

The UN Treaty to End Plastic Pollution & what to expect

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UNEA & UNEP

- United Nations Environmental Assembly
 - Established in 2012
 - World's highest-level decision-making body on the environment
- Falls under the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) (est. 1972)
- UNEAs fifth time convening, hence (UNEA5)
 - 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021-2 (5-5.2)





Mandate

- A resolution entitled "End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument"
 - <u>Link</u>
- Need for including science in the decision-making process 'Stressing the urgent need to strengthen the science-policy interface at all levels, improve understanding of the global impact of plastic pollution on the environment, and promote effective and progressive action..."





Timeline

UNEA-5.2

28 Feb – 2 Mar | Nairobi, Kenya Adoption resolution 5/14 End Plastic Pollution: Towards an International Legally Binding Instrument

INC-1

28 Nov - 2 Dec | Punta del Este, Uruguay Preceeded by a multistakeholder forum



INC-3

13 - 17 Nov (TBC) | Kenya INC-4

Early April (TBC) | Canada INC-5

Oct/Nov (TBC) | Republic of Korea

2022

2023

2024

2025

OEWG

30 May - 1 Jun | Dakar, Senegal INC-2

29 May - 2 June | Paris, France **UNEA-6**

26 Feb - 1 Mar | Nairobi, Kenya Report progress of the INC

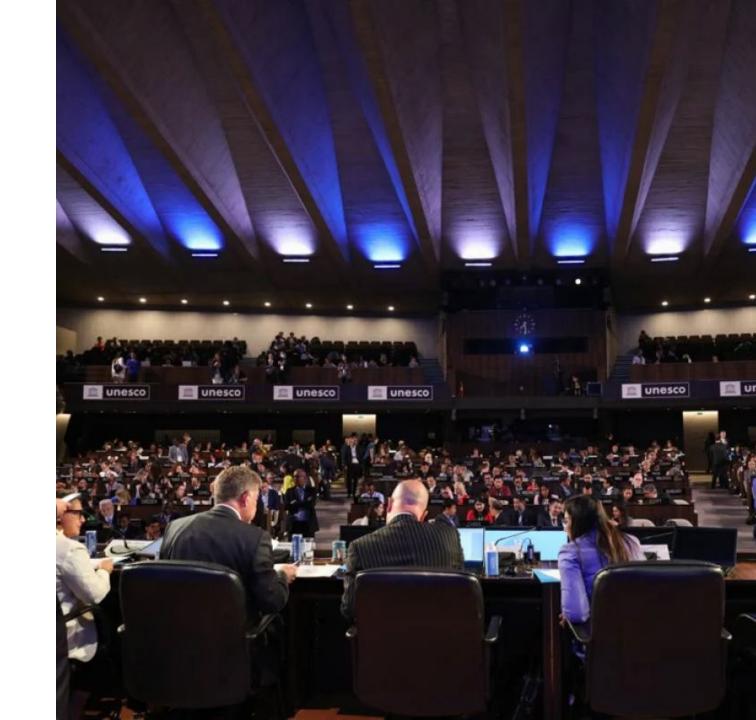
UNEA-5 resolution sets the ambition of completing the INC work by the end of 2024

Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries

Mid 2025 | For the purpose of adoption and opening for signature the new instrument



- 1,700 participants present in Paris
- 700 Member State Delegates
- 169 Member States
- 900 Observers (from NGOs)
- Hosted at UNESCO headquarters in Paris
- INC Chair, Gustavo Meza-Cuadra Velásquez from Peru
- Jyoti Mathur-Filipp, Executive Secretary, Secretariat for the INC









United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP/PP/INC.2/4

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Intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment Second session

Paris, 29 May–2 June 2023 Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

Preparation of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment

Potential options for elements towards an international legally binding instrument, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastics as called for by United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14



Main Discussions

CONTACT GROUP 1 – OBJECTIVES AND CORE OBLIGATIONS

- Phasing out/reducing supply or demand of primary polymers
- Reducing microplastics (consensus on intentionally added)
- Strengthening waste management
- Design for circularity
- Addressing existing pollution
- Facilitate a just transition and protecting human health and the environment

CONTACT GROUP 2 – MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, MEASURES, AND ADDITIONAL MATTERS

- Financial assistance
- Technical assistance
- National action plans
- National reporting and compliance
- Period assessment and monitoring of progress
- Research
- Stakeholder integration



FEEDBACK

Technology for a better societ

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United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP/PP/INC.3/4

Distr.: General 4 September 2023

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Intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment Third session

Nairobi, 13–19 November 2023* Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Preparation of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment

Zero draft text of the international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment



Plastics Zero Draft Text

- Tool to start negotiations
- Includes detailed lists of potential provisions covering the entire life cycle of plastics
- Legally binding and voluntary provisions





- Tracking and data gathering solutions needed to understand plastics full impact





Collaboration and coordination among all government levels (national, regional, local) is essential.



National Implementation

- Legislation and Regulations align with treaty's provisions (emission standards, conservation policies)
- Institutional Capacity Establish agencies responsible for implementing and monitoring
- Monitoring and Reporting Develop systems to track progress and compliance





Local Implementation

- Capacity Building of local authorities and communities
- Local Regulations aligning with the treaty (waste management, land use, and resource conservation)
- Education and Outreach Educational programs to raise awareness
- Funding To implement local initiatives and projects related to treaty obligations



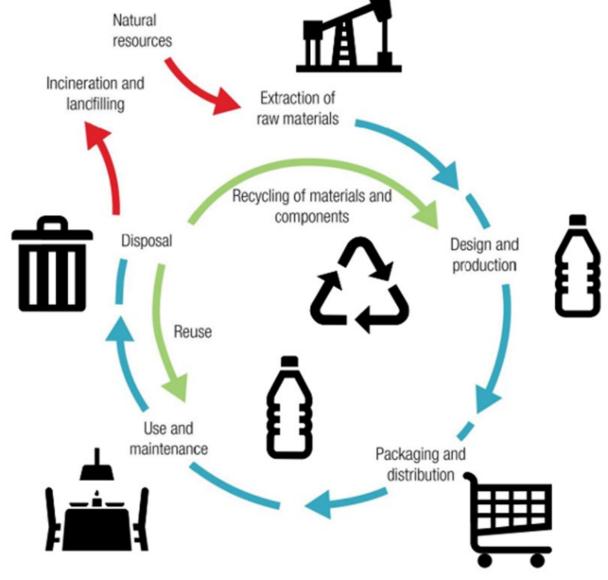
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We can and should provide knowledge to the policy-making process

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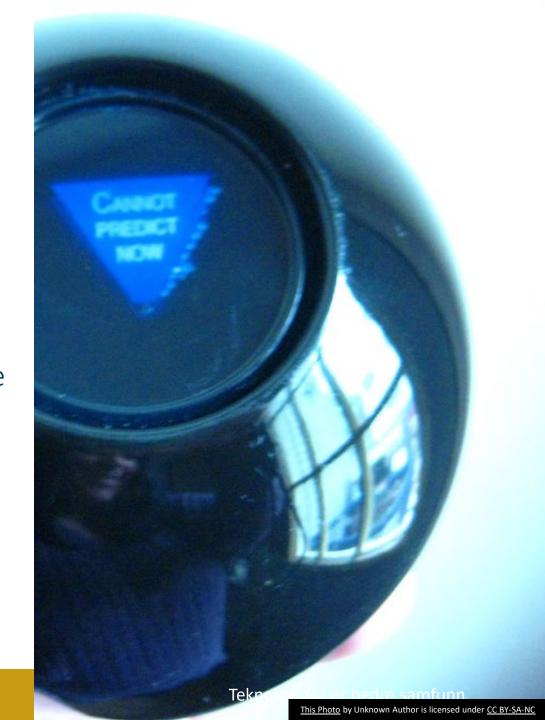


We cannot talk about plastics with addressing the full lifecycle



Future outlooks

- Businesses can invest in R&D to find innovative ways to reduce their plastic materials, use, and waste.
- *Policymakers* can involve local stakeholders in the decision-making process to ensure that policies are realistic and effective.
- Scientists and students can help gather data on local plastic, production, usage and pollution levels, which can inform local policies and practices.







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