



STUDY TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTING ACTS AND GUIDANCE UNDER THE DIRECTIVE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE IMPACT OF CERTAIN PLASTIC PRODUCTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT PRODUCT GROUPS

Stakeholder workshop: Identifying and describing the products covered by the Directive

18 October 2019, Brussels – DG Environment

RAMBOLL, DELOITTE, IEIC, PROGNOS, WOOD, IEEP

OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT PRODUCT GROUPS

**Potential product-specific areas to be
addressed by the guidelines**

Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

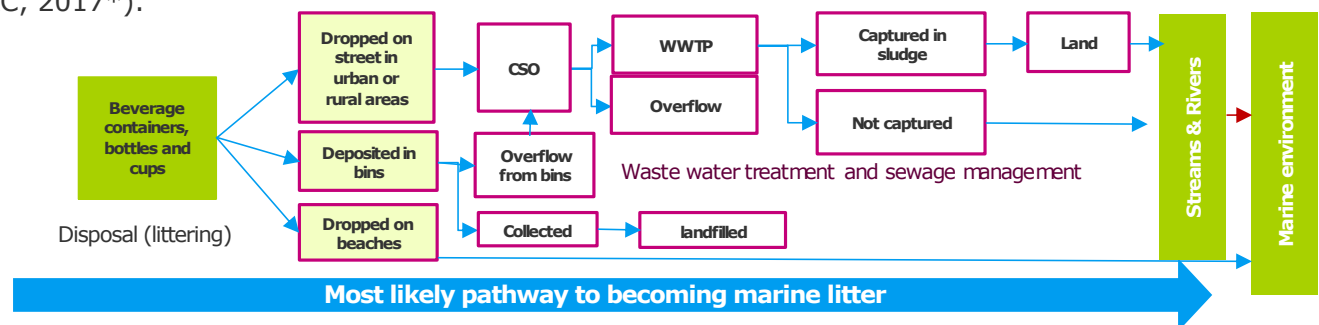
- **Scope:** Beverage containers and beverage bottles with a capacity of up to 3L, and cups for beverages, including their covers and lids, used to contain liquid
- **Specifications:** (a) Glass and metal beverage containers (Recital 7); (b) beverage containers intended for special medical purposes (Annex, Part C); (c) glass or metal beverage bottles (Annex, Part F); and (d) beverage bottles intended for special medical purposes (Annex, Part F); are excluded from the scope of the Directive.
- **Requirements:**
 - **Beverage containers:** Product design; EPR; and Awareness-raising
 - **Beverage bottles:** Product design; EPR; Separate collection; and Awareness-raising
 - **Cups for beverage:** Consumption reduction; Marking requirements; EPR; and Awareness-raising

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use:** Disposable single-use plastic cups used to serve beverages; disposable single-use beverage bottles or composite beverage packaging
- **Multiple-use:** Washable, reusable beverage containers (EC, 2018*).

III. Tendency to become marine litter

Out of the 281 849 top 20 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **6,15%** are from beverage bottles, **2,63%** from beverage cups and lids and **2,01%** from cups and cups lids, making a total of **10,79%** (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product categories

- **Beverage containers:** Recipient used to contain and transport beverage, generally intended to be disposed of after single use
- **Beverage bottles:** Bottle used to contain and transport beverage, generally intended to be disposed of after single use.
- **Cups for beverage:** Cup used to contain and transport beverage, generally intended to be disposed of after single use.

General composition of single-use beverage containers, bottles and cups					
Beverage containers		Beverage bottles		Cups for beverages	
Product component	Materials	Product component	Materials	Product component	Materials
Surface material	Polyethylene (PE)	Surface material	PE	Surface material	PE
Structuring core	Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) and/or Polystyrene (PS) and/or Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET, PETE)	Structuring core	PE, PET, PETE	Structuring core	LDPE, PS, cellulosic fibres

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items

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BEVERAGE CONTAINERS, BEVERAGE BOTTLES AND CUPS FOR BEVERAGE

2/2

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed

1

Product definition: clarity and consistency

- **Responses on clarity of product definitions:** 50% YES | 50% NO
- **Further clarification requested on key terms:**
 - 'beverage'
 - 'caps', 'lids', and 'closure'
 - 'main structural component'

2

Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Responses on clarity of single versus multiple-use items:** 60% YES | 40% NO
- **Further clarification requested on interpretation of 'single-use' and 'multiple-use', particularly in regard to:**
 - Definitions for key terms: 'refill' and 're-use' (Recital 12)
 - Criteria to differentiate between single-serving and multiple-serving portions
 - Precision about whether refillable and reusable containers are considered as multiple-use

3

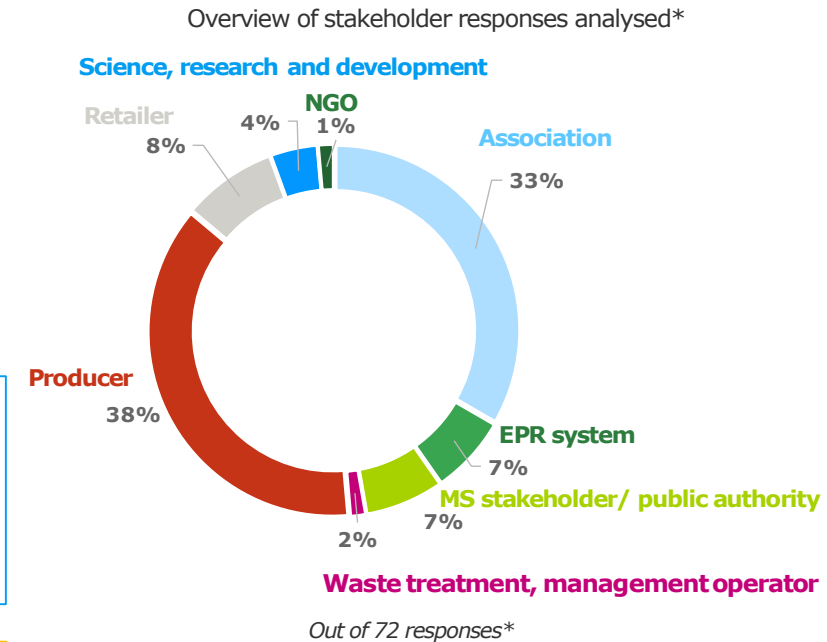
Differentiation between other (packaging and non-packaging) products

- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Criteria to clearly differentiate between certain product groups, notably in order to distinguish between:
 - 'Beverage containers' and 'Cups for beverages' e.g. based on shape, presence of a neck and type of closure
 - 'Beverage containers' and 'Food containers' e.g. for items such as yogurt

4

Other product-specific remarks

- Relevance of taking into account certain aspects in regard to likelihood of becoming marine litter:
 - Place of consumption/ on-the-go
 - Existence of waste collection system/ infrastructure
 - Existence of well-functioning deposit system
 - Consumer awareness and enforcement measures



FOOD CONTAINERS

Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

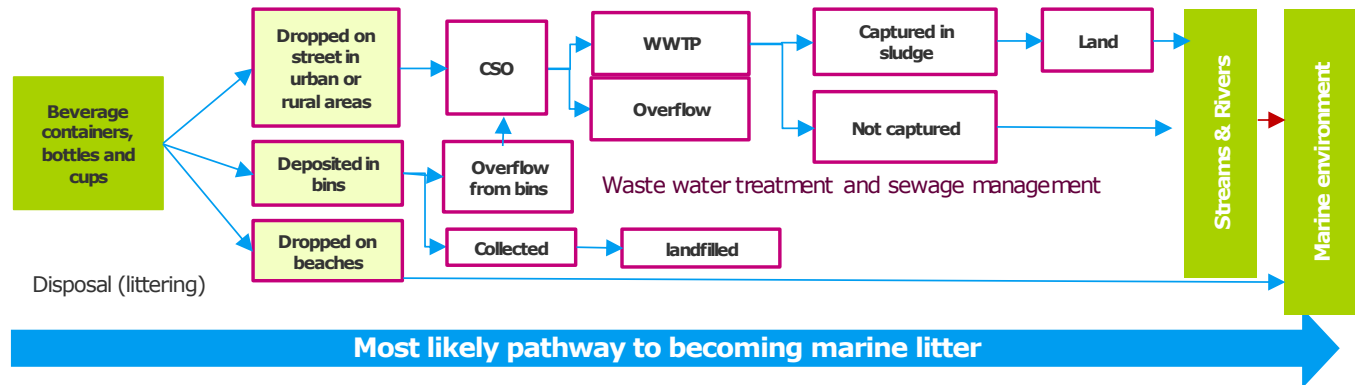
- **Scope:** receptacles such as boxes, with or without a cover, used to contain food which: (a) is intended for immediate consumption, either on-the-spot or take-away, (b) is typically consumed from the receptacle, and (c) is ready to be consumed without any further preparation, such as cooking, boiling or heating, including food containers used for fast food or other meal ready for immediate consumption, except beverage containers, plates and packets and wrappers containing food.
- **Specifications:** food containers with dried food or food that is sold cold requiring further preparation, containers containing food in more than single-serve portions or single-serve portion-sized food containers sold in more than one unit are excluded from the scope of the Directive (Recital 12)
- **Requirements:** 1) Consumption reduction 2) EPR 3) Awareness-raising measures

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use:** Burger, sandwich and wrap boxes, salad boxes with food for cold consumption
- **Multiple-use:** Washable and reusable food containers. Example: PE tuppleware box (EC, 2018*).

III. Tendency to become marine litter

Out of the 281 849 top 20 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **14.14%** are from food containers, including fast food packaging (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product category

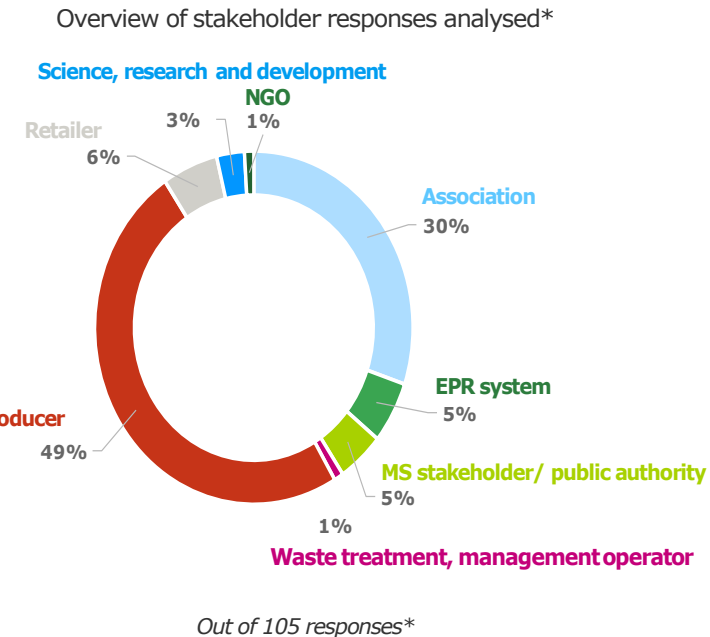
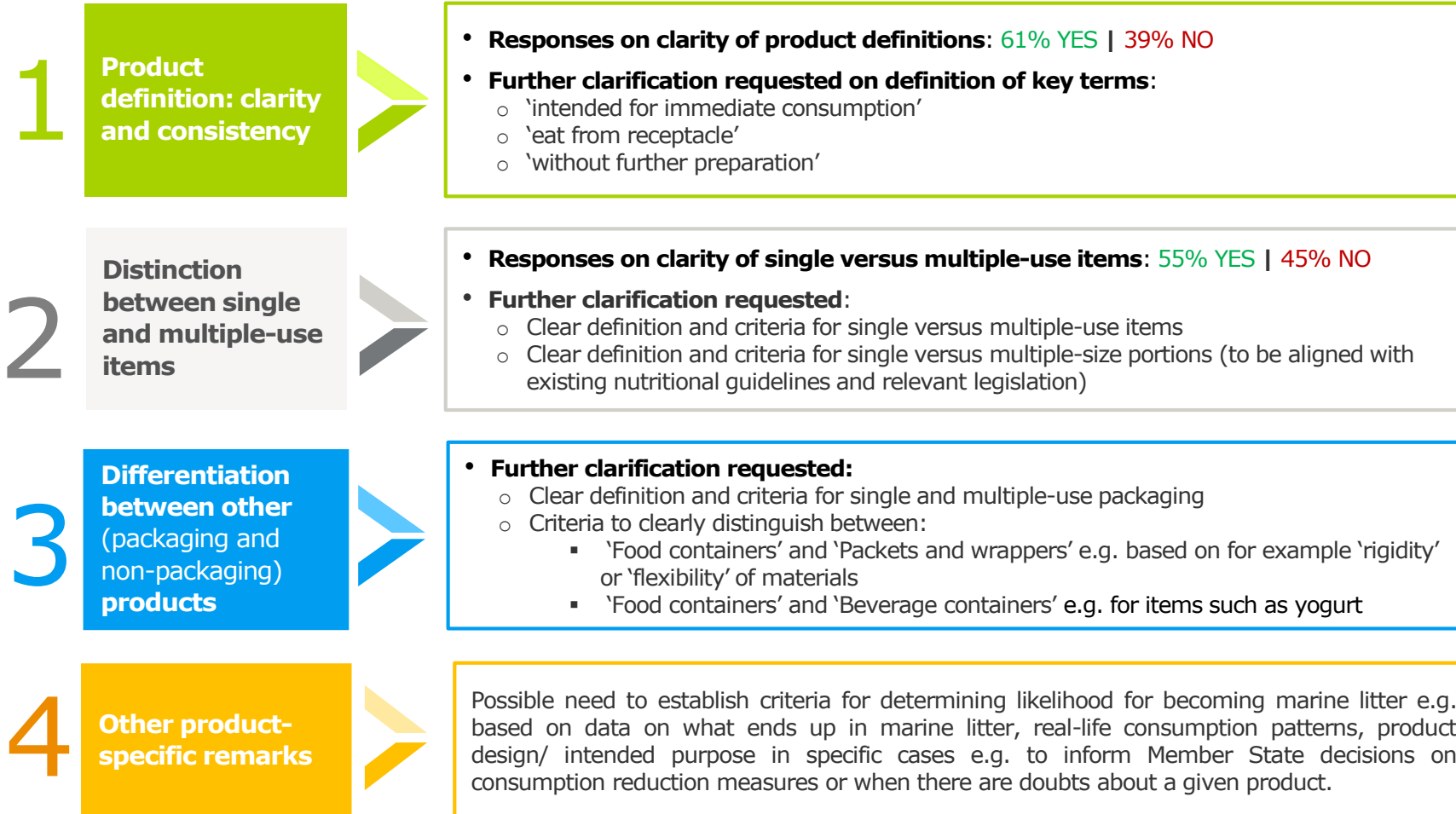
- **Food containers:** Examples include fast-food containers or meal, sandwich, wrap and salad boxes with cold or hot food, or food containers of fresh or processed food that does not need further preparation, such as fruits, vegetables or desserts.

General composition of single-use food containers	
Principal product component (Core material)	Materials
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Polystyrene (PS)• High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)• Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)• Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET, PETE)• Polypropylene (PP)• Polystyrene• Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC, Vinyl)

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items

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Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed



PACKETS AND WRAPPERS

Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

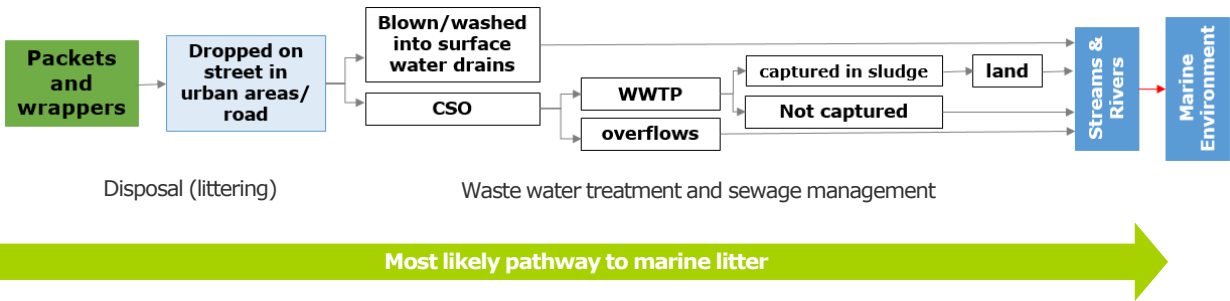
- **Scope:** Packets and wrappers made from flexible material containing food that is intended for immediate consumption from the packet or wrapper without any further preparation
- **Requirements:** 1) Awareness Raising 2) Extended Producer Responsibility

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use packets and wrappers:** packets and wrappers made from flexible material 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. *Example:* crisp packets containing plastics.
- **Multiple use packets and wrappers:** not available

III. Tendency to become litter

Out of the 281 849 top 20 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **2.89%** are from crisp packets and sweet wrappers (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product category

- **Packets:** a type of container designed in various colours, sizes, and shapes used to pack snacks, such as crisps, and small portions of condiments
- **Wrappers:** thin plastic sheet used as a wrapping for certain items such as sweets

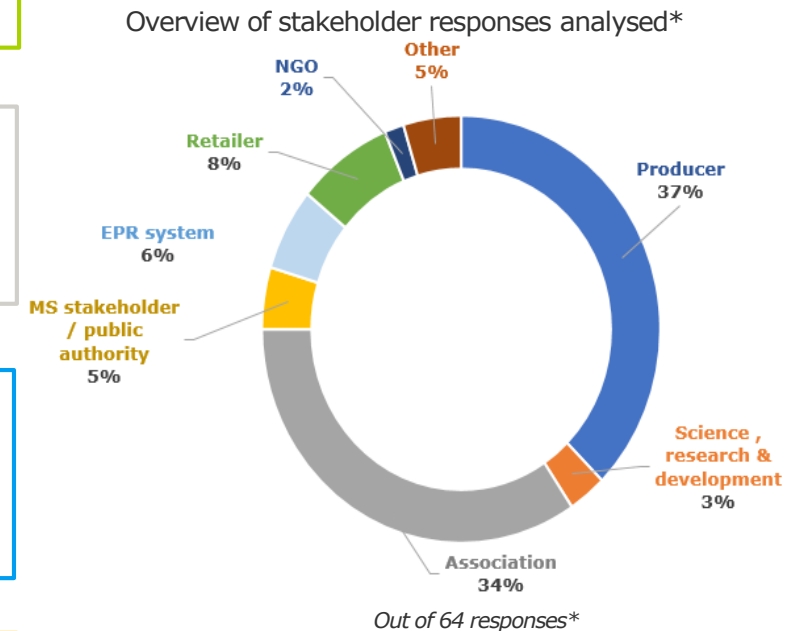
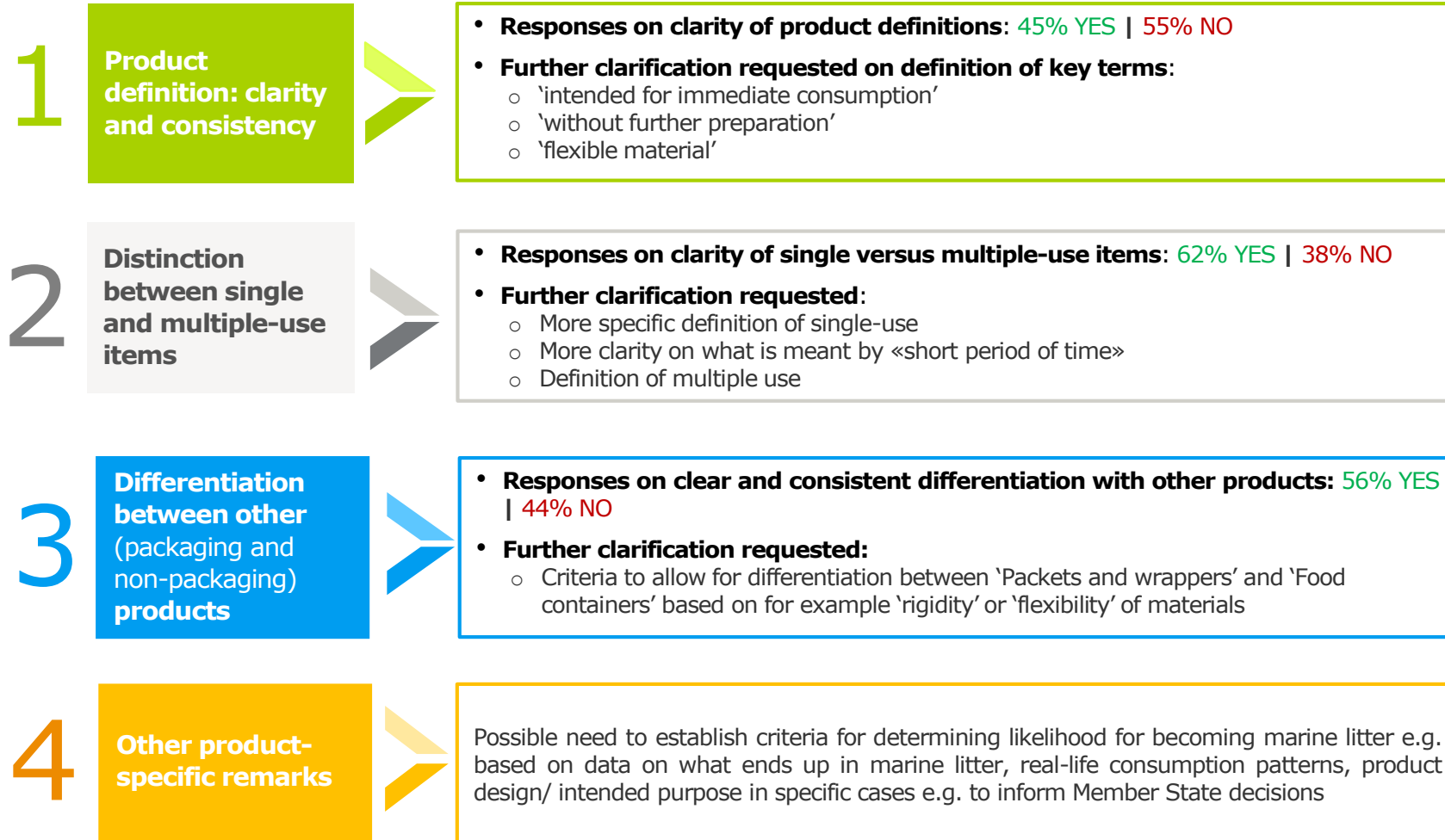
General composition of packets and wrappers	
Crisp packets	Sweet wrappers
Materials	Materials
Aluminium	Paper/ Aluminium
Polypropylene (PP)/	Polypropylene (PP)/
Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE)	Polyvinylidene Chloride (PVC)/
	Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items

PACKETS AND WRAPPERS

2/2

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance may be needed



LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC CARRIER BAGS

Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

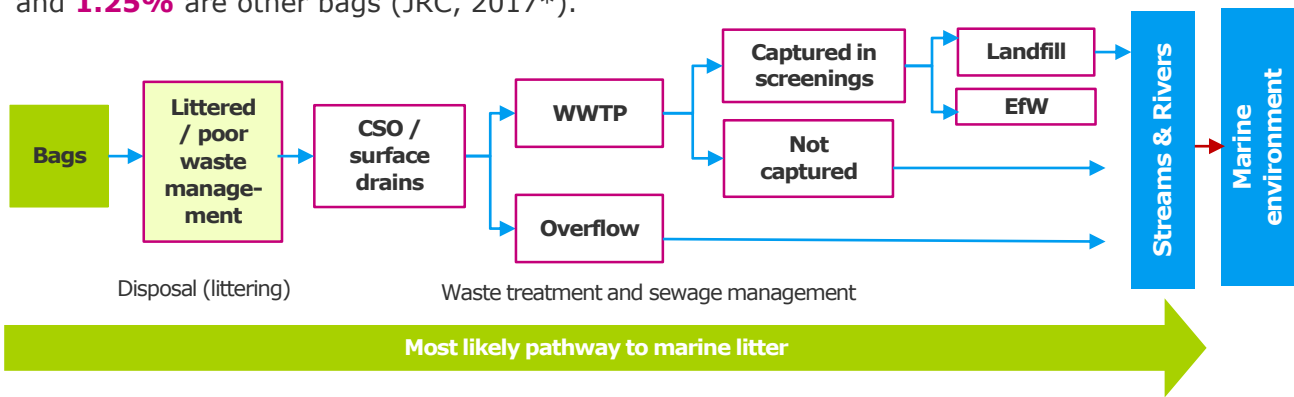
- **Scope:** As defined in point 1c of Article 3 of revised Directive 94/62/EC, i.e. plastic carrier bags with a wall thickness below 50 microns (as defined by Directive 2015/720)
- **Requirements:** 1) Extended producer responsibility 2) Awareness-raising measures

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- The Directive makes no specific distinction between single-use and multiple use for lightweight plastic carrier bags.
- In general terms, the Directive defines single use as “to be used just once or for a short period of time before being disposed of” and multiple use as “conceived, designed and placed on the market to accomplish within their life span multiple trips or rotations by being refilled or re-used for the same purpose for which they are conceived”.

III. Tendency to become litter

Out of the 99 095 top 13 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **0.71%** are shopping bags and **1.25%** are other bags (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product category

Lightweight plastic carrier bags: Directive (Typically) Single-use bags provided in shops for carrying purchased goods. They are less frequently reused than thicker plastic carrier bags, or “bags for life” which are designed specifically to be reused.

General composition of plastic carrier bags**	
Lightweight	Typically High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), sometimes low density polyethylene (LDPE)
Non-lightweight/reusable	If plastic, typically low density polyethylene (LDPE/LLDPE) or polypropylene (PP) Or alternatives such as textiles (e.g. cotton)
Biodegradable	May be fully bio-based, usually a starch-polymer blend

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items
**EC 2013 Impact Assessment, SWD/2013/0444

LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC CARRIER BAGS

2/2

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed

1

Product definition: clarity and consistency

- **Responses on clarity of product definitions:** 72% YES | 28% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Differentiation/ definitions for 'lightweight', 'very lightweight' and 'non-lightweight' bags, including clarification on items considered to be within the scope of the Directive.

2

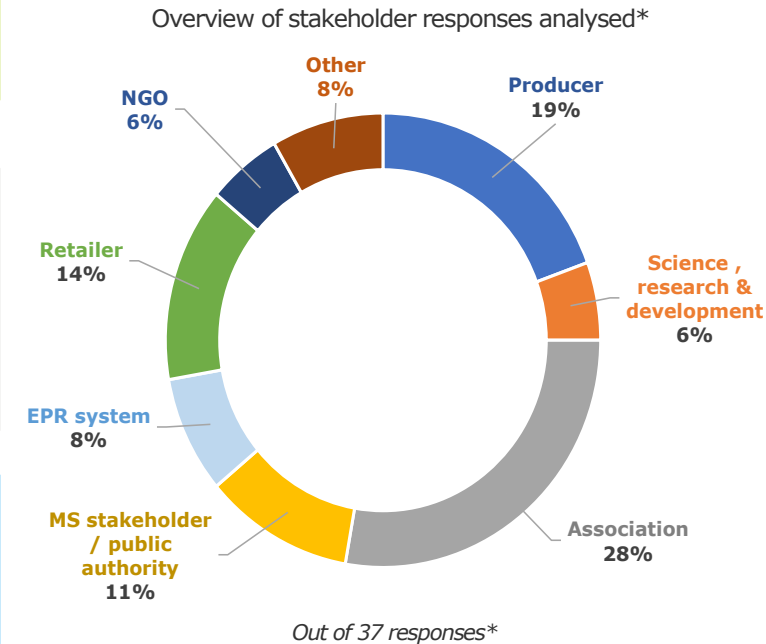
Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Responses on clarity of single vs multiple-use items:** 51% YES | 49% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Clarification of the definition of single-use and multiple use for lightweight plastic carrier bags, e.g. a positive list in the guidance
 - Query over whether this distinction is relevant since *lightweight* plastic carrier bags are generally considered *not reusable*

3

Differentiation between other (packaging and non-packaging) products

- **Responses on clarity of definition in regard to links with other relevant legislation** e.g. Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (PPWD), Directive 2015/720: 40% YES | 60% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Interplay between the Directive and PPWD:
 - Overlapping requirements regarding: product design and general minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility
 - Definitions of 'plastics'
 - Concept of 'single-use'



Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

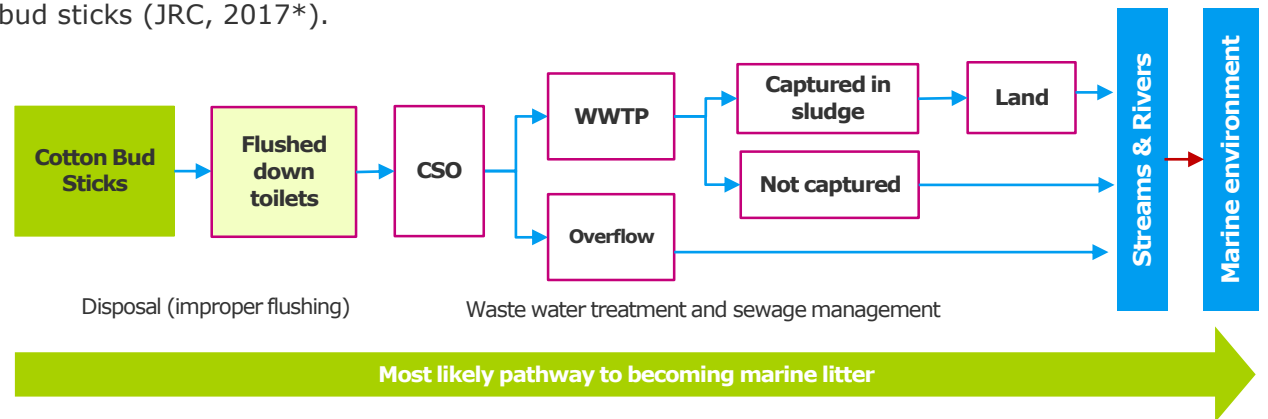
- **Scope:** Cotton bud sticks are the plastic sticks to which a wad of cotton is directly attached; and from which the cotton cannot be readily removed (Pt B of Annex)
- **Specifications:** Cotton bud sticks defined as *medical devices* or *medical device accessories* (Annex, Part B) are excluded from the scope of the Directive.
- **Requirements:** Restrictions on placing on the market (Article 5)

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use cotton bud stick:** a short, thin stick with a small wad of cotton wool on at least one end, for personal care and domestic use.
- **Multiple use cotton bud stick:** reusable picks made of metal, bamboo or plastic able to be reused for personal care and domestic use e.g. ear scoops, or ear spoons, or earpicks

III. Tendency to become marine litter

Out of the 99 095 top 13 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **13.70%** are from cotton bud sticks (JRC, 2017*).



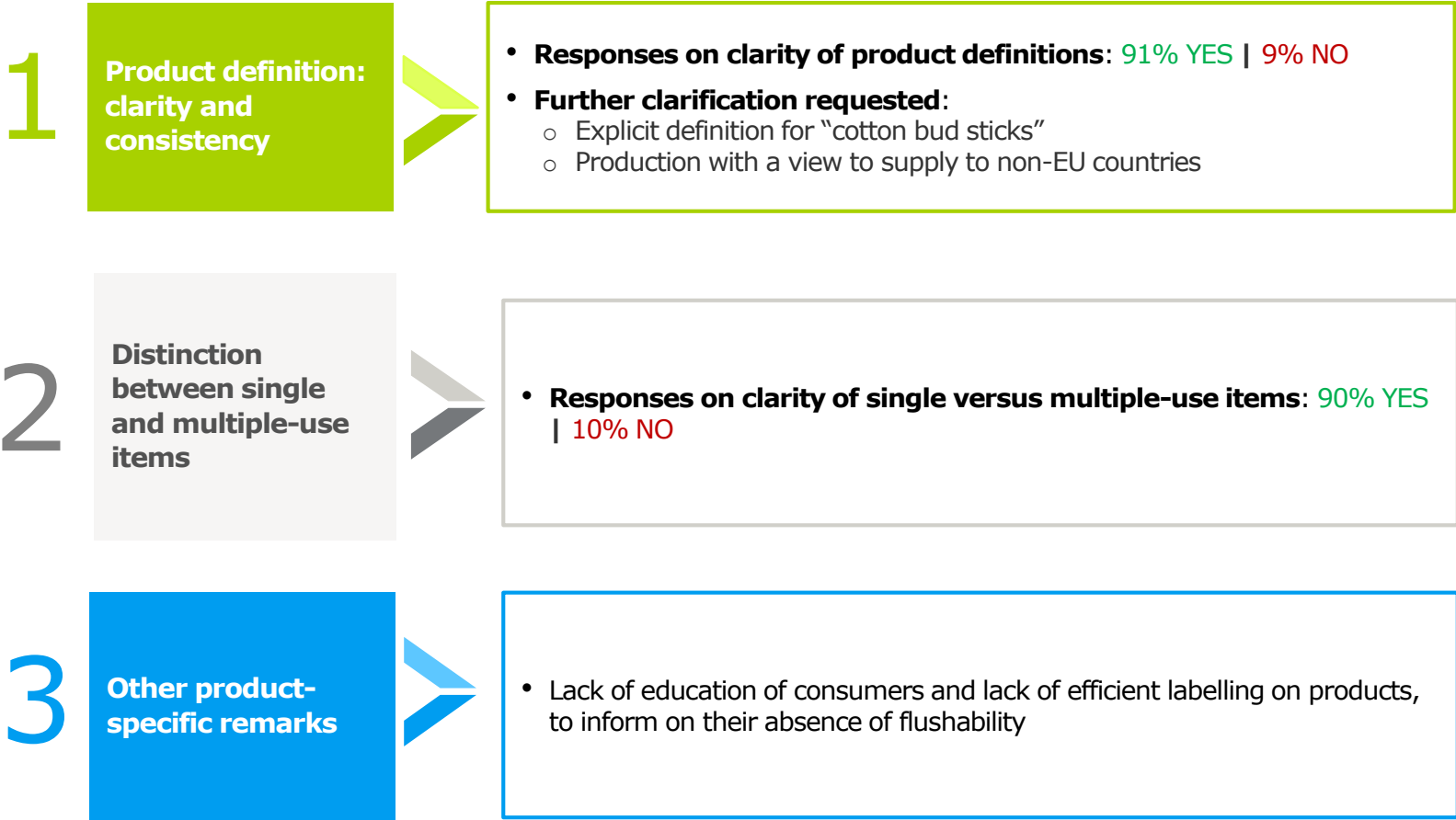
IV. General description of product categories

- **Cotton bud sticks:** a short, thin stick with a small wad of cotton wool on at least one end, for personal care and domestic use.

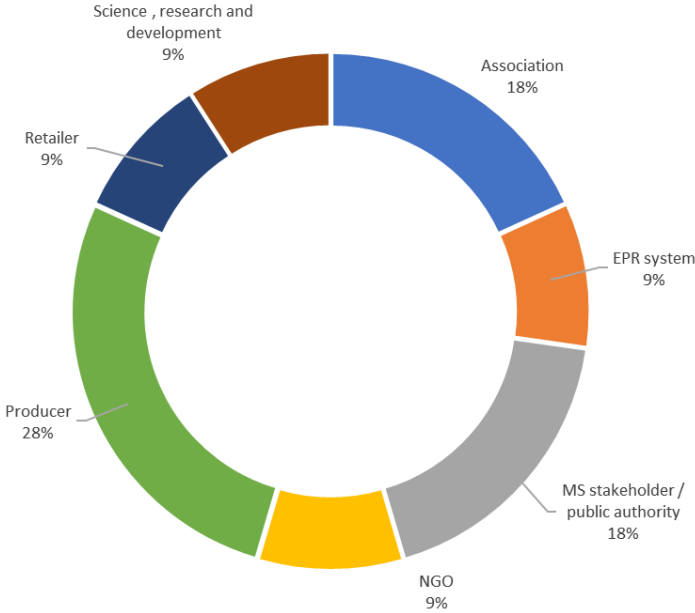
General composition of single use cotton bud sticks	
Principal product component	Materials
Stick	Synthetic polymer (PP) / Wood / Bamboo / Fibreboard
Cotton bud	Wad of cotton wool

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed



Overview of stakeholder responses analysed*



*Out of 11 responses

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CUTLERY, PLATES, STIRRERS AND STRAWS

Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

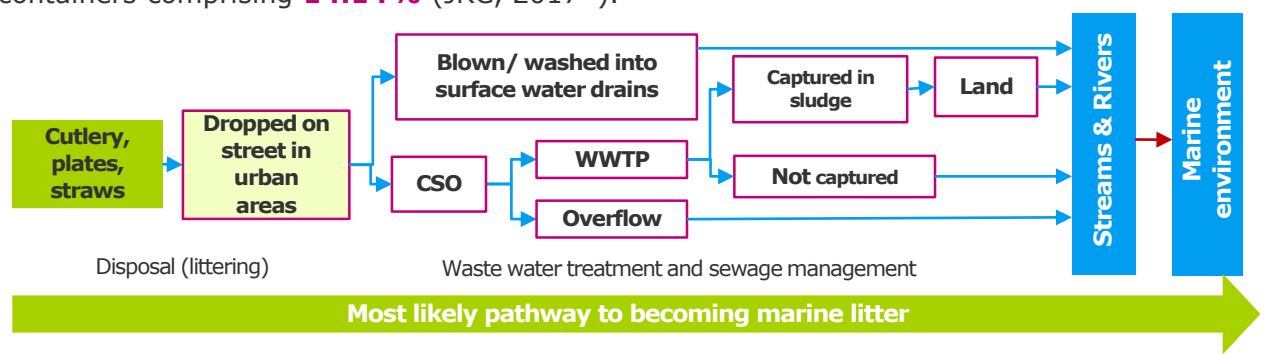
- **Scope:** Cutlery (forks, knives, spoons, chopsticks), Plates, Straws and Beverage stirrers as used for the preparation, serving and eating of food and drinks
- **Specifications:** Straws which are considered to be a medical device or for use as a medical device “accessory” are excluded
- **Requirements:** Restrictions on placing on the market (Article 5)

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use cutlery, stirrers, straws and plates:** disposable items used to serve, mix and consume food and beverages with. *Examples: takeaway cutlery, straws served in drinks in bars*
- **Multiple cutlery, stirrers, straws and plates:** items designed to be washed and reused for the purpose of serving, mixing and consuming food and beverages with. *Examples: metal cutlery or straws or ceramic plates used in the home or in restaurants*

III. Tendency to become marine litter

Out of the 99 095 top 13 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **4.24%** are from cutlery; **0.57%** are from straws and stirrers; and plates are included within the category of food containers comprising **14.14%** (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product categories

- **Cutlery:** any hand implement used in preparing, serving, and eating food (e.g. fork, knife, spoon, chopsticks)
- **Plates:** a broad, concave, but mainly flat vessel on which food can be served
- **Stirrers:** a stick designed to be used to mix or stir a beverage
- **Straws:** a tube through which liquid can be consumed by an individual

General composition of cutlery, plates, stirrers and straws	
Principal product component	Materials
Cutlery – forks, spoons, knives, chopsticks	Synthetic polymer (PP, EPS, PVC) / Other polymer (PLA) / Wood / Bamboo / Metal
Plates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Synthetic polymer (EPS, PP)• Fibreboard / paper / card with Synthetic / Other polymer coating or lining• Ceramic / Metal / Bamboo / other materials
Stirrers	Synthetic polymer (PP, EPS,) / Wood / Bamboo / Metal
Straws	Synthetic polymer (PP, EPS, Silicone) / Wood / Bamboo / Metal

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CUTLERY, PLATES, STIRRERS AND STRAWS

2/2

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed

1

Product definition: clarity and consistency

- **Responses on clarity of product definitions:** 73% YES | 27% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Cutlery (forks, knives, spoons, chopsticks): Clarity around coatings, small cutlery and cutlery integral to food packaging
 - Plates: differentiation of bowls, platters, dishes; impact of coatings vs lining ref impermeable surface
 - Straws: Inclusion of individually wrapped straws attached to food/ drink containers and of dose pods / plastic tubes as accessory
 - Stirrers: multipurpose functionality

2

Distinction between single and multiple-use items

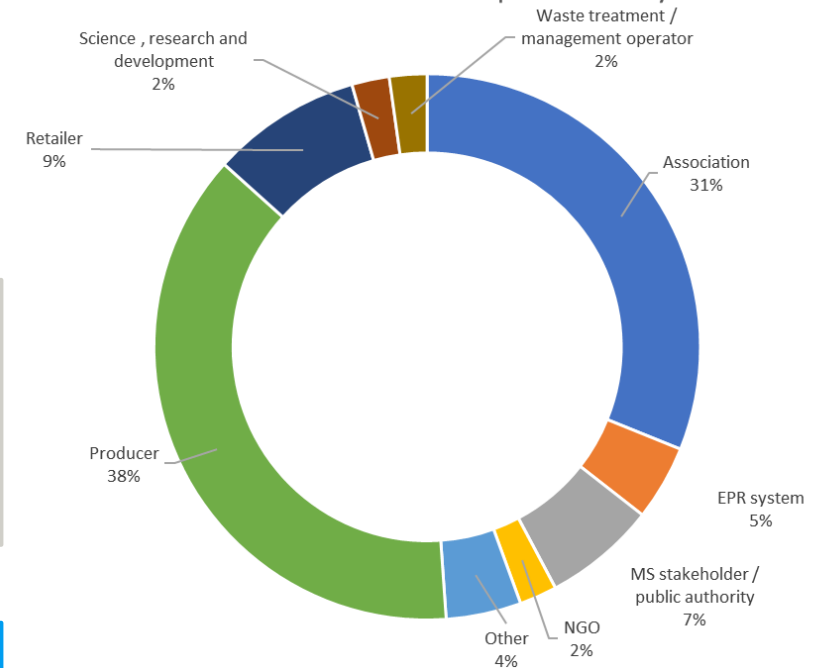
- **Responses on clarity of single versus multiple-use items:** 45% YES | 55% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Clear definition to differentiate between single and multiple-use items. For example consideration of technical characteristics such as thickness of the plastic; and number of expected wash/use cycles

3

Other product-specific remarks

- Impact of intended point of use (e.g. home, picnic) on accessibility of waste management facilities
- Impact of point of sales (e.g. retail, wholesale) on intended use

Overview of stakeholder responses analysed*



*Out of 45 responses

BALLOON STICKS

Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

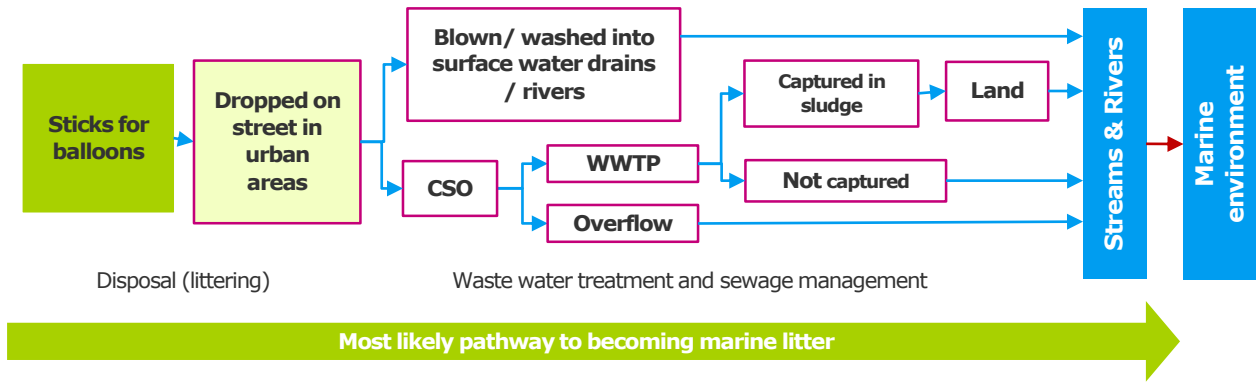
- **Scope:** "Sticks to be attached to and to support balloons... including the mechanisms of such sticks" (Annex, Part B6)
- **Specifications:** Includes all SUP sticks to be attached to balloons apart from those intended for industrial or other professional uses and applications that are not distributed to consumers (Annex, Part B6)
- **Requirements:** Restrictions on placing on the market

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use balloon sticks:** Stick designed to be used to attach once to a single/multiple toy or decorative balloons to prevent it/them from blowing away.
- **Multiple use balloon sticks:** Stick designed to be used to attach multiple times to a single/multiple toy or decorative balloons to prevent it/them from blowing away.

III. Tendency to become marine litter

Out of the 99 095 top 13 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **0.71%** balloon / balloon sticks (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product categories

- **Balloon sticks:** Stick or tube, sometimes including an attachable cup, used to connect to toy balloons (also called party balloons) and to decorative balloons, to provide them with support and for display purposes

General composition of balloon sticks	
Principal product component	Materials
Balloon stick (one part)	Synthetic polymer (PP, PVC, EPS) / Fibreboard / Cardboard
Balloon stick and cup	Synthetic polymer (PP, PVC, EPS)

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items

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Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed

1

Product definition: clarity and consistency

- **Responses on clarity of product definitions:** 70% YES | 30% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Inclusion of the upper, cup portion of two-piece balloon sticks
 - Inclusion where balloon sticks are used in the support of decorative balloons
 - Inclusion of recycled plastic SUP balloon sticks

2

Distinction between single and multiple-use items

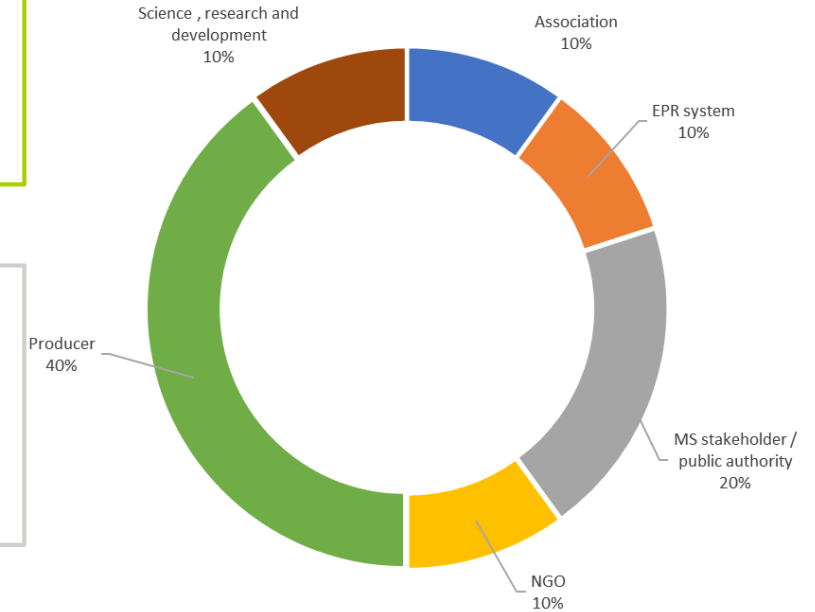
- **Responses on clarity of single versus multiple-use items:** 64% YES | 36% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Clear definition and criteria to differentiate between single and multiple-use items. For example, consideration of inherent potential for multiple-use, particularly in cases where the stick is used decorative purposes only

3

Other product-specific remarks

- Point of use thought to have a direct impact on tendency to becoming marine litter e.g. those used outdoor settings are more likely to be littered than those used indoors

Overview of stakeholder responses analysed*



*Out of 10 responses

Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

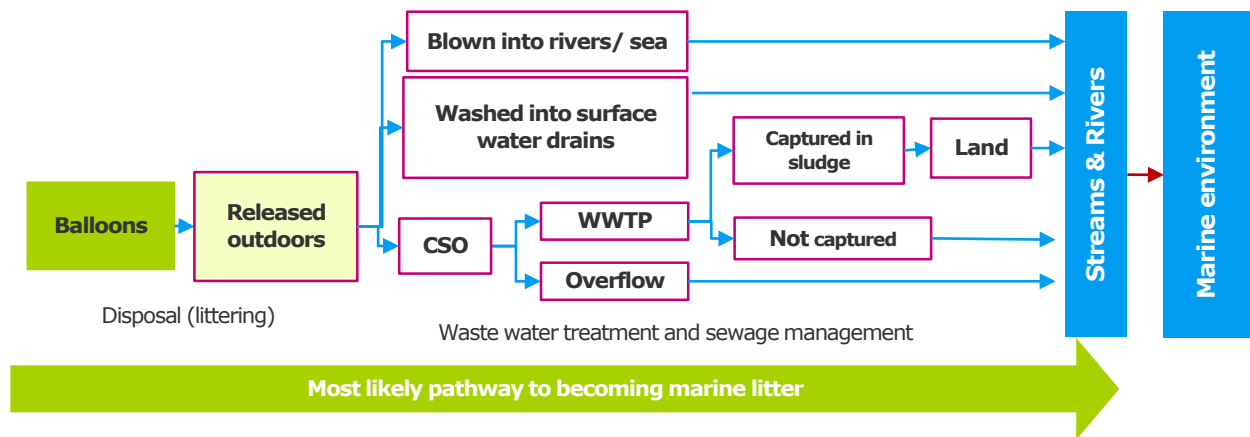
- **Scope:** Balloons for personal uses and applications (*i.e. toy or party balloons*) (Annex Part E2)
- **Specifications:** Balloons “for industrial or other professional uses and applications that are not distributed to consumers” are excluded from the scope of the Directive (Annex Part E2)
- **Requirements:** Awareness-raising measures

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use balloon:** Toy/ party or decorative balloon designed to be inflated and tied/ sealed for use by individuals for personal use (e.g. modelling / helium balloons)
- **Multiple-use balloon:** Reusable toy/ party or decorative balloon designed to be inflated and deflated multiple times by individuals for personal use

III. Tendency to become marine litter

Out of the 99 095 top 13 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **0.71%** balloon / balloon sticks and **0.05%** are from balloons, balls and toys (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product categories

- **Balloons:** A balloon is a flexible bag that can be inflated with a gas, such as helium, hydrogen, nitrous oxide, oxygen, air.

General composition of balloons	
Principal product component	Materials
Rubber balloon	Rubber / Latex / Synthetic polymer (polychloroprene),
Foil or mylar balloon	Metalised or aluminised plastic continuous film of metal over synthetic polymer (PET)

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed

1

Product definition: clarity and consistency

- **Responses on clarity of product definitions:** 74% YES | 36% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Guidelines and definitions for the term 'chemically modified'.
 - Classification of latex and whether this is a natural elastomeric material, rather than a plastic.

2

Distinction between single and multiple-use items

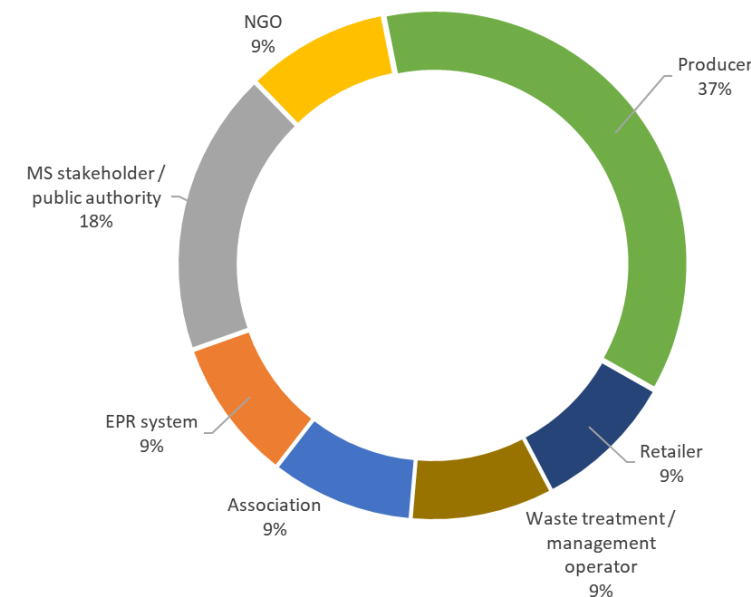
- **Responses on clarity of single versus multiple-use items:** 91% YES | 9% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Clear definition of 'professional use' items

3

Other product-specific remarks

- Further education of consumers required regarding their impact on the marine environment, particularly regards mass release

Overview of stakeholder responses analysed*



*Out of 11 responses

SANITARY TOWELS (PADS), TAMPONS AND TAMPON APPLICATORS

Overview of requirements and description of relevant product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

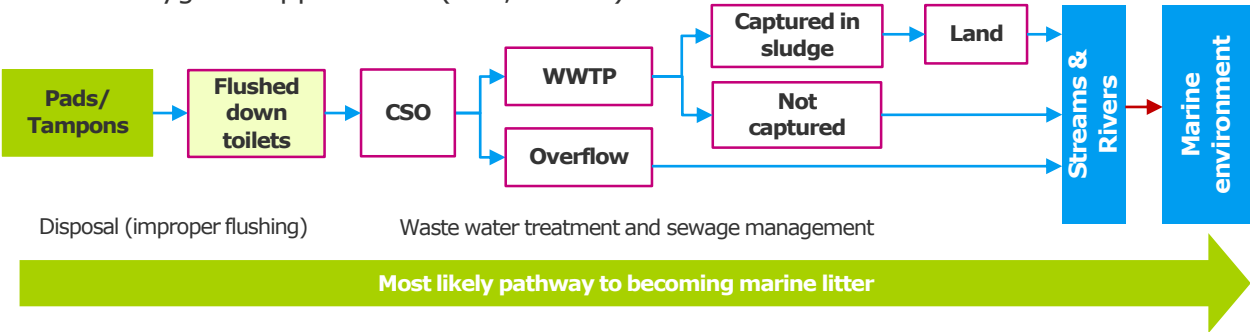
- **Scope:** Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and tampon applicators used in the context of women’s health (Recital 19)
- **Requirements:** 1) Marking Requirements 2) Awareness-raising measures

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

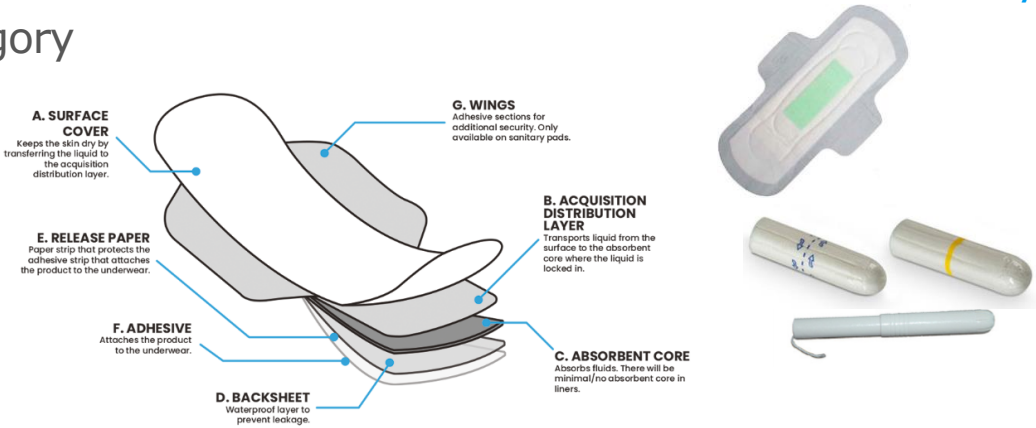
- **Single-use sanitary towels:** menstrual hygiene products containing plastics and intended to be used only once before disposal. *Example:* Ultrathin pad containing plastic materials
- **Multiple-use sanitary towels:** reusable menstrual hygiene products designed to be used multiple times. *Example:* Washable and reusable cotton pad (EC, 2018*).

III. Tendency to become marine litter

Out of the 281 849 top 20 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **0.81%** are from feminine hygiene applications (JRC, 2017*).



*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items



IV. General description of product categories

- **Sanitary towels (pads):** used to absorb and retain menstrual fluid, generally intended to be disposed of after single use.
- **Tampons and applicators:** disposable plug designed to be inserted into the vagina during menstruation to absorb menstrual fluid, generally intended to be disposed of after single use.

General composition of single-use pads and tampons			
Sanitary towels (pads)		Tampons and tampon applicators	
Principal product component	Materials	Principal product component	Materials
Surface material	Cellulosic or synthetic fibres / Polymers (PE, PET, PP)	Surface material	Cellulosic or synthetic fibres / Polymers (PE, PET, PP)
Absorbent Core	Cellulosic and/or synthetic fibres with or without SAP	Absorbent Core	Cellulosic fibres (viscose – rayon / cotton)
Backsheet	PET / PP / PLA	Withdrawal string	PE / Viscose / Cotton
Adhesive	Synthetic resin / polymers	Applicator	Cardboard / PET / PP/ PLA
Peel strip	Paper / Silicone coating	Wrapper	PET / PP/ Cellophane
Wrapper	PET / PP / PLA/ with or without silicone coating		

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SANITARY TOWELS (PADS), TAMPONS AND TAMPON APPLICATORS

2/2

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed

1

Product definition: clarity and consistency

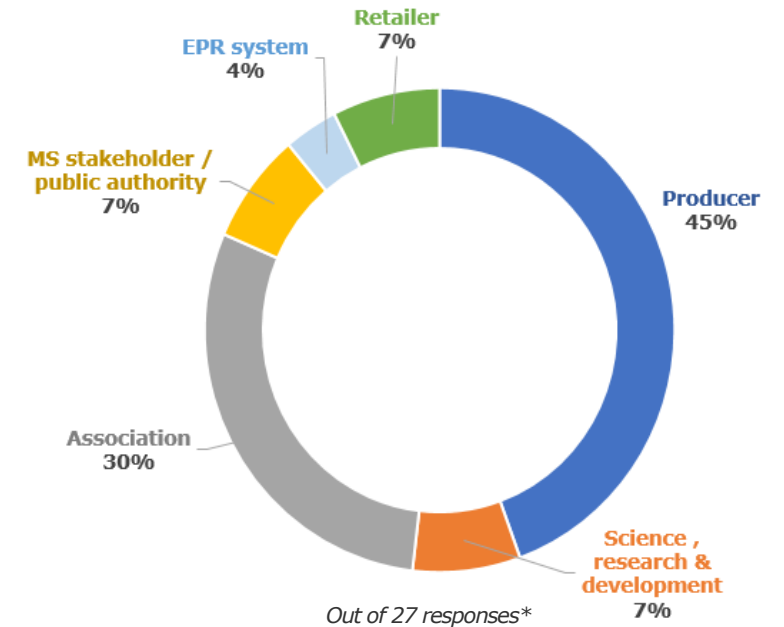
- **Responses on clarity of product definitions:** 78% YES | 22% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Additional guidance and definitions of all relevant (sub) product categories covered: it is not clear whether the scope of sanitary towels is limited to 'pads' or also cover product sub-categories se.g. panty liners.

2

Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Responses on clarity of single versus multiple-use items:** 86% YES | 14% NO

Overview of stakeholder responses analysed*



Overview of requirements and description of product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

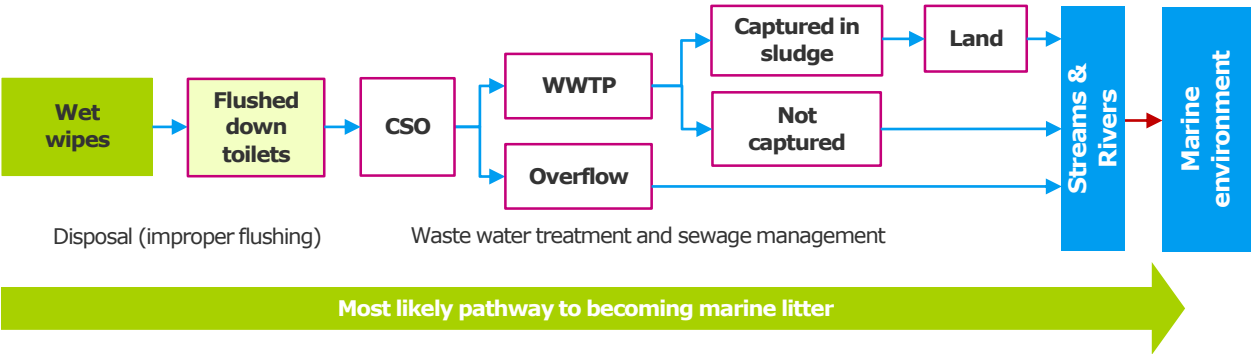
- **Scope:** Wet wipes for personal care and domestic use (*i.e. pre-wetted personal care and domestic wipes*) (Recital 12)
- **Specifications:** Industrial wet wipes are excluded from the scope of the Directive (Recital 12)
- **Requirements:** 1) Marking Requirements 2) Extended producer responsibility 3) Awareness-raising measures

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use wet wipe:** pre-wetted wipes for personal care and domestic use. *Examples:* baby wipes, cosmetic wipes, bathroom cleaning wipes.
- **Multiple use wet wipe:** reusable wet wipe products designed to be used multiple times. *Example:* cotton handkerchief with lotion (EC, 2018*).

III. Tendency to become marine litter

Out of the 99 095 top 13 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **8.18%** are from wet wipes (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product categories

- **Wet wipes** : small moistened piece of paper or cloth that is used for cleaning purposes, such as personal hygiene or household cleaning.

General composition of wet wipes	
Principal product component	Materials
Nonwoven fabric	Synthetic polymer (PET / PP / PE) / wood pulp / cotton
Lotion	Water-based cleaning or moisturising agents
Additional agents	Preservative agents, surfactants (baby wipes), emollients (baby wipes)

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items

Please note the contents of this document do not reflect the views of the European Commission. The information and examples provided are based on preliminary analysis of first responses from stakeholder consultation to serve as an overview. There is no claim to completeness.

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed

1

Product definition: clarity and consistency

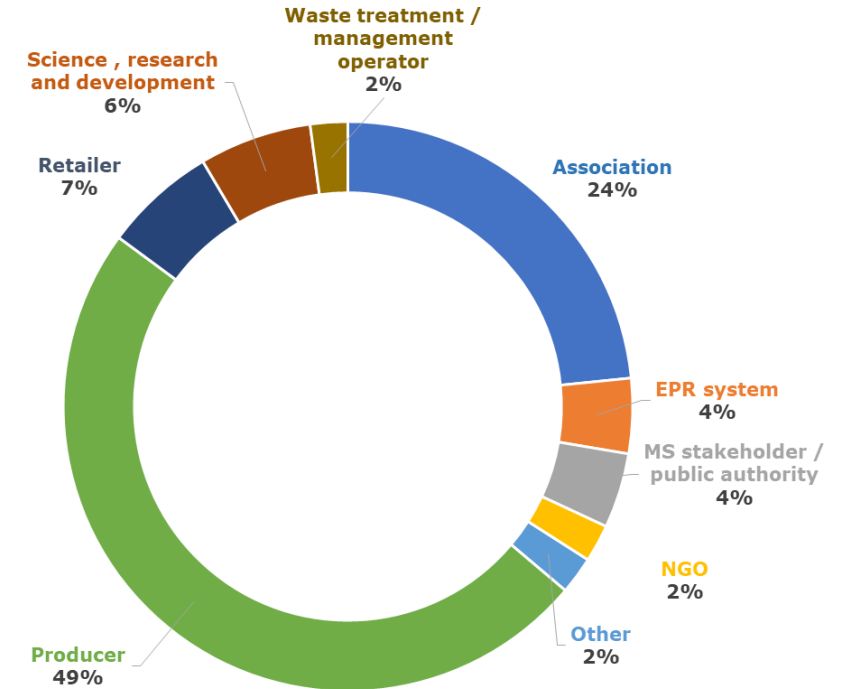
- **Responses on clarity of product definitions:** 61% YES | 39% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Criteria and definitions of the terms 'personal care' and 'domestic care', particularly in relation to wet wipes used in professional context and settings (e.g. medical wipes).
 - Clear definition of 'natural polymers' that are not 'chemically modified' allowing the identification of natural fibres used in wet wipes (e.g. lyocell, viscose etc.)

2

Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Responses on clarity of single versus multiple-use items:** 88% YES | 12% NO

Overview of stakeholder responses analysed*



*Out of 47 responses

TOBACCO PRODUCTS WITH FILTERS

Overview of requirements and description of product category

I. Product scope & Directive requirements

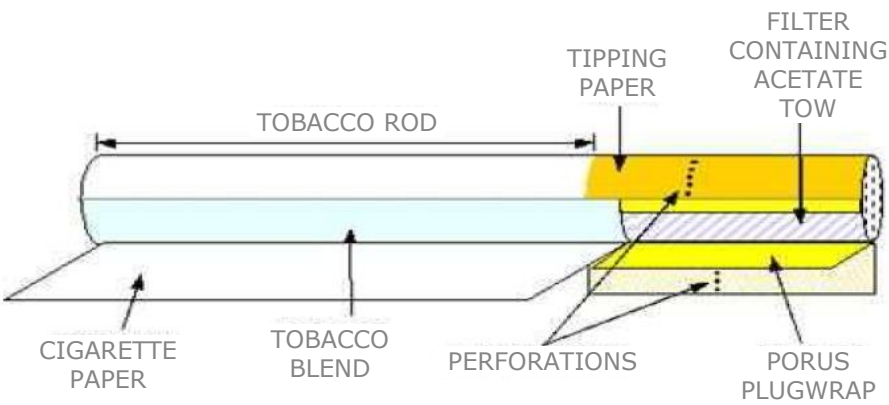
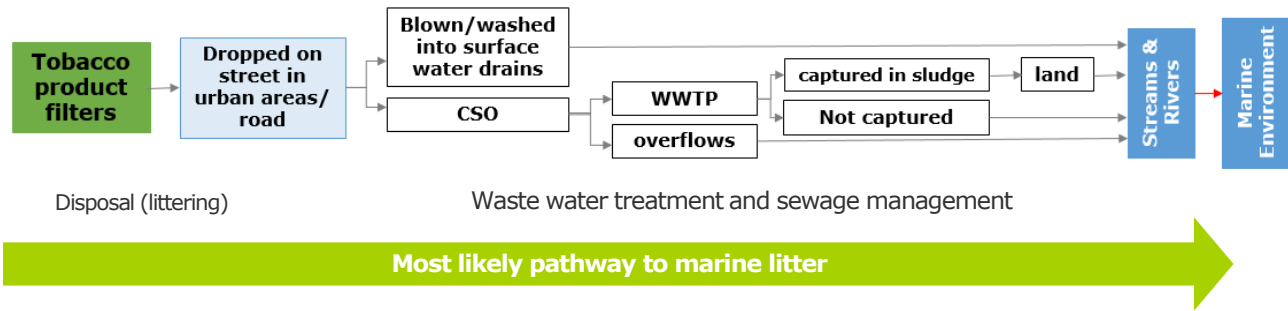
- **Scope:** Tobacco products with filters and filters marketed for use in combination with tobacco products
- **Requirements:** 1) Marking Requirements 2) Extended Producer Responsibility 3) Awareness Raising

II. Distinction between single and multiple-use items

- **Single-use tobacco products with filters:** filters for use in combination with tobacco products, intended to be used only once before disposal. *Example:* 'roll your own' filters
- **Multiple use tobacco filters:** not available

III. Tendency to become litter

Out of the 99 095 top 13 SUP items found in marine litter sampled, **6.14%** are from cigarette butts and filters (JRC, 2017*).



IV. General description of product categories

- **Tobacco product filter:** component of tobacco products such as cigarettes designed to absorb vapors and to accumulate particulate smoke components

General composition of cigarette filter	
Principal product components	Materials
Tow	Cellulose acetate / PP
Plug wrap	Paper
Tipping paper	paper

*EC 2018 Life Cycle Inventories of SUP Products and their Alternatives; JRC 2017 Report Top Marine Beach Litter Items

TOBACCO PRODUCTS WITH FILTERS

2/2

Preliminary findings on areas where further guidance and clarifications may be needed

1

Product definition: clarity and consistency

- **Responses on clarity of product definitions:** 61.5% YES | 38.5% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Recitals 16 and 22 refer specifically to 'Tobacco products with filters containing plastic' whereas the Annex refers to 'Tobacco products with filters'
 - 'Filter' is not defined

2

Distinction between single and multiple-use items

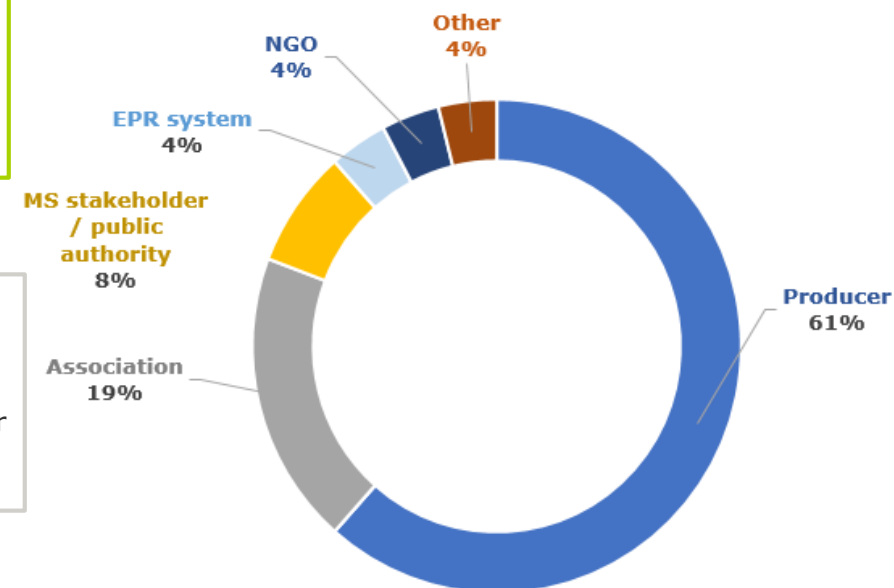
- **Responses on clarity of single versus multiple-use items:** 88.5% YES | 11.5% NO
- **Further clarification requested:**
 - Simplified and separate definitions for both single- and multi-use, particular relevant examples and definition of would constitute multiple-use

3

Other product-specific remarks

- Further clarification around definition of 'natural polymers' would allow a greater innovation in the development of alternatives

Overview of stakeholder responses analysed*



*Out of 26 responses

NEXT STEPS

- Analysis and reporting of all workshop proceedings e.g. revisions of final workshop presentations
- Additional targeted stakeholder interviews based on identification of gaps and areas for further clarification
- Drafting and presentation of a guidance document in the context of a [second follow-up stakeholder workshop](#) to be held in approximately six months (March 2020)
- Finalisation/ adoption of guidelines of the Commission by July 2020