



# Regulation on Packaging and Packaging Waste

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

## (1) Prevention and Reuse

- **Target of 5% reduction** of packaging waste by 2030 compared to 2018 put on MS (Art. 55)
- complemented by EU harmonised supporting measures on:



### waste prevention

- **Minimisation** of and 'bans' on excessive packaging (Art. 9)
- Avoiding **unnecessary** packaging (Art. 22-Annex V)
- **Void space** in e-commerce (Art. 21)

### reuse

- Supporting the establishment of efficient **reuse and refill systems** (Art 10 et al)
- Sector specific **reuse targets** on economic operators (Art. 26)

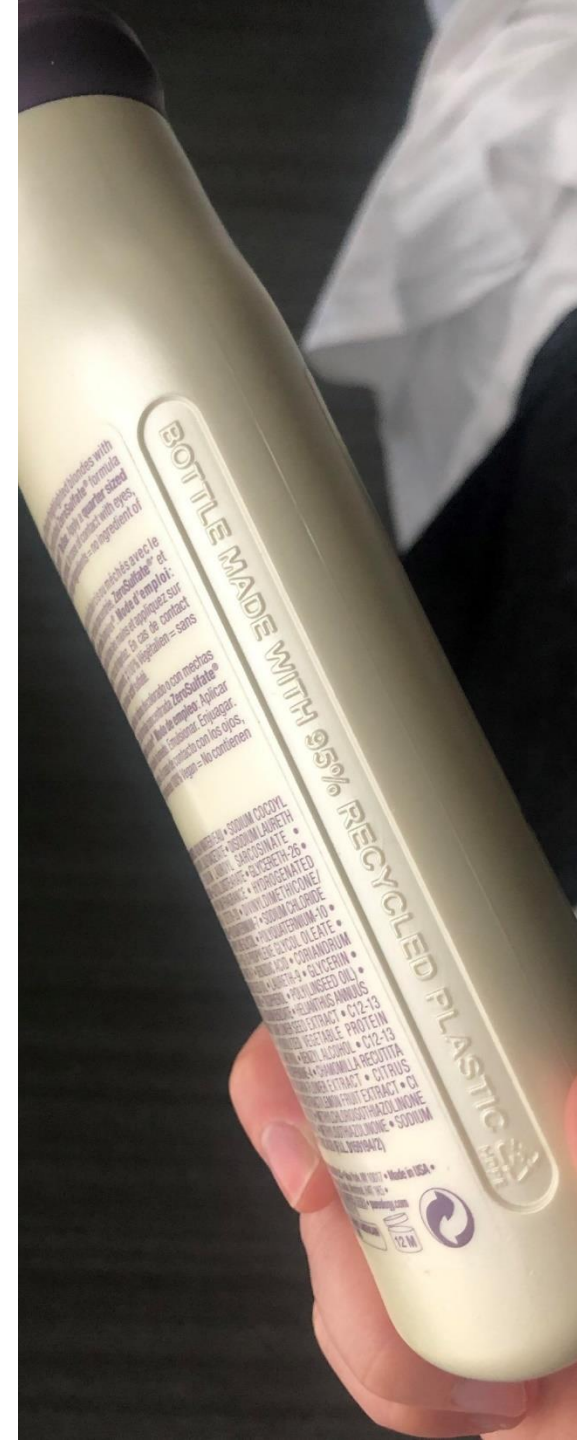
## (2) Full recyclability of all packaging by 2030 (Art. 6)

- As of 2030, all packaging items have to be **recyclable**
- To that end, it will have to meet the **design for recycling** criteria, to be established in a delegated act
- Compliance with the recyclability criteria via Internal Market requirements (“Module A”).
- As of 2035, ensuring “**recycling at scale**” – methodology to be established via delegated act
- Modulation of **Extended producer responsibility** fees based on recyclability and, for plastic, on recycled content

Performance Grade	Score of compliance with DfR criteria of a unit of packaging *
A	95%
B	90%
C	80%
D	70%
E	Less than 70%

\* in terms of weight of the unit of packaging

- => 2030 targets **save app. 3 mio t fossil fuel** for plastic production





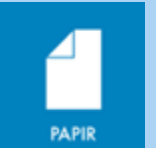
## (4) Compostable plastic packaging (Art. 8)

- **4 packaging formats** (tea and coffee bags, tea and coffee system single-serve units, fruit and vegetable sticky labels and very lightweight plastic carrier bags) must be **compostable** in industrial plants so that these can go into the biowaste stream.
- All other biodegradable plastic-containing packaging should go into material recycling.



## (5) Labelling - Deposit Return Systems - waste collection

- EU harmonised **labelling** for **packaging and waste receptacles**, harmonised labelling of reusable packaging, harmonised criteria for (voluntary) labelling of recycled content
- +2% captured packaging waste, +12% purity
- Avoided cost for over-stickering to comply with the various national labelling schemes



*Waste receptacles*

*On-pack requirement*



- Setting up of **mandatory DRS for plastic bottles and cans** and possibility of exemptions for MS achieving 90% collection targets by other means
- More stringent rules on separate collection of waste

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

## Economic operators shall not place on the market packaging listed in Annex V

1. Plastic packaging used at retail level to group goods sold in cans, tins, pots, tubs, and packets designed as convenience packaging to enable or encourage end users to purchase more than one product. This excludes grouped packaging necessary to facilitate handling in distribution.
2. Single use packaging for less than 1.5 kg fresh fruit and vegetables, unless there is a demonstrated need to avoid water loss or turgidity loss, microbiological hazards or physical shocks
3. Single use packaging for foods and beverages filled and consumed within the premises (inside and outside) in the HORECA sector
4. Single use packaging in the HORECA sector, containing individual portions or servings, used for condiments, preserves, sauces, coffee creamer, sugar and seasoning, except such packaging provided together with takeaway ready-prepared food intended for immediate consumption without the need of any further preparation
5. For cosmetics, hygiene and toiletry products of less than 50 ml for liquid products or less than 100 g for non-liquid products

*“The EU should not let MS legislate 27 different approaches as regard fruit and veg packaging. Fruit and veg are produced and transported across the 27 MS, also imported, and there needs to be one single, transparent EU approach. When the product is being packed by the sorting/packing station, the final destination of the product often is unknown.”*

packaging format: single use plastic packaging, single use composite packaging or other single use packaging for F&V

restricted use: single use packaging for less than 1.5 kg fresh F&V, **unless there is a demonstrated need to avoid water loss or turgidity loss, microbiological hazards or physical shocks.**

Illustrative examples: nets, bags, trays, containers

? add “oxidation which can reduce shelf life” ?

? Def of ‘Fruits and vegetables’ and ‘Unprocessed fresh fruit and vegetables’ ?

? setting detailed criteria exempting particular fruits and vegetable packaging from the general ban?

? Exempt **ripe** F&V?

? list with exempted F&V + phase out period?

? in PPWR or marketing standards as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 543/2011?



## fruits and vegetables presenting a risk of deterioration

- Sprouted seeds
- Raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, blackberries, currants, and hard kiwis
- Broccoli.
- celery.
- Sweet corn
- mushrooms