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Technical Assistance for Assessment of Türkiye's Potential on Transition to Circular Economy

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Activity 3.2.4. Training on Integrated Waste Management in Circular Economy

New Regulation on Packaging and Packaging Waste

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**GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

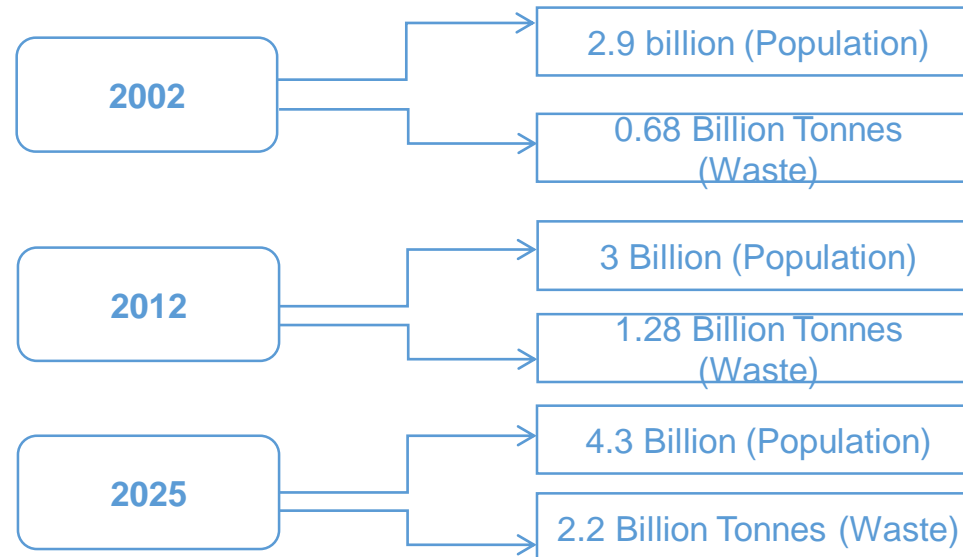
**NEW REGULATION ON PACKAGING AND
PACKAGING WASTE**



Ankara



Increasing population and urbanisation together with developing technology and industrialisation have led to changes in living standards, differentiation of consumption habits, and therefore more waste is generated compared to the past.



Due to the **limited** self-renewal capacity of natural resources, **price fluctuations** depending on the supply-demand balance, **problems** in access to raw materials, **limited waste disposal** areas, the transition from linear economy to circular economy has been adopted in waste management.



From Cradle



Make- Use-
Dispose

To Grave

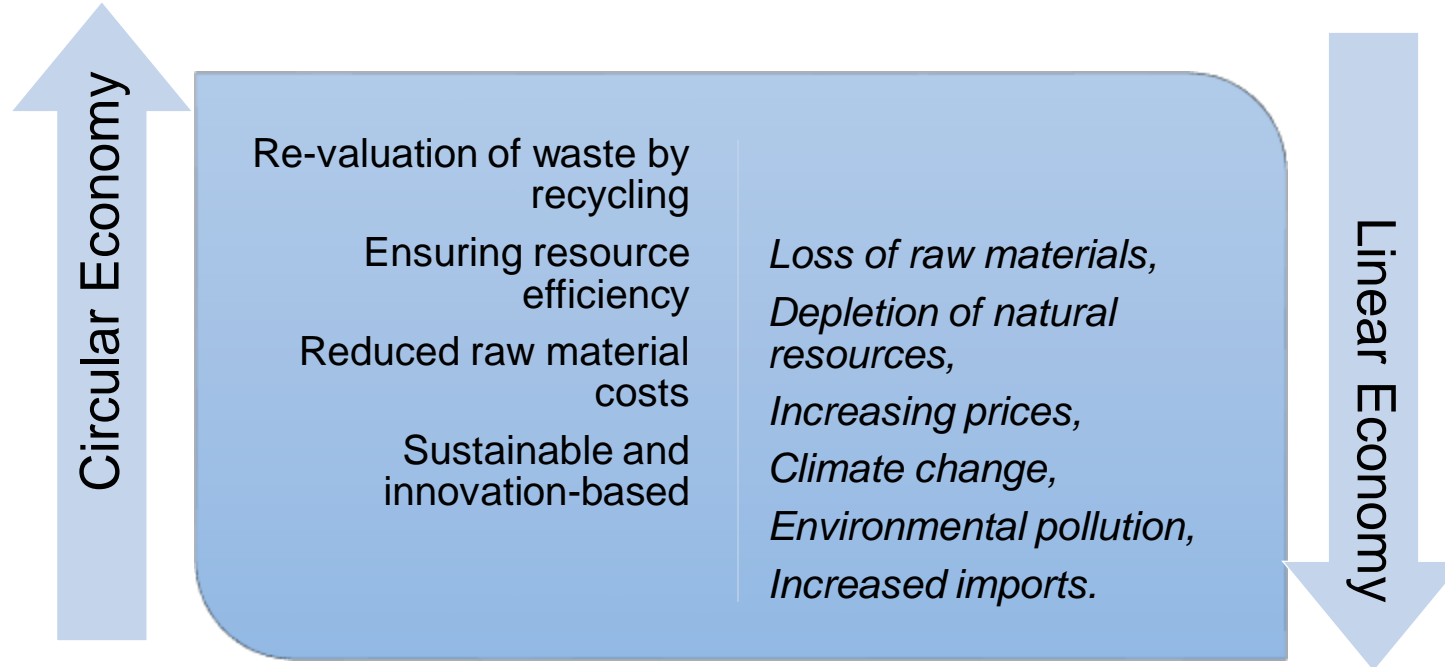
To Cradle



Make- Use- Recycle

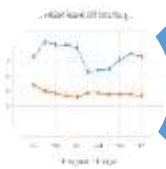


IN OTHER WORDS;





Meeting the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals



To increase competitiveness in the global arena



Easier access to raw materials by increasing recycling



Strengthening economic growth



Providing new job opportunities and income sources with innovative approaches



The EU Commission adopted the circular economy model in December 2015.



EUROPEAN UNION PACKAGING WASTE POLICIES

Circular Economy Action Plan



Making sustainable products a norm in the EU



Focusing on the most resource-intensive sectors with high circularity potential, such as electronics, batteries, packaging, plastics, textile, construction and buildings, food, water and nutrients



To ensure less waste generation



Leading global efforts towards a circular economy



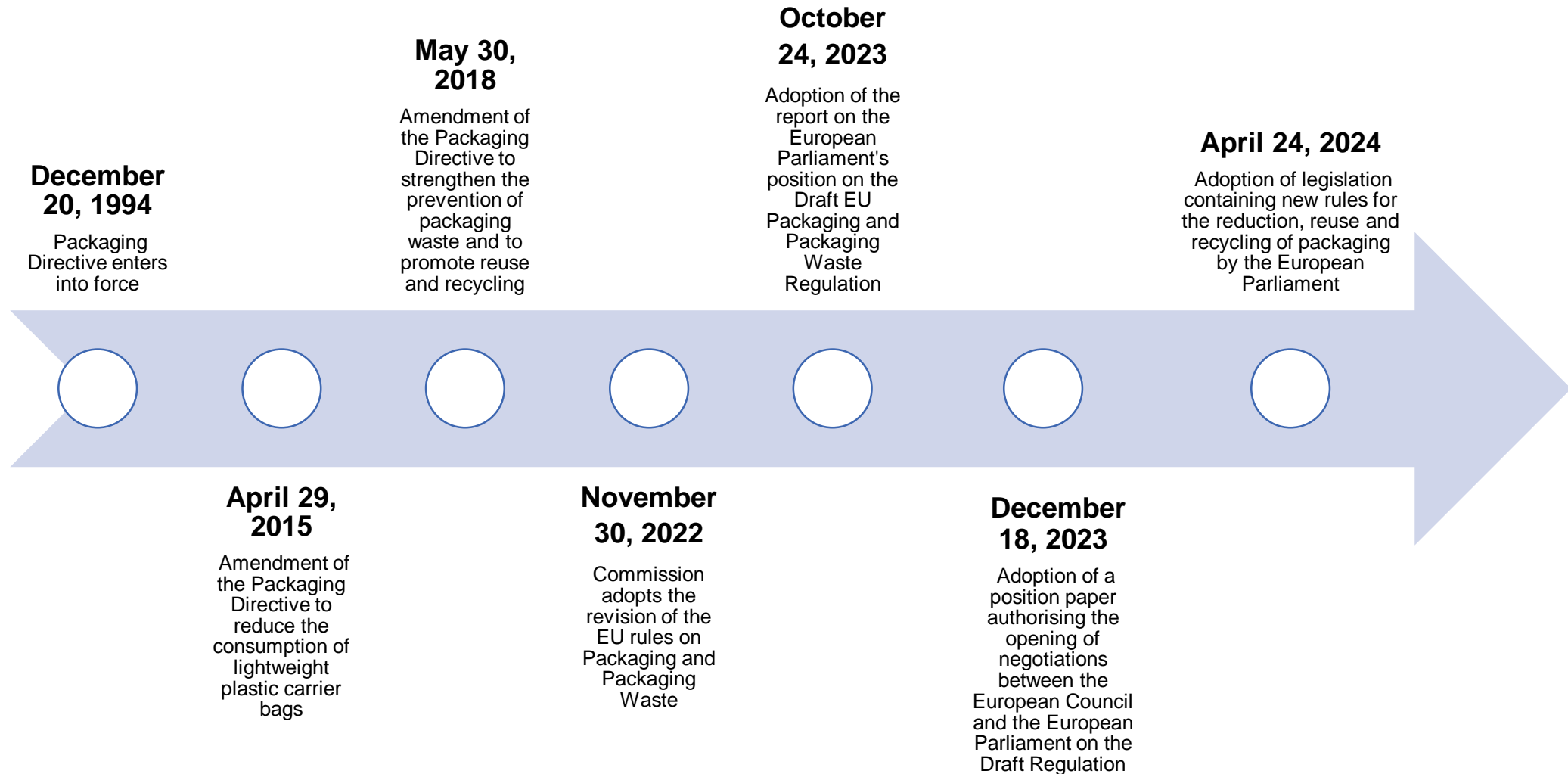
The Draft Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation revising the Packaging Directive of 1994 was announced by the European Commission on **30 November 2022** in order to reduce packaging waste and increase the recyclability and reusability of existing packaging under the Circular Economy Action Plan.

Objectives of the proposed revision of the EU legislation on Packaging and Packaging Waste

- **To prevent the generation of packaging waste:** reduce the amount, restrict unnecessary packaging and promote reusable and refillable packaging solutions
- **To increase high quality recycling:** By 2030, to make all packaging on the EU market recyclable in an economically viable way.
- **To reduce the need for primary natural resources and create a well-functioning market for secondary natural resources.** Increase the use of recycled plastics in raw materials, packaging through mandatory targets.



Important dates related to the EU's packaging policy





The regulation adopted by the European Parliament includes;



Requirements for the **whole life cycle of packaging** in relation to environmental sustainability and labelling,



Extended producer responsibility as well as enabling the placing of packaging on the market,



Prevention and reduction of unnecessary packaging,



Collection, processing and recycling of packaging waste,



Requirements for reuse or refilling of packaging.



DRAFT REGULATION ON PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE

Recyclable packaging

Recycling Rates

Eco design

Labeling

Reuse

Reducing the use of packaging

Reduction of packaging volume

Extended Producer Responsibility

Deposit and Refund System

Reducing the amount of packaging waste



REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBSTANCES IN PACKAGES



The sum of the concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium resulting from the substances contained in the packaging shall not exceed 100 mg/kg.

By 31 December 2026, the Commission will **draft a report** on the presence of **substances of concern** in packaging with the support of the European Chemicals Agency.

Within 18 months of the entry into force of the new Regulation, the use of substances **containing per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS)** at concentrations above certain limit values will be banned in food contact packaging to prevent adverse health effects.



PREVENTION OF PACKAGING WASTE

Packaging waste generated per capita compared to 2018



5% by 2030

10% by 2035

by 15% by 2040

gradual reduction is envisaged.



RECYCLABLE PACKAGING



As of **1 January 2030**, all packaging sold in the EU will have to be recyclable.

The recyclability of the packaging will be expressed in performance grades **A, B or C**; as of **1 January 2038**, only A or B grade packaging will be permitted.

Extended Producer Responsibility fees to be paid by businesses will be based on recyclability performance grades from A to C.

Exemption from provisions on recyclability

Medical device packaging

Packaging used to protect the quality of medical products

Compostable plastic packaging

Packages used for the transport of prescribed hazardous goods

Contact-sensitive plastic packaging for food intended exclusively for infants and young children

Foods for special medical purposes and packaging for beverages and foods generally used for young children

Sales packaging made of light wood, cork, textiles, rubber, ceramics, porcelain or wax



Article 7 Minimum Recycled Content in Plastic Packaging



As of 1 January 2030, from plastic wasteshall have a minimum percentage of recycled content recovered as follows;

- **(a) 30%** for contact-sensitive packaging made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) as the main component;
- **(b) 10%** for contact-sensitive packaging made of plastic materials other than PET, except for single-use plastic beverage bottles;
- **(c) 30%** for single-use plastic beverage bottles;
- **35%** for packages other than those specified in subparagraphs **(d)**, (a), (b) and (c)

As of 1 January 2040, plastic waste will have a minimum percentage of recycled content recovered as follows;

- **(a) 50%** for contact-sensitive packaging made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) as the main component;
- **(b) 25 %** for contact-sensitive packaging made of plastic materials other than PET
- **(c) 65 %** for single-use plastic beverage bottles;
- **(d) 65%** for plastic packaging other than those specified in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c).



BIO-BASED RAW MATERIAL IN PLASTIC PACKAGING



The new regulation includes new provisions on bio-based raw materials in plastic packaging at the request of the Commission.

Within three years of the entry into force of the new regulation, the Commission will have to review the technological development and environmental performance of bio-based plastic packaging.

Where appropriate, the Commission will present a legislative proposal setting out sustainability requirements for bio-based raw materials in plastic packaging and targets for increasing the use of bio-based raw materials in plastic packaging.



REUSABLE PACKAGING



Reusable Packaging

Intended, designed and placed on the market for reuse or refilling

Designed to perform as many trips or rotations as possible under normally foreseeable conditions of use

Can be emptied without damaging the packaging so as to prevent reuse

Can be emptied and refilled while complying with applicable safety and hygiene requirements



REUSABLE PACKAGING



Packaging Type	Minimum share of reusable packaging within a system for reuse	
	2030	2040
transport and sales packaging used for the transport of products, including e-commerce	40%	70%
Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (with some exceptions such as wine, flavoured wine products, spirits, perishable beverages and milk and milk products)	10%	25%
Grouping packs (boxes, other than cardboard, used other than sales packaging to group a certain number of items)	10%	25%

Economic operators utilising reusable packaging may commission third parties responsible for one or more commonised systems for reuse.

As of 1 January 2030, end distributors with more than 400 m² of sales area will have to try to dedicate 10% of this sales area to refilling stations for both food and non-food products.

24 months after the date of entry into force of the Regulation, the Commission shall adopt delegated act setting the minimum number for **as many rotations as possible** for reusable packaging, taking other requirements such as hygiene and logistics into account.



By 1 January 2029, Member States will have to take measures to ensure the separate collection of at least 90% by weight of single-use plastic beverage bottles and single-use metal beverage containers with a capacity of up to three litres. This obligation does not apply to packaging for wine, spirits, milk and dairy products.

Takeaway food and drink outlets will have to allow customers to use their own containers **as of 2030** and will be encouraged to offer **at least 10 % of their sales in reusable cartons or cups**. Before that date, 90 % of plastic bottles and beverage cans will have to be collected separately through a deposit-return system, unless other systems are in place.

Specific reuse targets for beverage packaging will be introduced in 2030, with certain exemptions and the possibility for Member States to grant a five-year derogation under certain conditions.



LABELLING OF PACKAGING



42 months (3.5 years) after entry into force of the new Regulation, packaging, including e-commerce packaging, will bear a label providing information on the material composition in order to facilitate consumer discrimination. This obligation shall not apply to transport packaging.

Compostable packaging shall be labelled to indicate that the material is compostable, that it is suitable for home composting and that compostable packaging shall not be thrown away.

The label will be based on pictograms and will be easy to understand, including for people with disabilities.

Economic operators may also place a QR code or other type of digital data carrier on the packaging containing information on the destination of each individual component of the packaging in order to facilitate consumer classification.

48 months after the new regulation comes into force, reusable packaging will be required to carry a label **informing users that it is reusable**. Further information on reusability, including the availability of a local, national or EU-wide system for reuse and information on collection points, will be provided through a QR code or other facilitating type of standardised, open, digital data carrier.



Packages subject to deposit and return systems shall be clearly labelled.

42 months (3.5 years) after the entry into force of the new Regulation, labels ensuring the separate collection of each material-specific portion of packaging waste intended to be disposed of in separate bins shall be **visibly, legibly and indelibly affixed, printed or engraved** on all waste bins used for the collection of packaging waste. It does not apply to waste equipment covered by the deposit and return system.

18 months after the entry into force of the new Regulation, the Commission will adopt **implementing legislation** to establish harmonised labels and specifications for labelling requirements and formats for the labelling of packaging waste containers. When developing implementing legislation, the Commission will take the characteristics of composite packaging into account as well as the characteristics of the collection systems established in the Member States.



OVERPACKAGING

With regard to overpackaging, **by 1 January 2030**, economic operators that fill their packaging in grouped packaging, transport packaging or e-commerce packaging will need to ensure **a maximum of 50%** empty space.

Within three years after the entry into force of the new regulation, economic operators filling sales packaging will have to ensure that empty space is minimised to ensure the functionality of the packaging, including product protection.

Areas filled with pieces of paper, air packing pads, bubble wrap, sponge fillers, foam fillers, wood wool, polystyrene, styrofoam filler foams will be accepted as empty space.

Economic operators that use **sales packaging as e-commerce packaging and reusable packaging within the reuse system** shall be **exempt** from the obligation as set out for excessive packaging.



RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN PACKAGING FORMATS



With the Regulation, some packaging formats will be banned as of 1 January 2030:

Single-use plastic grouped packaging	Single-use plastic packaging for fresh fruit and vegetables (Member States may provide exemptions from this restriction),	Single-use plastic packaging used for food and beverages filled and consumed on site (enterprises without access to drinking water are exempt).	Single-use plastic packaging for condiments, preserves, sauces, coffee cream, sugar and similar products used in facilities in the HORECA sector	Disposable packaging for cosmetics, hygiene and toiletry products used in the accommodation sector	Very lightweight plastic carrier bags
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RECYCLING TARGETS

2025 Recycling Targets:

- At least 65% of all packaging waste by weight
- According to certain materials:
 - 50% of plastic;
 - 25% of wood;
 - 70% of ferrous metals;
 - 50% of aluminum;
 - 70% of glass;
 - 75% of paper and cardboard.

2030 Recycling Targets:

- At least 70% of all packaging waste by weight
- According to certain materials:
 - 55% of plastic;
 - 30% of wood;
 - 80% of ferrous metals;
 - 60% of aluminum;
 - 75% of glass;
 - 85% of paper and cardboard.



The start of implementation of the Regulation has been extended to **18 months** after the entry into force of the legislation.

Some definitions of "**packaging**", "**producer**", "**manufacturer**", "**compostable packaging**", "**innovative packaging**" have been amended in the Regulation. In addition, new definitions such as "**sales area**", "**home compostable packaging**", "**biobased plastics**" were introduced to the Regulation.

The article "**Biobased Raw Materials in Plastic Packaging**", which was not included in the draft, has been added to the Regulation.



The principles regarding the management of packaging wastes in our country have been determined by the Regulation on Control of Packaging Wastes prepared by the Ministry and published in the Official Gazette dated 26.06.2021 and numbered 31523.

This regulation has been prepared in compliance with Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Developments in the EU regarding the Draft Regulation on Packaging and Packaging Waste are being followed and harmonisation studies will be carried out by the Ministry.



THANK YOU

Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change

General Directorate of Environmental Management

Department of Circular Economy and Waste Management





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

Thanks for your attention.



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