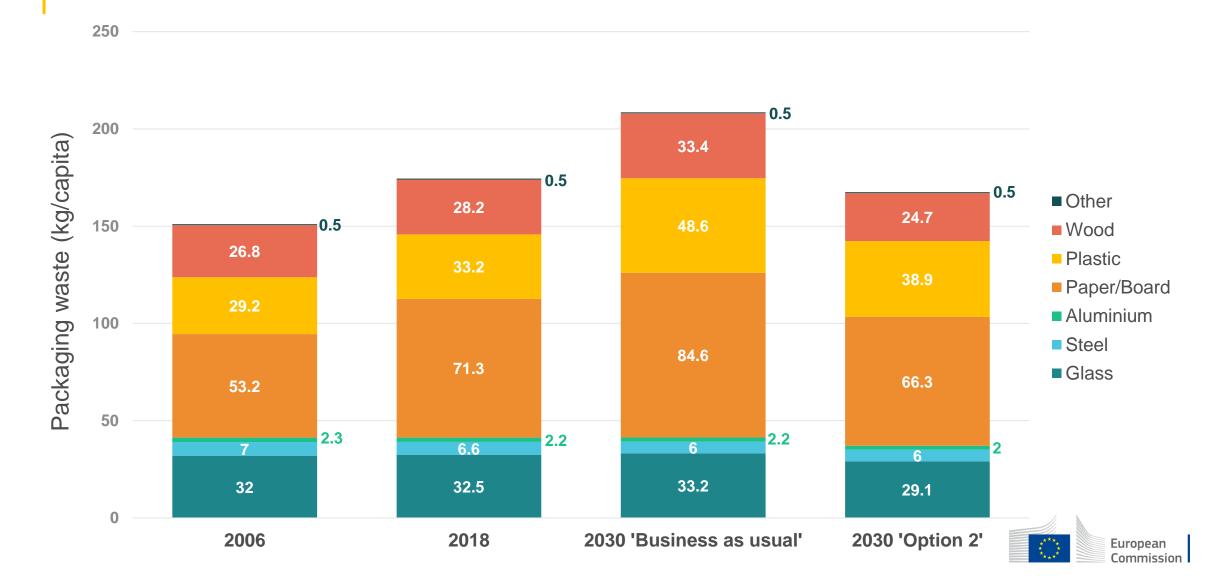
# Regulation on Packaging & Packaging Waste

DG Environment
Circular Economy
Unit B3: From Waste to Resources

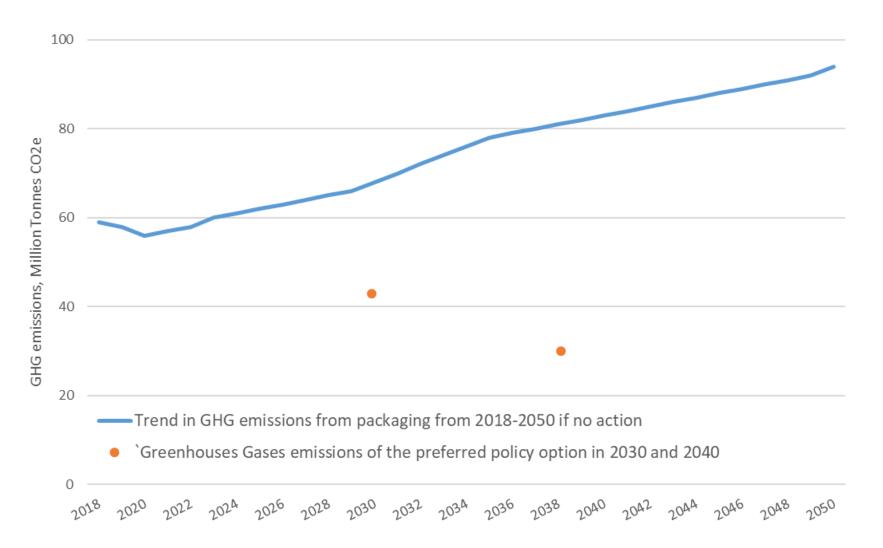


|                                | Market failures   | Regula  | tory failures                             |  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Drivers                        | - Externalities and fragmented  | - Delayed / incorrect transposition of current Directive      |   |  |
|                                | market  | - Essential Requirements poorly designed, unenforceable, and  |   |  |
|                                | - Information failures (unclear   | unevenly applied  |   |  |
|                                | labelling)  | - Difficulties of the Member States to ensure compliance with |   |  |
|                                | - Suboptimal market structure along   | national recycling targets                                    |   |  |
|                                | the waste value chain   | - SUPD and ORD only cover plastic packaging, and this partly  |   |  |
|                                | High level of and growing   | Barriers to packaging circularity:                            |   |  |
| Problems (highly interrelated) | packaging waste:  | - Packaging design features that inhibit recycling            |   |  |
|                                | - High levels of avoidable  | - Cross contamination of compostable recycling stream         |   |  |
|                                | packaging   | - Reuse systems not cost efficient                            |   |  |
|                                | - Increasing single use packaging   | - Inconsistent and confusing labelling                        |   |  |
| Consequences                   | Environmental impacts   |   | <b>Economic impacts</b>                   |  |
|                                | - Climate impacts   |   | - Inefficient use of resources            |  |
|                                | - Littering   |   | - High costs of packaging                 |  |
|                                | - Landfill / incineration / export at end life  |   | - Inefficient and costly waste management |  |
|                                | - Presence of hazardous substances  |   |   |  |
|                                | General objective to reduce negative environmental impacts of packaging and packaging waste |   |   |  |
|                                | and improve the functioning of the internal market  |   |   |  |
| Objectives                     | Specific objectives to meet this general objective is:                                      |   |   |  |
| Objectives                     | 1. Reduce the generation of packaging waste   |   |   |  |
|                                | 2. Promote a circular economy for packaging in a cost-efficient way                         |   |   |  |
|                                | 3. Promote the uptake of recycled content in packaging                                      |   |   |  |

#### **Packaging Waste Generation is Rising**



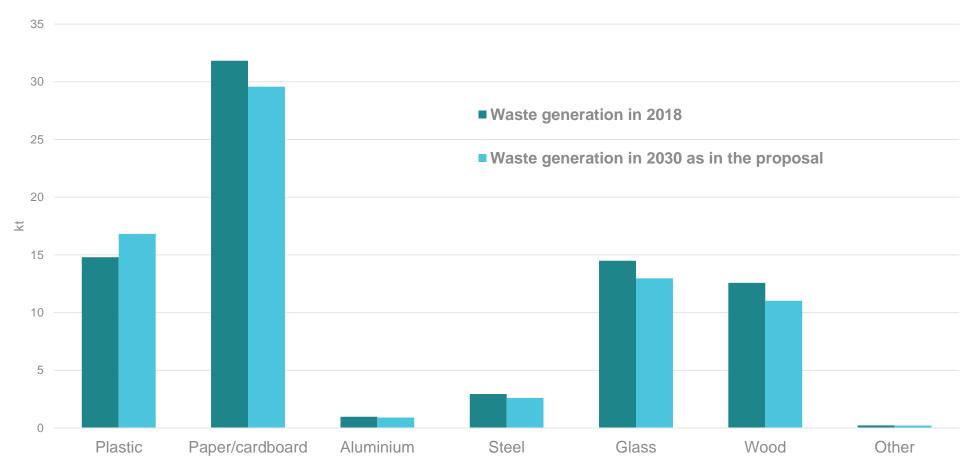
### Negative Environmental Impacts & GHG Emissions of Packaging will Increase



an ambitious policy package is indispensable to deliver on the Green Deal objectives, while increasing the economic efficiency in the packaging value chain and possible discharge the consumers

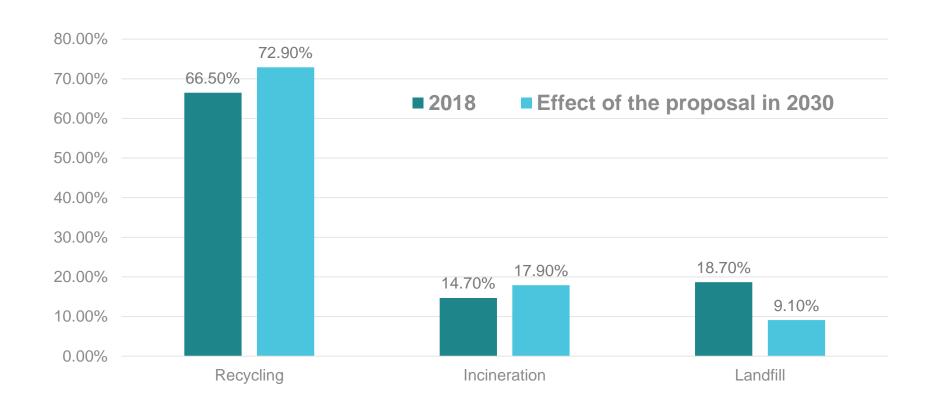


## Waste volumes per packaging material in 2018 compared to the proposal in 2030





## Recycling rates achieved in 2030 compared to 2018





#### Key Elements of the legal proposal

1 Prevention and Reuse

4

Full recyclability of all packaging by 2030 (Art. 6)

Compostable plastic packaging (Art. 8)

Recycled content (RC) targets for plastic packaging (Art 7)

Labelling - Deposit Return Systems - waste collection

Move to **regulation** to mitigate prior regulatory and market failures and level playing field; allow efficiency gains of the economic operators.

reinforce compliance



#### **Core Measures in the Proposal**

#### **Prevention and Reuse**

- Waste reduction target: MS shall reduce the packaging waste generated per capita, as compared to the packaging waste generated per capita in 2018 as reported to the Commission, by
  - 5% by 2030;
  - 10 % by 2035;
  - 15% by 2040.
- The target put on MS is complemented by the following measures:

#### **Waste Prevention**

- Requirement to minimise packaging volume, weight and layers of packaging
- Limiting void space
- Restrictions on the use of unnecessary packaging

#### Re-use

- Reusable packaging requirements and obligations on economic operators regarding re-use systems
- Sector specific re-use and refill targets on economic operators with the possibility of introducing exemptions by Member States

| Sector                          | Packagi<br>ng type - | Packaging groups and products // obligated economic operator  | Target for 2030 [2040] |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| Food and<br>beverage-<br>HoReCa | Primary - B2C        | packaging within a system for re-use or refill = final distributor  | 20% [80%]              |
|                                 | Primary-<br>B2C      | Food for take-away, to be sold in packaging within a system for re-use or refill = final distributor  | 10% [40%]              |
| Food and beverage-Retail        |                      | Alcoholic beverages other than wine, aromatised wine products, fruit wine and spirits, and products based on wine, spirits or other fermented beverages mixed with non-alcoholic beverages, to be sold in packaging within a system for re-use or refill = manufacturer and final distributor | 10% [25%]              |
|                                 | Primary<br>B2C       | Wine other than sparkling wine to be sold in packaging within a system for re-use or refill = = manufacturer and final distributor  | 5% [15%]               |
|                                 |                      | Non-alcoholic beverages, such as <b>water</b> , <b>soft drinks</b> , <b>juices</b> , to be sold in packaging within a system for re-use or refill = = manufacturer and final distributor  | 10% [25%]              |
|                                 | Tertiary-<br>B2B     | <b>Large household appliances</b> e.g., washing machines or fridges, to be sold in reusable packaging = ec. operator  | 90% [90%]              |
| Commercial and Industrial       |                      | Goods sold using pallets, crates, foldable boxes, pails and drums for the conveyance or packaging of the goods, to be sold in reusable packaging = ec. operator using transport packaging   | 30% [90%]              |
|                                 | Tertiary-<br>B2B     | Non-food goods sold via e-commerce using packaging for transport and delivery, to be sold in reusable packaging = ec. operator using transport packaging  | 10% [50%]              |
|                                 | Tertiary-<br>B2B     | Pallet wrappings and straps for stabilization and protection of goods during transport, to be sold in reusable packaging = ec. operator using transport packaging   | 10% [30%]              |
|                                 | Tertiary-<br>B2B     | <b>Grouped packaging boxes</b> (excl cardboard) e.g., pack of larger quantities of packaging units used, outside of sales packaging to group a certain number of goods to create a stock-keeping packaging  | 10% [25%]              |

#### A comprehensive framework



- Definitions: re-use, single-use packaging, rotation, systems for re-use, reconditioning, refill, refill station
- Conditions for placing reusable packaging on the market = definition of reusable packaging
- and obligations on economic operators related to reusable packaging and systems for reuse
- Minimum requirements and obligations on economic operators related to refill



### Thank you for your attention

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