

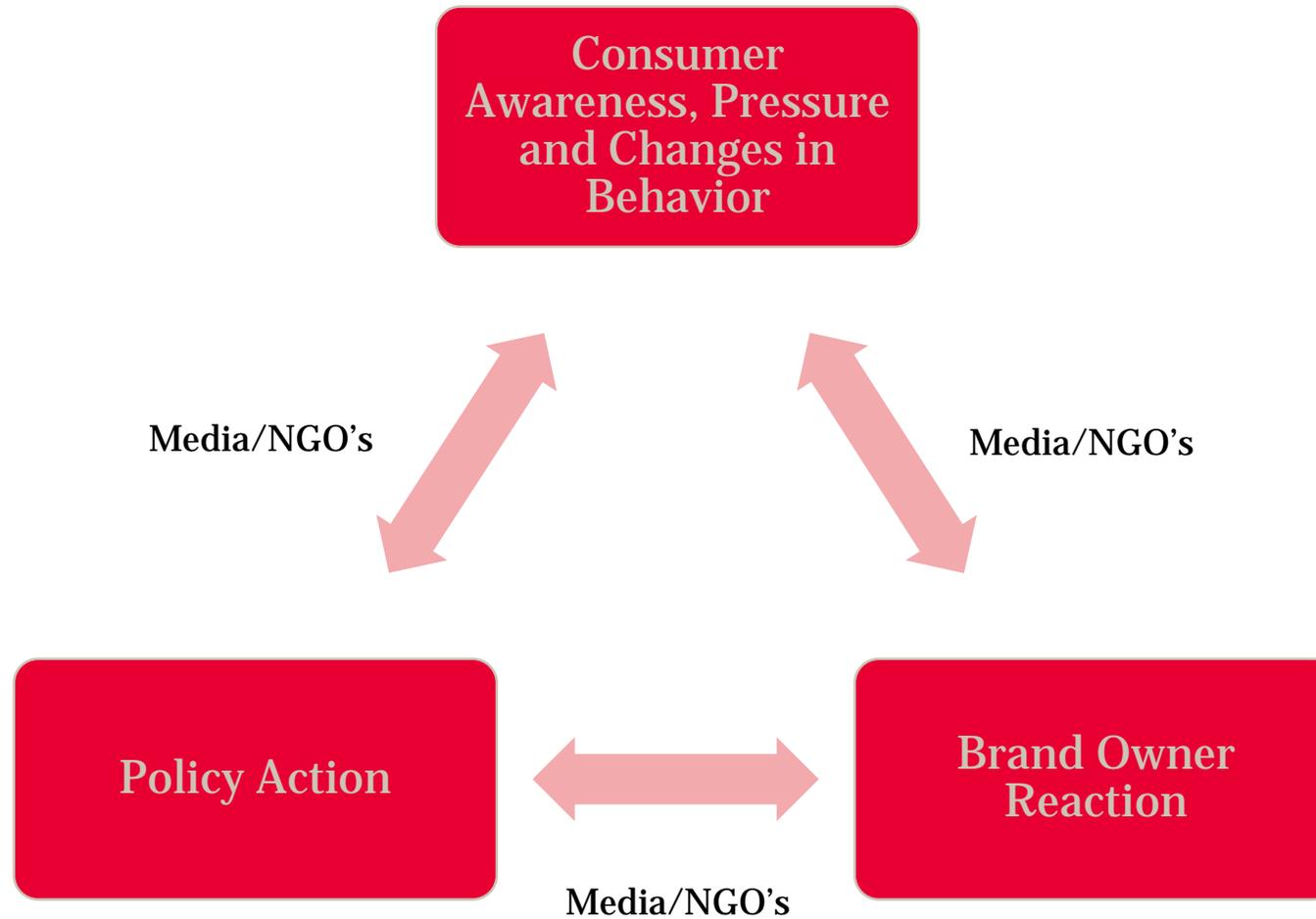
Plastics Advocacy & Public Policy

Pressure & Opportunities

May 2019



THE CHALLENGE

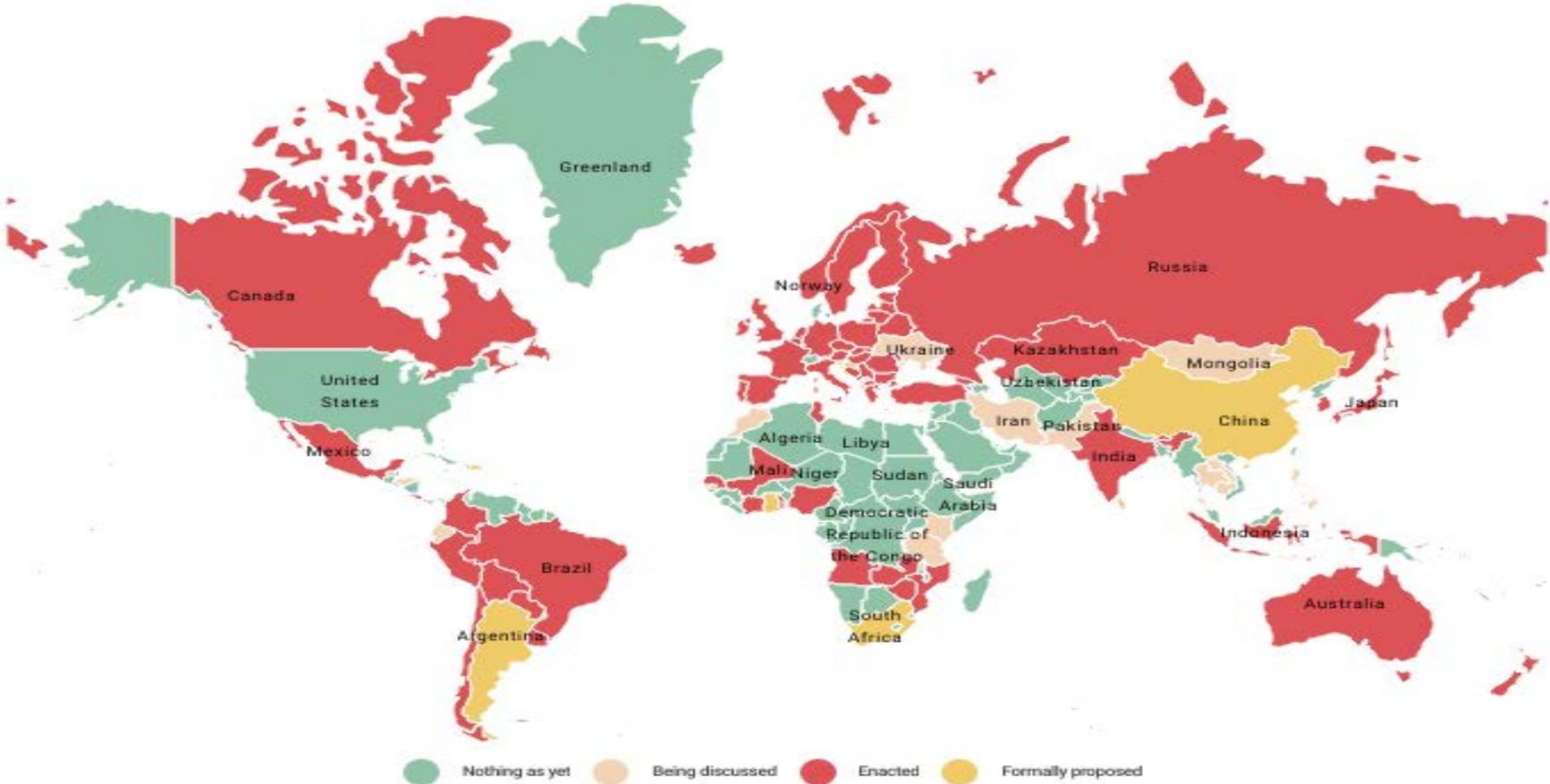


GLOBAL ACTION

- **Global activity focused on reducing and eliminating plastics in the environment has accelerated over the last year.**
- **The G7 has proposed several commitments**
 - 100% reusable, recyclable, or, where viable alternatives do not exist, recoverable, plastics by 2030
 - Significantly reducing the unnecessary use of single-use plastics, and increasing recycled content by at least 50% by 2030
- **The World Economic Forum's new initiative, the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP), will collaborate with governments and stakeholders in coastal economies that are battling plastic waste, starting with Indonesia**
 - The partnership is supported by the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom as well as several companies
- **In early May, plastic was added to the Basel Convention, effectively limiting or banning the global movement of scrap plastic**
- **There are discussions regarding the potential listing of microplastics as a Persistent Organic Pollutant under the Stockholm Convention**



GLOBAL ACTION: EPR SCHEMES



EU: PUBLIC OPINION TO POLITICAL ACTION

Environment consistently high in public awareness – big three issues

- Climate change, air pollution and plastic waste (merging with climate change)
- NGOs will keep up pressure (well-financed)
- Public opinion is driving political response

Single Use Plastics Directive (December 2019)

- Sends a powerful signal internationally
- Plastic bags/single use bans ‘sure fire’ political winner

Public expects a business/industry response

- There is confidence in technology but
- Governments should lead with legislation, taxation, economic incentives and international action

European policy is framed by the Circular Economy (since 2015)

- Resource circularity is the policy objective
- Expect more regulation/government intervention (targets, penalties, standards, taxes, EPR)
- Continued societal/consumer pressures



LATIN AMERICA

- **Waste management systems are in place across the region, though they still need infrastructure improvement.**
- **EPR schemes were passed in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, all three in the implementation process. In Argentina, a Packaging Law and EPR schemes have been under discussion in the Congress for several years, with slow progress.**
- **Single-use (straws, cups, cutlery) along plastic bags are the main issues in the public eye, with initiatives to ban or restrict being introduced at the federal, state and local levels in most Latin American countries.**
 - Plastic bag bans are in place in several Provinces/States and Cities in Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. Colombia holds regulation that sets specifications and size on plastics bags as well as a tax. Straw bans currently in place in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and 20 other cities (Brazil).
 - Specifically at the Brazilian federal level, a bill banning straws and plastic bags could be sent for presidential sanction before the end of 1H 2019.
 - In Mexico, a new initiative banning single-use plastics, introducing EPR, taxing plastic producers and consumers and providing tax incentives for the adoption of alternative materials (non-plastic) has been introduced to Congress by the Senate's Environmental Commission.
 - A National Plan to Combat Plastic Waste and a National Plan Against Ocean Waste have been launched in Brazil. Mexico works on driving a program for Sustainable Production and Consumption, coordinated with the public, private and social sectors.

NORTH AMERICA

United States

- Marine debris/plastic waste is rapidly moving from general awareness to policy action.
- Federal focus is on microplastics, further studies, and establishing federal programs to address plastic waste.
- Mostly state level legislative activity: 230 bills in 40 states, with focus on Single Use Plastic bans and EPR.

Canada

- Federal Government has already banned microbeads in cosmetic products.
- Federal Legislature is currently undertaking a study on plastics pollution.
- Several Municipalities (largest being Montreal) instituted single use bans
- Federal and provincial governments developing a national approach to reduce plastic pollution-due in June.



SOUTHEAST ASIA: GOVERNMENTS RESPONDING TO INFLUX OF PLASTICS WASTES

Vietnam:

- Plastic bag environment tax 1.3 - 2.2 USD/kg applied in 2012.
- 2025 goal of 100% environment-friendly and degradable plastic bags at supermarkets.
- Target that 100% of plastic used for crop protection purposes must be collected, stored and treated.

Thailand:

- Thai Cabinet has approved a draft 20-Year roadmap (2018-2030) to reduce and ban the use of 7 types of single-use-plastics by 2022 and recirculate 100% of targeted plastic waste into the manufacturing stream by 2027.

Philippines:

- Existing laws bans the use of incineration of waste. Proposed Ban on Single Use Plastics.

Indonesia:

- Several cities have banned single-use-plastic such as plastic shopping bags, straws, polystyrene food containers, etc.
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) preparing a draft regulation to implement EPR.

Singapore:

- Ministry of Environment proposes mandatory reporting of packaging products and packaging waste reduction plan in 2020

Malaysia:

- Increasing Government and public attention on plastics waste and chemical disposal issues.



INDIA

- **The public sentiment has significantly grown to have a bias against plastic, the key concern is the plastic bag, straws, cutlery and bottles that seem to litter the environment.**
- **It is becoming increasingly clear that the engagement will grow even after the elections and the industry will have to take ownership as well as give viable solutions**
- **Recent Actions:**
 - Plastic Waste Management (PWM) (Amendment) Rules 2018 to address certain issues-
 - All major brands have already initiated work for EPR requirements
 - Multi-layered Plastic (MLP) which are "non-recyclable, or non-energy recoverable, or with no alternate use are not allowed
 - India's 17 states and 7 territories had crafted legislation taking aim at single-use plastic; however implementation is loose.
 - India presented an ambitious resolution at the UN, to phase out Single Use Plastics by 2022.
 - Starting Mar 2019 , the government banned import of solid plastic waste. This will be revenue loss of US\$4Billion to the industry.

GLOBAL POLICY OPPORTUNITIES

1. Getting the definitions right
2. Single Use Plastic Bans
3. Standard Accounting Framework
4. Government Expenditure & Budgets
5. Taxes and Extended Producer Responsibility Frameworks

From Obstacles to Opportunities

OBSTACLES	OPPORTUNITIES
SUP Bans	Take advantage of the interest & redirect it to meaningful solutions
Taxes / EPR Proposals	Financial policy proposals can be dedicated sources of funding for innovation / collection / recycling infrastructure, and are material agnostic
Defining Key Terms & Metrics	Provide constructive input as definitions are being developed (<i>recycling, waste, plastic, recyclable, recycled, polymer, etc.</i>) to broaden the field for new technologies while providing focused, compliance-oriented regulations; standardize metrics and reporting around mass-balance
Basel Convention Amendments	Provide industry perspective via the Partnership
Multi-Purpose Infrastructure Packages	Look for ways to incorporate plastics into multi-purpose infrastructure bills where science supports its use
Appropriations	Explore tax incentives that can spur product and process innovations, and encourage private investment in recycling infrastructure
Microplastics	Form unlikely partnerships to study environmental & health impacts, reinforce that sound science is the key to good science policy / regulation, and allow it to influence our thinking about product use and end of life

