

Virgin Plastic Cap

This intervention imposes a maximum allowed amount of virgin plastic production. It is used in the “Cap to 2025 Virgin Production” scenario.

1 Introduction

This intervention is mechanistic and does not use significant external literature support. Even still, it makes a number of important and often user configurable assumptions.

1.1 Assumptions

- This intervention is assumed to have the maximum virgin plastic mandate go down from a selectable start date to the configurable end date linearly.
- There is some rate b at which a reduction of x pounds in virgin plastic production is replaced by y increased recycling such that $b = \frac{y}{x}$. This is recycling “backfilling” lost virgin plastic production.
- This cap applies to consumption so excludes exported plastic but includes imported plastic.
- There is a delay from when the virgin plastic is banned to the impact on waste which is governed by the lifecycle distributions at the sector-level.

1.2 External knowledge

This intervention does not use external literature to provide constants or other numbers beyond what is in the model itself.

2 Primary impact

This intervention assumes a maximum virgin plastic amount ($M_{mandate}$) changing over time. This leads to a certain change to consumption:

$$\Delta_{consumption} = C_{total} - \min(C_{total}, M_{mandate})$$

The change is distributed across consumption sectors like so:

$$C_{sector} = C_{sector} - \frac{C_{sector}}{C_{total}} * \Delta_{consumption}$$

This has secondary effects in waste and imports.

3 Secondary impact

The decrease in consumption causes a reduction in waste and trade.

3.1 Reduction in waste

The change in consumption is propagated across all waste fates.

$$W_{fate} = W_{fate} - \frac{W_{fate}}{W_{total}} * \Delta_{consumption}$$

This impact is time delayed based on the distribution of the change to consumption across sectors.

3.2 Reduction in trade

Imports are reduced due to loss in consumption:

$$T_{import} = T_{import} - \frac{T_{import}}{C_{total}} * \Delta_{consumption}$$

This additional consumption has tertiary effects on exports from other regions.

4 Tertiary effects

Due to change in imports, the following change is expected across exports from other regions:

$$T_{region-export} = T_{region-export} - \frac{T_{region-export}}{T_{total-export}} * \Delta_{import}$$

Here, Δ_{import} comes from the region in which the intervention is applied. Finally, note that one of the end of life fates impacted is waste trade and other regions experience secondary effects in the simulation (see waste trade interventions).

5 Discussion

This technical note now turns to interactions and future work.

5.1 Interactions

This intervention may interact with others in various ways but the primary mechanisms are through reduced consumption and waste. First, this change is considered prior to consumption-dependent interventions like minimum recycled content as it may change their targets. Second, the waste and, specifically, recycling available for other interventions may be impacted by this intervention. Therefore, this is either evaluated prior to those waste-dependent interventions where goals may be influenced by the waste amounts or this intervention places a constraint alongside the other intervention (if its goal is absolute) with the strictest constraint prevailing such that all lever's goals are met.

5.2 Future work

That this cap applies to consumption may be revisited in later iterations.