



Closing the loop

Implementation of Directive EU 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment (SUPD)

PETplanet Insider Webinar April 22, 2021



Outline:

Background of the SUP Directive
 Main provisions of the SUPD
 Implementation of the SUPD





Health concerns



Degradation of marine ecosystems (cost: 13 billion Euros a year)



Impact on fisheries and aquaculture (1-5% of total fleet revenue) and ports/shipping



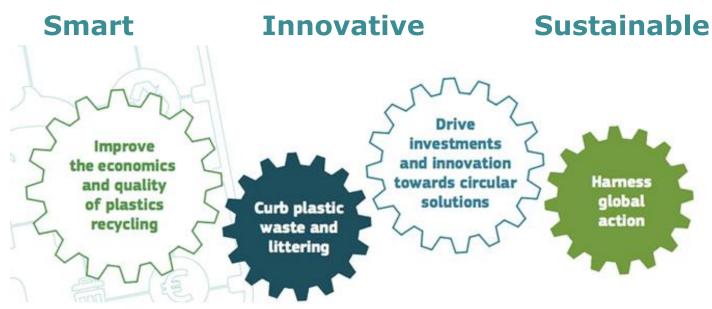
Tourism and coastal communities (cost: \approx 630 million euros)









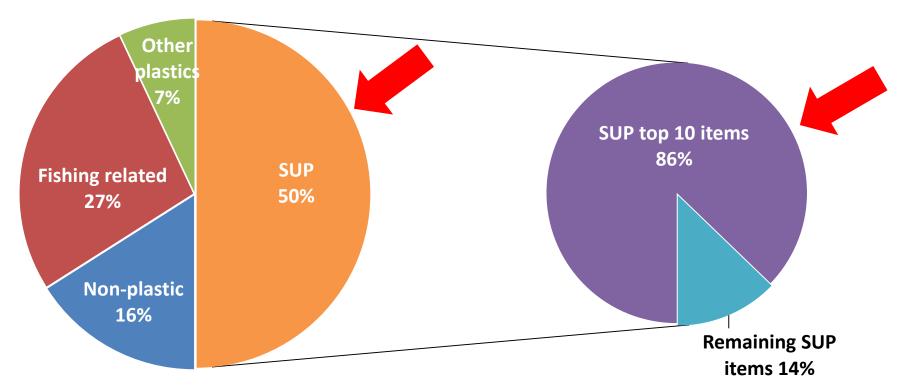


European Commission

EU Plastics Strategy - 4 priority areas



Most found marine litter items on European beaches (count)



- SUPD: 70% marine litter covered: top 10 SUP (43%) + fishing gear (27%)
- Source: Marine Strategy Framework Directive Joint Research Center
 - European Regional Seas Conventions





Ranking Item Drinks bottles, caps and lids 1 2 Cigarette butts 3 Cotton buds sticks 4 Crisp packets / sweet wrappers 5 Sanitary applications 6 Plastic bags 7 Cutlery, straws and stirrers 8 Drinks cups and cup lids 9 Balloons and balloon sticks 10 Food containers including fast food packaging



Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of certain plastic products on the environment of 5 June 2019

Objectives:

- Prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment and on human health
- Promote the transition to a circular economy with innovative and sustainable business models, products and materials
- > Contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market

Not against plastics, but tackling its unsustainable use.

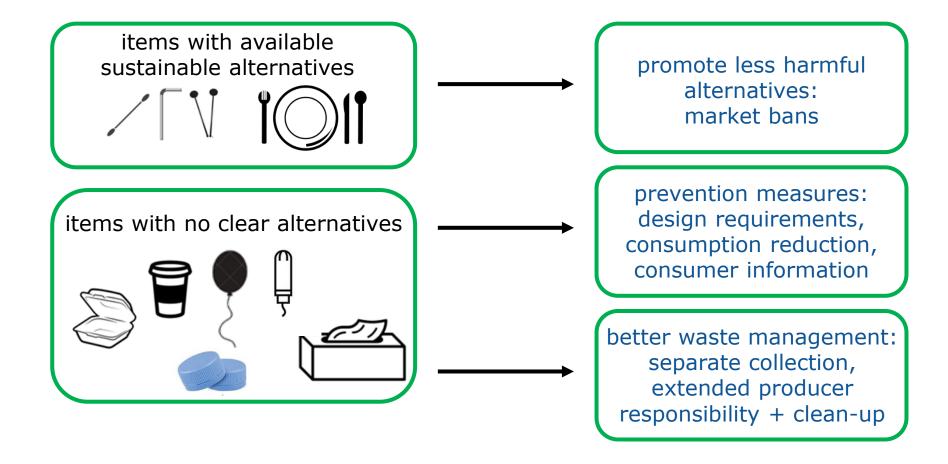




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Different SUP products – different measures





- Ambitious and sustained / measurable quantitative reduction in consumption by 2026 compared to 2022 of
 - Food containers
 - Cups for beverages including covers and lids
- Member States to choose appropriate measures
 - Consumption reduction targets
 - Economic instruments
 - Increase the availability of alternatives e.g. re-usable
 - Items not provided free of charge
- National marketing restrictions are possible for the purposes of preventing those products from becoming litter in order to ensure that they are substituted with alternatives that are re-usable or do not contain plastic (derogation from Article 18 of PPWD).



- EU bans because of the **plastic content**, not the product
- Only products with readily available alternatives (single & multi use):
 - Cotton bud sticks
 - Cutlery
 - Plates
 - Straws
 - Beverage stirrers
 - Sticks for balloons
 - All products made of oxo-degradable plastic
 - Cups, food and beverage containers made of expanded polystyrene



Product design requirements (Article 6)





- **1. Tethered caps and lids (to remain attached) for all beverage containers and bottles up to 3 litres** (*Standardisation request to CEN*);
- 2. Binding target for Member States to ensure recycled content of single-use plastic beverage bottles placed on the market:
- at least 25% of recycled plastic for single-use PET beverage bottles from 2025
- at least 30% of recycled content for all single-use plastic beverage bottles from 2030



- Tobacco products with filters, cups for beverages, wet wipes and sanitary towels will require a clear and harmonized labelling on the product or on packaging. For cups, the label will be on the product itself.
- The label will indicate the **presence of plastics** in the product, **how waste should not be disposed**, and the **negative environmental impact if disposed inappropriately**.







Extended producer responsibility (Article 8)





For food and beverage containers, bottles, cups, packets and wrappers, light weight carrier bags and tobacco products with filters

Producers will help cover the costs of:

- m
- waste prevention (awareness raising);
- waste management (collection and treatment costs of on-the-go waste in public areas);
- litter clean-up and
- data gathering.



For **wet wipes and balloons**, only the waste prevention and litter clean-up costs are covered.

~ minimum requirements for EPR schemes as in Waste Framework Directive





Separate collection target for plastic beverage bottles

 \sim Target can be achieved inter alia through EPR or through deposit refund schemes





- Supporting high quality recyclates and uptake of secondary raw materials
- Supporting plastic packaging recycling target of 55% by 2030





Provide information to consumers on:



- Availability of reusable alternatives, reuse systems and waste management options
- Impact of littering
- Impact on sewer network of inappropriate waste disposal

→ Achieve reduction in littering of single use plastic products covered and fishing gear







Evaluation of the Directive by July 2027 (Article 15)

Report by the Commission on the feasibility to :

| 0 | Review | the | list | of | SUPs | in | the | Annex |
|---|--------|-----|------|----|-------------|----|-----|-------|
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- Set quantitative consumption reduction targets for food containers and beverage cups and establish binding collection rates for fishing gear
- Assessment of the change in materials and consumption patterns (wherever possible, including LCA)





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Transposition and Implementation

- MS have two years for bringing into force the national laws and regulations to comply with the Directive:
 3 July 2021
- Article 17 provides specific application deadlines:
- Article 5 (market restrictions) from 3 July 2021
- Article 6(1) (product design) from 3 July 2024
- Article 7(1) (marking) –
- Article 8 (EPR) -

- <u>from</u> 3 July 2024 <u>from</u> 3 July 2021
- <u>by</u>31/12/2024
- COM is monitoring the transposition and implementation by MS



Implementation work (Commission)

> 2 sets of Guidelines:

- SUP Guidelines: what is to be considered a single use plastic product, definitions (art. 12)
- ✤ Guidelines on EPR: criteria on costs of litter clean up (art. 8)

> 2 Standardisation requests (ongoing):

tethered caps and lids, art. 6 (plastic bottles);
circularity of fishing gear, art. 8(9)

Several Implementing acts:

- Marking, beverage bottles separate collection, reporting of fishing gear and waste collected
- reporting by Member States on measures taken, measuring and reporting consumption reduction
- reporting of post consumption waste tobacco products
- measuring and reporting of recycled content of SUP beverage bottles





Example: SUP Marking Requirements (Art. 7)

- The label indicates the presence of plastics in the product, wrong disposal behaviour, and the negative environmental impact, if disposed inappropriately.
- Examples, how it looks like in practice according to the related Implementing Regulation 2020/2151 on harmonised markings of certain SUP products and corrigenda from March 5, 2021
- Pictograms available on DG ENV website:

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/plastics/single-useplastics/sups-marking-specifications_en





Recycled content beyond SUP



Aim Plastics Strategy:

10 million tons of recycled plastics in new products on the EU market by 2025



CEAP: Commission proposals for mandatory requirements for key products such as packaging, construction materials and vehicles







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION AND YOUR QUESTIONS

Learn more about this Directive, the plastics strategy and the circular economy: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circulareconomy/index_en.htm