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featured companies







dutch-bangla pack °

worldbag®



Today's sessions



The Impact of the Circular Economy on Flexible Packaging

09:00-10:00 hrs CET



Reuse before Recycling: WorldBag Reconditioning Service

10:30-11:30 hrs CET



Design for Recycling and Recycling for Design

12:00-13:00 hrs CET



The Added Value of the SA8000 Certificate

13:30-14:30 hrs CET





Benefits (preservation)

- Protects and preserves valuable goods;
- Makes storage and safe transportation possible;
- Helps to prevent the waste of valuable goods;
- Facilitates the distribution and delivery of products to the market place;
- Can be easily customised to individual needs;
- Accounts for only 10% of all packaging materials but packs more than 40% (food);
- Is often reusable and recyclable.

Challenges (waste)

- 70%-80% ends up incinerated or as landfill;
- Often categorised as a high-risk recycling product, because of the lack of information on its contents;
- Often not offered for reconditioning or recycling after use;
- Legislation can prevent multiple use of packaging or packaging consisting of recycled material.





1. Design

7. After-use ring FIBC lc pa 6. Re-use 5. Use

2. Materials

3. Production

4. Distribution





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- Sustainability Analyst
- > Master in Environmental Management
- Circular Economy Expert at the EcoVadis Methodology Team

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TODAY'S AGENDA

- Circular Economy: concepts and implications
- 2 A circular plastics business model
- 3 New plastics regulations
- 4 Does my bag comply?
- (5) Q&A



The PROBLEMS...



We reached
Earth
Overshoot
day after
209 days.



billion metric tons of materials are collected as waste and lost to the economy



of today's economy is **CIRCULAR**



packaging material value,

or **\$80**-

120

billion

annually, is lost to the economy after a short first-use cycle.

... can become OPPORTUNITIES



Up to 700 million

dollar material cost savings in our fast moving consumer goods industry annually

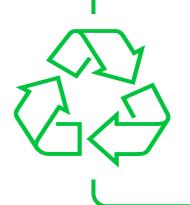


48% reduction of carbon dioxide emission by 2030



Primary material consumption can be reduced with **32%** by 2030

Circular Economy Defined



What is Circular Economy?

An economy that is **restorative and regenerative by design** and aims to keep products, components, and materials at their **highest utility and value at all times**.

Today, the global economy is only 8.6% circular — just two years ago it was 9.1%. This decrease is due to high rates of extraction; ongoing stock buildup; and, low levels of end-of use processing and cycling.*

The 3 principles of Circular Economy

Only use sustainable inputs and renewable resources

Preserve and enhance natural capital by controlling finite stocks and balancing renewable resource flows.

Use loops to endlessly cycle technical and biological materials

Optimise resource yields by circulating products, components, and materials at the highest utility at all times in both technical and biological cycles.

Designs that eliminate waste and negative externalities

Foster system effectiveness by revealing and designing out negative externalities.

* PACE (n.d.). Circularity Gap Report 2020. Retrieved from https://www.circularity-gap.world/2020



Circular Business Models



design



cycling



Repair and maintenance

RESOURCES



Renewable





Recycled or easily



Biodegradable recyclable



DISTRIBUTION





Green transport

Freight optimization

Upcycling

Recycling





END-OF-LIFE

Product as service



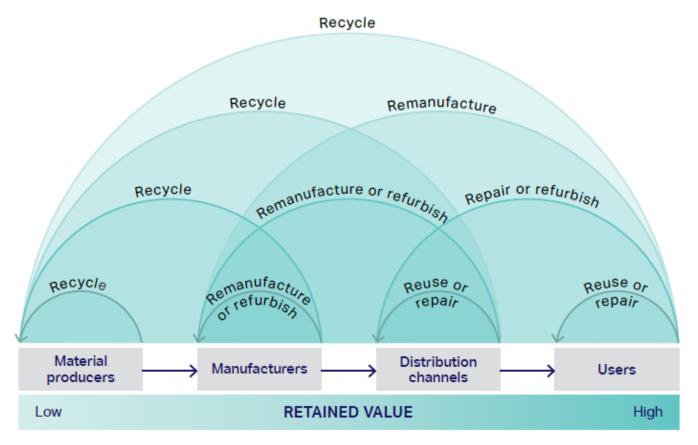
Reuse



Sharing economy

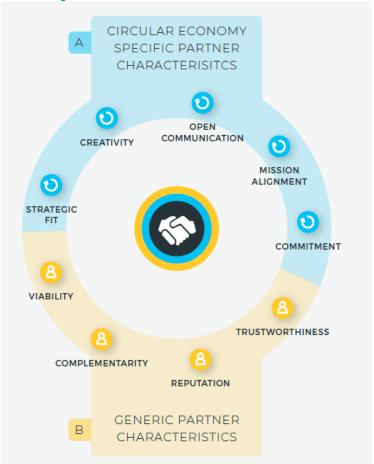


Optimising the loop



Source: WBCSD, 2020, Circular Transition Indicators, v1.0: Proposed metrics for business, by business

Circularity through cooperation





Packaging and packaging waste

<u>Directive 94/62/EC</u> on packaging and packaging waste (latest amendment <u>Directive (EU) 2018/852</u>)

- Applies to member countries
- Each member executes the regulation in their own way
- Targets:
 - O By 31 December 2025 65% of packaging waste recycled, including 50% of plastic
 - O By 31 December 2030 70% of packaging waste recycled, including 55% of plastic
- Stress on:



Design for recyclability



Reduce hazardous materials content



Reduce packaging weight

EU waste management

<u>Directive 2008/98/EC</u> on waste and repealing certain Directives (latest amendment <u>Directive (EU) 2018/851</u>)

- Applies to member countries
- Each member executes the regulation in their own way
- Focus on overall waste and household waste, however, does address packaging and plastics.
- Introduction of <u>extended producer responsibility</u>
- Addresses circularity through:



Design, manufacturing and use of products that are resource efficient, durable, reparable, reusable and capable of being upgraded



Reduce hazardous materials content



Availability of means enabling the repair and re-use of products without compromising their quality and safety

UK Plastic packaging tax

The <u>UK Plastic packaging tax</u> on plastic packaging produced in, or imported into the UK.

- Plastic packaging defined as packaging that is predominantly plastic by weight
- £200 per tonne tax rate for packaging with less than 30% recycled plastic
- Applies to imported plastic whether it's filled or not filled
- Exceptions for small producers/importers
- The tax will take effect **from April 2022**
- Addresses circularity through:



Inclusion of recycled content requirements

EU recovery package - Plastic Tax

EU plastic tax as part of the EU financial recovery package.

- Aimed at member states
- No specifics on how they should collected, just revenue to be remitted to EU
- EUR 0.80 per kilogram on non-recyclable plastic packaging waste
- In effect January 1, 2021.
- Addresses circularity through:



Increase pressure for recycling

California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act

SB54 and AB1080 known as the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act

- The bill wasn't approve, but sheds some light on the approach towards plastics
- Main goal: 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted.
- Applies mainly to single-use packaging and priority single-use products. However, packaging includes
 "...used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, or presentation of goods by the producer
 for the user or consumer, ranging from raw materials to processed goods. Including, Transport
 packaging or tertiary packaging intended to protect the product during transport...."
- Addresses circularity through:



Inclusion of recycled content requirements



Implementation of mandatory recycling rates, including reporting requirements.



Stewardship groups and associations





Reduce hazardous materials content and ensure food safety of packaging









- Full migration testing of all materials used
- Hygienic & odourless packaging
- Manufactured in state-of-the art cleanrooms
- FSSC 22000 certified







Design, manufacture and use for recyclability, resource efficiency, durability, reparability, reusability and capacity to be upgraded.



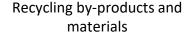












Repair and reuse services

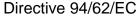




GreenBANGLA In 2019, 737 mt of polypropylene recycled on-site, which is **80%** of total process waste.









California Act



Directive 2008/98/EC



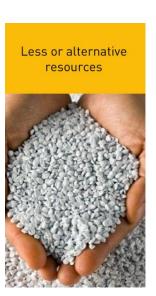


WorldBag
500,000 FIBCs
reconditioned and
reused, leading to a
43%-66% reduction
in carbon footprint.



Use of recycled material and alternative biodegradable sources





50% rPP bag

Together with its Partner Starlinger, LC Packaging has produced a **50%** rPP bag, including rPP made out of used LC bags.





Directive 94/62/EC



California Act



Directive 2008/98/EC

