



INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES OF THE DEPOSIT REFUND SYSTEM (DRS)

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In cooperation with:



Partners of Connective Cities





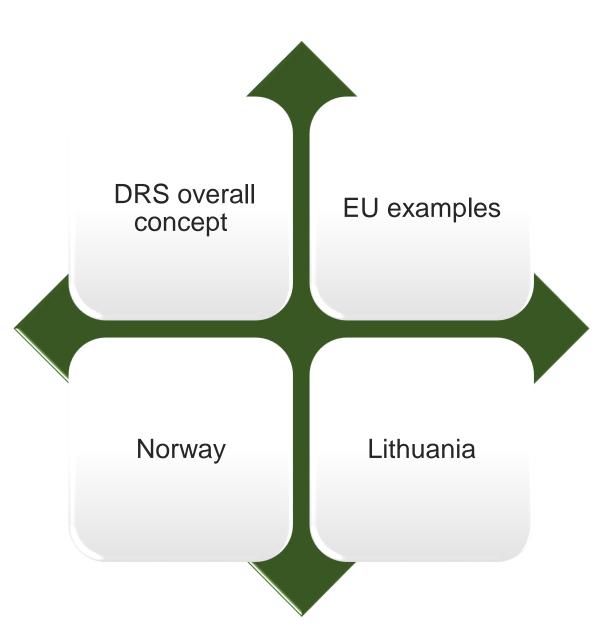




Commissioned by



Content of presentation



Lack of collection infrastructure blights European plastic bottle recycling

Sources: https://www.sciencenews.org/article/chemistry-recycling-plastic-landfills-trash-materials

How many years does it take for the traces of a PET plastic bottle to disappear in

Sources: https://www.zaliasmiskas.lt

nature?

PET plastic bottles: facts

• EU citizens consume >70 billion PET drinks bottles a year

70% of soft drinks (carbonated drinks, still and dilatable drinks, fruit juices and bottled water), are now packaged in PET plastic bottles



It takes at least

450 years For a plastic bottle to completely degrade

Globally, more than **a million**

plastic bottles are sold every single minute



Bottled water requires up to 2000 times

the energy used to produce tap water



Key market players struggling to meet recycling targets

 The bottle industry must achieve 25% recycled content in PET bottles by 2025 (under SUP Directive)

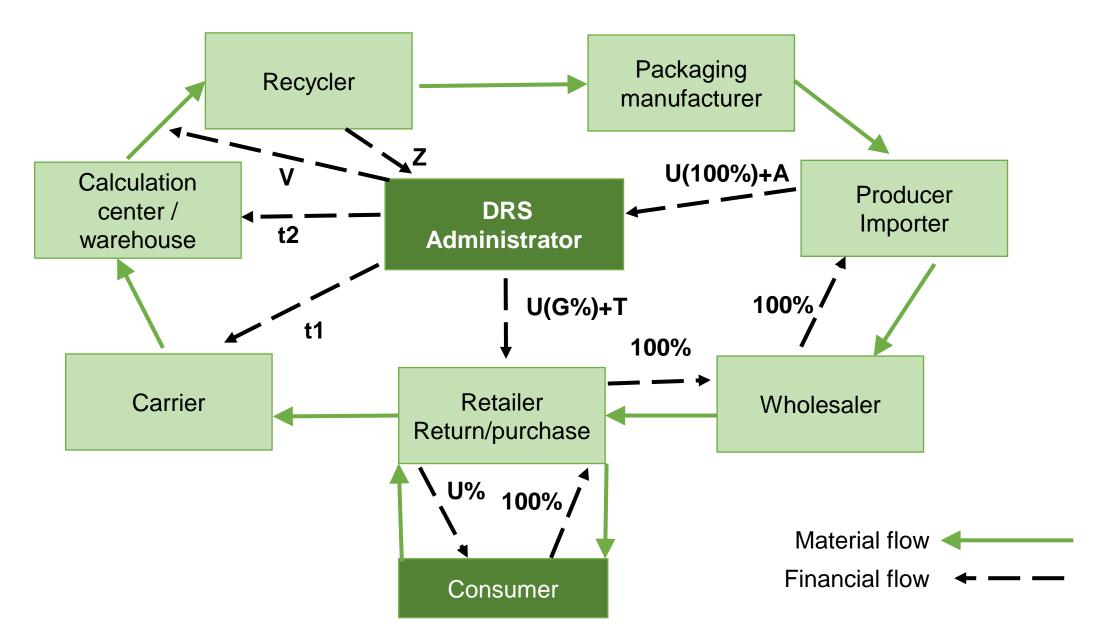


DEPOSIT RETURN SCHEME MANIFESTO

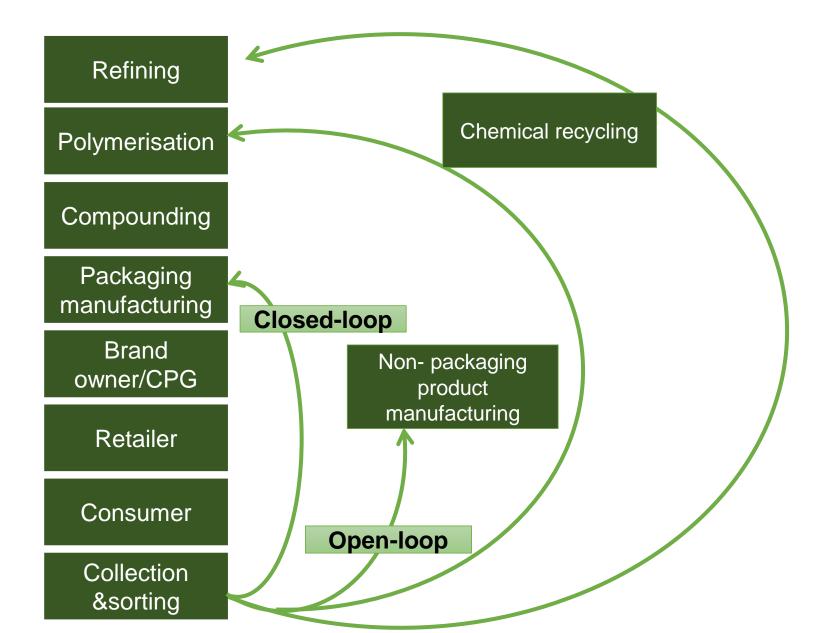
Sources: https://zerowasteeurope.eu/2019/07/deposit-return-systems-an-effective-instrument-towards-a-zero-waste-future/

The DRS overall concept

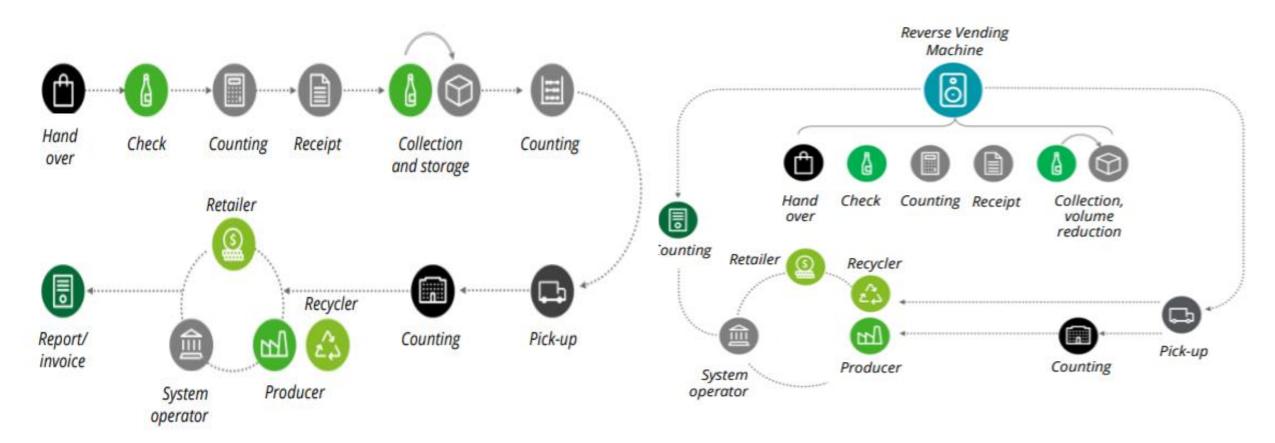
Principal DRS model



Possible options



DRS collection types



1) Manual

2) Automatic

International practices

Deposit refund systems in Europe



- Countries that already operate the deposit-refund system
- Countries that consider introducing the deposit-refund system
- Countries that have decided to introduce the system in the near future

Packaging included in the DRS

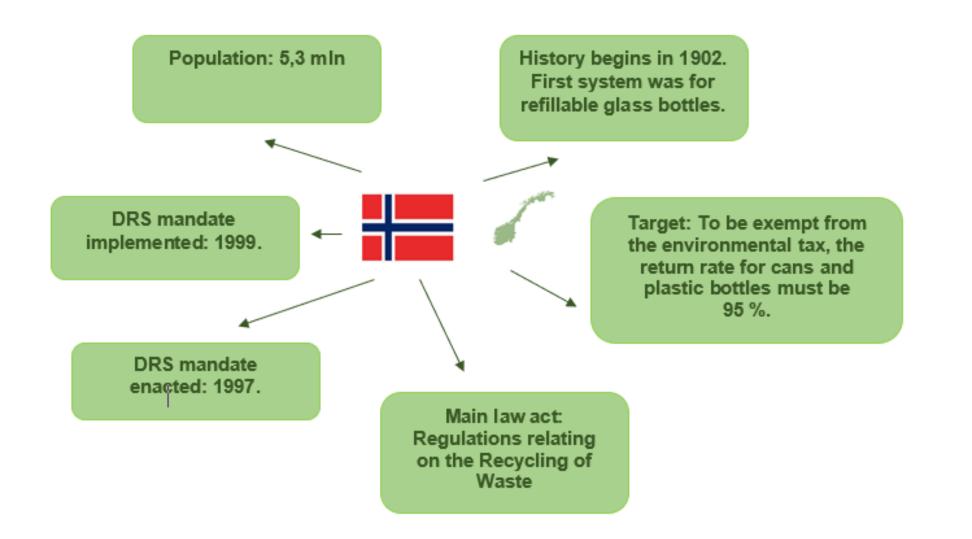
COUNTRY	Plastics (mainly PET, in Norway also HDPE bottles)	Metals (mainly aluminium cans, in Croatia, Sweden and Norway – also tinplate; steel packaging in Estonia)	Glass (depends on the country, i.a. beer, wine, soft drink, juice)	Average system efficiency
CROATIA	•	•	•	90%
DENMARK	•	•	•	89%
ESTONIA	•	•	•	82%
FINLAND	•	•	•	93%
GERMANY	•	•	•	97%
ICELAND	•	•	•	89%
LITHUANIA	•	•	•	90%
NETHERLANDS	•		•	95%
NORWAY	•	•		96%
SWEDEN	•	•		88%

Comparison of DRSs

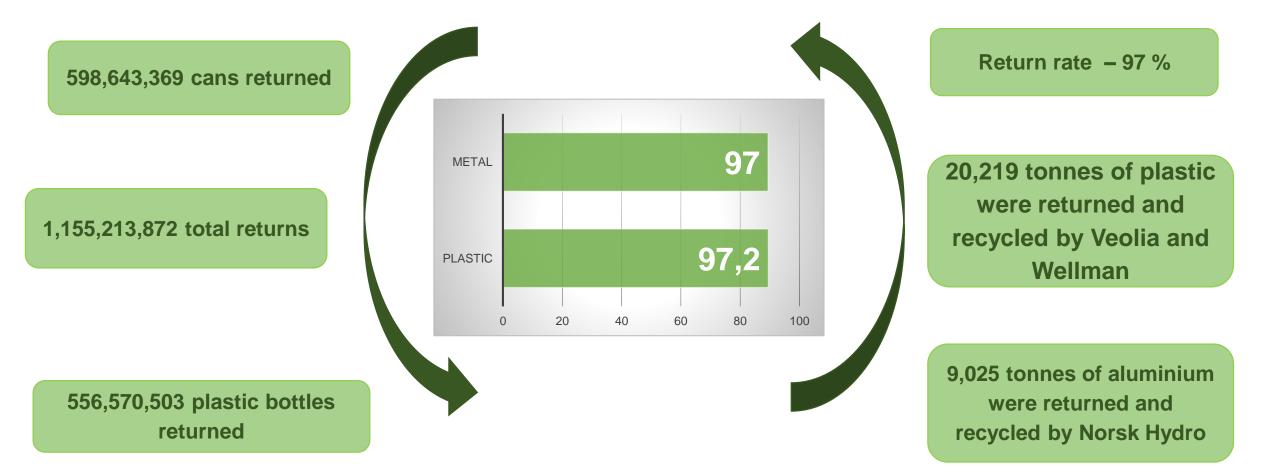
Country	Mandate enacted	Mandate implemented	Return rate	System operator
Croatia	2005	2006	89	Centralized
Denmark	2000	2002	92	Centralized
Estonia	2004	2005	87,2	Centralized
Finland	N/A	1996	93	Centralized
Germany	1991	2003	98	Decentralized
Lithuania	2014	2016	92	Centralized
Sweden	1982	1984	84,9	Centralized
The Netherlands	2003	2005	95	Centralized

Norway example

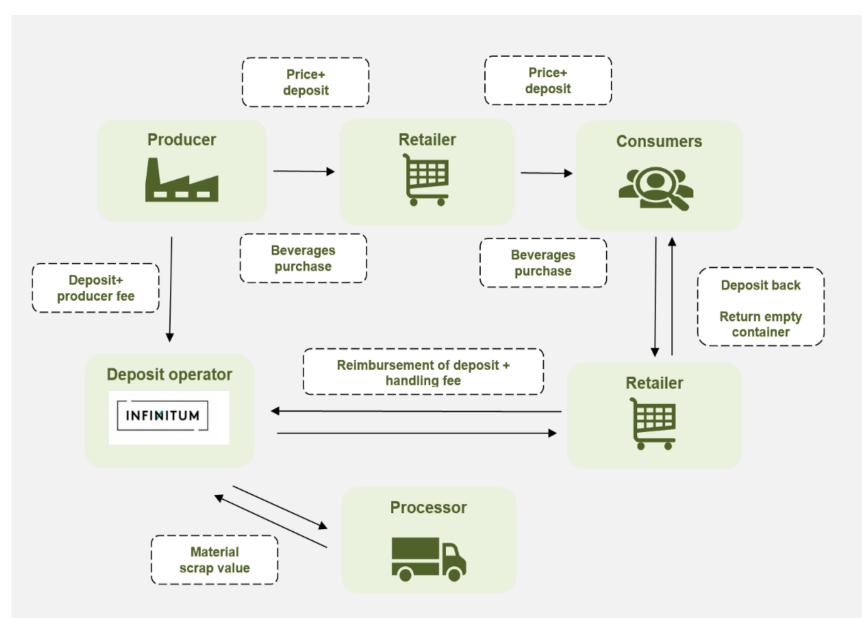
Norway: facts



Norway: achievements (2019)



Norway: DRS scheme (1)



Norway: DRS scheme (2)

System type: centralized

Deposit value: Plastic, metal <– 0.5 L (0.13 gal): 2 NOK (€ 0.16). Plastic, metal > 0.5 L (0.13 gal): 3 NOK (€ 0.25)

System finance: Material revenues, unredeemed deposits, producer fees System material: Plastic (predominantly PET, HDPE), metal (aluminium/tinplate)

Beverages type: All (the regulation does not regulate the type of beverage product covered by DRS)

Handling fees (2020): RVM with compaction: Plastic: 0.25 NOK. Metal: 0.20 NOK Manual or RVM without compaction: plastic: 0.10 NOK. Metal: 0.05 NOK

Producer fees (2020): Aluminum: 0.00 NOK (€ 0.00), Steel: 0.21 NOK (€ 0.02), PET: 0.18 NOK (€ 0.02), HDPE: 0.18 NOK (€ 0.02)

System operator & administrator: Infinitum. Established in 1996 under the name Norsk Resirk, Infinitum began operations in 1999 and is owned by the beverage producers and Norwegian grocery producers

Lithuanian example

Lithuanian DRS: success story



Lithuanian DRS

For refillable packaging – since 2006 Only manual collection in shops



For non-refillable (single-use) packaging – since 1 st February 2016

RVMs and manual collection in shops





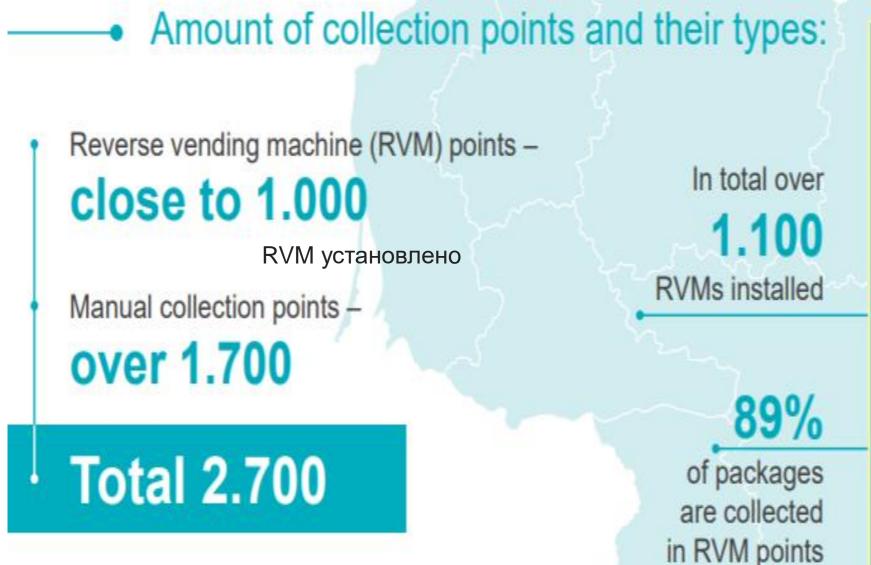
Lithuanian DRS management

A public institution *Užstato Sistemos Administratorius (USAD)* is a non-profit organization that has an underlying objective of managing the deposit system as indicated in Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste

- Founded and managed by directly involved industries
 - Lithuanian Brewers
 Association
 - Association of Lithuanian
 Trade Enterprises
 - Lithuanian Natural Mineral
 Water Manufacturers'
 Association



Lithuanian DRS infrastructure





Lithuanian DRS infrastructure

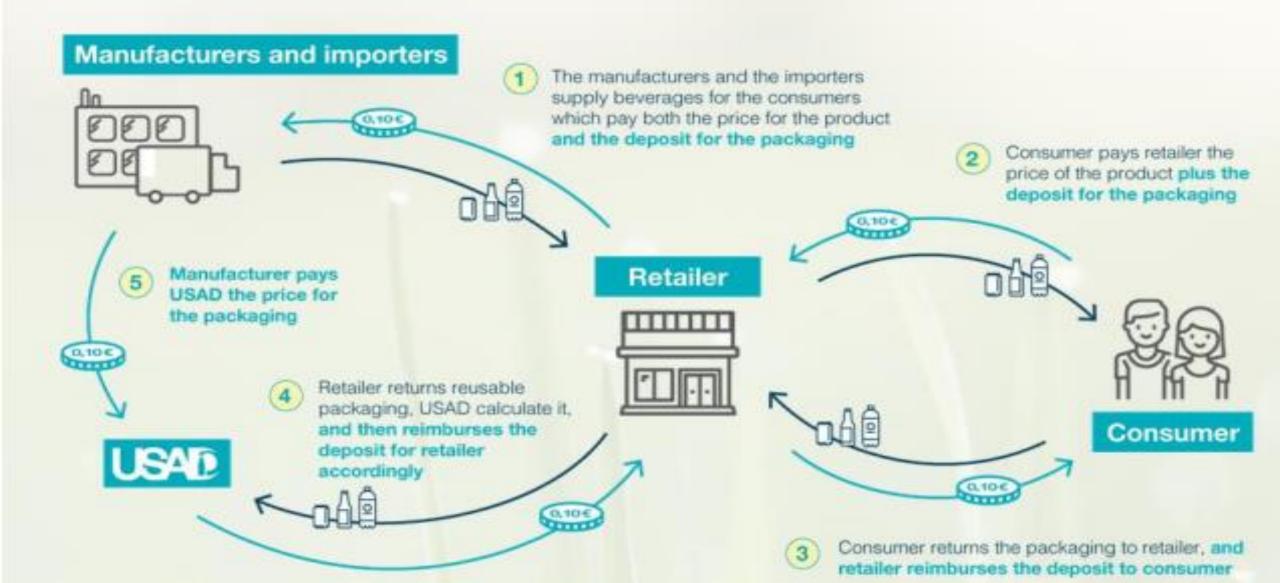


returning the containers





Lithuanian DRS principle scheme



Producers obligation



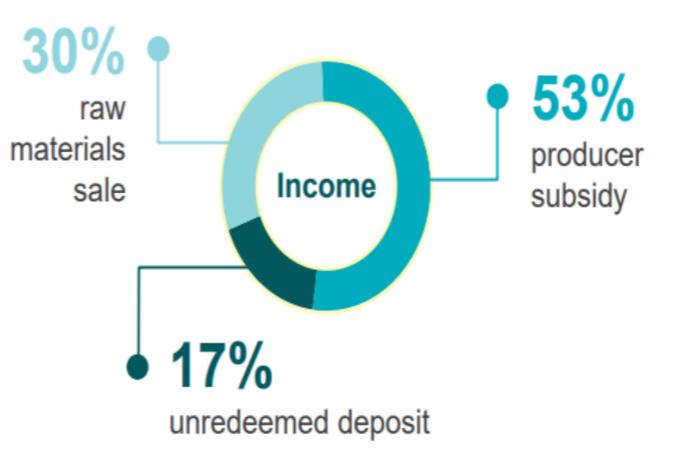






Producers obligation

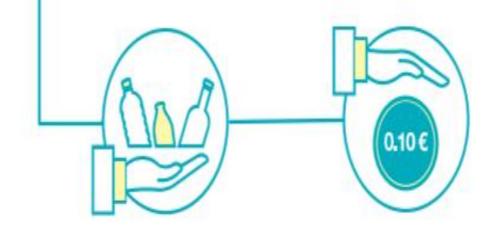
Producers and **importers** are the main sponsors of the deposit system



Retailers obligation

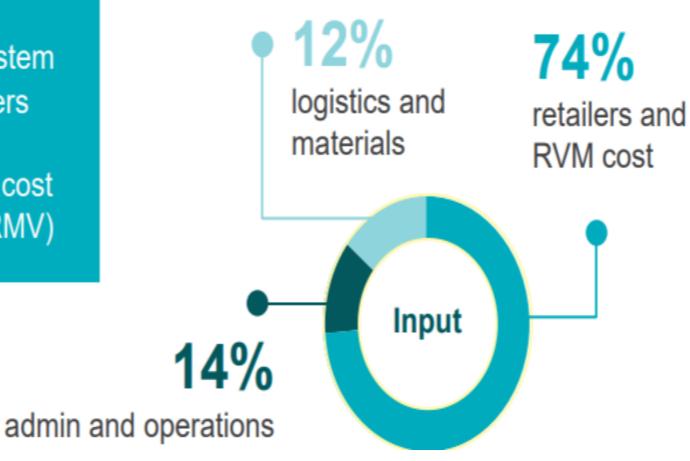


Taking back deposit packages from consumers and returning deposit

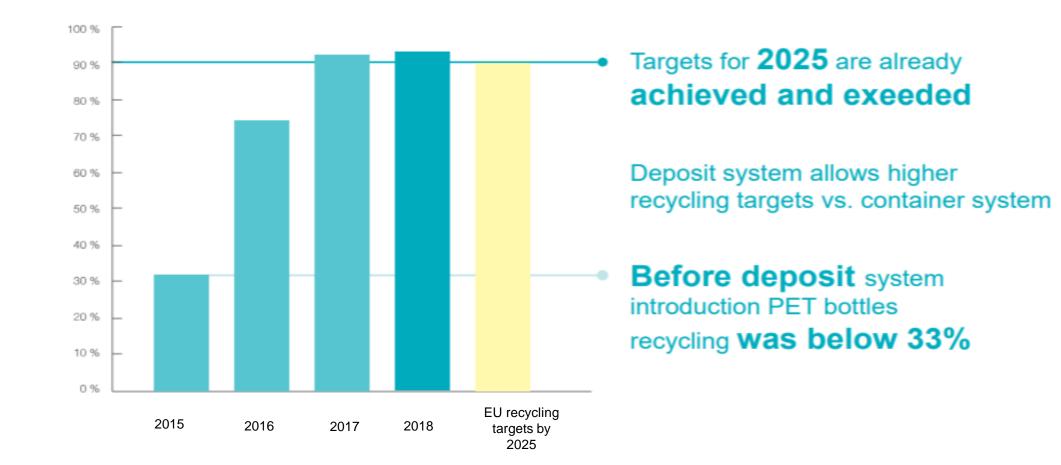


Retailers obligation

74% of the deposit system expenses include Retailers and RVM cost (such as compensating collection cost and expenses of using RMV)



Lithuanian DRS results



Key facts and figures

- Investments in the DRS about 30 million EUR
- New job created about 1200
- Quantity of RVMs about 1100
- The returned and recycled rate in the first year 70%, last year 93 %.
- About 90% of packaging returned using RVMs

Consumer approach

Consumer survey conducted in 2018* resulted:

*2 years after launching the deposit system

97% of consumers answered that they are

satisfied

in general with functioning of the deposit system for single-use packaging



95% of consumers indicated that the **amount of garbage** in parks, at lakes and other natural places, visited by people, **decreased** after introduction of the packaging deposit system

Lessons learned

- Decrease of beverage packaging waste in public spaces, landfills, sorting promotion
- Loyalty: about 70% of deposit is spent in the same shop
- Allows to return up to 95% of packaging, better quality of waste materials
- No public investments, no funds needed, only private investments
- Orders to transport companies, new job creation







 In the specific case of glass, according to studies conducted by the Federal Office of the Environment of Germany the reuse for 20 times of a glass bottle also involved an energy saving of 76.91%



Key findings

- DRSs achieve the highest rates of separate collection i.e. approx. 90% in Europe
- DRSs are one of the most efficient instruments to tackle plastic waste. DRS can reduce by up to 40%
- DRSs result in net savings for municipalities and they do not imply extra costs for public institutions
- DRSs create local jobs and supports a thriving local economy

Questions for discussion

- In principle, do you support the DRS creation and implementation idea to Your countries?
- What do you think are the most important considerations (for example, legal, technical, financial, psychological aspects) for the successful implementation of the DRS system in Your country?
- Please identify the 3 biggest waste management challenges in Your country



Thanks for your attention



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