



Diploma in Packaging Technology

Part Two - Packaging Waste Policy & Legislation

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1

Learning Aims – be able to:

1. Be aware of EU & Government Policy
2. Legislation - EU & Ireland
3. Ireland Producer Responsible Organisation (PRO'S) – Repak
4. Waste Management Industry
5. Future Changes
6. UK & Ireland PRO'S

2

MODULE 2 –WASTE POLICY & LEGISLATION

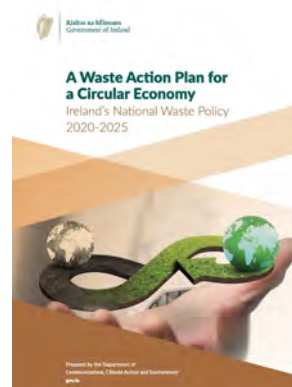
- 1) Waste Policy - CEP
- 2) Legislation
 - I. Packaging – WMA 1996 & Regulations
 - II. Targets
 - III. Consequences
 - IV. CE Act
 - V. Updated Packaging Regulations
- 3) Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO - Repak)
- 4) Waste Management Industry
- 5) Future Challenges
- 6) UK Producer Responsibility

3

1) Waste Policy

The National Policy is subsequent to the the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (WAPCE) sets out a range of aims and targets for the State and the measures by which these will be achieved, including increased regulation and measures across various waste areas such as –

- ☐ Circular Economy
- ☐ Municipal Waste
- ☐ Consumer Protection and Citizen Engagement
- ☐ **Plastics and Packaging**
- ☐ Construction and Demolition
- ☐ Textiles
- ☐ Green Public Procurement
- ☐ Waste Enforcement



4

Circle Economy Package (CEP)



5

The Circular Economy Package (CEP)

- ▶ In a circular economy, growth is separated from the use of scarce resources through production models based on long life products that can be renewed, reused, repaired, upgraded or refurbished.
- ▶ Circular economy systems:
 - keep the added value in products for as long as possible and aim to eliminate waste.
 - keep resources within the economy when a product has reached the end of its life, so that they can be productively used again and again and hence create further value.

6

Packaging Elements of Policy

PLASTIC, PACKAGING AND SINGLE USE PLASTIC (SUP)

DEPOSIT AND RETURN SCHEME FOR PLASTIC BOTTLES AND ALUMINIUM CANS

SINGLE USE ITEMS BANNED FROM JULY 2021:

COTTON BUD STICKS, CUTLERY, PLATES, STIRRERS, CHOPSTICKS, STRAWS, POLYSTYRENE CONTAINERS AND OXO-DEGRADABLE PLASTIC PRODUCTS

SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE SUPS BEING PLACED ON THE MARKET BY 2026

ALL PACKAGING REUSABLE OR RECYCLABLE BY 2030

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR)

MANDATORY EPR FOR ALL PACKAGING PRODUCERS BEFORE 2024 EU DEADLINE

NEW RULES FOR EPR SCHEMES TO INCENTIVISE GOOD PRACTICE IN WASTE RECYCLING AND DRIVE BETTER PRODUCT DESIGN

PRODUCERS LIABLE FOR MODULATION FEES

7

Policy Implementation

Since July 2021, the following single use plastic items can no longer be placed on the market in Ireland:

- Cotton bud sticks
- Cutlery
- Plates
- Stirrers
- Straws
- Balloon rods
- Expanded polystyrene single use food and beverage containers
- All oxo-degradable plastic products

Other controls include design and labelling requirements, use of recycled plastic, separate collection of plastic bottles and the introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for a number of single use plastic products.

8

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

By 5 January 2023, in addition to their existing EPR obligations associated with packaging, producers of plastic packaging will be required to cover the costs of litter clean up for the following single use plastic items:

- food containers
- beverage containers and cups
- packets and wrappers
- light weight carrier bags

9

Eco Fee Modulation

- Updated Waste Framework Directive requirement.
- Fee modulation is a feature of the EU's Plastic Strategy.
- An effort to drive more manufacturers and retailers to use plastic packaging that can be recycled on their products.
- In addition, the new Single Use Plastics Directive contains separate collection targets of 77% by 2025 and 90% by 2029 that are specific to plastic beverage bottles
- Net Necessary Costs - producers must pay 80% of the Net Necessary Costs of recovering packaging waste. What this means in practice is that the producer will pay 80% of any costs left over after the income from the sale of a waste packaging material is taken into account. The consumer will then pay the remaining cost

Source www.Repak.ie

10

Single Use Plastics

- ▶ Single-use plastic products (SUPs) are used once, or for a short period of time, before being thrown away. The 10 most commonly found single-use plastic items represent 70% of all marine litter in the EU
- ▶ Cotton Bud Sticks
- ▶ Cutlery
- ▶ Plates
- ▶ Stirrers
- ▶ Chopsticks
- ▶ Straws
- ▶ Expanded polystyrene single use food and beverage containers
- ▶ All oxo-degradable plastic product

<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/ef24a-single-use-plastics/>

11

Taxes and Levies

2021 - Producers Cover Costs of Litter Items –

- ▶ Food Containers
- ▶ Packets
- ▶ Wrappers
- ▶ Beverage Containers
- ▶ Cups
- ▶ Light Weight Carrier Bags

2025 - 25% Min Recyclate Content Plastic Bottles

2030 - 30% Min Recyclate Content Plastic Bottles

2024 - 90% Collection plastic bottles – DRS

Waste Recovery Levy

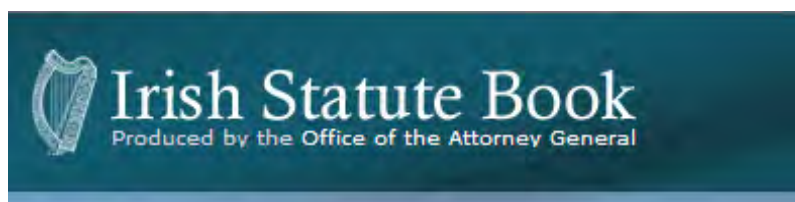
12

DRS – “Re-Turn”



13

2) Legislation



14

Packaging Waste Legislation

Directive 94/62/EC and 2018/852/ EU

- Overview of implementation in Europe
- Specific requirements for Ireland and the UK
- Ensuring and managing compliance
- Consequences of non-compliance

15

Key Terms

- ▶ **Circular economy:** a circular economy minimises resource input, waste, emissions and energy leakage. It can be achieved through long-lasting design, maintenance, repair, reuse and recycling. It contrasts to a linear economy which extracts resources, uses them, then throws them away.
- ▶ **Reusable packaging:** packaging which has been conceived, designed and marketed to carry out multiple trips in its lifetime by being refilled or reused for the same purpose for which it was conceived.
- ▶ **Extended Producer responsibility schemes:** systems set up to ensure that producers bear the financial or financial and organisational responsibility for the management of waste stage of a product's life cycle. By modulating the fees payable by producers for placing packaging on the market, EPR schemes allow producers and EU countries to encourage the design of products and their components which are more respectful of the environment.

16

Essential Requirements

- ▶ EU countries must ensure that the packaging placed on the market meets the essential requirements contained in Annex II of the directive:
 - to limit the weight and volume of packaging to a minimum adequate amount in order to still meet the required level of safety, hygiene and acceptability for the packed product and for the consumers;
 - to minimise the content of hazardous substances and materials in the packaging material and its components;
 - to design reusable or recoverable packaging, which may include design for material or organic recycling as well as design for energy recovery.

17

Packaging Recovery Systems

EU countries should ensure that systems are set up to provide for the return and/or collection of used packaging and/or packaging waste, as well as the reuse or recovery including recycling of the packaging and/or packaging waste collected.

18

Producer Responsibility

- By end of 2024, EU countries should ensure that producer responsibility schemes are established for all packaging. Producer responsibility schemes provide for the financing or financing and organisation of the return and/or collection of used packaging and/or packaging waste and its channelling to the most appropriate waste management option, as well as for **reuse or recycling** of the collected packaging and packaging waste.
- These schemes will need to comply with minimum requirements established under Waste Framework Directive **2008/98/EC**. The schemes should **help incentivise packaging that is designed, produced and commercialised in a way that promotes packaging reuse or high quality recycling and minimise the impact of packaging and packaging waste on the environment.**

19

Information systems and reporting (1)

Implementing Act, Decision 2005/270/EC sets out reporting formats

New Rules under consideration -

- The possibility of taking into account — up to maximum 5% of the recycling target — reusable sales packaging (Article 5(2)),
- The possibility of taking into account wooden packaging repaired for reuse (in Article 5(3)),
- The calculation of the amount of metals in packaging waste separated from incineration bottom ash after incinerated (Article 6a),
- Composite packaging, which should no longer be reported per predominant material, but rather per material contained in the packaging, with a possible derogations for materials that constitute less than 5% of the total mass of the packaging unit

20

Information systems and reporting (2)

- New calculation rules - making sure that only waste that enters a recycling operation or waste that has achieved end of waste status should be used for the calculation of the recycling target.
- The decision provides for an enhanced system of quality control on reported data.
- Decision (EU) 2019/665 also introduces changes to the formats for reporting data pursuant to Article 12 of Directive 94/62/EC.
 - The formats should take into account the information on reusable packaging placed on the market for the first time and on the number of rotations that packaging performs per year
 - Reusable sales packaging may be taken into account in the context of the recycling targets

21

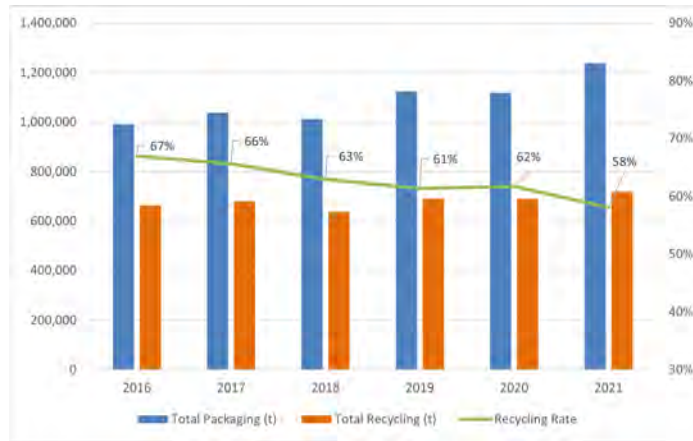
EU 2018/852 Targets

- This Directive amends 94/62/EC
- Part of EU framework on Circular Economy
- Revised target dates for 2025 and 2030
- Packaging Reuse: Increase reuse of packaging
- Packaging Recovery: No set targets
- Packaging Recycling: 65% - 2025 (70% - 2030)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
❖ Glass	70%	75%
❖ Paper and Board	75%	85%
❖ Ferrous Metal	70%	80%
❖ Aluminium	50%	60%
❖ Plastics	50%	55%
❖ Wood	25%	30%

22

Target Trends



Source: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/national-waste-statistics/packaging/>

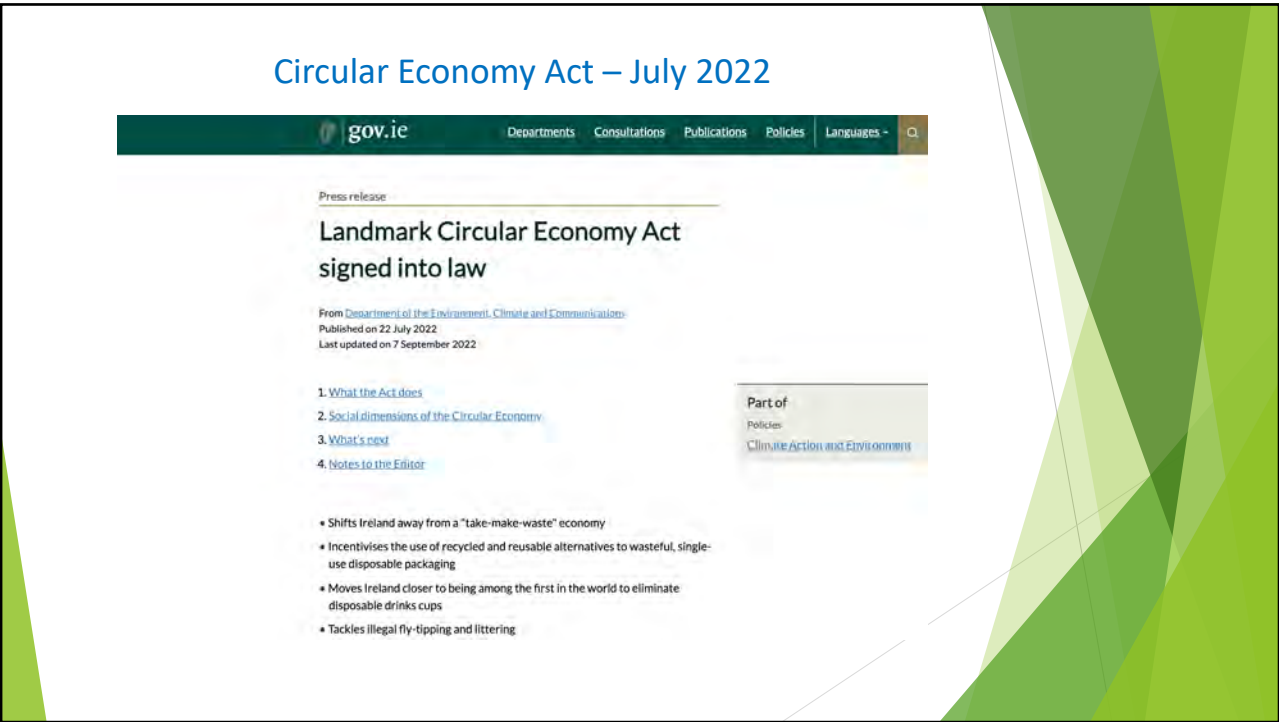
23

Consequences



- ☐ Plastic Packaging Risk
- ☐ Penalties from EU
- ☐ Impact on new CSRD requirements
- ☐ Impact on Circle Economy
- ☐ Increase in Taxes & Levies

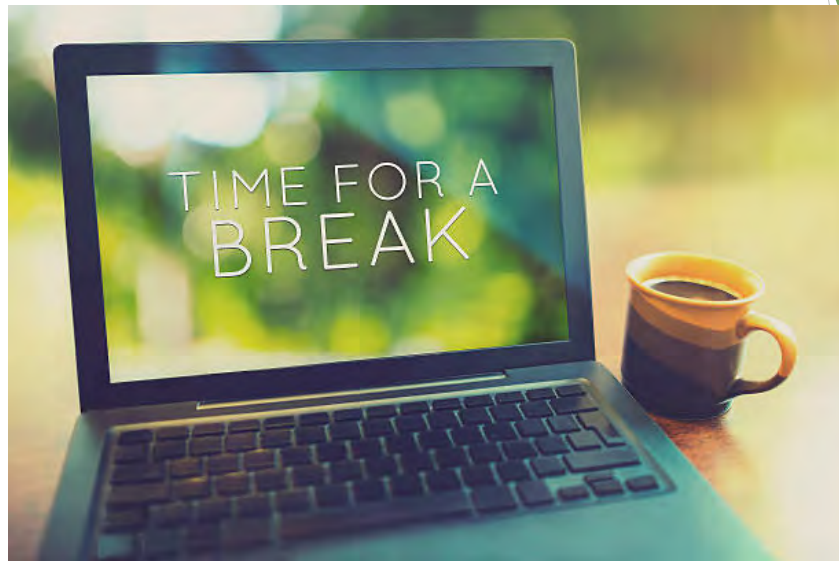
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25

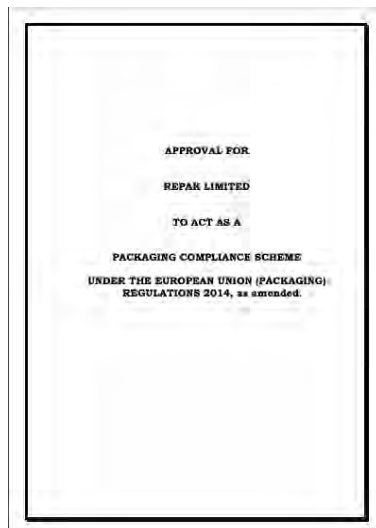


26



27

3) Producer Responsibility Organisation



https://repak.ie/images/uploads/downloads/Repak_Licence_Approval_2021_-_2025.pdf

28

Repak Guidance









https://repak.ie/images/uploads/reports/PS_PackagingDesign_V2_2021_FINAL.pdf

29

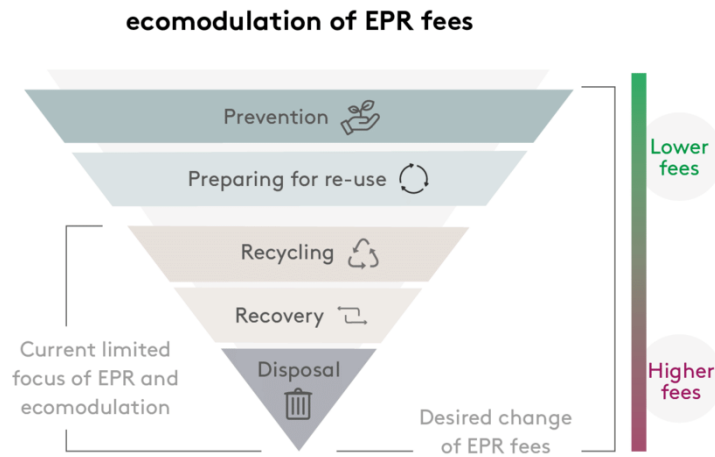
Repak Eco Fee Modulation

- Fee linked to recyclability and net cost
- Packaging Design Guide on Repak web

CATEGORY	EXAMPLES
RECYCLED RIGID PLASTIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pots - Tubs - Trays* - Plastic Pallets - Crates 
RECYCLED FLEXIBLE PLASTIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pallet wrap - Sheets of clear plastic - Shrinkwrap from cases of beverages 
NON RECYCLED PLASTIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foil laminate pouches/bags - Clothes hangers with metal hooks - Foamed polystyrene - Flexible plastic films and bags disposed of at home 
PET BEVERAGE BOTTLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soft Drink Bottles - PET Water Bottles - PET Beer Bottles 
OTHER PLASTIC BEVERAGE BOTTLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HDPE Milk Bottles - HDPE Juice Bottles 
PLASTIC NON BEVERAGE BOTTLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detergent Bottles - Washing Up Liquid Bottles - Shampoo Bottles 

30

Correlation between Eco modulation of EPR Fees and the waste hierarchy



Source: Researchgate.net

31

The Future of Food Packaging



32

5) Waste Management Industry

Collection and Recycling

- ▶ Mixed Dry Recyclables Bin – 1.2 million households
- ▶ Bring Bank Collection System – Glass, Cans, Plastic
- ▶ Back Door (Commercial) Packaging Waste
- ▶ Material Recovery Facilities
- ▶ End Markets
 - Domestic – Wood, Some Plastic
 - Europe Glass, Paper, Metal Cans, Plastic Film and Bottles
 - Outside Europe – Paper and Plastic

33

Material Recovery Facility (MRF)



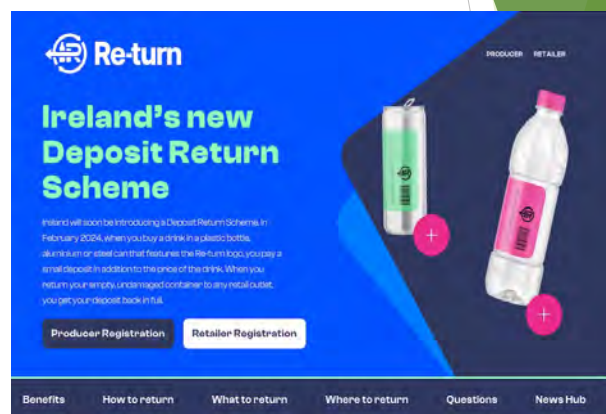
34

5)Future Challenges

- ▶ Operational DRS
- ▶ Increase in REUSE
- ▶ Closing the CE gap
- ▶ End Markets Stability
- ▶ Change to single material products
- ▶ Carbon Management

35

Deposit and Return PRI



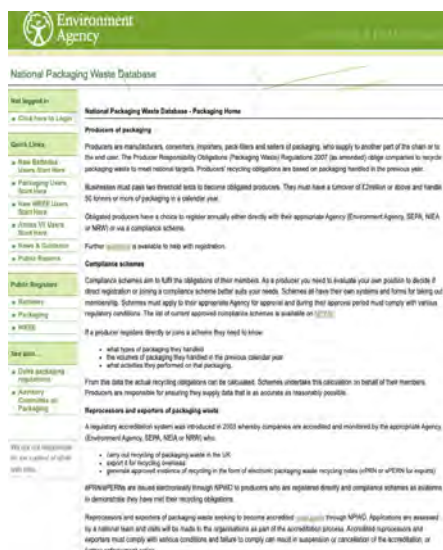
36

Return Systems



37

6) UK Producer Responsibility



- ❑ Some 44 Producer Responsible Organisations (PRO)
- ❑ Competitive Market
- ❑ Meets 20% of cost of Household Packaging
- ❑ News Fees 2024 on hold
- ❑ Significant increase to 80 + %
- ❑ Ireland via Repak now @ 80%
- ❑ Ireland Single PRO
- ❑ EU Export to Non OCED Countries of Packaging Recyclate (Plastic) Restricted

38

Packaging Recovery Notes - PRN



39

Questions and Answer's



40



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