

***End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument
Comments from Brazil prior to INC-2***

Brazil supports an ambitious instrument aimed at ending plastic pollution, whose objective covers the life cycle of plastics, including their associated hazardous chemical additives, with a view to protecting the environment and human health in a sustainable manner, taking into account environmental aspects, economic and social impacts, as well as national circumstances and capabilities.

Regarding core obligations, control measures and voluntary approaches to be agreed upon, they may relate to raw materials, additives, production processes and outputs, consumption patterns, economically viable and environmentally friendly alternatives, domestic and international trade (including illegal traffic flows), waste management, national action plans, assessments of microplastics, minimal recycled content, and regulation matters. In the case of production restriction measures, if any, appropriate phase-out and just transition schemes should be implemented. It is essential to emphasize that ambitious obligations will require commensurate means of implementation for developing countries.

With regard to implementation measures, the assessment of the effectiveness of the instrument, regardless of specific reporting requirements, will depend on the collection of data that are not readily available. The overall effort to report the full lifecycle of plastics prior to the production of national action plans presents a significant challenge. Financial and technical support to developing countries for the preparation of technically sound inventories and reports will therefore be crucial. This will be in the interest of all members and other stakeholders, as the data will be essential in assessing whether the agreement is achieving its objectives. Any compliance-related mechanism should help countries implement the new agreement through a facilitative and cooperative approach.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the future instrument will also depend on cooperation with other multilateral environmental agreements and entities in the area of chemicals and waste in order to find complementarities, thus avoiding the duplication of mandates and efforts. The new agreement would also benefit from a network of technical centres that could provide regulatory, technical and technological cooperation at national, regional and global levels.

As for the means of implementation, Brazil is in line with the submission presented by GRULAC, which stands for the assessment of this topic from an integrated perspective, including aspects of financing, capacity building, technical assistance and technological cooperation, articulating them with the obligations and control measures under the agreement.

Finally, Brazil is also in line with the position of GRULAC countries that the gathering of the best available science is fundamental to support the INC's work towards an ambitious and effective instrument on plastic pollution. In this sense, Brazil believes that the contribution from

natural, economic and social sciences experts could be requested to governments and gathered, according to geographic and gender balance.