

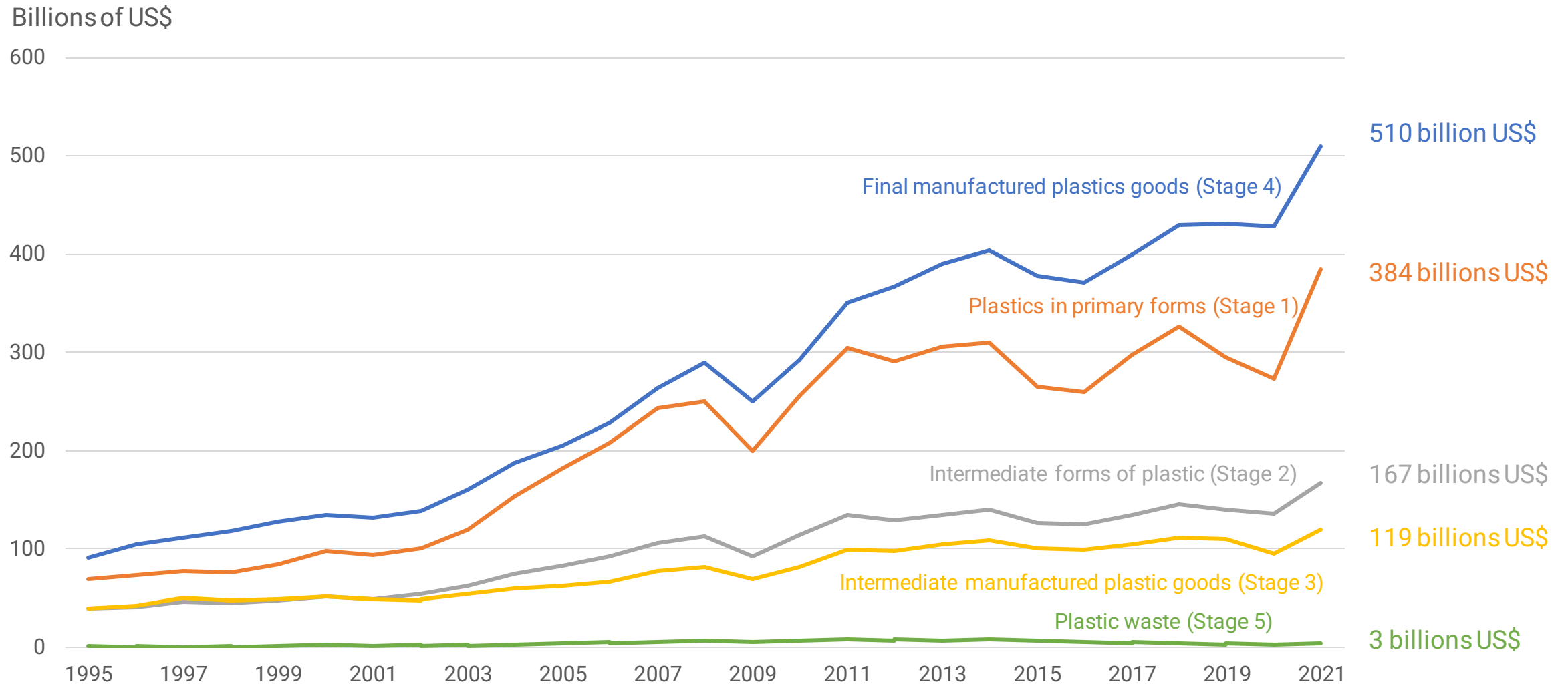
Toward a Global Plastic treaty:

Global trends in plastics trade, control measures and new opportunities for material substitutes

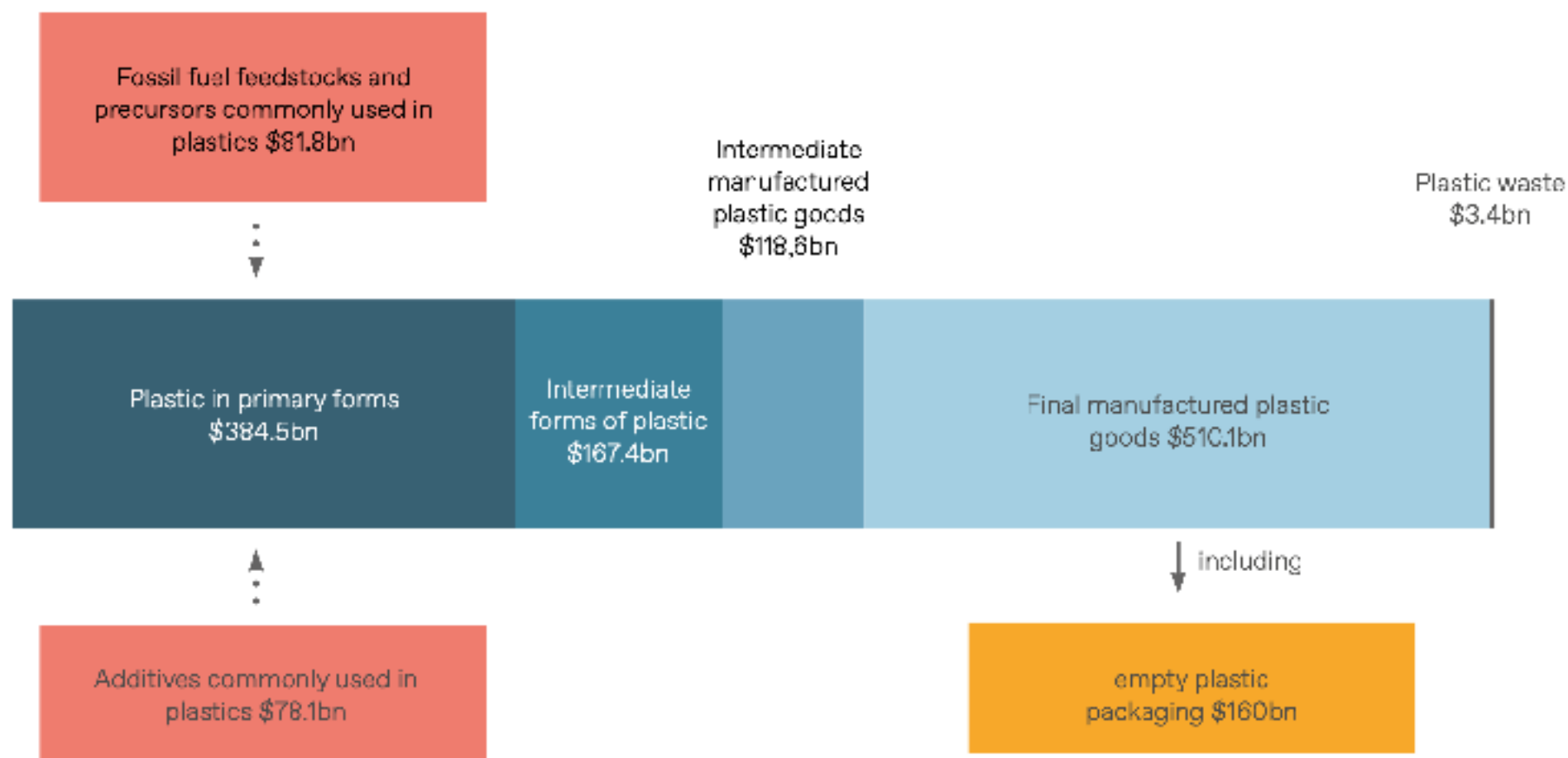
Informal pre-event to INC-3: Rethinking the future of single-use plastics
Nairobi, Kenya, November 2023

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Why we need a treaty. **Trade in plastics** is a big and growing business; virtually no countries are untouched; 75% of plastics become waste.



Trade Flows Across the Life Cycle of Plastics (2021)



Plastics Trade Database

TESS Forum on Trade,
Environment,
and the SDGs

(excluding millions of additional tonnes of hidden plastics embedded in products, used in pre-packaged products or for distribution and transportation not revealed by trade statistics)

Note: Feedstocks, precursors, and additives are inputs used in plastic production and processing. The values noted in this figure are for the total amount of trade, recognizing that not all of the trade of all of the products included in those values will be destined for use in plastics. Empty plastic packaging is included in the value for final manufactured plastic goods.

Zero Draft text INC-3 on control and mitigation (Part II)

Subject matter of the potential regulation:

- Primary plastic polymers
- Certain chemicals or group of chemicals (including additives) and polymers of concern
- Problematic and avoidable plastic products, including:
 - a) short-lived and single-use plastic products and
 - b) intentionally added microplastics
- Product design, composition and performance

Zero Draft text INC-3 on control and mitigation (Part II)

Control and mitigation measures listed:

- to prevent and mitigate the potential for adverse impacts on human health or the environment
- to reduce production and demand
- to regulate trade (sale, distribution, import or exports)
- to adopt national plans
- To ban, eliminate, or regulate the presence and use of the certain chemicals, groups of chemicals and polymers
- to prevent and minimize human exposure or release into the environment throughout the life cycle

CONTROL AND MITIGATION MEASURES ACROSS EACH STAGE OF THE PLASTICS VALUE CHAIN

Control measures applicable to plastics are being discussed as one of the main **tools for a legally binding instrument on plastic pollution**, including in the marine environment. This table summarizes several options, **covering both trade / border measures and internal market measures**, which can be adopted by countries. Control measures can help steer economies away from harmful, problematic, single-use plastics and at the same time help to promote more sustainable material substitutes and alternatives.

RAW MATERIALS



Hydrocarbons

UPSTREAM



Polymer pellets

MIDSTREAM



Products and parts

DOWNSTREAM



Plastic waste or residues

RECOVERY



From land or water bodies

		RAW MATERIALS	UPSTREAM	MIDSTREAM	DOWNSTREAM	RECOVERY	
TRADE / BORDER MEASURES	TARIFFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential or higher tariffs on certain goods. 	X	X	X	X	
	IMPORT BAN (QR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import ban on imports of single-use plastics causing persistent pollution. 			X	X	
	IMPORT QUOTAS (QR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitations on imports of single-use plastics. 	X	X	X	X	
	IMPORT LICENSES (ILP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import licenses for recyclable plastic waste; Import licenses for plastic bag components to avoid circumventing. 		X	X	X	
	EXPORT BAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export ban of polymers, products or scrap material to destinations with limited capacity to process end-of-life materials. 		X	X	X	
	EXPORT QUOTAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limits on specific polymer or scrap material exports. 		X		X	
	EXPORT LICENSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to Basel plastic waste amendments / PIC procedure. 				X	
	EXPORT TAXES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explicit tax or via state marketing boards. 				X	
	TRADE DEFENSE TOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AD/CVD applied to plastics; Peace clause so not to apply AD/CVD on material substitutes. 	X	X	X	X	

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INTERNAL MARKET MEASURES	MONETARY AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS • Environmental or chemical taxes applicable to plastics; • Packaging and recycling fees; • Preferential tax treatment to alternatives/substitutes.	×	×	×	×	×
	PUBLIC PROCUREMENT -not including public hydrocarbon enterprises- • Government procurement favouring goods with recycled content; • Procurement of plastic depollution services.			×		×
	SUBSIDIES TO SERVICES • Direct grants to R&D; • Subsidies for recycling or decontamination services imports.	×	×		×	×
	REMOVAL OF SUBSIDIES TO GOODS • Removal of subsidies to fossil fuels; • Remove subsidies from polymer pellets.	×	×			
	OPERATION LICENSES • Authorize operation for polymer production or recycling/recovery services of sufficient quality.	×	×	×	×	×
	LABELLING (TBT) • Labelling requirements clearly indicating polymer and recycled content; • Proper labelling requirements of recycled plastic scrap trimmings or pellets.		×	×	×	
	INVESTMENT REGULATIONS • Authorize operation for polymer production or recycling/recovery services of sufficient quality.	×	×		×	×
	SERVICES LIBERALIZATION & REGULATION • Plastics decontamination services liberalization; • National plastic waste management frameworks.					×
	EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY • Deposit schemes; • Take-back programmes.				×	
	DESIGN AND QUALITY STANDARDS (TBT) • Exclusion of any hazardous chemicals; • Minimum thickness, reusability, mono-material requirements; • Durability.	×	×	×	×	
	INTERNAL PRODUCTION AND COMMERCIALIZATION BANS OF PLASTIC PRODUCTS			×	×	
	CERTIFICATION AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT (SPS/TBT)		×	×		
	RECYCLING TARGETS (ADM)				×	×
MEASURING, MONITORING AND MAPPING OF PLASTIC LITTER (ADM)				×	×	

Plastic trade and sustainable development opportunities

- We need **global leadership for designing sustainable trade and finance measures that are supportive of INC objectives**
- A **POSITIVE TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT AGENDA** can support this:
- **Trade control measures** that are fair, non-discriminatory, inclusive and transparent and in line with multilateral trade and environmental agreements
- **Green industrial policies and incentives** to encourage production and trade in **plastics substitutes** and related “sunrise” industries where developing countries are already trying to diversify
- **Green technology transfers**; e.g., open sourcing of plastics-related waste technologies and substitute technologies. Declare these public goods.
- **Sufficient, long-term development finance** available at scale, and on favourable terms - to finance technological, industrial, social and trade aspects under a circular and ocean economy approach
- **Support to LDCs and SIDS especially**, given the complexities



Thank you Merci

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