



TOMRA

Ten recommendations
for the UN's
International Legally
Binding Instrument (ILBI)
on Plastic Pollution



TOMRA envisions a circular future where plastic never becomes pollution.

The UN's International Legally Binding Instrument (ILBI) has the power to address the plastic pollution crisis at scale and forging the path towards a circular economy for plastics.

10 recommendations to improve plastic circularity

#1



Ensure access to efficient and convenient general **waste collection for all citizens in all regions** as a universal human right. Global access to waste collection is imperative to prevent litter and end illegal dumpsites and open burning.

#2



Promote reuse models by setting targets for specific categories, such as takeaway food and beverage packaging, and creating financial incentives that initiate a shift from single-use to reusable packaging wherever this is environmentally beneficial. This will work towards making plastic consumption more resource efficient.

#3



Ensure **specific ambitious mandatory recycling targets** for high performance systems, providing realistic, strict timelines for all countries at their individual development stage. Set a minimum 55% recycling rate target for plastic packaging. This will ensure that resources are spent on efficient initiatives towards a sustainable circular economy for plastic.

#4



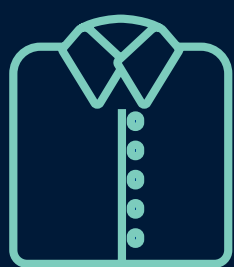
Adopt **well-designed Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation** for plastic packaging. Mandatory EPR will provide a long term and sustainable financing mechanism for infrastructure investments to collect, sort, and recycle plastic waste, as well as incentivize producers to choose and manage their packaging more sustainably.

#5



Adopt **well-designed Deposit Return Systems (DRS) legislation** for beverage containers combined with a 90% separate collection target. As a well-mandated, full-cost EPR scheme, DRS will decrease the amount of plastic that lands in nature (approximately 20%-25% of all marine litter is beverage container related) and drive circularity with a proven potential of 80% bottle to bottle recycling.

#6



Adopt **well-designed EPR legislation for textiles** to enable the scaling up of textile collection, sorting, reuse and recycling infrastructure and accelerate the transition towards a circular economy for textiles. Today, polyester represents >50% of the global fiber market with <1% of clothing being recycled into new clothing.

#7



Introduce legal measures ensuring **effective Mixed Waste Sorting (MWS) prior to incineration**, including a meaningful CO₂ tax on plastic incineration. Furthermore, energy recovery from plastic should not contribute to the achievement of recycling targets, nor be defined as renewable energy. MWS is essential for the high recovery of plastic for recycling and typically increases recycling rates by 2-5 times. Additionally, by diverting plastics from burning, this solution contributes to a reduction in CO₂ emissions. As each ton of plastic incinerated generates ~2,5 tonnes CO₂ emissions.

#8



Introduce legal measures ensuring **effective MWS prior to landfill**, including landfill plastic taxes or bans where alternative waste treatment is available. MWS will enable the recovery of plastic before it is lost to landfill, keeping these resources in circulation for as long as possible.

#9



Introduce legal measures ensuring **closed-loop – or high-quality - recycling, including recycled content targets**, financial incentives for use of recycled plastic and strict export/import control for waste and recycled plastic. This will motivate eco-design, as well as optimization throughout a circular value chain.

#10



Ensure independent institutions **control the transparent reporting and measurement of achievements** based on well-defined global industry standards. Worldwide alignment and efficient systems will create a level playing ground and stimulate real progress.



TOMRA

**Now is the time to work
together and tackle the
plastic pollution crisis
head-on.**

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