



2018/0172(COD)

5.9.2018

AMENDMENTS

21 - 140

Draft opinion

Renata Briano

(PE625.586v01-00)

Reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2018)0340 – C8-0218/2018 – 2018/0172(COD))

Amendment 21
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The high functionality and relatively low cost of plastic means that this material is increasingly ubiquitous in everyday life. Its growing use in short-lived applications, which are not designed for re-use or cost-effective recycling means that related production and consumption patterns have become increasingly inefficient and linear. Therefore, in the context of the Circular Economy Action Plan³², the Commission concluded in the European Strategy for Plastics³³ that the steady increase in plastic waste generation and its leakage into our environment, in particular into the marine environment, must be tackled in order to achieve a truly circular lifecycle for plastics.

³² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "Closing the loop – An EU action plan for the Circular Economy" (COM(2015)0614 final).

³³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy" (COM(2018)28 final).

Amendment

(1) The high functionality and relatively low cost of plastic means that this material is increasingly ubiquitous in everyday life. ***Global production of plastic has increased sharply and in 2017 reached 348 million tonnes. The European share of that production represented 18,5 % (64,4 million tonnes, up by 3,4 % compared to production in the previous year).*** Its growing use in short-lived applications, which are not designed for re-use or cost-effective recycling means that related production and consumption patterns have become increasingly inefficient and linear. Therefore, in the context of the Circular Economy Action Plan³², the Commission concluded in the European Strategy for Plastics³³ that the steady increase in plastic waste generation and its leakage into our environment, in particular into the marine environment, must be tackled in order to achieve a truly circular lifecycle for plastics.

³² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "Closing the loop – An EU action plan for the Circular Economy" (COM(2015)0614 final).

³³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy" (COM(2018)28 final).

Or. en

Justification

Even if it is a global problem, the European Union needs to take its responsibility and to become an international leader on fighting marine litter.

Amendment 22

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) *In order to ensure that the right action is taken to combat plastic waste in the sea, the issue of plastic waste on the sea bed and in the aquatic environment in general also has to be addressed, as does the issue of microplastics.*

Or. es

Amendment 23

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) Marine litter is of a transboundary nature and is ***recognized*** as a global problem. Reducing marine litter is a key action for the achievement of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 which calls to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.³⁶The Union must play its part in tackling marine litter and aim to be a standard setter for the world. In this context, the Union is working with partners in many international fora such as G20, G7 and United Nations to promote concerted action. This initiative is part of the Union efforts in this regard.

(3) Marine ***and aquatic*** litter is of a transboundary nature and is ***recognised*** as a global problem. Reducing marine litter is a key action for the achievement of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 which calls to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development³⁶. The Union must play its part in tackling marine litter and aim to be a standard setter for the world. In this context, the Union is working with partners in many international fora such as G20, G7 and United Nations to promote concerted action. This initiative is part of the Union efforts in this regard.

³⁶ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

³⁶ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

Or. es

Amendment 24
Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Similarly, in order to play its part in tackling marine litter, the Union must pledge to no longer grant trade facilities to countries responsible for dumping huge quantities of waste, of one sort or another, into the sea. In this respect, the conclusion and implementation of free trade agreements should be subject to third States, which are party to such agreements, respecting the integrity of the marine environment.

Or. fr

Amendment 25
John Flack, Peter van Dalen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3 a) whereas the EU Member States are signatories of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) and should aim for full implementation of its provisions;

Or. en

Amendment 26
Ruža Tomašić

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) *Given that marine litter has a cross-border impact, the Commission should make additional efforts, in cooperation with non-member countries, to prevent such litter from being produced and to encourage proper waste management.*

Or. hr

Amendment 27
Rosa D'Amato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) *Resolution 11 of the UN Environment Assembly of the UN Environment Programme, adopted at the session of 23-27 May 2016, recognised that ‘the presence of plastic litter and microplastics in the marine environment is a rapidly increasing serious issue of global concern that needs an urgent global response taking into account a product life-cycle approach’.*

Or. it

Amendment 28
Rosa D'Amato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4b) Solutions for tackling plastic marine litter cannot be isolated from an overall plastics strategy. Article 48 of the Fisheries Control Regulation, setting out measures calling for the retrieval of lost fishing gear, is a step in the right direction, but is too limited in scope, given that Member States are allowed to exempt almost every fishing vessel from that obligation and implementation of the reporting requirements remains poor.

Or. it

Amendment 29
Rosa D'Amato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4c) The volume of plastic in the sea also has a strong impact on fisheries, an impact which is even greater and more costly where small-scale fishing is concerned.

Or. it

Amendment 30
Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5) In the Union, 80 to 85 % of marine litter, measured as beach litter counts, is plastic, with single-use plastic items representing 50 % and fishing-related items representing 27 %. Single-use plastics products include a diverse range of commonly used fast-moving consumer products that are discarded after having been used once for the purpose for which

(5) In the Union, 80 to 85 % of marine litter, measured as beach litter counts, is plastic, with single-use plastic items representing 50 % and fishing-related items representing 27 %. Single-use plastics products include a diverse range of commonly used fast-moving consumer products that are discarded after having been used once for the purpose for which

they were provided, are rarely recycled, and are prone to littering. A significant proportion of the fishing gear placed on the market is not collected for treatment. Single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic are therefore a particularly serious problem in the context of marine litter and pose a severe risk to marine ecosystems, biodiversity and, potentially, to human health and are damaging activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping.

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Or. en

Amendment 31 **Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

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Amendment

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Or. pt

Amendment 32
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In the Union, 80 to 85 % of marine litter, measured as beach litter counts, is plastic, with single-use plastic items representing 50 % and fishing-related items representing 27 %. Single-use plastics products include a diverse range of commonly used fast-moving consumer products that are discarded after having been used once for the purpose for which they were provided, are rarely recycled, and ***are prone to littering***. A significant proportion of the fishing gear placed on the market is not collected for treatment. Single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic are therefore a particularly serious problem in the context of marine litter and pose a severe risk to marine ecosystems, biodiversity and, potentially, to human health and are damaging activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping.

Amendment

(5) In the Union, 80 to 85 % of marine litter, measured as beach litter counts, is plastic, with single-use plastic items representing 50 % and fishing-related items representing 27 %. Single-use plastics products include a diverse range of commonly used, fast-moving consumer products that are discarded after having been used once for the purpose for which they were provided, are rarely recycled, and ***end up as litter***. A significant proportion of the fishing gear placed on the market is not collected for treatment. Single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic ***and microplastics*** are therefore a particularly serious problem in the context of marine litter and pose a severe risk to marine ecosystems, biodiversity and, potentially, to human health and are damaging activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping.

Or. es

Amendment 33
Rosa D'Amato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) An estimated 80% of marine litter is accounted for by plastic and microplastic, and somewhere between 20% and 40% of plastic marine litter is linked in part to human activities at sea, including merchant and cruise ships, with the rest originating on land. According to

a recent FAO study^{1a}, roughly 10% comes from lost and abandoned fishing gear. Lost and abandoned fishing gear is one component of plastic marine litter, and, given that an estimated 94% of the plastic entering the ocean ends up on the sea floor, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) needs to be used in order to ensure that fishermen become directly involved in 'fishing for marine litter' schemes by being paid or offered other financial or material incentives.

^{1a} Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear.

Or. it

Amendment 34
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5 a) The Union should adopt a comprehensive approach to the problem of microplastics and should encourage all producers to strictly limit microplastics from their formulations, with particular attention to textile and tyre manufacturers since synthetic clothing and tyres contribute to 63 % of microplastics which end up directly in the aquatic environment.

Or. en

Justification

Although microplastics (i.e. pieces of plastics smaller than 5mm) are not included in the scope, and tackled by specific actions under the Plastics Strategy, it is important to specify that the European Union should have a comprehensive approach to this problem given the impacts of plastic marine debris on the environment, marine fauna and human health.

Amendment 35
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5 a) In Union waters in the North West Atlantic, 73% of deep sea fish have been contaminated by marine litter illustrating the threat posed by plastics to marine ecosystems,

Or. en

Amendment 36
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) Existing Union legislation⁴⁰ and policy instruments provide some regulatory responses to address marine litter. In particular, plastic waste is subject to overall Union waste management measures and targets, such as the recycling target for plastic packaging waste⁴¹ and the recently adopted objective in the Plastics Strategy⁴² to ensure that all plastic packaging is recyclable by 2030. However, the impact of that legislation on marine litter is not sufficient and there are differences in the scope and the level of ambition amongst national measures to prevent and reduce marine litter. ***In addition, some of those measures, in particular marketing restrictions for single-use plastic products, may create barriers to trade and distort competition in the Union.***

(6) Existing Union legislation⁴⁰ and policy instruments provide some regulatory responses to address marine litter. In particular, plastic waste is subject to overall Union waste management measures and targets, such as the recycling target for plastic packaging waste⁴¹ and the recently adopted objective in the Plastics Strategy⁴² to ensure that all plastic packaging is recyclable by 2030. However, the impact of that legislation on marine litter is not sufficient and there are differences in the scope and the level of ambition amongst national measures to prevent and reduce marine litter.

⁴⁰ Directive 2008/98/EC, Directive 2000/59/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2008/56/EC and Council

⁴⁰ Directive 2008/98/EC, Directive 2000/59/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2008/56/EC and Council

Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

⁴¹ Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (OJ L 365 31.12.1994, p. 10).

⁴² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy" (COM(2018)28 final).

Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

⁴¹ Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (OJ L 365 31.12.1994, p. 10).

⁴² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy" (COM(2018)28 final).

Or. es

Amendment 37 **Rosa D'Amato**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 6 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) Ghost fishing occurs when lost or abandoned non-biodegradable fishing nets, lines, and traps catch, entangle, injure, starve, or cause the death of marine life. The phenomenon of 'ghost fishing' is brought about by the loss and abandonment of fishing gear. Under the Fisheries Control Regulation gear has to be marked and lost gear reported and retrieved. Some fishermen, therefore, acting on their own initiative, bring lost nets back to port after retrieving them

from the sea.

Or. it

Amendment 38
Ruža Tomašić

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) *Plastic marine litter has a major impact on fishing gear to the extent that gear is damaged by plastic litter come upon during fishing and the cleaning of fishing gear with plastic litter tangled up in it entails additional costs.*

Or. hr

Amendment 39
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7) To focus efforts where they are most needed, this Directive should **only** cover the most found single-use plastics products, which are estimated to represent around 86% of the single-use plastics found, in counts, on beaches in the Union.

(7) To focus efforts where they are most needed, this Directive should cover the most **commonly** found single-use plastics products, which are estimated to represent around 86% of the single-use plastics found, in counts, on beaches in the Union, **and also fishing gear. The transition to a circular economy will necessitate a reduction in the overall use of single use plastic.**

Or. en

Amendment 40
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Single use plastic products can be manufactured from a wide range of plastics. Plastics are usually defined as polymeric materials to which additives may have been added. However, this definition would cover certain natural polymers. Unmodified natural polymers should not be covered as they occur naturally in the environment. Therefore, the definition of polymer in Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴³ should be adapted and a separate definition should be introduced for the purposes of this Directive. Plastics manufactured with modified natural polymers, or plastics manufactured from bio-based, fossil or synthetic starting substances are not naturally occurring and should therefore be addressed by this Directive. The adapted definition of plastics should therefore cover polymer-based rubber items and bio-based and biodegradable plastics regardless of whether they are derived from biomass and/or intended to biodegrade over time. Certain polymeric materials are not capable of functioning as a main structural component of final materials and products, such as polymeric coatings, paints, inks, and adhesives. Those materials should not be addressed by this Directive and should therefore not be covered by the definition.

⁴³ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission

Amendment

(8) Single use plastic products can be manufactured from a wide range of plastics. Plastics are usually defined as polymeric materials to which additives may have been added. However, this definition would cover certain natural polymers. Unmodified natural polymers should not be covered as they occur naturally in the environment. Therefore, the definition of polymer in Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴³ should be adapted and a separate definition should be introduced for the purposes of this Directive. Plastics manufactured with modified natural polymers, or plastics manufactured from bio-based, fossil or synthetic starting substances are not naturally occurring and should therefore be addressed by this Directive. The adapted definition of plastics should therefore cover polymer-based rubber items and bio-based and biodegradable plastics regardless of whether they are derived from biomass and/or intended to biodegrade over time. Certain polymeric materials are not capable of functioning as a main structural component of final materials and products, such as polymeric coatings, *linings or layers*, paints, inks, and adhesives. Those materials should not be addressed by this Directive and should therefore not be covered by the definition.

⁴³ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission

Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 41
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The single-use plastic products should be addressed by one or several measures, depending on various factors, such as the availability of suitable and more sustainable alternatives, the feasibility to change consumption patterns, and the extent to which they are already covered by existing Union legislation.

Amendment

(10) The single-use plastic products should be addressed by one or several measures, depending on various factors, such as the availability of suitable and more sustainable alternatives, the feasibility to change consumption patterns, and the extent to which they are already covered by existing Union legislation. ***This Directive is without prejudice to the provisions established in Directive 94/62/EC regarding single-use plastic products that are considered packaging items as defined in Article 3(1) therein.***

Or. en

Amendment 42
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) For certain single-use plastic products, suitable and more sustainable alternatives are not yet readily available and the consumption of most such single-use plastic products is expected to increase. To reverse that trend and promote efforts towards more sustainable solutions Member States should be required to take the necessary measures to achieve a

Amendment

(11) For certain single-use plastic products, suitable and more sustainable alternatives are not yet readily available and the consumption of most such single-use plastic products is expected to increase. To reverse that trend and promote efforts towards more sustainable solutions Member States should be required to take the necessary measures to achieve a

significant reduction in the consumption of those products, without compromising food hygiene or food safety, good hygiene practices, good manufacturing practices, consumer information, or traceability requirements set out in Union food legislation⁴⁴.

significant reduction in the consumption of those products, without compromising food hygiene or food safety, good hygiene practices, good manufacturing practices, consumer information, or traceability requirements set out in Union food legislation⁴⁴. ***Member States should aim at the highest possible ambition for those measures, which should be proportionate to the seriousness of the marine littering risk of the various products and uses covered by the overall reduction target.***

⁴⁴ Regulation (EC) 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p.1-24), Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p.1-54), Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 on materials intended to come into contact and other relevant legislation related to food safety, hygiene and labeling (OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p.4-17).

⁴⁴ Regulation (EC) 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p.1-24), Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p.1-54), Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 on materials intended to come into contact and other relevant legislation related to food safety, hygiene and labeling (OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p.4-17).

Or. en

Justification

It should be underlined that Member States are de facto free to target their measures, and that these must be proportionate to the seriousness of the marine littering risk, and the most serious cases should be the priorities.

Amendment 43 **Nils Torvalds**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 12**

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) For other single-use plastic products, suitable and more sustainable alternatives that are also affordable are readily available. In order to limit the adverse impact of such products on the environment, Member States should be required to prohibit their placing on the Union market. By doing so, the use of

Amendment

(12) For other single-use plastic products, suitable and more sustainable alternatives that are also affordable are readily available. In order to limit the adverse impact of such products on the ***environment, especially the marine*** environment, Member States should be required to prohibit their placing on the

those readily available and more sustainable alternatives as well as innovative solutions towards more sustainable business models, re-use alternatives and substitution of materials would be promoted.

Union market. By doing so, the use of those readily available and more sustainable alternatives as well as innovative solutions towards more sustainable business models, re-use alternatives and substitution of materials would be promoted.

Or. en

Amendment 44
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 a) The link between microplastics and single-use plastics and fishing gear should be considered given these plastics may fragment into microplastics and cause harm. Studies have shown that the presence of microplastics in the marine environment can be significant with evidence showing that they can be ingested by marine animals and enter the food chain as a result. The measures laid down in this Directive to reduce the impact of certain plastics is therefore has important environmental and health benefits.

Or. en

Amendment 45
John Flack, Peter van Dalen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) With regard to single-use plastic products for which there are no readily available suitable and more sustainable alternatives, Member States should, in line

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with the polluter pays principle, also introduce extended producer responsibility schemes to cover the costs of waste management and clean-up of litter as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce such litter.

with the polluter pays principle, also introduce extended producer responsibility schemes to cover the costs of waste management and clean-up of litter as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce such litter. ***Deposit-refund schemes as well as available EMFF funds should be used to support fishing for litter initiatives and recovery efforts for lost, discarded and abandoned fishing gear.***

Or. en

Amendment 46
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) With regard to single-use plastic products for which there are no readily available suitable and more sustainable alternatives, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, also introduce extended producer responsibility schemes to cover the costs of waste management ***and clean-up of litter*** as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce ***such*** litter.

Amendment

(15) With regard to single-use plastic products for which there are no readily available suitable and more sustainable alternatives, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, also introduce extended producer responsibility schemes to cover the costs of waste management ***in line with Article 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC and Article 7 of Directive 94/62/EC*** as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce litter.

Or. en

Amendment 47
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) With regard to single-use plastic products for which there are no readily

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Amendment

(15) With regard to single-use plastic products for which there are no readily

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available suitable and more sustainable alternatives, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, also introduce extended producer responsibility schemes to cover the costs of waste management and clean-up of litter as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce such litter.

available suitable and more sustainable alternatives *at present*, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, also introduce extended producer responsibility schemes to cover the costs of waste management and clean-up of litter as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce such litter.

Or. en

Amendment 48
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) Every day, a great variety of waste – be it generated on land or discarded by vessels – ends up in the sea, with plastic waste (bottles, bags, etc.) making up a very significant proportion.

Or. es

Amendment 49
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. ***On the other hand, some measures are already laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, in particular in a requirement on the master of a Union fishing vessel to report within 24 hours to***

delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

the competent authority of its flag Member State any losses of fishing gear that cannot be retrieved. However, Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 does not monitor such losses of fishing gear in consistent way. Furthermore, the indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling. Such systems should provide for modulated financial contributions for gear designed for reuse and recycling, in line with the requirements of Directive 2008/98/EC.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Justification

The proposal will complement and reinforce current European legislation on fishing gear, not only by providing data on loss of fishing gear, but also by introducing extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic.

Amendment 50
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by ***a collection target*** ***and*** further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling. ***In addition to such initiatives, Member States should undertake activities to promote the development of fishing gear using more sustainable and environmentally-friendly materials.***

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 51
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring *their* fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by ***a collection target and*** further financial incentives for fishermen to bring fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. ***Member States should legally and financially incentivize schemes for the collection and removal of fishing gear containing plastic, as well as other plastic waste, by fishermen at sea.*** As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Justification

Voluntary schemes exist already and successes from projects such as Fishing for Litter should be stimulated and bureaucratic, legal and financial burdens for fishermen taking part in such projects should be removed.

Amendment 52
John Flack, Peter van Dalen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Amendment

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling *and recovery efforts for lost, abandoned and discarded fishing gear.*

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 53
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste, *as well as lost or discarded fishing gear found at sea*, on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 54

Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from *abandoned*, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in

Amendment

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter

marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system should, however, be supplemented by further financial incentives for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. fr

Amendment 55

Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) Member States should ensure that the producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic does not have the undesired effect of causing an increase in the price of such gear to the detriment of fishermen.

Or. fr

Amendment 56
Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16 a) The same incentives provided for returning fishing gear should apply equally for returning waste that has been passively fished as well as for waste that has been caught under the fishing for litter initiatives

Or. en

Amendment 57
Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16 b) The requirements on port facilities should be proportionate and not put excessive administrative burden on small, unmanned ports or on remotely located ports, notable on remote islands

Or. en

Amendment 58
Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16 c) Under the Fisheries Control Regulation 1224/2009, a master of a Union vessels is required to report any losses of fishing gear that cannot be retrieved to the competent authority of its flag member state. The revision of the

Control Regulation should lay down further measures strengthening the capacity of retrieval of lost gear and of reporting, through daily electronic reporting, of its loss when it cannot be retrieved.

Or. en

Amendment 59
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17 a) Whilst the fishers themselves and artisanal makers of fish gear containing plastic should not be covered by the extended producers responsibility there should be consideration for supporting the introduction of sustainably sourced fish gear containing no plastic as an alternative.

Or. en

Amendment 60
Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18) In order to prevent littering and other inappropriate forms of disposal resulting in marine litter containing plastic, consumers need to be properly informed about the most appropriate waste disposal options available and/or waste disposal options to be avoided, best practices with regard to waste disposal and the environmental impact of bad disposal practices as well as about the plastic content in certain single-use plastic

(18) In order to prevent littering and other inappropriate forms of disposal resulting in marine litter containing plastic, consumers need to be properly informed about the most appropriate waste disposal options available and/or waste disposal options to be avoided, best practices with regard to waste disposal and the environmental impact of bad disposal practices as well as about the plastic content in certain single-use plastic

products and fishing gear. Therefore, Member States should be required to take awareness raising measures ensuring that such information is given to the consumers. The information should not contain any promotional content encouraging the use of the single-use plastic products. Member States should be able to choose the measures which are most appropriate based on the nature of the product or its use. Producers of single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic should cover the costs of the awareness raising measures as part of their extended producer responsibility obligation.

products and fishing gear, ***and available alternatives already on the market.*** Therefore, Member States should be required to take awareness raising measures ensuring that such information is given to the consumers. The information should not contain any promotional content encouraging the use of the single-use plastic products. Member States should be able to choose the measures which are most appropriate based on the nature of the product or its use. Producers of single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic should cover the costs of the awareness raising measures as part of their extended producer responsibility obligation.

Or. en

Amendment 61 **Nicola Caputo, Renata Briano**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 18**

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) In order to prevent littering and other inappropriate forms of disposal resulting in marine litter containing plastic, consumers need to be properly informed about the most appropriate waste disposal options available and/or waste disposal options to be avoided, best practices with regard to waste disposal and the environmental impact of bad disposal practices as well as about the plastic content in certain single-use plastic products and fishing gear. Therefore, Member States should be required to take awareness raising measures ensuring that such information is given to the consumers. The information should not contain any promotional content encouraging the use of the single-use plastic products. Member States should be able to choose the measures which are most appropriate based on the nature of the product or its use.

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(18) In order to prevent littering and other inappropriate forms of disposal resulting in marine litter containing plastic, consumers need to be properly informed about the most appropriate waste disposal options available and/or waste disposal options to be avoided, best practices with regard to waste disposal and the environmental impact of bad disposal practices as well as about the plastic content in certain single-use plastic products and fishing gear, ***and available alternatives already on the market.*** Therefore, Member States should be required to take awareness raising measures ensuring that such information is given to the consumers. The information should not contain any promotional content encouraging the use of the single-use plastic products. Member States should be able to choose the measures which are

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Producers of single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic should cover the costs of the awareness raising measures as part of their extended producer responsibility obligation.

most appropriate based on the nature of the product or its use. Producers of single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic should cover the costs of the awareness raising measures as part of their extended producer responsibility obligation.

Or. en

Amendment 62
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Directive 2008/98/EC lays down general minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility schemes. Those requirements should apply to extended producer responsibility schemes established by this Directive. ***This Directive, however, establishes additional extended producer responsibility requirements, for example, the requirement on producers of certain single-use plastic products to cover the costs of clean-up of litter.***

Amendment

(19) Directive 2008/98/EC lays down general minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility schemes. Those requirements should apply to extended producer responsibility schemes established by this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 63
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(20 a) Raising awareness of the waste caused by single-use plastic and fishing gear, and the significant environmental impact it brings, should be considered an essential element of the EU Plastics Strategy given it will empower citizens to

Amendment

contribute to the reduction of plastic waste. Member States should take measures to raise awareness of the issue and the financial supports available for the purpose of tackling it, and facilitate the exchange of best practices between communities and networks.

Or. en

Amendment 64 **Liadh Ní Riada**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 22**

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. ***The evaluation should also consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. That standard would include a standard to test if, as a result of***

Amendment

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed ***in order to expand the list of single use plastic items. There should be no consideration of biodegradability in reviewing the annex.***

physical and biological decomposition in the marine environment, plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water within a timescale short enough for the plastics not to be harmful for marine life and not lead to an accumulation of plastics in the environment. If that is the case, single-use plastic products that meet such a standard could be exempted from the prohibition on placing on the market. While the European Strategy for Plastics already envisages action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due to different marine conditions across seas.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Or. en

Amendment 65

Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. The evaluation should also

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Amendment

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. The

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consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. That standard would include a standard to test if, as a result of physical and biological decomposition in the marine environment, plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water within a timescale short enough for the plastics not to be harmful for marine life and not lead to an accumulation of plastics in the environment. If that is the case, single-use plastic products that meet such a standard could be exempted from the prohibition on placing on the market. While the European Strategy for Plastics already envisages action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due to different marine conditions across seas.

evaluation should also consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. That standard would include a standard to test if, as a result of physical and biological decomposition in the marine environment, plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water within a timescale short enough for the plastics not to be harmful for marine life and not lead to an accumulation of plastics in the environment. If that is the case, single-use plastic products that meet such a standard could be exempted from the prohibition on placing on the market. While the European Strategy for Plastics already envisages action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due to different marine conditions across seas.

The European Commission should report to the European Parliament biannually on the updated results of the evaluation of this Directive.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Or. pt

Amendment 66
Marco Affronte

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the
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Amendment

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the

European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. The evaluation should also consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. That standard would include a standard to test if, as a result of physical and biological decomposition in the marine environment, plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water within a timescale short enough for the plastics not to be harmful for marine life and not lead to an accumulation of plastics in the environment. If that is the case, single-use plastic products that meet such a standard could be exempted from the prohibition on placing on the market. While the European Strategy for Plastics already envisages action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due to different marine conditions across seas.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. The evaluation should also consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. That standard would include a standard to test if, as a result of physical and biological decomposition *conditions existing* in the marine environment, plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water within a timescale short enough for the plastics not to be harmful for marine life and not lead to an accumulation of plastics in the environment. If that is the case, single-use plastic products that meet such a standard could be exempted from the prohibition on placing on the market. While the European Strategy for Plastics already envisages action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due to different marine conditions across seas.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment 67

Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive**Article 1 – paragraph 1***Text proposed by the Commission*

The objective of this Directive is **to prevent and reduce** the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as **to promote** the transition to a circular economy with innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

The objective of this Directive is **for the Union to play its part in solving the global problem of marine litter due to plastic, by preventing and reducing** the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as **by promoting** the transition to a circular economy with innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Justification

The aim of the proposal should be more visible: the European Union has a relatively small part in the generation of marine litter worldwide as it consumes around 16% of global singleuse plastics. However, it may play an important role in finding the solution and igniting a virtuous circle in leading by example.

Amendment 68

Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar

Proposal for a directive**Article 1.º – paragraph 1***Text proposed by the Commission*

The objective of this Directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as to promote the transition to a circular economy with innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to **the** efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

The objective of this Directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as to promote the transition to a circular economy with innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to **a more** efficient functioning of the internal market.

functioning of the internal market.

and more sustainable functioning of the internal market.

Or. pt

Amendment 69

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The objective of this Directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of *certain plastic products* on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as to promote the transition to a circular economy *with innovative* business models, products and materials, *thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.*

Amendment

The objective of this Directive is to prevent and *significantly* reduce the impact of *plastics* on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health, as well as to promote the transition to a circular economy *through a reduction in production and consumption of single use plastics, with sustainable* business models, products and materials.

Or. en

Amendment 70

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Directive shall apply to the single-use plastic products listed in the Annex and to fishing gear containing plastic.

Amendment

This Directive shall apply to the single-use plastic products listed in the Annex and to fishing gear containing plastic. *The lists in the Annex of this Directive shall apply in all Member States and shall only be modified by revision of this Directive.*

Or. en

Amendment 71

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) 'plastic' means a material consisting of a polymer within the meaning of Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, to which additives or other substances may have been added, and which can function as a main structural component of final products, with the exception of natural polymers that have not been chemically modified;

Amendment

(1) 'plastic' means a material consisting of a polymer within the meaning of Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, to which additives or other substances may have been added, and which can function as a main structural component of final products, with the exception of natural polymers that have not been chemically modified, ***and polymeric coatings, paints, inks and adhesives which are not capable of functioning as a main structural component of final articles and products;***

Or. en

Amendment 72
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) 'plastic' means a material consisting of a polymer within the meaning of Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, to which additives or other substances may have been added, ***and which can function as a main structural component of final products,*** with the exception of natural polymers that have not been chemically modified;

Amendment

(1) 'plastic' means a material consisting of a polymer within the meaning of Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, to which additives or other substances may have been added, with the exception of natural polymers that have not been chemically modified;

Or. en

Amendment 73
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1 a) 'coatings' means one or more non-self-supporting layer or layers manufactured using plastic, as defined in Article 3(1), applied on a material or article in order to impart special properties on it or to improve its technical performance;

Or. en

Amendment 74
Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) 'fishing gear' means any item or piece of equipment that is used in fishing and aquaculture to target or capture marine biological resources or that is floating on the sea surface and is deployed with the objective of attracting **and** capturing such marine biological resources;

(3) 'fishing gear' means any item or piece of equipment that is used in fishing and aquaculture to target or capture marine biological resources or that is floating on the sea surface and is deployed with the objective of attracting **or** capturing such marine biological resources;

Or. en

Amendment 75
Marco Affronte

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) 'waste fishing gear' means any fishing gear covered by the definition of waste in Directive 2008/98/EC, including all separate components, substances or materials that were part of or attached to such fishing gear when it was discarded;

(4) 'waste fishing gear' means any fishing gear covered by the definition of waste in Directive 2008/98/EC, including all separate components, substances or materials that were part of or attached to such fishing gear when it was discarded **or lost**;

Or. en

Amendment 76

Renata Briano

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4 a) 'passively fished waste' means waste collected in nets during fishing operations;

Or. en

Amendment 77

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) 'producer' means any natural or legal person that, irrespective of the selling technique used, including distance contracts within the meaning of Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011⁵⁰, places on the market single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic except persons carrying out fishing activities as defined in Article 4(28) of Regulation (EC) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹;

(10) 'producer' means any natural or legal person that **manufactures, processes, treats, sells or imports single-use plastic products or fishing gear containing plastic as understood in Article 8(1) of Directive 2008/98. A producer may be qualified as such** irrespective of the selling technique used, including distance contracts within the meaning of Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011⁵⁰, places on the market single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic except persons carrying out fishing activities as defined in Article 4(28) of Regulation (EC) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹;

⁵⁰ Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and

⁵⁰ Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and

repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64–88).

⁵¹ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p.22).

repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64–88).

⁵¹ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p.22).

Or. en

Amendment 78 **Liadh Ní Riada**

Proposal for a directive **Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve a **significant** reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... **[six years** after the **end-date** for transposition of this Directive].

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve a **50%** reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by **2025 and an 80% reduction by 2030.**

Member States shall establish a baseline by [18 months after the **end date** for transposition of this Directive].

Member States shall adopt plans for the achievement of these reductions, including the measures taken.

Or. en

Amendment 79 **Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez**

Proposal for a directive **Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve a significant reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... [six years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive].

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve a significant reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... [six years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive], ***and to ensure that plastic waste and other waste generated on land, such as tyres, does not end up in the sea.***

Or. es

Amendment 80
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve a significant reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... [six years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive].

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures, ***without prejudice to Article 18 of Directive 94/62/EC***, to achieve a significant reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... [six years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive].

Or. en

Amendment 81
Rolandas Paksas

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ***achieve a significant reduction in*** the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... [six years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive].

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ***halve (at least 50%)*** the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... [six years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive].

Amendment 82
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Those measures may include national consumption reduction targets, measures ensuring that reusable alternatives to those products are made available at the point of sale to the final consumer, economic instruments such as ensuring that single-use plastic products are not provided free of charge at the point of sale to the final consumer. Those measures may vary depending on the environmental impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph.

Amendment

Those measures may include national consumption reduction targets, measures ensuring that reusable alternatives to those products are made available at the point of sale to the final consumer, economic instruments such as ensuring that single-use plastic products are not provided free of charge at the point of sale to the final consumer. Those measures may vary depending on the environmental impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph. ***The Commission and the Member States shall lay down the measures necessary for replacing plastic bottles with returnable glass glass bottles, for the bulk sale of foodstuffs, for ending unnecessary packaging for all products, including fruit and vegetables, and for eliminating plastic spoons, forks, knives, cups and plates. Public institutions shall immediately replace all of these items in their procurement and this shall constitute a requirement for granting concessions for bars and restaurants; Member States shall also take measures to reduce the consumption of plastic in other areas such as public transport, catering or hospitals.***

Amendment 83
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Those measures may include national consumption reduction targets, measures ensuring that reusable alternatives to those products are made available at the point of sale to the final consumer, economic instruments such as ensuring that single-use plastic products are not provided free of charge at the point of sale to the final consumer. Those measures may vary depending on the environmental impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph.

Amendment

Those measures ***shall be proportionate and non-discriminatory and shall not distort the single market.*** They may include national consumption reduction targets, measures ensuring that reusable alternatives to those products are made available at the point of sale to the final consumer, economic instruments such as ensuring that single-use plastic products are not provided free of charge at the point of sale to the final consumer. Those measures may vary depending on the environmental impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph.

Or. en

Amendment 84

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Those measures ***may*** include ***national consumption reduction targets***, measures ensuring that reusable alternatives to those products are made available at the point of sale to the final consumer, economic instruments such as ensuring that ***single-use*** plastic products are not provided free of charge at the point of sale to the final consumer. Those measures may vary depending on the environmental impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph.

Amendment

Those measures ***shall*** include measures ensuring that reusable alternatives to those products are made available at the point of sale to the final consumer, economic instruments such as ensuring that ***single-use*** plastic products are not provided free of charge at the point of sale to the final consumer ***and may include other measures***. Those measures may vary depending on the environmental impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph.

Or. en

Amendment 85

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

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Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall also take the necessary measures to achieve a 35% reduction by 2025 and a 60% reduction by 2030 in the consumption of the products listed in Part F of the Annex, with baseline as above.

Or. en

Amendment 86
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Commission **may** adopt an implementing act laying down the methodology for the calculation and verification of the **significant** reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products referred to in paragraph 1. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 16(2).

Amendment

2. The Commission **shall** adopt an implementing act laying down the methodology for the calculation and verification of the reduction **targets** in the consumption of the single-use plastic products referred to in paragraph 1 **by ...[12 months before the end date for transposition of this Directive]**. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 16(2).

Or. en

Amendment 87
Rolandas Paksas

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Commission **may** adopt an implementing act laying down the methodology for the calculation and verification of the **significant** reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic

Amendment

2. The Commission **should** adopt an implementing act laying down the methodology for the calculation and verification of the reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic

products referred to in paragraph 1. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 16(2).

products referred to in paragraph 1. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 16(2).

Or. en

Amendment 88
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. Given that microplastics are responsible for marine, soil and atmospheric pollution, and that they are present in a wide range of products, the Commission shall take measures to address the issue of microplastics without delay.

Or. es

Amendment 89
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall prohibit the placing on market of the single-use plastic products listed in Part B of the Annex.

Member States shall prohibit the placing on market of the single-use plastic products listed in Part B of the Annex.

Given that products other than those covered by this Directive are significant contributors to marine litter, the Member State will be empowered to apply to those products the same measures applicable to the items listed in Part B of the Annex. The Member State shall inform the Commission of the adoption of these measures, including their rationale, scientific evidence in support and details on their practical implementation and

enforcement.

Or. en

Amendment 90
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission shall conduct an assessment to evaluate:

- the presence of a sufficient supply of fit-for-purpose alternatives;*
- the environmental impact of alternative products;*
- impacts on the internal market;*
- impacts on consumer health and safety, and on requirements laid out in Union food legislation;*

Or. en

Amendment 91
Marco Affronte

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that single-use plastic products listed in Part C of the Annex that have caps and lids with a significant part made of plastic may be placed on the market only if the caps and lids remain attached to the container during the product's intended use stage.

1. Member States shall ensure that single-use plastic products listed in Part C of the Annex that have caps and lids with a significant part made of plastic may be placed on the market only if the caps and lids remain ***firmly*** attached to the container during the product's intended use stage.

Or. en

Amendment 92
Marco Affronte

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure that each single-use plastic product listed in Part D of the Annex placed on the market bears a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking informing consumers of **one or more** of the following:

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that each single-use plastic product listed in Part D of the Annex **and fishing gear containing plastic** placed on the market bears a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking informing consumers of **all** of the following:

Or. en

Amendment 93
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure that each single-use plastic product listed in Part D of the Annex placed on the market bears a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking informing consumers of **one or more of** the following:

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that each single-use plastic product listed in Part D of the Annex placed on the market bears a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking informing consumers of the following:

Or. en

Amendment 94
Marco Affronte

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the negative environmental impacts of littering or other inappropriate waste disposal of the products, **or**

Amendment

(b) the negative environmental impacts of littering or other inappropriate waste disposal of the products, **and**

Amendment 95

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the negative environmental impacts of littering or other inappropriate waste disposal of the products, *or*

Amendment

(b) the negative environmental impacts of littering or other inappropriate waste disposal of the products

Or. en

Amendment 96

Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) the presence of plastics in the product.

Amendment

(c) the presence of plastics in the product, *and where applicable, the availability of alternatives*

Or. en

Amendment 97

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With regard to the schemes established pursuant to paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that the producers of the single-use plastic products listed in Part E of the Annex shall cover the costs of the collection of waste consisting of those single-use plastic products and its subsequent transport and treatment,

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Amendment

With regard to the schemes established pursuant to paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that the producers of the single-use plastic products listed in Part E of the Annex shall cover the costs of the collection of waste consisting of those single-use plastic products and its subsequent transport and treatment, *as*

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including the costs to clean up litter and the costs of the awareness raising measures referred to in Article 10 regarding those products.

defined under article 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC and the costs of the awareness raising measures referred to in Article 10 regarding those products.

Or. en

Amendment 98
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

For single-use plastic products that are packaging, the requirements laid down in this paragraph *supplement* the requirements regarding extended producer responsibility schemes laid down in Directive 94/62/EEC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Amendment

For single-use plastic products that are packaging, the requirements laid down in this paragraph *are without prejudice to* the requirements regarding extended producer responsibility schemes laid down in Directive 94/62/EEC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 99
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for fishing gear containing plastic placed on the Union market, in accordance with the provisions on extended producer responsibility in Directive 2008/98/EC.

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for fishing gear containing plastic placed on the Union market, in accordance with the provisions on extended producer responsibility in Directive 2008/98/EC.

Member States shall ensure on that basis that a minimum collection rate of fishing gear containing plastic is achieved annually. From 2025 the minimum collection rate shall be 35 % calculated on the basis of the total weight of fishing gear collected in a given year in the

Member State concerned, expressed as a percentage of the average weight of fishing gear placed on the market in the three preceding years in that Member State.

Member States shall implement additional financial incentives for fishermen to bring fishing gear waste on shore, as well as other plastic waste collected by fishermen at sea. Member States shall remove all unnecessary legal and financial bureaucratic burdens and impediments for fishing gear waste and plastic waste collection and landing by fishermen as far as possible.

Or. en

Justification

Due to the Impact Assessment there is evidence that fishing gear is abandoned and discarded at significant scale. Therefore a collection target that is considered necessary based on extended producer responsibility. It is achievable as proven by Iceland that is collecting and recycling fishing gear successfully since 2006. However, Member States must provide financial incentives to fishermen.

Amendment 100 **Nils Torvalds**

Proposal for a directive **Article 8 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for fishing gear containing plastic placed on the Union market, in accordance with the provisions on extended producer responsibility in Directive 2008/98/EC.

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for fishing gear containing plastic placed on the Union market, in accordance with the provisions on extended producer responsibility in Directive 2008/98/EC. ***Member States shall ensure that those extended producer responsibility schemes achieve an improved recycling level for fishing gears. In order to ensure that, Member States shall require the schemes to inter alia:***
(a) establish deposit-refund schemes to encourage the return of old, derelict or unstable fishing gear except in small

*unmanned ports or in remotely located ports, notably on remote islands
(b) include monitoring, tracking and reporting programmes; and
(c) cover retrieval operations*

Or. en

Amendment 101
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for fishing gear containing plastic placed on the Union market, in accordance with the provisions on extended producer responsibility in Directive 2008/98/EC.

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that extended producer responsibility schemes are established for fishing gear containing plastic placed on the Union market, in accordance with the provisions on extended producer responsibility in Directive 2008/98/EC.
Member States shall ensure on that basis that a minimum collection rate of fishing gear containing plastic is achieved annually. From 2025 the minimum collection rate shall be 35% calculated on the basis of the total weight of fishing gear collected in a given year in the Member State concerned, expressed as a percentage of the average weight of fishing gear placed on the market in the three preceding years in that Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 102
Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. In this connection, Member States

shall ensure that the producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic does not have the undesired effect of causing an increase in the price of such gear to the detriment of fishermen.

Or. fr

Amendment 103

Marco Affronte

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With regard to the schemes established pursuant to paragraph 3, Member States shall ensure that the producers of fishing gear containing plastic shall cover the costs of the collection of waste fishing gear containing plastic that has been delivered to adequate port reception facilities in accordance with Union law on port reception facilities or to other equivalent collection systems that fall outside the scope of Union law on port reception facilities and its subsequent transport and treatment. The producers shall also cover the costs of the awareness-raising measures referred to in Article 10 regarding fishing gear containing plastic.

Amendment

With regard to the schemes established pursuant to paragraph 3, Member States shall ensure that the producers of fishing gear containing plastic shall cover the costs of the collection of waste fishing gear containing plastic that has been delivered to adequate port reception facilities in accordance with Union law on port reception facilities or to other equivalent collection systems that fall outside the scope of Union law on port reception facilities and its subsequent transport and treatment. The producers shall also cover the costs of the awareness-raising measures referred to in Article 10 regarding fishing gear containing plastic *and the costs to clean up fishing gear litter.*

Or. en

Amendment 104

Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a a) Article 9a

Passively fished waste

1. The Member States shall adopt proportionate national plans to ensure that ports where fishing vessels can be received, except for small, unmanned ports and remotely located ports, notably on remote islands, are able to carry out the collection and subsequent treatment of passively fished waste collected during normal fishing operations with a view to encouraging the separate collection, re-use and recycling of such waste.

2. Such plans shall be laid down in accordance with the guidelines set out in OSPAR Recommendation 2016/01 on the reduction of marine litter through the implementation of fishing for litter initiatives.

3. In addition to the resources made available by the EMFF, the Member States may set up and maintain national funds to support the collection of waste that has been passively fished by fishing vessels. The funds may be used to ensure the functioning of fishing-for-litter initiatives, including the provision of dedicated on-board waste storage facilities, the monitoring of passively fished waste, education and promotion of voluntary participation in the initiative, costs of waste treatment and to cover the costs of personnel required for the functioning of such schemes.

Or. en

Amendment 105
Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) establish financial incentives for fishermen who bring to port all plastic waste and fishing gear recovered during their fishing operations.

Amendment 106
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) promote the establishment of a specific public programme to remove plastics and other items from the seabed.

Or. es

Amendment 107
John Flack

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

establish an EU wide, mandatory digital reporting system for individual fishing vessels to signal loss of gear at sea, in order to support recovery action

Or. en

Amendment 108
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission shall develop guidance containing minimum requirements for the establishment of deposit-refund schemes.

Or. en

Amendment 109
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9a

Incentive schemes

1. In the operational programmes financed by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), Member States shall include financial support for the development of an action plan in collaboration with producer organisations, shipowners' associations, public entities, environmental conservation organisations, and the entire sector concerned. This shall include measures relating to the recovery of waste and marine gear as well as the improvement of waste management infrastructure and processes in vessels and ports.

2. Member States shall establish a scheme at the ports for depositing, recovering and returning fishing nets, which shall be included in the action plan established in accordance with paragraph 1.

3. Member States shall establish a scheme at the ports for the control and registration of nets, which shall be included in the action plan established in accordance with paragraph 1.

4. Member States shall devise support mechanisms for R & D for the development of more traceable and less polluting nets in the form of incentives for manufacturers of fishing gear. This shall include investments in the development of new materials with a lower impact on the environment.

Or. es

Justification

As set out in recital 16, there is a need for incentives for operators to promote a culture of protection of the marine environment, to gradually reduce marine litter and to eliminate the loss of nets at sea.

Amendment 110

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall take measures to inform consumers of the single-use plastic products listed in Part G of the Annex and fishing gear containing plastic about the following:

Amendment

Member States shall take measures to inform ***all relevant actors, particularly consumers, the fishing sector, and fishing communities*** of the single-use plastic products listed in Part G of the Annex and fishing gear containing plastic about the following:

Or. en

Amendment 111

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the ***available*** re-use systems and waste management options for those products and fishing gear containing plastic as well as best practices in sound waste management carried out in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 2008/98/EC;

Amendment

(a) the ***availability of reusable alternatives***, re-use systems and waste management options for those products and fishing gear containing plastic as well as best practices in sound waste management carried out in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 2008/98/EC;

Or. en

Amendment 112

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) Programmes shall be promoted to raise awareness of the impact of microplastics and plastics waste on the marine environment and to prevent it reaching the sea.

Or. es

Amendment 113
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) Priority shall be given to awareness-raising measures geared towards reducing the use of plastic and of products containing microplastics, and it shall be mandatory for products containing microplastics to be labelled as such.

Or. es

Amendment 114
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 10 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Regarding fishing gear, Member States shall ensure that information on the net benefits of the reduction of single-use plastics is made available either by the supplier of the equipment or by the national competent authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 115
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 10 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that guidance is made available to all relevant actors, notably those in the fishing sector, so that they are able to take the required actions to reduce waste originating from fishing gear containing plastic.

Or. en

Amendment 116
Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a a) estimates of the amounts of marine waste originating in products covered by this Directive in order to monitor the effects of the measures taken

Or. en

Amendment 117
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) information on the extended producer responsibility schemes established by Member States for the purposes of Article 8, including
i) the quantity of the products placed in

the market and the waste flows resulting from those;(ii) the financial contribution paid by producers of products per unit sold or per tonne of product placed on the market;

(ii) the financial contribution paid by producers of products per unit sold or per tonne of product placed on the market;

(iii) and the extent to which the scheme(s) reduce the amount of plastic in residual waste.

Or. en

Amendment 118
Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a directive
Article 13 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. *The Commission shall verify compliance and shall pay particular attention to waste disposal facilities to prevent the dispersal of plastics.*

Or. es

Amendment 119
Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar

Proposal for a directive
Article 15.º – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive by ... [~~six~~ years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. The evaluation shall be based on the information available in accordance with Article 13. Member States shall provide the Commission with any additional information necessary for the purposes of the evaluation and the

1. The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive by ... [~~three~~ years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. The evaluation shall be based on the information available in accordance with Article 13. Member States shall provide the Commission with any additional information necessary for the purposes of the evaluation and the

preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 2.

preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 2.

Or. pt

Amendment 120
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. That report shall *also* indicate whether:

3. That report shall indicate whether *the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed to include other single-use plastic items.*

Or. en

Amendment 121
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) *the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed;*

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 122
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) *it is feasible to establish binding quantitative Union targets for the consumption reduction of, in particular, single-use plastic products listed in Part A*

deleted

of the Annex;

Or. en

Amendment 123
Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) A sufficient improvement of the recycling level for fishing gear has taken place and whether the introduction of quantitative targets is needed to ensure sufficient progress in the future

Or. en

Amendment 124
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) sufficient scientific and technical progress has been made, and criteria or a standard for biodegradability in the marine environment applicable to single-use plastic products within the scope of this directive and their single-use substitutes have been developed, in order to determine which products no longer need to be subject to the restrictions on placing on the market, where appropriate.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 125
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive

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Article 15 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3 a. *Any review shall not consider criteria or standards for the biodegradability or disintegration in the marine environment of single-use plastic products.*

Or. en

Amendment 126

Marco Affronte

Proposal for a directive

Article 17 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by ... [**2 years** after entry into force of this Directive]. They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures to the Commission.

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by ... [**1 year** after entry into force of this Directive]. They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures to the Commission.

Or. en

Amendment 127

Marco Affronte

Proposal for a directive

Article 17 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

However, the Member States shall apply the measures necessary to comply with Articles 5 and 7(1) from ... [**2 years** after entry into force of this Directive] and with Article 6(1) from ... [**3 years** after entry into force of this Directive].

However, the Member States shall apply the measures necessary to comply with Articles 5 and 7(1) from ... [**18 months** after entry into force of this Directive] and with Article 6(1) from ... [**2 years** after entry into force of this Directive].

Or. en

Amendment 128
Rolandas Paksas

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part A – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

— Cups for beverages

Amendment

— Cups for beverages, ***including composite cups, i. e. take away coffee / teacups etc.***

Or. en

Amendment 129
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part A – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

— Cups for beverages

Amendment

— Cups for beverages ***and their lids***

Or. en

Amendment 130
Rolandas Paksas

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part B – indent 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Wet wipes, i.e. pre-wetted personal care, domestic and industrial wipes, except wet wipes for medical or other professional uses and applications***

Or. en

Amendment 131
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part B – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

— Plates

Amendment

— Plates, ***bowls and other similar items with the same function***

Or. en

Amendment 132
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part B – indent 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***lollipop sticks***

Or. en

Amendment 133
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part B – indent 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Polystyrene***

Or. en

Amendment 134
Rolandas Paksas

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part C – indent 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Composite beveragecontainers, including their caps and lids***

Amendment 135

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part D – indent 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Tobacco products with filters and filters marketed for use in combination with tobacco products***

Or. en

Amendment 136

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part E – indent 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Disposable nappies***

Or. en

Amendment 137

Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part E – indent 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Disposable lighters***

Or. en

Amendment 138

Rolandas Paksas

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part F – indent 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- *Beverage cups, including composite cups*

Or. en

Amendment 139
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part G – indent 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- *Disposable nappies*

Or. en

Amendment 140
Liadh Ní Riada

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – part G – indent 9 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- *Disposable lighters*

Or. en