



Key messages on Single-use Plastic

1. The main driver behind plastic waste is overconsumption
 - To address this issue we need to consider absolute reduction in the use plastic
2. Preventing plastic waste is more than addressing it as a waste management challenge. It needs to be tackled at various levels while ensuring representation of stakeholders involved in all stages of the plastic life cycle. The reduction of plastics must go beyond recycling and must consider a circular economy approach, including:
 - Life-cycle analyses of plastics
 - A supply chain perspective, and
 - A clear understanding of stakeholder groups lobbying against progressive actions
3. Consumers can be a powerful force, but:
 - Clear channels for consumers to be heard and access comprehensive information to increase awareness is necessary
 - There is a need for triggers and an enabling environment to act...
 - ...and recognition that there are also limitations to what consumers can do to change the whole system
4. Total bans on plastics are not always a solution:
 - Plastic is not bad or good - despite the daunting statistics, unless there is a perfect substitute for plastic, it is here to stay. For example, in the medical industry, there is a lack of such alternative which could withstand contamination as well as plastic.
 - Therefore, we must invest in, or ensure availability of viable alternatives
 - We must be careful with shifting the problem to other (potentially less sustainable) materials
 - A suite of complementary policies is more likely to have greater impact

Policy Recommendations for [stakeholders' group]

EPR systems should be made more ambitious by targeting problematic single use plastics. Such a system could include:

- Introduction of incremental fees
- Differentiated cost structure to incentivize greater design for the environment

Regulation across the supply chain remains key for implementing a life cycle approach to plastic packaging management. Main actions could include:

- Targeting distributors and logistic services (in addition to consumers and retailers)
- Take back obligations of transport packaging associated with large consumer goods

Obligatory information disclosure should be considered for large manufacturers, producers, distributors and collectors, with emphasis on reporting on generation and trade of plastics

Claims on recyclability, reusability, and material reductions should be made a legally enforceable part of product quality standards.