

CONTAINER MANAGEMENT

In 2019 the global **plastics** production reached **368 million tonnes** of which **2%** or **7.4 million tons** were expected to be used in in the **agricultural sector**.

Plastic cultivation films (plastic film mulches, row, covers, tunnels and greenhouses) are accounting for more than **90%** of the total plastic in agriculture.

The remaining **740,000 tons** is expected to be used for silage, nets, piping, irrigation, drainage, and packaging including **330,000 tons** of pesticide containers(crop protection industry estimates).

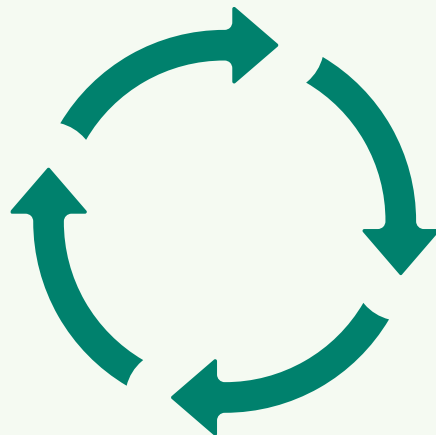


Estimated Packaging Mass Single trip primary packaging sent to market in 2020



Life cycle approach to pesticide management as advocated by the **International Code of Conduct** on Pesticide Management

Developed **Container Management Systems (CMS)** – reverse logistic systems to take empty pesticide containers out of the environment and dispose of **responsibly**



The International Code of Conduct
on Pesticide Management



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

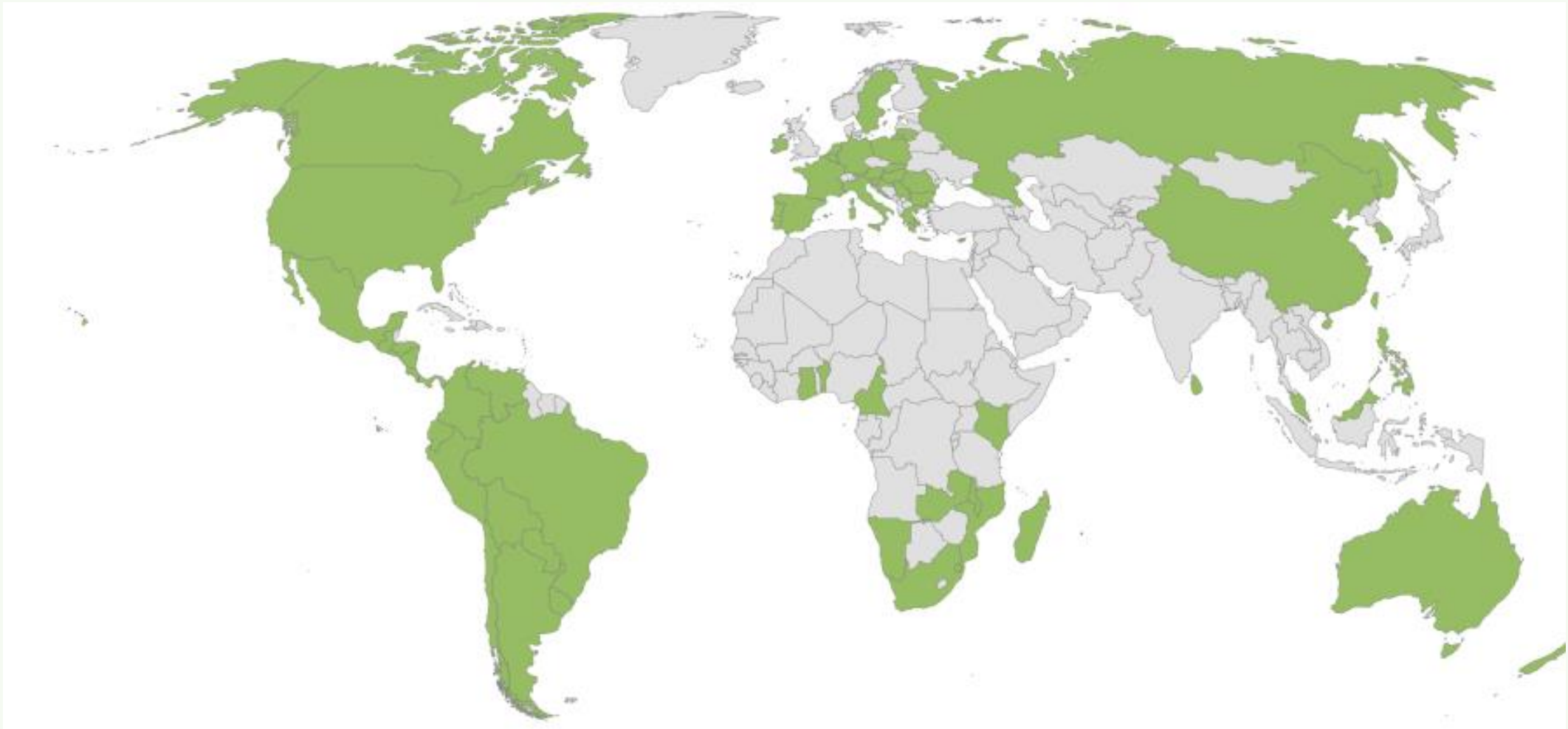
Established CMS activities in **63 countries**

From 2005-2020 removed **over a million tonnes** of plastic from the environment

Over **700 000 tonnes** of this have been prepared for **recycling**

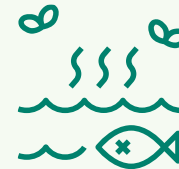


Countries with dedicated Container Management programmes (2020; including pilot projects)



All rigid empty pesticide containers should be **triple rinsed, punctured** and **disposed** of in a responsible manner to avoid risks of:

Polluting groundwater



Polluting soil



Reuse for carrying food or water



Reused by criminals producing unregulated counterfeit products



Major requirements and factors determining a successful establishment of of an **Empty Pesticide Container Scheme** are:

Legal obligations –
Extended Producer
Responsibility
implemented equitably

Defined roles of
stakeholders, shared-
responsibility amongst all
members of the value chain

Safe disposal capacity for
empty pesticide
containers in the country

Plant Protection Product
Containers are classified as
non-hazardous

Legal recognition of
international standards

Awareness raising and training
capacities for farmers and
members of the value chain

Costs of EPC management
reduce over time

Recyclability of pesticide
containers

Sufficient funding

Ease of returning waste

Collection of other farm
packaging waste

Packaging is not homogenous
e.g. bottles and caps

Density of pesticide use

Pilots into sustainable
enterprises

Recycling/ incineration
infrastructure

PLEASE DON'T FORGET

Support from CropLife International

**We want India to join the network of effective
and business based CMS**