



Plastics
Smart

Japan's Potential Response Options to combat Marine Plastic Litter and Microplastics

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UNEA AHEG Asia Pacific Regional Consultation Meeting
August, 27, 2020

What's important for international collaboration

- Long-term common vision
- Comprehensive life-cycle approach
- Consideration on each national different situation
- International promotion of actions by peer learning
- Strengthen of Scientific knowledge
- International cooperation

- There are existing regional and multilateral frameworks and initiatives currently functioning. Need to learn from them as a crucial first step.

<Global>

- SDG 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution including marine debris

<G20>

- “Osaka Blue Ocean Vision”: reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050
- G20 “Implementation Framework”

<ASEAN>

- “East Asia Summit Leaders’ Statement on Combating Marine Plastic Debris”
- “ASEAN + 3 Marine Plastic Debris Cooperative Action Initiative”

Long-term common vision



- G20 leaders shared the “Osaka Blue Ocean Vision” in 2019
- 86 countries and regions have already shared the vision beyond the G20 members

39. We share, and call on other members of the international community to also share, as a common global vision, the “Osaka Blue Ocean Vision” that we aim to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050 through a comprehensive life-cycle approach that includes reducing the discharge of mismanaged plastic litter by improve waste management and innovative solutions while recognizing the important role of plastics for society.

Comprehensive life-cycle approach

- We should recognize that it is needed to countermeasure against both upstream and downstream for solving a wide range of marine plastic litter issues.
- In this context, comprehensive life-cycle approach is an essential concept.

UNEA resolution 4/6

Calls upon Member States and other actors to address the problem of marine litter and microplastics, prioritizing a whole-life-cycle approach and resource efficiency.

Consideration on each national different situation

- We should recognize that efficient countermeasures are different dependent on each national situation.
- National action plan is the best policy tool, considering each national situation.
- National action plans should have quantitative monitoring indicators for PDCA cycle.
- International peer learning is a useful method to promote actions considering each national situation.

AHEG 1

There was no “one-size-fits-all” solution to dealing with pollution, and within any global framework flexibility should be given to each country to select measures and actions based on their national situations and on the specific barriers they were facing.

Worldwide promotion of peer learning

- Peer learning on a global scale is a useful method to promote actions considering each national situation.
- G20 leaders endorsed the G20 Implementation Framework. The framework promotes information sharing for peer learning and quantitative achievement.

**Voluntary actions by
the G20 members**

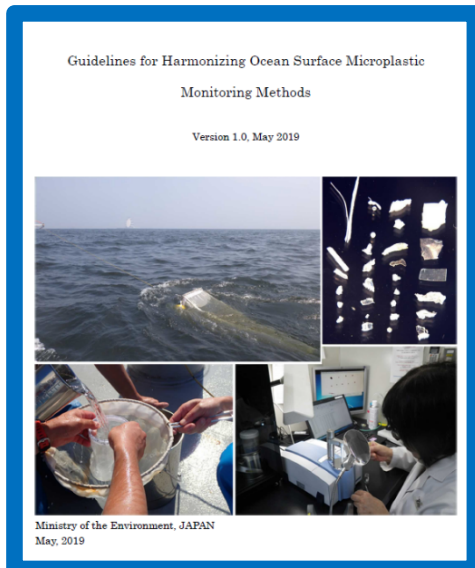
Life-cycle approach

- sound waste management
- marine litter cleaned up
- innovative solutions
- international cooperation

**Reinforcing efforts
in line with the G20 Action Plan on
Marine Litter**

**Information sharing
Continued updating
Peer learning**

- Science knowledge is essential for efficient and reasonable policy making.
- Monitoring of distribution is a basic science knowledge for countermeasures, such as hot spots, predicted amount of marine plastic litter, and impacts on ecosystems.



MOEJ published the Guidelines for Harmonization in 2019.



For the next step, monitoring data performed globally will be compiled.

International cooperation

- Support for improvement of infrastructure and equipment
- Capacity building such as for policy-making and technology
- Networking internationally, and so on

ASEAN + 3 Marine Plastic Debris Cooperative Action Initiative

1. Capacity development and regional knowledge sharing on Environmentally sound plastic waste management and “3R”
2. Awareness raising, research and education on MPL
3. Regional and international cooperation