**ICC response to current options in the Revised draft text of the international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment**

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) – as the institutional representative of more than 45 million companies in over 170 countries, is deeply committed to support the INC Secretariat’s and Members States’ efforts and forthcoming work to secure an ambitious, effective and workable internationally legally binding instrument (ILBI) by the end of 2024 – that rallies all actors of governments, economy and society in the collective charge of addressing plastic pollution – including setting the frame and direction for accelerated business action.

Bringing all stakeholders across society, including governments, the private sector, academia, consumers, informal waste sector, the environmental community, alongside the journey will be integral to ensure a holistic approach and effective implementation of the treaty to end plastic pollution.

As Member States aim to advance textual negotiations based on the Revised Draft text of the ILBI ([UNEP/PP/INC.4/3](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44526/RevisedZeroDraftText.pdf)) (Revised Zero Draft) at the fourth negotiating session (INC-4), ICC on behalf of the global business community, would like to put forward proposals for consideration on areas of priority, based on the existing options in the text.

We believe that INC-4 presents a unique opportunity to align on areas of broad convergence, bridge gaps where views diverge and to establish effective means of implementation.

**ICC Key Messages and Core Policy Priorities**

In this context, and as highlighted in ICC Secretary General’s open letter to Environment Ministers, we see an absolute need for INC-4 to deliver tangible outcomes in three central areas. Specifically:

1. **Put a circular economy approach at the heart of the instrument.** With broad support to maximise circular approaches, there is a clear opportunity to align on mechanisms to enhance circularity throughout the entire plastics life cycle, particularly with respect to product design and performance. Harmonised standards and systems for product design, reduction, reuse and repair as well as effective mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility schemes, taking into account different national and sub-national priorities will be key to accelerate the creation of markets for circular and sustainable products.
2. **Address most problematic and avoidable plastics.** Parties should focus on addressing most problematic and avoidable plastics with a high risk of leakage to the environment that hamper an effective circular economy for plastics. Strong global rules to reduce the use of these most problematic and avoidable plastics must be underpinned by evidence-based criteria with an application-based approach.
3. **Establish effective means of implementation for the real economy.** ICC urges governments to set a clear and effective pathway for businesses to implement   
   the treaty. An agreement that provides strong global rules and takes into account country-specific circumstances, priorities and needs, in particular those of MSMEs, the lynchpin of the global economy, will be more effective in driving global business action and innovation to end plastic pollution. Clear financing plans, policies and incentives that can spur innovation must be at the core.

With respect to the current options in the Revised Zero Draft, ICC proposes the following options/language suggestions for consideration:

* **Objective & scope**

Background/rationale

To enable and encourage businesses to fully play their role, the ILBI should align with UNEA resolution 5/14 and define a clear overarching goal to end plastic pollution by 2040, focusing on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastics and providing enabling frameworks and effective means of implementation that set a workable path to get there.

* **Option 1 (Revised zero draft)**  
  1. **The objective of this instrument\* is to end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment** [and other aquatic as well as terrestrial ecosystems], **[based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic**] [**through the prevention, progressive reduction and elimination of** [additional]**\*\* plastic pollution] [by 2040] [and enhanced efforts thereafter**], [**in order**] **to protect human health and the environment** [from its adverse effects] [**and to achieve sustainable development**].

\* \* \* \*

* **Part II 1-4: Restrictions & phase outs**

Background/rationale

ICC recognises that there are diverging views regarding the options and language related to primary plastic polymers. While there is some support for the reduction of production and use of primary plastic polymers of most concern, based on scientific-base criteria and sound exposure-risk based assessments, many ICC members raised concerns with regard to restrictions and production caps as they could lead to potentially significant and unintended cross-sector consequences for supply chains and products, and socio-economic development.

ICC will, therefore, assess how the negotiations will evolve on the issue of primary plastic production, and at this stage, will opine more specifically on chemicals and polymers of concern and problematic and avoidable plastic products.

In addition, it is important that the ILBI retains coherence and complementarity and avoids any duplication and overlap with existing international agreements regulating plastic pollution and chemicals of concerns, such as the Global Framework on Chemicals and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, as well as national and regional chemical management frameworks.

* **Chemicals and polymers of concern**

**Option 3 (with inclusion of some elements from Option 1)**

[**New ICC: Parties]** Each Parties [, in accordance to its] **[NEW ICC: taking into consideration their respective**] **national circumstances and capabilities and subject to its national action plan,] shall take the necessary measures** [to [**NEW ICC: assess and to progressively to eliminate**] **the presence and use, in plastics and plastic products**, [the risk] **of** ]**chemicals** **and polymers**] **with the potential for adverse impacts on human health or the environment [or with properties that may hinder their safe and environmentally sound management [NEW ICC: throughout their life cycle]**[, **including their reusability, repairability, recyclability and disposal [,based on agreed scientific criteria [NEW ICC: and sound exposure-based risk assessments], following a transparent and inclusive process decided by the governing body\***] [in the production of plastic products] [[throughout] \*\* life cycle,], [ provided alternatives or substitutes are available, accessible, affordable and environmental-friendly]. The measures taken to implement this provision shall be reflected in the national plan communicated pursuant to [Part IV.1 on national plans]

* **Problematic and avoidable plastic products**
* **Option 1**  
  1. [Each Party] [**New ICC: Parties, taking into consideration their respective capabilities, national circumstances**, **pathways and approaches** **and based on best available science and sound exposure-based risk assessments**] **shall [New ICC: take measures to address and reduce, in a nationally determined manner,]**[not allow][reduce] **the production [**,sale, distribution, import or export**]** **of** [**the**] [**New ICC: most problematic and avoidable] plastic products**[**, including short-lived and single-use plastic products,**] listed in part II[I] of annex B [after the dates specified for those products, and] **identified based on [NEW ICC: evidence-based criteria with an application-based approach** [and within the timeframe set out in the same] [**provided alternatives or substitutes are available, accessible, affordable, and environmentally-friendly.**] [set out in part I of] annex [B], except where the Party has a registered exemption for the relevant product(s) under part II of annex B pursuant to [Part II.4 on exemptions available to a Party upon request]. [**NEW ICC: The measures taken to implement this provision shall be reflected in the national plan communicated pursuant to [Part IV.1 on national plans.]** [This provision does not limit Parties’ abilities to enact bans or adopt more ambitious criteria in addition to the criteria in part I of annex B.]

\* \* \* \*

* **Part II 5-6: New ICC: Circular economy approaches**

Background/rationale

In accordance with the UNEA 5/14 resolution, ICC fully supports the need for the instrument to accelerate the transition to a circular economy for plastics. A circular approach looking at the entire plastics life cycle will be critical in ensuring the systems change needed to end plastic pollution, recognising the role that all actors have to play and considering solutions and measures across the value chain. The instrument should support actions to help close the loop of plastics in the economy to ensure that products and materials are designed for circularity and are circulated in practice, while taking appropriate steps to tackle leaked plastic waste especially in high leakage economies. Providing harmonised standards, definitions and rules can help strengthen global coordination, ensure mutual understanding and interoperability, and accelerate the transition to a more circular economy for plastic.

* **Principles (revised zero draft)**

s. [**circular economy**]

**[New ICC: While there is not yet an internationally agreed definition of a circular economy, the description of the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEP/EA.4/Res.1) provides a shared understanding of some of its basic principles. A circular economy is presented as “one of the current sustainable economic models, in which products and materials are designed in such a way that they can be reused, remanufactured, recycled or recovered (4-R) and thus maintained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the resources of which they are made, and the generation of waste, especially hazardous waste, is avoided or minimized, and greenhouse gas emissions are prevented or reduced”[[1]](#footnote-2)**

**These aspects also apply within the context of a circular economy for plastics and should be pursued with the objective to maximise resource efficiency while minimising the environmental impact. The following key enablers will help support the effective functioning of a circular economy for plastics:**

* **Developing and adopting globally harmonised definitions, standardized criteria or guidelines that encompass design, durability, reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, and recycling to achieve circularity at scale and can be applied as appropriate at the national level.**
* **Re-defining waste to align with circular economy principles to allow the free trade of resources to keep plastic products and materials in use for as long as possible.**
* **Implement a quality-based approach for waste-based feedstock by establishing harmonised and clear end-of-waste criteria, enhancing the safety and demand for recycled materials and enabling the use of recycled products as a substitute for primary resources.**
* **Leveraging the use of well controlled and regulated “material banks” for plastic waste for strategic circular resources, where plastic waste is sorted and stored on a large scale for future use, through functioning cross-border reverse logistics]**
* **Product Design, composition and performance**
* **Option 1**  
  1. [**Subject to their national plan and based upon national circumstances and capabilities**] [**and available scientific results,**] each Party [**New ICC: Parties**] [**shall**][is encouraged to] **take measures** [as appropriate, and in accordance to national priorities,][, including those referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3,] **to** [promote product performance to] [**New ICC: to achieve a resource-efficient circular economy for**][enhance the [design] [**circularity** **of] plastic products, including** [**New ICC: design,**] **packaging, and improve the composition [of plastics and] plastic products,** [according to national capacity of developing countries and available resources] **with a view to**:

a. [Reducing demand for [and use] of primary plastic polymers, plastics and plastic products [and associated chemicals][ and should always be followed by the availability of alternative material for plastic and/or non-plastic substitutes that are affordable]] [**Improving the [New ICC: circularity] [**circular economy**] of plastic products and minimizing releases of plastic waste, including microplastic**];

[b. **Increasing the** [safety,] **durability, reusability, refillability, repairability** [in practice] **and refurbishability of plastics and plastic products, as relevant[, and their capacity to be repurposed, recycled [at scale and in practice] and disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner upon becoming waste;**]

[c. **Minimizing releases and** [emissions][**leakages] from** [and environmental and safety impacts from] **plastics and plastic products, including** [intentionally] **microplastics [considering technical feasibility and accessibility of potential microplastic alternatives and socio-economic impacts;**]]

* **Sub-Option 1**  
  2. Each Party [**New ICC: Parties**] **shall require plastics and plastic products produced within its territory [**and those available on its market**] to comply with the minimum design and performance criteria** [and other related elements contained in part I of annex C], **including, where relevant, sector- or product-specific criteria and elements, within the timeframe defined in that annex.** [**The criteria should be harmonized distinguishing between design for reduction, reuse, recycling of plastic products and packaging.**]

3. [Each Party][ The governing body\*] [**New ICC:** **Parties following guidance of the governing body**] **shall establish and maintain certification procedures and labelling requirements for plastics and plastic products** [produced within its territory and those available on its market,] **based on [recommendations from the STEPs, and**] **the design and performance criteria and other related elements contained in part I of annex C, including, where relevant, sector- or product-specific criteria and elements, and shall require plastics and plastic products to be appropriately labelled in accordance with these criteria and elements**.

* **Reuse, recycling, refill and repair of plastics and plastic products**
* **Option 1**1. Each Party [**New ICC: Parties**] **shall, based on guidance to be adopted by the governing body\* at its first session, take effective measures to promote** [the reduction,] **reuse, [recycling,] refill, repair, repurposing and refurbishment, as relevant, of plastics and plastic products produced within its territory and those available on its market, in particular through the implementation of reuse, [recycling, ] refill and repair systems and considering life cycle assessment. [The governing body\* shall issue harmonized standards for product reuse, recycling, repair and refurbishment.**]

2. Each Party [**New ICC: Parties**]**shall take the necessary measures**[, covering the distribution, sales, and consumption stages,] **to achieve the minimum [recycling targets, and, as appropriate,**] [reduction,] **reuse, refill and repair targets contained in part II of annex C within the timeframe identified in that annex, for plastics and plastic products produced within its territory and those available on its market.**

* **Non-plastic substitutes**
* **Option 1**

1. [**Subject to its national plan and based upon national circumstances and capabilities**, each][Each] Party [**New ICC: Parties**] **shall take measures to foster innovation**[, including through the cooperation mechanism referred to in [Part III. ...]] **and incentivize and promote** [the research,] **the development and use at scale of safe, environmentally sound,** [**New ICC: affordable] and sustainable materials, including products, technologies and services, taking into account their potential for** [waste reduction and reuse, as well as] **environmental, economic, social[, cultural] and human health impacts** [**New ICC: across their life cycle** [, **based on life cycle assessments**] [**as well as the developing countries’ access to the transfer of necessary technologies and financial resources**.]

\* \* \* \*

* **Extended Producer Responsibility**

**Background/rationale**

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) systems, if developed and implemented effectively, can be a useful policy tool to improve the efficiency of existing systems. In order to be successful, EPR schemes should have a clearly defined scope, revenues from EPR must be used solely for investments in infrastructure to collect, sort and recycle products in scope and have an appropriate structure that integrates the role of and impact on businesses and should also include several stakeholders, including local municipalities, businesses, consumers, citizens and households to promote inclusive collaboration. A harmonised approach across EPR schemes applied across geographies can facilitate the creation of markets for circular and sustainable products and can avoid undue administrative burden and barriers for companies.

While we encourage countries to put in place effective mandatory EPR schemes over time, we note that there is no “one-size-fits-all" solution. EPR instrument(s) is/are the most appropriate to a specific region/country, taking into consideration market conditions, national capabilities and circumstances for effective design and implementation. The agreement should also encourage Parties to establish policies, at the national or sub-national levels, for the adoption of financing mechanisms that could include government funding, EPR or alike schemes meeting the same objective or to align existing schemes to minimum principles (to be defined under the ILBI), including in the case of properly functioning systems.

* **Option 1**

1. [**New ICC: Parties**] [Each Party] **shall establish**] [and regulate] [and operate] [**mandatory**] [][national] **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) [system]** [scheme], [**including based on the modalities [covering the products] contained in annex D**], [**with flexibility in the scope of the application of the [national] EPR [system]** [scheme],] [**and taking into account national circumstances and capabilities** ] [[**including, where relevant,] on a sectoral [or product] basis**,] **to incentivize** [plastic reduction, reuse,] **increased recyclability, promote** [high quality recycling and]\*\* **higher recycling rates**, **and enhance the accountability of producers and importers for safe and environmentally sound management, of plastics** [and for littering,] **and plastic products throughout their life cycle** [and across international supply chains].
2. [**Parties shall, in implementing this provision, take into account how the measures taken would contribute to a just transition.**] [**The governing body\* shall, at its first session, adopt modalities to inform the establishment of national EPR [systems] [schemes] and define their essential features, and to support their harmonization, taking into account how the measures taken would contribute to a just transition.] These measures shall be reflected in the national plan communicated pursuant to [Part IV.1 on national plans].**

* **Part II 10: Trade in listed chemicals, polymers and products, and in plastic waste**

**Background/rationale**

ICC's suggested approach is to advocate for a no-text option, with additional explanation that we recognise there will be implications for Parties with regards to existing trade agreements, but it is important that any provisions of the future ILBI are in accordance with WTO principles.

Trade measures that promote access and investment in waste management and recycling technologies and build upon well-established principles that underpin the global trading system found in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other frameworks would be more constructive in ending plastic pollution. Such measures can also help in the development of procedural guardrails for disposal or environmentally problematic shipments that do not impede global or regional circular economy solutions. Encouraging enhanced cooperation between the ILBI and existing frameworks, particularly by enhancing the implementation of clear and efficient Basel Convention provisions, can complement these frameworks and help facilitate the acceleration of plastics circularity.

The ILBI can serve as a cohesive document to align the expertise of multilateral initiatives including enhancing Basel implementation and WTO capacity-building, to support all Parties, especially developing members, in establishing clear, efficient and trade facilitating systems to deploy circular economy solutions and attract investment.

ILBI language should promote these approaches that facilitate trade as a constructive path forward over more trade restrictive measures. Encouraging enhanced cooperation between the ILBI and existing frameworks, particularly by enhancing the implementation of clear and efficient Basel Convention provisions, can complement these frameworks and help facilitate the acceleration of plastics circularity.

Ideas to enhance the implementation of the Basel Convention to facilitate the acceleration of plastics circularity: can be done by harmonizing end of waste criteria, establishing PIC-lite or EPIC procedures, or including a PIC-lite for the new Y48 plastic waste category which covers ‘other plastic wastes’, including mixtures of such wastes, as well as defining “end of waste” when plastic waste becomes a ‘raw material’

* **No text option with possibility to consider inclusion of trade-related principles, based on ICC statement, in the Principles section at the top of the Treaty**

ICC recognises the intersection and possible implication of provisions of the "International legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment" on countries trade activities as well as on existing international and multilateral and bilateral trade agreements. We strongly believe that Parties shall regulate trade in listed chemicals, polymers and products as per relevant national regulations and in accordance with the principles of the internationally binding multilateral trading system enshrined in WTO law.

On transboundary movement of plastic waste, ICC encourages enhanced cooperation with existing frameworks such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the World Trade Organisation to avoid duplication and promote a harmonized and enabling circular economy approach that aligns the implementation of existing provisions.

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* **Part III: Means of Implementation, Financing and Innovation**

**Background/rationale**

ICC emphasises the need to ensure effective means of implementation – with regards to financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity‐building, drawing from existing systems, and taking into account local contexts and the needs and priorities of developing countries.

Aligning all public and private financial flows to incentivise market behaviour and investments in circular and sustainable products will be critical in the medium and longer term in order to achieve the objectives of the UN Plastics Treaty. There is significant potential to build on existing efforts and utilise public policy levers and the right market-based instruments—at national, regional and global levels to decisively align all financial flows with global objectives to tackle the triple planetary crisis of climate, biodiversity loss and pollution.

It will also key to adopt policies and incentives that enable and encourage additional private sector investments and strengthen global partnerships between the public and private sector to mobilise implementation needs. Clear policies and international consistency will be important to enable business to drive investments in innovation and technological solutions. Key learnings for past experiences under the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund should also be considered.

It is also important that the instrument is built on an effective and workable monitoring and reporting system with a clear set of modalities, procedures and guidelines for governments to track progress towards national and global objectives. The reporting and transparency framework should provide built-in flexibility for developing countries, and for MSMEs, in accordance with their capacities and should provide capacity-building mechanisms to facilitate improvement in reporting over time. Clarity on how business contributions will be taken into account in countries’ reporting towards the achievement of national and global goals and targets as well as tools, metrics and mechanisms required to assess and report corporate action and progress is needed. While effective and workable reporting and disclosure requirements have an important role to play in the new ILBI, prioritising support and incentives for concrete action, in particular for MSMEs is essential to ensure successful implementation of the ILBI. Leveraging and incorporating learnings from existing measurement and monitoring mechanisms into future frameworks should be preferred to establishing new structures.

* **Financing [mechanism] [and resources]**

**Option 1**

**[Parties][**Each Party**][shall][**should**][**undertakes to**] provide the necessary resources [within their capabilities] for national activities intended to implement this instrument\* [as appropriate.][[in accordance with its national policies, priorities, plans and programmes]. Such resources may include domestic [funding through relevant policies, development strategies and national budgets] and [bilateral and multilateral] [international] funding, as well as facilitation of private sector [investment and contributions][financing][, including voluntary contributions]]**

**OP1 Alt. Parties shall provide the necessary resources for national activities intended to implement this instrument\*. The mobilization of resources for tackling plastic pollution should include all sources, domestic and international, public and private, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) and the Polluter Pays Principle (PPP). The parties shall make efforts to increase mobilization of the private funding including the alignment of public and private investment and finance with the objective and provisions of the instrument. International financial institutions and multilateral development banks, in particular the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, are invited to consider supporting implementation of the instrument, including by partnering with the Global Environmental Facility.**

OP4 Alt2. **The Parties establish a mechanism for the purposes of providing financial and technical assistance, including technology transfer [and development and capacity-building and training,] in support of developing country Parties, [New ICC: particularly prioritizing Parties that have the largest capacity and governance gaps, especially small island developing States and least developed countries] in the implementation of this instrument**\*.

OP6 Alt2. **The financial mechanism shall include:**

**a. [an existing fund e.g., the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund];**

**b. A Plastics Implementation Fund to support the implementation of national action plans and other activities to be defined by the Parties (access to technology, royalties, capacity building etc.)**; and

[c. A Remediation Fund to support remediation of legacy plastics in the marine

environment, including areas beyond national jurisdiction.]

* **Innovation**

Background/rationale

ICC considers that it would be useful to strengthen measures to support investment in scalable innovative technologies and solutions across the plastics economy to help drive action at all levels across the value chain towards a plastic pollution free economy. Effective policies that genuinely incentivize businesses to invest in innovation and technologies will be critical. The instrument should be a key enabler of the development and deployment of breakthrough and existing technologies.

ICC recommends that innovation is referenced in the Preamble, highlighting the need to promote the development of innovative technological solutions for environmentally sound management of plastics and plastic products throughout their life cycle and across international supply chains, including leaked plastics.

Furthermore ICC underscores the need for governments to set clear standards that specify criteria which will provide the goalposts against which companies can innovate and also calls for strengthened provisions recognising the need to support new innovative technologies to help drive action at all levels across the value chain towards a plastic pollution free economy, particularly as many of these technologies are still at a relatively early stage of development and require supportive enabling frameworks to be deployed at scale.

* **Preamble**

*Recognizing* the wide range of approaches, sustainable alternatives and [**NEW ICC: innovations and**] technologies available to address the full life cycle of plastics, further highlighting the need for enhanced international collaboration to facilitate access to technology, capacity-building, and scientific and technical cooperation, and stressing that there is no single approach,

*Underlining* the importance of promoting sustainable design [**NEW ICC: and innovation**] of products and materials so that they can be reused, remanufactured or recycled and therefore retained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the resources they are made of, and of minimizing the generation of waste, which can significantly contribute to sustainable production and consumption of plastics,

* **5. Product design, composition and performance**

**d. Alternative plastics and plastic products**

* **Option 1.**

[Parties shall ensure that [‘]alternative plastics and plastic products[‘] are safe[r], environmentally sound and sustainable, [, in accordance with standards to be decided by the governing body\*, based on recommendations from the STEPs] , [compared to the plastic product] taking into account their [negative] potential for [waste reduction and reuse, as well as any] environmental, [climate,] economic, social[,cultural] and human health impacts[, including food [and water]\*\* security][ in accordance with criteria set out in part IV of Annex C] [as well as the national circumstances and capacities].

***OP1 bis.*** We propose an additional provision, calling for the *governing body\** to adopt a comprehensive set of **[NEW ICC: technology neutral minimum design and performance]** criteria,[based on life cycle assessments], [taking into account][including] their potential for environmental, economic, social and human health impacts[, including food security] **[New ICC: to prevent toxic residue and ensure that they can fully biodegrade in nature without microplastics, and do not compromise the recycling chain and the quality of recyclates where recycling is available. The minimum design and performance criteria would be applicable for both those that are obtained from renewable and sustainable feedstock as well as conventional feedstock.**

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* **Proposed text options for MSMEs**

Background/rationale

ICC believes that it is important to give special consideration for developing countries’ proportionally different needs and capabilities, as well as those of micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs), given their limited capacities and resources. This will be essential in bringing everyone along a common path with a workable trajectory to achieve the broader objectives of the instrument.

MSMEs, in particular in emerging and developing economies will be the lynchpin in any economy-wide transition to a circular economy for plastics and can play a crucial role in driving the innovation needed to tackle the plastic pollution crisis. ICC recommends that Parties consider also including reference to MSMEs in similar instances where developing countries, national circumstances and capabilities have been outlined, which will be helpful in prioritising support and incentives for concrete action and successful implementation of the instrument, given that MSMEs constitute a substantial portion of the global economy.

* **Preamble**

[**ICC new: Recognising the key role of micro, small and medium enterprises in achieving and implementing the goals and provisions of the future treaty, and their special needs and circumstances]**

* **Or**
* [Recognizing also the significant contribution made by waste-pickers and other workers in informal and cooperative settings to the collecting, sorting and recycling of plastics in many countries, [**ICC new: as well as the key role of micro, small and medium enterprises implementing the provisions of the future treaty, and their special needs and circumstances**]
* **12. Just transition**
* **Sub-option 1.1**

1. [Leaving no one behind,] Each Party shall promote and facilitate [, as per national circumstances and capabilities and relevant national regulation,] a fair, equitable and inclusive transition for affected populations, with special consideration for [for [Indigenous Peoples] and [local communities],] [waste pickers [and other workers in [plastic] [waste] value chains]] [**NEW ICC: micro, small and medium enterprises,**] women [and vulnerable groups, including][ impacted communities] children and youth, in the implementation of this instrument\* [in line with the International Labour Organization Just Transition guidelines] [according to national social policies and circumstances ] [, in the implementation of this instrument\*] [, provided that means of implementation are available for developing countries]. This may include:

b) Enabling policies [and conditions][that integrate][to [ensure and] improve [as appropriate] income, opportunities and livelihoods for] [waste pickers, and other workers in plastic value chains]; [impacted] [affected workers and] communities, [**NEW ICC: as well as micro, small and medium enterprises**]including workforce training, [development and social programmes, enhancement of occupational health and safety measures,[**NEW ICC: capacity building and support**] [according] [considering] to their needs and priorities;

* **Annex X: Effective measures at each stage of life cycle**
* 3.f. Supporting the development of skills and infrastructure [**NEW ICC: and increased collaboration across the value chain, including with micro, small and medium enterprises**] for reuse, recycling, repair, repurposing and refurbishment of plastic products
* **Part IV. 7. Awareness raising, education and research [and development]**
* Each Party [is encouraged to][shall][provide environmental, health and sustainability information, and] take [relevant] measures to raise awareness on [plastic pollution and] [contribute to the achievement of] the objective of this instrument\*. This may include measures such as:

1. [Developing a communication and education strategy on the objective of the instrument\*, involving [all][relevant] [partners and] stakeholders [as appropriate], including educational and awareness-raising programmes and [citizen][public] campaigns [with a view to creating behavioural change]; [**NEW ICC: particularly for those with limited knowledge and capacity, such as micro, small and medium enterprises**]

1. United Nations Economist Network: New Economics for Sustainable Development: Circular Economy [circular\_economy\_14\_march.pdf (un.org)](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/circular_economy_14_march.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)