

The Polish Confederation Lewiatan postulates to the Trilogue phase on Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)

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1. Executive summary

In view of the trilogue negotiations on the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation proposal (PPWR), The Polish Confederation Lewiatan (Lewiatan) – the voice of the industry in Poland – postulates the following directions in the Trilogue process.

1. Article 4 – Free movement

- a. Lewiatan supports merging of paragraph 2 and 3 as proposed by the Council.
- b. Lewiatan recommends editing paragraph 4 as to not allow Member States to introduce national sustainability or information requirements.
- c. Lewiatan recommends deleting paragraph 5 as per Parliament's position.

2. Article 6 – Recyclable packaging

a. Lewiatan supports the EP position to set January 2027 as the deadline for the Commission to adopt delegated acts establishing Design for Recycling criteria.

3. Article 7 – Minimum recycled plastic content

- a. Lewiatan recommends calculating the minimum RPC based on an average of the total number of units placed by a producer on the internal market per year.
- b. We fully support the intention of the EC to boost the market for recycled plastics by mandating a minimum amount of recycled material in plastic packaging. However, the proposed text of the Article 7(1) is highly problematic. It might imply that the packaging's constituents, such as plastic layers in paper-based packaging be required to contain recycled content. The mandatory rContent targets for packaging other than packaging that is predominantly made of plastic would be problematic. For these reasons, we urge you the consider the following amendments to the text, for the recycled content rules to be applied to the packaging as a whole

4. Article 9 + Annex IV – Packaging minimisation

- a. Lewiatan supports the EP proposal for article 9(1) foreseeing the implementation to January 2030, and adding a reference to "shape" to ensure that packaging minimisation can occur while preserving packaging differentiation, product/brand recognition, and other packaging functions as per Annex IV, Part I.
- b. With the same aim, we also support the Parliament's suggestion to enshrine IPRs in Annex IV.
- c. Lewiatan recommends supporting the Council proposal covering design rights and trademarks in paragraph 2, however deleting the last sub-paragraph introducing a timebound limitation excluding IPRs protected after the entry into force of the regulation.
- d. Lewiatan recommends deleting the second half of paragraph 2a (EP)/4a (Council), requiring maximum adequate weight and volume limits, wall thickness and maximum empty space for "most common packaging types and formats".

5. Article 11 – Labelling of packaging

- a. Lewiatan supports the EP position on paragraph 1 related to the exclusive use of pictograms to display information on material composition of packaging.
- b. We recommend to set a 36-month deadline for the implementing acts on the labelling information on packaging reusability envisaged in paragraph 1 and 2.
- c. Lewiatan supports the EP position on paragraph 4 allowing the use of digital labels for small packaging which because of their size or nature cannot provide all the

- madatory information requirements in a physical form.
- d. Lewiatan recommends that the Commission is granted 12 months after the entry into force of the regulation to adopt the implementing acts envisaged in paragraphs 5 and 6.

6. Article 26 - Re-use and refill targets

- a. Lewiatan supports the EP version of the paragraph 12, first subparagraph, as it set up a transitional period for transport packaging used by an economic operator to be reusable from 1 January 2030 (item 477 in the Council 4 columns document)
- b. For the same reason, Lewiatan supports EP version of the paragraph 13, first subparagraph, as it set up the transitional period for transport packaging delivering products to another economic operator within the same Member State to be reusable from 1 January 2030 (item 481 in the Council 4 column document).
- c. Supporting for the European Parliament's both on the entirety of Article 8 and excluding transport packaging for dangerous goods from the entire scope of the PPWR.
- d. Transport packaging in the proposal is also subject to either reusability or refillability targets. While the overarching spirit in encouraging more circularity here is sound, this may not be feasible for certain goods. The packaging used to transport dangerous goods, for instance those with carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic for reproduction (CMR) properties, is often single-use due to the very nature of these goods.

7. Annex V – Restrictions on certain packaging formats

- a. Lewiatan recommends a mixed approach between the Commission and Parliament's positions, namely maintaining clear volume and weight thresholds (50ml and 100g).
- b. Lewiatan recommends deleting point 5b restricting secondary packaging for products from the final text of the regulation.



2. Lewiatan's priorities: articles 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 26, Annex IV and V

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation		
Article 4 – Free Movement					
2. Member States shall not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of packaging that complies with the sustainability requirements set out in Articles 5 to 10 of this Regulation.	2. Member States shall not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of packaging that complies with the sustainability requirements set out in Articles 5 to 10 of this Regulation.	2. Member States shall not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of packaging that complies with the sustainability, <i>labelling and information</i> requirements set out in Articles 5 to 11.	2. Member States shall not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of packaging that complies with the sustainability, <i>labelling and information</i> requirements set out in Articles 5 to 11.		
3. Member States shall not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of packaging that complies with the labelling and information requirements set out in Article 11 of this Regulation.	3. Member States shall not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of packaging that complies with the labelling and information requirements set out in Article 11 of this Regulation.	Deleted.			
4. In case Member States choose to maintain or introduce national sustainability requirements or information requirements additional to those laid down in this Regulation, those requirements shall not conflict	4. In case Member States choose to maintain or introduce national sustainability requirements or information requirements additional to those laid down in this Regulation, those requirements shall not conflict	4. If Member States choose to maintain or introduce national sustainability requirements or information requirements additional to those laid down in this Regulation, those requirements shall not conflict	4. In case Member States choose to maintain or introduce national sustainability requirements or information requirements additional to those laid down in this Regulation, those requirements shall not conflict with those laid		

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
with those laid down in this	with those laid down in this	with those laid down in this	down in this Regulation. Member
Regulation and the Member States	Regulation and the Member States	Regulation. Member States shall	States shall not prohibit, restrict or
shall not prohibit, restrict or	shall not prohibit, restrict or	not prohibit, restrict or impede the	impede the placing on the market of
impede the placing on the market	impede the placing on the market	making available on the market	packaging that complies with the
of packaging that complies with	of packaging that complies with	for the first time within the	requirements under this Regulation
the requirements under this	the requirements under this	territory of a Member State of	for reasons of non-compliance with
Regulation for reasons of non-	Regulation for reasons of non-	packaging that complies with the	those national requirements.
compliance with those national	compliance with those national	requirements under this	
requirements.	requirements.	Regulation for reasons of non-	
		compliance with those national	
		requirements.	
5. In addition to the labelling	Deleted.	5. In addition to the labelling	Deleted.
requirements laid down in Article		requirements laid down in Article	
11, Member States may provide		11, Member States may provide	
for further labelling requirements,		for further labelling requirements,	
for the purpose of identifying the		for the purpose of identifying a	
extended producer responsibility		deposit and return system or by	
scheme or a deposit and return		means of standardised digital	
system other than those referred		<i>marking technology</i> the extended	
to in Article 44(1).		producer responsibility scheme or	
		a deposit and return system.	
		Member States shall not prohibit	
		the affixing of labels related to	
		deposit and return system in	
		place in other Member State.	
luctification			

- In line with the objective of internal market harmonisation of the proposal, Lewiatan supports the merging of paragraph 2 and 3 proposed in the Council General Approach.
- However, the wording of paragraph 4 and 5 proposed by the Commission contradicts this objective. Member States should not be able to

introduce national sustainability requirements or information requirements additional to those laid down in this Regulation, as this risks to greatly fragment the EU Single Market and disrupt the circulation of packaging and packaged goods in the EU. Companies might be forced to develop different country-specific packaging for the same products, requiring costly and potentially continuous adjustments in their supply chains. This would also reduce market flexibilities in redirecting underperforming products in different Member States, potentially leading to an increase in waste. For the same reason, the replacement of the wording "placing on the market of packaging" with "making available on the market for the first time within the territory of a Member State of packaging" is against the spirit of harmonisation underlying the proposal, and contrary to the EU-wide concept of "placing on the market" defined in the European Commission's Blue Guide on the implementation of EU products rules 2022. This wording means that a Member State could effectively prohibit a packaged product from entering its market while it is compliant with the Regulation and was already placed on the market. Such replacement should therefore be deleted.

• Therefore, Lewiatan recommends editing paragraph 4 as to not allow Member States to introduce national sustainability or information requirements. For the same reason, since paragraph 5 allows Member States to provide national labelling requirements on EPR and DRS, Lewiatan recommends deleting paragraph 5 as per Parliament's position.

Article 6 - Recyclable packaging

- 4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 58 to supplement this Regulation in order to establish design for recycling criteria and recycling performance grades based on the criteria and parameters listed in **Table 2** of Annex II for packaging categories listed in Table 1 of that Annex, as well as rules concerning the modulation of financial contributions to be paid by producers to comply with their extended producer responsibility obligations set out in Article
- 4. By 1 January 2027 the Commission shall, after consulting the Packaging Forum established under Article 12a and taking into consideration standards developed by the European Standards Organisations, adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 58 to supplement this Regulation in order to:

[...]

4. **By 1 January 2028, t**he Commission **shall** adopt **implementing** acts to establish:

[...]

4. By January 2027, the
Commission shall, after
consulting the Packaging Forum
established under Article 12a and
taking into consideration
standards developed by the
European Standards
Organisations, adopt delegated
acts in accordance with Article 58
to supplement this Regulation in
order to:

[...]

40(1), based on the packaging recycling performance grade, and	COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
for plastic packaging, the percentage of recycled content. Design-for-recycling criteria shall consider state of the art collection, sorting and recycling processes and shall cover all packaging components.	40(1), based on the packaging recycling performance grade, and for plastic packaging, the percentage of recycled content. Design-for-recycling criteria shall consider state of the art collection, sorting and recycling processes and shall cover all	·		

Lewiatan supports the EP position to set January 2027 as the deadline for the Commission to adopt delegated acts establishing Design for Recycling criteria. Economic operators will rely on these delegated acts to develop recyclable packaging and therefore these rules should be adopted as soon as possible.

Article 7 - Minimum recycled content in plastic packaging

[...]

1. From 1 January 2030, the plastic part in packaging shall contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from post-consumer plastic waste, *per unit* of packaging:

[...]

- 1. From 1 January 2030, the plastic part in packaging placed on the market shall, unless this results in non-compliance with food safety requirements laid down at Union level, contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from post-consumer plastic waste, per packaging format as referred to in Table 1 of Annex II, calculated as an average per manufacturing plant, per year:
- 1. By 1 January 2030 or three years after the date into force of the implementing act referred to in paragraph 7, whichever is the latest, any plastic part of packaging placed on the market, shall contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from post-consumer plastic waste, per packaging type and format as referred to in Table 1 of Annex II, manufacturing plant and year:
- 1. From 1 January 2030, plastic packaging placed on the market, shall contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from postconsumer plastic waste as a percentage of the total number of units placed by a producer on the internal market, per year:

[...]

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
2. From 1 January 2040, the plastic part in packaging shall contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from post-consumer plastic waste, <i>per unit</i> of packaging:	2. From 1 January 2040, the plastic part in packaging shall contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from post-consumer plastic waste, per packaging <i>format as referred to</i> in Table 1 of Annex II, per manufacturing plant, per year:	[] 2. By 1 January 2040, any plastic part of packaging placed on the market shall contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from post-consumer plastic waste, per packaging type and format as referred to in Table 1 of Annex II, manufacturing plant and year :	2. From 1 January 2040, plastic packaging placed on the market shall contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from postconsumer plastic waste, as a percentage of the total number of units placed by a producer on the internal market, per year:

Lewiatan recommends calculating the minimum RPC based on an average of the total number of units placed by a producer on the internal market per year.

- The high diversity in products' functions and formats means that not all products and packaging types may be able to integrate the same percentage of post-consumer recycled materials and therefore targets per unit of packaging are not realistic for products as proposed by the European Commission. For instance, recycled plastics cannot be indiscriminately used in cosmetics packaging due to safety and performance related reasons. As an example, in a mascara, RPC cannot be integrated into the brush as it does not guarantee the same degree of softness to brush eyebrows.
- On the other hand, the "per packaging type and format" conditions proposed by the Council would substantially increase the administrative burdens companies will have to fulfil to certify that minimum RPC requirements. Moreover, the calculation per "manufacturing plant" may discriminate those economic operators specialised in the production of a single or several products and packaging: for example, if a plant is mainly dedicated to the manufacture of fragrances, there will be no possibility for a company to compensate for the technical difficulty to incorporate the minimum amount of recycled content in the pumps of fragrance bottles. This criterion may also create an uneven level playing field between products manufactured in the EU and products imported from abroad. Another practical challenge is the limited and fluctuating availability of recycled plastic material, especially for contact-sensitive packaging, which requires higher quality recycled material to ensure consumer safety.

COM proposal European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
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- We have noted that in the *first draft compromise* on article 7(1), the rules on minimum percentage of recycled contact apply to "plastic part of packaging". We fully support the intention of the EC to boost the market for recycled plastics by mandating a minimum amount of recycled material in plastic packaging. However, the proposed text of the Article 7(1) is highly problematic. It might imply that the packaging's constituents, such as plastic layers in paper-based packaging be required to contain recycled content. The mandatory rContent targets for packaging other than packaging that is predominantly made of plastic would be problematic:
 - 1) Setting mandatory recycled content targets for plastic in e.g paper-based packaging could create a <u>demand-supply imbalance</u>, leading to higher costs and potential supply chain disruptions.
 - 2) Incorporating recycled plastic into e.g. paper-based packaging can pose <u>technical challenges</u>. For these reasons, <u>we urge you the consider the following amendments to the text</u>, for the recycled content rules to be applied to the packaging as a whole.

Article 9 – Packaging minimization + Annex IV – Part I

1. Packaging shall be designed so	1. By 1 January 2030, packaging	1. The manufacturer or importer	1. By 1 January 2030, packaging
that its weight and volume is	shall be designed so that its	shall ensure that the packaging	shall be designed so that its
reduced to the minimum	weight and volume is reduced to	placed on the market is designed	weight and volume is reduced to
necessary for ensuring its	the minimum necessary for	so that its weight and volume is	the minimum necessary for
<i>functionality</i> taking account of	ensuring its <i>functions, as listed in</i>	reduced to the minimum	ensuring its <i>functions, as listed in</i>
the material that the packaging is	Annex IV, part 1, and the purpose	necessary for ensuring its	Annex IV, part 1, and the purpose
made of.	of the product, taking account of	functionality taking account of the	of the product, taking account of
	the shape and the	material that the packaging is	the shape and the
	material that the packaging is	made of.	material that the packaging is
	made of.		made of.
Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1
1. Product protection: packaging	1. Product protection: packaging	1. Product protection: packaging	1. Product protection: packaging
design shall ensure the product	design shall ensure the product	design shall ensure the product	design shall ensure the product
protection from the point of	protection from the point of	protection from the point of	protection from the point of
packaging or filling until the	packaging or filling until the	packaging or filling until the	packaging or filling until the

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
end use, with a view to prevent	end use, with a view to prevent	end use, with a view to prevent	end use, with a view to prevent
significant product damage, loss,	significant product damage, loss,	significant product damage, loss,	significant product damage, loss,
deterioration or waste.	deterioration or waste.	deterioration or waste.	deterioration or waste.
Requirements may consist of	Requirements may consist of	Requirements may consist of	Requirements may consist of
protection against mechanical or	protection against mechanical or	protection against mechanical or	protection against mechanical or
chemical damage, vibration,	chemical damage, vibration,	chemical damage, vibration,	chemical damage, vibration,
compression, humidity,	compression, humidity,	compression, humidity, <i>moisture</i>	compression, humidity, <i>moisture</i>
light, oxygen, microbiological	light, oxygen, microbiological	loss, oxidation, light, oxygen,	loss, oxidation, light, oxygen,
infection, pest, deterioration of	infection, pest, deterioration of	microbiological infection, pest,	microbiological infection, pest,
organoleptic properties etc. and	organoleptic properties etc. and	deterioration of organoleptic	deterioration of organoleptic
include references to specific	include references to specific	properties etc. and include	properties etc. and include
legislation setting out	legislation setting out	references to specific legislation	references to specific legislation
requirements on product quality.	requirements	setting out requirements on	setting out requirements on
	on product quality. Protection	product quality.	product quality. <i>Protection</i>
	measures may include necessary		measures may include
	anti-tamper, antitheft and anti-		necessary anti-tamper, antitheft
	counterfeit provisions.		and anti-counterfeit provisions.
Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1
2. Packaging manufacturing	2. Packaging manufacturing	2. Packaging manufacturing	2. Packaging manufacturing
processes: The packaging design	processes: The packaging design	processes: The packaging design	processes: The packaging design
shall be compatible with the	shall be compatible with the	shall be compatible with the	shall be compatible with the
packaging manufacturing and	packaging manufacturing and	packaging manufacturing and	packaging manufacturing and
filling processes.	filling processes.	filling processes. The packaging	filling processes. The packaging
		manufacturing processes may	manufacturing processes may
		determine packaging design	determine packaging design
		elements such as the shape of a	elements such as the shape of a
		container, thickness tolerances,	container, thickness tolerances,
		size, feasibility of tooling,	size, feasibility of tooling,
		specifications minimising waste in	specifications minimising waste in
		manufacturing. The processes	manufacturing. The processes
		operated by manufacturer of	operated by manufacturer of

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
		products may also require certain	products may also require certain
		design elements of packaging,	design elements of packaging,
		such as impact and stress	such as impact and stress
		resistance, mechanical strength,	resistance, mechanical strength,
		packing line speed and efficiency,	packing line speed and efficiency,
		stability in conveying, heat	stability in conveying, heat
		resistance, effective closing,	resistance, effective closing,
		minimum headspace, hygiene.	minimum headspace, hygiene.
	Annex IV, Part 1		Annex IV, Part 1
	3a. Packaging functionality: the		3a. Packaging functionality: the
	packaging design shall ensure its		packaging design shall ensure its
	functionality, including criteria for		functionality, including criteria for
	consumers' products acceptance.		consumers' products acceptance.
	Design elements required to		Design elements required to
	indicate distinctive product		indicate distinctive product
	recognition, intellectual property		recognition, intellectual property
	rights or geographical indications		rights or geographical indications
	of origin under Union legislation		of origin under Union legislation
	shall be respected.		shall be respected.
Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1	Annex IV, Part 1
6. Legal requirements: the	6. Legal requirements: the	6. Legal requirements: the	6. Legal requirements: the
packaging design shall ensure that	packaging design shall ensure that	packaging design shall ensure that	packaging design shall ensure that
the packaging and packaged	the packaging and packaged	the packaging and packaged	the packaging and packaged
product can comply with the	product can comply with the	product can comply with the	product can comply with the
applicable legislation.	applicable legislation <i>including</i>	applicable legislation.	applicable legislation <i>including</i>
	the		the
	protection of geographical		protection of geographical
	indications under Union		indications under Union
	legislation or legal protection		legislation or legal protection

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
	under intellectual property rights.		under intellectual property rights.

Lewiatan supports the EP position on paragraph 1 because:

- It provides sufficient time to implement minimisation rules, by setting the implementation horizon to 1 January 2030.
- By clearly referring to the <u>shape</u> of the packaging, it ensures that packaging minimisation can be implemented while preserving packaging differentiation and product/brand recognition. This may be the case of perfumes enjoying a long-standing history and heritage, as well as shampoos, shower gels, creams, mouthwash and other products benefiting from iconic packaging. If narrowly interpreted, the Commission proposal could lead to all packaging be reduced to a round shape at it is the one minimising the surface and weight to the greatest extent. This would have a negative impact on the competitiveness within the sector, and on innovation too, narrowing companies' freedom to develop new and inventive packaging. On the contrary, referring to shape would guarantee the protection of the packaging functions by striking a balance between minimisation and freedom of creativity, preserving key aspects of competitiveness for cosmetic products.
- The reference to Annex IV ensures that all the functions performed by the packaging in terms of product protection, consumer information, logistics are taken into account when minimising packaging.
- The reference to IPRs in annex IV ensures that elements like design rights, trademarks and patents are protected, fostering incentives to competitiveness and innovation in new and sustainble packaging solutions.
- 2. Packaging not necessary to comply with any of the performance criteria set out in Annex IV and packaging with characteristics that are only aimed to increase the perceived volume of the product, including double walls, false bottoms, and unnecessary layers, shall not be placed on the market, unless the packaging design is subject to geographical indications of origin *protected* under Union legislation.
- 2. Packaging not necessary to comply with any of the performance criteria set out in Annex IV, and packaging with characteristics that are only aimed to increase the perceived volume of the product including double walls, false bottoms, and unnecessary layers, shall not be placed on the market, unless the packaging design is subject to geographical indications of origin under Union legislation *or it is subject to legal protection under*
- 2. The manufacturer or importer shall ensure that packaging which does not comply with the performance criteria set out in Annex IV; and packaging with characteristics that are only aimed to increase the perceived volume of the product, including double walls, false bottoms, and unnecessary layers, is not placed on the market, unless the packaging design is protected by a Community design under Council Regulation (EC) 6/2002.
- 2. The manufacturer or importer shall ensure that packaging which does not comply with the performance criteria set out in Annex IV; and packaging with characteristics that are only aimed to increase the perceived volume of the product, including double walls, false bottoms, and unnecessary layers, is not placed on the market, unless the packaging design is protected by a Community design under Council Regulation (EC) 6/2002,

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
	Regulation (EC) No 6/2002.	design rights falling under the	design rights falling under the
		scope of applications of	scope of applications of
		Directive 98/71/EC, including	Directive 98/71/EC, including
		international agreements having	international agreements having
		effect in one of the Member	effect in one of the Member
		States, or its shape is a	States, or its shape is a
		trademark falling under the	trademark falling under the
		scope of Regulation (EU)	scope of Regulation (EU)
		2017/1001, or Directive (EU)	2017/1001, or Directive (EU)
		2015/2436, including trademarks	2015/2436, including trademarks
		registered under international	registered under international
		agreements having effect in one	agreements having effect in one
		of the Member States, or the	of the Member States, or the
		packaged product or beverage	packaged product or beverage
		belongs to geographical	belongs to geographical
		indications protected under Union	indications protected under Union
		legislation <i>including Regulation</i>	legislation <i>including Regulation</i>
		(EU) No 1308/2013 for wine and	(EU) No 1308/2013 for wine and
		Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for	Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for
		spirit drinks or covered by a	spirit drinks or covered by a
		quality schemes as referred to in	quality schemes as referred to in
		Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012.	Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012.
		The exemption in the	
		subparagraph above applies only	
		to design rights and trademarks	
		protected by [date of entry into	
		force of this Regulation], and only	
		in case the application of the	
		requirements under this Article	
		affects (i) the packaging design in	
		a way that it	
		alters its novelty or its individual	
		atters its novetty or its individual	

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
		character, or (ii) the trademark in a	
		way that the trademark is not	
		capable anymore to distinguish	
		the marked good from those of	
		other undertakings.'	
Luctification			

Lewiatan recommends supporting the Council proposal covering design rights and trademarks, however deleting the last sub-paragraph introducing a timebound limitation excluding IPRs protected by the entry into force of the regulation. The reasons are multiple:

- Design rights can be extended up to 25 years and only apply to new designs, while trademarks are indefinitely renewable and are applicable to existing designs. These IPRs foster the competitiveness of the product and their packaging by preserving the know-how and the cultural heritage represented by iconic packaging; and by provide an additional layer of protection against counterfeiting.
- Limiting this measure to registered IP rights existing by the time of entry into force of the regulation would create an asymmetry favouring products covered by pre-existing IPRs, and it would also discourage companies' innovation and creativity in developing new and innovative packaging.

2a. By ... [OP: Please insert the date =36 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations, as appropriate, to prepare or update harmonised standards laying down the methodology for the calculation and measurement of compliance with the requirements concerning packaging minimisation under this Regulation. For most common packaging types and formats such standards should specify maximum adequate weight and

4a. By ... [12 months from the entry into force of this Regulation] the Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations to prepare or update, as appropriate, harmonised standards laying down the methodology for the calculation and measurement of compliance with the requirements concerning packaging minimisation under this Regulation. For certain most common packaging types and formats the Commission shall request that those standards

2a. By ... [OP: Please insert the date =36 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations, to prepare or update, as appropriate, harmonised standards laying down the methodology for the calculation and measurement of compliance with the requirements concerning packaging minimisation under this Regulation.

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
	volume	should specify maximum	
	limits, and, if appropriate, wall	adequate weight and volume	
	thickness and maximum empty	limits, and, if appropriate, wall	
	space.	thickness and maximum empty	
		space.	

While recognising the role of standardisation in verifying the compliance with packaging minimisation rules, Lewiatan recommends deleting the second half of the paragraph, requiring maximum adequate weight and volume limits, wall thickness and maximum empty space for "most common packaging types and formats".

This provision may lead to packaging standardisation and several related unintended consequences:

- Clarity and legal certainty: it is not defined what "most common packaging types and formats" means, creating a risk of arbitrary decisions. Moreover, instead of focusing on product/packaging specifications improving its performance, this sentence would regulate packaging's inherent characteristics and technical solutions that are not directly related to its performance.
- A horizontal standard is unlikely to capture the needs and characteristics of the wide diversity of products and their corresponding packaging. For instance, the bottom of a mascara falls within the definition of 'bottle', but such a bottle has different characteristics compared to a beverage bottle as it needs to accommodate a brush and applicator. The functionality of a packaging format also varies within the cosmetics sector, depending on how the product is used. For instance, eye products require a higher level of contamination protection and thus need dedicated types of opaque jars.
- Standardisation in weight and volume may also have impact on innovation too, narrowing companies' freedom to develop new and inventive packaging by limiting their choice to a small set of predefined packaging options. This would severely impact brand/product differentiation and, ultimately, competitiveness. Indirect economic consequences will also impact neighbouring economic sectors such as travel retail, tourism shopping, or selective distribution.
- Limitations to other packaging features such as wall thickness would be a particularly challenging task, considering that **such packaging characteristics may depend on the filling technology** used and are meant to protect the product, facilitate its distribution, or prolong its shelf life.
- Standardised packaging bears the risk of easier product counterfeiting, with potential harmful consequences for consumer health and safety. Illicit and dangerous products would have an easier way into the market in an environment of more standardised packaging.

Article 11 - Labelling of packaging

1. From [OP: Please insert the date = 42 months after the entry into force of this Regulation], packaging shall be marked with a label containing information on its material composition. This obligation does not apply to transport packaging. However, it applies to e-commerce packaging.

Packaging subject to deposit and return systems referred to in Article 44(1) shall, in addition to the labelling referred to in the first subparagraph, be marked with a harmonised label established in the relevant implementing act adopted pursuant to paragraph 5.

1. From [OP: Please insert the date24 months after the adoption of the

implementing acts referred to in paragraph 5 and 6], packaging placed on the market shall be marked with a label containing information on its material composition in order to facilitate consumer sorting. The label shall be exclusively based on pictograms and be easily understandable, including for persons with disabilities. This obligation does not apply to transport packaging. However, it applies to e-commerce packaging.

The label may be accompanied by a QR code or other type of digital data carrier placed on the packaging that contains information on the destination of each separate component of the packaging in order to facilitate consumer sorting.

Packaging subject to deposit and return systems referred to in Article 44(1) shall be marked with

1. From ... [42 months from the date of the entry into force of this Regulation] or 24 months from the date of entry into force of the implementing act referred to in paragraph 5 and 6, whichever is the latest, packaging placed on the market shall be marked with a label containing information on its material composition. For the packaging referred to in Article 8 (1) and, where applicable, 8(2), the label shall indicate that the material is compostable, it is not suitable for home-composting, and compostable packaging shall not be thrown away in nature. With the exception of e-commerce packaging, this obligation does not apply to transport packaging or packaging part of a deposit and return system.

1. From [OP: Please insert the date36 months after the adoption of the

implementing acts referred to in paragraph 5 and 6], packaging placed on the market shall be marked with a label containing information on its material composition in order to facilitate consumer sorting. The label shall be exclusively based on pictograms and be easily understandable, including for persons with disabilities. This obligation does not apply to transport packaging. However, it applies to e-commerce packaging.

The label may be accompanied by a QR code or other type of digital data carrier placed on the packaging that contains information on the destination of each separate component of the packaging in order to facilitate consumer sorting.

Packaging subject to deposit and return systems referred to in Article 44(1) shall be marked with

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
	a colour harmonised label		a harmonised label established in
	established in the relevant		the relevant implementing act
	implementing act adopted		adopted pursuant to paragraph 5.
	pursuant to paragraph 5.		
			Labels of deposit and return
	Labels of deposit and return		systems established before the
	systems established before the		entry into force of this Regulation
	entry into force of this Regulation		may be used together with
	may be used together with		the harmonised label until 36
	the harmonised label until 36		months after the adoption of the
	months after the adoption of the		implementing act pursuant to
	implementing act pursuant to		paragraph 5.
	paragraph 5.		
2. From [OP: Please insert the date	2. From [OP: Please insert the date	2. Reusable packaging placed on	2. From [OP: Please insert the date
= 48 months after the date of entry	= 30 months after the entry into	the market from [48 months	= 36 months after the entry into
into force of this Regulation],	force of the implementing act	from the date of entry into force of	force of the implementing act
packaging shall bear a label on	referred to in paragraph 5],	this Regulation] or 24 months from	referred to in paragraph 5] []
packaging reusability and a QR	reusable packaging placed on	the date of entry into force of the	
code or other type of digital data	the market shall bear a label on	implementing act referred to in	
carrier that provides further	packaging reusability . Further	paragraph 5, whichever is the	
information on packaging	information on reusability may	latest, packaging shall bear a label	
reusability including the	be made available through a QR	informing users that the packaging	
availability of a system for re-use	code or other type of digital	is reusable and a QR code or other	
and of collection points, and that	data carrier that provides further	type of standardised, open, digital	
facilitates the tracking of the	information on packaging	data carrier that provides further	
packaging and the calculation of	reusability	information on packaging	
trips and rotations. In addition,	including the availability of a	reusability including the	
reusable sales packaging shall be	system for re-use and of collection	availability of a local, national or	
clearly identified and	points, and that facilitates the	EU-wide system for re-use and	
distinguished from single use	tracking of the packaging and the	information on collection points,	
packaging at the point of sale.	calculation of trips and rotations.	and that facilitates the tracking of	
	In addition, reusable sales	the packaging and the calculation	

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
	packaging shall be	of trips and rotations, or an	
	clearly identified and	average estimation if that	
	distinguished from single use	calculation is not feasible. In	
	packaging at the point of sale.	addition, reusable sales packaging	
		shall be clearly identified and	
		distinguished from single use	
		packaging at the point of sale.	

Lewiatan supports a mixed approach between the Parliament and Council's position on paragrpah 1 to rationalise the amount of information present on the packaging, and to streamline the timeline of implementation of labelling-related tertiary legislation:

- Providing harmonised composition information exclusively through on-pack pictograms and sorting instructions through digital data carriers would allow economic operators to provide clear and comprehensive instructions, making the most efficient use of the packaging surface by avoiding an excessive amount of text and other printed information. This is particularly important for cosmetics, often sold in small packaging.
- Moreover, to align the timeline of adoption of the implementing acts related to labelling and provide sufficient time for economic operator to be prepared to abide by them, we recommend to set a 36-month deadline to implement the implementing acts on the labelling information on packaging reusability.
- 4. Labels referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the QR code or other type of digital data carrier referred to in paragraph 2 shall be placed, printed or engraved visibly, clearly legibly and *indelibly* on the packaging Where this is not possible or not warranted on account of the nature and size of the packaging, they shall be affixed to the grouped packaging.
- 4. Labels referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the QR code or other type of digital data carrier referred to in paragraph 2 shall be placed, printed or engraved visibly, clearly legibly and *firmly* on the packaging, so that it cannot be easily erased. Where this is not possible or not warranted on account of the nature and size of the packaging, they shall be affixed to the
- 4. Labels referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the QR code or other type of digital data carrier referred to in paragraph 2 shall be placed, printed or engraved visibly, clearly and legibly on the packaging and the information shall be available to end-users before the purchase of the product in on line sales. The information contained in the labels referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 and QR
- 4. Labels referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the QR code or other type of digital data carrier referred to in paragraph 2 shall be placed, printed or engraved visibly, clearly and legibly on the packaging and the information shall be available to end-users before the purchase of the product in on line sales. The information contained in the labels referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 and QR

COM proposal European Parliament Council General Approach Lewiatan recommendation Where Union legislation requires code or other type of digital data code or other type of digital data grouped packaging. information on the packaged carrier shall be made available carrier shall be made available product to be provided via a data Where this is not possible or not in one or more languages which in one or more languages which carrier, a single data carrier shall warranted on account of the can be easily understood by end can be easily understood by end be used for providing the nature and size of the packaging or users as determined by the users as determined by the where it is relevant to provide for information required for both the Member State in which the Member State in which the packaged product and the packaging is to be made non-discriminatory access to packaging is to be made packaging. information for vulnerable available on the market. available on the market. groups, particularly visually impaired persons, labels referred Where Union legislation requires Where this is not possible or not to in paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be information on the packaged warranted on account of the provided via a single electronically product to be provided via a data nature and size of the packaging or carrier, a single data carrier shall readable code or other type where it is relevant to provide for of data carrier. be used for providing the non-discriminatory access to information required for the information for vulnerable Where information is provided by packaged product and for the groups, particularly visually electronic means in accordance impaired persons, labels referred packaging, and both of them shall be easily distinguishable. with paragraphs 2 to 3, the to in paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be provided via a single electronically following requirements shall readable code or other type apply: (a) adequate, relevant personal of data carrier. data is collected only for the limited purpose of giving the user Where Union legislation requires information on the packaged access to relevant compliance product to be provided via a data information referred to in carrier, a single data carrier shall paragraphs 2 to 3 of this Article in respect of Article 5(1) of be used for providing the Regulation 2016/679/EU information required for the (b) the information is not packaged product and *for* the displayed with other information packaging, and both of them intended for sales or marketing shall be easily distinguishable. purposes.

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European Parliament

Council General Approach

Lewiatan recommendation

Justification

Lewiatan supports the EP position allowing the use of digital labels only for small packaging which because of its size or nature cannot provide all the information requirements under this regulation in a physical form.

- Packaging of small products (e.g., lipsticks, mascaras, pencils) provides little surface where information can be displayed and would require additional packaging material to contain all the mandatory information for consumers. In fact, while the PPWR aims at minimising packaging to reduce the use of virgin material and the production of waste, there is a clear trend in the EU and national legislation to increase the amount of information to be provided to consumers (REACH, Green Claims, Cosmetic Products Regulation, UCPD, etc.). These two trends of packaging minimisation and increasing information requirements clash against each other. Imposing an excessive amount of information without considering the size of the product and other information requirements imposed under EU and neational legislation, cosmetic manufacturers may have no other choice but increase the packaging or use fold-out labels, tie-on tags, or other information carriers, leading to more materials and resources being used and more waste generated. This need was acknowledged and reflected in the national legislation in some Member States, allowing the use of digital labelling under certain circumstances. For instance, under the "Loi AGEC" in France, an implementing decree allows the dematerialisation of information for packaging with a surface below 10cm2. Similarly, the Italian legislation on environmental labelling allows the used of labelling to product packaging of any size. From a consumer perspective, Eurostat confirmed that the percentage of individuals using the internet increased considerably in the last 10 years, going from 74% of the EU27 population in 2012 to 90% in 2021. This technology update has seen a strong increase also amongst older groups of citizens (from the European Commission's impact assessment accompanying the proposal for a regulation on detergents and surfactants SWD(2023) 114).
- Lewiatan supports the Council wording allowing flexibility on the use of language in labelling of packaging and digital data carrier.
- 5. By [OP: Please insert the date = 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a harmonised label and specifications for the labelling requirements and formats for the labelling of packaging referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the labelling of waste receptacles
- 5. By [OP: Please insert the date = 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a harmonised label and specifications for the labelling requirements and formats, including when provided through digital means, for the labelling of packaging,
- 5. By [OP: Please insert the date = 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a harmonised label and specifications for the labelling requirements and formats for the labelling of packaging referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3. The Commission shall take into
- . By [OP: Please insert the date = **12** months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation [...]

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
referred to in Article 12. Those	referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3	account the specificities of	
implementing acts shall be	and the labelling of waste	composite packaging when	
adopted in accordance with the	receptacles referred to in Article	developing the implementing	
examination procedure referred to	12. Those implementing acts shall	act. When developing the	
in Article 59(3).	be adopted in accordance with	harmonised label for packaging	
	the examination procedure	subject to deposit and return	
	referred to in Article 59(3).	systems referred to in Article	
		44(2), the Commission shall take	
		into consideration any variation	
		which exists in the deposit	
		charged by Member States.	
		Those implementing acts shall be	
		adopted in accordance with the	
		examination procedure referred to	
		in Article 59(3).	
6. By [OP: Please insert the date =	6. By [OP: Please insert the date =	6. By [<i>OP: Please insert the date</i> =	6. By [OP: Please insert the date =
24 months after the date of entry	18 months after the date of entry	24 months after the date of entry	12 months after the date of entry
into force of this Regulation], the	into force of this Regulation], the	into force of this Regulation], the	into force of this Regulation], the
Commission shall adopt	Commission shall adopt	Commission shall adopt	Commission shall adopt
implementing acts to establish the	implementing acts to establish the	implementing acts to establish the	implementing acts to establish the
methodology for identifying the	methodology for identifying the	methodology for identifying the	methodology for identifying the
material composition of packaging	material composition of packaging	material composition of packaging	material composition of packaging
referred to in paragraph 1 by	referred to in paragraph 1 by	referred to in paragraph 1 by	referred to in paragraph 1 by
means of digital marking	means of digital marking	means of standardised , open,	means of digital marking
technologies. Those implementing	technologies. Those implementing	digital marking technologies,	technologies. Those implementing
acts shall be adopted in	acts shall be adopted in	including for composite	acts shall be adopted in
accordance with the examination	accordance with the	packaging and integrated or	accordance with the
procedure referred to in Article	examination procedure referred to	separate components of	examination procedure referred to
59(3).	in Article 59(3).	packaging. Those implementing	in Article 59(3).
		acts shall be adopted in	
		accordance with the examination	
		procedure referred to in Article	

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
		59(3). The identification of	
		substances of concern by	
		means of standardised, open,	
		digital technologies shall also be	
		included and shall include at	
		least the name and	
		concentration of the substance	
		of concern present in each	
		material in a packaging unit.	
		The packaging placed on the	
		market containing substances of	
		concern shall be marked using the	
		technologies referred to in the first	
		subparagraph by 2030.	
		2000.	
1			1

Lewiatan recommends that the Commission is granted 12 months after the entry into force of the regulation to adopt the implementing acts envisaged in paragraphs 5 and 6 and establishing harmonised labelling and specification for labelling requirements and formats, and to establishing the methodology for identifying the material composition of packaging. In fact, manufacturers will rely on the publication of the implementing acts to implement the provisions of article 11 and therefore enough time should be granted between the adoption of the implementing acts and the deadline for economic operators to comply with new labelling requirements. Moreover, it is important to align the adoption of these two sets of implementing acts to ensure a timely coordinated adoption of new labelling rules and avoid a series of subsequent changes that the operations of economic operators.

- 7. Without prejudice to requirements concerning other harmonised EU labels, economic operators shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse consumers or
- 7. Without prejudice to requirements concerning other harmonised EU labels, economic operators shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse consumers or
- 7. Without prejudice to requirements concerning other harmonised EU labels, economic operators shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions, that are likely to mislead or confuse consumers or
- 7. Without prejudice to requirements concerning other harmonised EU labels, economic operators shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse consumers or

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
other end users with respect to	other end users with respect to	other end users with respect to	other end users with respect to
the sustainability requirements for	the sustainability requirements for	the sustainability requirements for	the sustainability requirements for
packaging, other packaging	packaging, other packaging	packaging, other packaging	packaging, other packaging
characteristics or packaging	characteristics or packaging	characteristics or packaging	characteristics or packaging
waste management options, for	waste management options, for	waste management options, for	waste management options, for
which harmonised labelling has	which harmonised labelling has	which harmonised labelling has	which harmonised labelling has
been laid down in this Regulation.	been laid down in this Regulation.	been laid down in this Regulation.	been laid down in this Regulation.
been tala down in this negatation.	been tald down in this negatation.	been talu down in this negatation.	been tala down in this negatation.
	From [OP: Please insert the date		From [OP: Please insert the date
	= 24 months after the entry into		= 24 months after the entry into
	force of this Regulation], the		force of this Regulation], the
	Commission shall adopt		Commission shall adopt
	guidelines in order to clarify		guidelines in order to clarify
	aspects that are likely to mislead		aspects that are likely to mislead
	or confuse consumers or other		or confuse consumers or other
	end users.		end users.
	end users.		ena asers.
8. Packaging included in an	8. Packaging included in an	8. By [two years after entry into	8. By [two years after entry into
extended producer responsibility	extended producer responsibility	force of this Regulation],	force of this Regulation],
scheme or covered by a deposit	scheme or covered by a deposit	packaging included in an extended	packaging included in an extended
and return system other than that	and return system other than that	producer responsibility scheme	producer responsibility scheme
referred to in Article 44(1) may be	referred to in Article 44(1) may be	may be identified throughout the	may be identified throughout the
identified by means of a	identified by means of a	territory of the Member States in	territory of the Member States in
corresponding symbol throughout	corresponding symbol throughout	which that scheme or system	which that scheme or system
the territory in which that scheme	the territory in which that scheme	applies only by means of a	applies only by means of a
or system applies. That symbol	or system applies. That symbol	corresponding symbol in a QR	corresponding symbol in a QR
shall be clear and unambiguous	shall be clear and unambiguous	code or other standardised digital	code or other standardised digital
and shall not mislead consumers	and shall not mislead consumers	marking technology in order to	marking technology in order to
or users as to the recyclability or	or users as to the recyclability or	signify that the producer fulfils its	signify that the producer fulfils its
reusability of the packaging.	reusability of the packaging.	extended producer responsibility	extended producer responsibility
		obligations. That symbol shall be	obligations. That symbol shall be
		clear and unambiguous and shall	clear and unambiguous and shall
		not mislead consumers or users	not mislead consumers or users

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
		as to the recyclability or	as to the recyclability or
		reusability of the packaging.	reusability of the packaging.
	8a. Packaging as referred to in		8a. Packaging as referred to in
	paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, that is		paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, that is
	manufactured or imported before		manufactured or imported before
	the deadlines referred in those		the deadlines referred in those
	paragraphs, may be marketed		paragraphs, may be marketed
	until 36 months after the date of		until 36 months after the date of
	entry into force of the labelling		entry into force of the labelling
	requirements laid down in		requirements laid down in
	paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.		paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.

- Lewiatan supports the EP recommendation to paragraph (7) that the European Commission shall adopt guidelines in order to clarify aspects that are likely to mislead or confuse consumers. This will be fundamental to support economic operators in the correct implementation of article 11.
- Lewiatan also supports the Council position on paragraph 8 allowing EPR-related information to be provided in a dematerialised way through digital marking technology.
- Lewiatan supports the EP recommendation (paragraph 8a) that packaging manufactured before the deadline established in article 11 can still be marketed for three years after the entry into force of the labelling requirements, as this would allow companies enough time to shift toward the marketing of packaging fulfilling the new requirements while at the same time avoid the withdrawal of otherwise fit for sale products that will still be unsold by that time.

Article 26 – Re-use and refill targets 12. Transport packaging used by an 12. Transport packaging used by an 12. From 1 January 2030, 95% of Lewiatan supports the EP version Economic operator shall be reusable economic operator shall be reusable the transport packaging used by an of the paragraph 12, first where it is used for transporting economic operator shall be reusable where it isoperators using transport subparagraph, as it set up a products: where it is used for transporting packaging or sales packaging used transitional period for transport for transporting products: packaging used by an economic products:

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
			operator - to be reusable from 1
			January 2030 (item 477 in the
			Council 4 columns document)
			similar to all other parts of article
			26.
13. Economic operators delivering	13. From 1 January 2030, economic	13. Economic operators	Lewiatan supports EP version of
products to another economic	operators, including online	deliveringusing transport packaging	the paragraph 13, first
operator within the same Member	<i>platforms,</i> delivering products to	or sales packaging used for	subparagraph, as it set up the
State shall use only reusable	another economic operator within	transportation to deliver products	transitional period for transport
transport packaging for the purpose	the same Member State shall use	to another economic operator	packaging delivering products to
of the transportation of such	only reusable transport packaging	within the same Member State shall	another economic operator within
products.	for the purpose of the	use only reusable transportensure	the same Member State – to be
	transportation of such products.	that such packaging for the purpose	reusable from 1 January 2030
		of the transportation of such	(item 481 in the Council 4 column
		products is reusable within a system	document). Similar to all other
		for re-use.	parts of article 26.

All targets set in the article 26 are subject to the transitional period – 1 January 2030, except the two paragraphs mentioned above. This seems to be clear omission by the European Commission, as there is no reason to not grant any transitional period for the two situation mentioned. Only the version proposed by the EP will be workable, as the market is not ready for 100% reusable transport packaging neither at the level of one company, one country or in whole Europe. Lewiatan consulted its members on numerous occasions during the PPWR regulatory process and it was clearly stated, available technologies do not provide for full replacement of transport packaging towards reusable in 12 or 18 months, the standard transitional period for PPWR provisions, unless otherwise set in the specific articles.

Annex V - Restrictions on use of packaging formats			
Row 5	Row 5	Row 5	Row 5
Packaging format Single use hotel miniature packaging	Packaging format Single use <i>plastic</i> hotel miniature packaging	Packaging format Single use hotel packaging intended for an individual booking	Packaging format Single use <i>plastic</i> hotel miniature Packaging

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
	Restricted use	Restricted use	Restricted use
Restricted use	For cosmetics <i>as defined in</i>	Single use packaging for	For cosmetics <i>as defined in</i>
For cosmetics, hygiene and	Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No	cosmetics, hygiene and toiletry	Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No
toiletry products of less than 50 ml	1223/2009, hygiene and toiletry	products for the use in the	1223/2009, hygiene and toiletry
for liquid products or less than	products of less than 100 ml for	accommodation sector, according	products of less than 50 ml for
100 g for non-liquid products	liquid products or less than 100 g	to NACE Rev. 2 – Statistical	liquid products or less than 100 g
	for non-liquid products	classification of economic	for non-liquid products
Illustrative examples		activities ⁵⁸ , intended for an	
Shampoo bottles, hand and body	Illustrative examples	individual booking only and	Illustrative examples
lotion bottles, sachets around	Shampoo bottles, hand and body	intended to be discarded before	Shampoo bottles, hand and body
	lotion bottles, sachets around	the next guest arrives.	lotion bottles, sachets around
		58: NACE code 155, list can be	
		found in EUROPA - Competition -	
		Cases by NACE code - I	

Lewiatan recommends a mixed approach between the Commission and Parliament's positions, namely maintaining clear volume and weight thresholds (50ml and 100g) to ensure legal certainty.

- Products between 50 and 100 ml in volume can be easily used several times by a guest or even been taken away for future uses, without being impacted by volume limits set in airports, for example.
- While we understand the Council's ambition to move away from single use packaging, we would like to stress that some essential hygiene products provided to customer of the accommodation sector cannot be shared by several guests through refillable packaging (such as toothpaste, shaving cream, bar soap...). The restriction envisaged from the Council would de facto exclude customers from accessing these essential hygiene products.

Row 5b	Support COM and Council
	approach (deletion of row 5b)
Packaging format	
Secondary packaging not	
necessary to comply with the	
performance	
criteria in Annex IV	

COM proposal	European Parliament	Council General Approach	Lewiatan recommendation
	Restricted use For cosmetics, except perfumes, hygiene and toiletry products Illustriative examples Boxes for toothpaste and creams		

Lewiatan recommends deleting point 5b restricting secondary packaging for cosmetic products from the final text of the regulation, for several reasons:

- Row 5b is redundant because packaging not necessary to comply with any of the performance criteria set out in Annex IV is already banned from being placed on the market under Article 9(2). Moreover, the current wording is contradictory and misleading as it appears to exempt perfumes, hygiene and toiletry products from the restriction, but then it proceeds to present a hygiene product (toothpaste) and a toiletry product (cream) as illustrative examples of banned uses.
- External packaging protects inner packaging and the product: for instance, in toothpastes it is important that the tube is flexible/soft to best preserve the formula from air oxidation, making however the tube subject to risk of squeezing or bursting. External packaging thus prevents product damage and the consequence avoidable excessive waste.
- Packaging is essential to display the mandatory information to consumers (such as list of ingredients), in an easily readable format, especially when the inner packaging is too small or unpractical to carry information. Cosmetics products must carry continuously increasing amount of information for the informed purchase, the safe use and the proper disposal of the product by the consumer a trend clashing with packaging minimisation requirements.
- External packaging can also serve as guarantee that the product has not been pre-opened (anti-tampering), offering additional guarantee for consumer health and safety.
- While all the packaging functions mentioned above are covered by Annex IV, the contradictory and misleading wording of row 5b may generate diverging interpretations by companies, enforcing authorities, and other interested parties.