



PACKALL

PackAlliance:
European alliance for innovation training
& collaboration towards future packaging

Linking **Academy** to **Industry**.

Training program: modules

- **Eco-design & novel manufacturing processing**
 - New materials and biomaterials
 - Citizen and Consumer Engagement
 - Residue management and valorisation



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Legislation – Part2



Setting new targets for waste

Directive (EU) 2018/851 amends Directive 2008/98/CE and – beside redefining several concepts, such as urban waste, organic waste and food waste – in Article 11, set new targets:

- **by 2025**, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of **55% by weight**;
- **by 2030**, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of **60% by weight**;
- **by 2035**, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of **65% by weight**.

New environmental target for packaging

Directive (EU) 2018/852 amends Directive 94/62/CE, and in Article 6 establishes new target for reuse and recycle:

No later than 31 December 2025, a minimum of 65 % by weight of all packaging waste will be recycled;

no later than 31 December 2025 the following minimum targets by weight for recycling will be met regarding the following specific materials contained in packaging waste:

- 50% of plastic;
- 25% of wood;
- 70% of ferrous metals;
- 50% of aluminium;
- 70% of glass;
- 75% of paper and cardboard.

No later than 31 December 2030, a minimum of 70% by weight of all packaging waste will be recycled;

no later than 31 December 2030 the following minimum targets by weight for recycling will be met regarding the following specific materials contained in packaging waste:

- 55% of plastic;
- 30% of wood;
- 80% of ferrous metals;
- 60% of aluminium;
- 75% of glass;
- 85% of paper and cardboard.

In 2018, the Commission adopted the **European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy**. The strategy is part of a wider plan to develop a circular economy and the comes from the 2015 Circular Economy Action Plan which identified plastics as a priority area.

The document reports that **key players should work together to:**

- **improve design and support innovation** to make plastics and plastic products easier to recycle;
- expand and **improve the separate collection of plastic waste**, to ensure quality inputs to the recycling industry;
- expand and **modernise the EU's sorting and recycling capacity**;
- create **viable markets for recycled** and renewable plastics.





The document set out different challenging targets:

- By 2030, **all plastics packaging placed on the EU market is either reusable or can be recycled** in a cost-effective manner.
- By 2030, **more than half of plastics waste generated in Europe is recycled**. Separate collection of plastics waste reaches very high levels. Recycling of plastics packaging waste achieves **levels comparable with those of other packaging materials**.
- By 2030, **sorting and recycling capacity has increased fourfold since 2015**, leading to the creation of 200'000 new jobs, spread all across Europe
- Recycled plastics have become an **increasingly valuable feedstock for industries**, both at home and abroad
- The plastics value chain is far more integrated, and the chemical industry works closely with plastics recyclers to help them find wider and higher value applications for their output. **Substances hampering recycling processes have been replaced** or phased out.

**BETTER PRODUCT DESIGN
MAKES PLASTICS RECYCLING EASIER**



**Saving 77-120 EUR
for each tonne
of plastic waste
collected**

Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2016)



Source: Joint Research Centre, European Commission (2017)



On 5th June 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment – the so called SUP Directive (single use plastics).

It is stated that:

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve an **ambitious and sustained reduction** in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex (Article 4).

*Consumption
reduction*

PART A OF THE ANNEX

Single-use plastic products covered by Article 4 on consumption reduction

- (1) Cups for beverages, including their covers and lids;
- (2) Food containers, i.e. receptacles such as boxes, with or without a cover, used to contain food which:
 - a) is intended for immediate consumption, either on-the-spot or take-away,
 - b) is typically consumed from the receptacle, and
 - c) is ready to be consumed without any further preparation, such as cooking, boiling or heating,including food containers used for fast food or other meal ready for immediate consumption, except beverage containers, plates and packets and wrappers containing food.



On 5th June 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment – the so called SUP Directive (single use plastics).

It is stated that:

Member States shall **prohibit the placing on the market** of the single-use plastic products listed in Part B of the Annex and of products made from oxo-degradable plastic (Article 5)

*Restrictions on
placing on the
market*

PART B OF THE ANNEX

Single-use plastic products covered by Article 5 on restrictions on placing on the market

- (1) Cotton bud sticks;
- (2) Cutlery (forks, knives, spoons, chopsticks);
- (3) Plates;
- (4) Straws;
- (5) Beverage stirrers;
- (6) Sticks to be attached to and to support balloons, except balloons for industrial or other professional uses and applications that are not distributed to consumers, including the mechanisms of such sticks;

- (7) Food containers made of expanded polystyrene, i.e. receptacles such as boxes, with or without a cover, used to contain food which:
 - (a) is intended for immediate consumption, either on-the-spot or take-away,
 - (b) is typically consumed from the receptacle, and
 - (c) is ready to be consumed without any further preparation, such as cooking, boiling or heating,including food containers used for fast food or other meal ready for immediate consumption, except beverage containers, plates and packets and wrappers containing food;
- (8) Beverage containers made of expanded polystyrene, including their caps and lids;
- (9) Cups for beverages made of expanded polystyrene, including their covers and lids.



On 5th June 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment – the so called SUP Directive (single use plastics).

It is stated that:

Member States shall ensure that single-use plastic products listed in Part C of the Annex that have **caps and lids made of plastic may be placed on the market only if the caps and lids remain attached to the containers** during the products' intended use stage (Article 6 (1-4))

*Product
requirements*

PART C OF THE ANNEX

Single-use plastic products covered by Article 6(1) to (4) on product requirements

Beverage containers with a capacity of up to three litres, i.e. receptacles used to contain liquid, such as beverage bottles including their caps and lids and composite beverage packaging including their caps and lids, but not:

- (a) glass or metal beverage containers that have caps and lids made from plastic,
- (b) beverage containers intended and used for food for special medical purposes that is in liquid form.



On 5th June 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment – the so called SUP Directive (single use plastics).

It is stated that:

With regard to beverage bottles listed in Part F of the Annex, Member State shall ensure that:

- a) from **2025**, beverage bottles which are manufactured from polyethylene terephthalate as the major component ('**PET bottles**') **contain at least 25% recycled plastic**, calculated as an average for all PET bottles placed on the market on the territory of that Member State;
- b) from **2030**, beverage bottles **contain at least 30% recycled plastic**, calculated as an average for all such beverage bottles placed on the market on the territory of that Member State.

*Product
requirements*



Marking requirements

On 5th June 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment – the so called SUP Directive (single use plastics).

It is stated that:

Member States shall ensure that each single-use plastic product listed in Part D of the Annex placed on the market **bears a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking on its packaging** or on the product itself informing consumers of the following:

- (a) **appropriate waste management options** for the product or waste disposal means to be avoided for that product, in line with the waste hierarchy;
- (b) the **presence of plastics in the product and the resulting negative impact of littering or other inappropriate means of waste disposal** of the product on the environment.

PART D OF THE ANNEX

Single-use plastic products covered by Article 7 on marking requirements

- (1) Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and tampon applicators;
- (2) Wet wipes, i.e. pre-wetted personal care and domestic wipes;
- (3) Tobacco products with filters and filters marketed for use in combination with tobacco products;
- (4) Cups for beverages.



On 5th June 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment – the so called SUP Directive (single use plastics).

It is stated that:

Member States shall ensure that **extended producer responsibility schemes are established for all single-use plastic products listed in Part E** of the Annex which are placed on the market of the Member State, in accordance with Articles 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC.

*Extended
producer
responsibility*



On 5th June 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment – the so called SUP Directive (single use plastics).

It is stated that:

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure the separate collection for recycling:

- a) by 2025, of an amount of waste single-use plastic products listed in Part F of the Annex equal to 77% of such single-use plastic products placed on the market in a given year by weight;
- b) by 2029, of an amount of waste single-use plastic products listed in Part F of the Annex equal to 90% of such single-use plastic products placed on the market in a given year by weight.

In order to achieve this objective, Member States may:

- a) establish deposit-refund schemes;
- b) establish separate collection targets for relevant extended producer responsibility schemes.

*Separate
collection*



On 5th June 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment – the so called SUP Directive (single use plastics).

It is stated that:

Member States shall take measures to inform consumers and to **incentivize responsible consumer behavior, in order to reduce litter** from products covered by this Directive, and shall take measures to inform consumers of the single-use plastic products and users of fishing gear containing plastic about the following:

- a) the **availability of re-usable alternatives**, re-use systems and waste management options for those single-use plastic products and for fishing gear containing plastic as well as best practices;
- b) the **impact of littering** and other inappropriate waste disposal of those single-use plastic products and of fishing gear containing plastic on the environment, in particular **on the marine environment**;
- c) the **impact of inappropriate means of waste disposal** of those single-use plastic products **on the sewer network**

*Awareness
raising
measures*

REGULATION (EC) 282/2008 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods allows the use of recycled plastics in contact with food, upon EU approval and after the authorization of the used recycling processes





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Linking Academy to Industry.



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