

EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE ON 3R AND OCEANS

Bart Mantels









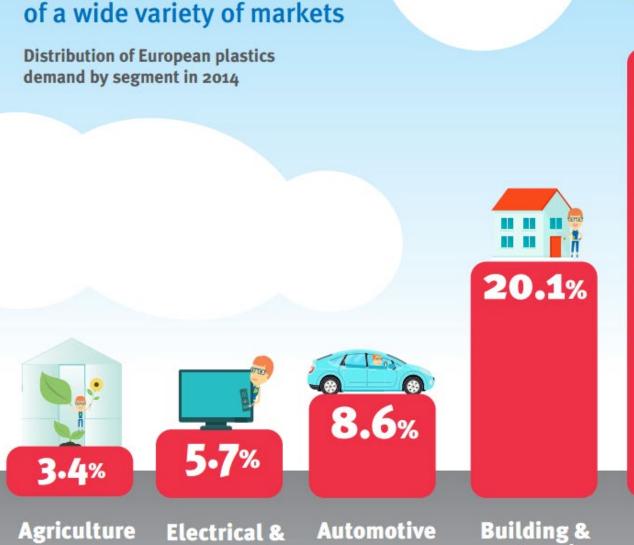
PLASTICS IN THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT: WHERE DO THEY COME FROM? WHERE DO THEY GO?

TEXTILES





Plastics meet the needs of a wide variety of markets



electronic

construction

Packaging

39.5%

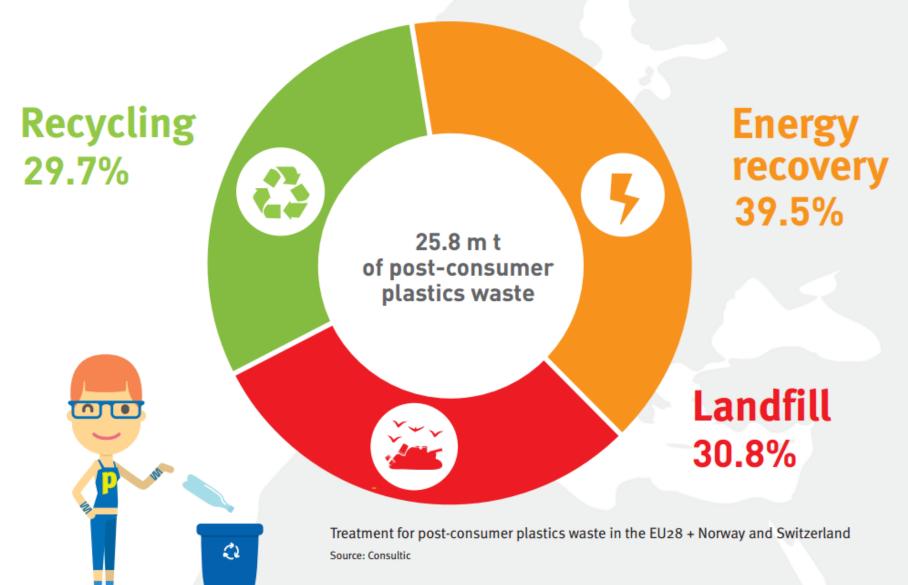
Others*

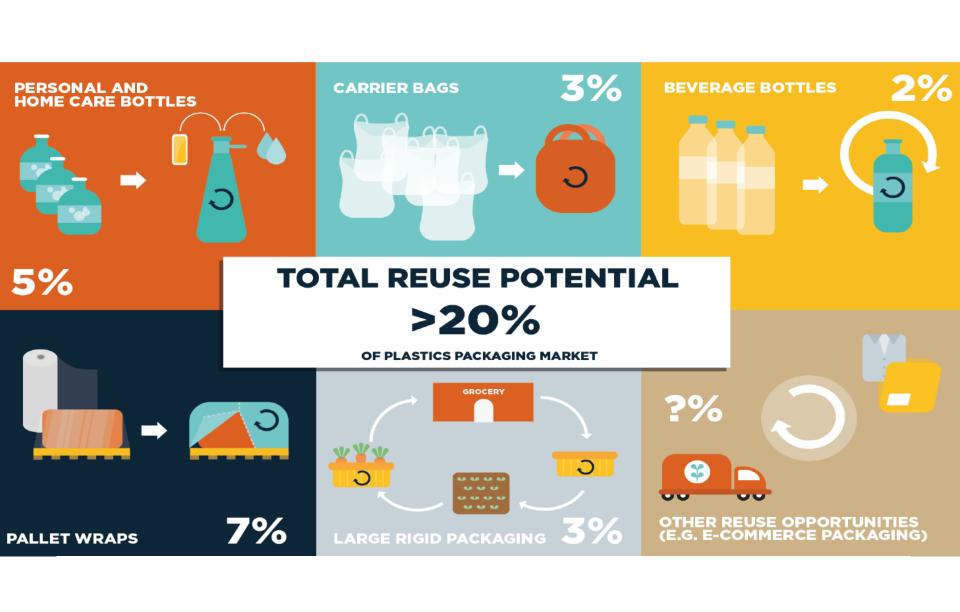
* Others: include sectors such as consumer and household appliances, furniture, sport, health and safety

Source: PlasticsEurope (PEMRG) / Consultic / myCeppi EU-28+NO/CH

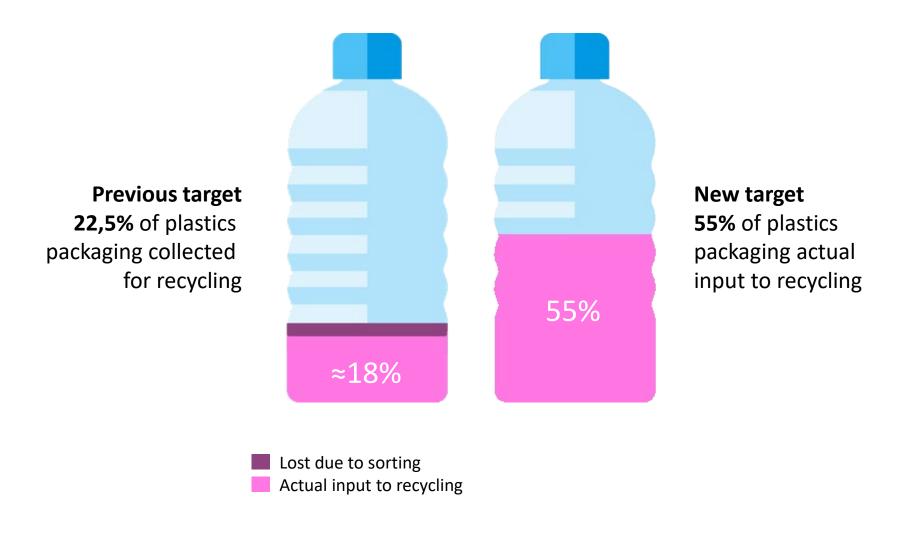
In 2014 plastics recycling and energy recovery reached 69.2%

In 2014, 25.8 million tonnes of post-consumer plastics waste ended up in the waste upstream. 69.2% was recovered through recycling and energy recovery processes while 30.8% still went to landfill.

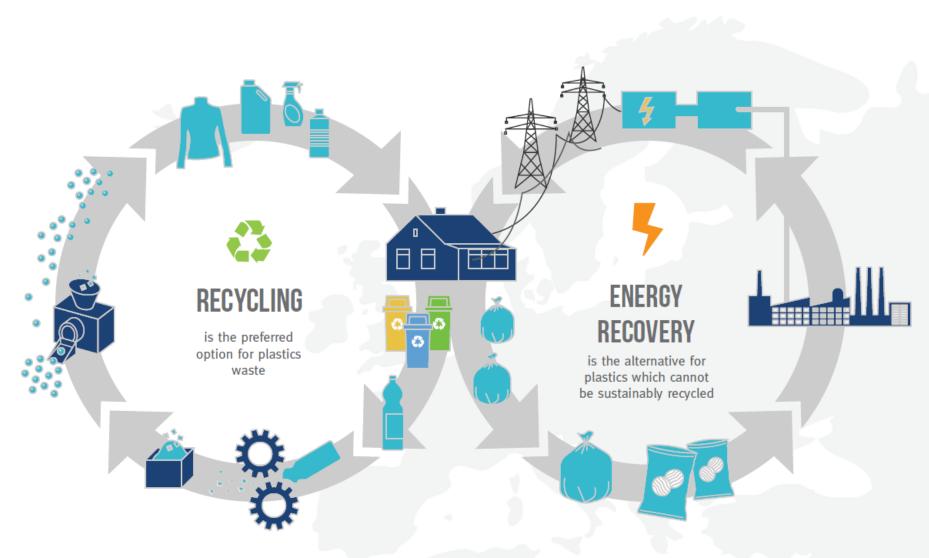




EUROPEAN COMMISSION CIRCULAR ECONOMY PACKAGE

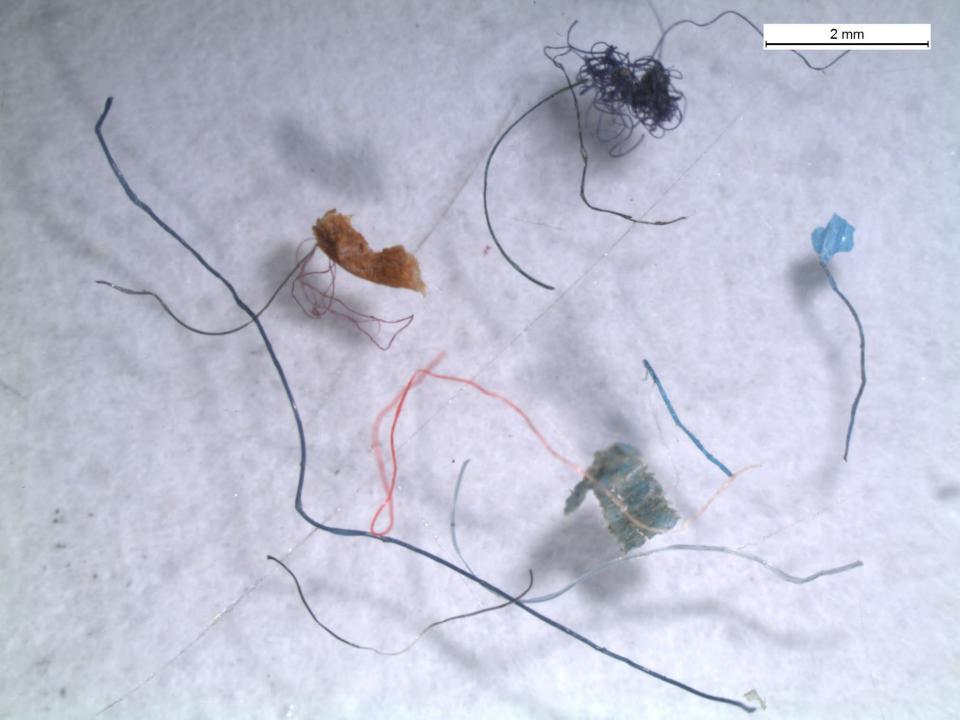






Recycling is the preferred option for plastics waste. However, when recycling is no longer the most sustainable option, energy recovery is the alternative. Both options complement each other and help realise the full potential of plastics waste.





WHAT ARE THE MAIN ROADBLOCKS FOR PLASTICS RECYCLING?

- Sub-optimal recycling system
 - Limited source separation
 - Performance of sorting technology
 - Performance of recycling technology
- Uncertain and insufficient supply for a market to develop
- Product design not suitable for easy recycling
 - Small formats (e.g. tear-offs, lids...)
 - Mix of different materials, hard to separate
 - Colouring in the mass
- Virgin plastics materials are not optimized to be mixed with recycled materials
- Contamination by food







THEMATIC CLUSTERS G-STIC 2017

