

SCIENTIFIC OPINION ON **Biodegradability** of Plastics in the Open Environment



GOAL

Clear framework for producers and consumers to decide for which uses to adopt **biodegradable plastics**.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Biodegradable plastics are **not a solution to littering**. Limit biodegradable plastics to specific uses for which reduction, reuse and recycling are not possible.



Support the development of **coherent standards** for testing and certification, assessing the biodegradation of plastic products in specific environments.



Inform consumers and manufacturers about the correct use and disposal of biodegradable plastics, for example, by putting in place a clear, European-wide labelling system.

IMPACT

This Scientific Opinion informs the European Commission's forthcoming policy framework on plastics.

the Group of Chief Scientific Advisors,

informed by SAPEA evidence review reports.

<u> https://ec.europa.eu/science-advice</u>

ISSUE

A growing global use of plastics has led to an increased amount of **plastic waste in** the environment, polluting and harming land and sea. Biodegradable plastics could be part of the solution to this problem.

WHAT ARE BIODEGRADABLE **PLASTICS?**

Different from normal plastics, biodegradable plastics can be broken down and taken up by microbes without harming the environment.

CHALLENGE

Biodegradable plastics **only biodegrade in** specific environments and under certain conditions, often generated in industrial composting facilities.

We need to find out in which situations using biodegradable- instead of conventional plastics could bring environmental benefits.

Important factors are:

- Material properties
- The environment the material ends up in
- Likelihood of spilling into other environments
- Behaviour of consumers