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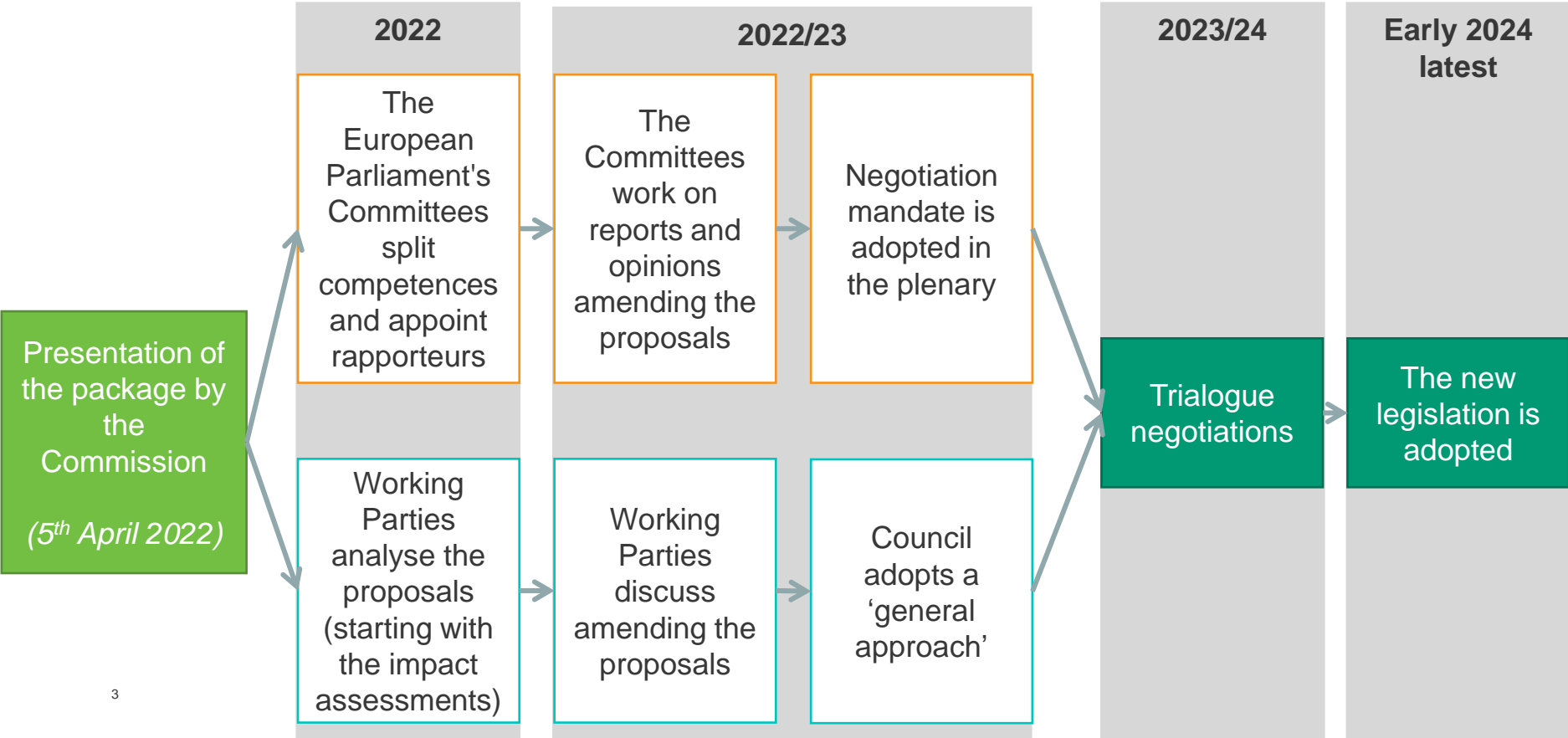
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General information /
Sub-title

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Update on the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)

IED Review: tentative policy timeline



IED Review: Critical concerns included in the proposal

1. **Article 3** includes new definitions, incl. BAT-AEPLs and benchmarks (these will be mandatory as per Art. 15-3) and ET-AEPLs, whilst it maintains the current definitions of BAT and Emerging Techniques (ET);
2. **Article 9** maintains the exclusion of the IED to set ELV in permits for those sectors whose GHGs are covered under the ETS. However, Paragraph (2) is deleted, hence requirements relating to energy efficiency in respect of combustion units are made mandatory even for activities covered by the ETS;
3. Amendments to **Article 11** aim at introducing requirements on resource efficiency, on taking into account the overall lifecycle environmental performance of the supply chain and on an environmental management system;
4. **Article 14** introduces the obligation of having environment performance limit values for the permitting process;
5. **Article 15** according to which competent authorities should set the emission limit values (ELVs) at the low end of the relevant BAT-AEL range;
6. **Article 27** transformation plans
7. **Article 18 (2)** on environmental quality standards

Key ask for policymakers to maintain intact the core principles behind the IED:

- Keep flexibility according to the whole Best Available Techniques (BAT) ranges to deliver the best overall environmental and human health protection
- Ensure local flexibility in the environmental permitting process
- Focus on industrial emissions without overlapping with other pieces of legislation
- Preserve the IED's integrated approach and its technology neutrality
- Avoid introducing emission levels associated with and setting limit values for emerging techniques
- Avoid the unnecessary complexity and excessive burden of reporting
- Keep the Sevilla process with industry participation
- Protect the flexibility already granted to certain plants

IED Review: next steps

- The proposal has been transferred to the European Parliament and the Council. The file will be discussed in the co-decision procedure
- The revision is expected to be finalised before the European Parliament's term comes to an end in 2024
 - ENVI Committee in the lead. The rapporteur is Radan Kanev (EPP, BG), shadows are Mohammed Chahim (S&D, NL), Michal Wiezik (RE, SK) and Eleonora Evi (Greens, IT).
 - ITRE and AGRI Committees will be consulted for opinions.



Commission's proposal for Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

Commission's proposal for the ESPR

- Sets a horizontal framework for **eco-design requirements** covering the broadest possible range of products, including intermediate products and components
 - excluding food, feed, medicinal products, living plants and animals
- Empowers the Commission to adopt products and/or products groups related delegated acts which will contain ad hoc performance and information requirements:
 - The Commission is working on an impact assessment to identify and prioritize products and products groups. The public consultation should be launched in early Autumn.
- The ESPR shall only complement when the environmental sustainability dimensions of products cannot be fully and appropriately addressed by other instruments.
- Article 18 of ESPR provides the possibility for industry to develop self-regulation measures.
- Applies to both products manufactured in the EU and imported from third countries
 - Obligations of manufacturers and importers (Art. 21 and 23)

Key sustainability performance requirements

The performance requirements (Art. 6) can relate to:

- durability and reliability;
- ease of repair and maintenance;
- ease of upgrading, **re-use**, remanufacturing and refurbishment;
- **ease and quality of recycling**;
- **avoidance of technical solutions detrimental to re-use**, upgrading, repair, maintenance, refurbishment, remanufacturing **and recycling of products and components**;
- use of substances, on their own, as constituents of substances or in mixtures, during the production process of products, or leading to their presence in products, including once these products become waste;
- consumption of energy, water and other resources in one or more life cycle stages of the product,
- **use or content of recycled materials**;
- **weight and volume of the product and its packaging, and the product-to-packaging ratio**;
- incorporation of used components;
- quantity, characteristics and availability of consumables needed for proper use and maintenance;
- **the environmental footprint of the product**
- **the carbon footprint of the product**;
- **microplastic release**;
- **emissions to air, water or soil released in one or more life cycle stages of the product**;
- **amounts of waste generated, including plastic waste and packaging waste and their ease of re-use**, and amounts of hazardous waste generated;
- ⁹ conditions for use.

ESPR goes to the European Parliament

European Parliament update:

ENVI Committee is leading on this file and the Rapporteur is Simona Bonafè (S&D, IT). Shadows are Polfjärd Jessica (PPE, SE), Karlsbro Karin (RE, SE), Gallée Malte (Greens, DE), Limmer Sylvia (ID, DE), Vondra Alexandr (ECR, CZ) and Modig Silvia (Left, FI).

ITRE (Maria Spyraiki, EPP, GR) and IMCO for opinion.



Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive(PPWD) Review

PPWD Review legislative timeline

- The Regulatory Scrutiny Board gave a negative opinion to the first impact assessment (IA) submitted by the Commission – 11th of May outcome

- The presentation of the proposal be delayed to autumn 2022

Commission considering to change from Directive to Regulation

PPWD Review measures considered

Problem	High and growing number of packaging waste	Barriers to packaging circularity				Low level of uptake of recycled content	
	Area of intervention	Prevention and reuse	Recyclable and compostable	Enabling measures		Recycled content	
Measures	Target for reduction of packaging waste	Measures to foster "all packaging to be reusable or recyclable by 2030"	Definition of recyclable packaging / design for recycling criteria	Restrictions of substances	Deposit Return Systems	Labelling requirements	Definition of Recycled Content and measurement method
	Measures	Targets to increase the reuse of packaging	Reusable packaging must also be recyclable	Review of compostability requirements	Notification of substances of concern in packaging	Extended reporting obligation on Plastic Carrier Bags	GPP criteria for packaging of priority products and services

PPWD Review – Preliminary asks

1. Re-use and recycling are complementary solutions to achieve circularity.
2. Packaging must be recyclable and fit for purpose.
3. Mandatory recycled content is not an appropriate tool in regulating well-functioning markets of secondary raw materials.
4. Renewable should be equally considered in reaching circularity targets alongside recycled content.
5. Separate collection is key to further increase recycling rates and uptake of recycled content.



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