



# Combating marine plastic litter and microplastics:

An assessment of the effectiveness of relevant international, regional and subregional governance strategies and approaches

SUMMARY OF THE SUGGESTED OPTIONS



# Relevant instruments

**GLOBAL & REGIONAL OCEAN** LAND **OCEAN** Within National jurisdiction Beyond National jurisdiction UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (168) MARPOL Annex V (152) UN Watercourses Convention (36) London Convention (87) POLLUTION London Protocol (48) Global Program of Action (\*) **Regional Seas Conventions** Regional Seas LBS/A Protocols Marine Litter Action Plans (\*) Convention on Biological Diversity (196) BIODIVERSITY & SPECIES Convention on Migratory Species (124) UN Fish Stocks Agreement (82) **FAO Code of Conduct** for Responsible Fisheries (\*) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (181) CHEMICALS Basel Convention - hazardous waste (186) Bamako Convention (17) Waigani Convention (13) SAICM - Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (\*)



# Options presented

FOR CONSIDERATION





- No global instrument
- No global coordination



Revise and strengthen existing framework



New global architecture with multilayered governance approach

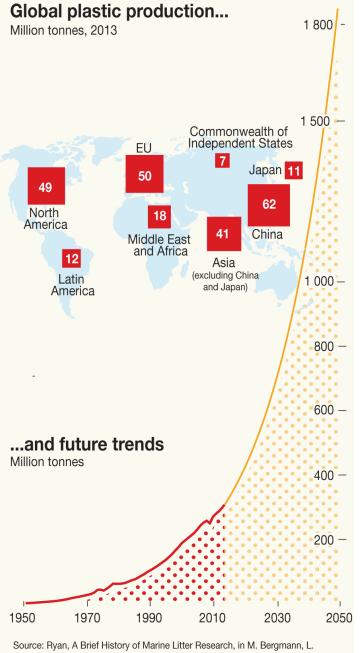


# Option 1: Maintain the status quo

#### Business as usual

- Recognize actions & progress
- Continue momentum under Regional Seas

Strong opinion of Advisory Group: first approach is <u>not the solution</u>



Source: Ryan, A Brief History of Marine Litter Research, in M. Bergmann, L. Gutow, M. Klages (Eds.), Marine Anthropogenic Litter, Berlin Springer, 2015; Plastics Europe

# Option 2: Revise existing frameworks, add coordination component

### Bring industry into the solutions (self-regulatory)

 Amend existing frameworks to address marine plastic litter & microplastics



- Adopt new instruments under existing conventions
- Encourage voluntary commitments from industry
- Revise e.g. Honolulu Strategy

Voluntary global umbrella mechanism

Strengthen a global body



# Option 3: A new global architecture with a multilayered governance approach

### Holistic and long-term

#### Dual approach:

- Phase I: Undertake urgent & voluntary measures as per Option 2
- Phase II: <u>In parallel</u>, develop a global binding framework
- Combination of:
  - self-regulatory industry measures
  - binding national measures
- Opportunity to provide:
  - Legal basis for global liability & compensation mechanism
  - Engage main global stakeholders & polluters in long-term solutions
  - Long-term legislative security
    - national level & for industry, investment



Option 2 – Revise & strengthen existing framework, add industry components

Option 3 - New global architecture with

multilayered governance

#### Strengthen & harmonise:

- International, regional legal instruments
  - Add measures specific to marine plastic litter, microplastics

#### Voluntary international agreement:

Voluntary national reduction targets

3

4

- Industry commitments
- Reporting & monitoring guidelines

measures of Option measures binding oluntary Phase Phase

Self-determined national reduction targets

(timeline to review, improve)

National inventories

Global standards (technical, industry)

Compliance measures (monitoring & reporting)

Trade in non-hazardous plastic waste

Legal basis: funding; information sharing; liability & compensation

Expand mandate of existing global body. 2) Countries in need of assistance, 3) Review,

3

2

4

5

# **National Reduction Targets and Inventories**

#### **National Reduction Targets**

- Reduction in marine litter
- Waste generation
- Timeline for revision and improvement of national reduction targets

#### **Inventories**

- Tracking
- Production of plastics and their additives
  - reduce harmful products not regulated under the Stockholm Convention
  - products that are problematic to manage in different market conditions
- Consumption patterns
  - Types of plastics, products
  - recycled content
- Final treatment
  - define acceptable processes
  - track waste generated and treatment methods
- Trade of plastic products and waste (as per Component 3)
- Available facilities environmental controls and capacity



**Global Industry Standards** 

# GOVERNMENT

SDG

**INDUSTRY** 

- Overcome
   complexities regulating
   plastics at final product
   phase (waste product)
- rapidly innovating industry
- Reduce need to regulate per product, chemical at national level
- Waste management

- Corporate sustainability goals
- Social responsibility goals
- Applicable across all markets to reduce market advantage
- Design for end-of-life treatment – feasible end-markets



# **Global Industry Standards**

# Possible model: Montreal Protocol – ozone depleting substances

Example of industry taking responsibility for the

- Controlled procedures products, applications, chemicals
  - Annexes based on guidelines
- Mandatory regular assessment, review of the control measures
- As advised by technical experts (industry, scientists)
  - Monitor global progress, chemicals, etc
- Non-Parties encouraged to attend meetings, comply with provisions



### Outcome Statement – 2nd Clean Pacific Roundtable

6. Support SPREP's lead role in assisting countries address marine debris, plastics and micro-plastics as a transboundary issue as part of its Regional Seas Programme in negotiations at the international negotiations for a legal binding framework as well as commit to exploring a regional legal binding framework possibly under the Noumea Convention;



# Regional policy options

No Protocol for to prevent pollution from land-based sources and activities

#### Pacific Marine Litter Action Plan vs legal instrument

- Broader coverage more specific than the Noumea Convention
- No further action on Noumea Convention
- Immediate action while international discussions progress (med/long-term)
- Mirror international or Action Plan?
- Final global instrument determines whether Action Plan continues
- More readily signed up (non-binding)
  - ratification/accession, adhered to?
- Specifically address domestic action in PICs
- Domestic action in neighbouring states
  - global instrument or other regional Action Plans

#### Ship-based pollution:

- MARPOL Annex V + new developments
- London Convention & Protocol



## Regional policy options - cont'd

### Draft Action Plan for the Pacific region

- Provides regional timelines
- Suggests development of national timelines
  - National Action Plans?
- Includes key performance indicators (targets)
- Suggests review of progress in 2020 & 2025
  - could contribute to reporting & tracking of the action plan against the key performance indicators
  - may be worth including an interim reporting process in 2023?



# Regional binding instrument

Strengthen or tweak international architecture to regional needs

wider in scope, set higher standards

Opportunity to act as a trading block

- Does not aim to prevent a product entering your market
  - unless harmful
- Aim to:
  - control in what form it enters the market
  - how the waste is removed from your market
- Subject to your available collection and end of life facilities
- Chemicals you don't want in environment and in people.



# Regional binding instrument – cont'd

- Setting regional targets
  - harmonise national reduction targets?
  - adoption of national action plans
  - government procurement policies
  - recycle targets
  - landfill levies
  - % closure of illegal dumpsites
  - monitoring programs in place, etc
- Setting regional strategies for waste reduction and fundraising
  - non-Pacific islander visitor levies
  - national and regional environmental funds
- Prohibiting or regulating the import, sale and manufacture of items
  - cannot be recycled in the local/regional context
  - meet design criteria for recyclable items
- Reporting process
- Review process (adoption of amendments).



# EPR for packaging in Norway

New amendment to waste regulation

#### - EPR: Must join approved compliance scheme (traditional)

- If supply market with min. 1,000kg packaging type / year
- Finance the collection, sorting, recycling & other processing of waste packaging

### - Design: May only place packaging on Norwegian market if:

- Complies with Annex I (Design, reuse, recycling requirements)
- % can be recycled into marketable products in compliance with community standards

### - Reduce: Must prevent waste & report

- Report % change in packaging onto market & decrease in waste generated from previous years





