







Technical and financial resources and mechanisms for supporting countries in addressing marine plastic litter and microplastics

Technical resources:

Sources of information, knowledge, expertise or support that can be drawn upon by a member state or organization to define an effective policy to prevent or remediate marine litter and microplastics related issues.

Examples of technical resources are technical guidelines, information on best practices, technical reports, tool kits, training materials, calculation models, etc.

Mechanisms:

Online platforms and data bases that provide access to a bigger collection of various technical resources.





Challenges and barriers

- Mismatch between an increase in plastic production and consumption and available waste management infrastructure (especially in developing countries). This is particularly true in the case of remote and/or rural areas that receive plastic products but do not have adequate collection and recycling infrastructure.
- Integrated case studies at a local level that address both waste management and marine plastic litter by combining upstream and downstream measures are widely missing. For example: not many technical resources address the link between marine plastic litter and cities, and specific case studies are not available.
- There are still no technical resources explicitly addressing new business models or alternative distribution systems (e.g. to reduce overpackaging). Industry design and consumption systems are not prioritized along the "3R waste hierarchy" of reduce, reuse, recycle.





Challenges and barriers

- There are many successful national strategies. However, regional and global efforts could be improved and better coordinated so as to complement national efforts in support of global responses.
- At the national level there is still a need for greater reporting on consumption, production and end-of-life treatment of plastics. In that respect, global standards are needed for national monitoring and reporting on the consumption, use, final treatment and trade of plastics that will eventually become waste.
- The increasing number of toolkits, including specific guidance for political decision makers, shows that government authorities, corporations and the public are indeed still asking for better knowledge of the matters involved, or of the best available techniques and best environmental practices required to address marine plastic litter and microplastics.

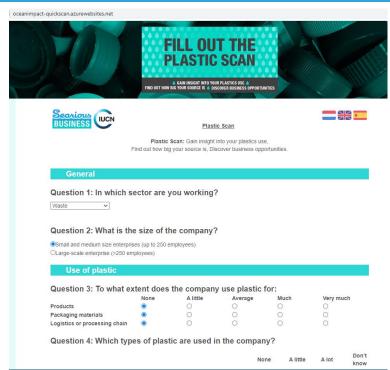






CALCULATION TOOLS – 2 EXAMPLES







NEEDS: SYSTEMS THINKING IN LINE WITH CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- Regional aspects of plastics management local chains? Asia as outlet?
- Stop dumping
- Selective ban on single-use plastics
- Extended producer responsibility e.g. packaging
- Biodegradable materials
- Mechanical recycling
- Chemical recycling





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FAST FACTS

'Breaking the Plastic Wave' in numbers

million of plastic leaked into the ocean in 2016

million of plastic leakage into the ocean in 2040

of today's global plastic waste ends up in the

reduction of leakage if all

current government and industry commitments were implemented by 2040

500,000 people need to be connected

of leakage is microplastic in 2016

every day until 2040 to close the collection gap

share of leakage from flexible and multilayer plastics in 2016

generation

ocean

leakage stock in the into the

ocean

US\$100B financial risk to industry under BAU in 2040

from rural areas, where collection economics don't work

recyclable (but only 15% are actually recycled) in 2016

share of carbon budget used by plastic industry by 2040 under BAU to stay under 1.5°C



Integrated system change achieves social, environmental, and economic benefits

80% leakage into the ocean by 2040 relative to BAU

over 20 years relative to BAU

700,000

relative to BAU

GHG emissions by 2040 relative to BAU

plastic demand by 2040 relative to BAU

reduction in other environmental leakage (land and atmosphere)





THANK YOU

