

## Scotland's Circular Economy and Waste Route Map to 2030

1) To what extent do you agree with the priority actions proposed within the 'Reduce and Reuse' strategic aim? Please provide evidence to support your answer if possible.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- **Neither agree nor disagree**
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

[CTPA](#), the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Perfumery Association, is the trade association representing the UK's cosmetics and personal care industry. [Membership](#) covers over 85% of the UK cosmetics and personal care market by value, which in 2022 was £8.9bn, and comprises small, medium, large and multi-national companies supplying the UK market. Companies include manufacturers, distributors, ingredient suppliers, contract laboratories, contract manufacturers and retailers.

Regarding the first objective, '*responsible consumption, production and reuse*', CTPA supports the Scottish Government's ambitions for reduction and reuse, in line with the waste hierarchy. CTPA would, however, seek clarity regarding the process through which priority products will be identified. It is essential that products are transparently and scientifically assessed, and that the consequences of any subsequent actions are fully evaluated for their potential environmental impacts, to prevent unintended consequences. Product Stewardship Plans should be proportional and impactful.

2) To what extent do you agree with the further actions to 2030 listed across the 'Reduce and Reuse' strategic aim? Please provide evidence to support your answer if possible.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- **Neither agree nor disagree**
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

### Environmental charges for problematic products

CTPA urges that any future legislative action must be based on robust science; if charges are set for environmentally problematic products, there must be evidence that the products are commonly littered, and there is a risk of real or potential harm to the environment. Any charges that are introduced must be proportionate to the likelihood of them being littered and harming the environment.

### Reuse

CTPA agrees that the Scottish Government should use its powers to promote responsible consumption, production, and re-use. However, it must also consider the implications of this for

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sector-specific products. To ensure the safety of consumers, there is a fundamental safety requirement under the UK Cosmetics Regulation for each cosmetic product to undergo a safety assessment performed by a duly qualified professional before it is placed on the market. Owing to hygiene and safety requirements, refill/reuse models are not always appropriate. This would be the case for certain cosmetic products. Businesses should not be penalised for challenges around creating safe, compliant refill versions of their products. CTPA has guidance on the key considerations for reuse and refill models which is available to [download](#).

#### Destruction of unsold consumer goods

Regarding restrictions on the destruction of unsold consumer goods, as highlighted in CTPA's response to the previous Scottish consultation on the proposals for a Circular Economy Bill, CTPA would like to emphasise the importance of clear legal definitions such as 'destruction', 'unsold', and 'disposal'. In addition, clarity is required regarding the definition of 'recycling' and how this differs from destruction.

CTPA also suggests implementing a requirement to report on the destruction of unsold consumer goods as a first step. This can then be used by the Scottish Government to inform its strategy and targets for implementing such restrictions. However, CTPA would like to emphasise that businesses already have huge administrative burdens to undertake, such as those imposed by the UK Plastic Packaging Tax and Extended Producer Responsibility, and any reporting requirements must not impose a disproportionate administrative burden. Likewise, if reporting requirements are introduced, these should be aligned across the UK, and the requirements of other jurisdictions should be taken into account, to reduce complexity. A CTPA member also expressed concerns over public reporting and the sensitivity of data.

CTPA would also like to emphasise that products that pose a risk to human and/or environmental health must be taken into consideration when implementing restrictions. For example, products that have exceeded their 'use by' date, or products that are not compliant with regulatory requirements, and therefore cannot legally be placed on the market for the intended use, must be excluded from any such restrictions. However, it is essential that businesses take proactive steps to implement good governance on the provision of products, to avoid destruction and the environmental impacts that it entails.

#### Behaviour Change

CTPA agrees that behaviour change-based approaches are essential for achieving reduction and reuse targets. During Recycle Week 2022, CTPA launched a [bathroom campaign](#) aimed at educating consumers about bathroom recycling and the rules for disposing of cosmetic wipes. CTPA continues to use this campaign and its messaging at any appropriate opportunity. The campaign will be expanded in future as part of CTPA's sustainability strategy, '*Driving Towards a Net Positive Cosmetics Industry*'.

### **3) To what extent do you agree with the priority actions proposed within the 'Modernise Recycling' strategic aim? Please provide evidence to support your answer if possible.**

- Strongly agree
- **Agree**
- Neither agree nor disagree

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- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

CTPA supports plans to improve household and business recycling in line with the objectives of UK Extended Producer Responsibility. Whilst the waste hierarchy prioritises reduction and reuse, there are cases where recycling may be used to improve the circularity of products and packaging that are not suitable for reuse. The cosmetics and personal care industry recognises the need to transition to a circular economy, and it has been working to improve the circularity of small packaging formats that cannot be recycled kerbside, by setting up take-back schemes. Already, take-back schemes are accessible to more than 75% of the UK population through a number of retail outlets, and it is expected that the use of take-back schemes will continue to grow. CTPA would welcome engagement with the Scottish Government to discuss the role of take-back schemes in achieving a more circular economy.

**4) To what extent do you agree with the further actions to 2030 listed across the ‘Modernise Recycling’ strategic aim? Please provide evidence to support your answer if possible.**

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- **Neither agree nor disagree**
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

CTPA supports the objective to modernise recycling, in line with the objectives of UK Extended Producer Responsibility, however, CTPA would like to emphasise that the needs of the UK internal market, as well as synergies with existing legislative provisions, must be considered.

**5) To what extent do you agree with the priority actions proposed within the ‘Decarbonise Disposal’ strategic aim? Please provide evidence to support your answer if possible.**

- Strongly agree
- **Agree**
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

CTPA agrees with the principles and objectives included in the consultation towards the decarbonisation of waste, but we’re unable to provide further comment on the advantages and challenges of its application.

**6) To what extent do you agree with the further actions to 2030 listed across the ‘Decarbonise Disposal’ strategic aim? Please provide evidence to support your answer if possible.**

- Strongly agree

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- **Agree**
- **Neither agree nor disagree**
- **Disagree**
- **Strongly disagree**

CTPA agrees with the principles and objectives included in the consultation towards the decarbonisation of waste, but we're unable to provide further comment on the advantages and challenges of its application.

**7) To what extent do you agree with the priority actions proposed within the 'Strengthen the Circular Economy' strategic aim? Please provide evidence to support your answer if possible.**

- **Strongly agree**
- **Agree**
- **Neither agree nor disagree**
- **Disagree**
- **Strongly disagree**

CTPA agrees that publishing and regularly reviewing a Circular Economy Strategy, would be beneficial to bring together policies beyond legislation and provide an indication of priority sectors. This would be consistent with the need to transition from a linear economy to a circular economy. However, any strategy should consider the needs of the UK internal market, as well as synergies with existing legislative provisions such as the transposed Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive and the Waste Framework Directive. It is recommended that any strategy should also be mindful of new developments in the EU, because many UK businesses operate in both markets.

With regards to cosmetics and personal care products, the UK Cosmetics Regulation requires all such products undergo a safety assessment before being placed on the market. The safety assessor looks at the individual ingredients, how they are used in the final product and whether the finished product is safe. This evaluation includes the relevant characteristics of packaging material, in particular purity and stability and any potential interaction between packaging and product during the proposed life of the product. Any circular economy measures need to be compatible with the existing regulatory framework for cosmetic product safety.

When considering post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastic in cosmetic packaging, there are significant safety considerations regarding migration of unknown contaminants into cosmetic products. Any obligations to incorporate PCR plastic in product packaging needs to be accompanied by a corresponding framework to ensure safe use of recyclates. CTPA contributed to guidance from the British Plastics Federation (BPF) relating to the safe use of recycled content in plastic packaging, which is available to on the [BPF website](#).

Furthermore, owing to hygiene and safety requirements, refill/reuse models are not always appropriate. This would be the case for certain cosmetic products. Businesses should not be penalised for challenges around creating safe, compliant refill versions of their products. CTPA has guidance on the key considerations for reuse and refill models which is available to [download](#).

Finally, the cosmetics and personal care industry recognises the need to transition to a circular economy, and it has been working to improve the circularity of small packaging formats that cannot be recycled kerbside, by setting up take-back schemes. Already, take-back schemes are accessible to

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more than 75% of the UK population through a number of retail outlets, and it is expected that the use of take-back schemes will continue to grow. CTPA would welcome engagement with the Scottish Government to discuss the role of take-back schemes in achieving a more circular economy.

**8: To what extent do you agree with the further actions to 2030 listed across the ‘Strengthen the Circular Economy’ strategic aim? Please provide evidence to support your answer if possible.**

- Strongly agree
- **Agree**
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

CTPA agrees with the principles and objectives included in the consultation towards the support of a circular economy, but we’re unable to provide further comment on the advantages and challenges of the proposed further actions.