PET MARKET IN EUROPE
STATE OF PLAY

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND RECYCLING DATA
# Glossary of Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>BOPET</td>
<td>Bi-axially Orientated PET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITEO</td>
<td>French PRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVERSION</td>
<td>Conversio Market &amp; Strategy GmbH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONAI</td>
<td>Consorzio Nazionale Imballaggi (Italian PRO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMT</td>
<td>Dimethyl terephthalate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBOP</td>
<td>European PET Bottle Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFBB</td>
<td>European Federation of Bottled Waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFSA</td>
<td>European Food Safety Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPR</td>
<td>Extended Producer Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPRO</td>
<td>European Association of Plastics Recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPS</td>
<td>Expanded polystyrene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28</td>
<td>European Union as of 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28+2</td>
<td>European Union + Norway and Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28+EFTA</td>
<td>European Union + European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUCERTPLAST</td>
<td>European Certification of Plastics Recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUPC</td>
<td>EU-level trade association for European plastics converters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROSTAT</td>
<td>European Statistical Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPET</td>
<td>PET with added glycol, used for 3D printing applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICIS</td>
<td>Independent Chemical Information Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEG</td>
<td>Mono-ethylene glycol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONO-MATERIAL</td>
<td>Product comprised of a single material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTI-MATERIAL</td>
<td>Product (typically tray or flexible packaging) made with layers of more than one material (other polymers and/or fibre, metal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTI-LAYER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYT</td>
<td>‘Pay-as-you-throw’: charging residents by weight or volume for disposing of residual waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEF</td>
<td>Polyethylene furanoate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELLET</td>
<td>Sized at about 0.2 x 0.2 x 0.2cm, pellets are a standard material used in manufacturing and conversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PET</td>
<td>Polyethylene terephthalate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PET FLAKE</td>
<td>‘Flake’ is often used within the PET industry, typically referring to a particle size below 2.5cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETCORE EUROPE</td>
<td>PET Container Recycling Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POM</td>
<td>Placed on the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPWD</td>
<td>Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE</td>
<td>Plastics Recyclers Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>Producer Responsibility Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY FORMS</td>
<td>Raw material input to product manufacturing processes i.e. pellets and agglomerates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Polystyrene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTA</td>
<td>Terephthalic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTT</td>
<td>Pots, tubs and trays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Polyvinyl chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOVINYL</td>
<td>An initiative of the European PVC industry to facilitate PVC waste collection and recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rPET</td>
<td>Recycled polyethylene terephthalate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM</td>
<td>Recycled plastic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPROCESSING</td>
<td>The process of taking plastic scrap into rPET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUP</td>
<td>Single Use Plastic</td>
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ABOUT PLASTICS RECYCLERS EUROPE

Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE) is an organization representing the voice of the European plastics recyclers who reprocess plastic waste into high-quality material destined for the production of new articles. Recyclers are important facilitators of the circularity of plastics and the transition towards the circular economy.

Plastics recycling in Europe is a rapidly growing sector representing €3bn in turnover.

ABOUT PETCORE EUROPE

Petcore Europe is the association representing the complete PET value chain in Europe since 1993.

Its mission is to ensure that the entire PET industry is well aligned to enhance its value and sustainable growth, to represent the PET industry before the European institutions and other stakeholders, to ensure that PET is positioned as an outstanding packaging material and recognised as environmentally sound, to support and validate innovative packaging solutions from a recycling perspective, and to work with all interested parties to ensure a continuous increase of PET post-consumer collection and recycling.

PET (PolyEthylene Terephthalate) is a strong but lightweight form of polyester. It is used to make containers for soft drinks, juices, drinks, water, edible oil, fresh food and dairy as well as household cleaners and other non-food applications. PET bottles and food containers, such as sheets and trays are perfectly recyclable while they help to reduce CO2 emissions and food waste.

ABOUT EFBW

EFBW is the voice of the bottled water industry, dedicated to promoting the unique qualities of natural mineral water, spring water and other types of bottled waters to EU institutions and international organisations.

Through its membership of national associations, bottled water companies as well as suppliers, EFBW represents almost 550 producers of bottled water across Europe.
INTRODUCTION

This report, delivered by PRE in partnership with Petcore Europe and EFBW, provides the latest data and trends on:

• the current state of the PET market in Europe;
• key changes impacting the market and the resultant challenges faced by the supply chain; and
• what the future PET market will look like.

The partners intend to update and re-publish this ‘State of the Market’ report bi-annually.

The report uses best available data sources to present data estimates, alongside results from the first annual survey of PET recyclers.

Data was received from an estimated 69% of installed recycling capacity for PET across Europe (representing 1.4mt of capacity across 14 countries covering all major reprocessing locations).

The first years’ data presented here will provide a benchmark from which to analyse future developments and trends, including outlining remaining gaps in data to support full supply chain analysis.

All data sources referenced in this report are listed in Annex.

2. CURRENT STATE OF THE MARKET

Figure 1 illustrates the supply chain of PET in the context of the circular economy. The key elements are covered in our analysis of the PET market within this section.

- DEMAND FOR PET EXCEEDS PRODUCTION (WITHIN EU28+2 BOUNDARIES).
- THE LONGER-TERM TREND SHOWS OVERALL GROWTH IN PRODUCTION AND DEMAND FOR PET, PARTICULARLY IN HIGH VISCOSITY PET.
Net demand for PET was estimated at 5.3mt in 2018, of which 3.0mt was supplied from virgin PET production, 1.4mt from rPET production and 0.9mt from imports. Figure 2 shows Eurostat demand data for PET in 2018 of 4.3mt versus production of PET of 3.4mt i.e. only 70% of net EU28 demand is met by EU28 production/supply. However, Eurostat data excludes a significant portion of the rPET produced.

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Figure 2 shows Eurostat demand data for PET in 2018 of 4.3mt versus production of PET of 3.4mt i.e. only 70% of net EU28 demand is met by EU28 production/supply. However, Eurostat data excludes a significant portion of the rPET produced.

The longer-term trend is of overall underlying growth. This growth is driven primarily by continued growth in demand for PET in plastic packaging applications (see section c.IV). In addition to primary forms, imports of PET film and sheet significantly contribute to fulfilling the EU28’s overall PET demand. In 2017, Eurostat reported that the EU28 produced 66kt of PET sheeting, enough to satisfy only 75% of the 887kt demand for PET film and sheet.

The EU28 is also a net importer of PET products. Across all PET applications – primary forms, sheets and bottles – the EU28 has a negative trade balance of over €1.4bn. However, the balance between imports and exports is much less for products than for the primary-form PET, with exports of PET sheet half that of imports, and exports of PET bottles only 10% less than the export market.

According to Prodcom data, the EU28’s largest trade partners (for imports of Primary PET) over the period 2010 to 2016 have been the Republic of Korea (€203m), Turkey (€181m), India (€124m) and Indonesia (€77m), between them contributing more than 75% of the total import value.

Comtrade data shows that since 2012, Turkey and Indonesia have emerged as major sources of PET, whilst imports from Oman have declined. The majority of imports of PET sheet also come from Turkey, India and the Republic of Korea. 60% of the total export of Primary PET from the EU28 is to Switzerland (€216m), Ukraine (€22m), USA (€14m) and Turkey (€12m).

Within the EU28, only Lithuania, the Netherlands, Spain and Belgium have a positive trade balance (in value terms) in respect of primary PET import versus export. Italy and France have the largest trade deficits, measured by value.

Eurostat’s PET production data is distinguished by viscosity, which is related to the melting point, crystallinity and tensile strength of PET. Higher viscosity resin is typically required for blow-moulding bottles than for sheet production. Production and demand levels for low viscosity PET in primary forms have fallen over the last decade from around 1.4mt of demand in 2009 to 0.6mt in 2018. However, demand for high viscosity PET has increased from 1.9mt in 2009 to almost 3.7mt in 2018. This has been met predominantly by an increase in production of high viscosity PET from within the EU28, with import tonnages remaining relatively stable over time.

The export market value from the EU28 is smaller than the import market:
- Six times less for primary-form PET
- Half the size for PET sheet
- Just over 10% less for plastic bottles

Primary-form PET imports into the EU28 are six times the value of those exported from the EU28, at a total import value of €1.1bn versus an export value of €180m. In tonnage terms, primary-form PET imports exceed exports by about 900kt.

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END MARKETS (PRODUCTS)

- 3.4mt PET bottles and 0.9mt PET trays were placed on the EU28 market in 2018.
- Total PET bottle consumption in 2017 (by weight) slightly outpaced regional GDP growth at 2.9%.
- The use of PET bottles for non-beverage items (such as household and cosmetic products) is growing.
- Consumption of PET film and sheeting (primarily for trays and flexible packaging) is growing.

**FIGURE 3:** PET Products on the Market, derived from Eurostat data, Deloitte, and other studies. Excludes PET fibre and monofilament products (fibre and strapping).

**PACKAGING (96%)**

The main packaging product uses are:

- Bottles (71%): The largest use of PET is for bottles and, within that, drinks/beverage bottles. The large majority of PET bottles are transparent, but opaque PET is used more extensively in some regions (for example for milk packaging in France). There is a lack of reported data on the split between PET beverage and non-beverage bottles, but based on a prior Petcore Europe study by PCI, it is estimated up to 8% of PET bottles are used for other food applications such as sauces, and for cosmetic/hygiene products.¹²

- Trays (19%): PET in the form of sheet is used for other food packaging, primarily in blisters or thermoformed or thermoset food trays. Fully crystalline PET (treated so that polymer chains are parallel and closely packed) is opaque and can be used for oven-ready and microwaveable trays. Based on demand data for PET sheet we estimate that the amount of PET trays being placed on the market is in the region of 0.9mt (between 0.8-1mt) per annum.¹³

- Flexible Packaging (6%): A smaller amount of PET film/sheeting is used for flexible film packaging, either as a mono-material or as a barrier layer in multi-material packaging. As a barrier, PET is combined with layers of other materials, such as PE, PP and/or aluminium. PET flexible packaging is addressed in more detail in the ‘Flexible Films’ report that will be published by PRE in due course. Market experts estimate that approximately 300kt of PET per annum is being used in multi-material multi-layer films.

**OTHER PRODUCT SECTORS (UP TO 4%)**

PET is also used for photographic films, X-rays, and electrical insulation.

**PET FIBRE AND MONOFILAMENT APPLICATIONS**

In monofilament or fibre form it is used for strapping, and extensively for fibre (as polyester). Monofilament and fibre production, products, waste streams and recycling are not covered within the scope of this report, though are an important market for recycled PET.

**MARKET TRENDS**

The tonnage of PET products on the market has been shaped in the past decade by substantial growth in consumption of both PET bottles (both beverage and non-beverage) and PET trays. The growth in PET bottles has been partly offset by beverage bottle lightweighting (in response to environmental concern and to reduce unit cost). Nonetheless, in 2017, when compared to 2016, consumption of PET for bottles and food packaging across the EU28 continued to grow, with PET bottle consumption (by weight) slightly outpacing regional GDP growth at 2.9%.

The biggest growth in PET products is in the consumption of PET film and sheeting (primarily for trays and flexible packaging), which has grown at an average of 5.2% per annum since 2014.¹⁴

PET bottle consumption growth is not consistent across Member States. In 7 countries there was a decline in consumption from 2016 to 2017, and in a small number (notably Austria and Sweden) there has been reported a more consistent reduction over time.¹⁵ As the data quality improves these trends should become more apparent.
COLLECTION AND SORTING

Given that the majority of PET products are single-use and quickly disposed of, we can assume that the majority of products placed on the market in a year will become available for collection in the same timeframe. Therefore, based on the market data presented above, we estimate that approximately 4.3mt of PET rigid packaging material ended its product life and was therefore available for collection in 2018 across the EU28, of which 49% (1.9mt) was collected and sorted for recycling across the EU28.

PET TRAY COLLECTION AND SORTING

PET trays are not yet collected for recycling in a significant number of European regions. Where PET trays are targeted by collection systems they are collected with other plastic or mixed light packaging (see Table 1) and, in some cases, are subsequently sorted into PET bottle bales. However, to ensure that the majority of PET trays sorted for recycling are, in fact, recycled, trays need to be sorted from PET bottles for separate reprocessing (due to the high loss rates when recycled alongside bottles), PET trays are currently only sorted for separate recycling in some areas within France, the Netherlands, Spain, Germany and, only introduced recently, in Belgium.

Bottle specifications vary between countries as to the extent to which PET trays are allowed within clear or coloured PET bottle bales. Reprocessors have reported an increasing quantity of trays present within received bottle bales. In many countries, PET trays often remain in mixed plastic fraction outputs from sorting plants.

Aggregate study and PRE survey data suggest that, in 2018, around 600kt of PET trays were separately sorted, with a further 900kt to 1900kt present in PET bottle or other mixed plastic bales. Given that approximately 900kt PET trays were available for collection, the sorting for recycling rate for PET trays in 2018 is estimated to be between 16% and 21%.

COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Based on the above analysis of bottle and tray collection and sorting, we estimate that 45% of total PET rigid packaging arisings were collected and sorted for recycling across the EU28 in 2018. Table 1 shows how those arisings are collected in each country. It also shows whether a deposit refund scheme for beverage PET bottles is in place, together with 2017 estimates of total PET bottle (beverage and non-beverage) ‘sorted for recycling’ rates.

Note that this data is based on country and EPR scheme reporting; greater transparency of reporting is required in order to further improve the level of confidence in this data.
TABLE 1: PET Bottle Collection Systems in EU28+EFTA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deposit Return Scheme (green = Y)</th>
<th>Predominant Household Collection System</th>
<th>PET Bottles Sorted for Recycling Rate 2017 (green = &gt;80%)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collection System</td>
<td>Collected With</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Door-to-Door</td>
<td>Light packaging &amp; light plastic &amp; metal packaging, often including cartons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Door-to-Door</td>
<td>Light packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Light packaging and glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROATIA</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Light packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYPRUS</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Door-to-Door</td>
<td>Light packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZECH REPUBLIC</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Plastic packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Door-to-Door</td>
<td>Light packaging, in some regions glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTONIA</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Door-to-Door</td>
<td>Light packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINLAND</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Light packaging, and in some regions paper/card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>Y (excl. juices)</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Light packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREECE</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Co-mingled material: Metals, glass, paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Light packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICELAND</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRELAND</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Co-mingled material: Metals, glass, paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Door-to-door / Bring</td>
<td>Light packaging, sometimes with glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATVIA</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Bring / door-to-door</td>
<td>Plastic packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITHUANIA</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Bring, some door-to-door</td>
<td>Plastic packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUXEMBURG</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Light packaging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALTA</td>
<td>Planned (2020)</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Metals, glass, paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td>Door-to-door / Bring</td>
<td>Plastic packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Door-to-door / Bring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>Planned (tba)</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Co-mingled material: Metals, glass, paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>Planned (2022)</td>
<td>Bring, some door-to-door</td>
<td>Packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANIA</td>
<td>Planned (2022)</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Paper, glass, plastic, metal (additional fraction: wood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOVAKIA</td>
<td>Planned (tba)</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Plastic packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOVENIA</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Light packaging and paper/card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Bring / door-to-door</td>
<td>Light packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDEN</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>Light packaging and paper/card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITED KINGDOM</td>
<td>Planned (Scotland 2021, England/ Wales 2033/24)</td>
<td>Door-to-door</td>
<td>A mixture, often co-mingled (Paper &amp; cardboard, plastic, glass, metal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Based on PET Bottle Bales, so may contain some PET trays depending bale specifications. Individual country-sorted for recycling rates are based on a 2017 data assessment and are understood to be underestimated in some cases.
**Recycling rates reported for 2016 as reported by CITEO and Endurvinnslan hf, the Estonian DRS operator.
***Lithuania’s reported rate increased following the introduction of a deposit return system. The 92% return rate for PET is reported by the Lithuanian DRS.

Ten countries in EU28+EFTA have deposit schemes and several other countries – the UK, Malta, Romania, Portugal, Slovakia and Poland – are at varying stages of planning and implementing schemes.

Nine out of the ten existing schemes have sorted for recycling rates of all PET bottles of over 83%. The tenth (Netherlands) has a scheme with only partial coverage of PET bottles (i.e. bottles larger than 0.5l in volume).

The most recent full implementation was in Lithuania, which resulted in an increase in the PET bottle collection rate from 32% to 92% in the first two years of the scheme. In 2017, these ten countries accounted for 21% of all PET available for collection, but 35% of PET sorted for recycling.

Household collections – either via door-to-door or bring sites – also target PET bottles, usually alongside other light mixed packaging including PET trays. Door-to-door collections offer householder convenience, particularly in areas of low-rise housing, whereas bring site systems can be operated at a lower collection cost. Additionally, in several countries, PET packaging items are sorted and recovered from mixed household waste.
Figure 4 shows the PET bottle sorted for recycling performance according to system type. Door-to-door and bring schemes have a wide range in performance, with average sorted for recycling rates of 54% and 43% respectively. The DRS systems perform consistently highly in targeting beverage bottle PET for recycling, which results in an overall increase in PET recycling (as PET beverage bottles make up a significant portion of the PET available for collection). DRS systems also result in a high-quality collected PET bottle stream, low in non-PET material and free from PET trays, and provides for detailed and accurate data on the numbers of deposit-bearing containers sold and returned.

Note that other factors such as effective communications, residual/pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) policies will also affect sorted for recycling rates within each country.

Figure 5 shows the proportions of sorted colours of PET bottles and trays in 2018. Member states still vary as to which colour fractions PET is sorted into, as illustrated in Figure 5. Where mixed colour fractions contain large amounts of clear and blue PET they may be further colour sorted.

**Figure 5: Proportions of Sorted Colours of PET Bottles and Trays 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottle Type</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Netherlands</th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear PET bottles</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear/Blue PET bottles</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light blue PET bottles</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed coloured PET bottles</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opaque PET bottles</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray: mono-layer</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.
REPROCESSING

PRE data shows that around 1.87mt of the 2.09mt of PET bales sorted from collections (inclusive of non-PET material, PET trays and moisture) is reprocessed within the EU28+2. Germany (23%), France (14%), Italy (14%) and Spain (14%) account for 65% of PET reprocessing capacity in the EU28+2 (see Figure 6).

The EU28+2 currently has approximately 2.2mt of total input capacity for PET reprocessing, which has grown from 1.5mt over the last decade. According to PRE survey respondents, in 2018 the average utilisation of plant capacity was estimated to be 86%, processing almost 1.9mt of input. In 2018, output of rPET was 1.35mt.

Strong demand from bottle manufacturers resulted in the price of food-grade rPET continuing to rise; in 2018, the price of food-grade rPET stayed consistently higher than, and decoupled from price fluctuations in, virgin PET.

Figure 7 summarises reported changes in reprocessing capacities for PET from 2014 to 2018, sourced primarily from ICIS/Petcore Europe reports. Since 2014 there has been relatively little growth in capacity, but growth in input volumes and corresponding utilisation.

Europe’s reprocessing capacity is focused on the processing of PET bottle bales into flake or pellets. There is also a small but growing dedicated reprocessing capacity for PET trays in the EU28+2 though there are currently no existing data sources specifically tracking PET tray reprocessing capacity.

• The main end market for rPET is packaging, specifically bottles for food and drink (18% of rPET sold) and bottles for non-food (10%), as well as trays & sheets (14% food and 16% non-food). Fibre was also reported as a key end market, with one quarter of all reported rPET being sold into that market.

**Figure 6: PET Reprocessing Input Capacity (1,000 tonnes) by Country (EU28+2)**

**Figure 7: Change in European (EU28+2) PET Reprocessing Capacity over time**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Installed Capacity</th>
<th>Input Volume</th>
<th>Output Volume</th>
<th>Utilisation (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
END MARKETS (rPET)

PRE received data from members covering 1.4mt of installed PET reprocessing capacity (69% of the total market) across 14 countries covering all major reprocessing locations. Survey respondents reported that the use of rPET in bottle-to-bottle recycling has been growing in response to manufacturer demand. The end markets reported are presented in Figure 8. 32% of rPET went to food-contact packaging applications and almost a quarter was sold for fibre. Reprocessing capacity certified under the EuCertPlast® scheme has grown from 670kt to 840kt from 2018 to 2019, increasing coverage from 32% to 40% of total estimated capacity. This shows greater emphasis on the importance of demonstrating quality of the rPET produced and in providing robust data to enhance knowledge of the state of the market across the supply chain.

Table 2 shows estimates of recycled content in European bottle and tray production, derived from comparing estimations of tonnages of rPET based on the survey respondent end markets reported above with production estimates (see Figure 3). Note that the data presented are only estimates, since the survey response may not be representative of the whole market and it does not take into account imports or exports of rPET.

Table 2: Approximate use of rPET (EU28+2) compared to European production (EU28) in 2018, Focus on Key Packaging Product Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>END MARKETS FOR rPET (EU28+2) IN 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

PET NET EXPORTS FOR RECYCLING

Data on exports of PET sorted for recycling are not readily available, as Eurostat does not report PET exports separately from 'other plastics', which includes any plastic scrap not recorded as PE, PP, PS or PVC, and may include mixed plastic bales. However, exports of 'other plastics' have fallen by 40% since 2016. The best estimate of PET exports for recycling is likely to come from comparing quantities of PET sorted for recycling with input tonnages to EU facilities: this gives an estimated 200kt of PET (inclusive of non-PET material and moisture within bales) exported for reprocessing in 2018.
3. KEY CHALLENGES FACING THE REPROCESSING MARKET

- There is increasing consumer pressure to increase recycled content in products. As demand for rPET increases how do we thus collect and sort sufficient QTY and quality of PET for recycling?
- A key challenge lies in how to collect, sort and reprocess PET trays to help meet overall PET demand.

This section explores the key challenges facing the PET reprocessing market in Europe. It takes the data from the previous section and looks at the PET mass balance across the supply chain, the recyclability of products and the resultant impacts on the sorting and reprocessing industry.

### QUALITY OF SORTED PET BALES

Bale quality is viewed by reprocesors as having deteriorated. The reducing quality is particularly an issue with material derived from door to door and bring collections. The higher levels of paper fibres and organic material present in household derived PET can increase costs and sorting losses and make it more expensive to sort and clean the material to a high standard. PET trays are also often considered to contaminate PET bottle bales, because increasing the amount of PET trays within a PET bottle bale affects the quality of the PET flake. Sources of problems due to bale quality include:

- Unwanted polymers, such as PVC, which require further sorting and can impair the quality of the rPET produced; and
- Paper fibres, textiles and glass shards that reduce production efficiency and cause losses of some PET in the wash plant processes.

There are also no EU-wide standard definitions for levels of transparent or coloured PET, leading to different nations using differing standards, limiting the potential for intra-EU trade between sorters and reprocesors.

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**Figure 9:** Overall PET Mass Balance, 2018

- There is increasing consumer pressure to increase recycled content in products. As demand for rPET increases how do we thus collect and sort sufficient quantity and quality of PET for recycling?
- A key challenge lies in how to collect, sort and reprocess PET trays to help meet overall PET demand.

Figure 9 shows the current mass balance of PET across the EU28+2. The stages are shown across the horizontal axis, with coloured blocks indicating the flows in or out at each stage. The major source of leakage of PET out of the recycling chain is in the initial stages of collection and sorting. When PET is collected for recycling, it is subsequently sorted, reprocessed and recycled to a high degree, with the vast majority recycled in the EU28+2.

The figure does not, however, tell the whole story. The majority of PET that is currently collected, sorted and reprocessed is PET bottles; these are easier to target and collect through deposit schemes, leading to high quality bales that can be more readily sorted and reprocessed into rPET. For PET trays, collection and sorting rates are much lower. PET trays are more costly to reprocess per tonne of output, and there are far fewer separate PET tray reprocessing lines.

Whilst there is still some room for improvement in bottle PET collection and sorting across the EU28+2, the major challenge to fully bridging the gap in terms of mass balance lies in the ability for collection and sorting systems to capture PET trays going forward. This is particularly significant given that the growth of consumption of PET film and sheeting is outpacing that of PET bottles.

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**QUALITY OF SORTED PET BALES**

- Unwanted polymers, such as PVC, which require further sorting and can impair the quality of the rPET produced; and
- Paper fibres, textiles and glass shards that reduce production efficiency and cause losses of some PET in the wash plant processes.

There are also no EU-wide standard definitions for levels of transparent or coloured PET, leading to different nations using differing standards, limiting the potential for intra-EU trade between sorters and reprocesors.
QUALITY: RECYCLABILITY AND rPET PRODUCTS

Ensuring a product is readily recyclable requires more than simply manufacturing the main product body from a technically recyclable polymer. Other features of product design (the use of closures, labels, inks) can hinder recyclability, and increase the costs of producing and/or reduce the value of secondary material. The technical and economic practicability of arranging the collection and onward sorting and management of the material must also be considered.

According to the definition released by PRE in association with the Association of Plastics Recyclers (APR) in the USA, plastics must meet four conditions for a product to be considered recyclable:

1. The product must be made with a plastic that is collected for recycling, has market value and/or is supported by a legislatively mandated program.
2. The product must be sorted and aggregated into defined streams for recycling processes.
3. The product can be processed and reclaimed/recycled with commercial recycling processes.
4. The recycled plastic becomes a raw material that is used in the production of new products.

The definition references the economic viability of collection (condition 1, with the concept of market value or legislative support) and of reprocessing (condition 3, with reference to commercial recycling processes).

Table 3 examines each main PET product group against each condition; this clearly illustrates the challenges faced, in particular, in the recycling of PET trays. The table highlights the importance of considering all links in the supply chain when designing products, to ensure as much high-quality material can be collected and sorted as possible for future rPET production. Whilst this section focuses on the end-market drivers, the challenges in the collection, sorting, and reprocessing of rPET will also need to be increasingly factored into future product design. This is explored further in the ‘Where Next?’ Section below.

Within the concept of recyclability, it is also possible to distinguish between uses of rPET that are circular (material is recycled into products into the same or an equivalent product group) versus a recycling cascade use, where rPET is used in alternative product groups with less demanding specifications. However, the viability of rPET derived from each product group for different kinds of product applications is not captured in most definitions of recyclability, including PRE’s definition above.

The range of potential uses of rPET relates to its mechanical properties, visual properties (clarity, colour and consistency) and to odour. Whilst clear and light blue bottles can be recycled back into similar coloured PET products, mixed colour PET can be used only in darker colour applications. Opaque bottles affect the clarity and transparency of the rPET, and are tolerated within limits in mixed colour bales. There are relatively low levels of separately sorted Opaque bales available for reprocessing.

PET trays can be reprocessed separately back into food-contact trays. However, the presence of multi-material multi-layer trays, adhesives, films and the brittleness of the material add to the challenges of maintaining a high quality circular model for this product group. Thus far, whilst processes for producing high-quality output from PET bottle bales are well developed, 32% of rPET derived from bottles used in food-contact applications, the market for reprocessing PET trays remains underdeveloped. The different polymers in multi-material multi-layer trays cannot currently be cost-effectively separated and recycled, and are detrimental to the quality of rPET derived from other product groups.

TABLE 3: Recyclability Assessment of PET Rigid Product Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recyclability Criteria</th>
<th>BOTTLES</th>
<th>TRAYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CLEAR</td>
<td>LIGHT BLUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORTING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPROCESSING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END-MARKET</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: the colour in which each product group meets the recyclability criteria is shown with a colour indicator; with green representing a high score, yellow indicating some challenges, and red indicating no recyclability against one or more of the criteria for recyclability.

Where products are not designed for recyclability, not only are the products less likely to be recycled, but they have knock-on impacts on the rest of the recycling streams, increasing losses (and therefore disposal costs), increasing reprocessing costs and potentially reducing the quality of rPET. Some product trends currently create problems in increasing recyclability, such as the use of complex and multilayer packaging, or the emergence of PET with added glycol (PETG) and of PEF-based bottles. However, bio-derived PET – made from biological sources such as sugar cane residue – is compatible during recycling with petroleum-based PET. There are established design guidelines for recyclability, such as those produced by EBPB and Petcore Europe, against which packaging on the market can be assessed in order to understand how much of the PET packaging produced meets the guidelines. There are now heightened levels of communication across the industry. For example, the RecyClass initiative has shown considerable success in engaging producers with practical, product-specific recyclability assessments. Petcore Europe has established a working group on PET trays, in collaboration with leading producers, which has launched new guidelines for PET tray recyclability; it is hoped that this will gain widespread traction in order to facilitate significant future progress in PET tray recycling.
4. WHAT IS CHANGING?

LEGISLATION

The following legislation will result in changes to both the collection and sorting of plastic for recycling within the EU28:

- The revision to the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (PPWD) in 2018 established in European law a 50% target for the recycling of plastic packaging by 2025 which rises to 55% by 2030.
- The PPWD references the amended Waste Framework Directive (WFD), which requires, at Article 8a, that the producer responsibility schemes cover the full net costs of the separate collection of packaging (including for the clean-up of litter), and that the fees charged to producers are modulated according to one or more of a range of criteria, including recyclability.
- In addition, Directive (EU) 2019/904 (the so-called Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Directive), introduced in 2019, set a collection target for beverage bottles of 25% by 2025 and 30% by 2030. Beverage producers and brands have made a range of commitments and goals to incorporate recycled content within their bottles, and a number have introduced products containing 100% recycled content. This ensures a growing level of demand for food-grade rPET for bottle-to-bottle recycling, which (unless producers import rPET) also requires a corresponding increase in tonnages collected and sorted for recycling.

In 2018, the European Commission published its ‘Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy’, announcing within its vision statement a fourfold increase in sorting and recycling capacity for plastics from 2015 to 2030, inviting voluntary commitments and pledges from industry groups across the supply chain.

The SUP Directive also sets targets for average recycled content within PET beverage bottles of 25% by 2025 and 30% by 2030. Beverage producers and brands have made a range of commitments and goals to incorporate recycled content within their bottles, and a number have introduced products containing 100% recycled content.

This ensures a growing level of demand for food-grade rPET for bottle-to-bottle recycling, which (unless producers import rPET) also requires a corresponding increase in tonnages collected and sorted for recycling.


MARKET PRESSURE

Brands positioning ahead of government position with regards to pledges on recycled content of plastics products

GOVERNMENT PRESSURE VIA LEGISLATION

- Revision to Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (PPWD) in 2018
- Article 8(a) of the amended Waste Framework Directive (WFD)
- Directive (EU) 2019/904 (the so-called Single-Use Plastics Directive)
- (VOLUNTARY only) Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy - vision statement includes fourfold increase in sorting and recycling capacity for plastics from 2015 to 2030

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PRODUCT DESIGN

- Tackling specific recyclability issues e.g. multilayer PET trays
- Introducing innovations in labelling and inks to allow for better cleaning and improved output clarity

COLLECTION

- Smart technologies for DRS return systems
- For household collections - focus on improving household engagement and participation in services, including minimising non-PET

SORTING

- Continuing to develop the speed and accuracy of automated sorting equipment (VIS, NIR), its ability to detect levels of legacy and organic additives, and the development of AI algorithms to replicate or support the decisions of manual pickers
- An approach to programming materials for smarter sorting (e.g. through digital water-marking) would enable a step-change in sorters ability to produce high-quality outputs

REPROCESSING

Mechanical

- ‘Super-cleaning’ processes to decontaminate recycle that is suitable for food contact applications and with PET trays separately targeted
- Investigating approaches to improve the separation of polymers with similar densities, ink removal processes and filtration processes

Chemical

- Still largely at the pre-commercial stage, however significant investment decisions and commercial capacity commitments have been announced in relation to chemical recycling processes over the past 18 months

FIGURE 10: Changes across the PET Market
TECHNOLOGY/RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Research and development (R&D) is required to provide continual improvement in processes, solve particular problems in recyclability, and open up the potential for step changes in how collection, sorting and reprocessing is optimised for a circular economy.

DESIGN FOR RECYCLABILITY

Development of recyclability guidelines and adoption by producers of these guidelines can make processing of collected and sorted streams more viable and cost-effective. Petcore has published new guidelines on PET tray design for recycling, along with a protocol for evaluating recyclability.7

SORTING

Most problems in sorting can be dealt with by current technologies supplemented by manual operatives, provided there is a sufficient economic benefit. Ongoing R&D continues to develop the speed and accuracy of automated sorting equipment (VIS, NIR) and its ability to detect levels of legacy and organic additives. Research is also underway developing AI algorithms to replicate or support the decisions of manual pickers.

The widespread adoption of an approach to programming materials for smarter sorting would enable a step-change in sorters’ abilities to produce high-quality outputs, allowing specific problematic products to be removed, or desirable products (e.g. food contact materials) to be selected in a highly targeted way. Markers for UV tracing and sortable black colourants can be used for smarter sorting (e.g. of black PET trays) and digital watermarking of containers and labels (such as technologies trialled in the Holy Grail project) can allow for higher sorting efficiencies of, for example, beverage PET bottles or food-contact PET trays from a mixed plastic stream.9

MECHANICAL RECYCLING

State-of-the-art PET recycling plants employ ‘super-cleaning’ processes to decontaminate rPET to be suitable for food-contact applications, with PET trays separately targeted. Research in reprocessing technologies is currently being targeted at a number of areas including investigating approaches to improve the separation of polymers with similar densities, ink removal processes and filtration processes.10

Chemical recycling of plastics generally refers to a range of different processes that can break down or depolymerise polymers into their original monomers or other chemical feedstocks. The feedstocks can then be reused as building blocks for new polymers or other chemical products. These processes are still largely at the pre-commercial stage; however, they are generating interest as a replacement for unsustainable feedstock sources.

The main processes for depolymerisation of PET are as follows:

- Glycolysis – adding polymer with mono-ethylene glycol (MEG) under controlled conditions to generate BHET (bis 2-hydroxyethyl terephthalate), which can be followed later by hydrolysis to generate PTA/MEG.
- Hydrolysis – adding polymer with water (H2O) under controlled conditions, to directly generate PTA/MEG.
- Methanolysis – adding methanol to the process to generate DMT and MEG.

All processes have been in development for many years; however, with the advent of the circular industrial process revolution, interest in these processes is escalating. With demonstration plants already developed globally, scale up is expected to progress as demand grows for recycled content in PET products.

Difficult to recycle trays, multi-layer and contaminated packaging materials could be recycled through these processes, leading to a higher recycled content of PET above that which can be achieved by mechanical processing alone. With refinement of the purification steps, monomers of suitable purity will be able to be used in production units for virgin polymer, enhancing the ability for a fully closed-loop recycling system for PET.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT IN PROCESSES, SOLVE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS IN RECYCLABILITY, AND OPEN UP THE POTENTIAL FOR STEP CHANGES IN HOW COLLECTION, SORTING AND REPROCESSING IS OPTIMISED FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY
5. WHERE NEXT?

This section draws together our analysis of the current state of the PET market and the key challenges facing reprocessors in order to reflect on the future state of the market. This is set into the context of recent legislative changes and industry developments, and where and how the supply chain should focus its efforts going forward in order to provide a robust view on the market as it continues to develop.

- PET OUTPUT IS PROJECTED TO POTENTIALLY INCREASE EU-28 SUPPLY OF TOTAL CONVERTER DEMAND FOR PET FROM 24% (2018) TO 55% BY 2030.
- BY 2030, THE EU-28 WILL REQUIRE DOUBLE THE CURRENT EU-28+2 rPET REPROCESSING CAPACITY TO PROCESS THE TONNAGE OF PET EXPECTED TO BE COLLECTED IF EUROPEAN TARGETS ARE MET.
- THERE REMAINS A NUMBER OF POLICY AND R&D GAPS WHICH, IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETS FOR RECYCLED PET WITHIN EUROPE, THE INDUSTRY NEEDS TO WORK ON, TOGETHER WITH EUROPEAN POLICY MAKERS, TO ENSURE THAT THE INCREASED QUANTITY OF MATERIAL COLLECTED CAN ALSO FEED HIGH-QUALITY RECYCLING OUTPUT INTO MORE MATURE MARKETS.
- THIS REPORT IDENTIFIES A NUMBER OF GAPS IN DATA REGARDING THE TOTAL PET RECYCLING CHAIN AND HOW IT IS CHANGING OVER TIME. THIS DATA IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT THE EU-28 CONTINUES TO DEVELOP APPROPRIATE CAPACITY AND TECHNOLOGY TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE CHANGING WORLD OF PACKAGING.

FUTURE STATE OF THE MARKET

DEMAND FOR PET IN PRODUCTS

Plastic bottle consumption is expected to continue to grow, with average historic growth above 2% per year. Demand for PET sheet has been increasing at a faster rate of 5.3% since 2014. Recycled content targets, if developed and applied to food packaging, could impact on volumes of food contact PET trays by shifting use from PP to PET. PET trays can be made with rPET, whereas currently there are no EFSA-approved processes for food-grade rPP from packaging.4 Note that whilst PEF (polyethylene furanoate), a bio-derived polymer substitute for PET, is expected to enter the market in 2020, it would be a contaminant in the existing PET stream.42 The separate sorting infrastructure required and consumer demand to use material that actually does get recycled make it unlikely that PEF will gain a strong foothold in the European beverage market.

41 Having a clear definition of design for recyclability, alongside a common framework for product-level assessments and financial incentives, should:
- continue to decrease the proportion of coloured PET, ensuring more rPET is suitable for colour-sensitive product applications (e.g. bottles, film, sheet); and
- reduce PVC, adhesives and paper fibres, thereby reducing losses in processing and improving the visual and mechanical properties of outputs.

INCREASING COLLECTION RATES

With the right support and frameworks in place, the amount and quality of collected and sorted PET is expected to increase substantially over the next decade.

Collection rates are likely to remain similar in 2019 and 2020, though over the next few years several Member States are planning to introduce deposit schemes. The SUP target requires each Member State to achieve a 77% collection rate of beverage bottles by 2025 and 90% by 2029. In order to meet these targets, it is likely that more States or EPR schemes will adopt full or partial DRS, resulting in higher quantities of PET beverage bottle bales suitable for cost-efficient high-quality recycling and production of food-grade rPET. Meeting European targets for the collection of PET beverage bottles by 2030 is expected to result in around a 60% increase in tonnages of PET bottle bales available for reprocessing: an additional 1.2mt over the current tonnage of 2.0mt (assuming trays are sorted separately). This is based on the expectation that the collected weight target will be calculated including an assumption of a certain proportion of non-PET material in sorted streams.43

As the PET tray recycling market continues to grow, more countries in EU28 are expected to expand their existing collection and sorting processes to increase output quantities of collected and sorted bales. With more developed reprocessing routes, PET trays could be expected to be collected and recycled at a similar rate to overall plastic packaging and reach a 50% recycling rate by 2025 and 55% by 2030.
Even without assuming any growth in PET use in products, but assuming the 90% beverage bottle collection target is met, by 2030, the EU-28 will require more than double the current EU28+2 rPET reprocessing capacity to process the tonnage of PET expected to be sent for recycling.

Through improvements in both the quantity and quality of PET collected and sorted, in particular the separate reprocessing of PET trays, improvements in product design, and increasingly high quality bottle collections from DRS, reprocessors’ yields could increase from an average of 73% of input in 2018 to 80% by 2030, resulting in a total of 3mt rPET output by 2030.**

With the above increases in collection rates, coupled with improved design for recyclability and higher bale quality, rPET output is projected to potentially increase EU-28 supply of total converter demand for PET from 24% (2018) to 55% by 2030.

**MARKET SUPPORT**

A number of pieces of legislation have come into force to support increases in the recycling of and a higher recycled content within plastics products. However, there remains a number of policy and R&D gaps which, in order to support the further development of markets for recycled PET within Europe, the industry needs to work on, together with European policy makers, to ensure that the increased quantity of material collected can also feed high-quality recycling output into more mature markets.

**A COMMON APPROACH TO ASSESSING RECYCLABILITY**

CITEO in France, and to a lesser degree CONAI in Italy use eco-modulation of fees to provide specific cost incentives for producers to ensure products meet recyclability criteria. Eco-modulated fees should be used across all EPR schemes as a key way of helping to meet increased targets for the recycling of plastic packaging.

For the calculation of eco-modulated fees, and to provide additional clarity to brands who are aiming to increase the recyclability of their packaging, a common framework is needed. Recyclability should be assessed in the same way across the industry, underpinned by a clear definition, and with claims of recyclability tested against reliable protocols. This framework needs to be based upon:

- technical data and current/latest processes; and
- capacities of recyclers to recycle products without prohibitive cost.

In 2019, increasing proportions of rPET are going to bottle manufacturers to meet increased demand; this is evident in high prices for food-grade rPET. The interaction between, on the one hand, increasing demand from the packaging sector for rPET; and, on the other hand, increasing production of rPET as collection improves is expected to be the major dynamic shaping the evolution of the rPET market. Coupled with the scaling-up of chemical processes to support the removal of colouration for those more difficult to recycle material streams (mixed colour bottles and lower quality/non-beverage bottles rejected from sorting), longer-term the ambition is that the PET on the market will move towards being 100% recyclable, with 100% recycled content.
In addition, such a framework should be:

- updateable in response to developments in technology and processes; and
- able to assess recyclability at the level of individual products.

RecyClass could provide the basis for such a framework. In conjunction with Petcore Europe, RecyClass has now developed protocols for PET trays. EPBP has published a test protocol for the recyclability of innovative PET bottles. PRE has also released a definition of recyclability in cooperation with the Association of Plastics Recyclers in the US, taking into account the viability of collection and reprocessing (see Section 3).

**SORTED PACKAGING BALE QUALITY STANDARDS**

Processing bales with higher levels of non-PET material increases the cost and complexity of reprocessing operations and of producing quality rPET. Where PROs are involved in contracting sorting plants, such as CITCEO in France or Green Dot in Germany, there is a greater opportunity to mandate a certain quality of outputs. Common European quality standards for sorted packaging bales could be agreed upon and implemented across the industry, which would place the onus on collectors and sorters to reduce problematic materials within sorted bales. If the required bale standards cannot be achieved by better quality sorting of plastics collected with other materials (papers and glass), then the industry should consider the collection of plastics recycling separately from papers and glass.

**CERTIFICATION PROCESS FOR RECYCLED MATERIAL**

Responding to consumer awareness, brands are making commitments to integrating recycled content into their products. There is currently no certification process in place to verify the claims made by brands and producers to guarantee the quality of the recycled material they are incorporating. There is a need for greater certification and traceability in the supply chain, the components of which should be:

- a EU-wide quality certification (comparable to an EN643 standard for paper) for recycled polymers; and
- a Chain of Custody (CoC) certification management system of an unbroken chain of organisations legally owning the material throughout the supply chain, from the certified recycler output into the final product.

This would allow brands and producers to meet internal targets or legislative requirements regarding recycled content with confidence in the traceability of the material. It would also ensure that commitments to incorporate recycled content will create equivalent demand for certified recycled-output from reprocessors.

**EUROPEAN PACKAGING STANDARDS**

EUCertPlast, created by PRE, EPRO, EuPC and Recovinyl, is an existing quality certification scheme based on the European Standard EN 15345:2007. It is recognised by German and Italian authorities and could form the basis for an EU-wide certification. PRE, EPRO, EuPC and Recovinyl have also developed protocols for PET trays. EPBP has published a test protocol for the recyclability of innovative PET bottles. PRE has also released a definition of recyclability in cooperation with the Association of Plastics Recyclers in the US, taking into account the viability of collection and reprocessing (see Section 3).

**ROBUST DATA SOURCES**

Whilst this report goes some way to examining the state of the PET market, it has also identified a number of data gaps regarding the total PET supply chain and how it is changing over time. This data is needed to ensure that the EU-28 continues to develop appropriate capacity and technology to meet the demands of the changing world of packaging.

To understand the rapidly changing market for PET recycling there is a need for PROs to produce a better resolution of data on:

- the amounts of PET trays, PET beverage and PET non-beverage bottles placed on the market;
- the amounts of particular packaging products placed on the market and that are relevant to distinct recycling streams, including split by colour and type (multi-material/mono-material);
- continued improvements in the quality of PET-specific consumption data reported by PROs, to determine more detailed trends over time; and
- the full chain of custody and amounts of plastic exported for recycling, both to improve understanding of how much is exported, but more critically to help ensure that plastic sent for recycling is appropriately recycled to high environmental standards.

To understand the rapidly changing market for PET recycling there is a need for the PET recycling and reprocessing industry to produce a better resolution of data on:

- the amounts of non-PET content and PET trays in PET bales to support more accurate determination of ‘sorted for recycling’ rates for the various rPET streams; and
- a fuller picture of the development of rPET end markets across all reprocessors.
In order to continue to meet the demands of consumers, the legislative requirements and make good progress towards a circular PET economy, all elements of the supply chain need to be aligned. Through this, we will be able to provide robust data and forecasts on the components of PET available for collection, sorting and reprocessing. If PROs adopt a common recyclability assessment framework, this will incentivise producers to continue stepping up their engagement with designing products that meet the right recyclability criteria.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the recyclers representing 69% of installed capacity that responded to PRE’s survey, and to Petcore Europe and EFBW for contributing data, review and insight. We end with a call to all PRE members to help us to get the additional data listed so that we can continue to build on our understanding of the state of the market, enable forward planning, work on your behalf to engage relevant supply chain players at the right time to help investment decisions, and ultimately keep as much PET in the European supply chain as possible for as long as possible.

A FINAL NOTE
1. A certification scheme focusing on traceability of plastic materials (throughout the entire recycling process and supply chain), and on the quality of recycled content in the end-product. More information available at: https://www.eucertplast.eu/.
4. Coca-Cola, 50% by 2020; PepsiCo, 33% by 2025; 100% recycled water bottles include Highland Spring and Nestle Pure Life.
13. PCI (2018) A review of the PET Collection Stream in West Europe in Relation to PET THERMOFORMS.
22. This range is lower than the 2014 collection for recycling rate of 30% reported by Deloitte, which may reflect the discrepancy between amounts collected and sorted for recycling (Deloitte, PRE (2017) Blueprint for plastics packaging waste: Quality sorting & recycling).
26. PRE Data.
27. PRE Data (1.9mt of input multiplied by the average reported yield percentage).
32. As above.
36. Coca-Cola, 50% by 2020; PepsiCo, 33% by 2025; 100% recycled water bottles include Highland Spring and Nestle Pure Life.
38. For project information see https://www.newplasticseconomy.org/assets/doc/HolyGrail-Guide.pdf.
43. Here 8% of collected material is assumed not to be PET bottles and is used in section 2.4.1. Given that average plant rPET yields are only 73% of input tonnes, better data may show the adjustment needed to account for quantities of moisture, labels, and non-PET content is substantially higher than 8%. However, this assessment may also slightly overstate the need for capacity if collection moves predominately to DRS and so non-PET content in sorted streams reduces.
44. 80% yield of rPET aligns with the high end of the reprocessing yield ranges provided by PRE survey respondents. As more material is sourced from DRS collections and recyclability problems decrease, there is likely to be scope to increase yields further.