



2018/0172(COD)

13.7.2018

DRAFT OPINION

of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment
(COM(2018)0340 – C8-0218/2018 – 2018/0172(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Bronis Ropė

PA_Legam

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The objective of the directive stated in article 1 is to “reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular on the aquatic environment, and on human health”.

Therefore in the opinion of the agriculture committee we found it important to emphasise those types of plastic pollution linked to agriculture, even if it is more locally or regionally acute. The proposal of the Commission to cut single use plastic pollution is based on an impact assessment taking the top categories of large plastic litter pollution ending up as marine litter on an average EU level, and this is given particular emphasis in their drafting approach.

Firstly, it should be specified that plastic entering the fields or the agro-ecosystem can be ingested by animals, or pass into aquatic ecosystems, ending up in the sea. Similarly what goes into the soil will eventually fragment or become degraded by soil biota into smaller pieces including micro-plastics, and will end up in the soil water and may enter freshwater aquatic ecosystems and then marine systems. This second pathway is not taken into account by the marine litter based approach of the impact assessment, which focusses on larger items.

Secondly, there are certain kinds of plastic pollution that are regionally or locally prevalent linked to specific land uses that involve the use of agricultural plastics. These may be compounded by local practices or infrastructure, for example the difficulty many farmers or producers face in recycling used plastic mulches, or refusal to accept soiled plastic sheeting.

Finally, it must be mentioned that the approach of the Commission draft allows for awareness raising measures for consumers, in this case users such as farmers, which might take the form of information about disposal and recycling of agricultural plastics, marking requirements, extended plastic producer responsibility, etc. Therefore such measures do not necessarily imply additional unreasonable or costly burdens for farmers.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The **high functionality and** relatively low cost of plastic means that this material is increasingly ubiquitous in everyday life. Its growing use in short-lived applications, which are not designed

Amendment

(1) The relatively low cost of plastic means that this material is increasingly ubiquitous in everyday life. Its growing use in short-lived applications, which are not designed for re-use or cost-effective

for re-use or cost-effective recycling means that related production and consumption patterns have become increasingly inefficient and linear. Therefore, in the context of the Circular Economy Action Plan³², the Commission concluded in the European Strategy for Plastics³³ that the steady increase in plastic waste generation and its leakage into our environment, in particular into the marine environment, must be tackled in order to achieve a truly circular lifecycle for plastics.

³² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "Closing the loop – An EU action plan for the Circular Economy" (COM(2015)0614 final).

³³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy" (COM(2018)28 final).

recycling means that related production and consumption patterns have become increasingly inefficient and linear. Therefore, in the context of the Circular Economy Action Plan³², the Commission concluded in the European Strategy for Plastics³³ that the steady increase in plastic waste generation and its leakage into our environment, in particular into the marine environment, must be tackled in order to achieve a truly circular lifecycle for plastics.

³² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "Closing the loop – An EU action plan for the Circular Economy" (COM(2015)0614 final).

³³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy" (COM(2018)28 final).

Or. en

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In accordance with multilateral agreements³⁷ and Union waste legislation³⁸, Member States are required to ensure sound waste management to prevent and reduce marine litter from both sea and land sources. In accordance with Union water legislation³⁹ Member States are also required to tackle marine litter *where it undermines the attainment of good environmental status of their* marine

Amendment

(4) In accordance with multilateral agreements³⁷ and Union waste legislation³⁸, Member States are required to ensure sound waste management to prevent and reduce marine litter from both sea and land sources. In accordance with Union water legislation³⁹ Member States are also required to tackle marine litter *to ensure that its properties, including its chemical composition and quantities, do not cause*

waters, including as a contribution to United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14.

harm to marine waters, including as a contribution to United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14.

³⁷ United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (London Convention) and its 1996 Protocol (the London Protocol), Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

³⁸ Directive 2008/98/EC and Directive 2000/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2000 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues (OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 81).

³⁹ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1) and Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164 25.6.2008, p. 19).

³⁷ United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (London Convention) and its 1996 Protocol (the London Protocol), Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

³⁸ Directive 2008/98/EC and Directive 2000/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2000 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues (OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 81).

³⁹ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1) and Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164 25.6.2008, p. 19).

Or. en

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In the Union, 80 to 85 % of marine litter, measured as beach litter counts, is

Amendment

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plastic, with single-use plastic items representing 50 % and fishing-related items representing 27 %. Single-use plastics products include a diverse range of commonly used fast-moving consumer products that are discarded after having been used once for the purpose for which they were provided, are rarely recycled, and are prone to littering. A significant proportion of the fishing gear placed on the market is not collected for treatment. Single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic are therefore a particularly serious problem in the context of marine litter and pose a severe risk to marine ecosystems, biodiversity and, *potentially, to* human health and are damaging activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping.

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Or. en

Justification

This brings the recital in line with article 1, which acknowledges impacts on health

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5 a) The EU should adopt a comprehensive approach to the problem of micro-plastics and should encourage all producers to strictly limit micro-plastics from their formulations, and strictly limit micro-plastic-forming products from entering into soil and into freshwater and therefore into marine aquatic ecosystems.

Or. en

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) To focus efforts where they are most needed, this Directive should **only** cover the most found single-use plastics products, which are estimated to represent around 86% of the single-use plastics found, in counts, on beaches in the Union.

Amendment

(7) To focus efforts where they are most needed, this Directive should cover the most found single-use plastics products, which are estimated to represent around 86% of the single-use plastics found, in counts, on beaches in the Union, **and fishing gear which causes significant damage as marine pollution** .

Or. en

Justification

The draft directive also addresses discarded fishing gear.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7 a) There is considerable heterogeneity in the sources of plastic pollution between regions. In certain regions, other plastic products make a large contribution to marine litter, as demonstrated through monitoring conducted under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and by civil society. In such areas, Member States should be required to adopt specific measures to address other nationally or locally prevalent sources of plastic pollution. For example agricultural plastics are also linked to the issues of terrestrial pollution, low recycling rates and inappropriate disposal. In particular, there may be local unwillingness to accept agricultural plastics for recycling. Such agricultural plastics should be accepted by recycling or

disposal facilities without unnecessary obstacles.

Or. en

Justification

While this draft Directive covers the single-use plastic products commonly found on beaches across the EU, types of plastic found vary significantly between regions. Certain plastic product types not covered by this draft Directive are found in significant quantities locally. Agricultural plastics are a major problem in some regions: e.g. they have been found through autopsy to have been ingested by sperm whales in southern Spain. Furthermore, the used plastic mulch sheets with soil attached could be refused by local recycling facilities.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7 b) In addition, terrestrial pollution and contamination of soil by larger items of plastic and resulting fragments or micro-plastics can be significant on local or regional scales.

Or. en

*(<http://recyclingnetwerk.org/2018/02/27/zwerfvuil-maakt-koeien-ziek-vlaanderen/>
<http://recyclingnetwerk.org/2018/02/26/zwerfafval-maakt-koeien-ziek/>)*

Justification

The directive aims to limit impacts on the environment generally although there is an emphasis on marine litter via the impact assessment. However, local problems in terrestrial and freshwater systems (that feed into marine systems) can be acute. E.g. in Flanders, >5000 cows/year become ill due to ingesting litter (total population of 1.3 million cattle); in the Netherlands, 11-13 000 cows per year are acutely injured by litter, with >4000 dying as a result (total population of 4.29 million).

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

(20) Beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products are one of the most found marine litter items on the beaches in the Union. This is due to ineffective separate collection systems **and** low participation in those systems by the consumers. It is necessary to promote more efficient separate collection systems and therefore, a minimum separate collection target should be established for beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products. Member States should be able to achieve that minimum target by setting separate collection targets for beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products in the framework of the extended producer responsibility schemes or by establishing deposit refund schemes or by any other measure that they find appropriate. This will have a direct, positive impact on the collection rate, the quality of the collected material and the quality of the recyclates, offering opportunities for the recycling business and the market for the recycle.

(20) Beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products are one of the most found marine litter items on the beaches in the Union. This is due to ineffective separate collection systems, low participation in those systems by the consumers **but also to the physical and chemical qualities of plastic which make it resistant to degradation and therefore persist in the environment for decades or centuries after plastic products have fulfilled their purpose**. It is necessary to promote more efficient separate collection systems and therefore, a minimum separate collection target should be established for beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products. Member States should be able to achieve that minimum target by setting separate collection targets for beverage bottles that are single-use plastic products in the framework of the extended producer responsibility schemes or by establishing deposit refund schemes or by any other measure that they find appropriate. This will have a direct, positive impact on the collection rate, the quality of the collected material and the quality of the recyclates, offering opportunities for the recycling business and the market for the recycle.

Or. en

Justification

Non-plastic items that escape collection systems are less persistent and more likely to degrade, therefore less likely to accumulate as beach or marine litter.

Amendment 9

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 22**

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. The evaluation should also consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. ***That standard would include a standard to test if, as a result of physical and biological decomposition in the marine environment, plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water within a timescale short enough for the plastics not to be harmful for marine life and not lead to an accumulation of plastics in the environment. If that is the case, single-use plastic products that meet such a standard could be exempted from the prohibition on placing on the market.*** While the European Strategy for Plastics already envisages action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. The evaluation should also consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. ***But considering that biodegradation is an end-of-life option and itself results in the disposal of single-use products which then decompose at varying rates according to the environment they are polluting and may impact animals and marine life, then the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability in the marine environment cannot qualify for any future exemptions in the framework of this directive. The objective of this directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment and human health and to promote transition to a circular economy, which is supported by re-use or recycling systems.*** While the European Strategy for

to different marine conditions across seas.

Plastics already envisages action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due to different marine conditions across seas.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Or. en

Justification

Exempting biodegradable plastic within this directive is contrary to the aim and the spirit of the text which is to protect the environment, including marine life and health. Supporting the development of single-use items that decompose in the environment and can be ingested by any animal on the way, without certainty on their safety, hinders the achievement of this directive's objective.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to prevent and to reduce the impact of certain single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic on the environment, to promote the transition to a circular economy, including the fostering of innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is

Amendment

(25) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to prevent and to reduce the impact of certain single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic on the environment **and human health**, to promote the transition to a circular economy, including the fostering of innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is

necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

Or. en

Justification

This is in line with article 1 which already recognises that health impacts are a concern.

Amendment 11

**Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

The objective of this Directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of **certain plastic products** on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as to promote the transition to a circular economy with innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

The objective of this Directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of **plastics** on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as to promote the transition to a circular **non-toxic** economy with innovative business models, **non-toxic** products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Justification

In order to reduce health impacts, the target has to be non-toxicity. It is in line with a desire for a non-toxic future, as already legislated and planned for in some member states.

Amendment 12

**Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve **a significant** reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... **[six years after the end-date for transposition of this**

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve: **a 50%** reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by **2025 and a 80%**

Directive].

reduction by 2030.

Or. en

Justification

The Plastic Bags Directive 2015/720 also sets a clear common targets but gives MS the freedom to choose how to reach them. That led to drastic cuts in lightweight plastic bags e.g. 90% reduction in one year in Ireland. These items are predominantly and increasingly imported from the Asia Pacific region into Europe. MS have already taken action against these items: France has banned plastic cups and similar measures are being considered in the Balearic Islands, the Navarra region in Spain.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Those measures may include national consumption reduction targets, measures ensuring that reusable alternatives to those products are made available at the point of sale to the final consumer, economic instruments such as ensuring that single-use plastic products are not provided free of charge at the point of sale to the final consumer. Those measures may vary depending on the environmental impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph.

Amendment

Those measures may include national consumption reduction targets, measures ensuring that reusable alternatives to those products are made available at the point of sale to the final consumer, economic instruments such as ensuring that single-use plastic products are not provided free of charge at the point of sale to the final consumer ***or restrictions on placing on the market.*** Those measures may vary depending on the environmental ***and health impacts*** impact of the products referred to in the first subparagraph.

Or. en

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Commission ***may*** adopt an implementing act laying down the methodology for the calculation and

Amendment

2. The Commission ***shall*** adopt an implementing act laying down the methodology for the calculation and

verification of the significant reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products referred to in paragraph 1. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 16(2).

verification of the significant reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products referred to in paragraph 1. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 16(2) ***within two years of entry into force of this Directive.***

Or. en

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure that each single-use plastic product listed in Part D of the Annex placed on the market bears a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking informing consumers of ***one or more of*** the following:

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that each single-use plastic product listed in Part D of the Annex placed on the market bears a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible marking informing consumers of the following:

Or. en

Justification

It is important to provide information not only on one of the elements listed but on all, namely: the presence of plastics, the impacts of plastics on the environment and the appropriate waste disposal. This is also important for plastics used in agriculture and food, where farmers and packagers are consumers.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the impact of ***littering and other inappropriate waste disposal of those products and fishing gear containing plastic*** on the environment, and in particular on the marine environment.

Amendment

(b) the impact of ***plastics*** on the environment ***including soil***, and in particular on the marine environment ***and human health.***

Amendment 17**Proposal for a directive****Article 12 – paragraph 1 – introductory part***Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall ensure that natural or legal persons or their associations, organisations or groups, in accordance with national legislation or practice, have access to a review procedure before a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of decisions, actions or omissions related to the implementation of Articles 5, 6, 7 **and 8** when one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that natural or legal persons or their associations, organisations or groups, in accordance with national legislation or practice, have access to a review procedure before a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of decisions, actions or omissions related to the implementation of Articles **4**, 5, 6, 7, **8 and 9** when one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

Or. en

Justification

This article ought to also cover the obligations set in Article 4 (reduction targets) and Article 9 (separate collection target).

Amendment 18**Proposal for a directive****Article 15 – paragraph 1***Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive by ... [~~six~~ years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. The evaluation shall be based on the information available in accordance with Article 13. Member States shall provide the Commission with any additional information necessary for the purposes of the evaluation and the preparation of the report referred to in

Amendment

1. The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive by ... [~~three~~ years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. The evaluation shall be based on the information available in accordance with Article 13. Member States shall provide the Commission with any additional information necessary for the purposes of the evaluation and the preparation of the report referred to in

paragraph 2.

paragraph 2.

Or. en

Justification

6 years after the transition period would likely mean at the earliest during 2027. Considering the importance and the urgency of the challenge of environmental, especially marine, pollution, an evaluation of the Directive needs to be carried out earlier.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) sufficient scientific and technical progress has been made, and criteria or a standard for biodegradability in the marine environment applicable to single-use plastic products within the scope of this directive and their single-use substitutes have been developed, in order to determine which products no longer need to be subject to the restrictions on placing on the market, where appropriate.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part B – indent 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- Polystyrene in all applications, except where it can be demonstrated for a specific application the material delivers the greatest environmental and societal benefit in that application and is captured for waste treatment.

Or. en

Justification

Expanded polystyrene (EPS) is commonly found in the environment ending up as marine litter with environmental, social and economic impacts, due to its characteristics fragments rapidly into microplastics. Although it is possible to recycle this material, the food contamination from its uses and its low-density make it uneconomical to do so. EPS is used for packaging including for food; alternatives are available for such applications.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part B – indent 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***plastic-containing food packaging or contact material that contribute to soil micro-plastic load upon composting or biogas fermentation, such as plastic or plastic-impregnated tea bags***

Or. en

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part D – indent 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Agricultural plastics, where identified as a locally or nationally significant contributor to plastic - pollution in the environment, and where collection rates fall below 90%***

Or. en

Justification

This adds agricultural plastics to the list of products for which the marketing requirements will include labelling or information for consumers, in this case farmers.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part E – indent 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Agricultural plastics, where identified as a locally or nationally significant contributor to plastic pollution in the environment, and where collection rates fall below 90%***

Or. en

Justification

This adds agricultural plastics to the list of products where the product manufacturers take more responsibility for the goods they sell, in this case to farmers.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part F – indent 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Agricultural plastics, where identified as a locally or nationally significant contributor to plastic pollution in the environment***

Or. en

Justification

This adds agricultural plastics to the list of products for which MS should establish separate collection targets, for example affecting access to disposal/recycling facilities.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – part G – indent 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Agricultural plastics, where identified as a locally or nationally significant contributor to plastic pollution in the environment***

Or. en

Justification

This adds agricultural plastics to the list of products MS should raise awareness about, i.e. among the users / consumers in the farming community. This could for example include information on access to disposal/recycling facilities.