

What future for plastic packaging

Stuart Lendrum
Head of Packaging

Iceland has a long history of 'doing the right thing'







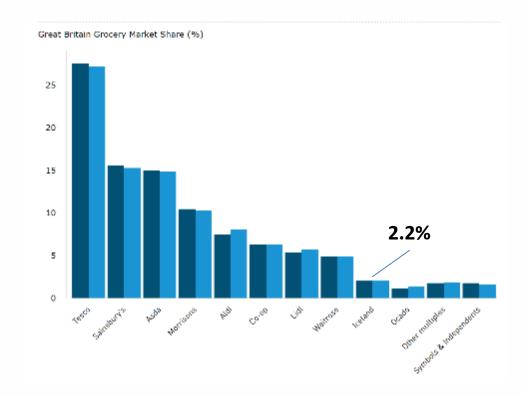




NEWS

Iceland will be plastic-free across own label products by 2023......January 16, 2018



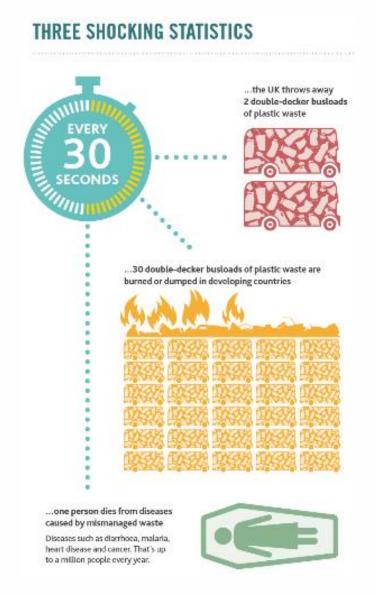


Over 2.5billion pieces of plastic

13,000 tonnes

Complex evolving science

The impact and evidence is escalating





Plastic pollution 'killing one person every 30 seconds' in developing countries

Sir David Attenborough says a damning new report highlights the impact of plastic pollution on the world's poorest people.



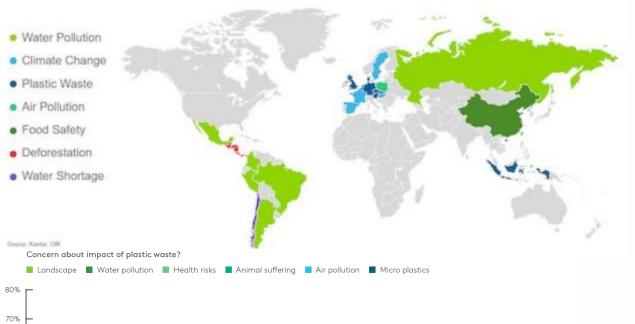
Chemicals leached from plastic interfere with the growth of prochlorococcus, the ocean's most abundant photosynethic bucteria and a critical part of the marine food web.

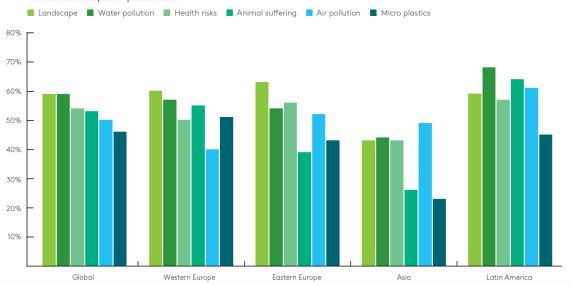


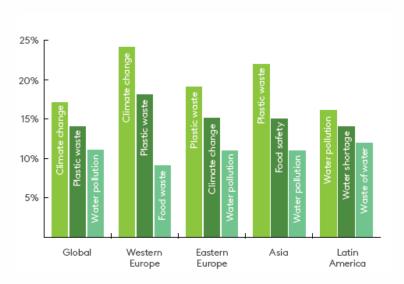
Complex evolving customer response

Plastic may be seen as a universal issue but its seen through many different lenses

Regional differences in consumer concerns

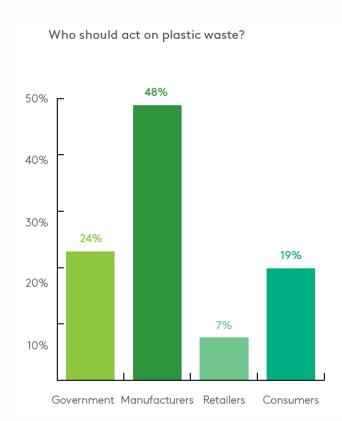






Consumers are looking to brands to deal with this issue but not at their expense







This cant be addressed with a typical business response

We cannot recycle our way out of the problem of ocean plastic pollution



- Its essential to turn down the tap of plastic production
- This is why we have committed to eliminate
 plastic packaging from our own label food by
 2023
- We are determined to lead, determined to stimulate the debate and encourage others to take action

Plasticto plastic free

Our destination is plastic free

- No over-packaging
- No increased food waste
- No impact on food safety
- Conscious of carbon impacts and life cycle analysis but focused on the wider impacts of plastic
- Our customers can easily recycle our packaging
- Clear on-pack information on recycling
- Commercially sustainable
- Customer focused

On the journey we will seek to give customers choice and normalise change

- Plastic free options
- Still using plastic
 - Easily recyclable by our customers
 - Using recycled material where we can



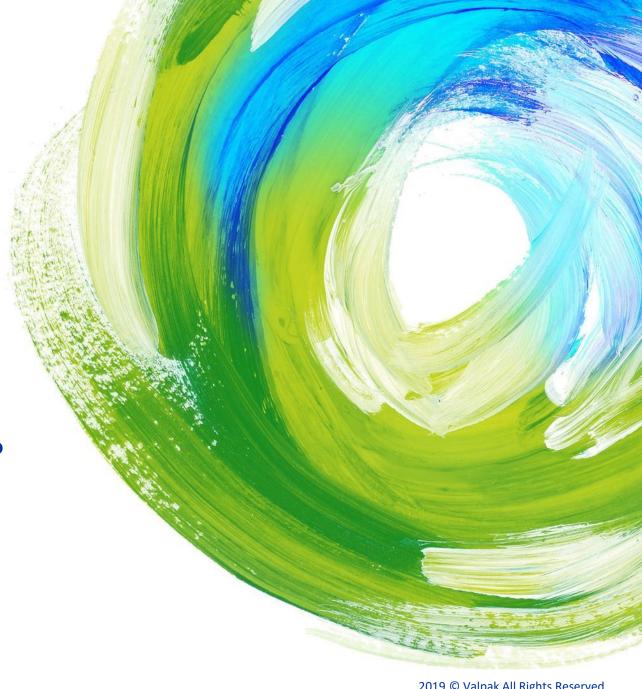
We will turn the tap off and we will get to the horizon

Thank-you



What is the Future for Plastic Packaging?

Hannah Woodrose, Policy Advisor, Valpak Limited



Agenda

- Introduction to Valpak
- A brief overview of the current UK Packaging Regulations
- What is Extended Producer Responsibility?
- UK packaging consultations timeline
- Packaging consultations key points
- Plastic packaging: some key policies
- Plastic packaging: discussion points



Introduction to Valpak

Market Leader

The UK's First & Largest UK Producer Responsibility Scheme



100% compliance record, over 20 years experience, 150 employees



Strong relationships and influence with Government to improve and develop legislation with the aim of increasing UK recycling rates

Standards of Excellence





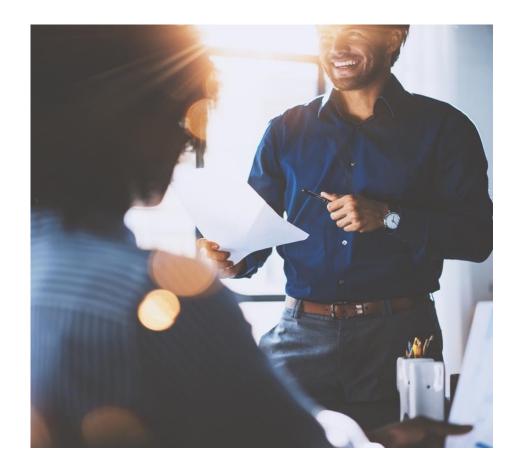












A brief overview of the current UK Packaging Regulations (1/3)

Based on a EU Directive with the aim of increasing recycling rates:

Came into force in the UK in 1997

Obligated
businesses must
recover and
recycle a
percentage of
their share of
packaging put
onto the UK
market

02

If a business meets the below thresholds it is obligated:

- Turnover greater than £2 million
- And handles 50 tonnes of packaging

04

Businesses meet obligation by procuring recycling evidence notes known as **PRNs** (Packaging Waste Recovery Notes) to offset their obligation



A brief overview of the current UK Packaging Regulations (2/3)



6%

Raw material manufacturer

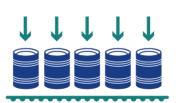
Manufacturing packaging raw materials



9%

Converter

Manufacturing a recognised packaging item



37%

Packer / filler

Putting a product into packaging



48%

Seller

Supplying packaging to the end user



Rolled up

Importer

Directly importing packaging or packed goods

Packaging handled (t)

X

Activity %

X

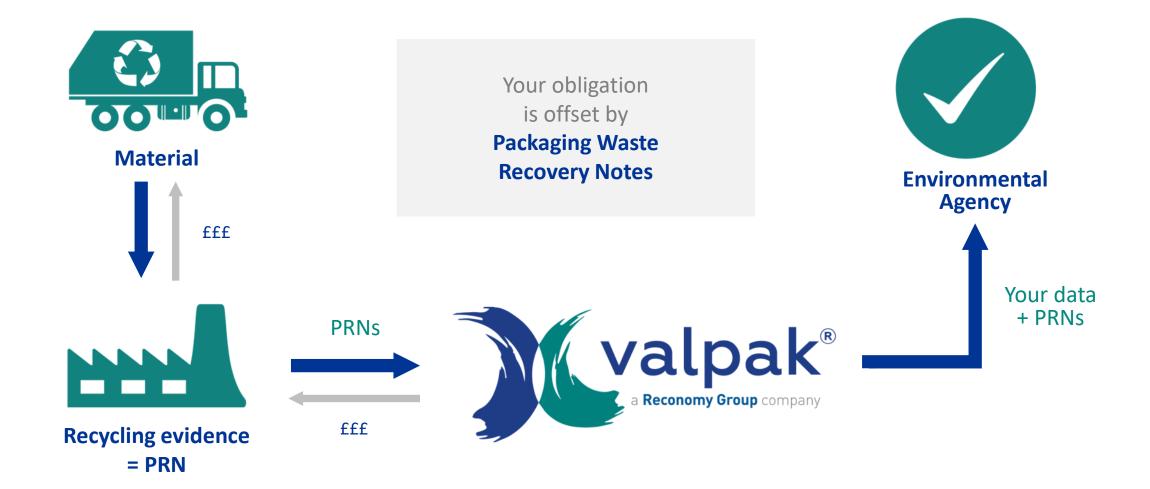
UK Target%

=

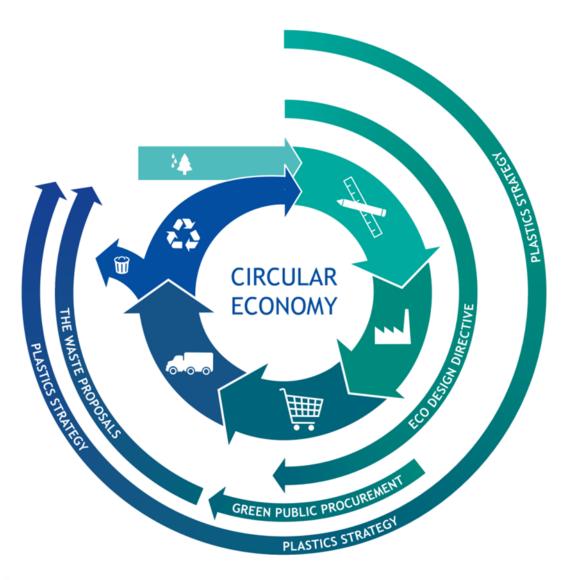
Obligation (t)



A brief overview of the current UK Packaging Regulations (3/3)

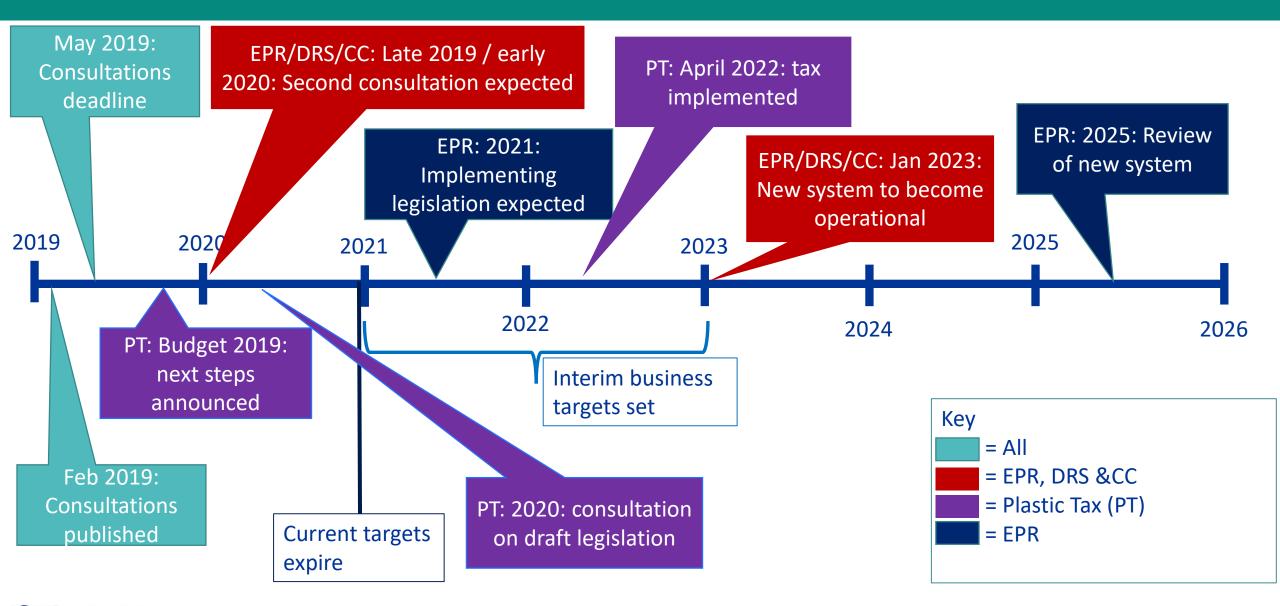


What is Extended Producer Responsibility?





UK packaging consultations timeline



Packaging consultations: Key points (1/2)



Point of compliance: ?









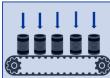


Raw Material Manufacturer Manufacturing packaging raw materials



Converter

Manufacturing a recognised packaging item



Packer/filler

Putting a product into packaging



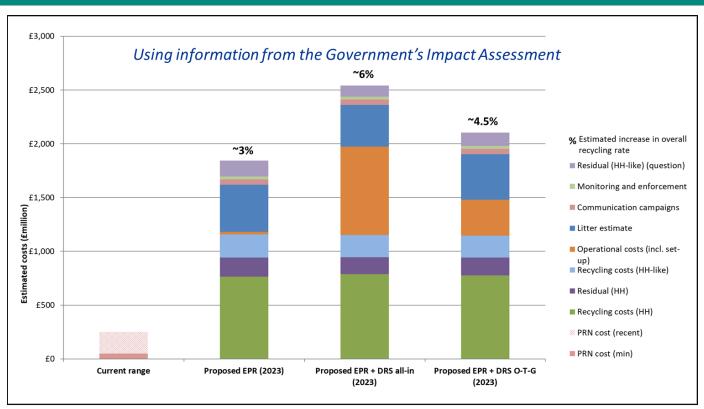
Seller

Supplying packaging to the end user



Importer

Directly importing packaging or packed goods



Estimated net packaging recycling and residual management costs, £million. Figures are annual average costs undiscounted, 2023 to 2032 (proposals)

Packaging consultations: Key points (2/2)







Plastic packaging: some key policies

Policy	Brief Description
EU Plastics Strategy	 Forms one action from the Circular Economy Package Key targets and actions include Ensuring all plastic packaging is recyclable or reusable by 2030 Consumption of single-use plastics reduced Intentional use of microplastics restricted
EU Single Use Plastics Directive	 Aim: reduce the amount of key single use plastic items found in the marine environment Various policy initiatives put forward, including bans, extended producer responsibility and design requirements Implementation begins July 2021
UK Plastic packaging tax	 Includes definitions of plastics and recycled content Strong respondent support to align with existing EU definitions or existing standards Government considering which definitions to use
Other UK plastic packaging legislation	 Government has confirmed bans for single use straws, cotton buds and stirrers (England) (certain exceptions) Carrier bag legislation continues to evolve Call for evidence regarding bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastic packaging
UK Plastics Pact	 Key targets by 2025 include: 100% of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable 70% of plastic packaging recycled or composted Eliminate problematic single use plastics Average of 30% recycled content

Plastic packaging: discussion points

Definitions

- single use plastic product from Article 3(2) of EU Single Use Plastics Directive: "means a product that is made
 wholly or partly from plastic and that is not conceived, designed or placed on the market to accomplish, within its
 life span, multiple trips or rotations by being returned to a producer for refill or re-used for the same purpose for
 which it was conceived;"
- Plastic: should this include all plastics, for example bio-based, biodegradable and compostable

Standards

Is ISO 14021:2016 suitable to measure recycled content?

Recycled content

- What about those applications where recycled content is not feasible / allowed?
- Average 30% means higher demand for recycled plastics and possible increased prices

Costs

DRS, EPR, modulated fees and plastic packaging tax...





knowledge beyond compliance