17 November 2022

Similarities and differences between the Belgian and Dutch approach



Together good sorting, better recycling

Terminology Fibre Based Packaging

- Terminology used in both countries "paper/cardboard" and "beverage cartons"
- For paper/cardboard: the minimum fibre content threshold:
 - in Belgium currently 85%
 - in the Netherlands this is minimum 50% and can only be 1 sided coated (D4R guideline for Belgium)
 Moulded fibre is also allowed in both countries in the paper/cardboard stream (same requirements)
- Beverage cartons: both countries refer to laminated cartons with:
 - a structure of "Paper/alu/PE" or "Paper/PE"
 - a minimum fibre content of 70% for the Netherlands
 - and 50% for Belgium (green dot fees)

In both countries they are mostly used for liquid products

Operational similarities and differences

	EPR	Packaged product	Collection	Sorting	Recycling
	•One non-profit EPR for Household waste	•Cost based approach for fees per material	•Identical door to door collection systems for fibre based packaging	 Identical technology 	 Identical technology
Similarities	•EPR on behalf of producers and importers	•D4R goals are identical; move towards a higher recycling rate	•Drink cartons in PMD+ resembles the PMD in NL		•Same market
		• D4R criteria are similar; based on existing infrastructure	•Collection is the responsibility of local authorities		
Differences	• Belgium has 4 different Green dot fees for paper cardboard and drink cartons	•Treshold Paper cardboard 50% Netherlands; 85% Belgium	Collection of drink cartons in NL can be different depending on the municipality		
Direrences	• Recyclecheck document in the Netherlands	•Drink cartons in the Netherlands contain more heavy products (e.g. Vla)			

Overview recyclability fibre-based packaging

		Recycled / good recyclable	Valorised / Not recyclable	Obstructive	Drink cartons
Belgium		Paper/ cardboard or moulded fibre with > 85% fibre content	Valorised= Paper/ cardboard or moulded fibre with <85% fibre content	based packaging	Drink cartons in paper/ alu / PE or Paper/PE with a minimum fibre content of 50%
	Netherlands	Paper/ cardboard or moulded fibre with >50% fibre content Outcome Recyclecheck	Not recyclable = < 50% fibre content, double sided coated or food residu		Drink cartons in paper/ alu / PE or Paper/PE with a minimum fibre content of 70%

D4R guidelines/ Recyclecheck similarities

Similarities

- Give preference to monomaterials
- Avoid wetting agents and other substances that impact the recyclability negatively
- Paper and cardboard should be clean and dry (no food residus)

Differences

- Double sided coating is not allowed in the Netherlands; In Belgium this is a D4R guideline
- Belgian D4R guidelines: allow separation of Paper from plastic if possible and communicate clearly on pack

Conclusions

- Operational systems in both countries are very similar (Paper/cardboard stream and Drink cartons mostly via PMD
- Belgian green dot fees and the Recyclecheck of the Netherlands are still referring to Paper/Cardboard even though moulded fibre and potentially other fibre-based materials that proof to be well recyclable with Paper cardboard stream are allowed in the stream
- Future scenarios (definition, test protocol, green dot classification, possible operational scenarios) – we are closely following the **4 Evergreen project** to see how we can align in the future on a European scale

Thank you!

Sustainable Packaging Manager: Annemarie Abbeel | <u>D4R@fostplus.be</u> Or <u>info@KIDV.nl</u>

Fost Plus Olympiadenlaan 2 | avenue des Olympiades 1140 Brussel | Bruxelles

T +32 2 775 03 50 fostplus@fostplus.be



Follow us



www.fostplus.be