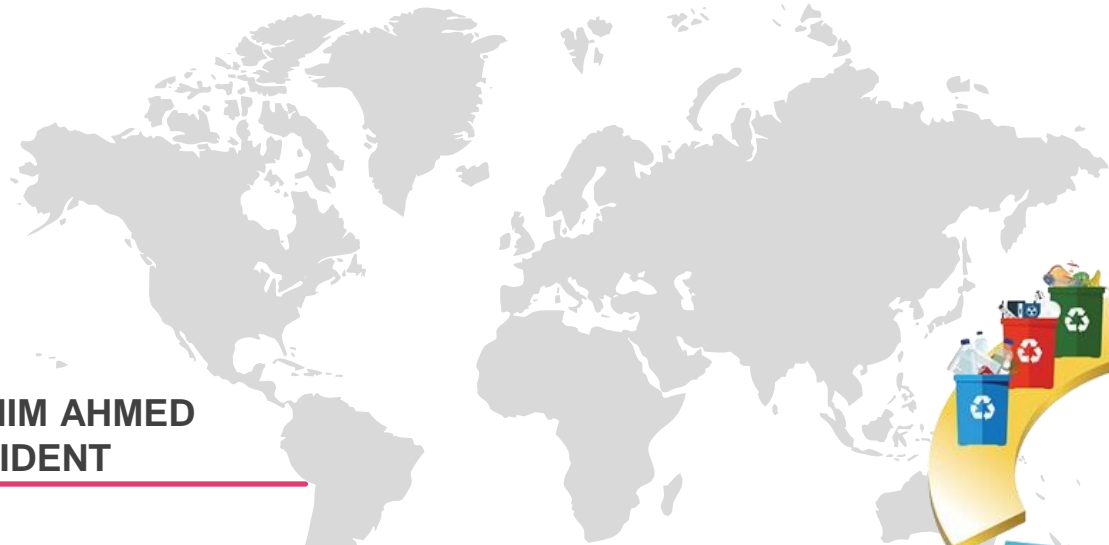


PLASTIC CIRCULARITY CREATE SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT-BDC



SHAMIM AHMED
PRESIDENT



**Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers
& Exporters Association (BPGMEA)**



Shamim Ahmed

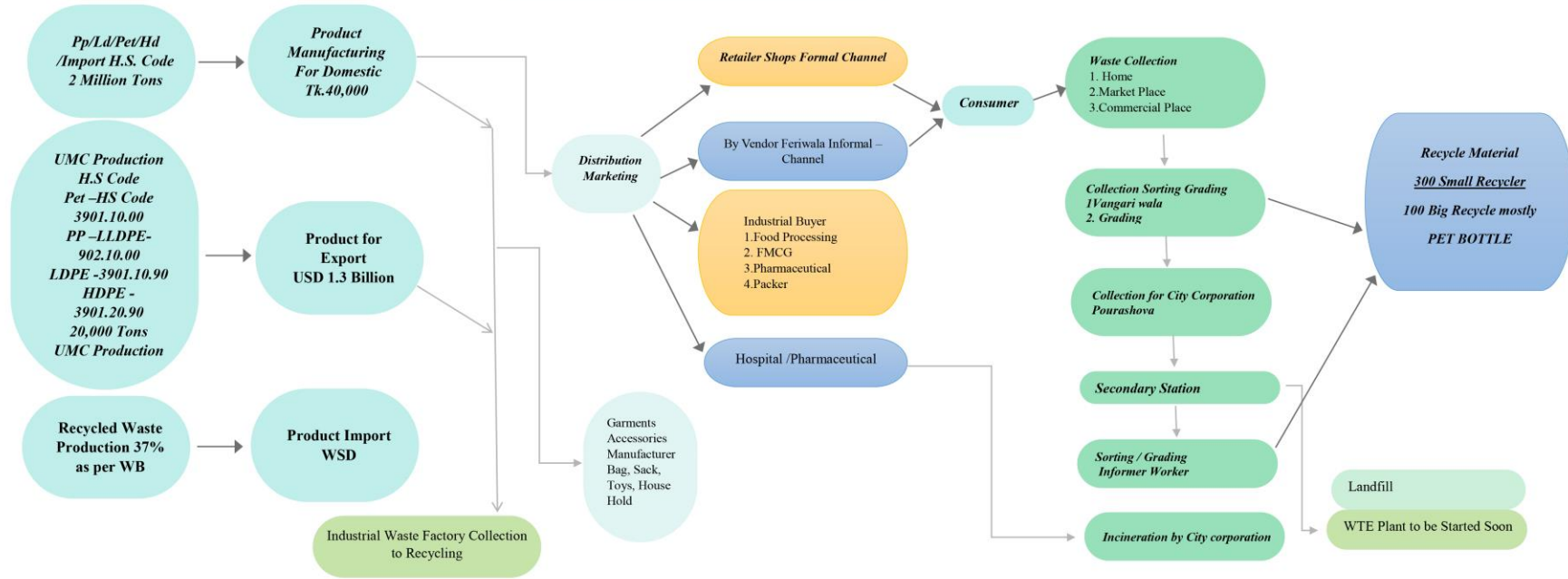
President, Bangladesh Plastic Goods
Manufacturers & Exporters Association

BEAUTIFUL CITY - DHAKA





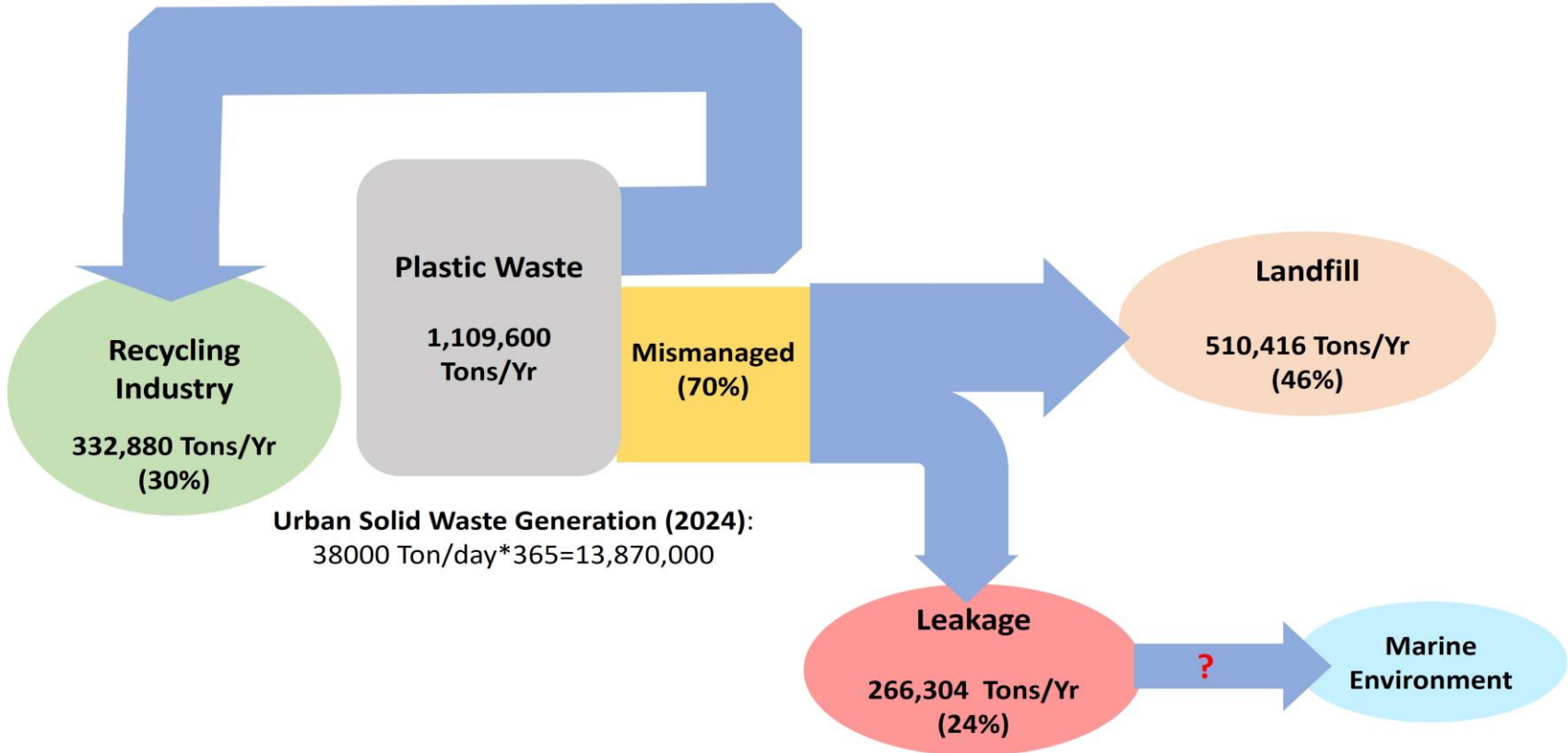
PLASTIC MATERIAL FLOW CHAT



1. Total No Recycle – 300
2. Total No Large – 100
3. No City Corporation.
4. No of Paurasabha
5. 25% Recycling Plastic used in different Product.
6. Recycling Plastic Granule has larger demand compare to virgin Material.
7. Govt. give Tax Benefit to Recycler.



Plastic Wastes Flow Diagram (2024 data)



CIRCULAR ECONOMY BANGLADESH CONTEXT



1. Plastic Sector:

Bengal Group: Tk 300 US/ National Recycled Material are using.

RFL Group: Tk 400 US/ National Recycled Material are using.

2. Aluminum Sector:

3. Ship Building Sector:

4. Paper Recycling:

5. Steel Scrap:

6. Brass & Silver:

7. Waste Fabric & Clots:

8. Informally Vhangari Collection Procure, Sorting, Recycling & added supply chain.

Bangladesh position at INC



- ▶ Bangladesh fully agrees that existing conventions fail to cover the entire life cycle of plastic pollution. Therefore, we highly appreciate and support the ongoing discussions on framing a new global agreement on preventing plastic pollution and marine litter.
- ▶ We fully understand the necessity of an appropriate global responses including best practices from all over the world, which would definitely bring momentum to the ongoing endeavours. At the same time, we would like to remind that our task is ending plastic pollution, not necessarily plastics themselves. Plastics do play an important role in our society today, and we must utilize all available options, solutions, technologies, and approaches to promote effective, flexible and balanced measures at every stage of the entire lifecycle of plastics.
- ▶ We firmly believe this new global framework on plastic pollution, should be a hybrid approach in combination of voluntary and binding obligations based on comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic taking into account national circumstances and capabilities.

Bangladesh position at INC



- ▶ Bangladesh supports the inclusion of a provision of providing necessary technical assistance, and financial support to the developing countries, and countries in economic transition within the upcoming plastic treaty.
- ▶ Last but not the least, Plastic can easily cross the administrative boundary without any intervention from upstream countries to downstream countries through international waterways/rivers. It is already proven that the intentional (e.g. open dumping), unintentional (due to failure of waste collection, disposal system) or accidental release of plastics through the international rivers eventually causing the devastating impact to the human health and ecosystems of downstream countries such as floods, water logging, fish migration, alternation of navigability, irreversible damages of ecosystem, promoting vector borne diseases and extra burden to waste management system. Since downstream countries have been suffering a lot and bound to allocate a significant amount of money from its annual budget to manage this pollution, so, they deserve more attention compared to other countries with general needs. In addition, since downstream countries manage the cumulative plastic pollution, they could be supported with special multi-lateral fund.



Resource Efficient And Cleaner Production (RECP)

Since the mid-1990s, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have collaborated to foster the global uptake of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP). Under the joint flagship RECP Programme, sponsored primarily by the Government of Switzerland, UNIDO and UNEP have responded to countries' growing demand for help with the delivery of RECP services to industries by assisting organizations — especially small and medium-sized enterprises, governments, civil society, research institutions and related stakeholders — in over 60 developing and transition economies.

In practical terms, RECP entails the continuous application of preventive environmental strategies to processes, products and services in order to increase efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment. RECP addresses the three sustainability dimensions individually and synergistically: a) heightened economic performance through improved productive use of resources, b) environmental protection by conserving resources and minimizing industry's impact on the natural environment, and c) social enhancement by providing jobs and protecting the wellbeing of workers and local communities.



Resource Efficient And Cleaner Production (RECP)

Under the industry component of this Project UNIDO is planning to build the plastics' industry capacity for the twin methods of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) and Design for Environment (DfE), demonstrate their applicability and benefits in select plastics industries and facilitate their widespread consideration and uptake by plastic industries.

Through the exchange of this letter, UNIDO and BPGMEA agree on a mutually non-exclusive basis to collaborate in the execution of the industry component of the project, specifically for:

Preparation and dissemination of information materials on need for and opportunities and business cases for RECP and Design for Environment in the plastics value chain;



SHOPPING BAG BANNED

- ▶ Bangladesh Government has banned Plastic shopping bag / polythene bag for Production, marketing, user throughout Bangladesh on 5th April 2002, 1st country in the world for ban shopping bag.

Single Use Plastic

Following single use plastic Government decided to phase out:

1. Straw
2. Stirrer
3. One time utensils/cutlery (e.g. cups, plates, trays, spoon, fork, etc.
4. Plastic sticks e.g. balloon sticks, ice- cream / lollypop sticks.
5. Plastic Banner.
6. Plastic covers on any poster.
7. Sachets, Pouches
8. Lollypop covers, Chocolate covers, etc.
9. Styrofoam food packaging e.g. Biryani packet, etc.
10. Thin plastic films on fast food packaging.
11. Plastic invitation card, thermal lamination on invitation card / advertising products.
12. Thin plastic cover of cigarette pack / tissue paper / toilet roll /soap
13. Shopping bag/carry bag manufactured from Polyethylene or Polypropylene or mix.
14. Melamine foam sponges –Used for household cleaning.
15. Single use plastic packaging of any products.
16. Cigarette filter
17. Plastic bottles, Caps

EPR Policy Goals for Bangladesh



The EPR guidelines shall ensure all stakeholders' involvement in the life cycle of plastic products and packaging materials to contribute to effective plastic waste management in Bangladesh. The objectives shall be to achieve:

- ▶ **Reduce plastic waste generation:** Encourage adopting sustainable production and consumption practices, such as using alternative materials, minimising single-use plastics, and promoting reusable or refillable products.
- ▶ **Promote resource efficiency:** Foster a circular economy by maximising the value and utility of plastic materials throughout their lifecycle, minimising the consumption of natural resources and energy, and reducing environmental impacts.
- ▶ **Improve plastic waste management infrastructure:** Develop a comprehensive and efficient system for the collection, segregation, transportation, recycling, and disposal of plastic waste, ensuring universal access and participation.
- ▶ **Encourage innovation in product design and packaging:** Stimulate the development of eco-friendly designs, materials, and technologies that prioritise recyclability, biodegradability, and waste reduction.

EPR Policy Goals for Bangladesh



- ▶ **Support research and development:** Foster collaboration between academia, industry, and government agencies to advance knowledge and best practices in plastic waste management and the circular economy.
- ▶ **Promote public awareness and participation:** Raise awareness about plastic waste's environmental and social impacts and engage consumers in responsible consumption and disposal practices.
- ▶ **Strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks:** Integrate EPR principles and objectives into relevant national and local policies, regulations, and guidelines, ensuring effective implementation and enforcement.
- ▶ **Enhance collaboration among stakeholders:** Encourage cooperation and coordination among producers, importers, brand owners, retailers, waste management operators, government agencies, NGOs, research institutions, and consumers to achieve common goals in plastic waste management.
- ▶ **Facilitate capacity building and technology transfer:** Improve stakeholders' technical and operational capacities in plastic waste management through training, technology transfer, and financial support.
- ▶ **Foster international cooperation and alignment:** Engage with regional and international organisations to share best practices, knowledge, and technologies, ensuring that EPR efforts in Bangladesh are aligned with global standards and goals.



Bangladesh Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (BIPET)



THANKS TO ALL



Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BPGMEA)