Together for plastics circularity

Canadian Stewardship Conference

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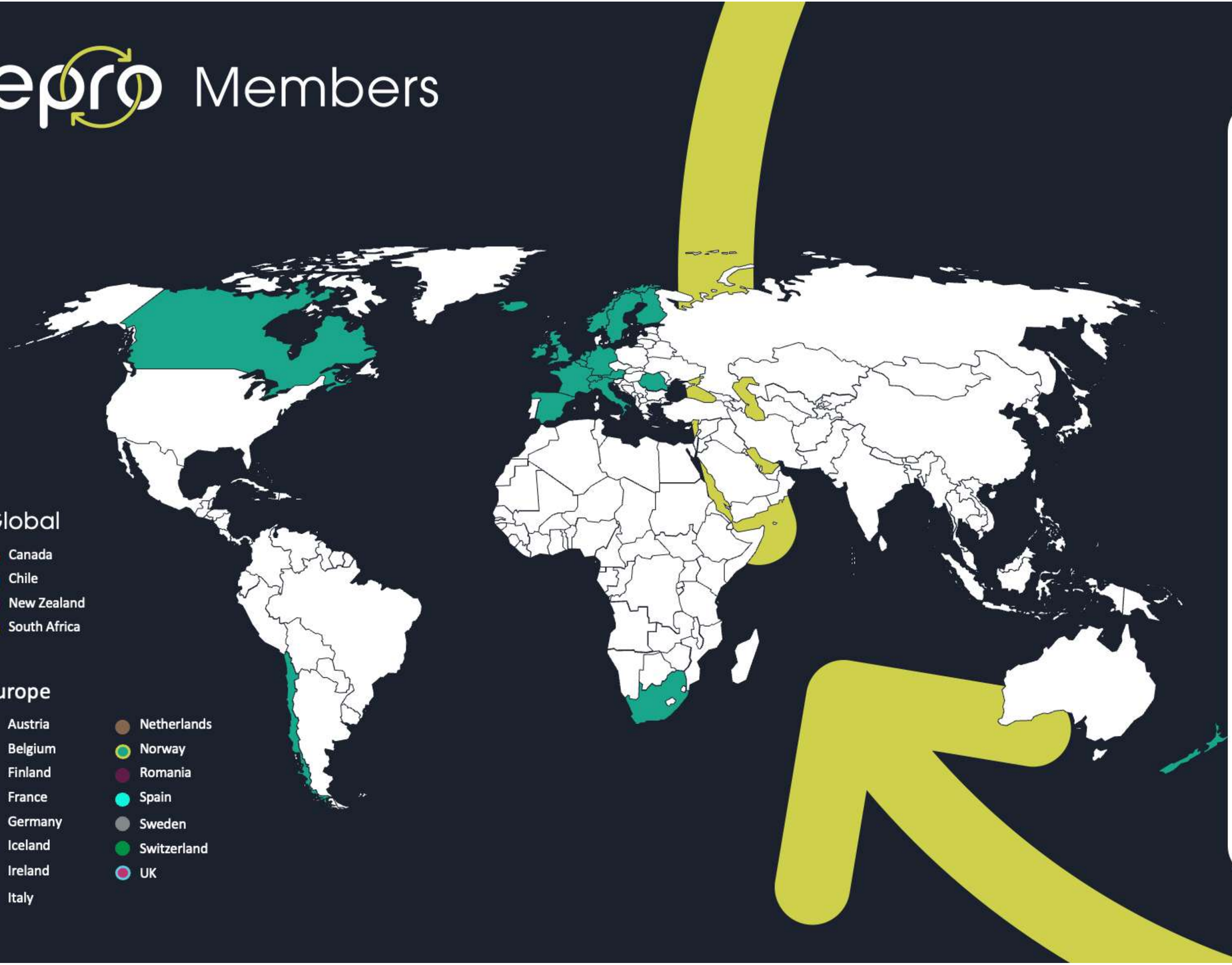
epro Members



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Development of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)

- Replaces the 1994 Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive.
- Proposal published by European Commission November ‘22.
- Political agreement between Parliament & Council March’24.
- Text adopted by the European Parliament on 24th April 2024.
- Corrigendum process (legal and linguistic checks) – ongoing.
- Expected to be in force by Q1 2025 (best estimate).

What is changing?

- A move from a Directive to a Regulation aiming for greater harmonization.
- A focus on areas higher up the waste hierarchy – minimization and reuse.
- Focus on the full circular value chain – from packaging design to end use of recycled material.
- Emphasis on high-quality recycling.

Recyclability

- All packaging placed on the market must be recyclable.
- Packaging is considered recyclable if it is
  - designed for material recycling by 2030
  - recycled at scale (‘proven in operational environment’) by 2035
- PROs must apply fee modulation.

Design for recycling categories for plastic packaging

7	Plastic	PET – rigid	Bottles and flasks	Transparent clear / coloured, opaque
8	Plastic	PET – rigid	Rigid formats other than bottles and flasks (Includes pots, tubs, jars, cups, mono- and multilayer trays and containers, aerosol cans)	Transparent clear / coloured, opaque

18	Plastic	Other flexible plastics including multi-materials – flexible	Pouches, blisters, thermoformed packaging, vacuum packaging, modified atmosphere/modified humidity packaging, including e.g. flexible intermediate bulk containers, bags, stretch films	-
19	Plastic	Biodegradable plastics[1] - rigid (e.g. PLA, PHB) and flexible (e.g. PLA)	Rigid and flexible formats	-

9	Plastic	PET – flexible	Films	Natural / coloured
10	Plastic	PE – rigid	Containers, bottles, trays, pots and tubes	Natural / coloured
11	Plastic	PE – flexible	Films, including multilayer and multi-material packaging	Natural / coloured
12	Plastic	PP – rigid	Containers, bottles, trays, pots and tubes	Natural / coloured
13	Plastic	PP – flexible	Films, including multilayer and multi-material packaging	Natural / coloured
14	Plastic	HDPE and PP – rigid	Crates and pallets, corrugated board plastic	Natural / coloured
15	Plastic	PS and XPS – rigid	Rigid formats (includes dairy packaging, trays, cups and other food containers)	Natural / coloured
16	Plastic	EPS – rigid	Rigid formats (includes fish boxes / white goods and trays)	Natural / coloured
17	Plastic	Other rigid plastics (e.g. PVC, PC) including multi-materials– rigid	Rigid formats, including e.g. intermediate bulk containers, drums	-

Catagories exist for other packaging materials also

Recycling at scale categories for plastic; 55% target for each by 2035

Catagories	Link to design for recycling catagories
PET Regid	Cat 7,8
PE rigid, PP rigid, HDPE and PP rigid	Cat 10,12, 14
Films, flexible	Cat 9, 11, 13, 18
PS, XPS, EPS	Cat 15, 16
Other rigid plastics	Cat 17.
Biodegradable (rigid and flexible)	Cat 19

Member state reporting also required at this level

Catagories exist for other packaging materials also

Recyclability & fee modulation

2030		2035			2038		
Recyclability Performance Grade	Design for recycling (DfR) Assessment of recyclability per unit, in terms of weighting	Recyclability Performance Grade (for DfR)	Design for recycling (DfR) Assessment of recyclability per unit, in terms of weighting	Recyclability performance Grade (for Recycled at scale Assessment)	Recyclability Performance Grade	Design for recycling (DfR) Assessment of recyclability per unit, in terms of weighting	Recyclability performance Grade (for Recycled at scale Assessment)
Grade A	higher or equal to 95 %	Grade A	higher or equal to 95 %	Grade A RaS	Grade A	higher or equal to 95 %	Grade A RaS
Grade B	higher or equal to 80%	Grade B	higher or equal to 80 %	Grade B RaS	Grade B	higher or equal to 80 %	Grade B RaS
Grade C	higher or equal to 70%	Grade C	higher or equal to 70%	Grade C RaS	Grade C CANNOT BE PLACED ON THE MARKET	higher or equal to 70%	Grade C RaS
TECHNICALLY NON-RECYCLABLE	Lower than 70%	TECHNICALLY NON-RECYCLABLE	Lower than 70%	NOT RECYCLED AT SCALE (below thresholds of Article 3(1)(32).	TECHNICALLY NON-RECYCLABLE	Lower than 70%	NOT RECYCLED AT SCALE (below thresholds of Article 3(1)(32).

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Recycled content targets

	2030	2040
Contact sensitive packaging, except single use beverage bottles, made from polyethylene terephthalate (PET) as the major component.	30%	50%
Contact sensitive packaging made from plastic materials other than PET, (except single use plastic beverage bottles in 2030).	10%	25%
Single use plastic beverage bottles	30%	65%
Plastic packaging other than those referred to above	35%	65%

Targets are on economic operators
'average per manufacturing plant per year'

Restrictions on use of certain packaging formats (2030)

Packaging format	Illustrative example
Single-use plastic grouped packaging.	Collaction films, shrink wrap
Single use plastic packaging for unprocessed fresh fruit and vegtables (<1.5kg).	Nets, bags, trays, containers.
Single use plastic pacaging for foods and beverages filled and consumed within the premises in the HORECA sector.	Trays, disposable platics and cups, bags and boxes.
Single use plastic packaging for condiments, preserves, sauces, coffee creamer, sugar, and seasoning in the HORECA sector.	Sachets, tubs, trays and boxes.
Single use accommodation sector packaging intended for an individual booking.	Shampoo bottles, hand and body lotion bottles, sachets around soap bars.
Very lightweight plastic carrier bags.	Very thin bags provided for bulk groceries

Reuse targets (2030)

- A wide range of reuse targets have been set.
- 40% of transport packaging and sales packaging for transporting products is reusable and within a system for reuse.
- 100% reuse targets for transport packaging and sales packaging for transporting products:

➢ Between different sites on which an operator performs their activity in the EU.

➢ Within the same member state.

Some exemptions and derogations apply.

Waste prevention

- Each member state shall reduce packaging waste generated per capita, as compared to 2018, by:

➢ 5% by 2030

➢ 10% by 2035

➢ 15% by 2040

Secondary legislation and other actions

- A lot of important detail is still to come, for example: weighting criteria for packaging design, framework for fee modulation, recycling at scale and recycled content methodologies.
- There is a huge amount of work for legislators and industry:

➢ 20 references to secondary legislation (often referring to multiple pieces of secondary legislation).

➢ 22 additional actions for the European Commission (reviews / reports / possible legislative proposals).

➢ 19 actions for Member states.

➢ 27 targets and deadlines for industry.

Key challenges for industry and legislators to address

- Large volume of highly complex secondary legislation.
- Developing infrastructure ahead of economic drivers kicking in and legal clarity on key topics.
- Creating the operating conditions and legislative environment for PROs to operate optimally.
- System set up: reporting, verification of design, recycled content, equivalence of imported recycled polymer, etc.
- Complex interactions between policy drivers and targets.

European EPR (Product Stewardship) landscape

- Important differences in the ways that schemes operate across Europe that will impact on changes required to meet policy objectives.
- Key variables across Europe:
  - Design of national legislation.
  - Ownership – industry, private, state.
  - National governance and oversight bodies.
  - Number of PROs operating in a county.
  - Ownership of packaging waste.
  - Level of supply chain integration (PROs running waste management operations).
- The PPWR is likely to result in changes at a national level to some of the above factors but does not in itself require changes.