The UK supports provisions aimed at understanding and preventing health risks associated with plastic pollution and could support the inclusion of a provision on health aspects.

However, caution is needed due to the evidence base still developing in some areas, particularly around microplastics. Accordingly, we would suggest focusing these provisions on understanding, exposure prevention and risk assessment.

Noting the connection between environment, human health and animal health, we also consider there would be a benefit to incorporating a One Health approach to this article, particularly in relation to the provisions on strengthening capacity and developing cross-sectoral interventions. The 196 Parties that adopted the Global Biodiversity Framework agreed to implement that framework with consideration of a One Health approach, and we propose that the same consideration should apply here. We therefore suggest that the One Health approach is referenced in this health aspects provision and propose the text changes below.

**Text Proposal**

1. **Parties are encouraged to:**
   a. Promote the development and implementation of strategies and programmes to identify and protect all populations at risk, particularly vulnerable populations, from exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics, by and which may include adopting science-based health guidelines relating to the exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics and related issues, hazard and setting targets for their exposure reduction, where appropriate, and public education, with the participation of public health and other involved sectors, taking a One Health approach to developing cross-sectoral interventions [or collaboration];
   b. Promote the development and implementation of science-based educational and preventive programmes on occupational exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics and related issues;
   c. Promote appropriate health-care services for prevention, treatment and care for understanding, exposure prevention and risk assessment of populations affected by the exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics 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 understanding, exposure prevention and risk assessment of populations affected by the exposure to plastic pollution, in particular microplastics and related issues, taking a One Health approach as appropriate.

2. The governing body, in considering health-related issues or activities, should:
a. Consult and collaborate with the World Health Organization, other relevant intergovernmental organizations, and other relevant [partners and] stakeholders as appropriate; and
b. Promote cooperation and exchange of information with the World Health Organization, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, and other relevant [partners and] stakeholders as appropriate.

Add definition of One Health to Pt I provision 3 (Definitions):

‘One Health approach’ means an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent. The approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at varying levels of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle threats to health and ecosystems, while addressing the collective need for clean water, energy and air, safe and nutritious food, taking action on climate change, and contributing to sustainable development.