3
Paper/cardboard (includes beverage cartons)	-	-	60.0	84.2
Plastics	-	-	22.5	41.9
Wood	-	-	15.0	48.9
*Glass**	-	-	60.0	-

*Glass: managed by Ecovidrio

Total packaging waste recovered in 2009: 1.326,876 tonnes (by ECOEMBES)

Total packaging waste recycled in 2009: 1.232,168 tonnes (by ECOEMBES)
751,600 tonnes (by ECOVIDRIO)

Ecoembes Prevention Plans (EPP) illustrates the environmental improvements carried out by companies regarding their packaging. After ten years, the improvement on prevention is evident; more than 2,400 companies participate in the 4th EPP (representing 90% of packaging licensed) and more than 21,000 prevention measures have been implemented. The improvement of recyclability is one of the new objectives of the new Plan 2009–2011. Additional prevention tools available for companies participating in EPP are benchmarking, search tool for prevention examples, improving recyclability tool, ecodesign, technical workshops.

What is Ecoembes's perspective for the future?
The emphasis will be placed on a three-tier-strategy:

- to increase the efficiency of collection, sorting and recovery processes to optimise them and reduce costs
- to increase the cooperation with the public administrations to fight freeloading, to improve the balance of recycling objectives/cost of selective collection, to promote re-cycled materials, green public procurement, etc.
- to increase the Spanish citizens' motivation to separate their domestic waste

Antonio Barrón Lopez de Roda,
Director of Member Companies and Communication

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?

Packaging material	*Tariffs in EUR/tonne in 2010*
PET and HDPE (rigid/hollow bodies)	377
HDPE flexible, LDPE and other plastics	472
Paper/cardboard	68
Beverage cartons	323
Steel	85
Aluminium	102
Wood and cork	21
Ceramics	20
*Glass**	32
Other materials	472

*Glass: managed by Ecovidrio

The fees include material costs and the tonnage of all materials recovered. The fee depends on the type of packaging material and on its weight and volume.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
Official registration was on 22 November 1996, and the start of business operation on 1 May 1998. Ecoembes was founded by companies and business organisations representing all industrial sectors involved in the value chain for packaging.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
100 (at the end of 2009).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
12,175 (at the end of 2009).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Household packaging. Law 11/97 states that producers/distributors of household packaging have to participate either in an Integrated Management System (IMS) or in a Deposit, Collection and Return system (DCR). Commercial/industrial packaging is not subject to these obligations. It also covers the wholesale trade and small businesses on a voluntary basis but only where the municipalities handle selective collection.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Member companies (they pay a membership fee when they join the system and a fee for each item of packaging placed on the market).

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
Spanish law stipulates a marking obligation (packaging identification) and therefore all packaging licensed in the Integrated Management System must carry the "Green Dot" symbol.

ECOEMBES
ECOEMBALAJES ESPAÑA S.A.

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REPA/FTI

Recycling point in central Stockholm.

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
The Swedish government introduced an ordinance of producer responsibility in 1994 (SFS 2006:1273). Producers are defined as: “He who professionally manufactures, imports into Sweden, or sells packaging, or goods, that are enclosed in such packaging. Packaging is defined as: A product that is produced to contain, protect or present goods, or to be used to deliver, or in some other way, handle goods. Even disposable items that are used for this purpose shall be considered to be packaging.”
During the years there have been several inquiries about the system, its fulfilment of the ordinance and its level of service towards the households. The overall result shows that the current system works properly and has a high acceptance among households. The latest proposal is to define demands on the system for collection. By that, the juridical responsibility would transfer from each producer to the company (REPA/FTI or other) that the producers have joined.

Who can join REPA/FTI and under what conditions?
The main rule is that importers or fillers of packaging/packed goods join REPA/FTI. For service packaging (pizza boxes, carrier bags, etc.), the importer or the Swedish manufacturer joins and reports these. Foreign companies are allowed to join when considered most practical or, for instance, when a foreign company sells directly to the end consumer.

How does REPA/FTI cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
Continuous consultation with local authorities is the basis for development of the household bring system and information to households. Compared with earlier years, the waste management partners now only act as transporters of the material. Hence, REPA/FTI owns the collected material and decides where to transport it for further treatment and recycling.

What are REPA/FTI’s main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
The collection rate has increased every year since the system started. There are two main reasons for this; development of the bring system and growing awareness about the importance of sorting and recycling. REPA/FTI informs the public through municipalities and through national information campaigns. Particular effort is made to teach future generations. This is done through national school competitions and information material, such as special editions of comics.
A major change during 2009 was that soft plastic, which was earlier to be left in household waste for incineration, is now to be collected together with hard plastic in our bring system. Consequently, the rate of recycled plastics has increased.

What is REPA/FTI’s perspective for the future?
REPA/FTI recently took full ownership of all recycling containers in order to have a more uniform and homogeneous fleet. Labelling, colours and design are gradually being altered to look the same all over Sweden, aimed at

having a better and more easily recognised branding of our recycling scheme. The Swedish system has been developed over 16 years and this continues. The awareness of the public and the acceptance by the producers give stability and a foundation for the future. Within REPA/FTI and together with our partners and the umbrella organisation in Europe, we aim to reach for more information and even better solutions. The basis of our existence is a belief in sustainable development, a view of development that we have proven to share with our clients.

Kent Carlsson, Managing Director

RECYCLING AND RECOVERY TARGETS AND RESULTS		
Packaging material	*Recycling targets in 2010*	*Recycling targets achieved in 2009*
Cardboard/ Corrugated board	65%	74.2%
Plastics	70% total recovery, 30% recycled	30.8% recycled
Metals	70%	72.9%
Glass	70%	90%

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Packaging material	*EUR/tonne*
Corrugated board	122
Cardboard	52
Cardboard beverage	75
Plastics	137
Metals	252

The material companies decide the pricing. The basic principle is that each packaging shall pay its own costs for collection and recycling. The fees for industrial and transport packaging are therefore lower compared to consumer packaging. PET bottles for consumer beverage is handled through a deposit system, for more info see **www.returpack.se**. Glass bottles are handled through a different material company, not administrated by REPA. For more info see **www.glasatervinning.se**. For full price list, please see our website. Packaging fees are paid in SEK. The fees for typical household packaging is shown above and in EUR/tonne (EUR 1 = SEK 10, as of 29 March 2010).

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?

REPA was founded on 1 June 1994. Swedish trade and industry formed so-called materials companies for various packaging materials. These materials companies in turn set up REPA as their joint subsidiary for administration towards producers and to collect packaging fees. FTI (packaging and newspaper collection), was set up in order to build up and to administrate the bring system. Today REPA and FTI work as one organisation.

How many regular members of staff are employed?

REPA/FTI has 40 employees.

How many licensees/members does the system have?

9,700.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?

Apart from consumer beverage cans/bottles that are handled through a deposit system, all kinds of packaging are collected through REPA/FTI. Household packaging is collected through our national bring system with fixed recycling points (80%) and through a kerbside system (20%). Companies are referred to certain recycling centres for their packaging.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?

The costs are covered by packaging fees paid by the affiliated producers, mainly importers and fillers. There is also an income from the sale of the collected material.

Are companies legally obliged to print the “Green Dot” symbol on their packaging?

No.

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ÇEVKO

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?

The packaging recovery and recycling obligation is based on the Regulation on the Control of Packaging Waste. The basis for the regulation is EU Directive (94/62/EC). The regulation essentially sets recovery targets for plastics, metals, glass, paper/cardboard and composites. Economic operators, more specific packaged product suppliers, fillers, packers, brand owners and importers are obliged to achieve the recovery targets mentioned in the legislation as well as carrying out activities for raising public awareness. They can fulfil their recovery obligations either by delegating their responsibility to a recovery organisation authorised by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry or by self-compliance. ÇEVKO has been the authorised recovery organisation since 2005 for all types of packaging. Some changes are expected in the Regulation on the Control of Packaging Waste.

ÇEVKİ, the environmentalist cat, coaching primary school students.

Who can join ÇEVKO and under what conditions?

The prerequisite the company has to fulfil is to register with the system of the Ministry of Environment before becoming a licensee of the system. Economic operators can transfer their recovery obligations to ÇEVKO and become licensees by signing a Service and Sublicence Agreement with ÇEVKO. The number of agreements had exceeded 950 by the end of 2009.

How does ÇEVKO cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?

Three-party recovery contracts are signed between ÇEVKO, local authority and waste management company. The contracts specify the duties and responsibilities as well as financial support for the collection and sorting of packaging waste. The duties of ÇEVKO in the contracts are in general: to cooperate with the municipality in preparing municipal waste management plans; to promote collection at source by organising awareness campaigns; and to provide financial support to the licensed collection and sorting operator.

RECYCLING AND RECOVERY TARGETS AND RESULTS 2009		
Packaging material	*Recovery obligation delegated to ÇEVKO (tonnes)*	*Recovery documented by ÇEVKO (tonnes)*
Plastics	101,297	104,221
Metals	30,386	40,613
Paper/cardboard	154,383	155,255
Glass	93,302	103,858
Composite	12,861	13,882
TOTAL	392,229	417,829

What are ÇEVKO's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?

The system provides an indirect incentive to reduce the weight of packaging. Reduced packaging weight means less has to be recovered and recycled and this helps fillers to save costs. ÇEVKO has contributed to the recycling of more than 1,675,000 tons of packaging waste

since 2005, thus helping to save energy and natural resources in Turkey.
At the end of 2009, the system had reached seven million citizens. Selective collection activities include door-to-door awareness-raising campaigns for the public.
Primary school teachers and students within the selective collection areas are covered by our “Training the trainer” programmes. In 2009 over 100,000 students were given the basic environmental training with the collaboration of municipalities and national education authorities.
Some awareness activities in shopping malls and supermarkets are also organised in order to make changes in consumer behaviour. Additionally, in cooperation with chain cinema theatres, airports, hotels and other NGOs millions of inhabitants have been reached and informed about recycling and separate collection activities.

HOW ARE THE LICENCE FEES CALCULATED?	
Packaging material	TL*/tonne
Glass	38.50
Plastics	72.00
Metals	36.70
Paper/cardboard	23.18
Beverage packaging	98.00
Other composites	151.00
Fixed fee per contract (TL/year)	1,200.00

*Conversion rate 1TL = EUR 0.51

What is ÇEVKO’s perspective for the future?
It is expected that the number of licensees as well as the amount of packaging waste recovery obligations that will be delegated to ÇEVKO will increase in the near future. Therefore it is also expected that the contribution of ÇEVKO will increase to widen the selective collection activities, the public awareness campaigns and the basic environmental education of primary school students.
ÇEVKO believes in the significance of effective cooperation with all the stakeholders.

Mete imer, General Manager

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
The system was founded by leading companies in December 1991 as a result of an industrial commitment to help implement a packaging waste management system in Turkey. Practical operation started in 1992.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
27 employees (as of December 2009).

How many licensees/members does the system have?
991 licensees (as of December 2009).

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
The system covers all types of packaging, i.e. sales, group and transport packaging, from households, sales points, commercial locations (hotels, restaurants, etc.) and industrial facilities.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
According to the Turkish Regulation on the Control of Packaging Waste, packaged product suppliers, fillers, packers and importers have to finance the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste.

Are companies legally obliged to print the “Green Dot” symbol on their packaging?
No.

ÇEVKO Environmental Protection and Packaging Waste Recovery & Recycling Trust Economic Operations

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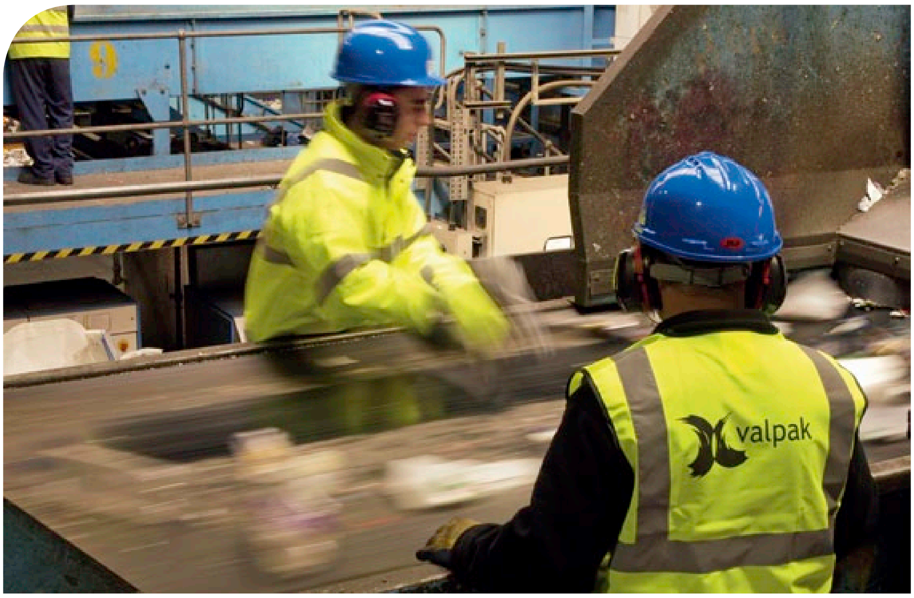
VALPAK

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?

The UK operates a unique system of shared producer responsibility and does not operate a Green Dot recovery system along the lines of its European counterparts. All producers within the packaging supply chain which perform one of the following activities contribute financially towards the recycling of the packaging which they handle.

There are five activities a company can perform, each picking up a percentage of the overall financing obligation:



Valpak also collects and processes directly plastic bottles, cans, card, paper and plastic film at its Preston recycling facility.

Activity	*Example*	*Share of financial responsibility*
1. Manufacture of raw packaging material	*Production of steel sheets*	6%
2. Converting raw material into packaging	*Conversion of steel sheet into a can*	9%
3. Packaging goods	*Pack-filling baked beans into cans*	37%
4. Importing packaging from outside the UK	*Import canned baked beans into the UK*	Combining 1-3: 52%
5. Selling-on-packaging to the end user who discards it	*Selling cans with baked beans to the consumer*	48%

To be obligated, a businesses must have a UK-based entity and a turnover of GBP 2 million per year and also handle in excess of 50 tonnes of packaging a year. Obligated businesses can register with Valpak or a number of alternative compliance schemes operating in the UK, or they can register with one of the agencies directly.

Who can join Valpak and under what conditions?

All obligated businesses, whatever activity they perform, can join Valpak and outsource their legal obligation to recycle packaging waste to us.

Valpak charges an annual membership fee based on a company's turnover as follows:

Total company turnover per annum	*WEEE membership fee (B2B and/or B2C*	*Batteries membership fee*	*WEEE and batteries combined membership fee*
< GBP 1 million	GBP 250	GBP 250	GBP 300
GBP 1–10 million	GBP 500	GBP 500	GBP 600
> GBP 10 million	GBP 1000	GBP 1,000	GBP 1,100
discounts			
15% discount on WEEE and/or batteries membership fees if purchased with packaging compliance			

The following table indicates Valpak's likely fees (converted into EUR using an exchange rate of EUR 1.15 to GBP 1.00) for a tonne of typical material sold onto the market.

Material	Compliance cost of packaging sold (EUR/tonne)
Paper	3.80
Glass	23.29
Steel	21.82
Aluminium	16.10
Plastics (includes all types and grades)	5.00
Wood	1.20

Although the UK does not operate a Green Dot recovery system, any company is free to apply the Green Dot logo to packaging which they place on the UK market providing that they pay a licence fee for this privilege (over and above their fees to comply with the Packaging Waste Regulations). The Green Dot is offered free of charge by Valpak to its member companies, but any other company who is not a Valpak member can pay an annual licence fee of GBP 225 to Valpak for the rights to use the trademark.

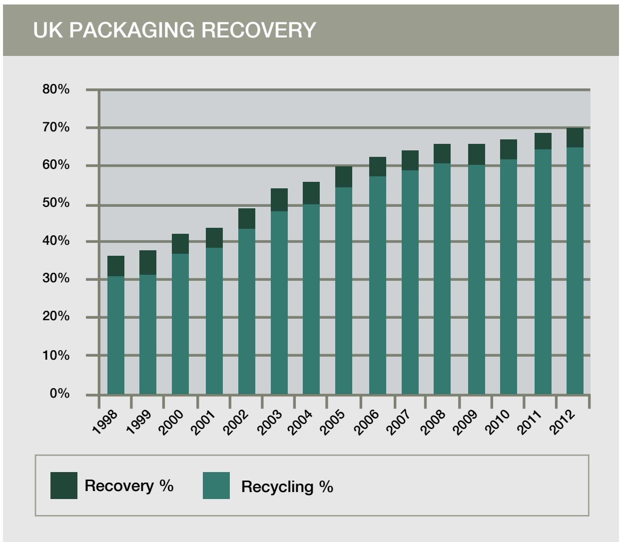
How does Valpak cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?

The PRN system is unique in Europe as compliance schemes contract directly with packaging waste reprocessors for the evidence notes (known as PRNs) which they require to meet their members' obligation. Because this creates a demand, these evidence notes have an associated value. Reprocessors can passes this monetary value back through their own supply chain, i.e. to waste management companies, which will incentivise these companies to collect more packaging waste. In turn the waste management company often passes the value of the PRN back to the local authority or commercial businesses which it collects from in order to win the contract over another company.

In addition, Valpak often works through specific local authority partnerships programmes to increase recycling. One example of this sort of collaboration is the Glasgow Recycles project which was delivered via a creative partnership between Valpak Consulting, the Wise Group, Glasgow City Council, Volvic and Waste Aware Scotland.

What are Valpak's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?

The UK system is designed to achieve the European target levels for packaging waste and not greatly exceed them – i.e. the amount of investment into the system is approximately equivalent to the number of PRNs required to meet the targets and no more. As such, the UK met, and slightly exceeded, the 2008 EU targets for all materials as shown in the following table:



For the 13 years that Valpak has operated as a packaging compliance scheme it has never failed to meet it members' obligation in any one year. Valpak is very proud of its 100% reliable reputation.

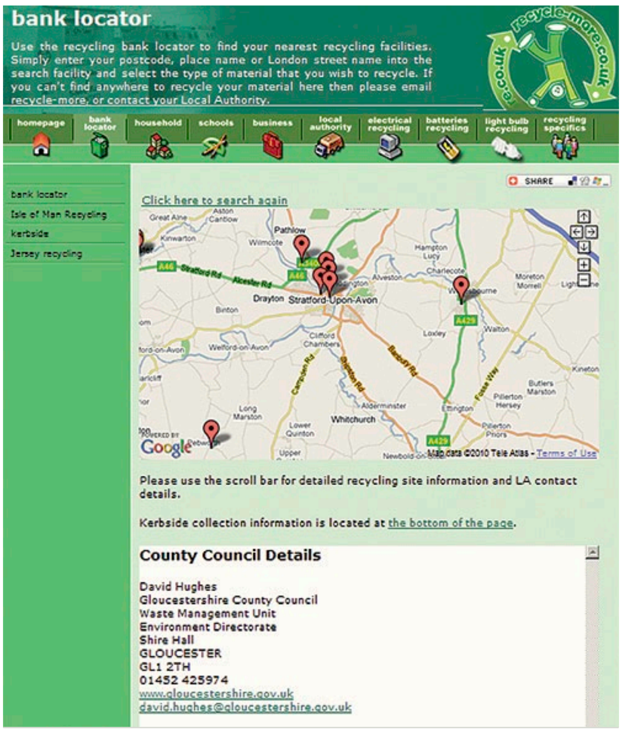
Furthermore, we consider ourselves to be experts in environmental compliance solutions far broader than simply packaging waste, also offering services for waste electrical and electronic equipment and batteries, as well as additional consulting services.

Our website www.recycle-more.co.uk helps packaging producers to meet their consumer information obligations through providing comprehensive information on packaging waste to the public.

Valpak now has compliance schemes for packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment and batteries.

What is Valpak's perspective for the future?
Valpak's mission statement is "to be the UK's leading provider of dependable, innovative and ethical compliance and recycling solutions".
It is Valpak's intention to continue to operate to the highest standards possible whilst further growing our services for packaging, WEEE and battery producer members.
There are many legislative challenges ahead for the UK, particularly in packaging. We will shortly see new, stretching government targets set until 2020 for all packaging materials, but particular challenges are anticipated for aluminium, plastics and wood. Valpak will continue to work with reprocessors and local authorities to ensure that these targets are achieved at the lowest sustainable cost.

Duncan Simpson, Director of Sales and Marketing



The Valpak recycle-more bank locator allows householders to find the nearest recycling point to their house.

FACTS & FIGURES

When and by whom was the system founded?
1997. Through the government's negotiations with industry and trade bodies.

How many regular members of staff are employed?
Valpak Limited employs 88 members of office-based staff and an additional 51 members of staff at our operational packaging sorting plant in the Northwest of England.

How many licensees/members does the system have?
The system in total obligated around 6,820 businesses in 2009. Valpak has a market share of approximately 50%.

Which types of packaging are collected? Where and how?
Both household and commercial and industrial packaging is collected. See descriptions above of how the UK system operates.

Who finances the collection, sorting and recovery of the packaging waste?
Obligated producers finance the collection, sorting and recovery of the waste.

Are companies legally obliged to print the "Green Dot" symbol on their packaging?
No. The symbol has no meaning in the UK and so is not compulsory but can be used under licence.

valpak

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UKRPEC

What are the specifics of your national legislative framework? Do you expect that these might change in the near future?
General information: Ukrainian Packaging & Ecological Coalition (UkrPEC) was founded in 1999 and associated the main producers of packaging and packed goods in Ukraine – Coca-Cola, Elopak, Tetra Pak, Nestlé, Procter & Gamble, Kraft Foods and others.
The task of UkrPEC is to protect the interests of the industry and to develop a reasonable legislation for packaging waste management (PWM) by establishing good relations with stakeholders with the aim to create a European regulatory environment in the field of PWM.
The objectives of activities of the coalition:

- to help coalition members to fulfil their obligations as to Ukrainian laws and support sustainable development
- to develop an understanding of society and industry about the necessity of separated packaging waste collection and recycling
- to create a national compliance scheme

Legal basis: Ukrainian Law on Waste (1998) formulated the main legislative principles and policies in the waste management sphere, defined responsibilities and controls, and laid down implementation mechanisms.
As to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 915 of 26 July 2001 – manufacturers and importers of the packed goods must pay for utilisation of packaging marketed in Ukraine according to the approved state tariffs/tax for packed goods (eurocents/kg): glass 1.40; plastics 7.60; paper and cardboard 3.20; wood 1.18; aluminium 9.90; tinplate 3.60; composites 11.20. The Packaging Law was adopted at its first reading in 2009.

Who can join UkrPEC and under what conditions?
UkrPEC is a member of PRO EUROPE. Taking advantage of our partners' experience from European Union countries we will use their know-how for the development of a packaging waste collection system.
The main task of UkrPEC members is to organise the implementation of a collection system which has to be nationally approved by the Packaging Law. According to the law the compliance scheme has to be founded by the affected packaging manufacturers, fillers and retailers and it must operate on a non-profit basis.

How does UkrPEC cooperate with local authorities and waste management partners?
We have good cooperation with companies which collect waste, as we recognise the role they play as a key component in the future recovery and recycling system. Cooperation with local authorities in the sphere of selective collection will be based on the principle aspect of the Packaging Law, which will be approved at the end of 2010.

What are UkrPEC's main achievements so far, not only in terms of packaging waste collection and recycling, but also public acceptance and recognition?
We united the voice and interests of the industry, created a lobbying platform to represent the majority of business interests in the packaging and packaging waste sphere, organised lobbying activities for the Packaging Law which was adopted in first reading (expected time for full adoption: 2010) and help to ensure a stable, sustainable packaging legislation. We support and develop the pilot projects for selected packaging waste.

What is UkrPEC's perspective for the future?
Short-term prospect:

- to effect necessary changes in the present regulatory documents in Ukraine
- to support and adopt a draft Ukrainian Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste

Long-term prospect:

- to create a national compliance scheme responsible for the recovery and recycling of packaging waste in Ukraine

Volodymyr Slabyy, Chairman of the Board

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