

## Core Obligations and Control Measures

Key Areas	PH Position
<p><b><u>As to Core obligations and control measures, the Philippine Delegation would like to put forward the importance of full life cycle approach and submits to the following:</u></b></p> <p>1. Plastic Avoidance / Reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through reduction and elimination of problematic plastics, limiting their inflow into the environment.</li> </ul> <p>Control Measures is through a planned time-bound (phase-out/phase-down) reduction as well as Market-based instruments such as taxes and fees for consumption reduction.</p>
<p>2. Plastic Product Circulation</p>	<p>Through increased circulation of plastic products, reducing both required inflow and leakage rate</p> <p>Control Measures shall be through</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Product design standards aimed towards reuse and recycling (e.g. minimum recycled content; restrictions on product color and shape choices);</li> <li>2. Restrictions on the range of polymers available to use in certain products;</li> <li>3. Elimination of toxic additives that make reuse dangerous for human health; and</li> <li>4. Harmonized product labelling and information disclosure obligations to improve global transparency (e.g. chemical contents of products)</li> </ol>
<p>3. Plastic Waste Management</p>	<p>Through improved waste management and other leakage-prevention measures.</p>

4.Sustained Control Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely, predictable, accessible and sufficient support, including both financial and technical resources, technology transfer and capacity building/strengthening, must be provided to developing countries for effective implementation of control measures globally.</li> <li>• There is a need to emphasize accountability for managing plastic wastes that ends up in the high Seas. Transboundary movement should be included in the Treaty.</li> </ul>
3. Standard Monitoring and Reporting.	<p>There should be global standards for monitoring plastic production, consumption, management including recyclability and recovery back into the circular loop, and elimination of leakage. All countries should then use these for measuring and reporting national progress to provide figures that are comparable globally.</p>
4. Support for Developing Countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanisms for financial and technical support for implementing countries should be included in the global framework.</li> <li>• Support should also include capacity building, R&amp;D, and technology transfer to sustain actions by developing countries especially in terms of material reduction, recyclability improvement, redesign of materials as well as sustainable low-carbon waste/material management schemes.</li> </ul>

### Philippines' Expression of Gratitude to INC Hosts

We would like to align with the statement of the Asia Pacific Group as expressed by Japan.

We would like to congratulate Uruguay for the successful hosting of the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the INC.

We would also like to express our gratitude to France, Kenya, Canada and Republic of Korea for their offer to host the succeeding INC meetings.

We request that this appreciation and support be reflected in the INC-1 Report.

## **PH POSITION ON 3(D) OTHER ASPECTS, INCLUDING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION, RESEARCH AND AWARENESS RAISING**

As an archipelagic country at the peak of the coral triangle, the Philippines has been holistically addressing waste management through our law on Solid Waste Management. This was recently amended by the new law espousing the extended producer responsibility for plastic packaging. Further, the Philippines established its own national plan of action on the reduction, prevention and management of marine litter. However, we realized that national legislation and national action plans alone are not enough to address the plastic pollution and its transboundary issue.

In this regard, the Philippines submits the following positions relative to scientific and technical cooperation and coordination, research and awareness raising:

1. Developing countries' capacities and technological know-how should be strengthened, thru the necessary support to be established in this treaty, in developing standardized calculation methods for setting baselines and tracking progress towards adopting such for comparison globally.
2. The vulnerability of archipelagic and small state island countries cannot be overemphasized. As such, there is a need for capacity building, research and development, and technology transfer to sustain actions by developing countries especially in terms of awareness raising about the harms of plastic pollution, material reduction, recyclability improvement, redesign of materials as well as sustainable low-carbon waste/material management schemes.
3. We support the creation of a dedicated inter-governmental scientific body that will provide widely accepted scientific and technical guidance to implementing states. The scientific body's functions should also include tracking progress of global reduction targets and monitoring leakage of litter and microplastics into the oceans. Further, it can look into the development of possible alternatives to plastics, as well as the determination of their impacts to human health and environment.