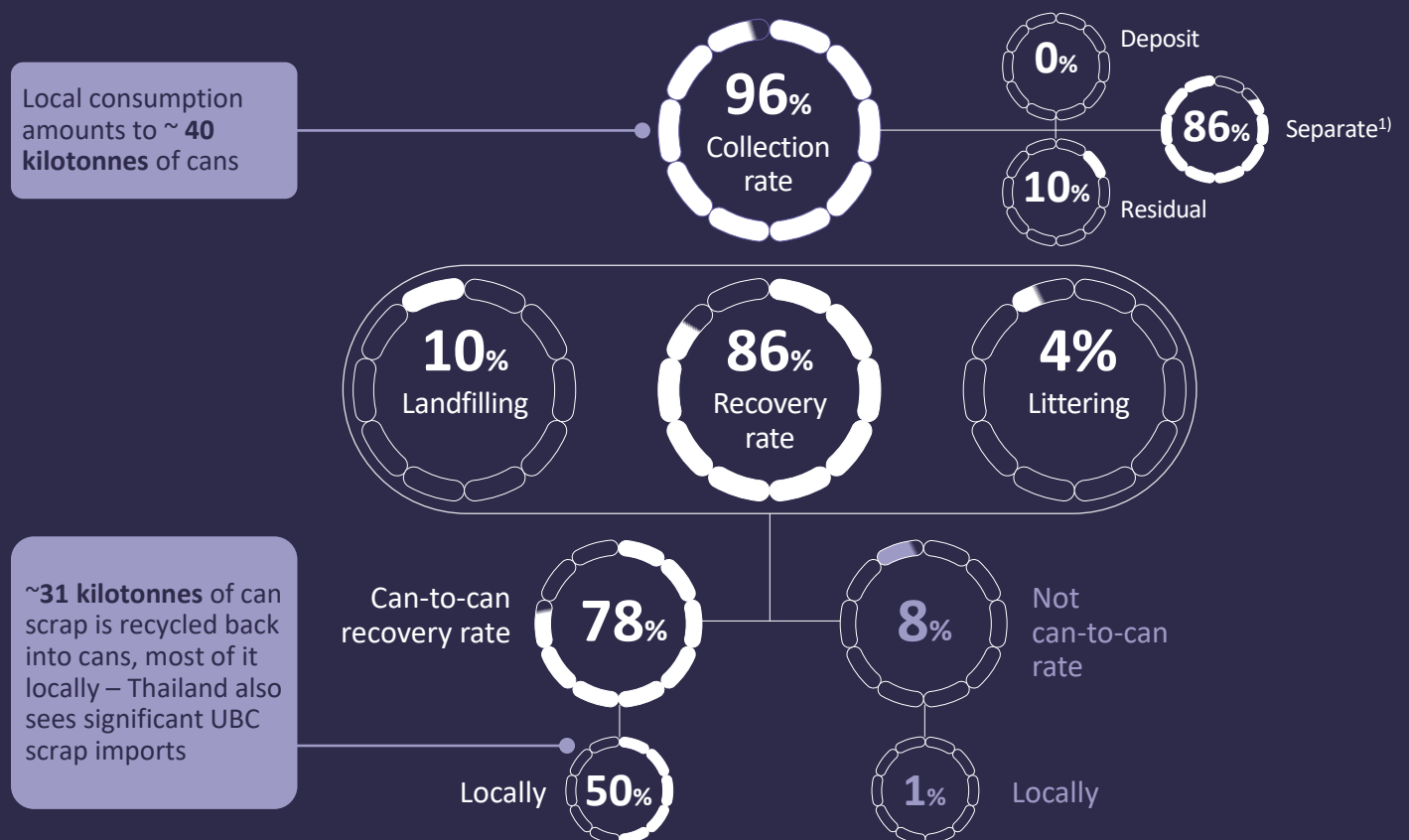


# Thailand reports high collection rates and high local can-to-can rates thanks to local mill

|   | Fully implemented     | Partially implemented            | Not implemented                  |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Source separation   | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| Source separation mostly non-existent – however the large pool of informal sector collect cans separately through an informal process |                       |                                  |                                  |
| Extended producer responsibility  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| EPR in talks to start in 2027 (pilot ongoing)   |                       |                                  |                                  |
| Deposit return scheme   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Aluminium beverage cans not covered by DRS  |                       |                                  |                                  |



1) Separate coll. includes recovered after MRF & transfer station, and all UBCs picked by informal sector

## STRONG AREAS

- Local aluminium roll production & capacity to process UBC, therefore significant local "closed-loop" recycling
- High collection rates due to high value of aluminium to the informal waste sector
- Demand for Thai UBCs abroad due to high can quality

## MAIN IMPROVEMENT AREAS

- Source separation is mostly missing
- Working conditions of informal sector to be improved
- Lack of key enablers (well designed EPR) that would encourage responsible product design, consumption, and waste management practices