NEW REPORT

## WINTER IS COMING: PLASTIC HAS TO GO

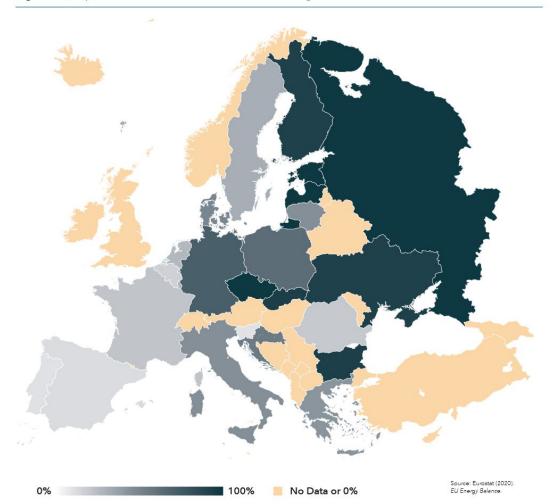
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A case for decreasing plastic production to reduce the European Union's dependence on fossil fuels and Russia





- Russia's invasion of Ukraine
   has revealed Europe's
   dependence on fossil fuels,
   particularly Russian oil and gas.
- Russia has been by far the EU's largest supplier of oil and gas.
- In the EU in 2020, 38% of the gas and 22% of the oil came from Russia, a dependence that has increased since 2014.



In August 2022 the EU adopted a regulation calling on EU Member States commits to reduce gas by at least 15% by 31 March 2023.

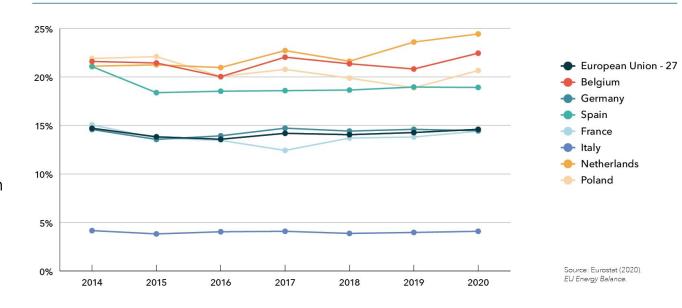
This plan reveals a massive discrepancy between the attention and measures taken against the consumption of fossil gas in households and the lack of attention to the enormous energy and fossil feedstock use of the different industries of the EU Member States.

One industry remains a complete oversight in the EU public energy and climate debates: the petrochemicals industry.



- Yet, nearly 15% of all the fossil gas consumed in 2020 in the EU was used to manufacture petrochemicals (energy for the process and feedstock).
- EU's biggest
   petrochemical-producing
   countries are Belgium,
   Germany, the Netherlands,
   Spain, France, Italy and
   Poland
- Final gas consumption for petrochemicals production rises to a **quarter for the**Netherlands, a fifth for Belgium and Poland, and 15% for Germany.

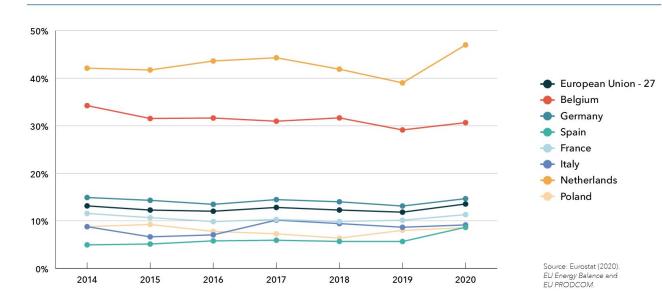
[Figure 1.1] Share of final gas consumption for petrochemical production in the EU 2014-2020





- And nearly 14% of all the oil consumed in 2020 in the EU was used to manufacture petrochemicals (energy for the process and feedstock).
- Final oil consumption for petrochemicals production rises to a 47% for the Netherlands, 31% for Belgium and Poland, and 15% for Germany.
- Together, the EU's 7 biggest petrochemical-producing countries account for 75% of the EU's final oil consumption and 81% of the fossil gas consumption.

[Figure 1.5] Share of final oil consumption for petrochemical production in the EU 2014-2020





• Plastic production is by far the largest industrial oil, gas, and electricity user in the EU, overshadowing other energy-intensive industries. It was responsible for nearly 9% and 8% of the EU's final consumption of fossil gas and oil, respectively, in 2020.



- Plastic production is also the most energy- and feedstock-intensive of all the processes of the petrochemicals industry. It accounts for a fifth (21.98%) of industrial gas and two-fifths (37.58%) of oil consumption in the EU.
- More than 40% of it is single-use plastic packaging.



In 2020, the EU produced 55 Mt of plastic, including over 22 million tonnes of plastic packaging.

The fossil fuel use to produce this amount of packaging represents more than the final gas consumption of Hungary and the final oil consumption of Austria.

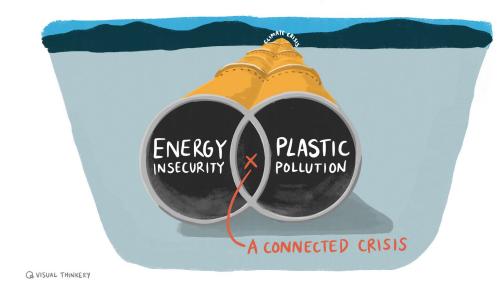
[Figure 2.1] EU plastics demand by segments in 2020

Belgium, Germany, Spain,
France, Italy, the
Netherlands, and Poland
not only are the EU's biggest
oil- and gas-consuming
countries for plastics
production. They are also
responsible for 77% of all
plastic packaging waste in
the EU

16.7% 3.2% Packaging **Building & Construction** 40.5% Automotive 4.3% Flectrical & Flectronics 55 Million Household, Leisure & Sports tonnes Agriculture 6.2% Others 8.8% Source: Plastics Europe (2021). 20.4% Plastics - the Facts 2021



- The EU and its Member States' answer to the energy security crisis has been to ask citizens to reduce their consumption, marginally invest in renewable energy, and secure or explore new trade agreements with the US, Norway and African countries like Sénégal or Nigeria.
- This is a **short-term fix for a long-term problem**, that **deepens the climate crisis** and imposes significant environmental and health costs on the countries and communities where extraction occurs.



• The EU must seize this opportunity to implement real system change measures to tackle at once the energy, climate and plastic pollution crises. Looking at reducing fossil fuels consumption in the industry sector, starting with the production of unnecessary single-use plastics and packaging, and fostering the development of Zero Waste production and consumption models could contribute a great deal.





Achieving a 50% prevention target of plastic packaging combined with a 90% recycling objective by 2030 could save the equivalent of the Czech Republic's 2020 final oil and gas consumption in just 10 years.

#### **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS to the EU and its Members States**

- → Ambitious and fastened implementation of existing legislation preventing waste → Waste Framework and Single-Use Plastics Directives.
- → Adopt ambitious measures on packaging prevention in the context of the upcoming Packaging Packaging Waste Directive.
- Final Ensure that measures taken to address the energy crisis **restrict non-essential industry oil & gas use.**
- → Push for high ambition on upstream measures within the negotiations of the plastics treaty.
- **Stop building new fossil fuel infrastructure** including petrochemical facilities, starting with a moratorium or freeze on permitting of new virgin plastic production facilities.
- ★ Engage with the European petrochemical industry to set up decarbonisation plans and a fossil-free future pathway and a needed just transition for this sector.



Belgium, Germany, Spain,
France, Italy, the Netherlands,
and Poland not only are the EU's
biggest oil- and gas-consuming
countries for plastics production.
They are also responsible for
77% of all plastic packaging
waste in the EU. These countries
should take the lead in
implementing measures to
drastically reduce plastic
production and consumption.



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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### www.breakfreefromplastic.org

Read more at

https://www.breakfreefromplastic.org/winter-is-coming/