Thank you.

The revised draft text has captured the country positions of all Member States. It is important to have the options of the revised draft text streamlined in order to start negotiations. The streamlined text may remove the overlaps as well as duplicacy among options.

In respect of the streamlined text, Indian delegation would like to highlight key aspects of options that must be captured under the streamlined text.

Financial and technical assistance as well technology transfer should form part of substantive provisions. Assessment of requirement of financial as well as technical assistance must also form part of substantive provisions.

**On Preamble**

There has to be the preamble to serve as the conscience of the proposed international legally binding instrument. It should reflect the collective mandate to end plastic pollution. The work on the text of preamble may be taken forward on a concurrent basis as we evolve consensus on other parts of the revised draft.

**On Principles:**

Principles would serve as the backbone of the proposed instrument. It is important that the principles form the part of substantive provisions. It may also be part of preamble or as a dedicated article. It is important that principles must be part of the obligations/commitments which would require to be understood in terms of national circumstances and capabilities and common but differentiated responsibilities.

**On Scope:**

UNEA resolution 5/14 should be basis of scope of the proposed instrument and that it should be in respect of addressing plastic pollution. Scope is important as it has direct linkage with the implementation of the instrument.

**On Objective:**

Option 1. The objective of the instrument must include sustainable development. In the resolution 5/14, preamble notes with concern “that the high and rapidly increasing levels of plastic pollution represent a serious environmental problem at a global scale,
negatively impacting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development” and also reaffirmed “General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

Accordingly, we see that sustainable development must be part of the objective of the proposed instrument.

**Primary plastic polymers**

Any restriction on the primary plastic polymer is beyond the mandate of UNEA 5/14. India supports no text option on primary plastic polymers as it is beyond the mandate of UNEA 5/14.

**Chemicals and polymers of concern**

We all are aware about certain chemicals that are already prohibited or regulated under different conventions. Any consideration of any chemical should be based on a transparent and inclusive process based on scientific evidence, agreed to by parties. And that should be regulated under relevant chemical convention. This is important to ensure that there is no overlap in the mandate of various MEAs.

**Problematic and avoidable plastic products, including short-lived and single-use plastic products and intentionally added microplastics**

The identification of such plastic products must be pragmatic and regulation should be nationally driven taking into account national circumstances. Guidance for problematic and avoidable plastic products, may be developed based on reasonable scientific criteria.

**Extended Producer Responsibility:**

EPR could serve as one of the important tools to end plastic pollution. It could serve to address the entire life cycle of plastic products facilitating sustainable design, and environmentally sound waste management along with the promotion of RE and CE approaches. It is important that these EPR mechanisms are nationally driven taking into account national circumstances and capacities. There should not be any EPR
obligation beyond national boundaries and these should not extend to international supply chains. How to implement EPR and what plastic products should be covered, all aspects of EPR mechanism has to be decided by the country only. There could be guidance on EPR mechanism to facilitate countries design and implement EPR mechanism if a country wishes as such.

**Emissions and releases of plastic throughout its lifecycle**

Measures have to be nationally driven and should take into account national circumstances and capabilities. The focus should be on eliminating leakage of plastic waste into the environment.

It is important that while managing plastic waste as well as while producing plastic products, environmental regulations are to be followed in respect of emissions and releases to air, soil and water. All such emissions and releases should be covered under respective national environmental regulations to comply with the emissions and effluent norms.

Each party shall take all such measures as per their national circumstances and capabilities.

**Waste Management**

Waste management is one of the most important and critical pillars of the strategy to end plastic pollution. It is important to establish mechanism to assess the infrastructural requirements for safe and environmentally sound management of plastic waste. There must an assessment of the financial resources for comprehensive management of plastic waste as well as availability of timely, adequate and predictable financial resources to establish and operate such waste management infrastructure. This has to be nationally driven and must take into account national circumstances and capabilities.

**Trade in listed chemicals, polymers and products and in plastic waste**

India would like to have support no text option. There must not be duplicacy in the mandate of multilateral environmental instruments.

**Existing plastic pollution, including in marine environment**
The mitigation and remediation of existing plastic pollution is critical to end plastic pollution. There should also be a mechanism to assess the legacy plastic waste in respect of each country. Also, there should be an assessment of requirement of financial resources to mitigate and remediate the plastic pollution due to legacy plastic waste.

**In respect of Just Transition,** we believe that it should be done as per national circumstances and capabilities and in line with relevant national legislations and regulations.

**Transparency, tracking, monitoring and labelling:**

Transparency, tracking, monitoring and labelling
The measures have to be nationally driven taking into account national circumstances and capabilities. These measures should not duplicate any such provisions under other MEAs or international instruments. It is important to adhere to that information only that would facilitate in ending plastic pollution.

Thank you.