

CMS Collection report 2021





Industry initiatives for Container Management

Objectives & Activities

Objectives

- Prevent the production of hazardous waste and the exposure to humans and the environment
- Maximise the collection of empty packaging
- Contribute to circular economy by promoting safe recycling of high value material

Key Activities

- Promote proper container rinsing to reduce risks
- Retrieve empty pesticide packaging from farms via build up of country-specific collection system
- Achieve suitable disposal or recycling end-use













KPIs of benchmarked CM Systems

in Europe



Container Management Programmes Overview of CMS in Europe (2021)



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CECPA CONCEPT	green-dot		Z 🕲 R A	LIAAA		Агро Варта
(RS)	(CY)	(GR)	(SK)	(LT)	(RU)	(UA)

Countries with independent collection programme(s), some of them joint by industry. E.g.:





- Countries with no (known) dedicated CMS. Pesticide packaging waste are collected via collection systems for domestic or special / industrial wastes (tbc!)
 - "Countries providing annual CLE statistics are the Mature, Pilots + Austria and Sweden. In addition, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands have occasionally provided <u>partial</u> collection data. CMS in Luxembourg has been managed by a new EPR since 2019, with no data provided so far"



Container Management Europe Synopsis 2005 – 2021: Packaging placed on the market



CLEAN



Based on data provided by the industry in the benchmarked countries. The total market in these countries and in Europe might be bigger because some programmes declared only the data about rigid plastic containers.



Based on data provided by the industry in the benchmarked countries; the real quantity in these countries and in Europe might be bigger due to other collection routes



Based on data provided by the industry in the benchmarked countries; the real quantity in these countries and in Europe might be bigger due to other routes of collection

*) Monitored countries

Netherlands (2013-2018)

CLEAN

Container Management Europe

Performance overview (collection rate)





Collection rate All Materials (Europe*)







Implementation of Container Management Strategies

CMS with recycling programmes; CMS recognised as compliance EPR programme





No info available

CMS programmes recognised as compliant EPR scheme



Accredited EPR scheme (i.e. in principle, subject to EPR regulations and targets)

- Independent collection and recovery programme, i.e. members must also declare their packaging to a recognised local Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) to fulfil their legal EPR obligations. In some countries, CMS costs are partly covered by an agreement with the compliant EPR organisation (e.g. BE, IE)
- No EPR obligation on PPP packaging or information not available

- Remarks:
- > For the EU legal targets for 2025/2030, only the packaging that has been "prepared for reuse or <u>recycling</u>"* will be recognised.
- CMS programmes that are recognised as EPR scheme will have to comply with EU legal targets 2025/2030; i.e. to have recycling programme in place, unless regulated differently by the local laws

*) waste which, having undergone all necessary checking, sorting and other preliminary operations to remove waste materials that are not targeted by the subsequent reprocessing and to ensure high-quality recycling, enters the recycling operation whereby waste materials are actually reprocessed into products, materials or substances (PPWD 94/62EC, Art.6a)

Container Management Strategies

CMS performance for industry-run CMS programmes in Europe (2021)



- Primary objective for pesticide container management strategies (CMS) is to reduce risks at the source by promoting thorough rinsing of empty containers and by maximising the return of packaging wastes. Collection rate is the key performance indicators for collection and recovery programmes for pesticide containers.
- Safe and controlled recycling of the plastic material is an important contribution to the sustainability of these programmes and to the Circular Economy.

Trademark CMS programmes (year of collection start)		Collection rate [Plastics; 2021)	Final treatment (% of quantity collected)	al treatment Trademark		Trademark CMS programmes (year of collection start)		Final treatment (% of quantity collected)
BE (1997)	AgriRecover www.agrirecover.eu	90% 🛪	Recycling (91%)		AT	Various collection programmes	85% 🗲	Recycling (75%) Energy Recovery
BG (2014)	SCPP (CCOП) www.bgcpa.eu	94% →	Recycling (89%) Energy Recovery (11%)		IE	Various collection programmes	48% 🛪	Recycling (100%)
DE (1996)	PAMIRA www.pamira.de	76% 🎽	Recycling (97%) Energy Recovery (3%)		SE	SvepRetur www.svepretur.se	46% 🎽	Energy Recovery (100%)
ES (2002)	SGIFITO www.sigfito.es	67% 🎽	Recycling (100%)		CY (2015)	Green-dot Cyprus	46% 🛪	Energy Recovery (100%)
FR (2002)	ADIVALOR www.adivalor.fr	89% 🔊	Recycling (97%) Energy Recovery (3%)		EL (2014)	CYCLOS (from 2023) CYCLOS www.esyf.gr Engre A MARTINGER K	2% 🛪	Recycling Energy Recovery
HR (2008)	CROCPA EKO MODEL Image: CROCPA EKO MODEL www.crocpa.hr Image: CROCPA EKO MODEL	97% 🗲	Energy Recovery (100%)		LT (2016)	LT Crop Protection Assoc. (LAAA) www.augaluapsauga.lt	4% 🛪	Energy Recovery (100%)
HU (2003)	CSEBER www.cseber.hu	68% 🔊	Energy Recovery (50%) Recycling (27%)		SK (2014)	zorba www.agrozora.sk Z OR A	7% 🛪	Recycling (97%) Energy Recovery
PL (2004)	System PSOR www.systempsor.pl	64% 🎽	Recycling (80%) Energy Recovery (20%)		RU (2014)	ECOPOL www.ecopole.ru	22% 🎽	Recycling (100%)
PT (2006)	Valorfito www.valorfito.com	55% 🔊	Recycling (73%) Landfilled (18%) Energy Recovery (8%)		SR (2013)	SECPA EKO MODEL	46% 🎽	Energy Recovery (100%)
RO (2007)	SCAPA www.aiprom.ro	93% 🔊	Recycling (47%) Energy Recovery (44%) Incineration (8%)		UA (2021)	AGRO VARTA www.agrovarta.org	16% 🔊	Recycling (100%)
SI (2010)	SloPak www.slopak.si	82% →	Energy Recovery Recycling (18%)					





CLE Commitment for Circular Economy Monitoring of the Commitments implementation in EU MS



CLE Commitments for the Circular Economy



Aims and Overall Objectives

farms



2030 Commitments For the Future of #Ag

Denmark; Latvia; Finland;

Ireland; Malta & The Netherlands

2030 Commitments For the Future of #Ag



CLE Commitments for the Circular Economy

Overview of Container Management progresses in Europe (EU27)





Overall EU27 (All primary packaging)

Contributions to the Circular Economy and the EU Plastics Strategy:

- Risks reduction at the source (packaging design; rinsing; separate collection; minimized production of hazardous waste)
- Collected over 290,000 metric tonnes of packaging since 2005 (EU)
- Recycled over 152,000 metric tonnes of high valuable plastics in safe applications since 2005 (EU)



CLE Commitments for the Circular Economy

Progress monitoring: status 2021



2030 Commitments For the Future of #Ag	Commitments for the Circular Economy – Implementation monitoring –					
Targets for 2025 (All primary packaging)	IV) Dedicated CMS in all MS Status 2021	III) Collection rate Status 2021				
	EU MS with dedicated & monitored CMS programmes: 20 MS		Plastic containers	All primary packaging		
NEW CMS in all MS With new CMS projects in ("Roadmap"): CZ, DK, ET, FI, IE, LV, MT, NL	Mature programmes (11 MS): BE, BG, DE, ES, FR, HR, HU, PL, PT, RO, SI Pilots programmes (5 MS): CY, GR, (IT), LT, SK Independent programmes (4 MS): AT, IE, (LU), SE	onitored S (20 MS)	71%	67%		
Collection rate across 27 MS >75%		S S				
More Recycling!	EU MS without CMS and/or performance monitoring: 7 MS CZ, DK, EE, FI, LV, MT, NL	Total EU (27 MS)	66%*	63%*		

Overall CMS performance EU27



* Calculated as total quantity collected by monitored programmes (19 MS) / total quantity plastic packaging shipped in the EU27 market (where data is not available, quantity is estimated based on market sales data).

66% EU collection rate (Plastics) 20/27 EU Member States with CMS 66% 2021 2025 75% Target EU collection rate (Primary packaging) 100% Target for availability in EU Member States

fårms



Survey on the impact of waste classification &

Safe and controlled recycling of collected plastics



Implementation of Container Management Strategies

Classification of rinsed packaging & Impact on CMS performance





 Overall net unit costs (€/kg collected)

 2,00

 1,50

 1,00

 0,00

 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

 → Non-hazardous



(countries that provided full data)

Matures:BelgiumLuxemburg (<2019)BulgariaPolandCroatiaPortugalFranceRomaniaGermanySpainHungarySlovenia	Cyprus Greece Lithuania Russia Serbia Slovakia	Austria Sweden
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Material Recycling

CropLife's approach to the sound recycling of pesticide packaging materials

To ensure the safe and controlled recycling of material from pesticide packaging, the industry has developed a series of safeguard measures and guidance:

- All plastic empty pesticide containers should be triple or pressure rinsed by farmers.
- Where possible, the plastic containers should be recycled into new products (end use applications) and these should undergo a **risk analysis** to show that there is no unacceptable risk to humans and the environment from the new use.
- Must not recycle containers into products destined for the food, drink, toy, pharmaceutical, furniture, veterinary, pet, clothes & hobby garden sectors
- Prefer outdoor or underground/enclosed industrial end-use applications that are not in human contact on a routine basis, such as piping, construction elements, etc.
- A list of end-use applications that have undergone risk analysis by individual container management programs is available on the CropLife International website.
- All country managers or the local CropLife association are requested to submit an annual report to CropLife International with statistical recycling results, end use applications, incident reports, etc.

Plastic being recycled into unknown or untested end use applications is considered an industry risk!



Road fence & cones (SCAPA: RO)



Drainage pipe

(ACRC; US)

Drainage pipe (ACRC; US)



Core tubes for agro-film (ADIVALOR, France)



Underground internet tube (SCPP; Bulgaria)



Cable conduits twin-layers

(ADIVALOR, France)



Concrete saver (inpEV, Brazil)





(inpEV, Brazil)



Electrical box (inpEV, Bazil)



Battery box (inpEV, Brazil)

CMS Statistic



General comments

- Figures are based on information provided by benchmarked countries or studies. Data from some countries are based on Government statistics that might not be available at the time of the edition of reports; data might be updated in subsequent years (e.g. +2-3 years for Italy).
- The scope of the survey regularly evolve due to the inclusion of new countries (e.g. Romania in 2007; 6 pilot countries in 2013-2015, Ukraine in 2021), of new studies, etc. with important impact on trends (e.g. overall collection rate)
- Quality of data varies and data harmonization between countries is sometimes difficult (e.g. definition of total cost; different sorting and collection rules) and requires in-depth review work. Data also sometimes includes other packaging (e.g. from fertilizers)
- The quality of data for Plastics (rigid containers) is deemed accurate and reliable. The data and trends for the other primary packaging are less accurate and reliable because not all benchmarked countries collect this data (e.g. shipped) or the waste.
- Data usually represents the quantity placed on the market by members companies; the total market is bigger in many of these countries. Similarly, the quantities reported for collection and recycling cover the materials managed by the benchmarked CMS programmes only. More packaging waste might be collected through other routes of disposal (e. g. municipal schemes; private contracts by farm owners with waste operators)
- The benchmark figures cover a subset of systems and the overall coverage is probably higher
- The data illustrates overall trends and progresses; it is not intended to be used to compare or rank the performance of individual CMS systems