

**Scope As per Kuwait's proposal**

| Definitions            |  |  |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Item                   | Chair's Text Dated 01 Dec 2024   | Kuwait's Proposal  |
| <b>Plastic</b>         | 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. | Material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer and which, at some stage in its processing into finished products, can be shaped by flow.<br><br>Reference <b>ISO:472:2013</b> |
| <b>Plastic Product</b> | A product which contains or is partly or entirely made of any form of plastic  | Any finished article made of plastics  |

1. The Convention [Instrument] applies to plastic pollution, in particular the collection, transport and disposal of plastic waste in an economically and environmentally sound manner.

2. The Convention [Instrument] does not apply to:

(a) Intermediate products, such as virgin polymers, which have to be further processed for serving end uses, and any dual-use items

(b) Raw materials, such as hydrocarbons and their derivatives

**Basis of excluding polymers from the Scope:**

- 1- Plastics are a specific type of polymer, while polymers encompass a broader range of materials. Essentially, **all plastics are polymers, but not all polymers are plastics**.
- 2- Polymers can be natural (i.e. proteins and cellulose) or synthetic.
- 3- The leak of polymers into the environment is **accidental** (negligible → one case in two years)
- 4- Synthetic polymers **might not** lead to plastic products:
  - a. PET is a polymer which is used to produce fibers (clothing).
  - b. PP is a polymer which is used to produce carpets, masks, or aprons.
  - c. Urea-formaldehyde resin which is used in decorative laminates, textiles, paper, and as a coating for electrical appliances.