



Speciality Paper and the Future

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EU Policy framework for food contact

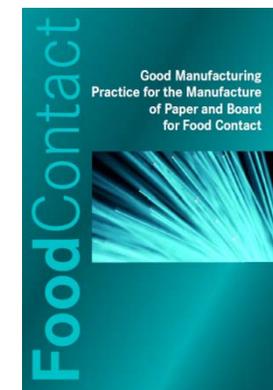
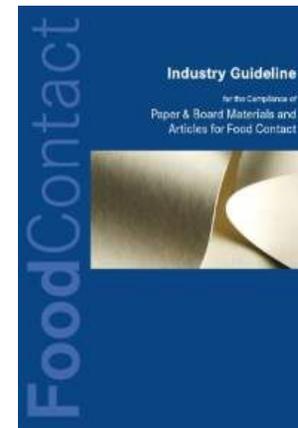
“Food contact materials must not transfer their components into the foods (migration) in unacceptable quantities.”

General EU legislation

[Regulation EC 1935/2004](#) -
Framework Regulation on
materials and articles
intended to come into
contact with food

[Regulation EC 2023/2006](#) -
Good Manufacturing
Practice for materials and
articles intended to come in
contact with food

CEPI guidance (self-regulation)



[Link to the publication embedded in the image]

EU Policy framework for food contact



Legislation on specific materials

[Regulation EU 10/2011](#) – **plastic materials** and articles intended to come into contact with food

! [Regulation EC 450/2009](#) - **active and intelligent materials** and articles intended to come into contact with food

[Regulation EC 282/2008](#) - **recycled plastic materials** and articles intended to come into contact with foods

[Directive 2007/42/EC](#) - materials and articles made of **regenerated cellulose film** intended to come into contact with foods

[Directive 84/500/EEC](#) – approximating EU countries' laws on **ceramic articles** intended to come into contact with foods

On-going process to decide what material to harmonise next

→ EU expected to decide mid 2016

→ CEPI has, as many other stakeholders and major member states, indicated the need to prioritise paper and board in contact with food

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Why a harmonised measure?



Currently, in the absence of a harmonised measure

1

Legal uncertainty complicates prompt reactions where issues arise, limiting assurance of consumer safety and increasing reputational risk

2

Paper-based packaging suffers a non-level playing field and a loss of competitiveness compared to already harmonised food contact materials

3

There are negative impacts on recycling activity of the sector, in the absence of clear rules

4

Functioning of the internal market is highly questionable

5

There is a negative impact on many sectors in the EU, notably the food industry

Juncker's motto

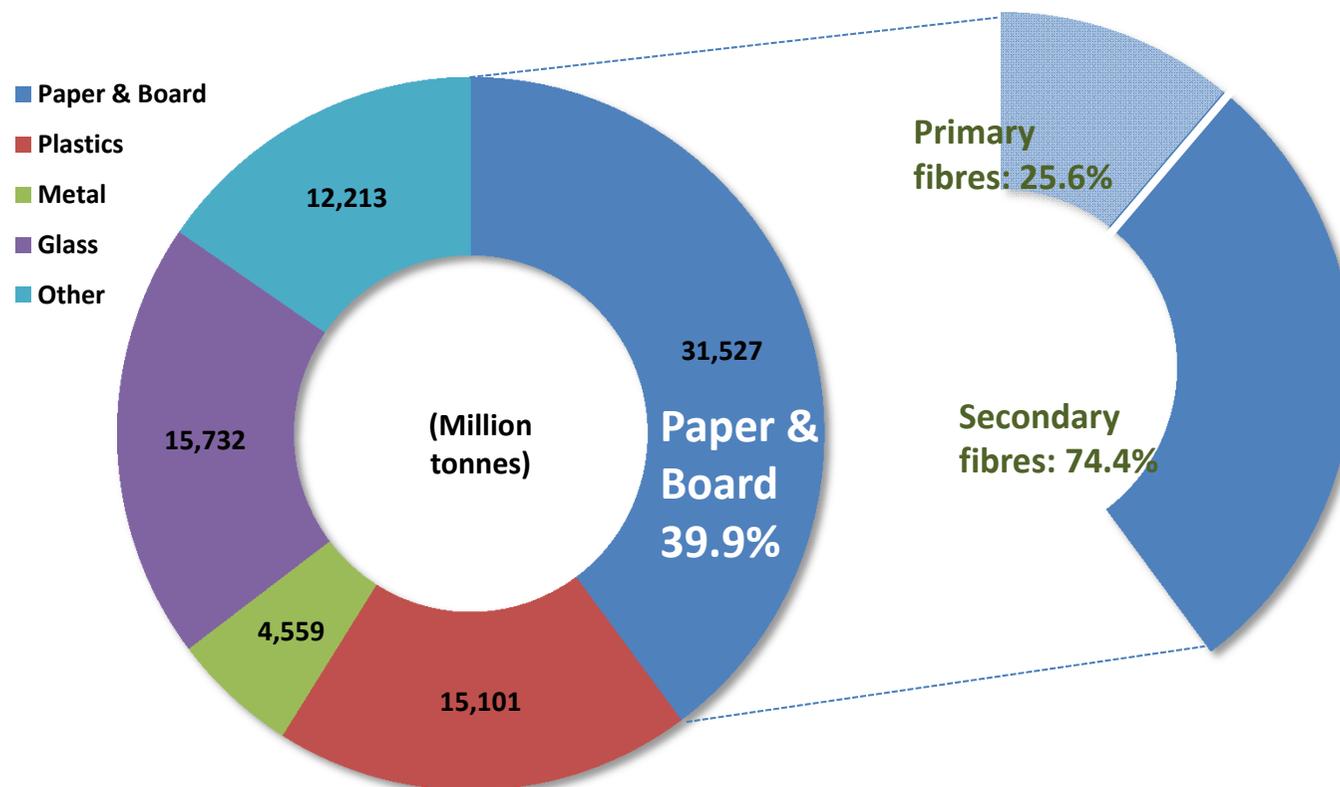


I want to be serious about
*being big on big things
and small on small things.*

Jean-Claude Juncker,
President of the European Commission
10 September 2014

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Packaging Generation, EU-28 (2012)



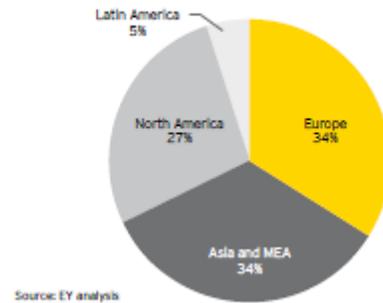
- Paper and board is **the leading packaging material**, 39.9% of all packaging generated in EU (Eurostat, 2012), more than Nr 2 and Nr 3 combined.
- Of the **recycled packaging** materials available on the market, paper and board **continues to account for the majority of demand** (CEPI 2014).

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EU food and packaging - global players



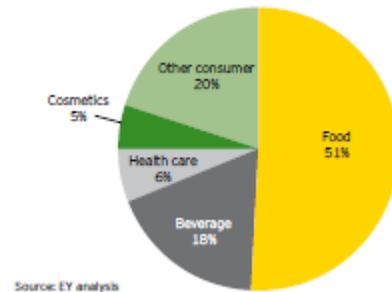
Chart 1: Global packaging, by geography – 2012
Total market size = US\$400b



The food and drink industry is the largest manufacturing sector in the EU in terms of turnover (14.9%) and value added (12.9%). It still has growth potential in exporting to the growing global middle-class.

Europe holds a share of 34% of the global packaging markets.

Chart 2: Global packaging, by end market – 2012
Total market size = US\$400b



Food and drink, on average, have 51% and 18% shares respectively.

EU rules are often preferred by developing economies as a template – in the absence of such rules, also export markets will fragment.

Source: EY “Unwrapping the packaging industry
Seven factors for success”

Without Packaging no Cassis de Dijon!



(Illustrative example - Original images copyright by Briottet S.A.S.)

Packaging often can be assembled with input from various EU countries

Without packaging, free movement of goods would not be possible.

The free flow of goods and services along the supply chains to the consumers throughout the EU increases choice and drives the economy.

It provides the EU businesses with a large home market in which they can improve efficiency and build capacity to compete globally, resulting in jobs and growth for Europe's citizens.

This is best ensured with harmonisation.

Self-regulation ensures safety – but not internal markets



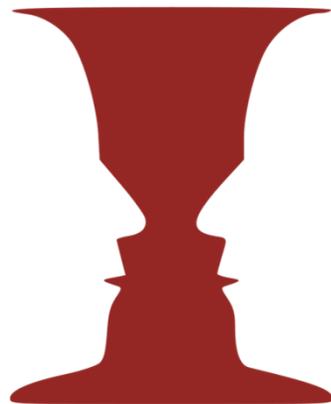
- Europe's paper industry is concerned about the lack of a harmonised measure for paper and board packaging in the EU. Whereas the industry has taken up the responsibility to self-regulate the sector to ensure a high level of consumer protection, the lack of harmonisation comes with a cost.
- This is of an importance as paper and board are a leading packaging material and with the aim of circular economy and bio-based green growth, the sector has a potential for adding more value and jobs in the European economy whilst ensuring a high level of consumer protection and food safety.



Self-regulation ensures safety – but not well perceived



- In the absence of a harmonised measure, some Member States have taken or are taking action to regulate the material nationally which hamper the functioning of the internal market and creates different levels of consumer protection across the EU.



- This trend of national regulation is now fast accelerating as the Commission is ***perceived*** taking no action.
- This is a concern recently repeated by several NGOs.
- Now also the European parliament is taking up this issue!

Case of Italy

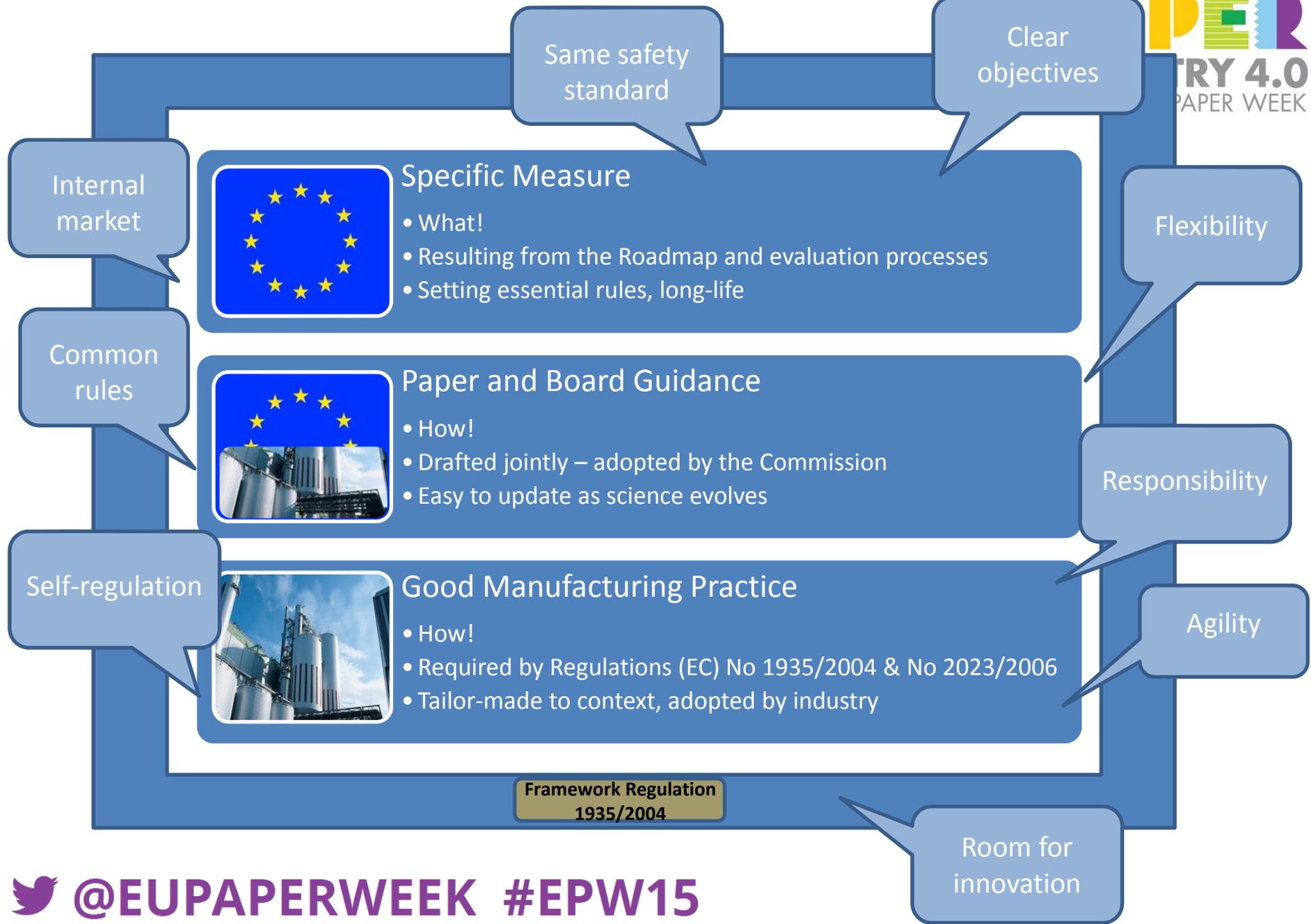
It is clear to see that this situation translates to a loss to

1. those **manufacturing paper and board** as they have a de facto reduced market access;
2. for those **buying paper and board for converting** since they can procure with reduced competition in supply;
3. this translates to higher cost to those **using packaging** and finally to **consumers**.

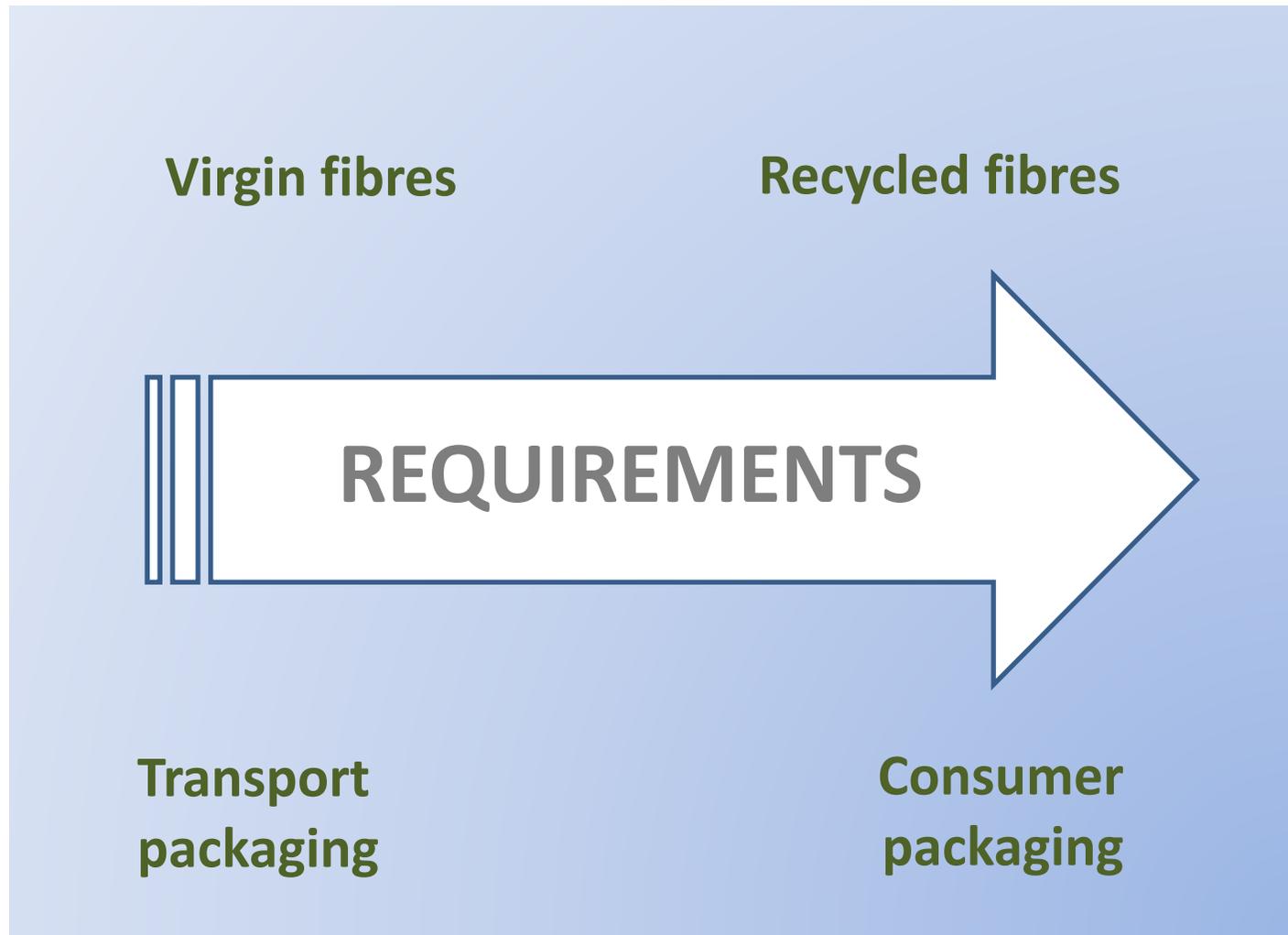
This, naturally, is not supporting the jobs&growth agenda.



Innovation in Regulation?



Experience tells us
where to make a difference

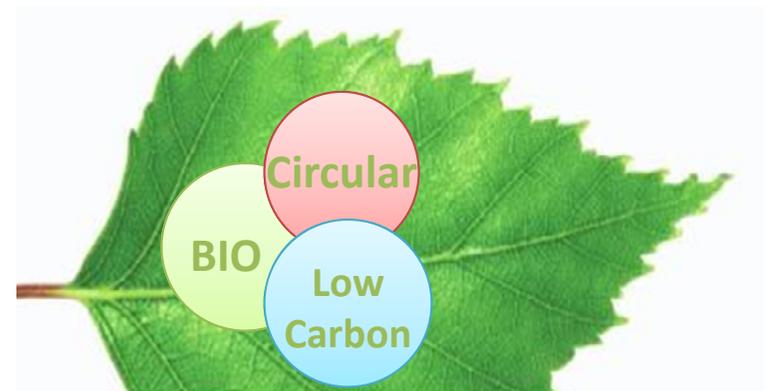


Work to be done!



- Consumers are not exposed to health risks related to paper and board packaging. Nevertheless, industry wants to see a world-class standard for consumer safety applied uniformly across the EU.
- The European Commission equally holds the key to ensuring internal markets, growth and jobs; growing trend of non-EU regulation is increasing compliance costs and where it limits offer on the market, increasing cost to consumers.
- One harmonised measure would greatly simplify and modernise the fragmented European regulatory framework!

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Thank you!

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