Consultative Workshop on "Plastic-Free Mauritius: Defining the Roadmap" 19 October 2021



Plastic waste under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions

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Global chemicals and waste management

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

Montreal Protocol (Ozone Depleting Substances)

Minamata Convention (Mercury)

Basel Convention

- > 188 Parties
- > Hazardous wastes/other wastes
- Environmentally sound management (ESM)
- Prevention and minimization
- PIC procedure (control transboundary movements)



Stockholm Convention

- > 184 Parties
- > 30 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) + review process
- Control production, use, import/export, unintentional releases, waste management

Rotterdam Convention

- > 164 Parties
- > 52 chemicals +review process
- PIC procedure for Annex III chemicals, information exchange

Overview of international and regional instruments

- General Assembly Resolutions
- SDGs

Pollution-oriented agreements

- UNCLOS
- International Watercourses Convention
- London Convention, London Protocol
- MARPOL Annex V
- Honolulu Strategy
- Global Program of Action (GPA)
- IMO Action Plan

Biodiversity-oriented agreements

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- UN Fish Stock Agreement
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

• UNEA Resolutions/AHEG

Chemicals and waste-oriented agreements

- Basel Convention
- Stockholm Convention
- SAICM

Regional instruments

- Regional Seas Conventions
- Regional Seas LBS/A Protocols
- Marine Litter Action Plans
- Bamako Convention
- Waigani Convention



- G7 Action Plan to Combat Marine Litter (2015)
- G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter (2018)

The Basel Convention and Plastic Waste



Plastic waste inventory

Inventory toolkit; essential for ESM strategy and reporting; draft inventory guidance to be considered at Basel COP-15

Public awareness, education

Support information exchange

Further activities

Possible further activities under the Basel Convention to address plastic waste in UNEP/CHW/OEWG.12/INF/20 will be revised based on comments and considered at Basel COP-15

COP invited information on certain plastic waste (Resins and fluorinated polymers) for consideration at Basel COP-15

Possible assessment

Possible future assessment of effectiveness of the measures taken under the Convention to address plastic waste **to be considered at Basel COP-15**

Plastic Waste Amendments

Control transboundary movements, ensure environmentally sound management, promote reduction; Effective as of 1 January 2021

Technical guidelines on ESM

Define ESM of plastic waste, helps understand details of the implication of the amendments; revised technical guidelines to be considered at Basel COP-15

Partnership on 3 Plastic Waste

Multistakeholder platform; Membership open to Parties & observers (205 members from 106 entities); 4 project groups established; 23 pilot projects selected

Technical assistance

Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition



Annex II **Y48 Plastic waste**, including mixtures BC-14/12: **Annex VIII Plastic Waste** A3210 Amendments Hazardous plastic waste *Effective 1 Jan 2021* Annex IX B3011 **Clean plastic waste for** + Plastic Waste Partnership recycling + Technical Guidelines + Further action

Prior

(PIC)

Informed

Consent

Expected Impacts of the Plastic Waste Amendments

Promote recycling



Ensure that plastic waste traded are readily recyclable

Promote Sustainable Production and Consumption

Minimize the generation of plastic waste by innovative design, alternatives, reduce hazardous additives behavioral change, EPR, tax, incentives...



Combat plastic pollution

Global/regional/national governance; Human rights; SDGs Promote recycling

Promote ESM

Promote SPC

Prevent dumping

Combat Plastic pollution Technical guidelines on plastic waste; and other guidance and tools of the Basel Convention

Promote Environmentally Sound Waste Management

Ensure availability of adequate disposal facilities for ESM of plastic waste is located, to the extent possible, within the country



Prevent dumping

Plastic waste not readily recyclable are not traded without consent / ESM capacity

Basel Convention Plastic Waste Partnership (PWP)

Objective



Improve and promote ESM of plastic waste at the global, regional and national levels and prevent and minimize its generation

Modalities



Working group and 4 project groups; steering group for pilot projects

Membership



Working group open to Parties and observers; 205 reps of 106 entities



Donors

Canada, European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland

Project groups

 Prevention and minimization
Collection, recycling and other recovery, incl. financing
Transboundary movements
Outreach, education, awareness raising



Pilot projects

23 pilot projects selected in 2021 for implementation by Parties, Regional Centres and other not-for-profit entities





LIFE IS SHORT Average useful life of various plastic items, by industrial sector, in years Consumer products Building and Building and Construction Electrical Industrial ev electronics andothers Textiles Packaging © PLASTIC ATLAS 2019 / GEVER 0.5 years 10 13 30 35 20 \bigcirc

Five types of plastic additives



Functional additives include for example stabilizers, antistatic agents, flame retardants, plasticizers, lubricants, slip agents, curing agents, foaming agents, biocides, etc.



Colorant are substances such as dyes or pigments added to give color to plastic. Some of them are added to give a bright transparent color.

Fillers are added to change and improve physical properties of plastics. They can be minerals, metals, ceramics, bio-based, gases, liquids, or even other polymers.

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Fillers

Reinforcement are used to reinforce or improve tensile strength, flexural strength and stiffness of the material. E.g. glass fibres, carbon fibres, etc.

Reinforcement

NIAS are chemicals that arrive in products from processes such as reaction by-products or break down products

Sources: Hansen et al. (2013). Illustration by GRID-Arendal (2020).

G Plastic additives, contaminants/by-products



BRS technical assistance for combating plastic pollution



TBM

Effective control of TBM of plastic waste



ESM

Improve ESM of plastic waste



Minimize



Additives

Reduce the risk from hazardous constituents, e.g. POPs in plastic waste



SDGs

Norad







PLASTIC WASTE PARTNERSHIP A PARTNERSHIP OF THE BASEL CONVENTION







BRS-Norad-1 Project

Jan 2019 to Jun 2022 USD 1.7 million





Pilot Testing for Innovation and Improvement

1. Plastic waste inventory [data]

Need to know the **extent of plastic waste** at the national level that needs to be managed, including import/export. Essential for **evaluating** the impact of measures taken, achievements of projects.

2. ESM strategy

Plan and strategize the environmentally sound management of plastic waste at the national level, from prevention and minimization to final disposal; involving all stakeholders - **private sector**, **informal sector**, **general public**.

3. Legal and institutional framework

Ensure that the legal and institutional framework is adequate and in line with the Basel Convention requirements.

4. Awareness and enforcement

Training, education, communication etc. to raise awareness of the specialists and general public.

Knowledge and capacity-building in Malawi + Zimbabwe













Plastics in the mountains and remote areas projects



GP Small Grant Programme on Plastic Waste 🚳







Key interventions

Tackle source of plastic waste

Preventing and minimizing the generation of plastic waste are key to address the challenges posed by plastic waste. This includes measures relating to the design and manufacturing of plastic products (notably packaging) as well as the reduction of singleuse plastic products.

Waste management

Promoting the environmentally sound and efficient management of plastic waste, for example by improving the collection, transport, treatment and recycling of plastic waste, by improving or creating markets for recycled materials made from plastic waste are key to addressing the challenges posed by plastic waste.

- > Make use of Basel guidelines, guidance, tools
- Prioritize hot-spot and low-income countries, avoid duplication
- Coordinate and cooperate among IPs
- Communicate and share information



Support for controlling trade in plastic waste

National legislations and enforcement; collection of data and reporting on trade in plastic waste; combat illegal traffic; ensure effective and sustainable recycling route and local capacity for managing plastic waste.

Hazardous constituents

Challenges linked to the recycling of some plastic waste streams should be properly researched, notably looking at the composition of these wastes and the presence of hazardous constituents (e.g. POPs). This will have direct impact on reducing risks to human health and biodiversity.









Thank you

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