

C. Documents proposed by the OEWG for INC-1:

i. Glossary of key terms

Plastics: Plastic is a material consisting of a polymer to which additives or other substances may have been added and which may act as the main structural component of finished products, with the exception of materials made from natural polymers which have not been chemically modified.

Classification of plastics: according to ISO/TC61 plastics are differentiated into dissolved jellylike polymers, nanoplastic (< 1 µm), small microplastic (1 µm–1 mm), large microplastic (1 mm–5 mm), mesoplastics (5 mm–25 mm) and macroplastics (> 25 mm).

Biodegradable Plastic: means a plastic capable of undergoing physical, biological decomposition, such that it ultimately decomposes into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water, and is, in accordance with European standards for packaging, recoverable through composting and anaerobic digestion;

Oxo-degradable Plastic: means plastic materials that include additives which, through oxidation, lead to the fragmentation of the plastic material into micro-fragments or to chemical decomposition.

Single-use Plastic Product: means a product that is made wholly or partly from plastic and that is not conceived, designed or placed on the market to accomplish, within its life span, multiple trips or rotations by being returned to a producer for refill or re-used for the same purpose for which it was conceived.

Packaging: consists of:

(a) sales packaging or primary packaging, i. e. packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase;

(b) grouped packaging or secondary packaging, i. e. packaging conceived so as to constitute at the point of purchase a grouping of a certain number of sales units whether the latter is sold as such to the final user or consumer or whether it serves only as a means to replenish the shelves at the point of sale; it can be removed from the product without affecting its characteristics;

(c) transport packaging or tertiary packaging, i. e. packaging conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or grouped packagings in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage. Transport packaging does not include road, rail, ship and air containers.

Single-use Plastic Packaging: is plastic packaging that is not reusable packaging made wholly or partly of plastic.

Single-use Plastic Food Packaging: means single-use plastic packaging, i.e., receptacles such as boxes with or without a cover, used to contain food which:

(a) is intended for immediate consumption, either on-the-spot or take-away,

(b) is typically consumed from the receptacle, and

(c) is ready to be consumed without any further preparation, such as cooking, boiling or heating,

including food containers used for fast food or other meal ready for immediate consumption, except beverage containers, plates and packets and wrappers containing food;

Single-use Plastic Beverage Bottles: are beverage packaging in bottle form, including their caps and lids, with a capacity of up to 3.0 liters that also meet the requirements of single-use plastic packaging.

Fishing Gear: means any item or piece of equipment that is used in fishing or aquaculture to target, capture or rear marine biological resources or that is floating on the sea surface, and is deployed with the objective of attracting and capturing or of rearing such marine biological resources.

Ghost Nets: are fishing nets that have been abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded at sea, on beaches or in harbours. They are a major contributor to the bigger problems of ghost gear, which refers to all types of fishing gear, including nets, lines, traps, pots and fish aggregating devices, that are no longer actively managed by fishers or fisheries.

Waste: means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

Marine Litter: synonymous with marine debris, ocean debris or marine plastics. Means any persistent, manufactured or processed solid material discarded, disposed or abandoned in the marine and coastal environment. This definition includes items originating from land or sea-based sources which enter the seas directly due to human action, or indirectly when washed out to the sea via rivers, streams or storm drains.

Marine Litter Impacts: Marine litter can injure or kill marine and coastal wildlife mainly due to ingestion and entanglement; damage and degrade habitats; interfere with navigational safety; cause economic loss to fishing and maritime industries; degrade the quality of life in coastal communities; and threaten human health and safety.

Packaging Waste: means any packaging or packaging material covered by the definition of waste

Waste Fishing Gear: means any fishing gear covered by the definition of waste in point [N.N.], including all separate components, substances or materials that were part of or attached to such fishing gear when it was discarded, including when it was abandoned or lost.

Hazardous Wastes: means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in [N.N.] [plastic-relevant parts to be drawn from the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes or by Reference to that Convention)

Waste Producer: means anyone whose activities produce waste (original waste producer) or anyone who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of this waste;

Waste Holder: means the waste producer or the natural or legal person who is in possession of the waste;

Dealer: means any undertaking which acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell waste, including such dealers who do not take physical possession of the waste;

Broker: means any undertaking arranging the recovery or disposal of waste on behalf of others, including such brokers who do not take physical possession of the waste;

Waste Management: means the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker;

Collection: means the gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility;

Separate Collection: means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment;

Prevention: means measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce:

(a) the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;

(b) the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or

(c) the content of harmful substances in materials and products;

Prevention of Packaging Waste: means the reduction of the quantity and of the harmfulness for the environment of:

- materials and substances contained in packaging and of packaging waste,

- packaging and packaging waste at production process level and at the marketing, distribution, utilization and elimination stages,

in particular by developing 'clean' products and technology.

Reusable Packaging: is packaging which has been conceived, designed, and placed on the market to accomplish within its lifecycle multiple trips or rotations by being refilled or reused for the same purpose for which it was conceived, with its effective return and reuse being enabled by sufficient logistics and encouraged by appropriate incentive schemes, such as a deposit.

Reuse: means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived;

Reuse of Packaging: means any operation by which packaging, which has been conceived and designed to accomplish within its life cycle a minimum number of trips or rotations, is refilled or used for the same purpose for which it was conceived, with or without the support of auxiliary products present on the market enabling the packaging to be refilled; such reused packaging will become packaging waste when no longer subject to reuse.

Preparations for Reuse: means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products or of packaging that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing;

Treatment: means recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal;

Recovery: means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

Recycling: means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations;

Mechanical recycling: new, physically identical material is produced or the material remains available for another material use.

(= high-quality mechanical recycling that keeps materials at a high level of the cascade, in order enable feeding back into the product cycle for circular economy)

Recyclability: Fundamental and gradual suitability of any given packaging to substitute virgin material in applications typical for that material after undergoing recycling processes available in an industrial scale

3 criteria:

- 1) Availability of a sorting and recycling infrastructure that allows for that
- 2) Sortability of the packaging, separability of its components
- 3) No recycling incompatibilities of packaging components or substances therein

Energy Recovery: means the use of combustible packaging waste as a means to generate energy through direct incineration with or without other waste but with recovery of the heat.

Organic Recycling: means the aerobic (composting) or anaerobic (biomethanization) treatment, under controlled conditions and using micro-organisms, of the biodegradable parts of packaging waste, which produces stabilized organic residues or methane. Landfill shall not be considered a form of organic recycling.

Disposal: means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

Best Available Techniques: means best available techniques as defined in [N.N.]

Producer: any natural or legal person established in a Member State to this Convention or in a third country that professionally sells in another Member State directly to private households or to users other than private households, by means of distance contracts as defined in point XX plastic products, filled plastic products or fishing gear containing plastic, other than persons carrying out fishing activities as defined in [N.N.]

Extended producer responsibility (EPR): Environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the waste stage of that product's life-cycle. In practice, EPR involves producers taking responsibility for the management of products after becoming waste, including: collection; pre-treatment, e.g. sorting, dismantling or de-pollution; (preparation for) reuse; recovery (including recycling and energy recovery) or final disposal. EPR systems can allow producers to exercise their responsibility either by providing the financial resources required and/or by taking over the operational aspects of the process from municipalities. They assume the responsibility voluntarily or mandatorily; EPR systems can be implemented individually or collectively. (Basel-Convention: UNEP CHW.13/INF/ 8– Draft Practical Manuals on extended producer responsibility and financing system for environmentally sound management)

Placing on the Market: means the first making available of a product on the market of a Member State to this Convention.

Making available on the Market: means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the market of a Member State in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.

Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme: means extended producer responsibility scheme as defined in [N.N.]

Port Reception Facilities: are a place that international shipping ports must provide to collect residues, oily mixtures, and garbage generated from an ocean-going vessel.

