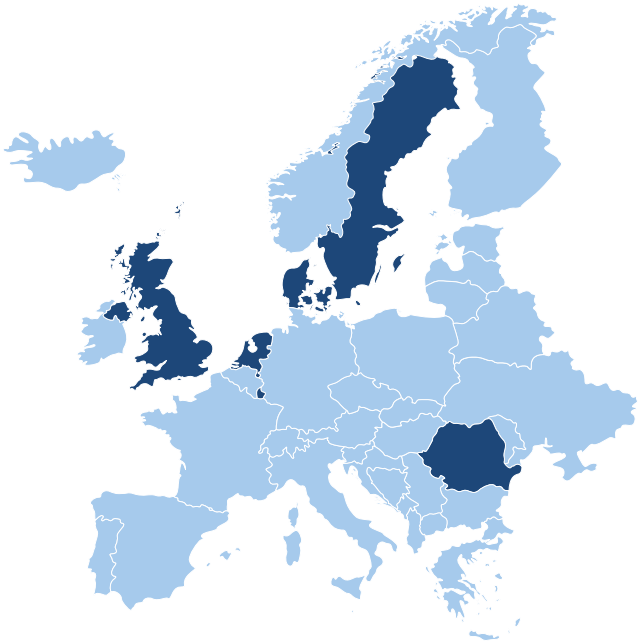
CIRCULAR ANALYTICS
PACKAGING NEWSLETTER



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UPDATE OF THE PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE REGULATION

Applicable from: 12th August 2026

Entered into force: 11th February 2025

Published: 22nd January 2025

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) entered into force on 11 February 2025. However, its provisions will not begin to apply until 12 August 2026, giving Member States, businesses and other stakeholders time to adapt to the new requirements. One of the key questions facing companies and organisations affected by the PPWR is Who am I and what rules apply to me? Understanding one's role under the Regulation is crucial, as the obligations vary depending on one's position in the packaging supply chain.

The following section explains the different actors under the PPWR.

PPWR – THE KEY QUESTION: WHO AM I AND WHAT RULES APPLY TO ME?

The new Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation brings clear responsibilities for various economic actors. The roles and requirements are now also clearly defined. Let's take a look in the various actors on the EU-market:

Supplier	*Producer*	*Manufacturer*	*Importer*	*Distributor*
Obligations in Article 16	Obligations in Article 15	Depending on function	Obligations in Article 18	Obligations in Article 19
… supplies material to producers • Necessary information for conformity assessment	***… produces packaging or packaged products*** • Assessment of conformity • Technical documentation	***.. the national first-time provider*** • Producer • importer • Distributor In addition, the EPR obligations apply	***… import of packaging from the third country*** • Assessment of conformity	***… delivers packaged products to the final customer*** • Due Diligence

The PPWR outlines responsibilities for all stakeholders along the value chain. Are you aware of your role and readiness?

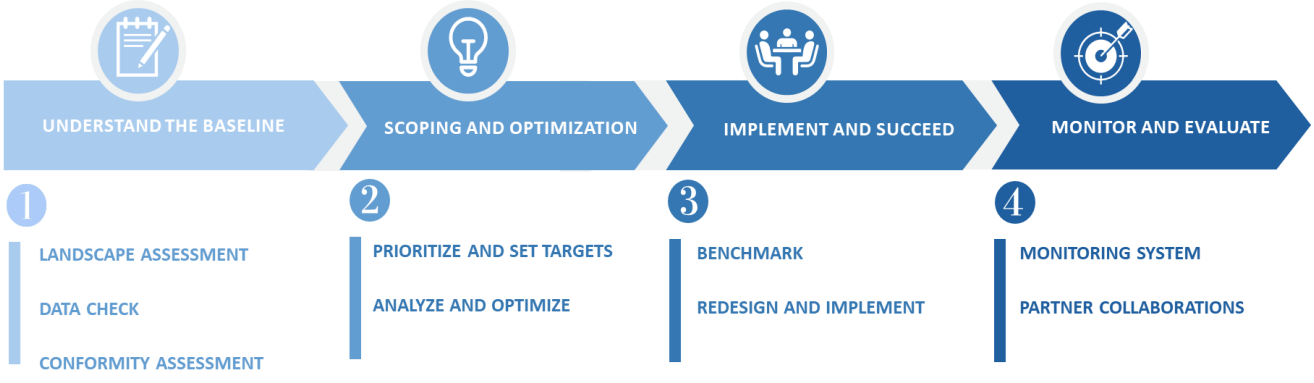
The PPWR Quick Check by Circular Analytics provides a clear overview of your current standing in the regulatory transition and offers an initial compliance check. Want to learn more about your status quo? Please click on the button below to learn more about the PPWR Quick Check.

PPWR Quick Check

STEP BY STEP GUIDE

Stay ahead of the regulatory tsunami with our expert guidance. We support you navigate complex requirements, streamline compliance, and position your business as a leader in sustainability.

Our **step-by-step guide to PPWR compliance** simplifies the process so your business can stay ahead, avoid penalties, and unlock new sustainability opportunities.



We provide a tailored consulting approach to guide you through every stage. Get in touch today and take the first step towards compliance!

Book your PPWR Compliance Session

CIRCULAR ANALYTICS

COUNTRY SPECIFIC NEWS

NEW SCHEME ADMINISTRATOR FOR PACKAGING EPR

UNITED KINGDOM - PackUK, the scheme administrator for Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR), launched officially on 21 January 2025. It will oversee the implementation of the UK's new packaging EPR programme.

Further Information

AMENDMENT TO THE ORDINANCE (2021:1002) ON LITTERING FEES

SWEDEN - The regulation requires producers of single-use plastic products to pay a littering fee to cover the costs of cleaning up litter from their products. The regulations are part of Sweden's transposition of Directive (EU) 2019/904.

Further Information

CIRCULAR MATERIALS PLAN

NETHERLANDS - The CMP, currently under consultation, will replace the National Waste Management Plan (LAP) as the key waste policy document. Set to take effect on January 1, 2027, it covers waste management, permitting, and the regulation of circular polymers in plastic production.

Further Information

DRAFT LAW AMENDING THE PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE ORDER

LUXEMBOURG - The draft amends three existing laws relating to waste, packaging, and reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment. The amendments include recommendations for improvement, align with the national need for administrative simplification, and legislative developments at the European level.

Further Information

ANNOUNCEMENT ON DEPOSIT AND COLLECTION, ETC. OF PACKAGING FOR CERTAIN BEVERAGES

DENMARK - The proposed amendments allow companies marketing beverages in Denmark to refund deposits on drinks exported to Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Currently, Danish deposit charges are passed to consumers in these regions without refund opportunities.

Further Information

IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATION (EU) 2025/40 ON PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE IN THE UK AND NORTHERN IRELAND

UK AND NORTHERN IRELAND - The document clarifies how the new EU regulation on packaging and packaging waste (Regulation (EU) 2025/40) applies to the UK, specifically Northern Ireland, after Brexit.

Further Information

OREGON APPROVES EPR PROGRAM PLAN

USA - Under the approved plan, Circular Action Alliance will implement initiatives intended to modernize Oregon's recycling system, reduce plastic pollution and enhance recycling access for the region.

Further Information

NEW SUP OBLIGATIONS

ROMANIA - The Romanian Ministry of the Environment has introduced new packaging regulations for manufacturers and distributors. Those dealing with single-use plastics must submit annual reports to the AFM under Regulation 185/2023.

Further information

PROPOSAL FOR EU DIRECTIVE AMENDING CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS

EU - CSRD
The CSRD now applies only to large companies with >1,000 employees and specific financial thresholds. The turnover threshold for third-country companies has increased to EUR 450 million. The second wave of companies will report in 2028, with double materiality and simplified ESRS still in place. Sector-specific standards are cancelled, and assurance guidelines will replace the previous standard.

CSDDD
The CSDDD will apply from July 2028, focusing on direct business relationships, with less frequent monitoring and no civil law liability. Climate transition plans remain aligned with Paris targets but with a weaker implementation obligation.

Further Information

NEW LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PLASTIC PACKAGING

INDIA - India has updated its Plastic Waste Management Rules, introducing new labelling requirements for plastic packaging starting 1 July 2025. Manufacturers, importers, and brand owners must label packaging with information in a barcode/QR code, product brochure, or unique number.

Further Information

CIRCULAR ANALYTICS NEWS

NEW PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS

PRODUCT WASTE RESULTING FROM INSUFFICIENT EMPTIABILITY OF COSMETIC PACKAGING AND ITS ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

This study aimed to develop a standardized method for evaluating the emptying efficiency of packaging systems commonly used in the cosmetics industry. The proposed approach represents the first systematic attempt to quantify product residue across different packaging types for cosmetic applications. By establishing this method, it became possible to measure the amount of product remaining in various packaging formats, providing valuable insights into their efficiency.

The research focused on the cosmetics industry in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. A total of 124 products were selected for testing and categorized into different product groups, including shampoo, hair gel and wax, hand cream, body lotion, face cream, eye cream, and serum.

New measurement techniques were developed to assess the residual product based on packaging type. These methods were designed to realistically simulate the behavior of environmentally conscious consumers who seek to minimize waste. The standardized emptying process reflected common consumer actions such as shaking, squeezing, scraping, or pumping the product until no further reasonable effort could extract additional material, without damaging the packaging. To ensure reliability and reproducibility, each product was tested in triplicate.

This study highlights the significant impact of packaging design on product residue levels, emphasizing the need for optimized emptiability to support sustainability goals and regulatory compliance. The findings reveal key trends across various cosmetic product categories:

Shampoo - Pump dispensers retain nearly twice as much product (5.23%) as bottles (2.65%), while pouches (1.74%) and tubes (2.35%) demonstrate the lowest residue levels.

Hair Gel and Wax - Airless pump dispensers (0.59%) and jars (0.62%–2.98%) exhibit minimal product residue. Tubes (4.23%–8.45%) and pump dispensers (8.74%–11.17%) show higher residue levels, with one bottle reaching 22.53%.

Hand Cream - Pump dispensers retain the most product, with values ranging from 12.56% to 26.65%. Tubes exhibit an average residue of 9.82%, while jars and airless pump dispensers show minimal retention (<1%).

Body Lotion - Airless pump dispensers (0.29%–1.18%) and jars (0.29%–1.18%) perform best. Tubes average 5.53%, while pump dispensers range from 7.97% to 16.91%. Bottles show the widest variability (2.84%–23.29%) with a mean of 12.94%.

Face Cream - Jars retain the least product (0.56%–2.19%), followed by airless pump dispensers (<1%–3.3%). Tubes (7.73%–11.13%) and bag-in-bottle systems (7.7%) retain higher residue levels.

Eye Cream - Airless pump dispensers empty completely, while jars retain 0.82%. Tubes exhibit a residue of 6.06%, with roll-on applicator tubes showing 3% less residue than those without an applicator.

Serum - Due to diverse consistencies, results vary significantly. Bottles with pipettes and pump dispensers show comparable residues (6.54% and 5.47%, respectively). Airless pump dispensers range widely from 0.20% to 21.28%.

With the implementation of international regulations such as the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR), optimizing packaging emptiability is crucial for improving recyclability, reducing carbon footprints, and minimizing economic losses from product waste. Based on these findings, the following recommendations are proposed for the cosmetic industry:

1. **For creamy products (hand cream, body lotion, face cream, hair gel, and wax):** Jars and airless pump dispensers provide the highest emptiability and should be prioritized where suitable.
2. **For liquid products (e.g., shampoo):** Flexible pouches offer superior emptiability compared to rigid bottles, making them a more sustainable option.
3. **For all product categories:** Packaging design should focus on material efficiency, ease of product retrieval, and compatibility with recycling systems to align with upcoming sustainability regulations.

By integrating these insights, manufacturers, packaging designers, and policymakers can support a circular economy, reduce material waste, and enhance the overall sustainability of cosmetic packaging.

Read the full article here Product Waste Resulting from Insufficient Emptiability of Cosmetic Packaging and Its Economic and Environmental Implications
for detailed insights!

Article: https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/17/3/1056

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF POLYETHYLENE PACKAGING AND ALTERNATIVES ON THE EUROPEAN MARKET

This study evaluates the potential environmental impact of polyethylene (PE) packaging (defined as containing at least 50% PE by weight) compared to alternative packaging (paper, glass and metals) solutions (containing less than 50% plastic by weight) within the European market. The analysis focuses solely on single-use packaging and aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of how PE packaging performs in terms of life cycle environmental impact when compared to commonly used alternatives.

A total of 37 packaged products using PE-based formats across five key applications, such as stretch films, collation shrink films, rigid non-food containers, heavy-duty sacks, and flexible food packaging, were assessed. Each product was analyzed in at least one PE-based and one alternative packaging format, leading to a total of 92 different packaging formats considered in this study. The scope of this assessment makes it one of the most extensive comparisons of PE packaging and alternative materials available, offering a broad perspective on the environmental trade-offs between different packaging solutions.

The study employs Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) methodology, using ecoinvent 3.8 datasets and openLCA software to quantify potential environmental impacts. The analysis considers three primary impact categories: climate change, water scarcity, and fossil resource use, which are among the most critical factors in assessing the environmental impact of packaging materials. The study is based on current European conditions (EU27 + UK) and evaluates the packaging life cycle across four key phases: raw material production, transport, distribution, and end-of-life (EoL).

Packaged products and their use phase (e.g., breakage, product loss, shelf life) were excluded from this assessment to isolate the impact of packaging materials themselves. The analysis follows ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006 guidelines, ensuring that the results align with established international standards for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). The five applications selected represent approximately two-thirds of the PE packaging market in Europe, making the findings relevant to a significant portion of the industry.

A comparative approach was used to assess environmental differences between PE-based packaging and alternative materials, ensuring that findings are robust and reflective of real-world scenarios. Comparative conclusions were drawn within a 10% margin of error, taking into account the uncertainties associated with datasets and impact indicators. Additionally, sensitivity analyses were conducted to explore key factors influencing environmental performance, including regional differences (electricity grid mix, EoL disposal rates, transport distances), packaging weight and composition, transport methods, and EoL assessment methodologies. These analyses help validate the study's findings and provide insights into how specific variables can influence results.

KEY FINDINGS

The comparative analysis revealed that PE-based packaging had a lower global warming potential (GWP) than steel, aluminium, and glass in all 15 comparisons. When compared with paper and paper multi-material alternatives, PE was found to have lower potential environmental impacts in 19 out of 35 cases, while paper was preferable in 13 instances, and three comparisons showed negligible differences (under 10%). Among 50 LCA comparisons, PE packaging demonstrated lower GWP in 68% of cases, higher in 26%, and minimal differences in 6%. For further details, refer to Table 1.

Table 1: Scenarios for comparing LCA results of PE-based packaging and alternative materials.

Comparative Scenarios	Collation Shrink	Stretch wrap for pallet	Heavy Duty Sacks	Rigid Nonfood	Flexible food	All Applications: PE higer impact	±10% margin	PE lower Impact
Global Warming Potential								
All Alternatives	P1 P2 P3 P4 P6 P7 P8		P10 M1 M3 M4 P9 M2	M7 M5 M6 S1 S2 S3 G1 G2 G3 G4 A1	M20 P13 M10 M13 M19 P15 P11 P12 P15 P16 M8 M9 M11 M12 M14 M15 M16 M17 M18 G5 G6 G7 S4 S5 S6 A2	13/50 (26%)	3/50 (6%)	34/50 (68%)
Highest Impact Alternatives	P1 P2 P4 P7 P8		P10 M1 M3 M4 P9 M2	M7 M6 S1 S2 S3 G1 G2 G3 G4	M19 P14 P11 M8 M9 M11 M12 M14 M15 M16 M17 M18 G5 G7 S4 S6 A2	7/37 (19%)	3/37 (8%)	27/37 (73%)
Lowest Impact Alternatives	P1 P2 P3 P6 P8		P10 M1 M3 M4 P9 M2	M7 M5 M6 S1 S2 S3 G1 G3 A1	M20 P13 M10 M13 M19 P14 P11 P12 P15 P16 M14 M15 M16 M17 M18 G6 S5	13/37 (35%)	3/37 (8%)	21/37 (57%)
Water Scarcity								
All Alternatives	P1 P2 P3 P4 P8 P6 P7		P9 P10 M1 M2 M3 M4	G3 G4 M7 M5 M6 S1 S2 S3 G1 G2 A1	P12 P13 P14 P15 M10 M13 M16 M15 M17 M19 M20 M9 M14 P11 P16 M8 M11 M12 M18 G5 G6 G7 S4 S5 S6 A2	25/50 (50%)	3/50 (6%)	22/50 (44%)
Highest Impact Alternatives	P1 P2 P4 P7 P8		P10 M1 M3 M4 P9 M2	G3 M5 M6 M7 S1 S2 S3 G1 A1	P14 M15 M16 M17 M19 M9 M14 P11 M8 M11 M12 M18 G5 G7 S4 S6 A2	17/37 (46%)	2/37 (5%)	18/37 (49%)
Lowest Impact Alternatives	P1 P2 P3 P6 P8		P10 M1 M3 M4 P9 M2	G3 G4 M6 M7 S1 S2 S3 G1 G2	P12 P13 P14 P15 M10 M13 M15 M16 M17 M19 M20 M14 P11 P16 M18 S5 G6	23/37 (62%)	2/37 (5%)	12/37 (32%)
Fossil Resources								
All Alternatives	P1 P2 P3 P6 P8 P4 P7		P10 M1 M3 M4 P9 M2	M7 S1 G3 M5 M6 S2 S3 G1 G2 G4 A1	P13 P14 P15 M10 M13 M14 M16 M19 M20 M15 M17 P11 P12 P16 M8 M9 M11 M12 M18 G5 G6 G7 S4 S5 S6 A2	24/50 (48%)	3/50 (6%)	23/50 (46%)
Highest Impact Alternatives	P1 P2 P4 P7 P8		P10 M1 M3 M4 P9 M2	M7 S1 G3 G2 M6 S2 S3 G1 G4	P14 M14 M16 M19 M15 M17 P11 M8 M9 M11 M12 M18 G5 G7 S4 S6 G6	17/37 (46%)	3/37 (8%)	17/37 (46%)
Lowest Impact Alternatives	P1 P2 P3 P6 P8		P10 M1 M3 M4 P9 M2	M7 S1 G3 M5 M6 S2 S3 G1 A1	P13 P14 P15 M10 M13 M14 M16 M19 M20 M15 M17 P11 P12 P16 M18 S5 A2	22/37 (59%)	3/37 (8%)	12/37 (32%)

PE Comparison Material
A Aluminum
G Glass
M Multimaterial Paper
P Paper
S Steel
PE lower Impact
PE higher impact
Within 10%

Scenario analyses indicated that replacing PE with alternative materials could increase GWP from 17.5 million metric tons of CO2-equivalent (MTA) to between 24.5 and 28.7 MTA, representing a 40% to 64% increase in emissions. Additionally, the mass of packaging materials could increase significantly from 4.85 MTA for PE to between 16.70 and 19.97 MTA (244% to 306%) when using alternatives. These findings highlight the substantial material efficiency advantage of PE-based packaging, which aligns with the objectives of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation to reduce overall packaging volume and weight in the market.

The latest Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation emphasizes the importance of establishing rules that address the entire life cycle of packaging, aiming to prevent and reduce its negative environmental impacts. By thoroughly assessing the global warming potential (GWP), water scarcity, and fossil resource use of PE packaging from production to end-of-life (EoL) in the European market, this study provides valuable insights. The findings offer timely support for regulators and businesses as they adapt their packaging strategies to comply with the new European regulations. . Read the full article about Life cycle assessment of polyethylene packaging and alternatives on the European market for detailed insights!

Link: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666789425000169

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT BEYOND THE CARBON FOOTPRINT: ACIDIFICATION

Measures to counteract climate change are one of the greatest challenges of our time. For companies, these challenges are, not least of a regulatory nature, as demonstrated by the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). These regulations, for example, require companies to calculate their carbon footprint. However, beyond greenhouse gases, our global ecosystems, the biosphere and climate systems are threatened by additional factors. Therefore, the ESRS also requires information on other areas, such as pollution, water quality, marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems.

Life cycle assessment (LCA) can serve as a tool to quantify environmental impacts. The Product Environmental Footprint (PEF), therefore, considers not only climate change but also 15 additional impact categories, one of which is introduced below: acidification.

Acidification

Acidification primarily affects unbuffered water bodies, forests, and soils. These have a limited buffering capacity, which can initially neutralise incoming acids, i.e. protons (H^+). However, once this critical capacity is exceeded, acidification set in. This leads to changes in nutrient availability in the soil, damage to organisms, and a decline in many ecosystem functions, ultimately affecting humans negative.

The main sources of acidifying chemical compounds are fertilisers in agriculture (ammonia) as well as the combustion of fossil energy carriers (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides) in transportation and industry.

PET Bottle vs. Aluminium Beverage Can

A 0.5 L PET bottle and an aluminium beverage can are compared in terms of their impact on acidification (see Figure 1). The aluminium can has significantly higher environmental impacts than the PET bottle (+122%). This is primarily due to the high energy consumption in primary aluminium production, which leads to substantial emissions of sulphur oxides (SO_x) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from the combustion of fossil energy carriers like coal. While PET also requires fossil energy for production, the overall demand is lower.

In the end-of-life phase, both materials benefit from recycling and incineration: The credits gained from potentially substituting virgin material or energy outweigh the emissions generated during the recycling or incineration process. Since the difference between virgin and recycled aluminium is greater than that of PET – and aluminium has a higher recycling rate (62% compared to 48%) – aluminium recycling generates higher credits.

Overall, transportation has a comparatively minor impact on acidification relative to the material and production phase and end-of-life, despite the use of fossil fuels in transportation. In summary, the material and production phase remains the most decisive factor for the environmental footprint of both packaging materials.

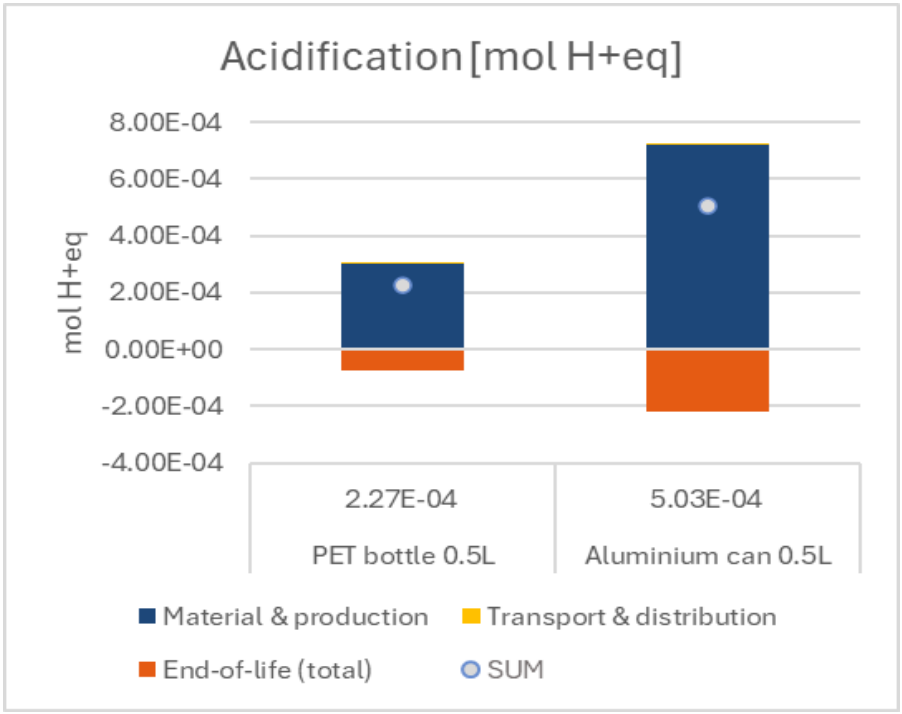


Figure 1: Comparison of the environmental impact of two beverage packaging types in the impact category acidification | *Post-consumer recycled content: PET bottle: 25%, Aluminium can: 60% | Region: Germany, EoL allocation: Circular Footprint Formula, LCIA method: EF3.1, Database: ecoinvent 3.10*

CONCLUSION

The description and analysis presented show that sustainable solutions to combat ecosystem damage must go far beyond the reduction of greenhouse gases. The assessment of additional environmental impacts beyond climate change is, therefore, already required by regulations such as CSRD and ESRS. Considering other impact categories, such as acidification, as part of a life cycle assessment is one approach to achieving this.

Only through holistic assessments that paint as complete a picture as possible of environmental impacts can companies develop future-proof and compliant sustainability strategies.

PACKAGING COCKPIT NEWS

INITIATIVE DIGITAL PACKAGING TRANSFORMATION: SETTING NEW STANDARDS FOR SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

In February 2025, the Initiative Digital Packaging Transformation was launched by PreZero, Lidl, Kaufland, Billa, REWE International, SPAR Austria, ARA and Packaging Cockpit. The aim is to develop the Green Deal Packaging Framework (GDPF), a common framework for Germany and Austria with the long-term goal of enabling efficient EU-level reporting on packaging sustainability requirements.

In several dedicated projects, experts from the Initiative are collaborating to work on data and process management, supply chain integration, and packaging sustainability.

Peer Group: Be Part of the Conversation

To support the exchange of ideas and early access to results, the Peer Group to the Initiative was launched in late March. Meetings take place every two weeks and provide relevant stakeholders with early insights into the Green Deal Packaging Framework (GDPF), currently being drafted by the Initiative. Would you like to participate in the Peer Group?

Please contact us: kdv@packaging-cockpit.com.

PACKAGING COCKPIT WEBSHOP NOW LIVE

In March 2025, the Packaging Cockpit Webshop was officially launched! You can access it by logging into the Packaging Cockpit and clicking the button in the top right corner. The Webshop provides an overview of all available upgrades and support services. One highlight: You can now order a Recyclability Certificate for your packaging directly through the platform – for just EUR 350 per certificate. This service helps you validate the recyclability of your packaging and meet regulatory or customer requirements with official documentation.

DISCOVER THE PACKAGING COCKPIT E-LEARNING PLATFORM

Ready to get the most out of the Packaging Cockpit? The E-Learning Platform offers a comprehensive collection of resources to help you navigate and master the tool. From basic functions like data entry and running analyses to in-depth guides on interfaces, data transmission, and security, everything you need is in one convenient place. Whether you're just getting started or looking to sharpen your skills, the platform is designed to support your journey every step of the way.

Explore now: packaging-cockpit.com/en/e-learning/

WHAT'S NEW IN THE PACKAGING COCKPIT?

Expanded Reporting Options
You can now generate reports for packaging systems in addition to existing reports for packaging units and components. As with all reports, they can be customized using your existing report profiles

Updated Recyclability Calculation According to German Minimum Standard 2024
The recyclability calculation was updated to fully reflect the latest changes in the German Minimum Standard 2024. We've also added disclaimers with references to the single proof required under the standard, helping improve traceability and support regulatory compliance.

Automatic Saving of Cost Calculations
To improve user experience and transparency, all cost calculations are now automatically saved. This allows users to easily access and review past calculations at any time.

Continuous Improvement
The Packaging Cockpit is constantly working to enhance the Packaging Cockpit. As part of recent updates, bugs have been fixed and performance improvements have been implemented. Please note that these updates may result in changes to evaluation results. To ensure your analyses are based on the latest version, we recommend rerunning them.

PACKAGING COCKPIT EVENTS

SAVE THE DATE: 23. - 25. September 2025

FACHPACK - EUROPEAN TRADE FAIR FOR PACKAGING, TECHNOLOGY AND PROCESSING

Location: PM Messezentrum || Messezentrum, 90471 Nuremberg

FACHPACK is one of Europe's leading trade fairs for the packaging industry. For over 40 years, it has brought together companies and professionals to explore trends, innovations, and solutions across the entire packaging supply chain. We're thrilled to share that Packaging Cockpit will be present at FACHPACK 2025, joining our partner PreZero at their booth. We can't wait to connect with you in person and showcase what we've been working on!

To find out more about the event, please visit: FACHPACK

EVENTS – PAST & UPCOMING

WHERE WE HAVE BEEN: HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT EVENTS

Since the last newsletter, our team has been actively engaged in key industry events, sharing insights on the latest regulatory developments and sustainability trends. To give you an insight into our recent activities, here is a look at the events we attended and the topics we covered:

PACKFORCE PACKAGING UPDATE – Nr. 4 | *March 6, 2025 – Vienna, Austria*
Presentation (German): PPWR – UND WAS JETZT? Augen auf statt Kopf in den Sand *by Charlotte Neumair, Lina Maria Wimmer & Manfred Tacker*

Propak Vietnam | *March 19, 2025 – Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam (online)*
Presentation: Navigating the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation *by Charlotte Neumair*

World Packaging Organisation Online Course | *March 27, 2025 – online*
Workshop: Navigating the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation – A step by step guide for companies *by Charlotte Neumair & Lina Maria Wimmer*

FuturePrint TECH Valencia: Packaging, Labels & DTS |
April 01-03, 2025 – Valencia, Spain
Presentation: FROM REGULATION TO INNOVATION: Holistic optimisation of packaging *by Charlotte Neumair*

ABRE Packaging and Consumption Congress |
April 09-10, 2025 – São Paulo -SP, Brazil (online)
Presentation: PPWR: Guidelines for the implementation of the European Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation *by Lina Maria Wimmer*

Sustainable Plastic Packaging Forum | *April 15-16, 2025 – Shenzhen, China*
Presentation: Analysis of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR*) by Ernst Krottendorfer*

AIP Webinars | *April, 2025 – Australasia (online)*
Presentation: Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation: Basic Toolkit by Charlotte Neumair & Lina Maria Wimmer

We would like to extend a big thank you to everyone who attended our sessions, engaged in discussions, and connected with us - your participation made these events truly valuable!

UPCOMING EVENTS

We look forward to the opportunity to share insights and engage in discussions on key topics in the packaging sector. Our upcoming presentations will provide in-depth perspectives on compliance and sustainability. If you are attending any of these events, we would be happy to connect. Here's where you can find us next:

2025 AIP Australasian Packaging Conference |
May 06-07, 2025 – Sydney, Australia (online)
Presentation: tba *by Charlotte Neumair*

SETAC Europe 35th Annual Meeting | *May 11-15, 2025 – Vienna, Austria*

Presentation: Holistic Sustainability Assessment of Packaging – the Viennese Model of Sustainability Assessment *by Manfred Tacker*
Find out more

Poster: Holistic Environmental Assessment of Packaging and Potential Material Substitution Impacts *by Manfred Tacker*
Find out more

Poster: Methodological Diversity in Carbon Footprint Assessment: Challenge for Decisionmakers in the Packaging Sector *by Andrin Gstöhl*
Find out more

Poster: Packaging Choices and Their Role in Reducing Product Loss and CO2 Impact of Moisturizing Products: Insights for PEF Methodology and Sustainable Design *by Tasja Hafner-Kuhn*
Find out more

Propak Asia | *June 11-14, 2025 – Bangkok, Thailand (online)*
Presentation: Navigating the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation *by Charlotte Neumair*

Strategies for a Transition to Circular Economy

We specialize in assessing and comprehensively optimizing the sustainability of packaging – our goal is to develop circular and sustainable solutions for our clients.

We are internationally oriented and offer the following range of services:

PPWR Compliance Consulting
Regulatory Monitoring
Circularity Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
Trainings

IMPRINT

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CIRCULAR ANALYTICS

In cooperation with our partner Packaging Cockpit GmbH.