

Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulations (EU) 2025/40

14th August 2026

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- Producers take responsibility for managing harmful waste.
- Concept of the producer pays.
- Aims
  - Companies are financially responsible for waste management.
  - Encourages eco-friendly product design.
- Aims to reduce waste going to landfill.
- Promotes recycling and responsible disposal

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Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

- Waste Framework Directive outlines the obligations of the EPR
- Horizontal Requirement
- PPWR (2025/40)
- Batteries (2023/1542)
- WEE and RoHS (2012/19 and 2011/65)
- End of Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53)
- Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)
- Each member state responsible for the transition into national law

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What does it mean for Business

- Register with key body/ authority in the relevant country
- Declare the quantity of packaging / products placed on the market
- Pay compliance fees based on the quantities placed on the market
- Work towards achieving recycling and recovery targets
- Comply with any other additional requirements

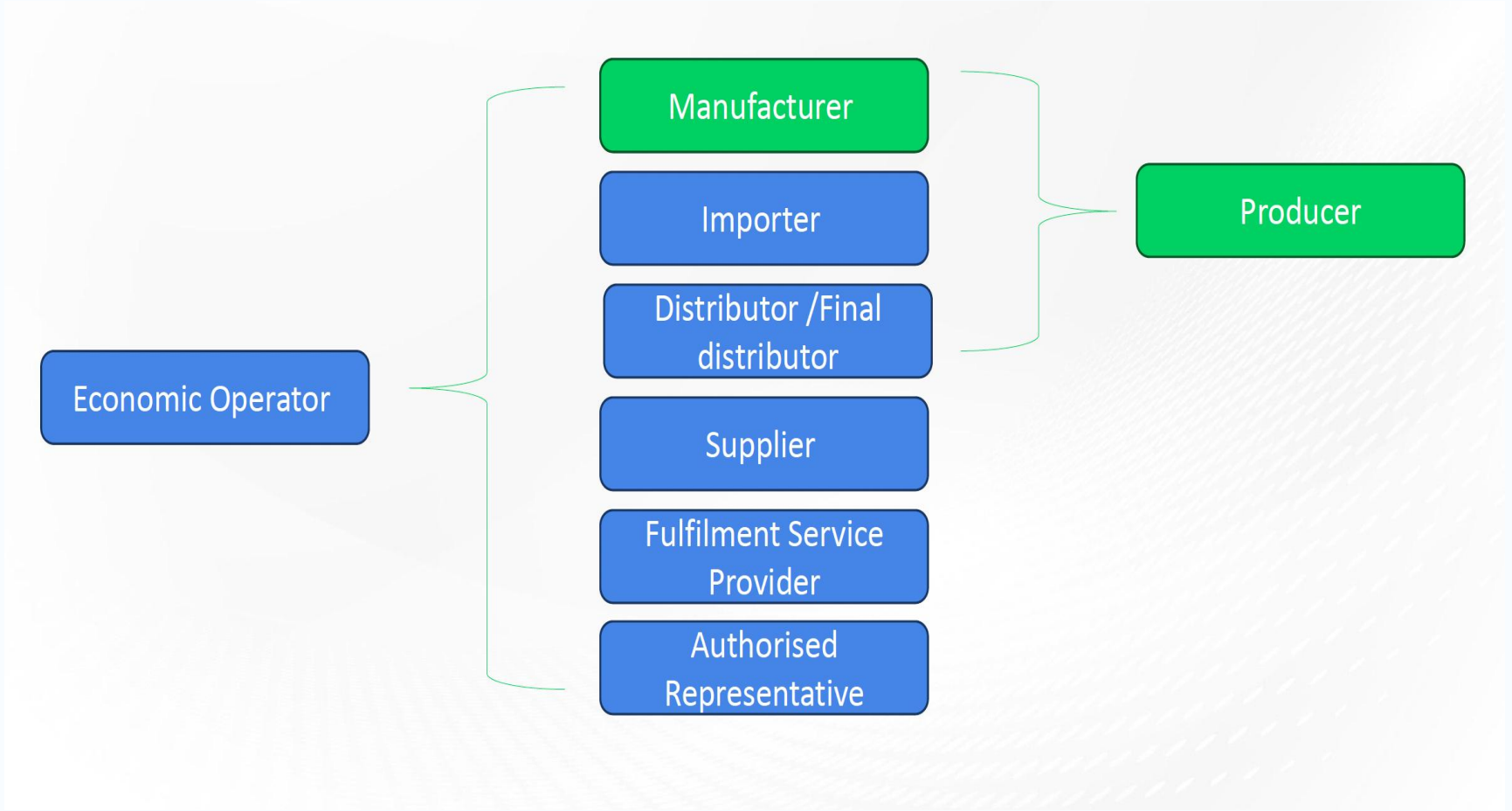
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Relationship with the EPR and PPWR

- The PPWR relates to all packaging and packaging waste
- Four aims
  1. To facilitate the harmonisation of requirements across Member States
  2. Reduce packaging waste
  3. Increase consumer information
  4. To extend the producer responsibility through increasing efficacy and equity

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Roles under the PPWR



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New definition of producer

- New definition for use of producer
- Any manufacturer, importer or distributor who makes packaging or packaged products available for the first time in the Member State where it is present, or directly to end users in another Member State.
- **The producer is the eligible company in the distribution and supply chain who will be responsible for the EPR (Article 45)**
- This will affect weighing companies importing packaging into the EU under their own name
- Must sign up with the official national packaging register in the state where your business is set up
- Appears that the producer is a question of fact

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Supply Chain Due Diligence (Article 19 & 45(4)

- Obligations of distributors of packaging (article 19)
- Similar Obligations to all distributors in the supply chain
- Must confirm that the producer responsible for packaging is registered with an EPR
- Ensure the packaging is correctly labelled
- Verify that the manufacturer has complied the necessary technical documentation and generated the Declaration of Conformity
- Article 45(4) – relates to on-line platforms
- Relevant if you are supplying goods to on-line platforms

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Supply Chain Due Diligence (Article 19 & 45(4)

- It appears the economic actor that acts as the producer can vary depending upon the supply chain
- A ‘producer’ is the eligible company in the distribution and supply chain which is responsible for fulfilling the extended producer responsibility obligations in a Member State (Article 45).
- Producer is responsible for paying the costs for the collection and recovery of packaging in the relevant member state
- The producer must register and report the relevant data to national authorities and pay the fees for the EPR in the member state where the packaging is expected to become waste
- The producer should be the company that has the closest connection to the Member State where the packaging becomes waste – producer could be the importer of a distributor

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Obligations of manufacturers

- Ensure the packaging introduced on the EU market is compliant with the PPWR
- This is the business or person that manufactures or has packaging or a packaged product manufactured to their own specification.
- This includes a business or person that makes the packaging or has packaging or packaged products made using its own brand name or name
- Must complete the conformity assessment procedure and draw up the Declaration of Conformity- **Must be done by 12th August**

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Obligations of manufacturers

- Verify conformity assessment- ensure that foreign (UK) manufacturers performed necessary internal production control
- Check Declarations of Conformity have been produced for the packaging
- Validate Documentation- ensure complete technical documentation exists
- Review Labelling-verify that packaging display all the correct labels and identification.
- Keep records for five years
- Ensure that the packaging indicates your company name, registered trade-mark and postal address (of importer)
- Cooperate with authorities if required

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Conformity Assessment Procedure

- Mandatory requirement for each packaging unit

- Draw up technical documentation for the for the packaging unit
  - Qualitive write up
  - Any laboratory results
  - Technical drawings
- Draw up the Declaration of Conformity
  - This is Module A

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Declaration of Conformity

5. Regulatory Basis - Conformity Statement

The packaging described above is in conformity with Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Packaging and Packaging Waste. The following Articles have been assessed:

Article	Subject	Applicable	N/A - Material	N/A - Date
		Requirement applies to this packaging	Not applicable due to packaging material / type	Not yet in effect (phased-in date not reached
Art. 5	Substances of concern in packaging	☐	☐	☐
Art. 6	Recyclability and design for recycling	☐	☐	☐
Art. 7	Recycled content (plastics only)	☐	☐	☐
Art. 8	Bio-based plastic content	☐	☐	☐
Art. 9	Compostability requirements	☐	☐	☐
Art. 10	Packaging minimization	☐	☐	☐
Art. 11	Reusability requirements	☐	☐	☐
Art. 12	Labelling requirements	☐	☐	☐

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

For Weighing Companies

- **Article 5 – substances of concern in packaging (Heavy metal limits (max 100mg/kg for combined lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium)**
- You will need to be able to demonstrate that you are complaint with those limits
- Standard is EN13428:2004
- https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/waste-and-recycling/packaging-waste/implementation-packaging-directive_en

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

- Article 6 – All packaging must be recyclable and creates performance grade (A,B, C , D)
- Not in force today
- January 1st 2030, must be grade C or above (bans non-recyclable packaging)
- 2035 - packaging must be recycled at scale
- 2038 - must be grade B or above
- **If you can demonstrate compliance can be in the Declaration of Conformity**

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

- Article 7 – Mandates strict targets for recycled content in plastic packaging
- Targets become legally binding from 1st January 2030
- Non-contact sensitive plastic packaging (e.g. transport packaging, pallet wrap)
- 2030 target 35% 2040 target 65%
- Secondary legislation not yet produced
- **Will affect weighing instrument manufacturers – can be on Declaration of Conformity if it can be demonstrated**

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

- Article 8 – Governs bio-based feedstock in plastic packaging.
- It dictates how renewable, non-fossil plant materials used in plastic packaging are monitored and evaluated, though it does not yet enforce separate mandatory quota
- 12th February 2028 the EU Commission must review the technological process and environmental performance of biobased packaging
- This has not been done yet
- Unlikely to affect weighing instrument companies

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

- Article 9 - Covers a very narrow range of packaging that must be compostable from February 12 , 2028
- Sticky labels attached to fresh fruit and vegetables
- Permeable tea and coffee bags
- Very lightweight plastic carrier bags
- Not relevant to weighing instrument companies

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

- Article 10 - mandates that manufacturers must reduce packaging weight and volume to the absolute minimum necessary for functionality.
- **1st January 2030**
- Grouped packaging, transport packaging and e-commerce packaging must be reduced to 50%

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

- Article 11 - establishes the mandatory criteria that packaging must fulfil to legally qualify and be marketed as reusable packaging within the European Union. If a packaging format fails to meet the standards outlined in Article 11,
- Not relevant for weighing companies

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

- Article 12 - By **12 February 2027**, packaging included in an extended producer responsibility scheme **may** be identified throughout the territory of the Member States in which that scheme or system applies. Such identification shall be achieved only by means of a corresponding symbol in a QR code in order to indicate that the producer fulfils its extended producer responsibility obligations. That symbol shall be clear and unambiguous and shall not mislead consumers or other end users as to the recyclability or reusability of the packaging (Article 12(9))
- If we assume that the producer may be a dealer(distributor) in a Member State – they will have to apply the QR Code
- Establishes a fully harmonised, EU-wide packaging labelling system designed to streamline waste sorting for consumers and eliminate fragmented national rules **(12th August 2028)**
- EU Waste Sorting Label
- https://policy-lab.ec.europa.eu/stories/evidence-action-publishing-technical-proposal-eu-harmonised-waste-sorting-labels-2026-01-26_en
- Designed to streamline a labelling system to enable consumers to sort packaging
- This will be the responsibility of the manufacturer of the packaging – probably the weighing company
- Many be done via a QR Code (see the context of the DPP)

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Declaration of Conformity : Articles 5 -12

- Table on slide 13 is a useful way to ensure the Declaration of Conformity can be met
- Likely that is could be added to the Declaration for other requirements (Recital 111)
- If this is done – must distinguish between CE marked elements and the PPWR (PPWR FAQ's) (Chapter XV (Heading 4)
- By drawing up the Declaration the manufacturer assumes responsibility for the compliance of the product.
- Declaration must be maintained for 5 years for single use packaging and 10 years for reusable packaging

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Comparison between the PPWR & existing UK Legislation

- PPWR covers Packaging and Packaging Waste made available in the EU
- Does not have effect in GB (England, Scotland and Wales)
- The Legislation that will have effect in GB is the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015 - they implement the original Directive 94/EC (PERR)
- These are already in place
- Minimization Requirements
- Reuse and recovery requirements
- Hazardous substance minimizations

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Comparison between the PPWR & and the Packaging Essential Requirements (Regulations) 2015

Feature	EU PPWR (Regulation)	UK Packaging Regulations
Legal Status	Directly applicable Regulation across all EU Member States.	Domestic legislation (EPR, PPT, Environment Act).
Recycled Content	Mandatory targets (e.g., 35% for plastic by 2030).	Financial penalty via **UK plastic packaging tax** (30% threshold).
Waste Reduction	Targets: 5% by 2030, 15% by 2040 (per capita).	General goals under the Resources and Waste Strategy.
Reuse & Refill	Strict, sector-specific mandatory targets for 2030/2040.	Encouraged via EPR modulation, but no hard statutory targets yet.
Labelling	Harmonised EU-wide sorting instructions and icons.	Mandatory "Recycle" or "Do Not Recycle" labels (OPRL alignment).

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Weighing Instrument Companies – what should I do next

- Manufacturer to produce a Declaration of Conformity
- Should cover Articles 5 to 12
- Articles 5 - heavy metals
- Can Declare to the other requirements if they are met
- Prepare the technical file to demonstrate how compliance is achieved
- To decide which economic operator will take responsibility for the EPR
- Could be the importer into the EU
- Could be the distributor in each member state

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