

Description of Policy

Title of policy/ strategy/ legislation	Introducing market restrictions on problematic single-use plastic items in Scotland
Minister	Lorna Slater, Minister for Green Skills, Biodiversity and Circular Economy
Lead Official	Aidan Grisewood, Deputy Director, Environmental Quality and Circular Economy
Directorate	Environment and Forestry
New policy and/or legislation	The Environmental Protection (Single-use Plastic Products) (Scotland) Regulations 2021

Final EQIA

A partial equality impact assessment (EQIA) was published¹ as part of the Scottish Government's public consultation on the introduction of market restrictions on problematic single-use items in Scotland, which took place between 12 October 2020 and 4 January 2021. This document expands on the partial EQIA with additional research, data, and evidence.

The final EQIA focuses on some of the key issues identified in the partial EQIA and considers what mitigations could be put in place to reduce the risk of disadvantage that may unintentionally be caused.

Screening

Policy aims

The introduction of market restrictions on problematic single-use plastic items forms part of a package of wider measures being taken forward by Scottish Ministers to address marine litter and support a shift away from our throwaway culture.

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/partial-equality-impact-assessment-egia-consultation-eu-sup-directive/>

This review considers potential equality impacts associated with a market restriction on single-use plastic items based on those identified in Article 5 of the *EU Directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment (2019/904)* (hereafter referred to as “SUP Directive”).²

The following single-use items are included:

- Plastic cutlery (forks, knives, spoons and chopsticks)
- Plastic beverage stirrers
- Plastic plates
- Plastic straws (with some exemptions)
- Plastic balloon sticks (with some exemptions)
- Food and beverage containers and cups for beverages made of expanded polystyrene (EPS/XPS), including caps, covers and lids

Plastic-stemmed cotton buds are also included in Article 5 of the SUP Directive. However, the Scottish Government has already applied measures to restrict the manufacture and sale of these items. Therefore, this item will not be considered in this impact assessment.

The following definitions in the Regulations are applied to this EQIA:

- ‘Plastic’ means a material consisting of a polymer as defined in point 5 of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,³ to which additives or other substances may have been added, and which can function as a main structural component of final products, with the exception of natural polymers that have not been chemically modified.
- ‘Single-use plastic product’ means a product that is made wholly or partly from plastic and that is not conceived, designed or placed on the market to accomplish, within its life span, multiple trips or rotations by being returned to a producer for refill or re-used for the same purpose for which it was conceived.

Plastic straws used for containing granular medicines may be considered as packaging and are not used for drinking.⁴ They are therefore not considered here. Similarly, straws used for

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/904/oj>

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31994L0062>

⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31994L0062>

delivery of medicines and in relation to implantable medical devices are not included in this assessment.^{5,6}

Interaction with other policies

The market restrictions form part of a suite of measures being taken by the Scottish Government to reduce our reliance on single-use items, including the planned introduction of an environmental charge on single-use cups and an increase to the charge placed on single-use carrier bags.

This policy also has the potential to interact with the work underway to implement a new UK-wide extended producer responsibility (EPR) scheme for packaging.

Who will the policy affect?

This policy will potentially impact all consumers in Scotland who make use of the single use items included in this policy. There will also be impacts for businesses that supply, distribute and utilise these items.

The following exemptions to the market restriction are included:

- Single-use plastic straws perform a vital function which cannot be easily replaced with a more sustainable alternative or provide crucial quality of life-enhancing functions for disabled people. Therefore exemptions will be in place to allow for supply by catering establishments and pharmacies, provided that certain conditions are met. Supply will also be permitted in care homes, schools, and premises for early learning and childcare, day care or childminding and prisons or other places of detention
- Single-use plastic straws are also exempt when being used;
 - As a medical device (as under the Medical Devices Regulations 2002)
 - For medical purposes, meaning the purposes of preventative medicine, medical pharmacy business or a catering establishment

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31993L0042>

⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A31990L0385>

- For packaging such as straws used to package granular medicines. This does not include straws which are attached to packaging, such as single-use plastic straws attached to drinks cartons.
- In the course of a support service which provides personal care or personal support
- Single-use plastic balloon sticks which are to be attached to or support balloons for industrial or other professional uses and applications that are not distributed to consumers, including the mechanisms of such sticks, will be exempt from market restriction.

The EQIA process considers the potential for disproportionate impact related to the following nine protected characteristics.⁷

- Age;
- Disability;
- Gender reassignment;
- Pregnancy and maternity;
- Race;
- Religion
- Sex;
- Sexual orientation; and
- Marriage and Civil Partnership;

The purpose of focussing on these protected characteristics is to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- Advance equality of opportunity; and
- Foster good relations.

It is important to note that the protected characteristics are not independent of each other and some people may be affected by complex and interconnected issues related to disadvantage at any one time.

The partial EQIA identified the potential for disproportionate impacts for the following protected characteristics;

⁷ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

- Disability
- Age

The partial EQIA research also recognised the lack of published research regarding the potential for impacts on other protected characteristics. This was considered particularly relevant for race, so this characteristic was considered in the engagement strategy to support the final EQIA. However, no specific impacts related to race were identified.

Stage 1: Framing

Work undertaken for the final EQIA

This document builds on the partial EQIA, mainly through reporting the findings of further targeted engagement with equality groups and individuals in a position to comment on impacts related to disability or age. Straws were identified as having considerable potential to impact on these protected characteristic groups in the partial EQIA and were therefore the main focus of the engagement. Due to the specific nature of the potential impacts on users and the potential sensitivities associated with this, the strategy involved direct engagement with individuals (facilitated through representative organisations).

In addition to gathering evidence on the impacts of the market restriction of single-use plastic straws, the engagement sought to collect views on approaches to the exemption as a mitigation measure. The consultation questions also invited suggestions on how the exemption could be designed in order to ensure inclusivity and accessibility in its design.

The work undertaken for this final EQIA includes:

- 13 one-to-one interviews with disabled people that use straws (including three people over 60 years old).
- An online survey shared by 23 organisations, which received 24 responses from:
 - Individuals with protected characteristics or family members responding on their behalf.
 - Representatives from disabled people's organisations and organisations which aim to represent disabled people.
 - Individuals with other health issues.
- A workshop with members of the Scottish Youth Parliament (aged 17 – 18 years old).

- A review of the responses to relevant questions posed in the Scottish Government's public consultation.

A full list of organisations contacted as part of the EQIA-specific engagement (workshops, interviews and survey work) is included in Appendix A.

Summary reflection

A restriction on the availability of the specified single-use plastic products may impact on some people with protected characteristics more than others. Initial analysis undertaken for the partial EQIA highlighted that a market restriction on straws could have a more significant impact on disabled people, the very old and the very young. These impacts were further investigated in order to complete the final EQIA, with the following key findings:

- A restriction on straws, or change in how they are accessed, has the potential to impact on disabled people in a variety of ways, including:
 - Currently single-use plastic straws fulfil a range of functions which other types of straws cannot cover. Restriction could restrict certain functions which are essential for some users to facilitate drinking and eating.
 - Loss of independence associated with reduced availability of straws as hospitality environments become less inclusive and accessible to individuals who require straws.
 - Stigmatisation and unnecessary medicalisation attached to potential routes to accessing straws under an exemption.
- The impacts on the very old and very young in relation to the use of straws, are largely related to where other impairments are also experienced rather than age alone, leading to a cumulative impact.
- The restriction on balloon sticks would impact the very young disproportionately. However, this is not considered to be a significant concern as it seems likely a reduced enjoyment would be marginal and there is no disadvantage associated with the item purpose.
- A positive impact on young people may be anticipated as they are more likely to experience negative feelings about their neighbourhoods due to littering.

For the identified single-use plastic items other than straws, equality-related issues were not identified.

Stage 2: Data and evidence gathering, involvement and consultation

This section details the data and evidence collected throughout the EQIA process. Published evidence was gathered from existing large national and UK surveys for the partial EQIA, and has now been supplemented by evidence from more targeted, EQIA-specific engagement work. Many of the impacts identified relate to the restriction of straws, which are detailed in Table 1. Impacts related to the other items are included in Table 2.

Table 1. Evidence for the impact of the restriction of plastic straws.

Impact	Characteristic	Partial EQIA Evidence	Source	Final EQIA Additional evidence	Source
Young children who are also disabled may be particularly impacted by the removal of plastic straws.	AGE/ DISABILITY	10% of children had a long-term limiting mental or physical health condition or disability in 2017.	Scottish Household Survey, 2017 ⁸	No specific evidence was identified in relation to the very young.	
Older people are more likely to suffer from	AGE/ DISABILITY	People aged 75 and over are projected to be the fastest growing age group in Scotland. The number	Projected Population of	The engagement identified that it was challenging to separate disability and age-	One-to-one interviews with, and survey of, users of plastic straws

⁸ <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-household-survey>

<p>medical conditions and ill health and therefore may be more likely to be impacted by market restrictions on plastic straws.</p>		<p>of people aged 75 and over is projected to increase by 27% over the next ten years and by 79% over the next 25 years.</p>	<p>Scotland (2016-based)⁹</p>	<p>related impacts as older age is a contributing factor for medical conditions and ill health, and these characteristics may have a cumulative impact.</p>	
<p>Loss of independence</p>	<p>DISABILITY</p>	<p>In 2011, the proportion of people in Scotland with a long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability was 20% (1,040,000 people), the same proportion as reported in 2001.</p> <p>According to a number of consultation responses, the use of plastic straws allows many disabled people to maintain a level of independence which could be</p>	<p>Scottish Household Survey, 2017,⁸ 2011 Census¹⁰ Department for Rural Affairs (2019), Consultation on proposals to ban</p>	<p>The engagement indicated that reduced availability of plastic straws from hospitality venues has already impacted on the accessibility and inclusivity of these environments for some disabled people. In many cases, available alternatives do not offer the full functionality delivered by plastic straws and people</p>	<p>One-to-one interviews with, and survey of, users of plastic straws Inclusion Scotland Social model of disability summary¹²</p>

⁹ <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/population-projections/2016-based-scot-pop-proj-2016-scot-nat-pop-pro-pub.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>

¹² <https://inclusionsscotland.org/socialmodelofdisability/>

		<p>compromised by the implementation of market restrictions, with direct influence on quality of life.</p>	<p>the distribution and/or sale of plastic straws, plastic stemmed cotton buds and plastic drink stirrers in England¹¹</p>	<p>therefore find it necessary to carry straws with them in order to drink and eat at such venues. This places an additional burden on individuals, particularly where accessing items from bags may be challenging or impossible. A current trend of increasing costs associated with the purchase of plastic straws and the higher cost of reusable alternatives were also flagged and may have a disproportionate impact as a higher proportion of households with disabled occupants live in poverty (24%, compared with 17% in households without disabled</p>	<p>Poverty and income inequality in Scotland: 2015-2018¹³</p>
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¹¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/803259/plastics-consult-sum-resp.pdf

¹³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/poverty-income-inequality-scotland-2015-18/#:~:text=20%25%20of%20people%20in%20Scotland,poverty%20rate%20continues%20to%20rise.&text=The%20Palma%20coefficient%20measures%20income,than%20the%20bottom%2040%25%20combined.>

<p>Stigmatisation and medicalisation (related to the exemption)</p>	<p>DISABILITY</p>	<p>An exemption for medical-enabling use and other specialist uses could present an unfair burden for disabled users. Concerns were expressed about “gatekeeping”, i.e. having to prove a disability. Concerns were raised about indignity related to having to use alternatives to plastic straws (e.g. ‘sippy cups’).</p>	<p>Department for Rural Affairs (2019), Consultation on proposals to ban the distribution and/or sale of plastic straws, plastic stemmed cotton buds and plastic drink stirrers in England¹¹</p>	<p>occupants). Further research into this was undertaken as part of the Fairer Scotland Assessment.</p> <p>Individuals consulted in the engagement identified concerns in relation to any requirement to ‘prove’ disability in order to access straws. The requirement to produce a badge or card could lead to embarrassment, stigmatisation, and loss of dignity. It would also put further pressure on the individual to ensure they had the required proof with them when needed.</p> <p>Making straws available on prescription or in pharmacies was considered to unnecessarily medicalise their use, which could contribute to stigmatisation as well as being</p>	<p>One-to-one interviews with, and survey of, users of plastic straws</p>
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			DISABILITY		<p>Muscular Dystrophy UK presented the results of a survey they had conducted:</p> <p>1) Of the disabled people they surveyed, 43% had a requirement to use straws all the time, and 34% some of the time.</p> <p>2) Nearly 77% of those surveyed were against the straw ban. Only 23% were in favour of the straw ban.</p> <p>Straws are essential for a wide range of temporary (following surgery or dental work), and longer-term and impairments, including chronic conditions. Responses to the Defra consultation indicated that people with the following conditions could be impacted, although this list should not be considered exhaustive: neurological diseases,</p>		<p>Department for Rural Affairs (2019), Consultation on proposals to ban the distribution and/or sale of plastic straws, plastic stemmed cotton buds and plastic drink stirrers in England¹¹</p>	<p>perceived as adding pressure to the healthcare system.</p>	<p>People impacted by a diverse range of issues may require plastic straws in order to drink and eat.</p> <p>Straws made of other materials do not currently deliver the full functionality of plastic straws.¹⁴ The following functions/characteristics were noted as important and currently only delivered by plastic straws: flexibility, durability, hygienic, suitable for hot liquids and thicker liquids, can cut to length, limited potential to damage the mouth or cause choking, doesn't impair taste or stick to the lips, not expensive.</p>		<p>One-to-one interviews with, and survey of, users of plastic straws</p>
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¹⁴ <https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/plastic-straw-alternatives.pdf>

		<p>people who experience tremors or poor dexterity, dementia, gastro-intestinal issues, cerebral palsy, stroke, dysphagia, spinal injuries, paralysis, and patients recovering from surgery, chemotherapy or radiotherapy.</p> <p>NHS Scotland reports that it uses 3.8 million drinking straws each year.</p>		<p>A number of those consulted were using a combination of reusable options but required plastic straws particularly for the flexible neck and to drink hot drinks safely.</p>	
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Table 2. Evidence for the impact of the restriction of other targeted single-use plastic items.

Impact	Characteristic	Partial EQIA Evidence	Source	Final EQIA evidence	Source
<p>Reduced littering (all items including straws) may have a disproportionately positive impact on younger people, as litter is a social problem that particularly affects young people's perceptions of their own neighbourhood.</p>	<p>AGE</p>	<p>At least 250 million easily-visible litter items are cleared by local authorities in Scotland each year. 36% of people aged between 16 and 24 report neighbourhood littering as very common or fairly common, compared to a mean of 29% for the other five age categories (25-34, 35-44, 45-59, 60-74, 75 and over).</p>	<p>Scotland's Litter Problem, 2013¹⁵ Scottish Household Survey, 2017⁸</p>	<p>Discussion in the workshop suggested that participants did feel younger people may benefit more from a reduction in littering and the perception that positive action is being taken to reduce environmental impacts. High media exposure, and in particular the 'Blue Planet' and 'Greta' effects were referenced, as well as the view that younger people feel they have more to lose, and therefore care strongly about the planet and its future.</p>	<p>Workshop with members of the Scottish Youth Parliament</p>

¹⁵ <https://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/sites/default/files/Scotland%27s%20Litter%20Problem%20-%20Full%20Final%20Report.pdf>

<p>Reduced enjoyment by children of balloon sticks at parties and events.</p>	<p>AGE</p>	<p>A respondent suggested that 'A ban would reduce children's pleasure since the balloon is not presented vertically as if it were floating'. However the significance of this way of enjoying a balloon opposed to activities with a stickless balloon was not presented</p>	<p>Resource Futures (2018), Preliminary assessment of the impacts of a potential ban on plastic cutlery, plates plastic balloon sticks¹⁶</p>	<p>No further evidence to support this impact. Discussion at the Scottish Youth Parliament session did not flag concerns (although participants were of an older cohort).</p>	<p>Workshop with members of the Scottish Youth Parliament</p>
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No evidence of disproportionate impacts was identified in the partial EQIA, consultation, or EQIA engagement for the other protected characteristics (gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, and marriage and civil partnership).

¹⁶ <http://sciencesearch.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&Completed=0&ProjectID=20144>

Stage 3: Assessing the quality of the impacts and identifying opportunities to promote equality

The final EQIA builds upon the partial EQIA in reviewing broad-based research and data alongside targeted evidence collection. It contains the potential impacts – negative, positive and neutral – which were considered for each of the protected characteristics.

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their age?

	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	None	None	Older people and young children may be more reliant on the use of plastic straws – likely as a result of cumulative impact alongside disability	Young children may be more likely to use balloon sticks, and there may therefore be a disproportionate impact. However, this is not considered discrimination, harassment or victimisation.	None

Advancing equality of opportunity	Reduced littering will have a positive impact which will be potentially more significant for young people	Reduced littering will have a positive impact which will be potentially more significant for young people	Reduced littering will have a positive impact which will be potentially more significant for young people	Reduced littering will have a positive impact which will be potentially more significant for young people	Reduced littering will have a positive impact which will be potentially more significant for young people
Promoting good relations among and between different age groups	None	None	None	None	None

Do you think that the policy impacts disabled people?

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws (medical/disability exemption)	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
	None	None	Impacts on quality of life and potential for independent living. Potential for loss of dignity.	None	None

Advancing equality of opportunity	None	None	None	None	None
Promoting good relations among and between disabled and non-disabled people	None	None	None	None	None

Do you think that the policy impacts on men and women in different ways?

	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws (medical/disability exemption)	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	None	None	None	None	None
Advancing equality of opportunity	None	None	None	None	None
Promoting good relations between men and women	None	None	None	None	None

Do you think that the policy impacts on women because of pregnancy and maternity?

	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws (medical/disability exemption)	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	None	None	None	None	None
Advancing equality of opportunity	None	None	None	None	None
Promoting good relations	None	None	None	None	None

Do you think your policy impacts on transsexual people?

	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws (medical/disability exemption)	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	None	None	None	None	None
Advancing equality of opportunity	None	None	None	None	None
Promoting good relations	None	None	None	None	None

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their sexual orientation?

	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws (medical/disability exemption)	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	None	None	None	None	None
Advancing equality of opportunity	None	None	None	None	None
Promoting good relations	None	None	None	None	None

Do you think the policy impacts on people on the grounds of their race?

	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws (medical/disability exemption)	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	None	None	None	None	None
Advancing equality of opportunity	None	None	None	None	None

Promoting good race relations	None	None	None	None
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Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their religion or belief?

	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws (medical/disability exemption)	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	None	None	None	None	None
Advancing equality of opportunity	None	None	None	None	None
Promoting good relations	None	None	None	None	None

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their marriage or civil partnership?

	Cutlery (Forks, Knives, Spoons, Chopsticks) and beverage stirrers	Plates	Straws (medical/disability exemption)	Balloon sticks	Expanded polystyrene food and beverage containers, caps and lids
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	None	None	None	None	None

Advancing equality of opportunity	None	None	None	None	None
Promoting good relations	None	None	None	None	None

Stage 4: Decision making and monitoring (Identifying and establishing any required mitigation action)

<p>Have positive or negative impacts been identified for any of the equality groups?</p>	<p>Negative impacts have been identified related to disability, and potentially age when coupled with disability. However the policy includes specific exemptions around single-use plastic straws, recognising that they perform a vital function which cannot be easily replaced with a more sustainable alternative or provide crucial quality of life enhancing functions for disabled people. Therefore access to these straws will be restricted to certain types of premises. Catering establishments and retail pharmacy businesses supplying single-use plastic straws will make them available on request only, and will comply with requirements to store out of sight. There are also exemptions for use for medical purposes and, medical devices, for packaging, and where straws are used as part of a support service.</p>
<p>Is the policy directly or indirectly discriminatory under the Equality Act 2010¹⁷?</p>	<p>Possible positive impacts have been identified for age (younger people and reduced littering). There is no evidence that the policy is directly or indirectly discriminatory under the Equality Act 2010.</p>
<p>If the policy is indirectly discriminatory, how is it justified under the relevant legislation?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>If not justified, what mitigating action will be undertaken?</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Describing how this final equality impact analysis has shaped the policy-making process

The partial EQIA informed the structure and narrative of the consultation as well as the development of specific consultation questions on the issues it had raised, particularly in relation to single-use plastic straws. The engagement as part of the final EQIA has supported the design of the exemptions for straws in the Regulations. Indeed, acknowledging that single-use plastic straws perform a vital and life-enhancing function for disabled people and cannot be easily replaced with a more sustainable alternative, the Regulations allow hospitality to stock single-use plastic straws for that purpose, as well as pharmacies to stock them for the purpose of retail sale, whilst avoiding medicalisation or stigmatisation.

To support the implementation of the exemption, the Scottish Government is actively collaborating with a small group of straw users and disability representatives, and is involving representatives of this group in the development of a guidance document to accompany the Regulations, as well as educational and communication materials raising awareness about the importance of maintaining access to single-use plastic straws for people who rely on them.

Monitoring and review

Implementation of the restrictions in general and of the single-use plastic straw exemptions should be reviewed in consultation with relevant organisations, to identify any indirect impacts on disabled people. There is also potential for behaviour change from the market or the general public, which should also be monitored.

In order to ensure the intended effect of the plastic straw exemption and the protection of their access for people who rely on them, key indicators could be monitored for instance the level of awareness from businesses of the reason for this exemption, of the purpose of staff training or of the use of specifically designed communication materials.

Stage 5: Authorisation of EQIA

Declaration: I am satisfied with the final equality impact assessment that has been undertaken for the laying of the The Environmental Protection (Single-use Plastic Products) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 and give my authorisation for the results of this final assessment to be published on the Scottish Government's website.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "A. Grisewood". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A' and a long, sweeping tail.

Name: Aidan Grisewood

Position: Deputy Director, Environmental Quality and Circular Economy

Appendix One

Summary of Organisations contacted and engagement type

Organisation	Protected Characteristic	Engagement Type
Ataxia UK (Scotland)	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Capability Scotland	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Care Information Scotland	Age/Disability	Disseminate Survey
Carers Scotland	Age/Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Coalition of Carers in Scotland	Age/Disability	Disseminate Survey
Centre for Inclusive Living P&K	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Coalition of Carers in Scotland	Age/Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview
Disability Equality Scotland	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Enable Scotland	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Glasgow Disability Alliance	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Highland Senior Citizens Network	Age	Interview/Facilitate Interview
Inclusion Scotland	Age/Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Inclusion Scotland Highland	Age/Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Local Authorities x 16*	Age/Disability/ Race	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Lothian Centre for Inclusive Living	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Neurological Alliance of Scotland	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey

Parkinsons in Scotland	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
PKAVS	Age/Disability/ Race	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Score Scotland	Race	Interview/Facilitate Interview
Scottish Consortium for Learning Difficulty/ Scottish Commission for Learning Difficulty	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey
Scottish Youth Parliament	Age	Workshop
Self Directed Support Scotland	Disability	Interview/Facilitate Interview/Disseminate Survey

**Six councils disseminated the survey; Highland, Stirling, West Dunbartonshire, Scottish Borders, North Ayrshire, Moray.*