

Article 5- Plastic Product Design

we believe that product design should be based on a voluntary approach and take into account the national circumstances and capacity of each country. It is essential to consider the differences in characteristics, methods of use, and applications of plastic products within each country for recycling and waste management facilities. Additionally, capacity building, financial support and transferring of technologies for producing plastic products and the availability of recycling materials must be taken into account for enhancing capacities of developing countries for plastic product design.

Consequently, each country needs to establish its own standards for the design, use, and application of plastic products and implement appropriate measures for identifying relevant criteria.

Also if the product of design doing in a ideal way the sustainable production and consumption of plastic product is fulfilled.

In response to some efforts to include chemicals of concern in the design of plastic products section so far no strong scientific evidence has been provided to support and justify such a move and In particular, because chemicals are majorly negotiated in other MEAs for all purposes and applications.

Countries in addressing the issue of plastic pollution and the relevant product design usually take various technical measures in accordance with specific standards and approaches which are rooted in their needs and scientific findings as well as their national circumstances and capacities, and in line with such diversified approaches, their measures could varies significantly.

We would like to emphasize the importance to allow standards and guidelines for product design to be nationally-determined, with an overarching global guidance. This would ensure that future production of plastics products is better, safer and circular.

We promote following criterias regarding the product design in 2 general titles 'Structure of Products" and 'Material of Products" as below :

Structure of Product):

1. Reduction in volume of plastic use.

Use the smallest volume of material as much as possible.

2. Simplified packaging:

Restrain excessive packaging.

3. Longer use and longer service life.

Enhance the durability of the product.

The product is able to withstand repeated use.

The parts of the product are easily replaceable.

The product is easily repairable.

4. Use of easily reusable parts or reuse of parts

Use parts that are easily reusable.

Reuse parts.

5. Use of Single materials or reduction of material types.

Use a single material for the product as a whole or parts thereof, or reduce the material types used.

6. Easier disassembly and separation

The parts are easily disassembled and sorted by components. (Easier removal of lithium ion

batteries from other parts of the product are better.)

The number of processes required to remove parts, etc., is minimized as much as possible.

The types of materials used are indicated.

7. Easier collection and transportation

The weight, size, shape, and structure of the product are to facilitate easier collection and

transportation as much as possible.

8. Easier crushing and incineration

Easier crushing and incineration for parts that are difficult to reuse or recycle.

9. Marking:

Do not use from Ink jet printer to make the recycle process more easier.

(Materials of Product):

1. Use of easily-recyclable materials

Use easily-recyclable materials.

Reduce material types.

Avoid using additives and other materials, that hinder recycling.

2. Use of recycled plastics

Use recycled plastics.

To Emphasizing on the matter that product design should be based on nationally driven with considering the socio-economy situation we would like to bring an example here .All of us every day using a single-use paper cup without any plastic film in UNESCAP building and even in one single use they have not enough durability .This solution may not be applicable in other area because first the Environment impact of this alternative should be assessed and second is the nature and climate of many areas , do not let them to use this solution .so definitely each country use its own unique solutions for this need .This emphasizing that designing and even choosing a product to use is very dependent to the culture and socio-economic situation of the countries and could not be framed in a global frame and global criteria standard.