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Umwelt 📦 Bundesamt

"How to make Packaging more Recyclable", Webinar with Delara Burkhardt and the German Environment Agency, March 26, 2021

Current Situation of Packaging Waste Generation and Recycling in the European Union

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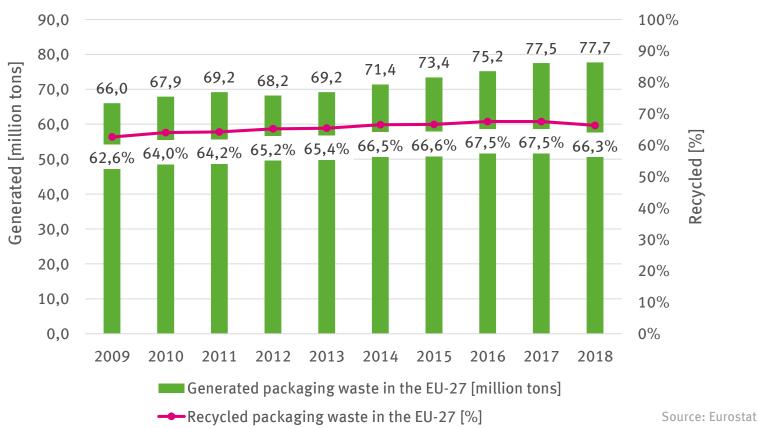
1. What is UBA's Mandate?

German Environment Agency



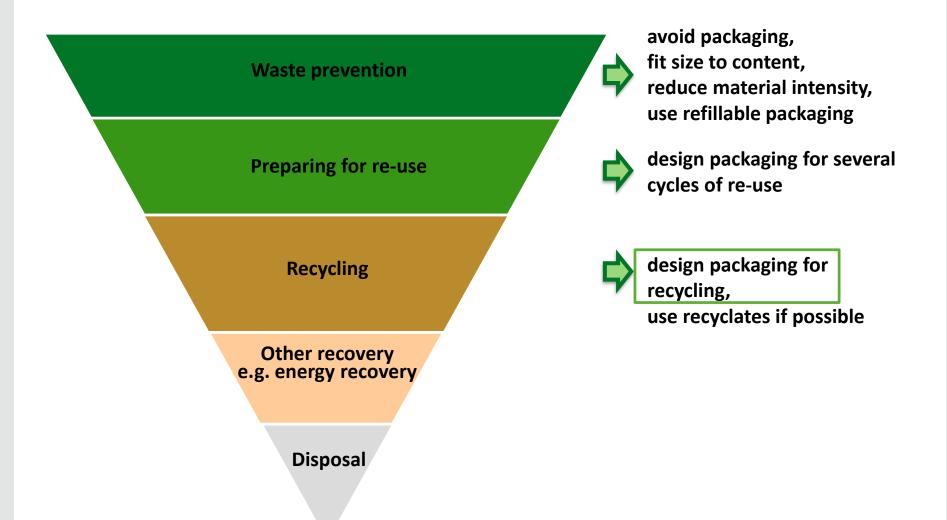
26/03/2021 Online-event organized by Delara Burkhardt, MEP, and the German Environment Agency

2. Development of Packaging Waste Generation & Recycling in the EU



Packaging Waste in the EU-27

3. Environmentally Friendly Packaging Design and the Waste Hierarchy



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The Recyclability of Packaging

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Umweltbundesamt – German Environment Agency

1. What is Recyclability?

Current law

- No legal definition for recyclability
- Recycling definition (WFD)
- Essential requirements (PPWD): packaging design must enable recycling

Envisaged objectives

- High-quality recycling (CEAP)
- Use of recyclates; mandatory recycled content targets
- Saving virgin resource material
- Reinforcement of Essential Requirements to promote highquality recycling

Recyclability for high-quality recycling as a design guideline

1. What is Recyclability?



Reference points for recyclability:

High-quality mechanical recycling

> To enable feeding back into the product cycle for circular economy

Not only theoretically recyclable

To prevent greenwashing

Practice of sorting and recycling on the market

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To support meeting recycling targets
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1. What is Recyclability?

Minimum Standard for Determining the Recyclability of Packaging Subject to System Participation (section 21 (3) Packaging Act)

Recyclability:

- Refers to high-quality mechanical recycling mechanical recycling: new, physically identical material is produced or the material remains available for another material use (s. 3 (19) Packaging Act)
- Fundamental and gradual suitability of any given packaging to substitute virgin material in applications typical for that material after undergoing recycling processes available in an industrial scale.

How to Determine the Recyclability of Packaging?

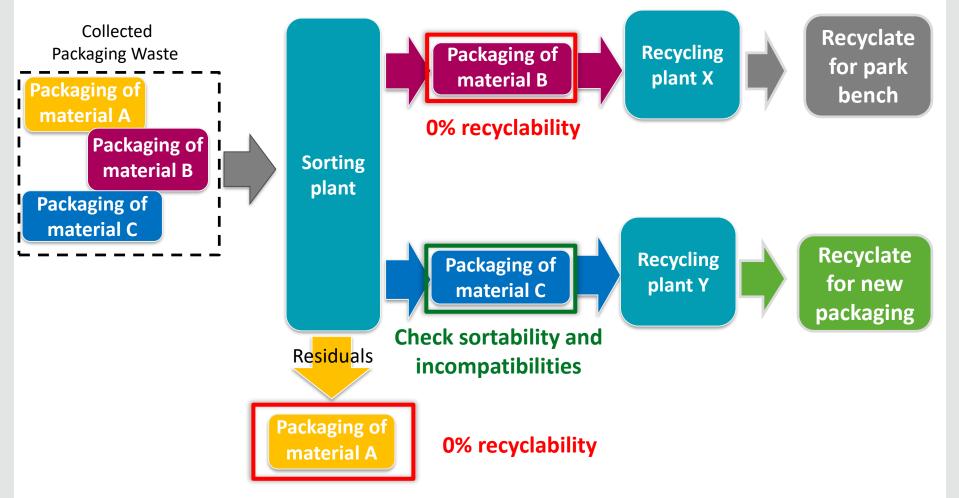
Minimum Standard by Central Agency Packaging Register and UBA – 3 criteria:

- **1) Availability of sorting and recycling infrastructure** (for high-quality mechanical recycling) for this packaging
- 2) Sortability of the packaging, separability of its components
- 3) No recycling incompatibilities of packaging components or substances



Available recyclable content determines the (maximum) recyclability

Availability of Sorting and Recycling Infrastructure



Sortability



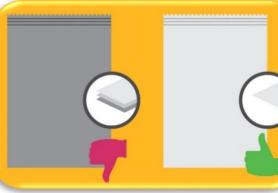
Not sortable packaging assigned to residual or wrong fraction

Plastic packaging

- Large labels (taking up > 50% of the surface) made from foreign material
- Full sleeve label
- Multi-layer structure (excluding PE/PP EVOH)
- Metallisation (excluding on the inside/in the middle layer)
- Dark colours using soot-carbon-based pigments (also when used for internal layers)
- Different types of plastic used on front and back sides

Source: Appendix 2 of the Minimum Standard by Central Agency Packaging Register and UBA







Material-specific Recycling Incompatibilities



Leading to reduced quality of the recycled material

Group/sort	Incompatibilities	
Film and LDPE	Water-insoluble adhesive applications in combination with wet-strength paper- based labels; PA barriers, PVDC barriers, non-polymer barriers (excluding SiOx/AlOx/metallisations), non-EVOH barriers.	
Rigid PE	Silicone components; components of foamed non-thermoplastic elastomers; water-insoluble adhesive applications in combination with wet-strength paper- based labels; PET sleeves with a density of < 1g/cm ³ PA barriers, PE-X components, PVDC barriers non-PO plastics with a density of < 1 g/cm ³ .	
Source: Appendix 3 of t	the Minimum Standard by Central Agency Packaging Register and UBA	C

Thank you for your Attention

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