TEMPLATE B FOR SUBMISSIONS

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<tr>
<th>Name of country</th>
<th>Plastics Federation of South Africa T/A Plastics SA and the Chemical and Allied Industries’ Association (CAIA)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Name of organization</td>
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<td>(for observers to the committee)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Date of submission</td>
<td>15 August 2023</td>
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Input on the potential areas of intersessional work to inform the work of INC-3 (following the lists compiled by the co-facilitators of the two contact groups)

Potential areas for intersessional work

The list of potential areas for possible intersessional work compiled by the co-facilitators of the two contact groups at INC-2 is set out below. Members and observers may wish to provide input on one or more of these areas.

Contact group 1:

1. Information on definitions of, e.g. plastics, microplastics, circularity
2. Information on criteria, also considering different applications and sectoral requirements, including:
   a. Chemical substances of concern in plastics,
   b. Problematic and avoidable plastic polymers and products and related applications
   c. Design e.g. for circularity, reuse
   d. Substitutes and alternatives to plastic polymers and products
3. Potential substances of concern in plastics, problematic and avoidable plastic polymers and products
4. Potential sources of release of microplastics (applications and sectors).

(Please note: A longer list is included in the co-facilitators report on discussions in contact group 1 ¹. Submissions may also include input on any of the items in that longer list, such as, amongst others, the development of criteria to prioritise problematic and avoidable plastics; the development of targets for the reduction, reuse and repair of problematic and avoidable plastic products; or the guidelines on EPR)

¹ The report can be accessed here: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/42621/CG1.pdf
Contact Group 2:

1. To consider the potential role, responsibilities and composition of a science and technical body [to support negotiation and/or implementation of the agreement]
2. To consider potential scope of and guidance for National Action Plans [including optional and/or suggested elements]
3. To identify current provisions within existing MEAs [and other instruments] on cooperation and coordination that could be considered
4. To consider how other MEAs provide for monitoring, and suggest best practice
5. To consider options to define ‘technology transfer on mutually agreed terms
6. To further consider how a potential financing mechanism could work [including a new standalone mechanism, a hybrid mechanism, or an existing mechanism]
7. To identify options to mobilise and align private and innovative finance (including in relation to matters at 24(e) and the proposed Global Plastic Pollution Fee (GPPF))
8. To map current funding and finance available [to address plastic pollution] and determine the need for financial support for each Member
9. To identify capacity building and training needs for each Member.

Inputs relating to potential areas for intersessional work. Please identify clearly which area your input relates to.

As agreed to by member states during the INC meetings, engagement of governments in intersessional work is supported. It is critically important however that intersessional work does not prejudge the outcome of the negotiations. Potential areas for intersessional work and comments are provided below.

1. **Contact Group 1**
   - Item 1 - Information on definitions of, e.g., plastics, microplastics, circularity, pollution:
     - As governments move through the INC process, it is important to have a shared understanding of key terms to avoid confusion and misinterpretation of provisions;
     - Such work should be consistent with the purpose of the future instrument; and
     - Governments should consider the work of existing multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), as well as voluntary consensus standards bodies, to ensure alignment and avoid duplication.
   - Items 2, 3, and 4:
     - As governments reach agreement on the need for common provisions or criteria for inclusion in the global instrument, the plastics industry is able and willing to provide information to support government deliberations;
     - The process for identifying and evaluating natural and synthetic substitutes and alternatives must pass through the same rigorous governance and life cycle assessment processes as plastics/chemical products to avoid adverse unintended consequences to the climate, biodiversity and food security, and avoid regressive regrettable decisions; and
2. **Contact Group 2**
   
o Item 3 and 4 - To identify current provisions within existing MEAs [and other instruments] on cooperation and coordination that could be considered. To consider how other MEAs provide for monitoring, and suggest best practice:
   - It is important for governments to understand the landscape of current provisions and authorities of existing MEAs to avoid duplication and replicate successful models of cooperation and coordination.

   o Item 5 - To consider options to define ‘technology transfer on mutually agreed terms’:
     - Governments should consider engaging the private sector on intersessional work to determine options for defining ‘technology transfer on mutually agreed terms’ given the potential role of the private sector in transferring such technology; and
     - Governments should consider how other MEAs define ‘technology transfer on mutually agreed terms’ as well as the linkages between capacity building and technology transfer.

   o Items 6, 7, and 8 - To further consider how a potential financing mechanism could work [including a new standalone mechanism, a hybrid mechanism, or an existing mechanism]. To identify options to mobilise and align private and innovative finance (including in relation to matters at 24(e) and the proposed Global Plastic Pollution Fee (GPPF)). To map current funding and finance available [to address plastic pollution] and determine the need for financial support for each Member:
     - A robust financing mechanism is critical for the effective implementation of the global agreement;
     - The INC should provide direction to governments to ensure intersessional work does not prejudge the outcome of the negotiations; and
     - Funding should include the transfer of skills and not just monetary transfers.

   o Item 9 - To identify capacity building and training needs for each Member:
     - Capacity building will be a critical element of a successful global agreement;
     - Understanding the capabilities and needs of member states will support governments to develop effective provisions for the global agreement; and
     - Training in behavioural change in waste management and in enforcement to form a critical part of capacity building and training.