

What is the Plastics sector already doing in terms of RE and CE?



Food & Health

- **Combating shortages/spoilage/ waste of food and drinking water**
- **Increasing the productivity of land**
- Facilitating diagnosis and treatment
- Making more effective and life-like prostheses
- Enabling higher quality of life for aging population



Energy & Climate

- **Enabling energy efficiency/savings**
- **Supporting the search for a new energy mix**
- **Enabling renewable energy**
- **100% recovery from plastics waste**
- **Offering enhanced resource efficiency – doing more with less**



Construction & Housing

- **Improving the energy efficiency of homes and workplaces**
- **Facilitating infrastructure**
- **Enabling comfort**

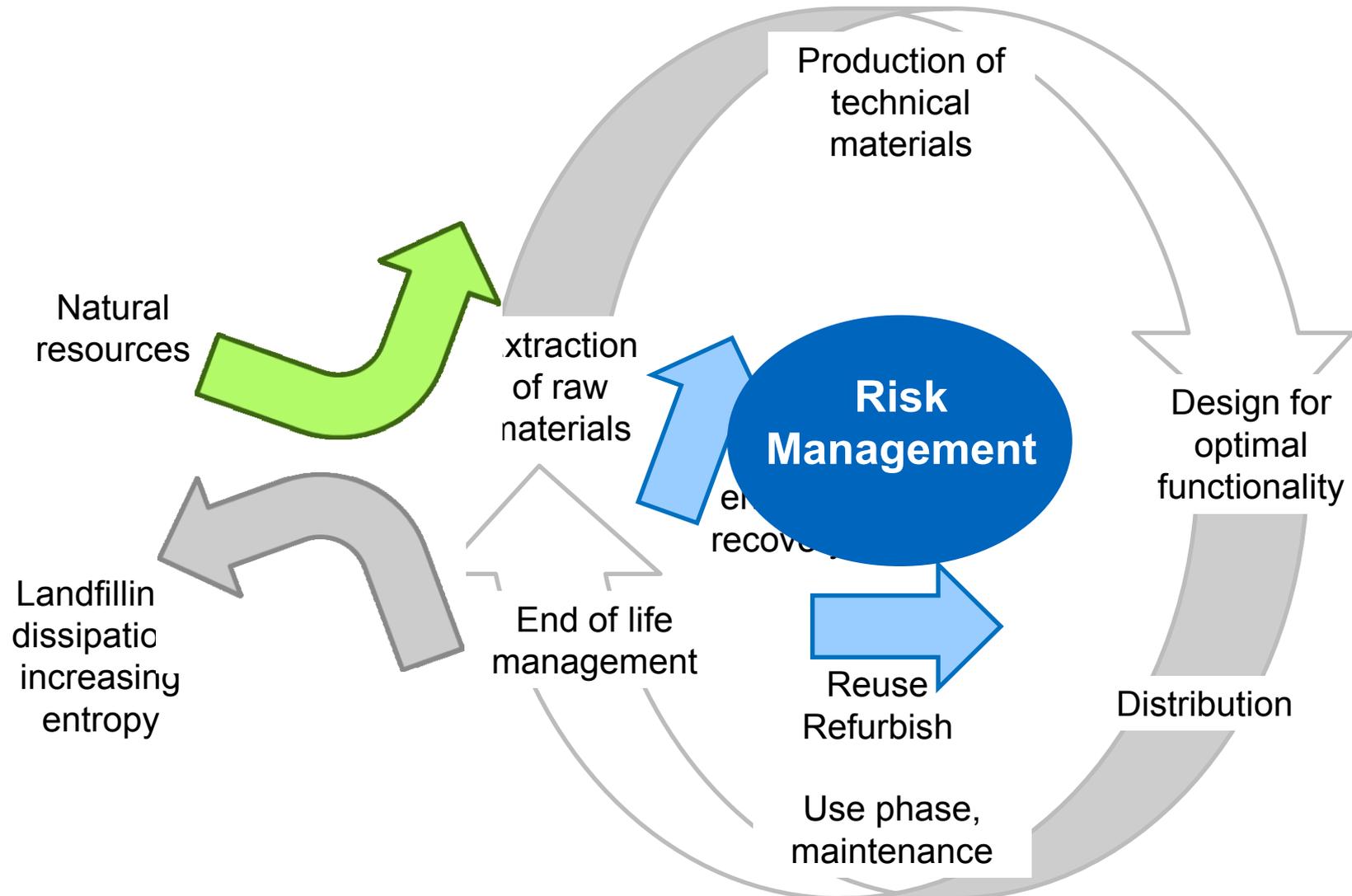


Transportation & Mobility & Communication

- **Making transport means (car, train, aerospace, boat) lighter**
- **Facilitating mobility and communication**
- **Opening up new possibilities with nanotechnology**
- **Developing faster, cheaper chips using conductive plastics**

-Plastics offer many of the solutions for future challenges- during their use phase they allow considerable resource savings

Life Cycle Thinking and Risk Management: Two Key Success Factors for RE and CE



- If a **competitive and resource efficient Europe** remains at the heart of the thinking and the **life cycle approach is followed**, the story should be a successful one.
 - *The 55% recycling target for plastics packaging is an ambitious objective.*
 - *Further clarification of certain definitions, responsibilities is required*
 - *“Zero plastics to landfill” needs to become part of the long term goal.*
 - *Consumer education/behavior is key to achieve CE deliverables.*
 - *Strong collaboration along the value chains is needed.*

The CE package still needs to go through Council and Parliament - therefore in answer to the first question: all depends on what ends up in the final adopted text.