



HM Government

Environmental Improvement Plan 2023

First revision of the
25 Year Environment Plan



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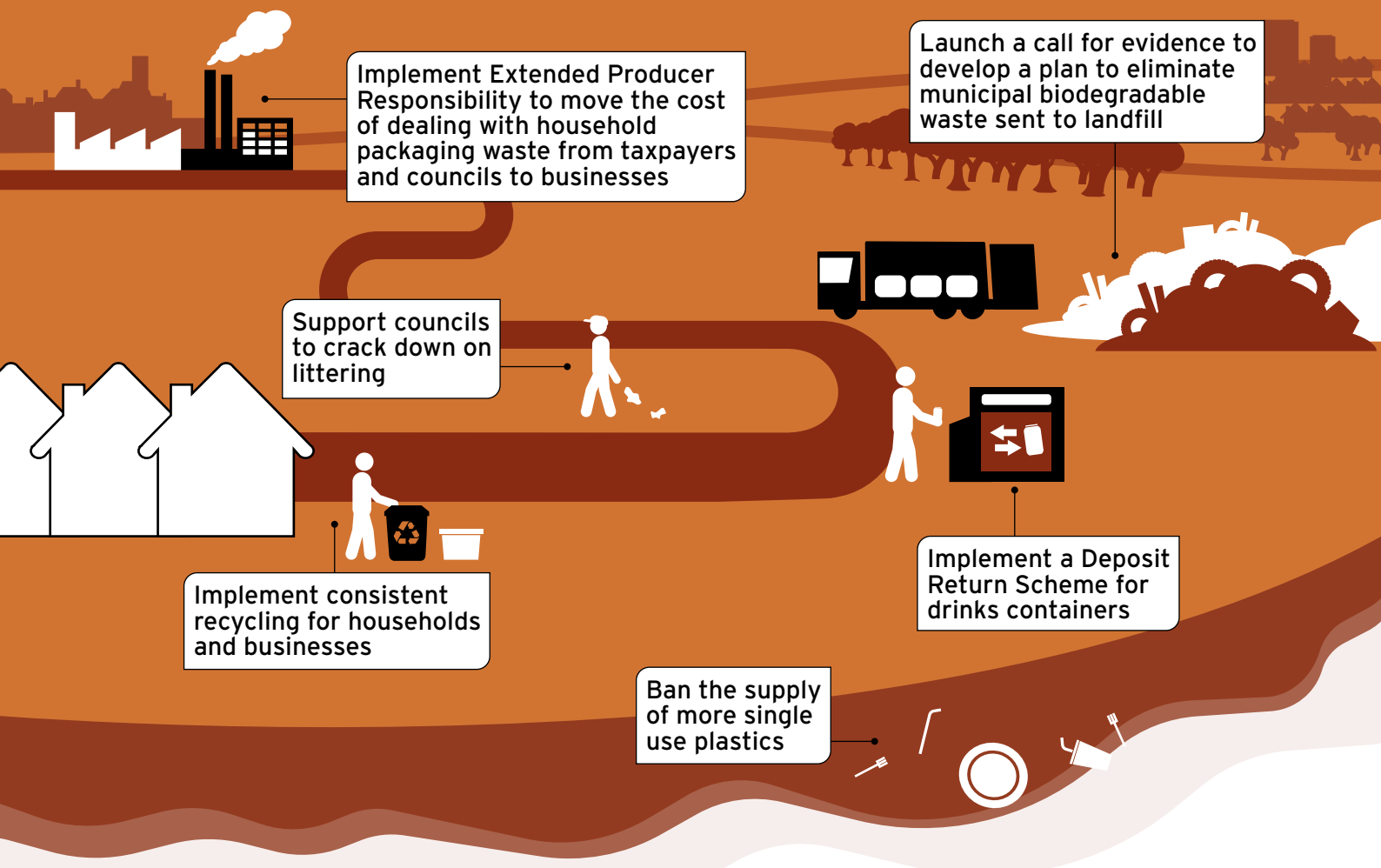
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Goal 5

Maximise our resources, minimise our waste

Key policies to reduce waste and maximise our resources





Resources on our islands - indeed on our planet - are finite and precious. Their extraction and manufacture can cause environmental harm. We want to make it easier for people to do the right thing to maximise the use of these resources and minimise their waste.

In 2018, we published our **Resources and Waste Strategy** which set out long-term commitments and ambitions to eliminate avoidable waste by 2050.

However, the pandemic has set us back. People needed new single-use products like facemasks and test kits, and understandably prioritised public health by buying products with additional packaging. Between 2019 and 2020 there was a large increase in residual waste, as the household recycling rate fell by 1.5 percentage points and total waste from households increased by 0.5 million tonnes.

We need to get back to the better habits we were starting to learn and to support people to make it easier to do so. Our plan aims to make it the norm to reduce, reuse, and recycle so we can reduce residual waste and make our economy truly circular and sustainable.

Our 25 Year Environment Plan goal

We will minimise waste, reuse materials as much as we can and manage materials at the end of their life to minimise the impact on the environment.

Since 2018, we have:

- Published the **Resources and Waste Strategy**, setting out our approach to eliminating avoidable waste by 2050.
- Published the **Net Zero Strategy** in 2021, committing us to working towards the near elimination of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill from 2028, and providing free separate food waste collections for all household from 2025.
- Provided approximately £9 million in funding a year to the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) for action on resource efficiency and minimising waste, which includes support for foodwaste prevention, action on recycling, textiles and plastic packaging.



- Introduced a Plastic Packaging Tax, charging £200 per tonne on plastic packaging manufactured in, or imported into the UK, that does not contain at least 30% recycled plastic.
- Increased the single-use carrier bag charge to 10p in 2021. Bag usage at major retailers has fallen by 97% since the charge was introduced in 2015.
- Restricted the supply of plastic straws and cotton buds and banned drinks stirrers.
- Increased our packaging recycling rate from 62.1% in 2018 to 63.2% (provisional) in 2021 and tonnes recycled from 7.347 million tonnes in 2018 to 8.019 million tonnes in 2021 - an additional 672,000 tonnes.
- Funded WRAP to help businesses measure and report their food waste which has helped the food supply chain to report a reduction in food waste by over 19,000 tonnes (8%), equivalent to almost £62 million.
- Launched a **Chewing Gum Task Force** with Keep Britain Tidy and the gum industry to tackle gum littering with up to £10 million funding available over 5 years.
- Provided new powers for councils to tackle anti-social behaviour.
- Provided new powers to combat waste crime.

We have the following targets and commitments:

- We will eliminate avoidable waste by 2050 and double resource productivity by 2050.
- We will explore options for the near elimination of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill from 2028.
- We will eliminate avoidable plastic waste by 2042.
- We will seek to eliminate waste crime by 2042.
- We will halve 'residual' waste (excluding major mineral waste) produced per person by 2042. For the purposes of the target, we define 'residual' waste as waste that is sent to landfill, put through incineration or used in energy recovery in the UK, or that is sent overseas to be used in energy recovery.



- The residual waste target is underpinned by the following interim targets, by 31 January 2028:
 - Reduce residual waste (excluding major mineral waste) produced per person by 24%.
 - Reduce residual waste (excluding major mineral waste) in total tonnes by 21%.
 - Reduce municipal residual waste produced per person by 29%.
 - Reduce residual municipal food waste produced per person by 50%.
 - Reduce residual municipal plastic waste produced per person by 45%.
 - Reduce residual municipal paper and card waste produced per person by 26%.
 - Reduce residual municipal metal waste produced per person by 42%.
 - Reduce residual municipal glass waste produced per person by 48%.

To deliver these, we will:

- Implement consistent recycling for households and businesses, to boost recycling rates.
- Introduce a Deposit Return Scheme for plastic and metal drinks containers from October 2025 to drive very high recycling rates, to incentivise citizens to do their civic recycling duties and bring positive recycling behaviours into public consciousness.
- Implement packaging Extended Producer Responsibility from 2024 to move the cost of dealing with household packaging waste from taxpayers and councils to the packaging producers.
- Mandate recycling labelling for packaged products by 31 March 2026 except for plastic films and flexible which we will mandate by 31 March 2027.
- Ban the supply of single-use plastics like plastic plates and cutlery from October 2023. We will also explore options further, including with stakeholders, for the potential for technological innovation in the production of coffee cups, and behavioural science in how they are used.
- Introduce a mandatory digital waste tracking service to modernise existing waste record keeping and implement reforms to the waste carriers, brokers and dealers regime and bring forward legislation to tackle abuse of certain types of waste exemptions.
- Launch a call for evidence to support development of a plan to achieve the near elimination of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill from 2028.



Introduction

Resources on our islands - indeed on our planet - are finite and precious. Their extraction and manufacture can cause environmental harm. We want to make it easier for people to do the right thing to maximise the use of these resources and minimise their waste.

Success relies on us, as a society, to change our relationship with how we use resources. In 2018, we published our **Resources and Waste Strategy** which set out long-term commitments and ambitions to eliminate avoidable waste by 2050. We were making great strides forward in people's attitudes towards reuse, with recycling rates increasing over the longer term, but when COVID-19 arrived we were knocked back. We reverted to single use plastics as a default, to protect our own health. People needed new single-use products like facemasks and test kits, and understandably prioritised public health by buying products with additional packaging. Between 2019 and 2020 there was a large increase in residual waste, as the household recycling rate fell by 1.5 percentage points and total waste from households increased by 0.5 million tonnes.

Everything we use and consume requires resources that come from somewhere. We need to reclaim the ground lost and remind people of the positive action they have got out of the habit of doing over the last few years. Our plan aims to make it the norm to reduce, reuse, and recycle so we can reduce residual waste and make our economy truly circular and sustainable.

We cannot continue with our stagnant household and business recycling rates, leaving households and businesses to navigate complex collection rules. We know that consumers want to take the right action but too often they 'wishcycle' – confused about what they can and cannot recycle, often putting items in the recycling bin in the hope they are doing the right thing and ending up contaminating what could have been recycled.

Transition towards more circular resource use is an essential part of the action we need to take to tackle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and improving the state of the natural world.

To achieve this, we are making sure that the polluter pays principle is implemented and to design waste out of the way we do things right across our economy—and keep harmful waste out of our environment. We will help each of us to cut back on single-use items that most of us can do without.



Targets and commitments

Long term target:

By 31 December 2042, the total mass of residual waste excluding major mineral wastes in a calendar year does not exceed 287 kg per capita.

Interim target 1:

By 31 January 2028, the total mass of residual waste excluding major mineral wastes in the most recent full calendar year does not exceed 437 kg per capita.

We set a stretching long-term target to halve 'residual' waste (waste that is sent to landfill, put through incineration or used in energy recovery in the UK or overseas) by 2042. This is an intentionally broad target, which will include the most environmentally harmful materials like plastics, rather than banning a single type of material and risk producers moving to a different, more harmful material.

This interim target reflects the trajectory that will be required for the long-term target. Achieving the interim target will mean a 24% reduction of residual waste from 2019 levels, setting us on track towards achieving the long-term target, which is equivalent to a 50% reduction from 2019 levels.

We will halve
'residual' waste
(excluding major
mineral waste)
produced per person
by 2042

Interim target 2:

By 31 January 2028, the total mass of residual waste excluding major mineral waste in the most recent full calendar year does not exceed 25.5 million tonnes.

This sets an overall waste tonnage interim target alongside the per capita target. This will ensure that progress towards the long-term target also involves a substantial reduction in the overall tonnage of waste sent to residual end-of-life treatment, irrespective of any unexpected population change. Achieving this target will reduce the total mass of residual waste by 21% from 2019 levels.



Interim target 3:

By 31 January 2028, the total mass of municipal residual waste in a year does not exceed 333 kg per capita.

Interim target 3 covers the narrower scope of municipal waste. This is waste from households plus waste similar in composition to household waste, such as commercial waste. We propose this target because it captures where current policy interventions, the Collection and Packaging Reforms, are focused. It also provides a reference point for the material-based interim targets, which currently can only be satisfactorily measured at a municipal level. Achieving this target will reduce the total mass of municipal residual waste by 29% compared to 2019 levels.

Interim targets 4-8:

By 31 January 2028, the total mass of:

- Residual municipal food waste in the most recent full calendar year does not exceed 64 kg per capita. This is equivalent to a 50% reduction from 2019 levels.
- Residual municipal plastic waste in the most recent full calendar year does not exceed 42 kg per capita. This is equivalent to a 45% reduction from 2019 levels.
- Residual municipal paper and card waste in the most recent full calendar year does not exceed 74 kg per capita. This is equivalent to a 26% reduction from 2019 levels.
- Residual municipal metal waste in the most recent full calendar year does not exceed 10 kg per capita. This is equivalent to a 42% reduction from 2019 levels.
- Residual municipal glass waste in the most recent full calendar year does not exceed 7 kg per capita. This is equivalent to a 48% reduction from 2019 levels.



We are setting material-based interim targets to ensure all key waste material streams, not only the heaviest, are reducing in tonnage. Further, including a plastic waste interim target specifically will enable us to track our progress against our previous commitment to eliminate all avoidable plastic waste by 2042.

Other targets and commitments

Resources and Waste Strategy and Net Zero Strategy ambition

We have also set out our long-term commitments to:

- Reduce food waste, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 12.3 to halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels by 2030.
- Significantly reduce and where possible prevent all kinds of marine plastic pollution - in particular material that came originally from land.
- Develop policies towards the near elimination of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill from 2028 as part of the **Net Zero Strategy**.

Family recycling cardboard at recycling centre





- Achieve a municipal recycling rate of at least 65% by 2035.
- Seek to eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites by 2042 prioritising those of highest risk.
- Deliver a substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour.

Government estate

The government has ambitions for waste on its own estate. In 2021 we achieved our target of sending less than 10% of waste to landfill. We also reduced our waste by 51% against a 2014 to 2015 baseline, saving an estimated £33.5 million in 2020 to 2021 alone.

The current Greening Government Commitments, to be met by 2025, are to:

- Reduce the overall amount of waste generated by 15% from the 2017 to 2018 baseline.
- Reduce the amount of waste going to landfill to less than 5% of overall waste.
- Increase the proportion of waste which is recycled to at least 70% of overall waste.
- Remove Consumer Single Use Plastic (CSUP) from the central government office estate.

Our delivery plan

To deliver against our goal and targets, we are taking action across a number of areas:

- 1 Delivering our collection and packaging reforms** - implementing reforms to collections and packaging, producer responsibility and introducing a deposit return scheme.
- 2 Enabling people to take the right action** - providing incentives and ensuring the infrastructure, information and skills are in place.
- 3 Reducing our use of materials** - preventing waste from occurring in the first place and managing it better when it does, doubling resource productivity.

In 2020 113,000 people worked in the waste and waste treatment sector in the UK



4 Tackling waste crime - so as not to allow our ambition to be undermined by criminality.

5 Global leadership in tackling waste and pollution - tackling plastic pollution in our interconnected oceans.

1. Deliver our collection and packaging reforms

Deliver consistent collections

Different local authorities currently collect different materials for recycling, which leads to incorrect messaging about what can or cannot be recycled, making it harder for households to recycle. We will be supporting frequent and comprehensive rubbish and recycling collections.

Defra will:

- Introduce a consistent household and business waste collections policy. This will ensure the same recyclable waste streams (paper and card; glass; metal; plastic; food waste; and garden waste (from households only)) are collected for recycling from all households and businesses. The measure that will make the biggest impact in driving progress towards our targets is requiring separate food waste collections, as many local authorities already do. We will provide capital funding for local authorities in England to prepare to implement free separate food waste collections for all households.
- Require this core set of recyclable waste streams to be collected from households and businesses, with the exception of plastic films and micro-firms which will have a two year exemption .

Implement Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging

We know producers want to prioritise the sustainability of their packaging, but that can sometimes be more costly or come at the expense of on-shelf visual appeal. By reforming the current packaging producer responsibility system we can introduce measures to incentivise producers to make better more



sustainable decisions in the design and use of packaging.

Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) will move the full net cost of dealing with packaging waste generated by households from local taxpayers and councils to businesses that handle and use packaging.

Once EPR is fully operational this shift of cost from local authorities to producers is estimated to be around £1.2 billion per year across all local authorities. Packaging waste recycling targets will be set for six packaging materials (plastic, card, steel, aluminium, glass and wood) for each year from 2024 to 2030.

EPR will be introduced on a phased basis from 2024, focusing on payments for household packaging waste in the first phase.

We are engaging with stakeholders to shape the future vision of waste reforms through industry wide sprint events, deep dive sessions and fortnightly forums. This will also help ensure business readiness for reform related changes.

2. Enabling people to take the right action

Work to make sure people understand how and why to reduce waste

We want to help people make choices so we can move to a truly circular and sustainable economy.

Since 2018, Defra has:

- Launched a £15 million pilot scheme to reduce food waste. Funding has been awarded to many projects including employing specialists to help businesses measure and act on food waste. Results include an additional 15,000 tonnes of surplus food redistributed. A further £10 million supported resource efficiency projects with the goal of diverting, reducing, and better managing waste.
- Awarded £12 million to the redistribution sector since 2019 to make sure more surplus food gets to those who have a need.



Our policies aim to reduce and prevent food waste



- Funded and supported behaviour change campaigns to help business and consumers waste less food.
- Increased our packaging recycling rate from 62.1% in 2018 to 63.2% (provisional) in 2021 and tonnes recycled from 7.4 million tonnes in 2018 to 8 million tonnes in 2021 - an additional 672,000 tonnes.

Defra will:

- Continue to support the RecycleNow campaign, which communicates clear information on high impact actions individuals can take to recycle.
- Mandate recycling labelling for packaged products by 31 March 2026 except for plastic films and flexible which we will mandate by 31 March 2027.
- Fund WRAP to continue food waste prevention work. This includes guidance, research and campaigns including Food Waste Action Week. This funding will also support governance of the Courtauld Commitment 2030, a cross sector voluntary agreement to halve food waste between 2007 and 2030.
- Consider options to improve food waste reporting by large food businesses in England. By increasing the number of businesses measuring and publicly reporting their food waste, we expect to drive action to reduce it.

Eliminate avoidable plastic waste by 2042

Since its introduction in 2015 the single-use carrier bag charge has reduced the total number of single-use carrier bags sold from 2.1 billion in 2016 to 2017 to 496 million in 2021 to 2022. The average person in England now buys around 3 single-use carrier bags each year from the main supermarkets, compared with 140 in 2014. We further decreased their usage through the increase of the 5p charge to 10p and its extension to all businesses in 2021.

We are going further, working towards all plastic packaging on the market being recyclable or reusable by 2025. Since 2018, we have:

- Restricted the supply of single-use plastic drinking straws, plastic-stemmed cotton buds and plastic drink stirrers.

Single-use plastic plates and cutlery will be banned from October 2023



- Introduced a Plastic Packaging Tax, charging £200 per tonne on plastic packaging manufactured in, or imported into, the UK that does not contain at least 30% recycled plastic.
- Announced a mandatory takeback requirement for fibre-based composite cups, as part of EPR.

Defra will:

- Ban the supply of single-use plastic plates, cutlery, balloon sticks and expanded and extruded polystyrene food and drinks containers from October 2023.
- Review progress of the mandatory takeback requirement for fibre-based composite cups requirement and consider whether the obligation should be extended to all sellers of filled fibre-based composite cups.
- Explore options further, including with stakeholders, for the potential for technological innovation in the production of coffee cups, and behavioural science in how they are used.
- Consider next steps following our call for evidence on other problematic items including wet wipes, cigarette filters and sachets.



We are making it easier to recycle your waste electronic and electrical items

Make it easier to recycle electrical items

We all end up with unwanted or unusable waste electrical and electronic equipment, but it can be difficult or inconvenient for people to do the right thing, making existing communication campaigns challenging to resonate effectively. Since 2020 Defra has mandated large retailers to offer a free, 1 for 1 take back service for old electrical appliances.

To make this easier going forward, Defra will:

- Consult on improvements to the producer responsibility scheme for waste electronic and electrical equipment in 2023 making it easier for people to properly dispose of their electrical waste including ensuring provision of adequately funded communications to consumers.
- Consult on improvements to the batteries regulations to increase collection of batteries from the household,



strengthen producer responsibility schemes, and address supply and safety challenges around novel battery technology. This will also support the transition to electric vehicles.

Eliminating biodegradable waste to landfill

In the absence of oxygen (below the surface), anaerobic degradation of biodegradable waste produces methane and carbon dioxide. Methane's global warming potential is roughly 80 times greater per tonne emitted than carbon dioxide over 20 years, and 25 times greater over 100 years.

To achieve the near elimination of biodegradable waste to landfill, we will launch a call for evidence to support development of a plan to achieve the near elimination of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill from 2028.

3. Reducing our use of materials

Publish the new programme to maximise resources and minimise waste for England

We are designing our policies to move to a more circular model of resource use. Since 2018 the government has extended the life range of household products such as washing machines and televisions through Ecodesign and Energy Labelling regulations.

Defra will publish the new maximising resources and minimising waste programme in England. The programme will set out our priorities for action across 7 key sectors - construction, textiles, furniture, electronics, vehicles, food, and plastics, packaging and single-use items - to manage resources and waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

Implement a Deposit Return Scheme

UK consumers go through an estimated 14 billion plastic drinks bottles and nine billion drinks cans a year. Not only does this represent a substantial amount of single-use material, but it also drives littering. Drinks bottles and cans regularly feature among the most commonly found items on UK beaches.

The Deposit Return Scheme for drinks containers will be introduced from October 2025



Recycling rates of drinks containers have stagnated at 70% but by charging a deposit when a container is bought and refunding it on return we expect at least 90% of plastic bottles and aluminium and steel cans to be collected.

Defra will introduce a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) for drinks containers, for cans and plastic bottles. We intend this to start from October 2025.

4. Tackling waste crime

Support councils to tackle anti-social behaviour such as litter and fly-tipping

Anti-social behaviour by a minority can make life miserable for many. As part of cross-government efforts to crack down on anti-social behaviour, we will support councils by enabling them to improve enforcement. Since 2018, Defra has:

- Given councils new powers to tackle littering from vehicles.
- Helped councils make it easier for people to do the right thing with their litter by publishing guidance on 'binrastructure' in 2019 and providing nearly £1 million to help councils purchase new bins.
- Awarded over £450,000 in grant funding in 2022 to help several councils tackle fly-tipping at hotspots; published a report on the drivers, deterrents and impacts of fly-tipping; and published the first part of a fly-tipping toolkit on presenting robust prosecutions.
- Introduced a fixed penalty for householders who fail in their household waste duty of care and published materials to help councils raise awareness among residents of their duty of care.
- Launched the Chewing Gum Taskforce in 2022 which will see major chewing gum producers invest up to £10 million over five years to help tackle chewing gum littering. The Task Force has recently announced funding of £1.25 million to help more than 40 councils across the UK clean gum off pavements and invest in long-term behaviour change to prevent gum being dropped in the first place.



Defra will:

- Award a further £800,000 available in grant funding for councils to tackle fly-tipping.
- Continue to deliver commitments in the **Litter Strategy for England** (published in 2017), such as reviewing the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse.
- Publish the remaining parts of the fly-tipping toolkit. Amongst other content, this supports local authorities to set up and run effective partnerships to tackle fly-tipping and promote duty of care around household waste.
- Provide statutory guidance on the proportionate use of litter fining powers.
- Bring forward further measures in due course to tackle anti-social behaviour.

Strengthen powers to take action against waste crime

We are strengthening powers to crack down on waste related criminal activity, which costs the economy about £1 billion each year. Legitimate businesses are undermined by rogue operators who dump or export waste illegally. We want to increase penalties and better detect illegal activity to stamp this out.

Since 2018, we have:

- Strengthened the powers to tackle waste crime, by introducing new powers to stop illegal waste sites posing a risk to the environment, including the ability to lock up sites and to force rogue operators to clean up all their waste. Agencies now have stronger powers of entry and access to evidence in prosecuting waste crimes.
- Launched the Joint Unit for Waste Crime in January 2020 to tackle serious and organised crime in the sector. Since then, the sharing of intelligence and tactical coordination between the law enforcement agencies has led to regular action to disrupt the activities of organised crime groups in the sector, with some significant impacts.



Building on reforms already made, Defra will:

- Introduce a mandatory digital waste tracking service to modernise existing waste record keeping. This will enable regulators to better detect illegal activity and tackle waste crime, including fly-tipping, illegal waste sites, and illegal waste exports.
- Tighten the waste exemptions regime to stop criminals using exemptions to hide illegal waste activity.
- Strengthen the regulation of those controlling and transporting waste to require more background checks and to make it easier for regulators to take action against non-compliant operators.

5. Global leadership in tackling pollution

Pollution happens at a global as well as a domestic scale. Pollution from mismanaged waste may be burned, dumped on land, and can end up in the ocean and then washes up on our shores. We tackle this by regulating export of wastes from the United Kingdom and engaging internationally to drive up standards and ensure effective global regulation.

Regulating export shipments of waste

Legislation is in place to control exports of waste. This legislation imposes strict conditions on the types of waste that can be exported and sets out procedures that waste exporters must follow.

Exporters must ensure that waste is dealt with appropriately throughout the shipment and at the receiving facility. Exporters found guilty of an offence under the regulations can be fined and/or imprisoned for up to two years.

In 2021 we updated the UK plan for Shipments of Waste, the plan strictly limits when waste can be shipped to or from the UK for disposal.



Defra will:

- Ban the export of plastic waste to countries that are not members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This will help ensure that the waste we export is recycled to UK equivalent standards.
- Internationally, following the UK's active participation in the negotiations, from 1 January 2025 waste electrical and electronic equipment will only be able to be exported if the destination country agrees. This increases protection for vulnerable countries from unwanted imports, reducing the human health and environmental hazards stemming from undocumented e-waste.

Play a leading role in tackling waste and pollution globally

Since 2018 the UK government has:

- Worked with WRAP and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation to launch the UK Plastics Pact. The Pact has brought together businesses from across the whole plastic lifecycle to tackle plastic waste. We have also provided WRAP with funding to support the development of Plastic Pacts around the world.
- Co-led (with Japan and China) work to update international guidelines under the Basel Convention on the environmentally sound management of plastic wastes.
- Championed high ambition at the negotiations for a new treaty on plastic pollution, so this treaty can deliver the international action needed to end plastic pollution by 2040.
- Launched the UK Methane Memorandum at the UN Climate Summit COP27, to specifically address what the UK has done to reduce methane emissions, sharing our best practice with others.
- Demonstrated global leadership on methane and produced a Methane Action Plan to improve effectiveness at cutting emissions across related industry sectors. As well as committed to developing



new monitoring techniques and regulatory approaches to reduce methane emissions in the waste sector.

And we will go further to:

- Work with partner countries through the UK's Blue Planet Fund to strengthen policies and regulations needed to eradicate plastic pollution and mismanaged waste. This includes continuing to invest in the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) to establish up to 25 plastic partnerships with countries by 2025 to reduce plastic pollution and waste. We have already established partnerships with Indonesia, Ghana, Vietnam, Pakistan, Nigeria, Maharashtra in India and Ecuador. GPAP also supported 11,000 waste pickers to continue working during the COVID-19 pandemic by providing personal safety packages.
- In Ghana, our collaboration with Miniplast, a national manufacturer of industrial and household products, led to an increase in the company's recycling capacity to over 1000 tonnes per month, with targets to increase this to 5000 tonnes by 2025.
- Our Blue Planet Fund investment into the United Nations Tide Turners Plastic Challenge Badge project has supported over 500,000 participants in 35 countries by 2022 including Kenya, India and Malaysia.

Case study: UK Plastics Pact

Plastic waste is one of the biggest global environmental challenges we face, and it requires collaborative action to tackle this issue. The UK Plastics Pact (UKPP) is an initiative to create a circular system that keeps plastic in the economy and out of the natural environment. Led by the charity Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and supported by government through funding, it is a coalition whose members cover the entire plastics value chain and are responsible for, approximately two thirds of the total plastic packaging placed on the UK market.



Since 2018, there has been an 84% reduction in problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic items, with a total of 620 million of these items being taken off UK shelves by members. We're also seeing positive action on the recyclability of plastic packaging. Up from 66% in 2018, 70% of plastic packaging from Pact members is now recyclable at home. To further progress towards this target, WRAP is encouraging businesses and consumers to adopt reuse systems and habits. Nearly half of members are already running pilots and trials in this space, and a further third plan to do so by 2025.

Monitoring and evaluation

We have a suite of indicators that measure progress against the **Resource and Waste Strategy** and inform its Evaluation Plan. From these we developed waste and resource related indicators in the Outcome Indicator Framework (OIF) which, alongside the Annual Progress Reports, monitor progress towards delivering the EIP. The Outcome Indicator Framework contains 66 indicators, arranged into 10 broad themes.

The relevant Outcome Indicator Framework indicators for 'Maximise our resources, minimise our waste' are listed below:

- C1** Clean seas: marine litter
- J1** Carbon footprint and consumer buying choices
- J2** Raw material consumption
- J3** Municipal waste recycling rates
- J4** Residual waste arising by type and sector
- J5** Prevent harmful chemicals from being recycled
- J6** Waste crime.



Our collection and packaging reforms will make it easier for households to recycle