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# OCEANA CANADA COMMENTS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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**OCEANA** Protecting the  
World's Oceans

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Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development  
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The world is facing a plastic pollution crisis. According to the United Nations, “plastic pollution is the second most ominous threat to the global environment, after climate change.”<sup>1</sup> More than eight million metric tonnes of plastics enter the world’s oceans every year, and without action that number will nearly triple by 2040.<sup>2</sup>

To make matters worse, the volume of plastic produced worldwide continues to grow. By 2035, it is expected to double and by 2050, quadruple.<sup>3</sup>

Although Canadians make up less than 0.5 per cent of the global population, we use 1.4 per cent of all plastic produced.<sup>4</sup> Nearly 4.7 million tonnes of plastic are introduced into the Canadian market annually, and more than 3.2 million tonnes of plastic waste are generated.<sup>5</sup> Forty-seven per cent of this waste is from packaging — the majority of which is single-use — and more than 90 per cent of it ends up in landfills, incinerators or the environment.

Canada has also long contributed to the plastic pollution problem across the globe. From 1988 to 2016, Canada shipped almost four million tonnes of plastics abroad,<sup>6</sup> mostly to Asia, where much of it was dumped or burned to the detriment of the environment and human health.<sup>7</sup> In Indonesia, for example, burning plastic waste has increased air pollution and contaminated the food chain due to high dioxin levels. A fifth of the plastic waste in these countries (including the waste Canada has exported) ends up in rivers, and ultimately the ocean.<sup>8</sup> Urgent action is needed to safeguard the environment and our oceans from persistent plastic pollution. Canada is part of the problem and has a responsibility to be part of the solution.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2019). Frontier Technology Quarterly: Frontier technologies for addressing plastic pollution. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/frontier-technology-quarterly-september-2019-frontier-technologies-for-addressing-plastic-pollution/>

<sup>2</sup> Jambeck, J. et al. (2015). Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean. *Science*. 347(6223), 768–771. <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/347/6223/768>

<sup>3</sup> European Environment Agency. (2019). The plastic waste trade in the circular economy, Briefing no. 7/2019. <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/waste/resource-efficiency/the-plastic-waste-trade-in>

<sup>4</sup> Oceana Canada. (2020). Drowning in plastic – Ending Canada’s contribution to the global plastic disaster. [https://oceana.ca/sites/default/files/drowning\\_in\\_plastic\\_0.pdf](https://oceana.ca/sites/default/files/drowning_in_plastic_0.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Deloitte and Cheminfo Services Inc. (2019). Economic study of the Canadian plastic industry, markets and waste: Summary Report to Environment and Climate Change Canada. [http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2019/eccc/En4-366-1-2019-eng.pdf](http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2019/eccc/En4-366-1-2019-eng.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Lewis J and Hayes M. (2019). “Reduce, reuse, recycle, rejected: Why Canada’s recycling industry is in crisis mode.” *The Globe and Mail*. 14 May 2019. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/article-wishcycling-canadas-recycling-industry-in-crisis-mode/>

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Environment Programme. (2015). Global waste management outlook, pp. 270–271. <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook>

<sup>8</sup> Wood, J. (2019). “Plastic waste from Western countries is poisoning Indonesia.” *World Economic Forum*. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/12/plastic-waste-indonesia-pollution-health/>

**To mitigate the impact of plastic on the environment and human health and stimulate jobs creation, Oceana Canada recommends the following:**

To reduce the impact of plastic on the environment and human health:

1. Expand and finalize a federal ban on harmful single-use plastics.
2. Ban all bioplastics with additive fragmentable technology (including oxo-degradable plastics).
3. End subsidies for the fossil fuel and petrochemical sectors and do not subsidize so-called “advanced” or chemical recycling.
4. Exclude energy-from-waste, waste-to-fuel, pyrolysis, incineration and other thermal treatments of plastic waste from definitions of recycling and waste diversion.

To stimulate jobs creation and economic growth:

5. Support the shift to reusable products and packaging by adjusting federal procurement practices to prioritize reusables and support municipalities that adopt equivalent or better reuse standards.
6. Establish an enforceable collection target for plastic beverage bottles and introduce targets for refillable beverage containers.
7. Ensure transparency by collecting data on the amounts and types of plastic that are introduced into and disposed of in the Canadian market.

**Plastic negatively impacts environmental and human health.**

It is vital that single-use plastics are banned and/or regulated: scientific studies from around the world have described the damage and death caused to wildlife — in particular, aquatic creatures — because of macroplastic ingestion, strangulation and entanglement. Ninety per cent of seabird species<sup>9</sup> and 52 per cent of all sea turtles studied<sup>10</sup> have ingested plastics.

The government’s own Science Assessment on Plastic Pollution states:

*Given the increasing amounts of plastic pollution in the environment and the demonstrated ability of macroplastics to harm biota, it is anticipated that the frequency and occurrence of physical effects on individual environmental receptors will continue to increase if current trends continue without mitigation measures. In accordance with the precautionary principle, action is needed to reduce macroplastics and microplastics that end up in the environment.*<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Wilcox, C., van Seville, E. & Hardesty, B.D. (2015). Threat of plastic pollution to seabirds is global, pervasive and increasing. *PNAS*. 112(38), 11899-11904. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1502108112>

<sup>10</sup> Gall, S.C., & Thompson, R.C. (2015). The impact of debris on marine life. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*. 92, 170–179. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2014.12.041>

<sup>11</sup> Environment and Climate Change Canada, Health Canada. (2020.) Science Assessment of Plastic Pollution. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/evaluating-existing-substances/science-assessment-plastic-pollution.html>

Microplastics are another area of concern. They have been found in the air we breathe,<sup>12,13</sup> the water we drink<sup>14</sup> and the food we eat.<sup>15</sup> Scientists have just recently begun to examine the impact of these plastics on human health.

For the first time, scientists have found micro and nanoplastics in human umbilical cords and placentas, demonstrating that human fetuses are exposed to plastic pollution in utero.<sup>16</sup> Another study, released in January 2021, found that inhaled microfibers inhibit repair of the cells coating our airways, a concerning finding regardless, but alarming during a respiratory-based pandemic.<sup>17</sup> While it is important to further understand the effects of microplastics on human health — including longitudinal and cumulative impact studies — essential conclusions can be drawn based upon available research. Canada must stay true to the Precautionary Principle enshrined in the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, which states that:

*Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.*<sup>18</sup>

Furthermore, toxic chemicals and greenhouse gas emissions are emitted throughout the plastic product lifecycle. Substances such as flame retardants, perfluorinated chemicals, phthalates, bisphenols and nonylphenols — many of which are endocrine disrupting chemicals — can be found from resource extraction, through to final disposal.<sup>19</sup> Making matters worse, producers of plastic resins and products are not required to disclose all additives, making it impossible to predict exposure threats and ensure a non-toxic circular economy. Without this crucial information, recyclers may inadvertently move toxic chemicals into “new” consumer goods that are made from recycled materials.

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<sup>12</sup> Brahney, J. et al. (2020). Plastic rain in protected areas of the United States. *Science*. 368(6496),1257–1260. <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/368/6496/1257>

<sup>13</sup> Allen, S. et al. (2019). Atmospheric transport and deposition of microplastics in a remote mountain catchment. *Nature Geoscience*. 12, 339–344. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-019-0335-5>

<sup>14</sup> Orb Media. (2017.) Invisible plastics: Chapter 2: The Great Contamination. [https://orbmedia.org/stories/Invisibles\\_plastics/](https://orbmedia.org/stories/Invisibles_plastics/)

<sup>15</sup> McInturf, A. & Savoca, M. (2019). “Hundreds of fish species, including many that humans eat, are consuming plastic.” *The Conversation*. 9 February. <https://theconversation.com/hundreds-of-fish-species-including-many-that-humans-eat-are-consuming-plastic-154634#:~:text=Effects%20of%20a%20plastic%20diet&text=Researchers%20don't%20know%20very,part%20that%20humans%20typically%20eat>

<sup>16</sup> Ragusa, A. et al. (2021). Plasticenta: First evidence of microplastics in human placenta. *Environment International*. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160412020322297>

<sup>17</sup> Van Dijk, F. et al. (2021). Inhalable textile microplastic fibers impair airway epithelial growth. *Preprint*. <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.01.25.428144v2.full>

<sup>18</sup> Government of Canada. (2019). Guide to understanding the Canadian Environmental Protection Act: chapter 3. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/publications/guide-to-understanding/chapter-3.html>

<sup>19</sup> Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production, United Nations Environment Programme, Mediterranean Action Plan Barcelona Convention, BRS Conventions, IPEN. (2020). Plastic’s toxic additives and the circular economy. <http://www.cprc.org/en/news-archive/general/toxic-additives-in-plastics-hidden-hazards-linked-to-common-plastic-products>



**Table 1: Summary of human exposure to toxic chemicals and microplastics throughout the plastic lifecycle**

	<b>Emissions</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Health</b>
<b>Extraction and Transport</b>	Benzene, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and more than 170 toxic chemicals in fracking fluid	Inhalation and ingestion (air and water)	Affects the immune system, sensory organs, liver, and kidneys. Impacts include cancers, neurological, reproductive and developmental toxicity.
<b>Refining and Manufacture</b>	Benzene, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), and styrene	Inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact (air, water and soils)	Impacts can include cancers, neurotoxicity, reproductive toxicity, low birth weight, and eye and skin irritation.
<b>Consumer Use</b>	Heavy metals, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), carcinogens, Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs) and microplastics	Inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact	Affects renal, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, neurological, reproductive, and respiratory systems. Impacts include cancers, diabetes, and developmental toxicity.
<b>Waste management</b>	Heavy metals, dioxins and furans, PAHs, toxic recycling	Ingestion, and inhalation (air, ash, slag)	Impacts include cancers, neurological damage, and damage to immune, reproductive, nervous and endocrine systems.

Adapted from *Plastic & Health: The Hidden Costs of a Plastic Planet*<sup>20</sup>

**Plastic manufactured items must be added to the list of toxic substances under Schedule 1 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*.**

The federal government has proposed to use the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) to ban harmful single-use plastics — the same law it used to ban plastic microbeads in 2017.<sup>21</sup> This is the fastest and most direct route to regulate plastic production, use and disposal. The first step to regulating a substance under CEPA is adding it to the “List of Toxic Substances” under Schedule 1.

<sup>20</sup> Center for International Environmental Law, Earthworks, Healthy Babies Bright Futures, IPEN, Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services, Upstream, Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, #breakfreefromplastic. (2019). *Plastic & Health: The Hidden Costs of a Plastic Planet*. Figure 2. <https://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Plastic-and-Health-The-Hidden-Costs-of-a-Plastic-Planet-February-2019.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Government of Canada. (2018). Microbeads. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/chemical-substances/other-chemical-substances-interest/microbeads.html>

According to the Act, a substance can be added to the List of Toxic Substances if it meets the following definition:

*A substance is toxic if it is entering or may enter the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that:*

- a) *have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity;*
- b) *constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends; or*
- c) *constitute or may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health.*"<sup>22</sup>

As described previously, the government's own science assessment determined that plastic waste — especially packaging and single-use plastics — cause considerable harm to the environment and the creatures that depend on it, thereby meeting the legal requirements to be added to the list. Plastic is not harmless. It warrants regulation under CEPA.

### **Recycling is not a silver-bullet solution.**

For more than half a century, the plastics industry has touted recycling as the solution to the ongoing plastic pollution crisis,<sup>23</sup> and yet globally, only nine per cent of *all* plastic waste has been recycled.<sup>24</sup> Ninety-one per cent — more than 5,700 million metric tonnes — has ended up in landfills, our environment or burned in incinerators.<sup>25</sup>

Today, that same industry is proposing a new kind of recycling solution to the plastic pollution crisis. Chemical recycling comprises a variety of technologies that seek to break plastics down into their constituent polymers, monomers or hydrocarbons.

Unfortunately, these technologies face similar challenges to traditional mechanical recycling — including requiring a relatively pure homogenous flow of plastic to be economically viable.<sup>26</sup> They are also immature and energy intensive and often do not displace virgin plastic, making them incompatible with a circular economy.<sup>27</sup> Although some companies aim to produce polymers, the outputs are usually burned on site, because turning them back into plastic requires extensive decontamination and enrichment. If burned, these fuels have similar environmental impacts to other fossil fuels.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Government of Canada. (2019). Toxic substances: definition. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/substances-list/toxic-definition.html>

<sup>23</sup> Young, R., Sullivan, L., Schwartz, E., & Kramer, F.(Producers). (2020). *Plastic Wars* [Video file].

<sup>24</sup> Roland, G., Jambeck, J.R., & Law, K.L. (2017). Production, use, and fate of all plastics ever made. *Science*, 3(7). <http://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1700782>

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> Zero Waste Europe. (2019). El Dorado of chemical recycling: State of play and policy changes. [https://zerowasteurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/edd/2019/08/2019\\_08\\_29\\_zwe\\_study\\_chemical\\_recycling.pdf](https://zerowasteurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/edd/2019/08/2019_08_29_zwe_study_chemical_recycling.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> Global Alliance for Incineration Alternatives. (2020). Chemical recycling: Distraction, not solution. [https://www.no-burn.org/wp-content/uploads/CR-Briefing\\_June-2020.pdf](https://www.no-burn.org/wp-content/uploads/CR-Briefing_June-2020.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

Even if these challenges can be addressed, chemical recycling is in its infancy and most plants in the market are in a pilot stage.<sup>29</sup> Meanwhile, every day without action means 7,700 kilograms of plastic destined for our landfills and environment.

The reality is that recycling — mechanical or chemical — alone will not end the fatal flow of plastic into our oceans.<sup>30</sup> Even with maximum foreseen growth and implementation rates, recycling is only expected to reduce plastic pollution rates by 45 per cent by 2050 compared to business as usual.<sup>31</sup> We need to dramatically reduce plastic production and use *and* improve collection and recycling to meaningfully reduce plastic pollution.<sup>32,33</sup> Government must not shy away from policies that aim to reduce plastic supply and use. Banning unnecessary, or harmful single-use plastic items is a critical policy tool that supports this aim.

### **The proposed ban is a drop in the bucket for an ocean drowning in plastic waste.**

Banning single-use plastic items is a core component of Canada’s regulatory approach to plastic products as it clearly supports the government’s objective to “eliminate certain sources of plastic pollution.”<sup>34</sup> It is also the global standard. Bans on single-use plastics are in place, or on the way in the European Union, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Chile, Peru, and Belize, and the proposed Break Free From Plastics Act in the United States also includes bans. A summary of the bans is provided in Table 2.

However, the six single-use items identified in the proposed ban list do not significantly contribute to the nearly 3.3 million tonnes of plastic waste that is thrown away every year in Canada. As stated by the Minister, the ban covers less than one per cent of Canada’s current plastic use — less than 47,000 metric tonnes.<sup>35</sup> Even if this is an underestimate, it is nowhere near what’s needed and will not keep up with predicted growth: Canada’s plastic use is expected to increase by 30 per cent by 2030.<sup>36</sup> Any reductions resulting from the proposed ban will be overtaken almost immediately.

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<sup>29</sup> Zero Waste Europe. (2019). El Dorado of chemical recycling: State of play and policy changes. [https://zerowasteurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/edd/2019/08/2019\\_08\\_29\\_zwe\\_study\\_chemical\\_recycling.pdf](https://zerowasteurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/edd/2019/08/2019_08_29_zwe_study_chemical_recycling.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> Lau, W.W.Y., et al. (2020). Evaluating scenarios towards zero plastic pollution. *Science*, 369. 1455-1461. <http://doi.org/10.1126/science.aba9475>

<sup>31</sup> Lau, W.W.Y., et al. (2020). Evaluating scenarios towards zero plastic pollution. *Science*, 369. 1455-1461. <http://doi.org/10.1126/science.aba9475>

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> Borelle, S.B. et al. (2020). Predicted growth in plastic waste exceeds efforts to mitigate plastic pollution. *Science*, 369. 1515-1538. <http://doi.org/10.1126/science.aba3656>

<sup>34</sup> Environment and Climate Change Canada. (2020). A proposed integrated management approach to plastic products: discussion paper. <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/eccc/documents/pdf/cepa/proposed-approach-plastic-management-eng.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> Tunney, Catharine. (2020). “Liberals’ 2021 single-use plastic ban includes grocery bags, takeout containers.” *CBC News*. 7 October. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/single-use-plastics-1.5753327>

<sup>36</sup> Deloitte and Cheminfo Services Inc. Environment and Climate Change Canada. (2019). Economic Study of the Canadian Plastic Industry, Markets and Waste, Summary Report, p. iv. [http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2019/eccc/En4-366-1-2019-eng.pdf](http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2019/eccc/En4-366-1-2019-eng.pdf)

**Table 2: Summary of single-use plastic bans around the world**

	Carryout bags	Produce bags	Utensils	Straws	Stirrers	Polystyrene Foodware	Other plastic foodware	Cups	Cotton buds	Bottles	Other
<b>E.U.</b>	tax/ fee		X	X	X	X	X		X		Balloon sticks, oxo-degradable plastics
<b>U.K.</b>	tax			X	X				X		
<b>Chile</b>	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	Caps, lids, trays for prepared foods
<b>Peru</b>	X + tax		X	X	X	X		X			
<b>Belize</b>	X		X	X		X	X	X			
<b>Philippines</b>	X	X	X	X	X			X			
<b>U.S.*</b>	X + tax		X	X	X	X					Mini toiletry bottles, polystyrene shipping packaging and disposable coolers
<b>Canada*</b>	X		X	X	X	?**	?**				6-pack rings

\* proposed

\*\* unclear what foodware will be banned (i.e., no definition of "problematic")

At a minimum, the ban list should be expanded to include the following:

1. Items that are commonly found littered in the environment, like coffee cups and cigarette filters;
2. Items that other jurisdictions have already banned, like lightweight produce bags and plastic egg cartons; and
3. Materials and resins that are particularly problematic in the environment, like oxo-degradable plastics, and expanded polystyrene, or that contain toxic chemicals, like PVC.



## **Prioritize reusable packaging. Create jobs.**

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation estimates that replacing 20 per cent of single-use plastics, globally, with reusables would generate USD \$10 billion in economic activity,<sup>37</sup> in part because refillable and reusable packaging systems generate employment opportunities.<sup>38</sup> Reuse programs often require staff to collect, wash, and redistribute packaging and products.<sup>39</sup>

Therefore, regulations that limit the use of single-use plastics — including the government’s proposed ban on six plastic items — should be paired with incentives and investments that encourage and support the development of robust reuse systems. This is especially true for takeout food and beverage, where the goal must be to replace single-use plastics with reusable alternatives — not just single-use non-plastics.

Currently, 90 per cent of Canada’s plastic waste ends up in landfills or incinerators. These methods of disposal employ comparatively few people. The Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA) finds that zero-waste strategies, including repair, recycling, and remanufacturing create more jobs than landfill or incineration, with repair programs having the potential to create 200 times more jobs than disposal.<sup>40</sup> The European Union (EU) also notes that reduction, reuse, and recycling measures could increase the EU’s GDP by 0.5 by 2030 and create 700,000 new jobs.<sup>41</sup>

## **Canadians expect the Federal Government to act, and support a broader ban on single-use plastics**

Industry’s opposition to the proposed federal ban on some plastic manufactured items is out of step with science and public opinion. Recent polling results from Abacus Data commissioned by Oceana Canada found that:

- Seventy per cent of Canadians support the federal ban on single-use plastics;
- Two-thirds support expanding the ban to include other harmful plastic products, such as hot and cold drink cups, cigarette filters and all forms of polystyrene;
- Eight-eight per cent feel angry, surprised, guilty and/or helpless to learn that less than nine per cent of Canada’s plastic waste is recycled and that the majority is sent to landfills or burned in incinerators;
- Ninety-five per cent of Canadians are concerned about the impact plastic pollution has on our oceans; and
- Ninety-four per cent are concerned about the thousands of sea creatures that are killed because of plastic ingestion or entanglement every year.

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<sup>37</sup> Ellen MacArthur Foundation. (2019). Reuse: Rethinking packaging.

<https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/assets/downloads/Reuse.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> ICF Consulting Services Ltd. and Eunomia. (2018). Assessment of measures to reduce marine litter from single-use plastics. London.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>40</sup> Global Alliance for Incineration Alternatives. (2021). Zero waste and economic recovery: the job creation potential of zero waste solutions. <https://zerowasteworld.org/wp-content/uploads/Jobs-Report-ENGLISH-2.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> European Commission, *A new Circular Economy Action Plan For a cleaner and more competitive Europe*, 2020, accessed at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583933814386&uri=COM:2020:98:FIN>

## **Conclusion**

The world is facing a plastic pollution crisis, and Canada contributes more than its fair share to this growing problem. Canadians expect the federal government to act. Banning unnecessary and harmful single-use plastics is a crucial piece of a robust regulatory approach to plastic pollution. Furthermore, the circular economy is ripe for economic and jobs growth.

### **Oceana Canada recommends the following:**

To reduce the impact of plastic on the environment and human health:

1. Expand and finalize a federal ban on harmful single-use plastics.
2. Ban all bioplastics with additive fragmentable technology (including oxo-degradable plastics) by 2022.
3. End subsidies for the fossil fuel and petrochemical sectors and do not subsidize so-called “advanced” or chemical recycling.
4. Exclude from definitions of recycling and waste diversion incineration, energy-from-waste, waste-to-fuel, pyrolysis and other thermal treatments of plastic waste.

To stimulate jobs creation and economic growth:

5. Support the shift to reusable products and packaging by adjusting federal procurement practices to prioritize reusables, and support municipalities that adopt equivalent or better reuse standards.
6. Establish an enforceable collection target for plastic beverage bottles and introduce targets for refillable beverage containers.
7. Ensure transparency by collecting data on the amounts and types of plastic that are introduced into and disposed of in the Canadian market.

### **About Oceana Canada**

Oceana Canada is an independent charity and part of the largest international advocacy group dedicated solely to ocean conservation. Oceana Canada believes that Canada has a national and global obligation to manage our natural resources responsibly and help ensure a sustainable source of protein for the world’s growing population. Oceana Canada works with civil society, academics, fishers, Indigenous Peoples and the federal government to return Canada’s formerly vibrant oceans to health and abundance. By restoring Canada’s oceans, we can strengthen our communities, reap greater economic and nutritional benefits and protect our future.