ELLEN MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

FLEXIBLE PACKAGING:

PLASTIC FLEXIBLES:

Design and recycling in the informal sector

Deepdive

This document is a strategy deepdive with detailed insights, analysis and actions. For a high-level overview of the work, see the executive summary.

WEBSITE

Easily digestible overview of the different strategies for flexible packaging, and the key insights and actions for each.

Click here

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

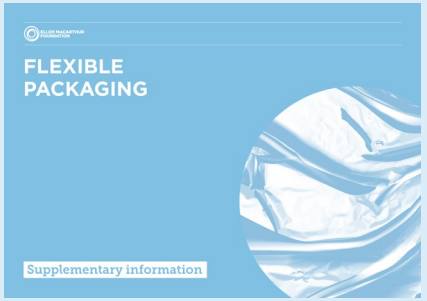
Short, high-level strategy document. Doesn't contain any analysis, reasoning or details for the key actions.

STRATEGY DEEPDIVES

Detailed insights and analysis, and detailed key actions for the different strategy options.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Supporting data and references.



OVERARCHING STRATEGY

(this deepdive relates to only one part of this overall flexible packaging strategy)

Click here for the executive summary.

CONTEXT

Flexible packaging is the fastest-growing plastic packaging category. Because it is almost uniformly single-use, with very low recycling and high leakage rates, it is also by far the most challenging market segment to address on the journey towards a circular economy for plastics.

OVERARCHING STRATEGY

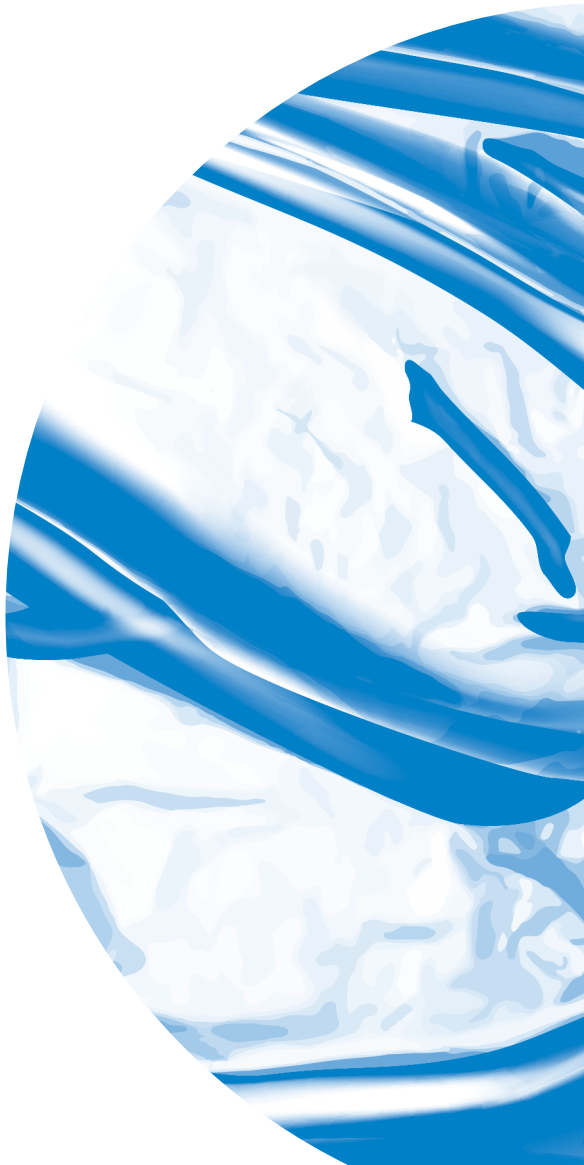
Eliminating and innovating away from single-use flexible packaging must be the first and foremost part of any flexible packaging strategy — because as soon as single-use flexible waste is generated, regardless of material or geography, it is very hard to deal with. Current efforts are only just scratching the surface and a step-change in the level of commitment and effort across direct elimination of unnecessary packaging and exploration of upstream innovation solutions, such as reuse, is required from ALL stakeholders.

For the single-use flexible packaging items that cannot currently be eliminated without unintended consequences, unprecedented efforts are required to ensure they can be circulated. This can include staying with a conventional plastic and scaling recycling systems, or substitution to a different material (such as paper or compostable plastics where relevant) and then scaling those systems. Either way, what is clear is that unless simultaneous, unprecedented efforts across packaging design, infrastructure, and policy are begun immediately — efforts that push far beyond the level of activity we are currently seeing — the circulation of flexible packaging in practice and at scale is unlikely to happen in the foreseeable future.

While they are currently a necessary part of the solution, the inherent quality and yield limitations of recycling and substitution strategies mean that staying with single-use flexible packaging will always present a challenge from a circular economy perspective. This is why we need to keep driving a strong upstream innovation agenda (in line with the first part of the overarching strategy) in order to find ways to eliminate ever-increasing single-use flexible packaging over time.

URGENT ACTIONS

This work has identified 21 specific and urgent actions for flexible packaging that need to be commenced immediately by businesses and policymakers in order to make significant progress towards 2025 targets and beyond.



KEY ACTIONS FOR INFORMAL RECYCLING SYSTEMS

INFORMAL RECYCLING SYSTEMS: flexibles made from plastic, designed for recycling, and collected, sorted and recycled in practice and at scale in a geography predominantly serviced by the informal sector.

INFORMAL RECYCLING SYSTEMS

KEY ACTIONS

Businesses to:

Radically improve packaging design, in particular, shift to mono-materials for the >40% of flexibles that are currently multi-material

See page 6 for details

Policymakers, collaborative cross-sector initiatives, and businesses (through advocacy) to:

Establish an inclusive process, gathering data on existing structures and processes and identifying informal sector organisations to work with

Finance improvements in infrastructure, tech and tools through large infrastructure investments and microfinancing for the informal sector

Roll out holistic waste management legislation, including inclusive EPR legislation

See page 7 for details

Businesses to:

Radically improve packaging design, in particular, shift to mono-materials for the >40% of flexibles that are currently multi-material

All flexible packaging producers (converters, FMCGs, retailers, etc.) to transition all multi-material flexibles to mono-material flexibles, reduce non-polymer content (i.e. use of coatings, inks, glues, etc.) to <10% but ideally <5% to enable new end-markets, and adhere to local design for recycling guidelines. All to be completed by 2025.

Policymakers, collaborative cross-sector initiatives, and businesses (through advocacy) to:

Establish an inclusive process, gathering data on existing structures and processes and identifying informal sector organisations to work with

Industry and governments to gather better data on the structures and processes that make up the current informal ecosystem in their relevant local/regional context, and then use this knowledge to:

- Identify appropriate organisations to engage with to support the voice and organisation of the informal workforce (ideally existing cooperatives or membership-based organisations, but if these do not exist, civil society/non-profit organisations that can work to establish them).
- Ensure the informal sector's representation in conversations around packaging design, legislation, and planning, piloting, and implementation of waste management systems.
- Ensure transparent processes are adopted (for example, that the allocation of funds/financing or reimbursements to informal workers is transparent and fair).

Finance improvements in infrastructure, tech and tools through large infrastructure investments and microfinancing for the informal sector

Businesses with flexibles in their portfolio as well as financial institutions to immediately boost the financing that is available for efforts that support rollout of an inclusive recycling system by:

- Making microfinancing available to actors within the informal sector (i.e. cooperatives or membership-based organisations, or micro-enterprises) to go towards CAPEX investment into improved collection and sorting facilities, infrastructure, tools, etc.
- Channelling financial investments into building out the recycling infrastructure more broadly in geographies serviced by an informal sector and providing support for currently lacking services (i.e. transport of collected materials to formal recycling facilities).

Policymakers, collaborative cross-sector initiatives, and businesses (through advocacy) to:

Roll out holistic waste management legislation, including inclusive EPR legislation

Government entities (from local to national level) to ensure that waste management strategies and policies are designed to drive the waste management of all materials, rather than just focusing on a few materials (for example, PET bottles) and to tailor and implement socially inclusive EPR schemes for all packaging, governed by an appropriate body (with EPR being the only proven and likely pathway to make the economics of recycling work - see the EPR statement and position paper here). Businesses to support and engage with national governments, the informal sector and EPR experts to achieve both of the above.

Check out our EPR report here.

INFORMAL RECYCLING SYSTEMS

SECTORS AND GEOGRAPHIES OF PARTICULAR RELEVANCE

Plastic flexibles are most relevant for applications that require high barrier properties and where reuse or other innovative models seem to appear less likely to develop in the near future.

For example:

CONFECTIONERY

CRISPS, BISCUITS, & MOISTURE-SENSITIVE SNACKS

Once direct elimination and innovation opportunities have been pursued, establishing inclusive recycling systems for flexibles is of greatest relevance in geographies where the majority of waste management is currently performed by an informal sector.

Geographic Archetype 1: Geographies with low volumes of mismanaged packaging waste, and advanced waste management systems.

For example: Established recycling systems producing high-quality recyclate; mandatory EPR.

Proxy geography: Europe

Geographic Archetype 2: Geographies with low volumes of mismanaged packaging waste, but less advanced waste management systems.

For example: Recycling systems are limited in scale or have considerable loss of material quality; emerging, limited or voluntary EPR.

Proxy geography: USA

Geographic Archetype 3: Geographies with high volumes of mismanaged packaging waste and limited/no waste management systems.

For example: Limited systems even for collection; No/limited EPR

Proxy geography: South and South-East Asia

5 KEY INSIGHTS SUPPORTING THE KEY ACTIONS

INFORMAL RECYCLING

5 KEY INSIGHTS

1 **Recycling of plastic flexibles has inherent limitations.**

2 **Recycling of flexibles in the informal sector faces further barriers regarding scale-up timeframes and financing, and end-market development. For the very small formats (e.g. sachets) these barriers may be insurmountable.**

3 **Given that in many of the geographies serviced by the informal sector scaled recycling systems for flexibles are many years away, upstream innovation to move away from single-use flexibles becomes of even higher importance — and presents a significant opportunity.**

4 **However, despite these inherent limitations, solutions for recycling flexibles will still be required (bearing in mind that before recycling systems are pursued as a strategy, opportunities for direct elimination, innovative elimination, and reuse should always be pursued first and foremost).**

5 **Where recycling is pursued as a strategy in geographies serviced by the informal sector, the best option, from both a social and economic point of view, is to scale recycling systems through establishing an inclusive waste management system.**

INFORMAL RECYCLING

5 KEY INSIGHTS

1

Recycling of plastic B2C flexibles has inherent limitations

Even in a maximally optimised recycling scenario for B2C flexibles, there will be significant unavoidable material quality and quantity losses and therefore considerable virgin input requirements. This is due to inherent limitations that are unlikely to be overcome by technical developments and means that only a portion of the flexible packaging that is sent to recycling will make it back into high-quality recyclate. This means that even in a maximally optimised system **~45%** of the plastics going into flexibles would need to come from virgin inputs. Specifically, for food packaging virgin input requirements are likely to be higher due to the lack of availability of recycled materials that can come into contact with food.

See following page for details and references

Even in a maximally optimised recycling scenario for B2C flexibles, there will be significant unavoidable material quality and quantity losses, and therefore considerable virgin input requirements.

MECHANICAL RECYCLING comes with significant and inherent QUALITY losses:

- Even if radical design changes are made across all flexibles, a mechanical recycling process will always produce non-virgin quality recyclate.
- Given the material properties required to produce high-performance flexibles, it was broadly agreed by our expert panel that an average of 30% mechanically recycled content is pushing the upper limit for B2C flexibles.
- **This quality loss thus limits the amount of mechanically recycled content that can go back into B2C flexibles.**

CHEMICAL RECYCLING comes with significant and inherent YIELD losses:

- Even if radical design changes are made across all flexibles, a chemical recycling process will always have significant yield losses.
- Polymer yield from a chemical recycling process (i.e. the amount of polymer obtained after polymerisation relative to the amount of polymer going into the pyrolysis unit) is generally found to be between 30-50%, (i.e. there is a 50-70% loss of material from the plastic packaging system).
- While it is technically possible to make a food contact B2C flexible from 100% chemically recycled plastics, to do so across all B2C flexibles would require significant chemically recycled content to be brought in from other sectors/industries, simply transferring rather than solving the issue of ‘yield losses’.

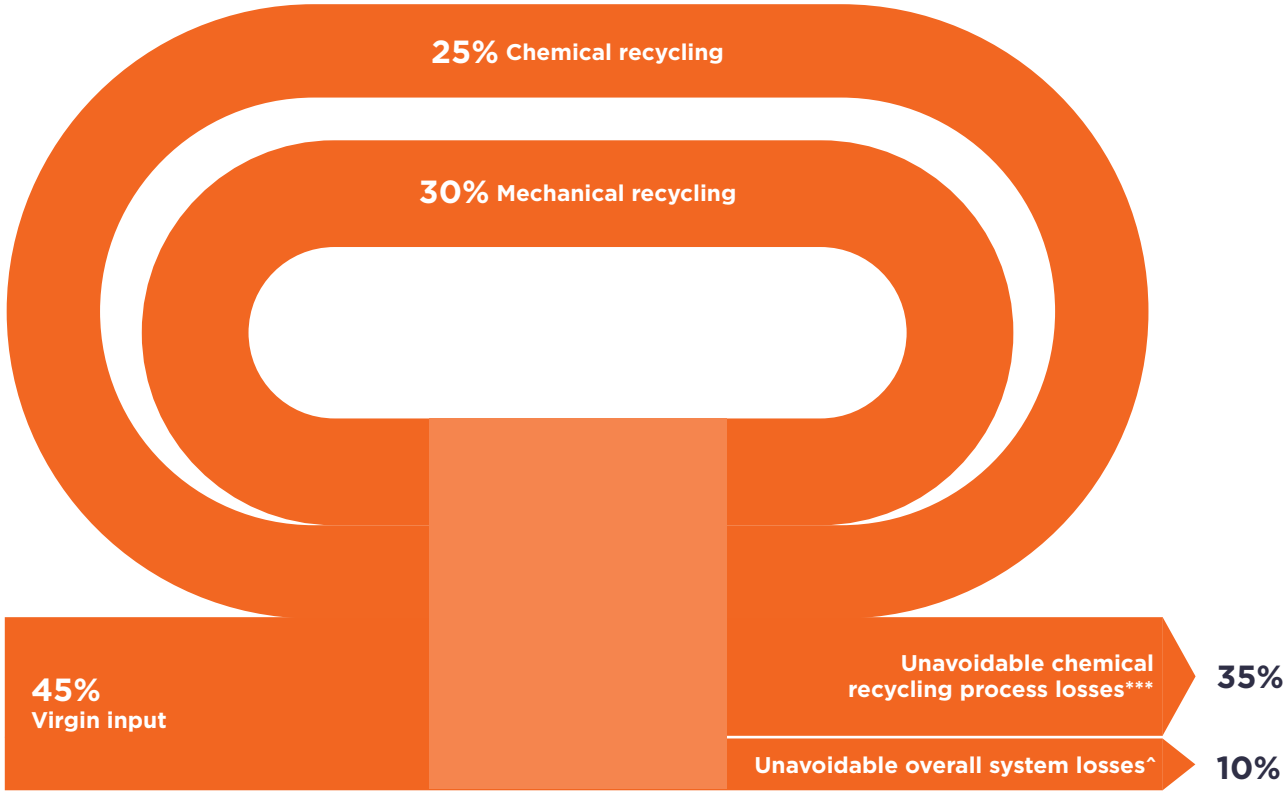
*Expert interviews and Lodestar project publication: https://www.newplasticseconomy.org/assets/doc/Lodestar.pdf

Even in a maximally optimised recycling scenario for B2C flexibles, there will be significant unavoidable material quality and quantity losses, and therefore considerable virgin input requirements.

Maximally optimised recycling system for plastic B2C flexibles**

What the global flows for plastic B2C flexibles would look like assuming:

- All B2C flexibles are collected and recycled via highly optimised mechanical and chemical recycling processes.
- The amount of plastics going back into B2C flexibles is maximised.



NOTES

**What the global flows for plastic B2C flexibles would look like assuming: a) All B2C flexibles are collected and recycled via highly optimised mechanical and chemical recycling processes; b) The amount of plastics going back into B2C flexibles is maximised; c) All flexible packaging (including food packaging) would contain 30% mechanically recycled content; d) The average yield for chemical recycling was 40%.

***Assuming a 60% loss of material from the plastic packaging system (as gasses and waxes) in a chemical recycling process, as per yield discussion above.

^Losses such as those that occur through collection and sorting processes as well as packaging production processes. 10% is highly conservative.

NOTE: Here chemical recycling refers to pyrolysis of polyolefins, this being the predominant technology in use/being considered for scale-up.

For additional information and references see the Deepdive: Plastic B2C flexibles: Design and recycling in the formal sector

INFORMAL RECYCLING

5 KEY INSIGHTS

2

Recycling of flexibles in the informal sector faces further barriers regarding scale-up timeframes and financing, and end-market development

On top of inherent limitations, recycling of B2C flexibles in the informal sector faces further barriers. Infrastructure scale-up, development of circular end-markets, and funding mechanisms for recycling are many years off being a reality — and even if these do become a reality, for the very small formats (e.g. sachets) the majority of experts consulted agree that the barriers faced are so significant that recycling is unlikely to ever work at scale.

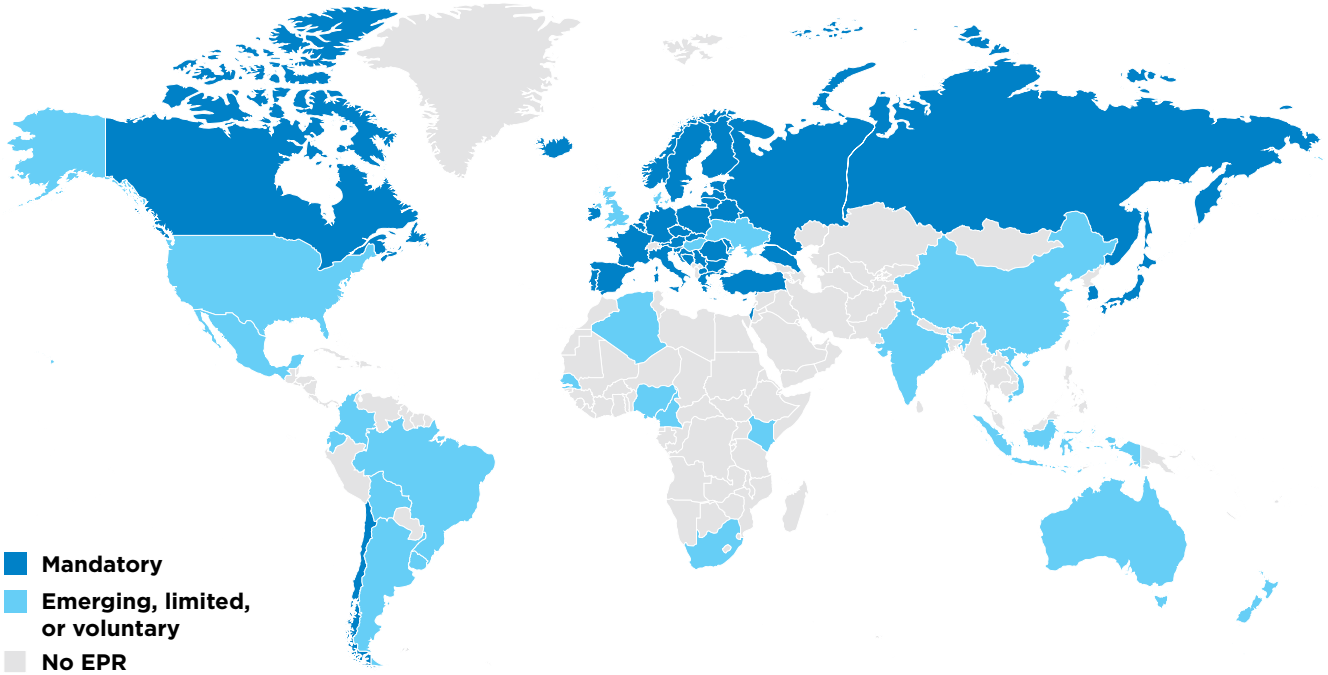
See following page for details and references

On top of inherent limitations, recycling of B2C flexibles in the informal sector faces further barriers. Infrastructure scale-up, development of circular end-markets, and funding mechanisms for recycling are a long way off.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes for packaging are a necessary mechanism for providing dedicated, ongoing, and sufficient funding for collection, sorting, and recycling.[1]

However, implementation of well-designed and well-functioning EPR schemes takes time.

With EPR schemes in geographies serviced by the informal sector mostly classified as 'emerging, limited, or voluntary' or 'no EPR', having dedicated, ongoing, and sufficient funding in place for recycling is still some years away and will first require considerable (but necessary) time and effort.



For additional information, see the **Supplementary Information:** Plastic B2C Flexibles - Informal Sector – "Collection, Sorting"

1. **Ellen MacArthur Foundation**, "EPR position paper", 2021

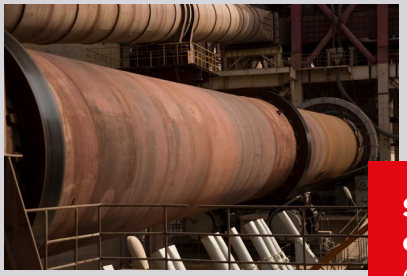
On top of inherent limitations, recycling of B2C flexibles in the informal sector faces further barriers. Infrastructure scale-up, development of circular end-markets, and funding mechanisms for recycling are a long way off.

Less than ideal end-markets, such as linear end-markets, and significant loss of material value are likely to be a reality for many years to come.

B2C Flexibles
currently go to

CURRENT END MARKETS[1]

Cement kilns



Landfill

Building material

Significant loss of value or linear end markets
Current end markets are not desirable from a circular economy perspective as they return little or no value back into the economy

Plastics to roads

Plastics to fuel

Open burning

For additional information, see the **Supplementary Information:** Plastic B2C Flexibles - Informal Sector – "Recycling, End Markets"

1. **GA Circular**, Toward circularity of Post-Consumer Flexible Packaging in Asia (2017).

INFORMAL RECYCLING
5 KEY INSIGHTS

3

Given that in many of the geographies serviced by the informal sector scaled recycling systems for flexibles are many years away, upstream innovation to move away from single-use flexibles becomes of even higher importance — and presents a significant opportunity.

Given the barriers faced for recycling of flexibles in geographies serviced by the informal sector, it becomes even more important to focus on innovations that can eliminate the need for single-use flexibles. Fortunately, in such contexts, innovation is also particularly attractive.

In geographies currently serviced by the informal sector the uncertainty and risk associated with betting on recycling is particularly high, and timeframes to have established systems into place are going to be long. This means the barriers normally associated with innovation are less of an obstacle — as the uncertainty, risk, and timeframes of pursuing either a recycling strategy or innovation strategy start to be relatively similar.

There are already some promising innovation examples, with **reuse for personal care and home care products in SE Asia identified as a specific opportunity for collaborative action.**

See following page for details and references

Given that in many of the geographies serviced by the informal sector scaled recycling systems for flexibles are likely many years away, it makes even more sense to focus on innovations to eliminate the need for single-use flexibles.

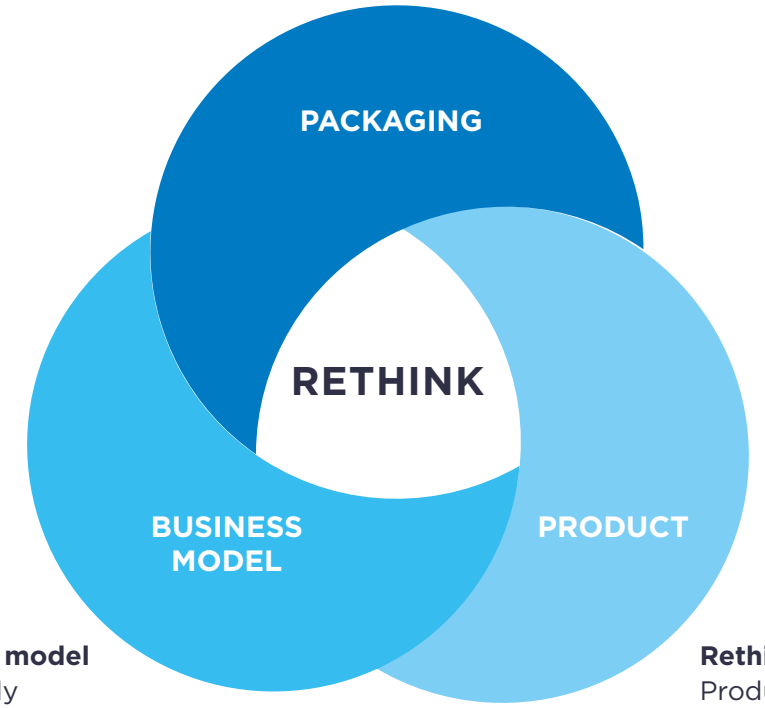
Upstream innovation is about preventing waste from ever being created in the first place.

To unlock the full opportunity of upstream innovation, it is necessary to move beyond focusing on incremental packaging improvements, towards **fundamentally rethinking how to best deliver products and services to a user**.

This involves rethinking not just the packaging itself, but also the product and the broader business model, with the aim being to identify new ways of delivering value to users, while **designing out waste** and avoiding unintended consequences.

See the Upstream Innovation Guide pp. 28-31 and 182-183 for more details

Rethink the packaging
Packaging concept, format, components, material choice
E.g. edible coatings

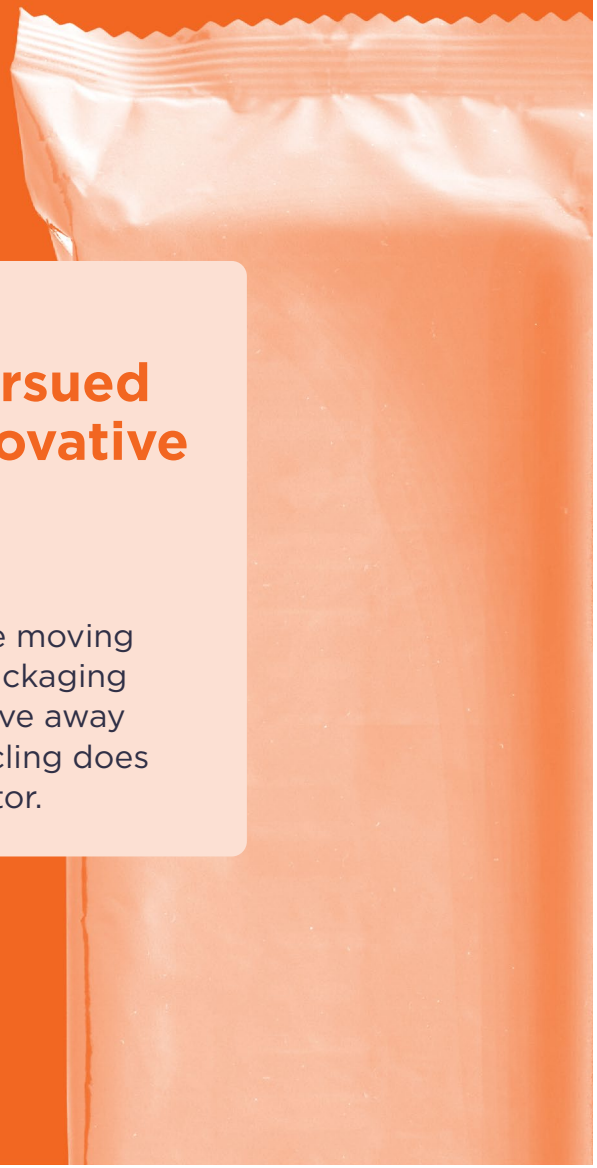


Rethink the business model
Delivery model, supply chain, location of production, revenue streams
E.g. refill home care products

Rethink the product
Product formulation, concept, shape, size
E.g. edible coatings

INFORMAL RECYCLING

5 KEY INSIGHTS



4

Solutions for recycling flexibles will still be required (bearing in mind that before recycling systems are pursued as a strategy, opportunities for direct elimination, innovative elimination, and reuse should always be pursued first and foremost).

Despite inherent limitations, solutions for circulating flexibles do have to be scaled. While moving away from single-use flexibles needs to remain the first and foremost part of any flexible packaging strategy, it is unlikely, even with ramping up innovation efforts, that it will be possible to move away from ALL single-use flexible packaging without unintended consequences — meaning recycling does still need to form a part of a flexibles strategy for geographies serviced by the informal sector.

INFORMAL RECYCLING

5 KEY INSIGHTS

5

Where recycling is pursued as a strategy in geographies serviced by the informal sector, the best option, from both a social and economic point of view, is to scale recycling systems through establishing an inclusive waste management system

The best option, from both a social and economic point of view is to implement a socially inclusive process across the entire waste management system.

- Purely increasing the price paid to informal collectors per kg of flexibles collected would require a **doubling of the informal collector workforce** while leaving social issues unaddressed.
- Directly implementing formal systems in isolation from existing structures will be less likely to succeed than one that leverages existing structures.
- The majority of experts consulted agree that:
  - Implementing a recycling system for B2C flexibles in geographies serviced by an informal sector has to focus on ensuring social inclusion of the informal workforce* across the waste management sector as a whole, not only on ensuring collection/sorting/recycling of B2C Flexibles.
  - While formalisation of the waste management system as a whole may be the ultimate end-state, such an end-state must be brought about through a process that is inclusive of the informal workforce and recognises the significant role it currently plays.
  - Making recycling work for B2C flexibles sits within establishing an inclusive recycling system for all materials (i.e. the whole waste management sector), rather than focusing on flexibles in isolation

*The informal workforce encompasses anyone in the informal sector that helps to move waste materials within the value chain (e.g. collectors, aggregators, recyclers, etc.)

Purely increasing the price paid to informal collectors per kg of flexibles collected would require a doubling of the informal workforce while leaving social issues unaddressed. Directly implementing a formal systems strategy in isolation from existing informal structures is less likely to succeed than one that leverages existing structures.

PURELY INFORMAL approach ⟷ FULLY FORMALISED approach

✗ Purely incentivising the current informal system

CHARACTERISED BY:

Infrastructure: Little to no official/public waste management infrastructure in place and highly manual labour.

Workers' rights and conditions: Majority of informal workers not affiliated with a cooperative (or similar organisation), and are not recognised for the service they provide, with earnings mainly determined by the type of material and weight collected.

Materials: Limited range of materials are collected (only those with strong and stable end-markets).

Funding: Voluntary funding and value of recyclable materials drive collection.

NOT DESIRABLE BECAUSE:

- The informal collector workforce would need to double to collect all B2C flexibles.
- Labour and social conditions would remain poor because initiatives to improve these would not come as part of an organisation of the system as a whole, but would remain as isolated, voluntary efforts.
- The price paid per tonne to incentivise collection of B2C flexibles, would have to be 8 times the current price. However, increasing prices paid for B2C flexibles would not necessarily translate into better earnings for the bottom of the informal sector pyramid (i.e. the informal collectors themselves).

✗ Directly implementing a formal mechanical system in isolation from existing structures

CHARACTERISED BY:

Infrastructure: Large-scale mechanical and standardised collection infrastructure (publicly owned and includes potential outsourcing to private companies).

Workers' rights and conditions: Contractually defined work and wages for waste management employees.

Materials: Broad range of materials are collected.

Funding: Dedicated, ongoing, and sufficient funding provided through EPR.

NOT DESIRABLE BECAUSE:

- Displaces rather than integrates the substantial knowledge, skills, and networks of the existing informal workforce, who currently collect and recycle ~60%[1] of plastics that are recycled globally.
- The informal sector would likely continue to exist, extracting the high-value materials from the waste stream, leaving the formal system with little value from collected materials to support its costs.
- There are indications that city waste management systems that include informal sector actors (e.g. cooperatives) within the system/operations have lower costs than those that do not integrate them.
- Existing examples of direct implementation of a formal system in isolation from existing structures have been unsuccessful and/or more costly for the municipality/private company.

For additional information and references for all of the content, see the **Supplementary Information:** Plastic B2C Flexibles - Informal Sector – "Collection, Sorting"

1. **The PEW Charitable Trust and Systemiq**, "Breaking the Plastic Wave: A comprehensive assessment of pathways towards stopping ocean plastic pollution", 2020.

Establishing an inclusive recycling system is the best option both from a social and economic point of view and has the highest chance of succeeding. What an inclusive recycling system looks like (and the pathway towards it) may vary from geography to geography, however some high-level principles exist.

PURELY INFORMAL approach ⟷ FULLY FORMALISED approach

✗ **Purely incentivising the current informal system**

✗ **Directly implementing a formal mechanical system in isolation from existing structures**

✓ **Inclusive recycling system**
A recycling system built on socially inclusive principles and processes

CHARACTERISED BY:

Infrastructure: Combination of manual labour and mechanical infrastructure with the proportions of each changing over time.

Workers' rights and conditions: Informal workforce is recognised and included in waste management in a socially just manner.

Materials: Broad range of materials are collected.

Funding: Dedicated, ongoing, and sufficient funding provided through EPR.

DESIRABLE BECAUSE:

- Facilitates collection of a broad range of materials in a socially just manner.
- Enables a gradual introduction of more formalised structures (i.e. infrastructure) in a way that includes, rather than displaces, the informal sector and its workforce's substantial knowledge base, skills, and networks.

COLLECTION AND SORTING INFRASTRUCTURE ENTAIL:

(according to our expert panel)

Source separation and door-to-door collection is established to increase the likelihood of getting B2C flexibles collected.

Access to facilities and equipment is improved for informal sector organisations (e.g. through cooperatives or similar membership-based organisations).

Standardisation to some degree of the collection systems at a country or regional level.

RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE ENTAILS:

(according to our expert panel)

Strengthening of local ecosystems and their capacities, e.g. by purchasing materials from a variety of actors within the inclusive system, especially smaller cooperative/organised players.

Investments into recycling infrastructure to ensure mechanical recycling facilities are high in numbers and geographically spread out throughout a nation (e.g. establishing regional recycling hubs).

For additional information and references for all of the content, see the **Supplementary Information:** Plastic B2C Flexibles - Informal Sector – "Collection, Sorting"

Establishing an inclusive recycling system is the best option both from a social and economic point of view and has the highest chance of succeeding. What an inclusive recycling system looks like (and the pathway towards it) may vary from geography to geography, however some high-level principles exist.

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Funding: Dedicated, ongoing, and sufficient funding provided through EPR.

DESIRABLE BECAUSE:

- Facilitates collection of a broad range of materials in a socially just manner.
- Enables a gradual introduction of more formalised structures (i.e. infrastructure) in a way that includes, rather than displaces, the informal sector and its workforce's substantial knowledge base, skills, and networks.

WORKERS' RIGHTS AND CONDITIONS ENTAIL:

(according to our expert panel)

Support for organising with peers through informal worker associations, cooperatives, or similar membership-based organisations.

Legal recognition of waste picking as a legitimate profession/occupation.

Access to participate in the waste management system, e.g. by ensuring that permit/administrative requirements are not overly burdensome, that informal collector cooperatives have the right to bid for/obtain waste management contracts and that there are clear ways for them to do so.

Fair remuneration for the services provided including service-based earnings as a baseline minimum rather than earnings being determined only by the type and weight of materials collected/circulated.

Access to services and social mobility such as healthcare, education, skills and capacity building, and opportunities that allow people to move away from working on landfills and dumpsites.

Flexibility of work hours is prioritised where possible as flexibility is often an important factor for people within the informal sector (especially women).

For additional information and references for all of the content, see the **Supplementary Information:** Plastic B2C Flexibles - Informal Sector – "Collection, Sorting"

This work has been developed in collaboration with an expert panel consisting of more than **100 organisations** including relevant expert organisations and NGOs, Plastics Pact lead organisations, and members of the New Plastics Economy initiative (which includes many of the leading producers of packaged goods, and many of the largest retailers and packaging producers).

We are deeply grateful to all collaborators and contributors for the time and expertise they have dedicated to this project.

These organisations are not responsible for any of the recommendations presented in this work. This report is the work of, and solely reflects the views of, the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. The Foundation's views have been formed on the bases of existing literature, expert interviews, workshops with the expert panel, and in-house analysis.

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ABOUT THE ELLEN MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation develops and promotes the idea of a circular economy.

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation is committed to the creation of a circular economy that tackles global challenges, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, waste, and pollution.

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation is an international charity that develops and promotes the circular economy in order to tackle some of the biggest challenges of our time, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, waste, and pollution. We work with our network of private and public sector decision-makers, as well as academia, to build capacity, explore collaborative opportunities, and design and develop circular economy initiatives and solutions. Increasingly based on renewable energy, a circular economy is driven by design to eliminate waste, circulate products and materials, and regenerate nature, to create resilience and prosperity for business, the environment, and society.

Further information:
www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org | @circulareconomy

ABOUT THE PLASTICS INITIATIVE

Since 2016, the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy initiative has rallied businesses, governments, and other organisations behind the vision of a circular economy for plastic, in which it never becomes waste or pollution.

Focused on ambitious targets for 2025, the Global Commitment addresses plastic waste and pollution at its source, beginning with plastic packaging, while the Plastics Pact network of local and regional (cross-border) initiatives, endorses and implements circular economy solutions that work towards the vision.

Further information:
www.emf.org/plastics | @circulareconomy
Explore the vision for a circular economy for plastic