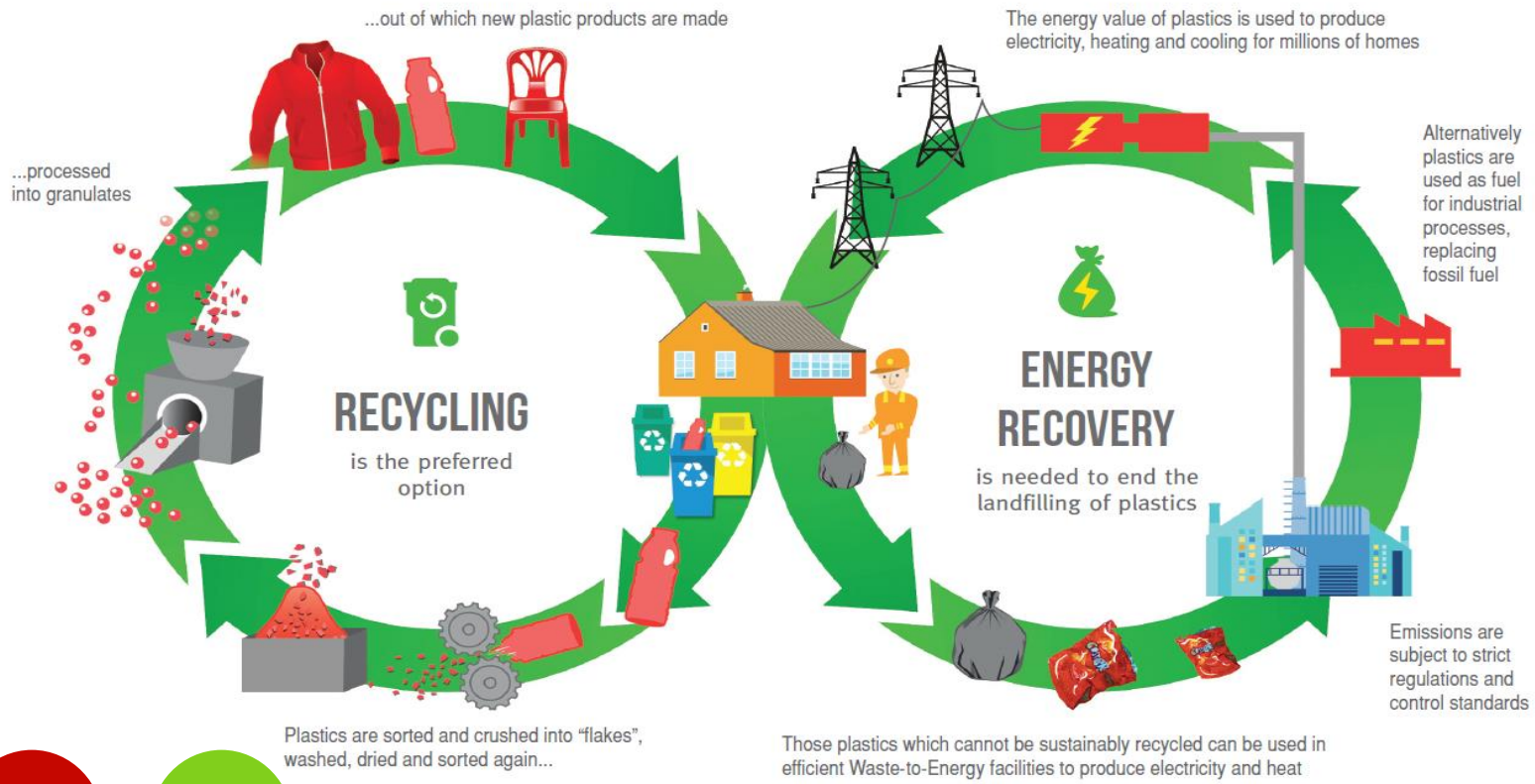
Mr. Karl-H. Foerster

- **Education**
  - Economics Graduate from the University of Wuerzburg, Germany with an MBA from the University of Rhode Island, USA
- **Work Experience**
  - For nearly 30 years, Mr. Karl-H. Foerster has been working in the chemical and plastics industry. Before joining Neochimiki 7 years ago, he served as Vice President at PolymerLatex and held various executive management positions during his 20 years at BASF. He has been working in 9 countries in Europe, Asia, and North America
- **Current Position**
  - Executive Director of PlasticsEurope



TOWARDS ZERO LANDFILL BY 2025

Karl-H. Foerster, Executive Director,
PlasticsEurope

26th Asia Plastics Forum Council Meeting
Bangkok, 14 September 2016

PlasticsEurope
Association of Plastics Manufacturers

Background

- Plastic Waste = Growing Problem

➢ Threat for License to Operate

Approach

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- Turn Problem into Opportunity
- Plastic Waste = Valuable Resource

Action

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- Target 100% Collection

- Recycling (Mechanical and Energy)

Europe: Positive Trend – But Significant Potential Untapped

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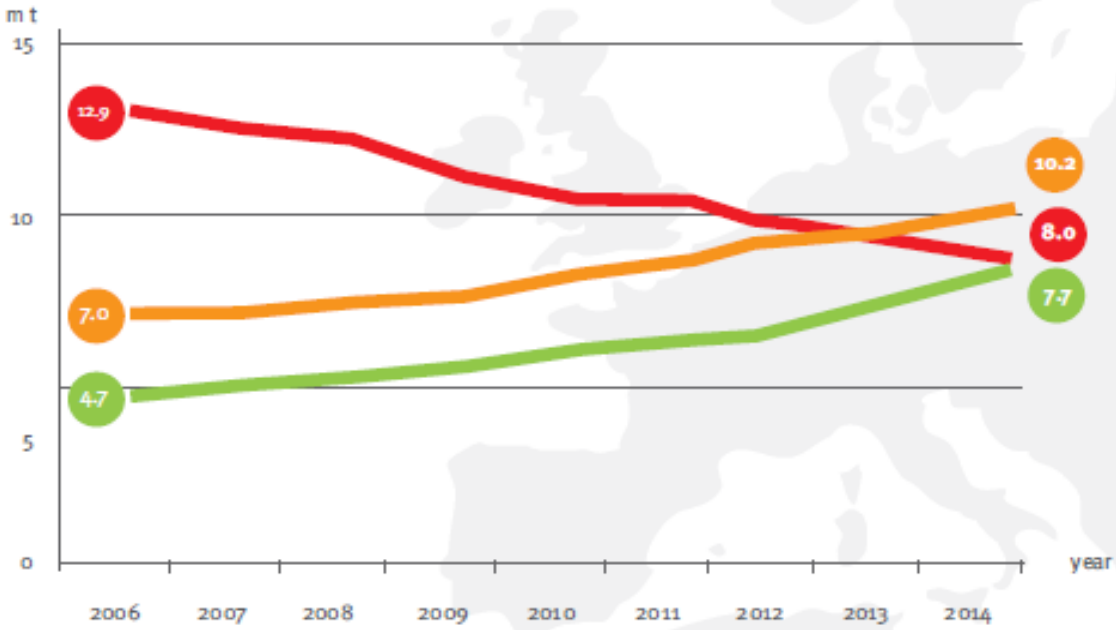
The annual average of post-consumer plastics waste generation from 2006 to 2014 is 25 million tonnes



Landfill
-38%

Energy recovery
+46%

Recycling
+64%

Total plastics waste recycling and energy recovery from 2006 to 2014
Source: Consultic

Landfilling is still the most common waste treatment option for Plastics

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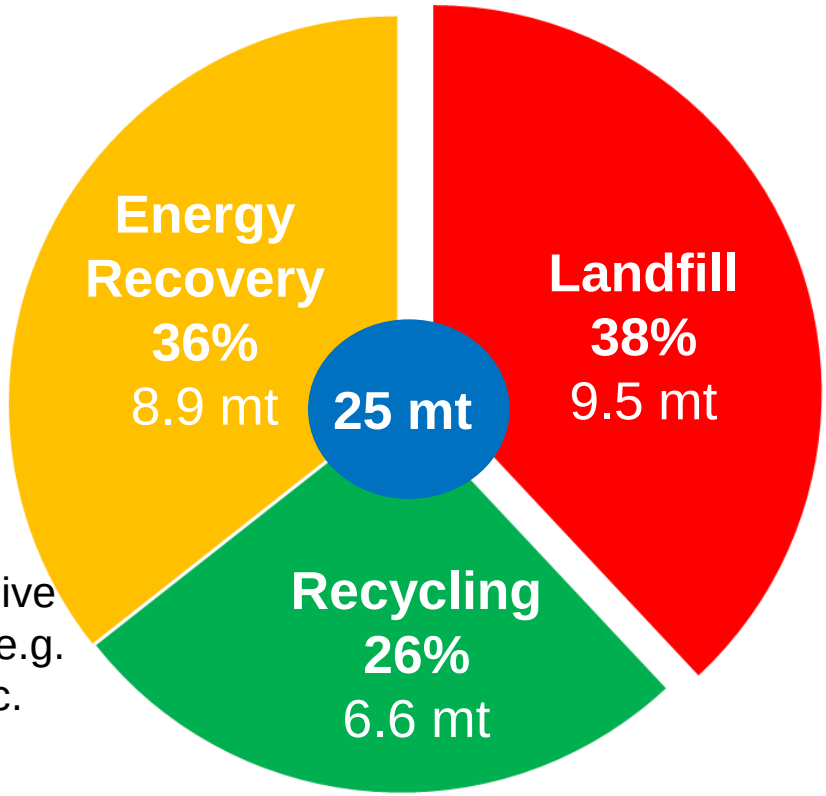
Treatment of post-Consumer Plastic Waste in Europe in 2012:

Municipal Solid Waste Incineration

Fuel for energy intensive industrial production, e.g. chemicals, cement etc.



Landfilling of plastic waste is still a major option in many countries

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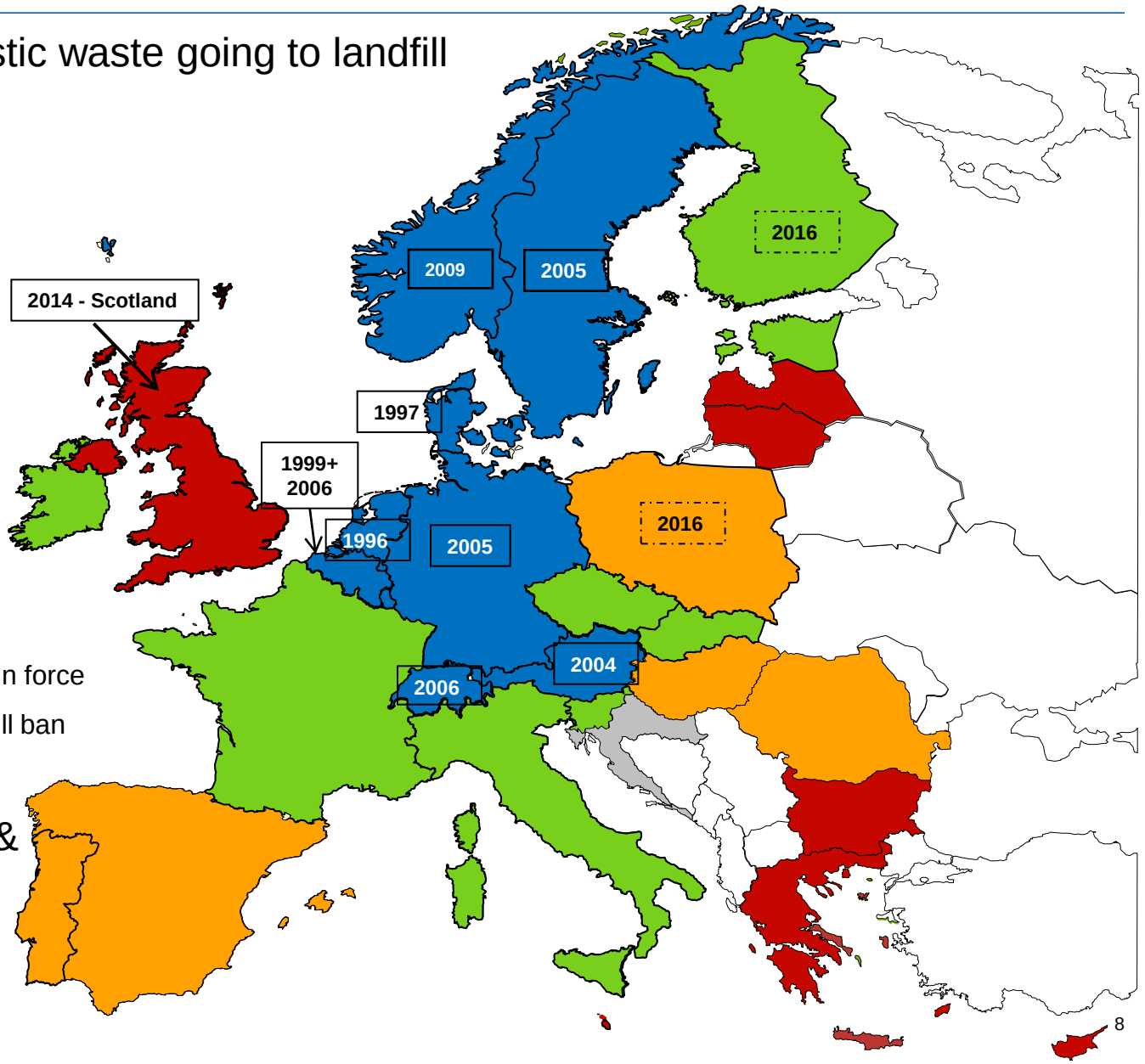
Post-Consumer Plastic waste going to landfill (2012):

- above 66%
- >50% to 66%
- 33% to 50%
- below 10%, i.e. landfill ban



Date of landfill ban in force

Date of future landfill ban

EU27 plus Norway & Switzerland: **38%**

Zero Plastics to Landfill

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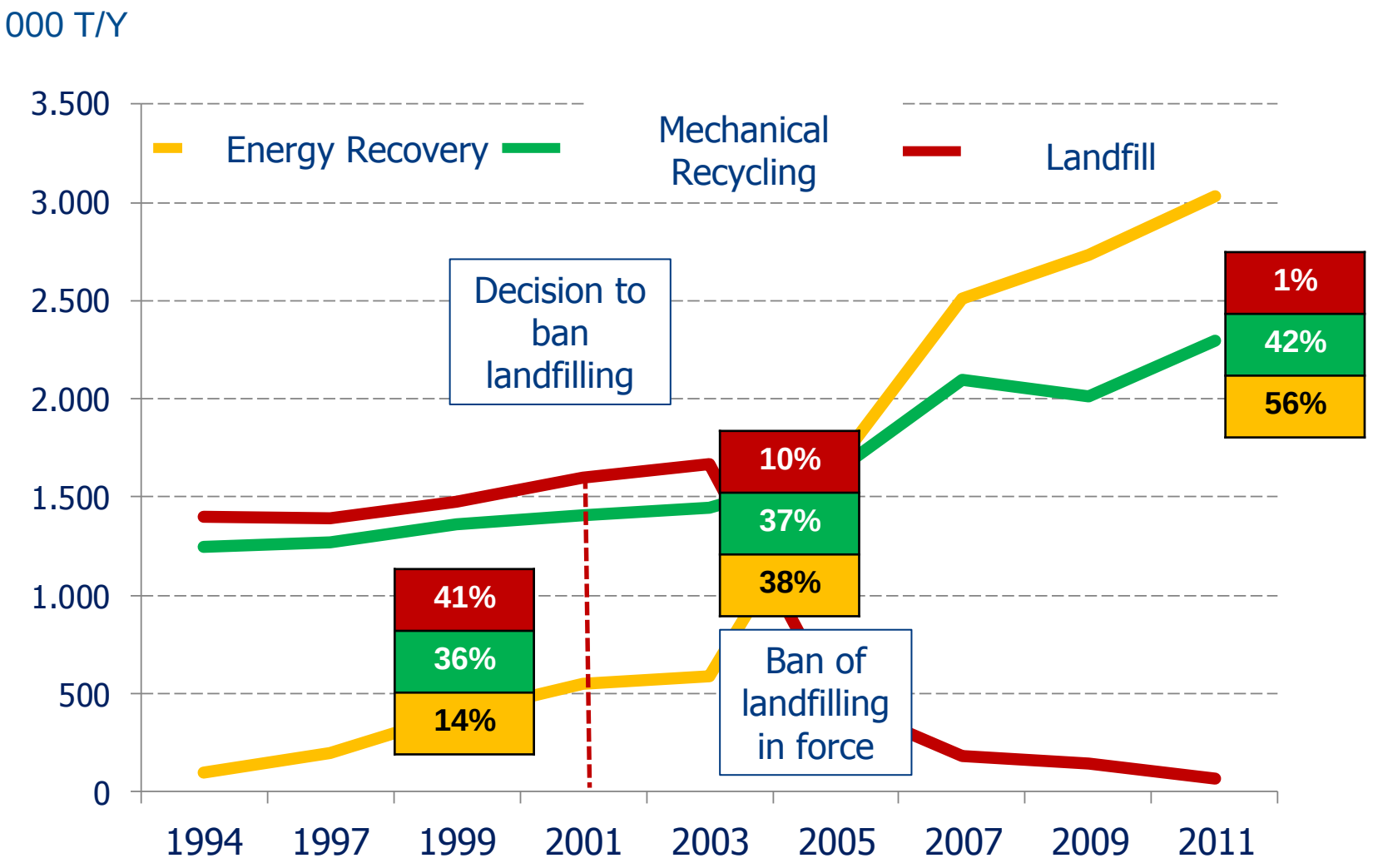
- Landfill Ban = Most Effective to Increase Recycling and Energy Recovery

➢ Secure broad Acceptance of Plastic Products and Industry

The Case of Germany



Source: Consultic, "*Produktion, Verarbeitung und Verwertung von Kunststoffen in Deutschland*", 2011

Lessons Learned

- **Landfilling** remains the most used waste treatment option for plastics as long it is the **cheapest option**
- Countries which have **banned the landfilling** of plastics achieve generally the **highest recycling and energy recovery** rates
- Eliminating the landfilling has potential to increase **reputation of plastics** since it is seen as a **valuable resource** after use-phase
- **Significant investments** in recycling and energy recovery plants are necessary, therefore **legal certainty** is needed.
- **Landfill bans** (e.g. no material with a calorific value of more than 6 MJ/kg is allowed in landfills) or **accelerating landfill taxes** are able to provide this certainty

Towards Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency

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- Improve Collection
- Increase Consumers Awareness
- Ban Landfill

Plastics

The Material for the 21st Century

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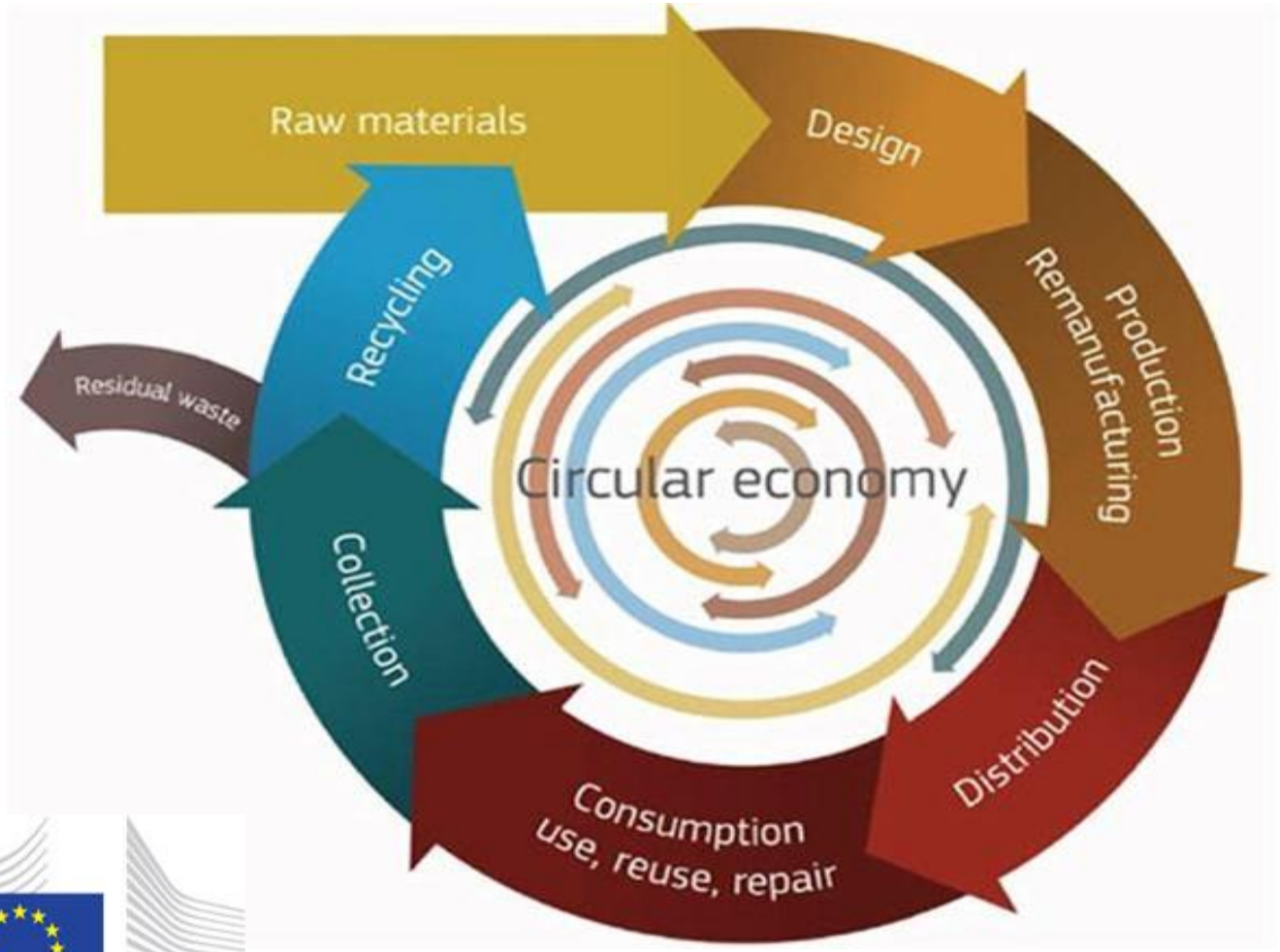
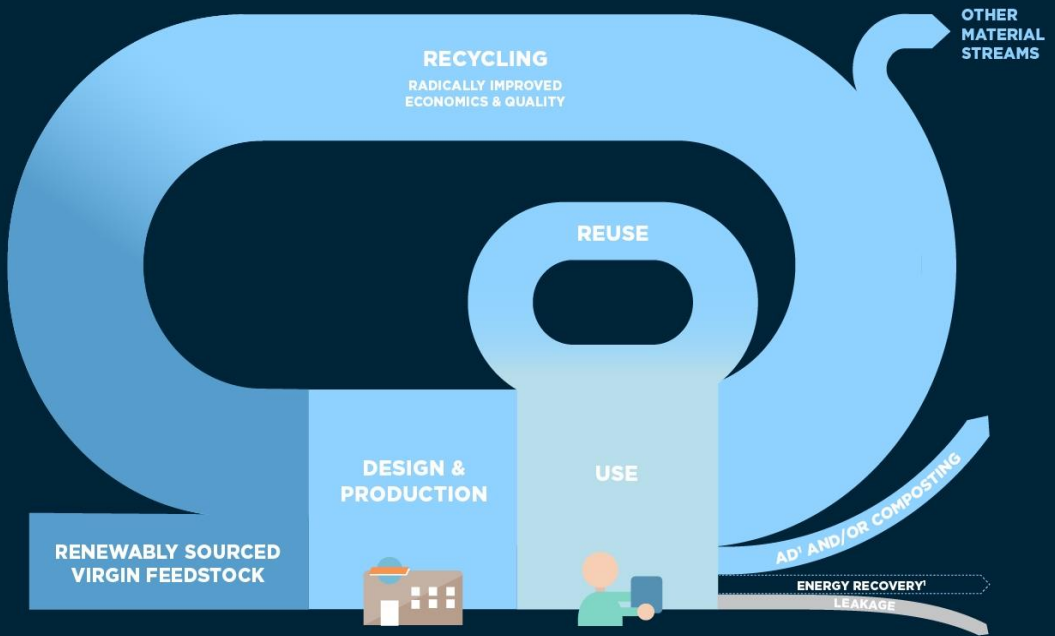


European Commission

ELLEN MACARTHUR FOUNDATION
Rethink the future

THE NEW PLASTICS ECONOMY

1 CREATE AN EFFECTIVE AFTER-USE PLASTICS ECONOMY



3 DECOUPLE PLASTICS FROM FOSSIL FEEDSTOCKS

2 DRASTICALLY REDUCE THE LEAKAGE OF PLASTICS INTO NATURAL SYSTEMS & OTHER NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, ELLEN MACARTHUR FOUNDATION, MCKINSEY & COMPANY, A NEW PLASTICS ECONOMY: RETHINKING THE FUTURE OF PLASTICS (2016) WWW.ELLENMACARTHURFOUNDATION.ORG/PUBLICATIONS

1 Anaerobic digestion
2 The role of, and boundary conditions for, energy recovery in the New Plastics Economy needs to be further investigated.
Source: Project Mainstream analysis