

logistic-natives e.V.

international network of
logistics and infrastructure
in modern commerce

LOGISTIC-NATIVES E.V.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF LOGISTICS
AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN MODERN COMMERCE

About the logistic-natives e. V.

„The logistic-natives e.V. is an international logistics infrastructure network for modern commerce, whose members are predominantly German SMEs.

As an association, logistic-natives e.V actively represents the economic and legal interests of over 30,000 companies in the industry. Its primary aim is to empower its members to benefit from increasingly digitalized business processes and to apply digital communications media in delivery workflows for digital commerce to optimize delivery, sustainability, life cycle management, circular logistics and returns management. As a rich source of practical expertise, the network is the first point of contact for representatives from politics, administration, business and other institutions wishing to create national and international solutions for tomorrow's commerce. The logistics-natives e.V. sees itself as a cross-sectional association for various branches of industries, making it relevant to all stakeholders involved in commerce.“



logistic-natives e.V.

international network of
logistics and infrastructure
in modern commerce

Contact



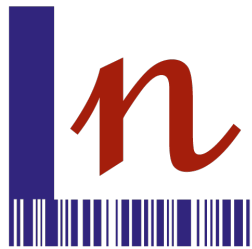
Florian Seikel
Managing Director

logistic-natives e.V.
Albrechtstrasse 13
10117 Berlin / Germany

Mobile: +49 162 2561001

Mail: florian.seikel@logistic-natives.com

Web: www.logistic-natives.com



logistic-natives e.V.

international network of
logistics and infrastructure
in modern commerce

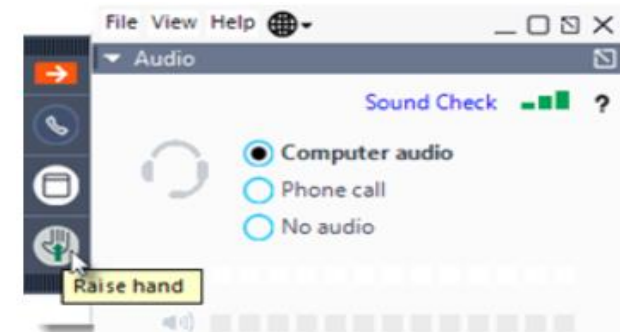
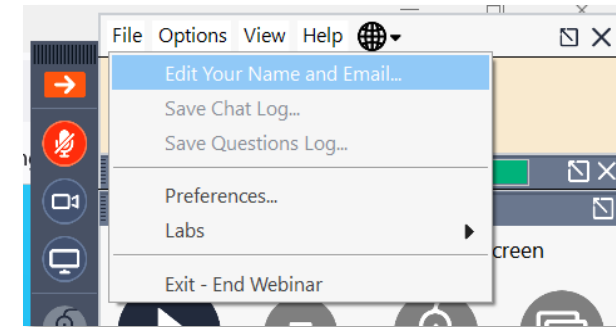


Review of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive

Stakeholder Workshop on 30-5-2022

DG ENVIRONMENT unit B3 - From Waste to Resources

- Ensure your **name & organisation** is displayed clearly.
- This webinar will be recorded for internal purposes. The recording will not be shared after the workshop. The slides of the presentation will be shared after the workshop.
- After the presentation, you are invited to make an intervention. We will start with the 3 intervention areas, continue with the enabling measures and finish with the choice of the legal instrument. With respect to the big number of participants, we urge you to **only intervene on the issues where you are evidently concerned** and not to repeat positions already presented. Ideally, you have coordinated your intervention with like minded stakeholders.
- If you would like to make an intervention, raise your hand. The Commission representative will call out your name & organisation and your microphone will be unmuted. In case you represent also other stakeholders, please mention this.
- Please strive to make your intervention succinct and to the point, without introduction. Depending on how the workshop evolves, we might need to restrict the speaking time so that all have a chance to intervene.
- We plan to have a break around 10.30h





- **13/4: Submission IA to RSB**
- **Early May: start drafting legal proposal**
- **11/5: RSB meeting**
- **13/5: RSB opinion**
- **30/5: SH workshop**
- **End May: start redrafting IA for resubmission**
- **21/6: TAC meeting MS info**
- **Early July: ISG meeting**
- **2nd half of July: resubmission IA**
- **Autumn 2022: adoption of COM proposal**

Challenges with the increase in packaging generation

Inefficient / harmful use of resources:

- Global extraction of materials since 1970 has tripled: waste generation set to increase by 70% by 2025; and more than 90% of biodiversity loss and water stress coming from resource extraction and processing
- High strategic and material dependency of the EU
- Large quantities of waste leak into the environment from sources both on land and at sea, generating significant economic and environmental damage.

EU economy is still "linear" and missing business opportunities:

- The way packaging are currently produced, used and discarded fails to capture the economic benefits of a more 'circular' approach

Problem areas for packaging

High and growing levels of packaging waste

High levels of avoidable packaging

Increase in the proportion of single-use packaging

Barriers to packaging circularity

Increased use of packaging design features that inhibit recycling

Cross-contamination of conventional and compostable recycling streams

Presence of hazardous substances

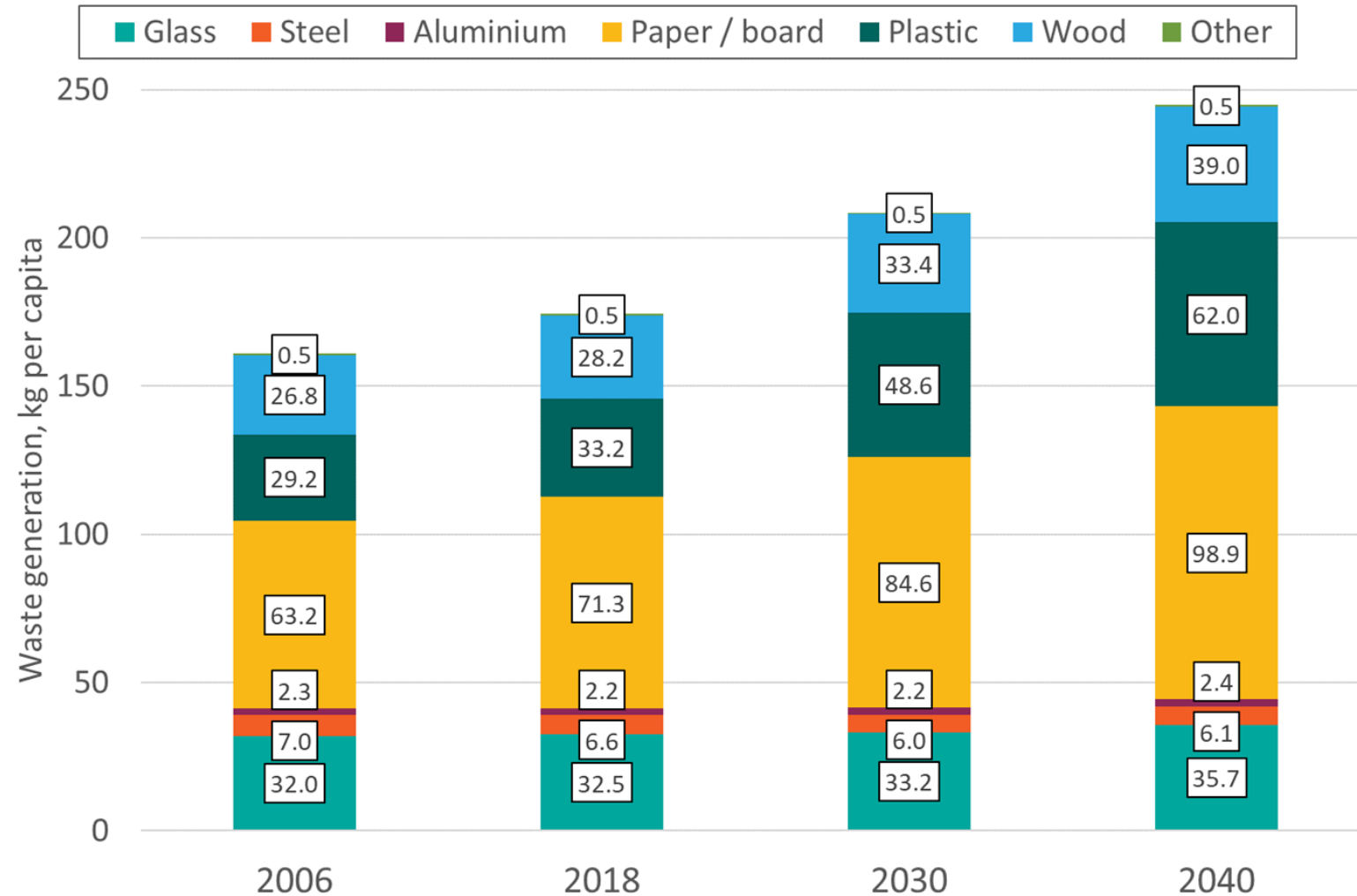
Waste management and reuse are not cost efficient

Inconsistent and confusing labelling

Downcycling

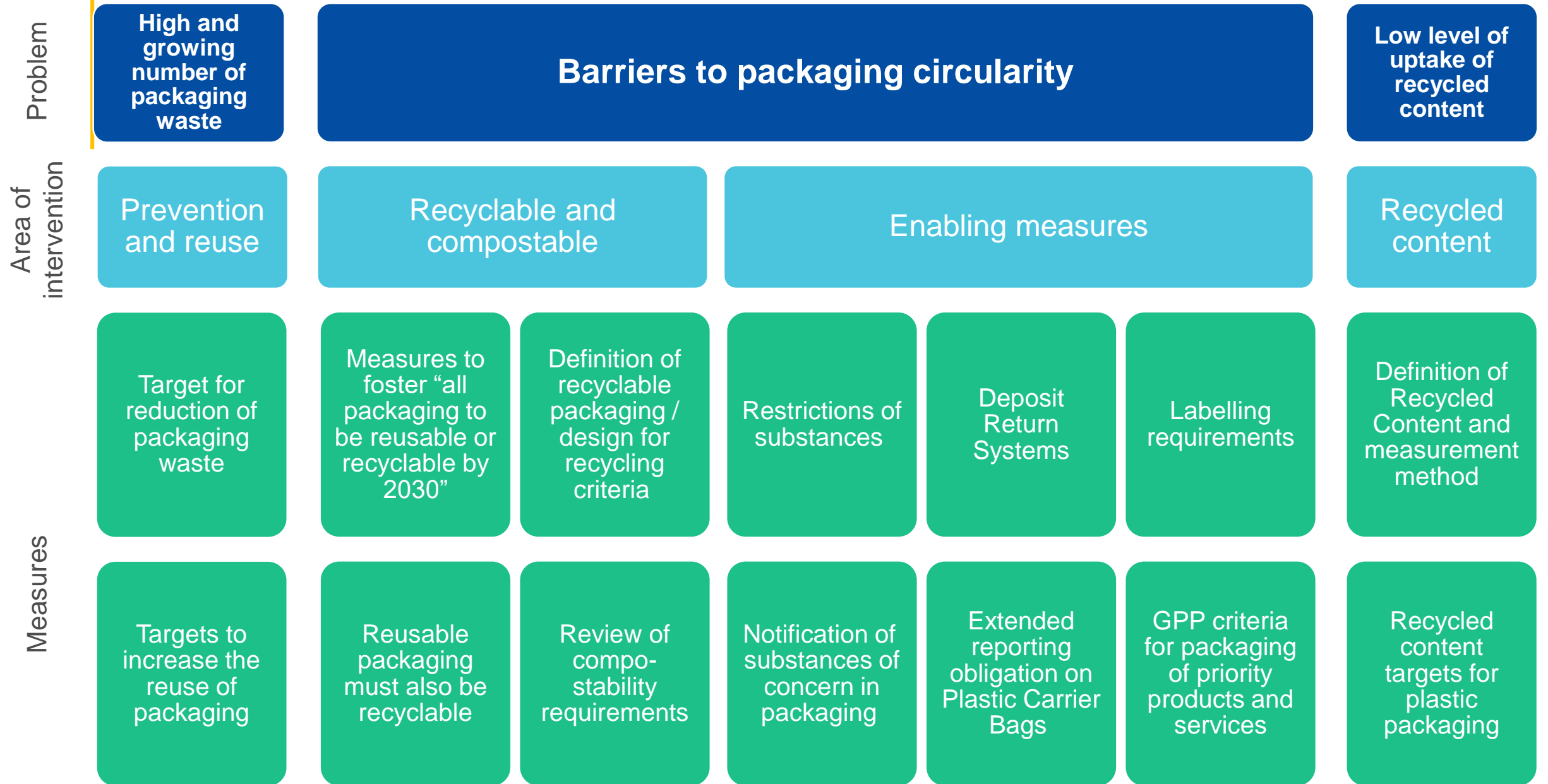
Low levels of recycled content in plastic packaging

High and growing levels of packaging waste



High levels of avoidable and single-use packaging

Country	Market Share refillables 1999	Market Share refillables 2019	% difference
Denmark	93%	13%	-80%
Finland	80%	4%	-76%
Romania	70%	13%	-57%
Bulgaria	74%	22%	-52%
Hungary	63%	11%	-52%
Slovak R.	69%	20%	-49%
Sweden	44%	4%	-40%
Germany	73%	54%	-19%
France	9%	3%	-6%
Italy	17%	10%	-7%



Measure assessed:

Mandatory packaging waste per capita reduction at MS level

x% reduction target per capita in 2030

WASTE PREVENTION

Supporting measures

Definition over-packaging
Weight optimisation
Limiting void space (paper)
Ban unnecessary packaging

switch from SU to REUSE

Supporting measures reuse in general:

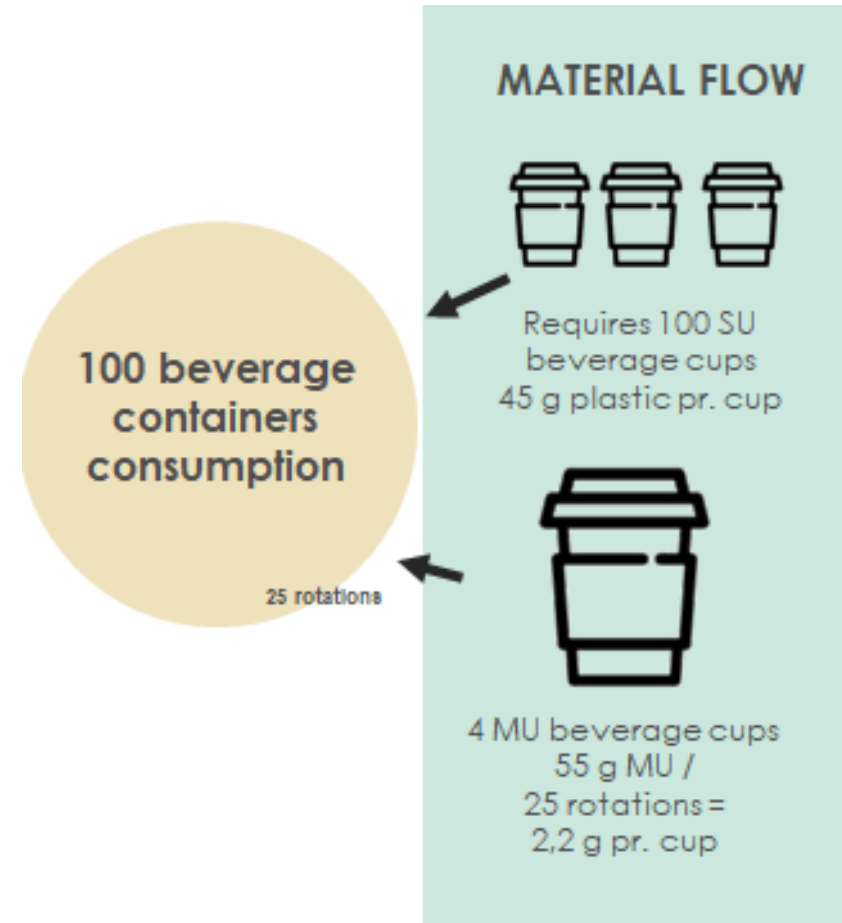
- Definitions, harmonisation and mandatory requirements for reusable packaging formats
- Harmonised labelling for reusable packaging

Sector specific reuse targets

Measure: sector specific re-use targets

The aim of the targets is to drive an increase in use of re-use and refill solutions in appropriate selected sectors, and thus reduce the consumption of single-use packaging and achieve an overall decrease in material and resource use.

The targets reflect both, the proportion of re-use and refill sold + their durability, i.e., the number or uses/rotations/trips



CEAP2.0: „all packaging recyclable in economically viable way“

Assessed measures:

- A definition of recyclable packaging, “95% criterion” “recyclability at scale”
- Establishing Design for Recycling criteria
- Linking with modulation of EPR fees
- Assessment and certification of recyclability of all packaging items?
- Negative list of packaging characteristics, which impede or hinder recycling?

- Clarification about biodegradability and compostability and update of EN 13432 standard
- Overcoming the consumer confusion about the waste separation of conventional plastic and compostable plastic, thus reducing cross contamination of organic and plastic waste streams
- **Mandatory compostability for short list out of selected plastics packaging types**
- **Mandatory conventional plastics for other selected packaging types or maintain hybrid status?**



Recycled content targets for plastic packaging

- Targets for post-consumer **recycled content in plastic packaging** (for 2030 and 2040)
- As a requirement with respect to item of obligated packaging placed on the EU market
- Different targets for different packaging categories: beverage bottles / contact sensitive / non-contact sensitive
- To be controlled by Member States
- Clear definitions and mandate to establish measurement method
- De minimis for certain operators?

Assessed Measures on labelling & Deposit Return Systems



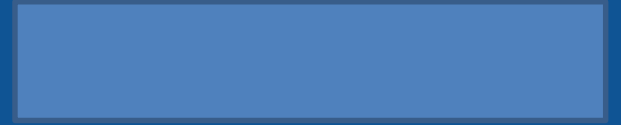
- Harmonization of labelling requirements to facilitate consumer sorting for the disposal of recyclable packaging, inspired by Nordic pictogram system
- Harmonized labelling of reusable packaging
- Labelling criteria for recycled content
- Abandonment of the current material-based labelling
- Minimum requirements for all Deposit Return Systems
- Mandatory DRS for certain beverage containers

Measures on hazardous substances & Green Public Procurement

- Restrictions on the use of hazardous substances
- Update of the notion of hazardous substances in packaging
- Notification of 'substances of concern' in packaging
- (Mandatory?) Green Public Procurement criteria for packaging of priority products and services



- Being considered: change of the legal format from Directive to a **Regulation**
 - Avoiding problems with transposition of a Directive
 - Increases legal certainty and reduces distortion of competition
 - Different national approaches jeopardize the effective establishment of a circular economy and a cost efficient waste management
 - Ensuring smooth functioning of internal market
 - Providing a better playing field for operators in the waste value chain



Thank you for your attention!

Comments ?