

How to report reuse of packaging



Most items of reusable packaging are used to transport and handle bulk goods. There are many different types placed on the market including “rental pallets” (for example Chep, Euro, Blue, GKN or Hayes crates which should not be reported) as well as standard “whites”, barrels, collapsible crates, totes, bottles etc. The use depends on their size and strength which is normally determined by the manufacturer through the customer’s requirement.

On the form:

- Reuse can be reported as an input and an output
- You should only report the packaging you own
- The figures would be a determination of the number of trips the items of packaging makes

Section 1 Input Packaging – Packaging Removed

1.1 and 1.2

- This is packaging you remove from around your raw materials
- Therefore, to report reuse, you must **own** the packaging that your suppliers apply on your behalf
- An example of this is pallets for racking. As the pallets are specific to a warehouse design, they are provided to the suppliers in order to deliver the goods

1.3

In this section, you should break down your packaging waste, be it imported (Section 1.2) or Irish Sourced (Section 1.1)

Do you recycle?

Do you send Packaging Waste for Recovery?

What do you send directly to landfill?

Recycling (1 or 2) is the remanufacture of waste packaging in to the same or another product. Recycling is reported in two sections in 1.3.

- **RPS Scheme (1):** This is the subsidised recycling of packaging through Repak’s approved Waste Collectors. A list of participants is available on our web site (www.repak.ie)
- **Non-RPS Scheme (2):** This recycling is done through a collector/contractor who is not receiving subsidy from Repak Ltd

Recovery (3) is the use of waste packaging in a non-packaging function – either directed to incineration *with energy recovery* or composting. Another example would be if you gave pallets to staff etc for fire wood, building or other uses

Disposal (4) is where waste packaging is directed to Landfill

Section 2 OUTPUT Packaging Tonnage (Packaging Supplied)

2.1 Irish Sourced Output Packaging Supplied in ROI

This is packaging which is sourced/made in ROI, which gets placed on the Irish Market

Activities	Regarding reuse packaging
Materials Manufacturer	Makes packaging raw materials
Converter	Makes packaging
Brandholder	Applies packaging to products
Distributor	First person to transport packaged good
Retailer	Customer removes their packaging
<i><u>Brandholder:</u> Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse</i>	<i>Customer-Supplier Reuse Loop</i>
<i><u>Distributor:</u> Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse</i>	<i>Customer-Supplier Reuse Loop</i>
<i><u>Retailer:</u> Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse</i>	<i>Customer-Supplier Reuse Loop</i>

2.3 Imported Output Packaging Supplied in ROI

This is packaging which is imported and gets placed on the Irish Market

Activities	Regarding reuse packaging
Materials Manufacturer	Imports raw materials to make packaging
Converter	Imports or makes packaging (from imported raw materials)
Brandholder/Importer	Applies this packaging to products or imports packaged goods
Distributor	First person to transport packaged good
Retailer	Customer removes their packaging
<i><u>Brandholder/Importer:</u> Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse</i>	<i>Customer-Supplier Reuse Loop</i>
<i><u>Distributor:</u> Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse</i>	<i>Customer-Supplier Reuse Loop</i>
<i><u>Retailer:</u> Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse</i>	<i>Customer-Supplier Reuse Loop</i>

2.2 + 2.4 All Exports

This is all packaging handled, which is exported from the country

Activities	Regarding reuse packaging
Empty Packaging	Total tonnes - empty packaging exported
Filled Packaging	Total tonnes - filled packaging exported
<i>Filled Packaging: Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse</i>	<i>Customer-Supplier Reuse Loop</i>

How to calculate Reuse Loops?

Within our scheme, you are charged for any packaging waste you place on the Irish market. Packaging which is designed for reuse would not attract a fee as it does not automatically become waste.

Take Pallets, which are designed, for multiple trips. They are robust and only a small quantity would become waste per each transport session. Over the reporting period, if a gradual proportion becomes waste, here the fees would apply. You must report **Use** and then **Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse** on our form for **Brandholder** and or **Brandholder/Importer** and or **Distributor** and or **Retailer** depending on your reporting obligations.

Packaging reported as reuse, must comply with the following:

1. It must be designed specifically for reuse i.e. it must be robust and able to with stand numerous journeys/deliveries etc.
2. It must make a minimum of two or more return journeys. It does not matter whether this occurs between two parties or within a pool system.
3. There must be an agreement between parties to state that they are involved in a loop. This should be documented for audit purposes.

How to calculate attrition rates?

First gather your information:

Take pallets which were purchased in ROI and are used to pack and deliver to the end user on the Irish Market. – Section 2.1 on the form

Calculate your packaging

Each pallet weighs 20 kg or 0.02 Tonnes

Calculate the **weight of packaging per sales unit:**

100 units of product are applied to one pallet

100,000 units of product are sold per reporting product

$100,000/100 = \text{No of pallets used} \rightarrow 1000 * 0.02 = \text{Total tonnes wood} \rightarrow 20 \text{ Tonnes}$

Weight handled per reporting period = 20 Tonnes

How to calculate an attrition rate:

$$\frac{\text{Weight of scrapped packaging} \times 100}{\text{Total tonnage per reporting period}}$$

Per reporting period, 3 pallets are scrapped – That's 3 * 0.02 Tonnes → 0.06

Therefore the attrition rate is:

$$\frac{0.06 \times 100}{20}$$

The attrition rate is 0.3%

Therefore the percentage, Suitable for Continued Reuse is 99.7%

Once an attrition rate is calculated the percentage reused can be used for subsequent reporting periods, unless the business changes dramatically

The form would appear as follows:

2.1 Irish Sourced Output Packaging_Supplied in the Republic of Ireland

Total Tonnes: (Including Reuse Packaging)	Paper / Cardboard	Glass	Alum.	Steel	Plastic	Wood	Paper/Plas Comp	Metal Comp	Other
Materials Manufacturer									
Converter									
Brandholder						20.000		Reuse	
Distributor						20.000			
Retailer						20.000			
Reuse Packaging (Official Loop) Suitable for Continued Reuse	Paper / Cardboard	Glass	Alum.	Steel	Plastic	Wood	Paper/Plas Comp	Metal Comp	Other
Brandholder						19.940			
Distributor						19.940			
Retailer						19.940			

*Please note that the calculations for 2.3 and 2.2+2.4 are also the same

Foot notes

Any packaging waste, which is *returned to supplier* after it has functioned as a piece of packaging, should not be reported on the form.

'Packaging Rental' Packaging which you do not own, e.g. Blue, Euro, CHEP and GKN pallets or Hayes crates should not be reported on the form.

What is Onward Reuse?

This is non-Reuse Input packaging which is still in a suitable condition to be used after it has functioned as packaging. This *can* then be used as Output packaging but should only be reported once on the form. Therefore, report this at its input stage **only in 1.1 or 1.2** and exclude the tonnage from section **1.3 Internal Packaging Waste Management**.