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The Polymer Explorers

Slik kåret vi vinnerne av Plastløftet

– trender og utvikling

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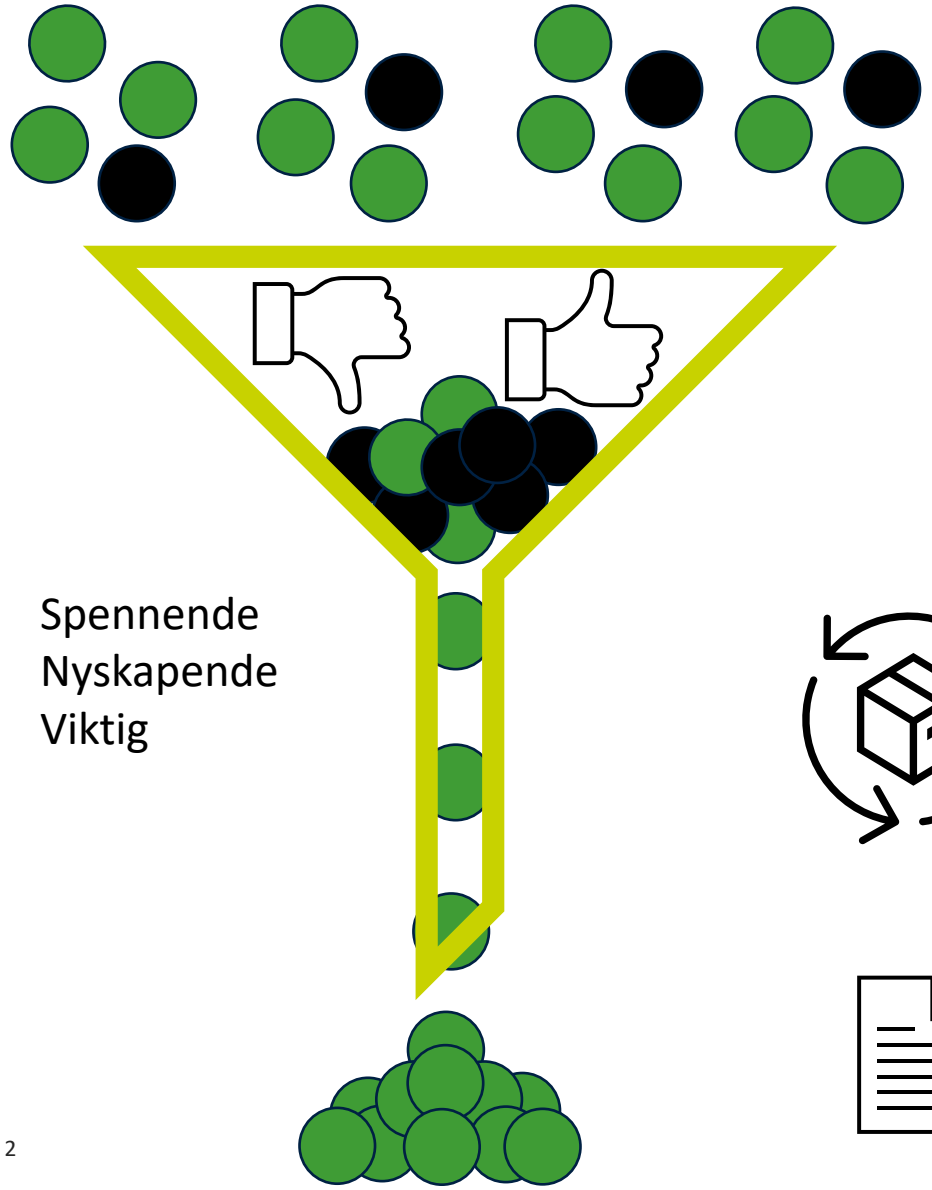
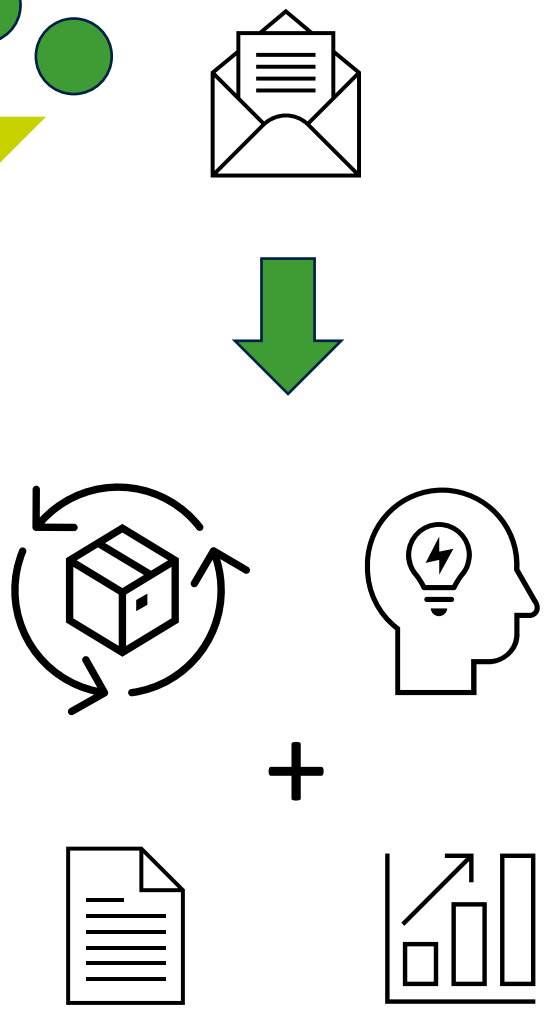
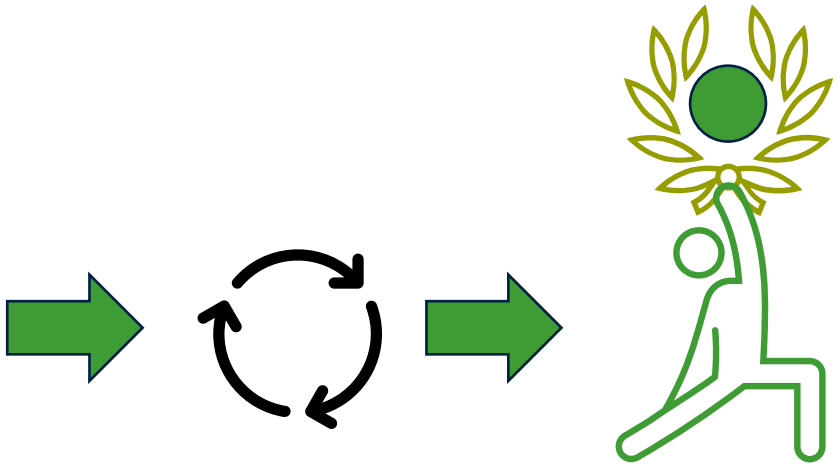
Juryens arbeid

- Økt bruk av gjenvunnet plast
- Redusere unødvendig plast
- Design for gjenvinning
- Holdbarhetsprisen



- Spennende
- Nyskapende
- Viktig





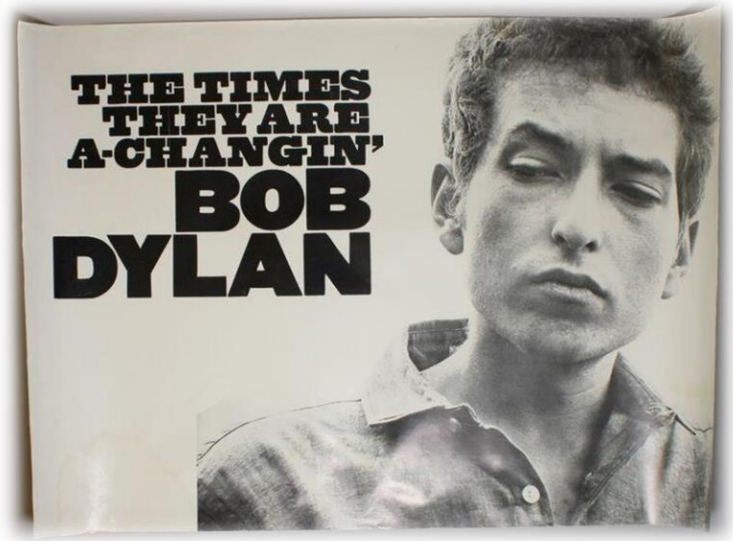
New EU rules to reduce, reuse and recycle packaging

Press Releases PLENARY SESSION ENVI 24-04-2024 - 12:38

- Measures cover full life cycle of packaging
- Less packaging, less waste, restrictions on certain packaging formats
- Certain single use plastic packaging types will be banned from 1 January 2030
- Each European generates almost 190kg of packaging waste every year

Further information

- Adopted text will be available here (25.04.2024)
- Procedure file
- Legislative train
- EP Research: Revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (April 2024)
- Free photos, videos and audio material



Minimum Recycled Content

- As of 1st of January 2030

Plastic packaging must contain a minimum amount of recycled content.

Contact sensitive plastic packaging[3]
(PET as major component)

2030	> 30%
2040	> 50%

Contact sensitive plastic packaging[3]
(All other than PET)

2030	> 10%
2040	> 25%

Single use plastic beverage bottles

2030	> 30%
2040	> 65%

For other plastic packaging

2030	> 35%
2040	> 65%

By 01/2029, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts for the calculation/verification of recycled content.

[3] This requirement excludes most medical or compostable packaging, or plastic parts representing less than 5% of total weight of a packaging format.

CIRCPACK by VEOLIA

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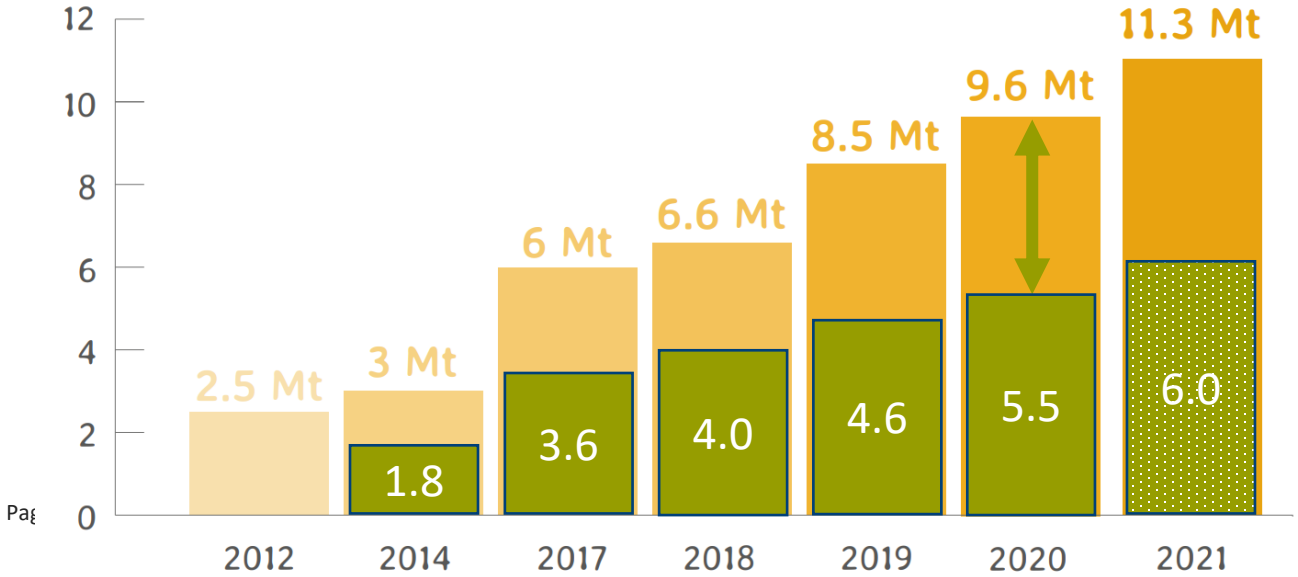
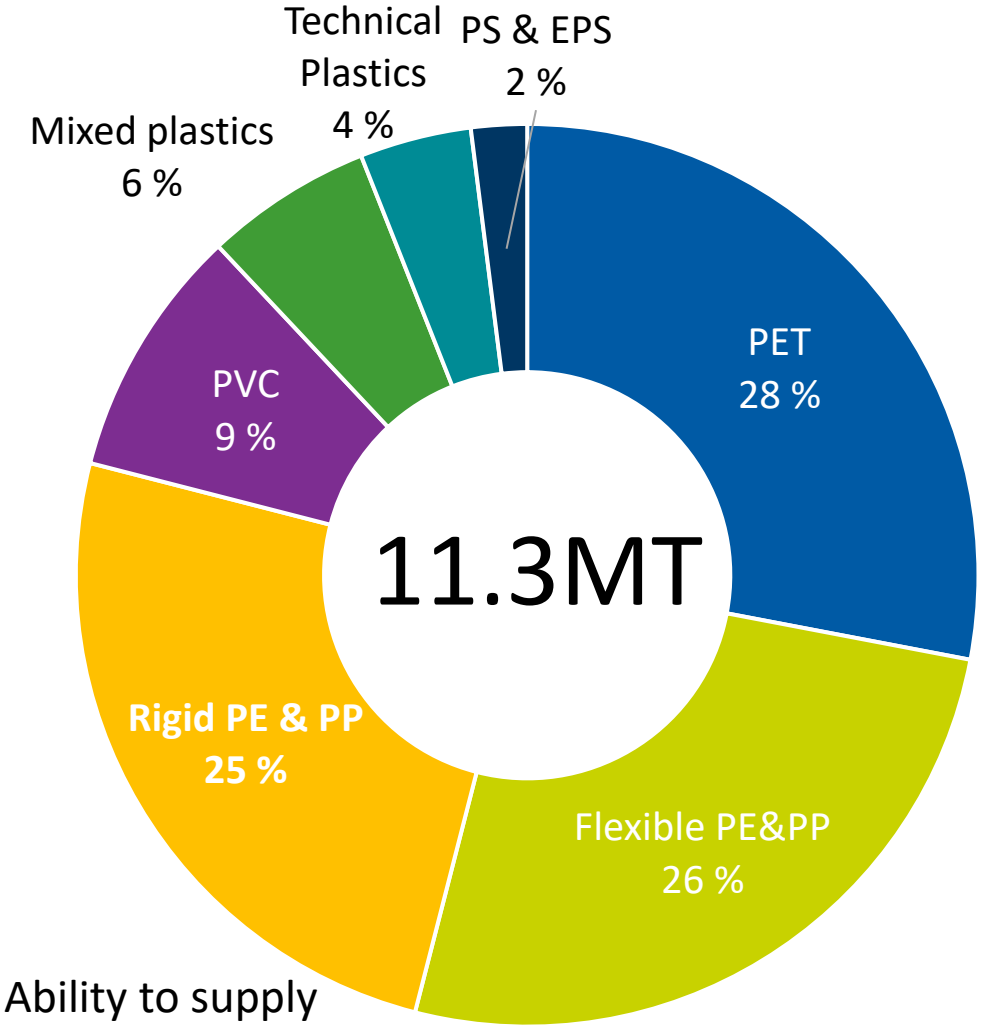
Significant growth in capacity – need better quality!

- Installed capacity for plastic recycling in Europe increased by 17% in comparison to 2020, reaching 11.3 million tonnes in 2021 and 8.7 billion € in turnover
- Growth is mainly due to legislation and massive investments to ensure high-quality recycling and meet circular economy targets





I. Ability to supply
II. Willingness to pay
III. Legislations

Packaging minimization

- As of 1st of January 2030

Each unit of packaging should be scaled down to its minimum size.

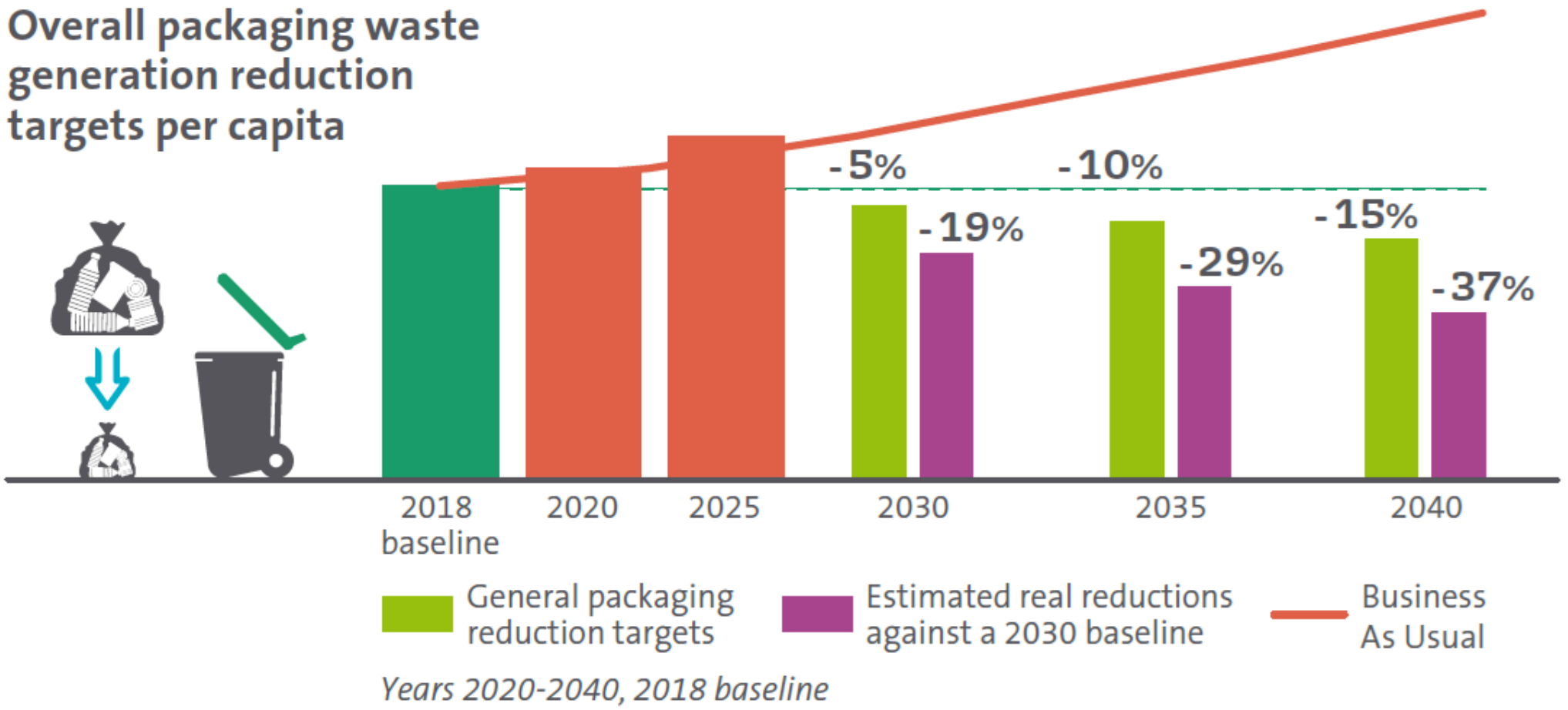
The weight, volume and layers of packaging must take into account the safety and functionality of the package.

Empty space(2) ratio of up to 50% for grouped, transport and e-commerce packaging.

Superfluous packaging not fulfilling a defined packaging function should not be placed on the market, including packaging aiming to increase perceived product volume.

(2) Space occupied by filling materials, such as air cushions, foam, or paper shall be considered empty space.

New Packaging prevention targets



The commission will review the above targets by 2031, and assess the need to include targets specific to certain packaging materials.

Your packaging will be considered recyclable if:

It complies with the **Design for Recycling** for a packaging category, to which the unit belongs.

It is effectively and efficiently separately collected in a manner that **preserves its potential for reuse, recycling, or other recovery operations.**

It is sorted into defined waste streams **without affecting the recyclability of other waste streams.**

It can be recycled so that the resulting secondary raw materials are of **sufficient quality to substitute primary raw materials.**

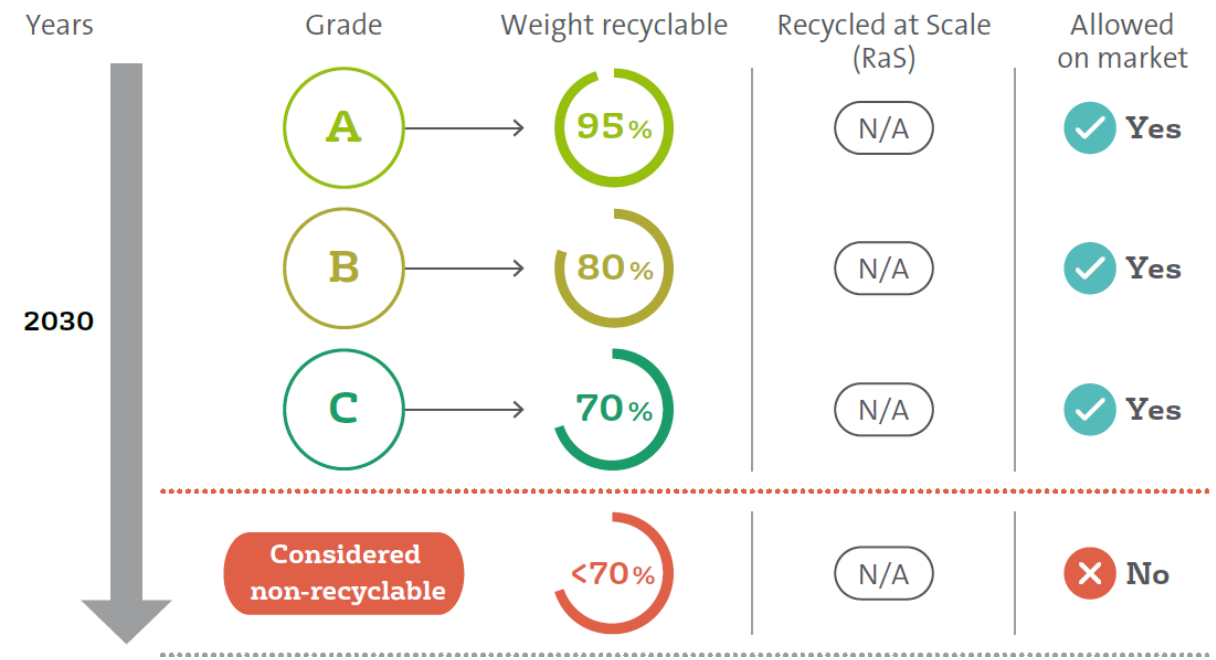
It can be efficiently collected, sorted, and recycled at scale in Member States with **established operational industrial systems for recycling the relevant material[(1)].**

[(1)] In essence, where collection, sorting, and recycling routes exist of sufficient capacity, and according to the new RaS methodology from 2035.

Design for Recycling will be harmonised across Europe

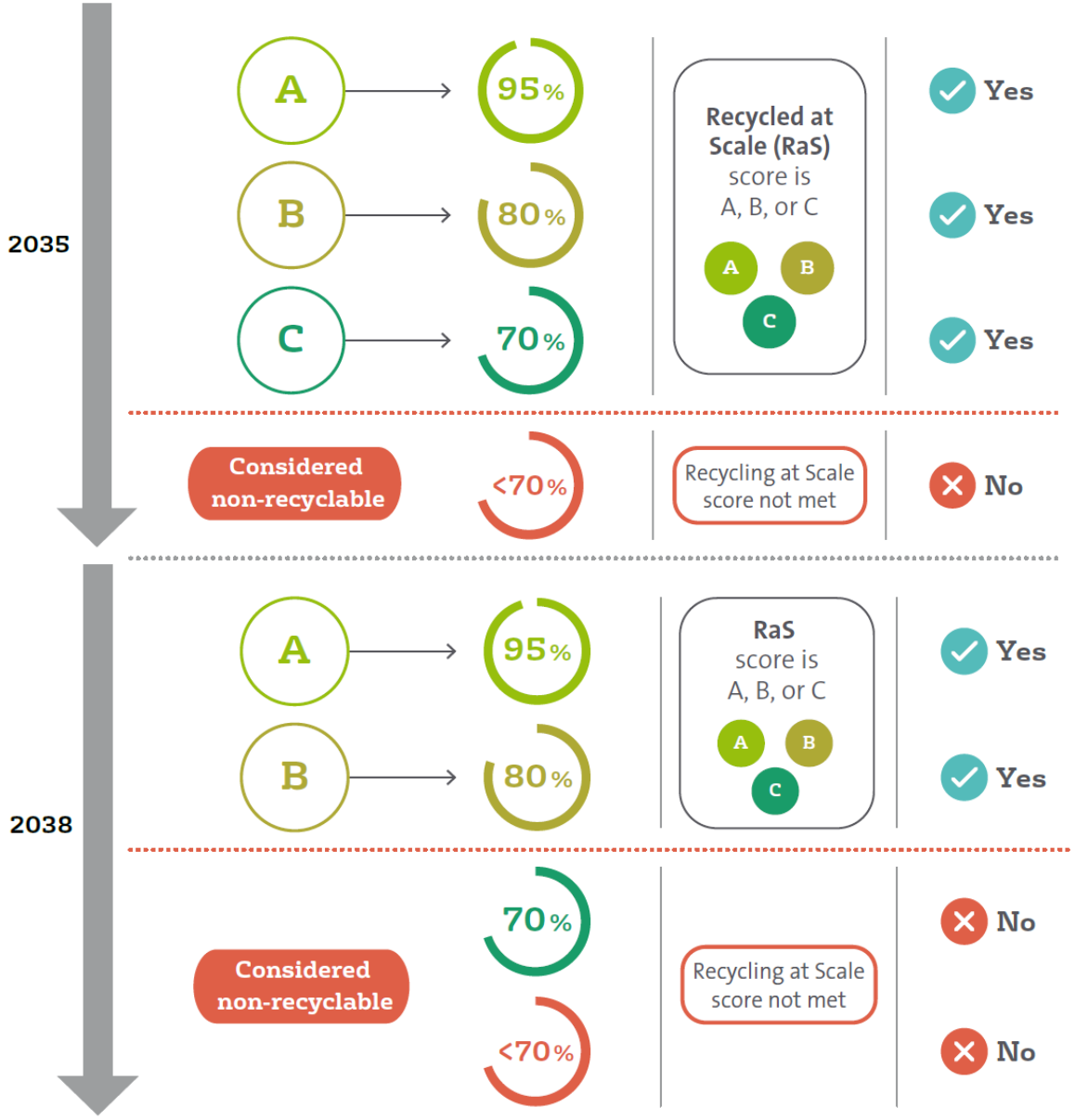
A **Reycling Performance Grade**, based on the recyclability by weight of a packaging unit.
Scored A, B, or C.

A **Recycled at Scale score**, which evaluates the compatibility of packaging with existing recycling streams.
Also scored A, B, or C.



New definition for recycled at scale:

Packaging waste is **collected separately, sorted, and recycled using existing facilities** and well-established or already effective methods.
The quantity of recycled material must constitute at least **30% of the total wood packaging** and **55% of other types of packaging materials** annually.



The European principles of Design for Recycling have been harmonised:

4 level categorisation

In terms of weight of the packaging unit, **a score greater than or equal to**		Compatibility with Design for Recycling criteria	Possibility of reusing materials
95%	A	**Fully compatible**	Generated secondary raw materials can feed a closed-loop scheme of the same quality
80%	B	**Minor recyclability issues**	The majority of the recyclate from this packaging can potentially feed a closed loop
70%	C	**Some recyclability issues**	May lead to material losses during recycling
70%		**Package is not recyclable**	

New definition for recycled at scale:

Packaging waste is **collected separately, sorted, and recycled using existing facilities** and well-established or already effective methods.
The quantity of recycled material must constitute at least **30% of the total wood packaging** and **55% of other types of packaging materials** annually.

RecyClass.eu

CLASS A: The packaging does not pose any recyclability issues and the recycled plastics can potentially feed a closed-loop scheme to be used in the same quality application. **>95%**

CLASS B: The packaging has some minor recyclability issues that slightly affect the quality of the recycled plastic generated. However, majority of recycled plastics from this packaging can still potentially feed a closed loop. **90-95%**

CLASS C: The packaging presents some recyclability issues that affect the quality of the recycled plastics or lead to material losses during recycling. In the first case the recycled plastic could be used in a cascade open-loop scheme, whereas in the latter case the plastic could potentially feed a closed loop scheme. **70-90%**

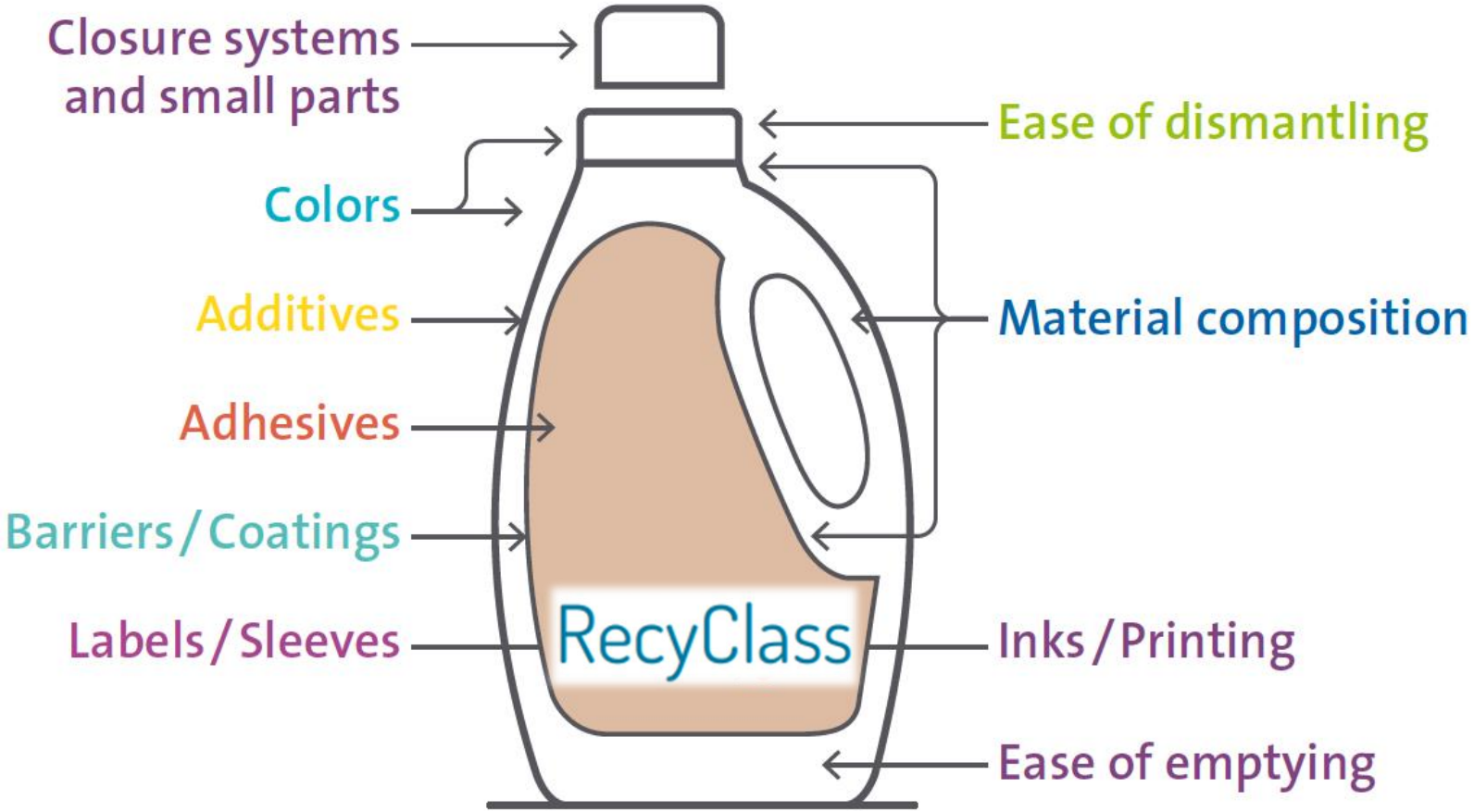
CLASS D: The packaging has significant design issues that highly affect its recyclability or imply large material losses. In both cases the recycled plastic can only be fed into low-value applications (i.e. the packaging will be downcycled). **50-70%**

CLASS E: The packaging has major design issues that jeopardize its recyclability or imply severe material losses. The packaging is not considered recyclable and can only be used in incineration with energy recovery. **< 50%**

CLASS F: The packaging is not recyclable at all, either because of fundamental design issues or a lack of specific infrastructure for collection, sorting and recycling in EU28+2.

$$Recyclable\ \% = \frac{wt\ of\ PO}{Total\ wt\ of\ the\ packaging}$$

Design for Recycling criteria should consider:



Design for recycling criteria and recyclability performance grades will be developed on the basis of the predominant material, and will take into account the above requirements, alongside recycling technologies' associated energy use and GHG output.

Specific criteria is to be confirmed by 1st January 2028

Timeline of changes: (Assumed year of entry into force: 2025)

2025

1. All EU member states **must implement an active EPR system**

2. Home and industrial compostability standards are **reassessed** and **standardised**

2026

1. Countries **exceeding an 80% collection target** may request an exemption from establishing DRS

2. **Guidelines for reuse targets** will be published
3. A **methodology** to certify the validity of recycled content labels will be established

2027:

A **methodology for the calculation of reuse targets** will be published

2028

1. **Criteria for D4R** guidelines, will be set

2. A **framework** for the modulation of fees to be paid by producers, linked to the new performance grades will be set

2029

1. **Deposit Return Schemes** must be established by all Member States for specific packaging types
2. **Delegated acts** for the calculation/ verification of recycled content are to be adopted

2030

1. Basic **recycling grades (A, B, C)** implemented without RaS scores

2. A **methodology** for the Recycled at scale Assessment (RaS) will be developed
3. **Minimum standards** for **packaging dimensions** and **empty space ratio** go into effect

4. **Initial recycled content requirements** set for various packaging types

5. **Reuse targets** for **alcoholic** and **non-alcoholic beverages** and **other reusable** packaging systems go into effect

6. **On-pack pictogram** and **digital data carrying labels** will become mandatory

7. **Single-serve coffee** and **tea units** become obligated to meet Design for Recycling Guidelines

8. Member States must **reduce packaging waste by 5%**

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Timeline of changes: (Assumed year of entry into force: 2025)

This timeline has been created based on the most recent available information in April of 2024. Some deadlines are subject to change according to the date of enactment of Delegated Acts and other legislative tools.

2031

Member State packaging waste reduction targets **are to be reassessed**

2032

2033

2034

2035

1. **RaS (Recycled at Scale) scores introduced** for grades A, B, and C

2. **Member States must reduce packaging waste by 10%**

2036

2037

2038

Recycling performance grade C is prohibited from the market, due to stricter standards for recyclability.

2039

2040

1. Increased **reuse targets for both beverage containers** and **other transport** and **sales packaging**

2. **Member States must reduce packaging waste by 15%**

3. Increased recycled content requirements for **relevant packaging types**

CHANGE OR BE CHANGED!

LICENCE TO OPERATE

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