

13th ISCC Global Sustainability Conference

EU policies on plastics



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A climate-neutral, resource-efficient and competitive economy



Maintaining the value of products, materials and resources in the economy for as long as possible, & minimising the generation of waste



Improving the economics and quality of recycling & curbing plastic waste & littering



Packaging & Packaging Waste Regulation



Preventing waste

Target: MS to reduce packaging waste by 5% by 2030 compared to 2018

Reuse

- Minimisation of and bans on excessive packaging
- Avoiding unnecessary packaging
- Void space in e-commerce
- Supporting reuse & refill systems
- Sector specific reuse targets

Waste prevention



Boost high quality recycling

All packaging to be <u>recyclable</u> by 2030

- Design for Recycling criteria: "grading A-E" (Delegated act)
- Modulated Extended Producer Responsibility fees ~ recyclablity & recycled content (plastics)
- "recycling at scale" methodology (delegated act by 2035)

2030 & 2040 minimum recycled content targets in plastic packaging at product level

- Beverage bottles // contact sensitive // non-contact sensitive
- Exemptions: packaging for medicinal products & medical devices, & for compostables
- EU harmonised recycled content measurement methodology



Clarifying confusion around packaging

How?

- EU harmonised labelling for packaging & waste receptacles, reusable packaging
- EU harmonised criteria for (voluntary) labelling of recycled content
- Mandatory Deposit Return Schemes for plastic bottles & cans









Requirements for compostable plastic packaging

- Tea & coffee bags, tea & coffee single-serve units, fruit stickers & very lightweight plastic carrier bags: compostable in industrial setting
 - → Biowaste stream
- Other biodegradable plastic-containing packaging -> Material recycling



Policy Framework for Biobased, Biodegradable and Compostable Plastics



A clarifying policy framework (November 2023)

Biobased

Non-biodegradable

Conventional plastics: fossil-based & non-biodegradable

Biobased & non-biodegradable

Biodegradable & fossil-based

Biodegradable & biobased

- Priority to reduce, reuse & recycle
- No perpetuating single use models
- No <u>generic</u> claims, e.g. bioplastics
 See COM Proposal for directive on 'Empowering consumers for the green transition'
- ✓ Genuinely sustainable alternatives & transparency



Biodegradable

Key recommendations of the framework

	Biobased Plastics	Biomass content to be specified: C ¹⁴ method (MBA)
		Priority to secondary biomass, long-lived products, cascading use of biomass
		Sustainability criteria compatible with REDII & GHG
	Biodegradable Plastics	Timeframe & receiving environment must be specified
System perspective		Only suitable to specific applications where full removal is impossible (eg. mulch films)
	Compostable Plastics	Only for industrially compostable plastics that are collected
		Only for specific applications eg. biowaste bags & few packaging



Single-Use Plastics Directive





Many of these items are packaging for food and drink and most were designed to be used only once ("single-use plastics").

That's a waste of valuable resources.

European Commission

Recycled content in the SUP Directive



- Two <u>targets</u> for recycled plastic content
 - 1. 2025-target for "PET bottles"
 - 2. 2030-target for all SUP beverage bottles



- Implementing act on **measuring** recycled content of SUP beverage bottles:
 - 1. without a mass balance approach the coming months
 - 2. possibly amending to include mass balance accounting by the end of this year





share



reuse



return & collect



sort



recycle



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Learn more about plastics and the circular economy:

Circular economy action plan (europa.eu) & Plastics (europa.eu)



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