



This project is co-funded by the European Union and the Republic of Türkiye

Technical Assistance for Assessment of Türkiye's Potential on Transition to Circular Economy EuropeAid/140562/IH/SER/TR

Circular Plastics & Roadmap for Single Used Plastics and Marine Litter

Şeyda Dağdeviren Hill, Bussines Council for Sustainable Development (SKD) Türkiye

Strategy Development Workshop
16-18 May 2023, Ankara, Türkiye

Activity 2.2.2. Roadmap on Single-use Plastics and Marine Litter

- Aim: to reduce the effect of certain plastics on the environment, including plastics causing marine litter and products containing microplastic.
- Focus on the EU Plastics Strategy, particularly the SUPs Directive and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) proposal to restrict intentional use of microplastics.
- Steps:
 - Assessment of the current context
 - Public survey
 - Draft roadmap
 - Consultation workshop
 - Final roadmap



Bags



Cutlery



Straws & stir



Food & beverage containers



Packaging



Cups & cup



Cotton bud sticks



Wet wipes



Balloons

The Barcelona Convention Framework

- Updated Regional Plan on Marine Litter: stronger focus on prevention of SUPs
- Regional guidelines on measures to phase out SUPs



- Step 1: Problem definition: **baseline** of SUPs of concern in the country
- Step 2: Define **policy objectives** and pre-select measures
- Step 3: Conduct an **impact assessment**
- Step 4: Draft and **adopt** the policy measures
- Step 5: Implement policy and **accompanying measures**
- Step 6: **Monitor** progress and **review**

The EU context in relation to the SUP roadmap



- Presented in December 2019



- Adopted in March 2020, including revised legislative proposals on waste



- Adopted in January 2018
- Work towards a legislative initiative: adoption in June 2019 of the **SUP Directive**
- June 2021 Commission issued **guidelines** on SUP products
- January 2019, ECHA proposed a wide-ranging **restriction on microplastics** in products

The SUP Directive

- *Directive (EU) 2019/904 on reducing the impact of certain plastic products on the environment.*
- 10 items addressed (most found on EU beaches):



- Measures:
 - Market restriction (bans)
 - Consumption reduction
 - Separate collection and design requirements for SUP bottles
 - Compulsory marking
 - Extended producer responsibility
 - Awareness raising

OUT ...

From 3rd July 2021



cutlery



plates



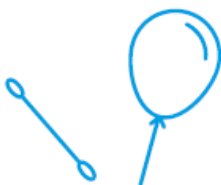
straws



drink stirrers



cups and food and drink containers made of expanded polystyrene (including lids)

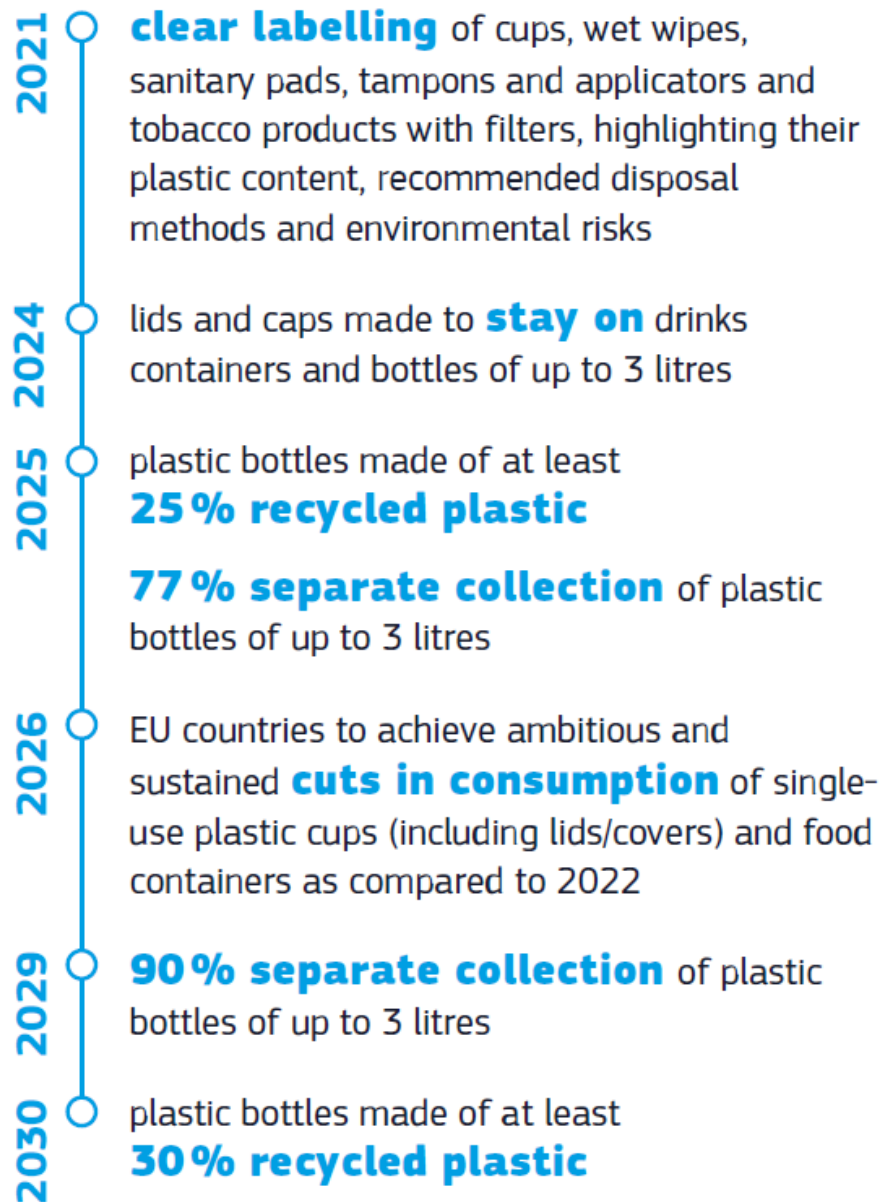


cotton bud and balloon sticks



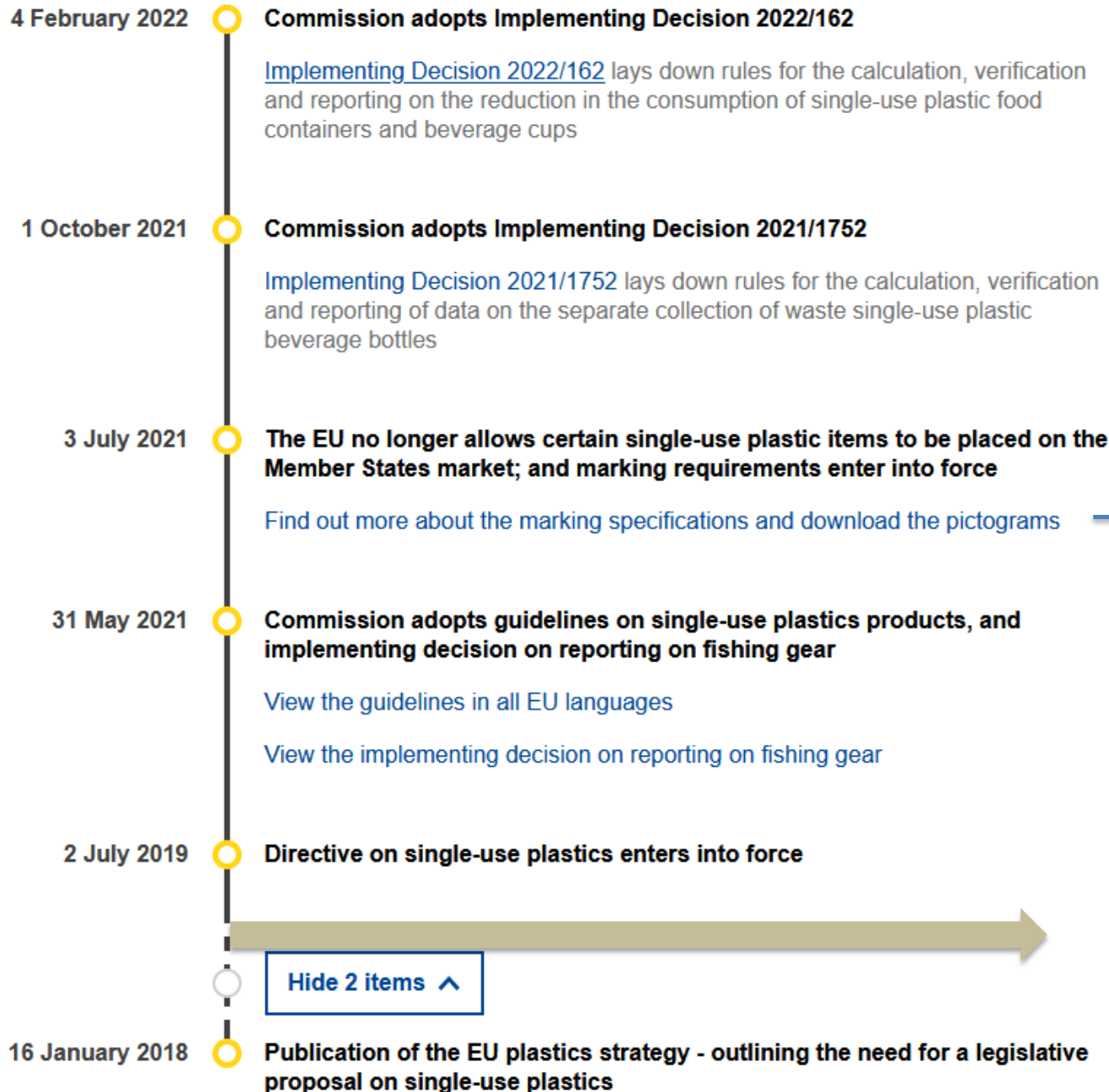
all products made of oxo-degradable plastic

IN ...

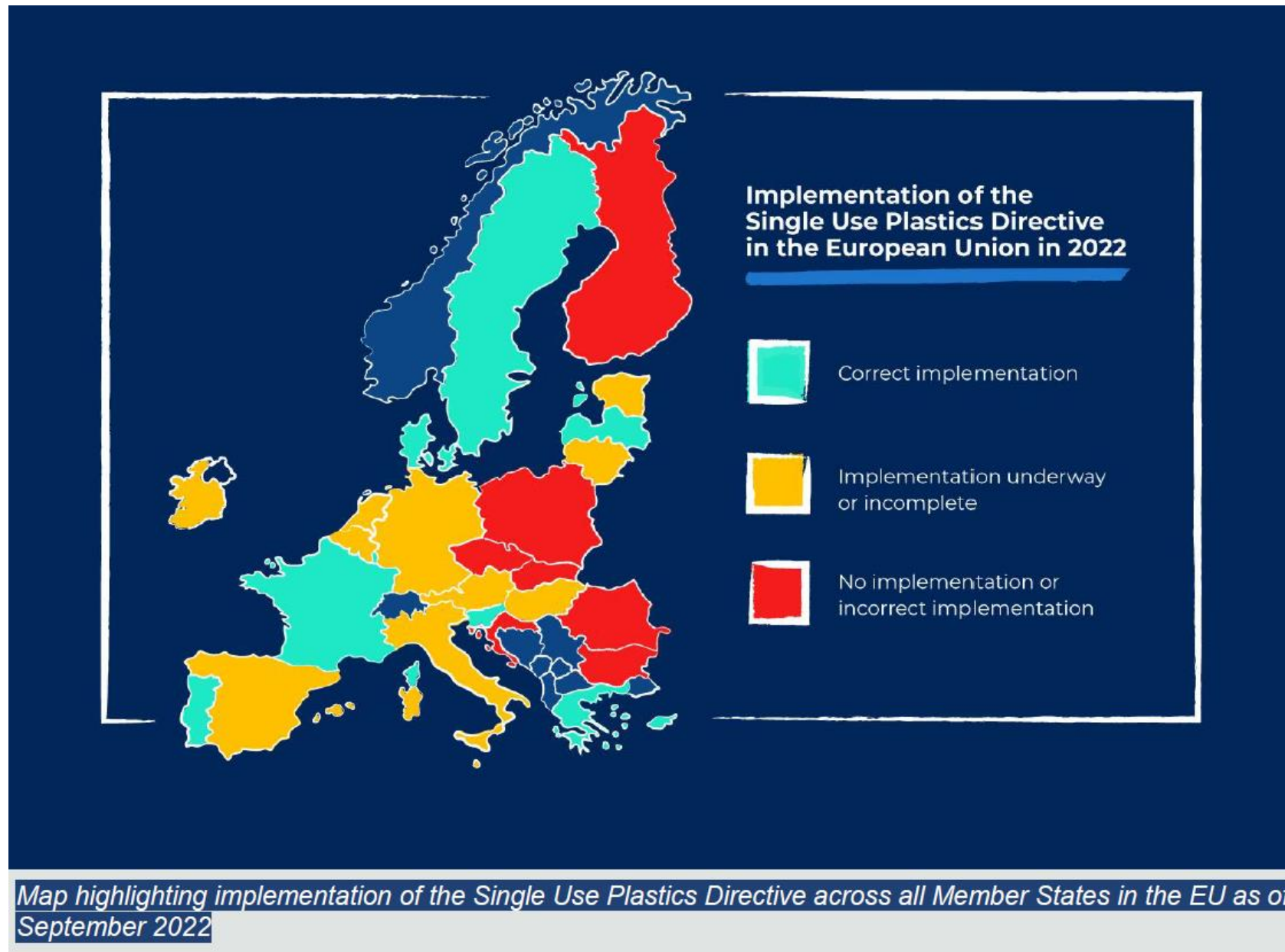


Implementation of the SUP Directive

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/plastics/single-use-plastics_en



- Communication material
- Implementation plan
- Impact assessment
- Consultation process



Source: Rethink Plastic alliance and the Break Free From Plastic, 2022

EXPECTED IMPACT



Cut littering of the top
10 single-use plastic items by
more than 50%

Prevent CO₂ emissions of
**3.4 million tonnes
per year**



Prevent environmental
damage of **EUR 22 billion**
by 2030

Save consumers
EUR 6.5 billion a year
thanks to less spending on
throwaway products



EU Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy: Focus on microplastics



EU Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy: Focus on microplastics



Address the presence of microplastics in the environment:

- **Restrict** intentionally added MPL and tackle pellets → ECHA Proposal through REACH restriction
- **Develop** labelling, standardisation, certification and regulatory measures on unintentionally released MPL
- **Further develop and harmonise** methods to measure unintentionally released MPL
- **Close** the gaps in scientific knowledge

Definitions and concepts

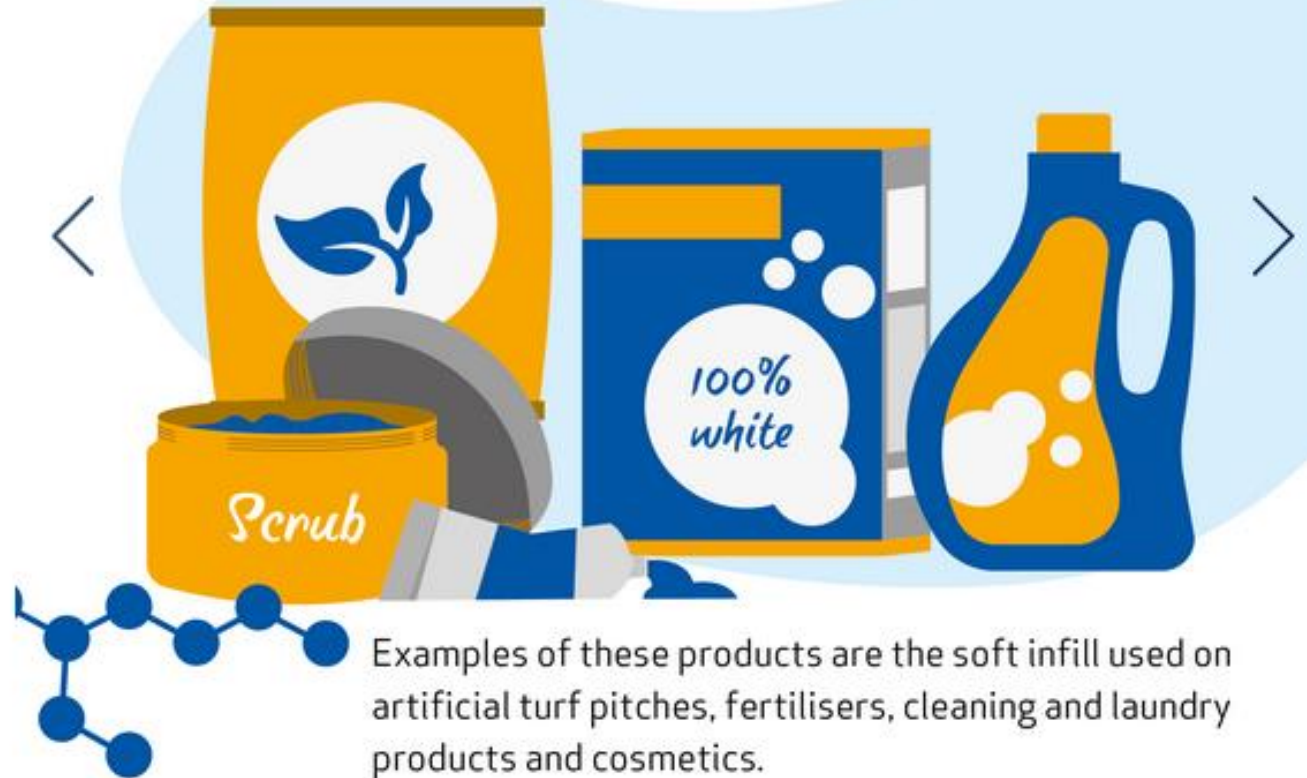
- ECHA: European Chemicals Agency, an agency of the EU. It implements the EU's chemicals legislation to protect health and the environment. It also contributes to a well-functioning internal market, innovation and the competitiveness of Europe's chemicals industry.
- REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) is a regulation of the European Union. It applies to all chemical substances
- Primary microplastics:
 - Intentionally added: in cosmetics, detergents, paints, etc.
 - Unintentionally released:
 - Pellets, flakes and powder
 - from tyres, textiles, etc.
- Secondary microplastics:
 - Those resulting from the fragmentation of larger plastics already released in the environment.



Scope of the REACH restriction

Where can you find them?

Microplastics are intentionally added to products to give them certain textures or make them function in a specific way.

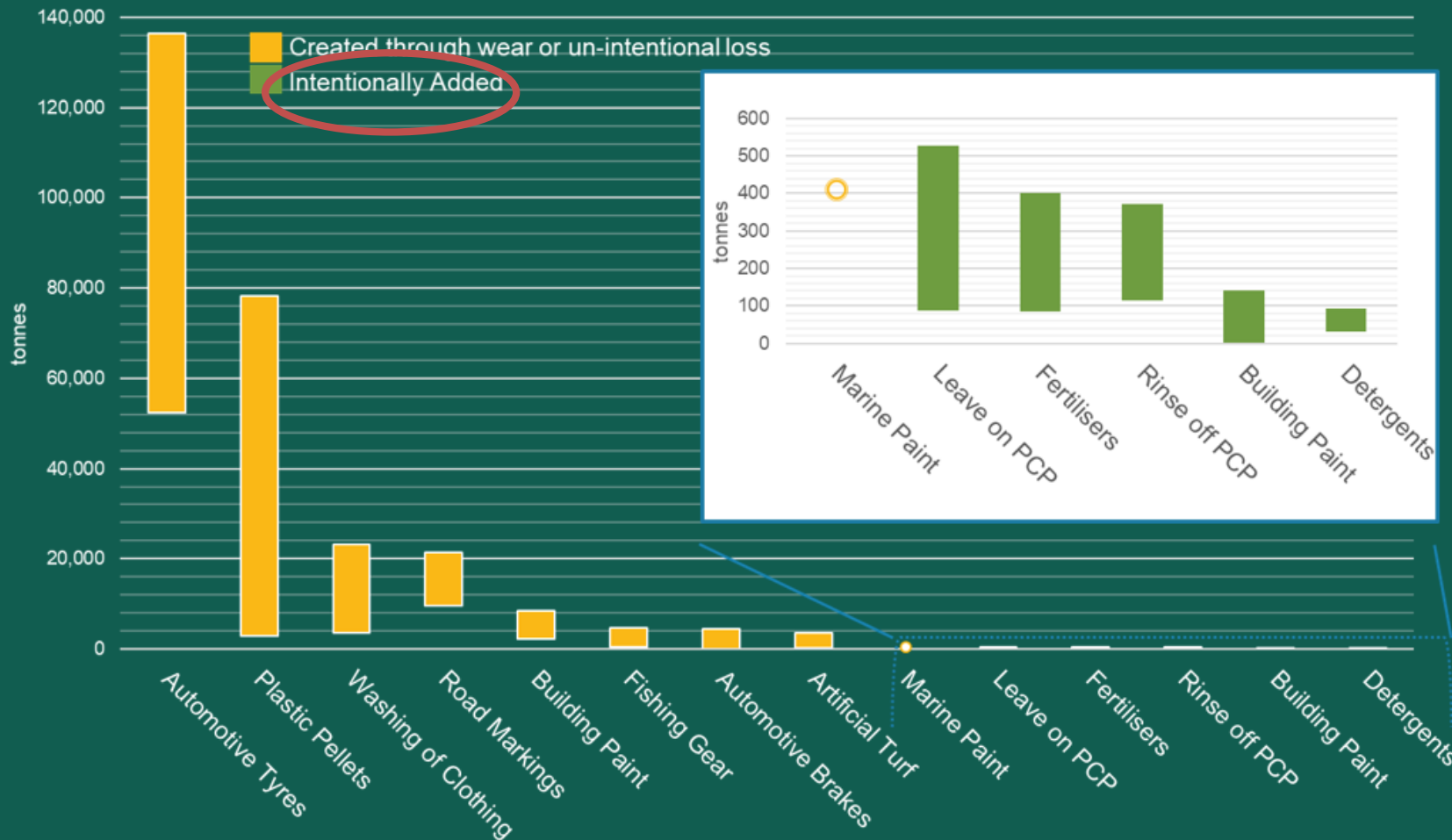


Examples of these products are the soft infill used on artificial turf pitches, fertilisers, cleaning and laundry products and cosmetics.



Definitions and concepts

Microplastic Release to Surface Water



Restriction process

- 2017: Commission requested ECHA to assess the scientific evidence for taking regulatory action at the EU level on microplastics that are intentionally added to products.
- January 2019: ECHA proposed a wide-ranging restriction on microplastics
- March-Sept 2019: stakeholders consultation
- 2020: Positive opinions of ECHA's committees (with more stringent proposals for the EC)
- August 2022: EC prepared its draft regulation
- April 2023: EU Member States in the REACH Committee voted in favour.
- Upcoming: Before the restriction can be adopted, it is scrutinised by the European Parliament and the Council.

What's in the REACH restriction

- Amendment of Annex XVII of REACH: *Shall not be placed on the market as substances on their own or, where the synthetic polymer microparticles are present to confer a sought-after characteristic, in mixtures in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,01 % by weight.*
 - Transitional periods (examples for cosmetics industry)
 - At entry into force (EiF): Rinse-off cosmetic products containing microbeads (e.g., facial exfoliating products)
 - EiF+4: Other rinse-off cosmetic products (e.g., hair colouring products)
 - EiF+6: 'Leave-on' cosmetic products (e.g., sun and self-tanning products)
 - **Plastic pellets:** reporting requirements and instructions for use and disposal (IFUD)

Assessment of the situation in Türkiye (ongoing)

Top 10 marine litter in Türkiye						
Top 10	Beach Litter Item	Total Items	%	% SUP	% Fishing gear	
1	G21/24	Plastic caps and lids (including rings from bottle caps/lids)	123	26.3%	26,3	
2	G7/G8	Drink bottles	60	12.8%	12,8	
3	G76	Plastic/polystyrene pieces 2.5 cm > < 50 cm	31	6.6%		
4	G30/31	Crisps packets/sweets wrappers/Lolly sticks	20	4.3%	4,3	
5	G152	Cigarette packets	19	4.1%		
6	G3	Shopping bags incl. Pieces	18	3.9%	3,9	
7	G178	Bottle caps, lids & pull tabs	18	3.9%	3,9	
8	G50	String and cord (diameter less than 1 cm)	17	3.6%		3,6
9	G33	Cups and cup lids	15	3.2%	3,2	
10	G49	Rope (diameter more than 1cm)	13	2.8%		2,8
			71.5%	54,4%	6,4%	

Upcoming:

- Policy gap assessment per SUP product and microplastics
- Stakeholder consultation
- Draft roadmap



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Thanks for your attention.



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