PART II

11. Existing plastic pollution, including marine environment

Monaco welcomes provisions to address the importance of remediating existing plastic pollution. In addition to national-level action, remediation will require concerted international coordination and guidance from the instrument to be be pursued in environmentally sound manner and in accordance with scientific and evidence-based social, economic and environmental impact assessments and national circumstances.

Monaco support current EU drafting.

. Parties shall cooperate to:
   a. cooperate to assess, identify and prioritize accumulation zones, hotspots and sectors:
      i. most affected by existing plastic pollution in the terrestrial, freshwater including and in the marine environment; and
      ii. where quantities and types of litter pose a threat to species or habitats taking into account the full life cycle of plastics.
   b. take effective mitigation and remediation measures, including clean-up activities for the accumulation zones, hotspots and sectors identified, taking into account the provisions in existing international agreements including those relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial, freshwater and marine environment and biological diversity, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction and
   c. promote engagement of all stakeholders, including the local communities, population and citizens, non-governmental organization as well as the private sector, in safe and environmentally sound remediation activities.

2. Each Party should make publicly available information on common plastic pollution types and practices and behaviours that lead to plastic pollution, to raise awareness and prevent further plastic pollution, including littering in floodplains, coastal and freshwater areas.

3. The measures taken to implement the provisions of this Article shall be reflected in the national plan communicated pursuant to [part IV.1 on national plans].

4. The governing body* shall, at its first session, adopt:
   a. indicators to identify accumulation zones, hotspots and sectors; and guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices, developed on the basis of best available science, to address existing plastic pollution, with a view to ensuring the clean-up activities do not have potential for negative impacts on the environment, biodiversity and human health.