

16.11.2023

A9-0319/459

Amendment 459

Grace O'Sullivan

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

A9-0319/2023

Frédérique Ries

Packaging and packaging waste

(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 111 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(111 a) Mechanical recycling of plastic waste should always take priority over chemical recycling. Chemical recycling of plastic waste can be considered to be a complementary measure to mechanical recycling only where it is impossible to mechanically recycle the plastic waste, or where chemical recycling is the only way to decontaminate the plastic waste.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to clarify that mechanical recycling should always take priority over chemical recycling, and that chemical recycling can be considered as a complementary measure only under certain conditions.

16.11.2023

A9-0319/460

Amendment 460

Grace O'Sullivan

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

Frédérique Ries

Packaging and packaging waste

(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

A9-0319/2023

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 32

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(32) ‘recycled at scale’ means collected, ***sorted and recycled through installed state-of-the-art infrastructure and processes, covering at least 75 % of the Union population, including*** packaging waste ***exported from the Union that meets the requirements of Article 47(5);***

(32) ‘recycled at scale’ means ***the existence of a sufficient capacity for the*** collected packaging waste ***to be directed to defined and recognised waste streams through established industrial processes for reprocessing in actual systems proven in operational environment;***

Or. en

(Amendment identical to AM 66 from ENVI, but adding a deletion of the last part of the sentence with regard to exports)

Justification

Packaging should be considered "recycled at scale" only if there is sufficient capacity to recycle it within the EU. We need to further develop state-of-the-art infrastructure and processes within the EU so that we can recycle our own packaging waste. It is not justified to take recycling infrastructure in third countries into consideration when defining "recycled at scale". Recycling in third countries may count for the achievement of the targets if it is done under equivalent conditions (see ENVI AM 286), but should not count for "recycled at scale".

16.11.2023

A9-0319/461

Amendment 461
Grace O'Sullivan
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report
Frédérique Ries
Packaging and packaging waste
(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

A9-0319/2023

Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 7a

Bio-based feedstock in plastic packaging

1. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall publish a report assessing the possibility of laying down targets for the use of bio-based feedstock in plastic packaging. Where appropriate, and based on that report, the Commission shall present a legislative proposal in order to:

(a) lay down sustainability requirements for bio-based feedstock in plastic packaging, taking into consideration the existing sustainable criteria laid down in Article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001;

(b) lay down targets for the use of bio-based feedstock in plastic packaging.

Or. en

Justification

Targets for bio-based feedstock should be introduced. This should be done separately from targets for recycled content in plastic packaging, given that these are two entirely different things. A new article should be introduced to deal with bio-based feedstock in plastic packaging. Allowing virgin bio-based feedstock to count towards targets for recycled content, as foreseen in ENVI AM 138, would undermine the PPWR's aim of boosting plastic recycling. It would also mislead consumers, who would rightly assume that recycled content means recycled content and not bio-based content.

16.11.2023

A9-0319/462

Amendment 462

Grace O'Sullivan

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

Frédérique Ries

Packaging and packaging waste

(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

A9-0319/2023

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Economic operators shall not place on the market packaging in the formats and for the purposes listed in Annex V.

Amendment

1. **By 31 December 2025 at the latest**, economic operators shall not place on the market packaging in the formats and for the purposes listed in Annex V.

Or. en

Justification

The restrictions of superfluous packaging in Annex V are key provisions to achieve the PPWR's waste prevention aims. Given that the level of packaging waste in the EU is at an all-time high and is projected to grow by 20% by 2030, strong and urgent waste prevention measures are crucial. Delaying the restrictions in Annex V until 2027 will only make it more difficult for Member States' to reach their 2030 waste reduction targets.

16.11.2023

A9-0319/463

Amendment 463

Grace O'Sullivan

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

Frédérique Ries

Packaging and packaging waste

(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

A9-0319/2023

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, economic operators shall not place on the market packaging in the formats and for the purposes listed in point 3 of Annex V as of 1 January 2030.

Amendment

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, economic operators **in the fast-food sector** shall not place on the market packaging in the formats and for the purposes listed in point 3 of Annex V as of 1 January 2030.

Or. en

Justification

There is no reason to allow single use packaging for foods and beverages filled and consumed within the premises in the HORECA sector ("indoor dining") to go on until 2030. Reusable alternatives are available since centuries and state of the art in cafés and restaurants and should be used everywhere, subject to an exemption for microenterprises under certain conditions. The only non-microenterprise sector that is challenged is the fast food sector. It is therefore justified to grant additional time for the fast food sector to switch to reusable packaging for indoor dining.

16.11.2023

A9-0319/464

Amendment 464

Grace O'Sullivan

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

Frédérique Ries

Packaging and packaging waste

(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

A9-0319/2023

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States *may* exempt economic operators from point 3 of Annex V if they comply with the definition of micro-company in accordance with rules set out in the Commission Recommendation 2003/361, as applicable on [OP: Please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and where it is not technically feasible not to use packaging or to obtain access to infrastructure that is necessary for the functioning of a reuse system.

Amendment

3. Member States *shall* exempt economic operators from point 3 of Annex V if they comply with the definition of micro-company in accordance with rules set out in the Commission Recommendation 2003/361, as applicable on [OP: Please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and where it is not technically feasible not to use packaging or to obtain access to infrastructure that is necessary for the functioning of a reuse system.

Or. en

Justification

ENVI AM 188 sets out a blanket and unconditional exemption for micro-companies from the prohibition to use single use packaging for indoor dining, plus allows such exemption for the whole sector subject to certain conditions. Such sweeping exemptions would completely undermine the obligation to use reusable packaging. Micro-companies - and only micro-companies - should indeed be exempted, but only if it is not technically feasible for them to use reusable packaging or to obtain access to infrastructure that is necessary for reuse.

16.11.2023

A9-0319/465

Amendment 465

Grace O'Sullivan

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

A9-0319/2023

Frédérique Ries

Packaging and packaging waste

(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

Proposal for a regulation

Article 22 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4 a. From 1 January 2030, final distributors with an area, excluding all storage and dispatch areas, of more than 400m² shall dedicate 20% of their sales area to refill stations for both food and non-food products.

Or. en

Justification

Food and non-food products can already be bought in bulk shops across Europe but this remains quite niche. To help make bulk shopping mainstream, a minimum portion of 20% floor space should be offered to products sold in bulk by all large retailers as of 2030, a requirement that has already been established in French law, rather than just an aspirational ("shall endeavour to dedicate") 10% as in ENVI AM 195.

16.11.2023

A9-0319/466

Amendment 466
Grace O'Sullivan
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report
Frédérique Ries
Packaging and packaging waste
(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

A9-0319/2023

Proposal for a regulation
Article 26 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3 a. The final distributor making available on the market within the territory of a Member State hot or cold beverages, in sales packaging, filled into a container at the point of sale for take-away shall:

(a) ensure that from 1 January 2030, 20 % of those beverages are made available in reusable packaging within a system for re-use;

(b) aim to ensure that from 1 January 2040, 60 % of those beverages are made available in reusable packaging within a system for re-use.

Or. en

(This is not linked to ENVI AM 200, which is on non-alcoholic beverages, while this amendment is on take-away drinks. It should therefore be voted independently of ENVI AM 200.)

Justification

Preliminary results from a recent study by the Joint Research Centre, "Environmental Analysis of Reuse Scenarios", found that reusable packaging for take-away beverages performed better than single-use packaging when part of a reuse system. Sixteen environmental impacts were measured and the aggregated score for reusable packaging was higher than for single-use packaging. Notably, reusable take-away packaging was found to have a lower impact on water use and climate change compared to single-use take-away packaging. It is therefore important to set clear targets.

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16.11.2023

A9-0319/467

Amendment 467

Grace O'Sullivan

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

Frédérique Ries

Packaging and packaging waste

(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

A9-0319/2023

Proposal for a regulation

Article 26 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3 b. A final distributor that is conducting its business activity in the HORECA sector and that is making available on the market within the territory of a Member State take-away ready-prepared food, in sales packaging, intended for immediate consumption without the need of any further preparation, and typically consumed from the receptacle, shall:

(a) ensure that from 1 January 2030, 10 % of those products are made available in reusable packaging within a system for re-use;

(b) aim to ensure that from 1 January 2040, 25 % of those products are made available in reusable packaging within a system for re-use.

Or. en

(This is not linked to ENVI AM 201, which is on alcoholic beverages, while this amendment is on take-away food. It should therefore be voted independently of ENVI AM 201.)

Justification

Preliminary results from a recent study by the Joint Research Centre, "Environmental Analysis of Reuse Scenarios", found that reusable packaging for take-away food performed better than single-use packaging when part of a reuse system. Sixteen environmental impacts were measured and the aggregated score for reusable packaging was higher than for single-use packaging. Notably, reusable take-away packaging was found to have a lower impact on water use and climate change compared to single-use take-away packaging. It is therefore important to set clear targets for this sector.

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16.11.2023

A9-0319/468

Amendment 468

Grace O'Sullivan

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

A9-0319/2023

Frédérique Ries

Packaging and packaging waste

(COM(2022)0677 – C9-0400/2022 – 2022/0396(COD))

Proposal for a regulation

Article 26 – paragraph 7 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7. Economic operators using transport packaging in the form of pallets, **plastic** crates, foldable **plastic** boxes, pails and drums for the conveyance or packaging of products in conditions other than provided for under paragraphs 12 and 13 shall ensure that:

7. Economic operators using transport packaging in the form of pallets, crates, foldable boxes, pails and drums for the conveyance or packaging of products in conditions other than provided for under paragraphs 12 and 13 shall ensure that:

Or. en

Justification

A study by Naturschutzbund Deutschland found that in Germany, 69% of all transport packaging is single-use cardboard packaging. The remaining 31% is made of wood and plastic, the majority of which is already reusable. Given that cardboard accounts for the vast majority of transport packaging, all crates and foldable boxes should be subject to reuse targets and not just plastic ones. Otherwise, this provision will not have any real impact on the waste generated by the transport packaging sector. Reuse systems for transport packaging already exist and should be scaled up further by 2030.