

BIR is the international trade association of the recycling industries. Around 60 countries are represented through their national trade associations and individual companies which are involved in recycling. BIR comprises four commodity divisions: iron and steel, non ferrous metals, paper and textiles, and has committees dealing with stainless steel and special alloys, plastics and rubber. BIR's primary goals are to promote recycling and recyclability, thereby conserving natural resources, protecting the environment and facilitating free trade of secondary raw materials.

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Plastics Committee: The plastics recycling sector over-regulated

In his first meeting as Chairman of the BIR Plastics Round-Table, Surendra Borad of Belgium-based Gemini Corporation NV lamented "the imposition of multiple rules and regulations on recyclable plastics" in Europe. He told delegates in Brussels: "I strongly feel that we in the plastics industry are being over-regulated in Europe. The feeling is more intense when we find that our fellow North American and Australian businessmen are not subject to so many strict rules."

A report submitted by Michael Lion of the Sims Group provided delegates with a brief overview of market conditions in Australia where annual consumption of plastics is around 1.6 million tonnes and is growing at some 2% per annum. The recycling rate currently stands at 15% but a target of 30-35% has been set for 2008; most of the 210,000 tonnes recycled each year is currently exported to China.

As for the Chinese market itself, Mr Borad reported that checks on imports of low-grade plastics were becoming ever stricter. The higher costs of recycling had put substantial pressure on margins, he added.

Turning to the Indian market, Mr Borad confirmed that 30 factories had finally been successful in obtaining five-year renewals to their exclusive licences to import plastics scrap. India's imports of recyclable plastics amounted to around 100,000 tonnes per year - making the country "a very small player" when compared to China's annual import total of nearer 3 million tonnes, he said.

Mr Borad also reported on the findings of a three-man delegation facilitated by Gemini Corp. to examine environmental and child labour practices within India's plastics recycling sector. He observed: "There is absolutely no scope for dumping or illegal incineration. Plastics reprocessing is fully regulated and hence there is absolutely no child labour."

Trading conditions in some of the key European markets were summarised by Peter Daalder of Daly Plastics BV in the Netherlands and by Jacques Musa of Soulier in France. The former pointed to a slight fall in price levels in the Dutch and German markets although most reprocessors were reportedly optimistic owing to the strength of regranulate sales. Meanwhile, shipments to Asia had dropped 25% since the spring of this year. According to Mr Musa, there had been an upturn in the availability of secondary PET on the French market owing to increased collection levels and the withdrawal of some Chinese buyers.

In the report from Spain, it was suggested that quality controls imposed by the Chinese inspection and port authorities were proving increasingly difficult to meet. And in Italy, customs authorities were being "very punctilious" about the description of goods and were treating plastic film as "non-exportable waste" because it had not been subjected to any transformation. Lieven Lagast of Matco Glas NV in Belgium warned of likely price falls in the local LDPE market owing to demand weakness.

A guest presentation from Honore Paelinck, Managing Director of Belgium-based Port and Transport Consulting, focused on the growth in containerised shipments in response to ever-increasing demand. He explained "More containers need a larger capacity of shipping and larger ships result in a lower unit cost price - so ships grow bigger." Having noted that the largest such vessel afloat boasted a capacity of 14,300 TEU, he warned: "Larger ships will not offer the same frequency of departures in the limited number of ports they can call because of their size."

On a brighter note, he predicted that freight rates might fall in the longer term - perhaps two years from now - as a consequence of growth in shipping capacity.

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