



PLASTEKO prospective on marine littering – the policy framework

“Acting now: Policy solutions to stop marine litter and
plastic pollution”, 3rd June 2021

EU GREEN WEEK 2021 PARTNER EVENT

ZERO #EUGreenWeek
POLLUTION
for healthier people and planet

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SZ REDA & PLASTEKO



- ✓ Non-profit organization for the public benefit, established in 1995 with over 85 successfully implemented projects;
- ✓ Support for local and regional governments for sustainable development and creation of a favourable business environment;
- ✓ Encouraging and promotion of entrepreneurship and SMEs, boosting national and foreign investment;

- ✓ Supporting EU regions to curb plastics waste and littering
- ✓ Co-financed by INTERREG EUROPE
- ✓ Total budget 1,610,258.00 euros
- ✓ Duration - August 1, 2019 – to July 31, 2023
- ✓ The project is within the scope of thematic objective “Environment and resource efficiency”
- ✓ SZ REDA communication manager of the project



Some facts and figures

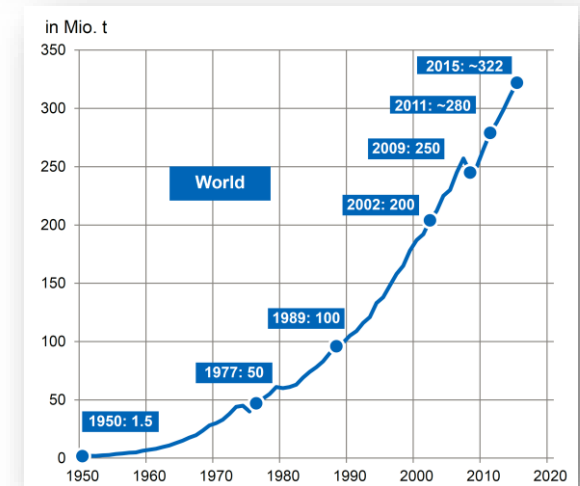
In July 2020, the first “plastic island” was discovered in Black Sea.

The Danube alone transports 11.6 billion macroplastics (> 5mm / 532.4 tons) and 2170 billion microplastics (<5mm / 1533 tons) per year!

Annual global plastic production between 1950 and 2015 with a dramatic increase

PlasticsEurope (2016): with today's technology in Europe, between 35-50% of plastic packaging can be recycled.

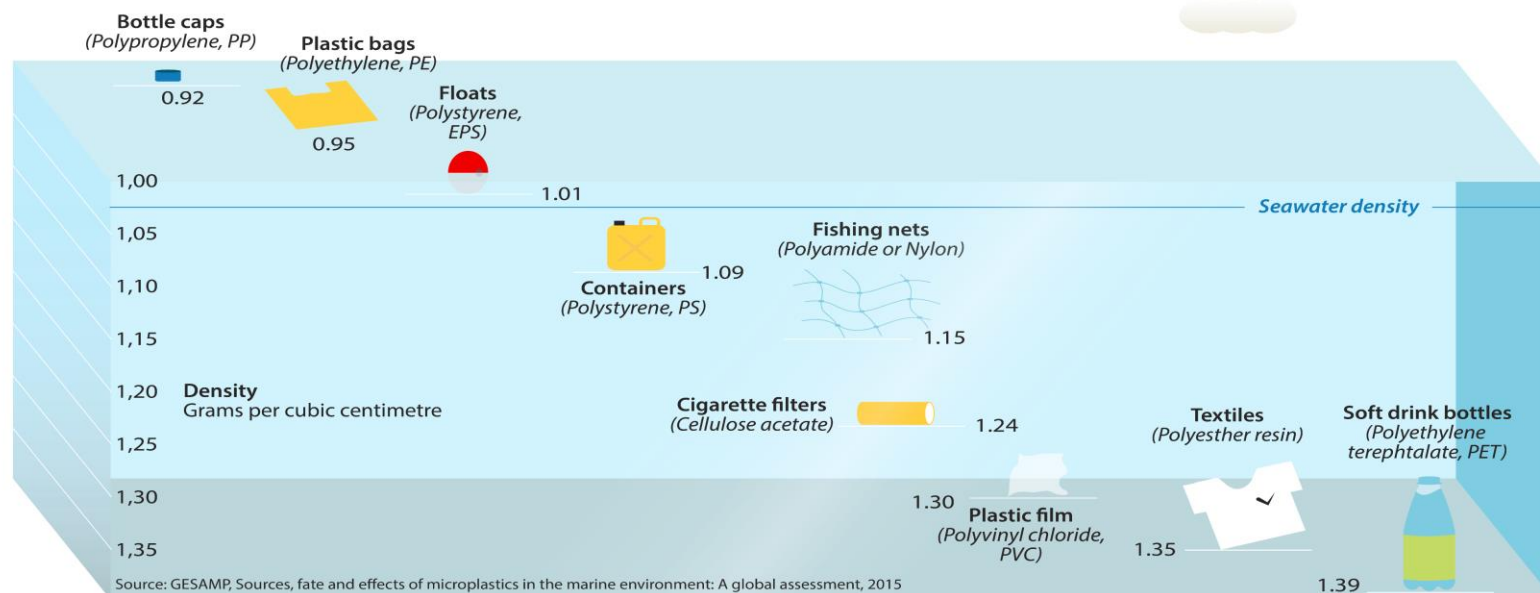
Where is the problem? Too fast production, too slow waste management



How garbage gets into the water?



Which plastics float and which sink in seawater?



Transport mechanisms:

Wind

Waves

Sea currents

Marine organisms

Tides

Rivers

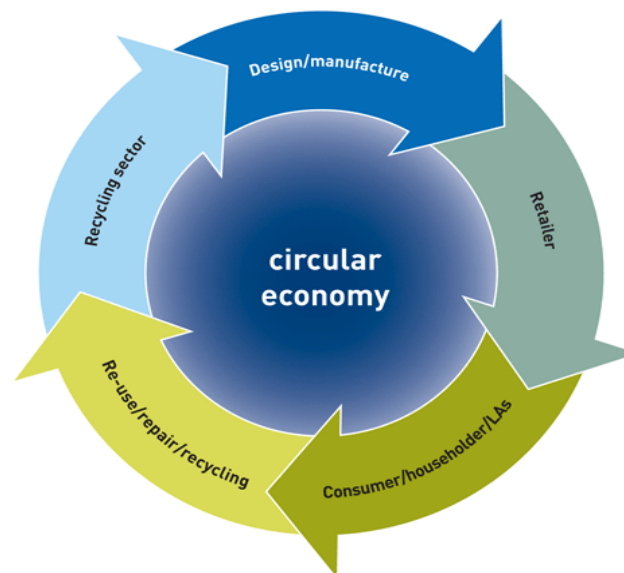
Policy framework for single-use plastics

EU Directive
2019/904
(SUP directive)

New EU action plan
for circularity

New changes in EU
Packaging &
Packaging Waste
Directive

New business model
development in the
packaging industry



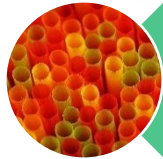
CIRCULAR ECONOMY:

- SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT DESIGN
- SUPPLY CHAIN VALUE CREATION
- LESS WASTE, MORE VALUES
- RESOURCE INDEPENDENT ECONOMY

The Single-Use Plastic Directive (EU) 2019/904



The Single-Use Plastic Directive (EU) 2019/904 was published in June 2019.



The measures listed within this Directive must be enforced by July 2021



Also known as SUP Directive, this law aims to prevent and reduce the impact of certain products containing plastic on the environment, specifically the marine environment, and on human health.



15 million tones in 1964



311 million tones in 2014



600 million tones in 2034

What will be banned?

An EU-wide ban of single-use plastic cotton buds, straws, plates, cutlery, beverage stirrers, balloon sticks, oxo-degradable plastics, and expanded polystyrene food containers, beverage containers and beverage cups by 2021.

EU Single-use Plastic Directive

What will be banned by 2021?



Specific targets include:

A 77% separate collection target for plastic bottles by 2025 – increasing to 90% by 2029

Incorporating 25% of recycled plastic in PET beverage bottles from 2025, and 30% in all plastic beverage bottles from 2030

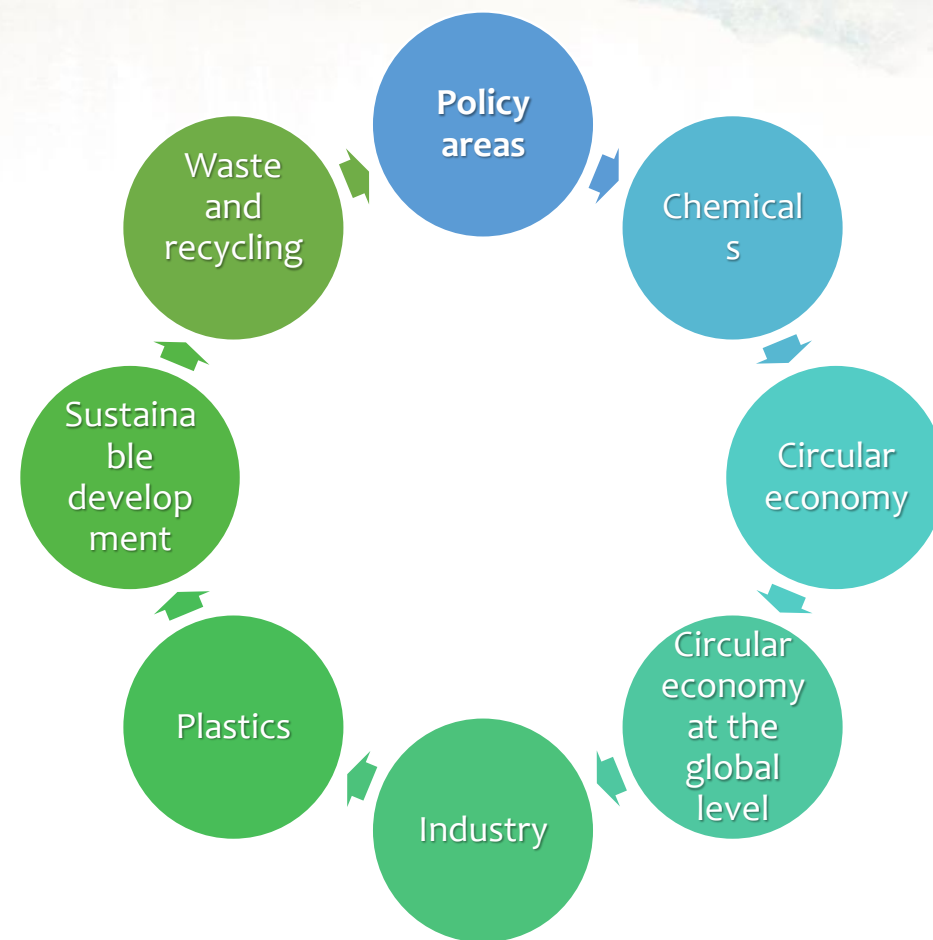
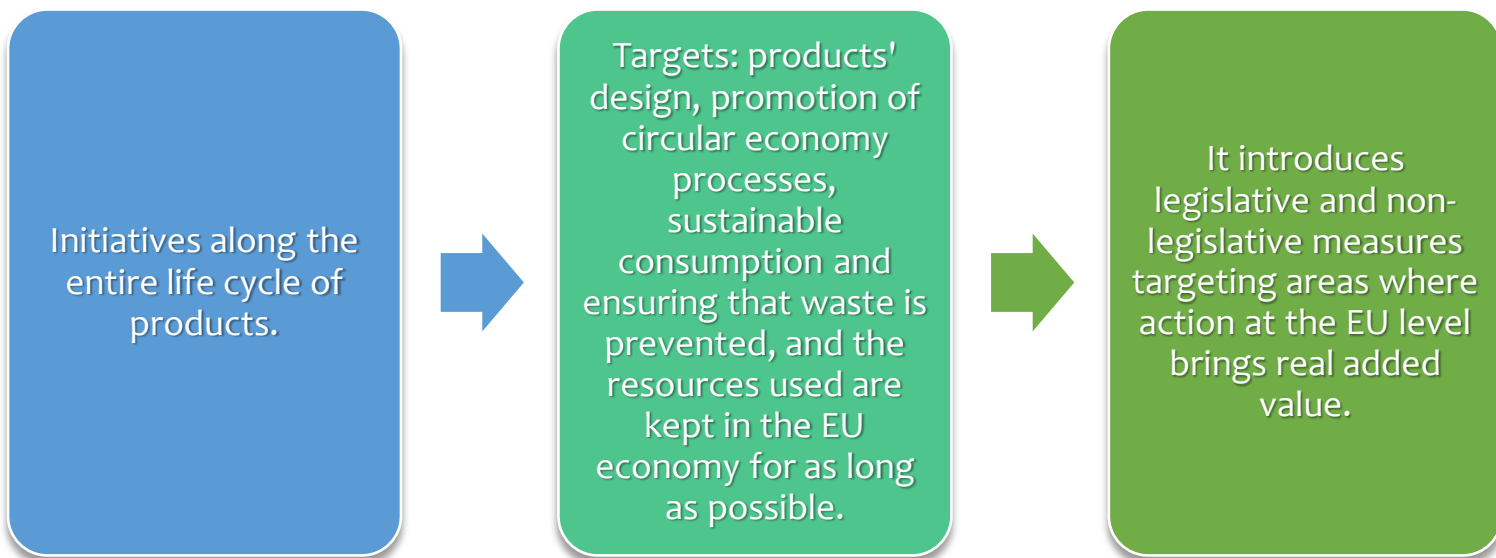
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Circular economy action plan

It is one of the main building blocks of the EU Green Deal, Europe's new agenda for sustainable growth.



EU Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive

Article 9(5) from 2018 revision of the Directive, calls for **revision of the essential requirements** for packaging with a view to **improve design for reuse and promoting high quality recycling**.

Reaching the objective of the European Green Deal and the new circular economy action plan to ensure that “**all packaging on the EU market is reusable or recyclable in an economically viable way by 2030**”.

Contribute to the objective of 2018 European Strategy for Plastics, in which the Commission committed to ensure that **by 2030 all plastics packaging placed on the market can be reused or recycled in a cost-effective manner**”.

Plastics Recycling within the EU's Circular Economy Package



By 2030, all plastics packaging on the EU market is either reusable or can be recycled in a cost-effective manner.



By 2030, >50% of plastics waste generated in Europe is recycled.



By 2030, sorting and recycling capacity has increased 4x vs 2015, leading to the creation of 200 000 new jobs



Halt export of poorly sorted plastics waste



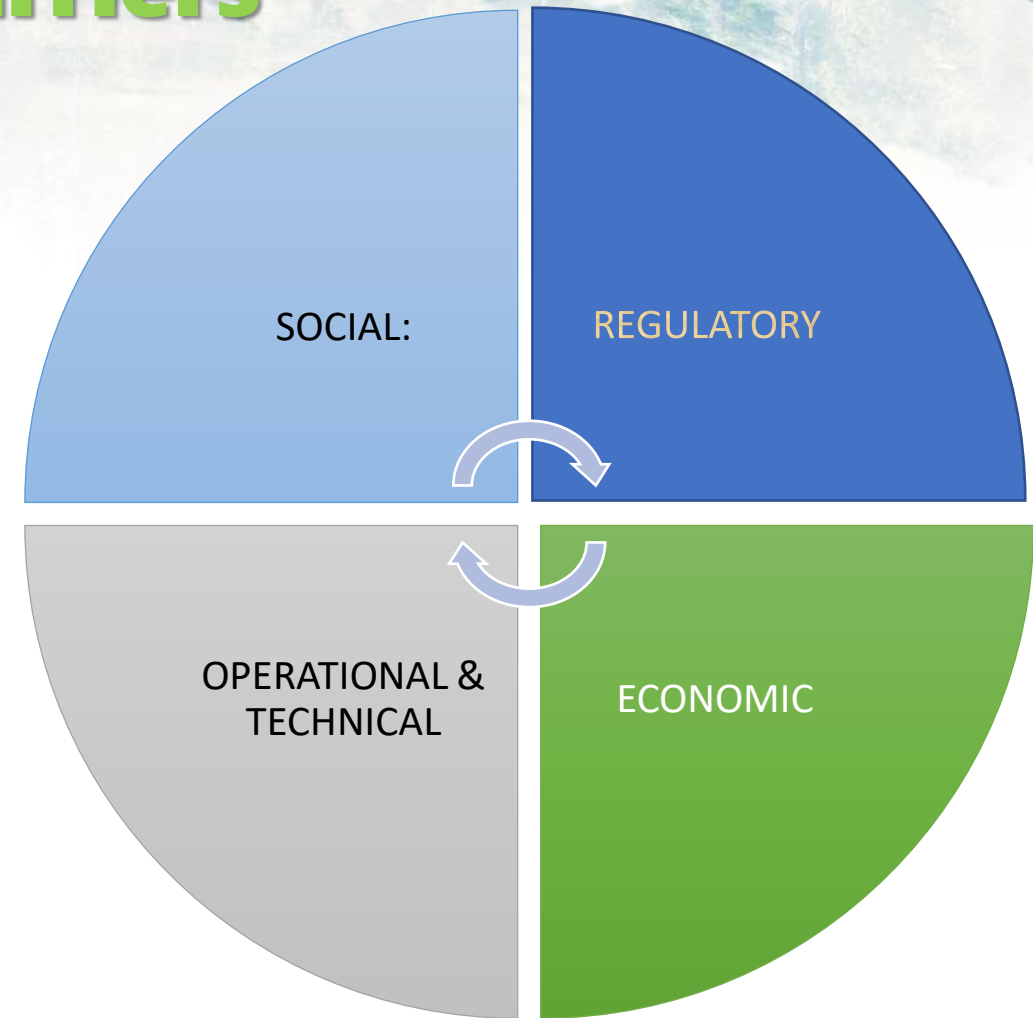
Substances hampering recycling processes replaced or phased out



Demand for recycled plastics in Europe grows 4x vs. 2015

Regulatory Barriers

- ✓ **UNCERTAINTY** — a clear definition on which items are in the scope of single used plastic items **still missing**,
- ✓ Positioning of non-ecofriendly/unsustainable single used items vs the main objective of the directive
- ✓ **Uneven implementation of the sup directive in the member states**
- each country implements different requirements for design, production and taxes on plastic products
- ✓ **No clear guidelines** on application of national regulations on recycling, recovery and reuse



Practices to place alternatives for single use plastics



Analysing the barriers to the adoption of alternatives to single-use plastics



Boosting Green Public Procurement (GPP) for promoting alternatives to single-use plastics

Strengthening eco-labelling schemes



Developing secondary raw plastic markets



A1.3 Report on measures to curb aquatic litter and facilitate clean-up efforts



<https://www.interregeurope.eu/plasteco/library/#folder=2543>



Thank you for your attention! Questions?

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