

**WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS ON ELEMENTS ADDRESSED IN THE SYNTHESIS REPORT
AS OF 18 NOVEMBER 2023 (11:30 am)¹**

Part I (Preamble, definitions, principles and scope)

PREAMBLE	
African Group	<p>Preamble Considerations</p> <p>On the preamble, the African Group (AG) holds the view that while it serves as the foundation for the instrument, the discussions can be finalized in subsequent sessions when substantive elements have been thoroughly deliberated.</p> <p>It should be succinct, reflect the interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and plastic pollution, and the significant impacts on human and animal health and the integrity of the planetary boundaries. These references align with the preliminary elements outlined in UNEA Resolution 5/14 and set the stage for a holistic approach to addressing plastic pollution.</p>
Brazil	<p>Brazil supports a Preamble that provides history, context and the fundamental elements that serve as the basis for the instrument. Brazil would therefore like to propose the following paragraphs for the Preamble of the instrument. PARAGRAPHS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PREAMBLE OF THE INSTRUMENT:</p> <p>Recalling UNEA resolution “End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument” (UNEP/EA.5/Res.14); Guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;</p> <p>Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Res UNEA 5/14);</p> <p>Recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for development;</p> <p>Recognizing the important role played by plastics in society;</p>

¹ Please note that this compilation may be incomplete, due to the significant number of submissions received.

Noting with concern that the high and rapidly increasing levels of plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, represent a serious environmental problem at a global scale, negatively impacting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development;

Aware of the health concerns, especially in developing countries, resulting from local exposure to hazardous chemicals in plastics;

Underlining the importance of providing information to users, Governments and the public on the properties of hazardous chemicals;

Recognizing that actions required to further understand and address the global impact of plastic pollution will be environmentally, socially and economically most effective if they are based on the best available scientific knowledge, as well as on economic and social considerations, including knowledge from indigenous peoples and traditional and local systems, re-evaluated continually in the light of new findings in these areas;

Acknowledging that plastic pollution is a common concern of transboundary nature, Parties should, when taking action to address it, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender and racial equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity;

Taking into account the imperatives of a fair transition of the workforce, particularly waste pickers, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;

Stressing that sustainable patterns of consumption and production, with developed country Parties taking the lead, play an important role in addressing plastic pollution;

Recognizing the important role of providing incentives for emission reduction measures, including the sustainable use of biological and/or renewable feedstock;

Taking into account also the challenges faced by developing countries to manage solid wastes and other wastes, as well as to deploy up-to-date technologies required by circular economy approaches;

Acknowledging the need of the provision of means of implementation from developed countries to developing countries;

Reaffirming that States should cooperate to strengthen endogenous capacity-building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies, as mutually agreed;

	Affirming the importance of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and cooperation at all levels on the matters addressed in this instrument;
Chile	Chile supports a brief preamble to set the tone. We are open to discussing what elements should be included later in the negotiation process.
Colombia on behalf of GRULAC	<p>Preamble (placeholder)</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right (A/RES/76/300);</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development’s reaffirmation of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Recognizing that plastic pollution is a global concern and cognizant of the need to protect human health and the environment from its adverse effects, with special consideration to the needs of developing countries and groups in vulnerable situations;</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for development;</p> <p><i>Considering</i> the need of mobilizing new and additional financial resources and access to technology for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to face plastic pollution;</p>
Cook Islands	We support that the elements highlighted in the synthesis report could provide a first basis for the development of a first draft treaty text. The Preamble should be also kept brief.
Costa Rica	Regarding the preamble, Costa Rica proposes we use the text from the synthesis report, which would be an excellent starting point to move forward.
EU and its member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU+MS agree with the earlier interventions which favoured a short and concise preamble that covers elements strictly relevant to the instrument. The preamble should ideally be kept at a similar length to the Minamata Convention. - EU+MS would like to share our reflection on some of the considerations raised in the Synthesis report, regarding the preamble, should they be picked up in the future text of the instrument, while maintaining our preference for a short text. - With regard to the suggestion under the header “Plastics and plastic pollution”, EU+MS find the reference to the scale of impacts of plastic pollution both on human health and the environment, as well as the urgency to address them, a very good basis for a preambular text.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We also consider that the multi factorial nature of the problem needs to be highlighted, as this is the only way to adequately address all relevant issues throughout the full life cycle of plastics. - Regarding “Cooperation, coordination and complementarity”, we would like to include the following key international organisations to cooperate with: the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the regional sea conventions, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). - Concerning “Actions to be taken”, EU+MS support the proposal to include a timeframe of 2040 in the preamble, however, would prefer the language “ending plastic pollution by 2040”. - We would also like to highlight upstream measures such as prevention in the preamble.
GRULAC	<p>Recognizing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right (A/RES/76/300);</p> <p>Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development’s reaffirmation of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,</p> <p>Recognizing that plastic pollution is a global concern and cognizant of the need to protect human health and the environment from its adverse effects, with special consideration to the needs of developing countries and groups in vulnerable situations;</p> <p>Recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for development;</p> <p>Considering the need of mobilizing new and additional financial resources and access to technology for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to face plastic pollution;</p>
Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council	<p>The preamble of the instrument shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge the challenge of plastic pollution and recognize the importance of plastic products in contributing to Sustainable Development Goals. • Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development principles, in particular the common but differentiated responsibilities to acknowledge that developed countries, due to their historical contributions to environmental degradation and their greater technological and financial resources, have a greater responsibility to take action • Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding energy, health, infrastructure, food and water security, and ending hunger, and Sustainable Development. • Recognizing the challenges facing developing country parties including, economic structures and resource bases, the need to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances, as well as the need for equitable and appropriate contributions by each of these Parties to the global effort regarding that objective.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing that each country is best positioned to understand its own national circumstances, including its stakeholder activities, related to addressing plastic pollution, including the marine environment • Affirming the role of Circular approaches and shifting away from the linear model of consumption to a circular model that minimizes waste and makes the most of resources. • Affirming the importance of equitable distribution between Means of Implementation and levels of ambition • Reaffirming the importance of cooperation, coordination and complementarity among relevant regional and international conventions and instruments, while respecting their respective mandates, to prevent plastic pollution and its related risks to human health and adverse effects on human well-being and the environment. • Noting with concerns the global challenge of accumulated legacy plastic waste in developing countries due to illegal transboundary movement • Taking into account the imperative of a Just Transitions, in accordance with nationally defined development priorities
India	<p>There has to be the preamble as it would serve as the guiding spirit of the proposed instrument. It should reflect the collective mandate of all countries to work in collaboration, cooperation and partnership to end plastic pollution. The text may evolve as we have consensus on various elements of the proposed instrument. It should set the context and help achieve the objective of international legally binding instrument. The work of the text of preamble may be taken forward on a concurrent basis as we evolve consensus on other parts of the zero draft.</p>
Indonesia	<p>In formulating the Preamble of this treaty, Indonesia is of the view that there are several main elements to be included, inter alia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reference to the relevant international instruments, such as the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement; Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. 2. Recognition of the impact of plastic pollution to human health and the environment, while also recognizing the important role that plastic has in our society; 3. Reference to the main objectives of this instrument, which is to end plastic pollution; protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of plastic pollution throughout its life cycle; 4. recognition of the need for international attention and cooperation to address plastic pollution, especially considering its transboundary nature; 5. Recognition of the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, including Archipelagic States, small island developing states, and least developed countries; 6. Recognition that the means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical assistance, technology transfer and access to technology are required for developing countries to be able to implement this instrument effectively; and 7. Recognition of the synergies between the economy, right to development and sustainable development. <p>We are of the view that the aspects of recognition to the different national circumstances, capabilities, needs, and geographical conditions of specific groups of countries should receive particular attention in the Preamble.</p>

<p>Iran</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be brief and concise. • The language shall be very broad without going into details of obligations and of course in line with the objective and scope of the instrument. • To consider assisting countries in developing their national legal and economic systems with a focus on regulating and preventing marine plastic pollution from land-based and sea-based sources. • To include references to supporting the national initiatives, to incorporate national legal provisions for marine plastic litter into various sectors of legislation, such as legislation on fisheries, fresh water, protected areas, production and consumption and solid waste management; • Elaborate the importance of improving economic mechanisms and sectoral legislation in the field of waste management; • Development of cooperation, and coordination framework among relevant regional and international bodies on reduction of plastic pollution; • Undertaking scientific and technical research and studies to address plastic pollution and plastic waste management.
<p>Jamaica</p>	<p>The specific needs and special circumstances of small island developing states have been noted during the INC’s deliberations to date. Jamaica proposes that in addition to the operative paragraphs in the text, small island developing states should be mentioned in the Preamble. The proposed text is as follows: <i>Recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of small island developing states and the disproportionate impact of plastic pollution on these states,</i></p>
<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Kenya’s position is that the options provided are too many and need to be condensed. Under <i>coordination and complementarity section</i> in the Synthesis Report, suggests adding: i) Diverse regional seas conventions such as Nairobi Convention among others.</p>
<p>Norway</p>	<p>Preamble [to be developed later during the INC in parallel with other parts of the treaty]</p>
<p>Russian Federation</p>	<p>Preamble should be short and general and shouldn’t go beyond the scope of UNEA Resolution 5/14, which already defines the scope of the future document.</p> <p>We also suggest using reference to UN General Assembly Resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.</p> <p>The Russian Federation believes that the preamble should not contain text on timelines and monitoring, and that the level of ambition of the commitments should be commensurate with the level of means of implementation and national circumstances</p>

<p>Samoa on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)</p>	<p>The preamble of the ILBI must, at minimum, contextualise and guide its implementation, articulating the following key elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elaboration of the need for an urgent global response to combat plastic pollution because of its universal and transboundary nature; 2. Identification of the impacts on human health, livelihoods, food security, economies and the environment, particularly the marine environment; 3. Acknowledgment of the multilateral efforts and initiatives leading up to the development of the ILBI, and underscore the importance of complementarity, coordination and cooperation within the international legal framework, where appropriate; 4. Highlighting the relevant principles and approaches (discussed below); 5. Recognition of the special circumstances of SIDS and the support needed for SIDS to effectively implement the ILBI; 6. Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; 7. Recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; and, 8. Considering the need to mobilize new and additional financial resources and access to technology for developing countries to combat plastic pollution.
<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>The preamble should give context on how to interpret the operative provisions. The preamble in Section A of Appendix I of the options paper INC.2/4 as a good basis for further discussions. The preamble should make reference to relevant MEAs such as the BRS Conventions, and in particular the Basel Convention.</p>
<p>Singapore</p>	<p>On the preamble, Singapore’s view is that the instrument can draw from the existing preambular language in UNEA Resolution 5/14. It is important that the preamble should include references to “plastic pollution, including in the marine environment” and recognition of “national circumstances”.</p>
<p>Thailand</p>	<p>We would like to address principles and preamble together. In our view, we support the principles to be as a part of preamble and also in relevant provisions, but there is no need to have a specific provision. In addition to my general statement on principles, we also would like to emphasize trade policy measures for environmental purposes that should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Thailand would like to propose the composition and content of preamble in this instrument* as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Some certain key relevant preamble paragraphs contained in the UNEA 5/14 resolution with some modifications.</u> <p><i>Recognizing</i> that plastic pollution includes microplastics,</p> <p><i>Noting</i> that plastic pollution impacts, in marine and other environments, can be of a transboundary nature and needs to be tackled and addressed, through a full-life-cycle approach, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities,</p> <p><i>Reaffirming</i> the importance of cooperation, coordination and complementarity among relevant regional and international conventions and instruments, with due respect for their respective mandates, to prevent plastic pollution and its related risks to human health and adverse</p>

	<p>effects on human well-being and the environment, including the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and as further amended by the Protocol of 1997; the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter of 1972 and the Protocol thereto; the Global Framework on Chemicals – for a planet free of harm from Chemicals and Waste; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; the Convention on Biological Diversity; the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; and other international organizations, regional instruments and programmes, and recognizing efforts led by non-governmental organizations and the private sector,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>One paragraph that refers to principles of this instrument* as follows:</u> <p><i>Reaffirming</i> the principle of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, common but differentiated responsibilities, open trade and avoiding trade protection, precautionary principle, while taking into account the principles of green chemistry, 3Rs, circular economy, extended producer responsibility (EPR); polluter pays principle; the SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production; and waste management hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>One paragraph to make a reference to the UNGA resolution on human right</u> <p><i>Reaffirming</i> the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.</p>
Türkiye	<p>The preamble should set the principles and the rationale of the ILBI.</p> <p>The preamble of the ILBI may recall relevant existing resolutions, declarations, and documents, reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. On the other hand, the UN 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals should also be referenced in the text. Moreover, as some of the delegates who spoke before me noted, the preamble should refer to polluter pays, EPR and precautionary principles.</p> <p>We note that any control measures and time frames should not be included in the preamble.</p> <p>We believe that being able to work line by line as quickly as possible through a text containing suggestions regarding the preambular section and definitions will provide an easier working environment for all countries. However, we are currently creating the base of the written text through the exchange of ideas.</p>
UK	<p>This proposal from the UK sets out preamble text inspired by the UNEA Res 5.14</p>

“The parties to this Convention,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly Resolution 5/14, which decided that the intergovernmental negotiating committee is to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic,

Noting with concern that the high and rapidly increasing levels of plastic pollution represent a serious environmental problem at a global scale, negatively impacting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development, and have potential adverse physical, chemical and biological impacts on the environment and human health;

Noting with concern the specific impact of plastic pollution on the marine environment

Noting that plastic pollution, in marine and other environments, can be of a transboundary nature and needs to be tackled, together with its impacts, through a full-life-cycle approach,

Noting the particular vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming also the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions 1/6, 2/11, 3/7, 4/6, 4/7 and 4/91 and affirming the urgent need to strengthen global coordination, cooperation and governance to take immediate action towards the long-term elimination of plastic pollution in marine and other environments, and to avoid detriment from plastic pollution to ecosystems and the human activities dependent on them,

Recognizing the wide range of approaches, sustainable alternatives and technologies available to address the full life cycle of plastics, further highlighting the need for enhanced international collaboration to facilitate access to technology, capacity-building, and scientific and technical cooperation, and stressing that there is no single approach,

Underlining the importance of promoting sustainable design of products and materials so that they can be reused, remanufactured or recycled and therefore retained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the resources they are made of, and of minimizing the generation of waste, which can significantly contribute to sustainable production and consumption of plastics,

Stressing the importance of financial, technical, technological, and capacity-building support, from all sources particularly for countries with limited capacity to implement their obligations under the instrument, in order to strengthen national capabilities for the effective implementation of the instrument,

	<p>Recognising the roles of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, especially the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and as further amended by the Protocol of 1997; the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter of 1972 and the Protocol thereto; the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; the Convention on Biological Diversity,</p> <p>Recognizing that each country is best positioned to understand its own national circumstances, including its stakeholder activities, related to addressing plastic pollution, including in the marine environment,</p> <p>Recognizing also the significant contribution made by workers in informal and cooperative settings to the collecting, sorting and recycling of plastics in many countries, Noting that nothing in this instrument prevents a Party from taking additional domestic measures consistent with the provisions of this instrument in an effort to protect human health and the environment.”</p>
Mexico	<p>Mexico supports the inclusion of the elements contained in the submission sent by the GRULAC region for this section.</p> <p>We want to stress the reaffirmation of the Rio Principles and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the recognition of the importance of a just transition; the recognition of a human-rights-based approach, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples; recognition of the importance of the informal sector; recognition of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, as well as recognition the interlinkages between the different planetary crisis such as climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and desertification.</p> <p>We consider important to Recall the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>We suggest recalling Resolution 76.17 of the World Health Assembly “The impact of chemicals, waste and pollution on human health” (2023); and ILO Fundamental Conventions.</p>
Philippines	<p>The preamble elements provided in the synthesis report provides good guidance for our discussion. The Philippines supports providing the context and setting, and brief background on the challenge of plastic pollution that is the impetus for this instrument, and its relation to the triple planetary crisis. There can also be brief references to cooperation, coordination, and complementarity, and contributions and support. The Philippines supports recognizing the important role of subnational and local authorities. While usually relegated to waste management work, the role of cities and local authorities is crosscutting – from local policy and planning – to implementation and support to local stakeholders. The Rio Principles should be briefly referenced as part of the context, while the application of specific principles to plastics pollution should be laid down in a dedicated section on principles.</p>
Vietnam	<p>The Parties to this instrument,</p>

	<p>Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;</p> <p>Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development's reaffirmation of these principles;</p> <p>Acknowledging the roles of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, especially the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; Convention on Biological Diversity; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement; the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships;</p> <p>Recognizing that plastics play important roles in society, including in contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals, and their applications, including in public health and food safety;</p> <p>Recognizing that plastic pollution is a global concern, impacting human health, livelihoods, food security, and the environment, in particular the marine environment;</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of contributing to the realization of a just and equitable international economic order which takes into account the interests and needs of humankind as a whole and, in particular, the special interests and needs of developing country Parties,</p> <p>Acknowledging the differences in developing country Parties' starting points and approaches, economic structures and resource bases, available technologies and other individual circumstances, as well as the need to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth and the need for equitable and appropriate contributions by each of the developed country Parties to the global effort;</p> <p>Taking into account the challenges faced by developing country Parties to manage solid and other wastes and deploy the up-to-date technologies required by circular economy approaches;</p> <p>Promoting a circular economy that minimizes waste and makes the best use of resources with improved product design for easier recycling, promoting repurpose and reuse;</p> <p>Taking into account the imperatives of a fair transition of the workforce, particularly waste pickers, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;</p> <p>Stressing that the level of ambition for obligations shall be commensurate with the level of means of implementation provided to support developing country Parties, including financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer;</p>
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	Considering the need to mobilize new and additional financial resources and access to technology for developing country Parties to combat plastic pollution.
PRINCIPLES	
African Group	The African Group supports the application of the Rio Principles, including 'polluter pays', the 'precautionary principle', and the 'principle of the common but differentiated responsibilities'. These principles should not remain abstract but be operationalized in the articles of the agreement. Additionally, principles such as a just transition, equity, transparency, traceability and non-toxic circularity should be woven into the fabric of the agreement, ensuring that our actions are just and sustainable.
Brazil	<p>Brazil believes that the instrument should have an independent article on cross-cutting principles, which should guide Parties in their implementation of the whole instrument.</p> <p>Brazil would like to propose the following principles to be included in the instrument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion and protection of human rights; • The protection of the environment; • Responsible consumption and production; • The right to sustainable development; • Common but differentiated responsibilities, in accordance with Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; • Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, in accordance with Principle 12 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; • Diversity; • Precautionary approach according to national capabilities, and as stated in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; • Polluter-pays principle; • Shared responsibility for the life cycle of the product; • Full consideration of specific needs, special circumstances and local capabilities of developing countries; Intergenerational equity; • Gender and social equality; • The use of best available science; • The knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems; • Fair transition, including an inclusive transition for waste-pickers and other workers in the plastics value chain; • The recognition of reusable and recyclable solid waste as an economic resource with social value; • Access to new, additional, adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources to developing countries.

<p>Chile</p>	<p>They should be incorporated in the text, flexible with how to do so. We have submitted the principles which are important to our delegation, which have been reflected in the synthesis report and should be cross cutting, amongst them the Rio Principles, just transition, a human rights approach, gender equality, science-based policy and decision making amongst others.</p> <p><u>Proposed principles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities: Acknowledging different capabilities and differing responsibilities of States in addressing plastic pollution throughout all its life cycle. • Polluter pays principle: the polluter should bear the cost of remediating pollution. • Precautionary approach: where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. • Progressive implementation: The fulfillment of the normative content of the Treaty should not be implemented in fixed timeframes, but taking into account national, regional and subnational capacities and cooperation from developed countries. • Ecosystem approach: The ecosystem approach follows a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. • Human Rights approach: Recognize the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right, in line with Resolution A/76/L.75 of the General Assembly. • Gender perspective: Acknowledging gender-based inequalities, ensure equal participation in subsidiary bodies and panels, and recognize women’s empowerment as a cross-cutting priority. Ensuring that the mechanisms and provisions of the Instrument consider the special burden of adverse environmental outcomes on women and gender minorities and propose solutions accordingly. • Inclusion of vulnerable groups: Plastic pollution is an issue that affects us all, but its effects do not affect the entire population in the same way, acknowledging there are various groups that are more vulnerable, such as children, people with disabilities, gestating women and elderly. • Access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters: Guarantee the rights of every person to access to information, public participation in decision-making and justice in environmental matters, as enshrined in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. Stakeholders should be considered in the negotiation process and included in the implementation of the new instrument. • Science-based policy and decision-making: Promote the role of science, considering geographical representation and gender perspective, in the negotiation process and the implementation of the Treaty, in order to develop and use the best available science, scientific information, technology and best environmental practices. Chile strongly supports science-based decision-making; research should inform the process and also the implementation so the instrument can adapt to new scientific knowledge. Research should be forward-looking and not only look at the gaps but also the solutions in the future, including reducing plastic production and increasing reuse and recycling. Science-based policy and decision-making should furthermore include traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems. • Waste Hierarchy: Promote circularity and prioritize the prevention of production and use, reduction, reuse, recycling and recovering of plastic waste sequentially. The basis is the identification of the polymers and plastics that will be regulated.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just transition: Ensuring that the whole of society – all communities, all workers, all social groups, and especially vulnerable groups – and their rights are considered in the negotiation and implementation of the treaty. A special consideration is due to those groups directly affected on their jobs or ways of life by the measures and provisions adopted by the Instrument, such as wastepickers. • Coherence among existing MEAs to create synergies and avoid duplication: Closely analyze existing multilateral environmental agreements in order to enhance coherence, complementarity, creating synergies and avoiding duplications and contradictions. • Transparency: Commitment to publish and disseminate information regarding decision-making and the content of monomers, polymers and plastics in general. • Prevention principle: Action should be taken to protect the environment at an early stage and to prevent environmental damages from occurring by avoiding the generation of waste, the reduction in quantity of waste or hazardousness of plastics.
China	<p>China proposes the following texts to be included in the principles of the instrument:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This instrument will be implemented to reflect equity, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. 2. Reaffirming the principle of sovereignty of States in international cooperation to address plastic pollution, including in the marine environment. 3. Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the environment and human health against plastic pollution should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes. 4. Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation on addressing plastic pollution and the importance of taking account the needs of developing country Parties on both development and means of addressing such pollution. 5. Parties shall cooperate to promote and facilitate a fair, equitable and inclusive transition for affected Parties in addressing plastic pollution towards sustainable development, with special consideration for developing countries. Developed countries shall provide sufficient financial, technological resources and capacity building support to developing countries towards a just transition. 6. Parties have the right to choose policy mixes to combat plastic pollution, based on national circumstances and capacities, including demographic, socioeconomic, health, climate and environmental circumstances. 7. Measures taken to address plastic pollution shall not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. 8. When addressing plastic pollution, it shall be avoided creating new development and environmental problems.
Gabon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le principe de simplification chimique - Le principe de One-Health.
Colombia on behalf of GRLULAC	<p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rio Principles, as per the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development • Just transition, including an inclusive transition for waste-pickers • The promotion and protection of Human Rights

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender perspective • Intergenerational equity • Non-discrimination • Access to Information, transparency and accountability • Coherence among existing Multilateral Environmental Agreements • The use of the best available science, traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems <p>[...]</p> <p>Rationale: Plastic pollution adversely affects ecosystems, the achievement of sustainable development and the enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to health and to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.</p> <p>Key principles of international environmental law that should guide the interpretation and implementation of the treaty provisions include the Rio Principles, as per the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Moreover, GRULAC welcomes the recognition by the UN General Assembly of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right and posits that the promotion and protection of Human Rights should also be a cross-cutting guiding principle.</p> <p>GRULAC countries understand plastic pollution as a multifaceted problem, with environmental, socioeconomic and health dimensions. Therefore, we advocate for just transition principles, especially for all waste workers, including informal waste pickers, in plastic production, packaging, collection and recycling, that take into account the Rio Declaration principles and national circumstances and capabilities, to leave no one behind, especially the most vulnerable groups and those most affected by plastic pollution.</p> <p>GRULAC recognizes the importance of the science-policy interface and reiterates the call for the INC to consider throughout the process the best available science, traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems, as well as socioeconomic information and assessment related to plastic pollution, as per Resolution UNEA 5/14 (OP3.i and OP4.d).</p>
Cook Islands	<p>Resolution 5/14 expressly reaffirms the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development broadly, as well as mandates the INC to develop the ILBI, taking its principles into account. Some of the specific identified principles and approaches under the ILBI could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary principle • Polluter pays principle; • Waste hierarchy approach; and • Intergenerational and intragenerational equity principle • Special circumstances of SIDS; • Public participation in environmental decision-making, including full and effective participation by Indigenous Peoples and local communities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of best available science, data, and information, and traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and local knowledge systems, in accordance with the rights of the holders of such knowledge, including as reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law;
Costa Rica	The principles are essential to inform the text, but they must also be incorporated and realized through the substantive provisions when possible. We don't have particular examples at this very moment, but we can start identifying places where they might be reflected. However, we should be careful not to list all the principles on each disposition throughout the text.
EU and its member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recalls UNEA resolution gave no specific mandate to negotiate principles. It is important that the comprehensive approach addresses the full life cycle – includes environment and development, and national circumstances and capabilities. - EU+MS would want to avoid spending a substantial amount of time discussing principles. - We consider it important that the comprehensive approach addressing the full lifecycle of plastic, take into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development as well as national circumstances and capabilities. However, EU+MS do not support singling out individual principles of the Rio Declaration, such as the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, CBDR. - The EU+MS consider that principles provide the framing of the operative provisions of the future agreement and will guide its interpretation. <p>Some principles could be contained in the preamble, while others could be set in a specific provision or be implicit in substantive provisions of the instrument.</p>
Saudi Arabia on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council	<p>In their actions to achieve the objective of this instrument and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall to be guided, inter alia, by the following:</p> <p><u>Recalling UNEA Resolution 5/14, Para 3:</u></p> <p>Decides that the intergovernmental negotiating committee is to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment henceforth referred to as the instrument, which could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full lifecycle of plastic, taking into account among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities</p> <p><u>Principles for us to call on:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. 2. The Parties, in particular developed countries, shall respect the principle of sovereignty of States in international cooperation to address the issue of plastics pollution in a facilitative, non-instructive and non-punitive manner, and avoiding any undue burden being placed on Parties. 3. The Parties should protect the environmental system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of historical responsibility, equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR+RC).

	<p>Accordingly, developed countries shall take the lead in addressing the adverse effects of plastic pollution and the impacts of the implementation of response measures on developing countries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Parties should respect the right to development to equitably meet the environmental needs of present and future generations, in particular for developing and least developed country Parties. 5. The specific needs, priorities and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of plastic pollution, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the instrument, should be given full consideration. 6. The Parties should ensure environmental integrity by building on and enhancing the environmental agreements under other UN bodies respecting the decisions and agreements under the UN and to avoid any contradictions or inconsistent elements. 7. The Parties shall take precautionary approaches in accordance to their capabilities and responsibilities based on the CBDR principle, & national circumstances. 8. Developing country Parties should have the right to promote sustainable development, policies and measures to protect the environment as appropriate to the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programs, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address plastic pollution. 9. The Parties must ensure measures taken to combat plastic pollution, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. 10. Parties ensure that all efforts should be made to reach an international consensus agreement on plastic pollution, informed by scientific certainty in a manner that is implementable by all Parties according to their respective capacities and to the extent of the support received from developed Parties
India	<p>Regarding the principles, these must be part of the proposed instrument. It may be part of preamble or as a dedicated article. Indian delegation views that some principles should be realized through substantive provisions. It is important that principles must be part of the obligations/commitments which would require to be understood in terms of national circumstances and capabilities and common but differentiated responsibility, particularly in respect of developing countries.</p>
Indonesia	<p>On the matter of principles, Indonesia is of the view that the principles of this treaty should reflect the principles of the other treaties that are interconnected with this treaty. In addition, in order to ensure an equal and full participation of the members, we need to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. consider the principle of equity and the specific needs of developing and least developing countries and just transition. 2. reiterate the principles of SDG 8, Rio Declaration 1992, regarding the Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities (CBDR), as well as Principle 15 Rio Declaration, on “precautionary approach” as one of the important issues to be addressed in the principle section. 3. consider also countries with special geographical conditions such as archipelagic states including Indonesia, as well as countries considered vulnerable to plastic pollution. 4. ensure the developing country groups’ right and needs to access on technology, transfer of technology, and also capacity building to achieve the purposes of this instrument.
Iran	<p>- The main approach of the instrument should be based on sustainable development;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considering flexibility for developing countries without imposing an unnecessary burden on the economic and social development of such countries; - Following a bottom – up approach; - Non-discrimination and unimpeded access of developing countries to technical, technological and financial assistances - The right to development of developing nations; - The sovereign right of States to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies; - International actions in the field of environment and development should also address the interests and needs of all countries; - - In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances; - The responsibility of developed countries in the international pursuit of sustainable development in particular through transfer of technologies and mobilizing financial resources. - Any decision, measure, policy and or legislation to address plastic pollution should be nationally determined; - Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade; - Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus; - The need for international cooperation and partnership in good faith to address environmental challenges; - Following a cooperative and facilitative approach; - Capacity-building and awareness raising; - Equity and just transition; - Avoid duplicating other multilateral agreements and efforts. - In designing the new instrument the adverse impacts of response measures of the countries on other countries and a mechanism to cover and compensate the possible losses of the affected countries should be adequately and properly addressed.
<p>Jamaica</p>	<p>Whereas UNEA Resolution 5/14 makes reference to the Rio Principles, there are some principles which are more applicable to the instrument than others. Jamaica proposes that the principles of the instrument be included in an article and also, where relevant, in the operative parts of the text. Our text proposal for the article is as follows:</p> <p>Article “X” : Fundamental Principles</p> <p>Parties shall be guided by the following fundamental principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sovereignty of states; (b) The precautionary approach; € The polluter-pays principle; (d) Intra- and intergenerational equity; (e) Common but differentiated responsibilities;

	<p>(f) Non-discrimination; (g) Gender balance; (h) Sustainable production and consumption; (i) Extended producer responsibility; (j) Corporate social responsibility; (k) Transparency and accountability; (l) Access to information and public participation; and (m) The use of the best available science.</p> <p>While it was suggested by some that the just transition should be included in the section on principles, Jamaica is of the opinion that the just transition should be in a standalone Article.</p> <p>In addition, synergies and complimentary with related multilateral environmental agreements particularly the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity and avoiding duplication of provisions as well as cooperation with international organizations that are relevant to the subject matter needs to be included.</p>
<p>Japan</p>	<p>In the principles, I heard a lot of concrete proposals, and while I reserve all of them, my delegation would like to make a few comments on each of them.</p> <p>The principles, we believe that, like the Minamata Convention and other existing MEAs, there should be a succinct reference to some principles in preamble, and not as a separate principle chapter.</p> <p>On the Rio Principles, Japan does not oppose to including them in the preamble on general terms, but we oppose to going into the details or highlighting specific paragraphs.</p> <p>On the common but differentiated responsibilities, let me explain why Japan is opposing to inclusion or highlighting the principle. Japan believes that plastic pollution is occurring throughout the global value chain and plastic leakage into the environment not only from developed countries but also from developing countries in part due to insufficient environmentally sound waste management. Plastic pollution is an issue that all countries should address, and therefore, Japan considers it is not appropriate to have a specific reference to the common but differentiated responsibilities. Particularly, we would oppose to having different obligations for different groups of countries.</p> <p>On the other hand, we are willing to discuss international cooperation, technical assistance, in order to cover the capacity gaps. On the precautionary principle, we consider that the term, the precautionary principle, lacks an internationally agreed definition, and it has a stronger implication to be used as a pre-set justification for restricting plastic or plastic products without adequate consideration lacking solid specific scientific evidence.</p> <p>On other legally binding documents such as the Stockholm Convention and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, we refer to the precautionary approach. We believe this word is better.</p> <p>On EPR, bearing in mind that the situation of plastic circulation differs from country to country. It is necessary first to share a common understanding on the basic concept of EPR and the need to an appropriate degree of flexibility for the application of EPR in each country. In any event, I think a further discussion on what EPR means or context is necessary.</p>

<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Kenya notes that the options given are too many and need to be condensed. We reaffirm the principles of the Rio Declaration on environment and development with specific consideration for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention principle - Precautionary principle - Equity - Polluter pays principle – important for EPR and means of implementation measures - Common but differentiated responsibilities - The non-regression principle - Transparency and access to information and use of the best available science and scientific information to inform decision making - Transboundary environmental Justice - Liability and compensation - Human Right to a clean and healthy environment. - Substitution Principles - Just Transition - Non-toxic circularity <p>We also recommend for operationalization of the aforementioned principles throughout the provisions of the instrument.</p>
<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Mexico considers that principles should guide the implementation of the instrument so principles should be in the front of the text.</p> <p>We strongly support the list of principles submitted by GRULAC, specially we consider important to prioritize those related to the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, just transition, and a gender perspective.</p> <p>Moreover, we would like to see the Rio Declaration principles reflected, we can be flexible on stating them in general or listing those that are particularly relevant such as the precautionary principle, transparency, access to information and public participation; Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), CBDR, among others. Mexico stresses the use of the best available science, including traditional knowledge and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge.</p> <p>We also consider that international instruments must recognize the Importance of addressing gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment in their implementation programmes and have consequently developed individual gender action plans to support States parties, so we support the gender perspective as a guiding principle.</p> <p>Finally, we would like to see reflected the hierarchy of plastic as a principle to protect the rights to health and a healthy environment, considering that technically the best waste is that which is not generated, it is highly recommended to promote the prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling of plastic waste before considering the energetic use and its final disposal, seeking balance in all ecosystems of the planet</p>

Norway	[no stand-alone article or reference, to be reflected through the obligations in the treaty without specific reference]
Philippines	<p>First, UNEA Resolution 5/14 mandated this INC to take into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities. To deliver on this mandate, we are duty-bound to explicitly reiterate these principles in the instrument. We also need to strengthen this by explicit reference to certain principles that are particularly pertinent to our work in addressing plastic pollution. These principles include common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities (Principle 7), prevention of transboundary harm (Principle 19), precaution (Principle 15), non-restriction of trade (Principle 12), and meaningful public participation (Principle 10). These have entered the corpus of customary international law. Our discussion on control measures and means and tools of implementation would necessarily be anchored on these principles. Explicit mention of these would reaffirm our commitment to protecting the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system. Second, in addition to the Rio Declaration Principles, it is also important to reaffirm the recognition of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment under UNGA Resolution 48/13. Anchoring the instrument on this newly born recognition as a human right would nurture it to maturity by guiding actions that would affect vulnerable groups. Lastly, our work should not stop at identifying applicable principles, but should be furthered by identifying how these principles are detailed in the operational parts of the instrument to ensure that we do not just pay lip service to these principles. Principles should inform discussions in CGs 1 & 2. For example, the CBDRC principle should inform flexibilities and support afforded to developing countries.</p>
Samoa on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	<p>Resolution 5/14 expressly reaffirms the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development broadly, as well as mandates the INC to develop the ILBI, taking its principles into account. More specific identified principles and approaches under the ILBI could include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Special circumstances of SIDS. b. Sovereign right to exploit natural resources/no harm principle; c. Public participation in environmental decision-making, including full and effective participation by Indigenous Peoples and local communities; d. Precautionary principle, or precautionary approach, as appropriate; e. The use of best available science, data, and information, and traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and local knowledge systems, in accordance with the rights of the holders of such knowledge, including as reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law; f. Polluter pays principle; g. Common but differentiated responsibilities; h. Waste hierarchy approach; and, i. Intergenerational and intragenerational equity principle.
Switzerland	No separate article for principles. Most MEAs do not have a specific article on principles.

<p>Thailand</p>	<p>We would like to address principles and preamble together. In our view, we support the principles to be as a part of preamble and also in relevant provisions, but there is no need to have a specific provision. In addition to my general statement on principles, we also would like to emphasize trade policy measures for environmental purposes that should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.</p> <p>Thailand would like to propose that “Principles of the Instrument” should be clearly stated in the preambular section of the instrument as follows:</p> <p><i>Reaffirming</i> the principle of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, common but differentiated responsibilities, open trade and avoiding trade protection, precautionary principle, while taking into account the principles of green chemistry, 3Rs, circular economy, extended producer responsibility (EPR); polluter pays principle; the SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production; and waste management hierarchy.</p>
<p>Vietnam</p>	<p>In order to achieve the objectives of this Convention/ Agreement, Parties shall be guided by the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The polluter-pays principle; (b) The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities; (c) The principle of intergenerational equity and responsibility; (d) The principle of poverty eradication through sustainable development (e) The principle of a just and inclusive transition; and the right to a healthy environment (f) The principle of non-discrimination, non-regression and assurance of a “level playing field”; (g) The principle of applying a precautionary approach; (h) The use of the best available science and scientific information; (i) Addressing plastic pollution in a facilitative and non-punitive manner and avoiding undue burden being placed on Parties; (j) Coherence with existing MEAs and regional agreements and building on them to create synergies and avoiding duplication; (k) New, additional, adequate, transparent, stable, predictable, low-cost financial resources for developing countries
<p>SCOPE</p>	
<p>African Group</p>	<p>The scope should clearly reflect (material and territorial) the provisions of resolution 5/14 of the United Nations Environment Assembly, to end plastic pollution across the full life cycle of all plastics and addresses its effects on human health and the environment, including the marine environment.</p>

	To ensure the longevity of the instrument the time bound provision may not be included in the scope but could be incorporated in other provisions of the instrument where applicable.
Chile	This international agreement addresses the full life cycle of plastics, based on comprehensive regulations and collaborative measures based on a hierarchy between avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling, and elimination.
China	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Convention applies to plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, throughout the full life cycle from the design of plastic products to the environmentally sound management of plastic waste. 2. The Convention does not apply to the following applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1)Medical and health use; (2)Emergency response to public health incidents and natural disasters,etc.; (3)Scientific and experimental research.
Cook Islands	On Scope, we support the notion that resolution 5/14 should be the basis of the scope of the instrument. We emphasise the focus on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full lifecycle of plastics. There shouldn't be much time spent on scope as it can be developed based on the elements of Resolution 5/14.
Costa Rica	We should focus on UNEA Resolution 5/14. We need to ensure we fully comply with its mandate and we don't reopen any discussions already agreed by consensus.
EU and its member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU+MS are of the view that the scope of the future instrument, covering the full life cycle of plastics, has been laid down in the UNEA resolution 5/14. - Should the view that further clarity and precision on the scope is needed, prevail, a textual suggestion can be found in the Annex below, and was also submitted after INC-2. - However, EU+MS have listened to many earlier interventions and agree that the discussions on control measures will provide further detail to the clarification of the scope of the instrument, and hence we could be flexible to go along with scope being implicitly defined by the provisions of the instrument and the scope defined in resolution 5/14. - EU+MS would also like to recall that UNEA resolution 5/14 indicates that the instrument should include provisions "to promote sustainable production and consumption of plastics". Production levels of plastic polymers should therefore be part of the instrument <p><u>Annex</u> : A proposal from the European Union and its Member States for the provision on Scope</p> <p>"This legally binding instrument covers the whole life cycle of plastics, from extraction to production, design, use, consumption, disposal and remediation, and addresses all sources of plastic pollution. It covers plastic materials and products, as well as plastic related chemicals and</p>

	microplastics. It recognizes the risk of plastic pollution to human health and the environment and the impact on climate change and biodiversity.”
Guatemala	Apartado de Alcance: Guatemala promover la producción, consumo, tratamiento y disposición final del plástico mediante el enfoque de economía circular priorizando el diseño de productos y la gestión ambientalmente racional de los desechos. Se propone la creación de un instrumento que permita fomentar y evaluar las mejores prácticas del manejo del ciclo de vida completo de los diferentes tipos de plásticos, incluyendo medidas que atiendan su demanda y producción a nivel comercial. Se refuerza la importancia de considerar el establecimiento de plazos de acuerdo con la realidad nacional de los estados parte a través de sus planes de implementación que definan las posibles rutas en concordancia con el marco legal, circunstancias (técnica, económica, social, cultural y geográfica) y demás aspectos importantes, en aras de reducir racionalmente la contaminación por plásticos.
Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council	The scope of the instrument is to end plastic pollution through a full life-cycle approach, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities through nationally determined action plans reflecting country driven approaches, while ensuring sufficient flexibility to accommodate the different capacities and circumstances of developing countries especially LDC, while still being affective in addressing plastic pollution.
India	UNEA resolution 5/14 should be basis of scope of the proposed instrument. Scope need to be stated in an objective and clear manner in order to leave no room for interpretation, as it may impact the implementation of the instrument.
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesia’s position toward the scope is very much in line with the UNEA Resolutions 5/14. Indonesia believes the scope already decided in UNEA Resolutions 5/14 could be our guiding principle during the negotiation process. - We should apply a circumspection approach to enter into a debate about the definition of “the full life cycle of plastics” at this time since the definition of the full life cycle of plastics could only be defined clearly after we agree upon the core obligations of this treaty. - Additionally, the deliberation on the full life cycle of plastic would shape up more constructively if it is discussed under the core obligations by accommodating different viewpoints both from member states and observers, and also considering the scientific evidence available in a more comprehensive manner. - We should prevent ourselves from jumping into an avoidable debate that could delay the substantive discussion of this instrument.
Iran	<p>The scope of the future instrument shall strictly be in line with the mandate as defined in article 3 of the UNEA Resolution No. 5/14 paragraphs 3(b) and 3 (c) indicating that the instrument shall include the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote sustainable development production and consumption of plastics, with the use of the best available technologies, product design and environmentally sound waste management, including through resource efficiency and circular economy approaches; - To promote national and international cooperative measures to reduce plastic pollution in the marine environment, including existing plastic pollution. Implementing efficient recycling systems and promoting economy, where plastic waste is reduced, reused and repurposed, can significantly decrease the environmental impact of plastics. - The core of the plastic pollution crisis is "the resource-inefficient, linear, take-make-waste plastic economy," which should be replaced by a rational and environment friendly economy.

	<p>- Further, the scope of the future instrument should focus on development and promotion of sustainable alternatives to replace hazardous additives.</p> <p>- The scope of the instrument should exclude the stages of extraction and processing of primary raw materials as well as the stages related to virgin polymer production, since no plastic pollution is generated at these stages of production and raw materials can be used for production of other nonplastic products.</p> <p>- limitations should be put on unnecessary and problematic plastic applications, to make recycling techniques more efficient and environmentally sound, and biodegradable plastics to become a suitable alternative for single use applications of ordinary plastics.</p>
Kenya	<p>Kenya notes that the Chair’s submission is comprehensive enough and could be used to develop a shorter sharper scope. Some of the areas to be prioritized includes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clearly reflect the provisions of UNEA resolution 5/14 • emphasize a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastics • Address all sources of plastic pollution and leakage, including legacy plastic pollution • prioritize sustainable production and consumption of plastics, including environmentally sound management, resource efficiency and circular economy • Address effects of plastic on human health and the environment • Elimination of problematic, harmful and high-risk plastic categories <p>Kenya also notes that there are few repetitions and lack of consistency and interchangeable use of words such as fair transition vs just transition, waste workers vs waste pickers etc.</p>
Mexico	<p>Mexico considers that UNEA resolution 5/14 has the elements for the scope, which is based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full lifecycle of plastic, including legacy plastic, to protect the environment and human health.</p>
Norway	<p>[no stand-alone article, to be reflected through the obligations in the treaty as for the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention]</p>
Russian Federation	<p>The future Instrument shall apply to plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, throughout the full life cycle from the design of plastic products to the environmentally sound management of plastic waste.</p> <p>The future Instrument shall not apply to the following substances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raw materials, such as hydrocarbons and their derivatives, • intermediate products, such as virgin polymers, which have to be further processed for serving end uses, any dual-use items
Philippines	<p>There appears to be convergence on the notion that UNEA Resolution 5/14 should provide the basis for the scope. The Philippines highlights “long-term elimination of plastic pollution”, to “avoid detriment from plastic pollution to ecosystems and the human activities dependent on them” through “a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic”. Thus,</p>

	<p>the scope should include recycling, which should be better elaborated on in the operational provisions discussed in CG 1 by providing for guidelines and safeguards, which is a critical component of the full life cycle approach. The scope should also include the broader maritime sources of pollution to reflect the mandate under UNEA Resolution 5/14 of including plastic pollution in the marine environment. In the operational provisions, this should be reflected in having broader reference to maritime sources other than fishing gear. Taking the example of the Basel Convention, the scope can take the form, and thus overlap, with definitions.</p>
Samoa on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	<p>Resolution 5/14 already prescribes the scope of the ILBI – It includes the necessary actions across the full life-cycle of plastics to achieve the ultimate objective of ending plastic pollution, including in the marine environment. Specific text or provisions clarifying/refining substantive obligations, including on the substances, materials, products, and behaviours to be targeted, would be more appropriately situated elsewhere in the Instrument – for example: Part II of the Zero Draft. Presently, it is not considered critical to develop or establish a provision or Article on scope, rather to engage in productive discussions on the type, format and structure of the potential obligations and interventions across the life-cycle of plastics.</p>
Singapore	<p>Regarding the scope of the instrument, we echo views from other member states that it should be in line with UNEA Resolution 5/14 and be focused on plastic pollution</p>
Switzerland	<p>The scope of the instrument can be derived from UNEA Resolution 5/14 and the operative provisions of the treaty.</p>
Thailand	<p>We support resolution 5/14 as the basis of the scope of the instrument placed in a scope provision including the description of what would be included as plastic pollution and boundary of the plastic lifecycle.</p> <p><i>Thailand would like to propose that “the Scope of this Instrument” should be clearly stated at the beginning of the instrument to draw the applicable boundary of this instrument (Maybe it should be inserted after the objective’s provision; but before the definitions’ provisions) as follows:</i></p> <p>The Scope of this Instrument*</p> <p>1. The followings shall be included as the plastic pollutions for the purposes of this instrument*:</p> <p>(a) any pollutions generated or arisen or released from all stages of entire life cycle of plastics as set out in Annex [A, B and ...], except for any pollutions caused by secondary pollutants.</p> <p>(b) any unintentional leakages that are not covered under paragraph (a) but are potentially released from anthropogenic activities, in particular, post consumption of plastics as set out in Annex [..]</p> <p>(e) microplastics including nanoplastics intentionally added into any, inter alia, cosmetic products as set out in part I of Annex [..] and occurred from unintentional degradation of plastic wastes, plastic products, plastics as set out part II of Annex [..]</p> <p>(d) any hazardous chemicals of concern, that are not covered under the existing multilateral environmental agreements, emitted or released from each stage of full[entire] plastic life cycle as set out in Annex [..]</p>

	2. All stages of cradle to cradle of products that are made of[from] any plastics including plastic polymer shall be included as “the full[entire] life cycle of plastics” for the purposes of this instrument*.
Türkiye	We did not make any comments regarding the scope provision in our speech regarding the synthesis report. In this context, Türkiye does not foresee any scope provision being included separately into the text.
US	Placement to be determined: [Placeholder to consider exemptions or exclusions for national security and certain public health issues.]
DEFINITIONS	
African Group	The instrument should adopt terms from existing Multilateral Environmental Agreements as appropriate to maintain consistency and avoid redundancy. The development of new definitions should be considered judiciously, reserved for elements currently not defined under the UN system. However, the discussion should not happen in isolation of the substantive provisions of the instrument. The governing body should retain the flexibility to define additional terms as necessary for the practical implementation of the instrument.
Argentina	<p>Just transition: ending plastic pollution in a way that is as fair and inclusive as possible for all stakeholders, creating opportunities for decent work, and leaving no one behind. It involves maximizing social and economic opportunities in ending plastic pollution while minimizing and carefully managing any challenges, including through effective social dialogue among all affected groups and respect for fundamental human rights. A plan for a just transition should build and improve upon systems with waste pickers ensuring better and dignified work, social protection, more training opportunities, appropriate technology transfer, support for infrastructure and workers' organization, and increased job security for workers at all stages of the plastic value chain, waste pickers, and other workers in informal and cooperative settings, and all workers affected by plastic pollution.</p> <p>Waste Pickers: most of the workers that operate in informal and cooperative environments in the waste sector. Individuals who engage (individually or collectively) in the collection, separation, sorting, transportation, and sale of recyclable and reusable materials and products (paper, plastic, metal, glass, and other materials) informally or semi-formally, such as self-employed workers, or in a cooperative or social and solidarity economy setting, and as workers who later achieved formal work arrangements through their organizations.</p> <p>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): is an environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product extends to the post-consumer stage of that product's life cycle, while respecting the waste hierarchy. In practice, Extended Producer Responsibility involves producers taking responsibility for the management of products once they become waste, including collection, transportation, sorting, recycling, treatment, and final disposal. EPR systems can allow producers to fulfil their responsibility by providing the necessary financial resources and/or assuming the operational aspects of the process from local governments, considering a just transition and the participation of waste pickers and other workers in informal and cooperative environments.</p>

Bangladesh	<p>Include the definition of “<u>downstream underdeveloped countries</u>”.</p> <p>Option-1 Least developed countries, small island developing states, countries in economic transition and other developing countries who receive plastic contaminated water from its high altitude neighbours through international waterways.</p> <p>Option-2 The lower and lower middle income countries those receive plastic contaminated water from its high altitude neighbours through international waterways.</p> <p>1. For the option-2 we can use the world bank income classification:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="495 555 1064 742"> <thead> <tr> <th>Group</th> <th>July 1, 2022 for FY23 (new)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Low income</td> <td>< 1,085</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lower-middle income</td> <td>1,086 – 4,255</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper-middle income</td> <td>4,256 -13,205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High income</td> <td>> 13,205</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Ref: https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-world-bank-country-classifications-income-level-2022-2023</p>	Group	July 1, 2022 for FY23 (new)	Low income	< 1,085	Lower-middle income	1,086 – 4,255	Upper-middle income	4,256 -13,205	High income	> 13,205
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Low income	< 1,085										
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Upper-middle income	4,256 -13,205										
High income	> 13,205										
Brazil	<p>Brazil requests that the following position on definitions is registered in the final report of INC-3:</p> <p>“Brazil thanks the Secretariat for preparing the Synthesis Report, contained in document UNEP/PP/INC.3/INF/1. As the Report was only recently made available to INC Members, Brazil needs to reserve its position on the definitions contained in said document, as they are still being discussed internally in Brazil. Brazil also understands that work on the issue should focus on the definitions which are effectively needed by Parties to implement the instrument.”</p>										
Chile	<p>There are several multilateral environmental agreements that already have some definitions and should be taken into consideration. In this regard, there must be further work around the application of a definition in this particular context, and well as the need of new definitions. Although there are discussions being carried out in other contact groups, Chile would support intersessional work on definitions, with a technical and science-based approach.</p>										
Cook Islands	<p>We agree that relevant existing international definitions should be used for this treaty. There are however definitions that are specific to articles in the draft that need to be defined. We suggest that there are two terms defined as working definitions.</p> <p><u>Lifecycle of plastic</u></p>										

	<p>The lifecycle of plastic should be understood from the inception of the plastic from extraction of petrochemical feedstocks through non-toxic circularity or end-of-life treatment. This understanding is supported by the working definition from the open-ended working group (OEWG) for the INC process.</p> <p><u>Plastic Pollution</u> Members of the Committee should consider this working definition in advancing the instrument’s text. “Plastic pollution” has not been defined in any other treaty; however, the OECD Global Plastic Outlook defines plastic pollution as defined in Table 1 of the Synthesis Report.</p>
Costa Rica	<p>We can use the existing definitions as a starting point, but we also see value in reviewing the ones which must adequately align with the objective of the instrument. In particular, we agree with the definition of polymer, primary and secondary polymers, but we see missing the definition of bio polymer, for instance.</p> <p>Also, we agree on the definition of plastic; we consider it adequate, but we can also review it to make sure it contains all the different aspects which will be discussed during the process. We also consider that an expert technical group should negotiate the definitions. We need to make sure that our experts are the ones who define them, while this group can focus on the principles and the preamble.</p>
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egypt is in favour of adopting the following definitions, that will better guide the implementation of proposed options in part I& II: - Polymer Substance composed of molecules characterized by the multiple repetition of one or more species of atoms or groups of atoms (constitutional units) linked to each other in amounts sufficient to provide a set of properties that do not vary markedly with the addition or removal of one or a few of the constitutional units. (ISO 472-2013, Plastics – Vocabulary) - Thermoplastic The Capability of a substance of being softened and hardened repeatedly by heating and cooling through a temperature range characteristic, and in its softened state, of being shaped by flow, repeatedly into articles by moulding, extrusion or forming. (ISO 472-2013, Plastics – Vocabulary) Plastic(s) Polymeric material or materials that have thermoplastic characteristics. (Suggested for the instrument) - Plastic Product A product made of plastic or a number of plastics mixed or not mixed with other ingredients. (Suggested for the instrument) - Essential plastic products Essential (Plastic Products) refers to uses that are considered necessary for health, safety or other important purposes for which alternatives are not yet established. K. Garnett and G. Van Calster, “The Concept of Essential Use: A Novel Approach to Regulating Chemicals in the European Union”, Transnational Environmental Law, vol. 10, no. 1 (March 2021), pp. 159–187 - Pollutant Pollutant means a substance or a group of substances that may be harmful to the environment or to human health on account of its properties and of its introduction into the environment. Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Kyiv Protocol), art. II (6) -
EU and its member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU+MS agree with views expressed in the discussion that further work on definitions should be informed by the discussion on substantive provisions of the instrument. The focus should be on definitions used in the instrument that are critical for the understanding and the implementation of the obligations. - Concerning definitions proposed in the Synthesis report, EU+MS support the definition proposed for “Avoidable plastic items”, “Life cycle”, “Problematic plastic item”, and “Recycling, recyclability, waste, and fossil-based plastics”.

- With regards to the inclusion of a definition for “problematic or avoidable plastics”, we suggest that the terms “problematic” and “avoidable” are to be defined separately.
- For the following definitions proposed in the Synthesis report with more than one alternative, we support the options quoted first i.e. “Full life cycle approach”, “Plastic pollution”, “Plastic product (s)”, and “Polymer”. However, the first proposed definition for ‘Plastic polymer’ misses the distinction between primary and secondary plastic polymers. These will need to be defined perhaps based the proposed distinction from the 2nd definition (modified from the UNEP Chemicals in Plastics Report).
- EU+MS can propose definitions for the following terms: “Plastic”, “Waste management”, “Reuse”, “Biodegradable plastics”, “Synthetic polymer microparticles”, “Single-use plastic product”, “Collection”, “Primary or virgin plastics” (see Annex).

Annex

A proposal from the European Union and its Member States for Definitions (in addition to or clarifying definition included in the Synthesis Report)

“**Plastic** means a material consisting of a polymer, 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.”

“**Waste management**’ means the collection, transport, recovery (including sorting), and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker.”

“**Re-use** means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.”

“**Biodegradable plastics** are designed to decompose at the end of their life by the conversion of all their organic constituents (polymers and organic additives) mainly into carbon dioxide and water, new microbial biomass, mineral salts and, in the absence of oxygen, methane. For that to happen, in addition to the characteristics of the plastic material, suitable conditions in the receiving environment and sufficient time are necessary. This is why plastic biodegradation must be considered not only in terms of the properties of the material, but above all in terms of a ‘system-property’ where material-related and environment-related factors are equally important.”

“**Synthetic polymer microparticles** – polymers that are solid and which fulfil both of the following conditions:

- (a) are contained in particles and constitute at least 1 % by weight of those particles; or build a continuous surface coating on particles;
- (b) at least 1 % by weight of the particles referred to in point (a) fulfil either of the following conditions:
 1. all dimensions of the particles are equal to or less than 5 mm;
 - (ii) the length of the particles is equal to or less than 15 mm and their length to diameter ratio is greater than 3.”

	<p>“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.</p> <p>“Collection means the gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility.”</p> <p>“Primary or virgin plastics: plastics manufactured from fossil-based (e.g. crude oil) or biobased (e.g. corn, sugarcane, wheat) feedstock that has never been used or processed before.</p>
<p>Guatemala</p>	<p>Apartado de Definiciones: Guatemala propone atender como punto de partida con base a los conceptos establecidos en el documento UNEP/PP/INC.1/6 así como otros esfuerzos regionales. Dentro de las definiciones a incluir se debe agregar los siguientes: plásticos problemáticos, plásticos evitables, plástico de un solo uso, empaques plásticos, sistema global armonizado y biodegradabilidad de plásticos.</p>
<p>Egypt</p>	<p>Egypt is in favour of adopting the following definitions, that will better guide the implementation of proposed options in part I& II:</p> <p>Polymer Substance composed of molecules characterized by the multiple repetition of one or more species of atoms or groups of atoms (constitutional units) linked to each other in amounts sufficient to provide a set of properties that do not vary markedly with the addition or removal of one or a few of the constitutional units. (ISO 472-2013, Plastics – Vocabulary)</p> <p>Thermoplastic The Capability of a substance of being softened and hardened repeatedly by heating and cooling through a temperature range characteristic, and in its softened state, of being shaped by flow, repeatedly into articles by moulding, extrusion or forming. (ISO 472-2013, Plastics – Vocabulary)</p> <p>Plastic(s) Polymeric material or materials that have thermoplastic characteristics. (Suggested for the instrument)</p> <p>Plastic Product A product made of plastic or a number of plastics mixed or not mixed with other ingredients. (Suggested for the instrument)</p> <p>Essential plastic products Essential (Plastic Products) refers to uses that are considered necessary for health, safety or other important purposes for which alternatives are not yet established. K. Garnett and G. Van Calster, “The Concept of Essential Use: A Novel Approach to Regulating Chemicals in the European Union”, Transnational Environmental Law, vol. 10, no. 1 (March 2021), pp. 159–187</p> <p>Pollutant Pollutant means a substance or a group of substances that may be harmful to the environment or to human health on account of its properties and of its introduction into the environment. Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Kyiv Protocol), art. II (6). 2</p> <p>Plastic Pollution Plastic pollution is defined broadly as the negative effects and emissions resulting from the production and consumption of plastic materials and products across their entire life cycle. This definition includes plastic waste that is mismanaged (e.g., open-burned and dumped in uncontrolled dumpsites) and leakage and accumulation of plastic objects and particles that can adversely affect humans and the living and non-living environment. Working definition (proposed by INC1).</p> <p>Problematic and unnecessary plastic items Criteria for the identification of problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging or plastic packaging components (1): a. It is not reusable, recyclable or compostable b. It contains, or its manufacturing requires, hazardous chemicals (2) that pose</p>

	<p>a significant risk to human health or the environment (applying the precautionary principle). c. It can be avoided (or replaced by a reuse model) while maintaining utility. d. It hinders or disrupts the recyclability or compostability of other items. e. It has a high likelihood of becoming litter or ending up in the natural environment. (1) Based on Ellen MacArthur Foundation, “New Plastics Economy Global Commitment – Commitments, Vision and Definitions, (2020). https://emf.thirdlight.com/link/pq2alvgnv1n-uitck8/@/preview/1?o. (2) Hazardous chemicals are those that exhibit intrinsically hazardous properties such as being persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; very persistent and very bioaccumulative; carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction; or endocrine disruptors; not just those that have been regulated or restricted in other regions (source: Roadmap to Zero, glossary).</p> <p>Short-lived plastic products Short-lived plastic products refer to plastics in packaging and consumer products with the shortest average use cycles – 0.5 and 3 years. The categorization is based on average life span, so some products will have longer life spans. This category includes single-use plastic products. R. Geyer, R. J. Jambeck and K. L. Law, “Production, use, and fate of all plastics ever made”, Science Advances, vol. 3, no. 7 (July 2017).</p> <p>Single-use plastic products Single-use plastic products are designed and produced to be used once before being thrown away or recycled. Working definition (proposed by INC1).</p>						
<p>Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council</p>	<p>Definitions are important to MEAs, and the <i>GCC</i> urges the need to focus on substance and from there we can discuss potential definitions, therefore we would suggest pushing the discussion on definitions until more clarity on control measures and scope have been reached.</p> <p>With regards to some definitions that we have in the Synthesis Report, we must be aware that definitions can evolve over time due to new scientific knowledge or otherwise, and that any agreed definitions included in the instrument might limit the flexibility of the treaty.</p> <p>We are willing to consider the definitions from other MEAs but not with prejudice, as we agree with India that the context for the definition matters.</p> <p>GCC is willing to share some definitions to consider but we are waiting on the discussion on the substance.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="495 978 2031 1342"> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 978 790 1177">Additives</td> <td data-bbox="790 978 2031 1177">Chemical compounds added during plastic compounding (the process of mixing or blending polymers and additives in a molten state) to fulfil specific desired functional properties in the production process or in the final plastic product, in which they can be divided into four different categories, namely functional additives, colorants, fillers and reinforcements. For example, plasticizers, flame retardants, thermal and ultraviolet (UV) light stabilizers, antioxidants, antimicrobial agents, biocides, pigments, antistatic and blowing agents, impact modifiers, lubricants, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 1177 790 1278">Circularity Approach</td> <td data-bbox="790 1177 2031 1278">Circularity approach is a model to addresses the challenge of plastic waste pollution, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling <i>of existing materials and products in order to maintain their economic value for as long as possible</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 1278 790 1342">Environmental Impact</td> <td data-bbox="790 1278 2031 1342">Peoples actions causing any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility’s activities, products, or services.</td> </tr> </table>	Additives	Chemical compounds added during plastic compounding (the process of mixing or blending polymers and additives in a molten state) to fulfil specific desired functional properties in the production process or in the final plastic product, in which they can be divided into four different categories, namely functional additives, colorants, fillers and reinforcements. For example, plasticizers, flame retardants, thermal and ultraviolet (UV) light stabilizers, antioxidants, antimicrobial agents, biocides, pigments, antistatic and blowing agents, impact modifiers, lubricants, etc.	Circularity Approach	Circularity approach is a model to addresses the challenge of plastic waste pollution, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling <i>of existing materials and products in order to maintain their economic value for as long as possible</i>	Environmental Impact	Peoples actions causing any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility’s activities, products, or services.
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Environmental Impact	Peoples actions causing any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility’s activities, products, or services.						

	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	A nationally determined approach, if applicable, that promotes and enables waste management and reduces the environmental impact of waste through policies (fiscal & non-fiscal), incentives, and awareness across the value chain of products contributing to waste.
	Life cycle	The stages of a product from design , manufacturing, distribution, marketing, use, disposal, waste handling.
	(Full) life cycle approach	An approach that takes into consideration <i>the life cycle</i>
	Microplastics (MPs)	Generic term for small plastic particles or fragments or pieces that are less than 5 mm in diameter,
	Plastics	represent complex materials based on macromolecular compounds (polymers) with possible inclusion of different additives. The most widely used plastics are based on synthetic polymers. Plastics are directly related to plastic masses, because it means that these materials under the heat and/or pressure are able to be molded and retain a given shape after cooling or solidification. The molding process is accompanied by the transition of a plastic deformable (viscous or highly elastic) state to a solid state (glassy or crystalline).
	Plastic pollution	Mismanaged waste of plastic products which persists in the ecosystem and travels through the environment and adversely affects humans, wildlife and their habitat.
	Plastic products	End user products made of plastic materials
	Pollution	The introduction of harmful materials into the environment, which can be natural, such as volcanic ash or be created by human activity, such as waste, and subsequently damage the quality of the environment
	Polymers	Polymers are large molecules composed of repeating structural units, known as monomers, covalently bonded together. They can be natural or synthetic and exhibit a wide range of physical and chemical properties.
	Recycling	The action or process of reclaiming and processing waste materials or products into new materials or products
	Recyclability	The capability of a product to be recycled
	Waste (considered as synonymous with “litter” and “debris”)	Are substances or objects which are disposed of or intended to be disposed of or required to be disposed of by the provisions of relevant national law.
India	Regarding the possibility of using relevant existing international definitions, it may be a good starting point. However, these need to be understood in reference of the context and hence need to be reviewed and examined before they are included under the proposed instrument. Indian delegation would like to seek more time to share comments/views on the definitions in the synthesis report as it was received only about two weeks back, and it requires internal consultations. In addition, more terms may come up during discussions on substantial provisions of the zero draft in the other contact groups. We may have some of those terms already as part of zero draft. However, these terms need to be understood contextually. And, that may need further discussions on any such definitions.	
Iran	This section and its elements should be developed in coordination with the outcomes of the discussions on other issues such as principles and scope of the instrument. However, some undisputed and agreed terms and definitions could be learned and adapted from other MEAs taking into account the new context in which they should be applied to.	

Japan	<p>On the definitions, we think that the synthesis report lacks a proposed definition on recovery so we would propose that there should be the definition of energy recovery, which is different from recycling, material recycle, or chemical recycle.</p> <p>Japan would like to propose definition on “Plastic pollution” as follows: <u>Plastic pollution</u>: “Plastic pollution could be considered as the negative effects and emissions resulting from the production and consumption of plastic materials and products across their entire life cycle; A major focus could be on plastic waste that is mismanaged and leakage and accumulation of plastic objects and particles that can adversely affect humans and the living and non-living environment.”</p>
Jordan	<p>In the definition, we believe that it should be clear using international terms and languages and should also include new terms that doesn’t exist in other instruments and in the international practices. In principles, we believe we are flexible on this, but maybe we can prioritize the principles and we can just share your principles. Plus, if we are adding new or specific principles, it is only related to waste, like prevention, proximity, professional and EPR. In the scope, also we believe that in this stage we can live with the language that was mentioned in the decision 5/14 and at least we can but only based on life cycle approach. Other details on this can come later because it is independent of the progress that we are achieving in another contact group.</p>
Kenya	<p>Kenya observes that terms to be defined are scattered throughout the document and Contact group 3 may not be able to capture everything. Indeed the bulk of the technical terminologies are in the text handled by Contact Group 1. We emphasize that definition of terms could be contextualized to the place of application. After considering the submission from the UNEP Secretariat, Kenya proposes that the following terms also require to be defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problematic plastics - Avoidable plastics - Unavoidable plastics - Plastic waste - PRO - Waste hierarchy - Waste segregation - Waste Pickers - Just transition - Non-toxic circularity - Equity - Plastic value chain
Mexico	<p>Mexico presented a long list of definitions identified in our legislation and as per our official standards, we are flexible in identifying those definitions that are essential for the implementation of the instrument, therefore, Mexico considers appropriate to start working with definitions existing in other MEAs, resolutions and relevant documents mentioned in the synthesis report, we also consider that there are</p>

	<p>definitions from other international bodies that could be relevant to the instrument and there are some definitions we could keep discussing while there is some advance on the deliberations of working group 1 regarding core obligations and control measures.</p> <p>Some definitions related to bio plastics, compostable plastics, and definitions related to just transition; waste pickers, workers in informal and cooperative settings are not identified in the synthesis report and should be discussed as well.</p> <p>Mexico is supportive of intersessional work to start discussions on relevant definitions related to discussions from WG1.</p>
Norway	[to be developed later during the INC in parallel with other parts of the treaty]
Russian Federation	<p>Only those definitions should be used which are already fixed in the existing international legally binding environmental instruments. We believe that only fundamental definitions such as plastics, microplastics, full life cycle approach for plastic waste etc. should be reflected in the draft document.</p>
Samoa on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	<p>If necessary, this article will contain the key definitions necessary to understand the instrument. Where definitions are specific to a particular article, the preference would be for them to be defined in that article. The content of this article should be considered after progress on other articles. However, it is important to distinguish between the definition of terms and development of standards/indicators, and the placement of definitions, whether in an Article under Part I, specific articles related to the definition in other Parts, or in annexes to allow for updating overtime.</p>
Singapore	<p>With regard to definitions, Singapore supports science-based definitions and proposes that key technical terms should be agreed on by a scientific or technical body that is to be established. Our view is that the current list in the synthesis report could be streamlined in the first instance, with subsequent additions as needed, arising from the work of Contact Groups 1 and 2. Singapore’s views on the definition list that is needed at this point, is included in the table below.</p> <p>Singapore’s Views on the Proposed Definitions</p> <p>(Full) life-cycle approach: Singapore proposes the following definition: (Full) life-cycle approach for plastics means considering all potential impacts of all activities and outcomes associated with the production and consumption of plastics, including raw material extraction and processing (for plastics: refining; cracking; polymerization), design and manufacturing, packaging, distribution, use and reuse, maintenance, and end of life management, including segregation, collection, sorting, recycling, and disposal. The life-cycle approach should also recognize the differential impact of varying processes along the life cycle of a product, in order to recognize more sustainable practices and discourage more pollutive ones.</p> <p>Problematic / avoidable / unnecessary plastics items: We support the Alliance of Small Island States’ proposed text on Part II, Sections 2–3 of the zero-draft text. Where terms are only used in a particular provision, there may not be a need to define them in the Definitions section of</p>

the instrument. Singapore notes that there is overlap between the following sets of terms listed in the synthesis report – (i) “avoidable plastic items” and “problematic plastics items”; and (ii) “problematic or avoidable plastics”. These terms must be used and defined in a clear, consistent and streamlined way. Subject to the terms used in the relevant substantive provision, we generally support the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment’s proposed criteria for the identification of problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging or plastic packaging components which include the following: - It is not reusable, recyclable or compostable (as per Global Commitment definitions). - It contains, or its manufacturing requires, hazardous chemicals that pose a significant risk to human health or the environment. - It can be avoided (or replaced by a reuse model) while maintaining utility and consumer accessibility to the product (e.g. due to significantly higher costs of alternatives). - It hinders or disrupts the recyclability or compostability of other items. The elimination and/or replacement by sustainable alternatives should happen with a system-wide perspective, taking into account impacts on the entire (packaging and packaged goods) system and avoiding unintended consequences to the environment.

Sustainable alternatives: Singapore proposes the following definition: Sustainable alternatives are products or services that provide the same utility, and which neither compromise the consumer’s access to the product or service; nor cause undesirable outcomes for health and the environment as assessed based on national circumstances.

Circular economy : Singapore can go along with the definition proposed in the synthesis report as below: One of the current sustainable economic models, in which products and materials are designed in such a way that they can be continuously utilized—including reused, remanufactured, recycled or recovered—at their highest value and there is no “waste” as all by-products are gainfully used and thus maintained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the consumption of resources of which they are made, and the generation of wastes, especially hazardous wastes, are avoided or minimized, and greenhouse gas emissions are prevented or reduced, can contribute significantly to sustainable consumption and production.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): Singapore can go along with the definition proposed in the synthesis report as below: Environmental policy approach in which a producer’s responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumption stage of such product’s life cycle for the management of its product after becoming waste, including: collection; pretreatment, e.g. sorting, dismantling or depollution; (preparation for) reuse; recovery (including recycling and energy recovery) or final disposal.

Plastic(s): Singapore’s preference is for the following definition proposed in the synthesis report: Any solid materials that are made from one or more high-molecular-mass polymers and various additives (used to deliver the functionality and durability of such materials), and which are formed or shaped by heat and/or pressure during their manufacturing processes.

Plastic pollution: Singapore’s preference is for the following definition proposed in the synthesis report: Broadly, the negative effects and emissions resulting from the production and consumption of plastic materials and products across their entire life cycle. This definition includes plastic waste that is mismanaged (e.g. open-burned and dumped in uncontrolled dumpsites) and leakage and accumulation of plastic objects and particles that can adversely affect humans and the living and non-living environment.

	<p>Plastic product(s): Singapore can go along with the definitions proposed in the synthesis report, with slight edits, as below: All kinds of products which contain or are partly or entirely made of any form of plastic materials (polymers) e.g. single-use products such as cigarette butts, packaging, consumer goods, building materials, materials and chemicals used in offshore industries, recreational boats, paints, tyres, textiles, fishing gear and items used in aquaculture or agriculture, or products with components where an essential function is determined/achieved by plastics. Or : an end-use product made of plastic a solid material which contains an essential ingredient one or more high molecular mass polymers and which is formed (shaped) during either manufacture of the polymer by the fabrication of such solid material plastic into a finished product by heat and/or pressure. Plastics have material properties ranging from hard and brittle to soft and elastic. For the purposes of this annex, “all plastics” means all garbage that consists of or includes plastic in any form, including synthetic ropes, synthetic fishing nets, plastic garbage bags and incinerator ashes from plastic products. (Strikethrough and emphasis used to show revisions proposed)</p>
<p>Thailand</p>	<p>Regarding definitions, we are view of definitions can be identified and further compiled from addition submissions during our group work including terms identified during the group 1 discussion and, by taking into account those listed in the synthesis report and all submissions, including Thailand’s pre-submission. Then this matter can be posted as one of the intersessional works regarding technical issues and at the late stage, after almost finalizing the key provisions, the definitions can be reviewed and finalized.</p> <p>Thailand would like to propose the clearly narratives prescribing the meanings of key proposed definitions or glossary terms to be included in this instrument* as follows:</p> <p>For the purposes of this instrument*:</p> <p>1. “Plastics” means any solid materials that are made from one or more high molecular-mass polymers and various additives (—used to deliver the functionality and durability of such materials), and which are formed or shaped by heat and/or pressure during their manufacturing processes.</p> <p>Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘Plastics’ contained in UNEP’s technical reports on Chemicals in plastics: a technical report (UNEP, 2021), a document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled ‘Glossary of key terms’ (UNEP, 2022), and From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP & Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, 2023).</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2022). Document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled ‘Glossary of key terms’. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. (2023). Chemicals in plastics: a technical report. Geneva.</p>

2. **“Polymers”** means long-chain high molecular weight molecules (or so-called macromolecules) consisting of repetitive sequences of one or more types of monomers.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘Polymers’ contained in UNEP’s technical reports on Chemicals in plastics: a technical report and From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP 2021; UNEP & Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions 2023).

Reference:

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (2023). Chemicals in plastics: a technical report. Geneva.

3. **“Monomers”** means simple natural or synthetic molecules that can undergo polymerization, thereby contributing constitutional units to the essential structure of a macromolecule.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘monomers’ contained in UNEP’s report on Chemicals in plastics: a technical report (UNEP & Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions 2023).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (2023). Chemicals in plastics: a technical report. Geneva.

4. **“Primary plastic polymers”** are synthetic plastic polymers derived from petroleum oil or so-called fossil-based polymers.

5. **“Secondary plastics”** are plastics made of post-consumer plastic feedstocks

6. **“Additives”** means chemical compounds added during plastic compounding (the process of mixing or blending polymers and additives in a molten state) to fulfill specific desired functional properties in the production process or in the final plastic product, in which they can be divided into four different categories, namely functional additives, colorants, fillers, and reinforcements. For example, plasticizers, flame retardants, thermal and ultraviolet (UV) light stabilizers, antioxidants, antimicrobial agents, biocides, pigments, antistatic and blowing agents, impact modifiers, lubricants, etc.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘additives’ contained in technical reports on Chemicals in plastics: a technical report (UNEP, 2021) and on From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP & Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, 2023).

Reference: wUnited Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (2023). Chemicals in plastics: a technical report. Geneva

6. **“Microplastics (MPs)”** means a generic term for small plastic particles or fragments or pieces that are less than 5 millimeters in diameter, easily released to the environment, and which are either intentionally used in some certain products and manufacturing processes, so-called ‘primary MPs’, or unintentionally produced from the degradation of macroscale plastic objects or wastes or litters, so-called ‘secondary MPs’.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘microplastics’ contained in technical reports on Addressing single-use plastic products pollution using a life cycle approach (UNEP, 2021a), on Chemicals in plastics: a technical report (UNEP, 2021b), and on From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP & Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, 2023).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021a). Addressing Single-use Plastic Products Pollution Using a Life Cycle Approach. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021b). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. (2023). Chemicals in plastics: a technical report. Geneva.

7. **“Nanoplastics (NPs)”** means plastic particles that are less than 1 micrometers in diameter and produced unintentionally from the degradation of microscale plastic objects or wastes or litters.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘nanoplastics’ contained in technical reports on Chemicals in plastics: a technical report (UNEP, 2021) and on From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP & Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, 2023).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. (2023). Chemicals in plastics: a technical report. Geneva.

8. **“Degradation”** means the partial or complete breakdown of a polymer caused by any physical, chemical and biological reactions, resulting in alteration of its properties, such as discolouration, surface cracking, and fragmentation.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘degradation’ contained in a technical report on From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP, 2021).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi.

9. **“Biodegradation”** means the biological process influenced by the physicochemical (temperature, humidity, Ph) and microbiological variables (quantity and nature of microorganisms) of the environment that results in the formation of water, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and/or methane (CH₄), energy and by-products—including residues, new biomass. It is in which it occurs.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘degradation’ contained in a technical report on From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP, 2021).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi.

10. **“Waste”, considered as synonymous with “Litter” and “Debris”**, means any materials or objects which are disposed of or intended to be disposed of or required to be disposed of by the provisions of national relevant law.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘waste’ in Article 2(1) of the Basel Convention (UNEP and Secretariat of the Basel Convention, 2019), a technical report on From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP, 2021), and a document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled ‘Glossary of key terms’ (UNEP, 2022).

Reference:

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Basel Convention. (2019). Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal: Texts and Annexes. Retrieved on 6 September 2023 from <https://shorturl.at/kIR18>. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2022). Document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled ‘Glossary of key terms’. Nairobi.

11. **“Marine debris” or “Marine litter”** means any anthropogenic, manufactured, or processed solid material (regardless of size) to be disposed of or intended to be disposed of or required to be disposed of by national laws or abandoned that ends up in the marine environment, in which it includes, but is not limited to, plastics, metals, glass, paper, rubber, rope, textiles, timber, hazardous materials, such as munitions, asbestos and medical wastes, etc., and any other materials.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘marine debris and marine litter’ in Article 2(1) of the Basel Convention (UNEP and Secretariat of the Basel Convention, 2019), a technical report on From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution (UNEP, 2021), and a document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled ‘Glossary of key terms’ (UNEP, 2022).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Basel Convention. (2019). Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal: Texts and Annexes. Retrieved on 6 September 2023 from <https://shorturl.at/kIR18>. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2021). From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. Nairobi. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2022). Document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled 'Glossary of key terms'. Nairobi.

12. **"Pollution"** means the condition or state that substance, chemicals, and pollutants or a group of substances, chemicals, pollutants cause deleterious effects as harm to living resources and life, or human health or the environment on account of its properties and of its introduction into the environment.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of 'pollutant and pollution of the marine environment' contained in a document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled 'Glossary of key terms' (UNEP, 2022).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2022). Document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled 'Glossary of key terms'. Nairobi.

13. **"Plastic pollution"** means any pollution that is generated or arisen or released from all stages of and/or across the entire life cycle of plastics.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of 'pollutant' contained in a document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled 'Glossary of key terms' (UNEP, 2022) and adaptation of Thailand's proposal on definitions of plastic and life cycle approach.

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2022). Document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled 'Glossary of key terms'. Nairobi.

14. **"Life Cycle Approach"** means a management approach that mitigates all environmental impacts throughout the consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal and/or to feed stocks.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of 'life cycle' contained in a document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled 'Glossary of key terms' (UNEP, 2022).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2022). Document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled 'Glossary of key terms'. Nairobi.

15. **"Environmental impacts"** means harmful effects of anthropogenic activities on ecosystems.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘environmental impacts’ contained in a report on policy options to eliminate additional marine plastic litter by 2050 under the G20 Osaka Blue Ocean Vision (IRP, 2021).

Reference: IRP. (2021). Policy options to eliminate additional marine plastic litter by 2050 under the G20 Osaka Blue Ocean Vision. United Nations Environment Programme. Nairobi.

16. **“Circular economy”** means one of the current sustainable economic models , in which products and materials are designed in such a way that they can be continuously utilized—including reused, remanufactured, recycled or recovered—at their highest value and there is no “waste” as all byproducts are gainfully used and thus maintained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the consumption of resources of which they are made, and the generation of wastes, especially hazardous wastes, are avoided or minimized, and greenhouse gas emissions are prevented or reduced, can contribute significantly to sustainable consumption and production.

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2022). Document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled ‘Glossary of key terms’. Nairobi. WWF Thailand. (2020). Scaling up circular strategies to achieve zero plastic waste in Thailand. Retrieved on 7 September 2023 from https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/zero_plastic_waste_in_thailand_en.pdf

17. **“Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)”** means an environmental policy approach in which a producer’s responsibility for a product is extended to the postconsumption stage of such product’s life cycle for the management of its product after becoming waste, including: collection; pre-treatment, e.g., sorting, dismantling or depollution; (preparation for) reuse; recovery (including recycling and energy recovery) or final disposal.

Source: The draft narrative of this definition has developed and modified from a meaning of ‘Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)’ contained in a document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled ‘Glossary of key terms’ (UNEP, 2022).

Reference: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2022). Document UNEP/PP/INC.1/6, entitled ‘Glossary of key terms’. Nairobi.

18. **“Polluter Pays Principle”** means a concept underpinning producer and user responsibilities whereby the entities that introduce products or packaging that become litter are held responsible for arranging the collection and waste management of these materials as well as additional activities to reduce waste.

Reference: WWF Thailand. (2020). Scaling up circular strategies to achieve zero plastic waste in Thailand. Retrieved on 7 September 2023 from https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/zero_plastic_waste_in_thailand_en.pdf

19. **“Fossil-based plastics”** means plastics that are made from synthetic polymers derived from petroleum oil.

20. **“Problematic or avoidable plastics”** means plastics that are not necessary in uses and can cause plastic pollution.

Türkiye	For definitions, it is necessary to research the existing terms and create a definition section that is more detailed and has internationally agreed terminology. Intersessional work is also required on this issue. Particularly, the participation of relevant people working in subheadings related to the subject should be ensured in intersessional work.
UK	<p>As stated in our intervention during Contact Group 3, regarding Part 1 of the synthesis report, the United Kingdom proposes the following definitions for working definitions to guide the work of the INC:</p> <p>We would like to stress that definitions will need to be agreed once it is clear what context they are presented in, and therefore we agree with others that specified definitions should be discussed in CG 1 & 2.</p> <p>We largely support the glossary of terms presented by the Secretariat as working definitions. But clearer definitions of ‘Plastic Pollution’ as well as bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastics would be helpful. The UK has made proposals for these below:</p> <p><u>Bio-based plastics</u>: These are plastics that are made from biomass or biological feedstocks.</p> <p><u>Biodegradable plastics</u>: These are plastics that can be broken down by microorganisms into water, biomass, salts, and gases such as carbon dioxide and methane.</p> <p><u>Compostable plastics</u>: These are a subset of biodegradable plastics that can be broken down by microorganisms into water, biomass, salts, and gases under defined composting conditions.</p>

Part V – Institutional arrangements

GOVERNING BODY	
African Group	The architectural design of the institutional framework for the international instrument on plastic pollution should be predicated on a streamlined structure. The Governing body, the central pillar of this architecture must stand singular and robust, consolidated in its authority and purpose. A singular governing body is essential for maintaining clarity and efficiency in decision-making and governance.
Brazil	<p>The Conference of the Parties should be the governing body of the instrument. The COP and subsidiary bodies created by the instrument should have universal participation as they are of utmost importance for the implementation of the instrument and should therefore be as inclusive and democratic as possible.</p> <p>Those bodies should have functions corresponding to the instrument. For that reason, functions should be further developed and defined in accordance with the negotiations in the context of the INC on the instrument.</p>
Cook Islands	<p>The Cook Islands supports the necessity for an institutional framework on governing bodies to be established. The Cook Islands suggests for members to retain Part V Items 1 to 3 of this Zero draft in addressing a need for a (1) Governing body (2) Subsidiary bodies and (3) the Secretariat.</p> <p>Cook Islands supports: the need for the establishment of a Conference of the Parties (“COP”) as the governing body mandated with decision making authority to convene meetings, review the implementation and effectiveness of the instrument, and to consider and adopt amendments to Annexes. The COP’s mandate must also include preparing dedicated programs of work, and to fulfil a comprehensive sectoral strategy by preparing guidelines, measures and targets to support implementation of the sectoral approach in the provisions of the instrument.</p>
Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council	<p>As established in majority of MEAs and, to accomplish the timeframe goal set for the INC to complete its work by 2024 as set in UNEA res. 5/14, initial governing bodies for the INC to decide should of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat: Many MEAs have secretariats that are responsible for facilitating and coordinating the implementation of the agreements. These secretariats are often located at the headquarters of the respective treaty organizations - COP/MOP: The COP is the supreme governing body of many MEAs. It is made up of representatives from member countries and typically meets periodically to make decisions on the implementation of the agreement. - Technical Body: offers scientific and technical advice to parties to the MEA. This advice relates to understanding the environmental issue addressed by the agreement, assessing the impacts of human activities, or evaluating the effectiveness of proposed measures.

	<p>As we recognize the important role of Plastics in its contribution to the sustainable development goals, thereby for the Technical Body: INC shall establish a socio-economic technical body with the mandates of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing, and addressing the impacts of policy interventions - Assess the environmental and economic feasibility of switching to alternatives of plastics. <p>Further, to ensure the effectiveness of the future treaty we are of the view of giving the COP, the mandate to establish further bodies as appropriate.</p>
India	<p>India sees that CoP should be established as the governing body. COP will have a permanent secretariat. COP should have subsidiary bodies on technical and scientific matters in order to help COP in effective implementation of the proposed instrument by providing informed inputs on scientific and technical matters.</p>
Indonesia	<p>We have the honour to align ourselves with others concerning the establishment of the Conference of Parties (COP) as dedicated body like in relevant MEAs, as the main decision and governing body of this instrument.</p> <p>In addition, the governing body should be composed of representatives of all members and that the instrument should provide for attendance and participation by observers in the meetings of the body, with the functions as were identified in the Paragraph 58 of the Synthesis Report.</p> <p>The body should also prioritize inclusivity, fairness and the acknowledgement of common but differentiated responsibilities among members. Achieving these principles requires adopting all decisions by consensus, since it will also creates a strong sense of commitment towards the shared responsibilities and common goals</p>
Japan	<p>On text on the governing body, so we would be ready to look at the proposals which seem to have been in the pipeline, maybe to make it member states let process if there is a proposal, we could discuss later in the week so that we can have at least a draft or proposal in the document. Our delegation believes that the role, the functions of the governing body should be well defined although the definitions or the scope of the function of the governing body will only be able to be finalized after we have discussed and negotiated all the substantive provisions.</p> <p>So, there will, in any event, be a placeholder and to be reviewed at the end.</p> <p>Particularly, I would like to point out that we cannot give carte blanche to the Conference of Parties even if we say the implementation of the instrument.</p> <p>Decisions related to the implementation of the instrument we have to be sure what we are mandating on the COP.</p>
Kenya	<p>Kenya aligns with the African position as submitted by Gabon. Kenya agrees with proposal 52 that the Conference of the Parties (COP) be the main decision body or governing body of the instrument. Kenya supports proposal 56 that the Governing body should adopt its own rules of procedure. Kenya proposes an additional function for the governing body namely "Issue criteria and standards for plastics pollution control".</p>
Norway	<p>Conference of the Parties [Based on Minamata art. 23 with addition from BBNJ art. 47 no. 5 and the Stockholm Convention art 19 no. 6]</p> <p>1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established.</p>

2. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme no later than one year after the date of entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at regular intervals to be decided by the Conference.
3. Extraordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.
4. The Conference of the Parties shall by consensus agree upon and adopt at its first meeting rules of procedure and financial rules for itself and any of its subsidiary bodies, as well as financial provisions governing the functioning of the Secretariat.
5. The Conference of the Parties shall make every effort to adopt decisions and recommendations by consensus. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, if all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted, decisions and recommendations of the Conference of the Parties on questions of substance shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting, and decisions on questions of procedure shall be adopted by a majority of the Parties present and voting.[BBNJ addition – BBNJ art 47 number 5]
6. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under continuous review and evaluation the implementation of this Convention. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Convention and, to that end, shall:
- (a) Establish such subsidiary bodies as it considers necessary for the implementation of this Convention;
 - (b) Cooperate, where appropriate, with competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies;
 - (c) Regularly review all information made available to it and to the Secretariat pursuant to Article XX;
 - (d) Consider any recommendations submitted to it by the Implementation and Compliance Committee;
 - (e) Consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the objectives of this Convention; and
 - (f) Review Annexes XX pursuant to Article XX and Article XX
 - (g) Consider and adopt protocols as required [Basel addition, Art. 15 para 5 d)]
7. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, establish a subsidiary body to be called the XX for the purposes of performing the functions assigned to that Committee by this Convention. In this regard :
- (a) The members of the X Committee shall be appointed by the Conference of the Parties. Membership of the Committee shall consist of [government-designated experts in X field of expertise]. The members of the Committee shall be appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution ;
 - (b) The Conference of the Parties shall decide on the terms of reference, organization and operation of the Committee ; and
 - (c)The Committee shall make every effort to adopt its recommendations by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no consensus reached, such recommendation shall as a last resort be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present and voting.[Stockholm addition, Art. 19 para 6]
8. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to this convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international,

	<p>governmental or non-governmental, that is qualified in matters covered by this convention and has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an observer may be admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p>
Russian Federation	<p>We believe that the Conference of the Parties should be the governing body of the future instrument.</p> <p>We prefer to clarify the mandate of the COP in the text of the instrument.</p> <p>Concerning the functions reflected in the synthesis report as we mentioned at the preparatory meeting we believe that “Considering matters related to compliance» (article 58 subarticle d) shall be left with the national jurisdiction.</p> <p>We think that the section on the governing body should be based on the text of the Minamata Convention, including the adoption of the rules of procedure and financial rules.</p>
Samoa on behalf of AOSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AOSIS supports the establishment of a Conference of the Parties (“COP”) as the main decision-making / governing body of the ILBI, comprised of representatives from all Parties to the ILBI. - The ILBI should explicitly authorize the COP to convene ordinary as well as (when necessary) extraordinary meetings. - The ILBI should contain language on some procedural rules for the COP, particularly on decision-making (e.g., consensus-based decision-making, with allowance for voting if all efforts at achieving consensus are exhausted), while allowing the COP to adopt a fuller set of rules of procedure during its first meeting. - The ILBI should authorize the COP to establish subsidiary bodies as it sees fit, beyond those established by the ILBI. <p>Possible functions of the COP include (Para. 58 of the Synthesis Report (“SR”)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Taking decisions on convening meetings; b. Reviewing, evaluating and adopting decisions related to the implementation of the ILBI; c. Considering and taking any action necessary to achieve the objectives of the ILBI; d. Considering matters related to compliance; e. Establishing subsidiary bodies as it considers necessary for the implementation of the ILBI; f. Overseeing the work of subsidiary bodies; g. Requesting and considering scientific and technical assessments or reviews from the subsidiary bodies to the ILBI or any independent body linked to the ILBI; h. Reviewing information made available to it, including through national reporting and subsidiary bodies; i. With the help of the subsidiary bodies, providing guidance on financial needs for the implementation of measures; j. Cooperating, where appropriate, with competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies; <p>and</p>

	k. Considering amendments to the ILBI proposed by the Parties.
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka advocates for the establishment of the Conference of Parties as the governing body like other international instruments. Also emphasizing the need for a permanent secretariat. To ensure the effective implementation of the proposed instrument, the CoP should incorporate subsidiary bodies specializing in technical corporation, legal and scientific matters. These bodies will play a crucial role in providing informed inputs to support the CoP.
Switzerland	A Conference of the Parties shall be established to be the governing body. We believe that previous MEAs have provisions that provide a good basis to be used for this instrument.
Thailand	As the same with expressions by several distinguished colleagues, Thailand is of view that the provisions related to the institutional arrangements of this instrument, in particular the governing body, secretariat and its subsidiary bodies, should be built upon the model of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and, among others, the dedicated review committee for future work on the review of the Annexes in particular Annex A, B and C, taking into account modalities of related review committee established under the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.
UK	<p>Article [--] Conference of the Parties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. 2. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme no later than one year after the date of entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at regular intervals to be decided by the Conference. 3. Extraordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties. 4. The Conference of the Parties shall by consensus agree upon and adopt at its first meeting rules of procedure and financial rules for itself and any of its subsidiary bodies, as well as financial provisions governing the functioning of the Secretariat. 5. The Conference of the Parties shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Convention and, to that end, shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Establish such subsidiary bodies as it considers necessary for the implementation of this Convention; (b) Cooperate, where appropriate, with competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies; and (c) Consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the objectives of this Convention
USA	<p><u>Partv V: Institutional arrangements</u></p> <p>1. Conference of the Parties</p>

	<p>A Conference of the Parties is hereby established.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Executive Director of UNEP no later than one year after the date of entry into force of this [instrument]. Thereafter, ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at regular intervals to be decided by the Conference. 2. Extraordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written re-quest of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties. 3. The Conference of the Parties shall by consensus agree upon and adopt at its first meeting rules of procedure and financial rules for itself and any of its subsidiary bodies, as well as financial provisions governing the functioning of the secretariat. 4. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under continuous review and evaluation the implementation of this [instrument]. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this [instrument] and, to that end, shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish such subsidiary bodies as it considers necessary for the implementation of this [instrument]; b. Cooperate, where appropriate, with competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies; c. Regularly review all information made available to it and to the secretariat pursuant to Article [X,X] (e.g., Reporting, Transparency/tracking, In-formation exchange)); d. Consider any recommendations submitted to it by [compliance mechanism]; and e. Consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the objective of this [instrument]; 6. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to this [instrument], may be represented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, that is qualified in matters covered by this [instrument] and has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an observer may be admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopt-ed by the Conference of the Parties.
<p>SUBSIDIARY BODIES</p>	
<p>African group</p>	<p>In terms of the establishment of subsidiary bodies, the direction indicated in paragraph 63 (c) of the synthesis report garners our preference. It provides a coherent outline for the integration of subsidiary bodies, which should be directly accountable to the Governing body. This accountability is critical, ensuring that the subsidiary bodies are not merely ancillary but are central to the Governing body's mandate, providing informed and direct input into its decision-making processes.</p> <p>These new subsidiary bodies, including scientific and socio-economic assessment bodies, should function under the clear directive of the Governing body. Their establishment should be underpinned by precise roles and responsibilities, and they should be empowered by terms of reference determined by the Governing body to ensure alignment with the overarching goals of the instrument.</p>

	<p>The AG also support the establishment of a Multilateral Fund, an entity of paramount importance to the framework. This fund would provide financial and technical assistance, designed to bolster implementation and facilitate compliance. It is vital that financial support through this fund is predictable and stable, as well as sufficiently address enabling activities and incremental implementation costs.</p>
Bangladesh	<p>A balanced legally binding instrument should ensure representation of downstream underdeveloped countries in all subsidiary bodies.</p> <p>Downstream countries are the real gatekeepers to protect the marine environment. Therefore, in addition to their general support, underdeveloped downstream countries need special attention. Therefore, they should be involved in every subsidiary bodies to ensure their challenges are clearly noted.</p> <p>So Bangladesh suggest that, Apart from UN regional representatives, and SIDS member, every subsidiary body should contain one position for downstream underdeveloped countries.</p>
Brazil	<p>The Conference of the Parties should be the governing body of the instrument. The COP and subsidiary bodies created by the instrument should have universal participation as they are of utmost importance for the implementation of the instrument and should therefore be as inclusive and democratic as possible.</p> <p>Those bodies should have functions corresponding to the instrument. For that reason, functions should be further developed and defined in accordance with the negotiations in the context of the INC on the instrument.</p> <p>Having said that, we already know that the new instrument will need to count on technical and scientific expertise, based on the best available science and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>The instrument should establish subsidiary bodies, which would function on a regular basis, to address all corresponding technical and scientific issues as well as topics related to technological innovations. The instrument must also count on a clearing-house mechanism – a platform for the exchange of knowledge and technologies - through which Parties shall endeavor to cooperate.</p> <p>Any implementation and/or compliance mechanism should be of a facilitative, non-punitive and supportive nature. It should assist developing countries and monitor the effective flow of financial, technical and technological resources to those countries.</p> <p>*Also see proposal under Part IV – implementation and compliance committee.</p>
Chile	<p>Chile considers that the Governing Body should address the creation of Subsidiary bodies during its first meeting. The governance and good practices of other existing MEA's should be taken into consideration. Subsidiary bodies should be adaptative, and respond to the requirements of the Governing Body at any given time. In general terms, Chile supports creating permanent groups on, but not limited to: - Implementation and compliance - Finance - Scientific and technical aspects – as stated in the GRULAC intervention on this topic. Subsidiary bodies should have</p>

	a specific mandate and be clearly defined. Chile supports that this subsidiary bodies must have equitable geographical representation and gender balance.
Cook Islands	Cook Islands supports: the subsidiary bodies meet the scientific, technical and socio- economic assessment to support the COP in the review and implementation of the instrument. Enabling the subsidiary bodies is also crucial to protect the legitimacy, integrity, trust and credibility of the instrument, through a robust conflict of interest policy. Furthermore, all subsidiary bodies, programs and assessments include best available science, traditional knowledge and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems.
EU and its member states	*See proposal under Part IV – Implementation and compliance committee
Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council	<p>Subsidiary bodies are specialized bodies or committees established under the governing body (COP) to address specific aspects or issues related to the future instrument. It should consist of Party members elected by the COP, considering equitable geographical representation and relevant expertise. The governing body determines the functions and responsibilities of these subsidiary bodies. At this stage, it is advisable not to provide detailed specifics for all subsidiary bodies, except for points d and h outlined in paragraph #58 in the Synthesis Report. This allows flexibility for the governing body to adapt the subsidiary bodies' mandates and scope as needed based on evolving circumstances, emerging priorities, and new challenges that may arise over time.</p> <p>It is recommended to start with the most important subsidiary bodies that will advise on challenges such as the scientific and implementation and the COP can decide on additional permanent or temporary bodies as necessary. It is important to establish subsidiary bodies that support the COP such as the following:</p> <p>Scientific and technical Subsidiary Body</p> <p>The scientific and technical advisory subsidiary body plays a vital role in assisting the decision-making process of the COP. By offering information and recommendations, it empowers Parties to make well-informed decisions on various issues such as addressing plastic pollution, managing the entire life cycle of plastics, promoting a circular economy, addressing socio-economic aspects, facilitating technology transfer, and enhancing capacity building. This subsidiary body provides valuable guidance and recommendations that are rooted in the latest scientific knowledge and technological progress. Its efforts facilitate evidence-based decision-making.</p> <p>The Implementation Subsidiary Body</p> <p>The Implementation Subsidiary Body is a specialized body established under the governing body (COP) to support the review and facilitation of the implementation of the Convention. Its primary purpose is to assist the COP in ensuring effective implementation of the commitments outlined in the Convention. It assesses the actions taken by parties, identifies challenges and gaps in implementation, and provides recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of implementation measures.</p>
India	It is important to have a subsidiary body on means of implementation also in order to assess the requirement of resources to meet obligations under the substantive provisions of the proposed instrument. It is important to understand the needs of funding to meet various obligations of

	<p>the proposed instrument and also about the mobilisation of funds, including through a dedicated funding mechanism, to help countries meet substantive obligations as agreed to under the instrument, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities. This body should also facilitate technology transfer to developing countries through innovative mechanisms.</p> <p>On subsidiary bodies, we support the setting up of Subsidiary Bodies by the Governing Body of the proposed new instrument. The Indian delegation proposes the setting up of the following three subsidiary bodies:</p> <p>(i) A subsidiary body for financial mechanism which shall inter alia assess financial needs of developing country parties and the availability financial resources and issues related to technology transfer</p> <p>(ii) A subsidiary body for science and technology the subsidiary body will inter alia look into best available science, techno-economic assessments on alternatives.</p> <p>(iii) A subsidiary body for implementation and compliance which shall inter alia work in a facilitative and non-punitive manner.</p>
Indonesia	<p>Furthermore, we would also like to be proponent for the establishment of subsidiary bodies under the COP, such as:</p> <p>First, Monitoring and Review of Effectiveness Committee which will task to periodically assess and evaluate collective progress in achieving the objectives of the instrument. The committee could provide recommendations and guidance to the governing body regarding how to improve progress in achieving the objectives.</p> <p>Second, Scientific, Technical and Socioeconomic Committee with a mandate to address technical and scientific issues and issues relating to technological innovations, as well as to assess the impacts of policy interventions or any other proposed initiatives, with potential task refer to Para 70 and 71 of the Synthesis Report.</p> <p>Third, Implementation and Compliance Committee in order to promote the implementation of, and review compliance with, all provisions of the Instrument. It is designed to facilitate compliance in a non-confrontational manner, non-punitive, will pay particular attention to national capabilities and circumstances and should not be result-oriented based only on the targets, but should also consider the process undertaken by the members. Therefore, should there be any identified ineffectiveness in the implementation of this instrument, the cooperation mechanisms established (such as financing, capacity building, technical assistance, and transfer of technology) could help the members' individual efforts.</p> <p>Furthermore, we're of the view that the composition of subsidiary bodies need to consider geographical and developing country representation, expertise as well as gender balance</p>
Iran	<p>On institutional arrangements,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a science and technical body.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a subsidiary body, this organ shall be open-ended and representatives of all Member States of the instrument will participate in its meetings. • This body would meet once a year or as being decided by the COP of the Instrument. • This subsidiary body shall discuss and review issues of scientific and technical nature in particular those mandated by COP. • The decisions of this body shall be adopted through consensus and it would inform the COP. <p>We fully support the proposal on establishment of a subsidiary body on means of implementation.</p> <p>- We also need to have A mechanism to facilitate and promote implementation of the future instrument by the parties would be established. However, we in carrying out is tasks, the committee shall strive to avoid duplication of efforts, shall neither function as an enforcement or dispute settlement mechanism, nor impose penalties or sanctions and shall respect national sovereignty. This committee shall protect the confidentiality of the information received in confidence.</p> <p>The committee shall be facilitative, expert-based in nature and function in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-adversarial and non-punitive and shall pay particular attention to the respective national capacities and capabilities of parties at all stages of the review process. The committee shall also consider and provide flexibilities for the developing country parties in the light of their capacities and capabilities. The supreme body of the future instrument also will consider the reports of this committee and advise if necessary its guidelines and/or recommendations in a manner that is facilitative, non-intrusive, non-adversarial and non-punitive and shall pay particular attention to the respective national sovereignty and capacities and capabilities of parties.</p> <p>On 'technology transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we also suggest A special body to be established under the Instrument could consider and advise various ways and means to facilitate and to enhance relevant innovation and transfer of technology to developing countries including through FDI and grants, concessional finance such as soft loans, long term finance, blended finance, financial incentives, as well as provision of information on new technologies, promoting public-private partnerships, access to venture capital, establishment of international and regional alliances, measures to improve recipient country absorptive and technological capacity, and south-south cooperation. <p>On financing mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new independent and standalone financial mechanism should also be established to ensure availability of resources to all developing countries.
Japan	<p>Subsidiary Body:</p> <p>In order to make a decision based on scientifically grounded information and to consider and implement appropriate measures, it is essential to accumulate and update the latest various scientific findings and examine the possibility of the utilization and promotion of information sharing.</p> <p>Under the instrument there should be a function to regularly assess the current state of scientific knowledge and to make necessary recommendations to the Conference of Parties from scientific and technical perspective, but we believe that there are several options for the structure such as subsidiary body but also specialized but independent body for this instrument or the Science Policy Panel on chemicals, waste,</p>

	<p>pollution and prevention which is separately being discussed. We should bear in mind the structure to differ depending on what we need to evaluate.</p> <p>In addition, there are cases or databases of information platform that have been established operated at global and regional levels such as Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter and also Japan's marine surface microplastics database. We need to promote the utilization of and coordination with such existing efforts.</p>
Kenya	<p>Kenya opts for Proposal 63b for the subsidiary bodies to be established and directed by the governing body as need arises.</p> <p>Kenya proposes some additional text in 64d "to address conflicts of interest based on a conflict resolution mechanism".</p>
Mexico	<p>Mexico associates itself with the statement made by the delegation of Chile on behalf of GRULAC.</p> <p>Mexico considers that science must be central to the effective implementation of the future instrument, INC was called to consider the best available science, traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems. In this regard, the establishment of a scientific and technical subsidiary body will be critical. The Subsidiary Body should also follow the criteria of interdisciplinarity, technical nature, geographical representation and gender balance and should guarantee the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' systems of knowledge. We also agree with the need to have bodies to periodically evaluate compliance with and the effectiveness of the instrument, which are essential to ensure the achievement of the objective.</p>
Norway	<p>Subsidiary bodies [No text, included in COP-article above]</p>
Russian Federation	<p>Regarding subsidiary bodies, we think that we shouldn't prejudge our work and to leave the decision on the establishment of the subsidiary bodies to the future COP.</p>
Samoa on behalf of AOSIS	<p>AOSIS supports the establishment of certain subsidiary bodies by the ILBI, as well as the ILBI authorizing the COP to establish additional subsidiary bodies as the COP deems necessary and appropriate. Each subsidiary body shall have the authority to adopt its own rules of procedure, subject to approval by the COP.</p> <p>AOSIS supports the establishment within the ILBI of several subsidiary bodies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scientific, Technical and Economic Panels ("STEPS"); b. an Implementation and Compliance Committee; c. an executive committee or a similar entity to manage the Financial Mechanism established under the ILBI. <p>Implementation and Compliance Committee</p> <p>An Implementation and Compliance Committee would facilitate the implementation of and promote compliance with the ILBI. It would pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties, including the special circumstances of SIDS. It will examine both individual and systemic issues of implementation and compliance. Membership in the Committee shall be based on election by the COP, with due consideration to equitable geographical representation, including dedicated representation for SIDS.</p>

	<p>Scientific, Technical and Economic Panels (STEPs) The Parties shall convene appropriate panels of experts qualified in plastics science, technology and socioeconomic and socio-cultural matters and determine the composition and terms of reference of any such panels.</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties may call upon the STEPs to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Review the implementation of the ILBI, including by assisting with the conduct of effectiveness assessments; b. To provide timely information, including as requested by Parties, on relevant topics, such as the cost, safety and market availability of chemicals, inputs and proposed alternatives; c. To provide information on standards, guidelines or procedures as may be requested by Parties; d. Conduct assessments on measures, actions and approaches under the ILBI, including the potential economic, social, cultural and environmental implications of amendments, adjustments and proposed regulatory actions; e. Develop assessments of minimum funding requirements to the Financial Mechanism necessary for implementation of obligations; f. Make recommendations for the conduct of risk assessments and environmental impact assessments for remediation activities; g. Monitor, report and verify remediation activities; and h. Undertake any additional action on areas of concern to the Parties. <p>AOSIS continues to consider further elaboration of the role, function and design of the Executive Committee or other similar entity to manage the Financial Mechanism established under the ILBI.</p>
<p>Sri Lanka</p>	<p>It is imperative to establish a subsidiary body focused on means of implementation and compliance monitoring. This body will assess the resource requirements to fulfill obligations outlined in the substantive provisions of the proposed instrument.</p> <p>Understanding the funding needs for various obligations and exploring avenues, including a dedicated, accessible and adequate funding mechanism is essential. This approach considers national circumstances and capabilities while facilitating technology transfer to developing countries through innovative mechanisms.</p>
<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>The establishment of subsidiary bodies should be driven by identified needs as mentioned in the proposed approach c) of paragraph 63 in the synthesis report.</p> <p>Turn to already established MEAs as they contain provisions enabling the COP to establish subsidiary bodies, for example technical or scientific bodies. This is an important provision, as it allows the COP to decide whether a particular subsidiary body is needed at a particular time and for a certain duration.</p> <p>These examples should be considered by the INC.</p>
<p>Thailand</p>	<p>As the same with expressions by several distinguished colleagues, Thailand is of view that the provisions related to the institutional arrangements of this instrument, in particular the governing body, secretariat and its subsidiary bodies, should be built upon the model of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and, among others, the dedicated review committee for future work on the review of the Annexes in</p>

	particular Annex A, B and C, taking into account modalities of related review committee established under the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.
UK	<p>Article [--] Scientific and Technical Body</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Scientific and Technical Body is hereby established. 2. The Scientific and Technical Body shall be composed of members serving in their expert capacity and in the best interest of the Instrument, nominated by Parties and elected by the Conference of the Parties, with suitable qualifications. 3. The terms of reference and modalities for the operation of the Scientific and Technical Body, including its selection process and the terms of members' mandates, shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties at its first meeting.
SECRETARIAT	
African group	<p>The functions of the Secretariat outlined in the Synthesis report as outlined in Appendix 1 of the Options Paper UNEP/PP/INC.2/4 as option a-f is highly welcomed.</p> <p>Africa welcomes the assertion that the Secretariat should be independent and located in the Headquarters of the Respective Treaty organization which is in line with the 19th AMCEN decision 19/2 paragraph 11 of August 2023</p>
Cook Islands	<p>Cook Islands support: the establishment of the Secretariat to facilitate in delivering the underlying objectives of the instrument is important including consideration for developing regional centres.</p> <p>Cook Islands seeks consideration from the parties to ensure this instrument achieves as reflected in UNEA 5/14 Resolution.</p>
Indonesia	<p>The COP, subsidiary bodies and members, in this regard, will be supported and assisted by a Secretariat in the implementation of the Instrument, with possible functions as identified in paragraph 85 of the Synthesis Report as well as other functions as assigned by the decisions of the COP. Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate our concern to a particular member that keeps on sounding the "one size fits all" policy, and put aside the reality of Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities. We are greatly convinced that such approach does not fit to address a diverse and multifaceted world and denies the existing inequalities, as well as divergent challenges and capabilities of members. It would be much appreciated if the particular member may reconsider their views and express more constructive engagement to other members to ensure a smooth progress in our deliberations</p>
Samoa on behalf of AOSIS	<p>AOSIS supports the establishment by the ILBI of a secretariat.</p> <p>AOSIS is open to the ILBI designating the Executive Director of UNEP or some other international organization to perform the functions of the secretariat unless and until the COP decides to entrust the functions of the secretariat to another international organization or establish a new, standalone secretariat.</p>

	<p>Functions of the Secretariat include, among others (Para. 85 of the synthesis report):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preparation and arrangements for meetings of the COP and subsidiary bodies, and provision of related services as required; b. Assisting Parties, as required, in the exchange of information related to the implementation of the ILBI; c. Compiling and publishing national reports submitted by the ILBI; d. Preparing and making available to the Parties periodic reports based on national reporting and other sources of information, as appropriate; e. Coordinating, as appropriate, with the secretariats of other relevant international bodies and instruments; f. Performing any secretariat functions specified in the instrument and any other functions as may be determined by the COP; and g. Entering, under the overall guidance of the COP, into administrative and contractual arrangements that may be required for the secretariat to perform its functions.
<p>Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council</p>	<p>The Secretariat serves as the administrative arm of the Convention. Its primary role is to offer support to the COP and its subsidiary bodies. This includes facilitating effective communication and cooperation between Parties. Their responsibilities primarily revolve around organizational tasks, logistical arrangements, and providing administrative support. By focusing on these areas, the Secretariat helps streamline processes, enhance communication, and ensure effective coordination among the parties. However, the Secretariat does not have decision-making authority and should not intervene in substantive matters or policy decisions.</p>
<p>Norway</p>	<p>Secretariat [Based on Minamata art. 23]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Secretariat is hereby established. 2. The functions of the Secretariat shall be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To make arrangements for meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies and to provide them with services as required; (b) To facilitate assistance to Parties, including developing country Parties, with a particular attention given to Least-Developed Countries and SIDS, on request, in the implementation of this Convention; (c) To coordinate, as appropriate, with the secretariats of relevant international bodies, particularly other chemicals and waste conventions; (d) To assist Parties in the exchange of information related to the implementation of this Convention; (e) To prepare and make available to the Parties periodic reports based on information received pursuant to Articles XX other available information; (f) To enter, under the overall guidance of the Conference of the Parties, into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and (g) To perform the other secretariat functions specified in this Convention and such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties. 3. The secretariat functions for this Convention shall be performed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, unless the Conference of the Parties decides, by a three-fourths majority of the Parties present and voting, to entrust the secretariat functions to one or more other international organizations.

	<p>4. The Conference of the Parties, in consultation with appropriate international bodies, may provide for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Secretariat and the secretariats of other chemicals and wastes conventions. The Conference of the Parties, in consultation with appropriate international bodies, may provide further guidance on this matter</p>
Thailand	<p>As the same with expressions by several distinguished colleagues, Thailand is of view that the provisions related to the institutional arrangements of this instrument, in particular the governing body, secretariat and its subsidiary bodies, should be built upon the model of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and, among others, the dedicated review committee for future work on the review of the Annexes in particular Annex A, B and C, taking into account modalities of related review committee established under the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.</p>
UK	<p>Article [--] Secretariat</p> <p>1. A Secretariat is hereby established.</p> <p>2. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:</p> <p>(a) To make arrangements for meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies and to provide them with services as required;</p> <p>(b) To facilitate assistance to Parties, particularly developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, on request, in the implementation of this Convention;</p> <p>(c) To coordinate, as appropriate, with the secretariats of relevant international bodies;</p> <p>(d) To assist Parties in the exchange of information related to the implementation of this Convention;</p> <p>(e) To enter, under the overall guidance of the Conference of the Parties, into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and</p> <p>(f) To perform the other secretariat functions specified in this Convention and such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>3. The secretariat functions for this Convention shall be performed by [--].</p>
Switzerland	<p>A Secretariat is hereby established.</p> <p>The functions of the Secretariat shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To make arrangements for meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies and to provide them with services as required; To facilitate assistance to Parties on request in the implementation of this Convention; - To coordinate, as appropriate, with the secretariats of relevant international bodies, particularly other chemicals and waste conventions; - To assist Parties in the exchange of information related to the implementation of this Convention; - To prepare and make available to the Parties periodic reports based on information received pursuant to Articles [...] and [...] and other available information; - To enter, under the overall guidance of the Conference of the Parties, into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and To perform the other secretariat functions specified in this Convention and such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

	<p>- The secretariat functions for this Convention shall be performed by [...], unless the Conference of the Parties decides, by a three-fourths majority of the Parties present and voting, to entrust the secretariat functions to one or more other international organizations. The Conference of the Parties, in consultation with appropriate international bodies, may provide for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Secretariat and the secretariats of other chemicals and wastes conventions.</p> <p>- The Conference of the Parties, in consultation with appropriate international bodies, may provide further guidance on this matter. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, decide on the hosting of the Secretariat based on host country offers from UN members states.</p>
<p>USA</p>	<p>Secretariat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A secretariat is hereby established. 2. The functions of the secretariat shall be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To make arrangements for meetings of the Conference of the Parties and any other bodies as may be established under this agreement or by the Conference of the Parties and to provide them with services as required; b. To facilitate assistance to Parties on request, in the implementation of this [instrument]; c. To coordinate, as appropriate, with the secretariats of relevant international bodies; d. To assist Parties in the exchange of information related to the implementation of this [instrument]; e. To prepare and make available to the Parties periodic reports based on information received pursuant to Article [X (Compliance)] and Article [X (Reporting)] and other available information; f. To enter, under the overall guidance of the Conference of the Parties, in-to such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and g. To perform the other secretariat functions specified in this [instrument] and such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties. 3. The secretariat functions for this [instrument] shall be performed by the Executive Director of UNEP, unless the Conference of the Parties decides, by a [three-fourths] majority of the Parties present and voting, to entrust the secretariat functions to one or more other international organizations. 4. The secretariat and the host State may conclude a headquarters agreement. The secretariat shall enjoy legal capacity in the territory of the host Site and be granted such privileges and immunities by the host State as are necessary for the exercise of its functions. 5. The Conference of the Parties, in consultation with appropriate international bodies, may provide for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Secretariat and the secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements and other conventions dealing with matters covered by this [instrument]. The Conference of the Parties, in consultation with appropriate international bodies, may provide further guidance on this matter.

Part VI – Final Provisions

FINAL PROVISIONS		
Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council	1. Reservations	The State Party may reserve some provisions of the Instrument, provided that the reservation does not conflict with the basic objectives of the Instrument.
	2. Settlement of disputes	Regarding Final provisions, we could identify the elements after agreeing on the scope.
	3. Amendments to the instrument	<p>1. Amendments to this Convention may be proposed by any Party.</p> <p>2. Amendments to this Convention shall be adopted only at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least</p> <p>3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to this Convention by consensus.</p>
	4. Adoption and amendment of annexes	Regarding Final provisions, we could identify the elements after agreeing on the scope and all substantive provisions.
	5. Entry into force	Regarding Final provisions, we could identify the elements after agreeing on the scope and all substantive provisions.
	6. Withdrawal	<p>1. once a Party has decided to withdraw, it should be permitted to do so, and that there is no benefit to keeping Parties in the instrument for a year waiting period if they do not wish to be bound.</p> <p>2. taking in consideration the rights and Benefits accredited to developing countries.</p>
	7. Authentic texts	The original Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this Convention are equally authentic.
Iran	<p>a. on Settlement of disputes</p> <p>we fully support that the possible disputes to be settled through negotiation or other peaceful means, and that disputes between Parties must be resolved fairly and without discrimination.</p>	

A set of technical and administrative guidelines on settlement of disputes could also be discussed and adopted in the first meeting of the governing body of the instrument. So we do not need to discuss the annex for this purpose at this stage. Accordingly at this stage there is no need to focus on a comprehensive arbitration procedure and an annex on arbitration

On environmental disputes, including on plastic pollution, and the suggestion on establishing an International Court of Environmental Issues, my delegation considers it against the sovereign right of countries. This is also against the peaceful settlement of disputes among countries. Therefore there is no need for putting a reference to such a controversial idea under this placeholder.

b. Amendments to the instrument

on this issue, similar to other MEAs the future instrument could also have some references to its amendments and the necessary procedures for this purpose in future without going into details in particular on expanding of the core obligations of the parties.

There could also be some references to the details of the procedures for such purposes including establishment of an authorized expert committee to review and recommend amendments, and

the governing body to decide on the proposed amendments;

But we could not accept Consideration and adoption of amendments only upon a proposal by a Party.

We also reject adoption of substantial issues including amendments of the instrument through voting (including A three fourths majority) and such decisions should only happen through consensus for the adoption of amendments to the instrument;

On entry into force of adopted amendments, after ratification of the amendment there should be a two third majority and not a threshold majority of the Parties;

On Adoption and amendment of annexes, my delegation could not support any annex on Effective implementation of the instrument and minimum requirements for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) systems.

On updating the certain annexes based on evolving scientific evidence, such lists should be prepared and adopted by the governing body and not in the form if annex to the instrument

We could not accept A three-fourths majority as a threshold for the adoption of amendments and we said before, this should be done through consensus.

	<p>Therefore we fully support that it would be premature to debate or agree on the adoption and amendment of annexes before considering whether the instrument will have annexes.</p> <p>On Entry into force, and the possible requirements, we concur that entry into force take places on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (similar to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions); and</p> <p>On supplementary criteria relating to the estimated total volume of plastic consumption, this premature to enter into such discussions at this stage and this should be deffered to a later stage after entry into force of the instrument.</p> <p>On Reservations, we support the suggestion that reservations should be permitted under the instrument depending on the nature of the eventual obligations, and that reservations might be necessary or desirable, in some cases, to facilitate wider general acceptance of the final instrument, without undermining its objective.</p> <p>On Withdrawal, there should be a possibility for doing so once a Party has decided to withdraw, and that a one year waiting period from the date of joining that instrument by that specific party could be considered for it.</p> <p>On the suggestion that the provisions of the instrument could include trade restrictions on Parties in their dealing with non-Parties, we do not see it appropriate to establish any such rules and that such provisions should not hinder trade or prevent those Parties from business activities</p>
<p>UK</p>	<p>PART VI FINAL PROVISIONS Article [--]. Settlement of disputes</p> <p>1. Parties shall seek to settle any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention through negotiation or other peaceful means of their own choice.</p> <p>2. When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party [that is not a regional economic integration organization] may declare in a written instrument submitted to the Depositary that, with regard to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, it recognizes one or both of the following means of dispute settlement as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation:</p> <p>(a) Arbitration in accordance with the procedure set out in [part [--]/annex [--]; and</p> <p>(b) Submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>3. A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration in accordance with the procedure referred to in paragraph 2.</p>

4. A declaration made pursuant to paragraph 2 or 3 shall remain in force until it expires in accordance with its terms or until three months after written notice of its revocation has been deposited with the Depositary.

5. The expiry of a declaration, a notice of revocation or a new declaration shall in no way affect proceedings pending before an arbitral tribunal or the International Court of Justice, unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree.

6. If the parties to a dispute have not accepted the same means of dispute settlement pursuant to paragraph 2 or 3, and if they have not been able to settle their dispute through the means mentioned in paragraph 1 within twelve months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the dispute shall be submitted to a conciliation commission at the request of any party to the dispute. The procedure set out in [part [--]/annex [--] shall apply to conciliation under this article.

Article [--]. Amendments to the Convention

1. Amendments to this Convention may be proposed by any Party.

2. Amendments to this Convention shall be adopted at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The Secretariat shall also communicate the proposed amendment to the signatories to this Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to this Convention by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a [--] majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting.

4. An adopted amendment shall be communicated by the Depositary to all Parties for ratification, acceptance or approval.

5. Ratification, acceptance or approval of an amendment shall be notified to the Depositary in writing. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 shall enter into force for the Parties having consented to be bound by it on the [--] day after the date of deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval by at least [--] of the Parties that were Parties at the time at which the amendment was adopted. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the [--] day after the date on which that Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment.

Article [--]. Adoption and amendments of annexes

1. Annexes to this Convention shall form an integral part thereof and, unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to this Convention constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto.

2. Any additional annexes adopted after the entry into force of this Convention shall be restricted to procedural, scientific, technical or administrative matters.

3. The procedure set out in [paragraph --] shall apply to the proposal, adoption and entry into force of additional annexes to this Convention.
4. The procedure set out in [paragraph --] shall apply to the proposal, adoption and entry into force of amendments to annexes to this Convention.

Article [--]. Right to vote

1. Each Party to this Convention shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2.
2. A regional economic integration organization, on matters within its competence, shall exercise its right to vote with a number of votes equal to [the number of its member States that are Parties to this Convention]. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right to vote, and vice versa.

Article [--]. Signature

This Convention shall be opened for signature at [--], by all States and regional economic integration organizations from [--] to [--], and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from [--] to [--].

Article [--]. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and by regional economic integration organizations. It shall be open for accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations from the day after the date on which the Convention is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.
2. Any regional economic integration organization that becomes a Party to this Convention without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under the Convention. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to this Convention, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under the Convention. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently.
3. In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence in respect of the matters governed by this Convention. Any such organization shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any relevant modification of the extent of its competence.
4. Each State or regional economic integration organization is encouraged to transmit to the Secretariat at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Convention information on its measures to implement the Convention.
5. In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, any Party may declare that, with regard to it, any amendment to an annex shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.

Article [--]. Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the [--] day after the date of deposit of the [--] instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the [--] instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the [--] day after the

	<p>date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that organization.</p> <p>Article [--]. Reservations No reservations may be made to this Convention.</p> <p>Article [--]. Withdrawal 1. At any time after [--] years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the Depositary.</p> <p>2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.</p> <p>Article [--]. Depositary [--] shall be the Depositary of this Convention.</p> <p>Article [--]. Authentic texts The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary.</p>
USA	<p>Article [--]. Right to vote 1. Each Party to this Convention shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2. 2. A regional economic integration organization, on matters within its competence, shall exercise its right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of its member States that are Parties to this Convention and accredited and present at the time of the vote. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right to vote, and vice versa.</p>