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**United Nations
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**Ad hoc open-ended working group to
prepare for the intergovernmental
negotiating committee to develop an international
legally binding instrument on plastic pollution,
including in the marine environment
Dakar, Senegal, 30 May – 1 June 2022**

Relevant information that might assist the work of the intergovernmental negotiating committee

Note by the secretariat

1. In UNEA resolution 5/14 entitled *End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument*, the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) agreed that further international action is needed by developing an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment. This instrument could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic.
2. In providing the mandate for an intergovernmental negotiating committee, UNEA agreed that the intergovernmental negotiating committee should consider a number of provisions and elements. It further points to areas of work where action could continue to be supported and could be advanced. UNEA resolution 5/14 also reaffirms the importance of cooperation, coordination and complementarity among relevant regional and international conventions and instruments, as well as among other international organizations, regional instruments and programmes.
3. The present note provides non-exhaustive information, which might assist the work of the intergovernmental negotiating committee, about relevant global activities currently undertaken. A number of reports and guidance documents on topics relevant to the provisions and elements identified in the resolution are also listed in Table 1 and Annexes I to V of this note. These reports and guidance documents could provide relevant background information for the intergovernmental negotiating committee. The ad hoc open-ended working group may wish to consider the information made available in this note.

I. Relevant information from Multilateral Environmental Agreements on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment

4. A number of international conventions and instruments tackle issues related to plastic pollution. They include the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and its 1978 Protocol, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters and its 1996 Protocol, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.
5. This section presents updates submitted by multilateral environmental agreements to help make available information from other international forums and discussions that might be relevant to the work of the intergovernmental negotiating committee. In addition to short descriptions in the following paragraphs, Annexes I to V provide references to further information sources as shared by relevant multilateral environmental agreements, specifically from the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (Annex I), the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention (Annex II), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Annex III), the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Annex IV) and the Secretariat of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Annex V).
6. The objective of the **Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions** is to protect human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and waste. These conventions have provisions related to, among others, objectives, definitions, national action plans, national reports, effectiveness evaluation, global monitoring plans, technical assistance, financial mechanisms, mechanisms to assess scientific and socio-economic information, awareness-raising, education and information exchange, international cooperation and coordination, stakeholder engagement, research and development, compliance, Conferences of the Parties, and secretariats that the intergovernmental negotiating committee may wish to take into consideration. The Basel Convention is currently the only legally binding global instrument that specifically addresses plastic waste, since the Plastic Waste Amendments adopted by Parties to the Convention in 2019 clarified the scope of plastic waste covered by the Basel Convention.
7. The Basel Convention provides measures to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes, promote their environmentally sound management, and restrict transboundary movements of these wastes except where these are perceived to be in accordance with the principles of environmentally sound management. It also sets up a regulatory system that applies in cases where transboundary movements are permissible. A number of guidance documents under the Basel Convention support upstream efforts to promote sustainable production and consumption of plastics, including product design, and to guide Parties in ensuring the environmentally sound management of plastic waste, including through resource efficiency and circular economy approaches.¹
8. The Rotterdam Convention promotes shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals and contributes to the environmentally sound use of those chemicals.
9. The Stockholm Convention provides measures to reduce releases of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), including plastic additives and by-products, from intentional production and use, unintentional production, and stockpiles and wastes.
10. The face-to-face segment of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in June 2022 will consider several matters that might be of relevance to the committee. In particular, the technical guidelines for the identification and environmentally sound management of plastic

¹ <http://www.basel.int/tabid/8333>.

wastes and for their disposal under the Basel Convention² will contain guidance on how plastic wastes should be managed in an environmentally sound manner. The activities of the four project groups of the Plastic Waste Partnership³ and of the expert working group on the review of Annexes⁴ of the Basel Convention, among others, have ongoing activities that might be relevant for consideration by the intergovernmental negotiating committee. The Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions will consider listing chemicals, including plastic additives, under their Annex III and Annex A, respectively.

11. Article 22 of the **Minamata Convention on Mercury** requires Parties to evaluate the effectiveness of the Convention, beginning no later than six years after its date of entry into force in 2017 and periodically thereafter at intervals to be decided by the Convention. A framework for the first effectiveness evaluation, to be completed by COP-6 in 2025, was adopted at COP-4 in March 2022. During its upcoming meeting in 2022, the Implementation and Compliance Committee will begin to undertake its functions and will consider for the first time full national reports on measures taken to implement the provisions of the Convention, and the effectiveness of such measures, as well as possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention.
12. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, currently being negotiated under the auspices of the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, is a historic opportunity to agree a global agreement for action on biodiversity building on the outcomes of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020⁵. The first part of the UN Biodiversity Conference, comprising the fifteenth meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP-15), the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COPMOP 10), and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (COP-MOP 4), was held in Kunming, China from 11 to 15 October 2021. The Kunming Declaration⁶ was adopted during the high-level segment of the meetings. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is expected to be finalized and adopted during the second part of CBD COP-15, which will take place in 2022.
13. In the current draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, a specific target focuses on reducing pollution, including from plastic waste. The Kunming Declaration also acknowledges the unprecedented and interrelated crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation and desertification, ocean degradation, and pollution, and the increasing risks these pose to human health and food security. It recognizes that these crises share many underlying drivers of change. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is expected to become a key instrument for tackling climate change, biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, pollution, and a wide range of socio-economic challenges by delivering numerous co-benefits from healthy ecosystems. There are clear synergies and joint messages to be considered in the context of the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the development of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.
14. The Secretariat of the **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)** emphasizes that not all plastic pollution reaches the oceans, and that efforts to address plastic pollution globally need to take this fact into account. Migratory species protected under CMS, including freshwater and terrestrial species as well as birds, are impacted by plastic pollution in river ecosystems and on land.⁷
15. The Secretariat of the **Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** highlights that a wide range of issues will be considered at the upcoming meetings under the Montreal Protocol, namely the 44th meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), 5th Extraordinary Meeting of Parties (exMOP), 67th and 68th meetings of the Implementation Committee under the non-compliance procedure (ImpCom), 34th Meeting of Parties (MOP) as well as related meetings of the Assessment Panels. These issues include, for example, the replenishment for the current and next triennia of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the

² <http://www.basel.int/tabid/7992>.

³ <http://www.basel.int/tabid/8096>.

⁴ <http://www.basel.int/tabid/6105/Default.aspx>

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/>

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/df35/4b94/5e86e1ee09bc8c7d4b35aaf0/kunmingdeclaration-en.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.cms.int/en/publication/impacts-plastic-pollution-freshwater-aquatic-terrestrial-and-avian-migratory-species>

Montreal Protocol, energy efficiency aspects of air-conditioning and refrigeration technologies, unexpected emissions of CFC-11 and global monitoring of controlled substances, and availability of halons, and enhancing compliance procedures among others. Not all are of direct relevance to the INC process at the time. Should you be interested to know more about some of these issues, the Ozone Secretariat will consider providing more detailed information.

II. Information relevant to paragraphs 14 and 15 of UNEA resolution 5/14

16. Paragraph 14 of UNEA resolution 5/14 requests the Executive Director to continue to support and advance the work of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter, while strengthening scientific, technical and technological knowledge with regard to plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, on methodologies for monitoring, and sharing available scientific and other relevant data and information;
17. Paragraph 15 calls upon all Member States to continue and step up activities, and adopt voluntary measures, to combat plastic pollution, including measures related to sustainable consumption and production, which may include circular economy approaches, and to develop and implement national action plans, while fostering international action and initiatives under national regulatory frameworks, and, on a voluntary basis, to provide statistical information on the environmentally sound management of plastic waste, as appropriate, taking into account national circumstances;
18. Work is underway in several of the areas described in the above paragraphs of UNEA resolution 5/14, many of which build on previous work related to the implementation of relevant UNEA resolutions on the topic.⁸⁹

a. Strengthening scientific and technical knowledge and sharing available data and information

19. Building on the current state of knowledge and recommendations for further research provided in, among others, *From Pollution to Solution: A Global Assessment of Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution*,¹⁰ UNEP is developing further scientific and other relevant data and information, including through issue briefs on a mass balance approach to quantify plastic pollution and marine litter; risk frameworks; and the definition of unnecessary, avoidable and problematic plastic products and polymers.
20. In response to the request for continued action to address plastic pollution and strengthen relevant scientific, technical and technological knowledge in paragraph 14 of UNEA resolution 5/14, UNEP is working in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions on chemicals in plastics, with the aim of providing further scientific evidence, reviewing the current state of knowledge and knowledge gaps, and raising awareness of chemicals issue as it is related to the plastic crisis.
21. UNEP is also exploring the identification of potential actions and solutions to tackle plastic pollution, and the impacts of these actions across the plastic life cycle, through modelling based on recent research. An initiative, “Modelling Solutions to End Plastic Pollution: Driving Systems Change Across the Plastic Life Cycle to 2040”, is underway.¹¹
22. Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) guide governments in the development of science-based policies that promote sustainable consumption and production and circularity. The Global LCA Data Access network (GLAD)¹² is the largest directory of LCA datasets from independent LCA database providers around the world. Its purpose is to achieve wide use of LCA through better accessibility and interoperability of LCA data.

⁸ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34778/K2003021.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

⁹ <https://wedocs.unep.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/38103/UNEP.EA.5.INF.24.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

¹⁰ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36963/POLSOL.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.unep.org/events/online-event/modelling-solutions-end-plastic-pollution-driving-systems-change-across-plastic>

¹² <https://www.globalldataaccess.org/>

23. Access to data and information on marine litter and plastic pollution is facilitated through the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) digital platform,¹³ a multi-stakeholder and partly open-source platform, compiling and crowdsourcing different resources, integrating data and connecting stakeholders to guide action on tackling marine litter and plastic pollution. The digital platform feeds into the World Environment Situation Room (WESR).¹⁴ and currently includes 1434 resources and 274 data sets. Among the resources are 493 technical resources, 322 initiatives, 276 policies, 78 financing resources, 78 technologies and 51 action plans. The platform is being developed using a phased consultative approach. Data and information are shared and used in coordination with various stakeholders and partners.
24. UNEP, GPML and GRID-Arendal are currently conducting a survey to collect information on tackling marine litter and plastic pollution through indigenous knowledge systems and the use of nature-positive solutions.¹⁵ Submissions, including recognition of traditional knowledge, practices and innovations of indigenous peoples in plans and actions to address marine litter and plastic pollution, will be recognized and showcased through the GPML digital platform.

b. Strengthening knowledge with regard to plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, on methodologies for monitoring

25. UNEP is the custodian of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 14.1 on preventing and significantly reducing marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, and responsible for global monitoring of the related indicators, including SDG 14.1.1 (b) on marine debris. Guidance has been prepared on how to bring together traditional monitoring techniques with new technologies and data science¹⁶ in order to better monitor marine pollution and support governments and other stakeholders in developing policies and measuring progress.
26. Efforts are underway by UNEP and GPML, in cooperation with UN-Habitat and other actors, to connect the multitude of existing models and methodologies on plastic flow and leakage in order to explore potentially merging or interconnecting some of them, for ease of use, and move towards a comprehensive approach.
27. UNEP supports the application of tools and methodologies to strengthen monitoring and assessment capacity. Approaches for applying some methodologies are identified in guidelines, including *Guidelines for the Monitoring and Assessment of Plastic Litter in the Ocean*¹⁷ and *Monitoring Plastics in Rivers and Lakes: Guidelines for the harmonization of methodologies*.¹⁸
28. The ISLANDS Plastics Community of Practice¹⁹ is a participative space, funded under the GEF ISLANDS Programme, for information exchange on plastic recycling and for addressing plastic pollution in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and countries with SIDS-like territories.
29. An inventory of capacity building resources is being compiled as part of the knowledge exchange component of the GPML digital platform, a library of resources including a learning section which consists of a curated page highlighting courses and trainings, tools and resources, and education and outreach. Case studies and events are also included.²⁰

c. Promoting and strengthening voluntary measures to combat plastic pollution, including measures related to sustainable consumption and production which may include circular economy approaches

30. Voluntary measures and commitments are promoted and strengthened by, among others, initiatives such as the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment,²¹ led by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation in collaboration with UNEP. The Global Commitment is a voluntary initiative through which companies and governments commit to ambitious targets, to be met by 2025, and voluntary measures to achieve a circular economy for

¹³ <https://digital.gpmarinelitter.org/>

¹⁴ <https://wesr.unep.org/>

¹⁵ <https://www.grida.no/activities/743>

¹⁶ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/35086/USO.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>

¹⁷ <http://www.gesamp.org/publications/guidelines-for-the-monitoring-and-assessment-of-plastic-litter-in-theocean>

¹⁸ <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/35405>

¹⁹ <https://thegreenforum.org/group/182/stream>

²⁰ <https://digital.gpmarinelitter.org/knowledge-library?country=&topic=&tag=&q=>

²¹ <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/global-commitment/overview>

plastics. Following a life cycle approach, the Global Commitment provides a framework for near-term action to end plastic pollution including signatory reports and annual reporting of Global Commitment progress.^{22,23}

31. The Life Cycle Initiative Partnership,²⁴ hosted by UNEP, is a multi-stakeholder partnership at the interface between users and experts on life cycle approaches. It provides a global forum whose purpose is to ensure a science-based, consensus-building process that will support decisions and policies to achieve the shared vision of sustainability as a public good. The Life Cycle Initiative has started to consolidate technical insights and raise awareness on what it means to use a life cycle approach in the context of plastic pollution.
32. The Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP),²⁵ hosted by the World Economic Forum, brings together governments, businesses and civil society to support the implementation of actions to transition to a circular economy for plastics. GPAP is piloting the creation of national plastic action platforms in Indonesia, Ghana and Viet Nam. At the global level it is developing an online knowledge toolkit to help countries replicate the pilot approach independently.

d. Developing and implementing national action plans and fostering international action and initiatives under national regulatory frameworks

33. UNEP, recognizing the work of a number of actors, is collecting lessons learned about the development and implementation of action plans at all levels. It also convenes relevant actors to explore streamlining indicators and approaches to create, implement, report on and update action plans. Pilots are being established to explore how the GPML digital platform can support the tracking and measurement of progress against targets in legally binding action plans and protocols.
34. The piloting of national source inventories of plastic pollution focuses on the identification of data required to understand the situation and describe countries' national circumstances. Flows across the plastic life cycle, as well as in freshwater and marine ecosystems, are included and linked to relevant SDG indicators for global reporting. An analysis of a country's legislative and policy landscape provides a better understanding of the framework within which a robust evidence-based national action plan might be developed and implemented. Multi-sectoral stakeholder consultations are used to identify and map all relevant initiatives and datasets that could contribute to the national source inventory.

e. Providing statistical information on environmentally sound management of plastic waste taking into account national circumstances

35. UNEP supported the development of UN-Habitat's Waste Wise Cities Tool²⁶, the primary methodology to collect data for SDG indicator 11.6.1 on municipal solid waste managed in controlled facilities. Data has been collected in 40 countries and efforts are underway to model this information to global level, highlighting data gaps in order to prioritize data collection efforts. Data on SDG indicator 11.6.1 are collected periodically via the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics. They will be linked to the GPML digital platform and the World Environment Situation Room (WESR). The Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions has developed a Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit based in part on UN-Habitat's Waste Wise Cities Tool. Efforts are underway to ensure synergies between these methods and avoid duplication.
36. To support harmonization of monitoring, reporting and assessment methodologies, as well as the development and implementation of action plans and national inventories, UNEP, in partnership with others, is developing an approach for the establishment of a framework of indicators and sub-indicators to address the key sources of plastic pollution, including in the marine environment. This framework would provide a basis for measuring trends as well as informing and supporting the prioritization of activities within national action plans. Indicators can assist in tracking progress towards commonly agreed goals for reducing environmental and human health stressors, including through the adoption of sustainable product design, including elimination of chemicals and polymers of concern; improved collection rates, particularly for the estimated 2.7 billion people who currently have no access to waste collection systems; retention of resources

²² <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/global-commitment/signatory-reports>

²³ <https://emf.thirdlight.com/link/n1ipti7a089d-ekf911/@/preview/1?o>

²⁴ <https://www.lifecycleinitiative.org/about/about-lci/>

²⁵ <https://globalplasticaction.org>

²⁶ <https://unhabitat.org/wwc-tool>

in the economy, including through implementation of reuse and remanufacture business models and increases in effective recycling; targeted investment in sustainable practices and products; and reduced emissions into all environmental compartments.

f. Advancing the work of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter

37. The Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), for which UNEP provides secretariat services, is the largest multi-stakeholder partnership specifically focused on the prevention and reduction of marine litter and plastic pollution. It currently has 508 members from 94 countries. The GPML digital platform serves as a convener of stakeholders and promotes sharing of data and knowledge, including through the establishment of communities of practice as well as through its data hub. To coordinate action, streamline approaches and make targeted progress, further efforts are underway under the GPML in five work streams focusing on science policy; action plans; harmonization of data, standards and guidelines; sustainable financing; and access to all.

III. Information relevant to paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14

38. In paragraph 3 of resolution 5/14, UNEA identified a number of provisions to be included in an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which would include both binding and voluntary approaches and be based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic. In paragraph 4 of the resolution, UNEA decided that the intergovernmental negotiating committee in its deliberations on the instrument is to consider a number of elements listed therein.

39. In response to previous requests, including from UNEA, the secretariat has prepared a number of reports, toolkits and guidance documents on topics relevant to the provisions and elements identified in the resolution. These documents may provide useful background information for the intergovernmental negotiating committee in their deliberations.

40. Table 1 below lists the provisions and elements in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14 and indicates where relevant information may be found.

Table 1: Non-exhaustive list of information sources relevant to paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
<p>Paragraph 3 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 life cycle 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, and including provisions:</p>	
(a) To specify the objectives of the instrument;	UNEP (2021) LEAP Plastics Toolkit Legislative Development Guide ²⁷

²⁷ <https://leap.unep.org/knowledge/toolkits/plastic/legislative-development-guide>

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
	<p>UNEP and Dalhousie University (2021) <i>Plastics Toolbox: Business, Human Rights, and the Environment</i>²⁸</p> <p>UNEP (2021) <i>From Pollution to Solution: A global Assessment of Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution</i>²⁹</p> <p>UNEP and WRI (2020) <i>Tackling Plastic Pollution: Legislative Guide for the Regulation of Single-use Plastic Products</i>³⁰</p> <p>UNEP (2019) <i>Addressing Marine Plastics: A systemic approach – Recommendations for action</i>³¹</p> <p>UNEP (2017) <i>Combating marine plastic litter and microplastics: An assessment of the effectiveness of relevant international, regional and subregional governance strategies and approaches</i>³²</p> <p>UNEP (2018) <i>Legal Limits on Single-use Plastics and Microplastics: A global review of national laws and regulations</i>³³</p> <p>UNEP/AHEG/2018/1/INF/1 List of relevant resolutions, decisions and agreements as well as reports by the United Nations Environment Programme, other organizations, member States and stakeholders³⁴</p> <p>New Plastics Economy Global Commitment led by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation in Collaboration with UNEP³⁵</p>
(b) To promote sustainable production and consumption of plastics through, among other things, product design and environmentally sound waste management, including through resource efficiency and circular economy approaches;	<p>UNEP (2022) <i>Guidance on Policy and Legislation for Integrated Waste Management during a Pandemic</i>³⁶</p> <p>UNEP (2019) <i>Addressing Marine Plastics: A Roadmap to a Circular Economy</i>³⁷</p> <p>UNEP (2018) <i>Single-use Plastics: A roadmap for sustainability</i>³⁸</p> <p>UNEP (2016) <i>Guidelines for Framework Legislation for Integrated Waste Management</i>³⁹</p> <p>UNEP (2022 <i>forthcoming</i>) <i>Plastic Pollution - Solutions from the One Planet network</i></p> <p>UNEP Eco Innovation Project. This project examines a suite of tools to help SMEs in different sectors and countries understand and implement eco-innovation, as well as</p>

²⁸ <https://digitalcommons.schulichlaw.dal.ca/bhreplastics/1/>

²⁹ <https://www.unep.org/resources/pollution-solution-global-assessment-marine-litter-and-plastic-pollution>

³⁰ <https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/tackling-plastic-pollution-legislative-guide-regulation>

³¹ <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/addressing-marine-plastics-systemic-approach-recommendations-actions>

³² https://apps1.unep.org/resolution/uploads/unep_aheg_2018_inf3_summary_assessment_en_rev.pdf

³³ <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/legal-limits-single-use-plastics-and-microplastics>

³⁴ https://apps1.unep.org/resolution/uploads/unep_aheg_2018_1_inf1_relevant_agreements_edited.pdf

³⁵ <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/global-commitment/overview>

³⁶ <https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/guidance-policy-and-legislation-integrated-waste-management-during-pandemic>

³⁷ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/32533/SM_MrmP.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

³⁸ <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/single-use-plastics-roadmap-sustainability>

³⁹ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/31379/IWM_Guidelines.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
	<p>publications on the business case for eco-innovation and how to mainstream eco-innovation in policies.⁴⁰</p> <p>Special Programme on Institutional Strengthening for the sound management of chemicals and waste.⁴¹</p> <p>UNEP (2015) Global Waste Management Outlook (GWMO-1)⁴²</p> <p>UNEP (2022 <i>forthcoming</i>) Global Waste Management Outlook (GWMO-2)</p>
(c) To promote national and international cooperative measures to reduce plastic pollution in the marine environment, including existing plastic pollution;	<p>Regional and national action plans on marine litter and plastic pollution⁴³</p> <p>Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans⁴⁴</p> <p>FAO (2022) Legal Aspects of Abandoned, Lost or Otherwise discarded Fishing Gear⁴⁵</p> <p>UNEP (2021) Legal Guidance on Sea-based Sources in Marine Litter in the Seas of East Asia: Regional Gap Analysis and Assessment⁴⁶</p> <p>UNEP (2021) Legal and Policy Guidance on Addressing Marine Litter in Cambodia: Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment⁴⁷</p> <p>UNEP (2021) Legal and Policy Guidance on Addressing Marine Litter in the Philippines: Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment⁴⁸</p> <p>UNEP (2021) Policies, Regulations and Strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean to Prevent Marine Litter and Plastic Waste⁴⁹</p> <p>National Guidance for Plastic Pollution Hotspotting and Shaping Action⁵⁰</p> <p>UNEP (2021) Policy options to eliminate additional marine plastic litter⁵¹</p>
(d) To develop, implement and update national action plans reflecting country-driven approaches to contribute to the	<p>Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) provisions relating to national action plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minamata Convention on Mercury (art. 7, para. 3, in conjunction with Annex C)⁵²

⁴⁰ <http://unep.ecoinnovation.org/>

⁴¹ <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/special-programme/special-programme-projects-database>

⁴² <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/global-waste-management-outlook>

⁴³ <https://www.gpmarinelitter.org/what-we-do/action-plans>

⁴⁴ <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/oceans-seas/what-we-do/working-regional-seas/regional-seas-programmes/regional-seas>

⁴⁵ <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8071en/>

⁴⁶ <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/37982>

⁴⁷ <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/37976>

⁴⁸ <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/37777>

⁴⁹ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34931/Marine_EN.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

⁵⁰ <https://www.lifecycleinitiative.org/national-guidance-for-marine-plastic-hotspotting-and-shaping-actions/#%20>

⁵¹ <https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/policy-options-eliminate-additional-marine-plastic-litter>

⁵² <https://www.mercuryconvention.org/en/parties/national-action-plans>

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
objectives of the instrument;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (art. 5, developed in the first two years and thereafter implemented through art. 7 national implementation plans)⁵³ - Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans⁵⁴ <p>Switch to SCP: Development, Upscaling, Monitoring and Implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans for Mainstreaming Resource Efficiency towards a Green and Circular Economy⁵⁵</p> <p>Sustainable Public Procurement of Plastics Guidance⁵⁶</p>
(e) To promote national action plans to work towards the prevention, reduction and elimination of plastic pollution, and to support regional and international cooperation;	<p><i>Resources under (d) above may contribute to (e).</i></p> <p>UNEP (2019) Guidelines for the Development of Action Plans on Marine Litter⁵⁷</p> <p>Clean Seas Campaign⁵⁸</p>
(f) To specify national reporting, as appropriate;	<p>Several MEAs require Parties to submit regular reports on how they have transposed and implemented the provisions of the MEA, and on challenges and lessons learned. The details on reporting (including the format) are usually decided by the main decision-making treaty body, usually a Conference of the Parties (COP). For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minamata Convention art. 21⁵⁹ - Basel Convention art. 13, para. 3.⁶⁰ - Stockholm Convention art. 15⁶¹
(g) To periodically assess the progress of implementation of the instrument;	<p><i>Information under (d) and (f) contributes to this item.</i></p>

⁵³ <http://chm.pops.int/implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/NIPTransmission/tabid/253/default.aspx>.

⁵⁴ There are Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (RSCAPs) in 18 regions. For more information, see <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/oceans-seas/what-we-do/regional-seas-programme>

⁵⁵ <https://open.unep.org/project/PIMS-02072>

⁵⁶ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/sustainable-public-procurement-plastics-guidance>

⁵⁷ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36470/aheg_inf_7_-_marine_litter_guidelines_for_designing_regional_action_plans_summary_1.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

⁵⁸ <https://www.cleanseas.org/>

⁵⁹ <https://www.mercuryconvention.org/en/parties/reporting>

⁶⁰ For a list of national reports submitted, consult the InforMEA database: <https://www.informe.org/en/treaties/basel-convention/treaty-national-reports>

⁶¹ <http://chm.pops.int/implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/NIPTransmission/tabid/253/default.aspx>

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
(h) To periodically assess the effectiveness of the instrument in achieving its objectives;	<p>UNEP/AHEG/4/4 Summary of the analysis of the effectiveness of existing and potential response options and activities on marine litter and microplastics at all levels to determine the contribution in solving the global problem⁶²</p> <p>MEAs provisions relating to effectiveness evaluation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minamata Convention (art. 22), see also UNEP/MC/COP.4/18 - Giving effect to article 22: effectiveness evaluation⁶³ - UNEP/MC/COP.4/CRP.1 - A framework for the first Effectiveness Evaluation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury;⁶⁴ - UNEP/MC/COP.4/28 - Report of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury on the work of its fourth meeting (paras. 64 <i>et seq.</i>)⁶⁵ - Stockholm Convention (art. 16) and activities on marine litter a collection of relevant decisions available on the INFORMEA platform.⁶⁶ - Basel Convention (art. 15 para. 7) and microplastics at all levels to determine the contribution in solving the global problem relevant decisions on the INFORMEA platform.⁶⁷ - Discussions among Parties to the Rotterdam Convention on enhancing effectiveness⁶⁸
(i) To provide scientific and socioeconomic assessments related to plastic pollution;	<p>UNEP (2021), From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution,⁶⁹ including the synthesis available in all UN languages⁷⁰</p> <p>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Meeting of the Parties Decision XV/53, “Terms of reference for the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel”⁷¹ and Decision XIX/20, “Terms of reference for the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel”⁷²</p> <p>Single-Use Plastic Products: Life Cycle Assessment Meta-studies.⁷³ Each meta-analysis highlights the key advantages and disadvantages of alternatives to the single-use plastic products and summarizes key messages for policy makers. Most recent studies consider facemasks and food packaging.</p>
(j) To increase knowledge through	<p>UNEP Campaigns Beat Pollution⁷⁴</p>

⁶² https://apps1.unep.org/resolution/uploads/english_summary_of_the_analysis.pdf

⁶³ <https://www.mercuryconvention.org/en/documents/giving-effect-article-22-effectiveness-evaluation>

⁶⁴ https://www.mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/UNEP-MC-COP.4-CRP.1_NorCan_EE.English_Final.pdf

⁶⁵ https://www.mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/final_report/K2103279%20-%20-%20UNEP-MC-COP.4-28%20-%20Report%20-%20Advance.pdf

⁶⁶ <https://www.informea.org/en/decision/effectiveness-evaluation-0>.

⁶⁷ <https://www.informea.org/en/decision/evaluation-effectiveness-basel-convention>

⁶⁸ <http://www.pic.int/Implementation/EnhancingtheeffectivenessoftheConvention/Overview/tabid/6212/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

⁶⁹ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36963/POLSOL.pdf>

⁷⁰ <https://www.unep.org/resources/pollution-solution-global-assessment-marine-litter-and-plastic-pollution>

⁷¹ <https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/montreal-protocol/meetings/fifteenth-meeting-parties/decisions/decision-xv53-terms-reference-scientific-assessment-panel-environmental-effects-assessment-panel-and>

⁷² <https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/montreal-protocol/meetings/nineteenth-meeting-parties/decisions/decision-xix20-terms-reference-scientific-assessment-panel-environmental-effects-assessment-panel>

⁷³ <https://www.lifecycleinitiative.org/activities/key-programme-areas/technical-policy-advice/single-use-plastic-products-studies/>

⁷⁴ <https://www.unep.org/beatpollution/>

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
awareness-raising, education and the exchange of information;	<p>Clean Seas⁷⁵ Reducing Plastic Pollution: Campaigns that work.⁷⁶</p> <p>Education and capacity building: Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Marine Litter⁷⁷ Training of Trainers on marine litter monitoring and assessment⁷⁸</p> <p>Capacity building needs mapping (LAC) – (<i>forthcoming</i>)</p> <p>GPML digital platform concept document ⁷⁹</p> <p>MEA provisions relating to information exchange</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minamata Convention on Mercury (art. 17) and associated projects and literature on information exchange under this MEA⁸⁰ - Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (art. 9) - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (arts. 4 and 5 and Annex II)⁸¹
(k) To promote cooperation and coordination with relevant regional and international conventions, instruments and organizations, while recognizing their respective mandates, avoiding duplication and promoting complementarity of action;	<p>GPML digital platform concept document ⁸²</p> <p>UN (2022) Addressing marine litter and microplastics: UN system-wide contributions⁸³</p> <p>Treaties may include text regarding the relationship of the instrument to other international conventions and instruments or information exchange. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea art. 311 - Minamata Convention art. 17(3)
(l) To encourage action by all stakeholders, including the private sector, and to promote cooperation at the global, regional,	<p>UNEP/AHEG/4/INF/6 Report on the stocktake of existing activities and action towards the long-term elimination of discharges into the oceans to reduce marine plastic litter and microplastics⁸⁴</p> <p>The New Plastics Economy Global Commitment⁸⁵</p>

⁷⁵ <https://www.cleanseas.org/>

⁷⁶ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/reducing-plastic-pollution-campaigns-that-work>

⁷⁷ <https://www.gpmarinelitter.org/what-we-do/training>

⁷⁸ <https://www.gpmarinelitter.org/what-we-do/training>

⁷⁹ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34453/UNEP%20GPML%20Digital%20Platform%20Concept%20for%20User%20and%20Partner%20Consultations%20May%202021.pdf?sequence=13>

⁸⁰ <https://www.mercuryconvention.org/en/resources/information-exchange>

⁸¹ https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/VC_Handbook_2019.pdf

⁸² <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34453/UNEP%20GPML%20Digital%20Platform%20Concept%20for%20User%20and%20Partner%20Consultations%20May%202021.pdf?sequence=13>

⁸³ https://unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UNEP_EMG-REPORT_Marine-Litter-Microplastics.pdf

⁸⁴ https://apps1.unep.org/resolution/uploads/inf_6.pdf#overlay-context=information-documents-fourth-adhoc

⁸⁵ <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/global-commitment/overview>

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
national and local levels;	GPML framework document ⁸⁶ GPML digital platform concept document ⁸⁷ and digital platform ⁸⁸ Clean Seas Campaign ⁸⁹ Minamata Convention art. 13(1), 14(3).
(m) To initiate a multi-stakeholder action agenda;	The Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People – UN Convention on Biological Diversity ⁹⁰
(n) To specify arrangements for capacity-building and technical assistance, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and financial assistance, recognizing that the effective implementation of some legal obligations under the instrument is dependent on the availability of capacity building and adequate technical and a financial assistance;	MEA provisions related to technology transfer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (art. 10A) - Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols (art. 13) UNEP (2022) Diving Deep: Finance, Ocean Pollution & Coastal Resilience ⁹¹ UNEP/AHEG/4/3 A stocktake of technical and financial resources or mechanisms for supporting countries in addressing marine plastic litter and microplastics ⁹² - the database of the resources can be accessed on the GPML digital platform ⁹³ Inventory of resources in the GPML digital platform including technical, financing and capacity building resources ⁹⁴
(o) To promote research into and development of sustainable, affordable, innovative	UNEP (2021) From Pollution to Solution: a global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution, contains recommendations and proposes further research priorities ⁹⁵ MEA provisions related to research and development Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (art. 9)

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<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36856/GPML%20FrameWork%20Document.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

⁸⁷ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34453/UNEP%20GPML%20Digital%20Platform%20Concept%20for%20User%20and%20Partner%20Consultations%20May%202021.pdf?sequence=13>

⁸⁸ <https://digital.gpmarinelitter.org/>

⁸⁹ <https://www.cleanseas.org/>

⁹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/portals/action-agenda/>

⁹¹ <https://www.unepfi.org/publications/diving-deep/>

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<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/35933/UNEP%20AHEG%204%203%20English%2029%20Sept%202020.pdf?sequence=9&isAllowed=y>

⁹⁴ <https://digital.gpmarinelitter.org/knowledge-library>

⁹⁵ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36963/POLSOL.pdf>

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
and cost-efficient approaches;	
(p) To address compliance;	<p>UNEP (2014) Compliance mechanisms under selected multilateral environmental agreements⁹⁶</p> <p>MEA provisions related to non-compliance procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (art. 8) and decisions on development of non-compliance procedure⁹⁷ - Rotterdam Convention art. 17 - Basel Convention art. 15.5(a)⁹⁸ - Stockholm Convention art. 17 - Minamata Convention art. 15 <p>[Domestic compliance] INTERPOL (2020) Strategic Analysis Report: Emerging criminal trends in the global plastic waste market since January 2018⁹⁹</p>
<p>OP 4 <i>Also decides that the intergovernmental negotiating committee, in its deliberations on the instrument, is to consider the following:</i></p>	
(a) Obligations, measures, and voluntary approaches in supporting the achievements of the objectives of the instrument;	<p>UNEP (2021) Policy Options to Eliminate Additional Marine Plastic Litter by 2050 under the G20 Osaka Blue Ocean Vision¹⁰⁰</p> <p>UNEP (2018) Legal limits on single-use plastics and microplastics¹⁰¹</p> <p>The New Plastics Economy Global Commitment¹⁰²</p>
(b) The need for a financial mechanism to support the implementation of the instrument, including the option of a dedicated multilateral fund;	<p>MEA provisions related to financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Art. 10) and relevant MOP decisions related to financial mechanisms under Article 10¹⁰³ - Minamata Convention, art. 13 - Basel Convention art. 15

⁹⁶ <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/compliance-mechanisms-under-selected-multilateral-environmental-agreements>

⁹⁷ <https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/decisions-non-compliance-procedure>

⁹⁸ <http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/ImplementationComplianceCommittee/Overview/tabid/2868/Default.aspx>

⁹⁹ <https://www.interpol.int/content/download/15587/file/INTERPOL%20Report%20criminal%20trends-plastic%20waste.pdf>

¹⁰⁰ <https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/policy-options-eliminate-additional-marine-plastic-litter>

¹⁰¹ <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/legal-limits-single-use-plastics-and-microplastics>

¹⁰² <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/global-commitment/overview>

¹⁰³ <https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/decisions-article-10-financial-mechanism>

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
(c) Flexibility that some provisions could allow countries discretion in implementation of their commitments, taking into account the national circumstances;	The language in MEAs is often flexible to allow for Parties' implementation depending on the national context; e.g. Minamata Convention, art. 8, para. 5 ¹⁰⁴ or Stockholm Convention art. 4, para. 7 ¹⁰⁵
(d) The best available science, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems;	<p>UNEP (2021) Neglected: Environmental Justice Impacts of Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution¹⁰⁶</p> <p>UNEP, GPML and GRID-Arendal are currently conducting a survey to collect information on tackling marine litter and plastic pollution through indigenous knowledge systems and the use of nature-positive solutions. Submissions will be made available in the GPML digital platform¹⁰⁷</p>
(e) Lessons learned and best practices, including those from informal and cooperative settings;	<p>All treaties include provisions for the establishment of a secretariat, once the treaty enters into force. The treaty text may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide that secretariat services will be discharged by an existing entity (e.g. Stockholm Convention art. 20(3); - request the COP to designate the secretariat from amongst those existing competent international organizations (CBD art. 24); or establish its own secretariat (UNFCCC art. 8) <p>UNEP (2018) Single Use Plastics - A Roadmap for Sustainability. The report is a tool for policymakers who intend to introduce measures to regulate the production and use of disposable plastics.¹⁰⁸</p> <p>GPML digital platform lessons learned and case studies¹⁰⁹</p>
(f) The possibility of a mechanism to provide policy-relevant scientific and socioeconomic information and	<p>UNEP/EA.5/Res.8 Science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution¹¹⁰</p> <p><i>This links to the content under OP3(i)</i></p>

¹⁰⁴ “[...] each Party shall include in any national plan, and shall implement, one or more of the following measures, taking into account its national circumstances, and the economic and technical feasibility and affordability of the measures, as soon as practicable but no more than ten years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it [...]”

¹⁰⁵ “The Conference of the Parties may, upon request from the Party concerned, decide to extend the expiry date of a specific exemption for a period of up to five years. In making its decision, the Conference of the Parties shall take due account of the special circumstances of the developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition”

¹⁰⁶ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/35417/EJIPP.pdf>

¹⁰⁷ <https://digital.gpmarinelitter.org/knowledge-library>

¹⁰⁸ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25496/singleUsePlastic_sustainability.pdf

¹⁰⁹ <https://digital.gpmarinelitter.org/case-studies>

¹¹⁰ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/39944/SCIENCE-POLICY%20PANEL%20TO%20CONTRIBUTE%20FURTHER%20TO%20THE%20SOUND%20MANAGEMENT%20OF%20CHEMICALS%20AND%20WASTE%20AND%20TO%20PREVENT%20POLLUTION.%20English.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Provisions and elements identified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of UNEA resolution 5/14	Information source
assessment related to plastic pollution;	
(g) Efficient organization and streamlined secretariat arrangements;	<i>This relates to 4(e) above – there are no studies on how to measure the efficiency of the manner MEAs secretariat services are performed.</i>
(h) Any other aspects that the intergovernmental negotiating committee may consider relevant;	

41. In the wider UN system, over 40 UN entities are supporting Member States in reducing and addressing plastic pollution, notably marine litter and microplastics.¹¹¹ Activities range from raising international awareness on plastic pollution and provide recommendations to supporting Member States with technical and financial assistance.
42. The UN system also looks to support Member States in working towards a pollution-free planet more generally. The UN has organized itself in the Environment Management Group (EMG) around a consultative process on a Pollution-Free Planet tasked to prepare a UN system-wide approach towards a pollution-free planet. Within the UN system there is considerable expertise on how to address the key drivers of pollution, including product design, industrial production, and consumption patterns; how to identify and measure impacts on marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems; and how to reduce plastic waste through behavioural change, improved waste management and recycling. A core working group has been established under the EMG to unite efforts across the UN system on solutions for the challenges posed by plastic pollution.
43. Multiple synergistic system interventions are needed to address plastic pollution, combining both upstream and downstream actions in order to change the way plastic is produced, traded, used and handled after use. Building on previous work, the ad hoc open-ended working group will further advance, deepen and widen the scope and impact of the UN system by supporting the broad uptake of select solutions identified through a lifecycle approach.

Annexes

[Annex I Additional information sources provided by the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions](#)

[Annex II Additional information sources provided by the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury](#)

[Annex III Additional information sources provided by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity](#)

[Annex IV Additional information sources provided by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals](#)

[Annex V Additional information sources provided by the Secretariat of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer](#)

¹¹¹ https://unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UNEP_EMG-REPORT_Marine-Litter-Microplastics.pdf