

GUINEA-BISSAU

Potential Biodiversity Language in the Plastics Treaty

Preamble text on Biodiversity could read as follows:

Recognizing the need to address, in a coherent and cooperative manner, biological diversity loss and degradation of ecosystems, and *recalling* that the Global Biodiversity Framework contains a target to reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects.

Principles could read as follows:

In their actions to achieve the objective of the instrument* and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following principles:

- a. The principles set out in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Rio Principles), as referred to in resolution UNEA 5/14, in general or with reference to specific Principles;
- b. The promotion, respect and protection of human rights, **including the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the right to development;**
- c. The polluter pays principle;
- d. The precautionary approach;
- e. The principle of prevention;
- f. The principle of sustainable development;
- g. Respect for **State** sovereignty over the use of its natural resources;
- h. Just transitions **across all aspects of the plastics life cycle, including the formal and informal sectors;**
- i. Intergenerational equity and intragenerational equity;
- j. **Principle of non-regression;**
- k. Extended Producer Responsibility;
- l. Non-discrimination **across all levels of application;**
- m. **Use of best-available science;**
- n. **Incorporation of and respect for Indigenous knowledge, traditional knowledge and local community knowledge, including the rights recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;**
- o. Waste hierarchy;
- p. Public participation in environmental decision making, including full and effective participation by Indigenous peoples and local communities, **public access to information and transparency.**

Article XX International Cooperation (Part IV.5 of the Compilation Document) could read as follows:

Article XX INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. Parties shall cooperate on a global basis with relevant intergovernmental organizations and other entities, including relevant scientific organizations and bodies, to support the effective

implementation of this instrument* and the achievement of its objective, including through strengthening and enhancing cooperation with and among relevant legal instruments and frameworks, as well as global, regional, subregional and sectoral bodies.

2. Parties shall promote international cooperation in support of the objective of this instrument* through:
 - a. The development, transfer, diffusion of and access to technology on mutually agreed terms and technical innovation on mutually agreed terms, consistent with [Part III.2] on -building, technical assistance and technology transfer;
 - b. The development of research and exchange of information to improve the understanding of plastic pollution and advance technological innovation, consistent with [Part IV.6] on information exchange and [Part IV.7] on awareness-raising, education and research;
 - c. The promotion of technical and scientific cooperation, including regional platforms or databases, technical-scientific cooperation projects, and networks of technical centres;
 - d. The implementation of the monitoring obligations including the monitoring of plastics in the environment and the identification of sources of their leakage;
 - e. The use of existing information exchange mechanisms to promote knowledge, best environmental practices and alternative technologies that are environmentally, technically, socially and economically viable.
 - f. Any other kind of cooperation that may be relevant to the objective of the instrument*.
3. Recognizing the connections between biodiversity, climate change and plastic pollution and all phases of the plastics lifecycle, the governing body shall:
 - a. With the aim to enhance mutual supportiveness and increase the effectiveness of addressing plastic pollution, consult and collaborate with the governing bodies of relevant international and regional treaty regimes, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement), the Convention on Migratory Species, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention and the Global Chemicals Framework;
 - b. invite, as appropriate, input from relevant scientific and technical bodies, including the Science Policy Panel to be established in accordance with UNEA resolution 5/8, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and other relevant bodies on matters relevant to the fulfilment of its mandate. [The governing body* may also consider relevant outcomes from the work of the above mentioned scientific and technical bodies.]
 - c. Promote cooperation and exchange of information with intergovernmental organisations, and other relevant stakeholders as appropriate.

Article 19 of the Non-Paper (Part IV.8 of the Compilation Document), Health, could read as follows:

ARTICLE 19 HEALTH

1. Parties ~~are encouraged to~~ shall:

- a. Promote the development and implementation of strategies and programmes to identify and protect populations at risk, particularly vulnerable populations, indigenous communities, local communities, women, children and youth, the elderly and those with disabilities and which may include adopting science-based health guidelines relating to the exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics, chemicals of concern and related issues, setting targets for their exposure reduction, where appropriate, and public education, with the participation of public health and other involved sectors;
 - b. Promote the development and implementation of science-based educational and preventive programmes on occupational exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics, chemicals of concern and related issues, including impacts on biodiversity and associated ecosystems;
 - c. Promote appropriate health-care services for prevention, treatment and care for populations affected by the exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics, chemicals of concern and related issues; and
 - d. Establish and strengthen, as appropriate, the institutional and health professional capacities for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of health risks related to the exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics and related issues;
 - e. Mainstream the connections between OneHealth, plastic pollution and biodiversity measures in national laws and rules, including as set forth in the 2024 CBD COP 16 Decision on Biodiversity and Health and associated Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health; and
 - f. Recognize and adopt measures to enshrine the connections between plastic pollution, biodiversity loss and the OneHealth approach at the national level and including this in the reporting provisions of Article XX of this Instrument. These measures shall include: strategies related to sectors with significant impacts on OneHealth, including human health and biodiversity; national action plans; plans for mental health, non-communicable and communicable disease control and childhood development; and economic and sustainable development policies, policies related to the health of biodiversity and associated ecosystems, animal and plant health, disaster risk reduction, relief and recovery, pandemic prevention, preparedness and response action plans, and policies on sustainability in the health sector.
2. The Conference of the Parties, in considering health-related issues or activities, should:
 - a. Consult and collaborate with the World Health Organization, other relevant intergovernmental organizations, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations as appropriate, including in relation to the nexus between plastic pollution, biodiversity loss and the OneHealth approach; and
 - b. Promote cooperation and exchange of information with the World Health Organization, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate.