

**Summary of Recent Moves of Various Jurisdictions
on the Management of Single-use Plastics**

Jurisdiction	Recent moves on the management of single-use plastics	
Global – Parties to the Basel Convention	Jan 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary movement of waste plastics controlled under the Basel Convention shall not proceed unless consents are received from the export, import and all transit states concerned.
Mainland China	Jan 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced the plan to phase out single-use plastics across the country with effect by end of 2020 and progressively until 2025, covering the following products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ultra-thin/non-degradable plastic bags; - plastic cotton buds; - daily chemical products with microbeads; - expanded polystyrene (EPS) tableware; - non-degradable plastic straws; - non-degradable plastic tableware; - non-degradable plastic packaging for express delivery service; and - free plastic items in hotels.
Macao	<p data-bbox="496 1498 683 1756">Nov 2019</p> <p data-bbox="496 1785 683 2022">Jan 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Restrictions on the provision of plastics bags”, a plastic shopping bag (PSB) levy scheme, came into force. MOP \$1 would be charged for each PSB provided during retail acts. • Banned the import and transit of expanded polystyrene food containers.

South Korea	May 2018 Jan 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced a plan with the following major targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to replace all coloured PET beverage bottles with transparent ones by 2020; - to reduce the use of plastic cups and plastic bags by 35% by 2022; - to reduce plastic waste generation by 50% ; and - to increase the recycling rate of plastics to 70% by 2030. • Banned the use of disposable plastic bags in large stores and supermarkets and extended the charging scheme on PSB to bakeries.
Japan	May 2019 Jul 2020 Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted the “Resource Circulation Strategy for Plastics” with the following key targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cumulative 25% reduction in single-use plastics by 2030; - to apply reusable/recyclable design for all containers and packaging/products by 2025; - 60% recycling rate for containers and packaging by 2030; and - 100% effective utilisation of used plastics by 2035. • Retailers would need to charge at least JP¥1 (~HKD \$0.1) per PSB. • Ban shops and businesses from providing single-use cutlery for free.
European Union (EU)	Jan 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted the “European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy” with the following targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all plastic packaging on the EU market

	Jun 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will be reusable or recyclable by 2030; - the consumption of single-use plastics will be reduced; and - intentional use of micro-plastics will be restricted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published the “Single-use Plastics Directive” targeting common single-use plastic litter found at European beaches and seas, different measures were proposed under the Directive for a wide range of products, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ban (cotton bud sticks, cutlery, beverage stirrers, straws, plates, balloon sticks, expanded polystyrene food containers, oxo-degradable plastic products); - setting product design requirements and enhancement of collection (plastic bottles); and - charge or setting a national maximum consumption target (plastic carrier bags).
England	Dec 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published the “Resources and Waste Strategy for England” outlining a number of initiatives on the management of plastic wastes.
	Oct 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacted regulation to ban the supply or sale of single-use plastic straws, cotton buds and drink stirrers for businesses in England.
	Apr 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To extend the single-use carrier bag charge to all retailers, and to increase the charge from 5 pence to 10 pence in England.

Canada	<p>Jun 2017</p> <p>Jun 2019</p> <p>Oct 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacted regulations to prohibit the manufacture and import (by July 2018), and sale (by July 2019) of toiletries containing plastic microbeads, including non-prescription drugs and natural health products. • Announced a plan to ban “harmful” single-use plastics by 2021 the earliest. • Announced a plan to achieve zero plastic waste by 2030. A key part of the plan is to ban six harmful single-use plastic items, which include plastic shopping bags, straws, stir sticks, six-pack rings, cutlery, and food service ware made from hard-to-recycle plastics, relevant regulations were planned to be finalised by end of 2021.
Western Australia	<p>Jul 2018</p> <p>Nov 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banned on lightweight plastic bags provided by retailers. • Released the “Western Australia’s Plan for Plastics” with both short-term (2020 – 2023) and medium-term (2024 – 2026) actions targeting on phasing out the following plastic products: <p>Short-term actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plates; - cutlery; - stirrers; - straws; - thick plastic bags; - polystyrene food containers; and - helium balloon releases <p>Medium-term actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - barrier/produce bags;

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