Prevention of Packaging Waste

Science- and enforcement-based evidence regarding Art. 38 of the Proposal for a Regulation on Packaging and Packaging Waste, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2019/904, and repealing Directive 94/62/EC

Lessons Learned



Packaging waste increased by 17.3 % from 2010 to 2020 in Germany. Increases in the efficiency of single-use packaging were clearly overcompensated by much more usage.

By reversing this increase, the environmental objectives of the draft Regulation can be safely met.

For paper and cardboard transport packaging the reduction potential in Germany is about 1093 kt (5.8 % relative to whole packaging waste 2020) if the share of reusable packaging is increased to 50 %.

Waste from single use vs. reusable transport packaging in relation to the number of circulations Fruit and vegetables



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To achieve a real reduction in packaging waste, the focus must be on packaging prevention and reusable packaging. Ambitious prevention and reuse targets are necessary to reverse the trend.







Further reduction potentials can be unlocked, e.g., by reducing or substituting packaging for products for immediate consumption. Disposable tableware and other packaging for immediate consumption account for 281 kt or 1.5 % of packaging consumption in Germany in 2020. Pre-packaging of fruit and vegetables accounts for 103 kt or 0.5 % of packaging consumption.

Many more reduction potentials have not yet been looked into. More research can help unlock more reduction potentials.

Overall, the measures to reach the targets proposed in Art. 38 of the draft Regulation, or even more ambitious reduction targets, are available and just need to be implemented. Increasing the share of reusable packaging can be a key component to successfully fulfilling the proposed prevention targets.

Background Information

Waste prevention has been a weak point in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994/62/EC as well as in its national implementation in Germany. Only recently, the focus shifts more towards the first priority of the waste hierarchy. Major packaging waste reduction potentials can be unlocked.

Binding targets for prevention and reuse complement one another. For example, an increased share of reusable packaging for beverages can lead to a significant drop in the overall amount of packaging. For Germany, the reduction potential is about 637 kt (3.4 % relative to all packaging waste 2020) if the reusable share in Germany is increased from 33 % to 70 %. (Please note, data in the fact sheet on reusable packaging refer to beverages subject to deposit only, while the share of reusable packaging for all beverages has been 33 % in 2020.)

Development of packaging consumption by materials for beverage packaging in Germany



Links

<u>Recommendations for the Revision of the Packaging and Packaging</u> <u>Waste Directive 1994/62/EG (umweltbundesamt.de)</u>

<u>Consumption and Recovery of Packaging Waste in Germany in the</u> <u>year 2020 (umweltbundesamt.de)</u>

<u>Promotion of Reuse Packaging to reduce packaging consumption</u> (umweltbundesamt.de)

Reduction potential of reuse for PPK transport packaging (nabu.de)

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Section III 1.6 Plastics and Packaging and Subsection Implementation of the German Packaging Act

