#### Drivers and barriers for the reduction of singleuse plastics in the member countries of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

Single-use plastic initiatives & SDGs funding

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> Grazyna Pulawska Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) & Dora Almassy, PhD Central European University







#### **Research scope**



Characterising single-use plastic waste reduction initiatives across ASEM Implementation drivers and barriers

Impact of COVID-19







## Research approach

#### Scope:

- Single-use plastic waste initiatives in ASEM
  - bottom-up initiatives
  - self-sustainable
  - operational for at least one year

Methodology:

Desk research and survey

#### Data collection:

- 51 ASEM partner countries
- Between November 2019 and January 2020







### **Asia-Europe Meeting Partner Countries**



Generated at www.mapchart.net







# **Findings from the review**







#### **Project objectives of the studied initiatives** and projects









#### Size and scale of the identified projects: prevalence of medium-sized organizations with local or national scope of activities









#### Managing organizations: the majority of identified projects were initiated by for-profit organizations









#### Activities: projects initiated by businesses are more likely to focus on recycling and collection



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Activities

#### Innovations delivered by the studied projects









# Implementation drivers and barriers of single-use plastic waste initiatives in ASEM



#### **Scalability of projects**



#### **Potential barriers of upscaling singleuse plastic waste reduction initiatives**

- the lack of or limited availability of regulation/standards;
- tax incentives to reduce the manufacturing cost of plastic alternatives or the cost of recycling;
- public and private funding to support initiatives until they can become profitable;
- insufficient collection and recycling infrastructure
- lack of or limited awareness, interest or commitment
- limited or lacking coordination along the plastic production chain







#### **Impacts of Covid-19**

- Most companies continued to operate without any interruption while following the required health measures
- Shifting production to produce protective equipment and sanitizers for medical use.
- Education and awareness-raising initiatives moved online







# What are the solutions?

- Businesses across ASEM have a high potential to deliver product, process and infrastructural innovations – legislation addressing whole lifecycle product chain could stop "do now and worry later approach"
- Potential to create synergies, if single-use plastic waste reduction are coordinated across the supply chains
- Focus on innovations to tackle the plastic waste challenge
- There is a need to support the expansion of scattered single-use plastic waste initiatives to trigger systemic change









# Who pays for plastic planet?

- 99% of plastics are made from fossil fuels, both natural gas and crude oil
- Plastic emits greenhouse gas emissions at every stage of its lifecycle
- Recycling of plastics is more costly than making new one
- According to IMF report 6.5% of global GDP (\$5.2 trillion) was spent on fossil fuel subsidies (including negative externalities) in 2017, a half trillion dollar increase since 2015
- Reducing these subsidies "would have lowered global carbon emissions by 28% and fossil fuel air pollution deaths by 46 percent, and increased government revenue by 3.8 percent of GDP."









#### The SDG financing gap in developing countries has widened by 70%



# What are the solutions?

- Redirecting fossil fuel subsidies to greening supply chains in order to contribute to green recovery
- Meeting ODA commitments Official Development Assistance will remain an important source of development financing

\*After the adoption of the SDGs, the ODA provided by the OECD countries have risen with 10,7% in 2016 from 2015, reaching 145.6 billion USD but the ASEM DAC donors, which provide more than 70% of the total net ODA, only six fulfilled their Monterrey commitments (Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom) in 2016







#### Thank you for the attention!





