



<b>Impact</b>	<p>The social, environmental, and economic benefits of eliminating plastics in Paris are wide-ranging. Reducing exposure to endocrine disruptors and microplastics in food helps protect the health of all diners, especially the most vulnerable—children, adolescents, and pregnant women. With the lowest meal price set at just €0.13 in all Parisian school canteens, healthy food is accessible to as many people as possible. Beyond the nationally mandated school catering under the Egalim Law (2018), Paris's plastic phase-out also extends to solidarity restaurants, home meal delivery services, and canteens for administrative staff, in nursing homes and child welfare institutions.</p> <p>Environmentally, cutting down on plastics reduces pollution, protects biodiversity, limits greenhouse gas emissions, and decreases waste that is otherwise difficult to recycle. Excluding collective catering, the removal of single-use food plastics allowed municipal services to avoid producing around one ton of plastic waste each year as of 2023 - where previously, nearly 43,000 single-use plastic items were ordered annually.</p> <p>There are also positive economic impacts. Phasing out plastics stimulates the circular economy through reuse and deposit systems, and encourages innovation in sustainable alternatives. In addition, the cost of purchasing reusable, plastic-free containers can be quickly recovered. For example, with takeaway meals for administrative staff, managers no longer need to buy single-use container</p>
<b>Inclusion</b>	<p>Phasing out plastics in Paris's collective catering system brings together a wide range of stakeholders. This initiative involves the 17 Caisses des Écoles (CDE) responsible for 706 school canteens, as well as the DFPE, which oversees 450 nurseries. Going beyond national requirements, the effort also includes 14 nursing homes (EHPAD), 13 child protection institutions (EPASE), 56 solidarity restaurants, home meal delivery services managed by various City departments, and 15 staff restaurants run by the Paris City Staff Action Association (ASPP).</p> <p>The active engagement of these 21 management bodies is crucial. From the initial assessment stage through to the co-development of the Plastic Exit Plan, they are brought together around ten times a year by the City's Sustainable Food Division (DAD), either in "managers' clubs" or dedicated working groups. Managers work collaboratively to identify solutions and overcome challenges related to replacing plastics with sustainable alternatives.</p> <p>To further support this effort, Paris will launch a Scientific and Citizens' Council on Sustainable Agriculture and Food in June 2025. This council, made up of citizens, scientists, and association experts, will advise the City - starting in its first year - on the risks of dietary exposure to endocrine disruptors and PFAS from plastics.</p> <p>Finally, alongside its local, national, and international partners, the City of Paris maintains ongoing technological, regulatory, and scientific monitoring.</p>