

Currently Pyrolysis is the favoured process for chemical “recycling” within the EU.

BUT, while current legislation favours chemical recovery companies, the EU must prevent chemical recovery from gaining an undue **MONOPOLY!**



CURRENT SITUATION

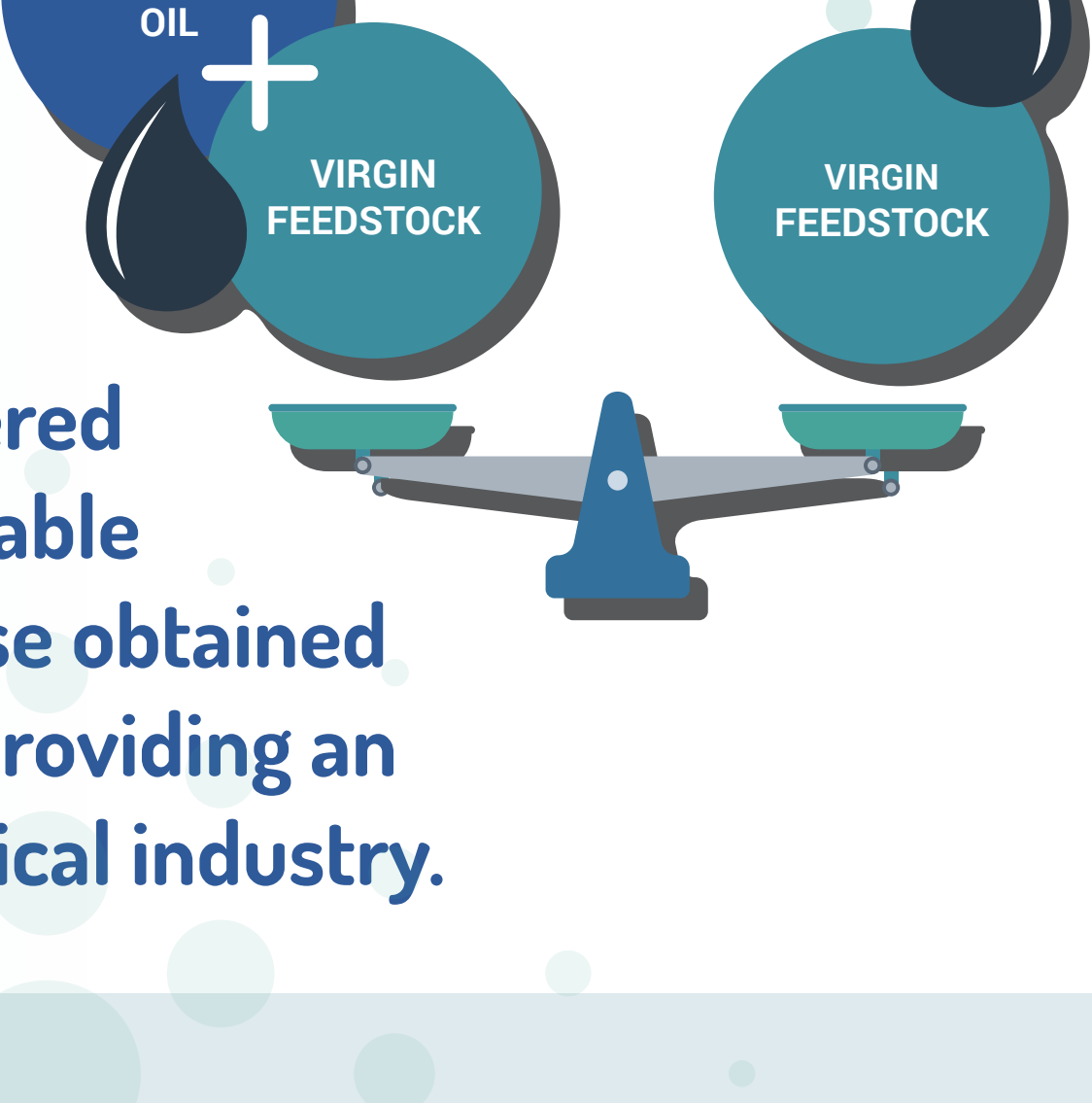
There is **no definition of chemical recycling** in the EU legislation, and pyrolysis has been the **most strongly supported technology**, despite the **process’ environmental impact** and the **debate on how to legislate and categorise such technology**.

Since the process relies on integration into petrochemical infrastructure, there are different entry doors, which can create a favourable framework for the industry.



Definition of recycling - End-of-Waste criteria favours chemical recycling processes.

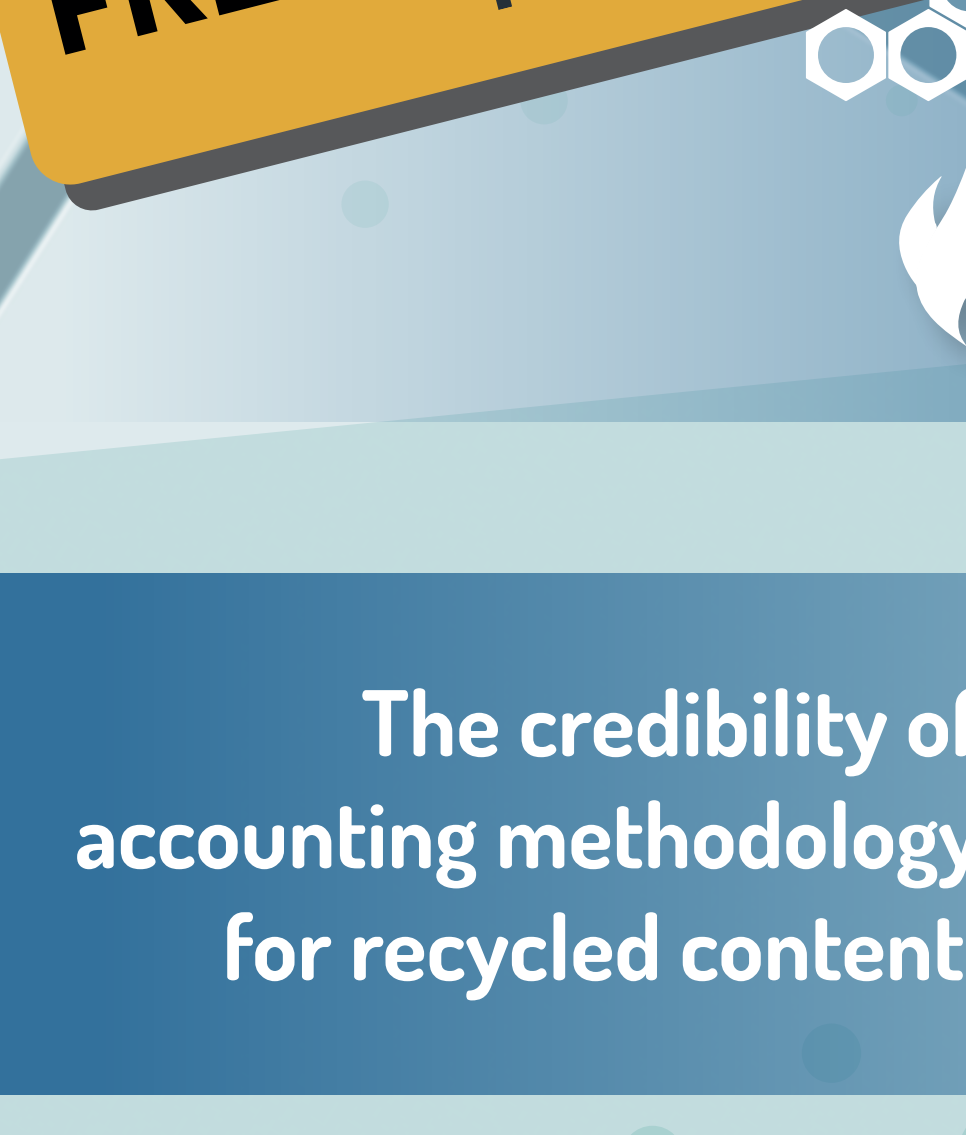
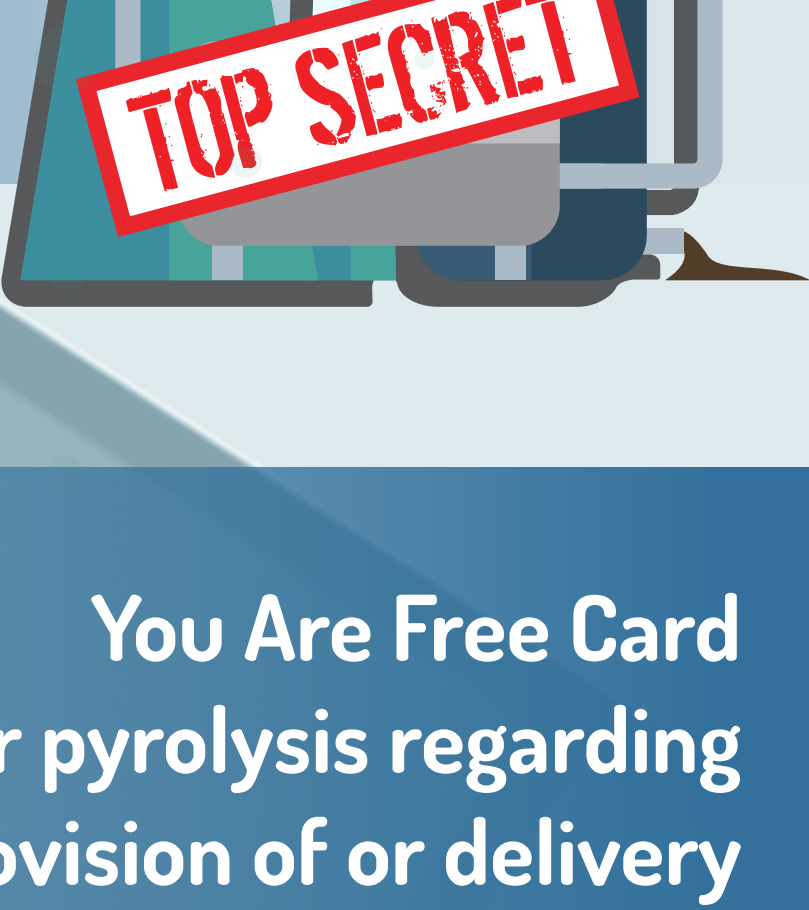
Quantity and Quality?
If industry blends a recovered pyrolysis oil with a virgin feedstock - then the quality of recovered substances will be acceptable and comparable with those obtained from non-waste source, providing an easier route for the chemical industry.



Accounting methodology for recycled content favours the petrochemical industry.

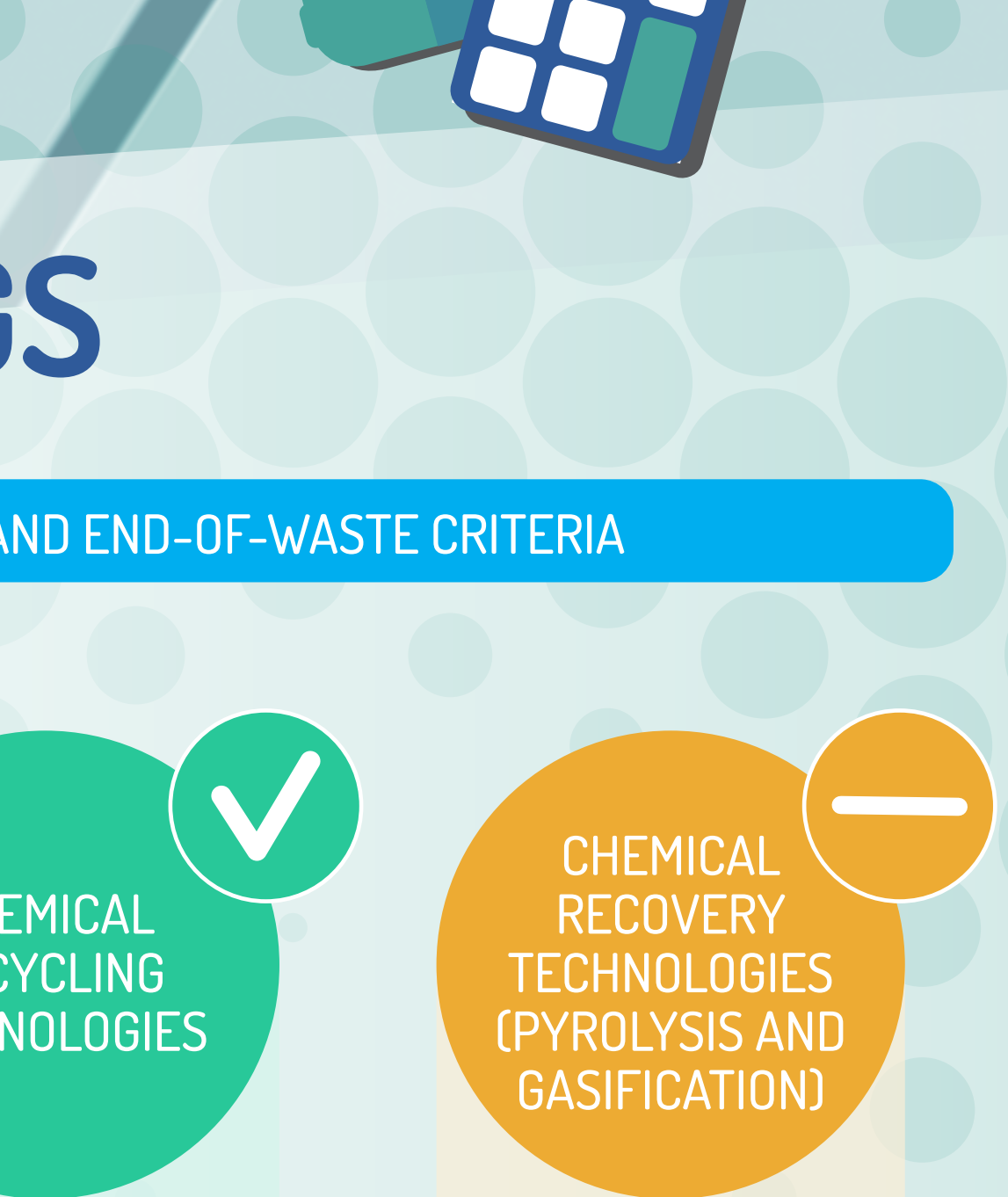
WHAT'S AT STAKE

Lack of transparency when comparing different technologies.



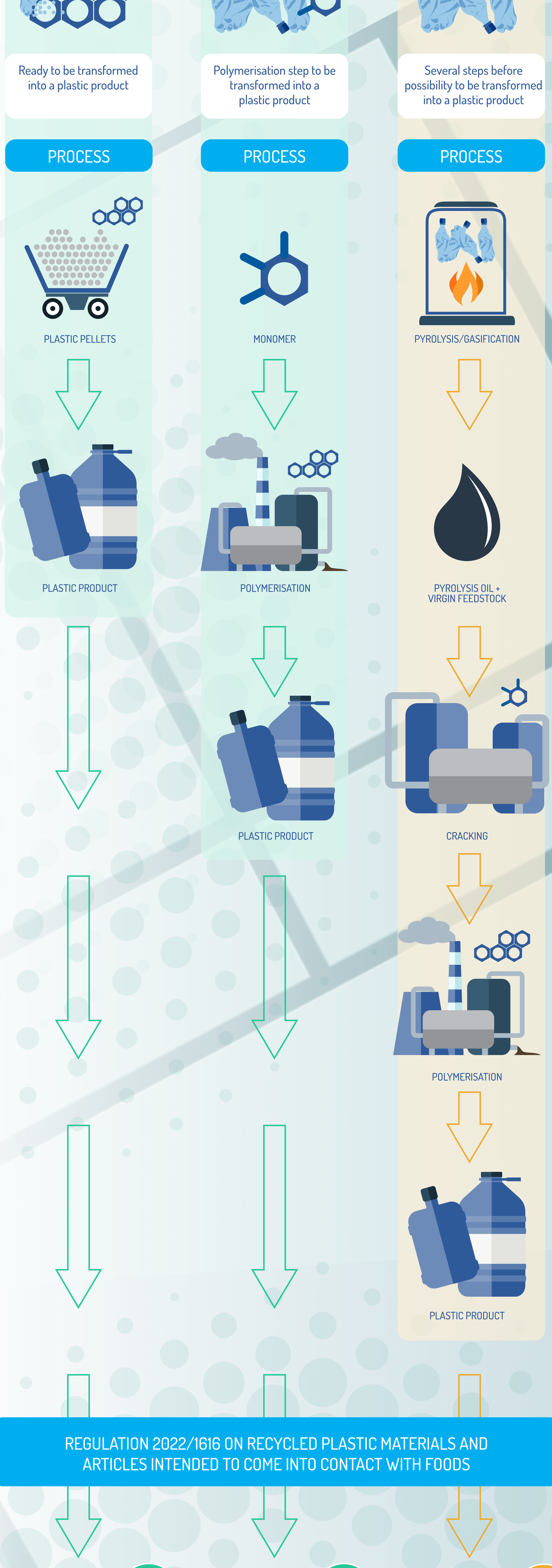
You Are Free Card for pyrolysis regarding provision of or delivery of ‘recycled content’.

The credibility of accounting methodology for recycled content.

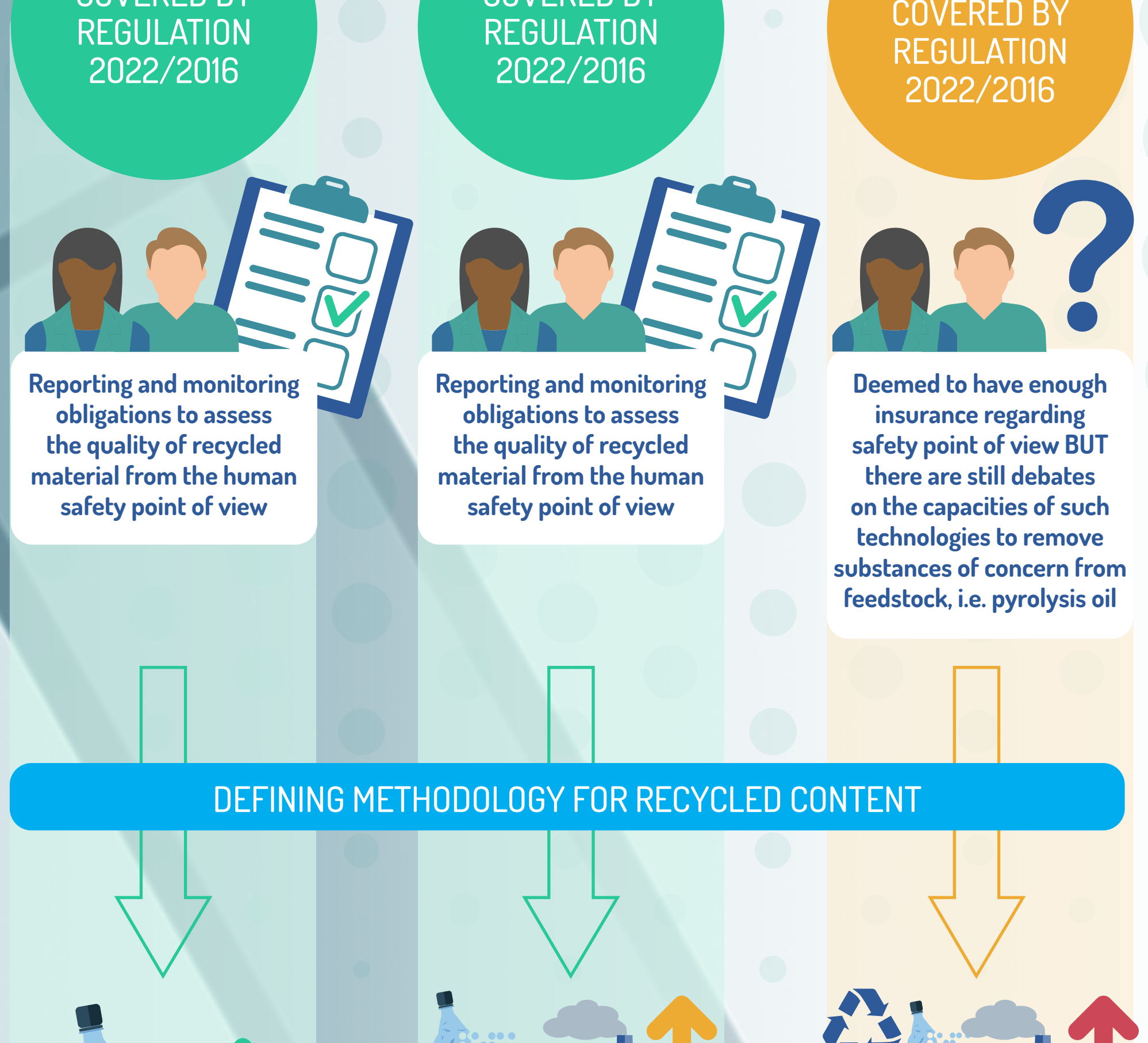


OUR FINDINGS

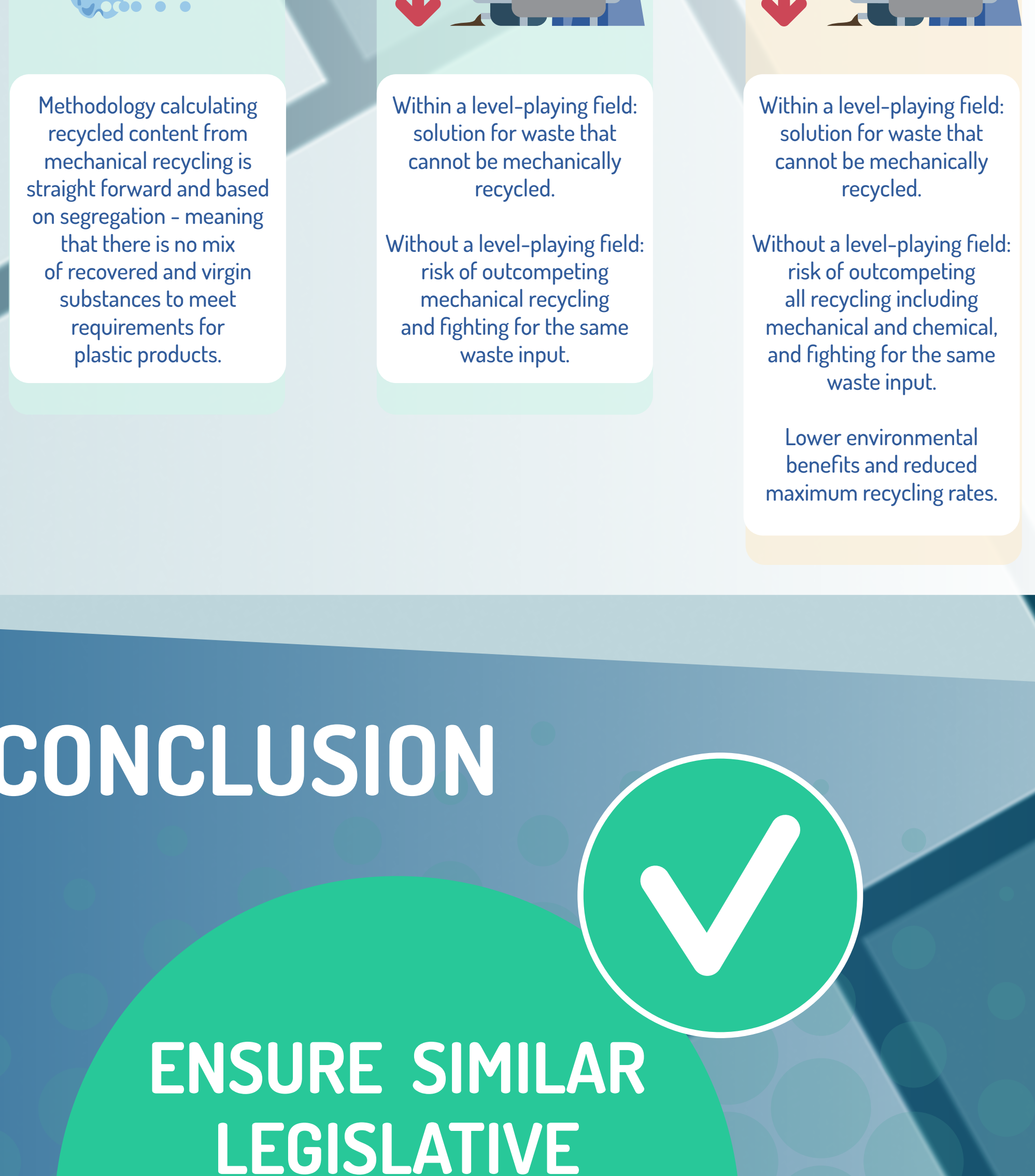
RECYCLING DEFINITION AND END-OF-WASTE CRITERIA



REGULATION 2022/1616 ON RECYCLED PLASTIC MATERIALS AND ARTICLES INTENDED TO COME INTO CONTACT WITH FOODS



DEFINING METHODOLOGY FOR RECYCLED CONTENT



CONCLUSION

ENSURE SIMILAR LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS TO ALL TECHNOLOGIES



All plastics recycling technologies should be covered by EU Regulation (EU) 2022/1616, and recovery technologies by regulations dealing with substances (REACH and Regulation (EU) No 10/2011).