

WRITTEN VIEWS OF THE ALLIANCE TO END PLASTIC WASTE

SECOND INFORMAL IN-PERSON MEETING OF HEADS OF DELEGATION TO THE INC ON PLASTIC POLLUTION, BANGKOK, 27 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

INTRODUCTION

The Alliance to End Plastic Waste is an independent global non-profit organisation working to advance a circular economy for plastics. We work with public and private partners to develop and implement waste management and circularity projects across a range of national and local contexts.

The Alliance does not take positions in this submission on negotiating outcomes, obligations or the provisions of the instrument, which should be decided by Members. The observations below are limited to practical implementation considerations arising from our work that may be helpful in informing selected guiding questions.

CLUSTER A, QUESTION 1

What purposes are National Plans expected to serve as a contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the instrument?

National plans can provide an important bridge between obligations under the instrument and implementation at national, subnational and municipal levels, where many waste management systems are planned, delivered and operated.

Baseline information on waste generation and composition, collection coverage, existing infrastructure and processing capacity can help countries identify implementation needs and sequence interventions according to national circumstances. This is particularly relevant given differences in waste management systems both between and within countries.

National plans can also provide visibility on anticipated infrastructure, institutional, technical and capacity needs. This can help governments and implementation partners identify critical dependencies, develop project pipelines and consider where different forms of financial and technical support may be required.

From an implementation perspective, national plans help translate the instrument's objectives and obligations into practical priorities, responsibilities and pathways for delivery.

CLUSTER A, QUESTION 3

What will be the role of information exchange in the overall implementation of the instrument and how can it contribute to its effectiveness?

Information exchange can support implementation of the instrument by enabling countries, funders and implementation partners to learn from operational experience across different contexts.

Information on collection costs, sorting yields, contamination rates, feedstock specifications, facility performance and end-market conditions can help identify the conditions under which different approaches are effective. Practical exchange between operators, municipalities and other

implementation partners can complement information exchanged at the national level. Lessons from interventions that did not perform as intended can also be valuable.

Greater comparability of terminology, indicators and methodologies can further improve the usefulness of information exchanged across jurisdictions and support implementation, reporting and effectiveness evaluation under the instrument.

CLUSTER B, QUESTION 3

How can Parties cooperate in the implementation of effective waste management policies, taking into account the different national circumstances and needs?

Waste management systems are highly context-specific. Geography, waste composition, existing infrastructure, institutional arrangements, urbanisation and available finance vary significantly between and within countries. Approaches developed in one context may therefore require adaptation before application elsewhere.

Waste management also needs to be considered as a system. Collection, sorting, recycling and end-markets are interdependent. Reliable collection affects the availability of feedstock; sorting affects the quality and value of recovered material; and recycling capacity depends in part on demand for its outputs. Interventions in one part of the system therefore need to take account of adjacent stages.

The Alliance's integrated waste management pilot in Malang Regency, Indonesia, provides one practical example of this systems approach. It brings together source segregation, collection and sorting, and links to local recyclers. The experience has reinforced the importance of considering these functions together while adapting implementation to local conditions.

Existing collection systems and livelihoods are also an important part of this context. In many countries, informal waste workers and aggregators already play significant roles in collection, sorting and material recovery. Work supported by the Alliance with the African Reclaimers Organisation in Johannesburg provides one example of an approach that integrates reclaimers into separation-at-source activities while engaging households on their role in the waste management system.

International cooperation can support implementation through technical partnerships, project preparation, capacity-building, sharing of relevant standards and specifications, and exchanges of operational expertise. The appropriate approach will depend on national circumstances and existing systems, including the people and communities that participate in them.

CLUSTER C, QUESTION 1

What elements must be considered to ensure that all available financial sources, including public finance, are effectively mobilized for the implementation of the instrument?

The scale and diversity of implementation needs associated with the future instrument are likely to require different sources of finance. Public, concessional, philanthropic and commercial capital have different objectives, risk appetites, return expectations and deployment requirements. An important practical consideration is how these sources can complement one another in supporting implementation efforts and enabling countries to translate treaty commitments into action.

Access to capital alone may not be sufficient. Feasibility work, appropriate risk allocation, technical capability, credible business models and pipelines of sufficiently developed projects can determine whether available finance can ultimately be deployed. Differences in definitions, measurement



approaches and reporting requirements can create additional barriers for financing partners seeking to assess opportunities.

Implementation readiness should therefore be considered alongside resource mobilisation. Project preparation, technical assistance and institutional capacity-building can help create the conditions for financial resources to translate into tangible implementation outcomes.

The Alliance's financing experience, including early funding and technical support to projects in Ghana and Indonesia that subsequently accessed the World Bank's Plastic Waste Reduction-Linked Bond, provides one example of how upstream support can strengthen implementation readiness and enable access to subsequent sources of finance.

The practical consideration for the instrument is therefore both the availability of financial resources and the conditions that enable those resources to be deployed effectively, transparently and at scale in support of implementation.

CLUSTER C, QUESTION 2

What role should the private sector have in facilitating the mobilization of financial resources, capacity building and technical assistance, and what elements could be considered under the financial mechanism to promote such a role?

The private sector encompasses different sources and forms of capital, including commercial banks, institutional investors, impact investors and corporate partners, each operating with different investment parameters. Mobilising these sources in support of the instrument will therefore depend in part on whether implementation opportunities can meet their respective requirements.

This can be particularly challenging where infrastructure remains underdeveloped or projects are small, early-stage or unfamiliar to conventional financing. Public or concessional resources can, where appropriate, complement private capital by supporting project preparation, technical assistance, aggregation and appropriate financing structures, or by addressing risks and stages of project development that commercial capital may not initially be positioned to support.

Private-sector contributions to implementation can also extend beyond the provision of capital. Depending on the context, relevant capabilities may include project development and structuring, technical expertise, facility operations, equipment and maintenance, logistics, offtake arrangements and market development. These capabilities can be important in ensuring that financing translates into functioning and sustainable projects.

From an implementation perspective, the key consideration is therefore how the financial mechanism can help connect financial resources with the technical, operational and commercial capabilities required to translate obligations under the instrument into delivery. The appropriate roles of public authorities, development actors, financial institutions and private-sector participants will depend on national circumstances and implementation needs.

CLUSTER D, QUESTION 2

How can actions related to public information, awareness, education, and research support implementation?

Public information, education and research can support implementation by helping waste management systems operate effectively and by informing decisions taken to give effect to obligations under the instrument.



For example, source-segregation behaviour can affect contamination rates, sorting yields and the quality and value of recovered materials. Awareness initiatives are therefore most effective when connected to functioning waste management services and supported by sustained engagement.

Research and data, including waste characterisation, baseline assessments, material-flow data, market mapping and end-market studies, can help countries identify implementation needs, design appropriate interventions and assess performance over time. They can also help identify where implementation constraints arise and inform subsequent technical and investment decisions.

These measures can therefore complement infrastructure, technical assistance and capacity-building in supporting effective implementation of the instrument in different national and local contexts.

CLOSING

The observations above are offered from the Alliance's practical implementation experience. Once Members determine the obligations under the instrument, effective implementation will require those obligations to be translated into workable national and local delivery pathways, supported by appropriate institutional and operational capacity, finance, data, technology and viable end-markets.

The Alliance remains available to share relevant implementation experience as the process advances.

