C. Documents proposed by the OEWG for INC-1:

(ii.) Overview of existing national measures (DEU)

As to Text of UNEA 5.2 resolution 5/14

3(b) To promote (I.) sustainable production of plastics including, among others, product design – national measures:

1. Waste hierarchy: 1. Waste prevention, 2. (preparation for) reuse, 3. recycling (high-quality), 4. other recovery, e.g. energy recovery, 5. Disposal


3. Minimum recycled content: 25% from 2025 for PET bottles, 30% from 2030 for all Single-use plastic beverage bottles (Section 30a Packaging Act)

4. Requirement: Limit packaging to the appropriate minimum (§ 4 No. 1 VerpackG) (not subject to fines); system (PRO) participation obligation (§ 7 VerpackG) based on weight leads to (limited) incentive for mass reduction

5. Ban on the placing on the market of certain plastic carrier bags (Section 5 (2) Packaging Act)


7. Obligation to offer reusable packaging (Section 33 of the Packaging Act); target quota for reusable beverage packaging: 70 % (Section 1 (3) sentence 3 of the Packaging Act)

8. Design for reusability of packaging (Section 4 Packaging Act)

9. Recyclable design of plastic packaging (Sections 4, 21 VerpackG; minimum standard for measuring the recyclability of packaging subject to system participation (Section 21 (3) VerpackG).

10. Marking for identification of the packaging material (Section 6 Packaging Act)

11. In some cities: municipal support for repair cafés

3(b) To promote sustainable (II.) consumption of plastics – national measures:
1. Obligation to provide information on one-way/reusable beverages (Sec. 32 Packaging Act); obligation to provide information on separate collection and SUP effects (Sec. 14 para. 3 Packaging Act).

2. Labelling of SUP (Sec. 4 Ordinance on the Labelling of SUP)

3. Obligation for public procurement to give preference to products that meet certain ecological criteria, e.g. contain recycled materials (Section 45 para. 2 no. 2 Circular Economy Act)

3(b) To promote (III.) environmentally sound waste management, including through resource efficiency and circular economy approaches – national measures:

1. Establishment of collection, sorting and recycling systems in accordance with the Packaging Act, Commercial Waste Ordinance, Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act, End-of-Life Vehicles Ordinance

2. Waste prevention, strengthening resource efficiency, recycling and durability (Section 23 Circular Economy Act); plastic packaging: separate collection; sorting and recovery, PRO participation obligation (Section 7 Packaging Act); obligations of manufacturers to take back and recover (Section 15 Packaging Act).

3. Threshold values for plastics in sewage sludge and composts (Biowaste Ordinance/ Fertiliser Ordinance)

4. Recovery and recycling quotas to be fulfilled by PROs (Sec. 16 Packaging Act); 90 per cent of plastics must be recovered, 70 per cent of which must be recycled.

5. Separate collection: 77 per cent by weight by 2025, 90 per cent by weight by 2029 (Sec. 1(3) Packaging Act); deposit and return obligation for disposable beverage packaging (Sec. 31 Packaging Act).

3(c) To promote national and international cooperative measures to reduce plastic pollution in the marine environment, including existing plastic pollution – national measures:

The national MSFD measures for descriptor 10 (marine litter) will be concretised and operationalised:

Environmental Goal 5 - Seas free from pollution by litter:

UZ5-02: Modification/substitution of products taking into account an eco-balanced overall view;

UZ5-03: Avoidance of the use of primary microplastic particles

UZ5-04: Reduction of inputs of plastic litter, e.g. plastic packaging, into the marine environment;

UZ5-05: Litter-related measures on fishing nets and gear;

UZ5-06: Establishment of the fishing-for-litter concept;

UZ5-07 Reduction of existing litter in the sea
UZ5-08: Reduction of plastic litter through municipal requirements;
UZ5-09: Reduction of emissions and inputs of microplastic particles

3(f) To specify national reporting, as appropriate – national measures:
1. Report on consumption of plastic bags (Sec. 5 Abs. 4 Environmental Statistics Act)
2. Determination of the consumption and recovery of plastic packaging (Sec. 5, 5a Environmental Statistics Act)
3. Determination of the consumption of Single-use to-go beverage cups and food containers with plastic content (Sec. 5a Environmental Statistics Act)
4. Minimum recycled content for certain SUP beverage bottles (Sec. 30a Packaging Act)
5. Determination of the separately collected amounts of SUP beverage bottles (Sec. 5a(3) Environmental Statistics Act)

3(i) To provide scientific and socio-economic assessments related to plastic pollution – national measures:
2. Various UBA r&d-projects to establish a coherent monitoring strategy for marine litter according to the provisions of the MSFD (FKZs 3712 25 229, 3713 25 220, 3717 25 225)

3(j) To increase knowledge through awareness-raising, education and information exchange – national measures:
1. Producer and PRO obligation for awareness-raising/information (SUP Labelling Ordinance), Sec. 14 (3) Packaging Act), municipal waste advice obligation (Sec. 46 Circular Economy Act)
2. UZ5-01: Anchoring the topic of marine litter in teaching objectives, curricula and materials; UZ5-05: Litter-related measures on fishing nets and gear; UZ5-07 Reduction of existing litter in the sea

3(l) To encourage action by all stakeholders, including the private sector, and to promote cooperation at the global, regional, national and local levels – national measures:
1. Voluntary agreement with industry not to give away plastic carrier bags between 15 and 50 micrometres free of charge. Since 2022, however, these carrier bags are banned, Sec. 5(2) Packaging Act).
The best available science, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems – national measures:

1. Minimum Standard to Determine the Recyclability of Packaging

14 Requests the Executive Director to continue to support and advance the work of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter, while strengthening scientific, technical and technological knowledge with regard to plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, inter alia, on methodologies for monitoring, and sharing available scientific and other relevant data and information; Existing laboratory capacities for measuring plastics in different matrices – national measures:

1. Existing laboratory capacities for measuring plastics in different matrices