

Global Plastics Outlook

Pathways to ending plastics leakage to the environment



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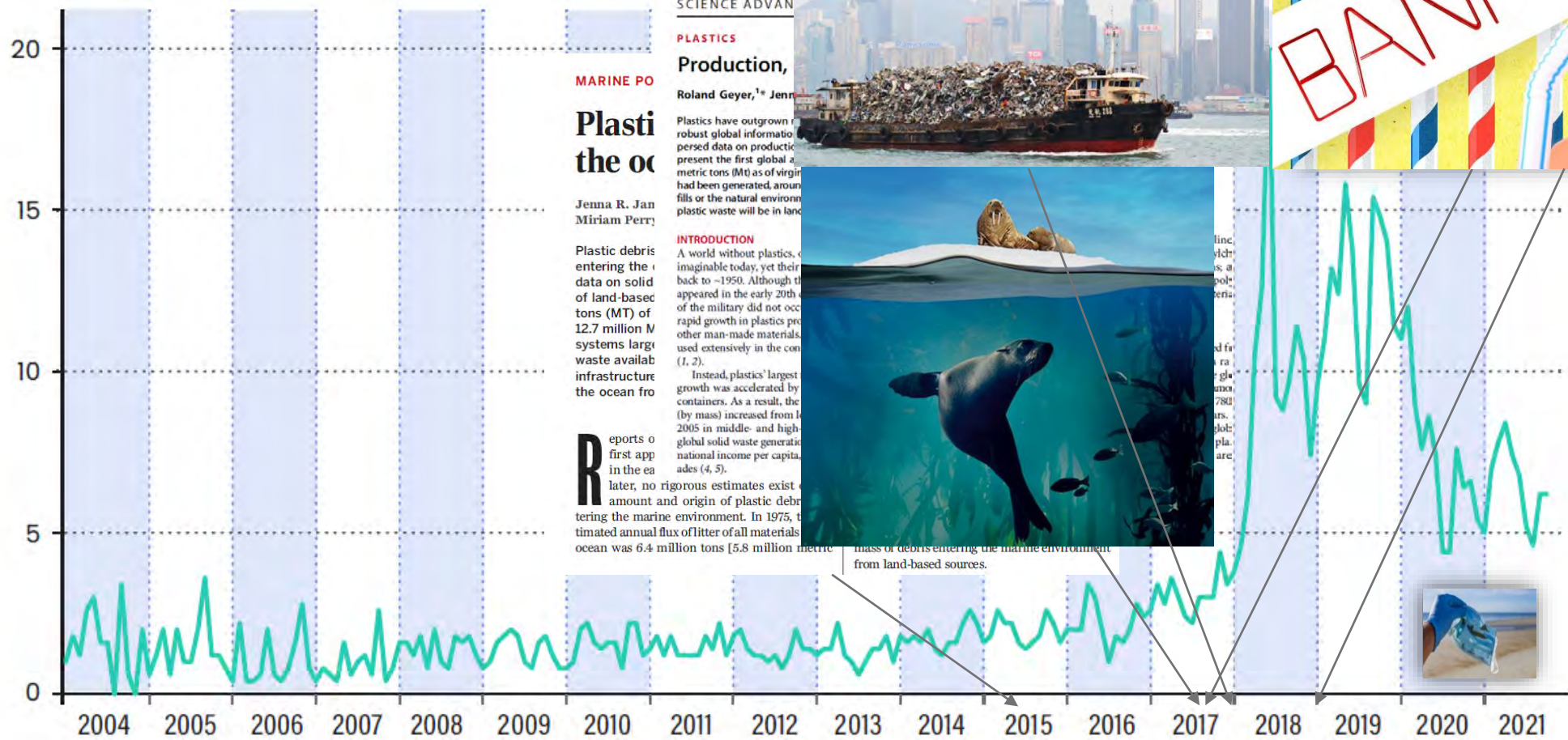
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Growing interest for "Plastic pollution"



SCIENCE ADVANCE

PLASTICS

Production, Distribution, and Environmental Impacts of Plastics

Roland Geyer,^{1*} Jenna R. Janusz,¹ Miriam Perry,¹ ...

MARINE POLLUTION

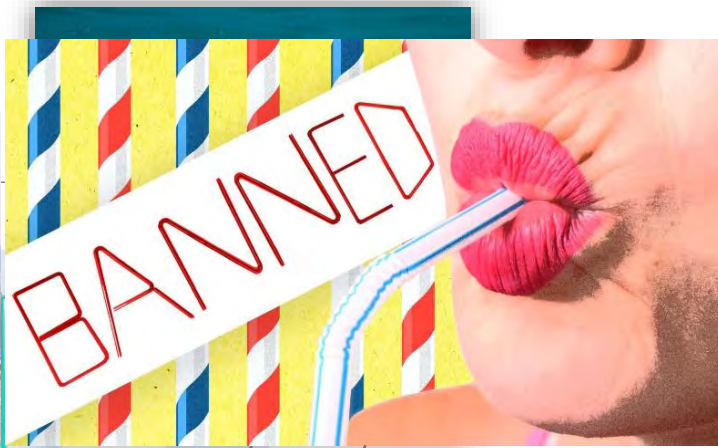
Plastic debris in the ocean

Jenna R. Janusz,¹ Miriam Perry,¹ ...

Plastic debris is entering the ocean from land-based sources at an estimated annual flux of 6.4 million metric tons [5.8 million metric tons from land-based sources].

INTRODUCTION

A world without plastics, unimaginable today, yet their use dates back to ~1950. Although their use in the military did not occur until the 1940s, other man-made materials, such as wood, were used extensively in the construction of ships (1, 2). Instead, plastics' largest growth was accelerated by their use in containers. As a result, the amount of plastic waste (by mass) increased from 1 million metric tons in 2005 in middle- and high-income countries to 1.5 million metric tons in 2015. Global solid waste generation increased from 1.5 billion metric tons in 2005 to 2.2 billion metric tons in 2015, with a corresponding increase in national income per capita (4, 5). Reports of plastic debris first appeared in the early 1970s, but later, no rigorous estimates exist on the amount and origin of plastic debris entering the marine environment. In 1975, the estimated annual flux of litter of all materials entering the marine environment was 6.4 million tons [5.8 million metric tons from land-based sources].



Search interest globally relative to the highest point on the chart. Values are normalized to January 2004 values.

Source: Google trends



The OECD Global Plastics Outlook



First comprehensive mapping of the lifecycle of plastics globally

High-level of granularity: primary and secondary production, 14 polymer categories, various applications.

Detailed insights on leakage to land, water and air.

Domestic plastics policy landscape covering 50 countries.

Projections of plastics use, waste & leakage to 2060

Policy scenarios to reduce and eliminate leakage

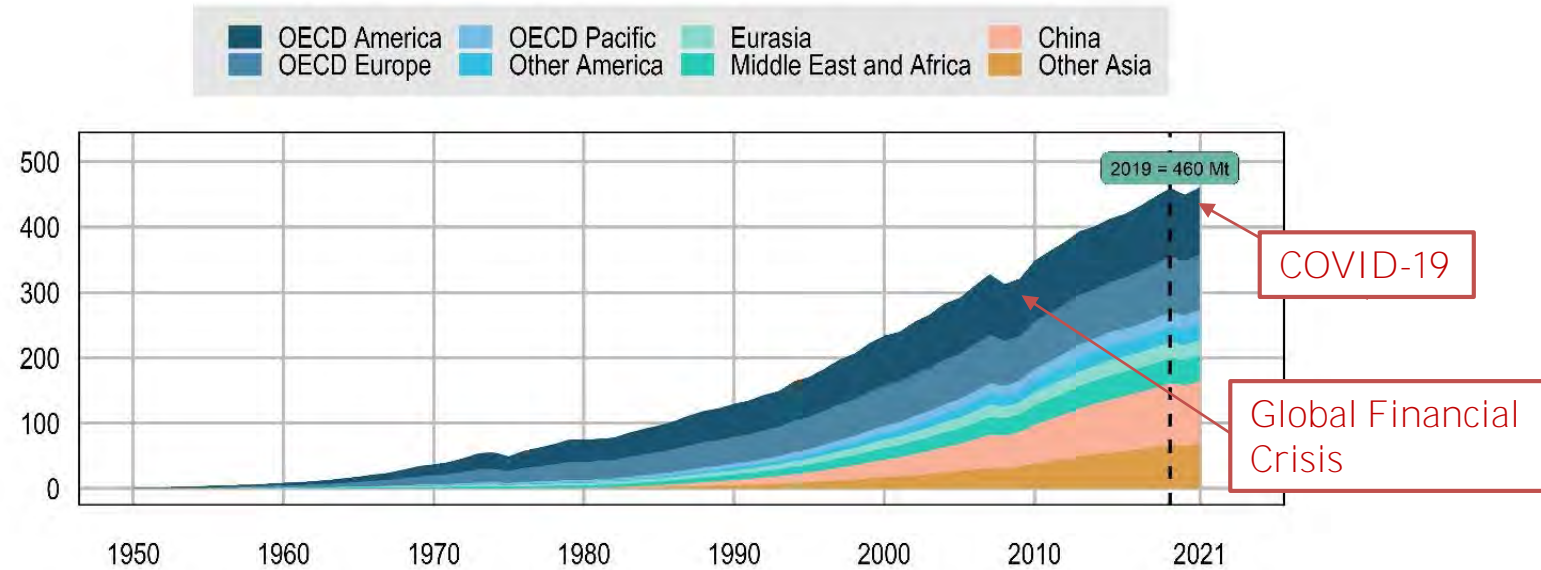


Key Findings



Global use of plastics is growing steadily...

In million tonnes (Mt), 1950-2021



45 500



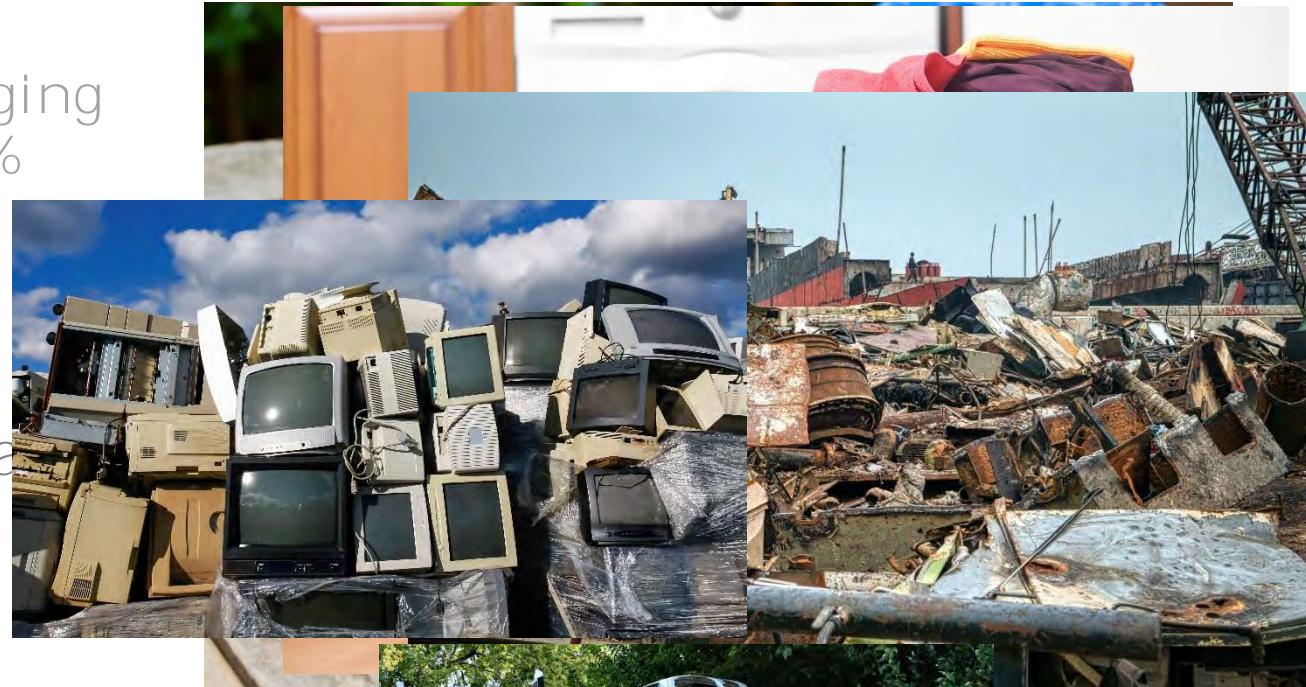
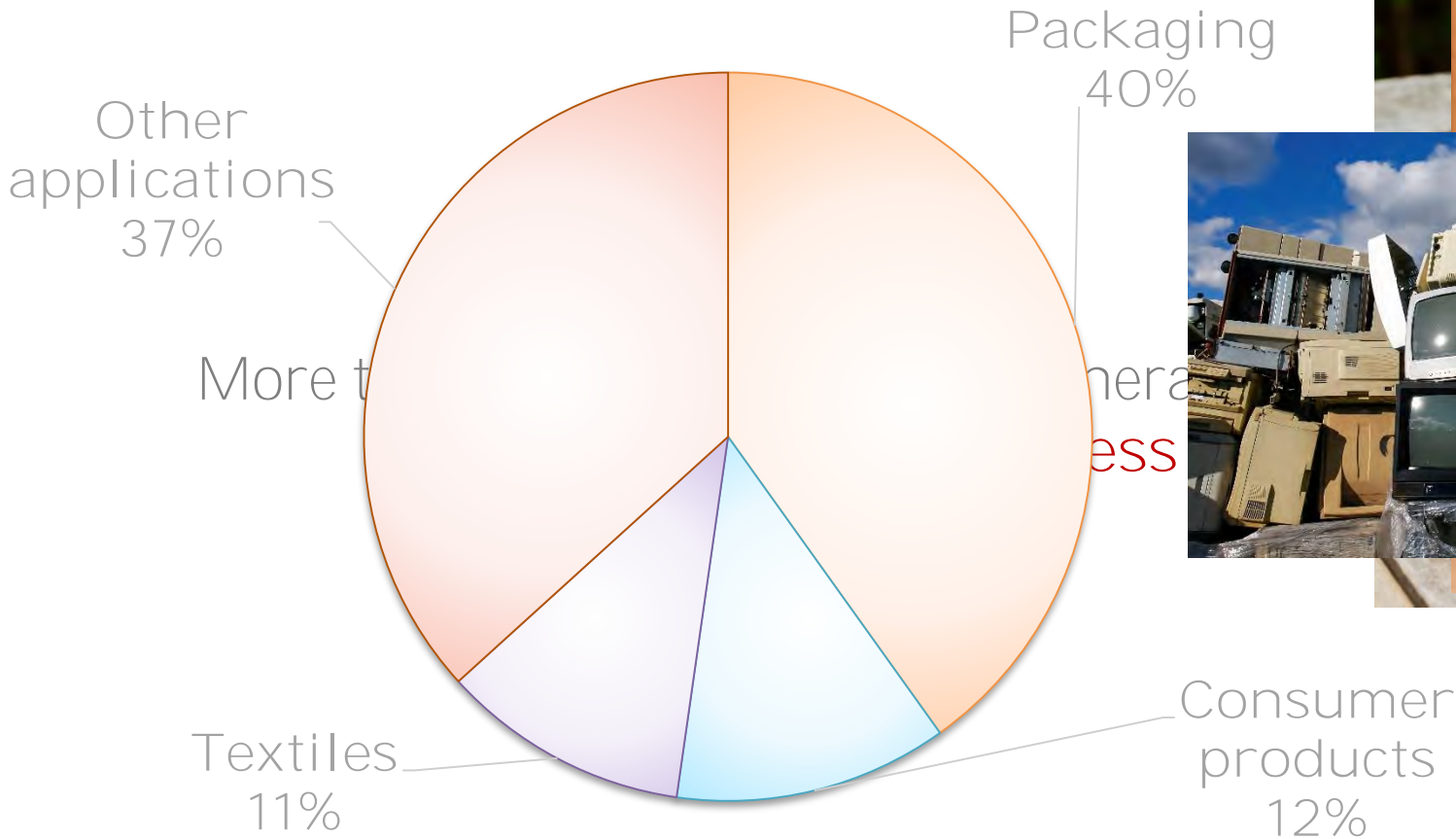
40%
quicker growth
than GDP in
2000-2019

1.8 Gt
GHG emissions
generated annually

156 kg
per capita /year in OECD
39 kg
per capita /year in non-OECD



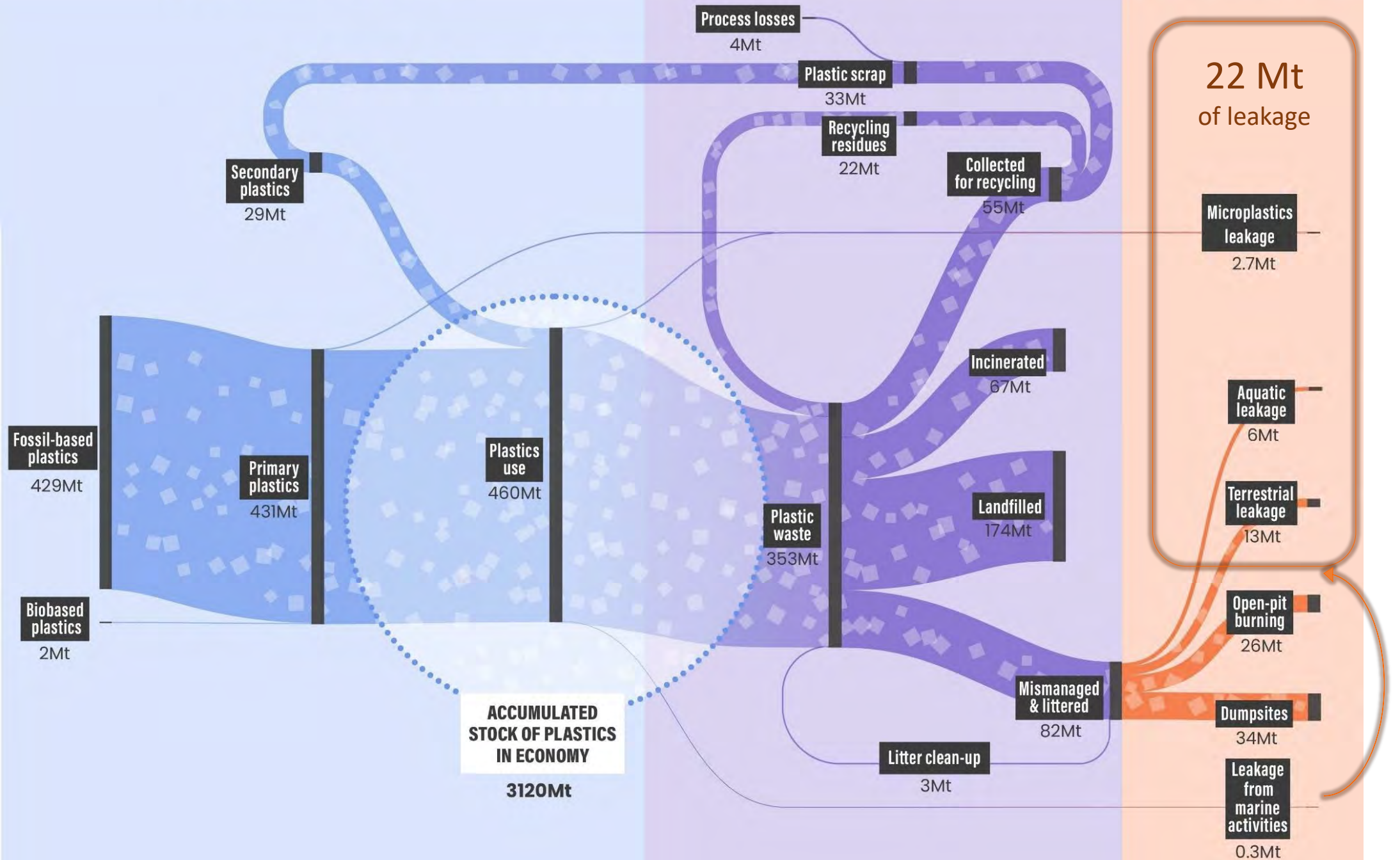
In 2019, plastic waste generation amounted to **353 Mt**



PLASTICS PRODUCTION & WASTE

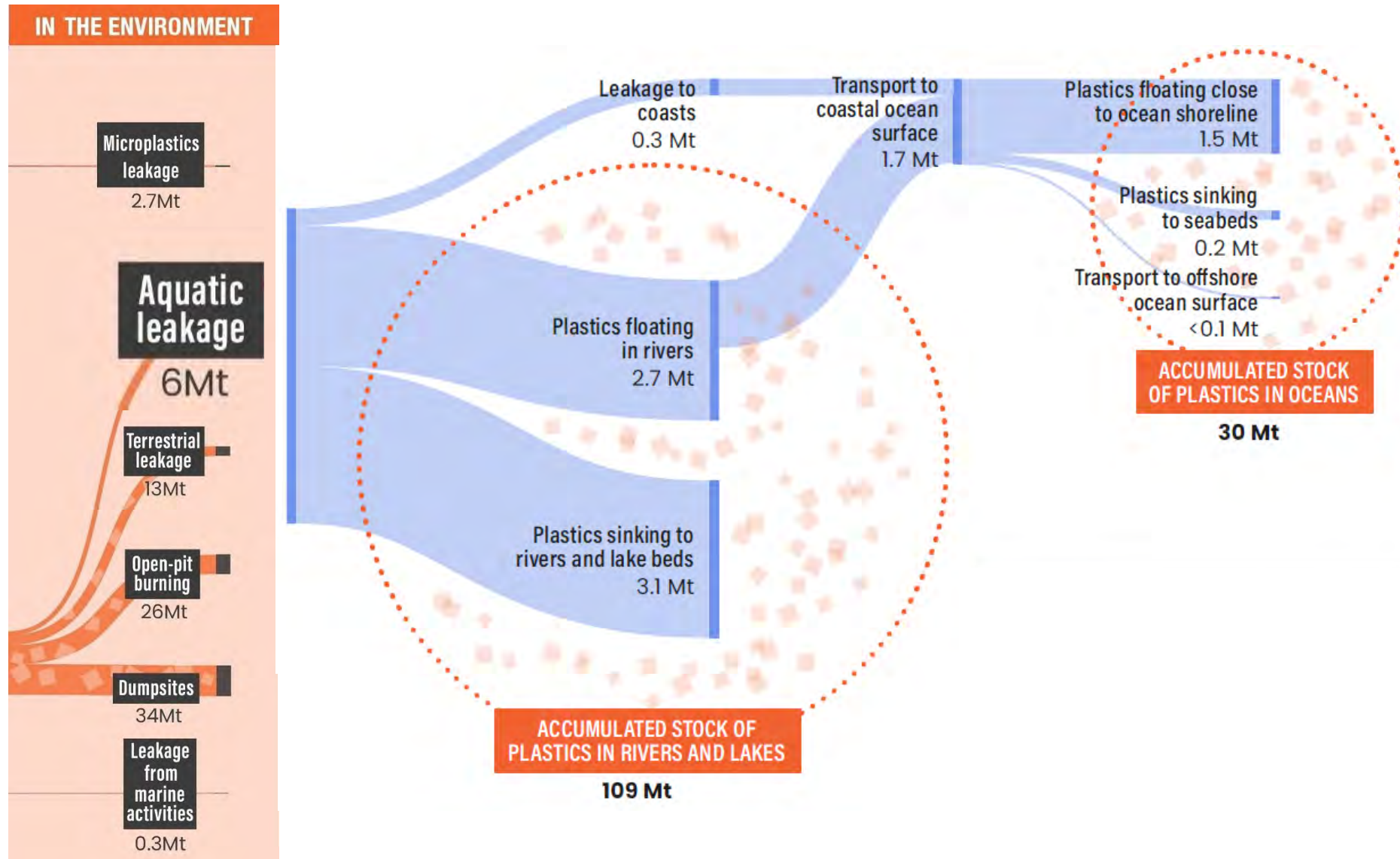
PLASTIC WASTE

IN THE ENVIRONMENT



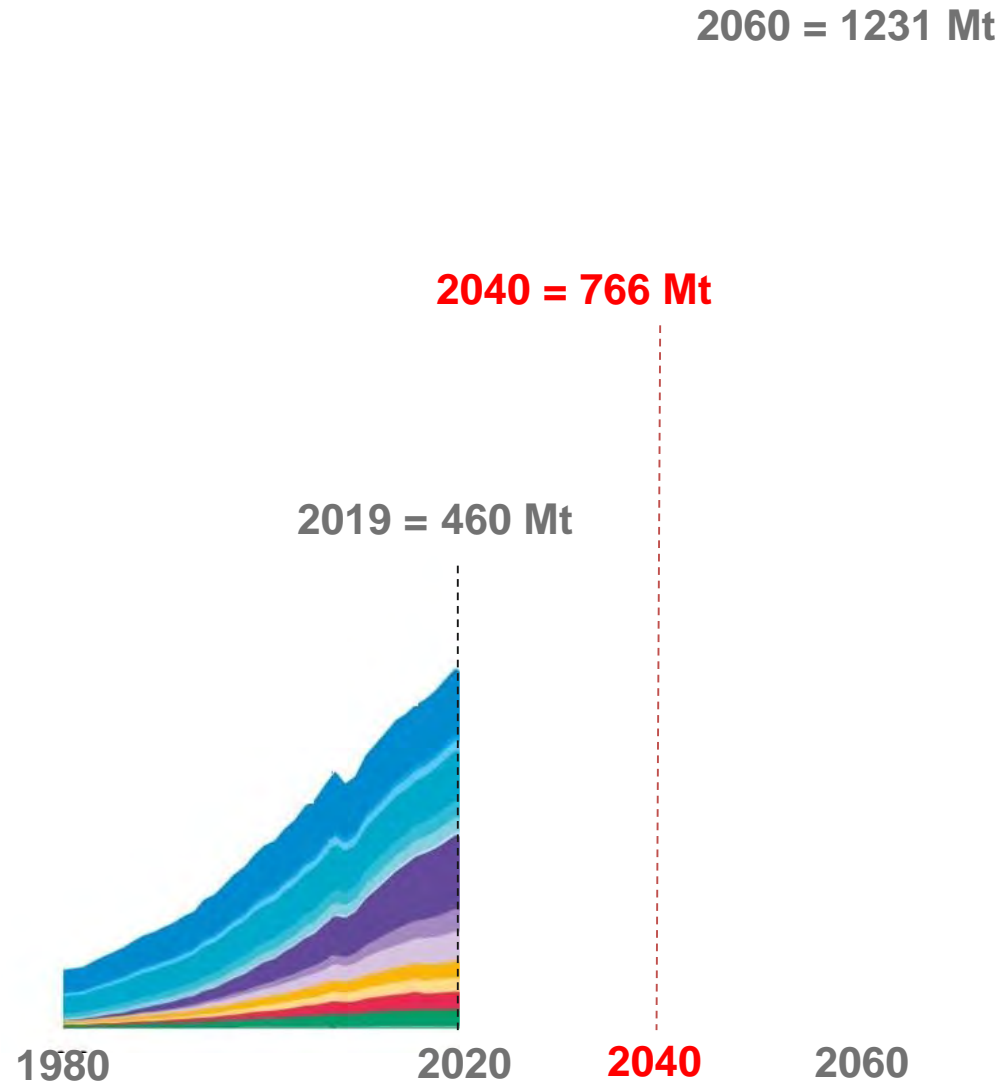


Rivers are a key pathway and sink for aquatic leakage



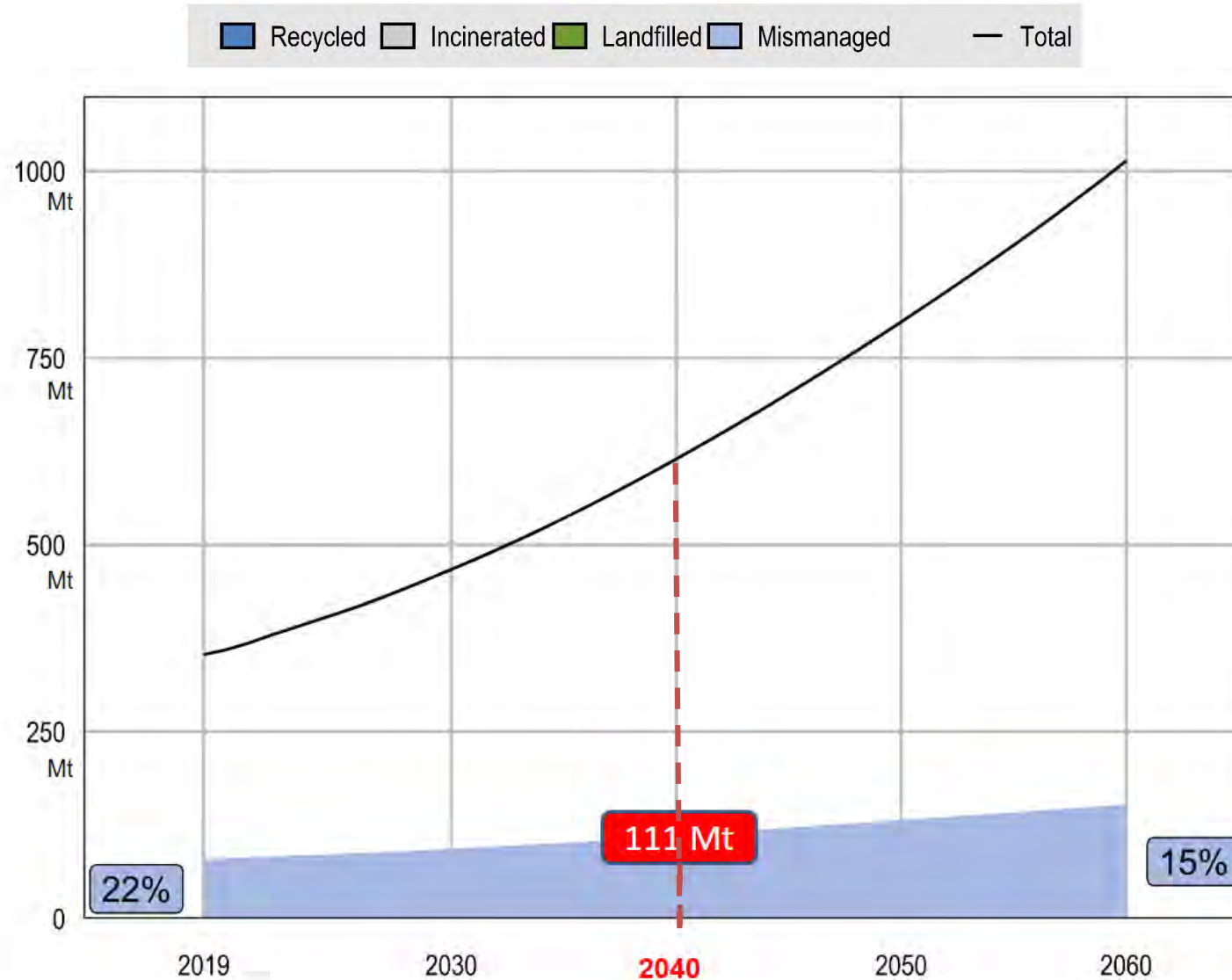


Global plastics use is on course to almost triple by 2060



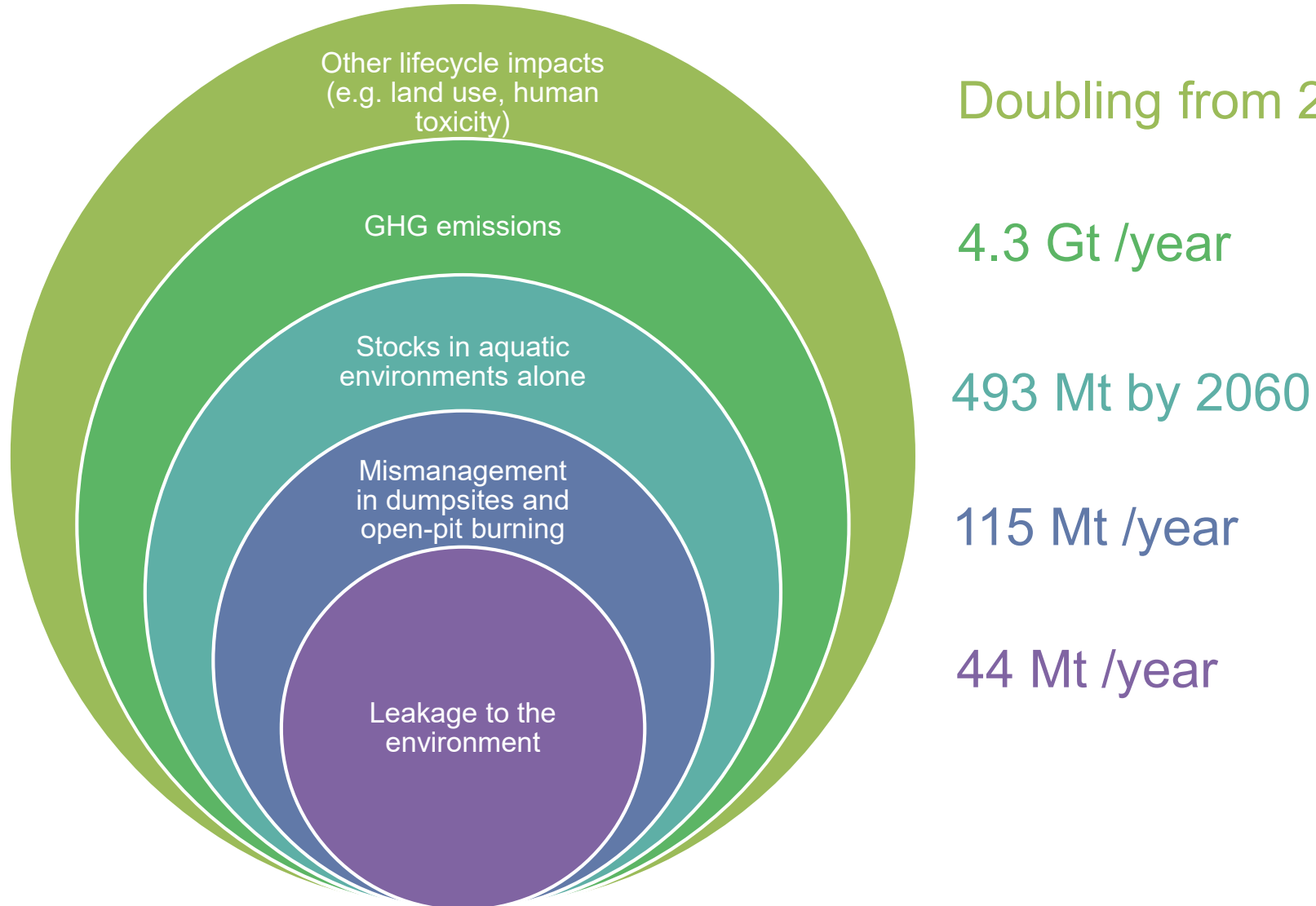


Plastic waste will also triple, half of it will still be landfilled





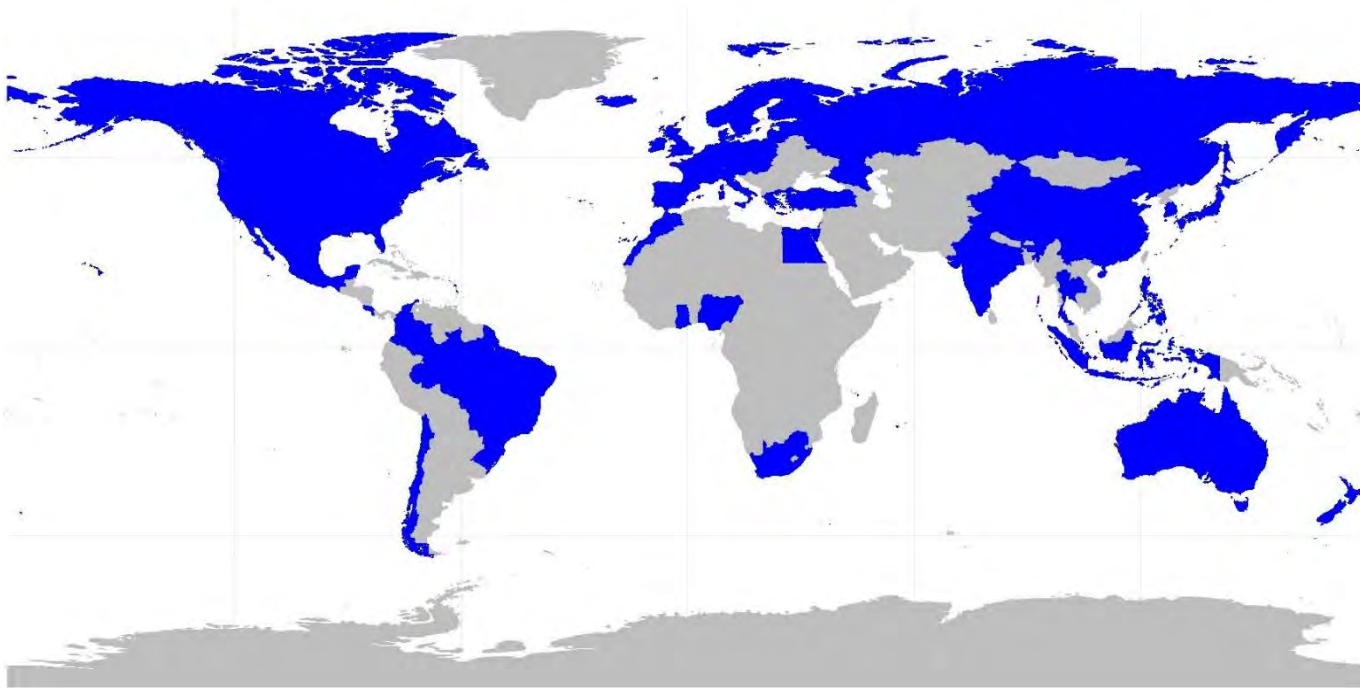
How far would we be in 2060 from zero plastic pollution?





Current policies are far from adequate to stop leakage

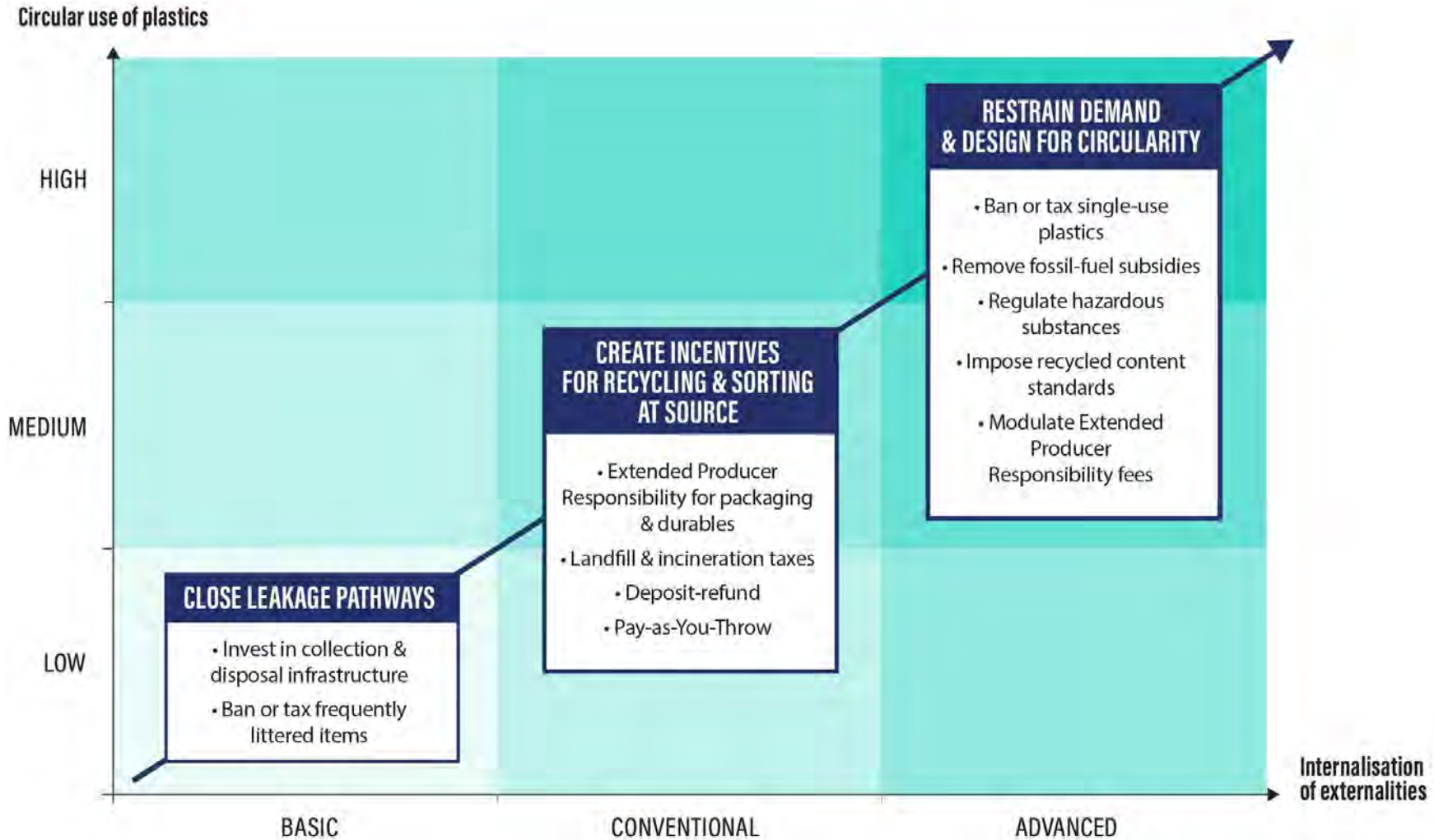
stocktake of 50 countries



- Only 13 countries incentivise **waste sorting at source**
- 25 have policy **instruments to incentivise recycling**
- 33 have national regulations and operational schemes for **Extended Producer Responsibility**
- Several countries have **bans and taxes on single-use plastic items** but they cover very small waste streams
- Most countries **do not have adequate incentives** in place to reduce plastics demand and improve product design.

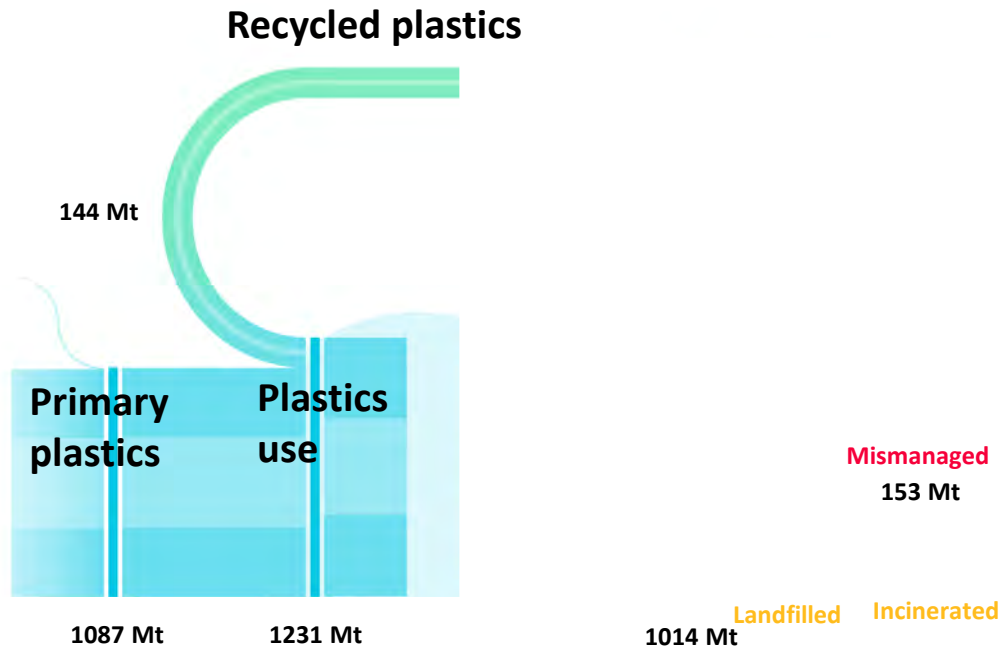


A roadmap for ending plastic leakage

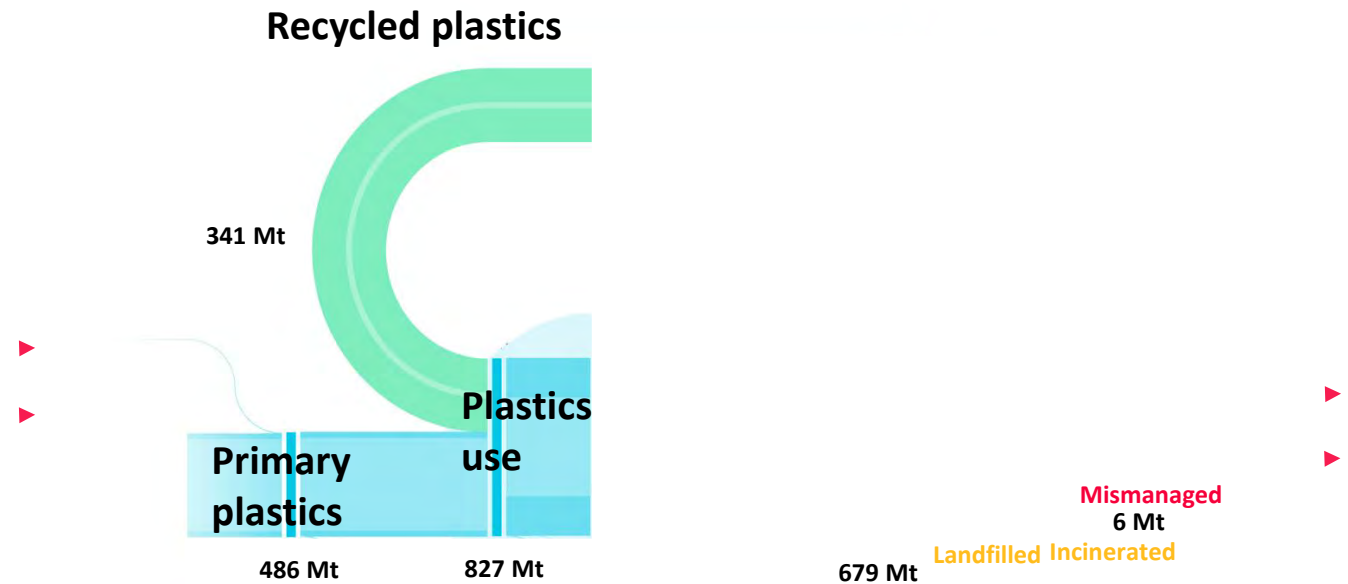


Globally Coordinated Ambitious Action Can (Virtually) Eliminate Leakage by 2060

Baseline



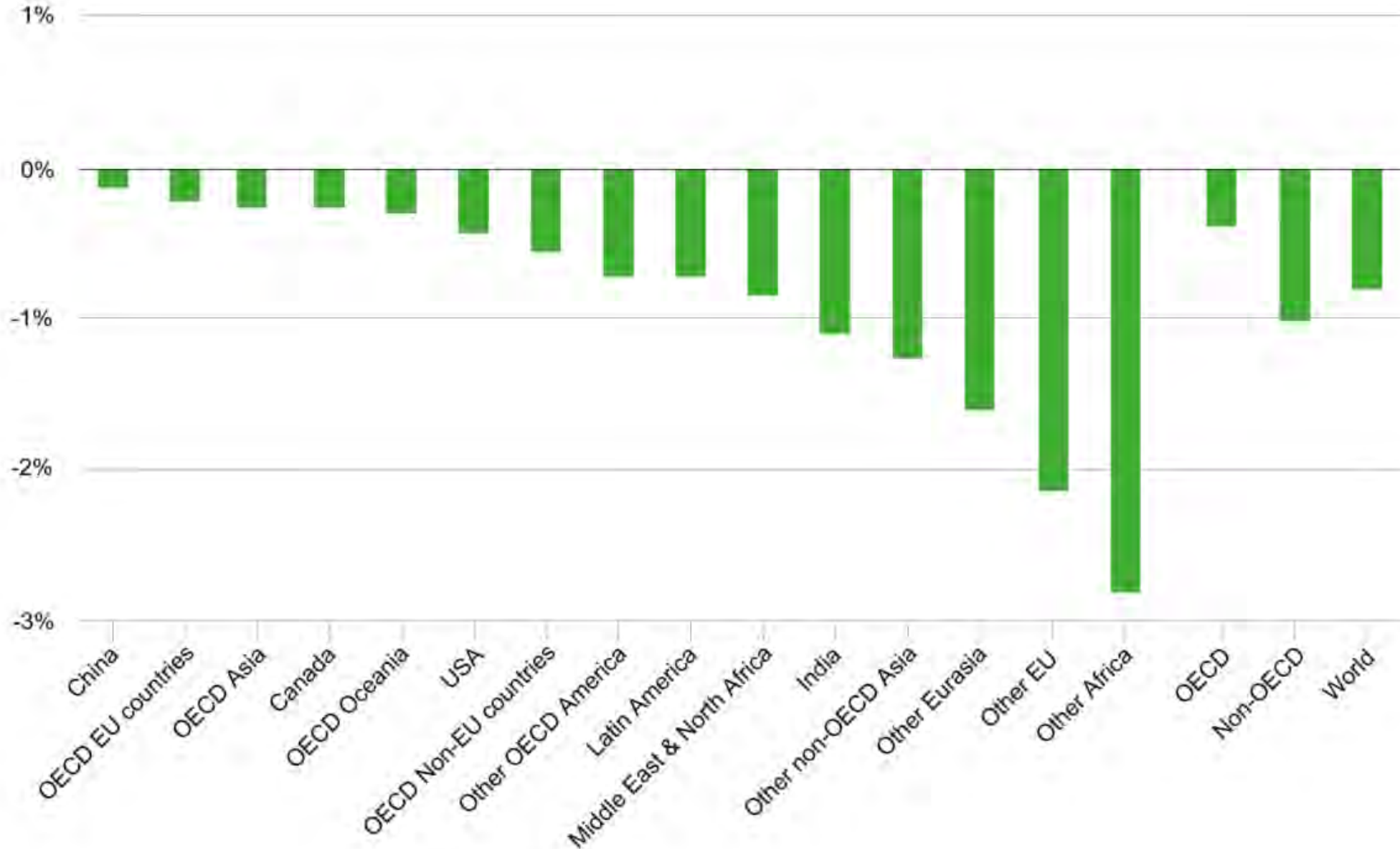
Global Ambition



Requires policies to reduce demand, increase recycling, extend useful life, and eliminate mismanaged waste



Annual costs are less than 1% of global GDP in 2060, with significant regional differences





Some final takeaways

- Plastic leakage to the environment can be drastically reduced, at modest costs overall
- But eliminating leakage requires global action on all aspects of the plastics life-cycle to restrain demand, enhance circularity and close leakage pathways.
- And costs as a share of GDP will be higher for many developing countries.
- Even if leakage is eliminated, stocks of accumulated plastics in rivers and oceans will still double. Flanking efforts are needed to tackle clean-up as well.
- **We need more granularity in policy discussions on “plastics” looking at applications, polymers, stages of the life-cycle**
- **At the same time we need to broaden the locus of “plastic pollution” – not just marine litter, but also rivers, pollution on land, air quality and ghg emissions.**



Thank You

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