

ALUMINIUM

Aluminium packaging is collected via the (New) Blue Bag. They belong to the PMD waste. Examples include drinks cans, aerosols and aluminium trays

Collection scenario

Door-to-door via the PMD. Moreover, PMD can also be brought to the recycling park.

Recycling process

Aluminium packaging is crushed and further cleaned to produce scrap qualities ready for melting.

Recycling targets Europe



Collection drink packaging:	90% (2029)
Metals:	50% (2021)
Aluminum:	50% (2025) 60% (2030)

Recycling percentage 2022

94 %



We recycle virtually the majority of the metal household packaging. Moreover, the expansion of the sorting message for plastic packaging (the New Blue Bag) also acts as an incentive for other materials, such as metal packaging.

Countries where the material is recycled

- Belgium
- Germany



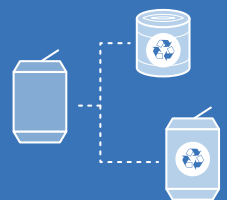
2,9 kg*

per inhabitant recycled in 2022

* Including aluminum packaging recovered from residual waste

Recyclate applications

- New packaging for food and non-food (tins, pots, trays)
- Products such as bicycle or car parts
- Applications in the construction sector



Tonnes recycled

33,4 kT*

* Including aluminum packaging recovered from residual waste

17,4 kg of recycled PMD per inhabitant in 2022

Old situation

Calculation/Measurement
for glass and
paper-cartonboard

Calculation/
Measurement
for PMD



**Produced
packaging
waste**



Collecting



Sorting



Recycling

New situation

Measurement
for glass and
paper-cartonboard

Measurement
for PMD

Measurement
for all materials

Why a discrepancy in the figures compared to previous years?

This 2022 sheet includes figures calculated according to the new calculation methodology imposed by the legislative framework of the European Circular Economy Package. This new calculation methodology makes it easier to harmonize - and therefore compare - the recycling figures of all European member states in relation to the objectives.

The recycling rate is calculated at the time the actual recycling takes place, after removal of any contaminants and improper materials from the bales. The method used is validated by the Interregional Packaging Commission (IRPC) and applies to all packaging.



DRINKS CARTONS

Drinks cartons are collected via the (New) Blue Bag. They belong to the PMD waste.

Drinks cartons can only be recycled to make (re)useable fibre in specialised installations. These specialised installations differ from the standard paper and cardboard recycling installations because drinks cartons first require pretreatment and then a longer period in the pulper.

Collection scenario

Door-to-door via the PMD. Moreover, PMD can also be taken to the recycling park.

Countries where the material is recycled

- France (85%)
- Spain (15%)

The market share of drinks cartons in Belgium is too small to justify a recycling installation specifically for drinks cartons. The existing installations in neighbouring countries have a capacity that is up to five times greater than the volume that we put on the market.

Tonnes recycled

10,1 kT

17,4 kg

 of recycled PMD per inhabitant in 2022

Recycling process

The paper fibres are separated from the plastic and aluminium layers. The separated paper fibres are then further recycled in the same way as paper and cardboard. Plastic and aluminium are recycled or used as an alternative energy source for cement kilns.

Recycling percentage 2022

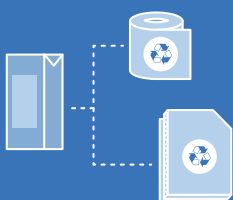
70 %



Approximately 3/4 of the drinks cartons placed on the Belgian market are recycled after use. Collection via the PMD bag, high-grade sorting and recycling in specialised recycling installations are the keys to success.

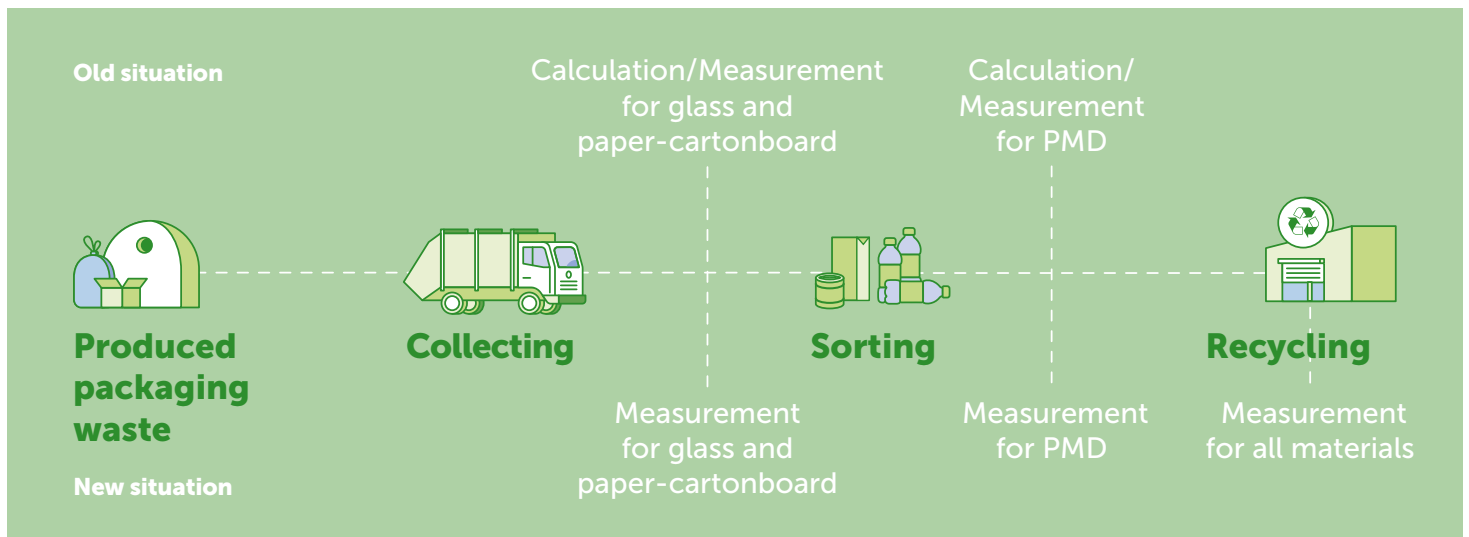


0,9 kg

 per inhabitant recycled in 2022

Recyclate applications

- Top layer of corrugated cardboard
- Hygienic paper such as toilet paper, paper napkins and household paper



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FERROUS METALS

Metal packaging is collected via the (New) Blue Bag. They belong to the PMD waste. Examples include cans and canned food.

Collection scenario

Door-to-door via the PMD . Moreover, PMD can also be brought to the recycling park.

Countries where the material is recycled

- Belgium

Recycling targets Europe



Collection drink packaging	90% (2029)
Metals:	50% (2021)
Ferrous metals:	70% (2025) 80% (2030)

Recyclate applications

- New packaging for food and non-food (tins, pots, trays)
- Products such as bicycle or car parts
- Applications in the construction sector



Recycling process

Ferrous metal packaging is crushed and further cleaned to produce scrap qualities ready for melting.

Recycling percentage 2022

105 %



We recycle virtually all metal household packaging. Moreover, the expansion of the sorting message for plastic packaging (the New Blue Bag) also acts as an incentive for other materials, such as metal packaging.



2,9 kg*

per inhabitant recycled in 2022

* Including ferrous metal packaging recovered from residual waste

17,4 kg

of recycled PMD per inhabitant in 2022

Tonnes recycled

33,2 kT*

including ferrous metal packaging recovered from residual waste

A recycling percentage >100%?

Reasons:

It is not declared on the Belgian market

- Packaging from companies that put < 300 kg of packaging on the market per year (exempt from declaration)
- Packaging from freeriders (companies that do not fulfil their packaging responsibilities and do not declare their packaging).

How is that possible?

$$\frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} = \text{Recycling percentage}$$

Numerator = recycled, in weight

Denominator = packaging declared by Fost Plus members, in weight

If numerator > denominator
→ recycling percentage +100 %

Old situation



Produced packaging waste

New situation



Collecting

Calculation/Measurement for glass and paper-cartonboard



Sorting

Measurement for glass and paper-cartonboard

Calculation/Measurement for PMD

Measurement for PMD



Recycling

Measurement for all materials

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GLASS

Glass is practically inert and is an impermeable material. Glass has been successfully collected for recycling for many years. It can be recycled again and again.

Collection scenario

Mainly (88%) collected via bottle banks: colour separated, both surface and underground bottle banks. 12% collected via door-to-door collection. Moreover, glass can also be taken to the recycling park.

Recycling process

Glass recyclers clean and sort the collected glass to produce furnace-ready cullets that are used as raw material for multiple glass furnaces in Europe so that new glass products and packagings can be blown there.

Material types

- White glass
- Coloured glass

Recycling percentage 2022

123 %



Recycling targets Europe



60 % (2021)

70 % (2025)

75 % (2030)



30,1 kg

glass per inhabitant recycled in 2022

Tonnes recycled

349 kT

Countries where the material is recycled

- Belgium
- Netherlands

Recyclate applications



Glass packaging and products

The general public in Belgium has become very familiar with the glass collection system over the years. The collection level is high. We see this among other things in the very low amounts of glass in residual waste. In Europe today, 76% of the glass brought onto the market is collected for recycling. In Belgium, we achieve over 100% collection and recycling of single-use glass packaging.

How is that possible?

$$\frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} = \text{Recycling percentage}$$

Numerator = recycled glass, in weight

Denominator = glass packaging declared by Fost Plus members, in weight

If numerator > denominator
→ recycling percentage +100 %

Reasons

It is not declared on the Belgian market

- Single-use glass packaging from purchases made abroad
- Glass packaging from companies that put < 300 kg of packaging on the market per year (exempt from declaration)
- Glass packaging from freeriders (companies that do not fulfil their packaging responsibilities and do not declare their packaging).

Old situation



Produced packaging waste

New situation



Collecting

Calculation/Measurement for glass and paper-cartonboard



Sorting

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Recycling

Measurement for all materials

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PAPER-CARDBOARD

Paper-cardboard has been successfully selectively collected for recycling for years. Paper fibres can be reused 5 to 7 times. To optimise convenience for the general public, household paper and cardboard, i.e. both packaging and non-packaging, is collected together.

Collection scenario

Door-to-door collection, supplemented by collection at recycling parks.

Material types

- Paper
- Cardboard

Countries where the material is recycled

Mainly in Belgium, and a very small proportion in the Netherlands (sorting into uniform paper and cardboard fractions).



Tonnes recycled packaging

176 kT

Recycling process

The paper is mixed with water to make pulp. Paint, staples, varnish, glue, plastic and string are removed from the paper pulp. For the production of certain types of paper, the pulp is de-inked and bleached. The pulp is then pressed and dried and is ready for further processing.

Recycling percentage 2022

92 %



15,2 kg

paper-cardboard packaging recycled per inhabitant in 2022

Recycling targets Europe



60 % (2021)

75 % (2025)

85 % (2030)

Recyclate applications

- Old paper - new graphic paper such as newspapers and magazines
- Old cardboard - corrugated cardboard boxes and packaging



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PLASTIC

Plastic household packaging is collected via the New Blue Bag. Thanks to the uniform and simple sorting message, the aim is to ensure maximum collection for high-quality recycling.

Collection scenario

Door-to-door via the PMD. Moreover, PMD can also be taken to the recycling park.

Material types

Plastic packaging in the New Blue Bag is sorted into the following material types:

- Clear, blue, transparent coloured and opaque PET bottles
- PET trays
- HDPE packaging
- Polypropylene packaging
- Polystyrene packaging
- Polyethylene films
- Mixed films
- Mixed polyolefins

Recycling process

Per material type - washing, separating (for example, lids, labels, etc.), crushing and extruding to produce new secondary raw material in the form of granulates

Recycling percentage 2022

61 %



Recycling targets Europe



22,5 % (2021) Collection drinks bottles:
50 % (2025) **90 %** (2029)
55 % (2030)

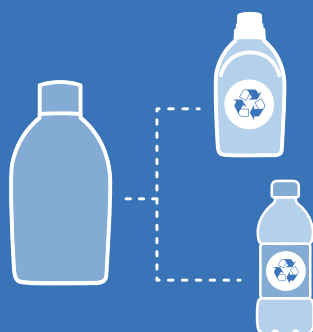


10,7 kg

per inhabitant recycled in 2022

Tonnes recycled

124 kT



Recyclate applications

New packaging (bottles, pots and trays) for food and non-food, plastic waste pipes and cable ducts, plastic crates, film, etc.

- Bottle-to-bottle application: 68% of the recyclate from clear and blue PET bottles
- European target 2030: 30% recyclate in plastic drinks bottles

Countries where the material is recycled

- Belgium **2022:** 18,5 % of plastic household packaging waste is recycled in Belgium
- France
- Germany
- Netherlands **2024:** +75 % of plastic household packaging waste is recycled in Belgium thanks to five new recycling centres
- Spain
- Italy
- Switzerland



17,4 kg of recycled PMD per inhabitant in 2022



90 % of PET drinks bottles collected

- We collect virtually all PET drinks bottles for recycling
- The expansion of the sorting message for all plastic packaging (the New Blue Bag) also acts as an incentive for traditional plastic packaging, in particular PET bottles and HDPE flasks

2019: first introduction of the New Blue Bag

2020: 4.1 million inhabitants

2021: all 11.5 million inhabitants

Expansion of the sorting message to include virtually all plastic packaging

+ 8 kg PMD per inhabitant per year
 → additional 90,000 tonnes of material per year for the recycling market, which previously ended up in the residual waste

Old situation

Calculation/Measurement for glass and paper-cartonboard

Calculation/Measurement for PMD



Produced packaging waste



Collecting



Sorting



Recycling

New situation

Measurement for glass and paper-cartonboard

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