1. Financing

When the Multilateral Environmental Agreements currently being implemented are examined, it is seen that each of them follows different methods as financing mechanisms.

Considering the obligations that the new instrument will impose on countries, it is clear that it must have a solid financial mechanism to increase its functionality.

One of the principles that should be kept in mind is to ensure that developing countries that produce plastic which are to shape their current structure according to new requirements, as well as countries most affected by plastic waste, have access to the financing mechanism.

In this context, access to such financing must be broadened to include developing countries, underdeveloped countries and SIDS.

In addition, it should allow for the maximum support that can be obtained from external sources.

It is beneficial for the financing mechanism to work under the Governing Body in terms of accountability and auditability.

Considering the fee to be collected within the scope of Extended Producer Responsibility, it is beneficial to avoid double charging with the "plastic pollution fee" in the proposed provisions para. 9.

Financing will be needed at many stages such as product design development, waste management, establishment of recycling capacity, transition to sustainable alternative products, and the financing mechanism to be established to finance the transformation should be designed as soon as possible, taking into account the additional investment needs of developing countries and least developed countries.

In this context, although option 2 is considered sufficient, it is evaluated that options 1 and 2 can be used together to meet the urgent need of the finance and amplify its force.
2. Capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer

Multilateral Environmental agreements are key to promoting environmental sustainability and providing solutions to global environmental problems. In order for the Convention to be implemented functionally, it is essential to draw attention to the needs of developing countries and support them.

Undoubtedly, capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer are the main pillars that will help these countries achieve environmental goals.

Türkiye supports the statements of other colleagues who referred to existing MEAs.

In order for the Convention to be implemented functionally, it is essential to draw attention to the needs of developing countries and support them.

Undoubtedly, capacity building, technical assistance and technology transfer are the main pillars that will help these countries achieve environmental goals.

It is important to implement these articles so that developing countries can benefit from the new instrument in terms of capacity building and technology transfer. But it is also critical to ensure adaptability and flexibility to these countries' own local needs. Knowing that each country can benefit from these cooperation programs if needed is an important factor for its successful implementation. In addition, capacity building should be continuous to allow progress.