STATUS QUO OPTION – NO.

Key elements voluntary global mechanism

- Step by step implementation
- Global partnership for global marine litter should be main structure
- National assessment for waste management
- Submit national assessment to capture current and future actions
- Encourage regional cooperation
- Principles describing problem and objectives in solving that problem

Key elements for legally binding elements

- Voluntary actions plus coordination undertaken in the near-term
- Mixture of legal and voluntary efforts
- Must identify sustainable finance to achieve targets
- Nationally determined targets
- Monitoring flow of plastics , import , production, use , end of life (covering full life cycle)
- Inclusion of the measures identified in the thought-starter diagram submitted by civil society and the Swedish diagram in advance of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Expert Group:

Convention on Plastic Pollution					
Pillar 1	Pillar 2		Pillar 3	Pillar 4	
Coordination	Plastic Pollution Prevention		Financial Support	Technical Support	
 Coordination and Synergies Basel Convention trade in scrap plastic Partnership on Plastic Waste (guidelines) MARPOL port reception facilities ships and fishing vessels fishing gear Stockholm Convention persistent organic pollutants SAICM plastic as issue of concern additives restrictions Regional Seas Programmes regional strategies Others 	Harmonization and Inventories Definitions Methodologies Baselines Monitoring Reporting Standardization labelling certification schemes industry standards Product Design Microplastics (intentionally added) Pre-Production Pellets Legacy Plastic Pollution	 Control Measures Global Reduction Target Global Market Restrictions prohibitions production consumption Microplastics (not intentionally added) National Reduction Commitments national market restrictions extended producer responsibility reuse, collection and recycling secondary markets single-use products and packaging other measures 	Financial Support to Developing Countries • Fast-Action Funding • Monitoring • Reporting • Capacity-Building • Institutional Strengthening • Policy Development • Demonstration Projects • Incremental Compliance Costs	Assessment and Knowledge-Sharing Technical and Scientific Assessment Socio-Economic Assessment Knowledge Exchange	

Co-ordinating Body					
Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3			
Regional Seas Conventions in strengthened cooperation	Prevention of plastics pollution	The Basel Convention			
 Sharing of best practices Develop and harmonize action plans on marine litter and microplastics, incl., inter alia: ✓ Identification of the main sources of litter and promotion of coordinated action at source ✓ Improvement of recollection, reuse, recycling of plastics packaging; ✓ Minimum standards for waste water and storm water treatment [in larger cities] ✓ Targeted action on releases of microplastics ✓ Beach clean-ups ✓ Fishing gear ✓ Shipping Hamonize monitoring, reporting and evaluation of plastic litter and microplastics from all sources. Follow progress in science, including on impacts of plastics on health and environment. Assess effectiveness of measures in terms of improvements in the marine and coastal environment. Coordination and coherence with e.g. IMO, IOC 	 A. Platform for knowledge sharing, co-operation and recommendations by plastic manufacturers, producers of packaging and consumer goods, food manufacturers, food service companies, restaurant groups, authorities, NGOs etc., e.g.: ✓ Evaluation of plastic packaging recyclability and fitness for circular economy; ✓ Development of standards for identification and labelling of virgin and recycled plastics; certification schemes, etc.; ✓ Co-operation in innovation, ✓ Business-to-business applications ✓ Define best practice for producer responsibility schemes. B. Forum for voluntary & coordinated commitments by member states e.g.: ✓ Phase-out of additives of concern; ✓ Phase-out of single-use plastics in packaging; ✓ Incentives for re-use; ✓ Stimulation of demand for recycled plastics, ✓ Phase-out of microplastics in products; ✓ Reduce microplastics releases from other sources (textiles, pellets, tyres, artificial turfs) ✓ Guidelines on labelling; ✓ Definitions of and potential regulation of "degradable" plastics; ✓ Targets for recollection, reuse, recycling; ✓ Expand the use of well-designed economic instruments including producer responsibility schemes. ✓ Requirements/incentives for Port reception facilities to manage waste from ships (/possible additional measures to IMO's) ✓ Regulations/strategies/economic instruments to minimize abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) (/possible additional measures to FAO's) 	 Amendment of annexes to comprehensively address plastic waste within the Convention, especially plastic waste leading to marine pollution, influencing, inter alia: The possibility to control import & export; Minimum generation of waste; Minimum transboundary movement; Packaging, labelling, transport requirements; Environmentally sound management [Identification of the main sources of litter and promote coordinated action at source.] Partnership on plastic waste that also addresses marine plastic litter and microplastics, providing inter alia: astakeholder forum to support further action to improving plastic waste management Update technical guidelines on the sound management of plastic waste 			

Roles of the different actors

Actors

- Co-ordinator of different MEAs
- Business and industries
- Civil society
- Academia
- Workers
- Parties
- IGOs

Roles

- Coordination task forces
- Scientific and economic bodies
- Technology exchanges
- Standardization
- Product design
- Financial mechanism
- Means of implementation
- Solid waste management & prevention
- Awareness-raising & education

Mechanisms for implementation

- -monitoring and reporting standards
- funding mechanisms
- liability and compensation Work practices contributing to adverse health
 - Shipping transport to carry insurance
 - Workplace issue for production and informal waste-pickers