

Quick Summary points:

- a) Technical knowledge needs to be scaled up to a political context. We need to have political level attention.
- b) Capacity of countries to collect and share data is differentiated and countries need to have the infrastructure to have data available.
- c) Characteristics of plastics:
 - Chemical additives, biodegradability and leakage.
 - Characteristics of the substitutes, are they achieving the intended results?
 - Plastic chain is very long – life cycle assessments
 - Issues of transparency in design. Additives, polymers etc.
 - Alternatives. Transfer of information on biodegradable plastics and on recycling.
 - Ability to identify and address emerging issues.
- d) Information – where does pollution begin and the primary source of plastic.
- e) Development of indicators to evaluate impact of marine litter and microplastics
- f) Lifecycle assessment of plastics. Where are the gaps from the current interventions?
- g) Lack of quantitative data in the region, as well as nationally.
- h) Add plastics into the GHS. Information from the industry is very important.
- i) Micro-plastics – emissions from textiles and tyres during their use. Leakages from the lifecycle.
- j) Engage citizens to achieve results.
- k) Hard to regulate amongst countries with different objectives. Regional challenges.
- l) How can existing instruments address the issues?
 - Basel proposal could be an important venue to address a piece of the data.
 - Regional seas convention can play important role, esp. marine litter action plans
 - Support harmonized approaches to information and stock taking.
- m) Global stock taking is important. Strategies to use opportunities to get information from navy and fisheries. Need access to data.
- n) Need for systematic provision on monitoring and reporting.
- o) Extended producer responsibility to be looked at
- p) Global structure under discussion should help the effectiveness of data development and support.
- q) Lack of uniform monitoring methodology at global level is a barrier to assess global situation and act

- r) Need for a multilayered information sharing hub: a global monitoring platform + access to data –
What is the information available and what information is missing
- s) A financial mechanism is needed to support implementation
- t) Need for donor database: to minimize duplication, learn from what works and help inform decisions in the future.
- u) Need for indicators to measure as well policy performance – and impact/ effectiveness
- v) Target setting for recovery for production and reduction
- w) Regional action plans to be put together as roadmap to plan of action
- x) Impact on plastics on health need to be included – FAO, WHO stated
- y) Database of amounts of production and use
- z) Support data and information efforts through citizen engagement, informal sector engagement, involving importers/ exporters