



Policy tool cards

With evidence and drawbacks

Bag charges

How it works and evidence: England's charge cut single-use bags at its main supermarkets by over 98%, from 7.6 billion in 2014 to 133 million in 2022 to 2023.

Drawbacks: Only works for one item. People may switch to other bags.

Source: GOV.UK, 2023

Deposit return

How it works and evidence: Shoppers pay a small deposit on a bottle and get it back when they return it. Germany's system reached a 98% return rate in 2024.

Drawbacks: Needs collection points and a working system to run it.

Source: Reloop, Global Deposit Book 2024

Extended producer responsibility

How it works and evidence: Makes companies responsible for recovering their packaging. The Philippine EPR Act requires big companies to recover 20% in 2023, rising to 80% by 2028.

Drawbacks: Depends on enforcement and honest reporting.

Source: Republic Act 11898 (2022)

Bans

How it works and evidence: Many LGUs ban single-use plastic bags, straws or styrofoam.

Drawbacks: Hard to enforce. Can shift the problem to other materials.

Source: Local ordinances

Refill and reuse

How it works and evidence: Refill stations and reusable containers cut packaging at the source.

Drawbacks: Needs convenience and a fair price to catch on.

Our ordinance: the problem

The tools we chose, and the rules

Who enforces it, and the penalties

One unintended consequence, and our plan for it
