Regulation on Packaging & Packaging Waste

DG Environment Directorate: Circular Economy Unit B3: From Waste to Resources



Key Elements of the legal proposal

1	Prevention and Reuse	N
2	Full recyclability of all packaging by 2030 (Art. 6)	re
3	Compostable plastic packaging (Art. 8)	a
4	Recycled content (RC) targets for plastic packaging (Art 7)	
5	Labelling - Deposit Return Systems - EPR	re

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

reinforce compliance



Prevention and reuse – Packaging minimisation (Art. 9 and 21)

Art. 38: Waste prevention target

- on MS to reduce packaging waste compared to 2018 by:
 - - 5% by 2030;
 - - 10% by 2035
 - - 15% by 2040
- MS may use economic instruments and other measures including incentives through EPR schemes and requirements on producers and EPR schemes to adopt waste prevention plans (if they are proportionate and non-discriminatory)
- MS may go beyond the min. requirements (if compliant with the Regulation + Treaty)
- Specific review clause (8y)



Prevention and reuse – Packaging minimisation (Art. 9 and 21)

Article 9

- Requirement for placing packaging on the market: packaging has to be designed so that its weight and volume are minimal in relation to its function
- This will be assessed based on 'performance criteria' set out in Annex IV, which have been revised to exclude consumer acceptance and marketing
- Exception for packaging design subject to protected geographical indication or origin
- Prohibition of misleading packaging (double walls, false bottoms...)
- Packaging material to be taken into account in the assessment
- Reusable packaging nature to be taken into account

Article 21

Empty spacy limit for e-commerce, transport and grouped packaging (= empty space ratio below 40%)



Prevention and reuse – Ban on unnecessary packaging (Art. 22 and Annex V)

- Economic operators shall not place on the market packaging in for listed in Annex V
- Special treatment for SU packaging of food and beverages consumed *in situ*:
 - date of application (1/1/2030)
 - possibility for exemptions by MS for micro-companies (COM Recommendation 2003/361) and where it is not technically feasible (e.g. no access to re-use infrastructure)
- Possibility for the Commission to adopt delegated acts to amend Annex V

Annex V

- SU plastic grouped packaging (cat. 1)
- SU packaging for F&V (cat. 2)
- SU packaging for food and beverages in case of *in situ* consumption (cat. 3)
- SU miniature packaging (cat. 4 and 5)



Prevention and reuse – Requirements on reusable packaging

Art. 10: Requirements for placing reusable packaging on the market:

- conceived/designed/PoM to be reused/refilled and to accomplish as many trips or rotations as possible in normal conditions of use
- can be emptied/unloaded/refilled without damage to packaging, packaged goods and in compliance with all the related hygiene and safety rules
- can be reconditioned (Annex VI, Part B)
- is recyclable at the end of its life

<u>Art. 23</u>: obligations on EO who place reusable packaging on the market to ensure that there is a **system for re-use** (to be evidenced in the tech. documentation)

<u>Art. 24</u> systems for re-use shall comply with Annex VI, Part A

<u>Art. 25</u>: obligations on EO related to refill:

- Informing consumers about conditions of use and hygiene requirements
- Refill stations compliant with Annex VI, Part C
- If packaging is offered it is not free of charge



Part 1: Reuse/refill targets on economic operators (Art 26)

Sector	Packagi ng type -	Packaging groups and products // obligated economic operator	Target for 2030 [2040]
Food and beverage-	Primary - B2C	Beverage (cold and hot) filled into a container at the point of sale for take-away , to be sold in packaging within a system for re-use or refill = final distributor	20% [80%]
HoReCa	Primary- 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	Primary- B2C	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 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%]
	v	Non-alcoholic beverages, such as water, soft drinks, juices , to be sold in packaging within a system for re-use or refill = manufacturer and final distributor	10% [25%]
Commercial and Industrial	Tertiary- B2B	Large household appliances e.g., washing machines or fridges, to be sold in reusable packaging = EO	90% [90%]
	Tertiary- B2B	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- B2B	Non-food goods sold via e-commerce using packaging for transport and delivery, to be sold in reusable packaging = EO using transport packaging	10% [50%]
	Tertiary- B2B	Pallet wrappings and straps for stabilization and protection of goods during transport , to be sold in reusable packaging = EO using transport packaging	10% [30%]
	Tertiary- B2B	Grouped packaging boxes (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%] ₇

Part 2: Reuse and refill targets: Art. 26, 27 and 28

General exemption for:

- micro-companies
- EO placing less than 1000 kg of packaging on the market
- For EO with a sales area less than 1000 m² (this exemption applies only for beverages and food targets)

• Empowerment on the COM to adopt DAs to establish:

- Targets for other products
- Exemptions for other EOs
- Exemptions for specific packaging formats covered by the targets
- **Specific review clause** in 8 years after the entry into force
- Calculation of the targets
- based on the number of sales or equivalent units in calendar year (Art. 27, 28) => Implementing act by 2028

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

- <u>As of 2030</u>, all packaging items have to be recyclable, and to that end meet the **design for recycling** criteria, to be established in a DA.
- <u>As of 2035</u>, ensuring "recycling at scale"; the methodology to measure it established via a DA.
- **COM empowered to adopt DAs** to establish:
 - DfR criteria based on state-of-the art infrastructure and covering all packaging components
 - Performance grades (based on Annex II) from A-E; Grade E means that such packaging cannot be PoM
 - Rules on the modulation of EPR fees based on recyclability performance grade and recycled content for plastic packaging
- **Exemptions** for:
 - Innovative packaging (5 years from PoM)
 - Pharmaceutical packaging and medical devices (until 2035)

Packaging is recyclable if:

- It is designed for recycling
- It is effectively and efficiently separately collected
- It is sorted into defined waste stream
- It can be recycled so that it results in secondary materials that can replace primary ones
- It can be recycled at scale (as of 2035)



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Compostability requirements (Art 8)

- 4 packaging formats (tea and coffee bags, tea and coffee single-serve systems, fruit and vegetable sticky labels and very lightweight plastic carrier bags) must be compostable so that this packaging can go together with the product into the bio-waste stream
- All other plastic containing packaging should go into material recycling.
- Lightweight plastic carrier bags, a significant market item, may be compostable in Member States where there is the respective infrastructure for collection of bio-waste and composting.
- COM empowerment for updating the list of items





Recycled content in plastic packaging (Art 7)

- Minimum inclusion rates for post-consumer **recycled content** (RC) **in plastic** containing packaging part (not for other packaging materials: glass, metal, paper), stepwise increasing from 2030 to 2040
- Product requirement with respect to **packaging placed on the EU market**, monitored by market surveillance authorities of MS

Main inclusion rates of recycled content in plastic part of packaging					
Packaging	2030	2040			
Plastic Beverage bottles	30%	65%			
Contact sensitive packaging:		50%			
PET as major component	30%				
Other than PET	10%				
Other plastic packaging	35%	65%			
		European			

Labelling (Art. 11 and 12)

• EU harmonised labels based on packaging material composition for packaging and waste receptacles to facilitate consumer sorting (i.e. Nordic pictograms)



PAPIR

GLAS

- Harmonised label for packaging, for which **deposit and return systems** are mandatory
- harmonized label and QR code for reusable packaging (collection points, tracking etc) + obligation to distinguish MU from SU at the point of sale
- harmonised criteria for (voluntary) labelling of recycled content
- COM shall adopt implementing acts:
 - 18 M after the entry into force of the Regulation: for all the above labels
 - 24 M after the entry into force of the Regulation: for digital marking of packaging
- Prohibition of **misleading and confusing labels** as regards sustainability requirements or waste management options for which there are harmonised labels
- Exemption for EPR labels or other DRS (non-mandatory) labels, if they are clear and unambiguous



European

Deposit Return Systems (Art. 43)

• Member States shall:

- set up of mandatory DRS for plastic bottles and cans and possibility of exemptions for MS achieving 90% collection targets by other means in 2026 and 2027
- endeavour to set up DRS for glass, beverage cartons and reusable packaging
- ensure that return points for reusable packaging are accessible and available on equal terms as for SU
 packaging for which mandatory DRS shall be established
- DRS shall meet the minimum criteria in Annex X
- Labelling of mandatory DRS shall be harmonised



Return and Separate collection (Art. 44) and Reuse and refill (Art. 45)

Article 44

Stricter requirements regarding the obligation of MS to set up systems for return and separate collection as compared to PPWD

- Derogations limited to situations where 'co-mingling' does not affect the potential of such non-separately collected fractions of packaging to undergo re-use or recycling in accordance with Art. 4 and 13 of WFD and the output is of comparable quality (derogation corresponding to Art. 10(3)(a) WFD)
- The systems shall be open to all stakeholders (incl. imported products) and cover the whole territory of the MS and all packaging waste (incl. in public spaces and businesses)

Article 45

- MS to encourage the setting up of re-use and refill systems:
- ✓ DRS for reusable packaging
- Economic incentives, for example on retailers, to use MU packaging instead of SU or to inform consumers about the cost of SU packaging
- ✓ Targets on retailers for other products/packaging than those covered under Art. 26
- Systems need to comply with minimum requirements (Art. 24, 25, Annex VI):

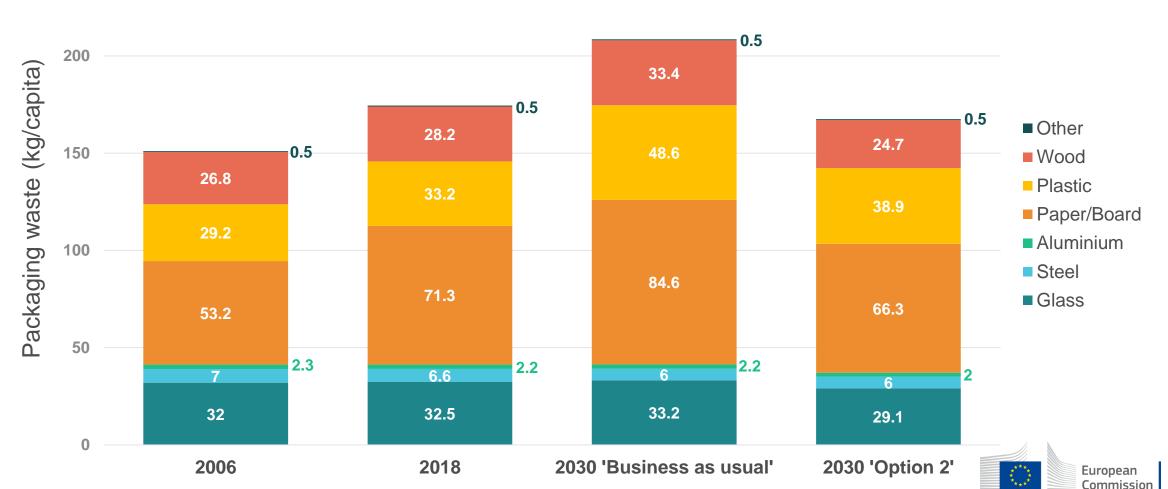


Extended Producer Responsibility (Art. 39 ff)

- Obligation to set up a register to monitor compliance of producers of packaging
- Obligations on producers to register in each MS where they make packaging available on the market for the first time
- Harmonised registration formats
- Harmonisation of EPR reporting granularity and frequency, to support MS reporting
- EPR obligations according to Art. 8 and 8a WFD and specific rules Art. 40 ff PPWR
- Rules on online operators in line with Digital Services Act
- **Appointed representative for EPR** in each MS where producer is making packaging available on the market



Packaging Waste Generation is Rising



Negative Environmental Impacts & GHG Emissions of Packaging will Increase



• Greenhouses Gases emissions of the preferred policy option in 2030 and 2040

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2018 2020 2022 2024 2026 2028 2030 2032 2034 2036 2038 2040 2042 2044 2046 2048 2050

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

