

	LEGAL	FINANCIAL	TECHNOLOGICAL	INFORMATION
BARRIER	<p>Lack of harmonized standards or an international legally binding or measurable targets or timelines at the global scale</p> <p>Limited use of legal instruments or incentives to reduce unnecessary, difficult to recycle plastics or shedding of micro-plastics during use e.g. due diligence, polluter pays, EPR schemes, forms of global compensation mechanism</p> <p>Lack of targets and effective compliance and enforcement mechanisms for existing standards and regulations</p> <p>Fragmented approach at regional levels</p>	<p>Lack of funds and implementation of market-based instruments and tax incentives to stimulate investment</p> <p>Lack of special funds/ hypothecation schemes for plastics</p> <p>Continued use of perverse subsidies and a lack of sustainable and profitable end-markets for all end-of-life plastics</p> <p>Lack of understanding on the extent/scale of financial flows needed for SWM infrastructure and operating costs at local/sub-regional as well as national from lending institutions (eg microscale)</p>	<p>Insufficient use of recycled materials in products in part due to insufficient involvement of industry in design, production and after-use systems and limited capacities in public authorities</p> <p>Fragmented and low spread of innovative technological infrastructure, especially in small islands and rural areas</p> <p>Lack of organisations to be able to implement the right solutions at the right scale</p>	<p>Lack of research and harmonized, monitoring methodologies, definitions and data on the sources, flows, extent, risks and exposure of full life cycle of plastics and micro-plastics</p> <p>Lack of research and information on impacts on human health, food chains, marine life, and ecosystems, and socio-economic costs</p> <p>Lack of global and national reporting standards</p> <p>Lack of transparent, inclusive decision-making and public awareness preventing a broader discussion on cultural barriers, responsibilities, risks and types of behavioural changes and voluntary schemes that society is willing to undertake</p>

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BARRIERS	<p>Widespread absence of policies to incentives and transform markets</p> <p>Lack of effective or sub-national chemicals and waste management frameworks, policies or legislation or resources to address SWM</p> <p>Lack of national enforcement mechanisms wrt improper waste disposal</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive national assessments of existing policies or legislation to strengthen and enforce environmentally sound management fo solid waste, including recycling, collection and disposal</p>	<p>Lack of sufficient funding specifically to support enabling activities in developing countries including monitgoring repoerting capacity building institution strengthening and policy development</p>	<p>Lack of understanding on the types of technology leading to transformation to a circular economy in different contexts</p>	<p>Lack of education and social awareness on transformation to a circular economy in different contexts</p> <p>Lack of issues in national curricula</p> <p>Lack of guidance on developing inventories</p>

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BARRIERS	<p>Lack of a mandate to report to an international body information on the full life cycle of plastics and additives, in particular national production, consumption, recycling, disposal, import/export leakage (associated methodologies etc )</p> <p>Lack of single authority or body responsible for overseeing the management of waste and marine litter, especially for ABNJ, at the same time ensuring that there should be no duplication</p> <p>Lack of obligation for plastic producers, converters, transporters to adopt best practices to prevent losses of pre-production pellets</p> <p>Lack of PIC double standards for export purposes.....????</p>			

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<b>CROSS-CUTTING</b>				
Responses need to be applied at the grass-roots level in the full understanding of the realities of regions and what this entails				
Mandate a body or authority to co-ordinate existing conventions and agreements that could be or are taking steps to address aspects of plastic pollution, in full recognition that these are separate bodies with their own mandate and jurisdictions, whilst also empowering this body to fiull gaps and assume new repsonsibilities for addressing the full life cycle of plastics as necessary				
<b>RESPONSES</b>	Establish standard model and international guidelines for EPR	Strengthen and establish organisation and funding of collection, recycling and safe disposal of waste eg by entities identified in EPR	Implement Extended Producer Responsibility on plastics <i>inter alia</i> relating to those that have regulated and chemicals of concern	<p>Determine production levels of plastics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- economic turnover,</li> <li>- percentage of ONG goes to plastics</li> </ul> <p>Develop globally agreed definitions of marine plastics and litter, that allow for targeted and risk based monitoring and information exchange and policy development</p> <p>Establish an open access platform for data exchange and space to bring together information</p> <p>Establish an easy-to-communicate target to address the issue</p>