

HORIZON 2020

LE PROGRAMME DE RECHERCHE ET
D'INNOVATION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE



Environnement

PCN - Horizon 2020



Les Plastiques : nouveaux matériaux, production, usages, recyclages et valorisation

23 Septembre 2019, Villeurbanne



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Le réseau des Points de Contact Nationaux (PCNs) organise une **journée d'information et de réseautage** sur les appels 2020 – **sur la thématique des « Plastiques »**

Cette journée a pour objectif de présenter :

- Les enjeux autour des nouveaux plastiques et filières de production
- L'innovation autour des nouvelles voies (technologiques et filières) de recyclage et de valorisation
- les appels majeurs dans les thématiques.
- Des échanges et témoignages, ainsi que des retours d'expérience de porteurs de projets financés dans ce domaine
 - proposer leurs compétences ou présenter leurs idées en vue de constituer (ou compléter) un consortium.



Action Plastiques

- Stratégie « plastiques » européenne
 - Stratégie ambitieuse pour transformer la façon dont les plastiques et les produits en plastique sont conçus, produits, utilisés et recyclés
 - Mobilisation de l'industrie
- HORIZON 2020
 - Amélioration de la « recyclabilité » des plastiques
 - Systèmes de tri innovants et technologies de recyclage :
 - Prévention et nettoyage des détritus et débris plastiques marins
 - Micropластиques
 - Préoccupation contaminants (chemicals)



Action Plastiques

- Une perspective scientifique sur la pollution par les micropластiques et ses impacts

- Synthèse scientifique de l'état des lieux
- Production fin 2018
- publication d'une série de recommandations



European
Commission

Initial Statement[§] by the Group of Chief Scientific Advisors A Scientific Perspective on Microplastic Pollution and its Impacts

Starting Considerations

Concern about the presence of microplastic particles¹ in soil, air and water and their effect on biota and human health is increasing among scientists, policy makers and the public. This is due to steadily improving knowledge of the scale and impacts of pollution by plastic in general and by microplastics in particular, either intentionally produced or formed by the degradation of larger plastic items. Heightened media attention to marine and land-based plastic pollution with images of floating "garbage patches", littered beaches, entangled and suffocated animals and zooplankton ingesting plastic particles is also contributing significantly to public awareness.

This concern is welcome as it creates awareness of wider environmental issues such as global climate change, and stimulates change towards dealing with plastics as part of a circular rather than a linear economy. However, action needs to be guided by scientific evidence and directed towards effective and proportionate mitigating measures.

There is a consensus that plastic pollution must be curtailed and where possible eliminated altogether. For the mostly invisible² microplastic component of this pollution, such a view is reinforced by multiple potential negative impacts on biota and ecosystems for which empirical evidence is slowly emerging. A consequence of this is a rise in legislative and other

measures by public authorities such as the EU Plastics Strategy³ launched in January 2018, and voluntary actions by businesses, interest groups and citizens (Devergne, 2018a, 2018b). Most attention has so far has focused on water-borne microplastics resulting from the break-up of discarded larger items and microbeads found in a variety of products.

As is often the case in an emerging field of science where evidence is limited, the negative impacts of microplastics are not fully understood. Very few publications to date report dose-response relations over a range of microplastic concentrations as is normally done in risk assessment studies (Lent, Enders, & Nellesen, 2016). Moreover, most evidence of negative impacts on biota such as inflammation, disruption to growth or reproduction and other bio-toxicological responses have been found in laboratory studies at particle concentrations higher than those in the majority of habitats (e.g. Wen et al., 2018; or references cited in the following review articles by Galloway et al., 2017; Revet et al., 2018; Wright & Kelly, 2017). While increased microplastic concentrations may arise from rapidly growing plastics production (Bäckström & Wagner, 2018) it is currently unknown whether toxicologically-relevant concentrations of microplastics exist or will be reached in the future. Indeed, while the environmental concentrations of small (< 100 µm) more toxicologically-relevant microplastics are largely unknown, they are probably higher than established concentrations of larger microplastics⁴.

¹More detailed explanatory Note and scientific opinions to follow.
²In the size range from 5 nm down to the nanometric level and below.
³The smallest size visible to the naked eye is about 0.1 mm or 100 micrometres (µm or microm)

⁴Current EU (Bischoff) regulation considers that it is not possible to establish safe thresholds for certain types of substances

https://ec.europa.eu/research/sam/pdf/topics/mp_statement_july-2018.pdf#view=fit&pageMode=none

Action Plastiques

- Communication (COM(2018) 28 final: A European Strategy for Plastics in a circular economy
- A Scientific Perspective on Microplastics in Nature and Society (SAPEA)



Action Plastiques

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/plastic_waste.htm

EU Strategy for Plastics in the Circular Economy -

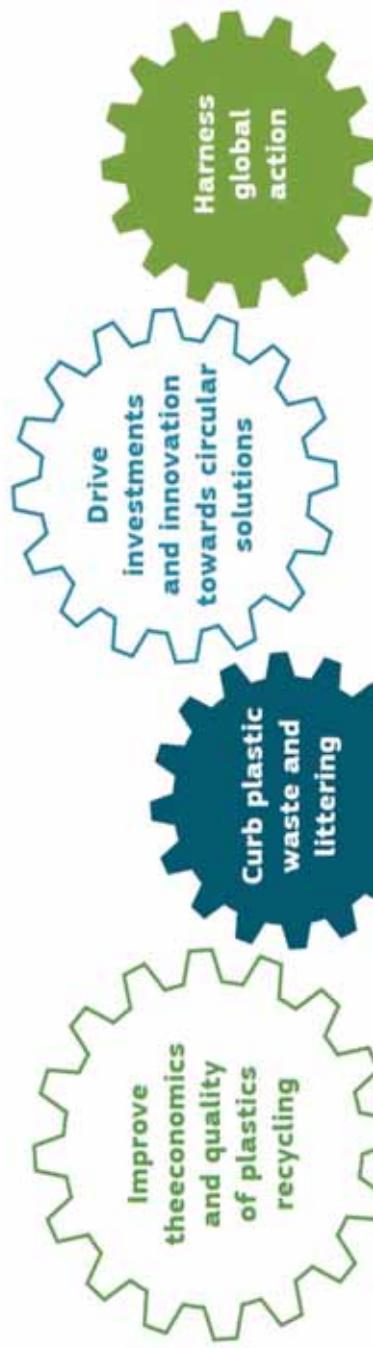
Factsheets on the strategy for plastics in a circular economy

Factsheet - changing the way we use plastics (EU wide)

Factsheet - changing the way we use plastics -EU countries

Other 2018 Circular Economy Action Plan initiatives

OUR STRATEGY FOCUSES ON 4 AREAS:



Améliorer
recyclage



HORIZON 2020
L'Union européenne finance l'innovation

Piloter les
investissements

Exploiter
l'action
globale

Réduire
déchets



Action Plastiques

- *One of the priorities of the Work Programme 2020 will be to support the implementation of some of the research aspects identified in the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy, the Bioeconomy Strategy, the Integrated Maritime Policy, and the European Strategy for Marine and Maritime Research.*



Journée d'information sur les appels à projets 2020 du programme Horizon 2020

« Les plastiques : nouveaux matériaux, production, usages, recyclage et valorisation »

23 septembre 2019 à Lyon

9h00 - 9h20 : Accueil – Café

9h20 - 9h30 Introduction générale et objectifs de la journée

9h30 - 10h15 Compétitivité et croissance durable de la plasturgie à l'échelle européenne

- Les enjeux autour des nouveaux plastiques et filières de production
Jean-Jacques LEGAT, Plastipolis
 - L'innovation autour des nouvelles voies (technologiques et filières) de recyclage et de valorisation
Eric Staniek, TEAM2
- Questions/réponses

10h15- 11h30 Présentation des AAP H2020 européens pour 2020, identification de partenaires, et futurs appels européens
Points de contact nationaux pour les défis 1, 2 et 5, et NMBP
Questions/réponses



Journée d'information sur les appels à projets 2020 du programme Horizon 2020

« Les plastiques : nouveaux matériaux, production, usages, recyclage et valorisation »

23 septembre 2019 à Lyon

12h00 – 13h30 Pause déjeuner

13h30 – 14h30 Quelques exemples de projets financés à l'Europe et témoignage

- Projets Terminus et Sealive (Arnaud Littner, IPC, Vincent Verney, SIGMA Clermont)
- Les plastiques dans les milieux marins, témoignage (Olivia Gérigny, IFREMER)

Questions/réponses

14h30 – 16h30 Présentation d'idées de projets EU/offres de compétences, et questions

16h30 Conclusion de la journée

