

Chapter 1 : Waste by country - Wikipedia

*Data and research on resource productivity and waste including environmentally sound management of waste, trade of recyclables, critical metals in mobile phones, transboundary movement of waste., Markets for many classes of recyclable materials are growing, but market failures and barriers are constraining some markets.*

How do your crews handle the equipment and bins? How clean is your equipment? What contaminants are ending up in your collection? Are your drop-off attendants supportive of recycling? Be prepared to participate in the business economy side of recycling. The study found the following breakdown of a solid waste stream: Most Southeastern communities can use these numbers as a general overview of their own programs. State recycling offices can often provide insight into the specifics of a state or region. Keeping these numbers in mind, a community can then plan on the best way to divert materials from the landfill. Remember that in the Southeast, demand for recyclables outweighs supply. That means that you should continue to expect strong markets. For example, the demand for aluminum food packaging is shrinking because of an increased use of plastics in soda bottles and other beverage packaging applications. Information like this may be discouraging to some communities that fear the profitability of future aluminum markets will decrease. However, awareness of market trends will also show that the increased demand for fuel-efficient, lightweight cars is expected to make aluminum more popular in automobile manufacturing. According to a study conducted by the North Carolina DENR, aluminum is a desirable material in the transportation industry because of its relative strength and lightweight properties. The average aluminum content per passenger car increased from pounds in to pounds in , according to the North Carolina DENR. If the use of aluminum in automobiles continues to grow, then the prosperity of the transportation industry might determine the demand for aluminum. Evaluate your contract Managing a hauler contract can be hard work. When was the last time you evaluated your hauler contract? Here are some considerations that can get you started: Are the services and deliverable specifications detailed enough? It is appropriate to include a glossary of terms so you can be sure everyone is on the same page. Do you feel that your community is well educated when it comes to recycling? Communicating with your public only once a year is not enough! Does your hauler supply the education? Will the contractor offer incentive programs to boost participation? What resources can they provide your drop off center attendants? Think through potential scenarios and include flexibility. Does your contract reflect current market value. What prices are materials recovery facilities MRFs currently paying? If haulers market materials privately, do the prices they report match national averages and regional trends published in monthly recycling publications? Have you left room for adaptability in your contract? If a new apartment complex or business park emerges, will your hauler be expected to alter routes to accomodate pick-up? Make sure it does! One way to increase volume and save on transport costs is to infill residential routes with business parks and commercial complexes already on the way. A higher density of pick-up points on the same route can a smart move, increasing valuables collected and decreasing tipping costs. If your hauler supplies bins, carts or other equipment, are you getting the best price possible? Could you find a better price through a state contract? Many state recycling offices offer grants to help with developing a program. Be sure to check with yours. How does your contract compare with that of your neighboring community? Reach out to your state recycling office for help identifying similar communities who have developed strong contracts. Are you prepared for growth? Does your contract have flexibility to add other materials or expand routes to include small businesses or new apartment buildings? Remember that as participation in your recycling program increases, the fixed costs of collection will begin to be offset by the value of the material. Higher participation equals more materials. More materials equal fuller trucks. Fuller trucks equal greater economic return. Ensure that your contract is flexible enough to reflect those changes. If it is your hauler, do they report back to you? Do you feel your contractor responds to feedback well? What sort of prices does your MRF currently pay? Are current prices reflected in your contract? Education is the key to a successful recycling program. Consider requiring your hauler to participate in recycling education. Even in small cities, the returns from an efficient recycling program can have quite an impact. Another consideration when it comes to market value is to auction

materials off to the highest bidder. Recyclables are valuable commodities with local, national, and international demand. By auctioning off materials, the highest bidder wins, which can be an even greater win for the community. Minimum Contract Considerations Remember your recyclables have value! A poorly written contract can break a program. At a minimum, your contract should: This will encourage proper handling of recyclables, and you will be building a long-lasting partnership with a common goal, to increase recycling. Consider embedding education for your target audience into the contract. This way your program will have the educational funding needed regardless of future budget issues. Make sure your contract has the flexibility to add other materials, small businesses, or new apartment buildings. Consider that your program will grow. Carefully consider collection techniques, equipment techniques, capacity, and residue management. The automated trucks used for wheeled carts cut some of those collection costs. Include a measurement requirement have haulers report back to you the amounts recycled and other pertinent information. South Carolina uses Re-Trac, a software program that keeps track of their numbers. Markets for recycled materials are strong in the Southeast. Paper, plastic, cardboard, and metals fetch strong prices in most Region 4 states. Instead of sticking to only traditional materials, such as newspaper, bottles, and aluminum cans, for your curbside or drop-off collection, examine local and state, regional, and even international markets for materials. Do you have a polystyrene end user nearby or an oil filter recycler? Consider incorporating a wider range of plastics into curbside collection and other materials that sometimes get excluded, such as corrugated cardboard. Your recycling program is unique to your community and recycling markets fluctuate. Ensuring that your hauler contract makes room for modifications to collection will keep your program up-to-date and poised for growth. You may have heard about incentives for increased participation in recycling, but what about incentives for your hauler? Once you sign a contract, what motivates the hauler to not only pick up recycling, but to encourage greater recovery? Incentivized contracts, such as one developed by Decatur, Georgia, put pressure on the hauler to return high volumes of material. Instead of paying haulers a fixed fee for each house serviced or a city-wide set fee, Decatur actually implemented a fee paid for each tonnage recovered. This tactic motivates the hauler to provide efficient services with more impact on the bottom line. Rigid contracts can represent barriers for change. Recycling is an ever changing and dynamic industry, which necessitates adaptability and thus a creative approach to contract agreements. Remember to think outside the box and consider all the opportunities you have to collaborate and utilize your hauler for the utmost efficiency. One way to change the way you think about solid waste management is to consider the phrase Resource Management. The concept of resource management takes the focus off solid waste disposal and instead considers the whole picture with recycling a strong part of the management process. Read more about the concept of resource management in this Resource Recycling article or at the WasteWise Website. Learn from your neighbors. One way to begin the process of evaluating your contract is to compare your services and contract benefits to neighboring municipalities, particularly ones with highly successful programs. If you are in an area with little recycling activity, seek out a mentoring community coordinator by contacting someone in your state recycling office. Your state recycling office may be able to direct you to other communities your size who have successfully re-evaluated their contract. City of Decatur, Georgia, Designs Incentivized Hauler Contract The City of Decatur has worked to improve their recycling program by creating a hauler agreement that best suites the needs of its citizens. Decatur opted for city-operated hauling of recyclables until August of , when it privatized collection of recycling. According to the City of Decatur Recycling Services Request for Proposals RFP , the introduction of privatized recycling also coincided with a 14 percent increase in per capita reduction of landfill deposits from FY when compared to Although other factors may have also played a role in this increased reduction, Decatur has continued to push for a hauler contract that encourages interaction and outreach to citizens, as well as incentives for the hauler. For example, in , Decatur switched from a contract requiring payment for recycling pick-up services based on a fixed-fee per household to a contract that pays the contractor based on tonnage hauled. This setup is innovative since the hauler has an immediate stake in the recycling process and an incentive to recover as many recyclable materials as possible.

**Chapter 2 : Global Plastic Recycling Market to Reach US\$ Bn by | CAGR of %**

*Markets for many classes of potentially recyclable materials are growing. However, market failures and barriers are constraining some markets. Factors such as information failures, technological externalities, and market power can affect the prices, quantity, and quality of materials traded.*

With reporting by Manon Verchot Recycling got its start almost four decades ago, when a U. The design competition they held was won by Gary Anderson, a young graphic designer from the University of Southern California. His entry, based on the Mobius strip a shape with only one side and no end is now universally recognized as the symbol for recycling. To many people, recycling conjures up the blue plastic bins and bottle drives. Part of the problem is that major companies like big bottlers of beer and soft drinks use recycling to shake off the responsibility of dealing with their manufactured packaging. But recycling is a design principle, a law of nature, a source of creativity, and a source of prosperity. For anyone looking to steer clear of corporate sponsored recycling and hoping to make recycling a more integral part of their lives, this guide is an overview of the basic legwork as well as some of the finer and more advanced concepts that have emerged in recent years. Good for the Economy, Good for the Environment. Read on to learn more about how recycling is green, and how you can make your recycling greener. Reducing the amount that we consume, and shifting our consumption to well-designed products and services, is the first step. Finding constructive uses for "waste" materials is next. If you can, return it to the producer especially electronics. Tossing it in the blue bin should be last. The garbage can is not on the list, for good reason. Through a balance of these three principals you can easily see your landfill-destined waste dwindle fast. A good example of recycling is setting your empty water bottles in the bin on the curb. But by using a water filter and reusable container you can reduce or completely eliminate your need for disposable plastic bottles. Each city has its own specifics, so try to follow those guidelines as best you can. But it can be more complicated than that. For example, Illy, the coffee company, began a capsule recycling program for its disposable coffee pods. Buy recycled The essence of recycling is the cyclical movement of materials through the system, eliminating waste and the need to extract more virgin materials. Supporting recycling means feeding this loop by not only recycling, but also supporting recycled products. We can now find high recycled content in everything from printer paper to office chairs. But make sure you know the difference between recyclable and recycled. Tetra Pak says the use recycled materials in their packaging, but only 18 percent of Tetra Paks get recycled - so the recycling looped is not closed. Encourage an artist If you know someone interested in making art from recycled materials, offer to provide supplies. Many school children need items like paper towel tubes for art projects. Older artists use everything from rubber bands to oven doors. If you know someone who teaches art classes, suggest that an emphasis be put on making art from trash. See below for inspiration and groups that connect artists and students with useful "trash. If you have a garden, water it with leftover bathwater or dishwashing water as long as you use a biodegradable soap. For more on water recycling see How to Go Green: Recycle your greenery William McDonough and Michael Braungart, authors of the groundbreaking Cradle to Cradle , envision so-called "waste" divided into two categories: Biological nutrients are those that, at the end of their useful life, can safely and readily decompose and return to the soil. Composting is one of the simplest and most effective recycling methods. Both your garden cuttings and your green kitchen waste can go into an outdoor or indoor composter with or without entertaining a population of worms. Hotter, more active compost heaps can also consume tougher stuff like newspaper and paper napkins. After Christmas, many cities also have programs for turning your tree into mulch. Recycle your robots Electronics recycling is becoming more common in many urban areas, battery recycling is ubiquitous rechargeable batteries are ecologically sounder, but even they wear out after a while , and there are a number of non-profit organizations that will take computer parts and turn them into working computers for others. Companies like Ebay have also developed programs to help your electronics find new homes. Other groups will gladly recycle your cell phone or give it to a senior citizen, as even without a contract it can still make emergency calls. Many cities now offer hazardous waste recycling days when they will take not only hazardous waste, but electronics. Anticipate recycling In addition to buying

recycled goods, keep a keen eye out for recyclable goods. Whenever you purchase something packaged, think about how you can reuse the packaging, return it to a shipping store for reuse, or try to otherwise recycle it. Products that are impossibly fused together are often called "monstrous hybrids" and are, while often cheaper up front, frequently unfixable and unrecyclable. Become a waste-stream analyst To better understand the kind of materials that enter and leave your home, office, or school, consider conducting a waste audit. Set a span of time like a week or a month, and separate your waste categories. Weigh the different kinds of material flows that go out the door landfill waste, organic compost, aluminum, recyclable plastic, reusable material, etc. Design a "material recovery" program that minimizes the amount going to the landfill. This is a great exercise to do with kids but can be very convincing to corporate higher-ups, too, especially since most companies pay to have their trash hauled away and can get money for recycled paper, containers, toner cartridges, corrugated cardboard, and such. By the Numbers , Trees saved if every household in the United States replaced just one roll of virgin fiber paper towels 70 sheets with percent recycled ones. Tons of electronic waste thrown away each year. One ton of scrap from discarded computers contains more gold than can be produced from 17 tons of gold ore. Amount of landfill space saved by recycling one ton of cardboard. Value of the global recycling industry that employs over 1. Amount of waste material diverted away from disposal in through recycling and composting. Fraction of the energy it takes to recycle aluminum versus mining and refining new aluminum. Amount of carbon dioxide not released into the atmosphere each time a metric ton of glass is used to create new glass products. Percentage of glass bottles in Denmark that are refillable. Percentage of the paper consumed in the U.

*Markets for many recyclable materials are growing. The growth of markets for many classes of potentially recyclable materials is due in part to policy incentives, but also to more general commercial conditions.*

The growth of markets for many classes of potentially recyclable materials is due in part to policy incentives, but also to more general commercial conditions. In many cases their development is supported directly by public authorities through measures such as collection schemes for recycled materials, deposit-refund systems, and public procurement schemes. Public authorities also provide indirect support for such markets through the internalisation of externalities at the waste management phase and upstream raw material extraction. However, market failures and barriers are constraining some markets. The constraints in the markets for many potentially recyclable materials arise, in many cases, because such markets possess characteristics that undermine their efficiency. Factors such as information failures, technological externalities and market power can affect the prices, quantity, and quality of materials traded. In addition, market barriers such as search and transaction costs can have an adverse effect on market development. Ultimately, such market failures and barriers can even undermine the market entirely. Information failures related to secondary materials can be an important constraint on market development. If sellers possess information about the characteristics of potentially recyclable materials that is not available to buyers except at prohibitive cost, there are strong incentives for sellers to place low-quality waste on the market since they will not be penalised for doing so, at least in the short run or when reputation effects are not present. This can result in a downward spiral in the quality of recyclable materials placed on the market. For instance, where collection schemes are not well-monitored, this can create a problem of water contamination in used lubricating oils. Initial perceptions and misperceptions concerning the quality of products made from recycled materials can be a problem. Buyers may also be wary of entering the market because they do not have full information about the quality of the final product manufactured from recycled materials. In efficient markets such information is diffused effectively as market participants monitor the choices of other agents. However, for novel products - including those manufactured using recycled materials - there may be significant lags before this arises. Since initial buyers of such products are not rewarded for the information they generate for other market participants, take-up will initially be sub-optimal. This was thought to be a problem for recycled paper in former years, and continues to be a problem for retreaded tyres and other materials. Technological externalities associated with product design can result in sub-optimal levels of recycling. Indeed, in many markets the increased complexity of product design and material use has driven up the cost of material recovery significantly. Clearly novel product design and material use brings benefits - otherwise, firms would not make such investments. However, in the absence of market signals that reflect the net benefits of recyclability, product design will be inefficient. Plastic packaging is an area in which such problems seem to be important. Search and transaction costs can make it difficult for buyers and sellers to find each other and conclude a "fair" transaction. More generally, trade in recyclable materials can incur significant search and transaction costs. The markets are often diffuse or occasional, and in some cases include market participants with little market experience. Under such conditions it can be burdensome for buyers and sellers to find each other. Moreover, once they do so the effort expended to agree upon a "fair" price may be considerable due to the heterogeneous and uncertain nature of the commodities being exchanged. While these costs may fall with time, they can be important barriers for a prolonged period. Amongst others, markets for some kinds of construction and demolition waste have high search and transaction costs. Power in markets for substitute primary material markets may restrict penetration of recyclable materials in some cases, but a greater concern may be lack of competition within markets for recyclable materials themselves. There is little empirical evidence that the exercise of market power by virgin material producers has suppressed markets for recyclable materials. Moreover, there are also arguments to support the view that market power in virgin material markets may serve to increase the use of recyclable materials. However, it may even be that power within the market for recyclable materials themselves may be reducing recycling rates. In cases where markets are primarily local in nature i. The extent

to which such failures and barriers exist varies widely according to the recyclable material in question. While there is evidence for the existence of some market failures and barriers, there is also a need to look in detail at the functioning of individual markets. Indeed, many markets appear to be relatively efficient, while in other cases there may be one or more significant market failures or barriers constraining market development. A range of effective policy measures that address specific problems has been developed. Encouraging ever-higher recycling rates in an imperfect market may impose very high social welfare costs. In such cases it may be far less costly to address the imperfection within the market than to try and bring about increased recycling rates through increasingly ambitious recycling programmes. Relevant public policies for specific problems include: Disseminate information to potential market participants supply and demand , web exchanges to reduce costs of identification of market counterparts. Develop standardised contracts, waste quality grading schemes for heterogeneous materials, establish dispute resolution mechanisms. Introduce certification schemes, support for testing equipment, public procurement programmes, liability for product misrepresentation, and establish dispute resolution mechanisms. Carry out demonstration projects, put in place public procurement programmes, and disseminate information concerning product characteristics. Implement extended producer responsibility, research and development on "design-for-recycling", to develop product standards that incorporate impacts upon recyclability. To introduce and maintain general competition and anti-monopoly policy, market regulation of collection and processing that ensures competitive demand. Such policies can effectively complement more traditional recycling policies. The need for the use of policy mixes is emphasised. However, this mix relates not only to environmental policy, but also to market and industrial policy more generally. A thorough understanding of the markets and the means by which different policies interact with each other and impact upon the market is key to the development of the right mix. This is particularly so if one recognises that a number of "environmental" policies i. For more information contact: Chapter 1 Trash Cash Machine How recyclable trash can save the world and bank us huge profits!

Chapter 4 : Improving Recycling Markets - OECD - Google Books

*Markets for many classes of recyclable materials are growing, but market failures and barriers are constraining some markets. This report presents the case for the use of 'industrial' policies which address such market failures and barriers.*

Abstract Plastics are inexpensive, lightweight and durable materials, which can readily be moulded into a variety of products that find use in a wide range of applications. As a consequence, the production of plastics has increased markedly over the last 60 years. However, current levels of their usage and disposal generate several environmental problems. A major portion of plastic produced each year is used to make disposable items of packaging or other short-lived products that are discarded within a year of manufacture. These two observations alone indicate that our current use of plastics is not sustainable. In addition, because of the durability of the polymers involved, substantial quantities of discarded end-of-life plastics are accumulating as debris in landfills and in natural habitats worldwide. Recycling is one of the most important actions currently available to reduce these impacts and represents one of the most dynamic areas in the plastics industry today. Recycling provides opportunities to reduce oil usage, carbon dioxide emissions and the quantities of waste requiring disposal. Here, we briefly set recycling into context against other waste-reduction strategies, namely reduction in material use through downgauging or product reuse, the use of alternative biodegradable materials and energy recovery as fuel. While plastics have been recycled since the 1950s, the quantities that are recycled vary geographically, according to plastic type and application. Recycling of packaging materials has seen rapid expansion over the last decades in a number of countries. Advances in technologies and systems for the collection, sorting and reprocessing of recyclable plastics are creating new opportunities for recycling, and with the combined actions of the public, industry and governments it may be possible to divert the majority of plastic waste from landfills to recycling over the next decades.

Introduction The plastics industry has developed considerably since the invention of various routes for the production of polymers from petrochemical sources. Worldwide polymer production was estimated to be 100 million metric tonnes per annum in the year 2000 for all polymers including thermoplastics, thermoset plastics, adhesives and coatings, but not synthetic fibres. This indicates a historical growth rate of about 9 per cent per annum. Thermoplastic resins constitute around two-thirds of this production and their usage is growing at about 5 per cent per annum. Today, plastics are almost completely derived from petrochemicals produced from fossil oil and gas. Around 4 per cent of annual petroleum production is converted directly into plastics from petrochemical feedstock.

British Plastics Federation As the manufacture of plastics also requires energy, its production is responsible for the consumption of a similar additional quantity of fossil fuels. Post-consumer plastic waste generation across the European Union EU was 10 million tonnes in 2000. This confirms that packaging is the main source of waste plastics, but it is clear that other sources such as waste electronic and electrical equipment WEEE and end-of-life vehicles ELV are becoming significant sources of waste plastics. Consumption of plastics and waste generation by sector in the UK in Waste Watch

**Chapter 5 : Apply “ CLF ” Closed Loop Partners**

*Get this from a library! Improving recycling markets.. [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.] -- Markets for many classes of potentially recyclable materials are growing.*

Snapshot Recycling plastic waste is a complex issue to which no real solution has proven to be completely effective and environmentally responsible. Many recycling techniques have in fact proven to be rather expensive, energy inefficient, and as harmful to the environment, if not more, as plastic itself. The global population continues its exponential rise and economic and industrial activities thrive at an even faster rate. This has made the issue of recycling plastic waste, which accounts for a large portion of total waste generated on everyday basis from several sources, is becoming increasingly severe. Thus continuous research activities are being undertaken across the globe with an aim of finding an effective method of recycling plastic waste or gaining something beneficial from the process. According to the report, the global plastic recycling market will register a promising 6. Owing to the rising global consumption of recycling PET and HDPE plastic products, these segments are likely to retain dominance in the overall market. Based on application, the market has been expanded into packaging, construction, automotive, textile, consumer goods, and industrial. Of these, the segment of packaging is expected to serve the most demand for recycled plastic owing to the thriving expansion of the packaging industry and the several mandates compelling the industry to adopt more environment-friendly processes and ways to cut-down on its carbon footprint. Asia Pacific is also the leading importer of recycled plastic scrap, with India also accounting for a notable share in the regional market. The region has well-established infrastructure for parings and converting plastic scrap into resins for using them further for a number of applications. Abundant labor pool and lenient regulations also bode well for the regional market. The market in Europe is also likely to exhibit a promising pace of expansion over the forecast period owing to the strict regulations regarding the reuse of recyclable plastics in the region. The region is presently recycling nearly 4. Moreover, the rising awareness regarding the need to recycle for the protection of environment also works well for the regional market. The vendor landscape of the global plastic recycling market is highly fragmented and features a large number of unstructured, small players in the largely unorganized market in several emerging and underdeveloped economies across the globe. International companies seeking entry into these emerging economies, which possess vast growth opportunities due to rising populations and swelling use of plastic products for daily necessities, are focusing on ways of consolidating and organizing these markets through strategic collaboration. Plastic Recycling Market - Overview Plastic recycling is a process of collecting plastic scrap or waste and reprocessing it into useful products. It may also be defined as the process of cleaning, sorting, and processing pre-consumer or post-consumer plastic waste into resins for various applications. Plastic scrap can be rigid bottles, containers, furniture, etc. Plastic is non-biodegradable; recycling plays an important role in reducing plastic in the waste stream. HDPE is a highly recycled plastic. HDPE is employed in various applications such as bottles, bottle caps, cable insulations, fuel tanks for automobiles, camera lenses, pipes, containers, storage sheds, and printing filaments. HDPE is also the most recycled polymer in the world, due to its high recyclability and strength. PET recyclers further wash and clean the flakes. The clean flake is dried, melted, reprocessed and then converted into useful products such as bottles, sheets, straps, monofilaments, master batches, injection molded articles, polyester staple fibers, and partially oriented yarns. Based on application, the plastic recycling market has been segmented into packaging, automotive, construction, textile, and others industrial, consumer goods, etc. Plastic packaging is usually carried out in two forms: Rigid packaging usually includes containers, rigid bottles, and boxes, while flexible packaging comprises plastic wraps, carrier bags, sachets, packets, and covers. The construction industry has been using plastics since decades, as they are light in weight and durable. The construction industry primarily employs plastics in pipes especially PVC pipes , cable insulations, storage tanks, roofing and roof decks, windows and doors, guard rails, fences, floor tiles, and hardware accessories. In terms of demand, Asia Pacific was the leading region of the global plastic recycling market in Large scale production of plastic trash and availability of cheap labor are key factors driving the

demand for recycled plastic in the region. The report analyzes and forecasts the market for plastic recycling at the global and regional levels. The study includes drivers and restraints of the global plastic recycling market. It also covers the impact of these drivers and restraints on demand for plastic recycling during the forecast period. The report also highlights opportunities for expansion of the plastic recycling market at the global and regional levels. The report comprises detailed value chain analysis, which provides a comprehensive view of the global plastic recycling market. The study encompasses market attractiveness analysis, wherein application segments have been benchmarked based on their market value, growth rate, and general attractiveness. The study provides a decisive view of the global plastic recycling market by segmenting it in terms of material, application, and region. These segments have been analyzed based on present and future trends. The report also covers individual application segments of the market in all the regions. The study includes profiles of major companies operating in the global plastic recycling market. Market players have been profiled in terms of attributes such as company overview, business strategies, recent developments, and SWOT analysis. The report provides the estimated market value of the global plastic recycling market for and forecast for the next eight years. Market numbers have been estimated based on material, application, and region. Market value and forecast for each material type and application segment have been provided for global and regional markets.

### Chapter 6 : 10 ways to improve your recycling | TreeHugger

*The OECD project on "Improving Recycling Markets" analysed non-environmental market failures in markets for secondary materials (e.g. wastepaper, plastic bottles, metal scrap).*

### Chapter 7 : Executive Summary Improving Recycling Markets - Recycling Markets

*Improving Your Recycling Program. Are you all out of ideas on how to improve your recycling program? Do you know the economic gains, energy savings, and greenhouse gas GHG reductions associated with recycling, but need help making it happen?*

### Chapter 8 : Improving recycling markets. (eBook, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]

*Improving Recycling Markets by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD. Used - Very Good.*

### Chapter 9 : Plastics recycling: challenges and opportunities

*24/05/ - Plastic recycling is failing to reach its full potential as low recovery rates of plastic waste, poor quality of recycled plastic and a lack of price incentives are holding back secondary plastic markets, according to a new OECD report.*