

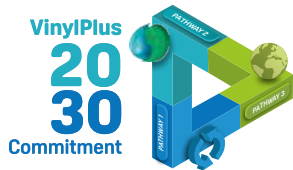
# THE 2030 COMMITMENT

OF THE EUROPEAN  
PVC INDUSTRY  
TO SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

MID-TERM  
REVIEW

VinylPlus  
20  
30  
Commitment





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## THE VINYLPLUS 2030 COMMITMENT

Launched in June 2021, VinylPlus 2030 is the Commitment of the European PVC industry to Sustainable Development towards 2030. It builds upon a track record of more than 20 years of progress and achievements by the European PVC value chain.

With its 3<sup>rd</sup> Commitment, VinylPlus aims to contribute proactively to addressing the global sustainability challenges and priorities. VinylPlus 2030 covers the EU-27 plus Norway, Switzerland and the UK. The VinylPlus 2030 Commitment has been developed bottom-up through industry workshops and with an open process of stakeholder consultation.

The Commitment identifies **three pathways**:

- | **Scaling up PVC value chain circularity**
- | **Advancing towards carbon neutrality and minimising our environmental footprint**
- | **Building global coalitions and partnering for the SDGs.**



### THE VINYLPLUS 2030 COMMITMENT

For more information on VinylPlus 2030, scan the QR Code



## THE MID-TERM REVIEW

As planned from the outset, mid-way to 2030, in 2025, VinylPlus undertook a comprehensive review of its 2030 Commitment to refine its targets in line with industry performance, regulatory developments and its updated strategic direction. The review also aimed to ensure a sustainable and just industry transition by encouraging inclusiveness, reducing polarisation and supporting a resilient society.

The mid-term review was supported by a dedicated Commitment Revision Task Force and entailed extensive engagement with stakeholders across the PVC value chain, including partners and industry representatives from Europe and other regions, as well as policymakers, NGOs and academic experts. Their valuable contributions helped shape the future direction of VinylPlus.

The review was publicly launched at the VinylPlus Sustainability Forum 2025, building on a [‘state of play’](#) evaluating the performance on our targets in the first five years of the Commitment. A high-level stakeholder consultation was subsequently held in Brussels in October 2025, bringing together representatives from the European Commission, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Zero Waste Europe, academic institutions and the PVC value chain.

Building on both internal assessments and external input, the dedicated Task Force had assessed the delivery status of the 2030 Commitment by end 2025, and continued its work into the first months of 2026, focusing on upcoming strategic priorities, alignment with EU policy frameworks and ensuring active participation from all parts of the value chain.

The review confirmed several key priorities for the future of VinylPlus: maintaining its long-term vision despite challenging market conditions, prioritising implementation in the market over further technological innovation, and sustaining strong engagement with external stakeholders from academia, civil society and the policy community.

# THE THREE PATHWAYS

## PATHWAY 1



### SCALING UP PVC VALUE CHAIN CIRCULARITY

*"The PVC industry embraces the circular economy. We commit to building upon the achievements made over the last 20 years to accelerate towards circularity. We aim to ensure controlled-loop management of PVC, from circular product design, the development of additional collection schemes and advanced recycling technologies, to ensuring the safe use of recyclate in new high-performance, durable products."*

Through Pathway 1, the European PVC industry confirms the recycling commitments made with the European Commission and commits to continuing to advance towards full circularity of the European PVC value chain. The objective is to transform waste into high-quality, safe and valued resources for the recycled materials markets, contributing in particular to SDG12 – Sustainable consumption and production – of the United Nations 2030 Agenda.

### Mid-term review: what's new

Revised circularity targets mark a shift from focusing mainly on recycling volumes to improving the overall performance of the system. VinylPlus will now measure progress through a KPI framework linked to waste availability, collection efficiency, waste quality and traceability across the value chain.

The updated approach also places greater emphasis on understanding which waste streams can realistically be recycled and which require additional technologies, such as additive removal or advanced sorting. Clear technology targets have therefore been introduced to support practical solutions that can unlock more difficult waste streams.

Stakeholder feedback strongly influenced these changes, calling for targets that are more realistic, measurable and aligned with regulatory expectations. As a result, the revised Commitment prioritises credible outcomes, stronger reporting and technologies that address the main barriers to circularity, rather than focusing only on increasing recycling volumes.



RECYCLING

TECHNOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENT

WASTE  
COLLECTION

ECODESIGN

SORTING AND  
DETECTION

## PATHWAY 2



### ADVANCING TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY AND MINIMISING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

*“Sustainable chemistry and carbon neutrality are at the heart of a sustainable economy. By applying a science-based approach, we commit to ensuring that all PVC products, including their supply chains and manufacturing processes, continue to reduce their impact on human health and the environment.”*

Pathway 2 recognizes the need to take urgent action: to combat climate change and support the European Commission’s Green Deal targets; to minimise the environmental footprint of production processes and products in line with the EU Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability; and to increase resource efficiency in consumption and production.

Due to their intrinsic nature, carbon neutrality and environmental footprint minimisation fall within the direct responsibility of the partner companies. VinylPlus’ and the sectoral organisations’ role is to facilitate stronger sector collaboration so as to raise the value chain’s ambitions regarding the use of sustainable feedstock.

### Mid-term review: what's new

The revised targets under Pathway 2 mark a shift from broad sustainability commitments to more detailed and measurable evidence of impact. Instead of only reporting overall progress, VinylPlus will now focus on product-specific carbon footprints and harmonised life-cycle-assessment (LCA) data across key PVC applications.

The new approach also aims to track the wider contribution of PVC products to emissions reduction in other sectors (such as the building sector) and demonstrate how PVC has a key role to play, for example in affordable, energy-efficient housing or access to safe drinking water. The revised targets also extend the focus beyond EU production to include importers and broader value chain impacts.

These changes were driven by growing expectations from policymakers, customers and stakeholders for transparent, comparable and scientifically robust data. Stakeholder consultations highlighted the need for clearer metrics and stronger proof of impact, leading to greater emphasis on harmonised methodologies, benchmarking and credible reporting. As a result, the revised targets prioritise measurable outcomes and value-chain transparency over broader standalone indicators.



**SUSTAINABLE  
PRODUCTION**

**CARBON FOOTPRINT**

**SUSTAINABLE  
ADDITIVES**

**WATER FOOTPRINT**

**LIFE CYCLE  
ASSESSMENT**

**DECARBONISATION**

## PATHWAY 3



### BUILDING GLOBAL COALITIONS AND PARTNERING FOR THE SDGs

*"Representing the united European PVC value chain as VinylPlus, we commit to ensuring transparency and accountability in its relationships with all stakeholders. Engaging with key stakeholders, including brand owners and specifiers, we will contribute to sustainable development through certified and traceable products. We will continue partnering with civil society, European and global organisations, as well as with the global PVC communities, to share our best sustainability practices and contribute to the UN SDGs."*

The European PVC industry recognizes the key role of the UN SDGs to contribute to global development, promote human well-being and protect the environment.

With Pathway 3, VinylPlus addresses broader societal needs by:

- ▶ providing maximum transparency and accountability in its governance and reporting
- ▶ enhancing the industry's contribution to sustainability through labelling and certifications, helping promote sustainable private and public procurement practices
- ▶ encouraging and promoting effective partnerships and initiatives with institutions, academia, the private sector, as well as other regional and global value chain bodies.

### Mid-term review: what's new

The revised targets under Pathway 3 slightly shift the focus from dialogue and engagement towards creating stronger market impact and international recognition. While stakeholder engagement remains important, VinylPlus now aims to play a more active role in promoting sustainable solutions through certification schemes, procurement systems and partnerships with brand owners and external organisations.

A key change is the expansion of certification from selected initiatives to a more integrated approach covering the entire value chain. This is intended to improve consistency, traceability and trust. The revised pathway also places greater emphasis on collaboration and partnerships with universities, global brands and other partners who can help drive innovation and increase demand for sustainable products.

Stakeholder feedback strongly influenced this evolution, particularly the call for greater transparency, credibility and alignment with European frameworks. As a result, the revised targets focus more on measurable market recognition and on positioning VinylPlus as a sustainability model that can be recognised and replicated beyond Europe.



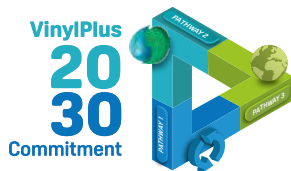
TRANSPARENCY

VISIBILITY

CERTIFICATION

ACADEMIA

PARTNERSHIPS



# ACTION AREAS AND REVISED TARGETS



## SCALING UP PVC VALUE CHAIN CIRCULARITY

### 1.1. ADVANCING OUR CIRCULARITY AMBITIONS

1. Achieve the use of at least 1 million tonnes of recycled PVC per year in new products by 2030, complemented by a measurable circularity target linked to PVC waste availability and managed through a dedicated circularity KPI framework.
2. Enable the targeted set-up and improvement of additional collection, and recycling schemes across Europe and assess their performance in terms of increased amounts of PVC waste recycled by 2030.
3. By 2030, VinylPlus will prioritise supporting technologies for detection and sorting of specific substances in PVC waste streams which should achieve Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 7, to enable the removal of additives preventing recycling and not managed yet in controlled loops.

### 1.2. SUPPORTING INNOVATIVE RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES

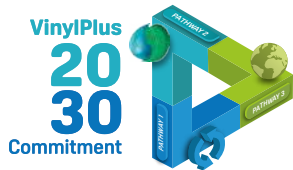
1. By 2030, assess and document potential and impact of chemical and solvent-based recycling for PVC that cannot be recycled mechanically, including circular outlets for chlorine from PVC waste processing.
2. By 2030, test and validate at least one material-separation technology at TRL 5 for complex (e.g., composite or multilayer) PVC waste, with prioritisation based on traceability insights and relevance of waste streams.

### 1.3. PRIORITISING CIRCULARITY THROUGH ECODSIGN

1. From 2026, report annually on VinylPlus partners' ecodesign progress per application sector.

## FROM REGULATION TO CLOSER COOPERATION: IDENTIFIED ENABLING FACTORS FOR PATHWAY 1

- ▶ Establishing EU end-of-waste criteria for mechanically, physically and chemically recycled plastics and outputs under the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), together with revised European waste classification guidance to introduce a more realistic and fit-for-purpose approach to waste classification.
- ▶ Ensuring efficient intra-EU shipment of waste for recycling through simplified procedures and digitalisation under the Waste Shipment Regulation.
- ▶ Introducing product-specific requirements on recyclability and recycled content and deploy Digital Product Passports (DPPs) to ensure traceability, under the Construction Products Regulation (CPR).
- ▶ Improving pre-demolition and renovation audits, separate collection at source, and identification of recyclable construction and demolition wastes under WFD, linked to CPR.
- ▶ Establishing harmonised European minimum requirements for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes for long-life products under the WFD.
- ▶ Creating a coherent European framework for the management of legacy (e.g., lead) under the REACH Regulation and the Circular Economy Act.
- ▶ Streamlining permitting procedures and regulatory treatment for recycling and advanced recycling facilities under the Industrial Emissions Directive.
- ▶ Disincentivising landfilling and waste incineration for recyclable wastes.
- ▶ Adding waste incinerators to the scope of the ETS Directive.
- ▶ Enabling investment and scale-up of collection, sorting, and recycling technologies (TRL 5-7+) through state aid flexibility (e.g., Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework – CISAF) and EU funding (e.g., Innovation Fund EU).



# ACTION AREAS AND REVISED TARGETS



## ADVANCING TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY AND MINIMISING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

### 2.1. ADVANCING TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY

1. By 2030, VinylPlus will report on product-specific carbon footprints to monitor progress on the pathway to net zero against previously established baselines as the reference for PVC value chain greenhouse gas emissions.
2. By 2030, VinylPlus will evaluate and report on the projected carbon handprint of selected PVC products, assessing their potential contribution to greenhouse gas emission reductions in other sectors (such as the building sector).

### 2.2. EMBRACING THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

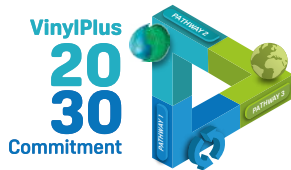
1. Assess the sustainability of substances in a product-specific context, considering functionality, performance, and end-of-life implications compared to proposed alternatives.
2. Continue the expansion of the Additive Sustainability Footprint® (ASF) methodology by supporting its application across additional PVC sectors and substance classes, with the aim to embed it as a recognised sustainability decision-making tool by 2030.

### 2.3. MINIMISING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

1. Achieve full compliance with the ECVN Charter (European PVC resin production, updated version 2025).
2. Minimise the environmental footprint of PVC placed on the European market by promoting the environmental standards of the ECVN Charter for PVC importers serving the European market.
3. By 2030, collect and consolidate environmental performance data (through harmonised Life Cycle Assessment – LCA) for the main PVC products across agreed indicators and life cycle stages, with a focus on raw material and recycle footprint. Update and benchmark these values through a repeat of a representative industry study to define and track the industry-wide PVC footprint.
4. Develop a harmonised methodology to assess and monitor PVC powder emissions across the PVC value chain, covering resin production, conversion and recycling activities.

## FROM REGULATION TO CLOSER COOPERATION: IDENTIFIED ENABLING FACTORS FOR PATHWAY 2

- ▶ Ensuring global competitiveness and level playing field by revising EU ETS 1, taking into account updated benchmarks, ending the market stabilisation reserve to make more allowances available to the market, adjusting and flattening the linear reduction path to the climate neutrality target and integrating new technologies like CCU and negative emissions.
- ▶ Ensuring access to reliable and competitively priced low-carbon energy and enabling infrastructure under the Governance Regulation on the Energy Union and Climate Action.
- ▶ Establishing harmonised EU methodologies for Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) and LCA under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), aligned with the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) framework.
- ▶ Enabling sector-specific carbon footprint reporting frameworks (incl. baselines and comparability rules) via ESPR delegated acts and supporting guidance.
- ▶ Recognizing and standardising ‘carbon handprint’ methodologies (avoided emissions) within European sustainability frameworks to complement footprint reporting.
- ▶ Requiring Digital Product Passport (DPP) data on environmental performance (carbon, material efficiency, substances) under CPR.
- ▶ Recognizing industry methodologies (e.g., ASF – Additive Sustainability Footprint®) as compatible tools within European chemicals and product policy, being scientifically robust and transparent.
- ▶ Ensuring coherence between REACH restrictions and Circular Economy Act, avoiding substitution rules that unintentionally worsen life-cycle impacts or hinder recycling.
- ▶ Introducing harmonised environmental footprint requirements for products placed on the EU market (incl. imports) via CPR to ensure a level playing field.
- ▶ Supporting development of EU-wide methodologies for measuring and monitoring (micro-)plastics emissions to the environment across the value chain.
- ▶ Ensuring global competitiveness and level playing field for EU virgin and recycled PVC polymer and PVC products by applying equivalent environmental and reporting requirements to imports.



# ACTION AREAS AND REVISED TARGETS



## BUILDING GLOBAL COALITIONS AND PARTNERING FOR THE SDGs

### 3.1. ENSURING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. A public, and independently audited, VinylPlus Progress Report will be published annually and proactively promoted to key stakeholders.

### 3.2. CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CERTIFIED AND TRACEABLE PRODUCTS

1. Extend the scope of the VinylPlus Value Chain Sustainability Certifications (VinylPlus® Product Label and VinylPlus® Supplier Certificates).
  - a. For Building and Construction (B&C) products: align the Product Label requirements with the European Level(s) framework, strengthen recognition in public and private procurement systems, and provide annual reporting.  
For non-B&C products: ensure recognition in at least three relevant procurement systems.
  - b. Ensure that every part of the value chain — including recyclers, compounders, resin producers, additive suppliers, and all application sectors — can qualify for and obtain either the VinylPlus® Product Label or the VinylPlus® Supplier Certificate.

### 3.3. ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS IN THE SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PVC INDUSTRY

1. Co-operate with regional and global value chain bodies to exchange best practices, communicate the VinylPlus sustainability model internationally, and explore how European sustainability approaches can be transferred to other regions of the world. Annually report on progress.

### 3.4. PARTNERING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

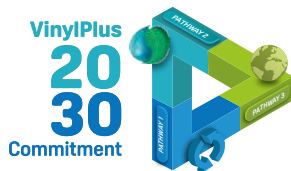
1. Engage with universities, including students and researchers, on joint projects for sustainable development and provide annual reporting.
2. By 2030, develop partnerships with three consumer-facing global brand owners or private sector sustainability leaders to progress on one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) targets.

### **FROM REGULATION TO CLOSER COOPERATION: IDENTIFIED ENABLING FACTORS FOR PATHWAY 3**

- ▶ Ensuring recognition of voluntary industry reporting by European sustainability reporting frameworks (e.g., Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive).
- ▶ Supporting mutual recognition of sustainability certification schemes across Member States to avoid fragmentation of markets.
- ▶ Enabling recognition of industry-led certification schemes (e.g., VinylPlus® Product Label / VinylPlus® Supplier Certificates) and certified products within EU product policy frameworks such as the ESPR, Public Procurement and Ecolabels.
- ▶ Integrating certification and sustainability labels into Digital Product Passports (DPPs) under the CPR.
- ▶ Providing a clear European framework for traceability via DPP and a coherent chemicals, product and waste legislation.
- ▶ Facilitating access to EU funding and programmes for research and education partnerships (e.g., Horizon Europe, Erasmus+) to support collaboration with universities.
- ▶ Encouraging industry-brand owner partnerships through EU sustainability initiatives and platforms (e.g., Circular Economy Action Plan, SDGs-related initiatives).

Note that the revised targets of the three Pathways here above are those to be achieved by 2030.

For the targets of the first five years of the VinylPlus 2030 Commitment and related progress and achievements, please refer to VinylPlus Progress Reports 2022-2026 and the VinylPlus website – [www.vinylplus.eu](http://www.vinylplus.eu).

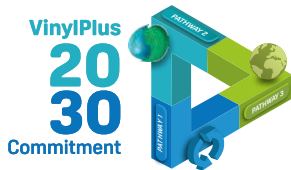


## ENABLING FACTORS: WHY

During the mid-term review of the targets, several enabling factors were identified that could support and facilitate the transition. They represent political, regulatory and economic elements that could strengthen, speed up, and make the overall framework for implementation and investment more efficient.

In several areas, European institutions are already advancing policy and regulatory initiatives aligned with the broader transition towards circularity, climate neutrality and sustainable industrial development. Ongoing and forthcoming initiatives at the EU level are therefore welcomed as important steps towards greater regulatory coherence, improved market conditions, enhanced circularity, increased transparency and a more supportive environment for investment and innovation.

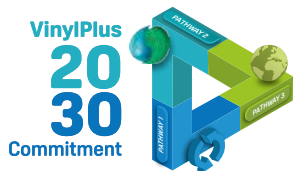
At the same time, achieving VinylPlus' ambitious targets will require strong cooperation across the entire value chain. VinylPlus has a central role to play in fostering collaboration among industry, public authorities, academia, research organisations and market actors. This will be essential to drive innovation, develop harmonised methodologies and standards, accelerate the deployment of sustainable solutions, and support the skills and knowledge needed for the transition.



## VINYLPUS WORKING PRINCIPLES

In implementing its 2030 programme, VinylPlus is committed to the following guiding principles, which have been in place since the programme's launch in 2021:

<b>MEASURABLE TARGETS AND DEADLINES</b>	Provide specific and concrete objectives that all industries engaging in the Commitment will seek to feel accountable to and achieve together.
<b>TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	Guarantee openness, transparency and accountability through the involvement of external third parties in the monitoring and verification of progress and achievements.
<b>DIALOGUE AND COLLABORATION</b>	Work together as a united PVC value chain and engage with interested stakeholders to find solutions that no single player can implement.
<b>SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS AND RESEARCH</b>	Make sure that technologies, processes and materials are assessed according to solid, credible and science-based sustainability indicators.
<b>PRIORITY TO SUSTAINABILITY INNOVATION</b>	Prioritise research, design and innovation that enhance the sustainability potential of PVC.
<b>LABELLING AND TRACEABILITY</b>	Ensure that consumers, users and public procurers are provided with clear and correct information, facilitating the recognition of sustainable and recycled products.
<b>GLOBAL ACTION AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER</b>	Play an active part in supporting an integrated, cross-border, sustainable and circular PVC value chain, including through best-practice sharing and cooperation with other regional PVC actors at the global level.



## GLOSSARY

**ASF** Additive Sustainability Footprint. A methodology that assesses through a science-based approach the use of additives in any specific vinyl application.  
[www.vinylplus.eu/asf](http://www.vinylplus.eu/asf)

**CCU** Carbon Capture and Utilisation refers to a range of applications through which CO<sub>2</sub> is captured and used either directly (i.e., not chemically altered) or indirectly (i.e., transformed) into various products.

**Carbon Handprint Methodology** Carbon handprint refers to the positive environmental impact of a product throughout its life cycle. It can be used by organisations to communicate the climate benefits of their products, services, and technologies.

**Circular Economy Act** Scheduled for adoption in 2026, the Circular Economy Act aims to establish a Single Market for secondary raw materials, increase the supply of high-quality recycled materials and stimulate demand for these materials within the EU.

**Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework (CISAF)** A new State aid framework accompanying the Clean Industrial Deal adopted by the European Commission in 2025.

**Construction Products Regulation (CPR)** The EU Construction Products Regulation (CPR 305/2011) lays down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products in the EU, providing a common technical language to assess product performance across Member States.

**Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** The EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464) requires large and listed companies to publicly disclose detailed reports on their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts, risks, and opportunities.

**Digital Product Passport (DPP)** An electronic tool that collects and makes accessible essential product information throughout its entire life cycle. It includes data on composition, material origin, reparability, reuse, recycling, and sustainability.

<b>Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)</b>	Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 is the cornerstone of the Commission’s approach to more environmentally sustainable and circular products. It will contribute to helping the EU reach its environmental and climate goals, double its circularity rate of material use and achieve its energy efficiency targets by 2030.
<b>ECVM</b>	The European Council of Vinyl Manufacturers represents seven leading European producers of PVC resin, which account for around 85% of the PVC resin and VCM manufactured in Europe. These businesses operate around 46 different plants spread over 28 sites and employ approximately 8,000 people (incl. required upstream products like chlorine production). <a href="https://pvc.org/">https://pvc.org/</a>
<b>ECVM Charter</b>	ECVM Industry Charter for the Production of Vinyl Chloride Monomer and PVC. It is aimed at minimising any detrimental effects from activities and products to the environment or human health in the production phase. <a href="https://pvc.org/sustainability/industry-responsible-care/ecvm-charter">https://pvc.org/sustainability/industry-responsible-care/ecvm-charter</a>
<b>EPD</b>	Environmental Product Declaration. It is an independently verified and registered document that communicates transparent and comparable information about the life-cycle environmental impact of products in a credible way.
<b>Erasmus+</b>	The EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe.
<b>Emissions Trading System (ETS) Directive</b>	It establishes a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the European Community.
<b>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)</b>	A policy approach that makes producers responsible for their products along the entire life cycle.
<b>Governance Regulation on the Energy Union and Climate Action:</b>	Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (updated in 2023) sets common rules for planning, reporting and monitoring to help the EU reach its 2030 climate and energy targets.
<b>Horizon Europe</b>	The EU’s key funding programme for research and innovation.
<b>Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)</b>	Directive 2010/75/EU as amended by Directive 2024/1785 is aimed at achieving significant benefits to the environment and human health by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU.

**Innovation Fund EU** Financed by EU Emissions Trading System revenues, it is one of the world's largest funding programmes for the demonstration of innovative low-carbon technologies.

**LCA** Life Cycle Assessment. It is a cradle-to-grave or cradle-to-cradle analysis technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life, which is from raw material extraction through materials processing, manufacture, distribution, and use.

**Product Environmental Footprint (PEF)** It measures the environmental performance of a product.

**REACH** The Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 on the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH) is the main EU regulation governing the safe use, manufacture, and import of chemical substances.

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** A universal call to action adopted by the United Nations in 2015. Their official definition is a set of 17 global goals – encompassing 169 specific targets – designed to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all by 2030.

**TRL** Technology Readiness Levels. A type of measurement system used to assess the maturity level of a particular technology:

- ▶ *TRL 1 – basic principles observed*
- ▶ *TRL 2 – technology concept formulated*
- ▶ *TRL 3 – experimental proof of concept*
- ▶ *TRL 4 – technology validated in lab*
- ▶ *TRL 5 – technology validated in relevant environment  
(industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)*
- ▶ *TRL 6 – technology demonstrated in relevant environment  
(industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)*
- ▶ *TRL 7 – system prototype demonstration in operational environment*
- ▶ *TRL 8 – system complete and qualified*
- ▶ *TRL 9 – actual system proven in operational environment  
(competitive manufacturing in the case of key enabling technologies; or in space)*


<b>VinylPlus® Product Label</b>	Sustainability certification scheme for PVC products in the building and construction sector. <a href="https://productlabel.vinylplus.eu">https://productlabel.vinylplus.eu</a>
<b>VinylPlus® Supplier Certificates</b>	Sustainability schemes for additive producers and compounders that are partners of VinylPlus. <a href="https://suppliercertificates.vinylplus.eu/">https://suppliercertificates.vinylplus.eu/</a>
<b>Waste Framework Directive (WFD)</b>	Directive 2008/98/EC is the legal framework for waste prevention and management in the EU.
<b>Waste Shipment Regulation</b>	Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 sets the EU rules on the shipment of waste within and beyond EU borders, to protect the environment and public health.


## VinylPlus®

Avenue de Cortenbergh 71  
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium  
Tel. +32 (0)2 329 51 05  
helpdesk@vinylplus.eu  
www.vinylplus.eu

 @VinylPlus\_EU

 VinylPlus

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