

Recycling of plastics. What impact norms have on the development of the market of recycled materials?

June 30th 2016

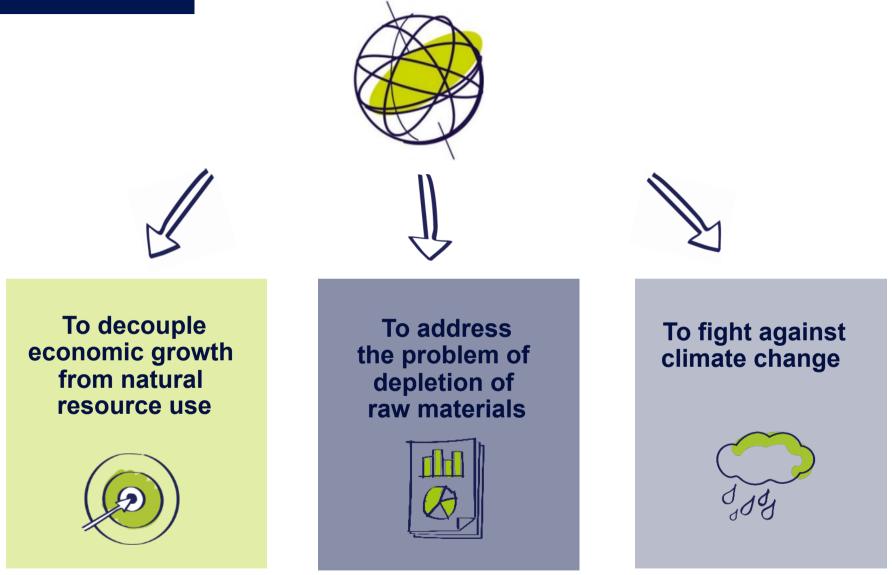
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ready for the resource revolution



Why the Circular economy?







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THE CHALLENGES OF PLASTIC – SOME FIGURES



More than 40 years after the launch of the first universal recycling symbol, only 7% of plastics produced in Europe effectively come from recycled plastics

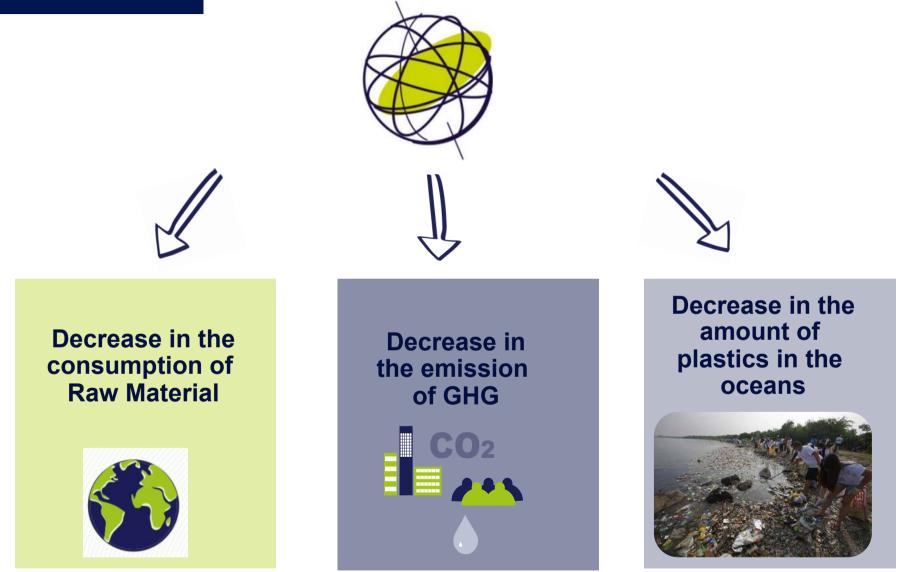


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And Why the Circular economy for plastic







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Transition needs to be accelerated overcoming barriers





Regulatory Barriers



Inexistence of a structured market



Actions underway and to be taken



Overcome Regulatory Barriers

Setting governmental and regulatory initiatives





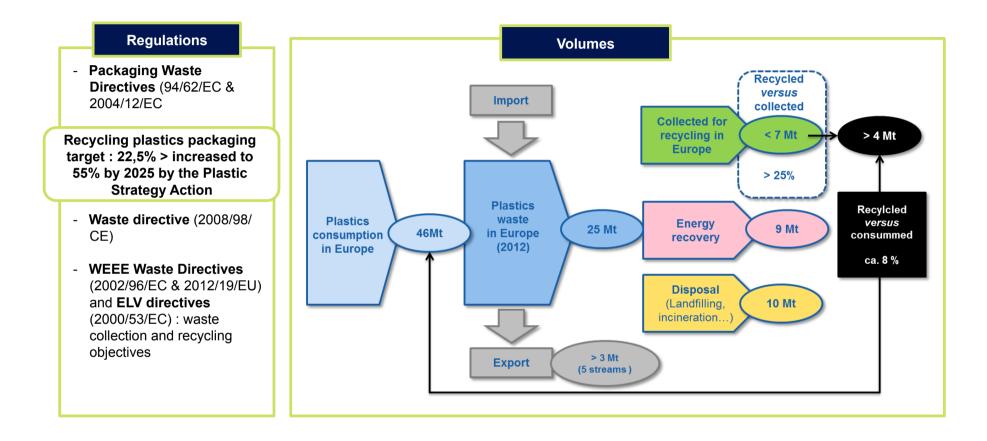
Calling for changes from NGOs and citizens





Treatment of plastics waste today in Europe





Regulations used mainly to push towards selective collection & sorting while the share of recycled plastics is <u>only 8%</u> of the virgin plastic volumes



The EU Circular Economy Package: a starting point to tackle the issue



Political coherence / Global vision / Benefits for the EU	
 WASTE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS Waste Framework Directive: 65% recycling target for municipal waste (2030) ; unified calculation method ; adapted definitions ("final recycling process") ; general requirements for Extended Producer Responsibility Landfill Directive: 10% recycling target for municipal waste (2030) Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive: 75% recycling target for packaging (2030) WEEE / Batteries & Accumulators / End of life vehicles 	 ACTION PLAN (NEXT 4 YEARS) Production: BREFs, Ecodesign Consumption: Ecolabel, GPP Waste management: Waste to Energy SRM market (quality standards), Fertilizers, REUSE, waste shipment Sectorial action: Strategy on Plastics (55% Recycling plastics packaging target), Marine litter, Food waste, Construction & Demolition, Biomass & Bioenergy Innovation & Investments: Funds under Horizon 2020, Juncker Plan, Cohesion Funds
To be reviewed and finalized by 2017	Not yet finalized. Concrete recommendations to come within next 4 years

OThe Commissions' perspective: a major political and economic project

OIndustry reactions: overall satisfied ≠ NGOs: disappointed

OPolitical reactions: mitigated



Big opportunities in the value chain created by the new regulation



To bring the plastics recycling rate in Europe for PACKAGING WASTE to 55% it takes...

- O...60 additional big plastic packaging sorting plants with 80 kt/y capacity each (4,8 Mio. t/y total new capacity)
- O...170 additional plastic recycling plants with 25 kt/y input capacity each (4,25 Mio. t/y total new capacity)

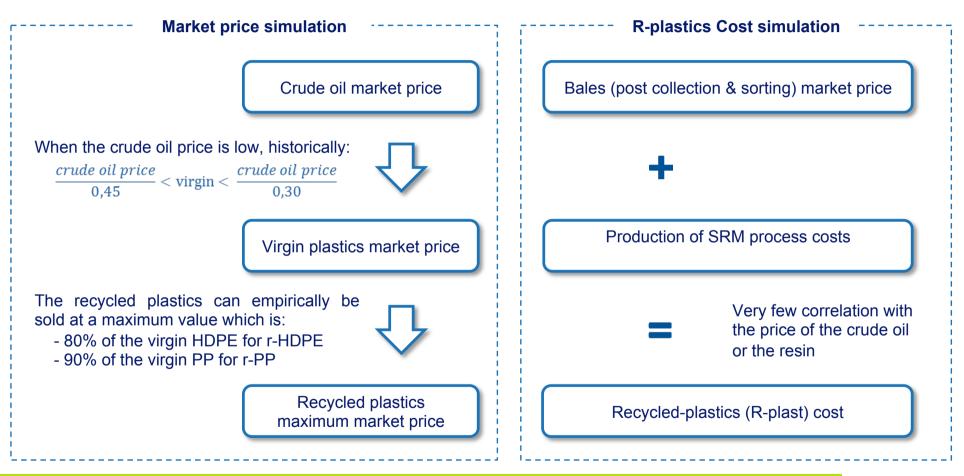
Financial needs are tremendous,

however there is today no viable downstream market to sustain such investment



But cost gap between primary and secondary raw materials remains





Market price of the recycled resins can be empirically determined from the crude oil price, while their cost is hardly correlated with crude oil



Encouraging the demand side



Moving from a Push to Pull policy => key issues to accelerate the circular economy for plastic recycling
1.Stimulate demand
2.Guarantee Quality

Stimulate Demand

SUEZ suggestions: 1. Fiscal incentives (ex: 0% VAT in China) 2. Support Secondary Raw Materials (ex: Orplast in France for r-plastics) 3. Ambitious Green Public Procurement (ex: 40% target recycled paper in France - 2020)

Guarantee Quality

Example of EU measures: 1. Coordinate national End-of-Waste 2. Certification on some flows: EU CertPlast for plastics

Transition towards a Circular Economy: gaining speed and ensure high quality and critical mass are essential



Actions underway and to be taken





Sorting

Overcome Technological barriers







Products



Actions underway and to be taken







Thank you!

