



政府信息公开

Name | Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on further strengthening plastic pollution control

Quotation | 000014672/2020-00083 classification | Solid Waste & Chemicals Management

Issuing authority | Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the National Development and Reform Commission Generate date | 2020-01-19

Document number | Development and Reform Huan Zi [2020] No. 80 Main topic

Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the National Development and Reform Commission file

Development and Reform Huan Zi [2020] No. 80

Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on further strengthening plastic pollution control

People's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, ministries and commissions of the State Council, and agencies directly under the State Council: Plastics are widely used in production and life and are important basic materials. Irregular production, use of plastic products and recycling and disposal of plastic waste will cause waste of energy resources and environmental pollution, and increase the pressure on resources and the environment. Actively responding to plastic pollution is related to the health of the people, the construction of ecological civilization and high-quality development of our country. In order to implement the decisions and arrangements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, further strengthen the control of plastic pollution, and establish and improve the long-term management mechanism of plastic products, with the consent of the State Council, the following opinions are hereby put forward.

1. General requirements

(1) Guiding ideology. Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implement the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, adhere to the people-centered, firmly establish a new development concept, orderly prohibit and restrict the production, sales and use of some plastic products, actively promote alternative products, standardize the recycling of plastic waste,

establish and improve the management system of plastic product production, circulation, use, recycling and disposal, effectively control plastic pollution in an orderly manner, and strive to build a beautiful China.

(2) Basic principles.

Highlight the key points and advance in an orderly manner. Strengthen source governance, grasp the key areas and important links of plastic product production and use, and put forward management requirements for outstanding problems with strong social reactions. Comprehensively consider the actual situation of each region and field, reasonably determine the implementation path, and actively and steadily promote plastic pollution control.

Innovation leads, science and technology support. Guided by recyclability, easy recyclability and degradability, develop and promote plastic products and alternative products that meet the performance standards, green environmental protection and economic applicability, and cultivate new formats and models that are conducive to standardizing recycling and recycling and reducing plastic pollution.

Pluralistic participation and social co-governance. Give full play to the main responsibility of enterprises, strengthen government supervision and management, strengthen policy guidance, build social consensus, and form a pluralistic and co-governance system with the participation of the government, enterprises, industry organizations, and the public.

(3) Main objectives. By 2020, take the lead in prohibiting and restricting the production, sale and use of some plastic products in some regions and fields. By 2022, the consumption of disposable plastic products will be significantly reduced, alternative products will be promoted, and the proportion of plastic waste resource and energy utilization will be greatly increased; In areas where plastic pollution is prominent and emerging fields such as e-commerce, express delivery, and takeaway, a number of replicable and generalizable plastic reduction and green logistics models have been formed. By 2025, the management system of plastic product production, circulation, consumption, recycling and disposal will be basically established, a pluralistic co-governance system will be basically formed, the level of alternative product development and application will be further improved, the amount of plastic waste landfill in key cities will be greatly reduced, and plastic pollution will be effectively controlled.

2. Prohibit or restrict the production, sale and use of some plastic products

(4) Prohibited plastic products from being produced or sold. The production and sale of ultra-thin plastic shopping bags with a thickness of less than 0.025 mm and polyethylene agricultural mulch film with a thickness of less than 0.01 mm are prohibited. It is prohibited to use medical waste as raw materials to manufacture plastic products. Completely ban the import of waste plastics. By the end of 2020, the production and sale of disposable foam plastic tableware and disposable plastic cotton swabs will be prohibited; The production of daily chemical products containing plastic microbeads is prohibited. By the end of 2022, the sale of daily chemical products containing plastic microbeads will be banned.

(5) Prohibited or restricted plastic products.

1. Non-degradable plastic bags. By the end of 2020, the use of non-degradable plastic bags will be prohibited in shopping malls, supermarkets, pharmacies, bookstores and other places in the built-up areas of municipalities, provincial capitals, and cities with separate plans, as well as catering packaging takeaway services and various exhibition activities, and the use of non-degradable plastic bags will be regulated and restricted in the bazaar. By the end of 2022, the scope of implementation will be expanded to all built-up areas of cities above the prefecture level and built-up areas of counties in coastal areas. By the end of 2025, the use of non-degradable plastic bags will be banned in the bazaars in the above areas. Encourage places with conditions to stop using non-degradable plastic bags in places such as urban-rural junctions, townships, and markets in rural areas.

2. Disposable plastic tableware. By the end of 2020, the use of non-degradable disposable plastic straws will be banned in the catering industry nationwide; The use of non-degradable disposable plastic tableware is prohibited for catering dine-in services in built-up areas and scenic spots in cities above the prefecture level. By the end of 2022, the use of non-degradable disposable plastic tableware will be prohibited for catering dine-in services in built-up areas and scenic spots in the county. By 2025, the consumption intensity of non-degradable disposable plastic tableware in the catering takeaway field in cities above the prefecture level will decrease by 30%.

3. Disposable plastic supplies for hotels and hotels. By the end of 2022, star-rated hotels, hotels and other places nationwide will no longer take the initiative to provide disposable plastic supplies, and can provide relevant services by setting up self-service purchase machines and providing refillable detergents; By the end of 2025, the scope of implementation will be expanded to all hotels, hotels, and homestays.

4. Express plastic packaging. By the end of 2022, postal express outlets in Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong and other provinces and cities will first ban the use of non-degradable plastic packaging bags, disposable plastic woven bags, etc., to reduce the use of non-degradable plastic tape. By the end of 2025, postal express outlets nationwide will prohibit the use of non-degradable plastic packaging bags, plastic tapes, disposable plastic woven bags, etc.

三、推广应用替代产品和模式

(六) 推广应用替代产品。在商场、超市、药店、书店等场所，推广使用环保布袋、纸袋等非塑料制品和可降解购物袋，鼓励设置自助式、智慧化投放装置，方便群众生活。推广使用生鲜产品可降解包装膜（袋）。建立集贸市场购物袋集中购销制。在餐饮外卖领域推广使用符合性能和食品安全要求的秸秆覆膜餐盒等生物基产品、可降解塑料袋等替代产品。在重点覆膜区域，结合农艺措施规模化推广可降解地膜。

(七) 培育优化新业态新模式。强化企业绿色管理责任，推行绿色供应链。电商、外卖等平台企业要加强入驻商户管理，制定一次性塑料制品减量替代实施方案，并向社会发布执行情况。以连锁商超、大型集贸市场、物流仓储、电商快递等为重点，推动企业通过设备租赁、融资租赁等方式，积极推广可循环、可折叠包装产品和物流配送器具。鼓励企业采用股权合作、共同注资等方式，建设可循环包装跨平台运营体系。鼓励企业使用商品和物流一体化包装，建立可循环物流配送器具回收体系。

(八) 增加绿色产品供给。塑料制品生产企业要严格执行有关法律法规，生产符合相关标准的塑料制品，不得违规添加对人体、环境有害的化学添加剂。推行绿色设计，提升塑料制品的安全性和回收利用性能。积极采用新型绿色环保功能材料，增加使用符合质量控制标准和用途管制要求的再生塑料，加强可循环、易回收、可降解替代材料 and 产品研发，降低应用成本，有效增加绿色产品供给。

四、规范塑料废弃物回收利用和处置

(九) 加强塑料废弃物回收和清运。结合实施垃圾分类，加大塑料废弃物等可回收物分类收集和处理力度，禁止随意堆放、倾倒造成塑料垃圾污染。在写字楼、机场、车站、港口码头等塑料废弃物产生量大的场所，要增加投放设施，提高清运频次。推动电商外卖平台、环卫部门、回收企业等开展多方合作，在重点区域投放快递包装、外卖餐盒等回收设施。建立健全废旧农膜回收体系；规范废旧渔网渔具回收处置。

(十) 推进资源化能源化利用。推动塑料废弃物资源化利用的规范化、集中化和产业化，相关项目要向资源循环利用基地等园区集聚，提高塑料废弃物资源化利用水平。分拣成本高、不宜资源化利用的塑料废弃物要推进能源化利用，加强垃圾焚烧发电等企业的运行管理，确保各类污染物稳定达标排放，并最大限度降低塑料垃圾直接填埋量。

(十一) 开展塑料垃圾专项清理。加快生活垃圾非正规堆放点、倾倒点排查整治工作，重点解决城乡结合部、环境敏感区、道路和江河沿线、坑塘沟渠等处生活垃圾随意倾倒堆放导致的塑料污染问题。开展江河湖泊、港湾塑料垃圾清理和清洁海滩行动。推进农田残留地膜、农药化肥塑料包装等清理整治工作，逐步降低农田残留地膜量。

五、完善支撑保障体系

(十二) 建立健全法规制度和标准。推进相关法律法规修订，将塑料污染防治纳入相关法律法规要求。适时更新发布塑料制品禁限目录。制定塑料制品绿色设计导则。完善再生塑料质量控制标准，规范再生塑料用途。制修订可降解材料与产品的标准标识。建立健全电商、快递、外卖等新兴领域企业绿色管理和评价标准。研究对包装问题突出的商品开展包装适宜度分级评价，提出差别化管理措施。将一次性塑料制品管控要求纳入旅游景区和星级宾馆、酒店评定评级标准。完善塑料废弃物资源化能源化利用的环境保护相关标准。探索建立塑料原材料与制成品的生产、销售信息披露制度。探索实施企业法人守信承诺和失信惩戒，将违规生产、销售、使用塑料制品等行为列入失信记录。

(十三) 完善相关支持政策。加大对绿色包装研发生产、绿色物流和配送体系建设、专业化智能化回收设施投放运营等重点项目的支持力度。落实好相关财税政策，加大对符合标准绿色产品的政府采购力度。开展新型绿色供应链建设、新产品新模式推广和废旧农膜回收利用等试点示范。各地要支持专业化回收设施投放，消除设施进居民社区、地铁站、车站和写字楼等公共场所的管理障碍。鼓励各地采取经济手段，促进一次性塑料制品减量、替代。公共机构要带头停止使用不可降解一次性塑料制品。

(十四) 强化科技支撑。开展不同类型塑料制品全生命周期环境风险研究评价。加强江河湖海塑料垃圾及微塑料污染机理、监测、防治技术和政策等研究，开展生态环境影响与人体健康风险评估。加大可循环、可降解材料关键核心技术攻关和成果转化，提升替代材料和产品性能。以降解安全可控性、规模化应用经济性等为重点，开展可降解地膜等技术验证和产品遴选。

(十五) 严格执法监督。加强日常管理和监督检查，严格落实禁止、限制生产、销售和使用部分塑料制品的政策措施。严厉打击违规生产销售国家明令禁止的塑料制品，严格查处虚标、伪标等行为。推行生态环境保护综合执法，加强塑

料废弃物回收、利用、处置等环节的环境监管，依法查处违法排污等行为，持续推进废塑料加工利用行业整治。行业管理部门日常监管中发现有关塑料环境污染和生态破坏行为的，应当及时将相关线索移交生态环境保护综合执法队伍，由其依法立案查处。对实施不力的责任主体，依法依规予以查处，并通过公开曝光、约谈等方式督促整改。

六、强化组织实施

（十六）加强组织领导。各地区、各有关部门要高度重视塑料污染治理工作，精心组织安排，切实抓好落实。国家发展改革委、生态环境部会同有关部门建立专项工作机制，统筹指导协调相关工作，及时总结分析工作进展，重大情况和问题向党中央、国务院报告。生态环境部会同有关部门开展联合专项行动，加强对塑料污染治理落实情况的督促检查，重点问题纳入中央生态环境保护督察，强化考核和问责。各级地方人民政府要结合本地实际，制定具体实施办法，实化细化政策措施。

（十七）强化宣传引导。加大对塑料污染治理的宣传力度，引导公众减少使用一次性塑料制品，参与垃圾分类，抵制过度包装。利用报纸、广播电视、新媒体等渠道深入宣传塑料污染治理的工作成效和典型做法。引导行业协会、商业团体、公益组织有序开展专业研讨、志愿活动等，广泛凝聚共识，营造全社会共同参与的良好氛围。

国家发展改革委

生态环境部

2020年1月16日

解读: 1. 建立形成治理塑料污染的长效机制——国家发展改革委负责人就《关于进一步加强塑料污染治理的意见》答记者问

2. 一图读懂《关于进一步加强塑料污染治理的意见》

字号：[大] [中] [小] [打印] 仅打印内容

中国政府网

国务院部门 >

部系统门户网站群 >

地方生态环境部门 >

链接： 全国人大 | 全国政协 | 国家监察委员会 | 最高人民法院 | 最高人民检察院



网站声明 | 网站地图 | 联系我们

版权所有：中华人民共和国生态环境部 | ICP备案编号：京ICP备05009132号

网站标识码：bm17000009 | 京公网安备 11040102700072号



无障碍APP安卓版



手机版



适老化
无障碍服务