

Pre-meetings of the Ministerial Conference on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution

27–28 May and 28–29 June 2021

Summary

Note from the co-conveners

The aim of the present document is to provide a brief summary of the range of views expressed in the pre-meetings held on 27 and 28 May and on 28 and 29 June 2021 and organized by co-conveners Ecuador, Germany, Ghana and Vietnam, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, in preparation for the Ministerial Conference on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution to be held in September 2021. The summary is not meant to pre-empt the reflections of the facilitators of each workstream.

With 674 attendees on the first day, the pre-meeting began with the delivery of statements and positions, mainly from government representatives but also from other stakeholders. In addition to expressing views on a possible future global instrument/agreement on marine litter and plastic pollution, some participants voiced their expectations regarding specific outcomes from the second part of the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly in relation to advancing the process of achieving such an instrument/agreement.

The meetings were co-chaired by the co-conveners, with the first pre-meeting co-chaired by the Governments of Germany and Ghana and organized around workstreams facilitated by Antigua and Barbuda, Kenya, the Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sweden and the European Union. The second pre-meeting was co-chaired by the Governments of Ecuador and Vietnam and was organized around workstreams facilitated by Argentina, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The co-conveners reiterated that the purpose of the pre-meetings was to provide a forum for discussion on the way forward and on overall ambitions for a possible global instrument/agreement on marine litter and plastic pollution, which should complement and coordinate, rather than compete with or duplicate, any existing initiatives related to the topic. The pre-meetings would not address its details, which would eventually be discussed by an intergovernmental negotiating committee, were it to be established. The co-chairs acknowledged the need to engage stakeholders in a meaningful way and to learn from past mistakes.

Some of the key messages from the May and June sessions of the pre-meetings are summarized below.

- There was general agreement regarding the scale and urgency of the problem, and broad support for some form of global instrument or agreement to appropriately address it. Most participants said that the problem was of a global and transboundary nature, and that global, coordinated action was urgently required.
- Several representatives explicitly mentioned support for a global instrument/agreement.
- Some countries are still developing their positions with regard to a new global instrument/agreement but acknowledged the urgency of the problem and the need to ramp up efforts globally, working collaboratively with national and subnational governments and other stakeholders, who are taking action.
- Several representatives expressed support for the adoption of a resolution during the second part of the fifth session of the Environment Assembly establishing an intergovernmental negotiating committee to work on the development of a global instrument/agreement on marine litter and plastic pollution. One representative mentioned a collaboration with other countries on drafting a resolution to be considered at the resumed fifth session of the Environment Assembly and invited countries to support and contribute to the process.
- There was broad acknowledgement of the need for any new global instrument/agreement to serve as a mechanism for coordinating existing efforts, rather than duplicating actions already being taken under different but related frameworks, including Sustainable Development Goal 14,

initiatives of the Group of Seven (G7) and the Group of 20 (G20), the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and its plastic waste amendments (the Basel Convention), the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (the Rotterdam Convention), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (the Stockholm Convention) and others. Several participants stressed that the new agreement/instrument should aim to address the gaps in existing instruments.

- Several representatives expressed the need to ensure adequate financial and technical support to developing countries for the implementation of a possible global instrument/agreement. The responsibility of developed countries with regard to plastic production and the generation of plastic waste was repeatedly emphasized, as were the socioeconomic and environmental effects of plastic pollution, especially for least developed countries and small island developing States.
- As guiding principles, the precautionary approach and the polluter pays principle, including product and producer responsibility, were emphasized.
- Various non-governmental stakeholders also took the floor to express support for an ambitious, legally binding global instrument/agreement to curb the problem of marine litter and plastic pollution.
- Some countries expressed interest in exploring a country-driven option with an implementation mechanism similar to the nationally determined contributions of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Participants acknowledged that waste management efforts at all levels would need to be coordinated and strengthened in order to tackle the problem of marine litter and plastic pollution.
- Several delegations pointed out that existing instruments were largely focused on downstream measures and that a greater focus was required on the upstream part of the life cycle within a circular economy approach.
- The need to involve a wider array of stakeholders in the process was mentioned by various governmental and non-governmental participants. Some participants specifically called for meaningfully engaging the scientific community, businesses and industry, investors, donors, and civil society to work with governments to promote scientific research and innovation.

Annex

Informal summary of discussions on the thematic workstreams

Thematic workstream 1: Common goal, vision and objectives of a potential global instrument

Co-facilitators: Ayub Macharia (Kenya) and Pernilla Åhrlin (Sweden)

General information: Discussions set the scene for what governments and other stakeholders envisioned, framed in terms of an ambitious, broad goal or vision to address the root causes of marine litter and plastic pollution.

General elements discussed included:

- The need to establish a global instrument/agreement aimed at preventing and reducing marine litter and plastic pollution, while also considering the full life cycle of plastic;
- The need for the instrument/agreement to build on existing initiatives at the local, national and regional levels, with due regard for the limitations of such initiatives, and to complement, coordinate and strengthen efforts, rather than duplicate them, and fill in gaps at the national and regional levels;
- The need for the global instrument/agreement to be based on sound science and to foster science-based decision-making throughout the development and implementation process;
- The need for assistance to developing countries, in the form of technical assistance, financial support, capacity-building, institutional strengthening and technology transfer, to ensure adequate implementation;
- The need for broad, global participation that included relevant stakeholders;
- The need to engage large plastic-consuming and -emitting countries and companies.

What would be the key common vision and/or goal of a potential global instrument to address marine litter and plastic pollution?

- Many participants mentioned a goal or vision based on a circular economy approach and addressing the full life cycle of plastics. The need for systemic change was also mentioned.
- The goal or vision should be based on principles and approaches such as:
 - The precautionary approach
 - The polluter pays principle
 - Avoiding intergenerational harm
 - Extended producer responsibility
 - Common but differentiated responsibilities
 - Sustainable consumption and production
 - Eco-design and design for circularity
 - Certification systems
 - The ecosystem approach
- Accountability was also mentioned as a key element.
- The goal or vision should be aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in addition to the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

- The vision should include the reduction of additional marine litter and plastic pollution flowing into the environment to zero by 2050 (in keeping with the G20 Osaka Blue Ocean Vision and the G7 Ocean Plastics Charter).
- Any vision should be clear, comprehensive and pragmatic.
- The human rights dimension of the impacts of marine litter and plastic pollution should be addressed, considering plastic pollution as a fundamental breach of human rights. Small island States were experiencing a type of waste colonialism as a result of plastic pollution.

What would be the scope of a potential global instrument and the timescale for negotiating such an instrument?

- Many participants mentioned the need for the potential instrument to go beyond marine litter and incorporate more general aspects of plastic pollution. One participant said that its scope should be limited to preventing the leakage of marine litter and microplastics.
- Additional views on scope included:
 - Focus on upstream measures, including sources, production and consumption, in addition to downstream measures.
 - Address both land-based and sea-based sources.
 - Address and control sources and transboundary flows, recognizing the global, transboundary nature of the problem.
 - Aim to eliminate the discharge of plastics into the marine and terrestrial environment, including freshwater bodies.
 - Address microplastics as well as macroplastics.
 - Implement limits for problematic plastics, including bans on single-use plastic products and plastics with toxic additives.
 - Develop alternative materials and systems to reduce plastic use.
 - Consider issues related to emerging polymers.
 - Foster behavioural changes.
 - Promote the creation of green jobs.
 - Include a comprehensive assessment of the various effects of plastics (on the environment, human health, etc.) to guide policy, addressing the environmental, economic, health and social costs of plastic pollution.
- Facilitate the sharing of information and good practices among parties.
- Set comprehensive, time-bound and measurable targets.
- Include urgent, short-term solutions to improve waste management, especially in developing countries.
- The scope and time frame should be ambitious. Several countries expressed the expectation that an intergovernmental negotiating committee would be established by the second part of the fifth session of the Environment Assembly and that negotiations on the potential new instrument would have concluded by the sixth session of the Environment Assembly.

What should be the outcome of the second part of the fifth session of the Environment Assembly?

- Most countries reaffirmed the urgency of the problem and their expectation that a global instrument/agreement to combat marine litter and plastic pollution would be created.

- Many countries expressed the expectation that an intergovernmental negotiating committee would be established by the resumed fifth session of the Environment Assembly, with a mandate to develop the global instrument/agreement in time for its adoption by the sixth session of the Environment Assembly.
- Some elements to be included in a potential decision by the second part of the fifth session of the Environment Assembly were:
 - An acknowledgement that plastics are a lasting transboundary pollutant that is not adequately addressed by other agreements;
 - Views on the nature and feasibility of a global instrument/agreement;
 - Potential modalities and scope of work for an intergovernmental negotiating committee;
 - An acknowledgement of the urgent need to address the challenge posed by marine litter and plastic pollution for the environment and society, including their human health and human rights aspects.

Thematic workstream 2: Data, monitoring and reporting

Co-facilitators: Vladimir Lenev (Russian Federation) and Nanette Laure (Seychelles)

General information: Discussions highlighted the importance of data, monitoring and reporting for transparent, science-based action and for the measurement of progress against goals and targets.

General elements discussed included:

- The need for concrete regulations based on scientific data;
- The importance of harmonized and standardized methodologies for monitoring and reporting to allow data comparability and to foster science-based decision-making;
- The need for adequate means of implementation and assistance to least developed countries to ensure adequate monitoring and reporting, including technical assistance, financial support, capacity-building and technology transfer;
- The need to introduce monitoring and reporting elements early in the process for the negotiation of the potential new instrument – perhaps in the mandate for the intergovernmental negotiating committee;
- The importance of ensuring complementarity with existing initiatives to promote collaboration with national and regional bodies on monitoring, and the need to include waste-related monitoring and information.

What type of data and monitoring would be useful under a potential global instrument on marine litter and plastic pollution?

Participants said that data were important for measuring actual reductions and facilitating the formulation of adequate recommendations.

Data on the following elements should be included:

- The impact of marine litter and plastic pollution on human health and on species and ecosystems;
- The presence of marine litter and plastic pollution across all environmental compartments, for example, plastic accumulation in soil, which is not well monitored and for which reliable data are lacking;
- Microplastics, such as those resulting from the degradation of tires;
- Plastic additives, in particular toxic additives;
- The transboundary movement of plastic pollution;
- Actions to quantify and assess success;
- Baseline data on the distribution and concentration of marine litter and plastic pollution in the environment, as considerable amounts of plastics were “hidden” in the marine environment;
- Data on the relative contributions of various sources, and risk assessments to predict and mitigate plastic pollution flows;
- Data on the relative contributions of various sources, and risk assessments to predict and mitigate plastic pollution flows;
- Better data on litter flows from both land- and sea-based sources;
- Sufficient, transparent and reliable data across the plastics life cycle and value chains.

The development of a global leakage inventory, including information on the sources, pathways and volumes of marine plastic litter and plastic pollution and on projections of future leakage. It was recommended that emerging issues be considered in order to maintain the timeliness and relevance of the data collected.

What would a global monitoring system look like, building on existing and potential data flows?

- Participants said that a global monitoring system should:
 - Cover land and sea-based sources;
 - Build on existing initiatives and avoid duplication;
 - Compile available data and knowledge on trade, waste, recycling, sustainable consumption and production, behaviour, environmental pollution and impacts ;
 - Be flexible and use innovative approaches such as earth observation, remote sensing, artificial intelligence, citizen science and nuclear technologies;
 - Promote exchange and synergies between existing scientific initiatives;
 - Monitor plastics along the plastics life cycle and in the environment;
 - Include international testing standards to harmonize approaches
 - Inform policy decisions.

What kind of reporting would be useful to measure the progress of a potential global instrument?

Recommendations on aspects of useful reporting included:

- Consideration of the locations of plastic production and consumption and of the transboundary movement of plastic pollution and its impact;
- Monitoring of the development of all types of measures to address the problem;
- Transparent reporting mechanisms across the full life cycle, with obligatory evaluation of reporting mechanisms by scientific bodies;
- Nationally determined activities implemented and rates of improvement;
- Periodic reporting on national action plans, including capacities and needs.

The instrument should contain provisions for technical, financial and capacity-building support for monitoring and reporting, in particular for developing countries. Reporting requirements should be streamlined, keeping in mind the existing reporting obligations of States under other instruments.

In order to achieve this, what is a desired outcome of the second part of the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly?

- Establish a global instrument/agreement with a dedicated, permanent scientific body that can generate relevant information to support policy formulation.
- Establish an intergovernmental negotiating committee to consider how such an instrument and a scientific body could facilitate the following:
 - Enhance comprehensive scientific research in small island developing States and least developed countries;
 - Agree on a framework for data and information sharing;
 - Centralize and consolidate data, bringing together the best available knowledge to guide decision-makers;
 - Promote cooperation and coordination;
 - Consider where harmonization and standardization are most appropriate;
 - Assess how a global instrument/agreement can strengthen scientific and technical measures, including reporting on progress;
 - Develop international standards and monitor compliance;
 - Establish mandatory polymer registration;

- Support existing scientific advisory committees;
- Identify new knowledge through horizon scanning, including to identify emerging concerns;
- Establish financial support mechanisms open to all countries, including for data gathering;
- Establish a clearinghouse mechanism with a mandate to compile data.

Thematic workstream 3: Measures to address marine litter and plastic pollution, including through a life cycle approach, and dialogue with industry and consumers

Co-facilitators: Asha Challenger (Antigua and Barbuda) and Hugo Schally (European Union)

General information: Discussions focused on the measures that could be taken to address marine litter and plastic pollution and to prevent leakage across the entire life cycle of plastics, including through regulatory, market and informational approaches, considering how the approaches could be used in a new global instrument/agreement.

General elements discussed included:

- The outcomes of the work of the ad hoc open-ended expert group on marine plastic litter and microplastics, including the options identified for measures at the national, regional and international levels;
- The need for a deepened understanding of the life-cycle approach and its utility in the context of a call for science-based measures within that approach, which was supported by the vast majority of participants;
- An emphasis on tailored measures, considering the current social, economic and environmental circumstances of each country, rather than a one-size-fits-all approach;
- An emphasis on the need for capacity-building, technology transfer and financial support for developing countries;
- The need for a global instrument/agreement to broadly enable national action, including through support for the development of national action plans;
- The need for a global instrument/agreement to take into account the impact of the leakage of plastic into the environment on the exercise of fundamental human rights;
- The need for the instrument to be drafted with due consideration for gender aspects and with input from, and consideration of the needs of, indigenous peoples and local communities;
- The need for a broad, multi-stakeholder approach in the negotiation and implementation of the potential instrument.

What types of measures, including through a life-cycle approach, should be considered for a potential global instrument to address marine litter and plastic pollution?

- Efforts are required across the entire life cycle of plastics, including both upstream and downstream measures.
- National and regional action plans could be an important tool for countries to implement the life-cycle approach, keeping in mind however that the plastics economy is global.
- Several references were made to extended producer responsibility, the polluter pays principle, harmonized standards and information requirements, and the establishment of national reduction targets as tools for influencing the design of plastic materials and products. Such measures would establish the basis for excluding problematic products from national markets, in particular single-use plastics and plastics with toxic additives, to support required consumer behaviour changes.
- A holistic regulatory approach is needed under a new instrument or agreement.
- The new global instrument/agreement should promote transparency, including by enhancing the availability of information about the dangers of plastics to enhance accountability for all stakeholders in the value chain and foster the shift towards sustainable consumption and production for consumers, the private sector and other stakeholders.

- Measures for plastic pollution prevention should be standardized and could include labelling, product design and certification schemes. Sustainability criteria developed under standardized measures could foster the reusability, recyclability and repairability of products. To increase recyclability and recycling rates, it is necessary to remove toxic additives, ensure better quality of plastics and increase access to recycling markets, in particular access in developing countries.
- Waste management, local and regional legislation, and national action plans to address the leakage of plastic waste into the environment should be strengthened and included in a global instrument/agreement.

What role can stakeholders, including governments, industry and civil society, play in the various measures and approaches?

- There was a general view that a multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary approach was required across all levels of government and that industry organizations, the scientific community, academia and all sectors of civil society, including children and youth, needed to be engaged.
- Adequate consultation and the participation of all stakeholders would be fundamentally important for enabling effective work towards a global agreement.
- Participants made many references to the need to interact with business and industry and promote new and innovative business models, while encouraging and coordinating private-sector-led solutions.
- Participants encouraged countries to explore novel approaches to include non-state actors, including through the establishment of a stakeholder forum to encourage the development of a multi-stakeholder action agenda.
- Private sector representatives expressed support for a life-cycle approach as one aspect of a global agreement and expressed the willingness of the plastics industry to work with Governments through public-private partnerships to facilitate cross-value chain collaboration, elevate the priority of waste management, minimize inadequate disposal, improve infrastructure and the livelihoods of waste collectors, and promote sustainable growth in markets for recycled materials to hasten the transition towards a circular economy.

How could a potential global instrument coordinate and collaborate with existing initiatives, taking measures to address marine litter and plastic pollution, including through a lifecycle approach, while avoiding duplication of efforts?

- There were strong calls for the potential agreement to complement and build on existing initiatives and instruments, which should, however, continue their work, as the problem would not go away while the new instrument was negotiated.
- It was frequently stressed that the instrument needed to support action at the national and regional level and should fill the gaps of instruments at all levels.
- References were made to how the global instrument/agreement could harness the power of standards.

In that context, what is the desired outcome of the second part of the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly?

- Many participants said that the desired outcome of the meeting was the establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee to prepare the text of the instrument/agreement in time for the sixth session of the Environment Assembly.
- It was recognized that the global instrument/agreement could not become operational within a short time, and there was support for the continuation of existing efforts, which played an important role and would strengthen and complement the global instrument/agreement once it had been adopted.

Thematic workstream 4: National and regional cooperation, coordination and implementation

Co-facilitators: Agustin Harte (Argentina) and Larke Williams (the United States)

General information: Participants discussed the need to avoid duplication between governance approaches to addressing marine litter and plastic pollution by promoting the complementarity of actions at all levels, establishing a shared vision to enhance coherence and harmonization between the various existing initiatives, filling the gaps with regard to matters not already addressed in existing initiatives and promoting the participation of all relevant stakeholders.

General elements discussed included:

- The need for a possible global instrument to promote complementary actions at all levels: locally, regionally and globally.
- The need for national and regional action plans to incorporate a coherent and effective framework to promote cooperation between countries and facilitate the creation of a shared vision under the new possible global framework. A global instrument/agreement could strengthen the implementation of national action plans and enhance regional coordination.
- A global instrument/agreement could encourage countries to strengthen existing national action plans or develop and implement new ones that set targets and policies addressing the full life cycle of plastics. The creation of national action plans or national plastic management plans could be included as an obligation in a possible instrument and could motivate action and promote mutual learning.
- Financial and technical assistance would be needed to develop and implement national and regional action plans as part of coordination under a potential global framework, which would be further discussed under workstream 5.
- The need for a global instrument/agreement to fill in the gaps not addressed in existing initiatives at the national, regional and global levels.
- The need for national and regional action plans, as part of a global framework, to have common minimum elements, such as indicators, calculation methods and terminology, in order to develop standardized baselines. However, flexibility was required to tailor the local implementation of the global framework to include specific actions and measures that best fit national needs, circumstances and capacity.
- The need for engagement and collaboration with existing related agendas, such as the biodiversity and climate change agendas, and the need to build on and support existing initiatives, agreements and conventions, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the regional seas conventions and action plans, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the International Maritime Organization's action plan to address marine plastic litter from ships and the G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter, among others, ensuring complementarity rather than duplication of efforts.
- Participants expressed support for the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in both the development and implementation of national action plans, including through engagement with the private and scientific sectors to promote innovation. An action-oriented plastic pollution agenda could continue to harness the high level of activity observed among multiple stakeholders, including non-government stakeholders and governments at the sub-national level, complementing global action.
- National action plans should create incentives for promoting a circular economy, promote more effective ways of handling waste, make plastics more recyclable and help better capture the value from recycling plastic products.
- Participants noted the existence of technologies to address plastic waste, including chemical recycling, with some participants highlighting their usefulness and other participants emphasizing the need for caution, in particular with regard to incineration, owing to environmental concerns.

- Participants reiterated their support for a global instrument/agreement. Some participants specified that it should be legally binding, while others mentioned a combination of voluntary and binding provisions. Some participants said that an intergovernmental negotiating committee should be established at the resumed fifth session of the Environment Assembly to begin the development of a global instrument.
- Participants noted that if a decision were to be reached at the resumed fifth session of the Environment Assembly to establish an international negotiating committee, the topic of enhancing and coordinating national and regional action plans within a global agenda should be included and discussed, and guidance on the matter should be provided.

Thematic workstream 5: Financial and technical support

Co-facilitators: Cheryl Kaur (Malaysia) and Julius Piercy (the United Kingdom)

General information: Discussions focused on the ways in which a possible global instrument/agreement could include adequate forms of financial and technical support for developing countries and small island developing States to ensure effective implementation.

General elements discussed included:

- The feasibility and effectiveness of a possible global instrument/agreement would depend on the provision of financial support to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States.
- Many participants said that a possible global instrument/agreement should include a funding mechanism to support countries to implement national action plans and to fulfil any other requirements under the agreement. The mechanism could be a global fund as part of an existing mechanism, such as the Global Environment Facility, or could be a new, dedicated mechanism.
- Several participants also mentioned the need for a dedicated scientific group to provide scientific and socioeconomic advice to countries and to support technology and resource transfer. The scientific body could gather economic and market knowledge, develop standards and guidelines to measure progress and provide guidance for specific sectors at various scales, including small and medium-sized enterprises. It could conduct initial scoping and establish inventories, review legal and policy frameworks to identify gaps and ensure compliance with new commitments, among other functions.
- Several participants expressed the need to identify modalities for coordinating efforts and harnessing synergies with existing programmes and initiatives (including those of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, regional seas programmes or conventions, the Global Plastic Action Partnership and the Global Partnership on Marine Litter Digital Platform). A global instrument/agreement should facilitate data-sharing and harmonization and promote synergies and best practices.
- The establishment of targets and goals under an agreement would increase the need for financial and technical support. Several participants mentioned the need to explore innovative financial mechanisms, engaging not only traditional donors but also harnessing private sector financing to promote rapid progress.
- Some participants highlighted the need to incentivize investments in waste management by the private sector and multilateral capital mechanisms and the need to scale up and de-risk such investments.
- Extended producer responsibility was emphasized by many participants as a way to obtain financial support from the private sector. The need to incorporate a polluter pays principle into the instrument/agreement was also mentioned. One participant mentioned a global multilateral taxation scheme for the chemicals industry.
- A new instrument/agreement should ensure that finance was mobilized to key sectors according to international, regional and national circumstances.
- Regarding waste management, some participants highlighted the need to engage with informal waste collectors in developing countries to move towards the formalization of their work and provide them with better working conditions.
- Participants said that there was a need to incentivize the increased use of recycled material rather than virgin plastic in the industrial sector.
- Small island States, which have limited land to establish waste management facilities, required support to address their special circumstances and to ensure the feasibility of recycling projects.
- Several participants highlighted that a global instrument/agreement should ensure that significant upstream and preventative action was taken to reduce waste generation.

- The instrument should encourage countries to reduce the amount of plastic material used and to adopt sustainable low-carbon technologies and should provide guidance for the development and implementation of sustainability criteria for plastic products.
 - One participant said that fossil fuel subsidies should end and those funds should be redirected towards solutions to address plastic pollution. Other participants suggested prohibiting technologies that might have adverse environmental or health outcomes and that provide poor value for money.
 - Some participants suggested that financial assistance should be technology-neutral and should prioritize actions that would provide the quickest and most cost-efficient improvements possible.
 - A global instrument/agreement should provide guidance on financial and technical assistance for the formulation of action plans and for the measurement of progress and reporting through harmonized approaches.
 - If an intergovernmental negotiating committee were created at the resumed fifth session of the Environment Assembly, it could be tasked with coordinating and structuring support, including ensuring predictable and stable funding, directing donor attention to actors with a significant plastic footprint and to vulnerable communities while taking into account a gender approach, and ensuring that elements such as technology transfer and capacity-building were incorporated into the agreement.
-