

The Plastics Transition - how the plastics system could look like if we get it right

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The Plastics Transition Roadmap

The Plastics Transition

Our industry's roadmap for plastics in Europe to be **circular** and have **net-zero emissions** by 2050

Three essential levers built around a core vision

Plastics Europe has a vision for a sustainable plastics system





- Enhancing mechanical recycling
- Unlocking chemical recycling
- Expanding production from sustainable biomass
- Making plastics from captured carbon



- Leveraging the circular transition
- Maximising energy efficiency
- Using low-carbon fuels (hydrogen, biofuels)
- Electrifying production with low-carbon electricity
- Investing in carbon capture & storage



WE FOSTER SUSTAINABLE USE OF PLASTICS BY

- Managing risks in operations
- Providing further transparency to stakeholders
- Collaborating with value chain partners to prevent leakage

Overarching key statistical takeaways





43% of the total plastics used by converters will be recycled plastics, with mechanical (24%) and chemical recycling (19%) massively scaling up.



Plastics from biomass will double every decade, reaching 18% of plastics used by converters in 2050.



55% Estimated GHG emissions reductions (129 Mt CO2e) through the shift to circular feedstock and avoided incineration by 2050.



It will require commitment from all stakeholders to meet the additional investment of at least €235 billion additional system cost (CAPEX + OPEX) compared to business as usual.

Circularity – ambitious but achievable

Circular plastics use by European converters and their feedstock 2050, *estimates*, *Mt*



Key takeaways

- Through reuse, 12 Mt of plastics can be reduced by 2050
- Mechanical recycling has the highest technological maturity and cost effectiveness, hence we project that it can steadily grow towards 2050
- Chemical recycling is expected to have its breakthrough by 2030, and grow exponentially from there towards 2050
- Plastics made from biomass will grow steadily until 2040 and will play a key role onwards
- While plastics based on CCU and hydrogen are poised to grow towards 2050, the limited maturity of the technologies and the high costs will not enable it to reach significant quantities

Reaching net zero by 2050 requires investment all along the plastics life cycle



^a Reductions through net zero plastics production levers; maximizing energy efficiency, electrifying production with low-carbon electricity, using low-carbon fuels and investing in carbon capture & storage

Key takeaways

- Without abatement measures scope 1-2 and 3 upand downstream GHG emissions will increase to 233 Mt
- Through reuse, 36 Mt of CO₂e emissions are avoided
- Moving to 65% of circular feedstock reduces scope 1-2 and 3 upstream emissions by 89 Mt
- 40 Mt of scope 3 downstream emissions are avoided by plastic waste not going to incineration
- 55 Mt of scope 1 and 2 emissions are reduced through energy efficiency, electrification, shifting to low-carbon electricity and fuels and capturing emissions (CCS)
- 14 Mt of GHG emissions from conversion are avoided by energy efficiency and shifting to low-carbon electricity



The competitiveness landscape for the plastics industry

Plastics – the fast Facts 2024: key findings





Europe's share in global plastics production



For the first time, recycled plastics production decreases in Europe: -7.8% vs 2022

Circular plastics production: Europe vs World



Mechanically 14.8% of the recycled World plastics production (pre-consumer) **European** plastics Mechanically recycled (post-consumer) production is 5.8% Mechanically recycled (post-consumer) circular **Bio-based &** 13.2% bio-attributed 8.7% 0.7% Circula Chemically **Bio-based** & 0.1% 1.4% bio-attributed recycled Circular **Carbon-captured** 0.2% Chemically recycled **54** Mt 9.6% of the in 2023 global plastics 413.8 Mt production is in 2023 rossil-based circular Fo_{SSII}-based 79.4% 90.4%

European plastics production

Why do we still need to transition to a circular and lowcarbon EU plastics system even in more challenging economic times?



Moving towards a circular and low-carbon plastics system – why now?



01

Negative perceptions remaining among key stakeholders 02

Media and public opinion is not waiting for competitiveness to improve – particularly in the context of the Global Treaty 03

Policies still supporting transition rather than incumbent industries?

04

Our pathway towards maintaining a plastics industry in Europe?



Immediate policy levers to unlock investments and accelerate the industry's circularity and net-zero emissions journey

- Initiate a Clean Transition Dialogue with the plastics industry
- Acknowledge essential role of plastics in delivering on the EU Green Deal
- Support development of all recycling technologies
- Clarity on mass balance by 2024
- Simplify and accelerate permit procedures for projects to build installations with low-carbon and circular industrial technologies
- Prioritize environmental impact over materialspecific policies & ensure a material agnostic, science-and-data-based approach to policies framing the transition

Incentivise low carbon and circular business models and create demand through legislation

What we are asking

- from policymakers &
- where do we stand?

circular and biomass feedstocks

- Leverage public procurement for circular
 plastics and decarbonisation technologies
- Support research and development for CCU



Work to urgently restore the competitiveness of European industry

5 Key Policy Drivers

The roadmap demonstrates an urgent need to create a level playing field and regain European competitiveness, including by:

 Funding a European circular plastics economy/transition

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- Designing regulation to reinvigorate the European
 plastics industry
- Ensure competitive energy prices and make reliable supplies of low carbon energy and hydrogen accessible and affordable



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collaboration and

- Leverage the EU Single Market
- Increase citizens' awareness
- Role of the Global Instrument to End Plastic Pollution



Develop a waste management system fit for a net-zero circular economy

Transitioning to a net-zero circular economy requires a waste management system which facilitates and favours the reuse of plastics and recycling of plastics waste, aiming towards a future without incineration of recyclable plastic waste by incentivising better and harmonised sorting, collection, and recycling processes for all plastics waste. Key elements include:

- Phase out landfilling and incineration of
- recyclable plastic waste

Financing and investments

- Make shipping of sorted waste and recycle
- feedstock easier between EU Member States and align EU Waste Shipment legislation with the Basel Convention.

Harmonise definitions and improve statistics

for plastic and organic waste management

Enhance the quality and quantity of

 collected biowaste suitable as feedstock for plastics production



From a problem to be solved to a strategic material key to delivering the EU's Clean Industrial Deal





- Our key question do policymakers want to keep a plastics production industry in Europe?
- Key components of our ask:
 - Ensure plastics are considered in sectoral initiatives e.g. Automotive Strategic Dialogue, Chemicals Industry Package
 - Demand creation for European recycled, bio-based and lower carbon plastics
 - Competitiveness checks on regulation (including secondary legislation)
 - Financial incentives to support investments in innovation and the Green Deal transition
 - Lowering energy costs
 - Ensure better implementation and enforcement of EU (sustainability) regulations on all products and materials placed on the EU market, including imports and allow traceability of imported and exported circular plastics and products/ level playing field with imports

Thank you - find out more and give us your feedback





https://plasticseurope.org/changingplasticsforgood/the-plastics-transition/