



27.9.2018

# **OPINION**

of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council  
on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment  
(COM(2018)0340 – C8-0218/2018 – 2018/0172(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Barbara Kappel

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## SHORT JUSTIFICATION

Prevention and reduction of plastic marine litter from single use plastic products (SUP) and fishing gear containing plastic are complementing specific measures on microplastics envisaged under the EU Plastics Strategy. After addressing plastic bags in 2015, 10 SUP products and fishing gear (so called macroplastics) were identified to account for 70% of the marine litter in Europe. It is important that the EU takes appropriate measures to tackle the environmental aspects of marine littering by reducing the amount of plastics in oceans and on beaches, whilst providing a stronger focus on the broader context of plastics transition to a circular economy.

Marine littering is a global problem that reaches far beyond the EU borders and only a global agreement will be able to fully address the challenge to our planet. As studies show, 80% of marine litter originates from only 20 countries, whereas none of them is an EU member state. The rapporteur therefore calls for a global approach to combat plastic pollution and urges for necessary measures on the level of G7 and G20, as well as the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, multinational lenders and international financiers should focus their engagement on measures to reduce marine litter by targeting waste management programs in the framework of the circular economy.

In addition consumer awareness constitutes a crucial element for a successful reduction of SUP products. The rapporteur is convinced that public awareness campaigns and education are instrumental to achieve lasting results with regards to measures imposed on Member States and industry.

Commission analysis estimates that its proposed options covering a ban of certain SUP plastics and reduction targets, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), product design measures and gear return-incentives to fishers would save 2.6 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and avoid environmental damages equivalent to €11 billion. Compliance costs for businesses amount to €2 billion and waste management to €510 million. Consumers would save around €6.5 billion, whereas a deposit refund or equivalent system would cost consumers an additional €1.4 billion. Commission estimates that the additional cost for the fishing industry will amount to 0.16% of revenue in the best case scenario. However, Commission does not provide data of the implementation costs of EPR fully transferred to the end consumer.

The rapporteur wishes to emphasise that as a general principle the policy option of « banning » certain types of products should be a last resort. Indeed, it would be preferable to see an approach based on increasing standards which should, as a consequence, crowd certain polluting products out of the market but would at the same time promote R&D and innovation into more cost-effectively recyclable, biodegradable or harmless products. These new standards should be implemented within a reasonable timeframe to ensure that SMEs can adapt their business model, as a vast majority of the 50,000 companies representing the plastic converters sector in the EU are SMEs.

Tackling marine litter can create economic opportunities. Businesses can boost their competitiveness through innovation and R&D by contributing to a resource-efficient, decarbonised economy. Investments into marine litter prevention, sustainable alternative materials, products and business models can help create jobs and strengthen technical and scientific skills. While the initiative to reduce SUP plastics is welcomed, a balanced approach

to ensure proportionality is needed.

## AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

### Amendment 1

#### Proposal for a directive

##### Citation 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

*Amendment*

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof **and Article 114 in so far as packaging as defined under Article 3(1) of Directive 94/62/EC is concerned;**

### Amendment 2

#### 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 Plan<sup>32</sup>, the Commission concluded in the European Strategy for Plastics<sup>33</sup> 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

*Amendment*

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circular lifecycle for plastics.

*efforts in the segment of plastics have to be based on and fully compatible with the recently adopted EU circular economy legislation and fit into the system which has been thereby established.*

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<sup>32</sup> 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).

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<sup>32</sup> 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).

<sup>33</sup> 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).

<sup>33</sup> 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 3**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(1 a) The recently adopted EU Waste legislation, in particular Directive 2008/98/EU, Directive 94/62/EU and Directive 1999/31/EU has set a complex system of statistics of waste collection and recycling, clear targets for recycling of certain waste streams including plastic and a waste hierarchy. It has also identified incentives for transition towards a more circular economy, broader use of recycled materials, defined obligations for producers under the minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility. The aim of this directive is not to replace this scheme but rather complement it by measures tackling a specific problem of marine litter.*

## Amendment 4

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 1 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1 b) Economic prosperity of the Union is inextricable from the long-term environmental sustainability. Increasing sustainability of economic models of Member States can bring new opportunities for innovation, competitiveness and job creation.***

## Amendment 5

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 1 c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1 c) Challenges linked with the treatment of the plastic waste can be turned into an opportunity for the European industry to become a global leader in providing solutions for the transition towards a circular economy.***

## Amendment 6

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(2) Circular approaches that prioritise re-usable products and re-use systems will lead to a reduction of waste generated, and such prevention is at the pinnacle of the waste hierarchy enshrined in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.<sup>34</sup> Such approaches are also in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12<sup>35</sup> to ensure sustainable consumption and

(2) Circular approaches that prioritise re-usable products and re-use systems, ***as well as the recyclability of products***, will lead to a reduction of waste generated, and such prevention is at the pinnacle of the waste hierarchy enshrined in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>34</sup>. Such approaches are also in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal

production patterns.

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<sup>34</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

<sup>35</sup> The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

12<sup>35</sup> to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

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<sup>34</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

<sup>35</sup> The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

## Amendment 7

### Proposal for a directive Recital 3

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(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.<sup>36</sup> 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.

#### *Amendment*

(3) ***150 million tons of plastics and microplastics have accumulated in the world's oceans and seas, causing severe damage to marine fauna and flora, the climate and global biodiversity.*** 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.<sup>36</sup> The Union must play its part in tackling marine litter and aim to be a standard setter for the world, ***while safeguarding a fair competition environment for its industry.*** In this context, the Union ***should seek commitments from*** partners ***at*** international ***level*** fora such as G20, G7 and United Nations to promote concerted action. This initiative is part of the Union efforts in this regard ***to reduce waste for a sustainable economy.***

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

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## Amendment 8

### Proposal for a directive Recital 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3 a) Despite the EU's effort in the field of climate diplomacy and international cooperation, the situation in certain 3rd countries is still alarming. The EU must step up its effort in international cooperation in the field of environmental protection. The EU has to fulfil its role as a facilitator and pioneer of environmental policy and waste management. The EU should strive to transfer experiences, disseminate know how and technologies to tackle plastic pollution and exchange the best practices in the field of protection of aquatic environment, its cleaning and prevention of plastic pollution.***

## Amendment 9

### 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 they were provided, are rarely recycled, and are prone to littering. A significant

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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.

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 **and animal** health. **They are also** damaging activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping, **especially to coastal regions and islands**.

## Amendment 10

### Proposal for a directive Recital 6

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(6) Existing Union legislation<sup>40</sup> 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 waste<sup>41</sup> and the recently adopted objective in the Plastics Strategy<sup>42</sup> 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.**

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<sup>40</sup> 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

#### *Amendment*

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<sup>40</sup> 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).

<sup>41</sup> 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).

<sup>42</sup> 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).

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).

<sup>41</sup> 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).

<sup>42</sup> 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 11

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 7

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(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.

##### *Amendment*

(7) To focus efforts where they are most needed, this Directive should 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, **and fishing gear which causes significant damage as marine pollution. In addition, in the context of transitioning to a Circular Economy, Member States should aim to achieve an overall reduction in the consumption of all single-use products and packaging. In doing so it has to avoid any discrimination.**

## Amendment 12

### 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 Council<sup>43</sup> 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.

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<sup>43</sup> 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)

##### *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. **Thus**, the definition of polymer in Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>43</sup> 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.

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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).

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).

### **Amendment 13**

#### **Proposal for a directive Recital 8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(8a) It is necessary to establish an agreed definition of biodegradable and compostable plastic.***

### **Amendment 14**

#### **Proposal for a directive Recital 8 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(8b) Plastic products should be manufactured taking into account their entire lifespan. Eco-design of plastic product should always take into account production phase, recyclability and possibly also reusability of the product. Producers should be encouraged, where appropriate, to use single or compatible polymers for manufacturing their products in order to simplify sorting and enhance recyclability, especially in case of plastic packaging***

### **Amendment 15**

#### **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 ***and economically viable*** alternatives, the feasibility to change consumption patterns, and the extent to which they are already covered by existing Union legislation. ***The proposed measures should always take into account Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), to avoid half-way solutions resulting in even worse negative impact on different part of environment or economy as for example replacing plastics by similar material produced from biomaterial without having a clear assessment of biodegradability of such material including biodegradability in the aquatic environment. 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 by Article 3 (1) therein.***

**Amendment 16**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 10 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(10 a) Notes that, in order to transition from a fossil based economy and from a climate perspective, bio-based plastic products are a more sustainable alternative to fossil-based plastics. Therefore, incentives that aim to substitute fossil-based materials with bio-based materials should be encouraged. This is in line with the objectives of the Circular Economy, the Bioeconomy Strategy and the Plastic Strategy. The Commission should consider in future***

*policy proposal to include incentives for substitution and, for example, in a revision of the public procurement directive (Directive 2014/24/EU), include criteria for plastics based on their composition, level of recyclability and hazardousness.*

#### *Justification*

*The regulation as it stands remains vague on the situation for bio-based plastics. The benefit of Bio-based material for production of plastics should be recognized and encouraged, especially the positive effects it has as a more sustainable alternative to polymer-based plastics and its contribution to reduced dependency on fossil raw materials.*

### **Amendment 17**

#### **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 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 legislation<sup>44</sup>.

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<sup>44</sup> 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,

###### *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 ***move*** 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 legislation<sup>44</sup>. ***Reductions in overall consumption of single use products is crucial in transitioning to a circular economy.***

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<sup>44</sup> 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).

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).

## Amendment 18

### 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 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.

*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, Member States should be required to prohibit *or limit* their placing on the Union market *of products which contain substances and materials for which there are sustainable and available alternatives, unless they meet marine biodegradability standard set at EU level following the Commission's evaluation report as mentioned in article 15.3(c) of the present directive*. 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. *Specific criteria should be laid down for assessing the life cycle of these alternatives and determining whether they meet the requirements that are currently met by single-use plastic products, comply with EU legislation on waste and provide greater sustainability.*

## Amendment 19

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 12 a (new)

*(12a) Directive 94/62/EC, as amended by Directive (EU) 2015/720, laid down a requirement for the Commission to carry out by May 2017 a legislative review of measures to reduce the consumption of very lightweight plastic carrier bags, based on lifecycle impacts. The Commission has so far not undertaken that review. Given that such plastic bags very commonly end up as litter, it is appropriate to introduce measures to restrict their placing on the market except for uses which are strictly necessary. Very lightweight plastic carrier bags should not be placed on the market as packaging for loose food except where they are required for hygiene reasons, in which cases biodegradable and compostable bags should be used, such as for the packaging of damp food (such as raw meat, fish or dairy products). For very lightweight plastic carrier bags to which that marketing restriction does not apply, the existing provisions introduced by Directive (EU) 2015/720 remain applicable.*

## **Amendment 20**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 12 b (new)**

*(12 b) In accordance with the waste management hierarchy, Member States should take measures to promote reusable alternatives to single-use plastics, including through establishment of targets, economic incentives, awareness raising and ensuring the widespread availability of reusable alternatives.*

## **Amendment 21**



**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 13 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(13 a) In regard to the UNEP Report 2016 the Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations to develop a standard for marine biodegradability.***

**Amendment 22**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 14**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(14) Certain single-use plastic products end up in the environment as a result of inappropriate disposal through sewers or other inappropriate release into the environment. Therefore, single-use plastic products that are frequently disposed of through sewers otherwise inappropriately disposed of should be subject to marking requirements. The marking should inform consumers about appropriate waste disposal options and/or waste disposal options to be avoided and/or about the negative environmental impacts of litter as a result of inappropriate disposal. The Commission should be empowered to establish a harmonised format for the marking and when doing so should, where appropriate, test the perception of the proposed marking with representative groups of consumers to ensure that it is effective and clearly understandable.

(14) Certain single-use plastic products end up in the environment as a result of inappropriate disposal through sewers or other inappropriate release into the environment. Therefore, single-use plastic products that are frequently disposed of through sewers otherwise inappropriately disposed of should be subject to marking requirements. The marking should inform consumers about appropriate waste disposal options and/or waste disposal options to be avoided and/or about the negative environmental impacts of litter as a result of inappropriate disposal. The Commission ***in cooperation with the Member States should take account of sectorial voluntary agreements adopted for clear labelling rules in order to inform consumers, for example via a logo, whether or not the product is recyclable.*** The Commission should be empowered to establish a harmonised format for the marking and when doing so should, where appropriate ***and reflecting different specifics in Member States***, test the perception of the proposed marking with representative groups of consumers to ensure that it is effective and clearly understandable. ***Marking has to be placed***

*visibly on the packaging of the products which is sold to the end user.*

## **Amendment 23**

### **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 and clean-up of litter as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce such litter. ***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 consistent with article 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC and article 7 of Directive 94/62/EC and clean-up of litter as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce such litter. While doing so the complete consumer chain has to be taken into consideration and producers cannot be held responsible for misbehaviour of consumers. Shared responsibility should apply.***

## **Amendment 24**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 15 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15 a) At Union level, there is currently no accepted scientific standard on marine biodegradability, which highlights the urgency for the Commission to ask the European Committee for Standardization to develop a separate standard for marine biodegradability.***

## **Amendment 25**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 18 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(18 a) In accordance with the waste management hierarchy, Member States should put an emphasis on giving information about reusable alternatives to single-use plastics.***

## **Amendment 26**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 19**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*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. 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***.

(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 ***awareness raising and informing consumers about appropriate way of disposal and impact of littering on the environment. Principle of shared responsibility should apply as well as better cooperation among all relevant***

*sectors including producers, consumers and public sphere.*

## Amendment 27

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 20

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(20) Beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products are one of the most found marine litter items on the beaches in the Union. This is due to ineffective separate collection systems and low participation in those systems by the consumers. It is necessary to promote more efficient separate collection systems and ***therefore, a minimum separate collection target should be established for beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products.*** Member States ***should be able to achieve that minimum target by setting separate collection targets for beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products*** in the ***framework of the extended producer responsibility schemes or by establishing deposit refund schemes or by any other measure that they find appropriate.*** This will have a ***direct***, positive impact on the collection rate, the quality of the collected material and the quality of the recyclates, offering opportunities for the recycling business and the market for the recycle.

*Amendment*

(20) Beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products are one of the most found marine litter items on the beaches in the Union. This is due to ineffective separate collection systems and low participation in those systems by the consumers. It is necessary to promote more efficient separate collection systems and ***It is up to the Member States to establish the most efficient and suitable collection scheme to achieve targets lied down in the Directive 2008/98/EC and Directive 94/62/EU. Better collection and higher recycling rates could be supported through Eco-design measures, for example by encouraging producers to use single or compatible polymers or introducing other measures encouraging producers to use sustainable materials.*** This will have a positive impact on the collection rate, the quality of the collected material and the quality of the recyclates, offering opportunities for the recycling business and the market for the recycle.

## Amendment 28

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 20 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(20 a) Member States should consider introducing a mandatory recycled content of certain plastic products to support recycling rates and market with recycled materials. Industrial synergies should be***

*supported in this respect, waste from one industry could be a valuable resource for another one. Member States should play their role in supporting such synergies and incentivising a voluntary activities of producers in the field of waste prevention and better waste management and tackling pollution.*

## Amendment 29

### 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 2016<sup>48</sup>, 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

##### *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 2016<sup>48</sup>, 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 **and fishing gears** 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,

fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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.

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<sup>48</sup> OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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 *and fishing gears* 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.

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<sup>48</sup> OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

### *Justification*

*In order to take all necessary actions to prevent marine litter, we still require a comprehensive evaluation regarding the technical and scientific progress of all the products that could reach the marine compartment.*

## **Amendment 30**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 23**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(23) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Directive and ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

#### *Amendment*

(23) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Directive and ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. *Consumers should also be incentivized or penalized for their behaviour.*

## **Amendment 31**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 25 a (new)**

***(25a) It is necessary to promote, by means of support for research and innovation, including under the Horizon Europe programme, investment in resource-efficient and circular solutions, such as prevention and design options, diversification of feedstock and innovative recycling technologies such as molecular and chemical recycling, as well as the improvement of mechanical recycling; the innovative potential of start-ups in this regard should be highlighted; the European Parliament supports the establishment of a Strategic Research Innovation Agenda on material circularity, with a specific focus on plastic and materials containing it, as well as packaging; adequate funding will be necessary to help leverage private investment; public-private partnerships can help accelerate the transition to a circular economy;***

**Amendment 32**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 25 b (new)**

***(25b) The fostering of research and innovation is a necessary tool and precondition to achieve a more sustainable value chain within the packaging sector. To this end, it appears desirable to bolster the funding mechanisms within the context of the European R&D programming tools, such as the EU Framework Programs for Research and Innovation (i.e. Horizon 2020), in light of the upcoming Strategic Research Innovation Agenda for Plastics.***

*(This amendment should be included as a new recital; the position in particular is*

*not important.)*

### *Justification*

*Research and innovation are the linchpin of sustainability. In light of this, it is necessary to allocate adequate support and resources to research and innovation in the packaging sector to assist the industries concerned in their task of achieving the objectives outlined by the Plastic Strategy.*

## **Amendment 33**

### **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 **strengthen the Union's leading role in preventing and significantly reducing** 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 **by reducing the consumption of single-use products, and by promoting sustainable and** innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

## **Amendment 34**

### **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

#### *Amendment*

(1) 'plastic'; 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 **functions as the** main structural component of final products, with the exception of natural polymers that have not been chemically



modified;

modified *and polymeric coatings, paints, inks and adhesives, which are not capable of acting as a main structural component of final articles and products;*

## **Amendment 35**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(1a) biodegradable and compostable plastics and plastics containing a high level of renewable raw materials, as referred to in European standard UNI EN 13432 and Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, which make it possible to optimise the management of organic waste, to reduce environmental impact and to contribute to the development of virtuous systems, with significant long-term benefits throughout the production, consumption and disposal cycle.*

#### *Justification*

*These materials produced using a range of technologies in the field of starches, celluloses, vegetable oils and their combinations are made through an integrated chain that follows a bioeconomy model concerned with territorial regeneration and innovation in industrial installations.*

## **Amendment 36**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(1b) ‘coatings’ is one or more non-self-supporting layer or layers manufactured using plastic, as defined in Article 3.1 of this legislation, applied on a material or article in order to impart special properties on it or to improve its technical*

*performance;*

*Justification*

*For the purpose of this Directive and ensuring the common interpretation by Member States and well-functioning of the EU Single Market, the definition of coating in this Directive should be clearly defined based on definition already in place in the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/213 amending the Plastic regulation 10/2011.*

**Amendment 37**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2 a) “very lightweight plastic carrier bags” means lightweight plastic carrier bags with a wall thickness below 15 microns.**

*Justification*

*Very lightweight plastic carrier bags should be defined on the basis of their thickness only. Alternatives are already available for loose food; thus it is not correct that very lightweight bags are required for hygiene purposes or packaging of loose food. Therefore referring to the definition in Article 3 of Directive 94/62/EC is not appropriate.*

**Amendment 38**

**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]. **Member States shall evaluate the social, economic and environmental impacts to adopt national plans for the achievement of this reduction, including**

*specific quantitative reduction targets, specific incentives for concerned sectors and the measures taken. The national plans shall be submitted to the Commission and shall be updated where necessary. The Commission may issue recommendations on the adopted plans.*

## Amendment 39

### 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 ***including research funding for circular solutions and synergies with EU research and investment funds***, 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 ***national specifics and the*** environmental impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph. ***Measures taken by businesses on a voluntary basis are desirable and should be prioritized and promoted.***

## Amendment 40

### Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

***(c) the presence of plastics in the product.***

*Amendment*

***deleted***

## *Justification*

*Presence of plastic as such gives no relevant information. Plastics as such is not a substance to ban or warn against.*

### **Amendment 41**

#### **Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***2 a. Beverage containers with carbonated beverages shall be excluded from the scope of this Article.***

### **Amendment 42**

#### **Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

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

### **Amendment 43**

#### **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.

**Amendment 44**

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 8 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2 a.** *The Commission shall, within 18 months from the adaptation of this Directive, adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article [XXX] to define the key elements of EPR schemes referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article on a product-by-product basis. Key elements include methods for apportioning responsibility, the calculation of costs and defining other specific elements in accordance with the minimum requirements established by Directive 2008/98/EC. Where relevant, the requirements of Directive 94//62/EEC should also be taken into account.*

**Amendment 45**

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 8 – paragraph 2 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2 b.** *Member States shall adopt the EPR schemes falling under paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article within [18 months] from the adoption of the Commission delegated act mentioned in paragraph 2a of this Article.*

## **Amendment 46**

### **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 *extra-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 47**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### **Article 8 a**

##### ***Exercise of delegation***

***1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.***

***2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles [XXX] shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of [five years] from the date of entry into force of this Directive. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council***

*opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.*

*3. The delegation of powers referred to in Articles [XXX] may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.*

*4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.*

*5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles [XXX] shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.*

## **Amendment 48**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 9 – paragraph 1 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall take the necessary measures to *collect separately, by 2025, an amount of waste single-use plastic products listed in Part F of the Annex equal to 90% of such single-use plastic*

*Amendment*

Member States shall take the necessary measures to *fulfil targets for collection of plastics and plastic packaging as set by Directive 2008/98/EU, Directive 94/62/EU*. In order to achieve that

*products placed on the market in a given year by weight.* In order to achieve that objective Member States may inter alia:

objective Member States may inter alia:

#### **Amendment 49**

##### **Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) establish deposit-refund schemes,  
or

*Amendment*

(a) establish deposit-refund schemes *or automated collection systems which take into account the local and regional conditions*, or

#### **Amendment 50**

##### **Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) establish separate collection targets for relevant extended producer responsibility schemes.

*Amendment*

(b) establish separate collection targets for relevant extended producer responsibility schemes, *or*

#### **Amendment 51**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(ca) new: by any other measure, for example those listed in the Annex of Directive 2008/98/EU, that the Member States find appropriate.*

#### **Amendment 52**

##### **Proposal for a directive**



**Article 9 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 9 a**

***The European Commission shall develop guidance containing minimum requirements for the establishment of Deposit Refund Systems.***

**Amendment 53**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 10 – paragraph 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Member States shall take measures to inform consumers who make use of the single-use plastic products listed in Part B of the Annex about the reasons for restricting their placing on the market before the restrictions concerned enter into force.***

**Amendment 54**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 10 – paragraph 1 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Member States are advised to establish a scheme for incentivising and penalising consumers for their misbehaviour.***

**Amendment 55**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 11 – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Coordination of measures

Coordination of measures ***among Member States***

## **Amendment 56**

### **Proposal for a directive Article 11 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### **Article 11 a**

#### ***Coordination of measures at international level***

***The Commission in cooperation with Member States shall seek to coordinate measures reducing the impact of certain plastic products on environment and supporting transition to sustainable economic models at international level.***

## **Amendment 57**

### **Proposal for a directive Article 15 – 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 preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 2.

1. The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive by ... [~~six~~ **four** 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.

## **Amendment 58**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(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.***

*Amendment*

(c) sufficient scientific and technical progress has been made, and criteria or a ***European*** 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 ***consumption reduction.***

**Amendment 59**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 17 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***However, the Member States shall apply to micro and small and medium-sized enterprises, as identified in accordance with the Commission's definition of 'SME' which is valid at the time of entry into force, the measures necessary to comply with Articles 5 and 7(1) from ... [3 years after entry into force of this Directive] and with Article 6(1) from ... [4 years after entry into force of the harmonised standard referred to in Article 6(3) of this Directive].***

**Amendment 60**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 17 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Member States shall adopt the EPR schemes necessary to comply with paragraphs 1 and two of Article 8 in accordance with the provisions of that Article.***

## Amendment 61

### Proposal for a directive Annex I – part A – subheading 1 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*Wet wipes, i.e. pre-wetted personal care,  
domestic and industrial wipes,*

## Amendment 62

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

- *Beverage bottles*

## Amendment 63

### Proposal for a directive Annex I – part B

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*B Single-use plastic products covered  
by Article 5 on the restriction on placing  
on the market* *deleted*

— *Cotton bud sticks, except for swabs  
intended and used for medical purposes*

— *Cutlery (forks, knives, spoons,  
chopsticks)*

— *Plates*

— *Straws, except for straws intended and  
used for medical purposes*

— *Beverage stirrers*

— *Sticks to be attached to and to support  
balloons, except balloons for industrial or  
other professional uses and applications  
that are not distributed to consumers,  
including the mechanisms of such sticks*

## *Justification*

*In keeping with the proportionality principle, restrictions should be applied only as a last resort. When it comes to identifying the most appropriate ways to prevent litter, the Commission should prioritise the collection and proper management of waste. Furthermore, the restrictions introduced here were not provided for in the IIA, and nor were they taken into account during the public consultations.*

### **Amendment 64**

#### **Proposal for a directive Annex I – part D – indent 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

— *Balloons, except balloons for industrial or other professional uses and applications, that are not distributed to consumers* *deleted*

## *Justification*

*See Art. 7.*

### **Amendment 65**

#### **Proposal for a directive Annex I – part D – indent 3 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

- *Disposable nappies*

### **Amendment 66**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

- *Disposable nappies*



## PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

<b>Title</b>	Reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment
<b>References</b>	COM(2018)0340 – C8-0218/2018 – 2018/0172(COD)
<b>Committee responsible</b> Date announced in plenary	ENVI 11.6.2018
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	ITRE 11.6.2018
<b>Rapporteur</b> Date appointed	Barbara Kappel 25.6.2018
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	3.9.2018
<b>Date adopted</b>	24.9.2018
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 27 –: 12 0: 6
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Bendt Bendtsen, Jonathan Bullock, Jerzy Buzek, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Angelo Ciocca, Jakob Dalunde, Christian Ehler, Igor Grăzin, Rebecca Harms, Barbara Kappel, Jeppe Kofod, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Christelle Lechevalier, Janusz Lewandowski, Paloma López Bermejo, Tilly Metz, Nadine Morano, Morten Helveg Petersen, Carolina Punset, Julia Reda, Paul Rübig, Massimiliano Salini, Sven Schulze, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Dario Tamburrano, Evžen Tošenovský, Vladimir Urutchev, Henna Virkkunen, Lieve Wierinck, Hermann Winkler, Flavio Zanonato, Carlos Zorrinho, Anna Záborská, Pilar del Castillo Vera
<b>Substitutes present for the final vote</b>	Amjad Bashir, Michał Boni, Françoise Grossetête, Gunnar Hökmark, Benedek Jávor, Werner Langen, Olle Ludvigsson, Marisa Matias, Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička
<b>Substitutes under Rule 200(2) present for the final vote</b>	Bernd Kölmel

## FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

27	+
ALDE	Igor Grăzin, Morten Helveg Petersen, Carolina Punset, Pavel Telička, Lieve Wierinck
ECR	Amjad Bashir, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Evžen Tošenovský
ENF	Angelo Ciocca, Barbara Kappel
PPE	Bendt Bendtsen, Michał Boni, Cristian-Silviu Bușoi, Jerzy Buzek, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Christian Ehler, Gunnar Hökmark, Werner Langen, Janusz Lewandowski, Nadine Morano, Markus Pieper, Paul Rübig, Sven Schulze, Vladimir Urutchev, Henna Virkkunen, Hermann Winkler, Anna Záborská

12	-
ECR	Bernd Kölmel
EFDD	Dario Tamburrano
ENF	Christelle Lechevalier
GUE/NGL	Paloma López Bermejo, Marisa Matias, Neoklis Sylikiotis
PPE	Françoise Grossetête
VERTS/ALE	Jakop Dalunde, Rebecca Harms, Benedek Jávor, Tilly Metz, Julia Reda

6	0
EFDD	Jonathan Bullock
PPE	Massimiliano Salini
S&D	Jeppé Kofod, Olle Ludvigsson, Flavio Zanonato, Carlos Zorrinho

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention