

Alliance for Nature



**Agriculture Plastic
Environment**

**First Brazilian Plastics Congress
Porto Alegre**





Agri-plastics waste management :

A voluntary commitment from
the European Agri-plastics industry

Alliance for Nature

- APE Europe
- Agri-plastic is useful
- Agri-plastic generate waste
- Users need solutions
- Extended Producer Responsibility
- E.C. Waste
- National Collecting Schemes in Europe



APE Europe



Created in 2012, APE Europe, professional association = companies and organisms involved in agricultural plastics: manufacturers, distributors, research centres...

80% agri-films industry & 60% nets, and twines.

Speaking voice of the non-packaging agri-plastics industry,

Specific forum for all specialists on plastics for agriculture:

1. *To encourage transfers of experience and good practices*
2. *To be vigilant on legal, technical and scientific aspects*
3. *To communicate toward authorities, professionals and public*

Missions :

- **promotion of plastic products** in European agriculture
- development of **national collecting schemes (NCS)** in Europe

Raniplast ; BPI; Grupo Alvarez; Coveris (Britton ..); Groupe Barbier; Hyplast NV; Novamont; RKW ; Tama; Trioplast SmS SA; CPA;



Agri-Plastic is useful

Wide range of applications allowing farmers to a better quality, better efficiency and lowering environmental impacts, either in crop production and protection:

1. Agri-plastics ease crop production in quantity and quality.
2. Agri-plastics reduce the use of pesticides, fertilizers and water.
3. Agri-plastics wastes are :
 - non-dangerous, made with no dangerous additives,
 - made of homogeneous polymer (LDPE, HDPE, PP),
 - environmentally friendly with good practice at the farm,
 - easily recyclable if collected.



Without plastics in agriculture, over 60% of the fruit, vegetable and dairy production would be endangered.

Agri-plastics is useful

A contribution to the environment and the circular economy/

Increase production (quantity and quality)
Protect feedstocks
Reduce consumption :
- Water
- Pesticides
- Fertilizers...

- Cumbersome, difficult to manipulate, contaminated with soil and vegetable
- Non dangerous waste
- Homogeneous polymer, (70% LDPE) no sorting
- Material Recyclable in Europe
- No marine litter
- Degradable plastics not collected
- Eco-conception

Regenerated material used in agri-plastics, bags, building, etc...

Agri-plastic generate wastes

(non-packaging)



	New	Contamination*	Used
Films	510 KT	1,5	785 KT
Twines & nets	95 KT	1,2	115 KT
Others	115 KT	1,3	150 KT
	720 KT	1,45	1050 KT

Agri-plastic generate wastes (non-packaging)

10 countries =
80% of
generated agri-wastes

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The use of plastic generates wastes

(non-packaging)



	New	Contamination*	Used
Films	510 KT	1,5	785 KT
Twines & nets	95 KT	1,2	115 KT
Others	115 KT	1,3	150 KT
	720 KT	1,45	1050 KT

* mainly soil, sand, organic & water



- Spain
- Italy
- Germany
- France
- Poland
- Holland
- Ireland
- Sweden
- Belgium



AGRI-WASTE MANAGEMENT



Extended Producer Responsibility

In the 80'ies:

- Environmental consciousness for the industry
- Important increase of waste in terms of volume & costs



Financial charge transferred to wastes' producers
Polluter/ payer

1991 Germany

- New directory involving products producers in the waste management



Financial charge transferred *also* to products' producers
(operational responsibility)

Extended producer responsibility

1991- 1994 OECD & European Union

- Extended Producer Responsibility principle
Birth certificate of the ERP

Two goals:

1. *Unload the cost burden off local authorities*
2. *Cost internalization (i.e. management cost included in selling price.)*

Some countries have included the principle of the responsibility of economics actors (producers and distributors...) in their legislation,

European Commission DG Environment

Three Pillars

- Waste prevention (eco-conception)
- Increase recycling & reduce export (*waste is a resource*)
- Ban landfill

Green Paper in 2013 and new european directory on the way,

National Collecting Scheme management

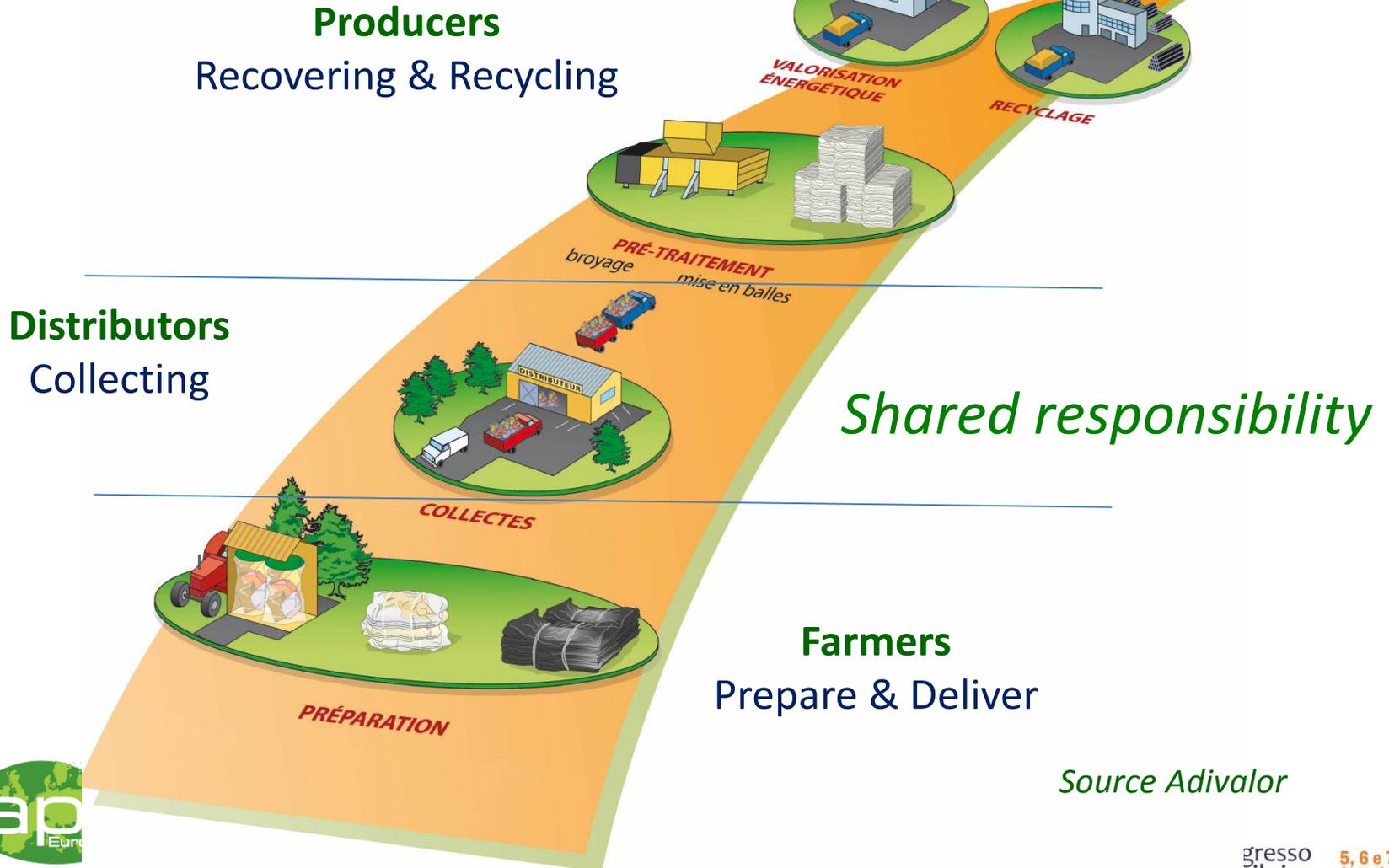
APE

Plastics producers' position:

Industry involvement in National Collecting Scheme development based on:

- **Extended Producer Responsibility:**
 - Voluntary commitment (*versus directory*)
 - Shared responsibilities among economics actors
- **Cost internalization**
 - Avoid competitive disturbance

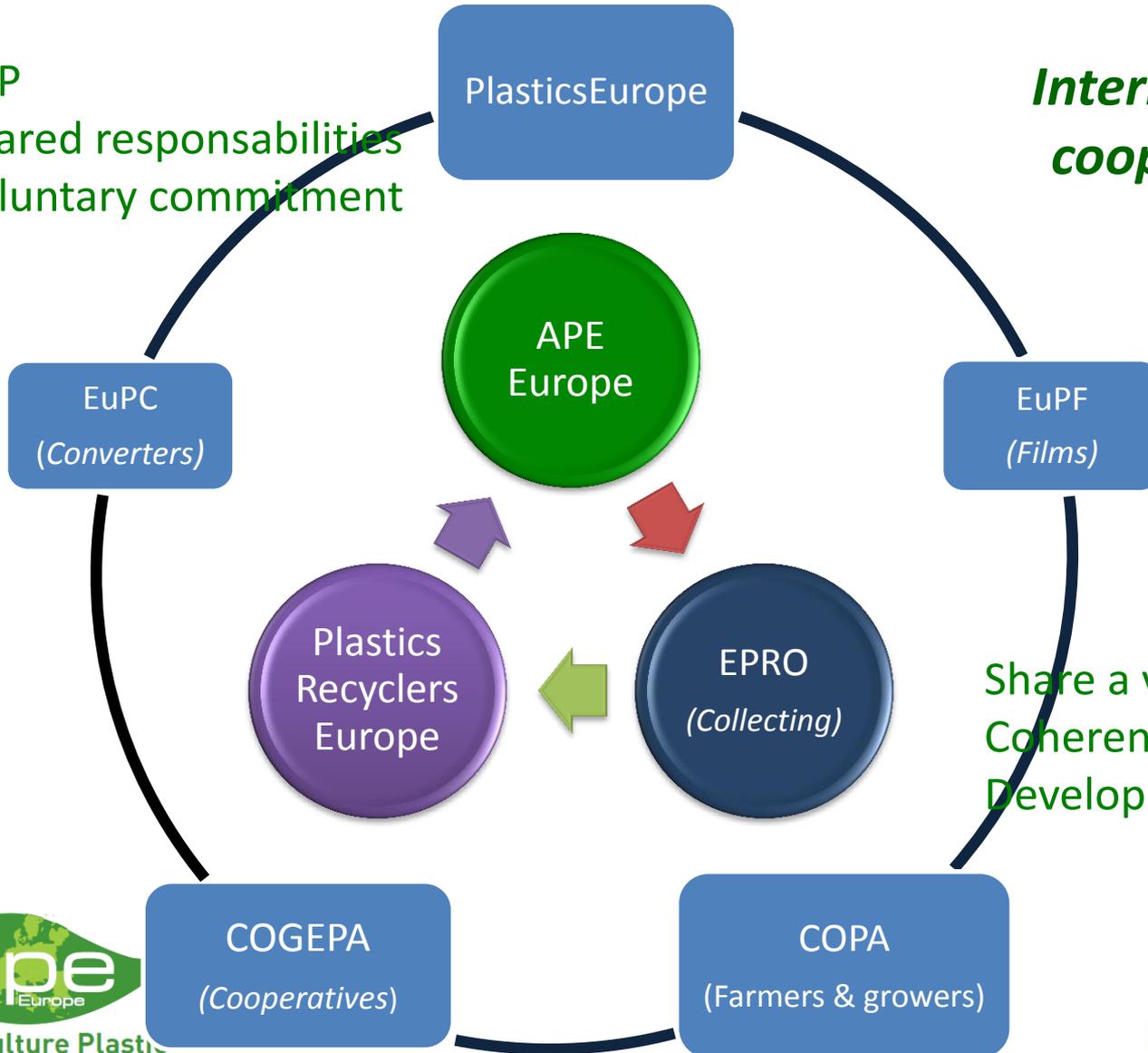
National Collecting Scheme



National Collecting Scheme

ERP
Shared responsibilities
Voluntary commitment

*International
cooperation*



Share a vision
Coherent communication
Develop a consensus

National Collecting Scheme

- Packaging: pesticides, fertilizers , dairy, etc.
- Non packaging: films, twines, nets, irrigation, pots, etc.

Existing NCS

Collecting rate

Recycling rate

(on collected volume)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| • Norway, Landbruck | > 90% |
| • Sweden SVEPRETUR | 90% |
| • Ireland, IFFPG | 98% |
| • France APE- Adivalor | 75% |
| • Iceland | 90% |

> 90%

Recents schemes

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| Spain | Cicloagro |
| Germany | ERDE-IK |

Collecting rate:

NCS: > 75% VS Avg.: 32%

Initiative on the way

- | | |
|----|-----------|
| UK | APE- PAFA |
|----|-----------|



National Collecting Scheme

- The European agri-plastics industry is already involved in agri-waste management in several countries.
- Every country will have to organize the agri-waste management.
- NCS on a voluntary basis is seen as the most efficient model.
- We encourage the industry to lead the NCS development process.
- Eco-conception must consider the collecting of the used product.

Web sites on agri-plastics

<http://www.apeeurope.eu>

<http://www.e-pro-plasticsrecycling.org/>

<http://www.plastiques-agriculture.fr>

<http://www.cicloagro.com>

<http://www.erde-recycling.de>

