

2025 ACTIVITY REPORT

IVCIE
Commission interrégionale de l'Emballage
Interregionale Verpakkingscommissie



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EPRiBEL
Commission interrégionale de la REP
Interregionale Commissie voor de UPV

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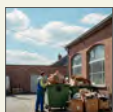
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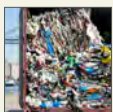
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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR AND THE DIRECTOR

The approval process for the Interregional Cooperation Agreement on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Litter was restarted in 2025, culminating in its final ratification on 9 February 2026.

This milestone sees Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia joining forces to shape their EPR regulations. The Cooperation Agreement not only ensures a harmonised approach across the three Belgian Regions, but also introduces a scheme to share litter costs more fairly.

It thus represents a new step in the development of a harmonised interregional policy. Currently, each Region has its own EPR legislation for product streams such as electrical appliances, solar panels, batteries, vehicles, tyres, waste oil and mattresses. This Cooperation Agreement establishes a general interregional framework to coordinate EPR regulations, providing a stronger legal basis for imposing obligations on producers operating nationwide.

Subsequently, implementing cooperation agreements will be negotiated for each product group to further harmonise practical implementation. This approach will partially replace the existing regional regulations.

Additionally, three new product categories to which EPR may apply in the future have been identified: textiles, furniture and nappies.

At the same time, the Cooperation Agreement of 9 February 2026 introduces a scheme under which producers will contribute significantly towards the costs associated with litter. The new litter charge will offset the costs incurred by public bodies in clearing litter and emptying dustbins. This principle is fully in line with the European Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Directive (2019/904), which is partially transposed by this Cooperation Agreement.

In parallel, work on updating the Packaging Cooperation Agreement also continued in 2025. This agreement is essential for aligning Belgian legislation with the European Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR), which will be implemented by 12 August 2026.

A significant strengthening of our organisational structure is required to ensure effective monitoring and coordination of the harmonised EPR policy. For this reason, the Interregional Packaging Commission (IRPC) will become the Interregional Commission for EPR (EPRiBEL), comprising the Packaging decision-making body and the EPR decision-making body.

The planned expansion to a total of 34 full-time equivalents, including our own staff, will provide a structural increase in staffing levels for the first time in years. This expansion is essential to achieve the ambitious objectives set out in the Cooperation Agreements and will enable us to fully assume our role as interregional coordinator. We are looking to the future with confidence.

We hope you enjoy reading our Activity Report!

Anneleen De Wachter
Chair

Marc Adams
Director

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“

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1

OPERATION OF THE IRPC

1.1. TASKS OF THE IRPC

The tasks of the IRPC include the following:

- Monitoring whether companies (parties responsible for packaging, aka “responsible companies”) and accredited compliance organisations are fulfilling their reporting and take-back (i.e. recycling and recovery) obligations.
- Checking the way in which the responsible companies and accredited compliance organisations meet their statutory recycling and recovery targets.
- Approving or rejecting prevention plans of companies (responsible companies).
- Granting or refusing accreditation to the organisations responsible for promoting, coordinating and financing the selective collection, recycling and recovery of packaging waste.
- Assisting and advising the regional governments, for example by creating consultative forums, providing logistical support or proposing legislative amendments.
- Conducting or commissioning studies and research into the management and prevention of packaging waste.
- Processing transit notifications in order to issue approval for planned shipments of waste that does not originate from Belgium and will not be treated there either. Additionally, processing individual shipment notifications relating to an approved notification.



1.2. COMPOSITION OF THE IRPC

The composition of the decision-making body in 2025



FLEMISH REGION

FULL MEMBERS

- o Ann De Boeck
- o Nick Vliegen (until 30/01/2025) / Roeland Van Roosbroeck (since 31/01/2025)
- o Anneleen De Wachter (Chair since 05/03/2025)

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

- o Luc Goeteyn
- o Roeland Bracke (until 30/01/2025) / Anne D'Haese (since 31/01/2025)
- o Christof Delatter (until 30/01/2025) / John Wante (since 31/01/2025)

BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION

FULL MEMBERS

- o Marion Courtois
- o Céline Schaar
- o Stéphanie Uny

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

- o Valérie Verbrugge
- o Stéphanie Thomaes
- o Milan Jousten

WALLOON REGION

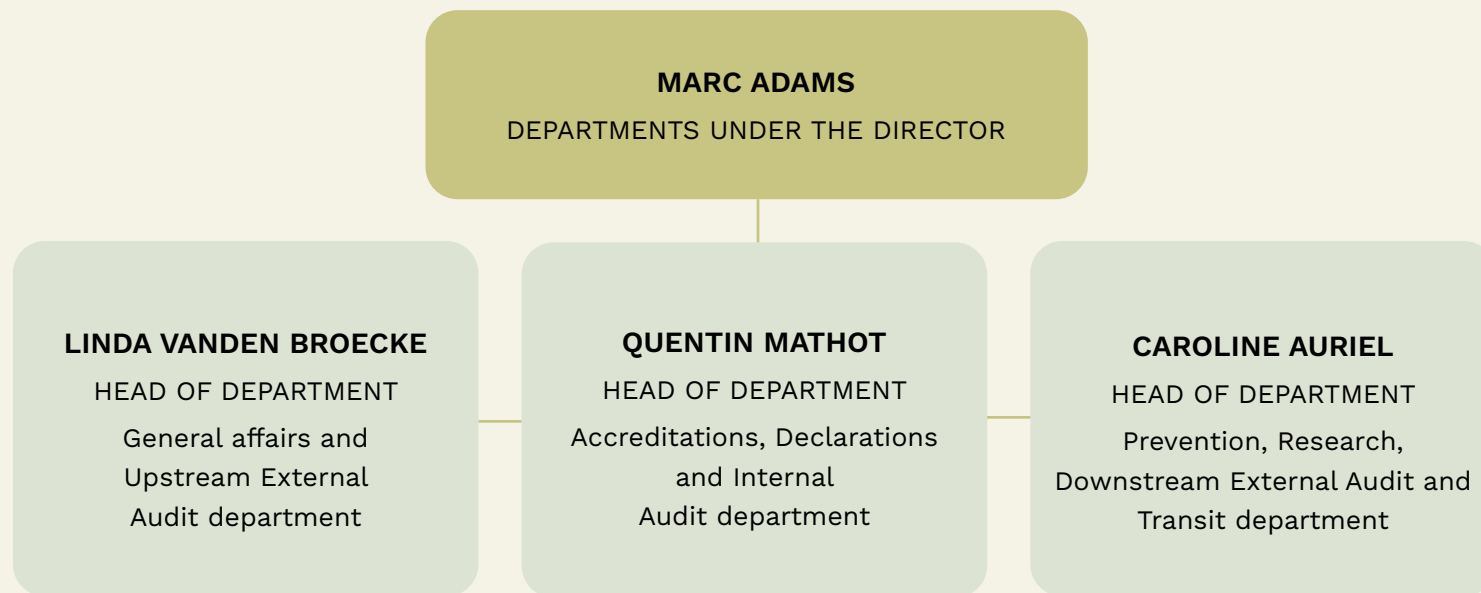
FULL MEMBERS

- o Lara Hotyat (until 29/01/2025) / Thomas Leroy (since 30/01/2025)
- o Vincent Brahy (until 29/01/2025) / Sylvie Meekers (since 30/01/2025)
- o Martine Gillet (until 29/01/2025 and Chair until 29/01/2025) / Jean-Yves Mercier (since 30/01/2025)

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

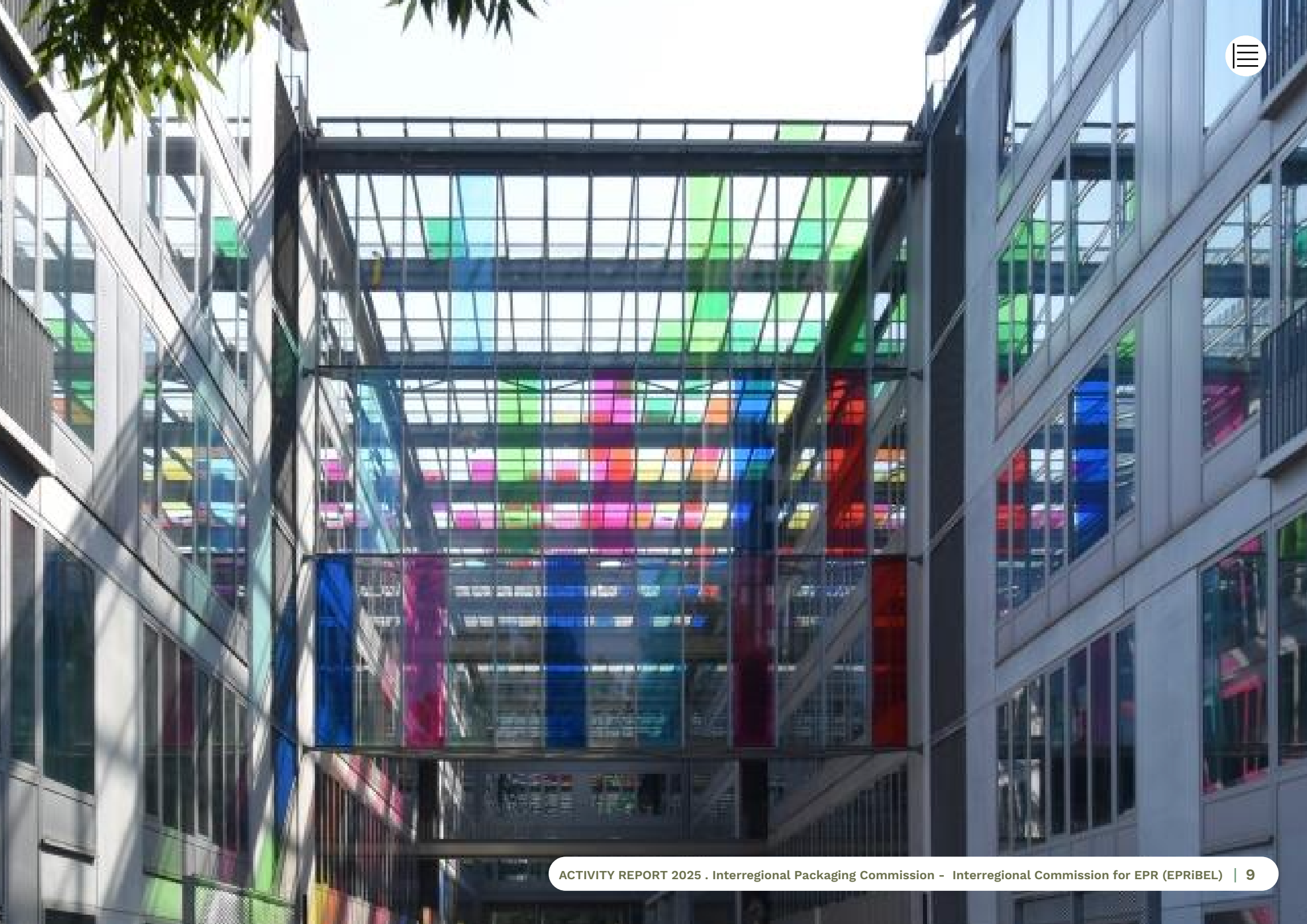
- o Guillaume Lepère (until 29/01/2025) / Manuel Mengoni (since 30/01/2025)
- o Marie-Hélène Lahaye (until 29/01/2025) / Eloïse Pignon (since 30/01/2025)
- o Jean-Yves Mercier (until 29/01/2025) / Diego Wauthelet (since 30/01/2025)

The organisational structure of the Permanent Secretariat in 2025



16

At the end of 2025, the Permanent Secretariat had a total of 16 members of staff.





1.3. EPR AND LITTER COOPERATION AGREEMENT

The IRPC acts as secretariat for the Extended Producer Responsibility Interregional Platform (EPRIP), which was created in 2009 with the aim of developing a common understanding on extended producer responsibility (EPR).

In 2025, the EPRIP worked hard on the new Interregional Cooperation Agreement on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Litter. This was finally adopted on 9 February 2026. On the one hand, this agreement establishes an interregional framework for dealing with streams other than packaging waste that are subject to the principle of EPR. On the other hand, it passes on the costs of litter to those responsible for generating these waste streams.

This new Cooperation Agreement incorporates the EPRIP into the IRPC, creating the new “Interregional Commission for EPR”, which will comprise two sections: the “Packaging decision-making body” and the “EPR decision-making body”. This new incarnation of the IRPC will be known as “EPRiBEL”.

As well as finalising the Cooperation Agreement, work continued on preparing the implementing cooperation agreements required to apply the EPR part of the aforementioned Cooperation Agreement.



1.4. PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE REGULATION (PPWR) AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (EUNR.ORG)

Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2019/904, and repealing Directive 94/62/EC, was published on 22 January 2025.

This Regulation (hereinafter referred to as the PPWR) entered into force on 11 February 2025 and sets out new provisions for preventing and reusing packaging. It largely replaces existing Belgian legislation, specifically the Cooperation Agreement of 4 November 2008 on the prevention and management of packaging waste.

The PPWR will cover the entire life cycle of packaging and packaging waste. New Belgian legislation must ensure that this Regulation is implemented by 12 August 2026 at the latest.



5

A brief overview of the key elements of the PPWR

For Belgium, this will mean some significant changes. For example, there will no longer be a national definition of “responsible company” or “producer”; instead, there will be a uniform European definition of “producer”. The current Belgian term “responsible company” and its corresponding definition will therefore be scrapped.

This is not just a change in terminology; there are also substantive changes. For instance, a company currently classified as a “responsible company” may no longer be considered a “producer” under the new Regulation. Conversely, companies that were not previously classified as “responsible companies” may now suddenly come under the definition of “producers”.

1. Sustainability requirements and recycled content in packaging

The PPWR tightens up existing rules for substances present in packaging by imposing restrictions on placing on the market food contact packaging that contains excessive levels of PFASs.

The Regulation also imposes an obligation to introduce a reporting system on hazardous substances. In addition, it introduces minimum recycled content targets for several categories of plastic packaging. For example, single-use plastic beverage bottles must contain a minimum percentage of recycled content of 30% by 2030, and 65% by 2040. Contact-sensitive packaging made from PET as the major component must also contain 30% recycled content by 2030, and 50% by 2040.

2. Prevention targets

The PPWR sets incremental targets per capita for each Member State to reduce the amount of packaging waste, with a 5% reduction by 2030, 10% by 2035 and 15% by 2040, compared with 2018.

The Regulation also sets a maximum empty space ratio of 50% in packaging and requires manufacturers to minimise the weight and volume of packaging.

3. Reuse targets and refill obligations

The PPWR sets binding reuse targets for 2030 and indicative targets for 2040, depending on the type of packaging and taking into account certain exceptions. Cardboard packaging is generally exempted from these new rules.

Take-away businesses will also have to offer their customers the option of using their own containers at no additional charge, and by 2030 must endeavour to offer 10% of products in packaging formats suitable for reuse.

4. Deposit return systems

The Member States must set up a deposit return system for single-use plastic bottles and metal beverage containers by 2029 at the latest, unless they can demonstrate that at least 90% are collected separately and recycled.

5. Restrictions on certain packaging formats

The new rules introduce restrictions on certain packaging formats, including:

- single-use plastic packaging for fruit and vegetables;
- single-use plastic packaging for food and beverages (filled and consumed on the premises), condiments and sauces within the HORECA sector;
- single-use plastic packaging for small cosmetic and toiletry products used in the accommodation sector (e.g. shampoo or body lotion bottles);
- very lightweight plastic carrier bags, except for very lightweight plastic carrier bags required for hygiene reasons or provided as sales packaging for loose food to prevent food wastage.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (EUNR.ORG)

The new Packaging Regulation fundamentally changes the legal framework governing packaging and packaging waste, and this new legislation raises a great many questions. For this reason, several public authorities within the EU Member States, which are or will be responsible for the register of producers and the annual reports of producers and PROs (producer responsibility organisations) have come together to form a new organisation: EUNR (European National Registers for Packaging). The IRPC is one of the founding members of the EUNR and is actively involved in its activities.

This new organisation already represents 16 Member States and is open to any other national organisation involved in registration.

The PPWR is harmonised European legislation. Because of this, only official guidance or implementing acts from the European Commission - supplemented by common positions among the Member States - can provide the clarity businesses need to navigate the legislation. The EUNR aims to be a key point of contact for the European Commission and has already interacted with it on several occasions. The EUNR seeks to provide answers to the questions businesses face in applying the PPWR.

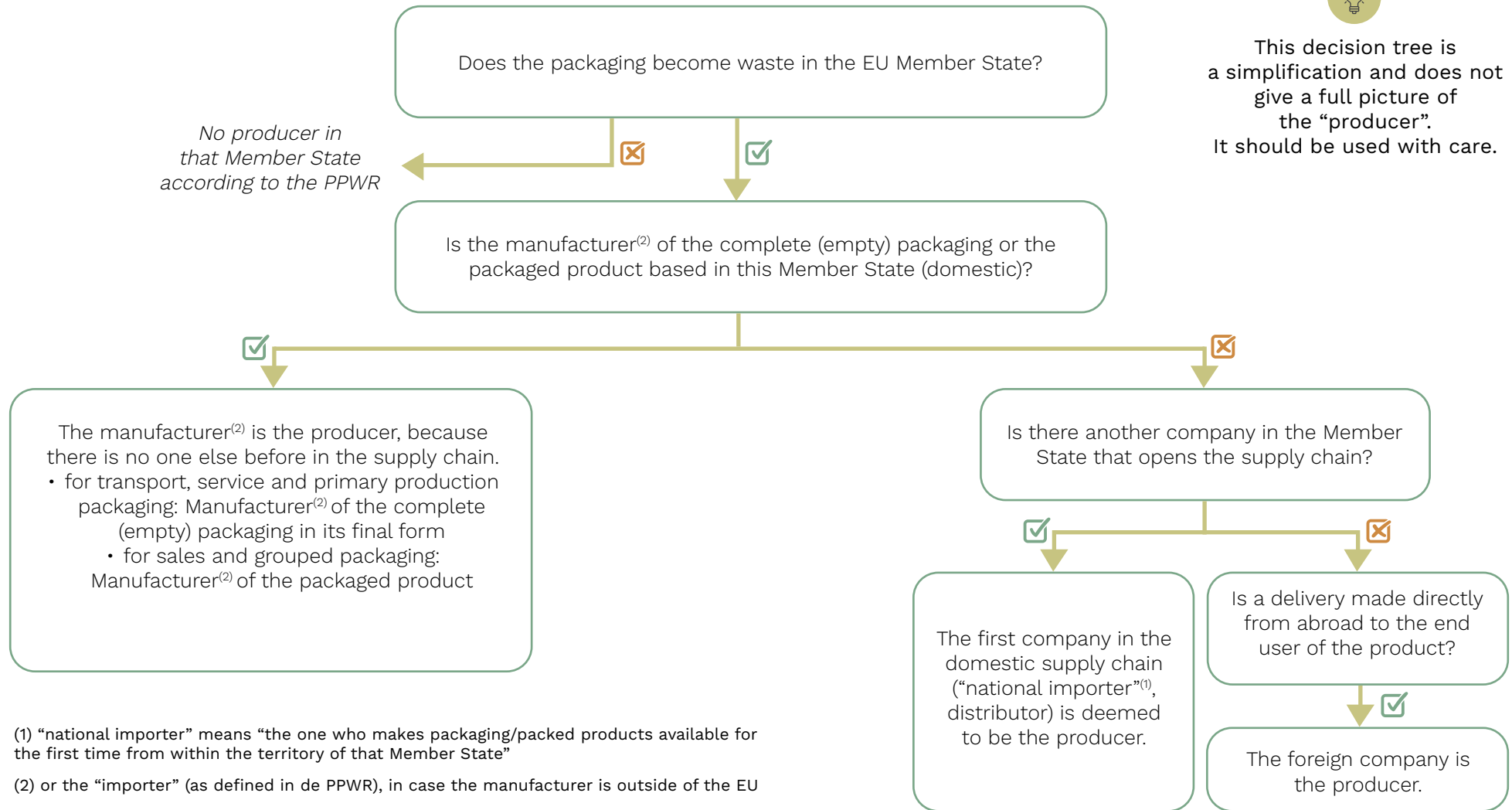
In the context of the PPWR, international cooperation goes beyond the EUNR. The IRPC is active in various other international forums. Furthermore, it is responsible for coordinating Belgium's position when the European Commission is drafting implementing acts.

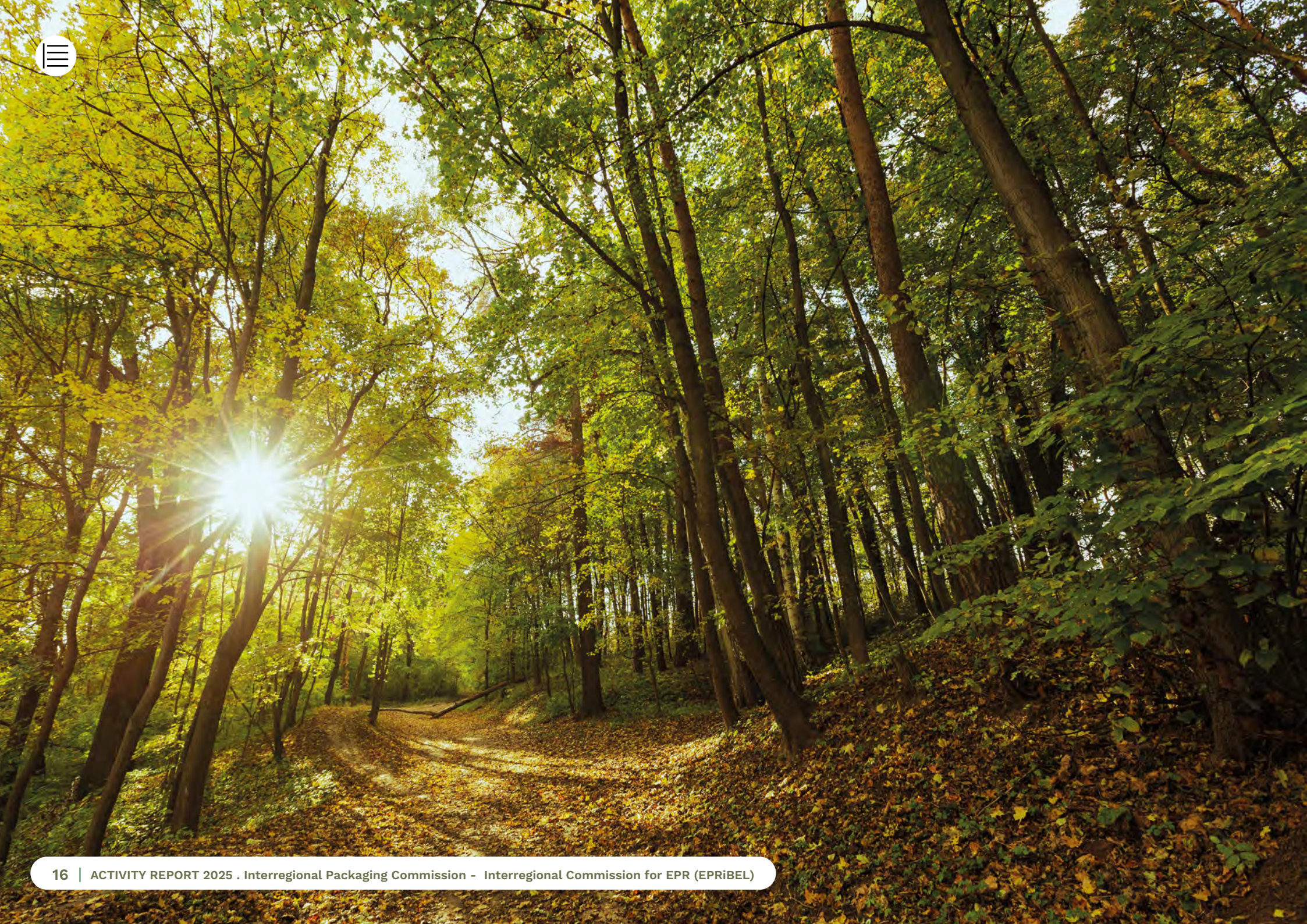
International cooperation represents a significant new workload for the IRPC's Permanent Secretariat, but also provides a unique opportunity to influence the European decision-making process, the first results of which we are already seeing.

CLARIFICATION OF THE DEFINITION OF “PRODUCER”



This decision tree is a simplification and does not give a full picture of the “producer”. It should be used with care.







COST OF PREMISES
118,126.84 EUR



OFFICE COSTS
126,218.72 EUR



TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION EXPENSES
10,498.39 EUR



CAR FLEET
24,273.07 EUR



OTHER GENERAL OPERATING COSTS
148,371.24 EUR



RENT OF BUILDINGS
214,088.06 EUR



EXPERT SUPPORT AND CONSULTANCY
178,540.29 EUR



STUDIES AND RESEARCH
381,571.08 EUR



AWARENESS-RAISING
AND COMMUNICATIONS
157,929.20 EUR



INVESTMENTS
12,076.23 EUR

1,371,693.12 EUR

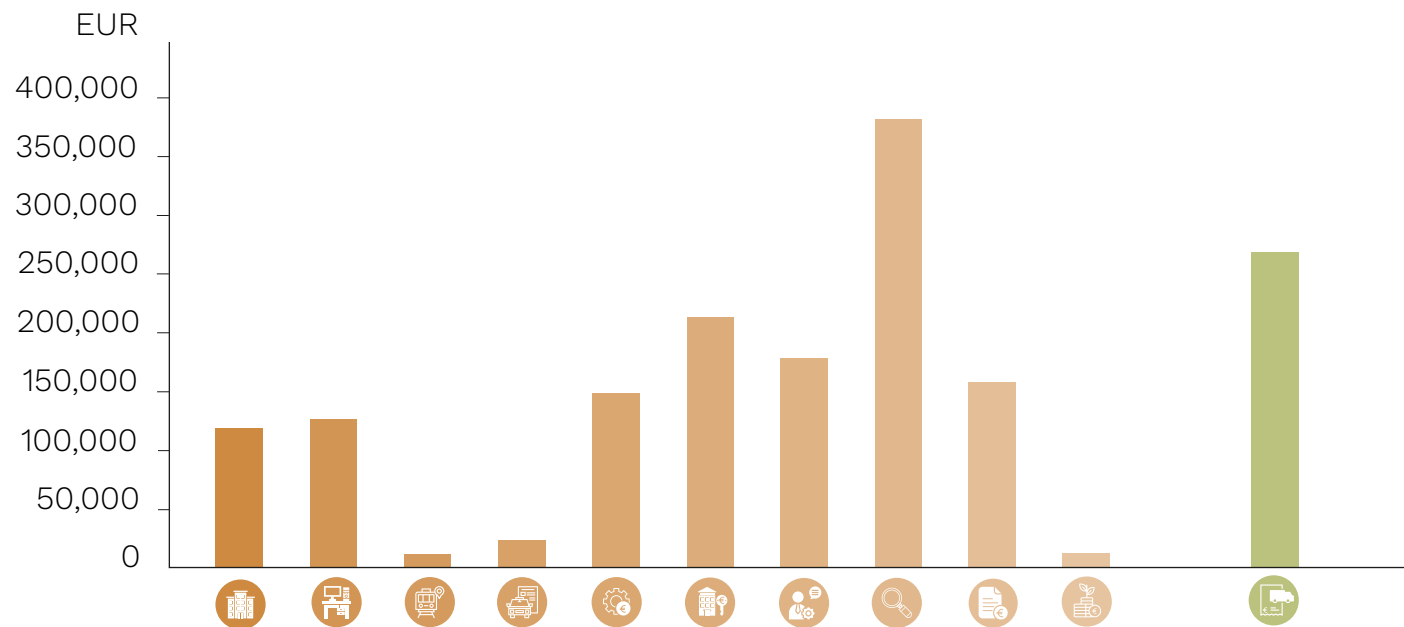


“TRANSIT” ADMINISTRATIVE FEES
268,754.13 EUR

268,754.13 EUR

1.5. 2025 BUDGET OF THE IRPC

The actual income and expenditure of the IRPC in 2025





2.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACCREDITATION

In 2025, Fost Plus continued to implement its 2024–2028 accreditation while progressing with work on new provisions.

In this context, the standard tender specifications for the collection of household hazardous waste, which were drawn up by Fost Plus and the Joint Committee in 2024, were approved by the IRPC in 2025.

Work on drafting specifications for EPS waste streams and cork, which began in 2024, continued into 2025.

Fost Plus presented the “prevention and reuse” and “eco-design” action programmes and the “out-of-home” action plan at the end of 2024 and these were then discussed in depth at meetings between Fost Plus and the IRPC. As set out in the accreditation, Fost Plus opted to combine the “prevention” action programme with the “reuse” action plan. The IRPC finally approved the action programmes at the end of 2025.

Fost Plus has also continued to implement its action plan on gas cylinders, which aims to address the issue of single-use canisters, particularly those containing nitrous oxide. In 2025, as part of this, Fost Plus developed a web platform that centralises sorting instructions for various types of gas cylinders. The platform is due to go live in 2026 and will guide users towards appropriate solutions.

The ad hoc working group, composed of Fost Plus and the municipalities or intermunicipalities that use their own staff and equipment, continued developing its calculation model for internal operational costs in 2025.

Finally, regarding the eco-modulation of Green Dot rates, the “materials” working group, which was originally tasked with establishing the relevant rules for Belgium, was suspended at the end of 2025. Since its objective will now be addressed by the PPWR, which will set out the rules on modulating the financial contributions to be paid by producers, it is no longer necessary to pursue this work in its current format.

2

FOST PLUS

2.2. SORTING AND RECYCLING

The expanded blue bag has been used throughout Belgium since the end of 2021. Since 2023 this bag has been sorted into a minimum of 16 fractions in brand-new sorting plants, with the aim of ensuring recycling of the highest possible quality. The new sorting facilities came into operation in 2021 and 2022.

The fractions concerned are:

- Transparent PET bottles, colourless
- Transparent PET bottles, blue
- Transparent PET bottles, other colours
- Opaque PET (bottles)
- PET trays
- HDPE
- PP
- PS
- Mixed PO
- PE films
- Other films
- Drink cartons
- Ferrous metals
- Aluminium
- Small aluminium
- Residual waste

The high-quality fractions that come out of the new sorting plants must also be recycled to the highest possible standards.

Fost Plus has therefore arranged new recycling contracts for plastics to ensure that recycling is as circular as possible. At the same time, steps have been taken to maximise the amount of recycling carried out in Belgium. This will be made possible by the construction of new recycling plants, which are either already up and running or are due to start up in 2026.





2.2.1. Sorting plants

The expanded PMD stream is sorted entirely in Belgium, in six new sorting plants, spread across the country.

Indaver

- Willebroek
- Operational since December 2020
- Annual tonnage: 75,000 tonnes

Valtris

- Couillet (Charleroi)
- Operational since June 2021
- Annual tonnage: 45,000 tonnes

Val'Up

- Ghlin (Mons)
- Operational since fourth quarter of 2021
- Annual tonnage: 50,000 tonnes

Prezero

- Evergem
- Operational since January 2021
- Annual tonnage: 79,000 tonnes

Sitel

- Engis (Hermalle-sous-Huy)
- Operational since second quarter of 2023
- Annual tonnage: nearly 40,000 tonnes

Vanheede

- Rumbeke
- Operational since 2022
- Annual tonnage: 21,000 tonnes

Ecoo Recycling Houthalen

Recycling of mixed plastics: MPO (mixed polyolefins) and mixed films (other than PE films). Mixed films and MPO plastics are recycled into MPO regranulate (400-2000 microns), MPO agglomerate and regrind for industrial applications, such as compost bins, sustainable garden edging and benches.

- Houthalen-Helchteren
- New line operational since January 2021
- Annual tonnage: 24,000 tonnes

Fromto Beringen

PE film-to-film recycling. Household packaging films are turned into new bin liners and packaging films or used for other film applications.

- Beringen
- Operational since May 2022
- Annual tonnage: 42,000 tonnes

Morssinkhof Plastics Belgium

A new recycling plant for PP and HDPE is being built in Lommel and is expected to be operational in Q2 2026.

- Lommel
- Operational in 2026
- Annual tonnage: 24,000 tonnes (potentially up to 40,000 tonnes)

Mopet Belgique

Recycling of PET trays, blue transparent PET bottles, other colours of transparent PET bottles and opaque PET bottles. The PET trays become new PET trays, and the bottles are turned into new bottles. A significant proportion of these products re-enter the Belgian market.

- Neufchâteau
- Recycling of PET bottles set to start in spring 2026, PET trays will follow in Q3 2026
- Annual tonnage: 40,000 tonnes

Plastics2Chemicals (Indaver)

Chemical recycling of plastics into monomers that are as pure as virgin plastics, making them suitable for demanding applications such as food packaging. The first batch of polystyrene from the blue PMD bag was chemically recycled in 2024.

- Antwerp
- Operational since October 2024
- Annual tonnage: 26,000 tonnes (potentially up to 65,000 tonnes by 2028)

Filao

Recycling of PET bottles. Colourless transparent PET bottles and blue transparent PET bottles are transformed into high-quality recycled PET for food-safe applications. This recycled PET, or rPET, is then used to make new bottles, many of which are returned to the Belgian market.

- Couillet (Charleroi)
- Operational since September 2023
- Annual tonnage: 40,000 tonnes

2.2.2. Recycling plants

The various plastic streams are processed to a high standard thanks to the existence of new (or rebuilt) recycling centres in Belgium and the fact that long-term contracts have been signed. Belgium is thus focusing on recycling within its national borders to ensure optimal quality and control.





2.2.3. Recycling situation in 2024

Fost Plus packaging waste is recycled only in the European Union, as much as 72.7% of it in Belgium.

Proportion per material as %	Belgium	France	Germany	The Netherlands	Spain	Italy	Switzerland	Austria	Lithuania	Total %
Glass	74.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Paper/cardboard	81.8	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drink cartons	0.0	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Aluminium	86.7	0.0	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ferrous metals	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Plastic	49.9	5.6	17.0	22.6	3.8	0.4	0.02	0.6	0.01	100.0
Total	72.7	2.4	3.1	20.9	0.6	0.1	0.003	0.1	0.002	100.0

	Type of plastic	Recycling rate
Belgium	Transparent PET bottles colourless, Transparent PET bottles blue, PP, PS, Mixed PO, Plastic films (PE and other), Transparent PET trays	49.9%
The Netherlands	Transparent PET bottles colourless, Transparent PET bottles other colours, HDPE, PP, Transparent PET trays, Opaque PET bottles, Mixed PO, Plastic films (PE), Mixed PET	22.6%
Germany	Transparent PET bottles other colours, HDPE, PP, Plastic films (PE, other)	17.0%
France	Transparent PET bottles colourless, Transparent PET bottles blue, Opaque PET bottles, Transparent PET bottles mix clear and blue, Transparent PET bottles other colours	5.6%
Spain	Transparent PET trays, PS, Mixed PO, Plastic films (PE, other)	3.8%
Austria	PS	0.6%
Italy	PS, HDPE	0.4%
Switzerland	Opaque PET bottles	0.02%
Lithuania	Films (PE)	0.01%
TOTAL		100%



3

VALIPAC



3.1. RESULTS OF MAPPING IN 2025

The annual mapping report systematically documents recycling channels, from collectors and traders to final recyclers. In total, the route taken by 67,850 tonnes of industrial and commercial plastic packaging waste was fully mapped in 2025 for the 2024 operating year. This plastic packaging waste was recycled in Europe, the Far East or the Middle East (mainly Turkey). The total quantity recorded increased compared with the mapping reports in 2021 (+9,800 tonnes), 2022 (+3,100 tonnes), 2023 (+1,756 tonnes) and 2024 (+1,564 tonnes). The decrease in the amount of recycled industrial plastic packaging in Europe in 2024 compared with 2023 is largely due to rising energy costs in Europe.

	Europe (EU + non-EU)	Far East	Middle East	Total
Market share	42.2%	36.6%	21.2%	100.0%
Quantity	28,633 tonnes	24,833 tonnes	14,384 tonnes	67,850 tonnes

Combined with the quantity of waste (29.9%) going directly to final processors, trading efforts in 2025 take overall traceability of plastic waste for 2024 to more than 97.9%.

In 2024, 51.6% of recycled cardboard went directly to a final purchaser, and 46.8% was sold by operators or traders with whom Valipac has a contract. The accredited compliance organisation ended 2024 with nine contracts with cardboard traders. This meant that Valipac achieved a traceability level of 98.3% for 2024, and its efforts in this area continue unabated.



3.2. AUDIT RESULTS

Since 2021 the accredited compliance organisation has been arranging audits of recycling companies located outside the EU. This concerns both plastic and paper/cardboard.

In 2025, Valipac commissioned 43 audits of companies recycling industrial and commercial plastic waste, thanks to contracts with 19 plastic traders. This took the total number of non-EU companies already audited to 140 (including 45 two-yearly re-audits or unannounced audits of previously audited purchasers). The substantial budget allocated by Valipac for this purpose and requests for cooperation from other European EPR organisations have so far resulted in formal collaboration with EPR organisations for packaging in the Netherlands, Iceland, Ireland and Luxembourg.

In its 2024 results, Valipac takes into account the quantities of plastic that recycling companies outside the EU have accepted, but that cannot be included in the recycling results because of minimum criteria and an adverse audit report.

The number of red-flagged companies (i.e. those with an adverse audit opinion) for plastic was eight by the end of 2025 (one fewer than the previous year). Valipac disseminates this blacklist to traders to make them aware of the problem and encourage them to remedy the situation. Waste operators can log on to a web application and check scores to encourage them to exclude purchasers who trade with blacklisted companies. This also enables operators to guarantee maximum recycling incentives for unpackers.



3.3. OVERVIEW OF FINAL RECYCLING DESTINATIONS

The various industrial and commercial materials had the following destinations in 2024:

	Wood	Paper/cardboard	Plastic	Ferrous metals
Belgium	94.3%	31.5%	16.2%	58.2%
EU (excluding Belgium)	5.7%	54.9%	25.9%	23.8%
Non-EU	0.0%	13.5%	57.8%	17.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



OVERALL RESULTS FOR BELGIUM

The overall results for Belgium are calculated using a European calculation method, which was completely revised as of 2020. The old European method applied up to the end of 2019 and was used to calculate the figures for that year. The new European method has applied to figures reported since the beginning of 2020.

To calculate the overall Belgian figures, only the applicable European calculation method has ever been used, without any adjustment. This explains the deviation in the trend observed in the figures for 2020, particularly for plastics. You will find these figures in Section 4.5. below.

RESULTS OF FOST PLUS AND VALIPAC

As from 2020, the IRPC chose to adapt the internal Belgian method used to calculate the results of the accredited compliance organisations Fost Plus and Valipac to incorporate some of the principles of the new European method for calculating the European recycling targets. This is the “new” method for calculating the results of Fost Plus and Valipac.

DIFFERENT OBJECTIVES

The separate calculations (for the results of the accredited compliance organisations Fost Plus and Valipac, on the one hand, and for the overall Belgian results, on the other) will continue to co-exist, as each has different objectives.

4

KEY FIGURES



You can find out more about the calculation method here.





4.1. FOST PLUS RESULTS FOR 2024

At its meeting on 23 April 2026, the Interregional Packaging Commission approved Fost Plus's recycling and recovery results for 2024.

NEW CALCULATION METHOD

	Quantity (in tonnes)	Recycling (in tonnes)	Recycling (as %)	Other recovery (in tonnes)	Total recovery (in tonnes)	Total recovery (as %)
Paper/cardboard (excluding part of drink cartons)	187,933	187,933	100.0		187,933	100.0
uncapped		283,605	150.9	1,667	285,272	151.8
Paper/cardboard (including part of drink cartons)	199,170	197,521	99.2	382	197,903	99.4
uncapped		293,193	147.2	2,049	295,242	148.2
Glass	271,127	271,127	100.0	0	271,127	100.0
uncapped		344,074	126.9		344,074	126.9
Plastic (excluding part of drink cartons)	194,330	136,232	70.1	14,205	150,437	77.4
Plastic (including part of drink cartons)	198,076	138,568	70.0	15,113	153,681	77.6
Metals: ferrous metals	29,087	29,087	100.0	0	29,087	100.0
uncapped		31,518	108.4		31,518	108.4
Metals: aluminium	34,476	32,930	95.5	0	32,930	95.5
Drink cartons	14,982	11,924	79.6	1,291	13,215	88.2
Other	2,150	84	3.9	0	84	3.9
Total tonnages actually recycled	734,085	669,317 ¹	91.2	15,496	684,813 ¹	93.3
uncapped		840,367	114.5	17,163	857,530	116.8



You can find out more about the calculation method [here](#).

Fields shaded in grey are for information only. Uncapped quantities have been highlighted. The targets are 80% for recycling, and 90% for total recovery.

¹Due to a change in the calculation method, the overall recycling and recovery results for Fost Plus and Valipac in 2024 are not directly comparable with previous years' results.

During its meeting, the Interregional Packaging Commission also took note of and approved Fost Plus's results according to the old calculation method. These are also shown below.

OLD CALCULATION METHOD

	Quantity (in tonnes)	Recycling (in tonnes)	Recycling (as %)	Other recovery (in tonnes)	Total recovery (in tonnes)	Total recovery (as %)
Paper/cardboard (excluding part of drink cartons)	187,933	187,933	100.0		187,933	100.0
uncapped		288,878	153.7	1,667	290,545	154.6
Paper/cardboard (including part of drink cartons)	199,170	199,170	100.0		199,170	100.0
uncapped		301,473	151.4	2,049	303,522	152.4
Glass	271,127	271,127	100.0	0	271,127	100.0
uncapped		352,297	129.9		352,297	129.9
Plastic (excluding part of drink cartons)	194,330	163,550	84.2	14,205	177,755	91.5
Plastic (including part of drink cartons)	198,076	167,748	84.7	14,332	182,080	91.9
Metals: ferrous metals	29,087	29,087	100.0	0	29,087	100.0
uncapped		31,838	109.5		31,838	109.5
Metals: aluminium	34,476	33,540	97.3	0	33,540	97.3
Drink cartons	14,982	14,982	100.0		14,982	100.0
uncapped		16,793	112.1	510	17,303	115.7
Other	2,150	105	4.9	0	105	4.9
Total tonnages actually recycled	734,085	700,324	95.4	14,205	714,529 ¹	97.3
uncapped		887,001	120.8	16,382	903,383	123.1



You can find out more about the calculation method [here](#).

Fields shaded in grey are for information only. Uncapped quantities have been highlighted. The targets are 80% for recycling, and 90% for total recovery.

¹Due to a change in the calculation method, the overall recycling and recovery results for Fost Plus and Valipac in 2024 are not directly comparable with previous years' results.



4.2. VALIPAC RESULTS FOR 2024

Following the introduction of the new calculation method for European reporting, we calculate the results for Valipac (and Fost Plus) using a Belgian calculation method that is closely based on the European one.

The table shows the results obtained by Valipac in 2024 using this calculation method.

NEW CALCULATION METHOD

	Quantity (in tonnes)	Recycling (in tonnes)	Recycling (as %)	Other recovery (in tonnes)	Total recovery (in tonnes)	Total recovery (as %)
Paper/cardboard	426,044	426,044	100.0	34,916	426,044	100.0
uncapped		458,198	107.5		493,114	115.7
Plastic	97,342	67,844	69.7	29,498	97,342	100.0
uncapped				57,780	125,624	129.1
Ferrous metals	34,197	33,014	96.5	0	33,014	96.5
Wood	166,538	150,074	90.1	16,464	166,538	100.0
uncapped				48,587	198,661	119.3
Other	5,031	2,452	48.7	151	2,603	51.7
Total	729,152	679,428 ¹	93.2	46,113	725,541 ¹	99.5
uncapped		711,582	97.6	141,434	853,016	117.0



You can find out more about the calculation method [here](#).

Uncapped quantities have been highlighted. The targets are 80% for recycling, and 85% for total recovery.

¹Due to a change in the calculation method, the overall recycling and recovery results for Fost Plus and Valipac in 2024 are not directly comparable with previous years' results.

To ensure that the figures can be compared with those from previous years, we will continue to calculate the results for Valipac using the old method. The table shows these results.

OLD CALCULATION METHOD

	Quantity (in tonnes)	Recycling (in tonnes)	Recycling (as %)	Other recovery (in tonnes)	Total recovery (in tonnes)	Total recovery (as %)
Paper/cardboard	426,044	426,044	100.0	34,918	426,044	100.0
uncapped		472,205	110.8		507,123	119.0
Plastic	97,342	68,620	70.5	28,722	97,342	100.0
uncapped				57,814	126,435	129.9
Ferrous metals	34,197	33,014	96.5	0	33,014	96.5
Wood	166,538	151,515	91.0	15,023	166,538	100.0
uncapped				48,614	200,129	120.2
Other	5,031	2,452	48.7	151	2,603	51.7
Total	729,152	681,645 ¹	93.5	43,896	725,541 ¹	99.5
uncapped		727,805	99.8	141,497	869,302	119.2



You can find out more about the calculation method [here](#).

Uncapped quantities have been highlighted. The targets are 80% for recycling, and 85% for total recovery.

¹Due to a change in the calculation method, the overall recycling and recovery results for Fost Plus and Valipac in 2024 are not directly comparable with previous years' results.



4.3. RESULTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES IN 2024

A total of 68 companies fulfilled the take-back obligation for 2024 themselves. This mainly concerns industrial and commercial packaging waste.

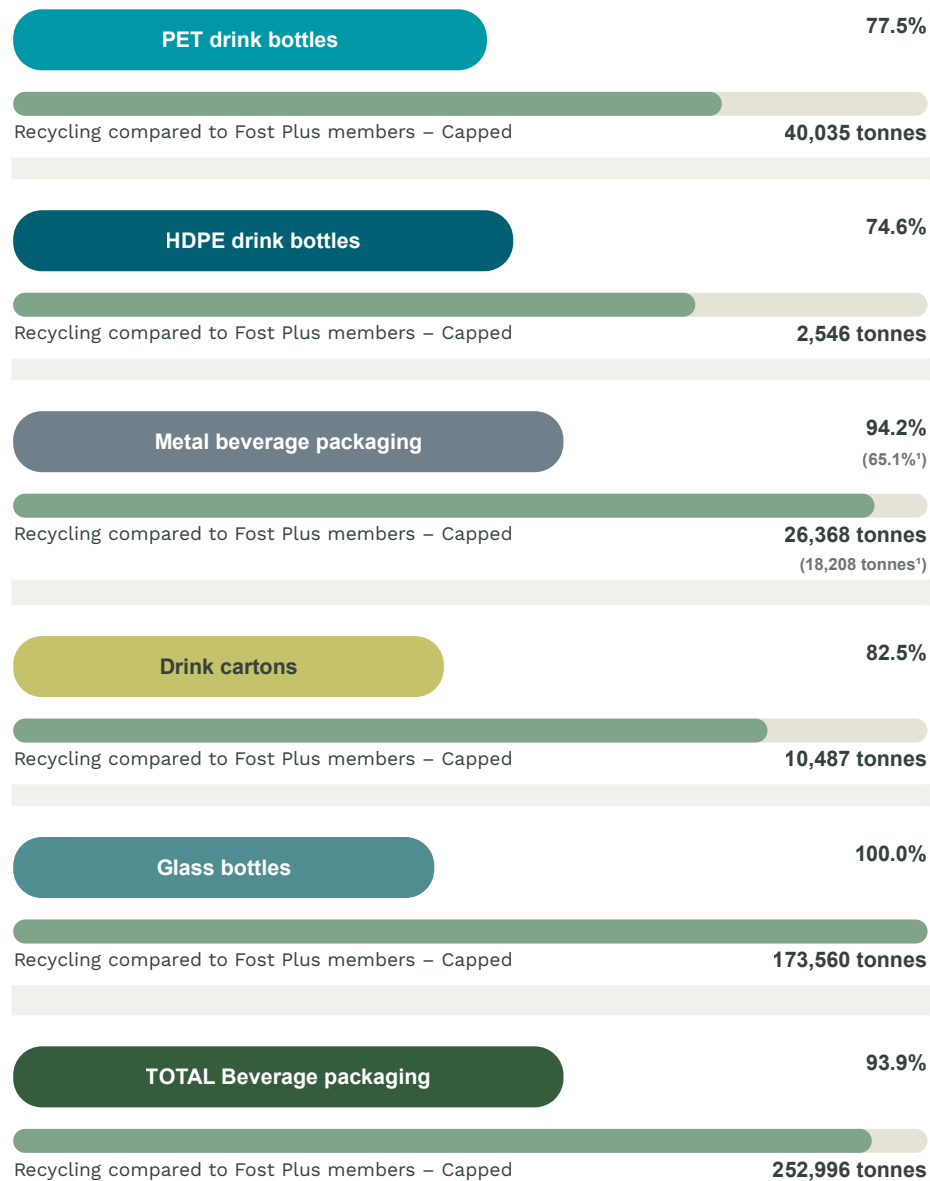
The table shows the tonnages and rates obtained after analysing all declarations for 2024 and applying the new calculation method. The declarations were corrected to comply with the European calculation method.

Paper/cardboard		Plastic		Ferrous metals		Wood		Other materials	
Quantity of packaging placed on the Belgian market		Quantity of packaging placed on the Belgian market		Quantity of packaging placed on the Belgian market		Quantity of packaging placed on the Belgian market		Quantity of packaging placed on the Belgian market	
22,004 tonnes		3,566 tonnes		461 tonnes		7,056 tonnes		1,214 tonnes	
Recycling		Recycling		Recycling		Recycling		Recycling	
20,349 tonnes		2,760 tonnes		461 tonnes		6,620 tonnes		938 tonnes	
Incineration with energy recovery		Incineration with energy recovery		Incineration with energy recovery		Incineration with energy recovery		Incineration with energy recovery	
27 tonnes		50 tonnes		0 tonnes		89 tonnes		276 tonnes	
Recycling rate		Recycling rate		Recycling rate		Recycling rate		Recycling rate	
92.5%		77.4%		100.0%		93.8%		77.3%	
Recycling and recovery rate		Recycling and recovery rate		Recycling and recovery rate		Recycling and recovery rate		Recycling and recovery rate	
92.6%		78.8%		100.0%		95.1%		100.0%	
TOTAL		Quantity of packaging placed on the Belgian market	Recycling	Incineration with energy recovery	Recycling rate	Recycling and recovery rate			
		34,301 tonnes	31,128 tonnes	441 tonnes	90.8%	92.0%			

4.4. FIGURES FOR BEVERAGE PACKAGING AND PLASTIC BAGS

Article 13(1) of the Cooperation Agreement sets a collection and recycling target of 90% for beverage packaging from 2022.

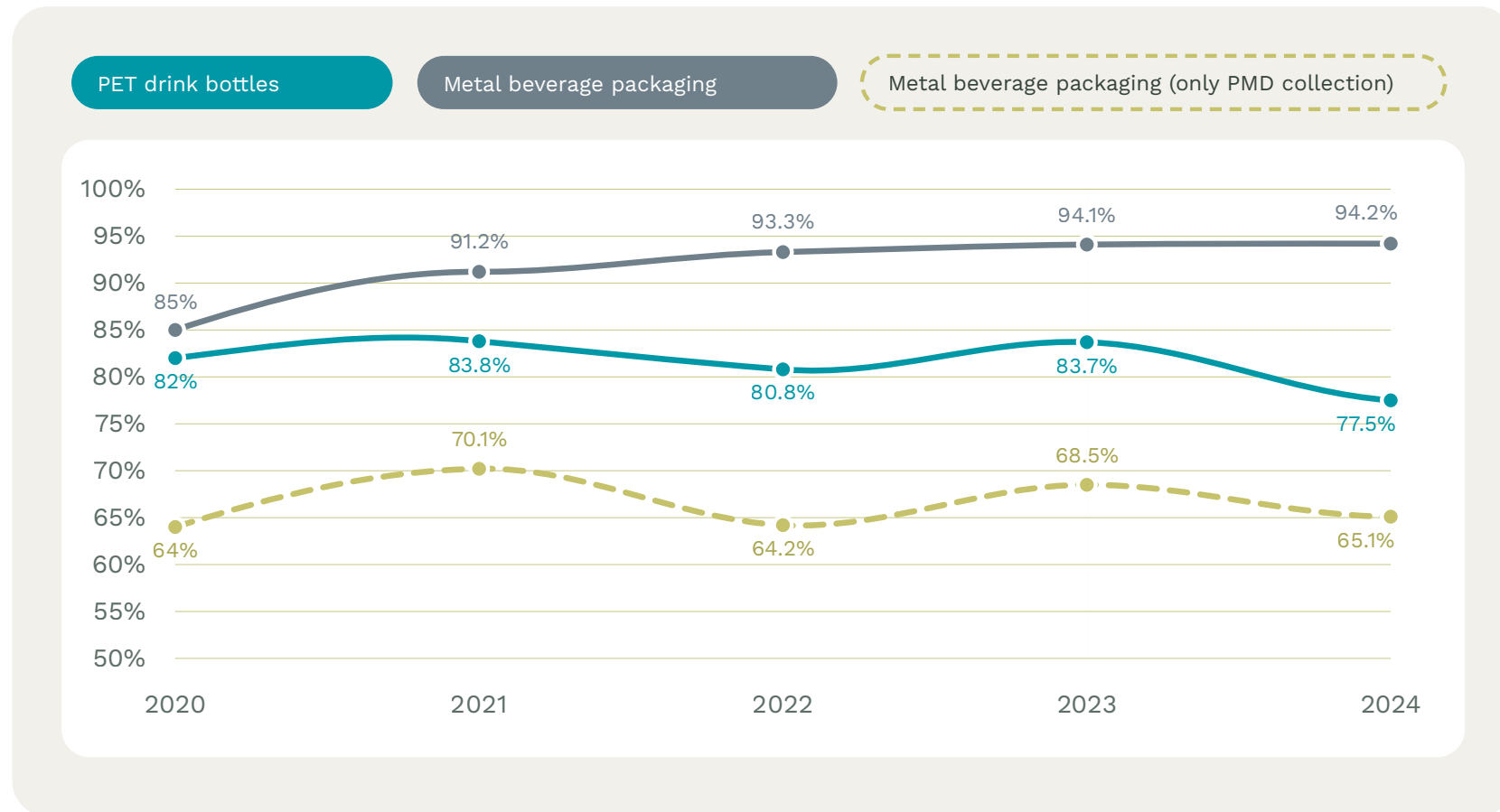
The table shows the quantities of beverage packaging collected and recycled in 2024 for Fost Plus members.



¹ The quantities of metal packaging from the various ferrous metal and aluminium treatment facilities have not been included in this figure.



In anticipation of this collection and recycling target, the IRPC has made estimates for the collection and recycling of beverage packaging for 2020 and 2021. The results of the simulations for these two years are shown below, along with the actual results achieved in 2022, 2023 and 2024.



The figures for 2020 and 2021 are less reliable because they are based on simulations that were used to prepare for the mandatory reporting introduced in 2022.

The above figures comply with the new European calculation method (deduction of contamination, moisture content, etc.).



DECLARATION OF THE CONSUMPTION OF LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC CARRIER BAGS IN BELGIUM FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2024

In accordance with current European regulations, the Interregional Packaging Commission reports annually to Eurostat on the quantity of plastic carrier bags placed on the Belgian market.

The quantities declared by Fost Plus’s members are extrapolated to estimate the total market. This calculation may be made in terms of either number or weight and is verified by the IRPC.

CONSUMPTION OF LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC CARRIER BAGS IN BELGIUM

Plastic carrier bags < 50 microns — reporting year 2024

	Number of bags	Weight	Weighted average weight
 < 15 microns	39,008,556 bags	77.26 tonnes	1.980511795 g/unit
 15 < 50 microns	8,414,389 bags	107.71 tonnes	12.80038988 g/unit
Total (total market)	47,422,945 bags	184.97 tonnes	



The total consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags, including very lightweight bags, amounts to **4.01 bags per capita per year** for the 2024 reporting year.

Consequently, Belgium has already met the set targets.

PLASTIC CARRIER BAGS WITH A WALL THICKNESS OF ≥ 50 MICRONS

Based on the figures declared by Fost Plus's members, data on plastic carrier bags with a thickness of at least 50 microns is also reported to the EU. This data is also broken down into "single-use" and "reusable with take-back".

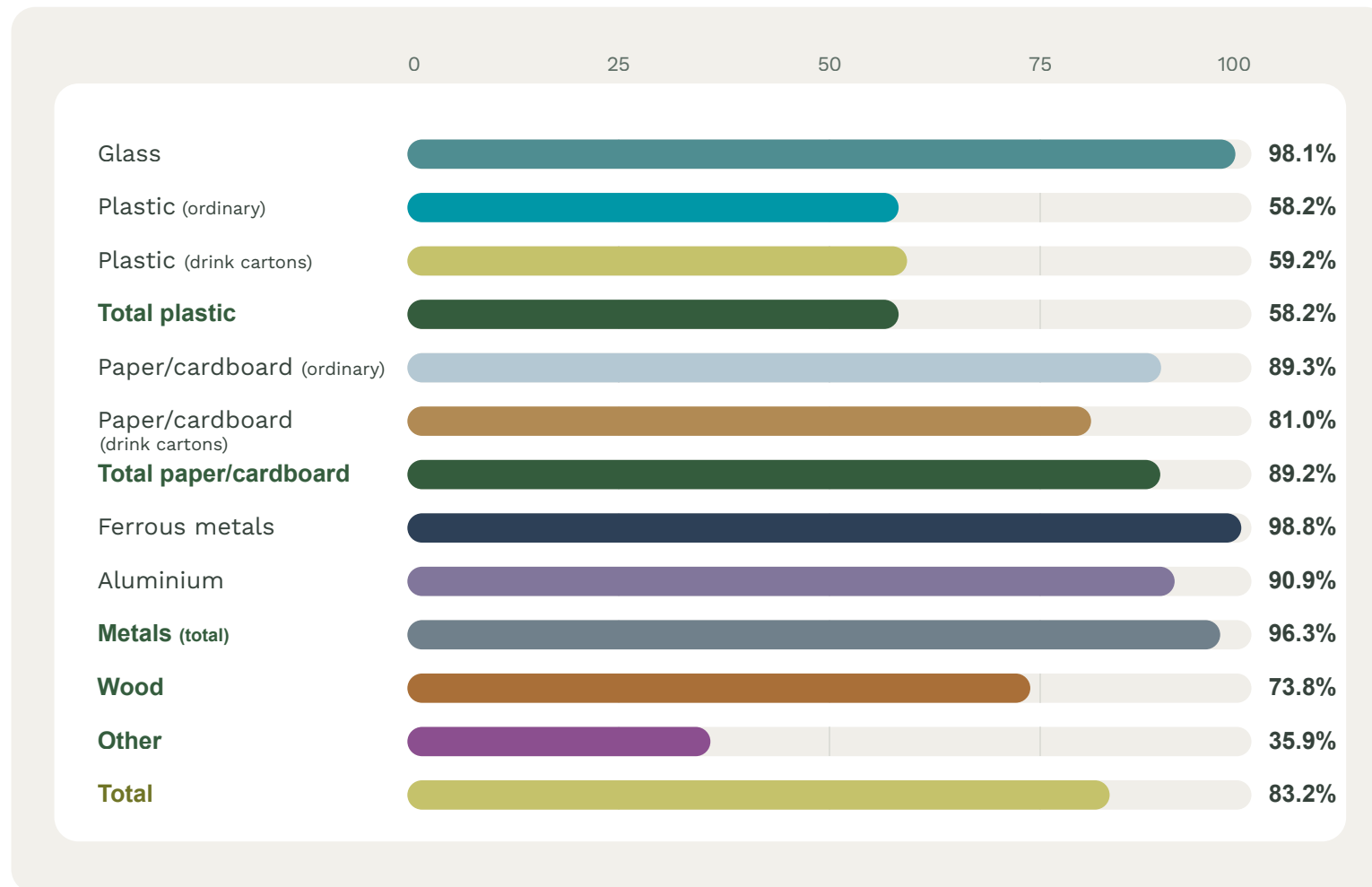
Plastic carrier bags ≥ 50 microns — reporting year 2024

	Number of bags	Weight	Weighted average weight
	≥ 50 microns — single-use		
	26,353,590 bags	521.29 tonnes	19.78077445 g/unit
	≥ 50 microns — reusable with take-back		
	10,283,518 bags	1,205.95 tonnes	117.27000000 g/unit



4.5. OVERALL RESULTS FOR 2024 – BELGIAN RECYCLING FIGURES

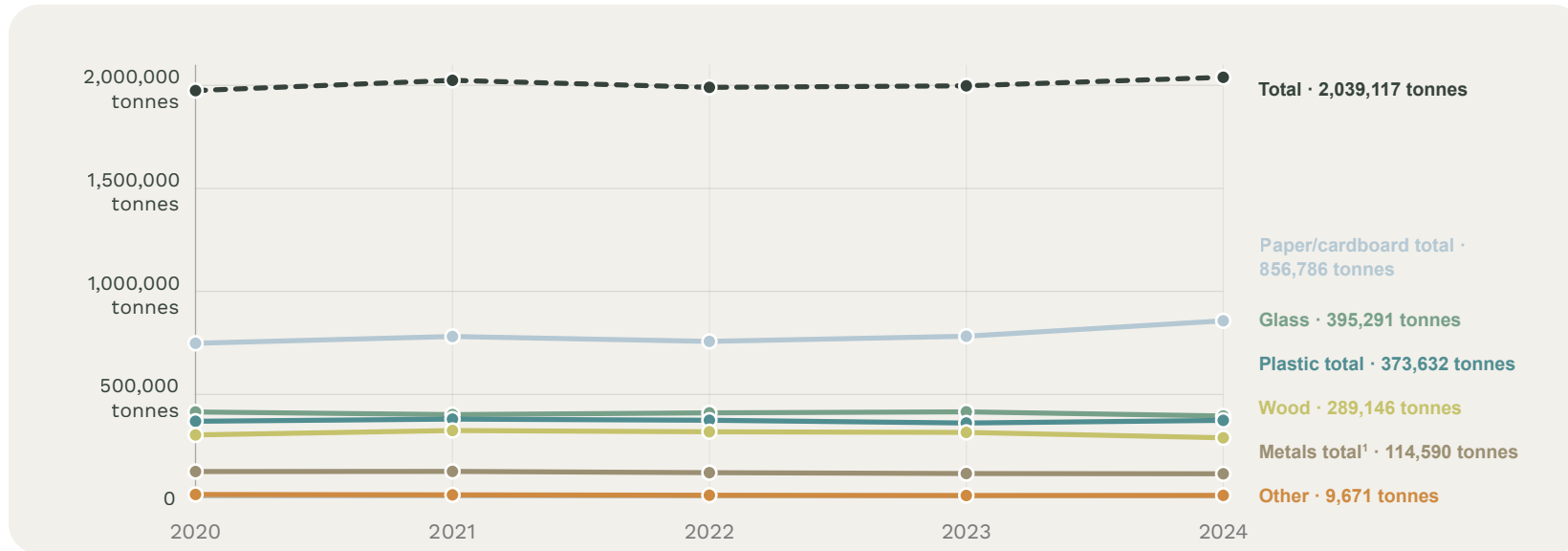
Due to the specific calculation method used for the European figures, the overall Belgian results cannot be compared with those of the accredited compliance organisations and the individual responsible companies. The figures that Belgium has to report to Eurostat (the European Commission) are not merely the sum of the one-way packaging placed on the market and recycled by the accredited compliance organisations and the individual responsible companies; they also take into account free-riders, parallel imports (imports by private individuals), etc. In addition, reusable packaging placed on the market for the first time or taken out of circulation is also included.



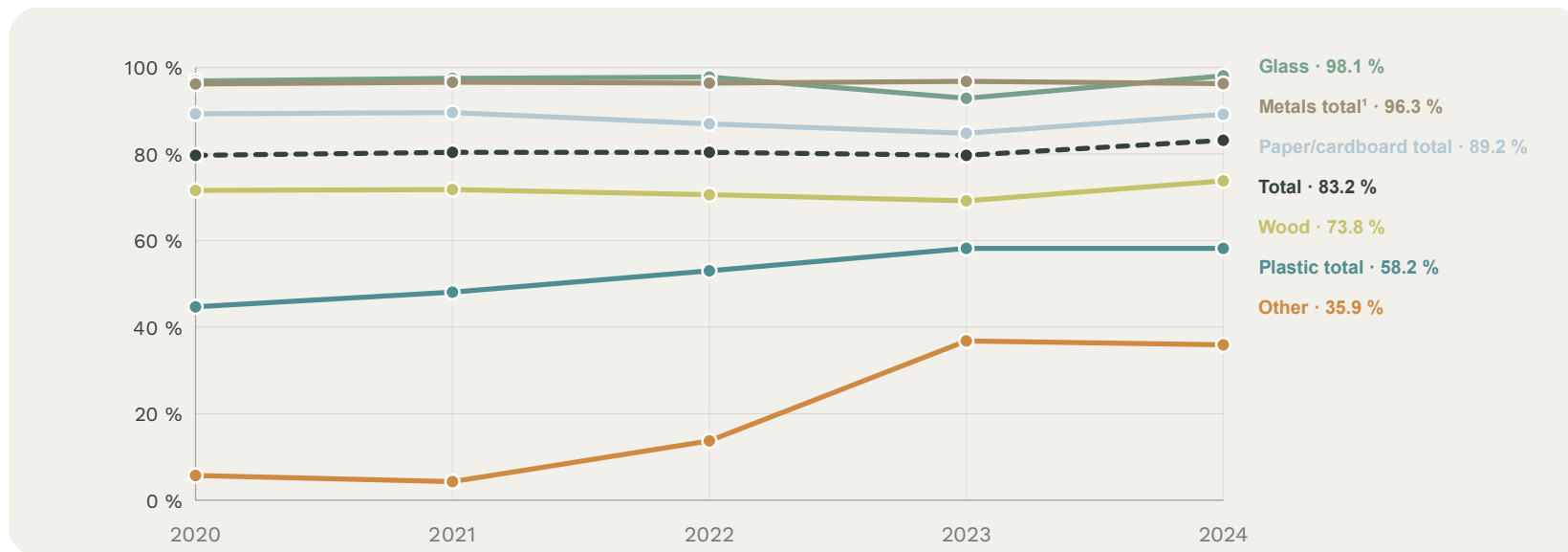
We applied the European calculation method in its entirety.



Trends in packaging placed on the market in Belgium, in tonnes



Recycling trends in Belgium as percentages



¹Since the 2020 reporting year, the “metals (total)” stream has been separated into a ferrous metal fraction and an aluminium fraction.



Total quantity recycled in tonnes, pallet repair included

Reporting year	Total recycled (tonnes)
2020	1,575,268
2021	1,628,806
2022	1,600,723
2023	1,592,256
2024	1,696,734

The volume of recycled packaging waste depends on various factors, including economic conditions, which affect the amount of packaging entering the market.





5

ADDITIONAL DATA
ON ACCREDITED
COMPLIANCE
ORGANISATIONS

5.1. FOST PLUS REFERENCE COSTS (FOR COLLECTION AND SORTING) FOR 2025 AND 2026

The IRPC determined the reference costs for 2025 and 2026 as follows:

The IRPC determined the reference costs for **2025** as follows:

	Bottle banks/ Kerbside (EUR/tonne)	Recycling centres (EUR/tonne)	Total (EUR/tonne)
Glass	72.23	43.32	71.27
Paper/ Cardboard	155.21	80.26	139.24
PMD collection	284.29	164.37	279.66
PMD sorting	—	—	298.58

The IRPC determined the reference costs for **2026** as follows:

	Bottle banks/ Kerbside (EUR/tonne)	Recycling centres (EUR/tonne)	Total (EUR/tonne)
Glass	70.99	44.47	70.05
Paper/ Cardboard	139.95	74.98	126.18
PMD collection	277.92	169.35	273.28
PMD sorting	—	—	296.97

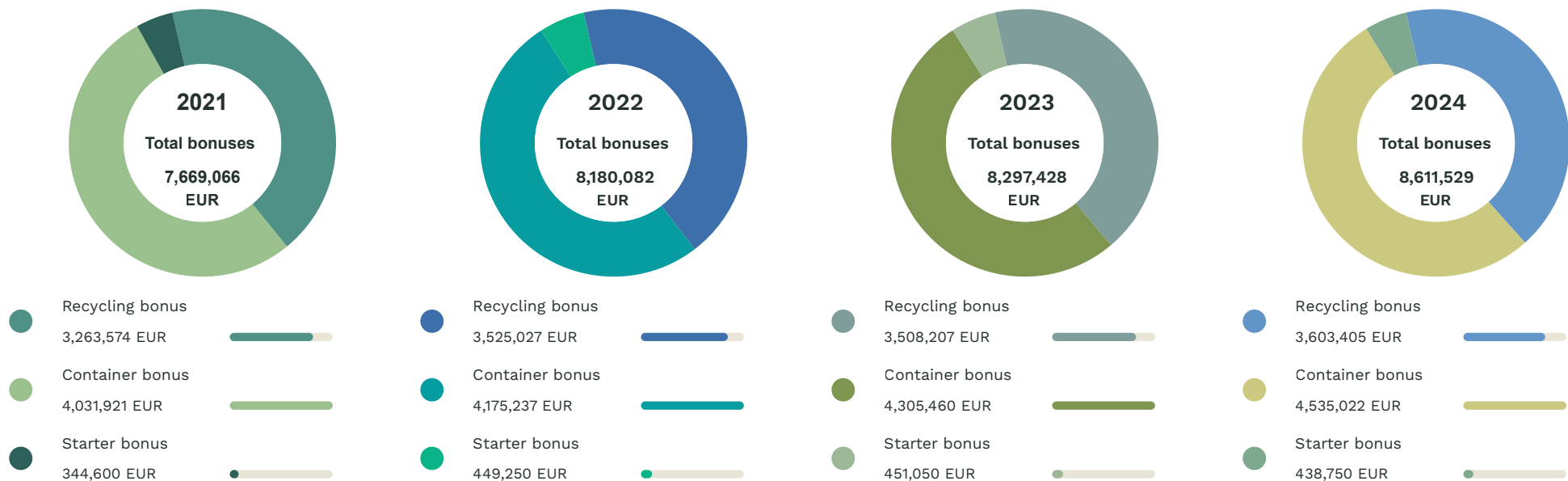
For a detailed overview of these reference costs and further information about how they are calculated, please refer to the data sheet available on [our website](#).





5.2. PAYMENTS TO UNPACKERS BY VALIPAC IN 2025

In 2025, Valipac reported on the payment of incentives for 2024. In all, 46,824 certificates were approved for 2024, representing a total amount of EUR 8.61 million. Not all of the approved certificates are actually paid out, as a large proportion of the bonuses approved by Valipac are not claimed by the unpackers concerned. The amount paid out for 2024 was EUR 5.19 million.



Each year, Valipac also monitors the distribution of bonuses between the different business sectors. Half of the bonuses paid out go to unpackers with fewer than 50 employees (very small SMEs with fewer than 10 employees + SMEs). In contrast, large companies (with more than 200 employees) receive 31% of the bonuses based on just 5% of the certificates.



5.3. VALUE OF THE MATERIALS

Reference values Fost Plus 2025

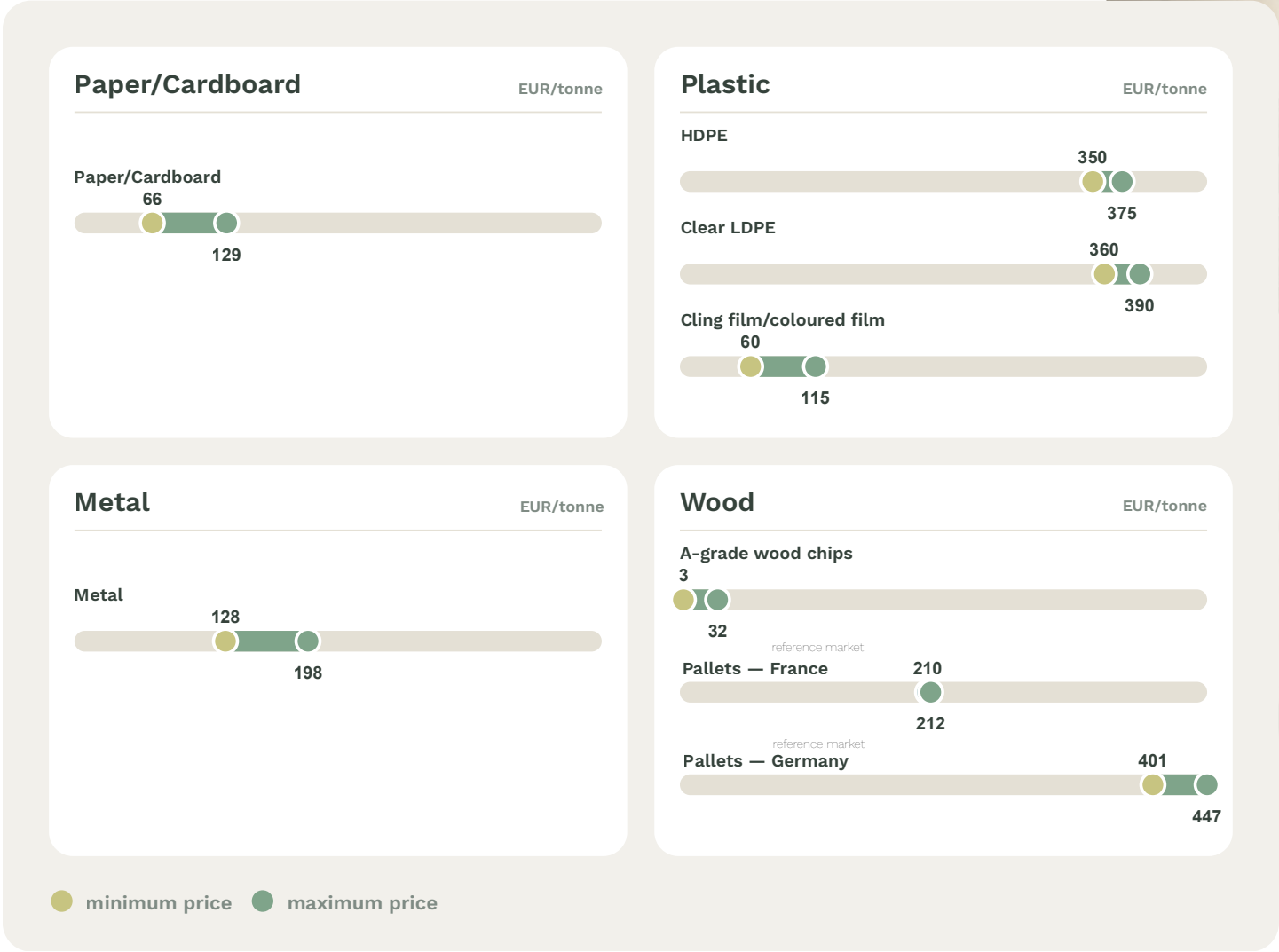
Material (selectively collected and sorted)		Average price (EUR/tonne)
Paper/cardboard		132.25
Glass		39.67
Ferrous metals		174.34
Aluminium		1,067.18
Drink cartons		-3.95
HDPE		268.44
PET blue		608.04
PET colourless		636.96
PET other colours		367.21
PET trays		-183.71
Opaque PET		44.60
Opaque PET (bottles + trays)		90.20
PP		142.52
PS		-218.81
PE films		-233.74
Other films		-349.83
Mixed PO		-389.19
Small aluminium		-42.12
Other materials ¹		86.65

¹This category concerns limited quantities derived from the post-sorting of residual waste.



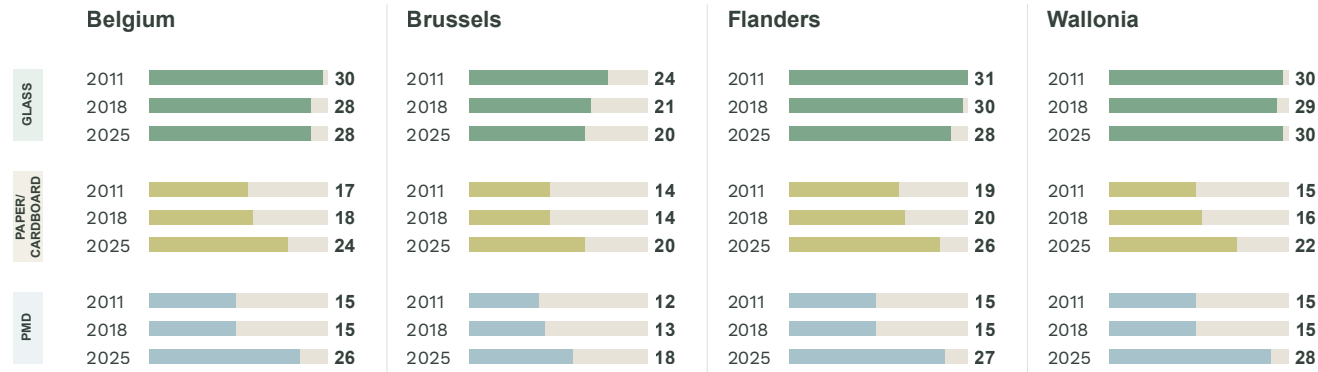
Value of industrial and commercial packaging waste in 2025

Each year, Valipac produces a report on the sales prices of secondary raw materials: paper/ cardboard, metal, wood (separated into pallets and wood chips) and plastics (separated into films and HDPE). The following sales prices were set for 2025:



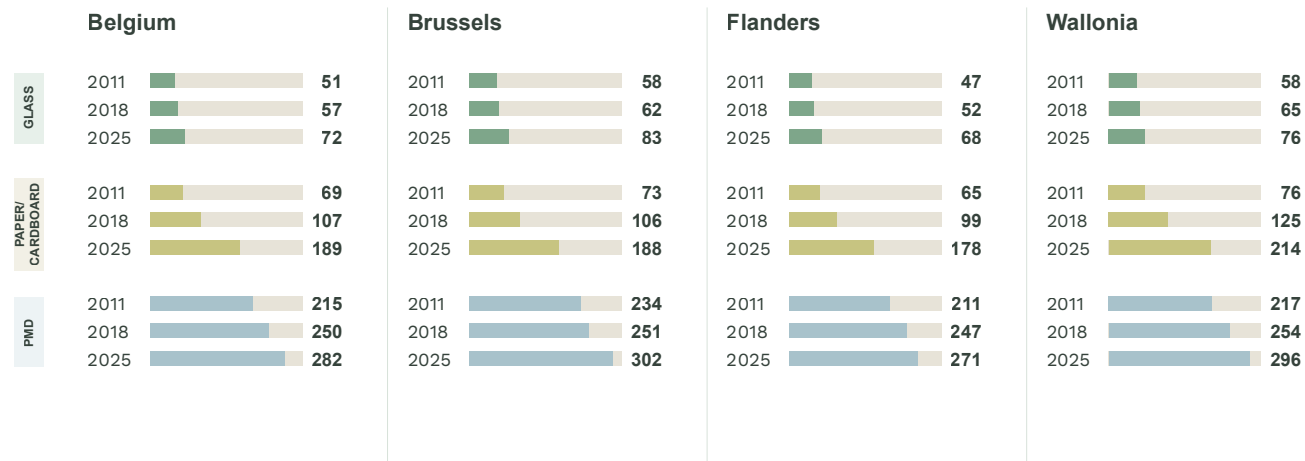
5.4. COLLECTION RESULTS FOR HOUSEHOLD PACKAGING WASTE

Trend in the collection results per material, per Region and for Belgium as a whole (in kg/capita)



5.5. COLLECTION COST OF HOUSEHOLD PACKAGING WASTE

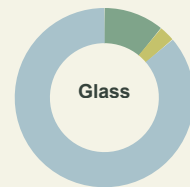
Trend in the collection cost per material, per Region and for Belgium as a whole (in EUR/Tonne)





5.6. COLLECTION METHODS FOR HOUSEHOLD PACKAGING WASTE

Per fraction, proportion of the result achieved by each collection method in 2025



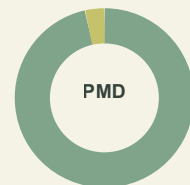
GLASS

- Kerbside: **11.0%**
- Recycling centres: **2.9%**
- Bottle banks: **87.1%**



PAPER/CARDBOARD

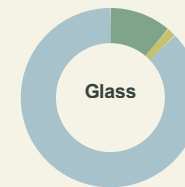
- Kerbside: **80.7%**
- Recycling centres: **19.3%**



PMD

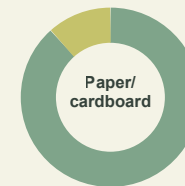
- Kerbside: **96.5%**
- Recycling centres: **3.5%**

Per fraction, proportion of the cost incurred by each collection method in 2025



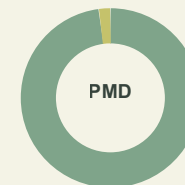
GLASS

- Kerbside: **11.1%**
- Recycling centres: **1.7%**
- Bottle banks: **87.2%**



PAPER/CARDBOARD

- Kerbside: **88.4%**
- Recycling centres: **11.6%**



PMD

- Kerbside: **97.9%**
- Recycling centres: **2.1%**



6

MONITORING OF REUSABLE PACKAGING

There is a great deal of reusable packaging on the market. This is mainly reusable industrial and commercial packaging that has great growth potential for the future.

For **one-way household packaging**, this represents in 2024 a status quo (a minimal increase of 0.20 kilotonnes) compared with the quantities reported for the previous reporting year.

For **one-way industrial and commercial packaging**, this represents a decrease of 11.04 kilotonnes compared with the quantities reported for the previous reporting year.

The total quantity of **reusable household packaging** has decreased by 7.28 kilotonnes compared with the previous reporting year.

For the 2024 reporting year, the accredited compliance organisation also reported the extrapolated quantities for the total of all reusable household packaging for the first time. The difference between the reported and extrapolated quantities amounts to 0.24 kilotonnes.

The total quantity of **reusable industrial and commercial packaging** has decreased by 11.17 kilotonnes compared with the previous reporting year.

One-way packaging

734 kilotonnes

Reusable packaging

562 kilotonnes

Industrial/commercial packaging waste

One-way packaging

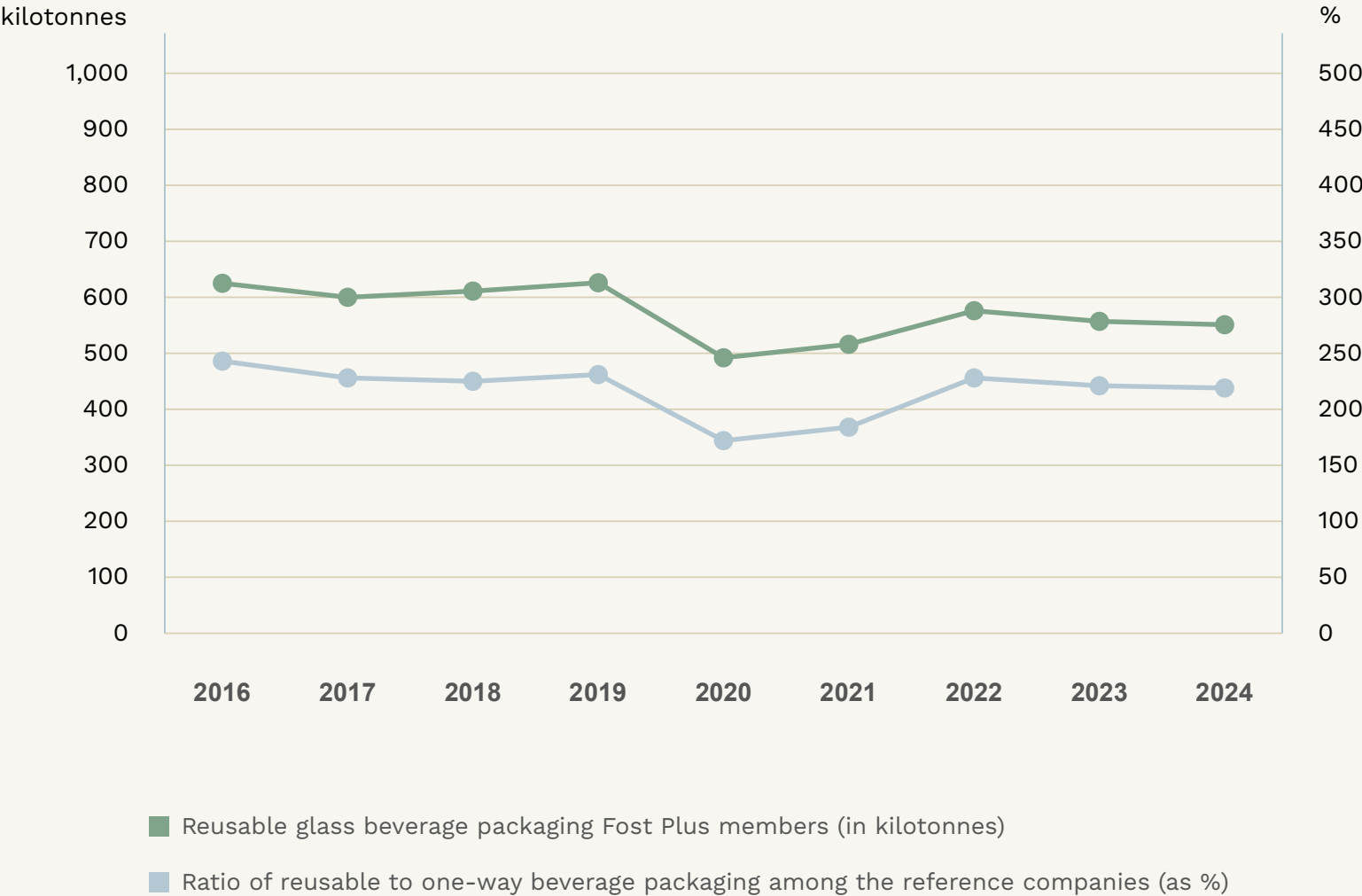
729 kilotonnes

Reusable packaging

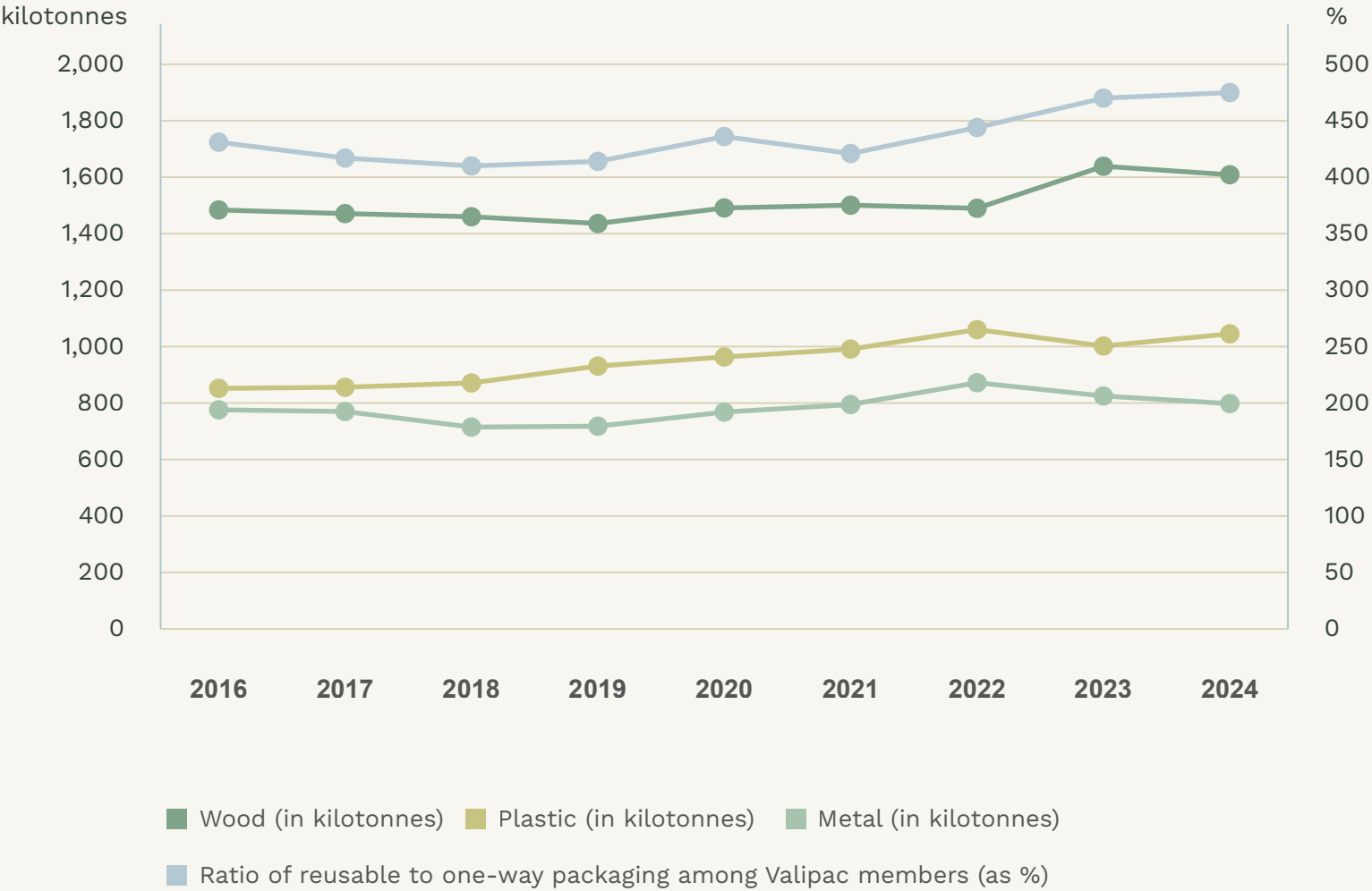
3,464 kilotonnes



6.1. OVERALL TREND IN REUSABLE HOUSEHOLD PACKAGING



6.2. OVERALL TREND IN REUSABLE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PACKAGING





7

WASTE TRANSIT



The IRPC assesses and processes notifications and registers shipment declarations of waste that is subject to the notification procedure and that is only in transit through Belgium. The waste in question does not therefore originate from Belgium, and Belgium is not its final destination either.

With the entry into force of the Cooperation Agreement coordinating (Belgian) policy on cross-border shipments of waste, an administrative fee has also been payable for transit notifications, applicable since 1 July 2023. For more information, visit www.ivcie.be.

A notifier submits a notification when they wish to have a quantity of identified waste shipped during a given period of time in the future:

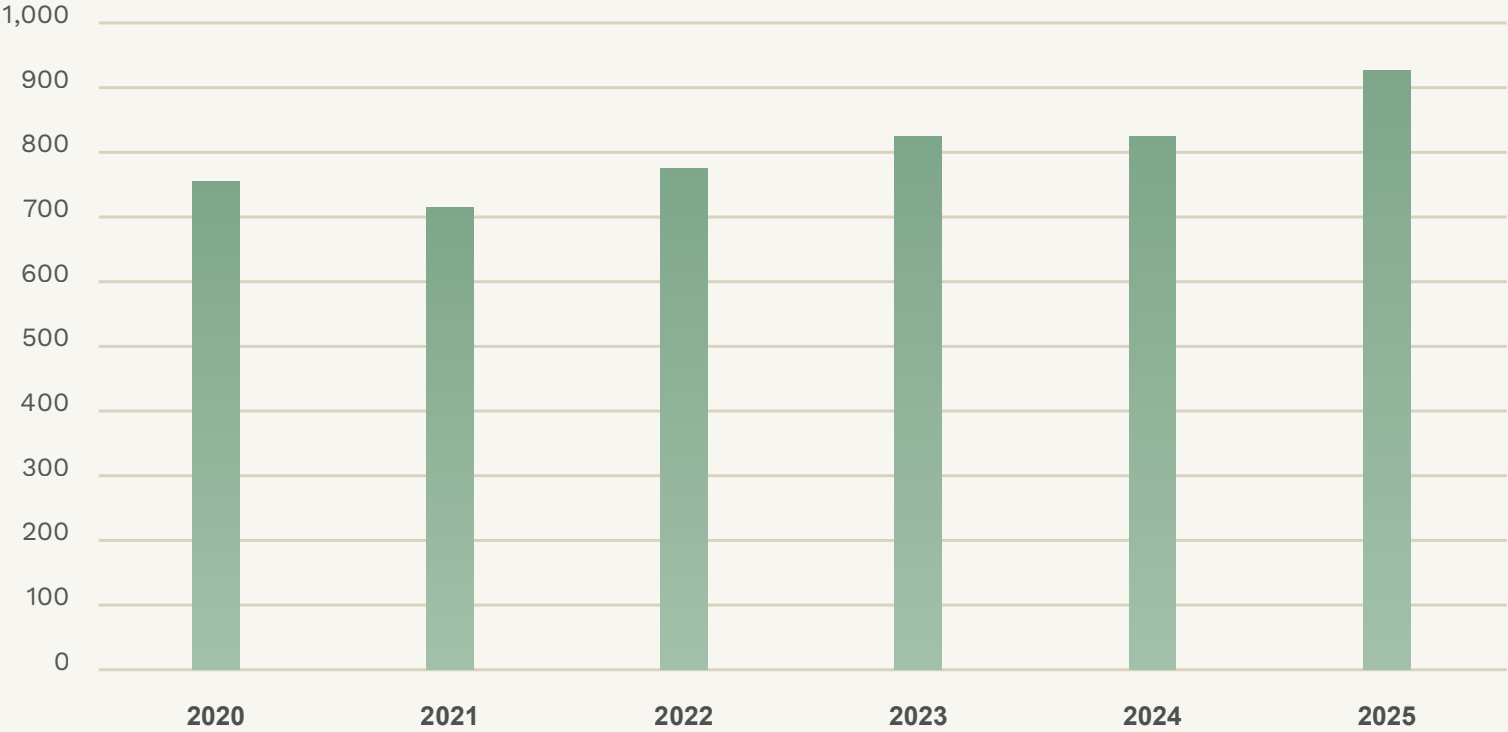
- spread over one or more separate shipments;
- via the same shipment routes each time;
- from the same point of departure, to the same destination and with the same type of content.

As the Belgian transit authority, the IRPC must receive and process all notifications. Henceforth, this will also include preparing and sending an invoice. Only once payment has been received can the IRPC grant approval and the shipments concerned may go ahead.

All shipments of waste for which the official transit notification procedure applies are also subject to the shipment notification requirement (article 16 of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006). Notification of a shipment can be made by sending the duly completed accompanying documents by e-mail to the IRPC, in which case an IRPC employee will register the shipment notification in the database. Alternatively, the notifier and the consignee can log in using their username and password and enter and register the shipment details directly in the database themselves.



7.1. TREND IN THE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS





7.2. TREND IN THE NUMBER OF SHIPMENTS REGISTERED





Commission interrégionale de l'Emballage
Interregionale Verpakkingscommissie

Interregional Packaging Commission
Interregional Commission for EPR (EPRiBEL)
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