Areas for discussion include:

Policies may include:

- Supermarkets working to significantly reduce the plastic in food packaging, e.g., fruit in double layers of packaging, pre-packaged vegetables and bread, detergents and toiletries.
- Retailers considering refill stations such as Waitrose have piloted in Oxfordshire, whereby consumers bring their own containers and fill up with pasta, pulses, rice, detergents, and shampoo.
- Raising the price of bags for life to the Irish level, or even higher.
- Using the revenue from the plastic bag charge to pay to clean up the environment, particularly in town centres when the plastic is discarded in significant volumes.
- Charging a fee on plastic containers that can be refunded if reused.
- Government taxes on single-use plastics like drink bottles.
- Government awareness campaigns about how to reuse plastic and how to boycott firms who overuse plastic such as Coca Cola.
- Government subsidies to firms who clean up the environment.
- Government subsidies to improve the speed of research into recyclable plastics.
- Supermarkets operate in highly price-sensitive markets and attempts to use less plastic or recycled plastic may raise costs and cause the supermarkets to lose market share.
- Supermarkets are most likely to pass on any increases in costs to the consumers, making prices more expensive whilst maintaining their own profit margins.
- There may be hygiene implications with consumers using their own containers which may be problematic if it causes a spread of disease.
- Fruit may become damaged if there is less packaging which will contribute considerably to food waste and raise costs of production.
- Salad and vegetable items are known to last longer when wrapped in plastic which is desirable for consumers.
- Supermarkets can generate considerable goodwill in local areas when they use part of the plastic bag charge to fund local amenities and charities, creating external benefits.
- Government intervention will generate an opportunity cost.
- Government intervention will run the risk of government failure occurring, creating a greater misallocation of resources.
- Government subsidies need to be funded somehow, so consumers may end up paying higher taxes in the long run.