

## Conference Room Paper for strengthening the language on Human Rights in the Chair's text

Ecuador on behalf of Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Peru and Uruguay propose the following additional edits to the "Preamble", and in ARTICLE 1bis "Principles and Approaches" of the Chair's text.

### ● Preamble:

"The Parties to this Convention,

(...)

*Recognizing that plastic pollution poses risks to the effective enjoyment of human rights, particularly those of women, children and youth, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, persons with disabilities, persons living in rural, remote or maritime areas, persons living in extreme poverty, local communities, and workers, including waste-pickers,*

*Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other Peoples Working in Rural Areas, and General Assembly Resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,*

*Acknowledging Parties respective obligations to respect, protect and ensure human rights in addressing plastic pollution, for the benefit of present and future generations,*

*Recalling the important role of business enterprises in ending plastic pollution and their responsibilities to identify, prevent, mitigate, and remedy the business-related impacts of plastic pollution.*

(...)"

### ● Principles and approaches:

Additional language to be included in ARTICLE 1bis of the Chair's text

"In order to achieve the objectives of this Convention, Parties shall be guided by the following principles: (...)

- Human rights principles, including equality and non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, equity and intergenerational equity.
- International cooperation and solidarity.
- One Health approach."

**RATIONALE:**

The rationale of this proposed CRP is to strengthen the recognition of the serious impacts that plastic pollution has on different human rights, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, among others.

This recognition will not only enhance the awareness of the disproportionate impacts of plastic pollution on different groups of people (Indigenous Peoples, women and girls, waste-pickers, persons with disabilities, local communities, and those living in poverty or remote areas), but also will guide its progressive development and implementation in a manner that reduces inequalities, enables a just transition and protects the environment and health.

The CRP also underscores the responsibility of business enterprises to identify, prevent, mitigate and remedy adverse impacts of business-related plastic pollution.

To guide implementation, the CRP proposes strengthening the treaty with key principles such as equality, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, equity, intergenerational equity, and international cooperation and solidarity. It also calls for the inclusion of the One Health approach, acknowledging the deep interconnection between human, animal and environmental health.

Finally, the proponents highlight that this CRP is a streamlined version of previous versions and suggestions prepared by a number of INC Members and observers, in an attempt to focus the suggested edits only in the objective of strengthening the relationship between plastic pollution and human rights, without prejudice to other elements contained in other proposed CRPs for the Preamble and Art1bis, and their final location.