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**Intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop
an international legally binding instrument on plastic
pollution, including in the marine environment
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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

**Preparation of an international legally binding instrument
on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment**

**Addendum to the overview of existing funding currently available for
addressing plastic pollution through international funding
arrangements, including from other processes, programmes,
multilateral funds, development banks and private sector initiatives**

Note by the secretariat

The annexed document is an addendum to the ‘Overview of existing funding currently available for addressing plastic pollution through international funding arrangements, including from other processes, programmes, multilateral funds, development banks and private sector initiatives’ set out in document UNEP/PP/INC/1/9. This addendum document reports the underlying data and information that supports the overview presented in UNEP/PP/INC/1/9. It is presented without formal editing.

Annex

Addendum to the overview of existing funding currently available for addressing plastic pollution through international funding arrangements, including from other processes, programmes, multilateral funds, development banks and private sector initiatives

Section 1: Introduction

1. The **purpose of this document** is to provide background data and information that underpins the overview of existing funding currently available for addressing plastic pollution presented in UNEP/PP/INC/1/9. The intention is to provide a summary of the relevant information found during the production of the overview as a contribution to the future discussions on financing for the international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.
2. Section 2 presents the background data collected.
3. Section 3 documents the data sourcing procedure.

Section 2: Background data for the overview of international funding for addressing plastic pollution

4. Table 1 supports the overview in defining “international funding arrangements” in the portfolio for financing action on plastics pollution.

Table 1. Definitions for different international funding arrangements

Funding arrangement	Modalities overview
Multilateral	<p>All funding arrangements (grants, loans, guarantees and other financial instruments) made by organisations that are formed between three or more nations to work on issues that relate to all of the countries, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateral funding mechanisms of international organisations such as international financial institutions and other multilateral development funders. Some multilateral development finance is geared to the private sector (such as IFC and to a large extent, EIB), while others to the public sector • Also included are vertical funds and financing instruments for multilateral environment agreements, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), etc., as well as ad hoc funding sourced from inter-ministerial action and joint financing • Funding dedicated to processes, programmes and organisations including that of UN organisations such as UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO • Innovative financing mechanisms e.g., basket funding, match funding, low interest loans
Bilateral	<p>Funding arrangements mediated through a government agency or non-profit entity that receives funding from its home country’s government to a development partner. This financing is often more specifically targeted than multilateral funding, and is most often associated with national public development banks and national official development assistance agencies</p>
Private sector	<p>Private sector financing includes both business and financial approaches such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For-profit financing as part of industry business strategy and operations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Business creation ○ Private sector investment (technological, product, services innovation) domestic and international/FDI ○ Private sector partnerships – joint investment and action, dialogue, co-financing ○ Private sector voluntary standards, best practices ○ Private sector direct action. Companies instituting policies, procedures for action on plastic pollution in supply and value chains, participation in reporting and accountability mechanisms • For-profit financing and investment (as part of finance and investment, insurance sectors) including:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Normative instruments, including social safeguards standards or ‘do no significant harm’ standards e.g. EU taxonomy and Environmental Social Governance risk standards ○ Investments and expenses (provision of working capital, forms of capital expenditure, acquisition, decommissioning, R&D, divestment, purchasing offsets, refinancing) robustly shown to be in line with the goal of transitioning from linear to circular plastic economies ○ KPI-linked fixed income instruments (e.g. sustainability-linked bond, sustainability-linked loan revolving credit facility) • Private not-for profit financing on voluntary collection, recycling and clean-up campaigns; and implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility and Deposit Return Schemes to fund the take-back and treatment of waste products as regulated by national policy • Private not-for profit financing mechanisms include voluntary donations, crowdfunding donations, corporate social responsibility funds, foundations, and grant programmes
National public sector	<p>National and subnational actions including but not limited to actions like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in institutional strengthening, policy, legal framework innovation and implementation and enforcement. • Establishing an integrated policy environment with supporting policy instruments, including market based and other fiscal instruments with revenue raising / cost recovery purposes or with incentive structures (fines, taxes, fees) guiding action towards policy goals. • National budget and subnational budget allocation for action within country • National education, training and research programmes established and resourced through national education institutions
Civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments by large civil society organisations in awareness raising, agenda-setting coordination of public action, research, on-the-ground programmes • Public crowdfunding • Volunteer contributions, citizen action
Hybrid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-Private Partnerships: cost-sharing for research, in-kind capacity contributions • Mixed non-profit and for-profit approaches like impact investing, crowdfunding • Blended finance
<p>Data sources</p> <p>Tandon, A. (2021). Transition finance: Investigating the state of play: A stocktake of emerging approaches and financial instruments (OECD Environment Working Papers No. 179; OECD Environment Working Papers, Vol. 179). https://doi.org/10.1787/68becf35-en</p> <p>Xu, J., Marodon, R., Ru, X., Ren, X., & Wu, X. (2021). What are public development banks and development financing institutions? —Qualification criteria, stylized facts and development trends. <i>China Economic Quarterly International</i>, 1(4), 271–294. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ceqi.2021.10.001</p> <p>UNEP (2015). UNEP Guidance on the development of legal and institutional infrastructures and measures for recovering costs of national administration for sound management of chemicals. United Nations Environment Programme, Geneva, Switzerland. Available at: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/12224/LIRA_Guidance%20Report_PRESS.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y, last accessed 23 September 2022.</p>	

5. The financing arrangements selected for the analysis are listed in five distinct data tables:

- Table 2. Multilateral funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution
- Table 3: Bilateral funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution
- Table 4. National actions relevant to funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution
- Table 5. Private funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution
- Table 6. Private not-for-profit and hybrid actions relevant to funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution

6. These financing arrangements were selected for inclusion because they (i) demonstrate some specific commitment to addressing plastic pollution; (ii) are linked to institutional structures and actors that influence

the production, consumption and management of plastic from global to local levels, and (iii) hold potential for signalling, catalytic and leveraging effects intended to direct other actors to realign investment/financing/expenditure priorities and practices towards circular plastics economies.¹

7. The text within the tables appears verbatim from the original websites, edited for brevity, clarity and consistency in language. All original sources are hyperlinked directly in the text.

Table 2. Multilateral funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution

Relevant institution (alphabetical order)	Developments since 2019
African Circular Economy Alliance (ACEA) launched by the African Development Bank (AfDB)	ADB launched its Africa Circular Economy Facility a multi-donor trust fund, in April 2022 to drive integration of the circular economy efforts to achieve nationally defined contribution (NDC) targets. The Facility will operate over a period of 5-years and will receive an initial support of EUR4 million from the Government of Finland and the Nordic Development Fund. The Facility will focus on three strategic areas: institutional capacity building to strengthen the regulatory environment for circular economy innovations and practices; providing support to the private sector through a business development programme; and providing technical assistance to the African Circular Economy Alliance. Regarding plastics: recycling plastic packaging to increase circularity within the packaging industry features. The ACEA will act as the Africa Circular Economy Facility’s advocacy arm and will support the dissemination of circular innovations and the replication of best practices identified funded under the trust fund. The packaging, fashion & textiles and built environment industries are amongst their Five Big Bets on the springboards for Africa’s path to circularity.
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	APEC established a Support Fund – Sub-Fund on Marine Debris Management and Innovation under the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group to advance APEC’s objectives of reducing marine debris . It supports initiatives related to (i) funding waste management systems; (ii) promoting technical innovations that create value from plastic waste, and (iii) improving the management of land and sea-based sources of marine debris. Over USD 1 million has been contributed to date.
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	The Blue SEA (Southeast Asia) Finance Hub was established in November 2021 to help ASEAN countries develop and finance projects, with a target of creating bankable projects for ADB worth USD300 million by 2024 that will catalyse at least three times the capital from other sources.
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	A search for “plastic” in the website’s search function , limiting to “projects” and then “documents” produced waste management and environmental pollution related infrastructure projects, alternative construction inputs (plastic waste as aggregates), Environmental and Social Safeguard outputs (EIAs, monitoring reports); but also, in a limited set of normal lending and investment procedures related to shoring up plastics manufacturing sectors following pandemic effects (e.g. Turkey, P000381).
Association of Southeast Asian Networks (ASEAN)	In 2021, ASEAN launched the ASEAN Regional Action Plan for Combating Marine Debris , which provides a scalable, solution-focused joint strategy to address marine plastic debris across the region. The Plan includes 14 Regional Actions across four pillars of Policy Support and Planning; Research, Innovation and Capacity Building; Public Awareness, Education and Outreach; and Private Sector Engagement. In 2022, the World Bank approved a USD20 million grant for the Southeast Asia Regional Programme on Combating Marine Plastics (SEA-MaP) (P175659) to support ASEAN member states to reduce marine plastic pollution.

¹ Developed through synthesis of Tandon, A. (2021). Transition finance: Investigating the state of play: A stocktake of emerging approaches and financial instruments (OECD Environment Working Papers No. 179; OECD Environment Working Papers, Vol. 179). <https://doi.org/10.1787/68becf35-en>

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	<p>EBRD's Green Economy Financing Facility has invested in decarbonization and other forms of cleaner and resource efficient plastics production. The current social and environmental safeguards policy (2019) does not mention plastic.</p> <p>EBRD is joining the Clean Oceans Initiative.</p> <p>Database search: 12 results for a “project summary documents” search dating from 2020 to 2022 with the search term “plastic” shows varying degrees of engagement with the circular plastics economy. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support gradual transition into sustainable packaging and improve its resource efficiency measures (Turkey, 52676) • Property and tourism investment (hotel development): the use of single use plastics for bags, water bottles and key pads will be phased out (e.g. Egypt, 51567)” • Provision of a senior secured loan of up to USD 4,8 million to Intro Sustainable Resources & Intro Solar S.A.E. to finance a pipeline of green projects, including one to expand a plastic bottle recycling facility (Egypt, 51369) • Assistance to reinforcing business dynamics and labour productivity of plastic producers (Turkmenistan, 52031) • The provision of a USD 1.5 million loan to Safa, Turkmenistan's leading producer of polyethylene and polypropylene packaging to purchase new equipment, expanding production capacity, and to increase market share through further import substitution (Turkmenistan, 51164) • Lower the cost of raw materials with vertical integration through the in-house production of inputs, part of which will include increased capacity for recycling PET into polyester fibres (Morocco, 53040)
European Investment Bank (EIB)	<p>The EIB Blue Sustainable Ocean Strategy (“Blue SOS”) committed to double their lending to sustainable ocean projects to EUR2.5 billion over the period 2019-2023, and to mobilize at least EUR5 billion in investment that will contribute to improve the health of the oceans and their resources, build stronger coastal environments and boost blue sustainable economic activity. In April 2022, EIB committed up to USD20 million to the Circulate Capital Ocean Fund I-B (CCOF I-B), which invests both into disruptive innovations aligned with Circulate Capital Disrupt (CCD), the firm’s climate-tech strategy, and into the South and Southeast Asia recycling value chain.</p> <p>EIB is a founding member of the Clean Oceans Initiative.</p>
European Union	<p>Plastic tax introduced as part of the EU recovery package necessitated by EU spending as a result of COVID-19 (NextGeneration EU). This “plastic tax” is an own resource to the 2021–2027 EU budget. All Member States have already agreed to the contribution that will be made based on the amount of non-recycled plastic packaging waste produced by each member state. Started 1 January 2021, the contribution is calculated by the weight of non-recycled plastic packaging waste with a uniform rate of EUR 0.80 per kilogram. (specifically the Packaging and packaging waste Directive and its Implementing Decision (Decision (EU) 2019/665). Initial estimates (KPMG, September 2021) indicate that this new plastic contribution can provide the EU with between EUR 6 to 8 billion of additional revenue each year.</p> <p>Other information: EU Research and Innovation Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) funded a number of projects to prevent marine litter, for example CLAIM, GOJELLY, TOPIOS, SeaChange, ResponSeable, EUROqCHARM, SEALIVE, Bio-Plastics Europe, MAELSTROM, In-No-Plastic, and LABPLAS. The new Research and Innovation Programme (2021-2027), Horizon Europe includes a focus on preventing pollution in the marine environment, including marine litter.</p>

Global Environment Facility (GEF-8)	In June 2022, donor governments pledged for its next four-year operating period (GEF-8). Much of the funding will be delivered through a set of 11 integrated programs that address multiple environmental threats at once. An integrated programme on circular solutions to plastic pollution is one of these 11 programmes. The program emphasizes upstream measures to reduce plastic production and consumption, the engagement of the private sector, and single-use packaging in the food and beverage sectors.
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	IDB Lab (the innovation lab for IDB) announced a USD4 million investment commitment in October 2021, along with an additional technical cooperation grant of USD500,000, to support innovative solutions to tackle the growing problem of plastic waste ending up in the oceans and waterways of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). This will be combined with a capacity development to build a potential investment pipeline in the Caribbean. The investment will be managed by Circulate Capital.
Joint Initiative on Circular Economy	In 2019, the Joint Initiative on Circular Economy (JICE), a partnership between the European Union’s largest national public banks and institutions and the European Investment Bank pledged to invest at least EUR10 billion in the circular economy by 2023 specifically to support projects that (i) prevent and eliminate waste, (ii) increase resource efficiency, and (iii) promote circular business models. After its first year of operation, JICE provided €2.7 billion of long-term project financing. Some recent companies and projects supported relevant for plastic pollution include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CREAPAPER, a German start-up for circular paper production and innovative packaging. • Vestiaire collective, an online marketplace for second-hand luxury fashion pieces • Winnow to develop software and hardware solutions to reduce food waste in professional kitchens • Aquaservice, a Spanish water service provider that reuses, recycles and carries out maintenance with a repair and reconditioning programme.
Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	OECD does not dispense grants or make loans. However, it does invest in knowledge generation on plastic pollution status and policy action on plastic in the circular economy. The Global Plastic Outlook could be seen as an information instrument to guide bilateral and other multilateral funding actions of its member states. Though it is not adequate for policy making, their interactive database “Compare your country: Global Plastics Outlook” supports some transparency efforts like the High Ambition Coalition to end plastic waste .
The Clean Oceans Initiative	Launched in February 2020, the Clean Oceans Initiative is the largest common initiative dedicated to funding projects aimed at reducing plastic pollution at sea. In three years, the Initiative has already achieved 80% of its target by providing EUR 1.6 billion long-term financing for public and private sector projects that reduce discharge of plastics, micro-plastics and other litter to the oceans through improved management of solid waste, wastewater and storm water. Current members: the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and KfW acting on behalf of the German Federal Government committed to double the target of the Clean Oceans Initiative, together with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP) the Italian National Promotional Institution and Financial Institution for Development Cooperation, and ICO, the Spanish Promotional Bank.
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP funds non-profit organisations through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) for community-based projects addressing plastic pollution through recycling. Proposals should not exceed USD20,000 and must include a capacity building component. Communities are expected to demonstrate co-financing.
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	[Beyond direct work on the future Plastics Treaty] A series of projects on plastic waste are being undertaken under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions’ Regional Centre Small Grants Programme (SGP). Bamako Convention COP3, 2020; UNEP/BC/COP.3/11 discussed measures and commitments to prevent pollution and trade in plastic waste, both on the

	continent of Africa and in its environs, including under provisions such as the Bamako Convention, the Basel Convention and the Basel Convention Ban Amendment and reports on national contributions to the regular budget, revolving fund and trust fund. Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 (UNEP/BC/COP.3/2), based on a budget of USD995,000, with a contribution by the parties of USD422,500, USD232 500 by partners, and USD340,000 by UNEP.
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Contributes to G20's work programme, particularly the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Litter, and supports its member state governments to address marine plastic litter challenges primarily at source through promoting adoption of circular economy business models and technologies. The UNIDO-GEF portfolio in its entirety benefits from the organisation's ability to engage small and medium-size enterprises in its projects. UNIDO-MARINE Initiative (Japan): UNIDO is implementing a number of projects under the MARINE Initiative. UNIDO-Africa's Plastic Challenge seems to fall under this initiative; it supports studies and demonstrations on i) suitable alternatives to plastics, innovative packaging and recycling technologies and ii) the plastic value chain in Egypt, Kenya and Nigeria .
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	UNESCAP is leading ' Closing the LOOP ', supported by the Government of Japan, on circular use and management of plastics, and address the global issue of plastic waste leaking into the marine environment from cities in Asia and the Pacific. The project (i) measures plastic waste leakage from land to sea (ii) monitors marine plastic litter and (iii) uses innovative practices to develop effective city-wide action plans.
World Bank Group (WB)	<p>The World Bank has USD2.5 billion in the pipeline focused on plastic pollution prevention. Projects span many sectors, from fisheries to tourism, with most focused on improving solid waste management. The World Bank Group currently has more than 60 engagements in countries in all regions on plastic pollution prevention.</p> <p>In FY21 the World Bank's marine plastics portfolio surpassed USD5 billion, supporting investments and policy reforms on circular economy and improved solid waste management in coastal areas and along rivers, river basin management, tourism development, fisheries, urban transformation, and industrial management. As of March 2022, PROBLUE, a multi-donor trust fund that providing grant funding with a focus on marine plastic pollution. \the Trust Fund has committed more than USD40 million in 64 activities across regions to support countries addressing marine plastic pollution.</p> <p>On June 22, 2022 the World Bank Board of Executive Directors approved a USD20 million grant for the Southeast Asia Regional Programme on Combating Marine Plastics (SEA-MaP) to support ASEAN Member states to reduce plastics consumption, increase recycling and minimize leakages to prevent land and sea based pollution in the region.</p> <p>Since 2020, International Finance Corporation (IFC) has provided more than USD400 million dollars in "blue loans" to private sector financial institutions and corporates investing in companies working on PET recycling capacity in Brazil, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand,</p> <p>.</p> <p>The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) [provides political risk insurance and credit enhancement for cross-border private sector investors and lenders] appears to have no explicit reference to plastics in projects financed since 1 January 2020.</p>
Data sources Cited as hyperlinks.	

Table 3: Bilateral funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution

Agency (Country) (alphabetical order)	Developments since 2019
AFD (France)	<p>A founding member of the Clean Oceans Initiative and JICE AFD also funds multiple research and innovation programmes. Some examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD) to support the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in better monitoring and modeling the circulation of marine debris in Indonesia. • The “Swachhata Startup Challenge” with India’s Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MoHUA). €500,000 in-kind grant to facilitate key interventions in India’s waste management sector. • Two pilot projects for better plastic waste management in the Atlantic Ocean, with EUR2.5 million investment in communication and awareness-raising campaigns and waste collection and processing in Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). • Through its subsidiaries: The FFEM ExPLOI (Indian Ocean Plastic Expedition) project assists efforts to reduce and recycle plastic waste in the ocean. Proparco: participates in Circulate Capital Ocean Fund I-B and IFC’s blue syndicated loan for Bank of Qingdao
KfW (Germany)	<p>A founding member of the Clean Oceans Initiative and JICE. In December 2020, its subsidiary DEG provided a long-term loan of USD 50 million to Indorama Ventures Public Company Ltd (IVL) to expand PET recycling in Asia. The funding is part of a “blue loan” financing package from IFC and ADB totalling USD 300 million, which has now been disbursed. KfW signed a loan agreement for EUR 150 million in December 2021 in Colombia. The reform accelerates the country’s transition to renewable energy sources (focus: transport sector, power generation and access to electricity) including support to reuse of process water and management of plastic packaging waste. The project will be implemented in close partnership with AFD, IDB and South Korea’s KEXIM Bank.</p>
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP)	Is a founding member of the Clean Oceans Initiative and JICE
ICO, the Spanish Promotional Bank	Is a founding member of the Clean Oceans Initiative and JICE
Kuwait Fund For Arab Economic Development (KFAED)	In July 2021, the Kuwait Fund and UNDP expanded support for the environment and local communities in Lebanon with \$2.5 million support to be provided to UNDP Lebanon efforts to strengthen solid waste management as a means of improving environmental, health and social outcomes.
Abu Dhabi Fund For Development (ADFD)	The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) is funding a 4 MW waste to energy project in the Maldives .
International Development Finance Corporation (US)	Backer to Circulate Capital Ocean Fund (CCOF): International Development Finance Corporation in partnership with USAID, which provides a 50% guarantee of CCOF’s loans, up to \$35 million USD, further de-risking investments.
USAID (US)	Backer to Circulate Capital Ocean Fund (CCOF): International Development Finance Corporation in partnership with USAID, which provides a 50% guarantee of CCOF’s loans, up to \$35 million USD, further de-risking investments.
Saudi Fund For Development (SFD)	Plastic is a strategic development question for the fund; their ‘ Sustainable Saudi Vision ’ document does not include the word “plastic”.
Data sources Cited as footnotes	

Table 4. National actions relevant to funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution

Country (alphabetical order)	Developments since 2019
Australia	Australia National Plastics Plan, 2021
Albania	National Integrated Waste Management Plan 2020-2035, 2020
Australia - subnational (South Australia)	Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020
Bahamas	Environmental Health Services (Control of Plastic Pollution) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 106 of 2020), 2020
Belarus	Presidential Decree No. 16 "On Improvement of the Procedure for Waste and Package Management
Belize	Pollution from Plastics Regulations, 2020
China	Yangtze River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, 2020 (All the local people's governments in the Yangtze River basin shall adopt measures such as recovering deposits, restricting the use of plastic products ..)
Costa Rica	Decreto N° 42833-S — Reglamento de la Ley N° 9703, Ley para la Prohibición del Poliestireno Expandido, 2021
Ecuador	Organic Law for the Rationalization, Reuse and Reduction of Single Use Plastics, 2020
Egypt	Waste Management Law No. 202, 2020 (Single use plastics, financial, economic, tax incentives for import, sale and circulation of alternatives to single use plastic bags)
Fiji	Environment Management (Amendment) Act No. 42 of 2020
France	Loi n° 2020-105 du 10 février 2020 relative à la lutte contre le gaspillage et à l'économie circulaire, 2020
Greece	Integrated Waste Management Framework, 2021
Iceland	Act No. 25 on hygiene and pollution prevention, 2020
India	Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021. Includes the Uniform Framework for Extended Producers Responsibility (2020)
Jordan	Waste Sector Green Growth National Action Plan, 2020
Kenya	Implementation Plan or the Ban of Single Use Plastics in Protected Areas, 2020
Latvia	Law on the Reduction of Consumption of Products Containing Plastic, 2021
Malaysia	National Marine Litter Policy and Action Plan 2021 - 2030
Maldives	Presidential Decree on Single Use Plastic, 2021
Maldives	Single Use Plastic Phase Out Plan, 2021
Maldives	Export-Import Act (31/79) of Maldives, 2020
Malta	Restrictions on Placing on the Market of Single-Use Plastic Products Regulations, 2020
Malta	Environment Protection Act (CAP. 549) Beverage Containers Recycling Regulations, 2020
Mauritius	Environment Protection (Banning of Plastic Bags) Regulations, 2020
Morocco	Décret n° 2-20-641 du 23 rabii II 1442 (9 décembre 2020) modifiant et complétant le décret no. 2-16-174 du 25 jourmada II 1437 (4 avril 2016) pris pour l'application de certaines dispositions de la loi no. 77-15 portant interdiction de la fabrication, de l'importation, de l'exportation, de la détention, de la commercialisation et de l'utilisation de sacs plastiques, 2021
Nauru	Environmental Management and Climate Change Act 2020 (Application of EIA and other aspects for monitoring and transparency for 'substantial development projects' which includes "plastics works" in this definition.
Panama	Ley N° 223 - Ley que establece exoneraciones e incentivos fiscales en materia ambiental con el fin de promover las prácticas comerciales sostenibles, la reconversión de las empresas y el desarrollo de la industria del reciclaje en la República de Panamá, 2021
Panama	Law No. 187 - Law that regulates the reduction and progressive replacement of single-use plastics, 2020

Peru	Lineamientos para el Desarrollo de Acciones de Comunicación, Educación, Capacitación y Sensibilización sobre el Consumo Responsable y la Producción Sostenible de los Bienes de Plástico y la Gestión Integral de sus Residuos, 2020 (Information instruments)
Samoa	Samoa Ocean Strategy 2020-2030
São Tomé and Príncipe	Law No. 8/2020 Approving Measures to Reduce the Use of Plastic Bags in São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal	Law No. 2020-04 Relating to the Prevention and Reduction of the Environmental Impact of Plastic Products, 2020
Seychelles	Protocol on the implementation of Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Seychelles 2020-2026
South Africa	National Waste Management Strategy 2020
Timor-Leste	Decree-Law No. 37/2020 Regulating Sale, Import and Production of Bags, Packaging and Other Plastic Objects
Turkey	Regulation on Packaging Waste Management, 2021
Uganda	The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2020
United Arab Emirates – subnational, Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi Emirate Single Use Plastic Policy, 2020
United Kingdom - England	Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste)(Amendment)(England) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 1336 of 2020)
United States of America	Save Our Seas 2.0 Act
Vietnam	National Action Plan for Management of Marine Plastic Litter by 2030, 2020
United Kingdom - England	Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste)(Amendment)(England) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 1336 of 2020)
United States of America	Save Our Seas 2.0 Act
Data source Plastics Policy Inventory Duke University Nicholas Institute for Energy, Environment & Sustainability * Not listed in the Plastics Policy Inventory	

Table 5. Private funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution

Relevant institutions (alphabetical order)	Developments since 2019
Alliance to End Plastic Waste / Lombard Odier(Fund)	In May 2022, AEPW launched a circular plastic fund, seeking USD 500 million from institutional and other investors to fund scalable solutions for removing plastic waste from the environment. The AEPW's first progress report confirmed the Alliance is unlocking at least five times the initial USD400m investment made by founding members.
Circulate Capital , Singapore (Fund)	Highlights reported in 2021 for the Circulate Capital Ocean Fund (CCOF) [partners: PepsiCo, the first investor, Coca-Cola, Danone, Chanel, Unilever, Dow, Procter & Gamble, Chevron Phillips Chemical, Mondelez International and backed by DFC and USAID]: Unlocked an additional USD50 million; Invested more than USD17 million in six new portfolio companies taking our portfolio to 10 investments in South and Southeast Asia; Total investments in Indonesia to USD7.5 million committed to date. Circulate Capital Disrupt is a companion venture and private equity fund to CCOF that invests in disruptive technologies at the nexus of climate-tech and plastics.
Closed Loop Partners, United States (Fund)	Closed Loop Partners is an investment firm that provides equity and project finance to scale products, services and infrastructure at the forefront of the circular economy. In 2021 , they launched the Circular Plastics Fund to provide catalytic capital to solutions that keep valuable plastics out of landfills and in circulation. It invests in scalable recycling technologies, equipment upgrades and infrastructure solutions that advance the recovery and recycling of polyethylene and polypropylene plastics in the U.S. and Canada. The target is USD100 million and they report 90+ companies in the pipeline, or USD13 billion pipeline in enterprise value.
Ecosurety, United Kingdom (Fund)	The Flexible Plastic Fund incentivizes flexible plastic recycling. Managed by B Corp certified producer responsibility compliance scheme Ecosurety, and supported by environmental charity Hubbub, the Fund was established in May 2021 by five founding partners: Mars UK, Mondelez International, Nestlé,

	PepsiCo and Unilever; it has been joined by a further 15 renowned UK consumer goods' manufacturers since.
Morgan Stanley, Global (Investment, loan brokering and intermediary services)	<p>Plastic Waste Resolution: aiming to “prevent, reduce and remove 50 million metric tons of plastic waste from entering rivers, oceans, landscapes and landfills by 2030”. From 2019 through end-2021, Morgan Stanley claims the prevention, removal and reduction of 13 million metric tons of plastic waste, 26% of their 2030 goal. Project examples From Morgan Stanley’s Sustainability Reports 2020 and 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint bookrunning Coca-Cola FEMSA’s USD705MM green bond; the deal will help the company meet its plastics commitments • Serving as green structuring agent for VF Corporation’s EUR500MM green bond, which will involve the apparel and footwear company purchasing fabric containing at least 50% recycled-content nylon and polyester • Serving as capital markets advisor to Live Oak Acquisition Corporation in its business combination with Danimer Scientific, a bioplastics firm • Natura & Co., the largest Latin American personal care cosmetics group successfully issued a USD1 billion sustainability-linked bond with performance targets tied to increased use of post-consumer recycled packaging. Morgan Stanley served as joint bookrunner for the bond. • thredUP, an online marketplace for second-hand clothing, raised USD168 million through its IPO in March 2021. Morgan Stanley priced the IPO, serving as lead book-running manager. <p>Their Equity Capital Markets group financed (i) Danimer Scientific, a developer and producer of fully biodegradable and compostable bioplastics; (ii) Zero Waste Recycling, an end-to-end waste services provider; (iii) Pete & Gerry’s, an egg producer using 100% post-consumer recycled PET cartons.</p>
Solactive , Germany (Index)	In February 2021, Solactive, ISS ESG, and Morgan Stanley launched the Solactive ISS ESG Future of Plastic Index – a publicly listed index of global companies with leading performance in innovation and implementation of plastic waste solutions. On September 2021, their AKTIONÄR Zero Plastic Index launched and currently contains eight European companies.
Data sources: hyperlinked in text	

Table 6. Private not-for-profit and hybrid actions relevant to funding arrangements for addressing plastic pollution

Relevant institutions (alphabetical order)	Developments since 2019
Bloomberg Philanthropies (Campaign)	In September 2022, UN Special Envoy on Climate Ambition and Solutions Michael R. Bloomberg launched Beyond Petrochemicals: People Over Pollution an \$85 million campaign aimed to halt the rapid expansion of petrochemical and plastic pollution in the United States.
Ellen MacArthur Foundation network (Platform for partnerships,)	The Network comprises Members, Partners and Strategic Partners, as well as a wider community of more than a thousand organisations who we reach and engage through specific projects and initiatives, some of which involve financing.
FPF FlexCollect (Fund)	Launched in May 2022 and working with a number of volunteer local authorities between 2022 and 2025, this is a GBP2.9m project to pilot the collection and recycling of flexible plastic packaging from households across the UK. Initiated and led by the Flexible Plastic Fund (FPF), and including some of the UK’s leading manufacturers, Defra, UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), SUEZ, RECOUP, LARAC and WRAP.
PRI Principles for Responsible Investment (Norm setting)	PRI has developed practical engagement guidance for investors , based on extensive research and inputs from the PRI’s Plastics Investor Working Group , and aligned with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation’s New Plastics Economy Global Commitment .
rePurpose (Action platform)	rePurpose is a global coalition of people and companies dedicated to reducing waste, reviving lives, and restoring nature’s balance. The action platform provides businesses with immediate, tangible and powerful ways to create impact.

<p>Tom Ford Plastics Alternatives Competition, April 2022 (Award, prize fund, business incubation)</p>	<p>The Tom Ford Plastic Innovation Prize is a partnership between Tom Ford and the non-profit Lonely Whale of USD1.2 million in prize money, plus support to get to market. Finalists: Kenya, Lwanda Biotech addresses both agricultural waste and community-level plastic pollution with packaging alternatives. Zerocircle is based in India, where it cultivates seaweed to make packaging that’s safe for wildlife and the ocean. Icelandic start-up Marea is looking toward algae to make biodegradable alternatives to thin-film plastic. The two North American finalists are Canadian biotech firm Genecis, which is reprogramming and upcycling bacteria from low-value organic waste, and Sway, an American company that is also in camp seaweed.</p>
<p>UNEP Principles for Sustainable Insurance (Norm setting)</p>	<p>The first study for the global insurance industry on managing the risks associated with plastic pollution, marine plastic litter and microplastics was completed at the end of 2019. Key findings of the first global insurance industry study on managing the risks associated with plastic pollution, marine plastic litter and microplastics were shared in February 2020. . Plastic is mentioned briefly in a late 2020 blog as part of target classes of pollution which could be included in Pollution Insurance.</p>
<p>UNIDO and the Alliance to End Plastic Waste (Platform for partnership)</p>	<p>November 2021 – A cooperation framework for jointly tackling global plastic waste using circular economy approaches. UNIDO and the Alliance aim to develop, implement and scale projects and programmes to advance plastics circularity, some of which involve financing.</p>
<p>USAID’s partnership with the Alliance to End Plastic Waste (Cooperation action)</p>	<p>USAID’s partnership with the Alliance to End Plastic Waste tackles livelihoods, health, and safety of waste workers, both formal and informal.</p>
<p>World Economic Forum’s Global Plastic Action Partnership (Platform for partnerships, some of which involve financing/financial flows)</p>	<p>GPAP harnesses the convening power of the World Economic Forum to bring together governments, businesses and civil society to translate commitments into meaningful action – at both the global and national levels. At the World Economic Forum's 2020 Annual Meeting in Davos, GPAP announces its first affiliate members: Suntory, Morgan Stanley, and SAP. A financing roadmap was released in November 2020 for the Indonesia National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP).</p>
<p>WRAP and GPAP formal partnership (Cooperation action)</p>	<p>WRAP is a global NGO based in the UK.. WRAP and GPAP announced a formal partnership to address the global issue of plastic waste by supporting both the network of Plastics Pacts, and Global Plastic Action Partnerships around the world in March 2022.</p>

Section 3: Methodology

8. Methods and materials for the desktop and database literature review:

- (a) **Date limited searches of the updated 2020 Inventory** housed on [The Global Partnership on Marine Litter digital platform](#).
- (b) **Desktop literature search and synthesis on financing modalities in international action** searching (i) institutional websites for materials on plastics (ii) online searches using a combination of terms: “International funding” AND “typologies”; “Environmental finance”; “Green finance”; “Financing sustainable development”; “Financing Agenda 2030”.
- (c) **Secondary publications sourced through GoogleScholar**. This search engine was used because it identifies publications from both scholarly and non-academic technical publications.
- (d) **Website searches search identifying funding mechanisms** for addressing plastic pollution by (i) compiling a list of multilateral and bilateral organisations relevant to plastic action investment and financing; searching terms “plastic(s)” and “plastic pollution” on the organisations’ (ii) websites (iii) project databases, and (iv) key strategy documents, including environment and social safeguards policies.
- (e) National policy searches related to action on **plastic pollution across the plastics lifecycle** in (i) the Plastics Policy Inventory Duke University Nicholas Institute for Energy, Environment & Sustainability and related analytical reports and (ii) through processes described above in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (f) **Private sector initiatives related to action on plastic pollution** across the plastics lifecycle. Internet search engine searches, date limited 2020-2022, searching initially terms “industry investment” “investment”, “loan”, “financing”, “fund”, “insurance” AND “plastic pollution” (i) compiling a list of private organisations appearing relevant plastic action investment and financing; then (ii) searching for

major initiatives being undertaken by these organisations on the websites (iii) project databases, and (iv) key strategy documents of these firms.

9. Limitations

- (a) Web-based searches are **limited by the search language** (English) and biases of the search engines used. The external datasets used also have an English language bias.
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