

出國報告（出國類別：會議）

參加「2024年全球塑膠公約協商會議」

服務機關：環境部資源循環署

姓名職稱：許智倫副署長、黃佑榮代理科長

派赴國家/地區：南韓釜山

出國期間：113年11月24日至113年12月2日

報告日期：114年2月17日

摘要

2022 年 聯合國環境大會通過決議，要求聯合國環境規劃署成立國際談判委員會，以全面檢討塑膠生命週期為基礎，制定一項具有法律約束力的塑膠污染（包括海洋環境中的塑膠污染）國際文書 (International legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment)（下稱《塑膠公約》）。聯合國預訂召開5次政府間談判會議(INC)，並定於西元（下同）2024 年底完成公約協商。

在經歷四輪談判(INC-1 至 INC-4)後，第五次談判會議(INC-5)於 2024 年 11 月 25 日至 12 月 1 日在韓國釜山召開，本出國計畫成員於 2024 年 11 月 24 日啟程，至 12 月 2 日返國，為期9天。密切關注會議談判進展，並參加周邊活動的議題討論。

此次會議針對塑膠製品的定義、管理層級、產品設計標準以及廢棄物處理等議題進行討論。然而，由於各國立場不盡相同，最終未能在關鍵議題上達成一致。會議主席於閉幕式上宣布將另行安排 INC-5續會，進一步進行協商。

鑑於塑膠污染治理議題的複雜性及多元利益間的矛盾。未來，本署仍將持續追蹤 INC-5續會及公約談判進度，評估塑膠公約對我國的影響，待塑膠公約條文明朗化後，盤點各項工作及分工，期與國際管制接軌，並降低公約對國內之衝擊。

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壹、目的

一、 塑膠公約背景介紹

全球每年約生產 4 億噸塑膠，估計其中一半為一次性產品，每年約有 1,100 萬噸塑膠進入海洋。塑膠為人類帶來生活便利的同時，卻也對生態系統、公眾健康和經濟造成嚴重威脅。有鑑於此，西元（下同）2022年3月聯合國環境大會第五屆會議(UNEA-5)上， 175個國家及地區領袖於肯亞首都奈洛比通過決議，將制訂具法律約束力、涵蓋塑膠從生產、消費到棄置整個週期的條約，意即《關於塑膠污染（包括海洋環境中的塑膠污染）的具有法律約束力的國際文書》(International legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment)（下稱《塑膠公約》）。該條約必須解決包裝設計、塑膠微粒問題，以減少塑膠使用、改善回收利用並向發展中國家提供技術和財政援助。聯合國並組成談判委員會會議(Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, INC)，預計於2024年底前提出「塑膠公約」具體內容。

聯合國規劃於2022年至2024年期間召開5次 INC 會議，首次 INC 會議於2022年11月於烏拉圭舉行，其後陸續於法國、肯亞、加拿大召開歷次會議，INC-5是原訂最後一次的協商會議，於2024年11月於南韓舉行，預計通過最終的條文。各次 INC 會議時間地點及討論重點詳如表 1。

表 1 歷次 INC 會議

INC	時間	地點	會議重點
第1次	2022/11/28-12/2	烏拉圭 東岬市	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 建立談判基礎，各國對解決塑膠污染一事達成共識。■ 討論公約初步框架與範疇。■ 各國對公約涵蓋議題表達意見。
第2次	2023/5/29-6/2	法國 巴黎	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 深入討論公約的具體條款，包括定義、範圍、目標、措施等。■ 針對各國提出的提案進行討論。
第3次	2023/11/28-12/2	肯亞 奈洛比	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 針對零版草案進行討論。■ 草案以多種選項併呈方式來涵蓋各種觀點，雖完整呈現所有國家訴求，也造成草案無法聚焦。
第4次	2024/4/23-29	加拿大 渥太華	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 各國代表就 INC-3未有共識的草案項目繼續討論。■ 於 INC-5前召開多場專家小組會議針對專業議題進行討論。

二、 參加目的

INC-5會議強調全球合作對減少塑膠污染的關鍵性，呼籲各國政府、企業及公民社會攜手合作，共同推動永續發展。本次會議將針對塑膠公約草案進行深入討論，內容涵蓋原生塑膠、一次性塑膠產品、重複使用機制、聚合物及相關化學物質、再生塑膠、生產者延伸責任 (Extended Producer Responsibility, EPR) 制度、塑膠廢棄物管理等多個面向。談判的核心議題包括如何有效減少塑膠使用、強化塑膠回收與再利用，以及促進環保替代材料的開發與應用。

除了正式的協商會議，本次塑膠公約會議期間，韓國環境部與韓國環境公團 (Korea Environment Corporation, K-eco)亦共同主辦了一系列周邊活動(Side Events)。周邊活動以「重新思考塑膠的生命週期」(Rethinking Plastic Life)為主題，致力於打造一個促進全球資源循環與創新國際合作的動態平台。活動規模龐大，預計舉辦超過40場次的多元討論與交流，匯聚政府機構、國際組織、企業及學術界代表，為塑膠污染治理與全球循環經濟發展提供實質建議與創新解決方案。

本署派員參與此次會議，除關注公約最新進展與決議外，亦積極蒐集各國政策與實務作法，確保我國能及早規劃相關政策，符合未來公約規範。此外，本署亦透過參與周邊活動，與各國代表交流塑膠管理經驗，分享我國在塑膠污染治理上的執行成果，進一步深化國際合作。

貳、過程

一、 INC-5會議介紹

因應2022年3月聯合國環境大會第五屆會議 (UNEA-5) 決議，全球將制定一項具法律約束力的條約，涵蓋塑膠從生產、消費到廢棄處理的完整生命週期，即《關於塑膠污染（包括海洋環境中的塑膠污染）的具有法律約束力的國際文書》（下稱《塑膠公約》）。為推動公約談判，聯合國環境規劃署 (United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP) 成立跨政府談判委員會 (Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, INC)，由 UNEP 的193個會員國及歐盟代表團組成，並規劃召開5次 INC 會議，以制定塑膠公約，以全面應對全球塑膠污染問題。

在第2次 INC 會議 (INC-2) 後，聯合國於2023年9月公布《預稿案文》 (Zero Draft)，該版本條文針對塑膠製品、相關化學物質及廢棄物的減量與管理訂定要求，並提出產品設計、延伸生產者責任、資訊公開與追蹤機制等規範，作為後續談判基礎。經 INC-3與 INC-4兩次會議的深入討論後，預稿案文增列多項條文選項與備案，以納入各方關切的事項。為確保 INC-5會議談判能夠聚焦並順利推動條文通過，INC 主席厄瓜多籍 Luis Vayas Valdivieso 綜整各國政府、區域團體、文件與觀察員意見，彙編為「非正式文件」 (Non-Paper)，將原77頁的協議草案精簡至17頁，以促進談判進程。目前尚待進一步討論的關鍵議題包括：塑膠產品及相關化學物質管理、供應鏈監管、永續生產、國家行動計畫及財務機制等。

第5屆「全球塑膠公約談判會議」 (INC-5) 由聯合國環境規劃署 (UNEP) 主辦，於2024年11月25日至12月1日在韓國釜山會展中心 (BEXCO)舉行，為全球塑膠公約談判的關鍵階段。本次會議共計有來自 170 餘個國家政府（包含聯合國會員國或其專門機構和區域經濟整合組織的成員）、600 多個觀察員組織（包含政府間組織 IGO 和其他實體或非政府組織觀察員），超過 3,800 名與會者註冊參加，亦是歷次 INC 人數最多的一次。本次會議目標在於進一步凝聚國際共識，推動各國合作，以加速全球塑膠污染防治政策的制定與實施。會議期間會場周邊如地鐵站、公車站亦可見許多塑膠公約相關廣告及看板（如圖 1、圖 2）

本次會議本署循過去以往參與國際會議之作法，以非政府組織觀察員身分出席會議，由許智倫副署長及黃佑榮代理科長代表參加，另包含專家學者、民間智庫等其他政府機關成員，共計9人參加，團員名單如表 2。本團團員於11月24日啟程出發，12月2日返國，出國期間共計9日，行程如表 3。我國與會代表出席情形如圖 3、圖 4所示。



圖 1 釜山地鐵站塑膠公約廣告



圖 2 釜山公車站塑膠公約廣告

表2 與會成員名單

姓名	單位/職稱	任務分工
許智倫	環境部資源循環署 副署長	對外應變指示
黃佑榮	環境部資源循環署 代理科長	對外應變指示
蔡明勳	海洋委員會 科員	國際交流(周邊活動)
樊國恕	社團法人台灣循環經濟與創新轉型協會 榮譽理事長	國際交流
洪榮勳	財團法人環境資源研究發展基金會 顧問	國際交流
蘇靜惠	國立成功大學 研究助理	各國立場彙整
丁韻滋	環科工程顧問股份有限公司 副理	條文修訂內容彙整
黃沛育	環科工程顧問股份有限公司 副理	行政作業及支援事項
王豫豪	中華經濟研究院 國合分析師	國際交流(周邊活動)

表3 出國行程

日期	地點(行程)	內容
11月24日(日)	臺灣→韓國釜山	去程
11月25日(一)至 12月1日(日)	韓國釜山BEXCO	報到及會議參與
12月2日(一)	韓國釜山→臺灣	回程



圖 3 本團成員於韓國釜山會展中心合影

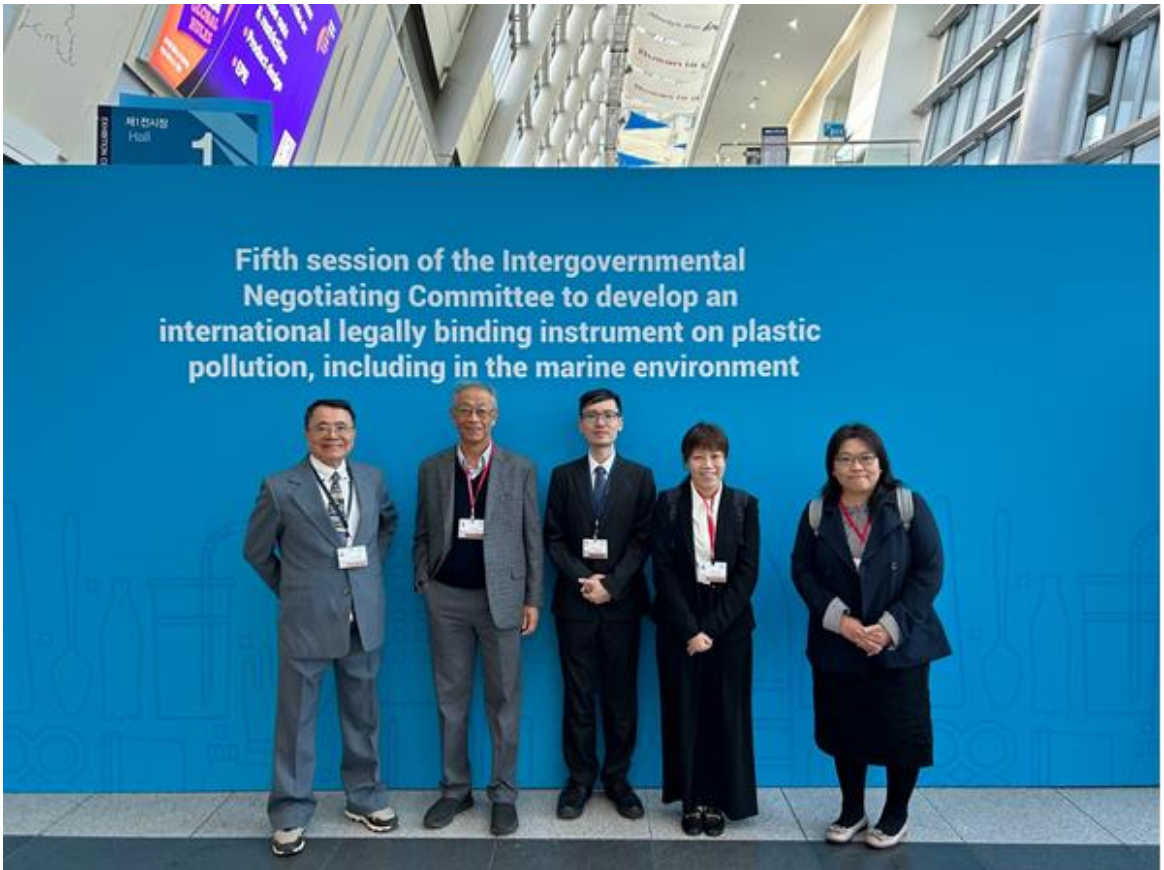


圖 4 本團成員於會場合影

二、 INC-5會議議程

公約秘書處於會前公布之臨時議程如下：

1. 會議開幕。
2. 選舉主席團成員。
3. 組織事項：
 - (a) 通過議事規則；
 - (b) 通過議程；
 - (c) 工作安排。
4. 編寫一項具有法律約束力的塑膠污染（包括海洋環境中的塑膠污染）國際文書。
5. 其他事項。
6. 通過會議報告。
7. 會議閉幕。

本次會議每日分為上午（10:00至13:00）、下午（15:00至18:00）及晚上時段（19:30後）召開，會議每日議程詳如表 4及表 5。會議在 BEXCO 第一中心的會議廳舉辦，與會人員需持有會議通行證方得進入會場。周邊活動則安排於 BEXCO 第二中心的展覽廳於11月25日至11月29日期間上午及下午時段召開，並開放一般民眾參加，周邊會議議程如附件1。

表 4 INC-5議程 (11/25 - 11/27)

時間	11/25(一)	11/26(二)		11/27(三)		
10-11	開幕全體會議	全體會議		全體會議		
11-13		<p>Contact Group 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 排放與釋放 (§7) 2. 塑膠廢棄物管理 (§ 8) 3. 現有塑膠污染 (§ 9) 4. 公正轉型 (§10) 	<p>Contact Group 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 秘書處 (§ 21) 2. 締約方大會 (§ 20) 3. 最終條款 (§22至 32) 	<p>Contact Group 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 塑膠產品及塑膠產品中使用的關注化學品 (§ 3) 2. 豁免條款 (§ 4) 3. 塑膠產品設計 (§ 5) 4. 供應 (§ 6) 5. 定義 (§ 2) 	<p>Contact Group 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 財務，包括建立財務機制 (§11) 2. 能力建設、技術援助、技術轉移，包括國際合作 (§ 12) 	
15-17	<p>Contact Group 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 排放與釋放 (§7) 2. 塑膠廢棄物管理 (§ 8) 3. 現有塑膠污染 (§ 9) 4. 公正轉型 (§ 10) 	<p>Contact Group 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 實施與遵守 (§13) 2. 國家計畫 (§ 14) 3. 報告 (§ 15) 4. 效果評估與監測 (§ 16) 5. 資訊交流 (§ 17) 6. 意識、教育與研究 (§ 18) 7. 健康 (§ 19) 	<p>Contact Group 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 排放與釋放 (§7) 2. 塑膠廢棄物管理 (§ 8) 3. 現有塑膠污染 (§ 9) 4. 公正轉型 (§10) 	<p>Contact Group 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 實施與遵守 (§ 13) 2. 國家計畫 (§14) 3. 報告 (§ 15) 4. 效果評估與監測 (§ 16) 5. 資訊交流 (§17) 6. 意識、教育與研究 (§ 18) 7. 健康 (§ 19) 	<p>Contact Group 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 塑膠產品及塑膠產品中使用的關注化學品 (§ 3) 2. 豁免條款 (§ 4) 3. 塑膠產品設計 (§ 5) 4. 供應 (§ 6) 5. 定義 (§ 2) 	<p>Contact Group 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 財務，包括建立財務機制 (§11) 2. 能力建設、技術援助、技術轉移，包括國際合作 (§ 12)
17-18	全體會議					

時間	11/25(一)		11/26(二)		11/27(三)	
19.30	Contact Group 2 1. 排放與釋放(\$7) 2. 塑膠廢棄物管理(\$8) 3. 現有塑膠污染(\$9) 4. 公正轉型(\$10)		全體會議		Contact Group 4 1. 目標(\$1) 2. 範圍 3. 序言 4. 原則	
			Contact Group 4 1. 實施與遵守(\$13) 2. 國家計畫(\$14) 3. 報告(\$15) 4. 效果評估與監測(\$16) 5. 資訊交流(\$17) 6. 意識、教育與研究(\$18) 7. 健康(\$19)	Contact Group 3 1. 財務，包括建立財務機制(\$11) 2. 能力建設、技術援助、技術轉移，包括國際合作(\$12)		

資料來源：UNEP/PP/INC.5/7

表 5 INC-5議程 (11/28 – 12/1)

時間	11/28(四)	11/29(五)	11/30(六)	12/1(日)
08:30~ 10:00	區域會議 (08:30~10:00)	區域小組會議(09:00~10:00)	區域會議(08:30~10:00)	主席案文反映成員的觀點以及聯合主席的貢獻
10:00~ 13:00	Contact Group 1 Contact Group 2 Contact Group 4	主席非正式協商： 1. 塑膠產品及塑膠產品中使用的 關注化學品(§ 3) 2. 供應(§ 6) 3. 財務，包括建立財務機制(§11)	非正式協商(僅限會員國)	區域會議(08:30~10:00) INC 主席團會議 (12:00~)
14:00~ 17:00	Contact Group 1 Contact Group 3 Contact Group 4	主席非正式協商(僅限會員國)	非正式協商(僅限會員國)	INC 主席團會議
18:00~ 21:00	Contact Group 1 Contact Group 2 Contact Group 3	大會 (19:00~)	-	大會 (19:30~)

三、 會議內容

會議首日（11月25日）的開幕大會上談判委員會主席、厄瓜多駐英國大使 Luis Vayas Balvidieso 強調：「如果我們不採取有意義的行動，到2040年，洩漏到自然界的塑膠將比2022年增加一倍。」他呼籲各方摒棄分歧，朝著共同目標努力，並指出微塑膠對人類健康構成的威脅，包括癌症與生殖問題。

聯合國副秘書長兼聯合國環境規劃署執行秘書 Inger Andersen 致詞時表示，本次會議是全球在短短1,000天內努力取得的重大成果。她呼籲各方聚焦關鍵問題，加速談判腳步，通過塑膠公約條文，並提到雖然有包含如塑膠產品、化學物質、供應鏈管理、永續生產、國家計畫、財務機制等問題需要進一步討論，但不要讓這些細節而阻礙公約的訂定。INC 執行秘書 Jyoti Mathur-Filipp 在致詞時提到這次談判的成功將直接塑造我們現在和未來所生活的世界，公約條文必須付諸於行動。

南韓總統尹錫悅、南韓外交部長趙兌烈、南韓環境部長金琬燮代表東道主歡迎各國來到南韓釜山，並表示解決塑膠污染問題是全人類的共同任務。我們必須在凝聚政治意願的基礎上，達成一項能夠為未來帶來希望與勇氣的協議。韓國自20年前開始致力於減少塑膠污染，推動循環經濟。塑膠公約過去兩年已達成重大成果，解決塑膠污染問題是全人類的共同任務。韓國支持塑膠公約涵括整體生命週期，並希望各國代表能在這次會議中達成共識，讓釜山成為停止塑膠污染的里程碑。我們必須在凝聚政治意願的基礎上，達成一項能夠為未來帶來希望與勇氣的協議。

首日大會的討論中，各國分別提出對公約條文及本次會議的意見。各國討論形成2個集團。部分國家認為主席的《非正式文件》(Non-Paper) 並未納入各國意見，認為仍應使用編纂文本作為討論基礎，並認為公約目前對於原則、範疇、定義等基本要素應優先討論，確定後再進入工作小組討論其他細節，並提議增加「第5.1次」會議。另一集團則是主張支持以主席的《非正式文件》做為討論基礎，各國意見納入，並儘快進入工作小組階段，於本次會議通過公約條文。這種分歧反映了各方在塑膠減量和原生聚合物管控等議題上的利益衝突。最終首日的全體大會決議以主席提供的《非正式文件》作為本次會議討論基礎，並成立4個工作小組，各組設2名共同主席，就該文件所草擬的32條條文及附件進行討論，各工作小組重點條文包含：

- (1) 工作小組1 (contact group 1)：塑膠製品、產品設計、生產/供應及相關方面使用的關注化學品。
- (2) 工作小組2 (contact group 2)：塑膠廢棄物管理、排放和釋放、現有塑膠

污染(包括海洋環境中的塑膠污染)以及公正轉型。

- (3) 工作小組3 (contact group 3)：融資，包括建立財務機制、能力建構、技術援助和技術轉移以及國際合作。
- (4) 工作小組4 (contact group 4)：實施和遵守、國家計畫、報告、進展監測和有效性評估、資訊交流以及意識、教育和研究。

各工作小組隨即針對各組所涉之條文進行討論，原訂11月27日各組完成討論後將條文送大會彙整。惟各國對條文尚無法達成共識，主席依據工作小作之成果，於11月29日下午發布《包含 INC 主席的文本草案的非文件》(Non-Paper containing draft text of the Chair of the INC)，其中包括先前的《非正式文件》中未提供文本草案的條款。新的非文件提供序言和目標的措辭，包括原則、範圍、定義和健康狀況的選項。大會原訂於11月29日下午召開記者會，晚間召開全體大會，最終均取消。11月30日議程均調整為非正式諮詢，僅限會員國參加，未開放觀察員參與，其中重點討論條文包含第2條「定義」、第3條「塑膠產品」、第6條「供應」。經過2天的討論，12月1日下午大會發布《主席文本》(Chair's text)，並於晚間7時30分召開全體大會。

四、 會議結論

在 INC-5最後一日的全體會議上，主席針對談判進展進行總結。主席表示，儘管部分條文已獲初步認同，但在塑膠產品與有害化學物質管理、供應鏈監管、財務機制及公約原則等關鍵議題上，各國仍存在顯著分歧。因此，主席依據先前的非正式文件 (Non-Paper) 及會議期間的多輪討論，修訂並提出《主席文本》(Chair's Text) (詳如附件2)，以反映當前談判進度。主席特別強調：「在所有事情都達成共識之前，沒有任何事情是達成共識的 (Nothing is agreed until everything is agreed)。」換言之，《主席文本》並非最終版本，當中的部分條文有多個選項並列，所有條款皆保留修訂空間，並開放各國代表進一步表達意見，條文重點內容整理如表 6。最終，會議決議以《主席文本》作為未來談判的基礎，並確認 INC-5續會 (INC-5.2) 將於2025年召開，以進一步凝聚共識。此次會議於韓國時間12月2日凌晨2時50分正式結束。

表 6 《主席文本》重點內容

條次	標題	重點內容
1	目的	保護人類健康和環境免受塑膠污染，包括海洋環境（基於解決塑膠整個生命週期的綜合方法）。
1-2	原則和方法	締約方應遵循之原則，包括共同但有區別的責任、發展權、各國開發本國資源的主權、歷史責任和公平、公正轉型等。 強調污染者付費原則、預防原則、國際法原則、小島嶼發展中國家的特殊情況、最佳科學資訊及傳統知識。
2	定義	定義締約方、塑膠、塑膠污染、塑膠製品、塑膠垃圾等名詞。 塑膠污染的定義包含整個生命週期及不同來源和途徑的排放和釋放。
3	塑膠製品	締約方應採取措施，禁止或減少製造、出口或進口某些塑膠產品。 塑膠產品標準包含危險性、含有害化學物質、無法再利用/回收/堆肥等。 設立審查委員會制定指導方針及評估標準。 可建立全球清單及附件，列出逐步淘汰的產品及日期。 要求生產商、進口商和出口商確保化學品資訊充足可靠並具備可追溯性。
4	豁免	任何國家或區域經濟整合組織可登記豁免，並解釋原因。豁免登記冊公開，豁免期限為五年，可延長一次。
5	塑膠產品設計	每一締約方應考慮國情和能力，採取措施改進塑膠產品設計，追求循環經濟，提高耐用性、可重複使用性、可再填充性、可翻新性、可修復性和可回收性，並推廣使用安全和永續的替代品。
6	供應/永續生產	締約方大會應通過全球目標以減少/維持/管理/消費和生產初級塑膠聚合物，並促進塑膠在整個生命週期中的措施。每一締約方應報告其生產、進口和出口初級塑膠聚合物和塑膠消費的統計數據。
7	釋放和洩漏	各締約方應採取措施防止、減少並在可能的情況下消除塑膠（包括微塑膠）從所有來源釋放和洩漏到環境中，並合作研究塑膠洩漏和釋放。
8	塑膠廢棄物管理	各締約方應採取措施，確保以無害環境的方式管理塑膠廢棄物，並建立適當的系統和基礎設施，推廣循環經濟方法，制定目標和具體目標，防止亂丟垃圾，並禁止露天傾倒、焚燒和海洋傾倒塑膠廢物。鼓勵各締約方建立或促進制定擴大生產者責任方法。
9	現有的塑膠污染	各締約方應考慮國情和能力，識別、評估和監控受現有塑膠污染影響最嚴重的位置或堆積區域，並採取適當的清除措施。
10	公正轉型	各方應促進和促進公正轉型，同時考慮各國國情和能力，確保不讓任何人落後。應考慮正規和非正規部門工人的狀況並讓他們參與其中。
11	財務資源與機制	已開發國家締約方應向發展中國家締約方提供資源，用於旨在實現公約目標的活動。建立一個機制，提供充足、可獲得、新的、可預測的和及時的額外財政資源。
12	能力建構、技術援助和技術轉讓	已開發國家締約方應合作，向發展中國家締約方提供能力建設、技術援助和安全技術轉讓。
13	實施與遵約	設立機制，包括委員會，以促進公約條款的實施和促進遵守。
14	國家計畫	各締約方應考慮各自的國情制定國家計畫，包含締約方為實施本公約而打算採取的行動和措施。

條次	標題	重點內容
15	報告	各締約方應定期向締約方大會報告其為實施本公約而採取的行動和措施。
16	有效性評估	締約方大會應定期評估公約的有效性和實施情況。
17	資訊交流	鼓勵所有締約方促進資訊交流，以支持公約的目標。
18	公共資訊、認知、教育和研究	締約方應促進和便利獲取與實施本公約相關的塑膠污染及其影響的資訊、公眾意識、教育和研究。
19	健康	加強現有條款，並在可能的情況下，在各自適用的條款和序言中新添加對人類健康的提及。或單獨設立健康條款。
20	締約方會議	設立締約方會議，定期召開會議，審查公約的實施情況。
20-2	附屬機構	締約方大會應設立一個或多個附屬機構，提供科學技術資訊和評估。
21	秘書處	設立秘書處，負責籌備會議、提供援助、編制報告等職能。
22	爭議解決	各方應進行合作以防止爭議，並應尋求透過談判或其他和平方式解決爭端。
23	公約修正案	任何締約方可提出修正案，並在締約方大會會議上通過。
24	通過和修改附件	附件應構成公約不可分割的一部分，遵循一定程序進行提議、通過和生效。
25	表決權	每一締約方應有一票，區域經濟整合組織的票數等於其成員國的數量。
26	簽名	本公約應開放供所有國家和區域經濟一體化組織簽署。
27	批准、接受、核准或加入	本公約須經各國和區域經濟整合組織批准、接受或核准，並開放供加入。
28	生效	本公約應在一定數量批准書交存之日後生效。
29	保留	不得對本公約作出任何保留。
30	退出	締約方可在生效三年後退出本公約。
31	保管人	聯合國秘書長為本公約的保存人。
32	文本	本公約正本應交存保存人，其多種語言文本具有同等效力。

另針對條文中較有爭議的條款說明如下：

(一) 第 2 條：定義

主席文本中，第2條的「塑膠」指全部或部分由合成或半合成聚合物製成的材料，包括添加劑或其他物質，可在加工過程中成型並用作產品的結構組件。另外本條也包括塑膠污染、塑膠製品和塑膠廢棄物的定義。部分國家支持文本的定義，亦有其他國家會認為過於限制（例如微塑膠的尺寸、是否包含故意添加的微塑膠等）。以阿拉伯為首的產油國集團認為聯合國許多活動中已經包含塑膠廢棄物的管理計畫，其他公約也包含化學品的限制，不應該重複納入塑膠公約。

(二) 第 3 條：塑膠製品

主席文本中，本條內容包含制定塑膠產品和化學品之全球清單（詳細品項及期程應該後續才會透過 COP 1 討論），並成立科學技術經濟審查委員會。《主席文本》中本條的其中一個選項亦列出產品及化學品清單如下，以及預計淘汰時間（203X 年）：

1. 塑膠產品包含一次性塑膠棒/吸管/餐具/手提袋/添加微粒的化粧品及個人用品/可氧化降解塑膠產品/香菸濾嘴等
2. 含有下列化學品的玩具、兒童產品及食品接觸材料：DEHP、DBP、BBP 等)、鉛/鎘/汞、BPA 等

各國爭議的重點包含管理層級（全球性、國家性）、列入的產品或化學物質標準（例如要求化學物質的風險危害要有科學證據）。

(三) 第 6 條：[供應][永續生產]

《主席文本》中，本條內容包含於 COP 1 通過原生塑膠聚合物的減產目標，並對於塑膠原料（原生塑膠）應報告生產、進出口統計數據。

針對本條，盧安達（代表 45 個非洲國家）、太平洋小島嶼發展中國家(Pacific Small Island Developing States, PSIDS) 提議制定全球目標，但伊朗提出「任何減少產量的建議都應該包括對各國風險和後果的全面評估」，沙烏地阿拉伯直接建議刪除本條，認為對於開發中國家影響嚴重，將削弱塑膠對醫療保健和運輸等關鍵產業的價值。

(四) 第 8 條：塑膠廢棄物管理

主席文本中，本條內容係建立基礎設施、訂定國家級塑膠廢棄物收集率與再生率目標、防止漁具遺棄（第 2 項第 6 款）。各國主要爭議在於考量本條之法律約束力、或僅為自願性管理。

(五) 第 11 條：資金機制

主席文本中，本條內容係訂定全球基金機制，包含基金運用及管理方式。各國主要爭議點在於本條需考量國家能力，建立專門多邊機制作基金援助，協助發展中國家進行轉型。

經過7天的密集談判，部分條文仍存爭議，尤其在公約應採取何種治理模式與執行框架方面，高野心集團與產油國家集團（包括沙烏地阿拉伯、伊朗、俄羅斯等）的立場對立，形成明顯分歧：

1. 歐盟及其盟國主張公約應包含具約束力的全球減塑目標，並強調強制性塑膠減量與逐步淘汰有害化學物質的規範。
2. 產油國則認為，應將焦點放在塑膠廢棄物管理與回收技術發展，而非直接限制塑膠生產。
3. 部分發展中國家則強調，公約應考量國情差異，並依循共同但有區別的責任原則 (Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, CBDR)，以確保減塑措施不影響其經濟發展權利。

此外，雖然多數國家代表同意以主席提交之文件作為 INC-5續會 (INC-5.2)進一步談判的基礎，但仍然亦提出對於制定文件過程透明度、是否確實納入各國立場、排除範圍條款等問題。由於塑膠污染代表了許多環境問題的融合，包括氣候變遷、生物多樣性喪失以及化學品和廢棄物管理，在既有國際公約框架下，制定條約仍存在挑戰，也是後續討論時需要留意的重點面向。

INC-5未能達成最終協議，但各國代表均重申了解決塑膠污染的共同承諾，並期望在 INC-5.2會議中取得更大進展。這場談判不僅象徵全球對塑膠污染問題的高度關注與行動決心，也為未來公約的落實奠定了關鍵基礎。

五、 周邊會議

會議期間，除了正式的研商會議外，還有由韓國環境部與韓國環境公團共同主辦的一系列周邊活動(Side Events)，以「重新思考塑膠的生命週期」(Rethinking Plastic Life) 為主題，有眾多知名國際組織與非政府組織(NGO)參與，包括艾倫·麥克阿瑟基金會(Ellen MacArthur Foundation, EMF)、經濟合作暨發展組織(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD)、世界經濟論壇(World Economic Forum, WEF)等。本次會議舉辦超過 40 場次的活動，涵蓋推廣、宣傳活動、專題研討會、金融諮詢會及成果展覽。活動內容包括：

1. 推廣與宣傳活動：旨在提高公眾對塑膠污染問題的認識，並推動減塑行動。活動包括塑膠污染知識講座、減塑行動展示、以及社區參與活動。
2. 專題研討會：討論延伸生產者責任制度等相關議題，分享各國在塑膠污染治理方面的經驗和策略。研討會議題包括「延伸生產者責任制度的實施挑戰與機會」、「塑膠污染治理的法律框架」、「塑膠減量的創新技術」等。
3. 金融諮詢會：探討如何通過金融手段支持塑膠減量和回收。會議討論綠色金融產品的設計、永續投資的機會、以及如何吸引更多資本投入塑膠污染治理。
4. 成果展覽：展示各國在塑膠污染治理方面的創新技術和成功案例。展覽內容包括塑膠回收技術展示、替代材料的應用案例、以及塑膠減量的成功經驗分享。

以下就本署參與場次之周邊會議內容簡要說明。

(一) 明日新聲！與青年一起塑造塑膠公約(Emerging Voices of Tomorrow! Shaping the Plastic Treaty with Youth)

本場活動由韓國 Climatus College Climate Change Center 主辦，聚焦韓國青少年對於韓國塑膠管理現況，及公約成立後的看法與期待。其中，聯合國兒童與青少年工作小組的 Janna Radl，強調塑膠在兒童及青少年成長階段，可能造成的健康影響。她更提到在塑膠公約成立後，兒童與青少年的健康權利應回歸由他們自己掌握。

除了健康層面，塑膠的回收與管理亦是討論重點。釜山大學學生 Kim Bokyoung 分析，韓國在2030年預計將產生6.4噸的廢棄塑膠，相較於目前的1.7噸，成長幅度十分驚人。他提到目前韓國雖然已禁止店家免費提供塑膠袋，回收產業者的數量也明顯增加，但如同其他國家，韓國的再生塑膠使用規範同樣禁止用於

直接接觸皮膚，或作為食物容器使用。

延世大學學生 Kim Jungwan 指出，韓國 PET 瓶的回收率僅有16.4%，對於低回收率的現象，他建議政府可建立廢塑膠回收獎勵制度，同時也應加強韓國民眾在回收教育及認知上的宣導，並考慮減少對塑膠生產業者的金融補助或生產量限制。

韓國目前推行的一次性塑膠容器押金制度成效不彰，每個容器約100至200韓元的押金並未有效提高回收率。有大學針對釜山市進行調查，結果顯示 PET 容器雖然相對容易回收，但店家為了降低成本，通常採用價格較低、品質較差的 PE 塑膠容器。為提升民眾對於塑膠回收的認知，與會者建議可大力推廣回收獎勵制度。韓國青少年期待塑膠公約成立後，能促使韓國政府建立相關的塑膠管制政策，以有效減少塑膠污染問題。

(二) 透過創新的技術和政策解決方案推動循環 - GPAP 的故事 (Driving circularity through innovative technical and policy solutions – The GPAP Story)

本場活動中，全球塑膠行動夥伴 (Global Plastic Action Partnership, GPAP) 分享了5年來在塑膠循環利用方面的經驗與心得，並強調政府、企業與民間社會之間合作的重要性。GAPA 為世界經濟論壇體系下的國際合作平台，旨在連結政府、企業與民間團體，共同應對日益嚴重的塑膠污染問題。自2018年成立以來，GPAP 致力於推動塑膠的循環利用，並透過創新技術與政策解決方案，在全球各地取得了顯著的成果。本場活動以專題論壇的形式進行，邀請了多位在塑膠行動領域的成功案例代表與會分享。其中包括 CleanHub 執行長 Louis Pfitzner，以及 National Plastic Action Partnership Viet Nam 經理 Dang Nguyet Anh。他們分別從不同角度分享了在塑膠回收、減量以及創新解決方案等方面的經驗，為與會者提供了寶貴的參考與啟發。

(三) 以標準、驗證和可信賴的貿易程序促進全球塑膠原料的循環利用 (Facilitating Global Circularity of Plastic Feedstock with Standardized, Verified and Trusted Trade Procedures)

本場次活動由海洋復原聯盟 (Ocean Recovery Alliance)主辦。在"Beyond an Age of Waste"議題中，講者提出透過生態設計 (eco-design)、再利用 (reuse) 和減少使用 (reduce) 等策略，可望在2050年將廢棄物製造率降至2020年的水準。此外，藉由100%的廢棄物收集率，停止不當的廢棄物處理方式，在2050年可達到60%的回收率。講者呼籲從傳統的「3R」（減少、重複利用、回收）策略，轉向更積極的「3D」策略，包含：與經濟增長脫鉤 (decouple waste generation from economic

的「3D」策略，包含：與經濟增長脫鉤 (decouple waste generation from economic growth)、減碳 (decarbonize the whole system)、去毒化 (detoxify the products)。

在 "Facilitating Global Circularity of Plastic Feedstock with Trusted Trade Procedures" 議題中，則聚焦於塑膠廢棄物的循環利用。講者指出，目前全球回收的3,600萬噸塑膠廢棄物中，僅有1.3% 經過化學回收，其餘皆為機械回收。預計到2040年，未受控管的塑膠廢棄物量將超過3,000萬噸，這凸顯了當前廢棄物管理面臨的巨大挑戰。這些問題的核心在於：

1. 回收與廢棄物管理的不足：廢棄物處理基礎設施和資金投入，未跟上人口和 GDP 的增長。
2. 跨國協作的需求：需要合法且可信的國際貿易程序，促進廢棄物原料從「擁有國」轉移至「有能力處理」的國家。
3. 化學 (chemical) 與機械 (mechanical) 回收的互補性：透過化學回收處理混合塑膠廢棄物，可每年減少 2,200 萬噸未妥善管理的廢棄物，相當於減少 70% 的污染。強化化學回收規模，至2040年將可處理約3,100萬噸未妥善管理的廢棄物，並吸引5,000至8,000億美元的私人投資。更重要的是，這些化學回收設施未來還可以用於處理紡織品廢棄物和垃圾掩埋場中的材料，進一步減少污染。

(四) 終結塑膠污染：聚焦南亞和東南亞 (Ending Plastic Pollution : Spotlight on South and Southeast Asia)

本場次由經濟合作暨發展組織 (OECD) 主辦，匯集了全球環境戰略研究所 (IGES) 所長大野博志、聯合國環境規劃署 (UNEP) 海洋污染專員 Hyunjeong Jin，以及世界銀行氣候變遷資深專員王濤等重要講者，共同探討塑膠污染問題及解決方案。

大野博志在演講中強調，即將制定的塑膠條約必須涵蓋塑膠的全生命週期管理，並提出統一數據、擴大處理能力及融資創新等優先行動。他指出，若不採取有效措施，塑膠洩漏量可能在2050年翻倍，嚴重威脅區域生物多樣性。為支持全球塑膠條約的制定與落實，各國必須優先關注以下三項事項：

1. 統一數據與監測：透過可靠數據，確定污染熱點、追蹤進展並解決缺口。
2. 全生命周期管理：塑膠公約需涵蓋塑膠的全生命周期 (entire life cycle)，包括生產 (production)、消費 (consumption)、廢棄物管理 (waste management) 及處理遺留塑膠 (legacy plastic)，確保區域與全球目標一致。
3. 擴大處理產能、資金提供與能力建設 (scaling, financing and capacity

building)：透過創新融資機制激勵私人投資，協助各國提升廢棄物管理基礎設施並採用循環經濟模式。

大野博志還提到塑膠使用與管理的關鍵趨勢與挑戰，到2050年，全球塑膠用量及廢棄物量預計將翻倍，其中約1.5億噸廢棄物可能因管理不當而洩漏。儘管「東協+3」區域在解決塑膠材料污染問題上取得了顯著進展，並且大部分國家已制定國家行動計畫，但各國在塑膠材料生命週期不同階段的應對方式卻存在差異。因此，各國需要加強政策執行，強化現有的廢物法律，減少洩漏途徑。此外，鼓勵各國推行獎勵措施，強化塑膠回收與源頭分類，並在循環經濟中更加重視塑膠需求與設計。他強調，僅依賴下游政策（如廢棄物管理）雖然可能減少塑膠洩漏，但代價高昂，塑膠管理的政策必須涵蓋塑膠的全生命週期，從生產到最終處理，才能有效解決塑膠污染問題。

UNEP 的 Hyunjeong Jin 介紹了東亞海域保護海洋的協調機構「東亞海域協調機構 (COBSEA)」。COBSEA 是一個區域政府間機構，成立於保護和永續發展東亞海域的海洋環境和沿海地區，成員國包括柬埔寨、中國、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、菲律賓、新加坡、泰國和越南。COBSEA 的主要目標包括海洋污染防治和控制、海洋和沿海生物多樣性保護，以及氣候行動。其2023-2027戰略方向包括加強防止和減少海洋垃圾的努力，促進生態系統的保護和管理，實施氣候行動措施以保護海洋和沿海環境，並透過「海洋垃圾區域行動計畫 (RAP MALI)」指導從陸源減少海洋垃圾的行動。

世界銀行的王濤則介紹了「東南亞海洋塑膠問題區域計畫 (SEA-MaP)」。該計畫由世界銀行支持，旨在強化政策、促進創新及改善垃圾管理，以解決東南亞地區的海洋塑膠污染問題。SEA-MaP 的主要目標包括加強塑膠材料政策和法規框架，支持東協成員國制定和實施更嚴格的塑膠材料管理政策；促進創新和投資，建立區域平台，推動創新和知識分享；以及改善垃圾管理，投資改善垃圾管理系統，防止塑膠材料廢棄物再次進入生活環境之中。

本場次匯集了各方專家，共同為解決塑膠污染問題提出了寶貴的見解和建議。透過國際合作，共同推動塑膠全生命週期管理，相信能夠有效地減少塑膠污染，保護海洋環境。

(五) 塑膠公約：從國家層級的經驗到全球條約的實施與啟示 (Plastics Pacts a proven model for tackling plastic pollution at the national level to support the implementation of a global plastics treaty)

本場次由艾倫麥克阿瑟基金會 (EMF) 主辦，聚焦於塑膠公約網絡的推動與成

果（圖 5）。EMF 與廢棄物與資源行動計畫 (The Waste and Resources Action Programme, WRAP) 合作的「塑膠公約網絡」，匯聚了全球超過900個政府部門、企業及組織，並成功建立了12個國家層級的塑膠公約，致力於推動塑膠循環經濟的解決方案。

加拿大環境暨氣候變遷部的 Ryan Parmenter 分享了加拿大透過塑膠公約的經驗。加拿大每年產生約800萬噸的廢塑膠包材，但回收率僅有8%。透過建立塑膠公約，加拿大成功地聯結了塑膠包材供應鏈中的利益相關者，加強了各方之間的合作，並有效提高了回收率。

澳洲包裝盟約的 Liam O’Keefe 則展示了澳洲紐西蘭塑膠公約 (ANZPAC) 的成功案例。ANZPAC 是一個澳洲、紐西蘭與太平洋島國間的合作平台，主要目標是解決廢塑膠包材問題。透過聯結品牌企業與在地組織，ANZPAC 致力於制定符合區域特性的解決方案，並結合企業責任與當地社會、經濟及環境的影響。ANZPAC 在斐濟推動建立了廢塑膠包裝的延伸生產者責任 (EPR) 測試計畫，並成功展示了 EPR 的潛力，因此計劃將該計畫延展至其他太平洋島國。ANZPAC 不僅推動回收技術應用，更建立了企業與地方實施者之間的聯繫，提升了區域塑膠治理能力。透過將企業目標與塑膠公約的條約原則結合，ANZPAC 開展了有助於社區的短期目標項目，例如 EPR 制度與政策的建立，並支持基層回收項目，促進環境與社會效益的雙贏。

會議的討論環節邀請了多位國家塑膠公約及成員代表參與，分享對全球塑膠公約的意見與建議。與會專家一致認為制定全球性的塑膠管制公約是必須的，尤其強調各國應設立延伸生產者責任制度。EPR 制度不僅能提升回收產業的效能，還能推動回收技術的進一步升級，促進資源的高效利用，是解決塑膠污染問題的關鍵策略之一。



圖 5 周邊會議參與情形 - 「塑膠公約：從國家層級的經驗到全球條約的實施與啟示」

(六) 地方與次國家政府的挑戰與機遇 (Local and Subnational Governments Coalition to end plastic pollution)

由地方政府永續發展理事會 (Local Governments for Sustainability, originally International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, ICLEI) 主辦的這場會議，深入探討了全球塑膠污染的挑戰與解決方案。ICLEI 是一個全球性的組織，致力於支持地方政府在永續發展與環境保護方面的努力，至今已擁有來自世界各地的超過 2,500 個城市 and 地區成員。

會議以專題討論的方式，探討塑膠公約談判的樂觀性以及塑膠污染對城市的危害，並邀請5位代表分享經驗，包括：日本北九州市政府環境局 Ms. Emiko Murakami 組長、美國威斯康辛州拉克羅斯市 Mr. Mitch Reynolds 市長、奈及利亞 Community Action Against Plastic Waste Mr. Ahmed Tiya miyu 執行長、加泰隆尼亞 MedWaves Mr. Ignasi Mateo 計畫經理，以及高雄市政府環境保護局高宗永副局長。

會議中，各國代表分享了各自面臨的塑膠污染挑戰。日本雖然擁有高效的塑膠瓶回收系統，但其他種類塑膠的回收率仍然偏低；美國密西西比河沿岸的塑膠污染，影響了飲用水安全和公共服務；奈及利亞的塑膠污染則加劇了貧困和公共衛生危機，並侵蝕傳統經濟模式。

旅遊業對塑膠污染的加劇作用也引起了關注。加泰隆尼亞的旅遊活動導致大量一次性塑膠用品的使用，高雄和釜山也面臨類似的挑戰。為了解決這個問題，各國代表分享了限制一次性塑膠用品的政策，例如採用押金回收系統、推廣重複利用物品等。

從回收系統的改善到立法的加強，各國專家都強調政策創新和技術投入的重要性。例如，加泰隆尼亞正在採取押金退還制度來減少廢棄飲料容器，而美國和奈及利亞則呼籲提高塑膠污染生產者的責任承擔。同時，推進綠色設計和加強基礎設施建設也被視為應對塑膠污染的長期目標。

綜觀而言，塑膠污染的挑戰是全球性且多層面的，各國應根據自身特點提出針對性的解決方案。會議的共識是：政策制定、產業責任、技術創新以及公眾參與的整合是解決塑膠污染的關鍵。同時，推廣綠色設計和重複利用措施將對資源循環經濟的發展提供長遠助力。

(七) Dhimurru 原住民公司 - 海洋廢棄物與海洋國家 (Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation – Marine Debris & Sea Country)

Dhimurru 原住民公司 (Dhimurru Aboriginal Cooperation) 是由澳大利亞北東部的 Yolngu 族人領導的組織，Yolngu 族人世代守護著約 550,000 公頃的土地與海域。根據《原住民土地權法》(1976)，Yolngu 族人被認定為這片土地的傳統擁有者，他們與這片土地和海域有著深厚的文化和精神聯繫。這些權利不僅包括土地權，還包括海洋權，Yolngu 族人致力於永續管理其自然和文化資源。

然而，Yolngu 族人正面臨著嚴峻的環境挑戰，尤其是海洋塑膠廢棄物的污染。其領土北部的卡奔塔利亞灣 (Carpentaria)，由於季節性的風和潮汐模式，導致大量的海洋廢棄物，尤其是塑膠廢棄物，隨著季節變化沖刷到他們的海岸線上。在 2022 年到 2023 年間，Dhimurru 收集了超過 31,000 公斤的海洋垃圾，投入了大量的人力和物力。然而，由於該地區缺乏回收設施，距離最近的大城市達爾文更遠達 1,200 公里，收集到的垃圾只能掩埋處理，這並沒有真正解決塑膠廢棄物的問題，反而造成資源的浪費和環境的負擔。

(八) 在塑膠公約框架下探討 EPR 制度的潛力 (Towards a common understanding of the potential of EPR in the context of the plastic treaty)

本場活動由 EPR 全球行動夥伴 (Global Action Partnership for EPR)、艾倫麥克阿瑟基金會 (Ellen MacArthur Foundation)、經濟合作暨發展組織 (OECD)、德國國際合作機構 (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ)、防止浪費聯盟 (Prevent Waste Alliance) 以及世界自然基金會 (WWF) 共同主辦，聚焦於延

伸生產者責任制度 (EPR) 的應用與挑戰 (圖 6)。論壇深入探討了 EPR 在全球塑膠公約背景下的潛力，並分享了不同國家在推動 EPR 政策中的經驗與挑戰。

在專題演講中，OECD 的 Peter Borkey 介紹了 EPR 的基本概念及其在全球範圍內的發展現況。他強調，作為一項環境政策工具，EPR 不僅能有效應對塑膠污染問題，還有助於實現循環經濟的目標。在2000年之前，EPR 制度主要集中於歐盟國家，然而隨著時間的推移，這一制度已逐步擴展至全球其他國家，顯示出 EPR 作為政策工具的全球影響力。

隨後的專題討論環節中，來自瑞典環保署、WWF 肯亞分會以及雀巢的專家代表參與了深入的討論，共同探討 EPR 在未來發展中的潛力與挑戰。與會專家一致認為，EPR 制度能有效解決所謂的「搭便車問題 (free-riding)」，這一問題會削弱回收系統的效率 and 公平性，並進一步阻礙塑膠管理的有效性。專家們強調，EPR 不僅能提升回收效能，還有助於推動產品設計走向綠色化，實現更高效的資源利用，推動全球循環經濟的進展。



圖 6 周邊會議參與情形 - 「在塑膠公約框架下探討 EPR 制度的潛力」

(九) 「無塑改革先鋒」倡議與塑膠減量行動 (Champions of Change - Progressive Businesses Calling for Plastic Production Reduction)

本場活動由綠色和平組織 (Greenpeace)主辦，介紹其近期發起的「無塑改革先鋒 (Champions of Change)」倡議，以及從科學角度、企業實務運作經驗分享，呼籲透過制定塑膠公約減少塑膠產量，支持採取積極或創新減塑作為的企業，幫助低塑膠商業模式形成新常態，要求參與 INC-5的政府採取必要的行動。重點聚焦於減少塑膠產量、淘汰一次性塑膠以及推動透明報告等目標，並已獲得全球350家企業的支持。綠色和平組織的 Hiroaki Odachi 介紹了其發起的「無塑改革先鋒」倡議，該倡議由綠色和平、擺脫塑膠 (Break Free From Plastic) 以及塑膠污染聯盟 (Plastic Pollution Coalition) 共同發起，旨在促進塑膠生產減量，並呼籲支持企業採取創新減塑措施。Odachi 強調，這些企業將有助於形成低塑膠商業模式的新常態，同時要求參與 INC-5的各國政府採取積極行動。這一倡議已經吸引了來自各行各業的企業簽署，涉及品牌持有者、餐廳、食品供應商、家庭用品商及服務業等，目的是減少塑膠產量，逐步淘汰一次性塑膠，並推動再利用系統的發展。

在專題演講中，國際消除污染物網絡(International Pollutants Elimination Network, IPEN)的 Yuyun Ismawati 從健康角度強調了減少塑膠生產的重要性。她指出，塑膠生產過程中排放的有害物質，如苯、甲醛、PM_{2.5}、重金屬及多環芳香烴等，對空氣與水質造成了極大的污染。Ismawati 呼籲，應該減少塑膠生產以減輕這些毒性污染，並禁止回收含有有害化學物質的塑膠。她強調，公眾應有權知曉塑膠中的化學物質及廢棄物出口資訊，並要求塑膠生產商為條約提供財務支持，以實現有效的控制措施。此外，她還提到，塑膠公約應該對塑膠的全生命週期進行全球性的控制，以保護人類健康和環境免受污染。她指出，企業面對的挑戰包括 ESG 政策、碳稅、循環經濟的要求，以及能源價格波動和供應鏈中斷，這些因素使得企業在轉型過程中承受較大壓力。她強調，必須促進「綠色材料」的創新並減少原生塑膠的生產，否則污染問題將愈發嚴重。

隨後，來自韓國 LUSH 的 Wonjung Park 分享了該公司在減塑方面的成功經驗。LUSH 每年有66%的產品以裸裝形式出售，且所有包裝均使用100%回收塑膠製成，這一策略不僅使消費者擁有選擇無塑膠瓶包裝的權利，實現了道德消費，也顯著降低了成本。LUSH 的減塑策略還大大節省了運輸成本，因為洗髮皂的體積僅為塑膠瓶的1/12。2023年，LUSH 成功回收了775,787件包裝材料，並使用創新再生材料，如再生棉紙和香蕉纖維紙，還將回收塑膠瓶製作成緞帶。LUSH 支持環保立法，並鼓勵推動與塑膠減量相關的政策和法律，並優先採購當地及回收材料，進一步減少環境負擔。LUSH Korea 成功示範了如何在商業運營中推動減少塑膠使用與循環經濟發展，實現了商業與環境的雙贏。

最後，Dagny Tucker 介紹了 VESSEL 在城市規模推動重複使用系統的經驗。

VESSEL 開發了技術平台來推廣重複使用物品，如外帶食品與飲品容器、大型供應容器等，並支援城市和企業進行永續的重複使用轉型。她強調實施重複使用系統的關鍵元素，包括創造公平競爭環境，支持可重複使用物品與一次性物品之間的價格平等，並擴大重用概念，不僅限於塑膠。Tucker 還提到，設定目標並吸引投資者參與系統設計是實現成功轉型的必要條件。此外，透過延伸生產者責任 (EPR)制度的支持，可以有效推動基礎設施的建設及轉型過程的成本。

(十) 塑膠污染的創新解決途徑 (Innovative Pathways towards Ending Plastic Pollution)

本場次由聯合國開發計畫署 (UN Development Programme, UNDP) 所主辦 (圖 7)。第一場論壇由美國東北大學 (Northeastern University) Maria Ivanova 教授主持，以「解決塑膠污染的創新路徑」為主題，吸引來自國際金融機構、企業、非政府組織及青年倡議團體的專家共襄盛舉，針對塑膠污染問題提出多元視角與解決方案。

論壇中，金融機構代表強調創新融資模式與國際合作在推動解決方案中的關鍵角色。全球環境基金 (Global Environment Fund, GEF) Anil Sookdeo 指出，靈活且具創意的資金配置方式，不僅能支援政府應對國際環保條約的調整成本，還能擴大計畫影響範圍。法國全球環境基金 (French Facility for Global Environment) Diane Menard 則補充，從源頭減量到末端廢棄物管理，各階段的資金投入同等重要，唯有全方位的資金支持，才能確保永續的塑膠污染治理策略。

利益相關者的參與亦是推動變革的關鍵因素。三星電子 (Samsung Electronics) Inhee Chung 分享，該公司與回收處理業者及多方利益相關者合作，積極推動電子廢棄物回收，同時尋求降低再生塑膠 (PCR) 成本的解決方案，以提升可回收材料的市場競爭力。來自 Green Africa Youth 的 Jacob Johnson Attakpah 介紹該組織的「零廢棄物計畫 (Zero Waste Project)」，展示青年如何透過參與廢棄物回收與再生塑膠產品研發，在地方層級發揮影響力，促進社區對永續發展的投入。

全球合作與科技創新亦是論壇的重要議題之一。挪威發展合作署 (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, NORAD) Semund Haukland 表示，自 2018 年以來，該機構已投入 1.5 億美元，支持 15 項針對海洋塑膠污染的專案，透過知識共享與國際協作，促進更有效的污染治理措施。此外，The Ocean Cleanup 的 Janne van Eerten 介紹該組織如何運用前沿技術，開發大規模的海洋塑膠回收系統，以清除既有污染並阻止塑膠廢棄物流入海洋。

最後，澳洲、紐西蘭和太平洋群島塑膠協定 (The Australian, New Zealand and

Pacific Islands Plastics Pact, ANZPAC) 作為澳洲、紐西蘭及太平洋島國間的合作平台，亦在論壇中受到關注。該平台透過連結品牌企業與當地組織，推動區域化的解決方案，兼顧企業責任與社會、經濟及環境影響，為廢塑膠包材的治理提供具體行動方案。

本次論壇的與會者一致認為，解決塑膠污染問題需透過創新融資、利益相關者合作、全球協作及科技創新等多元途徑，方能實現全面且長遠的影響。

由 UNDP 技術顧問 Sulan Chen 主持的論壇二，聚焦於越南、哥斯大黎加、奈及利亞及印尼在海洋廢棄物管理方面面臨的挑戰，以及各國採取的創新應對措施。本場次邀請來自政府機關、國際組織及非政府組織的專家，共同探討提升廢棄物管理效能的解決方案。

本次討論強調海洋廢棄物管理的主要困境包括數據缺乏、利益相關者間的合作不足、大眾意識薄弱，以及低效率的廢棄物基礎設施。與會國家分享了透過地方倡議、國際合作和公私協力來應對挑戰的經驗，並提出可擴展、可複製的解決方案，以克服行為改變、監管缺口及回收能力有限等問題。

越南在數據與資源匱乏的情況下，塑膠廢棄物管理未能獲得足夠重視。自然災害進一步加劇污染問題，特別是在沿海地區，海洋塑膠的循環利用仍然是一大挑戰。哥斯大黎加則面臨利益相關者協調不足、教育畫缺乏統一性及數據存取受限的困境。此外，小型企業在資源與技術能力方面的不足，使廢棄物管理更加複雜。奈及利亞的拉各斯市每日產生 12,000 噸廢棄物，但回收率卻不足 10%。挑戰主要集中於源頭分類不足、監管執行不力及政策不一致，導致大量廢棄物進入垃圾掩埋場，資源浪費嚴重。印尼則面臨公眾意識薄弱及行為改變困難的問題，這成為實現「2025 年海洋垃圾減少 70%」目標的主要障礙。

面對上述挑戰，各國採取了創新實踐與合作模式。越南透過與聯合國開發計劃署 (UNDP) 及挪威等國際夥伴合作，獲取資金與技術支持，推動地方廢棄物管理計畫。哥斯大黎加則與「可口可樂材料回收計畫」及再生設計與合作中心 (Center of Regenerative Design & Collaboration, CRDC) 的公私合營項目合作，開發出將回收塑膠整合至建築材料的可擴展循環經濟模式。奈及利亞倡導源頭分類運動，並結合傳統做法與現代廢棄物管理技術，有效降低對垃圾掩埋場的依賴。印尼成立國家海洋垃圾管理協調小組，並在 2023 年實現 41.6% 的減塑目標。

與會者一致認為，改變消費者行為是解決塑膠污染的核心策略。教育與統一的信息傳遞能夠促進消費習慣的變革，推動廢棄物管理體系的系統性改進。同時，整合基礎設施，例如推動源頭分類、廢棄物轉資源計畫及提升回收技術，對於實現循環經濟至關重要。此外，政府、私營企業、非政府組織及地方社區的密切合

作，是成功的關鍵，能夠擴大已驗證的成功模式，並確保財務與技術支持的永續性。



圖 7 周邊會議參與情形 - 「塑膠污染的創新解決途徑」

(十一) 推動塑膠回收與循環經濟 (Plastic Free future and expanding Use of Recycled Materials)

本場次由韓國環境部主辦，專題演講由歐盟環境署的 Sarah Nelen、韓國環境部的 Kim Hyung Jun 副組長以及國際永續發展與碳認證 (International Sustainability and Carbon Certification, ISCC) PLUS 的 Jiwon Sung 等專家進行，主要探討歐盟和韓國在塑膠回收政策及標籤制度方面的進展，並介紹 ISCC PLUS 在推動全球永續供應鏈方面的應用。與會者共同關注如何在塑膠回收和再生材料應用方面取得實質進展。歐盟強調提高回收率及再生料的使用比例，而韓國則逐步提升 PET 容器中再生料的比例。ISCC PLUS 認證作為一項全球性的推動工具，也正協助多國政策的落實，並藉由亞馬遜等平台擴大其影響力。

歐盟環境署的 Sarah Nelen 介紹了歐盟在塑膠循環經濟政策方面的具體行動。歐盟於2022年共回收3,230萬噸消費後塑膠廢棄物，其中870萬噸進行回收處理，並將680萬噸製成再生料。歐盟在2019年推出的《一次性塑膠指令》旨在減少塑膠污染，並對2030年的回收目標設定了具挑戰性的標準，包括包裝材料的回收處

理達到70%，並強制要求 PET 容器的再生料比例達到30%，並提出到2029年達成90%的一次性塑膠瓶回收率目標。歐盟在物理性回收與化學回收的發展上也展現積極支持，尤其強調物理回收的低環境影響。除此之外，歐盟出汽車塑膠的回收規範，要求新車中的塑膠材料需含有25%再生料比例。

接著，韓國環境部資源循環處的 Kim Hyung Jun 副組長分享了韓國在促進再生料使用方面的政策與計畫。韓國自2030年起，將逐步將 PET 容器中的再生料比例從目前的3%提升至30%，這一舉措為韓國的塑膠循環經濟發展奠定了明確的階段性目標。此外，韓國於2024年3月29日將推出塑膠再生含量標籤制度，容器若使用指定比例或更高的再生料，將可在標籤上標明，進一步促進消費者對再生塑膠的認識和接受度。

國際永續發展與碳認證 ISCC 的 Jiwon Sung 介紹了 ISCC PLUS 認證如何支持循環經濟和生物經濟的發展。ISCC PLUS 專注於建立透明且可追溯的供應鏈管理，為多種原材料（如廢塑膠和農業副產品）以及最終市場（如塑膠、紡織品、食品和化學品）提供永續性聲明和量化碳足跡的工具。這項認證不僅強調企業和 NGO、學術機構、公部門等多方利益相關者之間的合作，還促進了創新解決方案的發展。ISCC PLUS 認證已被多國政策所採用，包括歐盟的《包裝廢棄物管理規則》和日本的生物塑膠政策。更進一步，ISCC 認證的產品也在全球市場上獲得越來越多的認可，並透過亞馬遜等平台的「氣候友好承諾計畫」進一步提升國際影響力。

本場次的討論強調了全球範圍內政策協調與行動合作的重要性，並展示了歐盟和韓國在推動再生塑膠使用與循環經濟方面的積極進展。ISCC PLUS 認證則為企業提供了更加清晰的永續發展路徑，支持全球塑膠回收和再生材料應用的擴展，對推動全球環保與永續發展起到了關鍵作用。



圖 8 周邊會議參與情形 - 「推動塑膠回收與循環經濟」

(十二) 塑膠回收與碳中和：減少溫室氣體排放的策略 (Plastic Recycling for Carbon Neutrality : Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions)

本場活動由韓國資源循環服務局 (Korea Resource Circulation Service Agency, KORA) 主辦，主題在探討如何透過塑膠回收減少溫室氣體排放的活動，邀請了四位專家分享相關策略與挑戰。

韓國環境研究院 (Korea Economic Institute, KEI) 的 Sora Yi 研究員強調塑膠在其全生命週期中對氣候的影響，指出塑膠生產階段佔總排放量的 94%，因此轉向永續材料與技術是核心任務。膠佔全球溫室氣體排放的 4.5%，預計到 2040 年將上升至 19%。由於 94% 的排放來自生產階段，若無改善措施，塑膠生產的排放量至 2050 年可能會增長為目前的三倍。因此，迫切需要轉向永續材料和技術，並透過物理和化學回收技術的創新來減少溫室氣體排放。例如，使用再生聚丙烯 (rPP) 替代原生聚丙烯 (PP)，每噸可減少約 1,200 公斤的二氧化碳排放。Sora Yi 研究員也強調，實現碳中和的策略包括推廣循環設計、加強回收基礎設施和減少一次性塑膠的使用，並呼籲政策應涵蓋整個塑膠價值鏈，從生產到廢棄物管理，並引導獎勵措施和低碳技術的發展，以減少排放和提高資源使用效率。

生態網絡 (Econetwork) 執行長 Kim Kyoungchan 分享了越南塑膠回收現況和

減碳潛力，並提出透過韓越合作推動資源循環和碳信用項目，實現綠色轉型和碳中和目標。越南的塑膠回收率僅約 33%，導致每年約 23 億美元的經濟損失，主要原因是低效的廢棄物收集和分類系統，以及對非正式個體回收者的依賴。因此，越南需要建立更透明和高效的廢棄物管理基礎設施。為提高回收率，越南將於 2024 年 1 月開始針對塑膠容器實施 EPR 制度，要求生產和進口業者負責其產品的回收處理。Kim Kyoungchan 指出，塑膠回收具有減碳潛力，每噸回收 PET、PP 等塑膠可減少約 2.17 至 1.68 噸的二氧化碳。透過設置廢棄物分類設施和數據監測，可以將回收活動轉化為碳信用，但需要滿足相關認證需求。韓國和越南已簽署多項合作協議，協助建立 EPR 制度、建設資源循環產業園區，並共同探索可有效複製和擴展的國際減碳商業模式，目標是透過回收基礎設施的升級和市場合作，實現綠色轉型和碳中和目標。

Re-co Consult 執行長 Jooyoung Lee 探討了韓國塑膠回收和減碳項目的現狀與挑戰，並提出透過材料和化學回收推廣減碳模式，實現循環經濟和碳信用交易目標。韓國的塑膠回收率雖然總體達到 71% (含能源回收)，但實際的物料回收率僅 16.4%，未能達到國際環境貿易規範的標準。為實現循環經濟和減碳目標，韓國需要提高材料回收的效率，並降低對熱能回收的依賴。Jooyoung Lee 指出，材料回收可以透過取代原生材料來減少能源和原材料消耗，適用於聯合國清潔發展機制 (CDM) 的減碳項目。化學回收則主要藉由熱解技術將塑膠轉化成石化產品替代原料，支持中小企業參與碳信用交易，但也面臨數據收集和附加性證明的挑戰。他認為，減碳需要整合廢塑膠的收集、分類和回收處理，並提供減少能源和原材料使用的證明文件，同時推動與回收公司和原材料使用企業的合作，確保項目符合附加性和碳信用認證要求。

KIE 技術長 Sooin Lee 分享了區塊鏈技術在溫室氣體減排監測中的應用潛力。區塊鏈技術具有不可更改和高安全度的特性，可以實現溫室氣體排放數據的實時存儲，確保數據的透明性和準確性，同時提高監測過程的效率和信任度。透過區塊鏈技術，可以連接排放監測、數據驗證和市場交易，創建統一的生態系統，將準確的數據轉化為可交易的數字資產，推動碳信用市場的永續發展。此外，區塊鏈技術嵌入了「認識你的客戶(know your customer, KYC)」和「反洗錢 (Anti-Money Laundering, AML)」等標準，確保排放數據符合全球規範，同時支持與傳統系統的無縫集成。

綜觀全場討論，與會者一致認為推動回收基礎設施升級和國際合作是實現減排和循環經濟的關鍵。透過技術創新、政策引導和跨國合作，可以有效減少塑膠生命週期中的碳排放，並促進塑膠回收產業的發展，為應對氣候變遷和實現永續

發展目標做出貢獻。

(十三) 以公民科學與資料科學為基礎，發展政策與監測指引 (Developing Policies and Monitoring Guideline Based on Citizen Science and Data Science)

來自「我們的東亞海洋」(Our Sea of East Asia Network OSEAN) 的 Sunwook Hong 在研討會中分享了他們如何應對海洋垃圾的挑戰。OSEAN 致力於海洋垃圾的基礎研究，包括分析塑膠垃圾的密度和種類，探討垃圾對野生動物的影響，例如夏威夷僧海豹被垃圾纏繞的危害，並利用科學數據支持垃圾減量政策的制定。

在政策推動方面，韓國政府承諾到 2025 年將用再生材料替代 4,500 萬個浮標，並進行替換率的追蹤和評估。此外，OSEAN 也推動「12:50 計畫」，目標是集中處理 12 種主要的海洋垃圾，例如塑膠瓶蓋、漁網等，並將垃圾密度減少到目前的 1/50。

OSEAN 也積極投入技術創新，例如開發無人機與人工智慧垃圾識別系統 Sky Knights 和 Urban Knights，利用 3D 建模和垃圾熱點地圖來支援地方政府的垃圾管理決策，並開發手機應用程式，促進公眾參與垃圾分類和清理。

此外，OSEAN 也重視國際合作，計畫將解決方案拓展至越南和印尼，並根據當地需求提供客制化的解決方案。同時，OSEAN 也為參與國提供以科學數據為基礎的政策評估框架，協助各國更有效地解決海洋垃圾問題。透過結合科學研究、政策推動、技術創新和國際合作，OSEAN 正在為保護海洋環境和實現永續發展目標做出積極貢獻。

(十四) 國際海岸清潔：全球合作、數據和洞察力來終止塑膠污染 (The International Coastal Cleanup: Global Collaboration, Data, and Insights to End Plastic Pollution)

Ocean Conservancy 的 Nick Mallos 在研討會中強調了全球海洋塑膠污染的嚴峻挑戰，並指出清理行動雖然重要，但僅是解決方案的一部分，更關鍵的是要從源頭減少污染，並妥善處理廢棄物。他點出塑膠污染危機的嚴重性，塑膠進入海洋的速度持續上升，主要原因是塑膠產量的增長。在減少污染的努力中，應該優先考慮生物多樣性高和文化重要性高的地區。他分享了 Ocean Conservancy 在清理行動上的成果。迄今為止，他們已經動員了全球數百萬人參與清理行動，並收集了大量的塑膠垃圾數據，特別是一次性塑膠的數據。這些數據被用於制定政策和提高公眾意識。

他以加州通過的全球最強塑膠減量法案 SB54 為例，證明了政策實施與塑膠污染減少之間的關聯性，並強調數據驅動政策的重要性。

Nick Mallos 也說明了合作夥伴關係的重要性。Ocean Conservancy 與其他組織和專家，例如微塑膠專家 Chelsea Rockman 博士，合作促進研究和創新，改善微塑膠處理和有效清理技術的發展。

此外，技術和公民科學也扮演著重要的角色。例如“Clean Swell”應用程式，使個人和團體能夠在全球範圍內收集並分享清理數據，促進透明度並推動政策改革。

最後，Nick Mallos 強調需要一個全面的方法來解決海洋塑膠污染問題，這個方法應該結合清理行動、污染源減少、具成本效益的技術，以及對生物多樣性和文化重要性的考量，並呼籲各國支持制定全球性的塑膠公約，共同守護海洋環境。

(十五) 數據驅動的公民科學計畫，打造成更乾淨、更健康的海洋 (Data-Driven Citizen Science Program for a Cleaner and Healthier Ocean)

來自菲律賓的 Antoinette Taus 分享了他們在 2022 至 2023 年間推出的 My Ocean 計畫。該計畫與東亞海洋網絡合作，目標是保護馬尼拉灣濕地公園，這個區域自 2017 年起就持續進行海廢清理工作。

My Ocean 計畫的策略是利用社群媒體吸引志願者參與，包括學校青年、當地社區以及品牌企業，並引導參與者進行數據化的垃圾監測，透過科學數據推動政策創新。

計畫強調網格化和精確數據收集的重要性，並採用訪談、焦點團體討論等方式進行社會行為改變研究。My Ocean 計畫至今已吸引超過 1,200 名公民科學家參與，並透過垃圾數據分析發現，海洋垃圾中 80% 來自 12 種主要物品，其中大部分是塑膠製品；而 25% 的垃圾源於食品包裝和一次性塑膠，這表明需要推廣重用和補充系統，以減少塑膠垃圾的產生。

My Ocean 計畫展現了公民科學的力量，透過結合社群參與、數據監測和科學研究，My Ocean 計畫不僅有效清理了馬尼拉灣濕地公園的海洋垃圾，也為推動政策改革和社會行為改變提供了重要依據，為海洋保育做出了積極貢獻。

(十六) 重複使用與充填系統 - 塑膠污染的解決方案 (Reuse & Refill Systems - Showcasing solutions to Plastic Pollution)

本次研討會邀請來自不同國家的專家，分享他們在推動重複使用及減少一次性用品方面的經驗，展現各地區文化與政策的多樣性。

來自衣索比亞的 Eskedar 首先談及非洲的文化與傳統，強調重複使用在許多非洲與亞洲社區中早已根深蒂固，並且是社區連結的重要組成部分。她以衣索比亞為例，闡述當地的咖啡文化如何凝聚社群，並指出非洲各地都有類似的重複使

用傳統。Eskedar 強調，回歸這些實踐不僅有助於環境保護，更有助於社區的健康與發展，因此應積極推動重複使用和重新填充的文化。

來自西班牙的 Miquel Roset 則指出，全球每日消耗約 350 億個飲料容器，其中絕大多數為一次性使用，回收率卻僅 9%。這些容器已成為自然環境中最常見的廢棄物之一，因此改善回收系統至關重要。他提倡「押金返還系統 (DRS)」，讓消費者在購買飲料時支付少量押金，退還空瓶後可取回押金，進而提升回收率。他以西班牙為例，說明該國在多年努力下決定實施 DRS，並計劃在兩年內推動運行，同時引入重複使用容器，以大幅減少一次性用品的使用。

來自美國的 Dagny Tucker 則表示，重複使用系統在許多地方早已存在，例如可重複使用的飲料瓶與洗碗制度，這些均為日常生活的一部分。她介紹美國不同地區，包括夏威夷、德克薩斯州與密西根州的試點計畫，這些計畫涵蓋不同的政治與社會經濟環境，旨在測試重複使用系統的可行性。Dagny 強調，這並非單靠企業或政府即可解決的問題，而是需要社會各界的共同參與，尤其是廢品回收者，他們在廢棄物收集與再利用的過程中發揮了關鍵作用。

Juan Pablo 以墨西哥為例，分享當地透過環境教育，成功推動學校午餐盒與飲料容器的重複使用計畫，並迅速推廣至全國。他指出，這一行動不僅得到學生的積極響應，甚至校外小販也開始仿效，以吸引顧客。此外，他介紹厄瓜多的成功案例，例如在購物中心與街頭餐館推行洗碗制度，以取代一次性塑膠餐具，這些措施已在多個城市獲得良好反響並持續擴展。他進一步提及哥倫比亞的創新項目，該計畫透過可重新填充的容器銷售清潔產品，不僅受到富人青睞，也獲得清潔工的支持，因其價格更為實惠。Juan Pablo 強調，這些重複使用系統能適應各地需求，不僅對環境友善，亦能帶來經濟效益，實現雙贏。

來自韓國的 Ko Kumsook 則探討韓國在推動零廢商店與補充站方面的努力，介紹重複使用啤酒、燒酒、Hansalim（食品）、杯子與容器的實踐。他進一步說明 DomoDomo 網絡在無包裝產品與聯合購買上的貢獻，並強調韓國如何透過生產無包裝與散裝產品，以維持價格競爭力，進而推動更廣泛的環保消費模式。



圖 9 周邊會議參與情形 - 「重複使用與充填系統 - 塑膠污染的解決方案」

參、心得及建議

(一) 國際塑膠污染治理的複雜性與挑戰

INC-5 會議展現出塑膠污染治理的高度複雜性，各國對公約管制範疇、減塑措施、塑膠產品及財務機制等議題立場分歧，無論是從全體開幕大會、工作小組內條文討論，乃至最終的閉幕大會，均可見各集團意見對立，難以達成共識，影響談判進程。例如，歐盟積極推動減塑政策，而產油國家則更關注經濟影響，反映塑膠議題需在經濟發展與環境保護之間的挑戰。此外，公約強調塑膠產品的生命週期管理，涵蓋從生產到廢棄的全過程，並推動延伸生產者責任 (EPR)，但各國對塑膠製品定義、生產等議題尚未達成一致，預期在 INC-5 續會中仍將持續發生立場對立的情形。

(二) 我國塑膠資源循環管理成果

台灣在塑膠資源管理方面已取得顯著成果，透過綠色設計、源頭減量、加強回收與資源再生等策略推動塑膠資源循環，減少塑膠原生料使用並促進再生利用。我國自 2002 年起推動限塑政策，逐步擴大管制範圍，包括限制購物用塑膠袋、免洗餐具、一次用飲料杯、吸管、含塑膠微粒之產品及旅宿用品。此外，自 1997 年開始推動資源回收四合一制度，透過回收基金推動生產者延伸責任，塑膠容器回收率已達 80%。

此次談判結果之公約草案內容，對應我國現行已推動之塑膠資源循環五大政策方向，包括：

1. 避免不必要消費與促進再使用，分階段、分對象以法令限制或禁止一次性塑膠產品。
2. 提升塑膠產品可回收性，訂定綠色設計準則，並提供獎勵方式。
3. 強化塑膠回收及再生利用，建立資源回收四合一制度，未來導入科技工具與創新技術。
4. 鼓勵使用再生材料及替代材料，訂定審查驗證機制。
5. 減少塑膠垃圾對環境的影響，建立跨部會分工合作機制，如「向海致敬-海岸清潔維護計畫」。

(三) 建立國際合作網絡

INC-5 會議強調跨國、跨組織合作對減塑政策的重要性，許多國際組織及 NGO 積極參與，如艾倫·麥克阿瑟基金會、OECD 等。正式會議中通常僅有聯合

國會員國能夠發言，氣氛較為嚴肅，且有許多場次協商會議僅限會員國，我方代表團無法實質參與。相較之下，周邊會議的參與成員更多元，包括國際組織、環保團體、企業、政府單位等，氣氛較為輕鬆，亦提供更多發言與交流機會，是建立國際合作網絡的重要場域。

(四) 善用媒體資源提升國內關注度

塑膠公約對國內經濟及環境政策具有長遠影響，應透過媒體與社群平台加強公眾溝通，提升民眾對塑膠減量及循環經濟的認識。本署於本次會議期間，在國內成立戰情中心，積極掌握公約最新進度，並於 INC-5 會議開始當天與結束後隔日均辦理記者會，主動發布相關資訊，向國人說明因應公約的相關作為。此外，會議期間亦舉辦論壇，邀請產業、學界共同與會，針對塑膠管理議題及公約進展作深入討論。

(五) 建議

1. 借鏡國際經驗，調整政策方向，參考 INC-5 會議討論內容，精進國內塑膠資源循環策略，並導入綠色設計與創新技術。
2. 參與後續國際會議，積極參與 INC-5 續會，研析塑膠公約條文內容，並降低對國內之衝擊及影響。
3. 推動國內法規更新，依據全球塑膠治理趨勢，檢討並更新相關法規，確保與國際標準接軌。

(六) 結論

INC-5 會議雖未能最終定案，但仍顯示全球對塑膠污染治理的重視。我國應持續參與相關談判，確保政策與國際標準接軌，並透過技術創新與國際合作，推動國內塑膠產業轉型，減少對環境的影響，維護國家競爭力。本署將持續追蹤 INC-5 續會進展，關注國際趨勢，依公約談判情形，視公約討論結果，檢視國內塑膠管理政策是否與國際標準接軌，以確保未來能符合公約規範，降低對國內產業的衝擊，未來預期透過各部會分工協商共同推動，並與塑膠聯盟及產業合作制定因應方案，協助塑膠產業轉型。

附件1、周邊會議議程

Rethinking Plastic Life | during the INC-5 |

Forum · Seminar Program

Time		11.25 (Mon), 2024			11.26 (Tue), 2024			11.27 (Wed), 2024			11.28 (Thu), 2024			11.29 (Fri), 2024					
		Room 321-322	Room 323	Room 324	Room 321-322	Room 323	Room 324	Room 321-322	Room 323	Room 324	Room 321-322	Room 323	Room 324	Room 321-322	Room 323	Room 324			
09:00~10:00	09:00~10:00					UNIDO, on behalf of GACERE		UNDP			Korea Maritime Institute								
	10:00~11:00				Busan Metropolitan City	Plastic Pollution Coalition	Ellen MacArthur Foundation										Dietplastik Indonesia	WBCSD	U.S. Environmental Justice Delegation
11:00~12:00								The Global Action Partnership for ERP	Bio Plastic Institute	Break Free From Plastic	WWF								
12:00~13:00	ICLEI						IUCN						GRPG	The Surfrider Foundation	UNSW Centre for Sustainable Development Reform	Basel Action Network	Plastic Soup Foundation	QUNO	
13:00~14:00						Opening Ceremony			All-China Environment Federation										
14:00~15:00	14:00~14:30				Ministry of Environment Initiative	Climate Change Center	Ocean Recovery Alliance	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	Korea Environment Institute	Pacific Environment	Ministry of Environment	WorldBank	Asia Reuse Consortium : Korea Zero Waste Movement Network, GAIA, BFFP	Korea Resource Circulation Service Agency	Our Sea of East Asia Network	FAO	Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute <small>(Graduate school of Plastic-Free)</small>		
15:00~16:00	14:30~15:00																		
16:00~17:00	16:00~16:30				OECD	World Economic Forum	Center for Science and Environment	UNOSD, GGGI, WEF GPAP	Greenpeace	World Resources Institute Indonesia	WorldBank		National Council of the Green Consumers Network in Korea	Container Deposit System Management Organization		Grain Media		Daejayon	ASEZ
	16:30~17:00																		
17:00~18:00	17:00~17:30										Just Transition Alliance								
18:00~19:00	17:30~18:00																		
	18:00~18:30																		

附件2、塑膠公約主席文本

Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment

1 December 2024

CHAIR' TEXT¹

[PREAMBLE

The Parties to this Convention,

Noting with concern that the high and rapidly increasing levels of plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, represent a serious environmental and human health problem, negatively impacting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development,

Acknowledging the important role played by plastics in human society, and stressing the importance of establishing effective mechanisms throughout the plastic lifecycle to promote plastic circularity and prevent leakage of plastics in the environment,

Recognizing the significant contribution made by all workers in the plastics sector, especially those that are in informal and cooperative settings and small and medium-sized enterprises, to the collection, sorting and recycling of plastics in many countries,

Underlining the importance of science-based decision-making and the contributions of scientific, economic, social, and technical information, including traditional knowledge and indigenous knowledge systems, for the implementation of measures to reduce plastic pollution and to improve the understanding of the full life cycle of plastics and of the global impact of plastic pollution and measures to address them,

Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, including, *inter alia*, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, sustainable development and the sovereign right of states to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies,

Recognizing that this Convention and other international agreements in the field of the environment are mutually supportive,

Emphasizing that nothing in this Convention is intended to affect the rights and obligations of any Party deriving from any existing international agreement,

Understanding that the above recital is not intended to create a hierarchy between this Convention and other international instruments,

Noting the importance of taking into account national circumstances and capabilities in the implementation of relevant provisions of this Convention.

Noting that nothing in this Convention prevents a Party from taking additional domestic measures consistent with the provisions of this Convention in an effort to address plastic pollution in accordance with that Party's other obligations under applicable international law,

Have agreed as follows:

¹ This draft text was developed building on the outcomes of the informal consultations on 30 November and contributions from the Co-Chairs of the Contact Groups and facilitators of the informal consultations.

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**ARTICLE 1
OBJECTIVE**

1. The objective of this Convention is to protect human health and the environment from plastic pollution, including in the marine environment [based on a comprehensive approach that address the full life cycle of plastics].

**ARTICLE 1bis
PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES**

Option 0

No Article

Option 1

1. In their actions to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:

- (a) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, sustainable development and the sovereign right of states to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies,
- (b) Right of development is inherent to human right, all peoples have an equal right to matters relating to safe living means. Economic development is the prerequisite for adopting measures to address plastic pollution. Developing countries have a right to grow sustainable consumption to meet social and economic development needs.
- (c) Principle of sovereignty of States in international cooperation to address the issue of plastics pollution in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, and avoiding any undue burden being placed on Parties.
- (d) In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.
- (e) Protect the environmental system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of historical responsibility, equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing countries, taking into account developed countries' historical contribution to plastic pollution due to high production and consumption levels, industrial activities, and waste management practices.
- (f) Ensure that measures taken to combat plastic pollution, including unilateral ones, do not introduce trade distortions and constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.
- (g) Just and equitable transitions should respect nationally defined development priorities and ensure social and economic protections. This approach aims to mitigate impacts of such transitions, recognizing the diverse pathways needed to address plastic pollution and the differing financial, technical and technological burdens between developed and developing countries.
- (h) Precautionary approach must be in a cost-effective manner and aligned with national circumstances, capabilities and different socioeconomic context.

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- (i) In the implementation of the commitments in this Convention, the Parties shall give full consideration of necessary actions under the Instrument, including actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of plastic pollution and the impact of the implementation of response measures.

Option 2

1. In order to achieve the objectives of this Convention, Parties shall be guided by the following principles:
- (a) The polluter-pays principle;
 - (b) The precautionary principle, as appropriate;
 - (c) The principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, such as the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, of sovereign equality and independence of all States, of non-interference in the domestic affairs of States, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;
 - (d) The special circumstances of small island developing States (SIDS) and of least developed countries, and the disproportionate impacts of plastic pollution on small island developing States.
 - (e) The use of the best available science and scientific information.
 - (f) The use of relevant traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and local knowledge systems, where available.

Option 3

In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its articles, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including the sovereign right of States to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies as set out in Principle 2, the right to development as set out in Principle 3, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in Principle 7, the precautionary approach as set out in Principle 15, and the polluter pays principle as set out in Principle 16 thereof.

**ARTICLE 2
DEFINITIONS²**

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) **“Party”** means a State or regional economic integration organization that has consented to be bound by this Convention and for which the Convention is in force.
- (b) **“Plastic”** means material(s) made wholly or partly of synthetic or semi-synthetic polymers, including additives or other substances, that can be shaped during processing and serve as structural components of products.
- (c) **“Plastic pollution”** means:
 - i. [pollution caused by or released throughout the life cycle of plastics]
 - ii. [all emissions and releases resulting from plastic production, use, waste management and leakage from different sources and pathways]
- (d) **“Plastic product”** means a product which contains or is partly or entirely made of any form of plastic.

² Definitions alternatively, can be addressed in the annex to the Convention, providing for a more flexible approach to any future adjustments.

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- (e) **“Plastic waste”** means materials of substance consisting of plastic which are disposed of, intended to be disposed, or required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.
- (f) **“Regional economic integration organization”** means an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention, and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Convention.

**[ARTICLE 3
PLASTIC PRODUCTS³**

[1. Each Party shall, [in accordance with its national circumstances, capacities, [capabilities] and socio-economic considerations,] take [appropriate [technical,] legislative, administrative, [or] [market-driven] [or other]] measures [in a non-discriminatory manner] to [prohibit [or reduce] the manufacture, export or import] [address, manage, [reduce, [or prohibit,]]] as appropriate [with the view to maintain sustainable production], of [single use or short lived] plastic products [that] [are proven by scientific evidence to] [meet] [any] [all] [one or more] [based on the criteria developed by the Review Committee including] of the following criteria [and that it identifies as consistent with paragraph 1*bis*]:

- a. are [hazardous] [highly] [likely] [to be littered or to enter the environment] [or pose a risk to human health or the environment];
- a alt. [Sufficient scientific evidence is available that the leakage to the environment occurring from such a product application poses a threat to the environment]
- b. [contain [hazardous] [a chemical or] chemicals [for which the Party has identified a risk] [that pose] [risk[s]] of concern to human health or the environment [associated with the use of that product];]
- c. are not capable of being reused, recycled, [or composted] [and design innovation for recyclability is not feasible] [in practice and at scale];
- d. [[may] disrupt [inhibit] the circular economy [on a large scale];] [or] [and]
- e. [contain intentionally-added microplastics [and other chemicals that are toxic to the environment or to human health].]

1*bis*. [In implementing paragraph 1, each Party shall identify products based on the factors in paragraph 5b, as appropriate, and the products listed in Annex [X].]

2. [Each Party shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article [X on Reporting] [taking into account national circumstances and capabilities], provide the Secretariat with a report detailing the measures adopted in implementing [paragraph 1] [this article], [the rational and evidentiary basis for the measure,] the outcomes achieved, and any challenges encountered. The Secretariat shall make such reports publicly available.]

3. [The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, establish a[n ad hoc open ended] [subsidiary body] [Committee] to be called the [Scientific-Technical-Economic-[Social]-Cultural]] Review] Committee (the ["Review] Committee").]

4. The [Review] Committee shall [, inter alia], as appropriate, develop [guidance][guidelines] and provide relevant information, [advice, and recommendations] [including development of a robust and scientific framework of criteria and the evaluation] to assist Parties in the implementation of the measures taken to implement [paragraph 1] [this article] [, as well as compile and review the information provided by the Parties pursuant to paragraph 2]. Such guidance, [information,] [advice, or recommendations] shall be submitted to the COP for [consideration and] [adoption] [by consensus].

³ Pending further consultations.

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4bis. [Each Party shall not allow the manufacture, import or export of plastic products as listed in Annex [Y (Plastic products)] after the phase out date specified for that plastic product in Annex [Y], except where the Party has a registered exemption to this paragraph pursuant to Article [Article on Exemptions].]

4ter. [The Review Committee shall be expert based. Members are to be elected by the Conference of the Parties and on the basis of equitable geographical representation. The review Committee modalities and procedures shall be established by the Conference of the Parties at its first meeting.] [Such Committee shall develop the criteria and the obligations of Parties to apply such criteria]

5. [Any Party may submit a proposal to the Secretariat for the inclusion of a [single use or short-lived] plastic product [on [a] [the] [global] list] [with no phase out date] [in Annex [Y]] [in Annex X for consideration by the governing body in accordance with Article [Adoption and Amendment of Annexes] [which will also guide Parties to effectively implement paragraph 1.]. Such a proposal shall include:

- (a) a detailed justification demonstrating how the product meets [any][one or more] [of] the criteria [set out in paragraph 1] [to be developed and adopted by the Conference of the Parties], [and
- (b) scientific or technical information on:]

[The [Review] Committee shall evaluate the proposal in a transparent [and on the basis of the best available science and relevant traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and local knowledge systems] [and scientifically sound] manner. [If the [Review] Committee determines that the criteria are met, it shall recommend to the COP whether the product should be added to the [global] list]. [The [Review] Committee may, taking into account the criteria in paragraph 1 and the following factors, recommend to the COP that the product be added to Annex [Y]:]

5bis. [The Conference of the Parties shall establish and maintain a database of information referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. The database shall be publicly available. At its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties shall adopt the format of report of information referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.]

6. [The [Review] Committee [may] [will] [shall] [on the request of the Conference of the Parties] ~~be made~~ develop recommendations on possible actions to be taken with respect to a plastic product included in the [global] list [in annex [Y]]. [Such recommendations shall take into account [the criteria listed in paragraph 1 and] [at least] [among other] the following factors:]]

- (a) The necessity of the plastic product and its intended use;
- (b) The performance, safety, environmental impact, technical feasibility, affordability, availability, and accessibility of alternative products or methods;
- (c) The risk posed by chemicals of concern contained in the plastic product;
- (d) The socio-economic impacts of any proposed control measures;
- (e) [Where relevant,] the incorporation of [relevant] traditional knowledge, [knowledge of] Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems, [local practices], and scientific and technological advances]

7. [The recommendations of the Review Committee shall be submitted to the COP [for adoption] [by consensus].]

7bis. [The Conference of the Parties, taking due account of the recommendations of the Review Committee, shall decide whether to include the plastic product in Annex [Y].]

7 alt bis. [The Conference of the Parties, taking due account of the recommendations of the Review Committee, including any scientific uncertainties, shall decide whether to initiate global action pertaining to nominated plastic products and shall specify its related measures to be taken, including their listing in Annex [Y].]

8. [Any measures taken by a Party in the implementation of this Article shall [be based on scientific evidence and] not be applied in a manner that constitute[s] [a means of] arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination

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between Parties where similar conditions prevail, nor shall they serve as a disguised restriction on international trade.]

8 Alt. [Each Party shall not allow the manufacture, import or export of plastic products as listed in Annex [Y] after the phase out date specified for that plastic product in Annex [Y], except [where an exclusion is specified in that Annex or] the Party has a registered exemption to this paragraph pursuant to Article [X on Exemptions].]

8bis. [Each Party shall require producers, importers and exporters of plastic products to ensure adequate and reliable information on chemicals used in plastic products along the various value chains, and take appropriate measures to ensure the traceability of chemicals, including in plastic products and wastes, based on globally harmonized guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of parties at its [second] meeting.”]

8ter. [Each Party shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article [X on Reporting], [provide the Secretariat with a report detailing] report on the measures adopted in implementing paragraph 1, 7 and 8 [the outcomes achieved, and any challenges encountered. The Secretariat shall make such reports publicly available].]

8quater. [Any measures established by a Party for the implementation of this Article shall be without prejudice to the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, including all its Annexes.]

8 quinquies. [Each Party shall endeavour to ensure the availability of information on plastic products and on prioritised chemicals in plastic products along the various value chains, and ensure the traceability of chemicals used in plastic products, based on guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting.]

8 sextiens. [A subsidiary body under this instrument to assess and facilitate the provision of financial and technical assistance including technology transfer to developing country Parties on voluntary and mutually agreed terms in line with the principles Rio Declaration on Environment and Development to support the implementation of the article.]

Annex Y⁴

Plastic Products

[Part I] Products [or product group]	Phase out date
Single use plastic sticks to be attached to and to support balloons	[203X]
Single use plastic straws	[203X]
Single use plastic beverage stirrers	[203X]
Single use plastic cutlery/ utensils (forks, knives, spoons, chopsticks)	[203X]
Single use plastic-stemmed cotton bud sticks	[203X]
Single use plastic carrier bags	[203X]
Rinse-off cosmetics and personal care products containing intentionally added microbeads	[203X]
[Part II] Products [or product group] [containing chemicals]	
Toys and children’s products and Food contact material containing:	[203X]

⁴ To be included as Annexes at the end of the document subject to further consultations.

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- DEHP (CAS number 117-81-7) - DBP (CAS number 84-74-2) - BBP (CAS number 85-68-7) - DIBP (CAS number 84-69-5)	
Toys and children's products and Food contact material containing: - Lead and lead compounds - Cadmium and cadmium compounds	[203X]
Toys and children's products; Food contact material intended for children under 3 years of age containing: - BPA (CAS number 80-05-7)	[203X]

Annex [X]

- Rinse-off cosmetic and personal care products containing intentionally added microbeads
- Single-use plastic straws
- Single use plastic beverage stirrers
- Single-use plastic cutlery/utensils (forks, knives, spoons, chopsticks),
- Single-use plastic food and beverage packaging made from EPS (expanded polystyrene), and XPS (extruded polystyrene)
- Single-use plastic carrier bags
- Oxo-degradable plastic products
- Cigarette filters made with plastic]

**ARTICLE 4
EXEMPTIONS⁵**

1. Any State or regional economic integration organization may register for one or more exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in Annex [Y], hereafter referred to as an "exemption", by notifying the Secretariat in writing:

- (a) On becoming a Party to this Convention; or
- (b) In the case of any product that is added by an amendment to Annex [Y], no later than the date upon which the applicable amendment enters into force for the Party.

Any such registration shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the Party's need for the exemption.

2. The Secretariat shall establish and maintain a publicly available register of exemptions, which shall include:

- (a) A list of the Parties that have registered one or more exemptions in accordance with paragraph 1;
- (b) The exemption or exemptions registered for each Party; and
- (c) The expiration date of each exemption.

3. Unless a shorter period is indicated by a Party, all exemptions pursuant to paragraph 1 shall expire five years after the relevant phase-out date listed in Annex [Y].

⁵ Pending consultations on article 3.

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4. The Conference of the Parties may, at the request of a Party, decide to extend an exemption for five years unless the Party requests a shorter period. In making its decision, the Conference of the Parties shall take due account of:

- (a) A report from the Party justifying the need to extend the exemption and outlining activities undertaken and planned to eliminate the need for the exemption as soon as feasible; and
- (b) Available information, including in respect of the availability of alternative products.

An exemption may only be extended once per product per phase-out date.

5. A Party may at any time withdraw an exemption upon written notification to the Secretariat. The withdrawal of an exemption shall take effect on the date specified in the notification.

6. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, no State or regional economic integration organization may register for an exemption after five years after the phase-out date for the relevant product listed in Annex [Y], unless one or more Parties remain registered for an exemption for that chemical or product, having received an extension pursuant to paragraph 5. In that case, a State or regional economic integration organization may, at the times set out in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b), register for an exemption for that product or process, which shall expire ten years after the relevant phase-out date.

7. No Party may have an exemption in effect at any time after ten years after the phase-out date for a product listed in Annex [Y].

**ARTICLE 5
PLASTIC PRODUCT DESIGN**

1 Each Party shall, taking into account its national circumstances and capabilities, take appropriate measures to:

- (a) improve plastic product design, in pursuit of circular economy approaches, in order to:
 - i. contribute to sustainable production and consumption of plastics by increasing reuse and recycling of plastics, including, as appropriate, through reuse and recycled content targets;
 - ii. improve the durability, reusability, refillability, refurbishability, repairability and recyclability of plastic products, and promote the use of safe and sustainable additives;
 - iii. ensure disposal of plastic products in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the waste hierarchy; and
 - iv. minimize releases of plastic, including microplastics, during the product life.
- (b) foster research, innovation, development and use of sustainable and safer alternatives and non-plastic substitutes, including products, technologies and services, taking into account environmental, economic, social and human health aspects and their potential for waste reduction and reuse, as well as availability, accessibility and affordability, based on life cycle assessments and best available science, and, where relevant, traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

2. The Conference of the Parties shall establish a process and schedule of work for the development of specific guidance for priority plastic products, through a sectoral approach, to assist Parties in their implementation of this Article. The Conference of the Parties shall adopt and review, and update, as appropriate, such guidance, within a reasonable timeframe.

3. In implementing paragraph 1 of this Article, Parties should take into account relevant international rules, standards, and guidelines. Parties are encouraged to cooperate with relevant international organizations

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towards the development of relevant international rules, standards, and guidelines at the multilateral level to support the implementation of this Article.

4. Each Party shall ensure that measures taken to implement this Article do not create unnecessary obstacles to international trade and are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade.

ARTICLE 6
[SUPPLY][SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION]

Option 1

No Article

Option 2

[1. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, adopt [as an annex to this Convention] a[n] [aspirational] global target to [reduce] [maintain] [manage] the [consumption and] production [and consumption] [and use] of [primary] plastic[s] [polymers] [to reduce plastic pollution through consumption] [to sustainable levels].]

[2. Each Party shall [, as appropriate] take measures across the full lifecycle of plastics to [achieve] [contribute to] the global target referred to in paragraph 1.]

[3. Each Party shall report [available] statistical data on [its] [efforts to manage the consumption and its] production, [imports and exports] [of primary plastic polymers] [and consumption of plastics] and the measures taken [to achieve the global target referred to in] [under] paragraph [1] [2].]

[[4. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, adopt the reporting format, timing, methodologies and guidance for the implementation of this Article.]]

[5. The Conference of the Parties shall, every five years, [based on] [taking into account] a scientific, technical [social, cultural] and economic assessment by the subsidiary body referred to in Article 20bis, review progress [in the implementation of this Article] and, as appropriate, update the global target referred to in paragraph 1.]

ARTICLE 7
RELEASES AND LEAKAGES

1. Each Party shall take measures to prevent, reduce, and, where possible, eliminate:

- (a) releases and leakages of plastics, including microplastics, into the environment and from all sources;
- (b) releases and leakages of plastic pellets, flakes and powders to the environment and aquatic systems, taking into account other relevant international instruments;
- (c) plastic pollution from fishing activities including, but not limited to abandoned, lost, or otherwise discarded fishing gear, in the marine environment, taking into account other relevant multilateral agreements on this subject as well as the needs of artisanal and small-scale fishers.

2. Parties should cooperate in researching leakages and releases of plastics into the environment, including available, affordable and accessible technologies and measures for preventing releases and leakages into the environment.

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3. In implementing paragraphs 1 and 2, each Party shall promote the use of best available and affordable technologies and environmental practices on preventing releases and leakages of plastics into the environment.
4. The Conference of the Parties may adopt guidance to support implementation of this article.
5. In implementation of this article, Parties may take into account national circumstances and capabilities.

**ARTICLE 8
PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT**

1. Each Party shall take measures to ensure that plastic waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner, taking into account relevant guidelines developed under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and other relevant agreements and organizations and guidance referred to in paragraph 6.
2. In implementing paragraph 1, each Party shall, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities, take measures, including to:
 - (a) Establish appropriate systems and disaster-resilient infrastructure at the national and subnational levels for the safe handling, sorting, collection, transportation, storage, recycling and disposal, including with energy recovery, of plastic waste;
 - (b) Promote circular economy approaches;
 - (c) Set objectives and targets at the national level to increase the collection and recycling rates of plastic waste;
 - (d) Prevent littering, and prohibit open dumping, open burning and ocean dumping of plastic waste, taking into account internationally agreed rules;
 - (e) Prevent and reduce abandoned, lost, or otherwise discarded plastic fishing gear;
 - (f) Promote a just transition for plastic waste management workers, especially waste pickers and other informal workers, including women, youth and small and artisanal fishers; or
 - (g) Promote behavioural changes to prevent and minimize plastic waste, including by raising public awareness.
3. Each Party shall take appropriate measures to ensure that transboundary movement of plastic waste is allowed only for the purpose of environmentally sound management. Parties that are also Parties to the Basel Convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that transboundary movement of plastic waste is carried out in accordance with the obligations of the Basel Convention and developed country Parties shall take measures to prohibit the export of plastic to developing country Parties. In circumstances where the Basel Convention does not apply, a Party shall take appropriate measures to ensure that transboundary movement of plastic waste is allowed only after taking into account relevant national and international rules, standards, guidelines and guidance referred to in paragraph 6.
4. Each Party is encouraged to take measures to establish or promote the development of extended producer responsibility approaches and, as appropriate, other economic instruments within its jurisdiction, taking into account the shared responsibilities of relevant stakeholders to ensure the environmentally sound management of plastics, throughout their life cycle.
5. The Conference of the Parties, to support the implementation of this article, may establish programmes of work and develop guidance in cooperation, as appropriate, with the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous waste and their disposal and other relevant agreements and organizations.

**ARTICLE 9
EXISTING PLASTIC POLLUTION**

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1. Each Party should, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities:
 - (a) identify, evaluate, and monitor locations or accumulation zones most affected by existing plastic pollution within its national jurisdiction, and cooperate, as appropriate, with other Parties, relevant international or regional organizations or other stakeholders with respect to existing plastic pollution in areas beyond national jurisdiction; and
 - (b) take appropriate removal measures in an environmentally sound manner, including clean-up activities in such identified affected locations or accumulation zones within areas of national jurisdiction and cooperate, as appropriate, to do so in areas beyond national jurisdiction.
2. When implementing any activities under paragraph 1, each Party should:
 - (a) take into account any relevant guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and, as appropriate, relevant provisions of other international agreements;
 - (b) take into account the best available science and relevant technologies, the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and local and traditional knowledge and practices, as appropriate; and
 - (c) promote the engagement of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society, scientists, and the private sector, as appropriate and foster the exchange of relevant technologies, experiences and lessons learned.
3. The Conference of the Parties may adopt guidance and establish any relevant programme of work to facilitate the implementation of this Article.

**ARTICLE 10
JUST TRANSITION**

1. In implementing this Convention, each Party should promote and facilitate a just transition, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities, including development priorities, needs, challenges and different pathways, with a view to ensuring that no one is left behind.
2. In taking measures to implement paragraph 1 of this article, each Party should take into account the situation of and engage workers in the formal and informal sectors, including workers in the plastic industry, waste pickers, artisanal and small-scale fishers, small and medium enterprises, as well as communities and groups disproportionately affected by such transition across the full life cycle of plastics, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and children.
3. Each Party is encouraged to report, monitor and evaluate measures taken to implement this Article in its national report pursuant to Article 15.

**ARTICLE 11
FINANCIAL [RESOURCES AND] MECHANISM⁶**

1. Each [developed country] Party [shall] [undertakes to] [shall contribute funds and resources for the dedicated financial mechanism] provide, [within its capabilities,] resources [to developing country Parties] for activities intended to achieve the objectives of this [Convention] [instrument], taking into account national policies, priorities, plans, and programmes. [Such resources may include domestic funding through relevant

⁶ Pending further consultations.

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policies and fiscal measures [[such as primary plastic polymer fees, extended producer responsibility schemes, development strategies, and national budgets,] as well as bilateral and multilateral funding and private sector investment and voluntary contributions.]]

2. [The extent to which [developing country] Parties [most in need, particularly LDCs and SIDS][and countries with economies in transition] will effectively implement their [commitments][obligations] under this instrument will depend on the availability [and accessibility] of [adequate and timely] resources [shall be incumbent on receipt of resources] and the fulfilment of commitments [of developed country Parties] under this instrument related to the provision of financial resources, capacity-building, technology [and technical] assistance, technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, and international cooperation [from developed country Parties to developing country Parties].]

3. [In allocating appropriate funds and technical and technological assistance, [developed country] Parties shall [and others in a position to do so] take into account the specific needs and [special] requirements of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States (SIDS), [countries with economies in transition] [[archipelagic states][landlocked developing countries] [as well as countries with [special] conditions or characteristics that are considered vulnerable to plastic pollution [, including lower riparian States].] [The Parties, in their actions with regard to funding, shall take full account of the specific needs and [special] circumstances of Parties that are small island developed States or least developed countries.]]]

4. [[Developed country] Parties [with capacity to do so] shall [provide] [and others who are in the capacity to do so] [take the lead in providing] financial resources to support [developing country Parties] [Parties most in need] [developing country Parties most in need, in particular LDCs and SIDS] in fulfilling their obligations under this [Convention] [instrument]. Contributions from other sources, including multilateral organizations, agencies and funds, are encouraged to support implementation of this [Convention] [instrument].]

5. [[Developed country] Parties shall aim to align financial [support] [flows] with the [Convention's] [instrument's] objectives and take measures to increase the mobilization [and provision] of finance from bilateral, regional, and multilateral entities, as well as the private sector.]

6. A mechanism for the provision of [adequate], accessible, new [predictable] [timely] and additional financial resources under this [Convention] [instrument] is hereby established. The mechanism shall [ensure] [provide] efficient access and support [through simplified approval procedures] for [developing country Parties] [Parties most in need] [developing country Parties most in need, in particular LDCs and SIDS] [in fulfilling their [compliance] obligations under this [Convention] [instrument].]

7. The mechanism shall include [a new dedicated independent multilateral fund [and a remediation fund and GEF trust fund]] [an existing fund] [and any other funds or entities] [the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund] operating under [the authority of] the Conference of the Parties. [The Conference of the Parties shall provide guidance on policies, programme priorities [and eligibility criteria for access to] and utilization of financial resources.]

8. [[Donor] [Developed] country Parties shall replenish the multilateral fund [periodically on the basis of the scale of assessment] as agreed by the Conference of Parties, based on [recipient] [developing] country Parties' needs assessments [undertaken by a subsidiary body established under this Mechanism].]

[8 *Alt* Parties, in particular those with the financial capacity to do so and high levels of [mismanaged plastic waste,] plastic production, or polymer production, are expected to contribute to the Mechanism, on a voluntary basis from their public funding.]

9. [The [dedicated fund] [Mechanism] shall seek to catalyze additional resources from all sources for the activities it supports, [as per modalities agreed by the COP] including through blended and innovative financing.]

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10. [For support of early action and implementation, the Mechanism shall also consist of an interim dedicated fund within an existing a financial arrangement.]
11. The Mechanism shall provide [funding and] financial resources on a grant or concessional basis [in support of implementation of this [Convention] [instrument] [for developing country Parties most in need, in particular, LDCs and SIDS] [including for:]
- (a) [Enabling activities [including technical and technological support] and agreed incremental costs; and]
 - (b) Clearinghouse functions.
 - (c) [Preparation of national reports
 - (d) Preparation and implementation of national action plans]]
12. [Mechanism funds should be allocated to activities in furtherance of the [Convention's] [instrument's] objectives, taking into account their additionality and complementarity within the broader landscape of financial flows.]
13. [The Mechanism will also be utilized to support relevant programming for populations most vulnerable to the adverse effects of plastic pollution.]
14. [Recognizing that the Mechanism will exist within a broader landscape of financial flows including from domestic finance, bilateral, regional, and multilateral entities, and the private sector, in providing resources for an activity, the Mechanism should take into account the additionality and complementarity of support for that activity with respect to all financial flows in furtherance of the [Convention's] [instrument's] objectives.]
15. [The Global Environment Facility Trust Fund will additionally support the catalysing of investment in waste management infrastructure development, plastic waste removal activities, and waste prevention activities, including through blended and grant and non-grant instruments.]

ARTICLE 12

CAPACITY BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. Developed country Parties shall cooperate to provide timely and appropriate capacity-building, technical assistance and safe technology transfer including on concessional and preferential terms as mutually agreed, to developing countries to developing country Parties, in particular, LDCs and SIDS, to assist them in implementing their obligations under this instrument. Capacity-building should be country-driven, based on, and responsive to, nationally determined needs and priorities.
2. Capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer pursuant to paragraph 1 may be delivered through regional, subregional and national arrangements, including existing regional and subregional and national centres, through other multilateral and bilateral means, and through partnerships, including north-south, south-south and triangular cooperation and those involving the private sector or other stakeholders, as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and through collaboration with local and subnational governments, as appropriate.
3. Parties shall cooperate to promote and facilitate the development, transfer, diffusion of and access to technologies including on concessional and preferential terms as mutually agreed, to developing countries. In implementing this provision, developed country Parties shall promote and facilitate research, innovation, technical and scientific cooperation and investment in pursuit of new and innovative environmentally sound technologies and solutions.

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4. Parties shall promote cooperation with relevant intergovernmental organizations and other entities, including relevant scientific organisations and bodies and private sector entities, as appropriate, to support the effective implementation of the Convention and the achievement of its objective, while avoiding any duplication of efforts.

[5. In order to implement paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, a Cooperation Mechanism is hereby established.]

6. The Conference of the Parties, at its first meeting, shall make recommendations on how capacity building, technical assistance and safe technology transfer could be further enhanced under this Article, [including the terms of reference and modalities of the Cooperation Mechanism].

7. In implementing this Article, developed country Parties shall give full recognition to the [special] requirements of developing country, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, [landlocked developing countries], [geographically disadvantaged States], [coastal African States], [archipelagic States], [developing middle-income countries] [and countries with economies in transition].

**ARTICLE 13
IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE**

1. A mechanism, including a Committee, is hereby established to facilitate the implementation of, and promote compliance with, the provisions of this Convention. The Committee shall function in a manner that is transparent, facilitative, non-punitive, non-adversarial and expert-based.

2. The Committee may consider issues on the basis of:

- (a) Written submissions from any Party with respect to its own compliance;
- (b) Requests from the Conference of the Parties;
- (c) Information provided by the Secretariat with respect to national reports under Article 15.

3. The Committee shall operate under the modalities and procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its [X] meeting. The Committee shall elaborate its rules of procedure, which shall be subject to approval by the Conference of the Parties.

4. The Committee shall report to the Conference of the Parties and make recommendations, as appropriate.

**ARTICLE 14
NATIONAL PLANS**

1. Each Party [shall] [may] develop, taking into account respective national circumstances,⁷ a national plan that contains actions and measures the Party intends to take to implement this Convention. Each Party [shall] [may] develop, taking into account respective national circumstances, a national plan that contains actions and measures the Party intends to take to implement this Convention. The plan shall be transmitted to the Conference of the Parties through the Secretariat within [X] years after the entry into force of the Convention for that Party.

2. Each Party shall update its national plan to enhance its actions based on the guidelines referred to in paragraph 6.

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3. Each Party shall update its national plan to enhance its actions based on the guidelines referred to in paragraph 6.
4. The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their national plans will depend on the effective implementation of the provisions related to means of implementation as referred to in Article 11 of this Convention.
5. Each Party shall, as appropriate, in undertaking work pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 above, consult national stakeholders to facilitate the development, implementation, and updating of their national plans.
6. The Secretariat shall make national plans submitted by Parties pursuant to this Article publicly available.
7. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, adopt the modalities and guidelines for national plans and other guidance regarding implementation of this Article.

**ARTICLE 15
REPORTING**

1. Each Party shall regularly report to the Conference of the Parties on its actions and measures to implement this Convention, as outlined in the national plan referred to in Article 14.
2. Each Party shall submit the first report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within [X] year[s] of submission of the national plan referred to in Article 14.
3. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its [X] meeting, adopt the format and periodicity for national reporting referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
4. The Secretariat shall make national reports submitted by the Parties under this Article publicly available and regularly communicate to the Conference of the Parties on the status of submission of national reports.
5. The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement this Article will depend on the effective implementation of the provisions related to means of implementation as referred to in Article 11 of this Convention.

**ARTICLE 16
EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION**

1. The Conference of the Parties shall regularly evaluate the effectiveness and implementation of the Convention. The first evaluation shall be undertaken no later than six years after the date of entry into force of the Convention and thereafter at intervals to be decided by the Conference of the Parties.
2. The evaluation shall be conducted on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical, financial and socio-economic information, which may include:
 - (a) National reports referred to in Article 15;
 - (b) Information and recommendations provided by the Committee referred to in Article 13;
 - (c) Other information the Conference of the Parties deems relevant, including the information referred to in Article 17.

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3. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its [X] meeting, adopt the modalities for the evaluation referred to in paragraph 1 of the Article.

**ARTICLE 17
INFORMATION EXCHANGE**

1. All Parties are encouraged to facilitate the exchange of information in support of the objective of the Convention, including on:
 - (a) Best practices and policies relating to sustainable consumption and production of plastics, and associated relevant research, technologies and innovation;
 - (b) Health and environmental risks of and impacts associated with plastic pollution;
 - (c) Scientific and technical knowledge, including traditional knowledge, and the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities related to (a) and (b) above.
2. All Parties are encouraged to designate a national focal point for the exchange and communication of information under this Convention.
3. In exchanging the information referred to in paragraph 1, all Parties are encouraged to utilize, as appropriate, an online clearinghouse to be maintained by the Secretariat.
4. All Parties are encouraged to learn from and build on existing processes, initiatives and networks to share knowledge and highlight successes, including examples of replicating and scaling up sustainable solutions.
5. Parties exchanging information in accordance with this Convention shall, as appropriate, protect any confidential information as mutually agreed.

**ARTICLE 18
PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**

1. Parties shall promote and facilitate access to information, public awareness, education, and research related to plastic pollution and its effects relevant to the implementation of this Convention and shall promote, as appropriate, such efforts at the national, regional and international levels and cooperate, as appropriate, with relevant intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations.
2. Each Party shall promote and facilitate measures to raise awareness, improve understanding, and share information on the effects of plastic pollution such as by promoting public participation and public access to information; and providing training at the local, national, regional and international levels.
3. Parties are encouraged, based on their national circumstances and capabilities, to advance scientific and technological research, development, innovation and cooperation, to address plastic pollution including by:
 - (a) Promoting and improving methods for the monitoring of plastic pollution, including its distribution and abundance in the environment, including in the marine environment, and impacts on human health;
 - (b) Promoting the collaborative development and use of standardized methods and approaches for environmental data collection and analyses, to improve its reliability and comparability; and
 - (c) Incorporating traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and local community knowledge and other cultural and socio-economic factors, as appropriate.

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**ARTICLE 19
HEALTH**

Option 1

In lieu of a standalone Article on Health, strengthen where they exist and newly add, where possible, references to human health in the context of respective applicable Articles and Preamble.

Option 2

Placeholder pending an outcome of informal drafting work led by Brazil with Members that are supportive of having a standalone Article on Health. Possible types of provisions may consist of provisions that can be agreed upon at the time of adoption of the ILBI and those that can be considered at the future meeting(s) of the COP.

**ARTICLE 20
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established.
2. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the interim secretariat no later than one year after the date of entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held every two years unless the Conference of the Parties decides otherwise.
3. Extraordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.
4. The Conference of the Parties shall by consensus agree upon and adopt at its first meeting rules of procedure and financial rules for itself and any of its subsidiary bodies, as well as financial provisions governing the functioning of the Secretariat.
5. The Conference of the Parties shall keep the implementation of the Convention under continuous review. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Convention and, to that end, shall:
 - (a) Establish such subsidiary bodies as it considers necessary for the implementation of the Convention;
 - (b) Cooperate, where appropriate, with competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies;
 - (c) Review and adopt decisions related to the implementation of the Convention;
 - (d) Undertake other functions identified in this Convention or as may be required for its implementation.
6. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to this Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or nongovernmental, that is qualified in matters covered by this Convention and has informed the Secretariat of its wish to be represented at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an observer may be admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present at the meeting object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

**ARTICLE 20 bis
SUBSIDIARY BODIES**

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1. The Conference of the Parties, at its first meeting, shall establish a subsidiary body or bodies to provide scientific and technical information and assessments to support informed decision-making by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention.
2. Each subsidiary body may establish committees, panels and sub-groups, as deemed necessary, to support its work.
3. The Conference of the Parties shall decide on the terms of reference, composition, organization and operation of each subsidiary body established pursuant to paragraph 1.

**ARTICLE 21
SECRETARIAT**

1. A Secretariat is hereby established.
2. The functions of the Secretariat shall be to:
 - (a) Prepare and arrange for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and subsidiary bodies, and to provide them with services as required;
 - (b) Facilitate, upon request, the provision of assistance to Parties, particularly developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to support their implementation of this Convention;
 - (c) Prepare and make available to the Parties periodic reports based on Article 15 on reporting and Article 13 on implementation and compliance;
 - (d) Coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with the Secretariats of other relevant international bodies and instruments;
 - (e) Enter, under the overall guidance of the Conference of the Parties, into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and
 - (f) Perform the other secretariat functions specified in this Convention and such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.
3. The secretariat functions for this instrument shall be performed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme unless the Conference of the Parties decides, by a three-fourths majority of the Parties present and voting, to entrust the secretariat functions to one or more other international organizations.

**ARTICLE 22
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

1. Parties shall cooperate in order to prevent disputes and shall seek to settle any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention through negotiation or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party that is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the Depositary that, with regard to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, it recognizes one or both of the following means of dispute settlement as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation:
 - (a) Arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties;
 - (b) Submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.
3. A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration in accordance with the procedure referred to in paragraph 2(a).

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4. A declaration made pursuant to paragraph 2 or 3 shall remain in force until it expires in accordance with its terms or until three months after written notice of its revocation has been deposited with the Depositary.

5. The expiry of a declaration, a notice of revocation or a new declaration shall in no way affect proceedings pending before an arbitral tribunal or the International Court of Justice, unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree.

6. If the parties to a dispute have not accepted the same means of dispute settlement pursuant to paragraph 2 or 3, and if they have not been able to settle their dispute through the means mentioned in paragraph 1 within twelve months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the dispute shall be submitted to a conciliation commission at the request of any party to the dispute. The conciliation commission shall render a report with recommendations. Additional procedures relating to the conciliation commission shall be included in an annex to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties no later than at its second meeting.

**ARTICLE 23
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION**

1. Amendments to this Convention may be proposed by any Party.

2. Amendments to this Convention shall be adopted at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The Secretariat shall also communicate the proposed amendment to the signatories to this Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to this Convention by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted [by a three-fourths majority vote] of the Parties present and voting at the meeting.

4. An adopted amendment shall be communicated by the Depositary to all Parties for ratification, acceptance or approval.

5. Ratification, acceptance or approval of an amendment shall be notified to the Depositary in writing. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 shall enter into force for the Parties having consented to be bound by it on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval by at least three-fourths of the Parties that were Parties at the time at which the amendment was adopted. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment.

**[ARTICLE 24
ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF ANNEXES**

1. Annexes to this Convention shall form an integral part thereof and, unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to this Convention constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto.

2. Any additional annexes adopted after the entry into force of this Convention shall be restricted to procedural, scientific, technical or administrative matters.

3. The following procedure shall apply to the proposal, adoption and entry into force of additional annexes to this Convention:

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- (a) Additional annexes shall be proposed and adopted according to the procedure laid down in paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 23;
- (b) Any Party that is unable to accept an additional annex, except for Parties that have made declarations with regard to any additional annex in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 27 shall so notify the Depositary, in writing, within one year from the date of communication by the Depositary of the adoption of such annex. The Depositary shall without delay notify all Parties of any such notification received. A Party may at any time notify the Depositary, in writing, that it withdraws a previous notification of non-acceptance in respect of an additional annex, and the annex shall thereupon enter into force for that Party subject to subparagraph (c); and
- (c) On the expiry of one year from the date of the communication by the Depositary of the adoption of an additional annex, the annex shall enter into force for all Parties that have not submitted a notification of non-acceptance in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (b).

4. The proposal, adoption and entry into force of amendments to annexes to this Convention shall be subject to the same procedures as for the proposal, adoption and entry into force of additional annexes to the Convention except that an amendment to an annex shall not enter into force with regard to any Party that has made a declaration with regard to amendment of annexes in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 27 in which case any such amendment shall enter into force for such a Party on the ninetieth day after the date it has deposited with the Depositary its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect to such amendment. If an additional annex or an amendment to an annex is related to an amendment to this Convention the additional annex or amendment shall not enter into force until such time as the amendment to the Convention enters into force.]

**ARTICLE 25
RIGHT TO VOTE**

- 1. Each Party to this Convention shall have one vote [, except as provided for in paragraph 2].
- 2. A regional economic integration organization, on matters within its competence, shall exercise its right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of its member States [accredited and present at the time of the vote] that are Parties to this Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right to vote, and vice versa.

**ARTICLE 26
SIGNATURE**

This Convention shall be opened for signature at [city], [country], by all States and regional economic integration organizations on [--], and thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York [from [--] to [--].

**ARTICLE 27
RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL OR ACCESSION**

- 1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and by regional economic integration organizations. It shall be open for accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations from the day after the date on which the Convention is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.
- 2. Any regional economic integration organization that becomes a Party to this Convention without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under the Convention. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to this Convention, the organization and its

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member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under the Convention. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently.

3. In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence in respect of the matters governed by this Convention. Any such organization shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any relevant modification of the extent of its competence.

4. In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, any Party may declare that, with regard to it, any additional annex and amendment to an annex shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.

**ARTICLE 28
ENTRY INTO FORCE**

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the [90th] [120th] day after the date of deposit of the [50th][60th][97th] instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the [50th][60th][97th] instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the [90th] [120th] day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organizations of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organizations shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that organization.

**ARTICLE 29
RESERVATIONS**

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

**ARTICLE 30
WITHDRAWAL**

1. At any time after three years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the Depositary.

2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

**ARTICLE 31
DEPOSITARY**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Convention.

**ARTICLE 32
AUTHENTIC TEXTS**

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The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.

Done at [--] on this day of [--].]
